



**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION
AND RESPONSE OFFICE**



FY16 CONSOLIDATED REPORT TABLE OF CONTENTS

Department of Defense Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military	2
Appendix A: FY16 Line of Effort Highlights	47
Appendix B: Statistical Data on Sexual Assault	54
Appendix C: Metrics and Non-Metrics on Sexual Assault	106
Appendix D: FY16 Aggregate Data Matrices	139
Appendix E: Implementation Status of Sections of NDAA for FY16 Pertaining to SAPR	168
Appendix F: Status of Secretary of Defense Initiatives	170
Appendix G: Safe Helpline Data	172
Appendix H: Sexual Harassment Data	177
Appendix I: Special Analysis on Social Media	183
Appendix J: Domestic Abuse Related Sexual Assault	213
Appendix K: Acronym List	216
Enclosure 1: Department of the Army	219
Enclosure 2: Department of the Navy	470
Enclosure 3: Department of the Air Force	740
Enclosure 4: National Guard Bureau	863
Annex 1: 2016 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members Report	991
Annex 1, Appendix A: Survey Instrument	1413
Annex 1, Appendix B: Frequently Asked Questions	1471
Annex 1, Appendix C: Communications	1477
Annex 2: 2016 Military Investigation and Justice Experience Survey Report	1497
Annex 2, Appendix A: Frequently Asked Questions	1661
Annex 2, Appendix B: Service-Specific Language Presented on the Web Survey	1667
Annex 2, Appendix C: Survey Note: Analysis of Members Who Chose Not to Participate in the Military Justice Process	1671



Department of Defense Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military

Fiscal Year 2016



PERSONNEL AND
READINESS

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
4000 DEFENSE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301-4000

MAY 1 2017

The Honorable John McCain
Chairman
Committee on Armed Services
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Section 1631 of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2011 (Public Law 111-383), requires the Secretary of Defense to submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives an annual report on the sexual assaults involving members of the Armed Forces during the preceding year, including reports from each of the Military Departments.

The enclosed "Department of Defense Fiscal Year 2016 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military" presents statistics and analysis of reports of sexual assault during FY 2016 and discusses policy and program improvements to the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response program of the Department of Defense (DoD). The numerical data and statistics contained in this report are drawn from metrics identified in the Department's evaluation plan, which fulfills additional reporting requirements outlined in the NDAA's for FYs 2011, 2012, 2013, and 2015.

This report documents considerable progress to address sexual assault in the military. Results from the "2016 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey" indicate that estimated instances of sexual assault for active duty Service members decreased in FY 2016, while the proportion of Service members choosing to report a sexual assault increased. With sexual assault being a significantly underreported crime, we consider this higher proportion of reporting as an indicator that victims are continuing to gain confidence in their leaders and response personnel to provide them with the care they need and hold alleged perpetrators appropriately accountable.

While this report documents progress to address sexual assault, the Department must continue to emphasize a climate of dignity and respect where male and female victims alike are empowered to report this crime. The DoD will continue in FY 2017 to implement enduring culture change so that this country's most important fighting resource – our men and women in uniform – can operate in a command climate without sexual assault.

I am sending a similar letter, with the Department's report, to the Chairman of the House Committee on Armed Services.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "A. M. Kurta". The signature is stylized with a large initial "A" and a long horizontal stroke at the end.

A. M. Kurta
Performing the Duties of the Under Secretary of
Defense for Personnel and Readiness

Enclosures:
As stated

cc:
The Honorable Jack Reed
Ranking Member



PERSONNEL AND
READINESS

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

4000 DEFENSE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301-4000

MAY 1 2017

The Honorable William M. "Mac" Thornberry
Chairman
Committee on Armed Services
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

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Sincerely,



A. M. Kurta
Performing the Duties of the Under Secretary of
Defense for Personnel and Readiness

Enclosures:
As stated

cc:
The Honorable Adam Smith
Ranking Member



*Department of Defense
Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military
Fiscal Year 2016*

The estimated cost of report or study for the Department of Defense is approximately \$4,479,000 in Fiscal Years 2016-2017. This includes \$3,336,000 in expenses and \$1,143,000 in DoD labor.

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Table of Contents

List of Appendices.....	4
List of Enclosures.....	5
Executive Summary	6
Fiscal Year 2016 Program Efforts	6
Advancing Sexual Assault Prevention	6
Assuring a Quality Response to Service Members Who Report Sexual Assault.....	7
Improving Response to Male Service Members Who Report Sexual Assault	7
Combatting Retaliation Associated with Sexual Assault Reporting	8
Fiscal Year 2016 Top Line Results.....	8
Reporting Behaviors.....	8
Prevalence	9
Introduction	10
Spotlight: FY16 Data.....	12
Advancing Sexual Assault Prevention.....	13
FY16 Assessment of Progress	13
Sexual Assault Rates for Men and Women Decreased Significantly Since 2014.....	13
2016 Sexual Assault Estimated Prevalence Rate is at a Ten Year Low.....	13
Risk of Sexual Assault on Military Installations Decreased Since 2006	14
Proportion of Sexual Assaults Committed by Civilians Increased Since 2006.....	14
Multiple Alleged Offenders Risk About the Same for Men and Women	14
Alcohol Involvement Increased.....	15
LGBT Active Duty Members at Greater Risk for Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment ..	15
Sexual Assault Risk Remains Highly Correlated with Sexual Harassment Experience	16
FY16 Actions to Advance Sexual Assault Prevention	16
Conducted First Phase of the Installation Prevention Project	16
Launched the DoD Prevention Collaboration Forum.....	17
Initiated Development of the 2017-2021 Sexual Assault Prevention Plan of Action	17
Continued Bystander Intervention Training.....	17
Way Forward on Prevention in FY17.....	18
Continue Development of the 2017-2021 Sexual Assault PPOA.....	18
Assuring a Quality Response to Service Members Who Report Sexual Assault.....	19
FY16 Assessment of Progress	19
Sexual Assault Reporting Continues to Increase.....	19
Recent Rates of Restricted Report Conversions Remain Relatively High.....	19

Restricted Reports Converting More Quickly	20
The Restricted Reporting Option Promotes Overall Reporting by Service Members.....	20
About Ten Percent of Those Reporting Seek Assistance with a Pre-Service History of Sexual Assault	20
Most Response Services Rated Higher by Women Than Men	21
Reasons for Not Reporting a Sexual Assault Stayed Fairly Stable: Denial, Stigma, and Shame.....	21
FY16 Actions to Promote a Quality Response.....	22
Continued Professional Development for SARCs and SAPR VAs through D-SAACP	22
Expanded the Outreach of the DoD Safe Helpline.....	23
Worked to Streamline Access from the DoD to the Department of Veterans Affairs	23
Assured Confidentiality for Service Members Making a Restricted Report in States with Mandatory Crime Reporting Laws	24
Consulted with Other Government Agencies to Promote Improved Sexual Assault and Harassment Prevention and Response	24
Military Services Improved Response and Victim Treatment	24
Captured Survivor Feedback.....	25
Way Forward on Assuring a Quality Response in FY17	25
Develop an Evaluation Tool to Assess D-SAACP Initial Training Participants	25
Enhance DoD Safe Helpline Services by Launching a Self-Guided Education Tool	25
Improving Response to Male Service Members Who Report Sexual Assault	26
FY16 Assessment of Progress	26
The Number of Men Experiencing Sexual Assault Decreased Significantly This Year.....	26
Decreases in Estimated Prevalence for Men Came from Fewer Sexual Contact Crimes...26	
Reports from Women Still Outnumber Men, but More Men Reported the Crime in 2016 than Ever Before	26
Male Victims Tend to Be a Little Older Than Female Victims	27
Certain Demographic Differences Among Men Increase Risk of Sexual Assault.....	27
More Men Characterize Their Sexual Assault as Hazing or Bullying, and Experience More Multiple Incidents than Women.....	27
Men and Women Report Sexual Assault for Mostly the Same Reasons.....	28
Men and Women Experience Sexual Assault Differently	28
Men Indicated Less Satisfaction with Services and Support from Individuals	29
FY16 Actions to Improve Response for Male Service Members	29
Developed the <i>DoD Men's SAPR Plan</i>	29
Conducted DoD Safe HelpRoom Webinar on Support for Men who Experience Sexual Assault	30
Implemented Methods to Improve Response and Outreach to Male Service Members	30

Way Forward on Improving Response for Male Service Members in FY17	31
Implement the <i>DoD Plan to Prevent and Respond to Sexual Assault of Military Men</i>	31
Launch the Male Peer-to-Peer Safe HelpRoom Series	31
Combatting Retaliation Associated with Sexual Assault Reporting	32
FY16 Assessment of Progress	32
A Quarter of Service Members Who Indicated Experiencing a Sexual Assault and Reported It to DoD Met Survey Criteria for Professional Reprisal	32
About 14 Percent of Service Members Who Indicated Experiencing a Sexual Assault and Reported It to DoD Met Survey Criteria for Ostracism	33
About 18 Percent of Service Members Who Indicated Experiencing a Sexual Assault and Reported It to DoD Met Survey Criteria for Maltreatment.....	33
Social Media Plays a Role in About a Third of Perceived Ostracism and/or Maltreatment Experiences	33
About 32 Percent of Service Members Who Indicated Experiencing a Sexual Assault and Reported It to DoD Met Survey Criteria for Any Kind of Retaliation (Professional Reprisal, Ostracism, and/or Maltreatment)	33
FY16 Retaliation Reporting Data	35
FY16 Retaliation Prevention and Response Actions	36
Published the <i>DoD Retaliation Prevention and Response Strategy</i>	36
Established DoD IG Whistleblower Reprisal Directorate	36
Messaged Ways to Report Allegations of Retaliation	37
Way Forward on Retaliation Prevention and Response in FY17	37
Implement the <i>DoD Retaliation Prevention and Response Strategy</i>	37
Summary	38

List of Appendices

- Appendix A: FY16 Line of Effort Highlights
- Appendix B: Statistical Data on Sexual Assault
- Appendix C: Metrics and Non-Metrics on Sexual Assault
- Appendix D: FY16 Aggregate Data Matrices
- Appendix E: Implementation Status of Sections of NDAA for FY16 Pertaining to SAPR
- Appendix F: Status of Secretary of Defense Initiatives
- Appendix G: Safe Helpline Data
- Appendix H: Sexual Harassment Data
- Appendix I: Special Analysis on Social Media
- Appendix J: Domestic Abuse Related Sexual Assault

List of Enclosures

Enclosure 1: Department of the Army

Enclosure 2: Department of the Navy

Enclosure 3: Department of the Air Force

Enclosure 4: National Guard Bureau

List of Annexes

Annex 1: 2016 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members Report

Annex 2: 2016 Military Investigation and Justice Experience Survey Report

Executive Summary

The Department's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program is prevention-focused with an uncompromising commitment to victim assistance. Sexual assault prevention and response policies and actions are evidence-based and data driven. The Department strives to continuously improve the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program through Service member feedback, collaboration with external program stakeholders, and inter-Service collaboration.

The Department initially created the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program in 2005. However, many of the legal reforms and improvements to the program occurred in years since 2012. These improvements have come from the application of research findings to program tenets, initiatives directed by the Secretary of Defense, and Congressional legislation, to include the most comprehensive reform of the military justice system in 50 years. This year's report shows evidence of significant progress in the Department's efforts to prevent and respond to sexual assault. Nonetheless, there is still much more work to do to continue these trends into the future.

Section 1631 of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 111-383) requires the Department to provide Congress with an annual report on sexual assaults involving members of the Armed Forces. This report satisfies that requirement. In this report, DoD uses the term "sexual assault" to refer to a range of crimes, including rape, sexual assault, forcible sodomy, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, and attempts to commit these offenses, as defined by the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ).

Fiscal Year 2016 Program Efforts

The Department of Defense worked aggressively during fiscal year 2016 to address four key program efforts:

- Advancing Sexual Assault Prevention,
- Assuring a Quality Response to Service Members Who Report Sexual Assault,
- Improving Response to Male Service Members Who Report Sexual Assault, and
- Combatting Retaliation Associated with Sexual Assault Reporting.

These efforts align toward a common end, which is to reduce, with the goal to eliminate, sexual assault from the military. The report also outlines the many actions advanced by the Department, Military Services, and National Guard Bureau during fiscal year 2016.

Advancing Sexual Assault Prevention

Sexual assault prevention stops violence before it begins. The Department designs its prevention efforts to decrease the occurrence of sexual assault, empower safe intervention in risky situations, detect risk and protective factors within unit climates, and emphasize leadership's central role in advancing workplaces that promote dignity and respect. The Department completed the following major efforts to advance sexual assault prevention in fiscal year 2016:

- **Conducted the first phase of the Installation Prevention Project**, a study intended to identify installation and community risk factors for sexual assault and develop associated actions leadership can take to mitigate sexual violence.

- **Launched the DoD Prevention Collaboration Forum** to serve as a venue to facilitate the development, sharing, and implementation of prevention-related practices which could have an impact across the Department.
- **Initiated development of the 2017-2021 Sexual Assault Prevention Plan of Action** that places primary prevention as a core focus in developing tasks and initiatives that seek to stop the crime of sexual assault before it occurs. The plan aims to achieve unity of effort and purpose across the Department of Defense.

Assuring a Quality Response to Service Members Who Report Sexual Assault

The Department's response system aims to empower victims, facilitate recovery, and encourage crime reporting.¹ The Department completed the following major efforts to ensure a quality response to Service members who report sexual assault in fiscal year 2016:

- **Continued professional development for sexual assault response coordinators and victim advocates through the Department of Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program**, which ensures that appropriate personnel are appointed, appropriately trained, and in possession of the requisite level of knowledge and expertise to provide assistance throughout the reporting and recovery process.
- **Expanded the outreach of the Department of Defense Safe Helpline** through an increase in efforts and available services. The Safe Helpline provides anonymous crisis intervention support and connects Service members

¹ As used in this report, the term "victim" includes alleged victims and the use of the terms "subject," "offender," or "perpetrator" does not convey any presumption about the guilt or innocence of any individual, nor does the term "incident" or "report" substantiate an occurrence of a sexual assault.

to resources that may ultimately lead to a victim making a report of sexual assault. As such, the Safe Helpline can help to build confidence in the reporting process for those reluctant to use military resources.

- **Worked to streamline access from the Department of Defense to the Department of Veterans Affairs** to simplify access to treatment resources when moving from Service member to Veteran status and to close the communications gap between the departments.
- **Assured confidentiality for Service members making a Restricted Report in states with mandatory crime reporting laws.** Federal law now allows Service members to file a Restricted Report in state jurisdictions that have mandatory reporting laws. These reports are kept confidential unless reporting is necessary to prevent or mitigate serious and imminent threat to someone. This removes a potential barrier to reporting, and Department policy now enables Service members who make a Restricted Report at military treatment facilities to receive the necessary care without notifying state officials unless a serious and imminent threat to someone exists.

Improving Response to Male Service Members Who Report Sexual Assault

Sexual assault is a crime that affects both men and women in the military and male Service members who experience sexual assault are less likely to report the incident. The Department completed the following major efforts in fiscal year 2016 to improve response to male Service members who reported sexual assault:

- **Developed the *Department of Defense Plan to Prevent and Respond to Sexual Assault of Military Men*** that articulates the Department's unified commitment to developing a data-driven prevention and response system that is tailored to military

men and supported by leaders at all levels.

- **Conducted the Department of Defense Safe HelpRoom Webinar to support men who experienced sexual assault** to enhance responders' knowledge about male survivors and highlight the capabilities of the Department of Defense Safe HelpRoom.

Combatting Retaliation Associated with Sexual Assault Reporting

Retaliation associated with reporting a crime or other misconduct not only harms the lives and careers of victims, bystanders/witnesses, and first responders, but also undermines military readiness and weakens the culture of dignity and respect. The Department completed the following major efforts to combat retaliation associated with sexual assault reporting in fiscal year 2016:

- **Published the Department of Defense Retaliation Prevention and Response Strategy** that aligns Departmental efforts in combatting retaliation related to reports of sexual assault and complaints of sexual harassment.
- **Established the Department of Defense Inspector General Whistleblower Reprisal Directorate** to investigate all complaints of reprisal related to a report of sexual assault.

These program efforts are not inclusive of every aspect of the crime of sexual assault, nor does this report detail every action that the Department, Military Services, and the National Guard Bureau are taking to prevent and respond to this crime. Additional program highlights can be found in Appendix A of this report. The Department continues to assess its programs and policies to ensure that it is effectively addressing the needs of Service members.

The Department employed several assessment efforts to learn more about the impact of programs to prevent and respond to

sexual assault. The *2016 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members*, the *2016 Military Investigation and Justice Experience Survey*, and other research drives the identification of potential major issues facing the Department's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program. The Department uses findings from surveys, focus groups, reports of sexual assault, and other sources to shape its strategic approach and drive future program efforts.

Fiscal Year 2016 Top Line Results

The Department measures progress in this area by a number of metrics, understanding that no one metric is fully reflective of progress. Primarily, the Department strives to decrease the number of Service members who experience a sexual assault (i.e., prevalence), while increasing the proportion of these Service members who choose to come forward to report this crime and receive restorative care (i.e., reporting behaviors).

Reporting Behaviors

The Military Services received 6,172 reports of sexual assault involving Service members as either victims or subjects of criminal investigations throughout fiscal year 2016, which represents a 1.5 percent increase from the reports made in fiscal year 2015. Of the 6,172 reports of sexual assault, 5,350 involved Service member victims. Of those 5,350 Service member victims, 556 Service members (about 10 percent) made a report for incidents that occurred before entering military service. The remaining reports involved 778 victims who were U.S. civilians or foreign nationals and 44 victims for whom status data were not available.

The Department of Defense offers Service members the opportunity to make either an Unrestricted or Restricted Report of sexual assault. The Military Services received

4,591² Unrestricted Reports involving Service members as either victims or subjects in 2016. In addition, the Military Services initially received 1,995 Restricted Reports involving Service members as either victims or subjects. Four hundred fourteen (21 percent) of the initial Restricted Reports later converted to Unrestricted Reports. These 414 converted Restricted Reports are now counted in the 4,591 Unrestricted Reports. Of the initial Restricted Reports, 1,581 reports remained Restricted.

The Department takes appropriate action in every case where it has jurisdiction and the evidence to do so. This year, the Department had sufficient evidence to take some kind of disciplinary action in 64 percent of cases within DoD's legal authority. Disciplinary action was not possible for the remaining 36 percent of cases due to evidentiary or other legal factors, such as the victim declining to participate, insufficient evidence of an offense to prosecute, or other reasons. Appendices B and C of this report detail sexual assault data from fiscal year 2016.

Prevalence

The *Workplace and Gender Relations Survey for Active Duty Members* was conducted in fiscal year 2016 to capture estimates of past-year sexual assault and sexual harassment prevalence (occurrence). In fiscal year 2016, 4.3 percent of active duty women and 0.6 percent of active duty men indicated experiencing sexual assault in the year prior to being surveyed. These rates represent a statistically significant decrease from the rates of sexual assault measured in the *2014 RAND Military Workplace Survey*. Using these rates, the Department estimates

² The Department pulls and analyzes data from DSAID six weeks after the end of the FY to allow sufficient time for data validation. During this six-week period, 21 additional Restricted Reports converted to Unrestricted. These 21 reports are included with the 414 reports that converted from Restricted to Unrestricted that DoD counts with FY16 numbers.

that about 14,900ⁱ Service members experienced some kind of sexual assault in 2016, down from about 20,300 in 2014. Additional results can be found in Annex 1 of this report.

Overall, this year's statistical data indicate that the Department is making progress toward its dual goals of reducing the occurrence of sexual assault and encouraging greater reporting of the crime. In fact, this year's data suggest that about one in three Service members are choosing to report their sexual assault, up from the one in four estimated for 2014 and the one in fourteen estimated ten years ago in 2006.

The Department of Defense remains committed to advancing a military culture where sexist behaviors, sexual harassment, and sexual assault are not tolerated, condoned, or ignored. Military commanders understand that prevention of sexual assault is synonymous with military readiness, and empower their people to take appropriate action to protect each other. The Department's ultimate success relies on every member of the military community understanding his/her role and acting to create a safer and healthier climate within the United States Armed Forces.

Introduction

The Department of Defense (DoD) Fiscal Year (FY) 2016 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military satisfies the following statutory reporting requirements:

- Section 542 of Carl Levin and Howard P. “Buck” McKeon National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for FY 2015 (Public Law (P.L.) 113-291);
- Section 575 of NDAA for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-239); and
- Section 1631 of Ike Skelton NDAA for FY11 (P.L. 111-383).

Section 481 of Title 10 of the United States Code (U.S.C.) also requires the Department to conduct the *Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members (WGRA)* every 2 years. The Office of People Analytics (OPA) conducts the survey using measures created for the *2014 RAND Military Workplace Study (RMWS)* to estimate past-year sexual assault and sexual harassment prevalence in the active force. Active duty members of the Military Services could complete the survey online or on paper. Survey questions asked respondents about their experience of sexual assault, outcomes associated with reporting an incident of sexual assault, and gender-related Military Equal Opportunity violations. Results of the *2016 WGRA* can be found in Annex 1 to this report.

OPA also conducted an additional survey in FY16, the *2016 Military Investigation and Justice Experience Survey (MIJES)*, to assess Service members’ experiences with the investigative and military justice processes. The survey assessed opinions and self-reported experiences associated with making an Unrestricted report of sexual assault. The *2016 MIJES* was a voluntary and anonymous survey. Participants included Service members who filed an Unrestricted Report of an alleged sexual assault by an alleged military perpetrator whose case

reached final disposition at the time the sample was drawn in 2016. Results of the *2016 MIJES* show that Service members continue to value the support provided by Special Victims’ Counsel (SVC)/Victims’ Legal Counsel (VLC) attorneys, Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARC), and Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Victim Advocates (VA). Respondents noted continued challenges with support from immediate supervisors and with perceptions of retaliation associated with their report. However, the *2016 MIJES* was not weighted; therefore, results of the study are not generalizable to all Service member victims whose case reached final disposition. Results of the *2016 MIJES* can be found in Annex 2 to this report.

This is the Department’s 13th Annual Report on sexual assault, and it covers sexual assault allegations made during FY16 (October 1, 2015 through September 30, 2016). Enclosed with this report are supplementary reports from the Secretaries of the Military Departments, the Chief of the National Guard Bureau (NGB), and OPA.

The SAPR program addresses sexual assault reports by adults against adults, including sex offenses, as defined in Articles 120 and 125 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), and Article 80, attempts to commit these offenses. Sexual assaults between spouses or intimate partners fall under the purview of the Family Advocacy Program (FAP). Appendix J of this year’s report contains preliminary data on sexual assaults between spouses and intimate partners that were reported to FAP in FY16.

Military research suggests that sexual assault and sexual harassment are interrelated problems. The *2016 WGRA* demonstrated a clear relationship between sexual harassment and sexual assault. However, the behaviors that constitute sexual

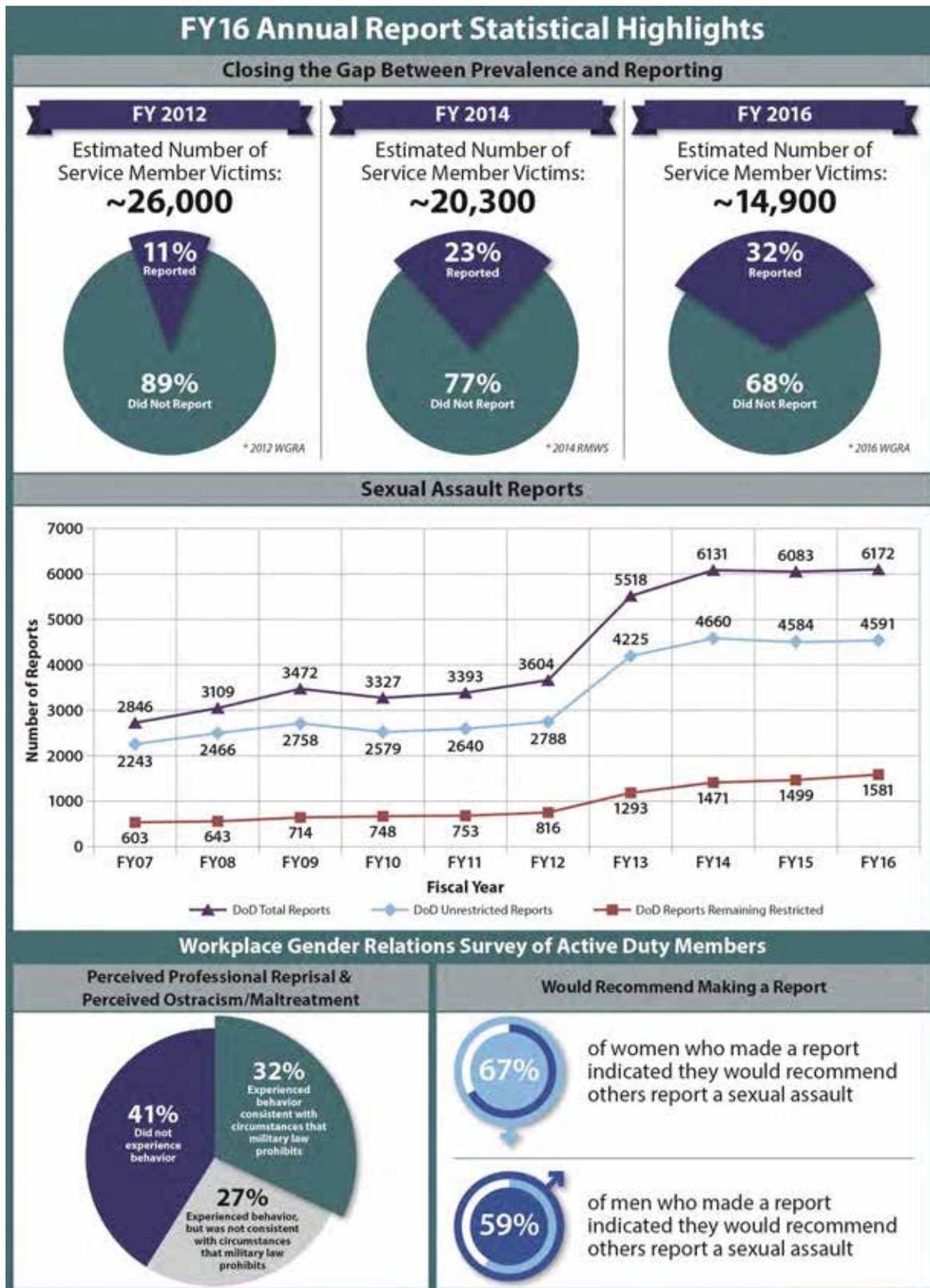
harassment do not always rise to the level of criminal misconduct. Such behavior is nonetheless disruptive to those Service members targeted by the harassment and undermines good order and discipline. Sexual harassment requires a different response than the crime of sexual assault. Sexual harassment falls under the purview of the Office of Diversity Management and Equal Opportunity (ODMEO). Appendix H of this year's report contains data on formal and informal sexual harassment complaints that were made to ODMEO in FY16.

This year's report outlines four key FY16 program efforts where the Department took action to accomplish its mission to reduce, with the goal to eliminate, sexual assault from the military. These program efforts are advancing sexual assault prevention,

assuring a quality response to Service members who report sexual assault, improving response to male Service members who report sexual assault, and combatting retaliation associated with sexual assault reporting. The following pages summarize key efforts and do not detail every action the Department, Military Services, and NGB are taking.

The program efforts described in this report highlight actions to sustain and enhance the DoD prevention and response systems, through both programmatic initiatives, and policy changes to combat sexual assault.

Spotlight: FY16 Data



Advancing Sexual Assault Prevention

Sexual assault prevention stops sexual violence before it begins. The Department takes a public health approach to preventing sexual assault by emphasizing the health, safety; and well-being of the entire military population. DoD strives to provide the maximum benefit for the largest number of people. Prevention also requires understanding the factors that influence sexual violence. The Department uses a modified version of the Centers for Disease Control's social-ecological model (SEM) to better understand the impact of violence across the entire organization and the effect of potential prevention strategies. The SEM model considers the complex interplay between individual, relationship, community, and societal factors. The DoD model uses the same approach, and adds the influence of leadership to drive change within each of these factors. This modification allows for a better understanding of the range of factors that put people at risk for violence, or protect them from experiencing or perpetrating violence. The Department designs its prevention efforts to decrease the occurrence of sexual assault, empower safe intervention in risky situations, detect risk and protective factors within unit climates, and emphasize leadership's central role in advancing workplaces that promote dignity and respect.

FY16 Assessment of Progress

Sexual Assault Rates for Men and Women Decreased Significantly Since 2014

The Department's primary measure of prevention progress is the estimated past-year prevalence of sexual assault. This measures the number of Service members that experienced behaviors consistent with the sexual assault offenses defined in military law. The 2016 WGRA found an estimated 4.3 percent of military women and an estimated 0.6 percent of military men indicated

experiencing some form of sexual assault in the year prior to being surveyed.ⁱⁱ

These rates represent a statistically significant decrease from the estimated rates of sexual assault measured in the 2014 RMWS. Two years ago, RAND found an estimated 4.9 percent of military women and 0.9 percent of military men experienced some kind of sexual assault in the past year.

The decreases in estimated rates of sexual assault between 2016 and 2014 are statistically significant, meaning the decrease that occurred in the population was not due to random fluctuations in the data.

The Department conducts the WGRA surveys so that the results are representative of the entire active duty force. This approach allows DoD to estimate the number of active duty Service members who experience sexual assault. The Department estimates that about 14,900 Service members experienced some kind of sexual assault in 2016. This figure is down from an estimated 20,300 active duty members experiencing a sexual assault in 2014.ⁱⁱⁱ

2016 Sexual Assault Estimated Prevalence Rate is at a Ten Year Low

It has been ten years since the Department conducted the first WGRA survey in 2006 to estimate the extent of sexual assault in the military. Direct statistical comparisons cannot be made between rates of sexual assault obtained in the 2006 WGRA and the rates obtained in the 2016 WGRA due to changes during the intervening years to its measures and survey content. However, for a non-scientific frame of reference, estimated rates of unwanted sexual contact^{iv} in 2006 were 6.8 percent for women and 1.8

percent for men. In 2006, the Department estimated that roughly 34,200 active duty members experienced some kind of unwanted sexual contact in the year prior to being surveyed. No direct, scientific comparisons can be made between the older survey findings and this year's survey findings described in the following sections. However, the Department can reasonably say this year's estimates are the lowest on record. Nonetheless, more must be done to eradicate this crime from the military.

Risk of Sexual Assault on Military Installations Decreased Since 2006

The circumstances that make up sexual assault in the military have varied over time. In both the 2006 and 2016 *WGRA*, members were asked to think about the one situation of unwanted sexual contact or sexual assault that had the biggest effect on them during the year. Thinking about this situation, they were asked to provide details about when and where the situation occurred.

For instance, the 2006 *WGRA* found that of those who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, 75 percent of women and 74 percent of men indicated the situation occurred at a military installation and 45 percent of women and 68 percent of men indicated the situation occurred during duty hours. DoD has placed greater emphasis on improving workplace climate and installation safety in the intervening years. These efforts appear to have had an effect on making military units and installations somewhat safer. The 2016 *WGRA* found that of those

Fewer incidents of sexual assault are occurring on military installations and in military workplaces

active duty members who indicated experiencing sexual assault, 64 percent of women and men indicated the situation occurred at a military installation, and 27 percent of women and 45 percent of men indicated the situation occurred at work during duty hours. In sum, fewer of the most serious incidents of sexual

assault are occurring on military installations and in military workplaces.

Proportion of Sexual Assaults Committed by Civilians Increased Since 2006

The 2006 and 2016 surveys also found that the vast majority of active duty members indicated the alleged offender in the one situation with greatest impact on them was a military member. For both men and women, the proportion of active duty members who indicated that there were only civilians involved in the most serious incident appear to have doubled from 2006 to 2016 – from 4 percent to 8 percent of women, and from 8 percent to 16 percent of men. Civilians are found both on and off base. However, given the finding that installations and military workplaces pose lesser risk, it follows that some of these civilians are likely being encountered in non-military environments. This important pattern deserves emphasis in prevention programming.

Multiple Alleged Offenders Risk About the Same for Men and Women

Similarly, members in both the 2006 and 2016 surveys were asked how many alleged offenders were involved in the one situation that had the greatest effect on them. A higher percentage of women indicated multiple alleged offenders in 2016 compared to 2006 (21 percent in 2006 and 31 percent in 2016). In contrast, a lower percentage of men indicated multiple alleged offenders in 2016 compared to 2006 (42 percent in 2006 and 33 percent in 2016). This essentially means that in 2016 similar proportions of men and women identify the situation with the greatest effect involved multiple alleged offenders.

Neither survey asked respondents to characterize the situation with multiple alleged offenders. However, the Department expects that additional emphasis on preventing incidents of hazing and bullying may reduce risk of multiple alleged offender incidents.

Alcohol Involvement Increased

Effective prevention requires an understanding of the role alcohol plays in sexual assault. The role of alcohol and/or drugs in the one situation appeared to become more prominent between 2006 and 2016.^v However, relatively few Service members indicated use of drugs by them or the alleged offender. For the vast majority of incidents involving alcohol and/or drugs,

Drug and alcohol facilitated crime accounts for a large proportion of the incidents of sexual assault.

Service members identified alcohol as being the more common substance involved. Nonetheless, drug and alcohol use were combined into a single category for the following analyses. In

the 2006 survey, 32 percent of women and 38 percent of men indicated the one situation involved alcohol and/or drug use by them or the alleged offender. In the 2016 survey, 60 percent of women and 42 percent of men indicated alcohol and/or drugs were involved before the one situation of sexual assault. In sum, drug and alcohol facilitated crime accounts for a larger proportion of those incidents that had the greatest impact on Service members.

LGBT Active Duty Members at Greater Risk for Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

The Department works to refine its statistical measures in order to obtain more depth and insight into the extent of sexual assault and its impact on the total force. The Department subsequently uses these data points to establish policies and programs. Since 2006, the Department has broken down *WGRA* survey results by certain demographic variables, such as sex, rank, and age. This year, these demographic breakdowns also include sexual orientation identifiers – lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT). The Department took this action based on findings from a systematic review of 75 civilian studies, which

indicates that lesbian, gay, and bisexual individuals may be at increased risk for sexual assault victimization.^{vi}

Five percent of active duty Service members indicated in the *2016 WGRA* that they identify as either lesbian, gay, bisexual, and/or transgender. Survey findings show that Service members identifying as LGBT are statistically *more likely* to indicate experiencing sexual assault than members who do not identify as LGBT. The overall sexual assault estimated prevalence rate for active duty members identifying as LGBT is 4.5 percent, compared to 0.8 percent for those who do not identify as LGBT. An estimated 6.3 percent of women who identify as LGBT and 3.5 percent of men who identify as LGBT indicated experiencing sexual assault in 2016, compared to 3.5 percent and 0.3 percent of those who do not identify as LGBT, respectively.

Additionally, Service members identifying as LGBT are statistically *more likely* to indicate experiencing sexual harassment than members who do not identify as LGBT. Overall, the estimated sexual harassment rate for active duty members identifying as LGBT is 22.8 percent, compared to 6.2 percent for those who do not identify as LGBT. An estimated 27.5 percent of women who identify as LGBT and 19.9 percent of men who identify as LGBT indicated experiencing sexual harassment in 2016, compared to 18.3 percent and 4.3 percent who do not identify as LGBT, respectively.

The Department will continue to follow this small segment of the military community in future survey efforts. In addition, DoD will include targeted interventions, communications, and means to empower this population as part of its overall larger efforts to eliminate sexual assault from the military. Further detailed information regarding sexual assault and LGBT Service members can be found in Annex 1 of this report.

Sexual Assault Risk Remains Highly Correlated with Sexual Harassment Experience

Estimated past-year rates of sexual harassment continue to be highly correlated with the experience of sexual assault. In 2016, 21.4 percent of active duty women and 5.7 percent of active duty men indicated experiencing sexual harassment in the year prior to being surveyed. Compared to 2014, this was a significant decrease for active duty men, whereas it remained the same for active duty women. The definition used in the *WGRA* requires the experience of sexual harassment to be both pervasive and severe, meaning that respondents indicated behaviors more serious than a single sexist joke or sexual comment. Respondents indicated experiencing these unwanted behaviors repeatedly and/or after asking the individual behaving inappropriately to stop.

The experience of sexual harassment remains highly correlated with the experience of sexual assault. The odds of being sexually assaulted are approximately 16 times higher for active duty women who indicated experiencing sexual harassment than for active duty women who have not and 50 times higher for active duty men who indicated experiencing sexual harassment than for active duty men who did not. These findings are comparable to observations from the *2014 RMWS*, wherein RAND found a similar relationship between the phenomena: active duty women who indicated experiencing sexual harassment in the past-year were 14 times more likely to experience sexual assault than women who did not experience sexual harassment. Active duty men who indicated experiencing past-year sexual harassment were 49 times more likely to indicate experiencing sexual assault than men who did not indicate experiencing sexual harassment in the past-year. In sum, the Department cannot conclude that sexual harassment causes sexual assault. However, these phenomena appear to occur together. It may be that sexual harassment and other misconduct, such as bullying and hazing, set

the conditions for sexual assault to occur. Such misconduct, when used to exclude individuals from the group, may lead to subsequent sexual assault or serve to ensure the silence of victimized Service members.

The decrease in the past year estimated occurrence of sexual assault is welcomed news. However, continued progress towards further decrements in sexual assault rates requires continued resourcing in prevention efforts. The following section highlights some of the advancements DoD has made in prevention in FY16.

FY16 Actions to Advance Sexual Assault Prevention

Conducted First Phase of the Installation Prevention Project

The DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO) launched the Installation Prevention Project (IPP) in FY15 in response to a Secretary of Defense directive, requiring a multi-year project to customize prevention efforts at select military installations. This effort intends to identify installation and community risk factors for sexual assault and to develop associated actions leadership can take to mitigate sexual violence.

The IPP is DoD's first comprehensive effort to conduct a systematic review and assessment of the effectiveness of sexual assault prevention programs at the installation level. In FY16, DoD SAPRO engaged commanders and units stationed at five military installations and one joint base.

The first phase of the project found that the IPP installations' prevention efforts predominately emphasized sexual assault awareness, with most efforts focusing on stand-alone events intended to increase knowledge and improve attitudes. Fewer efforts at the installations focused on research-informed actions to build skills and capacity to prevent the crime. Nonetheless, the Department observed strong indications

of a shift in culture, in that old norms that tolerated hazing, sexist attitudes, and verbal/physical abuse appeared to be fading. Further, leaders at the installations understand the importance of the issue and their role in prevention.

Launched the DoD Prevention Collaboration Forum

The Department initiated greater coordination with other DoD and Military Service programs that address readiness-impacting problems, including the FAP, the Defense Suicide Prevention Office, and ODMEO. This collaborative forum intends to help DoD and Service agencies identify efficiencies and common areas of support that can be leveraged in a more unified approach to prevention. The Collaboration Forum serves as the venue to facilitate the development, sharing, and implementation of prevention-related practices that could have impact across the Department.

Initiated Development of the 2017-2021 Sexual Assault Prevention Plan of Action

The Department has accomplished a great deal with the *2014-2016 DoD Prevention Strategy*; however, an updated Prevention Plan of Action (PPoA) is required to expand further prevention efforts so effective practices become institutionalized at every level of the Department. To move the Department forward, DoD SAPRO began development of the 2017-2021 Sexual Assault PPoA in FY16.

Prevention efforts should ultimately decrease the number of individuals who perpetrate sexual assault and the number of individuals who experience the crime. Many prevention approaches aim to reduce the factors that make the crime more likely while increasing the factors that protect people from harm. Comprehensive prevention strategies address factors at each level of the social environment, including individuals, relationships, the local community, and society as a whole.

Continued Bystander Intervention Training

DoD policy requires the Military Services and NGB to employ the active bystander intervention approach as part of required annual SAPR training, professional military education, and other prevention initiatives. This requirement is based on the premise that many sexual assaults begin in social settings where others may detect a potential offender's attempts to groom and isolate a potential victim. The Military Services are designing these education and training efforts as frameworks to teach intervention, acceptable behavior, and healthy relationships – all of which are important parts of a prevention program. The following are examples of efforts that the Military Services and NGB are taking to implement bystander intervention training:

- Army – An Army installation supported a grassroots movement called the “Guardians.” The Guardians is a junior leader volunteer community outreach program whose mission is to eliminate sexual harassment and sexual assault through a collective effort involving senior leader mentoring, peer-to-peer accountability, and bystander intervention. The program models positive behaviors and empowers junior leaders to act. Three Guardians received Commanding General Volunteer Awards as recognition for their efforts.
- Navy – The Navy’s “Chart the Course” force-wide training initiative emphasizes positive professional behavior and decision-making. The training uses scenario-based videos and facilitator-led discussions to help Sailors determine how to make the right decisions, understand consequences, and behave professionally when facing difficult situations. Facilitated discussions among peer groups covered a spectrum of behaviors and emphasized the importance of leaders at every level to “step up, and step in.”
- Marine Corps – The Marine Corps created a Public Service Announcement

entitled “Dear Drill Instructor,” that focused on prevention messaging, highlighting how bystander intervention can help protect any Marine who may find himself or herself in a high-risk situation. The PSA featured a Non-Commissioned Officer (NCO) writing an email to his former Drill Instructor (DI), thanking the DI for teaching him what it means to be a Marine, both on and off the battlefield. Because of the DI’s influence, the NCO writes that he stepped up to protect a fellow Marine in a high-risk situation. The Marine Corps posted this PSA to the official Marine Corps social media page and reached more than 123,000 people. Additionally, the Marine Corps completed an assessment of its “Step Up” Bystander Intervention Training for junior Marines. Originally developed in FY14, the program teaches Marines practical peer-to-peer bystander intervention strategies. The assessment, conducted through pre- and post-tests, found that identification of bystander intervention techniques increased 12.4 percent for training participants.

- Air Force – The Air Force implemented Green Dot, an evidence-based bystander intervention approach. Green Dot is a three-pronged community mobilization

approach that was adapted for use in the Air Force and has separate modules for leaders, peer influencers, and the general Air Force population. In addition, a version of Green Dot was adapted for and used by Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve members to address their unique requirements and time limitations.

- NGB – Teaching bystander intervention techniques and empowering members to act are primary techniques used throughout the NGB to help prevent the crime.

Way Forward on Prevention in FY17

Continue Development of the 2017-2021 Sexual Assault PPOA

The Department aims to achieve unity of effort and purpose across all of DoD in the execution of sexual assault prevention initiatives and activities. To develop the PPOA, the Department will continue to look to incorporate insights from the Military Services and prevention subject matter experts who have experience in developing evidence-based prevention methods.

Assuring a Quality Response to Service Members Who Report Sexual Assault

The Department's response system aims to empower victims, facilitate recovery, and encourage crime reporting. Victims who report the crime are more likely to engage medical care and support services that can help them restore their lives.^{vii} In addition, reports of sexual assault provide the Department a means with which to hold alleged offenders appropriately accountable. This section describes highlights from the Department's sexual assault data sources, major actions, and planned activities for FY17.

FY16 Assessment of Progress

The Department's approach to victim assistance follows empowerment methods^{viii} by providing choices and quality services that Service members will see as beneficial to their recovery and participation in the military justice process, as desired. The following section summarizes the strengths and challenges observed through the many sources DoD uses to assess the progress of the SAPR program.

Sexual Assault Reporting Continues to Increase

The decision to report a sexual assault remains an intensely personal choice for anyone who has experienced it. The Department recognizes that some Service members will never consider reporting the crime given the stigma and scrutiny sexual assault victims encounter in U.S. society. Nonetheless, efforts to increase reporting are important because doing so connects a greater number of Service members with restorative care and support. This year, more Service members chose to report a sexual assault than ever before.

Of the 6,172 sexual assault reports received in FY16, 5,350 involved a Service member victim. This represents a 2 percent increase from the 5,240 Service members reporting sexual assault in FY15. The remaining 822 of the total 6,172 reports come from civilian victims or others who were not on active duty status with the U.S. Armed Forces.

The Department's scientific survey of the active duty in 2016 estimates that about 4.3 percent of active duty women and 0.6 percent of active duty men experienced some kind of sexual assault in the year prior to being surveyed.

The methods used to conduct the survey allow the results to be generalized to the full population of the active duty force. Consequently, an estimated 14,900 active duty members experienced a sexual

About 1 in 3 Service members who indicated experiencing a sexual assault during military service made a Restricted or Unrestricted Report in FY16

assault in FY16. Based on this result, the Department estimates that 32 percent – or about 1 in 3 – Service members who indicated experiencing a sexual assault on the 2016 WGRA made a Restricted or Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred during Military Service in FY16. This is an increase from the estimated 1 in 4 reporting Service members in 2014, and the 1 in 14 estimated in 2006.

Recent Rates of Restricted Report Conversions Remain Relatively High

Restricted Reporting gives a victim time to access services and pursue healing before a criminal investigation occurs, while providing victims with the opportunity to

convert his or her report at any time to an Unrestricted Report and participate in the military justice process. This year, 414 (about 21 percent) of the 1,995 victims initially making Restricted Reports converted their report.³ This is about the same share of victims who converted their report to Unrestricted by the end of FY15. Nonetheless, conversion rates in recent years are greater than the 14 to 17 percent conversion rates observed from FY07 through FY13.

Restricted Reports Converting More Quickly

The Service members who converted their reports from Restricted to Unrestricted before the end of FY16 did so after an average of about 27 days. This average is fewer than the 30 days observed in FY15 and the 36 days observed in FY14. The median number of days - or the midpoint in the frequency distribution of the number of days it took to convert a report - has also decreased. In FY16, the median number of days to convert was 9 days, compared to 10 days in FY15 and 12 days in FY14. The Department does not require Service members to identify their specific reasoning for converting from a Restricted to an Unrestricted Report, nor does it pressure them to do so within a given time period. Nonetheless, a generally accepted belief in both criminal investigations and justice circles is that evidence is less likely to be lost in cases that proceed to the justice process more quickly.

³ The Department pulls and analyzes data from DSAID six weeks after the end of the FY to allow sufficient time for data validation. During this six-week period, 21 additional Restricted Reports converted to Unrestricted. These 21 reports are included with the 414 reports that converted from Restricted to Unrestricted that DoD counts with FY16 numbers.

The Restricted Reporting Option Promotes Overall Reporting by Service Members

The Department developed the Restricted Reporting option in 2005, based on a recommendation from civilian and military experts that some victims will never report sexual assault if they must also engage the justice process. The number of reports remaining Restricted at the end of the year now accounts for about a quarter of total annual reporting. The data gathered this year in the *2016 WGRA* indicate that having both options likely brings more Service members forward to report than having the single, Unrestricted means of reporting. The survey asked Service members who indicated experiencing a sexual assault in the past year what they would have done had Restricted Reporting not been an option. Of the DoD women who indicated experiencing sexual assault and making a Restricted report, more than half (58%) indicated they would not have reported without the option, while fewer than one-fifth (19%) would have made an Unrestricted Report, and about one-quarter (24%) were unsure about what they would have done. Results for DoD men are not reportable due to the small number of respondents in this category.

About Ten Percent of Those Reporting Seek Assistance with a Pre-Service History of Sexual Assault

Most reported incidents in FY16 occurred within the fiscal year; however, some incidents occurred in prior years and/or prior to military service. Of the 5,350 Service members making a report in FY16, 556 reports involved incidents that occurred before the member entered military service. Prior-to-service incident reporting has remained steady over the past few years; roughly, 10 percent of Service member reports each year involve pre-service incidents. However, this reporting pattern varies by military service. About 20 percent of reports received by the Marine Corps this year involved a pre-service sexual assault.

The other three services were at or below the DoD average of 10 percent. Restorative care, counseling, and other support exist for all Service members, regardless of when or where the sexual assault occurred.

Most Response Services Rated Higher by Women Than Men

The 2016 WGRA asked active duty members who indicated experiencing sexual assault in the past year to indicate if they had received services or responses from individuals or providers. If they had interacted with the specified individual or provider, they were asked to provide their level of satisfaction with the services or responses they received from each. Respondents could indicate if they were satisfied, dissatisfied, or neither satisfied or dissatisfied.

Nearly two-thirds of women indicated satisfaction with the support they received from a SARC, a SAPR VA, a chaplain, an SVC/VLC, and a mental health provider. Over half of women were satisfied with the support received from medical providers. About one-third of women indicated satisfaction with support from the DoD Safe Helpline, and likewise, the support they received from civilian law enforcement personnel. Satisfaction with the response from the unit commander, senior enlisted advisor, and one's immediate supervisor scored 46 percent, 42 percent, and 42 percent, respectively. However, women also had the greatest levels of dissatisfaction with their unit commander, senior enlisted advisor, and immediate supervisor, with about one-third of women reporting dissatisfaction.

Satisfaction with support services varied between men and women. Men rated their satisfaction highest with mental health providers (50 percent), SAPR VAs (49 percent), SARCs (43 percent), and chaplains (43 percent). Men had lowest satisfaction with the response from their unit commander (25 percent satisfied), civilian law enforcement (26 percent satisfied), their senior enlisted advisor (30 percent satisfied), and military law

enforcement (31 percent satisfied). Men had the greatest rates of dissatisfaction for their immediate supervisor (53 percent dissatisfied), their senior enlisted advisor (51 percent dissatisfied), and their unit commander (50 percent dissatisfied).

Results from the smaller, non-generalizable 2016 MIJES echoed the findings from the 2016 WGRA. Of the roughly 200, mostly female respondents to the 2016 MIJES, SAPR resources such as SVCs/VLCs, SAPR VAs, and SARCs received the highest satisfaction ratings. MIJES respondents also indicated that their SVCs/VLCs were the most beneficial in preparing them for the military justice process, provided them with the most information regarding the progress of their case, and used discretion in sharing details of their case.

Reasons for Not Reporting a Sexual Assault Stayed Fairly Stable: Denial, Stigma, and Shame

The Department estimates suggest that roughly two-thirds of Service members did not report their sexual assault.^{ix} Some victims may never consider reporting a sexual assault, as they may minimize the incident or cope in other private ways. Active duty women who indicated a sexual assault in the past year on the 2016 WGRA endorsed the following reasons for not reporting the most:

- Wanted to forget about it and move on (68 percent)
- Did not want more people to know (58 percent)
- Felt shamed or embarrassed (52 percent)

Comparatively, active duty men who indicated a sexual assault in the past-year endorsed the following as the main reasons for not reporting the incident:

- Wanted to forget about it and move on (47 percent)
- Did not want more people to know (39 percent)

- Thought it was not serious enough to report (37 percent)
- Felt shamed or embarrassed (37 percent)

Reasons for not reporting showed a few changes this year, compared to 2014. Women who indicated experiencing a sexual assault in the past year on the 2014 RMWS endorsed *Wanted to forget about it and move on* (73 percent), *Did not want more people to know* (63 percent), and *Thought it was not serious enough to report* (46 percent) as the three primary reasons for not reporting. Men who indicated experiencing a sexual assault on the 2014 RMWS most often indicated the following as reasons for not reporting: *Wanted to forget about it and move on* (64 percent), *Did not want more people to know* (51 percent), and *Not serious enough to report* (49 percent).

This year, the percentage of women and men indicating *Wanted to forget about it and move on* decreased by 5 percentage points and 17 percentage points, respectively. Compared to 2014, the percentage of women who indicated they did not report because they thought it was not serious enough showed a statistically significant decrease of 7 percentage points. However, the percentage of women who indicated they did not report because they were worried about potential negative consequences from their coworkers or peers showed a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (10 percentage point increase), as did the percentage of women who did not think they would be believed (7 percentage point increase).

In sum, this year's results suggest a growing proportion of Service members who see a benefit in reporting the crime. Continued increases in reporting will only come by ensuring all Service members, responders, and resources provide an environment that encourages and supports everyone who comes forward to report this crime, while victims weigh the benefits and risks associated with reporting. The Department employed this perspective and

other scientific research, victim feedback, and survey results to inform its response improvement efforts in FY16.

FY16 Actions to Promote a Quality Response

Continued Professional Development for SARC and SAPR VAs through D-SAACP

All SARC and SAPR VAs must be credentialed through the DoD Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP). In order to meet the unique needs of the military, the Department adapted the certification program from the standards established by the National Advocacy Credentialing Program.

SARC and SAPR VAs assist and advocate for men and women who report sexual assault, coordinate with installation leadership, and manage relationships with military and civilian agencies that support victims. SARC and SAPR VAs must maintain a specialized skillset that is built on competence, character, and commitment. They are encouraged to grow in their abilities through verification of experience and continuing education as demonstrated by renewing their certification at higher levels. Over 400 SARC and over 8,000 SAPR VAs earned new certifications in FY16. Many SARC and SAPR VAs renewed their certification at higher levels of proficiency within the D-SAACP. In FY16, 382 SARC renewed their certification, with 53 (or 14 percent) earning a higher certification level. Additionally, 3,072 SAPR VAs renewed their certification, with 100 applicants earning a higher certification.

The D-SAACP ensures that suitable personnel are appointed, appropriately trained, and possess the essential level of knowledge and expertise to provide a professional, high-quality response throughout the reporting and recovery process.

Expanded the Outreach of the DoD Safe Helpline

The Safe Helpline supports the Military Department's SAPR programs by providing the DoD community with an anonymous and confidential resource apart from local bases and installations. Victims may connect one-on-one with specially trained staff and receive crisis support and information about military resources and reporting options. The availability of both anonymous and confidential resources through the DoD Safe Helpline provides Service members with important information and support. DoD Safe Helpline educates all users about the greater level of care and resources available through the official reporting of sexual assault.

The DoD Safe Helpline expanded its visibility in FY16 by increasing the number of SARC requested outreach materials by 19 percent compared to FY15, with over 300,000 outreach material requests. The DoD Safe Helpline also increased its online advertising efforts and participated in 50 outreach events and installation visits. This included its first presentation outside the continental United States to South Korea where 450 individuals from across three bases participated.

The increased outreach likely helped more individuals in the military community understand that the DoD Safe Helpline is an important and unique resource for everyone. These marketing efforts also likely contributed to 633,796 unique users accessing the website in FY16, which is an all-time high.

In FY16, 16,913 users (10,579 phone users and 6,334 online session users) contacted the DoD Safe Helpline. Overall usage increased by 67 percent (specifically, 54 percent for online sessions and 76 percent for phone sessions) in FY16, compared to FY15. It is important to note that not all users of the DoD Safe Helpline are survivors of sexual assault. Some users are family members and friends wanting to help a friend or loved one. The DoD Safe Helpline targets

its marketing efforts and resources to the military community.

The Department also expanded the Safe HelpRoom by allowing 24/7 access. The Safe HelpRoom is an anonymous, moderated online group chat service that allows individuals who have experienced sexual assault in the military to connect with and support one another.

Users frequently contact the DoD Safe Helpline to discuss reporting-related concerns and connect to resources that might ultimately lead to an official report. The helpline fulfills victims' needs to disclose in a safe context, receive validation, and air their concerns safely and securely. As such, the DoD Safe Helpline can help to build confidence in the reporting process for victims who are reluctant to use military resources. See Appendix G for more information on DoD Safe Helpline usage.

Worked to Streamline Access from the DoD to the Department of Veterans Affairs

The Department participated in the Joint Executive Committee (JEC) in support of the Department of Veterans Affairs (DVA) and DoD efforts to ensure continuity of care for military sexual assault victims and other at risk Service members. The committee addressed the need to streamline accessibility to the VA for Service members without a DoD referral for care and expand beyond DVA healthcare facilities, in accordance with Section 402 of the Veterans Access, Choice, and Accountability Act of 2014. The JEC also worked to create outreach materials for sexual assault victims visiting DVA and DoD healthcare facilities in order to bridge the communication gap between agencies.

Assured Confidentiality for Service Members Making a Restricted Report in States with Mandatory Crime Reporting Laws

Prior to the enactment of the NDAA for FY16, Service members making a Restricted Report often risked losing their requested confidentiality because of the required mandatory reporting regulations in certain states. The law now states, “that in the case of a Restricted Report, any State law or regulation that would require an individual...to disclose the personally identifiable information of the adult [Service member] victim or alleged perpetrator of the sexual assault to a State or local law enforcement agency shall not apply, except when reporting is necessary to prevent or mitigate a serious and imminent threat to the health or safety of an individual.” As such, a Restricted Report may be made and remain confidential if the report is made on a DoD installation, and there is no serious or imminent threat to someone.

Consulted with Other Government Agencies to Promote Improved Sexual Assault and Harassment Prevention and Response

Leadership from DoD SAPRO, and others within the Department, met with representatives from the U.S. Department of Interior, the National Park Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the U.S. Department of Transportation, the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy, the Canadian Armed Forces, the British Armed Forces, the French Armed Forces, and Armed Forces of the Argentine Republic to provide advice and insights on organizational approaches to addressing sexual assault and sexual harassment. DoD SAPRO explained its data-driven approach to preventing and responding to sexual assault and discussed ways to assess the scope of the problems, promote a healthier culture, prevent the crime, and hold offenders appropriately accountable. Additionally, DoD SAPRO emphasized the importance of leadership in

bringing about organizational change and provided advice on how senior leaders can better speak to their organizations about the issues of sexual assault and sexual harassment.

Military Services Improved Response and Victim Treatment

The Military Services and NGB continued efforts to improve overall victim care and trust in the chain of command in FY16:

- Army – The Army piloted the Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention (SHARP) Program Resource Center (RC) concept at twelve Army posts. The SHARP-RC model enables SHARP assets currently serving on the installation to enhance case coordination and response agency collaboration. A SHARP-RC Sexual Assault Response Team consists of four primary responders, including SHARP VAs, medical providers from the Military Treatment Facility, criminal investigators, SVCs and military prosecutors from the supporting Staff Judge Advocate. SHARP-RCs provide a central location for services to victims, support to the chain of command, and coordination of all SHARP education and training expertise at an installation. SHARP-RCs will remain at installations where the commands deem them effective. Army leadership will continue to assess the feasibility of implementing the SHARP-RC concept throughout the rest of the force.
- Navy – Measures taken by Navy VLCs to improve overall victim care include engaging directly with a victim’s chain of command to assert the client’s rights and interests across a range of issues. These may include Military Protective Orders, expedited transfers, assistance on matters of career impact, and action to address social ostracism, reprisal, and other concerns. VLCs base their interactions with commands on the client’s consent, input, and desire. Legal advice, support, and advocacy provided

by VLCs foster their client's trust, faith, and confidence in the Navy and the military justice process.

- Marine Corps – Marine Corps SAPR hosted two NCO Summits in FY16: one at Marine Corps Base (MCB) Camp Pendleton and one at MCB Camp Lejeune. The Summits addressed five functional areas: myths and misconceptions, barriers to reporting, retaliation for reporting, suicide, and alcohol.
- Air Force – Major Command SAPR program managers conducted site visits in FY16 to assess the clarity of guidance being followed in the field and provide coaching and mentoring to program personnel. Air Force SAPR's focus is on ensuring that all SAPR Program Managers have the appropriate skills to meet the demands of the SAPR mission. Air Force SAPR also regularly monitors the credentials and qualifications of all full-time and volunteer personnel.
- NGB – NGB SARCs and SAPR VAs focus on being approachable, accessible, and active to earn the trust of Guard members who may require their services. SARCs and SAPR VAs are certified through D-SAACP and are knowledgeable about their state's reporting laws. NGB leadership continues to emphasize confidentiality and supporting the privacy of victims so they can feel comfortable making a report.

Captured Survivor Feedback

DoD SAPRO and the Military Service SAPR Offices all hosted survivor meetings

throughout FY16. The offices hold meetings to learn from survivors' experiences about command environment, training, and the reporting and response process. Feedback from these Service members illustrated the emotional toll sexual assault takes on its victims and the long-lasting negative impact it has on their lives and relationships. The human stories reflected in these first-person accounts help the Department identify best practices and areas for improvement in the DoD's ever-evolving response system.

Way Forward on Assuring a Quality Response in FY17

Develop an Evaluation Tool to Assess D-SAACP Initial Training Participants

The Department implemented the D-SAACP certification program subsequent to a requirement in the FY12 NDAA. DoD SAPRO, in conjunction with the Military Services and NGB, continue to explore ways to enhance the program.

Enhance DoD Safe Helpline Services by Launching a Self-Guided Education Tool

In February 2015, the Secretary of Defense directed DoD SAPRO to develop and deploy an anonymous, self-guided education program designed to support military members who have been victims of pre-service sexual assault. DoD SAPRO and the Military Services developed a self-guided education program entitled, "Building Hope and Resiliency: Addressing the Effects of Sexual Assault." The program will be available to Service members in FY17.

Improving Response to Male Service Members Who Report Sexual Assault

The Department's 2012 Annual Report identified that more active duty men likely experience sexual assault each year than active duty women. This conclusion was drawn from point estimates derived from the 2012 *WGRA* survey, indicating that well over half of the 26,000 estimated number of victims that year were men. The 2014 *RMWS* reached a similar conclusion: estimated rates of sexual assault are higher for active duty women than for men – but because the active duty population is approximately 85 percent male – point estimates yield higher numbers of men. Of the 20,300 estimated victims of sexual assault in 2014, 10,600 were men and 9,600 were women. The 2014 *RMWS* also identified important differences between the sexual assault experiences of male and female Service members. In FY16, the Department worked to further understand these differences and apply them to policies and programs throughout the military.

FY16 Assessment of Progress

The Number of Men Experiencing Sexual Assault Decreased Significantly This Year

Sexual assault is a crime that affects both men and women in the military, undermining military readiness and contradicting a healthy culture of dignity and respect. While women are at higher risk for sexual assault, male Service members traditionally account for the majority of the survey-estimated victims of sexual assault because the Department is mostly comprised of men. This year's *WGRA* survey found that the estimated past-year prevalence of sexual assault for men decreased significantly, from 0.9 percent in 2014 to 0.6 percent in 2016. These estimates suggest that the number of men experiencing sexual assault decreased from about 10,600 in FY14 to about 6,300 in FY16. Furthermore, the estimated past-year prevalence of sexual

assault for men decreased so much that for the first time the number of men estimated to have experienced the crime in 2016 (about 6,300)^x is less than the number of women estimated to experience the crime (about 8,600).^{xi}

Decreases in Estimated Prevalence for Men Came from Fewer Sexual Contact Crimes

The 2016 *WGRA* asks respondents about the types of sexual assault they experienced in the past year. Respondents are asked if the type of misconduct they indicated experiencing penetrated their body (oral, anal or vaginal penetration), attempted to penetrate these areas, or involved sexual contact with the buttocks, genitalia, inner thighs or breasts. Men in this year's survey indicated they experienced statistically lower rates of sexual contact – or non-penetrating crimes – than in 2014. Past-year rates of non-penetrating crimes decreased from 0.6 percent in 2014 to 0.4 percent in 2016. There were no statistically significant changes in the rates of penetration and attempted penetration between 2014 and 2016.

Reports from Women Still Outnumber Men, but More Men Reported the Crime in 2016 than Ever Before

A greater proportion of female victims report their assault to military authorities than men. Specifically, about 43 percent of survey-estimated female victims could be accounted for in FY16 reporting data, as compared to about 17 percent of survey-estimated male victims that could be accounted for in FY16 reporting data. This reporting disparity between men and women is also seen in the civilian sector.^{xii} However, both reporting estimates are up from FY14, when about 40 percent of estimated female victims and 10 percent of estimated male victims made a

Fewer men experienced sexual assault in FY16, but more men reported sexual assault than ever before

report to a DoD authority. In addition, FY16 data indicate that women are out-reporting men by a factor of 2.5, as compared to the factor of 4.0 seen in FY14. In

sum, fewer men experienced sexual assault in FY16, but a greater number of men reported sexual assault than ever before.

Nonetheless, male victims are less likely than female victims to tell *anyone* about their sexual assault. Of those Service members who did not report the situation to the military, men (78 percent) were more likely than women (70 percent) to indicate they *never considered reporting and/or do not plan to report*. In addition, men are less likely than women to indicate they considered reporting but decided against it (17 percent of men versus 25 percent of women).

Male Victims Tend to Be a Little Older Than Female Victims

Results from the 2016 WGRA showed a significant interaction between gender and age on experiencing sexual assault, with women who indicated experiencing sexual assault tending to be slightly younger and men tending to be slightly older. Twenty-four percent of women who indicated experiencing sexual assault in FY16 were under the age of 21, compared to only 12 percent of men who indicated experiencing sexual assault. In contrast, 29 percent of men who indicated experiencing sexual assault were above the age of 30, compared to only 15 percent of women who indicated experiencing sexual assault. Age was the only factor that explained some of the differences between men and women who indicated experiencing sexual assault in 2016. The Department found no relationship between male and female victims and the Armed Forces Qualification Test (AFQT) scores, level of education, race/ethnicity, pay grade, or having deployed in the last 12 months.

Certain Demographic Differences Among Men Increase Risk of Sexual Assault

In a comparison among men who did not experience sexual assault and those that alleged a sexual assault, victimized men were: younger, had fewer years of service, had less education, were in lower enlisted pay grades, had higher AFQT scores, and were more likely to have been deployed in the last 12 months. This information may help to identify men who are at higher risk of sexual assault. These results indicate it may be helpful to target general sexual assault prevention efforts toward men who are within their first five years of service, who are younger than 25 years of age, who are enlisted, and who have deployed within the last 12 months as these appear to be the most defining characteristics of men who indicate experiencing sexual assault on the 2016 WGRA.

More Men Characterize Their Sexual Assault as Hazing or Bullying, and Experience More Multiple Incidents than Women

Men are far more likely to characterize the one sexual assault situation that had the largest effect on them, henceforth referred to as the “one situation,” as hazing or bullying than are women. More specifically, 27 percent of men who indicated experiencing sexual assault characterized the one situation as hazing compared to only 9 percent of women, and 39 percent of men who indicated experiencing sexual assault characterized the one situation as bullying compared to 24 percent of women. Male respondents perceived the incident as serving to humiliate or abuse them, as opposed to having some kind of sexual intent. Some male victims who experience such incidents may not consider making a report because they do not perceive the sexual nature of the incident. An experience of past-year sexual assault was also highly correlated with an experience of past-year sexual harassment, with 52 percent of men and 56 percent of women indicating experiencing sexual harassment or stalking

before or after the one situation occurred. Men (35 percent) were also more likely than women (25 percent) to indicate they experienced five or more unwanted sexual events in the past year.

Men and Women Report Sexual Assault for Mostly the Same Reasons

The top three survey-indicated responses from men on why they reported sexual assault were:

- To stop the alleged offender(s) from hurting them again (47 percent),
- To stop the alleged offender(s) from hurting others (45 percent), and
- It was their civic or military duty to report it (41 percent).

When scientifically compared to responses from women, the only differentiation was that men were less likely to indicate they reported because someone they told encouraged them to report (22 percent of men versus 44 percent of women). When asked if they would recommend others report sexual assault based on their experience with reporting, 59 percent of men said they would recommend others report sexual assault (34 percent would recommend others make an Unrestricted Report and 25 percent would recommend a Restricted Report). These results showed no statistically significant differences from the data reported by female Service members.

Men and Women Experience Sexual Assault Differently

The use of alcohol in conjunction with an incident of sexual assault varied between men and women. Results from the 2016 *WGRA* indicated men were less likely (39 percent) than women (59 percent) to indicate they and/or the alleged offender(s) had used alcohol before the one situation.

A greater share of surveyed male victims, when compared to female victims, indicated that their most impactful incident of sexual

assault in the prior year was a non-penetrative sexual assault (59 percent of men versus 43 percent of women), and less likely to indicate the one most serious situation was penetrative sexual assault (35 percent of men versus 48 percent of women). Fewer men (6 percent) than women (8 percent) indicated the one situation involved a non-penetrative sexual assault.

When describing the alleged offender(s) in the one situation, men were less likely to say there was only one person involved (58 percent of men versus 67 percent of women). Men were also more likely than women to indicate their alleged offenders were of multiple genders. Women indicated that 94 percent of their alleged offenders were male. Men indicated that 57 percent of their alleged offender(s) were male, 25 percent were female, and 12 percent of men indicated their alleged offenders were a mix of men and women. Fewer men indicated their alleged offender(s) were all military members (66 percent of men versus 83 percent of women). Men were also more likely than women to indicate the alleged offender(s) were not in the military (16 percent of men versus 8 percent of women). When a military member was identified as the alleged offender(s), 53 percent of men indicated the alleged offender(s) were of a higher rank and 40 percent were the same rank as them. When compared to women, men were more likely to indicate the alleged offender(s) were of a lower military rank than they were (29 percent of men versus 19 percent of women).

When asked about when the one situation occurred, men were almost twice as likely to indicate it occurred while at work during duty hours (45 percent of men versus 27 percent of women). Men were less likely than women to indicate the one situation occurred while out with friends or at a party that was not an official military function (31 percent of men versus 40 percent of women) or while in their or someone else's home or quarters (25 percent of men versus 45 percent of women).

Men Indicated Less Satisfaction with Services and Support from Individuals

It is the Department's goal to provide gender responsive, culturally sensitive support and care to Service members reporting sexual assault. However, survey results show that men were generally more likely than women to be dissatisfied with a majority of the response and/or services they received. About half of male respondents indicated they were dissatisfied with the support they received from their leadership, including unit commanders, senior enlisted advisors, and immediate supervisors. Additionally, about a third of male Service members who experienced sexual assault indicated they were dissatisfied with the response they received from their SARCs, SAPR VAs, and SVC/VLCs. These survey results suggest that improvements could be made in providing support and services to men who report a sexual assault.

The Department will use these data to inform the implementation of the plan it developed in FY16 to improve prevention and response efforts for male Service members who report a sexual assault.

FY16 Actions to Improve Response for Male Service Members

Developed the *DoD Men's SAPR Plan*

The Department merged analysis conducted in FY15 with other research, focus group results, and expert advice to develop the *DoD Plan to Prevent and Respond to Sexual Assault of Military Men (Men's SAPR Plan)*. The *Men's SAPR Plan* outlines four objectives to address military sexual assault against men:

- **Objective 1:** Develop a unified communications plan tailored to men across DoD
- **Objective 2:** Improve Service member understanding of sexual assault against men

- **Objective 3:** Ensure support services meet the needs of military men who experience sexual assault
- **Objective 4:** Develop metrics to assess prevention and response efforts pertaining to males who experience sexual assault

The *Men's SAPR Plan* instructs the Department to convene a group of research specialists from DoD, the Military Services, and military medical/behavioral care communities in order to identify ways to achieve the objectives outlined in the plan.

For objectives 1 through 3, the Department will draw on formative research and assess existing research and data to develop a better understanding of the experiences and needs of men who experience sexual assault. Additionally, the Department will evaluate Service-specific programmatic efforts and determine how to address associated gaps among current outreach, response, and prevention efforts. The Department will also collaborate with relevant stakeholders to develop and evaluate research-informed practices in support of each objective. Throughout the process, the Department will develop metrics (objective 4) to assess progress annually on objectives 1 through 3. Three years after the completion of objectives 1 through 4, the Department will perform a comprehensive evaluation of its outreach, response, and prevention efforts regarding males who report sexual assault.

To achieve objectives 1 through 4, the *DoD Men's SAPR Plan* directs the Department to develop the following research-informed products/guidelines:

- Gender-inclusive communication plan and materials to encourage male reporting (objective 1)
- SAPR training core competencies and learning objectives to improve Service members' understanding of male victimization and crime prevention (objective 2)

- Core competencies and learning objectives for commander/supervisor training to engage leaders in preventing male victimization and reduce associated stigma (objective 2)
- Gender-responsive treatment guidelines and core competencies/learning objectives for provider training (objective 3)
- Core competencies and learning objectives for first responder training to improve response services for males who report sexual assault (objective 3)
- Report to summarize the research reviewed by the working group (objectives 1-3)
- Metrics to assess progress on objectives 1 through 3 (objective 4)
- Comprehensive evaluation of the Department's outreach, response, and prevention efforts regarding male survivors of sexual assault (three years after the implementation of objectives 1-4)

The *DoD Men's SAPR Plan* articulates the Department's unified commitment to developing a data-driven prevention and response system that is tailored to military men and supported by leaders at all levels.

Conducted DoD Safe HelpRoom Webinar on Support for Men who Experience Sexual Assault

DoD SAPRO sponsored a webinar for approximately 100 SARCs and SAPR VAs in the DoD Safe HelpRoom on how to support men who experienced sexual assault. The information not only enhanced these responders' knowledge about male survivors, but it also showcased the capabilities of the DoD Safe HelpRoom - a Safe Helpline service that allows sexual assault survivors in the military to connect with and support one another in a moderated and secure online group chat environment.

Implemented Methods to Improve Response and Outreach to Male Service Members

The Military Services and NGB also worked to improve their response to male Service members who experience sexual assault:

- Army – The Army SHARP Program Office hosted male survivor panels during SAAPM. These events introduced the idea of the “Silent Survivor,” a man who experienced sexual assault, but for varying reasons did not report or share the experience with others. Additionally, the Army updated its Emergent Leader Immersive Training Environment (ELITE) SHARP on-line training program to address unique aspects of male sexual assault survivors. The ELITE program is an interactive video game aimed at improving the knowledge of young Service members.
- Navy – Navy SAPR incorporates relevant research, survey results, and feedback into SAPRO policy and training to emphasize that both men and women can be victims of sexual assault. SARCs facilitate critical element training for SAPR VAs on specific male barriers to reporting, male physiology, myths and facts, societal influences, and specific resources for male victims of sexual assault to promote SAPR VA proficiency in responding to male victims.
- Marine Corps – In FY16, the HQMC SAPR Research Section began planning and conducting interviews with SARCs and SAPR VAs at five Marine Corps installations, as part of its *Evaluating Best Practices for Interacting with Male Marines Who Experienced a Sexual Assault* study. Data gathering and analysis for the study will be completed in FY17.
- Air Force – A new block of instruction, *Male Victimization*, was added to the 2016 Air Force SARC course. The new course addresses myths surrounding male victims of sexual assault, as well as

issues such as hyper-masculinity, rituals, hazing, and traditions. The course provides specific guidance for SARCs on advocacy and outreach for male victims.

- NGB – NGB continued to stress the importance of increasing awareness of male victimization, identifying and addressing the unique concerns of the male victim, and improving the environment to encourage more men to feel safe enough to come forward. Many states have made concerted efforts to increase the number of male SAPR VAs they have available. Additionally, New York also increased training efforts for commanders and key leaders on ways to improve support and communication with male National Guard members who report sexual assault.

Way Forward on Improving Response for Male Service Members in FY17

Implement the DoD Plan to Prevent and Respond to Sexual Assault of Military Men

The Department has already started work to implement the *DoD Men's SAPR Plan*. A working group comprised of research and program specialists from the Department, the Military Services, and the military medical/behavioral care communities has been established.

Launch the Male Peer-to-Peer Safe HelpRoom Series

The Department will host a series of male survivor peer-to-peer group-chat sessions to provide a safe, anonymous space for military men who experienced sexual assault. The series will allow men to ask questions, air concerns, and receive peer-to-peer support through the confidential and anonymous DoD Safe Helpline.

Combating Retaliation Associated with Sexual Assault Reporting

A number of military members reporting sexual assault have indicated they perceived abusive behavior by their co-workers, exclusion by their peers, and/or disruption of their military career. Retaliation^{xiii} associated with reporting a crime not only harms the lives and careers of victims, bystanders/witnesses, and first responders, but also undermines military readiness and weakens the culture of dignity and respect.

The *2016 WGRA* included the new measure of retaliation originally piloted with uniformed military survivors in the *2015 MIJES* and the *2015 Workplace and Gender Relations of Reserve Component Members*. The retaliation measures used in the *2012 WGRA* and the *2014 RMWS* imprecisely assessed Service members' experiences by using the terms "professional" and "social" retaliation – terms that are not defined in policy and law. These measures stood in as proxies for the experience of retaliation. Both the 2012 and the 2014 surveys found that about 60 percent of female Service members, who indicated experiencing a sexual assault in the past year and reported to a DoD authority, perceived professional and/or social retaliation. Most of these respondents indicated that "social" retaliation was more common than "professional" retaliation. Data were not reportable for men due to the small numbers of respondents in these categories.

The new measure included in the *2016 WGRA* uses language and circumstances in policy and law to gain a better understanding of the broad range of negative experiences perceived by members to be associated with reporting. The measure also helps the Department better understand what portion of such experiences can be addressed with current investigative and/or legal approaches. The *2016 WGRA* asked respondents to identify specific negative outcomes they

associated with the reporting of a sexual assault. Follow-up questions then assessed the apparent intent of the alleged retaliator as gleaned by the survey participant. Retaliation affecting Service members' professional opportunities typically constitutes reprisal.^{xiv} Ostracism involves improper exclusion from social acceptance.^{xv} Maltreatment, as well as acts of cruelty or oppression for the purposes of this report, includes actions committed against a reporter of sexual assault by someone that may include physical or psychological force or threat of force.^{xvi}

FY16 Assessment of Progress

A Quarter of Service Members Who Indicated Experiencing a Sexual Assault and Reported It to DoD Met Survey Criteria for Professional Reprisal

As previously indicated, the *2016 WGRA* employed the new retaliation measure that relies on the terms and circumstances in policy and law to better differentiate the kinds of retaliation perceived by respondents indicating they experienced and reported a sexual assault. In FY16, 40 percent of active duty Service members (36 percent of women and 50 percent of men) indicated experiencing a negative outcome they perceived to be professional reprisal as a result of reporting a sexual assault. However, only 23 percent (19 percent of women and 36 percent of men) of active duty Service members' circumstances met the survey criteria described in policy and law for professional reprisal.

Over half (52 percent) of DoD women perceiving professional reprisal indicated the person who took these actions was their senior enlisted leader, while 54 percent indicated it was another member in their chain of command, but not their unit

commander, who took the actions, and 37 percent indicated their unit commander took the actions. Respondents could pick one or more of these individuals. The majority of DoD women who experienced sexual assault and perceived reprisal indicated that the behaviors taken by their leadership yielded some level of harm to their career (90 percent). Fewer than half of DoD women who experienced sexual assault indicated they decided to participate and/or move forward with their report of sexual assault, even after indicating they perceived professional reprisal associated with their report (44 percent). Data were not reportable for men due to the small numbers of respondents in these categories.

About 14 Percent of Service Members Who Indicated Experiencing a Sexual Assault and Reported It to DoD Met Survey Criteria for Ostracism

In FY16, 50 percent of active duty Service members (51 percent of women and 47 percent of men) endorsed experiencing a negative outcome they perceived to be ostracism because of reporting their sexual assault. However, only 14 percent (12 percent of women and 17 percent of men) of these members' circumstances met the survey criteria described in policy and law for ostracism. Three-quarters of DoD women indicated the person who ostracized them was a Service member in a higher rank in their chain of command.

About 18 Percent of Service Members Who Indicated Experiencing a Sexual Assault and Reported It to DoD Met Survey Criteria for Maltreatment

In FY16, 38 percent of active duty Service members (38 percent of women and 38 percent of men) endorsed experiencing a negative outcome they perceived to be maltreatment as a result of reporting sexual assault. However, 18 percent (18 percent of women and 19 percent of men) of these members' circumstances met the survey criteria described in policy and law for maltreatment. Again, a little more than three-

quarters (68 percent) of DoD women indicated the person who took these actions was a Service member in a higher rank in their chain of command. Further, 82 percent of DoD women indicated the person they perceived to have maltreated them was in a position of authority or leadership over them.

Social Media Plays a Role in About a Third of Perceived Ostracism and/or Maltreatment Experiences

Members who indicated experiencing behavior in line with perceived ostracism and/or maltreatment were also asked if any of the actions they marked involved social media. The survey question provided examples of social media, such as Facebook, Twitter, Yik Yak, and Snapchat. Twenty-nine percent of these respondents indicated the ostracism and/or maltreatment behaviors they perceived involved some form of social media.

About 32 Percent of Service Members Who Indicated Experiencing a Sexual Assault and Reported It to DoD Met Survey Criteria for Any Kind of Retaliation (Professional Reprisal, Ostracism, and/or Maltreatment)

This section combines all three forms of retaliation previously described into a single statistic. In FY16, 58 percent of active duty Service members (58 percent of women and 60 percent of men) indicated experiencing a negative outcome they perceived as professional reprisal, ostracism, and/or maltreatment after reporting sexual assault. This measure differs from those employed in 2012 and 2014 survey. However, using a non-scientific comparison, the proportion of Service members perceiving a negative outcome as some kind of retaliation in 2016 is roughly the same as measured by surveys in 2012 and 2014.

The 2016 WGRA also asked a series of questions to measure whether members indicated perceiving negative experiences met the legal criteria for an investigation to

occur. Of those Service members who indicated experiencing a negative outcome after reporting a sexual assault, 32 percent met the survey criteria described in policy and law for professional reprisal, ostracism, and/or maltreatment.

The 58 percent of DoD women who met the criteria for inclusion in the rate of perceived professional reprisal, ostracism, and/or maltreatment were subsequently asked about the actions they took. After experiencing perceived professional reprisal, ostracism, and/or maltreatment: Eighty-three percent of DoD women indicated that they discussed the behaviors with their friends, family, coworkers, or a professional. Meanwhile, 58 percent of DoD women indicated they discussed it with a work supervisor or anyone up their chain of command to get guidance on what to do and 64 percent expected some corrective action would be taken. About one-quarter (26 percent) of DoD women indicated filing a complaint of perceived professional reprisal, ostracism, and/or maltreatment. Data were not reportable for men due to the small numbers of respondents in these categories.

Uniformed military survivors who participated in the 2016 *MIJES*^{xvii} had similar perceptions of professional reprisal, ostracism and/or maltreatment associated with their report of sexual assault. Twenty-eight percent of eligible survey respondents indicated experiencing perceived professional reprisal and met the criteria described in policy and law. Of the 28 percent who met the legal criteria for inclusion in the rate of perceived professional reprisal, 66 percent indicated the person who took these actions was another member in their chain of command but not their unit commander, while 56 percent indicated their senior enlisted leader took these actions. Additionally, 50 percent indicated their unit commander took these actions, 40 percent indicated a higher ranking member in their chain of command, 6 percent indicated their deputy commander, and 5 percent indicated they were not sure who took the actions.

Of the 28 percent who indicated perceiving professional reprisal, nearly all eligible survey respondents (95 percent) indicated the behaviors taken by their leadership yielded some harm to their career. After indicating they experienced perceived professional reprisal as a result of reporting sexual assault, 79 percent of respondents indicated they decided to participate and/or move forward with their report of sexual assault.

Findings from uniformed sexual assault survivors in the 2016 *MIJES* show that 17 percent of eligible survey respondents indicated experiencing perceived ostracism as a result of reporting sexual assault and met the legal criteria. Seventy-eight percent of eligible survey respondents who indicated experiencing perceived ostracism said that the person who they perceived as ostracizing them was a Service member in a similar rank as they were. Other respondents indicated it was a Service member in a higher rank within their chain of command (73 percent), a Service member in a higher rank not in their chain of command (65 percent), a Service member in a lower rank than themselves (51 percent), or a DoD civilian (14 percent) who took these actions.

Additionally, 24 percent of eligible 2016 *MIJES* respondents indicated perceiving maltreatment that met the legal criteria described in policy and law. Of these 24 percent, about three-quarters (74 percent) indicated the person who they perceived maltreatment from was a Service member in a higher rank within their chain of command. Other respondents indicated it was a Service member in a similar rank as them (68 percent), a Service member in a higher rank not in their chain of command (49 percent), a Service member in a lower rank than they were (42 percent), a DoD civilian (13 percent), or they were not sure who they were (4 percent) who took these actions. Further, 75 percent of those who indicated experiencing perceived maltreatment also said the person who took the perceived maltreatment actions was in a position of

authority/leadership over them. Of the 24 percent who indicated they experienced perceived maltreatment as a result of reporting sexual assault, 83 percent of eligible survey respondents indicated that they decided to participate and/or move forward with their report of sexual assault.

FY16 Retaliation Reporting Data

The Military Services and NGB provided data on allegations of retaliation received in FY16, associated with reports of sexual assault and/or complaints of sexual harassment. Information submitted by the Military Services and NGB varies depending on Service/NGB approach (e.g., Department of the Navy only submits data on cases with completed investigations, whereas the Army, Air Force, and NGB provide information on completed and ongoing investigations).

In FY16, the Department requested the Military Services provide two types of data:

- **Case Management Group (CMG) Retaliation Allegations:** The Military Services and NGB provided data on all retaliation allegations discussed at CMG meetings in FY16, involving victims, witnesses/bystanders, and first responders associated with reports of sexual assault. These data do not likely represent all retaliation allegations because victims, witnesses/bystanders, and first responders who believe they have experienced retaliation have the option of requesting their experience be discussed at a CMG. This year, 67 individuals requested their allegation of retaliation be discussed at the CMG at their installation. Victims of sexual assault made the vast majority of retaliation allegations (61). In addition, one witness/bystander and five first responders submitted their retaliation allegations to the CMG. Of the 67 retaliation allegations, 35 alleged ostracism and/or cruelty/oppression/maltreatment, 20 alleged reprisal, 2 alleged another criminal offense in

relation to the report of sexual assault, and 10 alleged a combination of reprisal, cruelty/oppression/maltreatment, and other misconduct. Women made the majority of retaliation allegations: 47 women and 20 men had allegations discussed at CMGs.

- **Investigations of Alleged Retaliation:**

The Military Services and NGB provided data on all FY16 allegations of retaliation investigated and/or handled by Service/NGB or DoD Inspectors General (IG), Military Criminal Investigative Organizations (MCIO), Law Enforcement, and Commander-Directed Inquiries. These data pertain to allegations of retaliation associated with Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault or formal/informal complaints of sexual harassment. The Military Services and NGB received 84 retaliation reports against 169 alleged retaliators in FY16 associated with sexual assault or sexual harassment reports. Additionally there were 11 reports, involving 12 alleged retaliators from prior years that had a completed investigation in FY16, for a total of 95 reports. Of the 95 reports, 81 percent involved female reporters and 74 percent were related to an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault, with the remainder related to formal complaints of sexual harassment (22 percent), a situation where the reporter was suspected of making a sexual assault report, i.e., Restricted report or other, (3 percent), or informal complaints of sexual harassment (1 percent). The following entities investigated these reports: DoD or Service IGs (61 percent), MCIOs (35 percent), chain of command (3 percent), chain of command and DoD IG (1 percent).

Each data source offers a different perspective on the retaliation allegations. The CMG data provide information on initial actions taken to refer allegations to the appropriate entity and provide support for the individual making the allegation. The data on

investigations provide greater detail on actions taken to officially assess the allegations, gather evidence, protect the parties involved, and hold offenders appropriately accountable. Additional information on FY16 retaliation allegations can be found in Appendix B.

The Department views retaliation associated with crime reporting as a significant concern and is committed to eliminating retaliatory behavior, improving resources for victims, and providing tools for commanders, supervisors, and peers to prevent and respond to retaliation.

FY16 Retaliation Prevention and Response Actions

Published the *DoD Retaliation Prevention and Response Strategy*

The Secretary of Defense signed the comprehensive strategy in April 2016 to prevent retaliation after a report of sexual assault or complaint of sexual harassment. DoD SAPRO collaborated with key Military Services' and Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) representatives to develop the *DoD Retaliation Prevention and Response Strategy (RPRS)*.

The *DoD RPRS* aligns efforts and details policy and procedures related to retaliation against victims who report a sexual assault, complainants of sexual harassment, bystanders or witnesses involved in the incident, and first responders, such as SARCs and SAPR VAs, Equal Opportunity Advisors, and the like who experience retaliation related to the execution of their duties and responsibilities.

The strategy targets five issue areas:

- Standardizing the definitions across the Department of various types of retaliation;
- Implementing a data-driven approach to inform retaliation prevention and

response, including a centralized process to integrate data from retaliation cases;

- Creating a standardized retaliation reporting and resolution process to ensure strong and supportive systems of investigation and accountability;
- Creating a comprehensive system of support for those who report retaliation; and,
- Educating and preparing DoD personnel to prevent retaliation and create a culture intolerant of retaliation.

Established DoD IG Whistleblower Reprisal Directorate

The DoD OIG Whistleblower Reprisal Directorate created the Sexual Assault Protected Communications (SA PC) Team. The SA PC Team is responsible for objectively and thoroughly investigating whistleblower reprisal complaints filed by members of the armed forces, DoD appropriated and non-appropriated fund employees, and DoD contractors and subcontractors. The SA PC Team is also the unit responsible for investigating whistleblower reprisal complaints in which one or more protected communications involve allegations of sexual assault.

Investigators on the SA PC Team work with complainants to determine if a *prima facie*^{xviii} allegation of whistleblower reprisal exists; investigate *prima facie* allegations of whistleblower reprisal; and report investigative findings and conclusions in a Report of Investigation.

Service members who believe they have experienced retaliation are able to report their experiences safely and securely to the DoD IG through the DoD Hotline^{xix} and/or through the DoD Safe Helpline^{xx}. DoD Safe Helpline staff members also undergo training on the FY14 NDAA's definition of retaliation, the DoD IG Whistleblower Protection Act, and the DoD IG Hotline so they can assist and direct accordingly any Service member who calls the hotline.

Messaged Ways to Report Allegations of Retaliation

The Military Services and NGB worked throughout FY16 to communicate the retaliation reporting process to Service members. Service and NGB efforts to communicate the retaliation reporting process to Service members included:

- Army – Messaging related to retaliation prevention and response is integrated into all aspects of the SHARP marketing, communications, and outreach efforts. This includes brochures, posters, infographics, senior leader talking points, and Army News Service articles.
- Navy – Fleet Workshops aimed at countering destructive behaviors cover retaliation as well. Each workshop includes a Fleet-wide roll up of retaliation data from Command Climate Surveys and a review of reporting protocols and procedures.
- Marine Corps – The Marine Corps published a formal message on methods to report retaliation and the resolution process on the Marine Corps homepage and as part of its social media campaign. The Inspector General of the Marine Corps (IGMC), Headquarters Marine Corps (HQMC) Judge Advocate Division, HQMC SAPR, and the Naval Criminal Investigative Service collaborated to produce the message, which defined retaliation and provided guidance on the various avenues available for reporting. The Marine Corps posted the message to its official social media website, where the post reached over 110,000 people and connected interested viewers to the IGMC website.

- Air Force – The Air Force required all uniformed Airmen and civilians supervising military members to receive initial first-line supervisor training on preventing retaliation in FY16. The training focused on enabling supervisors to recognize signs or possible acts of retaliation, take action to address retaliation incidents, and better understand which resources are available to military Airmen experiencing retaliation.
- NGB – Generally, each state distributes, posts, and disseminates sexual assault and retaliation information in a variety of ways. For example, the Kentucky National Guard (KYNG) included information on how to report and respond to allegations of retaliation in its SAPR/SHARP training. Additionally, the KYNG SAPR Office conducted a 90-minute workshop on “Allegations of Retaliation” in a November 2016 statewide conference.

Way Forward on Retaliation Prevention and Response in FY17

Implement the *DoD Retaliation Prevention and Response Strategy*

The next step in combatting retaliation is to operationalize and implement the *DoD RPRS*. The Department further defined actions to address the five issue areas through working groups co-led by OSD and Military Service representatives. These working groups led to the *DoD Retaliation Prevention and Response Implementation Plan* published in January 2017, and thereafter disseminated throughout the Department.

Summary

The actions taken in FY16 reflect DoD's ongoing commitment to preventing sexual assault and ensuring that victims receive comprehensive support services. The *FY 2016 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military* outlined key program efforts – sexual assault prevention, ensuring a quality response, response to male Service members who report sexual assault, and retaliation prevention and response – where the Department took significant action to accomplish its mission of reducing, with the goal to eliminate, sexual assault from the military.

These program efforts are not inclusive of every aspect of the crime of sexual assault, nor does this report detail every action that the Department, Military Services, and NGB are taking to prevent and respond to this crime. Additional program highlights can be found in Appendix A of this report. The Department continues to assess its programs

and policies to ensure that it is effectively addressing the needs of Service members. Feedback from surveys and focus groups of active and reserve Service members is instrumental to this effort. The Department is encouraged by the increase in the number of Service members who chose to report their sexual assault in conjunction with the decrease in estimated sexual assault prevalence. Every step closer to reducing this gap brings the Department closer to achieving its goal of eliminating sexual assault from the military.

While this year's data show promise that the Department's efforts are working the way they were intended, it does not mean that work will cease. The Department plans to continue with its forward momentum by implementing key program elements in FY17.

ⁱ Based on a constructed 95 percent confidence interval ranging from 14,000 to 15,700, an estimated total of 14,900 DoD active duty members indicated experiencing a sexual assault in the past 12 months.

ⁱⁱ See Chapter 2 of the 2016 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members for a description of the methodology that developed the estimated past-year prevalence of sexual assault.

ⁱⁱⁱ See Metric 1 in the Metrics Section, which is Appendix C to this report.

^{iv} Unwanted Sexual Contact (USC) is the survey term that describes the crimes in the UCMJ that constitute sexual assault, which range from penetrating crimes, such as rape, to non-penetrating crimes, such as abusive sexual contact. USC involves intentional sexual contact that was against a person's will or occurred when the person did not or could not consent. The term describes completed and attempted oral, anal, and vaginal penetration with any body part or object, and the unwanted touching of genitalia and other sexually related areas of the body. When the RAND Corporation conducted the *RMWS* in 2014 and created a new sexual assault measure, the term USC became obsolete.

^v In 2006, respondents were asked about whether their use of alcohol impaired their judgment or caused them to be intoxicated and unable to consent, whether the alleged offender(s) were intoxicated, and whether the alleged offender(s) used drugs to knock them out. In 2016, the questions were not as specific and asked if the member had been drinking alcohol before the unwanted event, whether the alleged offender bought the member alcohol, if the alleged offender(s) had been drinking before the unwanted

event, and if they think they may have been given a drug without their consent. Results for alcohol and drug use from this year's survey were collapsed into any alcohol and/or drug use.

^{vi} Rothman, E.F., Exner, D., & Baughman, A.L. (2011). "The Prevalence of Sexual Assault against People Who Identify as Gay, Lesbian, or Bisexual in the United States: A Systematic Review." *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse*, 12(2): 55-66.

^{vii} Rennison, C. M. (2002). *Rape and Sexual Assault: Reporting to Police and Medical Attention, 1992-2000*. Retrieved February 28, 2016 from Bureau of Justice Statistics: <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/rsarp00.pdf>.

^{viii} Adams, Robert. *Empowerment, participation and social work*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2008, p.12.

^{ix} A subset of total reports, this calculation includes only Service members who made a report of sexual assault during Military Service (4,794).

^x 95% confidence interval ranges from 5,500 to 7,000

^{xi} 95% confidence interval ranges from 7,900 to 9,300

^{xii} Rennison, C. M. (2002). *Rape and Sexual Assault: Reporting to Police and Medical Attention, 1992-2000*. Retrieved February 28, 2016 from Bureau of Justice Statistics: <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/rsarp00.pdf>.

^{xiii} Retaliation for reporting a criminal offense can occur in one of three ways: reprisal (as legally defined in 10 U.S.C. § 1034), ostracism, or maltreatment. In January 2017, DoD issued standardized definitions for retaliation, reprisal, and ostracism. However, the standardized definitions were implemented beyond the time period covered in this report.

^{xiv} Reprisal can involve a range of unjustified personnel actions, such as interfering with promotion, unreasonably downgrading someone's evaluation, or unfairly denying an award. Title 10 U.S.C. § 1034.

^{xv} Examples of ostracism include improper exclusion from social acceptance, activities, or interactions due to reporting or planning to report a crime; victim blaming and bullying. Specific definitions of ostracism differ across the Department; Air Force Instruction 36-2909; Secretary of the Navy Instruction 5370.7D; Army Directive 2014-20. In 2017, DoD issued a standardized definition for ostracism.

^{xvi} The retaliation questions on the 2016 WGRA were not based on the definitions released by the DoD in January 2017 in the DoD RPRS Implementation Plan.

^{xvii} To protect the anonymity of MIJES respondents, results are presented at the Total DoD level only.

^{xviii} Based on first impression and accepted as correct until proven otherwise.

^{xix} The DoD Hotline – Whistleblower Reprisal Complaint website https://www.dodig.mil/Hotline/reprisal_complaint1a.cfm.

^{xx} Safe Helpline users can find information on how to report an alleged retaliation incident to DoD SAPRO or directly to the DoD IG via safehelpline.org.

Prepared by the Department of
Defense Sexual Assault Prevention
and Response Office (SAPRO)

Learn More:
www.sapr.mil

Get Help:
877-995-5247
www.safehelpline.org



Appendix A: FY16 Line of Effort Highlights



Appendix A: Fiscal Year 2016 Lines of Effort Highlights

This Appendix details additional program and policy advances that the Department completed last year. The Department uses the structure of the *2015 DoD SAPR Strategic Plan* to organize the FY16 highlights by five lines of effort (LOEs). The *Strategic Plan* employs a multidisciplinary approach with initiatives in each LOE. This promotes unity of effort throughout the Department.

Prevention

Enhanced ROTC Outreach Efforts

The Department expanded efforts to promote SAPR training to Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) cadets and midshipmen. The Military Services commission approximately 35 percent of incoming officers through ROTC. The training emphasized the critical role a healthy climate plays in the active force. In FY16, DoD SAPRO visited multiple universities and spoke with ROTC cadets, cadre, veteran students, student government officials, and Title IX Coordinators. The outreach events highlighted DoD's lessons learned over the past ten years, broadened strategic

relationships with academia, and explored ways for ROTC to lead efforts to strengthen campus prevention activities.

Expanded DoD SAPR Connect Outreach Efforts

DoD SAPR Connect is the Department's sexual assault Community of Practice prevention collaboration and information sharing forum. *DoD SAPR Connect* leverages face-to-face meetings, virtual resources, webinars, and a community toolkit to strengthen prevention efforts and support personnel working the SAPR program. More than 2,000 *DoD SAPR Connect* members access the online portal to share information on prevention initiatives to include videos, new research, policy documents, briefings, and campaign plans.

Quarterly Webinars

DoD SAPR Connect quarterly webinars further expand current information-sharing efforts. The Department continued hosting webinars with SAPR personnel and other Service members from around the world. SAPRO designs these virtual meetings to emphasize key components of the Department's prevention strategy. In FY16, SAPRO featured webinars that addressed strategy program elements such as employing effective communications and engaging leadership support. Webinar participants earn Continuing Education Units (CEUs) toward their re-certification as SARCs or SAPR VAs. As of FY16, SAPRO has held 18 webinars involving nearly 2,500 Service members and has awarded more than 2,400 CEUs.

In FY16, the National Guard Bureau (NGB) asked DoD SAPRO to conduct a customized series for its Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARC). The

DoD SAPR Strategic Plan LOEs	
LOE	Objectives
LOE 1: Prevention	Deliver consistent and effective prevention methods and programs.
LOE 2: Investigation	Achieve high competence in the investigation of sexual assault.
LOE3: Accountability	Achieve high competence in holding offenders appropriately accountable.
LOE 4: Advocacy/ Victim Assistance	Deliver consistent and effective victim support, response, and reporting options.
LOE 5: Assessment	Effectively standardize, measure, analyze, assess, and report program progress.

sessions focused on providing NGB SARC's an overview of the DoD Prevention Strategy. SAPRO personnel then facilitated discussions on how participants might apply prevention principles in NGB environment.

The Prevention Roundtable

DoD SAPR Connect also features activities outside of the virtual world. The Prevention Roundtable serves as its face-to-face component, acting as a communications forum for representatives from the Military Services, NGB, and the Coast Guard (USCG). In FY16, the Roundtable expanded participation to include representatives from the Military Service Academies and ROTC Cadet Commands.

Attendees share emerging practices and prevention updates from the Military Services, NGB, and USCG and hear presentations from Subject Matter Experts. Quarterly meeting discussions address challenges to prevention program implementation and institutionalization.

Coordinated DoD-wide SAAPM Efforts

DoD SAPRO facilitated the Department-wide Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month (SAAPM) observance in April 2016. DoD SAPRO supported many of the Military Services' events in the Washington D.C. area throughout the month to show support for survivors and promote prevention. The Department encouraged all leadership within DoD to promote the SAAPM 2016 theme: "Eliminate Sexual Assault. Know Your Part. Do Your Part."



In April, the Secretary of Defense hosted the 2016 Exceptional SARC Award ceremony. The Secretary honored six SARC's whose work has been particularly noteworthy, and who showed outstanding service and innovation in carrying out their duties for Service members. At the event, Secretary Ash Carter also had the opportunity to announce the release of the *DoD Retaliation Prevention and Response Strategy*. He described the measures the Department is taking to prevent and respond to retaliation resulting from reporting an incident of sexual assault or sexual harassment. This ceremony capped off SAAPM and recognized the ongoing work being done across the Total Force.



Defense Secretary Ash Carter poses with the SARC recipients of the Year during a ceremony at the Pentagon on April 28, 2016. The recipients are, from left, Army Master Sgt. Melinda Heikkinen, Coast Guard civilian Simone Hall, Air Force Capt. Elizabeth Belleau, Army Sgt. 1st Class Raquel Mendoza, Marine Corps civilian Jacqueline Maxwell, and Navy civilian Deborah Drucker. DoD photo by Army Sgt. 1st Class Clydell Kinchen. *Source: Defense.gov*

Presented Sexual Assault Prevention Innovation Award

The Department initiated the annual Sexual Assault Prevention Innovation Award in 2014 to recognize Service members and DoD civilians who contributed to or developed an innovative idea, concept, or approach that positively affected prevention efforts. The Military Services, NGB, and USCG each nominate an individual or group for the award each year. The awardees for FY16 helped improve command climate by creating an interactive skit aimed at bystander intervention; designing an interaction model that promoted “consent first” practices; and developed targeted training for the most at-risk populations.

Collaborated with DEOMI on Assessment to Solutions

The Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute (DEOMI) assists commanders and Equal Opportunity program professionals through Assessment to Solutions, a website housing tools and products to address the mission-impacting issues identified during the climate assessment process. DoD SAPRO collaborated with DEOMI to update the

information on the site to promote improved sexual assault reporting climate, prevention, and knowledge about the SAPR program.

Investigation

Collaborated with DoD IG Reprisal Office

DoD SAPRO cooperated with the DoD IG to support its newly established Whistleblower Reprisal Directorate, which is responsible for investigating sexual assault victims' reports of reprisal. DoD SAPRO provided specialized training to IG Investigators that focused on sexual assault reporting options, best practices for working with sexual assault survivors, and DoD Safe Helpline resources. The training focused on how the DoD Safe Helpline is an additional resource for Service members who believe they have experienced retaliation. Survivors may securely report their experience to either DoD SAPRO or to the DoD Inspector General (IG), using a secure form on the DoD Safe Helpline website (www.safehelpline.org). Users may remain anonymous or provide contact information on the form, which is subsequently shared with the DoD IG Hotline. The Safe Helpline website also has a link that takes users directly to the DoD IG Hotline web form to report an allegation of retaliation.

Accountability

Designed a Program to Receive Incident and Suspect Information from Restricted Reporters

Section 543 of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for FY 2015 required the Department to develop a plan to allow an individual who files a Restricted Report to disclose confidentially an alleged suspect or incident information. In response to this requirement, the Department developed the “Catch a Serial Offender” (CATCH) Plan in FY16. Once implemented, the CATCH program will allow a victim to participate by anonymously filling out an electronic MCIO “form” with information about the incident without compromising the nature

of the restricted report. Should additional information someday be submitted by another victim about one of the alleged offenders in the system, SAPR personnel will contact the survivor(s) to assess their willingness to change their restricted report to unrestricted and participate in an investigation and the military justice process. The Department of the Navy is acting as the Executive Agent for this program and will develop the information system required to store and retrieve information.

Advocacy/Victim Assistance

Convened the Victim Assistance Leadership Council

The Department established the Victim Assistance Leadership Council in accordance with DoDI 6400.07, *DoD Victim Assistance Standards for Military Services*, in September 2014. The Council advises the Secretary of Defense on policies and practices related to victim assistance across four programs: sexual assault prevention and response, family advocacy, victim-witness assistance, and sexual harassment. The Council also provides a forum for senior leaders within each of the four program areas to exchange information and collaborate on issues affecting victims of crime and harassment. Additionally, the Council works to promote efficiencies, coordinate victim assistance-related policies, and assess the implementation of victim assistance standards.

The FY16 Council's second meeting worked to identify and address policy gaps. The VALC decided to establish a high-level working group to develop metrics regarding Victim Assistance Standards.

Launched the D-SAACP Advanced Advocacy Course

The DoD Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP) Advanced Advocacy Course is a unique distance-learning opportunity presented through a

contract with the National Organization for Victims Assistance and modeled after its Victim Assistance Academy. The course is interactive and brings the classroom directly to participants wherever they are located. The course includes specialized sexual assault training for new and experienced SARCs and SAPR VAs within the DoD community to enhance core competencies and improve the quality of assistance provided to military survivors. The 20-hour course focuses on victim advocacy and includes a separate module on Outreach to Men.ⁱ Approved for continuing education unit requirements, the course augments the Military Services' initial victim advocacy training.

DoD SAPRO launched the first course session with over 60 SARCs, SAPR VAs, and SAPR Program Managers. Over 1,000 participants have now attended the course. Trainees include SAPR program personnel from the Services and National Guard.

Enhanced the D-SAACP Advanced Military Sexual Assault Advocate Training On-Line

DoD SAPRO enhanced its advanced victim advocacy online course through a collaborative effort with the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC).ⁱⁱ The course aims to improve the quality of victim support and enhance SARC and SAPR VA job skills. OVC hosts the interactive, scenario-based course on its website. The 20-hour course counts toward D-SAACP continuing education credits.

Learning objectives include: the understanding of post-traumatic reactions; advocating for victims from the outset of a report through case conclusion; providing crisis management support in complex, highly publicized, or particularly sensitive cases; and understanding the ethical implications of the advocacy role. This course augments the Military Services' entry-level SAPR training programs.

Strengthened Military and Civilian Partnerships to Respond to Victims of Sexual Assault

The Department assisted OVC to develop the “Strengthening Military-Civilian Community Partnerships to Respond to Sexual Assault” training program in 2008. SAPRO personnel this year continued to support this collaborative education effort. The program is an interactive, one-day training for civilian community advocates and other responders to better respond to the needs of military sexual assault victims seeking assistance outside of installations. Topics cover the military’s SAPR program, military culture, military victims’ unique needs, on-base resources, the military justice system, and assistance between military and civilian communities.

Provided Subject Matter Expertise to Field Operations

SAPRO subject matter experts provided training and consultation support to a variety of Department operations this year, including:

- Army Special Victims’ Counsel Program
- Air Force Special Victims’ Counsel Program
- DEOMI Leadership Training Awareness Seminar
- Service SARC and SAPR VA Training Courses

Assessment

Enhanced DSAID

The Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID) captures sexual assault case information input by the Military Services, National Guard Bureau, and Coast Guard for Restricted and Unrestricted

Reports. DSAID also facilitates SARCs’ victim case management, enables legal officers to input and validate case disposition data, and supports Service SAPR program management. It further provides improved oversight of the management of sexual assault cases and offers the Department the capability to meet reporting requirements, validate data, and standardize information collection.

DSAID enhancements or program accomplishments in FY16 include:

- Using DSAID to generate sexual assault data sets for the *FY16 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military* and the *Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies for Academic Program Year 2015-2016*;
- Conducting two DSAID webinars to answer SARCs and SAPR Program Managers questions and review recent DSAID updates, the DSAID Case Management Group meeting minutes function, and information elements coming from the investigative agency interfaces;
- Upgrading from Oracle to Oracle Enterprise with Advanced Security for increased cybersecurity controls to protect sexual assault data;
- Leading monthly DSAID Change Control Board meetings with Military Service, NGB, and USCG representatives to discuss program updates and change requests;
- Deploying seven total releases enhancing DSAID’s case management, interfaces, reports, security, and user functionality;
- Utilizing the quality assurance tool assists the Department and the Military Services to identify missing data and conduct data validation.

ⁱ Topics include Crisis Response Skills, Communication Skills for Victim Advocates, Other Crimes as They Relate to Sexual Assault, Drug-facilitated Sexual Assault, Trauma and Resilience, Cultural Competency, Vicarious Trauma & Self-Care; Comparison of Military and Civilian Criminal Justice System; LGBTQ Issues in Victim Advocacy; Victims Compensation; Program Management; Outreach to Male Survivors; Ethics and Confidentiality in Victim Services and Prevention Effort: Best Practices.

ⁱⁱ Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office for Victims of Crime

Appendix B: Statistical Data on Sexual Assault



Table of Contents

Background.....	4
Purpose.....	4
Scope.....	4
Data Included.....	5
Time Period Covered.....	6
Data Collection.....	7
Overview of Reports of Sexual Assault in FY16	7
Unrestricted Reports of Sexual Assault	11
Crimes Alleged in Unrestricted Reports.....	12
Investigations of Unrestricted Reports	14
Sexual Assault Case Dispositions	16
Military Subjects Considered for Disciplinary Action.....	18
Military Justice	21
Demographics of Victims and Subjects in Completed Investigations	31
Restricted Reports of Sexual Assault	32
Demographics of Victims in Restricted Reports.....	33
Service Referral Information	34
Expedited Transfers.....	35
Reports of Sexual Assault in Combat Areas of Interest.....	36
Demographics of Victims and Subjects in Unrestricted Reports in CAIs	38
Demographics of Victims and Subjects in Restricted Reports in CAIs	38
FY16 Retaliation Allegations.....	38
CMG Retaliation Data.....	39
Data on Investigations of Alleged Retaliation	40
FY14 Data: Revisited	44

List of Figures

Figure 1: Reports of Sexual Assault Made to DoD, FY07 – FY16	8
Figure 2: Service Member Victims in DoD Sexual Assault Reports for Incidents that Occurred During and Prior to Military Service, FY09 – FY16.....	9
Figure 3: Estimated Number of Service Members Experiencing Sexual Assault Based on Past-Year Prevalence Rates versus Number of Service Member Victims in Reports of Sexual Assault for Incidents Occurring During Military Service, CY04 – FY16.....	10
Figure 4: Unrestricted Reports of Sexual Assault by Service Member Involvement, FY07 – FY16	12

Figure 5: Offenses Originally Alleged in Unrestricted Reports of Sexual Assault, FY16.....	13
Figure 6: Reports of Sexual Assault, Completed Investigations, and Case Dispositions, FY16	15
Figure 7: Cases outside DoD Legal Authority, FY16	16
Figure 8: Cases Investigated for Sexual Assault by DoD with Subjects Who Were outside Its Legal Authority or Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian/Foreign Authority, FY09 – FY16.....	17
Figure 9: Dispositions of Cases under DoD Legal Authority, FY16	19
Figure 10: Percentage of Cases with Misconduct Substantiated, Command Action Precluded, and Command Action Declined, FY09 – FY16	20
Figure 11: Breakdown of Disciplinary Actions Taken for Sexual Assault Offenses, FY07 – FY16.....	22
Figure 12: Dispositions of Cases with Sexual Assault Court-Martial Charges Preferred, FY16.....	24
Figure 13: Dispositions of Cases with Sexual Assault Court-Martial Charges Preferred by Crime Charged, FY16	26
Figure 14: Dispositions of Cases Receiving Nonjudicial Punishment, FY16	28
Figure 15: Case Dispositions for Which There was Only Probable Cause for Non-Sexual Assault Offenses, FY16	30
Figure 16: Restricted Reports Received and Converted, FY07 – FY16	33
Figure 17: Average Number of Service Referrals per Service Member Victim of Sexual Assault, FY07 – FY16	35
Figure 18: SAFEs Reported by the Military Services involving Service Member Victims, FY07 – FY16	35
Figure 19: Reports of Sexual Assault in Combat Areas of Interest, FY08 – FY16.....	36
Figure 20: Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest, FY08 – FY16.....	37
Figure 21: Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest, FY08 – FY16	37
Figure 22: Reports of Retaliation Made to DoD in FY16.....	43
Figure 23: Reports of Sexual Assault, Completed Investigations, and Case Dispositions, FY14	45
Figure 24: Cases outside DoD Legal Authority, FY14	46
Figure 25: Dispositions of Cases under DoD Legal Authority, FY14	48
Figure 26: Court-Martial Preferred for Sexual Assault, FY14	50

List of Tables

Table 1: Reporting Rate per Thousand, FY07 – FY16	9
Table 2: Unrestricted Reports of Sexual Assault by Offense Alleged and Military Status, FY16	13
Table 3: Case Dispositions, FY16.....	18
Table 4: Gender of Victims and Subjects in Completed Investigations of Unrestricted Reports, FY16.....	31

Table 5: Age of Victims and Subjects in Completed Investigations of Unrestricted Reports, FY16	31
Table 6: Grade/Status of Victims and Subjects in Completed Investigations of Unrestricted Reports, FY16.....	32
Table 7: Gender of Victims in Restricted Reports, FY16	33
Table 8: Age of Victims in Restricted Reports, FY16.....	34
Table 9: Grade or Status of Victims in Restricted Reports, FY16.....	34
Table 10: Expedited Transfers and Denials, FY12 – FY16.....	36
Table 11: Unrestricted and Restricted Reports by Combat Area of Interest, FY16	38
Table 12: CMG Action Taken to Address Retaliation	40

Appendix B: Statistical Data on Sexual Assault

Background

Purpose

The Department of Defense (DoD) collects data on sexual assault to inform SAPR policy, program development, and oversight actions. Congress requires data about the number of sexual assault reports and the outcome of sexual assault investigations to be reported. The Department provides support to the victims of these crimes, and holds the alleged perpetrators appropriately accountable. Each year, the Sexual Assault Response and Prevention Office (SAPRO) aggregates data on reports of sexual assault, analyzes the results, and presents them in this report.

Scope

DoD uses the term “sexual assault” to refer to a range of crimes, including rape, sexual assault, forcible sodomy, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, and attempts to commit these offenses, as defined by the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ). For the purpose of data analysis in this report, the Department organizes results and analyses by the most serious sexual assault allegation made by a victim or investigated by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization (MCIO).¹ The allegation and/or behaviors indicated do not necessarily reflect the final findings of the investigators or the matter(s) addressed by court-martial charges or other forms of disciplinary action against suspects (referred to by DoD as “subjects of investigation” or “subjects”).

DoD’s sexual assault reporting statistics include data on penetrating and sexual contact crimes by adults against adults, as defined in Articles 120 and 125 of the UCMJ and Article 80, which governs attempts to commit these offenses.

- **Sexual assault between intimate partners.** Information on sexual assaults occurring between spouses or intimate partners is not included in the analyses detailed in this section. The DoD Family Advocacy Program provides intimate partner sexual assault data detailed in Appendix J. While most victims and subjects in the following data are aged 18 or older, DoD statistics occasionally capture information about victims and subjects aged 16 and 17 at the time of the report (including Service members who are approved for early enlistment prior to age 18). Since the age of consent under the UCMJ is 16 years old, military and civilian victims aged 16 and older may sometimes be included in the data that follow, if such matters are not addressed under the Family Advocacy Program.
- **Sexual harassment complaints.** The following analyses do not include sexual harassment complaints. The Office of Diversity Management and Equal Opportunity (ODMEO) provide information about formal and informal sexual harassment complaints in Appendix H.

¹ Criminal Investigative Command (CID) for Army, Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) for Navy and Marine Corps, Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI) for Air Force.

Data Included

Unrestricted and Restricted Reports

Pursuant to reporting requirements levied by Congress, DoD sexual assault data capture Restricted and Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault made to DoD during a Fiscal Year (FY) involving a military person as an alleged perpetrator and/or a victim.²

Victims make a Restricted Report to specified individuals (e.g., Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs), Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Victim Advocates (VA), or healthcare providers), which enables victims to seek care/services and maintain confidentiality. Given the victim's desire for confidentiality, DoD does not investigate Restricted Reports, and the victim is not asked to provide extensive details about the sexual assault. SARCs therefore record limited data about these victims and the alleged offenses in Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID). Furthermore, the Department does not request or maintain subject identities for Restricted Reports entered into DSAID. A victim can choose to convert a Restricted Report to an Unrestricted Report at any time.

Unlike a Restricted Report, an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault by one victim against one or more subjects is referred for investigation to a MCIO. DoD collects data on Unrestricted Reports from the cases entered into DSAID by SARCs. Additionally, MCIO information systems interface with DSAID in order to incorporate subject and investigative case information into records.

Notably, the number of sexual assaults reported to the Department in a given year is *not* necessarily indicative of the number of sexual assaults that may have occurred that year. This difference exists because not all sexual assault victims report the crime. DoD estimates sexual assault occurrence – or prevalence – via survey responses to the *Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of the Active Duty*. The estimated prevalence versus reporting “gap” is described in the Prevention Section in the main body of this report.

Case Dispositions

Once the investigation of an Unrestricted Report is complete, Congress requires the Military Services to provide the outcome or “case disposition” of the allegations against each subject named in an investigation. When a person is the subject of multiple investigations, he/she will also be associated with more than one case disposition in DSAID. DoD holds Service member subjects who have committed sexual assault appropriately accountable based on the evidence available.

Upon completion of a criminal investigation, the MCIO conducting the investigation provides a report documenting evidentiary findings to the subject's commander for military justice action. The servicing staff judge advocate (SJA) also reviews the MCIO report and recommends appropriate legal or other action. For investigations of rape, sexual assault, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these crimes, a senior military officer who is at least a special court-martial convening authority (SPCMCA) and in the grade of O-6 (Colonel or Navy Captain) or higher retains initial disposition authority over the matters alleged.

² Use of the term “victim” or “subject” does not convey any presumption about the guilt or innocence of the alleged offenders, nor does the term “incident” substantiate an occurrence of a sexual assault.

The SPCMCA determines which initial disposition action is appropriate, to include whether further action is warranted and, if so, whether the matter should be addressed by court-martial, nonjudicial punishment, administrative discharge, or other adverse administrative action. Commanders do not make disposition decisions alone. The SPCMCA bases his/her initial disposition decision upon a review of the matters transmitted in the investigative report, any independent review, and consultation with military attorneys. Subordinate unit commanders may also provide their own recommendations regarding initial disposition to the convening authority.

Each FY, disciplinary action against a particular subject may not be possible due to legal issues or evidentiary problems with a case. For instance, a commander may be precluded from taking disciplinary action against a subject when the investigation fails to show sufficient evidence of an offense to prosecute or when the victim declines to participate in the justice process.

Legal authority for the Department to exercise military justice jurisdiction is limited to Service members who are subject to the UCMJ. Civilians are not subject to the UCMJ for the purpose of court-martial jurisdiction, except in rare circumstances, such as in deployed environments when accompanying the Armed Forces. In FY16, there were no such civilians tried by a court-martial for allegedly perpetrating sexual assault.

Additionally, local civilian authorities in the U.S. and its overseas host nations, hold primary responsibility for prosecuting U.S. civilians and foreign nationals alleged to have perpetrated sexual assault against Service members.³ A civilian authority, such as a state, county, or municipality, may also exercise their authority to prosecute Service members when they are alleged to have committed an offense within the civilian authority's jurisdiction. This may occur when a civilian accuses a Service member of a sexual assault, or when a state holds primary jurisdiction over the location where a Service member was alleged to have committed sexual assault. In some cases, the civilian authority and the Department may agree to let the military exercise its legal authority over its members. Prosecutions by civilian authorities against Service members are determined on a case-by-case and jurisdiction-by-jurisdiction basis. Prosecutions of Service members by a foreign nation are often governed by the Status of Forces Agreement between that country and the United States.

Time Period Covered

This Annual Report includes data on sexual assaults reported from October 1, 2015 to September 30, 2016 as well as information that describes the status of sexual assault reports, investigations, and case dispositions as of September 30, 2016.

Sexual assault investigations can extend across FYs, because investigations may span several months from start to completion. As a result, investigations opened toward the end of the FY typically carry over into the next FY. Disciplinary actions, such as court-martial and discharge proceedings, also take time; therefore, reporting of these outcomes can extend across FYs. When the outcome has yet to be determined, case dispositions are marked as pending completion at the end of the FY. DoD tracks pending dispositions and requires the Military Services to report them in subsequent years' reports.

³ A host nation's ability to prosecute a Service member is subject to the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) between the U.S. and a particular foreign government. SOFAs vary from country to country.

Under DoD's SAPR policy, there is no time limit as to when a sexual assault victim can report a sexual assault. Consequently, DoD receives reports about incidents that occurred during the current year, incidents that occurred in previous years, and incidents that occurred prior to service. When a Service member reports a sexual assault that occurred prior to their enlistment or commissioning, DoD provides care and services to the victim, but may not be able to hold the alleged offender appropriately accountable if he or she is not subject to military law. In these cases, Department authorities often assist the victim in contacting the appropriate civilian or foreign law enforcement agency.

Data Collection

As of FY14, DoD uses DSAID to collect and report information for DoD and the Services. For each report of sexual assault, SARCs must use DSAID to enter information about the victim and the incident. DSAID interfaces with MCIO systems, which contribute additional information about subjects and incident-specific information. MCIOs' databases are the system of record for all Unrestricted Reports they investigate. Service-appointed legal officers validate and enter case disposition information into DSAID. Since DSAID is a real-time data-gathering tool:

- **Not all data points are immediately available for this report.** Data provided in reports represent the state of DSAID data at the time of the final pull. Data may be incomplete at the time of the DSAID data pull, despite best efforts by DoD and the Services to report data completely. Therefore, some demographic or case-related information presented below is categorized as *relevant data not available*.
- **Data may change over time and may differ from what DoD reported previously.** Updates, changes, and corrections occur as a normal, continuous process of DSAID management. SAPRO works with Service SAPR program managers to validate entries, identify errors, and make corrections throughout the year. In addition, the investigative process may also uncover new information. For example, an investigation may clear some subjects of wrongdoing or implicate others. Data presented here reflect this process.

Overview of Reports of Sexual Assault in FY16

In FY16, the Military Services received 6,172 reports of sexual assault involving Service members as either victims or subjects (Figure 1), a 1.5 percent increase from reports made in FY15. The majority of reports were for incidents that occurred during military Service, however 556 reports were for incidents that occurred before the victim entered military Service. Of the 6,172 sexual assault reports, 5,350 were made by Service members:

- DoD initially received 1,995 Restricted Reports involving Service members as either victims or subjects.
- Of these, 414 (21 percent) Restricted Reports converted to Unrestricted Reports in FY16.⁴
- At the end of FY16, 1,581 reports remained Restricted, which is about a 5.5 percent increase from the number remaining Restricted in FY15. Of the 1,581 reports that remained

Of the 6,172 victims, how many were Service members?
5,350 Service member victims.

Who were the other victims?
778 victims were U.S. civilians, foreign nationals, and others who were not on Active Duty status with the U.S. Armed Forces. Relevant data were not available for 44 victims.

⁴ As noted earlier, a victim can convert his/her Restricted Report to an Unrestricted Report at any time. Subsequently, these conversions count as Unrestricted Reports.

Restricted, 356 (23 percent), involved Service member victims who made Restricted Reports for incidents that occurred before the victim entered Military Service.

- DoD received 4,591 Unrestricted Reports involving Service members as victims or subjects.⁵ Figure 2 displays the number of Unrestricted and Restricted Reports from FY07 to FY16.
- Of the 4,591 Unrestricted Reports, 200 (4 percent) were made by Service member victims for incidents that occurred before the victim entered Military Service.

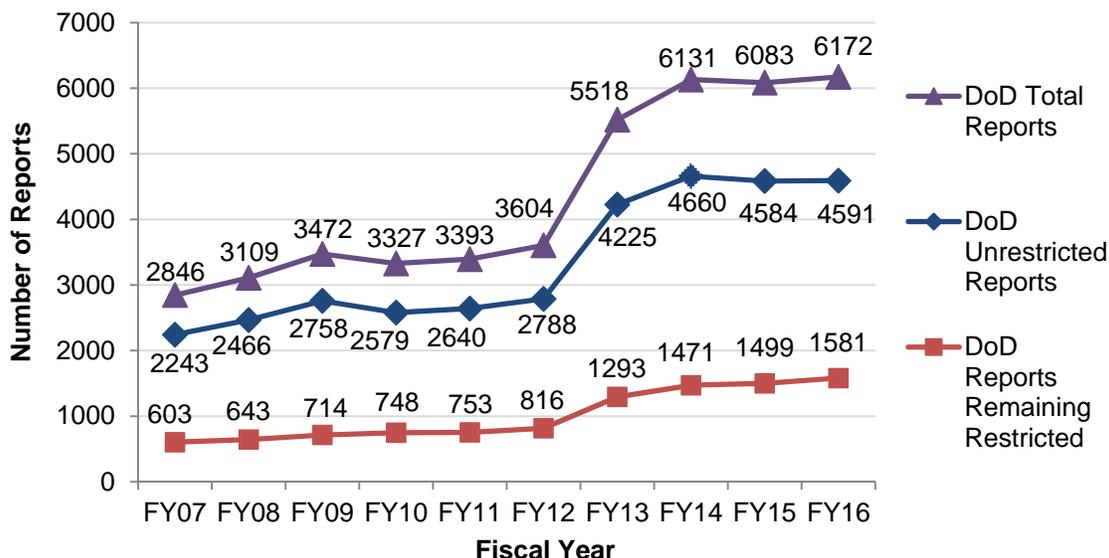


Figure 1: Reports of Sexual Assault Made to DoD, FY07 – FY16

In order to compare sexual assault reports across Services, DoD calculates a victim-reporting rate.⁶ A reporting rate allows for the comparison of reports across groups of different sizes. Reporting rates also allow for year after year comparisons, even when the total number of people in a group has changed. In FY16, for every 1,000 Service members, 4.1 Service members made a Restricted or Unrestricted Report of sexual assault, a slight increase from FY15. Table 1 compares the reporting rate across the Services and across FYs.

⁵ The Department pulls and analyzes data from DSAID six weeks after the end of the FY to allow sufficient time for data validation. During this six-week period, 21 additional Restricted Reports converted to Unrestricted. These 21 reports are included with the 414 reports that converted from Restricted to Unrestricted that DoD counts with FY16 numbers.

⁶ DoD calculates victim-reporting rates using the number of Service member victims in Unrestricted and Restricted Reports and Active Duty Military Service end-strength for each year on record with the Office of People Analytics (OPA).

Table 1: Reporting Rate per Thousand, FY07 – FY16

Service	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
Overall DoD	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.1	3.3	3.9	4.0	4.1
Army	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.3	3.5	4.2	4.2	4.4
Navy	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.1	3.2	3.6	3.8	4.1
Marine Corps	0.9	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.7	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.1
Air Force	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.9	3.7	3.7	3.7

Research shows that reporting sexual assault increases the likelihood that victims engage in medical treatment and other forms of assistance.⁷ DoD’s SAPR policy encourages victims to report sexual assault, works to improve response capabilities for victims, and encourages victims to participate in the military justice process. Figure 2 shows a slight increase in Service member victims who made an Unrestricted or Restricted Report of sexual assault for incidents that occurred prior to and during military service since FY09. Based on survey-estimated prevalence rates of sexual assault and other factors, DoD attributes this increase to a greater number of victims coming forward to report sexual assault, and not due to an overall increase in crime. This aligns with the results of the *2016 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey (WGRA)*, which indicated that past-year prevalence of sexual assault significantly decreased for both women and men, compared to FY14 estimates.

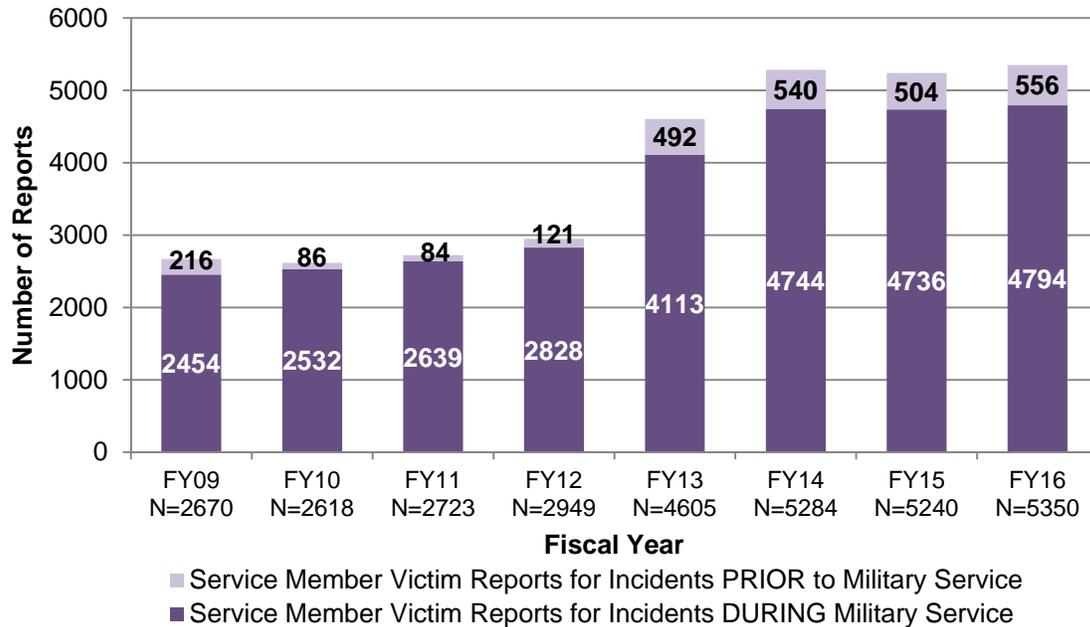
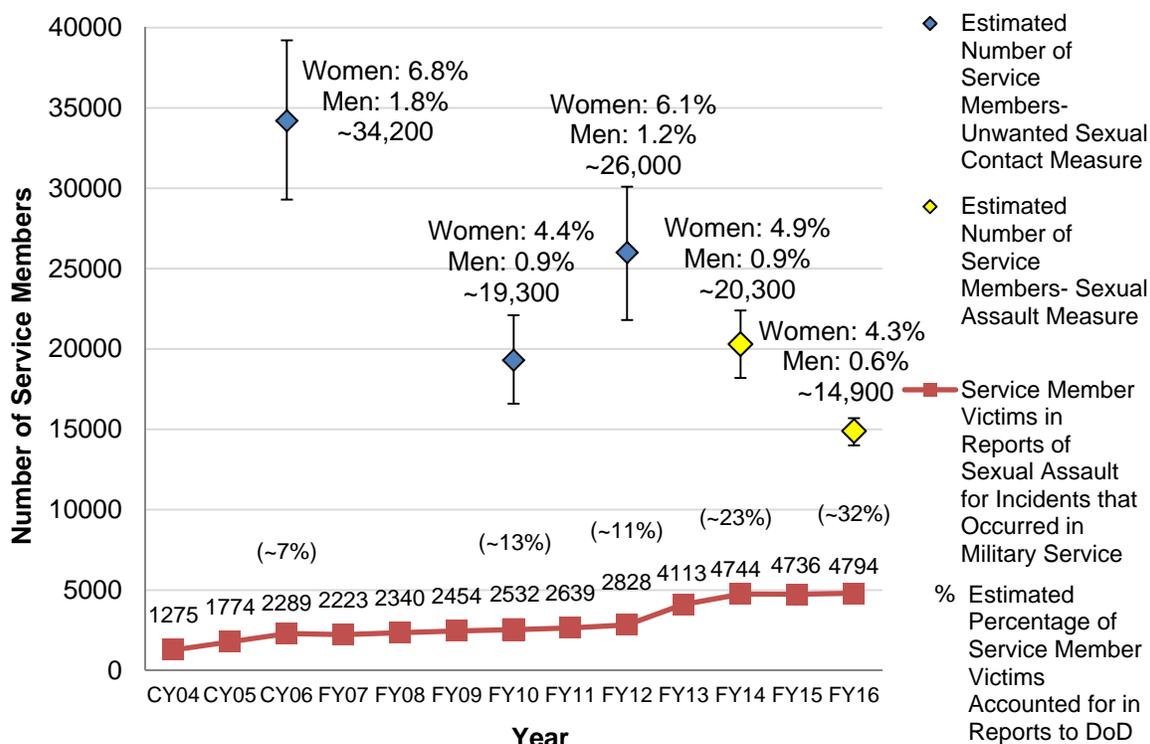


Figure 2: Service Member Victims in DoD Sexual Assault Reports for Incidents that Occurred During and Prior to Military Service, FY09 – FY16

⁷ DOJ (2002). Rape and Sexual Assault: Reporting to Police and Medical Attention, 1992–2000. Washington, DC: Rennison, Callie Marie.

Figure 3 demonstrates the difference between the estimated number of Service members who indicated they experienced sexual assault, based on *WGRA* survey estimates, and the number of Service members who reported a sexual assault incident occurring during military service. DoD administers its sexual assault prevalence survey biennially, thus prevalence estimates are available for CY06, FY10, FY12, FY14, and FY16. In addition, FY14 and FY16 measures of sexual assault were designed to align more closely with the legal language from the UCMJ, and therefore, are not directly comparable to the unwanted sexual contact measure used in years prior. Nonetheless, analyses conducted by the RAND Corporation show that the sexual assault measure and the prior unwanted sexual contact measure create statistically similar estimates.



Notes:

1. This graph depicts the estimated number of Service members who experienced sexual assault in the past-year (based on prevalence surveys) versus the number of Service member victims in actual reports of sexual assault made to DoD.
2. In FY16, the 4,794 Service member victims in Unrestricted and Restricted Reports of sexual assault occurring during Military Service accounted for approximately 32 percent of the estimated number of Service members who may have experienced sexual assault (~14,900, with a 95 percent confidence interval ranging from 14,000 to 15,700) that year.
3. The “unwanted sexual contact” measure refers to the survey administered by OPA in CY06, FY10, and FY12. The “sexual assault” measure used in FY14 and FY16 was designed to align more closely with legal language from UCMJ. While the measures use different methods to estimate the past-year occurrence of penetrating and contact sexual crime, they have been shown to generate statistically comparable estimates.

Figure 3: Estimated Number of Service Members Experiencing Sexual Assault Based on Past-Year Prevalence Rates versus Number of Service Member Victims in Reports of Sexual Assault for Incidents Occurring During Military Service, CY04 – FY16

In FY16, the “gap” between prevalence and reporting narrowed, meaning fewer sexual assaults occurred, and a greater number of victims chose to make a report. There are still hurdles in victim reporting behaviors; notably, the gap between prevalence and reporting is greater for male victims than female victims. Female Service members account for the majority of the survey-estimated victims of sexual assault (about 8,600 women and 6,300 men). Specifically, about 43 percent (3,709) of survey-estimated female victims, but only about 17 percent (1,085) of survey-estimated male victims made a report of sexual assault in FY16 for an incident occurring during military service. Nonetheless, this year the Department received the largest number of reports from men in the 12 years it has been collecting data on sexual assault.

DoD does not expect 100 percent of sexual assault victims to file a report. However, DoD expects that the difference between the number of survey-estimated victims experiencing sexual assault and the number reporting the incident can be reduced over time in two ways:

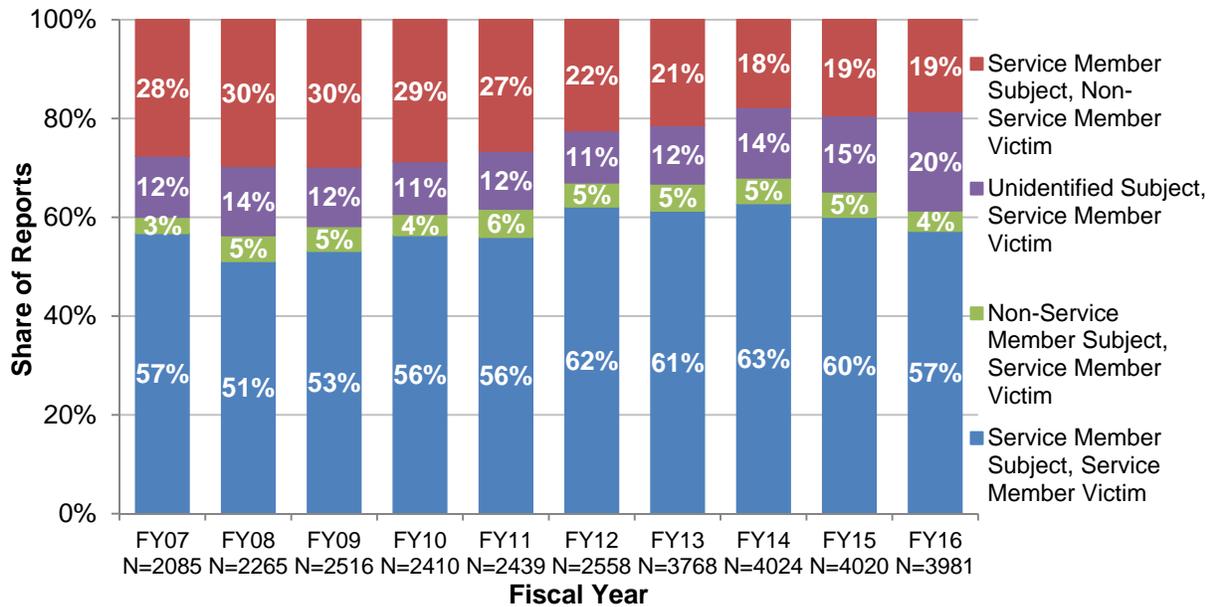
- Research-based sexual assault prevention initiatives should reduce past-year prevalence rates of sexual assault, as estimated by prevalence surveys like the *WGRA*.
- Initiatives that encourage victim reporting and confidence in the military justice system should increase the number of Service members who choose to submit an Unrestricted or Restricted Report.

Although reports to DoD authorities are unlikely to account for all sexual assaults estimated to occur in a given year, DoD’s intent is to narrow the gap between prevalence and reporting. These dual metrics are top line indicators of progress in reducing the occurrence of sexual assault, reaching victims, and increasing opportunities for offender accountability, as appropriate.

Unrestricted Reports of Sexual Assault

SARCs and MCIOs collect data regarding Unrestricted Reports and report it to DoD. In FY16, there were 4,591 Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault involving Service members as either the subject or victim of a sexual assault.⁸ For a detailed breakdown of victim demographics in completed investigations, see page 31. Each year, the majority of sexual assault reports received by MCIOs involve the victimization of Service members by other Service members. In FY16, 2,278 Unrestricted Reports involved allegations of sexual assault perpetrated by a Service member against a Service member. Figure 4 illustrates how Service members were involved in Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault between FY07 to FY16.

⁸ The Department pulls and analyzes data from DSAID six weeks after the end of the FY to allow sufficient time for data validation. During this six-week period, 21 additional Restricted Reports converted to Unrestricted. These 21 reports are included with the 414 reports that converted from Restricted to Unrestricted that DoD counts with FY16 numbers.



Notes:

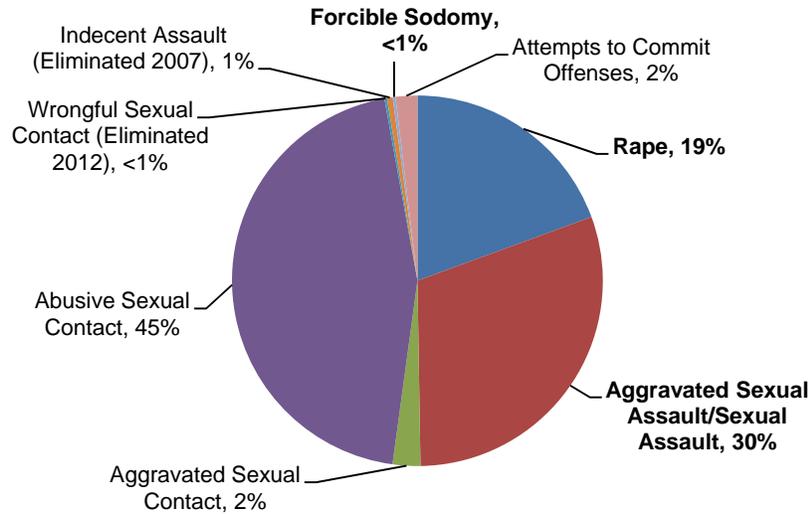
1. The chart excludes 610 reports from FY16, 564 from FY15, and 636 from FY14 due to missing data on subject or victim type.
2. Some percentages do not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

Figure 4: Unrestricted Reports of Sexual Assault by Service Member Involvement, FY07 – FY16

Crimes Alleged in Unrestricted Reports

The Department uses the term “sexual assault” to refer to the range of crimes in military law that constitute penetrating and contact sexual offenses between adults. Since 2004, three versions of Article 120 have existed in the UCMJ, which defines most of those crimes.

Of the total Unrestricted Reports made to DoD in FY16, the majority of offenses alleged fall into three categories: rape, aggravated sexual assault/sexual assault, and abusive sexual contact. MCIOS categorize Unrestricted Reports by the most serious offense *alleged* in the report, which may not ultimately be the same offense for which evidence supports a misconduct charge, if any. Figure 5 shows the breakdown of Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault by offense originally alleged. Table 2 presents the offense originally alleged, broken down by the military status of the victim.



Notes:

1. 461 cases have been excluded from this chart due to missing data on the offense originally alleged.
2. Bold text designates penetrating crimes (rape, aggravated sexual assault/sexual assault, and forcible sodomy).
3. Percentages do not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

Figure 5: Offenses Originally Alleged in Unrestricted Reports of Sexual Assault, FY16

Table 2: Unrestricted Reports of Sexual Assault by Offense Alleged and Military Status, FY16

Most Serious Offense Alleged in Report	Total Unrestricted Reports	Number of Reports Involving Service Members as Victims	Number of Reports Involving Non-Service Members as Victims	Relevant Data Not Available
Rape	801	607	186	8
Aggravated Sexual Assault/ Sexual Assault	1,253	976	271	6
Aggravated Sexual Contact	100	89	10	1
Abusive Sexual Contact	1,858	1,599	235	24
Wrongful Sexual Contact	9	9	0	0
Indecent Assault	21	19	2	0
Forcible Sodomy	10	10	0	0
Attempts to Commit Offenses	78	65	13	0
Offense Data Not Available	461	438	22	1
Total Unrestricted Reports in FY16	4,591	3,812	739	40

Investigations of Unrestricted Reports

This section closely follows the flow chart shown in Figure 6. In FY16, MCIOs initiated 3,994 sexual assault investigations. DoD policy requires all Unrestricted Reports be referred for investigation by an MCIO.

The length of an investigation may vary, from a few months to over a year, depending on a number of factors, including:

- Offense(s) alleged
- Location and availability of the victim, subject, and witnesses
- Amount and kind of physical evidence gathered during the investigation
- Length of time required for crime laboratory analysis of evidence

The average length of a sexual assault investigation in FY16 was 4.3 months. Consequently, sexual assault investigations initiated at the end of the FY, and the time to reach case disposition, can span multiple reporting periods.

Of the 4,044 sexual assault investigations MCIOs completed during FY16, 2,583 of those sexual assault investigations were opened in FY16, and 1,461 investigations were opened in years prior to FY16. Of the 4,044 investigations completed in FY16, 174 cases did not meet the elements of proof for sexual assault or were investigated for some misconduct other than sexual assault (Figure 6, Point G) and 23 cases did not fall within MCIOs' legal authority to investigate (the report was for an incident prior to Service or the matter was outside MCIO jurisdiction; Figure 6, Points H). In total, there was reportable information for 4,359 subjects. In future reports, DoD will document the outcomes of 1,698 ongoing sexual assault investigations that MCIOs opened in FY16 or prior to FY16, but did not complete by September 30, 2016 (Figure 6).

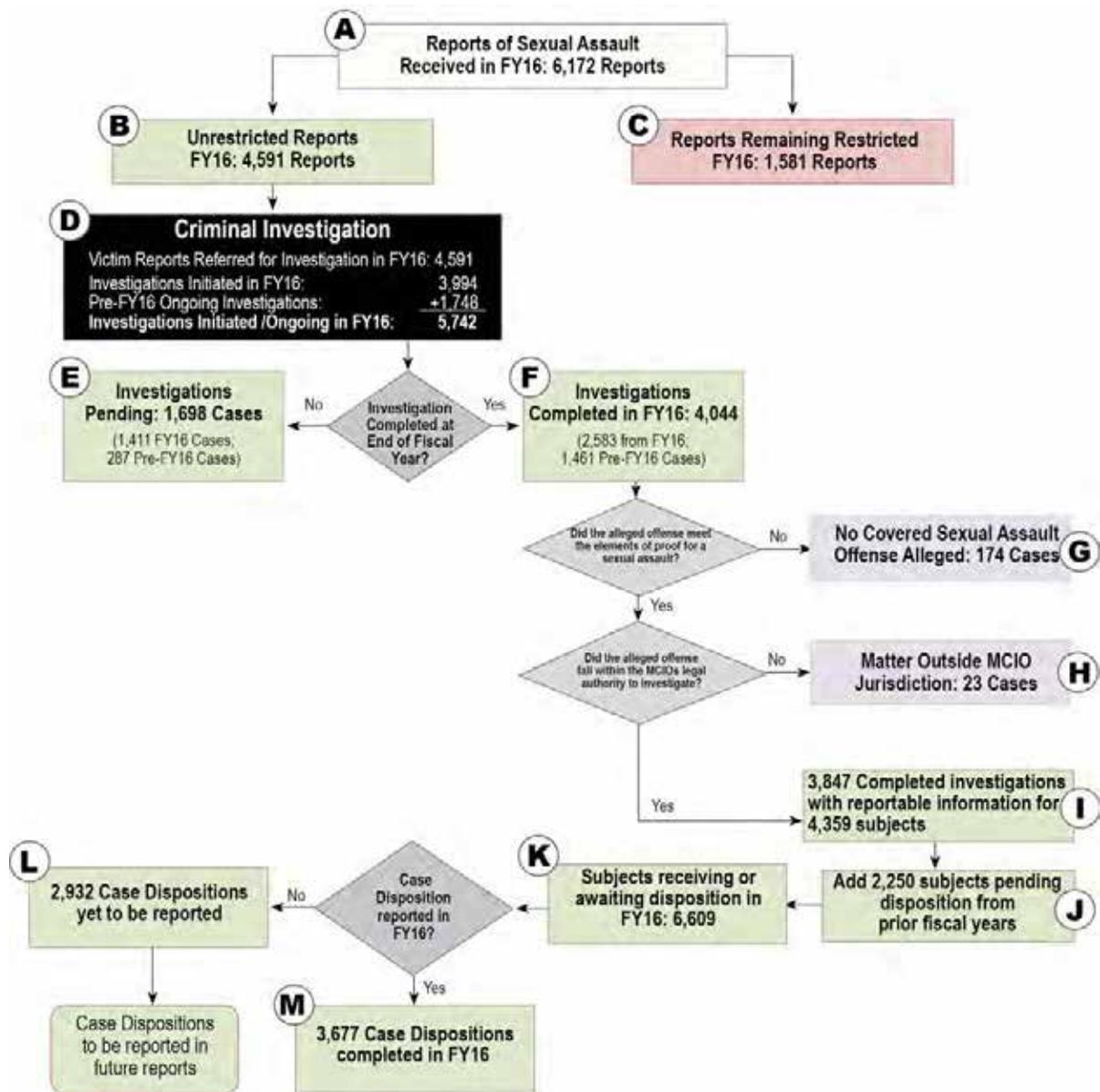


Figure 6: Reports of Sexual Assault, Completed Investigations, and Case Dispositions, FY16

Notes:

1. For incidents that occur on or after June 28, 2012, the term “sexual assault” refers to the crimes of rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses.
2. The number of investigations initiated in FY16 is lower than the number of victim reports referred for investigation because: there can be multiple victims in a single investigation, some investigations referred in FY16 did not begin until FY17, and some allegations could not be investigated by DoD or civilian law enforcement.
3. The Department pulls and analyzes data from DSAID six weeks after the end of the FY to allow sufficient time for data validation. During this six-week period, 21 additional Restricted Reports converted to Unrestricted. These 21 reports are included with the 414 reports that converted from Restricted to Unrestricted that DoD counts with FY16 numbers.

Sexual Assault Case Dispositions

The goals of a criminal investigation are to identify the victim, the alleged perpetrator, and crimes committed. DoD seeks to hold Service members alleged to have committed sexual assault appropriately accountable based on the available evidence.

Congress requires DoD to report on the case dispositions (outcomes) of sexual assault allegations in Unrestricted Reports made against Service members (DoDI 6495.02). When a person is the subject of multiple investigations, he/she will also be associated with more than one case disposition in DSAID. Since the Department must report outcomes for each investigation, subjects who have multiple investigations will have a disposition associated with each of those investigations. The Services may address multiple investigations of a subject with one action (e.g., one court-martial for multiple investigations) or may address those investigations with separate actions (e.g., a court-martial for one allegation and then a nonjudicial punishment for another unrelated allegation). This year, 48 subjects received multiple dispositions. These 48 subjects received a total 104 dispositions, which account for 2 percent of all dispositions reported in FY16. The following data describe the case dispositions of each investigation reported to the Department in FY16.

Can DoD take action against everyone it investigates?

No. In FY16, DoD could not take action in 785 cases, because they were outside DoD's legal authority or a civilian/foreign authority exercised jurisdiction over a Service member subject.

At the end of FY16, there were 3,677 case dispositions with information to report. Of the subjects accounted for in these case dispositions, 26 had a prior investigation for sexual assault. The 3,677 case dispositions from DoD investigations in FY16 included Service members, U.S. civilians, foreign nationals, and subjects that could not be identified (Figure 7). DoD's sexual assault data represent a 12-month snapshot in time in order to comply with Congressional reporting requirements. As a result, 2,932 case dispositions were not yet determined at the end of FY16. DoD will report these in forthcoming years' reports (Figure 6, Point L).

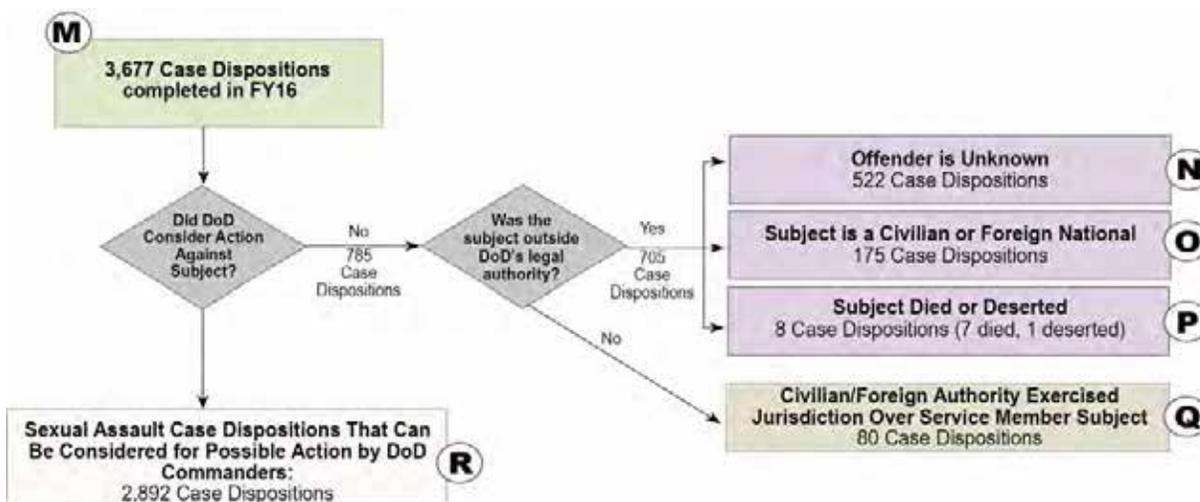
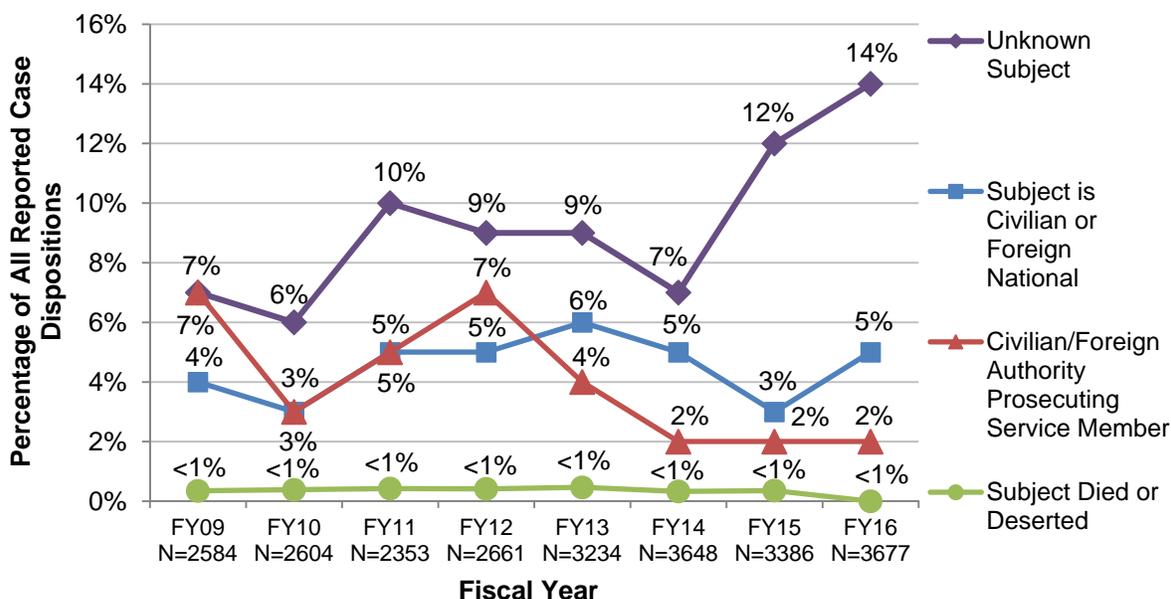


Figure 7: Cases outside DoD Legal Authority, FY16

For the vast majority of cases in the military justice system, commanders are limited to taking action against Service members who are subject to the UCMJ. Each year, DoD lacks jurisdiction over several hundred subjects in its sexual assault reports/investigations. In FY16, DoD could not consider taking action in 785 cases because:

- 705 cases were outside of DoD’s legal authority (Figure 7, Points N, O, and P). Specifically, MCIOS could not identify a subject despite a criminal investigation, a subject was a civilian or foreign national not under the military’s jurisdiction, or a subject had died or deserted before DoD could take disciplinary action.
- 80 cases involved Service members prosecuted by a civilian/foreign authority (Figure 7, Point Q). While a Service member is always under the legal authority of DoD, sometimes a civilian authority or foreign government will exercise its legal authority over a Service member who is suspected of committing a crime within its jurisdiction.

Figure 8 shows that from FY09 to FY16, between 12 percent and 21 percent of cases investigated by DoD for sexual assault were found to be either outside the DoD’s legal authority or another authority asserted its jurisdiction. Over the past two fiscal years, SAPRO and the Services conducted a comprehensive review of legal data in DSAID. As part of this process, the Services’ legal officers closed pending cases that involved unknown subjects. This partially accounts for the increase in unknown subjects seen in FY15 and FY16.



Notes:

1. In FY16, 785 (21 percent) of the 3,677 case dispositions were outside DoD legal authority or involved Service member subjects who were prosecuted by a civilian or foreign authority.
2. Percentages do not sum to total due to rounding.

Figure 8: Cases Investigated for Sexual Assault by DoD with Subjects Who Were outside Its Legal Authority or Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian/Foreign Authority, FY09 – FY16

Military Subjects Considered for Disciplinary Action

In FY16, 2,892 cases investigated for sexual assault involved Service members whom DoD could consider for possible action. Table 3 and Figure 9 present dispositions of cases with military subjects under DoD legal authority. Of the 2,892 cases, 217 involved alleged assaults against multiple victims.

Table 3: Case Dispositions, FY16

Case Disposition Category	Case Dispositions Reported in FY16
Sexual Assault Investigations Considered for Possible Command Action	2,892
Evidence Supported Commander Action	1,865
<u>Sexual Assault Charge Substantiated</u>	1,331
<i>Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)</i>	791
<i>Nonjudicial Punishments (Article 15, UCMJ)</i>	272
<i>Administrative Discharges</i>	113
<i>Other Adverse Administrative Actions</i>	155
<u>Other Misconduct Charge Substantiated</u>	534
<i>Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)</i>	67
<i>Nonjudicial Punishments (Article 15, UCMJ)</i>	284
<i>Administrative Discharges</i>	89
<i>Other Adverse Administrative Actions</i>	94
Unfounded by Command/Legal Review	72
Command Action Precluded	955
<i>Victim Died before Completion of Justice Action</i>	0
<i>Victim Declined to Participate in Justice Action</i>	252
<i>Insufficient Evidence of Any Offense to Prosecute</i>	670
<i>Statute of Limitations Expired</i>	33

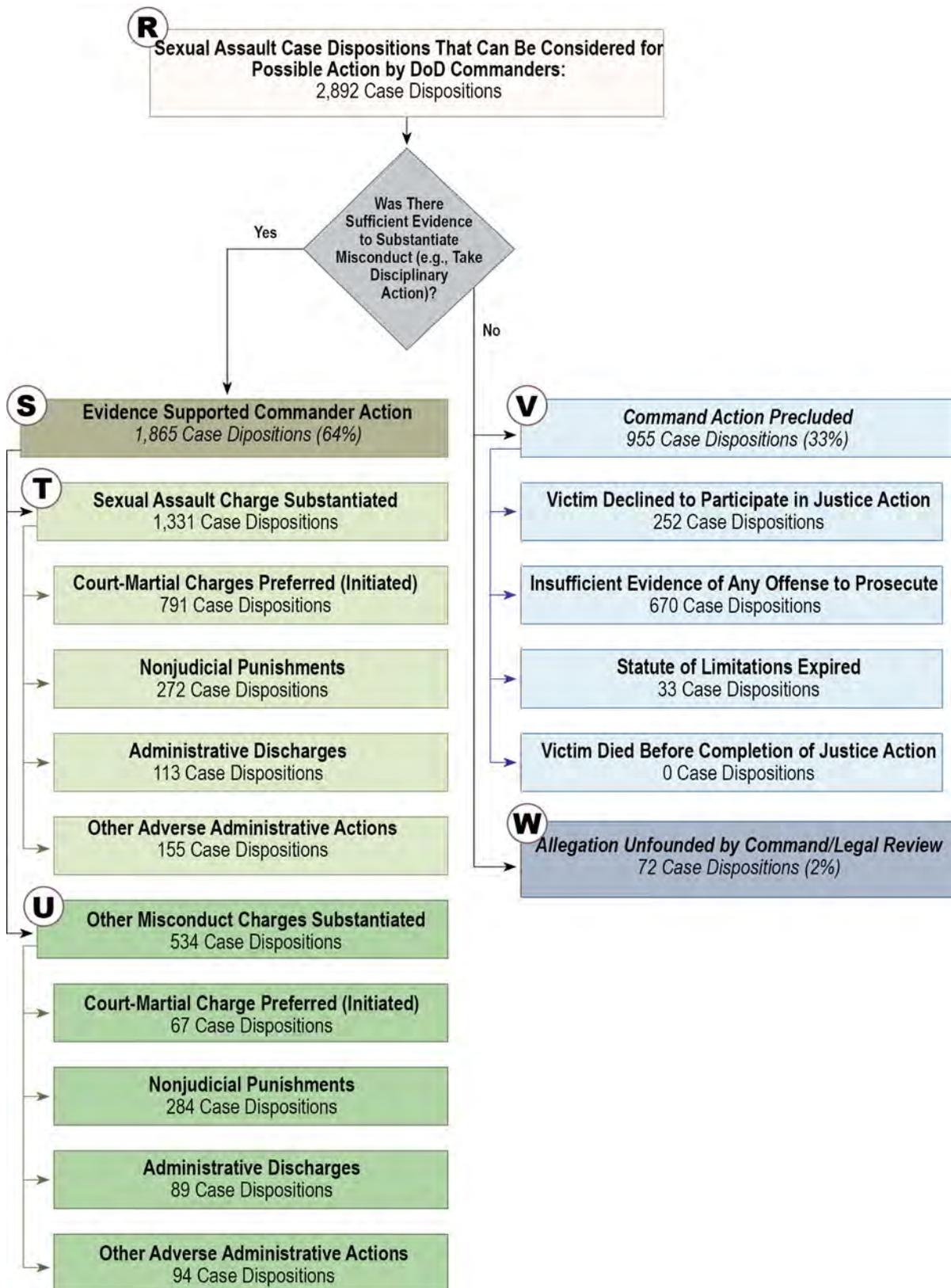


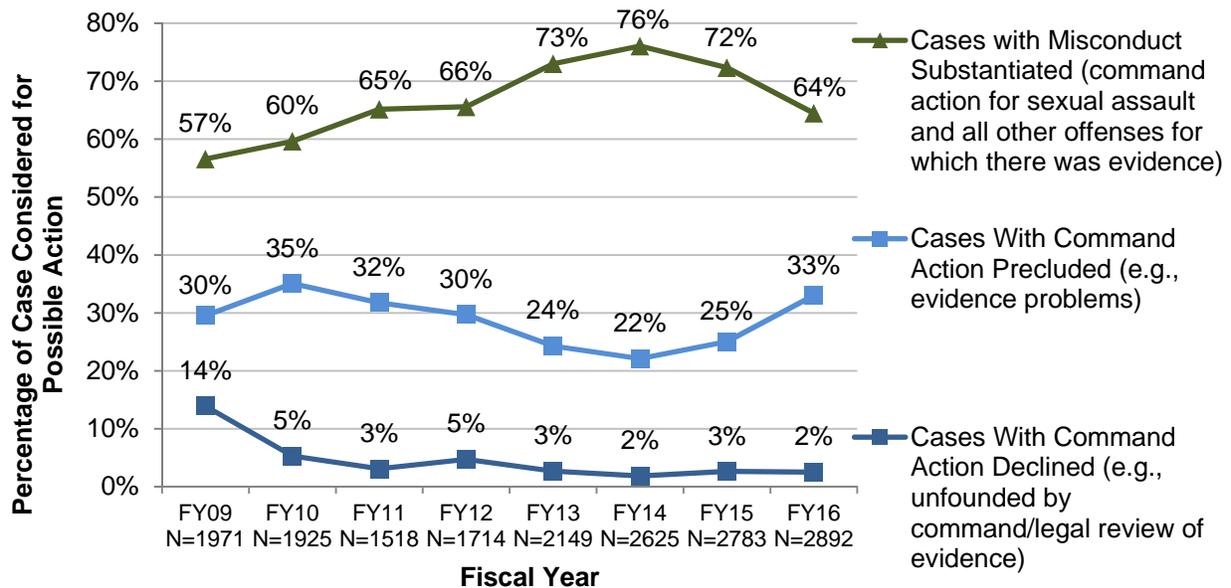
Figure 9: Dispositions of Cases under DoD Legal Authority, FY16

Command Action Precluded or Declined

Legal factors occasionally prevent DoD from taking disciplinary action against subjects. For example, commanders could not take disciplinary action in 955 cases due to insufficient evidence of an offense to prosecute, the victim declining to participate in the military justice process, or the statute of limitations expiring. See Figure 9, Point V.

Two potential situations can lead MCIOs to conclude that the allegations of a crime should be unfounded, meaning the allegation is categorized as false or baseless: (1) when evidence discovered demonstrates that the accused person did not commit the offense, and (2) when evidence refutes the occurrence of a crime. After examining the evidence in each case with a military attorney, commanders declined to take action in 72 cases, because available evidence indicated the allegations against these subjects were false or baseless (unfounded; Figure 9, Point W).⁹

Figure 10 illustrates the percentage of cases in which command action was precluded (e.g., insufficient evidence, victim declined to participate), command action was declined (unfounded), or command action was taken (e.g., court-martial preferred, nonjudicial punishment). Over the past two FYs, SAPRO and the Services conducted a comprehensive review of legal data in DSAID and standardized the way in which they categorized and reported cases. As part of this process, the Services' legal officers closed a greater number of cases where command action was precluded. This partially accounts for the increase in cases with command action precluded in FY15 and FY16.



Note: Percentages listed for some years do not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

Figure 10: Percentage of Cases with Misconduct Substantiated, Command Action Precluded, and Command Action Declined, FY09 – FY16

⁹ In prior FYs, DoD presented data on allegations investigated by the MCIOs that were unfounded by legal review. Last year, the Department developed new categories to reflect the nature and outcomes of these allegations more accurately (Figure 6, Points G and H account for these allegations).

Evidence Supported Command Action

In 1,865 cases, commanders had sufficient evidence and the legal authority to support some form of disciplinary action for an alleged sexual assault offense or other misconduct (Figure 9, Point S). When a subject in an investigation receives more than one disposition, DoD reports only the most serious disciplinary action. The possible actions, listed in descending order of severity are preferral of court-martial charges, nonjudicial punishment, administrative discharge, and other adverse administrative action.

The following outlines the command actions taken in the 1,331 cases for which it was determined a sexual assault offense warranted discipline:

- 59 percent (791) of cases were associated with court-martial charges preferred (initiated).
- 20 percent (272) of cases entered into proceedings for nonjudicial punishment under Article 15 of the UCMJ.
- 20 percent (268) of cases received a discharge or another adverse administrative action.¹⁰

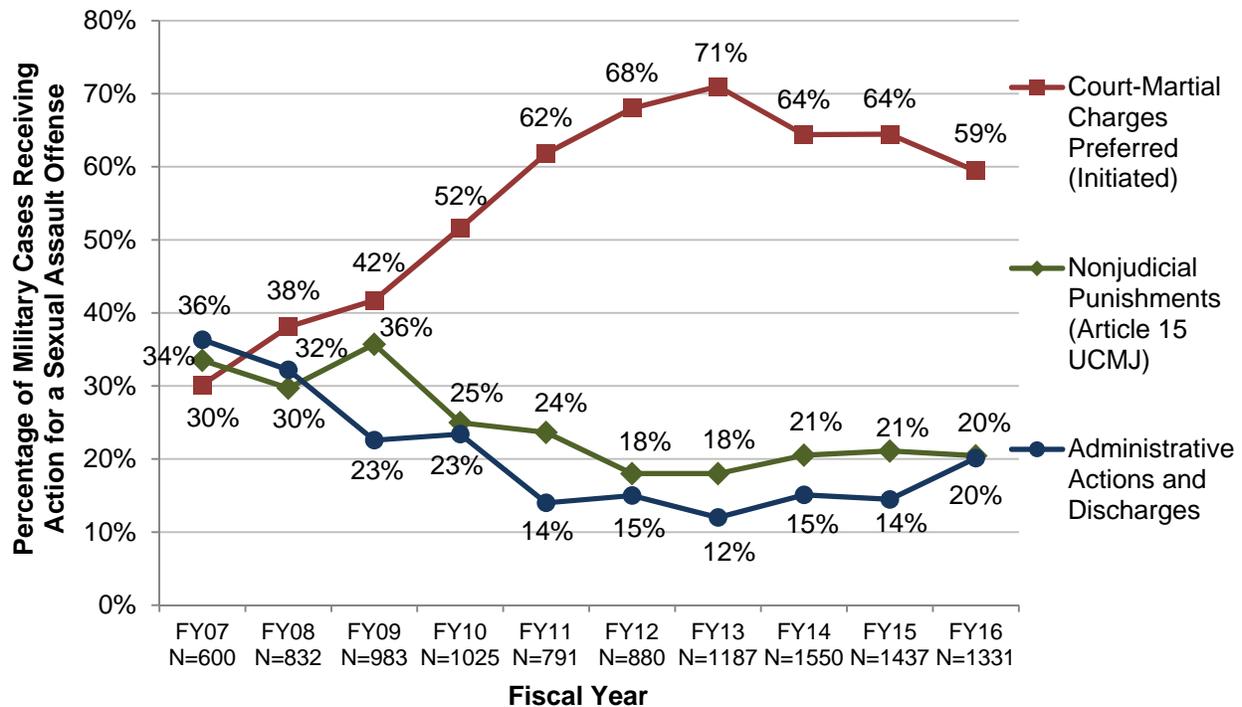
In 534 cases, evidence supported command action for other misconduct discovered during the sexual assault investigation (e.g., making a false official statement, adultery, underage drinking, or other crimes under the UCMJ), but not a sexual assault charge. Command actions for these cases follow below:

- 13 percent (67 cases) of cases were associated with court-martial charges preferred.
- 53 percent (284 cases) of cases entered into proceedings for nonjudicial punishment.
- 34 percent (183 cases) of cases received some form of adverse administrative action or discharge.

Military Justice

The following information describes what happens once a military subject's commander finds that there is sufficient evidence to take disciplinary action (Figure 11). Each action taken is based on the evidence identified during a thorough investigation. In addition, since June 2012, initial disposition decisions for the most serious sexual assault crimes have been withheld to the O-6 level (Colonel or Navy Captain). This allows more senior, experienced officers to review and decide what initial action should be taken in these cases.

¹⁰ Percentages do not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.



Notes:

1. Percentages are of cases found to warrant disciplinary action for a sexual assault offense only. This figure does not include other misconduct (false official statement, adultery, etc.)
2. Percentages listed for some years do not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

Figure 11: Breakdown of Disciplinary Actions Taken for Sexual Assault Offenses, FY07 – FY16

Court-Martial for a Sexual Assault Offense

As noted previously, 791 cases involved court-martial charges preferred. Figure 12 illustrates what happened to these cases after their commanders preferred court-martial charges. Of the 791 cases with a referral of court-martial charges for at least one sexual assault charge in FY16, the Services completed 619 court-martial outcomes by the end of the FY.

389 cases proceeded to trial, 67 percent of which resulted in a conviction of at least one charge at court-martial. That conviction could have been for a sexual assault offense or for any other misconduct charged. Most convicted Service members received at least four kinds of punishment: confinement, reduction in rank, fines or forfeitures, and a discharge (enlisted) or dismissal (officers) from service. DoD policy directs that the Military Services process Service members convicted of a sexual assault who do not receive a punitive discharge at court-martial for an administrative discharge. This year, the Services processed 34 convicted subjects that did not receive a punitive discharge or dismissal for administrative separation from Military Service.

Court-martial charges in 97 cases were dismissed. However, commanders used evidence gathered during the sexual assault investigations to take nonjudicial punishment for other misconduct in 27 of the 97 cases. The punishment may have been for any kind of misconduct for which there was evidence. The subjects who received nonjudicial punishment after a court-martial charges were dismissed for other misconduct were adjudged five categories of punishment: reductions in rank, forfeitures of pay, restriction, extra duty, and admonition/reprimand.

133 cases resulted in a resignation or discharge in lieu of court-martial. In FY16, 119 of 127 cases for enlisted members who had a discharge in lieu of court-martial (DILO) resulted in separation Under Other Than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC), the most serious administrative characterization of discharge possible (8 cases resulted in a General discharge). The UOTHC discharge characterization is recorded on a Service member is DD Form 214, Record of Military Service, and significantly limits separation and post-service benefits from DoD and the Department of Veterans Affairs.

DoD grants request for resignation or discharges in lieu of court-martial in certain circumstances, occurring only after court-martial charges are preferred against the accused. For such an action to occur, the accused must initiate the process. Requests for a resignation or a discharge in lieu of court-martial must include:

- A statement of understanding of the offense(s) charged and the consequences of administrative separation;
- An acknowledgement that any separation could possibly have a negative characterization;
- An acknowledgement that the accused is guilty of an offense for which a punitive discharge is authorized or a summary of the evidence supporting the guilt of the accused.

These statements are not admissible in court-martial should the request ultimately be disapproved. Discharges of enlisted personnel in lieu of court-martial are usually approved at the SPCMA level. The Secretary of the Military Department approves resignations of officers in lieu of court-martial.

Figure 12 presents the outcomes of cases for which court-martial charges were preferred. Figure 13 presents the same information, but displays the outcomes by the type of crime charged (i.e., penetrating versus sexual contact).

What percentage of cases associated with a charge and trial for sexual assault offenses received a conviction in FY16 and what punishment did they receive?

67% of cases that went to trial for a sexual assault offense resulted in a conviction of at least one charge at court-martial. The majority of cases with a conviction resulted in the following punishments: confinement, a fine or forfeiture of pay, reduction in rank, and a punitive discharge or dismissal.

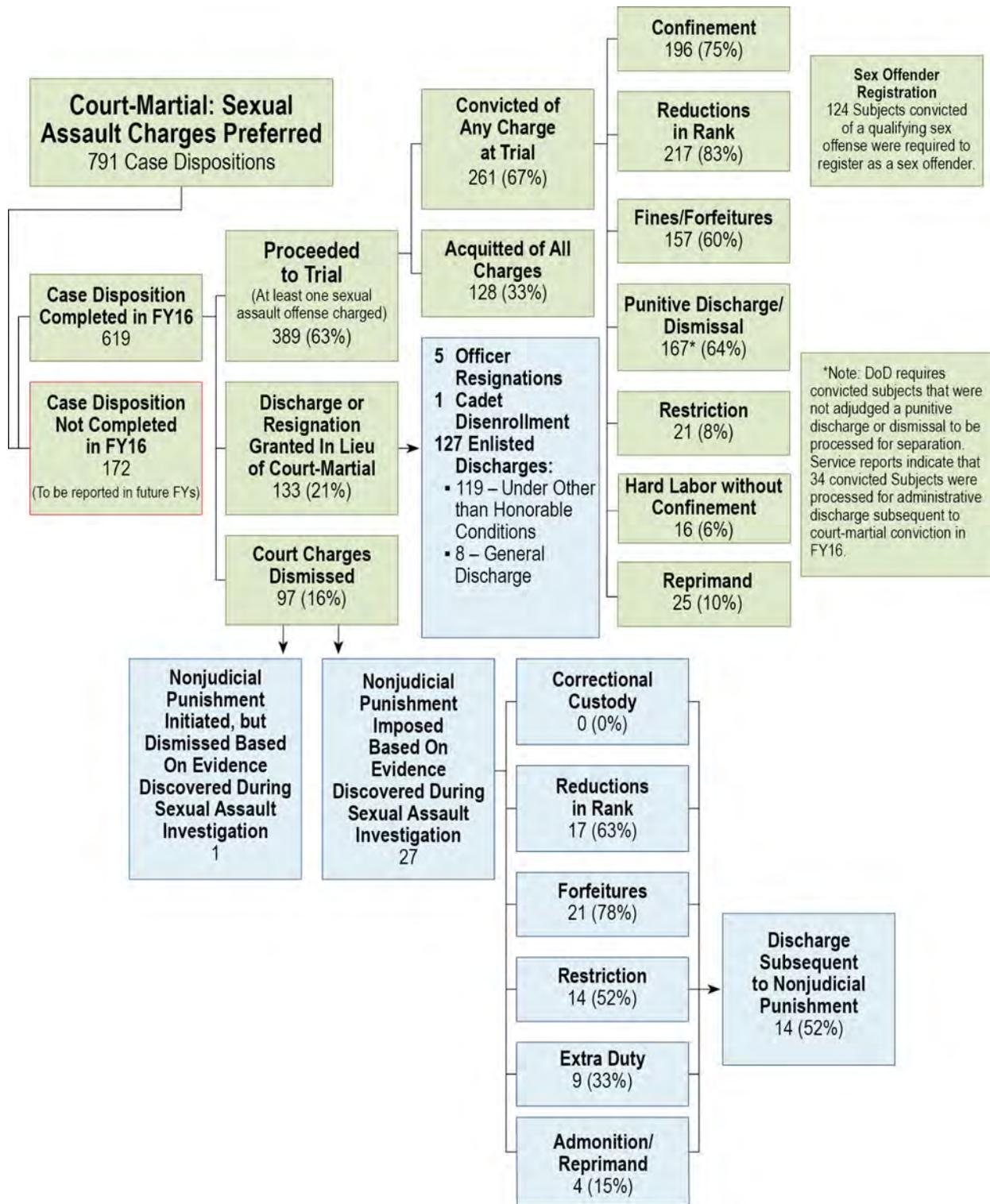


Figure 12: Dispositions of Cases with Sexual Assault Court-Martial Charges Preferred, FY16

Notes:

1. Percentages for some categories do not sum to 100 percent due to rounding. Punishments do not sum to 100 percent, because subjects can receive multiple punishments.
2. The Services reported 791 court-martial charge preferrals with charges for a sexual assault offense.
3. Of the 791 court-martial charges preferred, 172 cases were still pending court action at the end of FY16.
4. Of the 619 completed case dispositions, 389 proceeded to trial, 133 involved a discharge or resignation in lieu of court-martial, and 97 had court-martial charges dismissed.
5. In cases in which a discharge in lieu of court-martial is requested and approved, the characterization of the discharge is UOTHC, unless a higher characterization is justified.
6. Of the 97 cases with dismissed charges, commanders imposed nonjudicial punishment in 27 cases. An additional case had a nonjudicial punishment initiated and subsequently dismissed. Most of these 27 cases received three kinds of punishment: a reduction in rank, a forfeiture of pay, and restriction.
7. Of the 389 cases that proceeded to trial, 261 resulted in a conviction of at least one charge. Conviction by court-martial may result in a combination of punishments. Consequently, convicted Service members could be adjudged one or more of the punishments listed. In most cases, they received at least four kinds of punishment: confinement, a reduction in rank, a fine or forfeiture of pay, and a punitive discharge (i.e., bad conduct discharge, dishonorable discharge, or dismissal). DoDI 6495.02 requires mandatory administrative separation processing for all Service members convicted of a sexual assault offense when the sentence does not include a punitive discharge. For penetrative sexual assaults and attempts to commit such offenses committed after June 24, 2014 with certain limited exceptions, the approved sentence must include a punitive discharge.

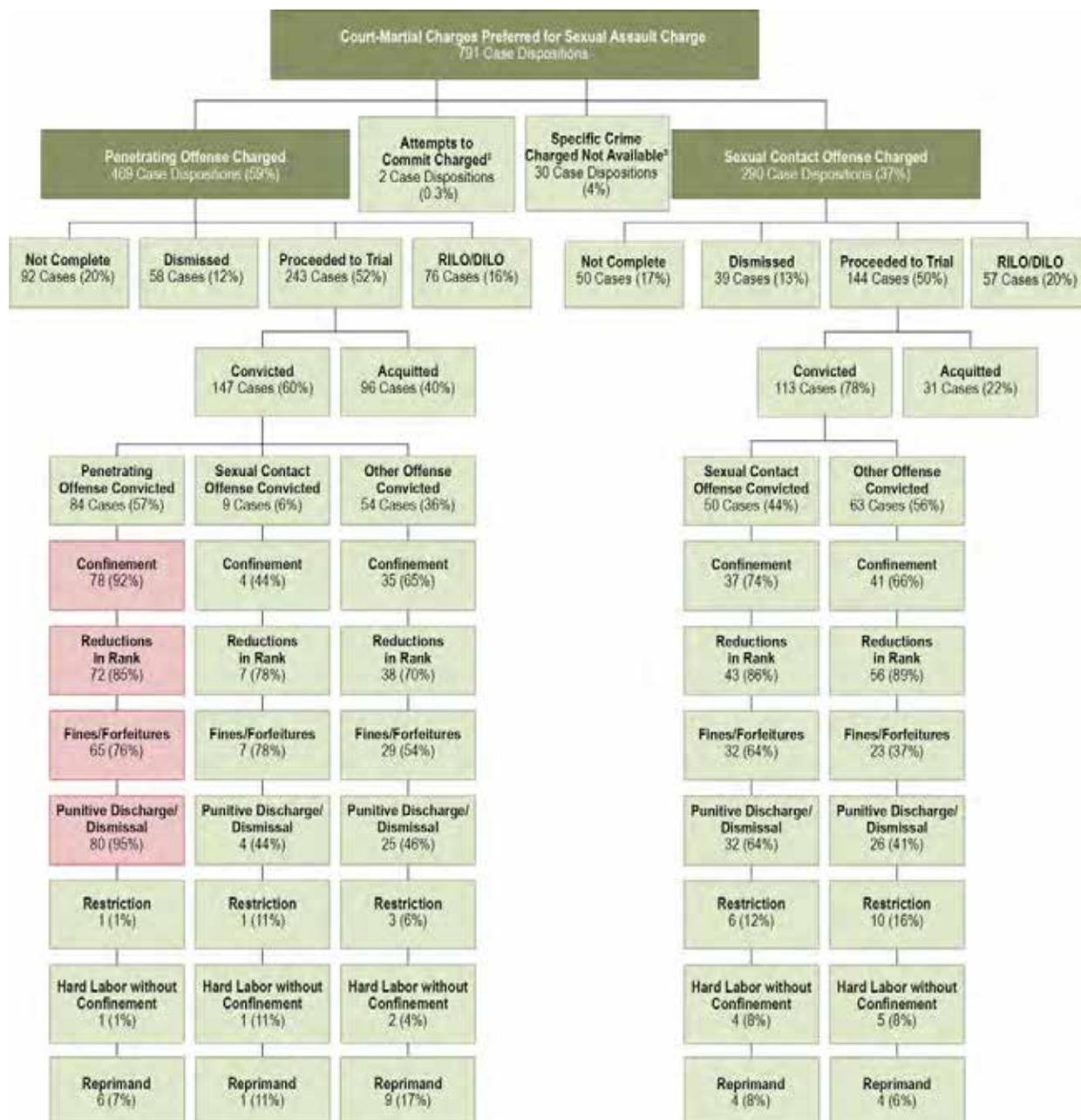


Figure 13: Dispositions of Cases with Sexual Assault Court-Martial Charges Preferred by Crime Charged, FY16

Notes:

1. Percentages for some categories do not sum to 100 percent due to rounding. Punishments do not sum to 100 percent, since subjects can receive multiple punishments.
2. The outcomes for the attempts to commit cases were: one case was dismissed and one case led to a conviction.
3. Court-martial charges were preferred for 30 cases, but data for the specific sexual assault crime charged was unavailable at the time of the final data pull.

Nonjudicial Punishment

Do military commanders use nonjudicial punishment as their primary means of discipline for sexual assault crimes?

No. Only 20% of cases that had disciplinary action for a sexual assault crime received nonjudicial punishment in FY16 as the most serious disciplinary action. Most cases (59%) had court-martial charges preferred as the most serious disciplinary action.

Commanders administer nonjudicial punishments in accordance with Article 15 of the UCMJ, which empowers commanding officers to impose penalties on Service members when there is sufficient evidence of a minor offense under the UCMJ. Nonjudicial punishment allows commanders to address some types of sexual assault and other misconduct by Service members that may not warrant prosecution in a military or civilian court. Some of the corrective actions within a commander's purview to administer as nonjudicial punishments include demotions, forfeitures, and restrictions on liberty. Nonjudicial punishment may support a rationale for administratively discharging military subjects with a less than honorable discharge. The Service member may demand trial by court-martial instead of accepting nonjudicial punishment by the commander, unless the subject is attached to or embarked on a vessel.

Of the 1,331 cases dispositions that were associated with disciplinary actions on a sexual assault offense, 272 cases were also associated with nonjudicial punishments. Figure 14 displays the outcomes of nonjudicial punishment actions taken against subjects on a sexual assault charge in

FY16. In FY16, 83 percent of the 239 cases with completed nonjudicial punishment proceedings were associated with guilty verdicts under the authority of Article 15 in the UCMJ. Nearly all of the administered nonjudicial punishments were for non-penetrating sexual contact offenses. The majority of cases with a nonjudicial punishment received the following punishments: reduction in rank, a forfeiture of pay, and/or extra duty. Available Military Service data indicated that for 80 cases the nonjudicial punishment served as grounds for a subsequent administrative discharge. Characterizations of these discharges were as follows:

Honorable	3 Cases
General	44 Cases
Under Other Than Honorable Conditions	23 Cases
Uncharacterized	10 Cases
Total	80 Cases

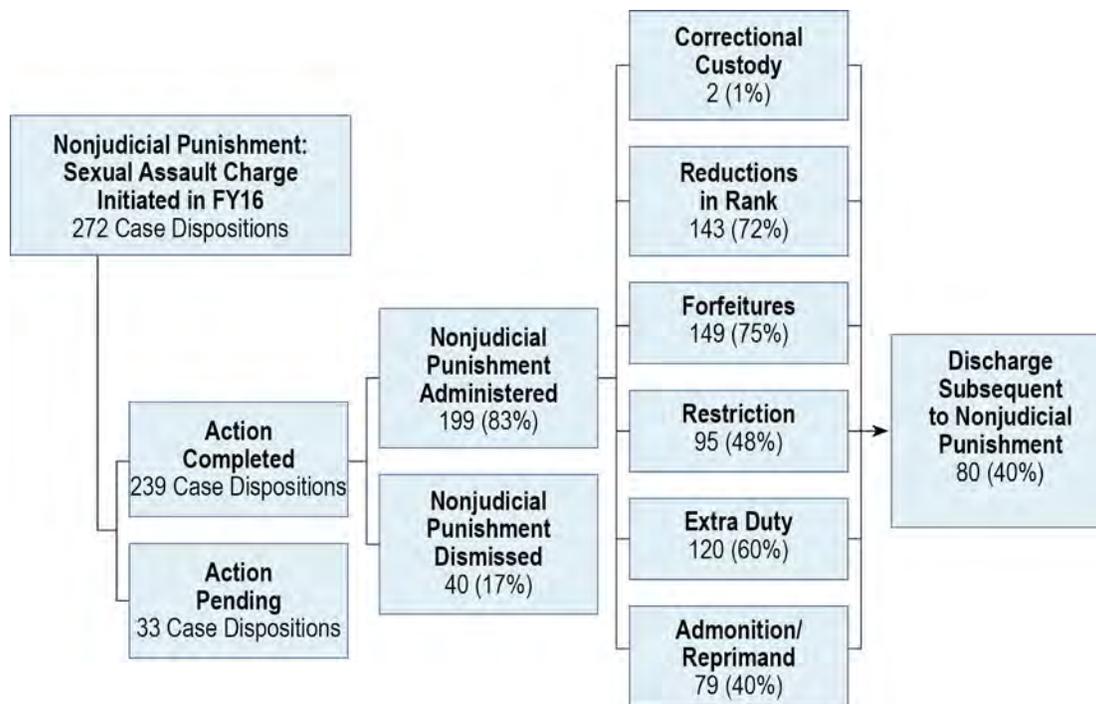


Figure 14: Dispositions of Cases Receiving Nonjudicial Punishment, FY16

Note: Punishments do not sum to 100 percent because cases can have multiple punishments.

Administrative Discharges and Adverse Administrative Actions

A legal review of evidence sometimes indicates that the court-martial process or nonjudicial punishments are not appropriate means to address allegations of misconduct against the accused. However, commanders have other means at their disposal to hold alleged offenders appropriately accountable. Commanders may use an administrative discharge to address an individual's misconduct, lack of discipline, or poor suitability for continued service. There are three characterizations of administrative discharges: Honorable, General, and UOTHC. General and UOTHC discharges may limit those discharged from receiving full entitlements and benefits from both the DoD and the Department of Veterans Affairs. In FY16, 113 cases in sexual assault investigations were associated with an administrative discharge. Characterizations of the discharges are outlined below.

Honorable	2 Cases
General	35 Cases
Under Other Than Honorable Conditions	37 Cases
Uncharacterized	8 Cases
Pending	31 Cases
Total	113 Cases

In FY16, commanders took adverse administrative actions in 155 cases that were investigated for a sexual assault offense. Commanders typically use adverse administrative actions when available evidence does not support a more severe disciplinary action. Adverse administrative actions can have a serious impact on one's military career, have no equivalent form of punishment in the civilian sector, and may consist of Letters of Reprimand, Letters of Admonishment, Letters of Counseling, or discharge. These actions may also include but are not limited to denial of re-enlistment, cancellation of a promotion, and cancellation of new or special

duty orders. Cadets and midshipmen are subject to court-martial and an administrative disciplinary system at the Military Service Academies. These systems address misconduct that can ultimately be grounds for disenrollment from the Academy and, when appropriate, a requirement to reimburse the government for the cost of education.

Probable Cause Only for a Non-Sexual Assault Offense

The sexual assault investigations conducted by MCIOs sometimes do not find sufficient evidence to support disciplinary action against the subject on a sexual assault charge, but may uncover other forms of chargeable misconduct. In FY16, commanders took action in 534 cases that MCIOs originally investigated for sexual assault allegations, but for which evidence only supported action on non-sexual assault misconduct, such as making a false official statement, adultery, assault, or other crimes (Figure 15).

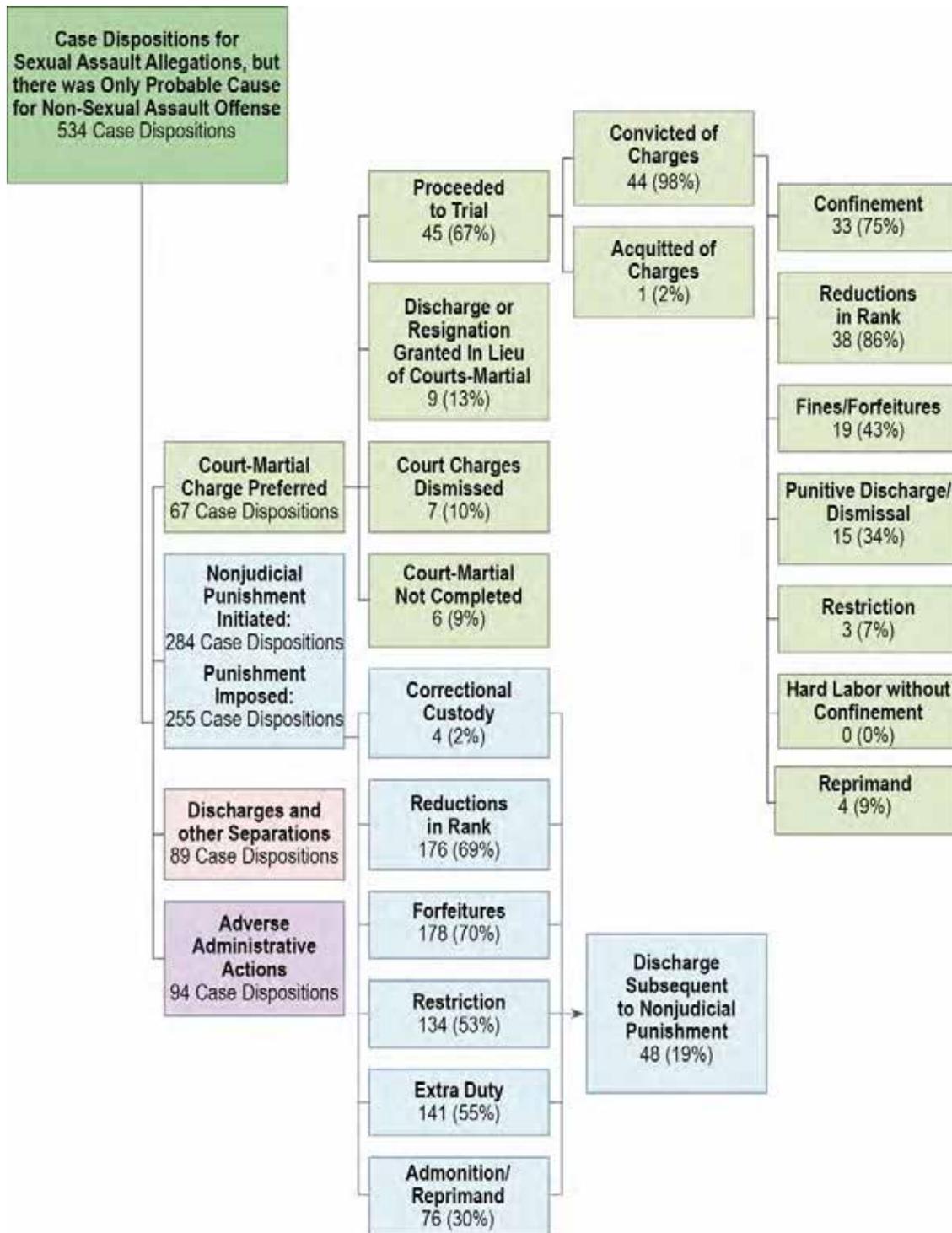


Figure 15: Cases for which There was Only Probable Cause for Non-Sexual Assault Offenses, FY16

Notes:

1. Some percentages do not sum to 100 percent due to rounding. Punishments do not sum to 100 percent, because cases can have multiple punishments.
2. The Military Services reported that investigations of 534 cases only revealed evidence of misconduct not considered a sexual assault offense under the UCMJ.

3. Of the 534 cases, 67 cases had court-martial charges preferred, 284 cases were entered into nonjudicial punishment proceedings, 89 cases involved a discharge or separation, and 94 cases involved an adverse administrative action.
4. Of the 67 cases associated with court-martial charges preferred, court martials proceeded for 45 cases and convictions were associated with 44 cases.
5. Of the 284 cases considered for nonjudicial punishment, 15 cases were still pending completion and in 255 cases, commanders took appropriate action.

Demographics of Victims and Subjects in Completed Investigations

The Department draws demographic information from the 4,044 investigations of sexual assault completed in FY16. These investigations involved 4,409 victims and 4,384 subjects or individuals alleged to be perpetrators in an investigation.¹¹ Table 4 displays the gender of victims and subjects in completed investigations of Unrestricted Reports in FY16. The majority of victims in completed investigations are female (81 percent) and the majority of subjects are male (78 percent).

Table 4: Gender of Victims and Subjects in Completed Investigations of Unrestricted Reports, FY16

Gender	Victims		Subjects	
Male	824	19%	3,413	78%
Female	3,558	81%	172	4%
Gender Unknown/Data Not Available	27	1%	799	18%
Total	4,409	100%	4,384	100%

Table 5 depicts victim and subject ages (at the time of incident) for completed investigations of Unrestricted Reports. The majority of victims and subjects are between the ages of 16 and 34. Most victims in completed investigations are of junior enlisted grades and most subjects are of junior or senior enlisted grades. As shown in Table 6, 28 foreign national subjects, from investigations completed in FY16, allegedly committed sexual assault against Service members.

Table 5: Age of Victims and Subjects in Completed Investigations of Unrestricted Reports, FY16

Age at Time of Incident	Victims		Subjects	
0-15	45	1%	170	4%
16-19	1,028	23%	303	7%
20-24	1,858	42%	1,391	32%
25-34	842	19%	1,146	26%
35-49	193	4%	455	10%
50 and older	38	1%	123	3%
Age Unknown/Data Not Available	405	9%	796	18%
Total	4,409	100%	4,384	100%

¹¹ There were only 4,359 subjects with reportable information (i.e., offense met the elements of proof for sexual assault and fell within MCIOs legal authority). However, 25 additional individuals alleged to be perpetrators in an investigation are included in these demographic data.

Table 6: Grade/Status of Victims and Subjects in Completed Investigations of Unrestricted Reports, FY16

Grade or Status at Time of Report	Victims		Subjects	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
E1-E4	2,780	63%	1,792	41%
E5-E9	555	13%	1,137	26%
WO1-WO5	8	<1%	21	<1%
O1-O3	121	3%	132	3%
O4-O10	39	1%	62	1%
Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	48	1%	31	1%
U.S. Civilian	777	18%	149	3%
Foreign National/Foreign Military	47	1%	28	1%
Grade or Status Unknown/Data Not Available	34	1%	1,034	24%
Total	4,409	100%	4,386	100%

Notes:

1. Category percentages may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding to the nearest whole point.
2. The category "U.S. Civilian" includes DoD contractors, DoD civilians, and other U.S. government civilians.

Restricted Reports of Sexual Assault

Since Restricted Reports are confidential, protected communications, as defined in Department policy, SAPR personnel collect limited data about the victim and the sexual assault allegation. As with Unrestricted Reports, victims can make Restricted Reports for incidents that occurred in prior reporting periods and prior to Military Service.

In FY16, there were 1,995 initial Restricted Reports of sexual assault. Of the 1,995 reports, 414 (21 percent) converted to Unrestricted Reports.¹² At the close of FY16, 1,581 reports remained Restricted (Figure 16).¹³

This year, 356 Service members made a Restricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to entering Military Service, representing approximately 23 percent of the 1,581 remaining Restricted Reports of sexual assault. Of these 356 Service members:

- 234 indicated that the incident occurred prior to age 18
- 106 indicated that the incident occurred after age 18
- 16 declined to specify

Prior to FY14, the percentage of victims who converted their Restricted Reports to Unrestricted Reports remained relatively stable with an average of 15 percent. In FY14, the conversion rate

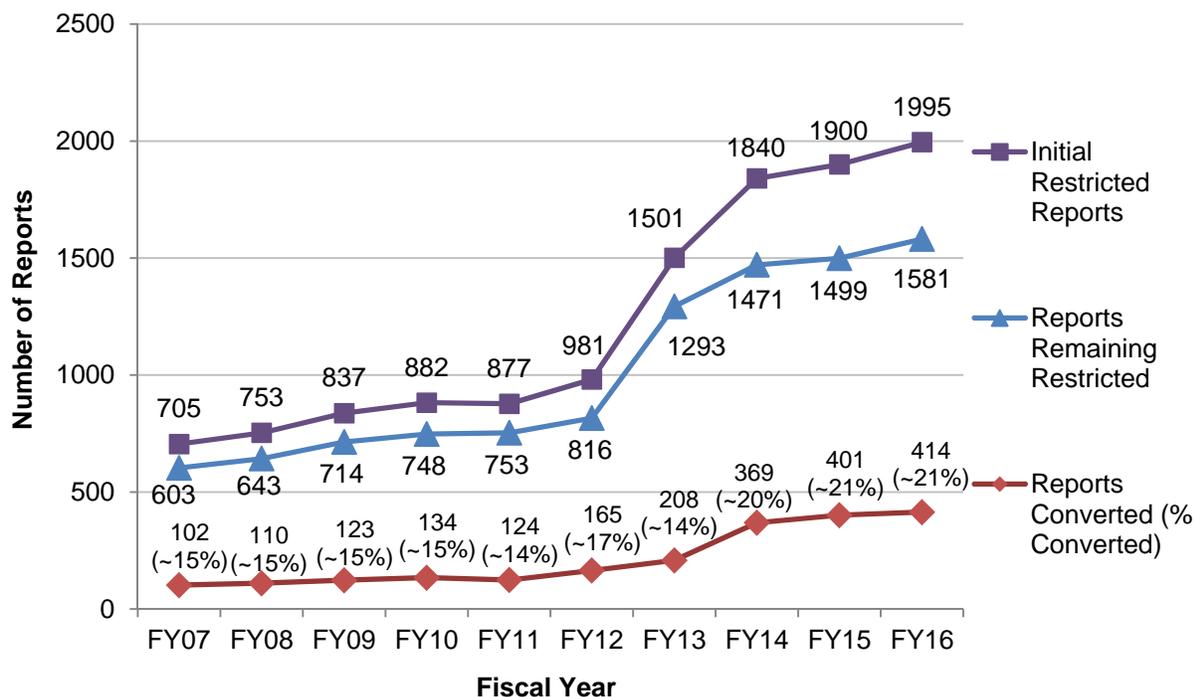
How many Restricted Reports convert to Unrestricted Reports each FY?

In FY16 21% of victims converted to an Unrestricted Report from a Restricted Report, which is consistent with the 21% that converted in FY15 and the 20% that converted in FY14.

¹² The Department pulls and analyzes data from DSAID six weeks after the end of the FY to allow sufficient time for data validation. During this six-week period, 21 additional Restricted Reports converted to Unrestricted. These 21 reports are included with the 414 reports that converted from Restricted to Unrestricted that DoD counts with FY16 numbers.

¹³ The 414 Restricted reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are included in the total 4,591 Unrestricted Reports cited in the above section.

increased to 20 percent and it has stayed at 21 percent from FY15 to FY16. Figure 16 shows the Restricted Reports and conversion rates for the past FYs.



Notes:

1. The parentheses include the percentage of cases that converted during that time from a Restricted Report to an Unrestricted Report.
2. The Department pulls and analyzes data from DSAID six weeks after the end of the FY to allow sufficient time for data validation. During this six-week period, 21 additional Restricted Reports converted to Unrestricted. These 21 reports are included with the 414 reports that converted from Restricted to Unrestricted that DoD counts with FY16 numbers.

Figure 16: Restricted Reports Received and Converted, FY07 – FY16

Demographics of Victims in Restricted Reports

The following tables show that victims who filed a Restricted Report were primarily female, under the age of 25, and of a junior enlisted grade (i.e., E1-E4).

Table 7: Gender of Victims in Restricted Reports, FY16

Victim Gender	Count	Share
Male	312	20%
Female	1,266	80%
Data Not Available	3	<1%
Total	1,581	100%

Table 8: Age of Victims in Restricted Reports, FY16

Victim Age at Time of Incident	Count	Share
0-15	182	12%
16-19	359	23%
20-24	616	39%
25-34	307	19%
35-49	68	4%
50 and older	4	<1%
Data Not Available	45	3%
Total	1,581	100%

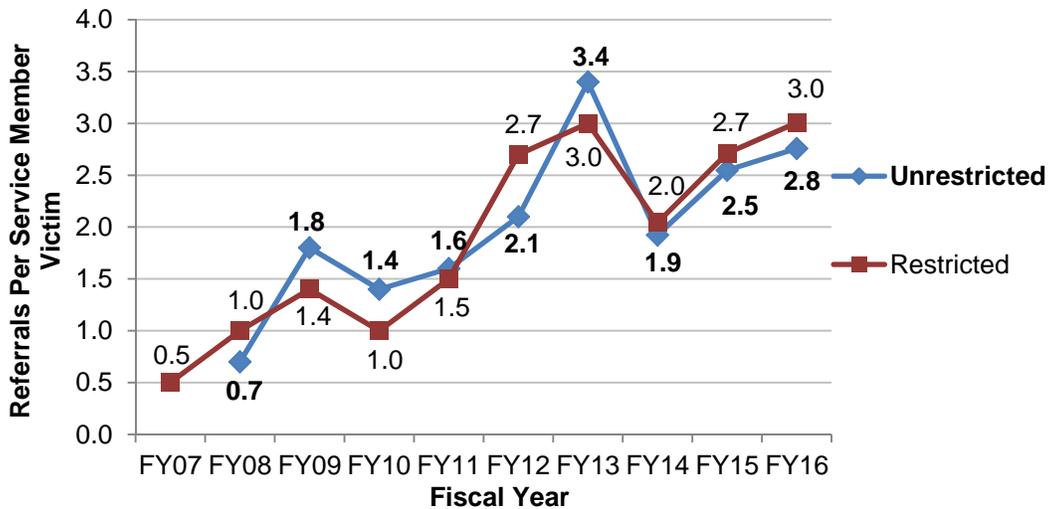
Table 9: Grade or Status of Victims in Restricted Reports, FY16

Victim Grade or Status at Time of Report	Count	Share
E1-E4	1,094	69%
E5-E9	292	18%
WO1-WO5	3	<1%
O1-O3	80	5%
O4-O10	35	2%
Cadet/Midshipman/Prep	32	2%
Non-Service Member	39	2%
Data Not Available	4	<1%
Total	1,581	100%

Note: Categories may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding to the nearest whole point.

Service Referral Information

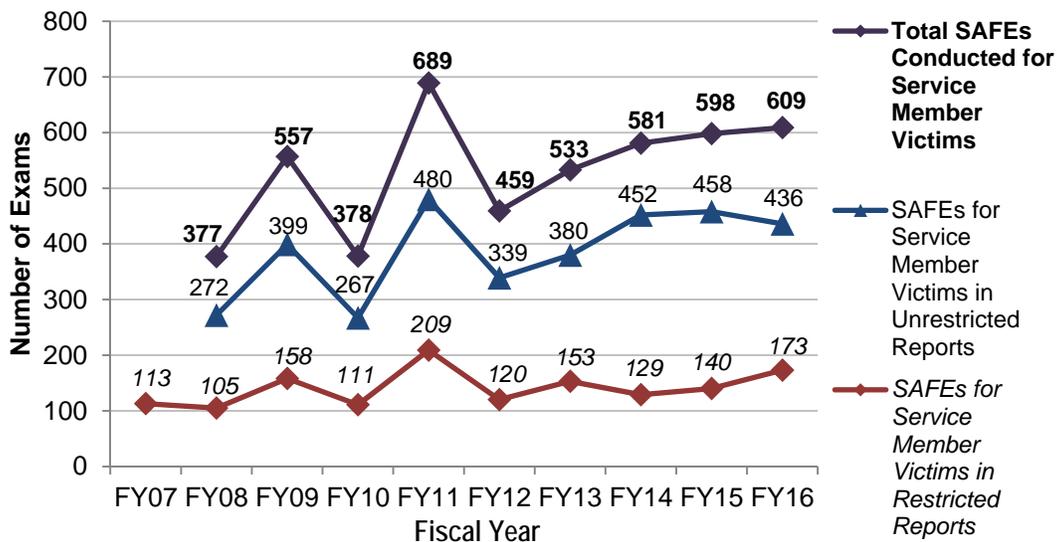
SARCs and SAPR VAs are responsible for ensuring victims have access to medical treatment, counseling, legal advice, and other support services. SARCs and SAPR VAs can refer victims to both military and civilian resources for these services. A referral for services can happen at any time while the victim is receiving assistance from a SARC or SAPR VA and may happen several times throughout the military justice process. This year, SARCs and SAPR VAs made an average of 2.8 service referrals per Service member victim submitting an Unrestricted Report. For Service member victims making Restricted Reports, SARCs and SAPR VAs made an average of 3.0 service referrals per Service member victim. Figure 17 shows the average number of referrals per Service member victim in sexual assault reports from FY07 to FY16.



Note: Referrals in Unrestricted Reports are not listed for FY07 because DoD did not direct the Services to collect these data until FY08.

Figure 17: Average Number of Service Referrals per Service Member Victim of Sexual Assault, FY07 – FY16

The Military Services reported that there were 609 Sexual Assault Forensic Examinations (SAFEs) conducted for Service member victims during FY16. Figure 18 depicts the reported number of SAFEs conducted for military victims of sexual assault from FY07 to FY16. The decision to undergo a SAFE belongs to the victim.



Note: SAFEs for Unrestricted Reports are not listed for FY07, because DoD did not direct the Services to collect these data until FY08.

Figure 18: SAFEs Reported by the Military Services involving Service Member Victims, FY07 – FY16

Expedited Transfers

Since FY12, DoD has allowed victims who submitted an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault to request an expedited transfer from their assigned units (Table 10). This may take the form of a move to another duty location on the same installation, or it may involve relocating to a new

installation entirely. Victims can request a transfer from their unit commander, who has 72 hours to act on the request. Should a unit commander decline the request, victims may appeal the decision to the first General Officer/Flag Officer (GO/FO) in their commander's chain of command. The GO/FO then has 72 hours to review the request and provide a response to the victim. Table 10 shows the number of expedited transfers and denials since FY12. Expedited transfers requested and approved have been steadily increasing since FY12.

Table 10: Expedited Transfers and Denials, FY12 – FY16

Transfer Type	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
Number of victims requesting a change in Unit/Duty Assignment (Cross-Installation Transfers)	57	99	44	71	62
Number Denied	2	3	0	2	3
Number of victims requesting a change in Installation (Permanent Change of Station)	161	480	615	663	684
Number Denied	0	11	15	12	18
Total Approved	216	565	644	720	725

Reports of Sexual Assault in Combat Areas of Interest

Arduous conditions in combat areas of interest (CAI) make sexual assault response and data collection very difficult. However, SARCs, SAPR VAs, and other SAPR personnel are assigned to all of these areas. SAPR personnel are diligent in providing requested services and treatment to victims. The data reported below are included in the total number of Unrestricted and Restricted Reports described in previous sections. Figure 19 illustrates the history of Unrestricted and Restricted Reporting in CAIs since FY08. There were 128 reports of sexual assault in CAIs in FY16, a slight increase from FY15; however overall reports in CAIs are still down from FY13. This result is most likely a reflection of the reduced number of Service members deployed to these countries starting in FY14.

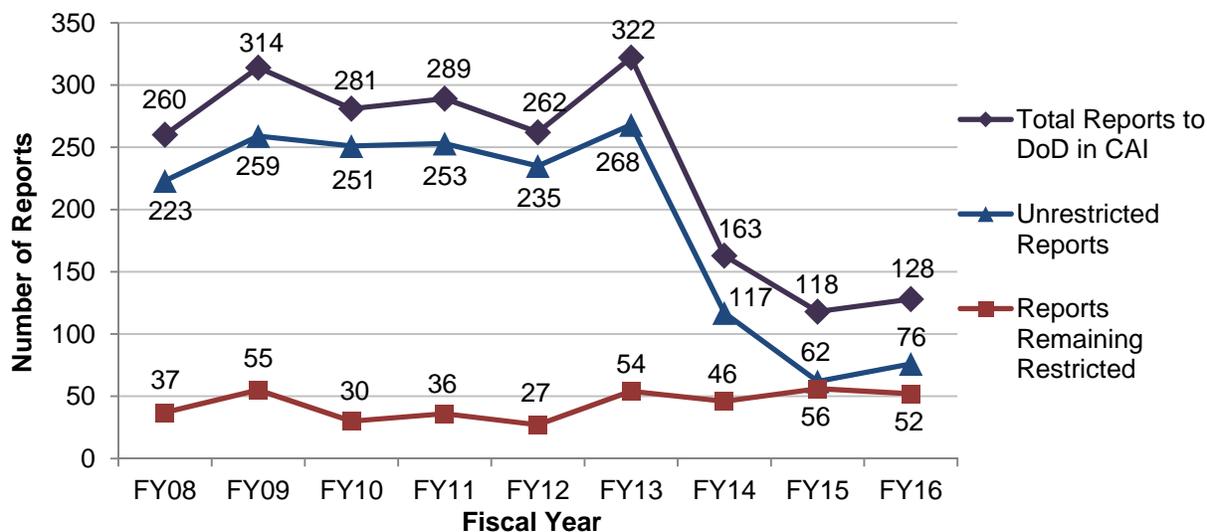
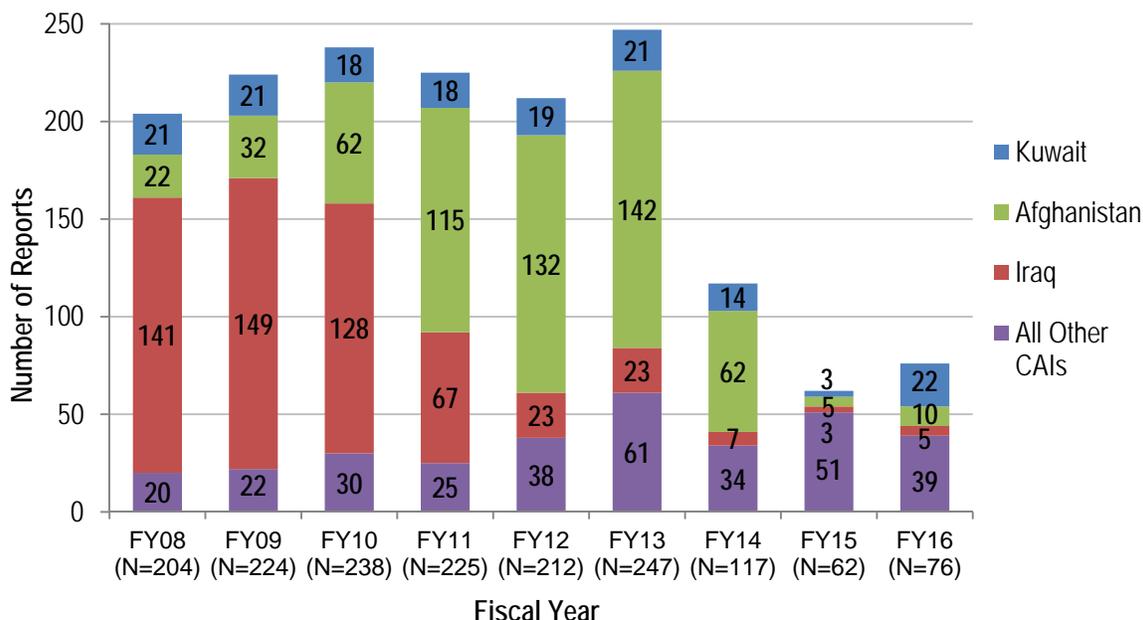


Figure 19: Reports of Sexual Assault in Combat Areas of Interest, FY08 – FY16

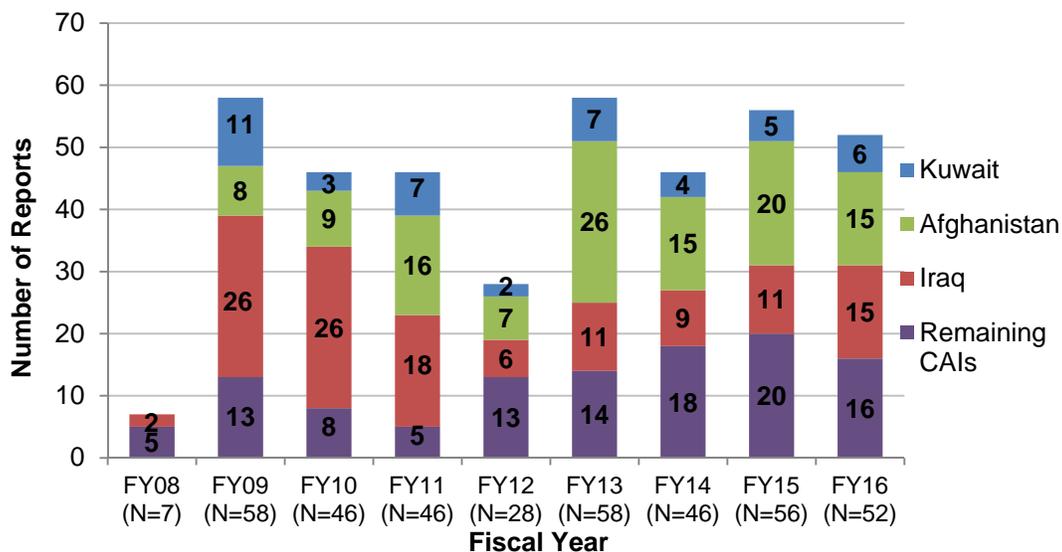
Figure 20 presents Unrestricted Reports in CAIs by region. There were 76 Unrestricted Reports in CAIs in FY16.



Note: In FY16, there were 22 Unrestricted Reports in Kuwait, 10 Unrestricted Reports in Afghanistan, 5 Unrestricted Reports in Iraq, and 39 Unrestricted Reports in the remaining CAIs.

Figure 20: Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest, FY08 – FY16

There were 52 Reports remaining Restricted in CAIs, a decrease from the 56 Reports remaining Restricted in FY15. Thirteen Restricted Reports converted to an Unrestricted Report during the FY. Figure 21 shows Restricted Reports by CAI since FY08. Table 11 lists the number of Unrestricted and Restricted Reports for each CAI.



Note: In FY16, there were 6 Restricted Reports in Kuwait, 15 Restricted Reports in Iraq, 15 Restricted Reports in Afghanistan, and 16 Restricted Reports in the remaining CAIs.

Figure 21: Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest, FY08 – FY16

Table 11: Unrestricted and Restricted Reports by Combat Area of Interest, FY16

Combat Area of Interest	Unrestricted Reports FY16	Restricted Reports FY16
Afghanistan	10	15
Bahrain	8	7
Djibouti	2	1
Egypt	1	0
Iraq	5	15
Jordan	3	1
Kuwait	22	6
Oman	1	0
Qatar	17	6
Saudi Arabia	1	1
United Arab Emirates	6	0
Total	76	52

Demographics of Victims and Subjects in Unrestricted Reports in CAIs

The Department draws demographic information about the Unrestricted Reports made in CAIs from the 69 investigations closed during FY16. These 69 investigations involved 74 victims and 76 subjects.

Victims in Completed Investigations

The demographics of victims in CAIs who submitted Unrestricted Reports mirror the demographics of victims in all Unrestricted Reports made to DoD, in that they are mostly female (76 percent) and of a junior enlisted grade (57 percent). However, victims in CAIs who submitted Unrestricted Reports tended to be slightly older than victims submitting Unrestricted Reports in general; 34 percent of victims in CAIs were 25 and over compared to 24 percent of victims in all Unrestricted Reports.

Subjects in Completed Investigations

The demographics of subjects in Unrestricted Reports submitted in CAIs are similar to the demographics of subjects in all Unrestricted Reports submitted to DoD, in that the majority are male (78 percent), under the age of 35 (67 percent), and in an enlisted grade (89 percent).

Demographics of Victims and Subjects in Restricted Reports in CAIs

The 52 victims with reports remaining Restricted in CAIs mirror the demographics of victims in all Restricted Reports made to DoD, in that they were mostly female (87 percent). However, victims making Restricted Reports in CAIs tended to be older; 62 percent of victims in CAIs were 25 and over compared to 24 percent of victims in all Restricted Reports. Additionally, victims in CAIs tended to be of higher rank; 30 percent of victims in CAIs were E1 to E4 compared to 71 percent of victims making Restricted Reports in general.

FY16 Retaliation Allegations

The Military Services and National Guard Bureau (NGB) provided data on allegations of retaliation received in FY16, associated with reports of sexual assault and/or complaints of sexual harassment. Information submitted by the Military Services and NGB varies depending

on Service/NGB approach (e.g., Department of the Navy only submits data on cases with completed investigations, whereas the Army, Air Force, and NGB provide information on completed and ongoing investigations).

In FY16, the Department requested the military Services provide two types of data:

1. **Case Management Group (CMG) Retaliation Allegations:** The Military Services and NGB provided data on all retaliation allegations discussed at CMG meetings in FY16, involving victims, witnesses/bystanders, and first responders associated with reports of sexual assault. This data does not likely represent all retaliation allegations because victims, witnesses/bystanders, and first responders who believe they have experienced retaliation have the option of requesting their experience be discussed at a CMG.
2. **Investigations of Alleged Retaliation:** The Military Services and NGB provided data on all FY16 allegations of retaliation investigated and/or handled by Service/NGB or DoD Inspectors General (IG), MCIOs, Law Enforcement, and Commander-Directed Inquiries. This data pertains to allegations of retaliation associated with Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault or formal/informal complaints of sexual harassment.

Each data source offers a different perspective on the retaliation allegations. The CMG data provide information on initial actions taken to refer allegations to the appropriate agency and provide support for the individual making the allegation. The data on investigations provide detail on actions taken to officially assess the allegations, gather evidence, protect the parties involved, and hold offenders appropriately accountable.

CMG Retaliation Data

DoDI 6495.02 “Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Procedures” requires the Military Services and NGB to review new and ongoing sexual assault cases each month within their installation CMGs. In FY14, the Secretary of Defense directed that the CMGs also discuss such allegations and ensure the appropriate entities are engaged in the responses for particular cases, at the request of the Service member who made a sexual assault report and perceived retaliation associated with doing so. This process facilitates the provision of services to those who experience retaliation, while allowing the CMG better oversight of situations where retaliation may be occurring. This year, 67 individuals requested their allegation of retaliation be discussed at the CMG. Victims of sexual assault made the vast majority of retaliation allegations (61). In addition, one witness/bystander and five first responders had their retaliation allegations discussed at the CMG.

Of the 67 retaliation allegations, 35 alleged ostracism and/or cruelty/oppression/maltreatment, 20 alleged reprisal, 2 alleged another criminal offense in relation to the report of sexual assault, and 10 alleged a combination of reprisal, cruelty/oppression/maltreatment, and other misconduct. Women made the majority of retaliation reports. Furthermore, most individuals alleging retaliation indicated that they experienced it from multiple individuals of both genders (13 allegations) and multiple men (13 allegations). Most often, the alleged retaliator(s) was not the alleged perpetrator of sexual assault (53 allegations).

The table below displays all the actions taken as discussed at the CMG. Nearly two-thirds (61 percent) of all allegations received multiple actions. Common actions included referring the information to command (26 percent), referring the information to IG (16 percent), referring the information to the MCIO (9 percent), transferring the retaliation reporter at his/her request (9 percent), informal/verbal counseling of alleged retaliator(s) (8 percent). Six allegations could not

be acted upon because the victim did not want action (1), the retaliator was unknown (1), the allegation did not meet the elements of retaliation (2), and the action was pending (2).

Table 12: CMG Action Taken to Address Retaliation

Action Taken to Address Retaliation	Count of Actions	Share
Information referred to IG	24	16%
Information referred to Command	39	26%
Information referred to MCIO	14	9%
Information referred to MEO	2	1%
Transfer of retaliation reporter at his/her request	13	9%
Alleged retaliator(s) moved (transfer, relocation, reassignment, deployment)	5	3%
Military protective order issued or civilian protective order obtained by reporter	8	5%
Safety plan updated for retaliation reporter	8	5%
Negative treatment of retaliation reporter put to a stop through command intervention	4	3%
Informal/verbal counseling of alleged retaliator(s)	12	8%
Briefings/trainings for alleged retaliator(s) and/or unit/installation	8	5%
New policies implemented by command in unit/installation	1	1%
Alleged retaliator(s) later held appropriately accountable following a referral of the allegation to the appropriate authority by the CMG	11	7%
Other action taken	3	2%
Total actions taken in 61 cases	152	100%

Notes: CMGs meet monthly throughout the Department of Defense to review progress on sexual assault cases in the military justice system. Starting in FY14, the Secretary of Defense directed the CMGs to discuss allegations of retaliation at the victim's request. CMGs have no ability to investigate allegations of retaliation themselves, but instead must refer all allegations to appropriate authorities. Such referrals are captured in the first four rows of this table. However, the leadership involved in the CMGs has the ability to direct a number of safety and administrative actions to protect those alleging retaliation. These actions are in the remaining rows of this table. The number of actions taken is greater than the total number of retaliation allegations because military leaders took multiple steps to address retaliation allegations brought to their attention through the CMGs.

Data on Investigations of Alleged Retaliation

Persons seeking to report an allegation of retaliation have a variety of avenues to do so, depending on the type of misconduct being alleged. Reprisal allegations must be reported to DoD and Service IGs. Ostracism and maltreatment allegations associated with sexual assault allegations may be investigated by an MCIO or another DoD law enforcement agency, or may be referred to unit commanders for investigation and resolution – all depending upon the circumstances and matters being alleged.

Reports of Retaliation

The Military Services and NGB received 84 retaliation reports against 169 alleged retaliators in FY16 associated with sexual assault or sexual harassment reports. Additionally there were 11 reports, involving 12 alleged retaliators, from prior years that had a completed investigation in FY16, for a total of 95 reports discussed in this section. Of the 95 reports, 81 percent involved female reporters and 74 percent were related to an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault, with the remainder related to formal complaints of sexual harassment (22 percent), a situation where the reporter was suspected of making a sexual assault report, i.e. Restricted report or other, (3 percent), or informal complaints of sexual harassment (1 percent). The majority of reporters of retaliation were victims of sexual assault or complainants of sexual harassment (86 percent); the remaining reporters were witnesses/bystanders (9 percent), first responders (1 percent), or other (3 percent).¹⁴ The following entities investigated these reports: DoD or Service IGs (61 percent), MCIOs (35 percent), Chain of Command (3 percent), Chain of Command and DoD IG (1 percent). Nearly all (98 percent) of reporters received notification of the outcome of the investigation once completed.

Characteristics and Outcomes of Alleged Retaliators

The analysis that follows focuses on the characteristics and outcomes of the 169 alleged retaliators in reports of retaliation in FY16 and an additional 12 alleged retaliators in prior year reports with completed investigations in FY16, for a total of 181 alleged retaliators. The results that follow will largely reflect reprisal allegation outcomes, since the majority of the information originates from DoD and Service IGs, which are exclusively tasked with investigating reprisal allegations for DoD. The alleged retaliators in this collection of data were investigated for the following categories: reprisal (65 percent), reprisal and other misconduct - i.e., ostracism, cruelty or maltreatment, or other crimes (3 percent), restriction¹⁵ (1 percent), ostracism and/or cruelty/ maltreatment (6 percent), other criminal offenses (25 percent). The majority of alleged retaliators were men (80 percent) and only 10 percent were the alleged perpetrator of the associated sexual assault or sexual harassment. Most frequently, alleged retaliators were in the chain of command of the reporter (77 percent), followed by an individual associated with the alleged perpetrator of sexual assault/sexual harassment (9 percent), peers, co-workers, friends, or family members of the reporter (7 percent), unknown/investigation pending (4 percent), or a superior not in their chain of command of the reporter (3 percent).

Figure 22 presents a review of the status of retaliation investigations and outcomes for the alleged retaliators in those investigations. The Military Services and NGB opened investigations against nearly all the alleged retaliators. At the time of data collection, the majority of alleged retaliators still had an investigation pending or had their case taken over by DoD IG. Results of these investigations will be reported in future FYs.

There were 49 alleged retaliators with completed investigations from FY16 reports and 12 alleged retaliators from prior year reports that had an investigation completed this FY, for a total of 61 alleged retaliators in completed investigations. Investigators substantiated or founded

¹⁴ Percentages do not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

¹⁵ One case in this category also includes an allegation of ostracism

charges against 17 of the 61 alleged retaliators in completed investigations.¹⁶ Actions against these alleged retaliators included court-martial preferrals (3), nonjudicial punishment (2), administrative discharge and adverse administrative action (1), and counseling (1). Action was not possible against 7 alleged retaliators (insufficient evidence, accused unidentified, or unspecified reason/action). Finally, 3 alleged retaliators had action pending.

¹⁶ Army CID does not report whether an investigation is founded or unfounded but does report the trial counsel's/prosecutor's opinion as to whether there is probable cause to believe that a crime was committed. For the purposes of summarizing data across the Services, 16 Army CID cases were categorized according to the outcome for the alleged retaliator (e.g., cases with courts-martial preferred were categorized under founded).

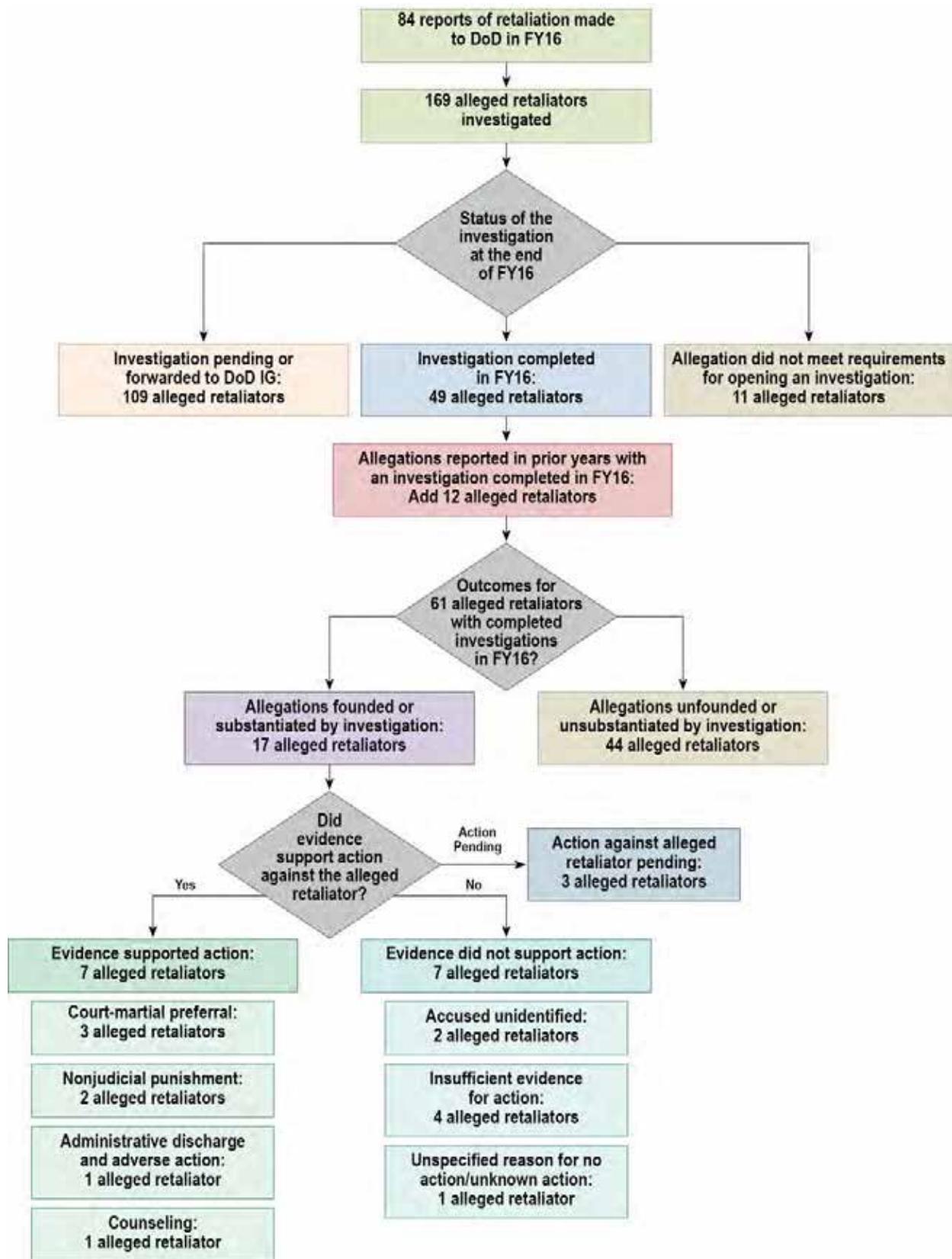


Figure 22: Reports of Retaliation Made to DoD in FY16

FY14 Data: Revisited

In every Annual Report, SAPRO presents data for the FY in which a victim reported a sexual assault; however, by the end of the FY, investigations and/or disposition decisions for the cases associated with these reports are often still pending. DSAID allows DoD to continue tracking these pending cases through to completion. This year, SAPRO and the Services worked to validate prior years' data to present a thorough picture of FY14—from the report of a sexual assault through investigation and disposition conclusion.

As explained on p. 7, DSAID is a real-time data-gathering tool. Since SAPRO pulled data for this section in January 2017, numbers presented here will differ from data published in FY14's Annual Report. For example, victims who made a Restricted Report in FY14 may have converted to an Unrestricted Report in subsequent FYs. DSAID counts these converted cases as Unrestricted Reports; thus, the number of Unrestricted and Restricted reports in a given FY will change as victims convert their reports.

Although the majority of FY14 reports have completed investigations and disposition decisions, some cases remain pending as of the date of the data pull for these analyses. Restricted Reports that converted to Unrestricted after FY14 will have investigations that opened more recently and may remain pending. Furthermore, investigations originally opened and closed in FY14 may be re-opened as new evidence becomes available.

As of January 2017, DoD received 6,258 reports of sexual assault dated in FY14 (Figure 23), which comprised of 4,801 Unrestricted Reports and 1,457 Restricted Reports.¹⁷ Of the 4,801 Unrestricted Reports that were referred for investigation, 4,552 investigations were opened (Figure 23, Point D).¹⁸ At the time of the data pull, MCIOs had completed 4,475 (98 percent) of investigations opened for cases reported in FY14 (Figure 23, Point F). These 4,475 completed investigations resulted in 4,180 case dispositions to report.¹⁹

¹⁷ The transition to DSAID in FY14 led to a slight lag between the date of a sexual assault report and the date of DSAID entry. This lag accounts for an increased number of Unrestricted and Restricted reports in the current analysis.

¹⁸ Some reports may not have had an investigation opened due to the case not rising to the level of an MCIO investigation, being outside UCMJ jurisdiction, or the incident occurring prior to a military service. Some investigations will include multiple victims as well.

¹⁹ Since these data were pulled in the first quarter of FY17, a small number of cases (32) have disposition decisions dated in FY17 and will thus be reported in the FY17 Annual Report.

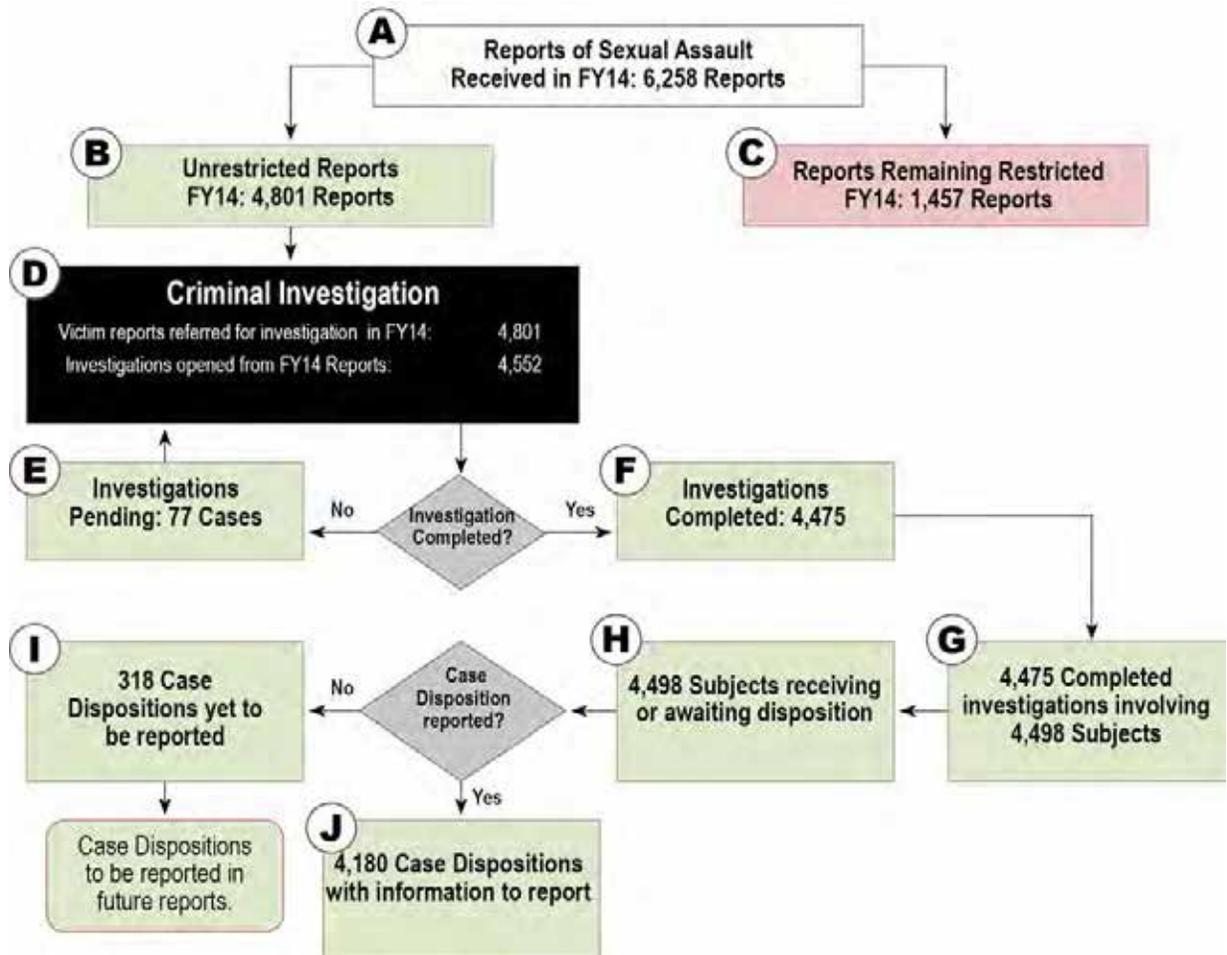


Figure 23: Reports of Sexual Assault, Completed Investigations, and Case Dispositions, FY14

The 4,180 cases from DoD investigations for which dispositions were reported included Service members, U.S. civilians, foreign nationals, and subjects that could not be identified (Figure 24). Of these, DoD could not consider taking action in 1,297 cases because:

- 435 cases were associated with allegations unfounded by legal review (Figure 24, Point K).²⁰
- 758 cases were outside of DoD’s legal authority (Figure 24, Points L, M, and N). Specifically, MCIOS could not identify a subject despite a criminal investigation, a subject was a civilian or foreign national not under the military’s jurisdiction, or a subject had died or deserted before DoD could take disciplinary action.
- 104 cases included Service members being prosecuted by a civilian/foreign authority (Figure 24, Point O). While a Service member is always under the legal authority of DoD, sometimes a civilian authority or foreign government will exercise its legal authority over a Service member who is suspected of committing a crime within its jurisdiction.

²⁰ Prior to FY15, DoD presented data on allegations investigated by the MCIOS that were unfounded by legal review. In FY15 and FY16, DoD developed new categories to reflect the nature and outcomes of these allegations more accurately (see points G and H in Figure 6).

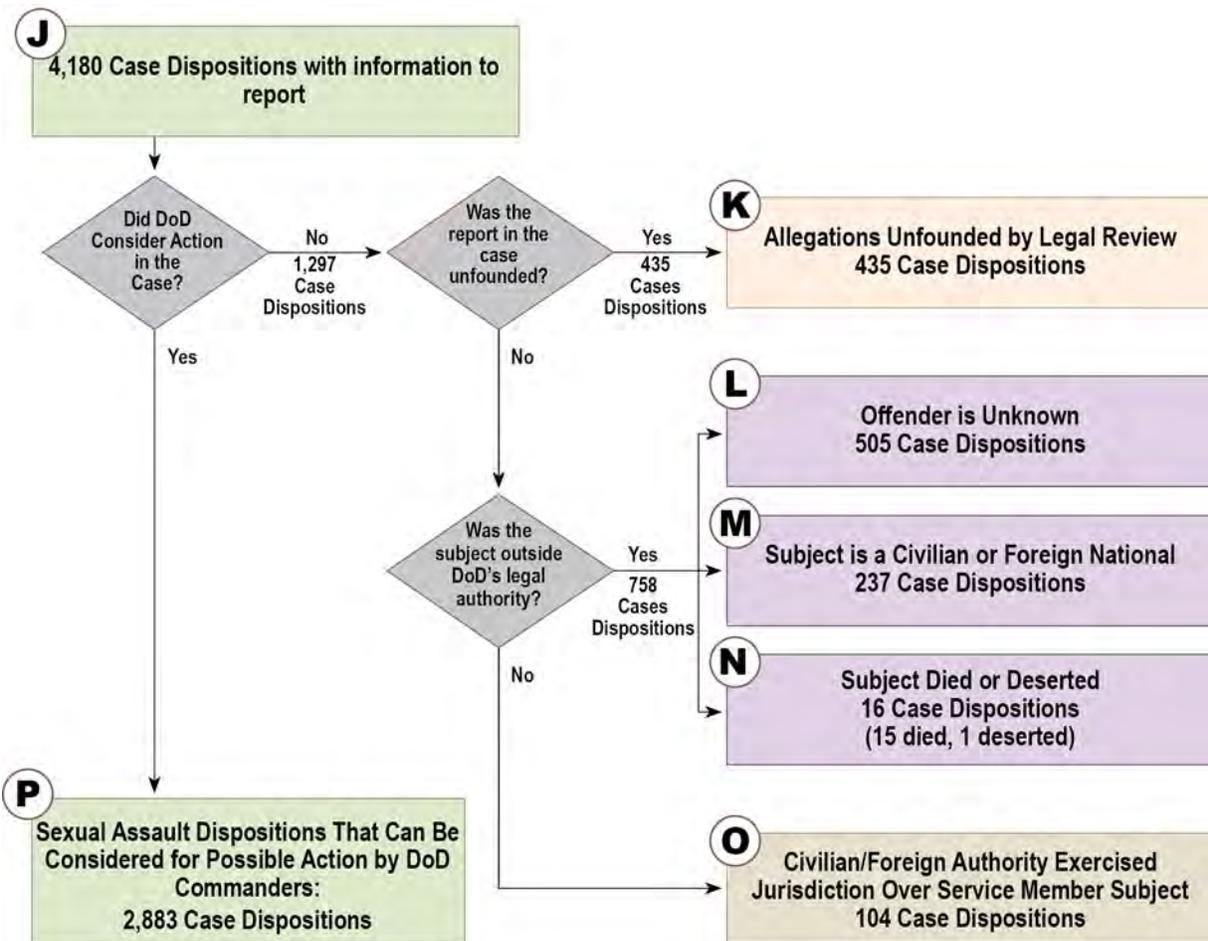


Figure 24: Cases outside DoD Legal Authority, FY14

As explained on p. 20, legal factors occasionally prevent DoD from taking disciplinary action against subjects. Commanders could not take disciplinary action in 807 (28 percent) cases due to insufficient evidence of an offense to prosecute, the victim declining to participate in the military justice process, the statute of limitations expiring, or the victim dying before completion of justice action (Figure 25, Point T). After examining the evidence in each case with a military attorney, commanders declined to take action in 68 cases, because available evidence indicated the allegations in these cases were false or baseless (Figure 25, Point U).

For 2,008 cases (70 percent), commanders had sufficient evidence and the legal authority to support some form of disciplinary action for an alleged sexual assault offense or other misconduct (Figure 25, Point Q). When a subject receives more than one disposition in a single case, DoD reports only the most serious disciplinary action. The possible actions, listed in descending order of severity are preferral of court-martial charges, nonjudicial punishment, administrative discharge, and other adverse administrative action.

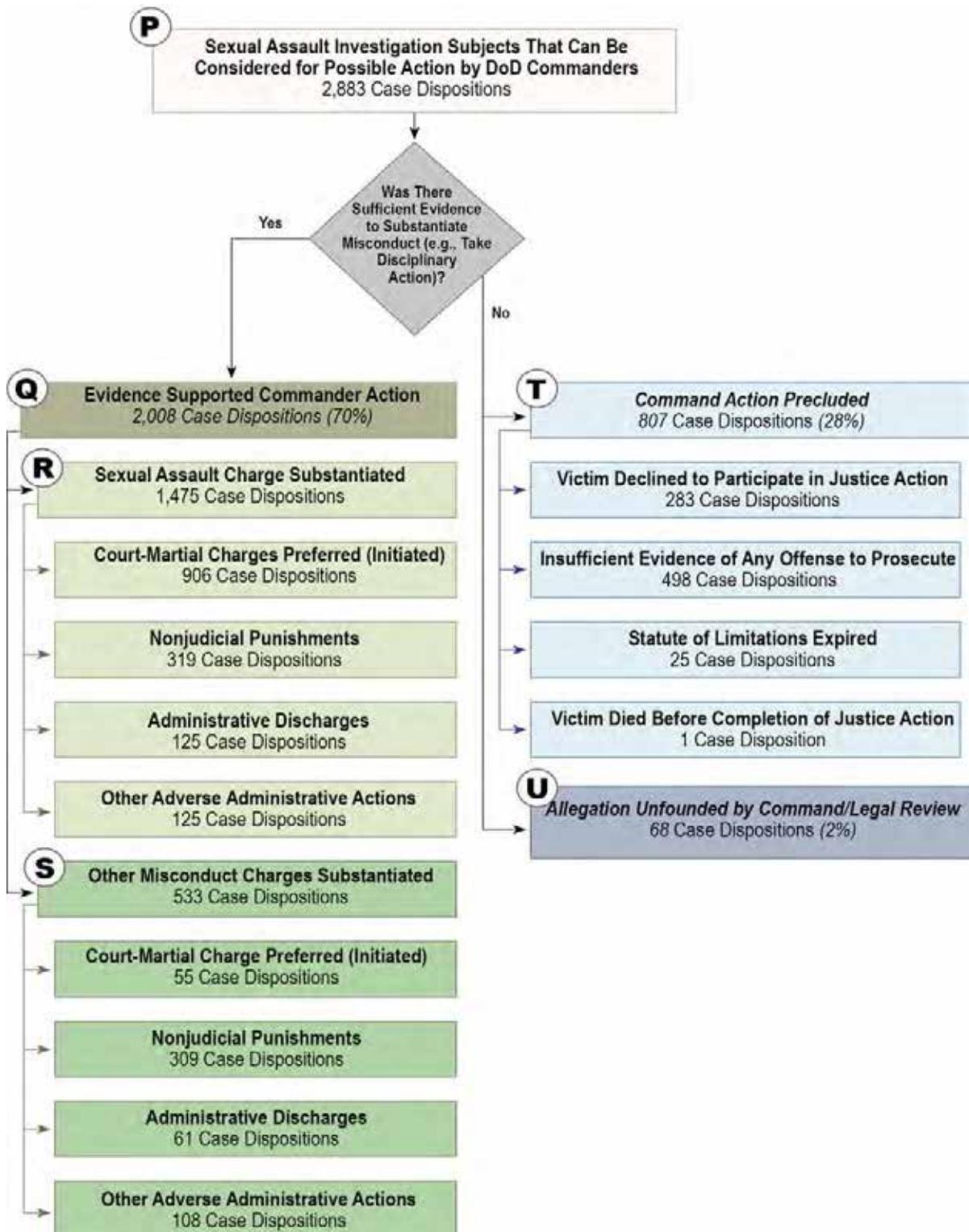
The following outlines the command actions taken for the 1,475 cases for which it was determined a sexual assault offense warranted discipline:

- 61 percent (906) of cases were associated with court-martial charges preferred (initiated).
- 22 percent (319) were associated with proceedings for nonjudicial punishment under Article 15 of the UCMJ.
- 17 percent (250) were associated with a discharge or another adverse administrative action.²¹

For 533 cases, evidence supported command action for other misconduct discovered during the sexual assault investigation (e.g., making a false official statement, adultery, underage drinking, or other crimes under the UCMJ), but not a sexual assault charge. Command actions for these cases follow below:

- 10 percent (55) of cases were associated with court-martial charges preferred.
- 58 percent (309) were associated with proceedings for nonjudicial punishment.
- 32 percent (169) were associated with some form of adverse administrative action or discharge.

²¹ Percentages do not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.



Note: Some figures may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

Figure 25: Dispositions of Cases under DoD Legal Authority, FY14

As noted previously, 906 cases were associated with court-martial charges preferred. The dispositions and the sentences imposed by courts-martial are for those subjects with at least one sexual assault charge adjudicated at any time for a report made in FY14.

Figure 26 shows that 592 cases proceeded to trial, 74 percent of which were associated with a conviction of at least one charge at court-martial. The Services processed 47 convicted subjects that did not receive a punitive discharge or dismissal for administrative separation from Military Service.

Court-martial charges in 150 cases were dismissed. However, commanders used evidence gathered during the sexual assault investigations to take nonjudicial punishment for other misconduct in 31 cases. The punishment may have been for any kind of misconduct for which there was evidence.

A total of 150 cases resulted in a resignation or discharge instead of court-martial. Of those cases, 111 of 137 enlisted members who received a discharge in lieu of court-martial (DILLO), the enlisted member was separated Under Other Than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC), the lowest characterization of discharge possible administratively.

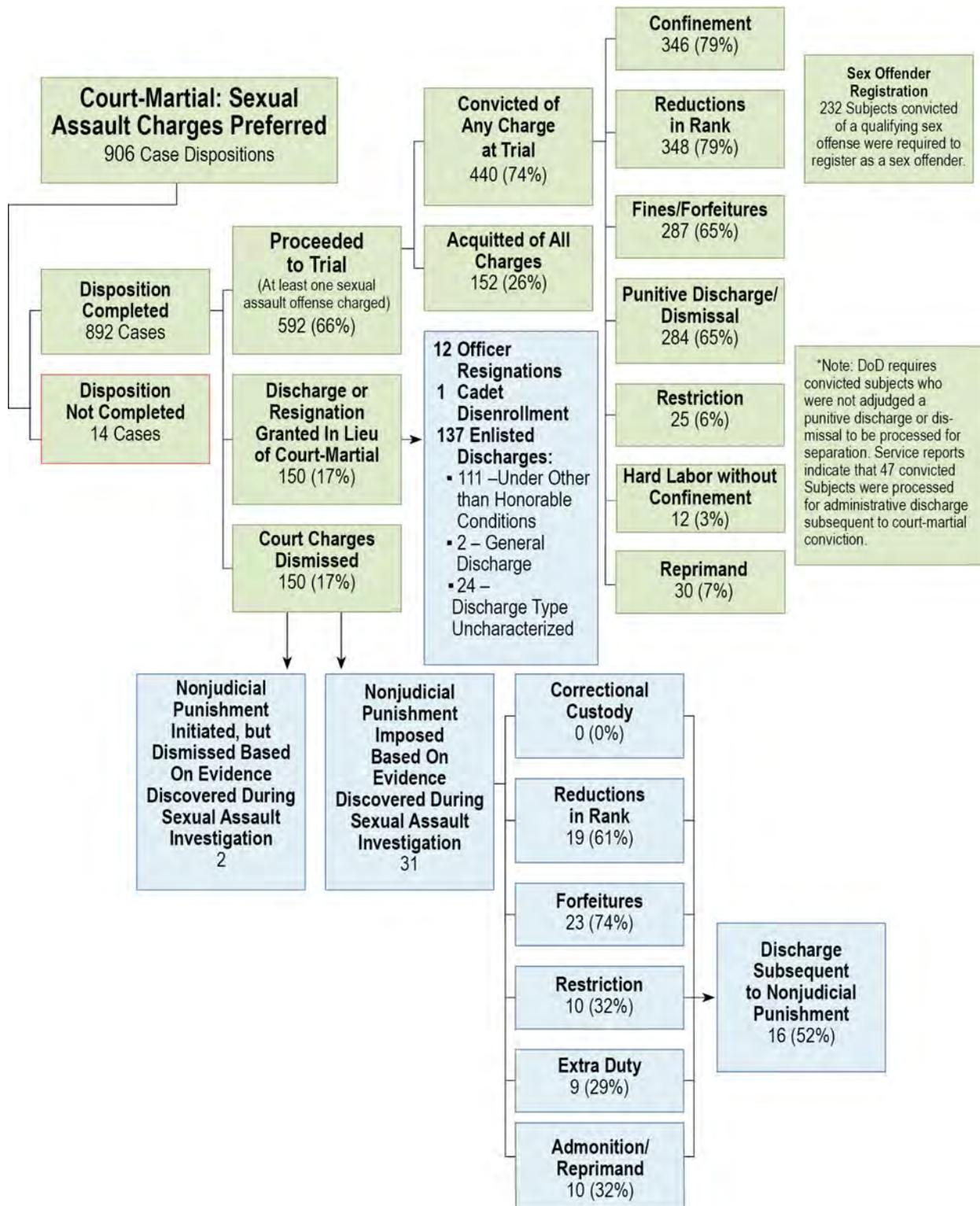


Figure 26: Court-Martial Preferred for Sexual Assault, FY14

Notes:

1. Percentages for some categories do not sum to 100 percent due to rounding. Punishments do not sum to 100 percent, because cases can have multiple punishments.
2. The Services reported that 906 cases of sexual assault investigations were associated with court-martial charges preferrals for a sexual assault offense.
3. Of the 906 cases associated with court-martial preferrals, 592 cases resulted in trial proceedings, 150 cases resulted in a discharge or resignation in lieu of court-martial, and 150 cases resulted in court-martial charges being dismissed.
4. In cases in which a discharge in lieu of court-martial is requested and approved, the characterization of the discharge is UOTHC, unless a higher characterization is justified.
5. Of the 150 cases with dismissed charges, commanders imposed nonjudicial punishment in 31 cases. An additional 2 cases had a nonjudicial punishment initiated and subsequently dismissed. Most of these 31 cases included two kinds of punishment: a reduction in rank and a forfeiture of pay.
6. Of the 592 cases that resulted in court-martial trial proceedings, 440 are associated with convictions on at least one charge. Conviction by court-martial may result in a combination of punishments. Consequently, convicted Service members could be adjudged one or more of the punishments listed. In most cases, they received at least four kinds of punishment: confinement, a reduction in rank, a fine or forfeiture of pay, and a punitive discharge (i.e., bad conduct discharge, dishonorable discharge, or dismissal).

Appendix C: Metrics and Non-Metrics on Sexual Assault



Table of Contents

Metrics	4
Metric 1: Past-Year Prevalence of Unwanted Sexual Contact.....	4
Metric 2: Estimated Prevalence versus Reporting	6
Metric 3: Bystander Intervention Experience in the Past-Year	7
Metric 4: Command Climate Index – Addressing Continuum of Harm	11
Metric 5: Investigation Length	13
Metric 6: All Full-time Certified Sexual Assault Response Coordinator and SAPR Victim Advocate Personnel Currently Able to Provide Victim Support	14
Metric 7: Victim Experience – Satisfaction with Services Provided by Sexual Assault Response Coordinators, SAPR Victim Advocates, and Special Victims’ Counsel/Victims’ Legal Counsel during the Military Justice Process	15
Metric 8: Percentage of Subjects with Victims Declining to Participate in the Military Justice Process.....	16
Metric 9: Perceptions of Retaliation	17
A. 2016 DEOMI Organizational Climate Survey (DEOCS).....	17
B. 2016 Workplace Gender Relations Survey (WGRA).....	19
C. 2016 Military Investigation and Justice Experience Survey (MIJES)	21
Metric 10: Victim Experience – Victim Kept Regularly Informed of the Military Justice Process	22
Metric 11: Perceptions of Leadership Support for SAPR.....	23
Metric 12: Reports of Sexual Assault over Time	25
Non-Metrics.....	26
Non-Metric 1: Command Action – Case Dispositions	26
Non-Metric 2: Court-Martial Outcomes	29
Non-Metric 3: Time Interval from Report of Sexual Assault to Court Outcome.....	30
Non-Metric 4: Time Interval from Report of Sexual Assault to Nonjudicial Punishment Outcome	31
Non-Metric 5: Time Interval from Report of Investigation to Judge Advocate Recommendation.....	32

List of Figures

Figure A - Metric 1: Estimated Past-year Prevalence of Unwanted Sexual Contact and Sexual Assault, CY06 and FY10 – FY16	5
Figure B - Metric 2: Sexual Assault Reports versus Estimated Prevalence, CY04 – CY06 and FY07 – FY16	6
Figure C - Metric 3a and 3b: Bystander Intervention, 2016	8
Figure D - Metric 3a: Bystander Intervention – Observed a High-risk Situation by Gender and Rank, 2014 – 2016.....	9
Figure E - Metric 3b: Bystander Intervention – Action Taken Among Respondents Who Observed a High-risk Situation by Gender and Rank, 2014 – 2016	10
Figure F - Metric 4: Command Climate Index – Addressing Continuum of Harm by Gender and Rank, 2014 – 2016.....	12
Figure G - Metric 5: Investigation Length, FY13 – FY16.....	13
Figure H - Metric 6: Full-time Certified SARC and SAPR VA Personnel Currently Able to Provide Victim Support, FY14 – FY16	14
Figure I - Metric 7: Victim Experience – Satisfaction with Services Provided by SVCs/VLCs, SARCs, and SAPR VAs/UVAs, 2016.....	15
Figure J - Metric 8: Subjects with Victims Declining to Participate in the Military Justice Process, FY09 – FY16.....	16
Figure K - Metric 9a: Service Members’ Perceptions of Victim Retaliation – Command Climate Perspective, 2014 – 2016	18
Figure L – Metric 9b: Perceived Professional Reprisal, Ostracism, and/or Maltreatment – Victim Perspective (<i>WGRA</i>), 2016	20
Figure M – Metric 9c: Perceived Reprisal and Ostracism/Maltreatment – Victim Perspective (<i>MIJES</i>), 2016	22
Figure N - Metric 10: Victim Kept Regularly Informed of the Military Justice Process, 2016	23
Figure O - Metric 11: Service Members’ Perceptions of Leadership Support for SAPR, 2014 – 2016	24
Figure P - Metric 12: Reports of Sexual Assault over Time, FY07 – FY16.....	25
Figure Q - Non-Metric 1a: Command Action for Cases under DoD Legal Authority, FY09 – FY16.....	27
Figure R - Non-Metric 1b: Completed Command Actions by Crime Investigated, FY16	28
Figure S - Non-Metric 2: Completed Sexual Assault Court-Martial Outcomes by Crime Charged, FY16.....	29
Figure T - Non-Metric 3: Time Interval from Report to Court Outcome, FY14 – FY16.....	30
Figure U - Non-Metric 4: Time Interval from Report to Nonjudicial Punishment Outcome, FY14 – FY16.....	31
Figure V - Non-Metric 5: Time Interval from Report of Investigation to Judge Advocate Recommendation, FY14 – FY16.....	32

List of Tables

Table A - Sample Sizes for <i>DEOCS</i> Respondents FY16.....	7
Table B - Metric 9b: Perceived Professional Reprisal, Ostracism, and/or Maltreatment by Gender (<i>WGRA</i>), 2016.....	21

Appendix C: Metrics and Non-Metrics on Sexual Assault

In collaboration with the White House, the Department of Defense (DoD) developed the following metrics and “non-metrics” in 2014 to help illustrate and assess DoD progress in sexual assault prevention and response (SAPR). As part of the development process, DoD canvassed sexual assault programs throughout the nation to identify potential points of analysis.

Unfortunately, DoD could not find widely accepted, population-based metrics to serve as a reference. Therefore, DoD developed the following twelve metrics and five “non-metrics” in a collaborative process involving DoD SAPR program experts and researchers. For the purposes of this document, the term “metric” describes a quantifiable part of a system’s function. Inherent in performance metrics is the concept that there may be a positive or negative valence associated with such measurements. In addition, adjustments in inputs to a process may allow an entity to influence a metric in a desired direction. For example, DoD aspires to encourage greater reporting of sexual assault by putting policies and resources in place to this end. Therefore, increases in the number of sexual assault reports may indicate that DoD’s efforts may be working.

DoD coined the term “non-metric” to describe outputs of the military justice system that should not be “influenced,” or be considered as having a positive or negative valence in that doing so may be inappropriate or unlawful under military law.

Figures A through V illustrate points of analysis for metrics and non-metrics.

Metrics

Metric 1: Past-Year Prevalence of Unwanted Sexual Contact

DoD uses the *Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members (WGRA)*¹ to assess the estimated prevalence, or occurrence, of sexual assault in the active duty over a year’s time. The Office of People Analytics (OPA) conducts the *WGRA* in accordance with the quadrennial cycle of human relations surveys outlined in Section 481 of Title 10, USC. In the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2012, Congress directed DoD to survey active duty members every two FYs. Past-year estimated prevalence rates are available for Calendar Year (CY) 2006, FY10, FY12, FY14, and FY16. The Department will estimate prevalence rates again in FY18.

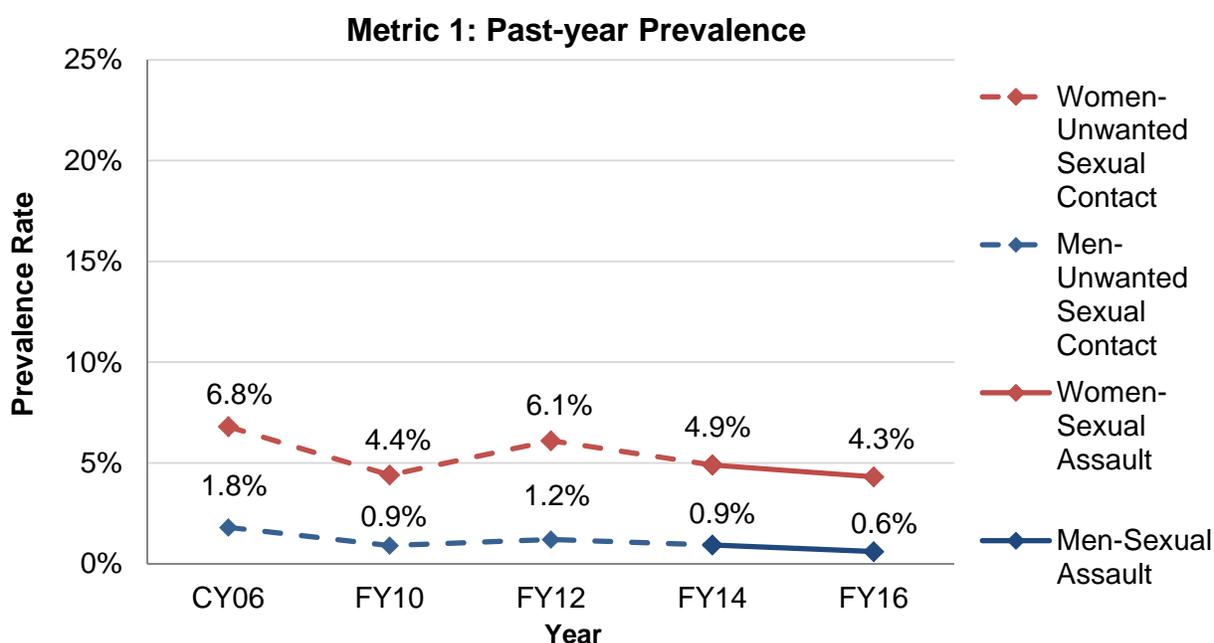
As with all surveys, OPA classifies Service members as having experienced sexual assault based on respondents’ memories of the event as expressed in their survey responses. A full review of all evidence may reveal that some respondents whom OPA classifies as not having experienced sexual assault actually did have one of these experiences. Similarly, some whom OPA classifies as having experienced a crime or violation may have experienced an event that

¹ In FY14, the RAND Corporation designed a prevalence measure more closely aligned with legal language in the UCMJ. Consequently, “sexual assault” replaced “unwanted sexual contact” as the survey measure that estimates prevalence.

would not meet the minimum DoD criteria. OPA’s rigorous survey development sought to minimize such errors, but these errors cannot be eliminated in a self-report survey.

Metric 1 (Figure A) illustrates the past-year rates of unwanted sexual contact (USC) among active duty women and men for CY06, FY10, and FY12. In FY14, DoD hired the RAND Corporation (RAND) to align the survey measure more closely with the crime of sexual assault as stipulated in the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ). Therefore, prevalence of sexual assault as estimated in FY14 and FY16 are not directly comparable to prior FYs.

In FY16, the WGRA estimates that 4.3 percent of active duty women and 0.6 percent of active duty men experienced an incident of sexual assault in the 12 months prior to being surveyed.² Compared to FY14, the FY16 sexual assault rate is statistically lower for both women (from 4.9 percent in FY14 to 4.3 percent in FY16) and men (from 0.9 percent in FY14 to 0.6 percent in FY16).



Description: Past-year prevalence of USC and sexual assault as estimated by survey data.

Sources: Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members (2006); WGRA, 2010, 2012, 2016; RAND Military Workplace Study (RMWS, 2014).

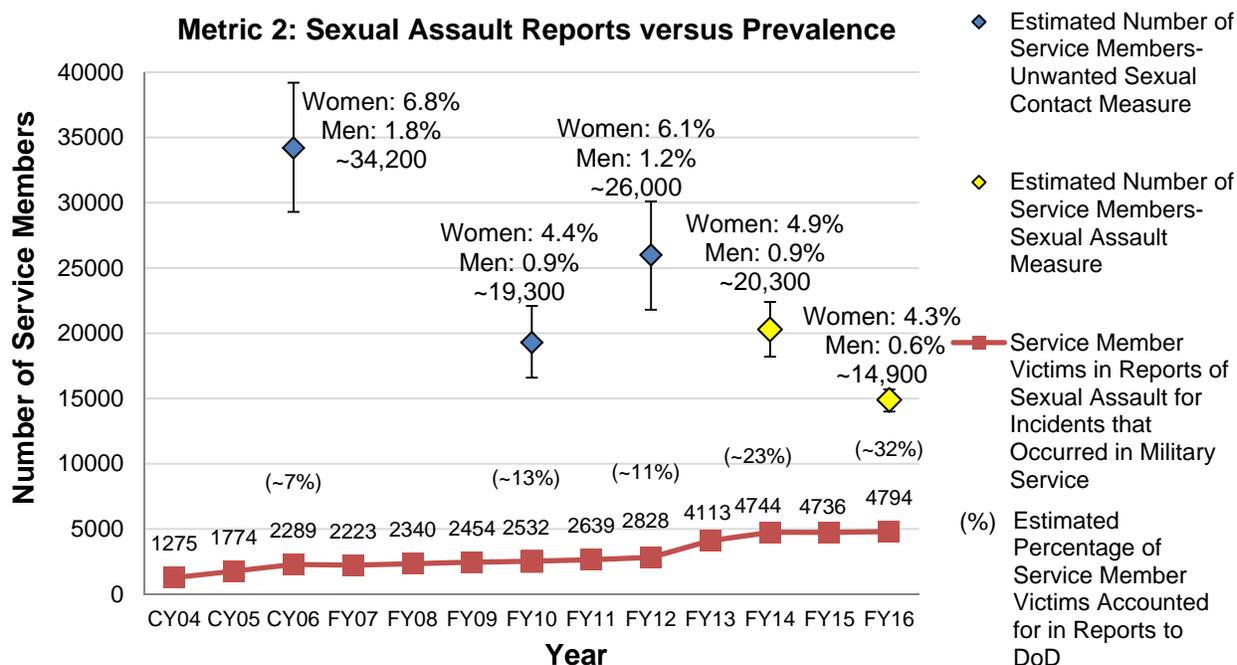
Implication: Estimates the occurrence of USC or sexual assault of active duty members in the 12 months prior to the survey administration.

Figure A - Metric 1: Estimated Past-year Prevalence of Unwanted Sexual Contact and Sexual Assault, CY06 and FY10 – FY16

² OPA used scientific weighting to estimate prevalence rates that were representative of the entire active duty population. OPA provides confidence intervals for all statistics that are interpreted as population estimates. The estimated 4.3 percent prevalence rate among women has a confidence interval of 4.1 percent to 4.6 percent, meaning that we can infer with 95 percent confidence that the prevalence of sexual assault among active duty women is between 4.1 percent and 4.6 percent. The estimated 0.6 percent prevalence rate among men has a confidence interval of 0.5 percent to 0.7 percent, meaning that we can infer with 95 percent confidence that the prevalence of sexual assault among active duty men is between 0.5 percent and 0.7 percent.

Metric 2: Estimated Prevalence versus Reporting

Underreporting occurs when crime reports to law enforcement fall far below statistical estimates of how often a crime may actually occur. Nationally, sexual assault is one of the most underreported crimes, with estimates indicating that between 65 and 84 percent of rapes and sexual assaults are not reported to police.³ Underreporting also occurs in DoD, which interferes with providing victims needed care and holding alleged offenders appropriately accountable. In order to understand the extent to which sexual assault goes unreported, metric 2 compares the estimated number of Service members who may have experienced sexual assault, as measured by survey data, with the number of Service member victims in sexual assault reports for incidents occurring during Military Service.



Description: Estimates the percentage of Service member incidents captured in reports of sexual assault (Restricted and Unrestricted Reports).

Sources: Service reports of sexual assault (FY04-FY13) and DSAID, FY14-current; *Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members* (2006); *WGRA*, 2010, 2012, 2016; *RMWS*, 2014.

Implication: Capturing a greater proportion of sexual assault incidents in reports to DoD improves visibility over the extent of the problem. It is the Department's goal to decrease the estimated prevalence of sexual assault through prevention, while encouraging a greater number of victims to make a Restricted or Unrestricted Report. Increased reporting allows a greater number of victims to obtain needed assistance, and gives the Department an opportunity to hold alleged offenders appropriately accountable.

Note: Error bars represent the 95 percent confidence interval for each estimate.

Figure B - Metric 2: Sexual Assault Reports versus Estimated Prevalence, CY04 – CY06 and FY07 – FY16

³ National Research Council. (2014). *Estimating the Incidence of Rape and Sexual Assault*. Panel on Measuring Rape and Sexual Assault in Bureau of Justice Statistics Household Surveys, C. Kruttschnitt, W.D. Kalsbeek, and C.C. House, editors. Committee on National Statistics, Division of Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press.

Each year, DoD receives reports of sexual assault from military and civilian victims. DoD responds to all reports of sexual assault; however, a focus on Service member victim reports of sexual assault for an incident occurring during Military Service allows for comparison to prevalence estimates. Figure B illustrates the difference between reports and the estimated number of military victims. Although reports to DoD authorities are unlikely to capture all sexual assaults estimated to occur in a given year, DoD’s goal is to encourage greater Service member reporting of sexual assault.

As Figure B shows, the 4,794 Service members who reported sexual assault in FY16 for an incident that occurred during military Service accounted for approximately 32 percent of the estimated number of Service members who may have experienced sexual assault that year (~14,900). In FY14, 4,744 Service members made reports to DoD authorities, accounting for about 23 percent of the FY14 sexual assault prevalence estimate (~20,300). The survey estimates show that fewer sexual assaults occurred in FY16 than in FY14, while a greater number of victims chose to report the crime in FY16 than in any previous year. In addition, sexual assault reporting in FY16 exceeds reports received in FY15.

In FY16, women comprised the majority of the survey-estimated sexual assault victims (~8,600 women versus ~6,300 men). A greater proportion of female victims also reported their assault. Specifically, 43 percent (3,709) of survey-estimated female victims and only 17 percent (1,085) of male victims made a report of sexual assault for an incident occurring during Military Service.

The Department anticipates that initiatives to increase reporting combined with prevention efforts that reduce the overall occurrence of sexual assault will further the progress illustrated in this metric. In effect, over time DoD expects that:

- Initiatives to build victims’ confidence in the system should increase the number of Service members who choose to make an Unrestricted or Restricted Report.
- The effects of prevention initiatives implemented across DoD should reduce past-year prevalence rates of sexual assault, as estimated by the *WGRA*.

Metric 3: Bystander Intervention Experience in the Past-Year

A total of 684,980 active duty respondents completed questions related to Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) issues on the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute’s (DEOMI) *Organizational Climate Survey (DEOCS)* from October 2015 to September 2016 (Table A).

Table A - Sample Sizes for *DEOCS* Respondents, FY16

Sample size (N)	684,980
Men	582,807
Women	102,173
Junior Enlisted (E1-E3)	126,550
Junior NCO (E4-E6)	367,856
Remaining Ranks (E7-E9, W1-W5, O1 & Above)	190,574

The *DEOCS* included two items to assess respondents’ bystander intervention experiences in the past 12 months. The first item asked whether participants *observed* a situation they believed could have led to a sexual assault within the past 12 months. If respondents answered “yes” to

this question, the survey prompted them to answer a second question identifying the response that most closely resembled their actions:

In the past 12 months, I observed a situation that I believe was, or could have led to, a sexual assault:

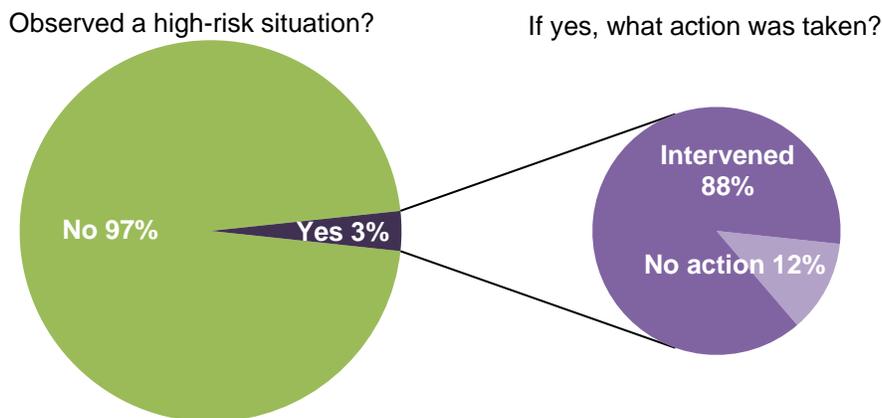
- Yes
- No

Response to this situation (select the response that most closely resembles your actions):

- *I stepped in and separated the people involved in the situation*
- *I asked the person who appeared to be at risk if they needed help*
- *I confronted the person who appeared to be causing the situation*
- *I created a distraction to cause one or more of the people to disengage from the situation*
- *I asked others to step in as a group and diffuse the situation*
- *I told someone in a position of authority about the situation*
- *I considered intervening in the situation, but I could not safely take any action*
- *I decided not to take action*

Of the respondents who completed the DEOCS in FY16, 3 percent indicated they had observed a situation they believed was, or could have led to, a sexual assault (i.e., a high-risk situation). However, of those who observed a high-risk situation, the vast majority took some action to intervene (Figure C).

Metric 3a and 3b: Bystander Intervention



	% Observed High-risk Situation	If Observed, % Intervened
Fiscal Year 2016	3%	88%

Description: Service member responses to: “In the past 12 months, I observed a situation that I believed was, or could have led to, a sexual assault” and, if they observed a high-risk situation, what action they took.

Source: DEOCS

Implication: Indicator of frequency of observed high-risk situations and Service member actions to prevent sexual assault. However, DEOCS results draw from a convenience sample and may not represent the entire force.

Summary Points: Although most Service members did not witness a high-risk situation, the majority of those who did witness such situations took action to intervene.

Note: DEOCS is voluntary and administered annually by units or within 120 days of a change in command.

Figure C - Metric 3a and 3b: Bystander Intervention, 2016

In order to understand response differences between demographic groups, DEOMI conducted subsequent comparisons as follows:

- Male respondents compared to female respondents
- Junior enlisted (E1 to E3) and junior non-commissioned officer (E4 to E6) respondents compared to senior enlisted (E7 to E9), warrant officer (W1 to W5), and officer (O1 and above) respondents

Compared to men, women were more likely to observe a high-risk situation and more likely to intervene. Officers and senior enlisted Service members were less likely to observe a high-risk situation, but more likely to intervene when compared to junior enlisted members and junior non-commissioned officers. Overall, responses remained about the same from FY14 to FY16 (Figure D and Figure E).⁴

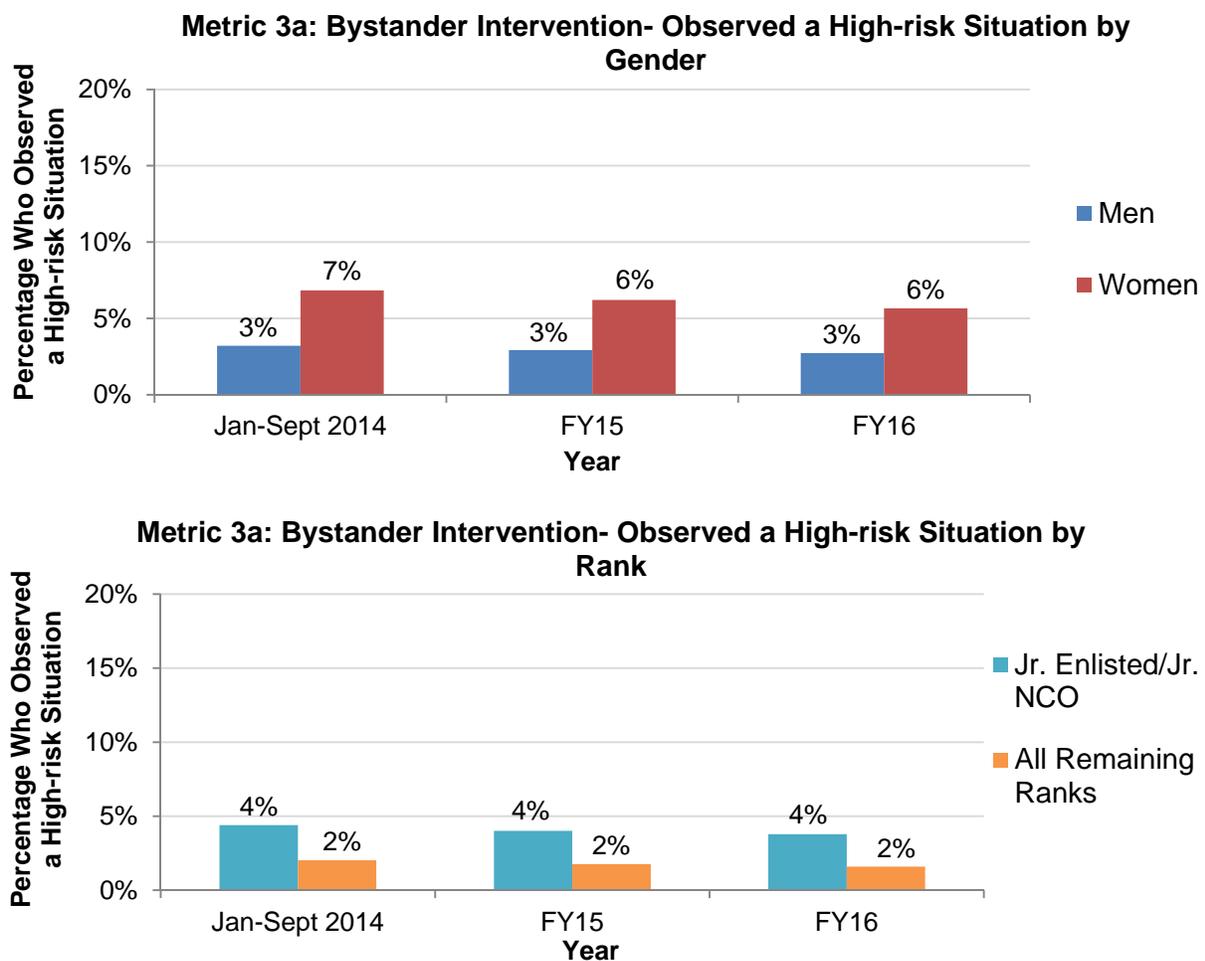
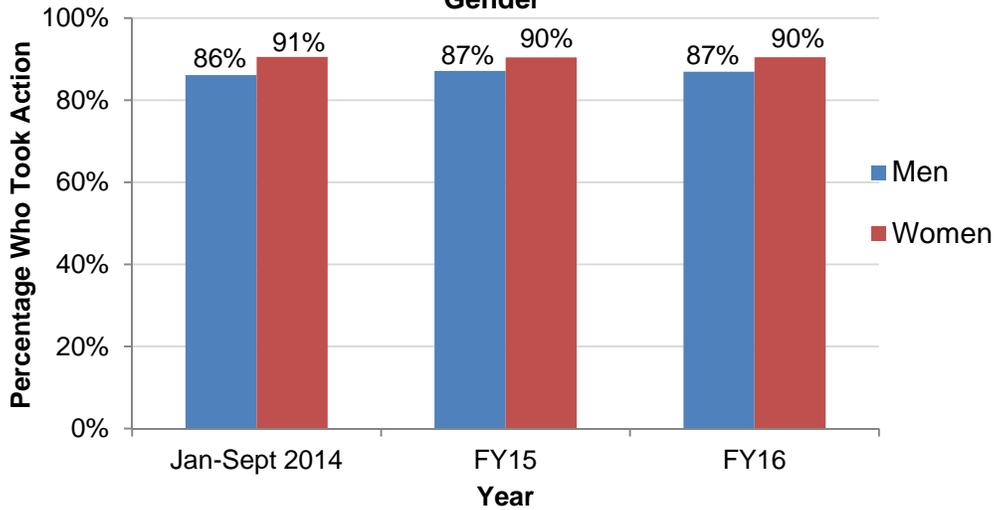


Figure D - Metric 3a: Bystander Intervention – Observed a High-risk Situation by Gender and Rank, 2014 – 2016

⁴ DEOMI modified DEOCS questions a few months after FY14 had begun; the data in 2014 include January through September, while data for 2015 and 2016 include the entire FY (metrics 3, 4, 9, and 11).

Metric 3b: Bystander Intervention - Action Taken Among Respondents Who Observed a High-risk Situation by Gender



Metric 3b: Bystander Intervention - Action Taken Among Respondents Who Observed a High-risk Situation by Rank

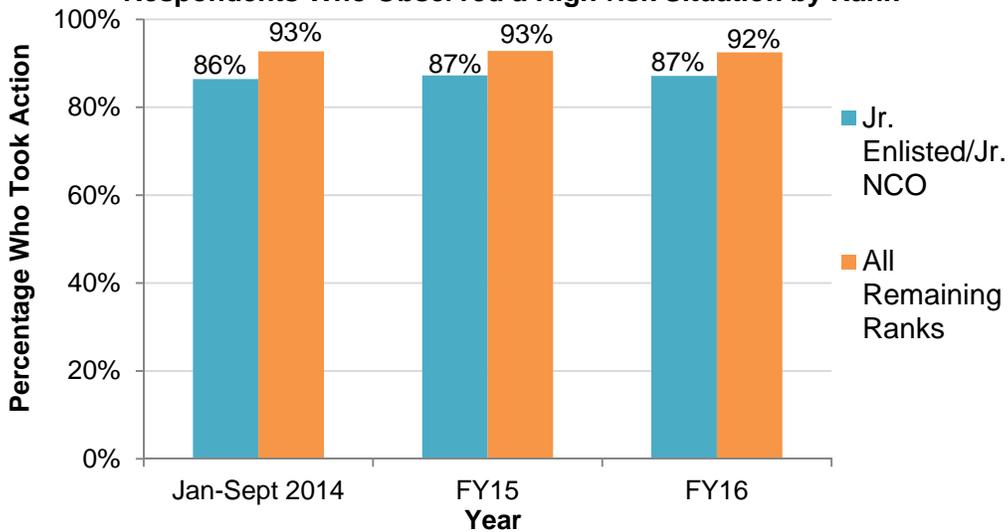


Figure E - Metric 3b: Bystander Intervention – Action Taken Among Respondents Who Observed a High-risk Situation by Gender and Rank, 2014 – 2016

DEOMI conducted additional analyses to assess the relationship between bystander intervention and other items on the *DEOCS*. These analyses suggest that respondents had a higher likelihood of observing a high-risk situation if they perceived their home or work environment as unsafe, compared to those who perceived their home or work environment to be safe. For example, nearly 18 percent of individuals who said they felt “unsafe” at work also reported observing a situation that was, or could have led to, a sexual assault in the past 12 months. In contrast, only 3 percent of individuals who reported feeling “safe” from sexual assault at work also indicated they observed a high-risk situation.

Additionally, respondents with higher perceptions of chain of command support for bystander intervention were more likely to indicate that they took action after observing a high-risk situation, compared to respondents with lower perceptions of chain of command support for bystander intervention. Approximately 93 percent of respondents who indicated their chain of command encourages bystander intervention to a “great extent” also indicated they took action after observing a high-risk situation. In contrast, only 74 percent of respondents who indicated that their commander does not encourage bystander intervention also indicated they took action following the observation of a high-risk situation.

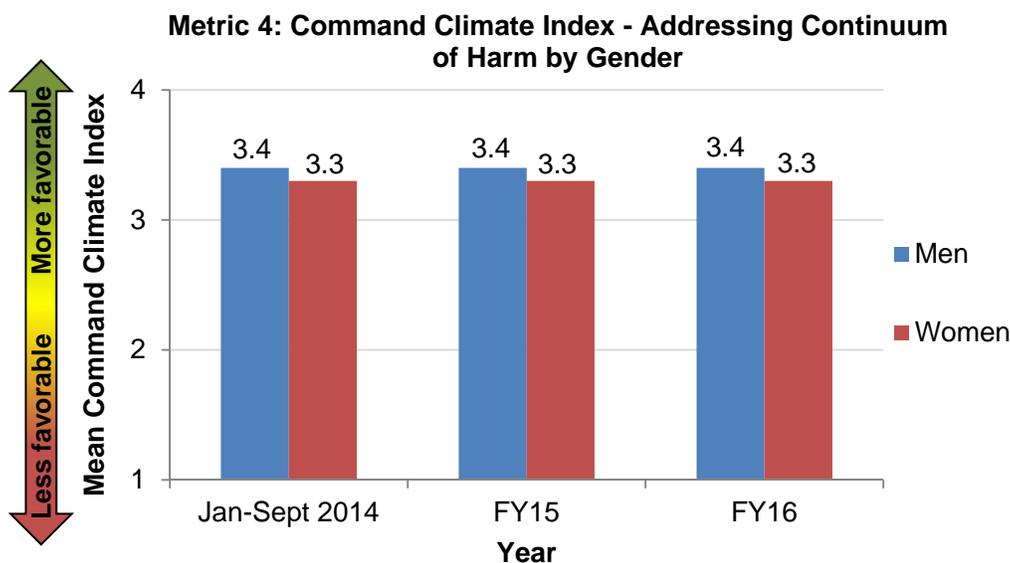
Metric 4: Command Climate Index – Addressing Continuum of Harm

Respondents who completed the DEOCS answered three questions about their perceptions of the extent to which their leadership promotes a climate based on mutual respect and trust. These items, listed below, use a four-point scale ranging from “Not at All” to “Great Extent.” A high score indicates a more favorable climate.

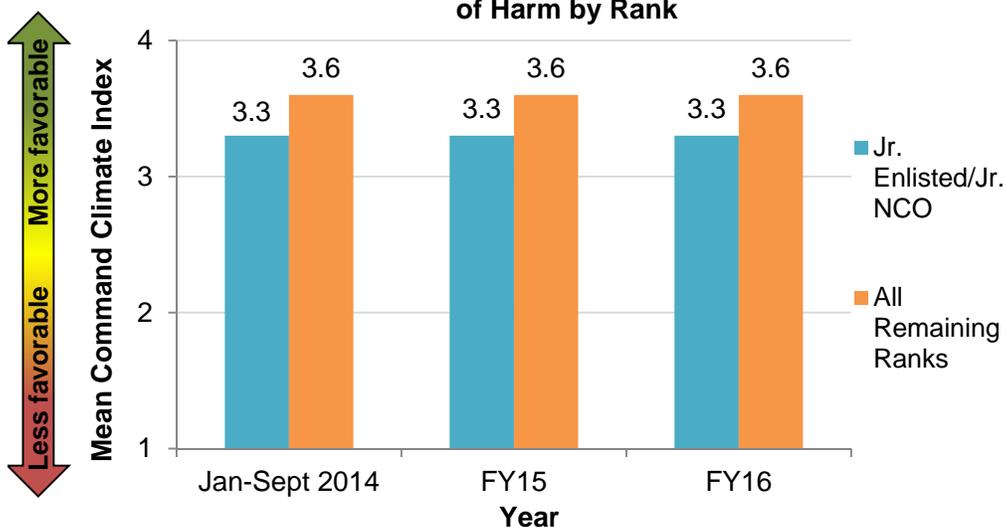
To what extent does your chain of command:

- *Promote a unit climate based on “respect and trust”*
- *Refrain from sexist comments and behaviors*
- *Actively discourage sexist comments and behaviors*

DEOMI combined the responses to these three items into an index. The data displayed compare the average responses from each of the demographic groups in 2014, FY15, and FY16. Overall, DEOCS respondents indicated a favorable command climate for every year data are available. Perceptions of command climate are slightly less favorable among women than among men (Figure F). Perceptions of command climate are less favorable among junior enlisted members and junior non-commissioned officers, compared to senior enlisted Service members and officers.



Metric 4: Command Climate Index - Addressing Continuum of Harm by Rank



	Men	Women	Jr. Enlisted/Jr. NCO	All Remaining Ranks
Fiscal Year 2016	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.6

Description: Mean Service member perceptions of the extent to which their command: (1) Promotes a climate based on “mutual respect and trust,” (2) Refrains from sexist comments and behaviors, and (3) Actively discourages sexist comments and behaviors. Higher scores indicate perceptions that are more favorable.

Source: DEOCS

Implication: Service member rating of command climate in this area addresses the continuum of harm. However, DEOCS results draw from a convenience sample and may not be representative of the entire force.

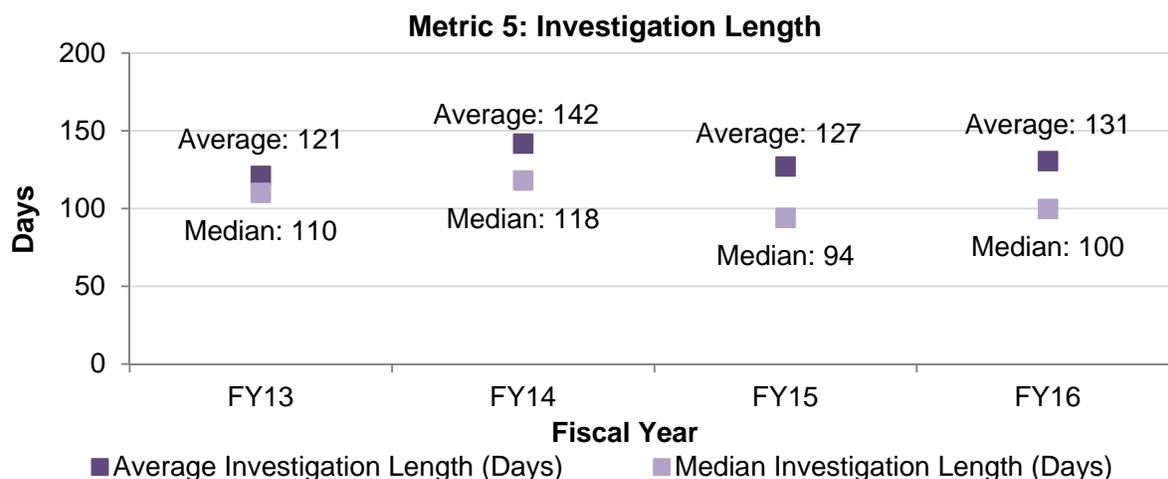
Summary Points: Overall, Service members perceived a favorable command climate. Men perceived a slightly more favorable climate compared to women. Junior enlisted Service members and junior NCOs reported a less favorable command climate compared to all other ranks.

Notes: The DEOCS is a voluntary survey administered to military units annually or within 120 days of change in unit command. Rankings are categorized as follows: junior enlisted includes E1-E3, junior NCO includes E4-E6, and all remaining ranks include E7-E9, W1-W5, and O1 and above.

Figure F - Metric 4: Command Climate Index – Addressing Continuum of Harm by Gender and Rank, 2014 – 2016

Metric 5: Investigation Length

As illustrated in Figure G, it took an average of 131 days (4.3 months) to complete a sexual assault investigation in FY16, nearly the same as the 127-day average investigation length in FY15. DoD began tracking investigation length in FY13; therefore, data from prior FYs are not available. It is important to note that the length of an investigation does not necessarily reflect an investigation's quality. The time it takes to conduct an investigation depends on a variety of factors, including the complexity of the allegation, the number and location of potential witnesses involved, and the laboratory analysis required for the evidence. Thus, the factors that affect investigation length vary on a case-by-case basis. Knowledge of the average length of a sexual assault investigation helps to inform victims about the investigative process and allows DoD to assess its resources and investigative capabilities moving forward.



Investigation Information	FY15	FY16
Number of Completed Investigations	4,319	4,083
Average Investigation Length (Days)	127	131
Median* Investigation Length (Days)	94	100

Description: Baseline average and median investigation lengths of sexual assault investigations for each MCIO. Length measured from date of victim report to date that all investigative activity is completed.

Source: MCIOs (CID, NCIS, and AFOSI).

Implication: Provides a means to address expectations about investigation length. Investigation length is not a measure of a thorough and professional investigation and may vary greatly depending on the complexity of the allegation and evidence. Shorter investigations are not necessarily better investigations.

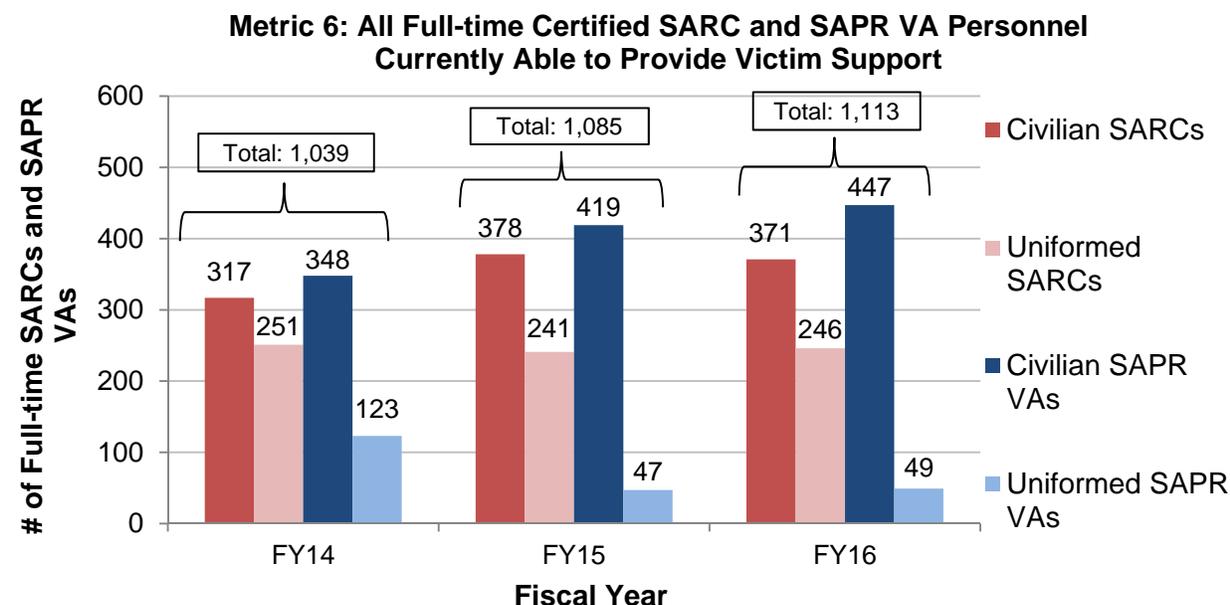
Summary Points: On average, a criminal investigation in DoD takes 4.3 months.

*The median is a "midpoint" for a set of numbers; it is the value for which half are above and half are below. Unlike an average, the median is less influenced by outliers in a set of numbers.

Figure G - Metric 5: Investigation Length, FY13 – FY16

Metric 6: All Full-time Certified Sexual Assault Response Coordinator and SAPR Victim Advocate Personnel Currently Able to Provide Victim Support

As illustrated below, there are 1,113 full-time civilian and Service member Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs), SAPR Victim Advocates (VAs), and Uniformed SAPR Victim Advocates (UVAs) working to provide victim support. In addition to full-time SARCs and SAPR VAs/UVAs, the Services also employ collateral duty Service member SARCs and UVAs to provide support to victims on a part-time basis.



	Civilian Full-time		Uniformed Personnel Full-time	
	SARCs	SAPR VAs	SARCs	SAPR VAs
FY16	371	447	246	49

Description: Number of full-time civilian SARCs and SAPR VAs, number of full-time uniformed SARCs and SAPR VAs.

Source: Service Manning Data.

Implication: Indicator of full-time professional capability both on-base and deployed.

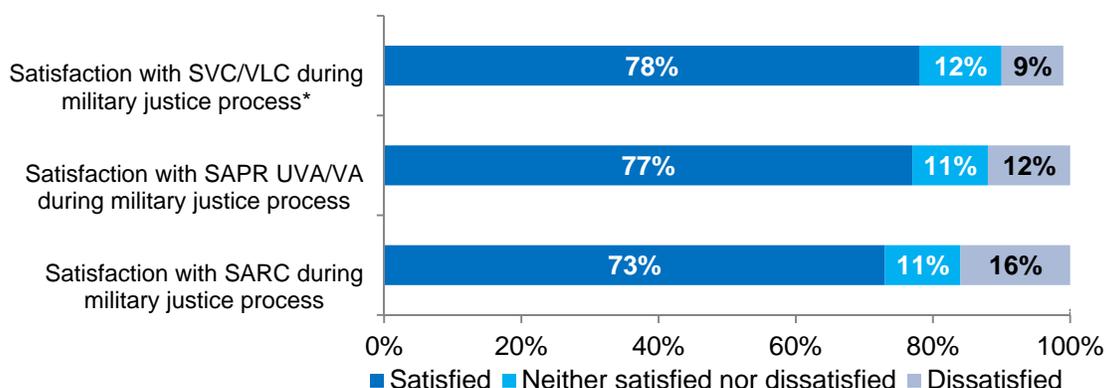
Summary Point: There are 1,113 full-time SARCs and SAPR VAs. In addition, the Services have many collateral duty and volunteer SARCs and SAPR VAs available to assist victims. In total, 24,072 individuals across the Services are D-SAACP certified.

Figure H - Metric 6: Full-time Certified SARC and SAPR VA Personnel Currently Able to Provide Victim Support, FY14 – FY16

Metric 7: Victim Experience – Satisfaction with Services Provided by Sexual Assault Response Coordinators, SAPR Victim Advocates, and Special Victims’ Counsel/Victims’ Legal Counsel during the Military Justice Process

In 2016, OPA conducted the *Military Investigation and Justice Experience Survey (MIJES)* to assess the investigative/legal experiences of victims who made Unrestricted Reports. Overall, the majority of respondents to the *MIJES* indicated that they were satisfied with their Special Victims’ Counsel/Victims’ Legal Counsel (SVC/VLC), SARC, and SAPR VA/UVA during the military justice process (73 percent to 78 percent indicated that they were satisfied). The *MIJES* recruited a small sample of respondents and results of the study may not be representative of the entire population of military victims who participated in the military justice system.

Metric 7: Victim Experience - Satisfaction with SVC/VLCs, SARCs, and VAs/UVAs during the Military Justice Process



Description: Victim opinion of the quality/value of support provided by the SVC/VLC, SARC, and SAPR VA/UVA, if they interacted with these individuals during the military justice process.

Source: 2016 *MIJES*

Summary Points: The vast majority of victims who took the survey and interacted with SVCs/VLCs, SARCs, and/or SAPR VAs/UVAs during the military justice process were satisfied with the support provided.

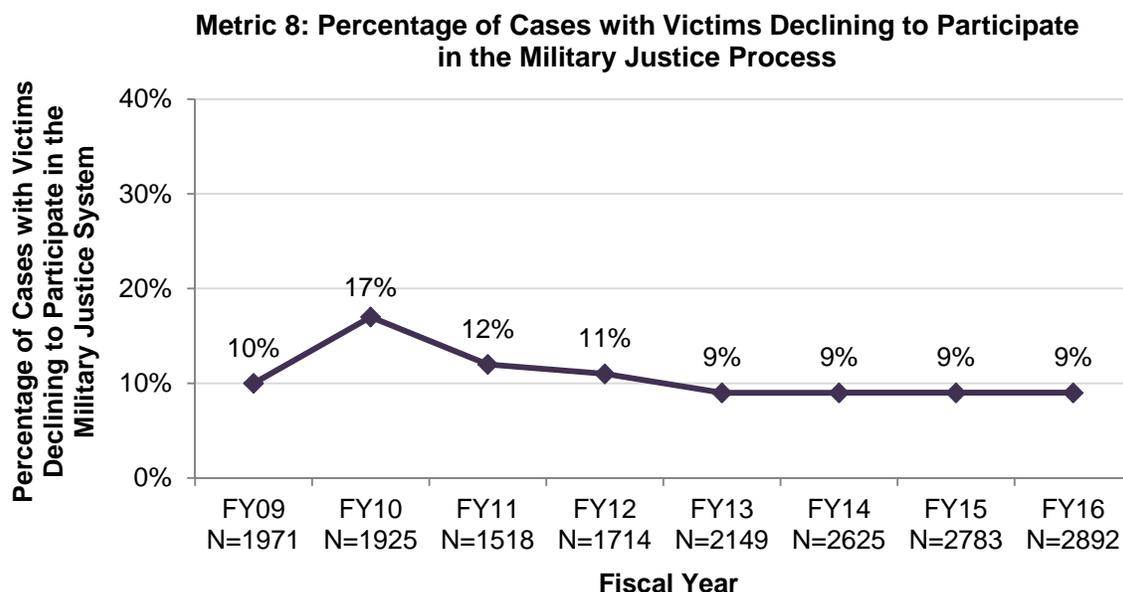
Note: Only respondents who indicated interacting with a SARC, SAPR VA/UVA, and/or SVC/VLC during the military justice process answered this question: 83 percent of respondents indicated interacting with a SARC, 73 percent of respondents interacted with a SAPR VA/UVA, and 68 percent of respondents indicated interacting with a SVC/VLC. Among respondents who indicated interacting with a SAPR VA/UVA, 52% used an UVA and 53% used a VA. Of those, 79% were satisfied with their VA and 75% were satisfied with their VA. Due to the small number of respondents contributing toward many of these estimates, we caution against comparing across groups.

*Indicates that percentages do not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

Figure I - Metric 7: Victim Experience – Satisfaction with Services Provided by SVCs/VLCs, SARCs, and SAPR VAs/UVAs, 2016

Metric 8: Percentage of Cases with Victims Declining to Participate in the Military Justice Process

The Services reported that DoD commanders, in conjunction with their legal advisors, reviewed and made case disposition decisions for 2,892 cases in FY16. However, the evidence did not support taking disciplinary action against everyone accused of a sexual assault crime. For example, disciplinary action may be precluded when victims decline to participate in the military justice process. In FY16, 9 percent of cases command considered for action did not receive disciplinary action because the victims declined to participate in the justice process. As illustrated in Figure J, the percentage of cases with victims declining to participate has remained steady since FY13. Although the majority of victims participate in the justice process, DoD continues to pursue avenues for greater and sustained victim involvement in the justice system. DoD anticipates that recent initiatives, such as the addition of SVCs/VLCs and the Counsel/Advocacy Program will encourage greater victim participation and engagement with the military justice process.



Description: The percentage of cases with subjects that DoD cannot hold appropriately accountable because the victim declined to participate in the military justice process.

Source: F09 to FY13 = Service reporting; FY14 to current = DSAID

Implication: Provides indication if the Department's changes in the military justice process are having an impact on victim involvement.

Figure J - Metric 8: Cases with Victims Declining to Participate in the Military Justice Process, FY09 – FY16

Metric 9: Perceptions of Retaliation

The Department aims to foster a climate of confidence in which victims feel supported enough to report sexual assault without any concern of retaliation or negative repercussions. In an attempt to gather information about perceptions of retaliation as they relate to sexual assault reporting, DoD compiled data from three sources.

Given the challenges associated with interpreting these data, DoD sampled a number of domains to get as full a picture of this phenomenon as possible. Notably, these sources provide data on victims' perceptions of retaliation that do not necessarily align with actionable offenses that meet the elements of proof required for a charge of retaliation under the UCMJ.

- 2016 DEOMI *Organizational Climate Survey (DEOCS)*
- 2016 *Workplace Gender Relations Survey (WGRA)*
- 2016 *Military Investigation and Justice Experience Survey (MIJES)*

A. 2016 DEOMI Organizational Climate Survey (DEOCS)

The *DEOCS* includes six items that assess the extent to which Service members believe their command or units would retaliate against victims who reported a sexual assault. The items used a four-point scale ranging from "Not at all likely" to "Very likely." DEOMI coded the responses to the items listed below such that a high score indicates a more favorable climate and combined the items into a four-point index:

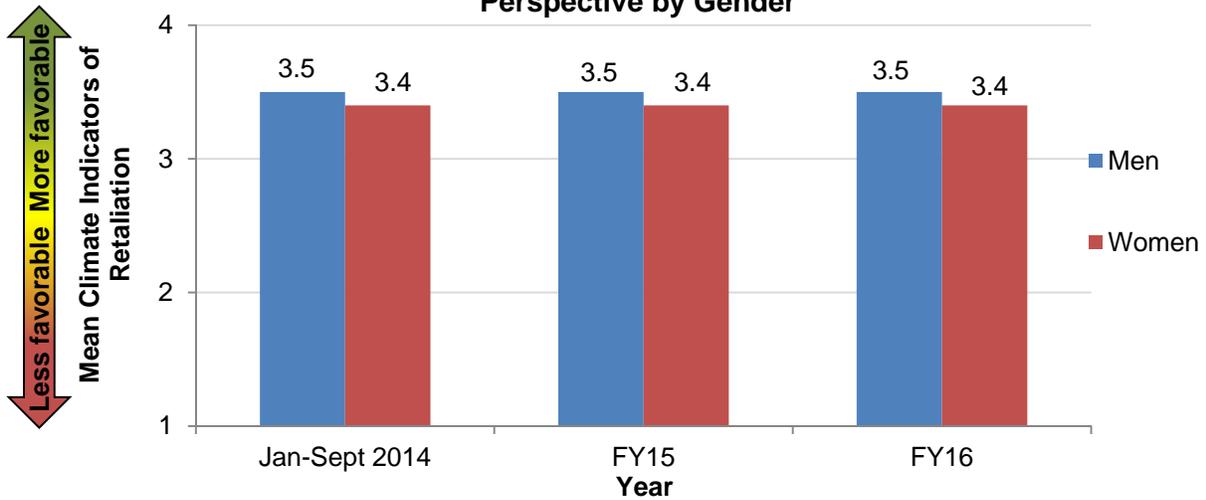
If someone were to report a sexual assault to your current chain of command, how likely is it that:

- *Unit members would label the person making the report a troublemaker*
- *Unit members would support the person making the report*
- *The alleged offender(s) or their associates would retaliate against the person making the report*
- *The chain of command would take steps to protect the safety of the person making the report*
- *The chain of command would support the person making the report*
- *The chain of command would take corrective action to address factors that may have led to the sexual assault*

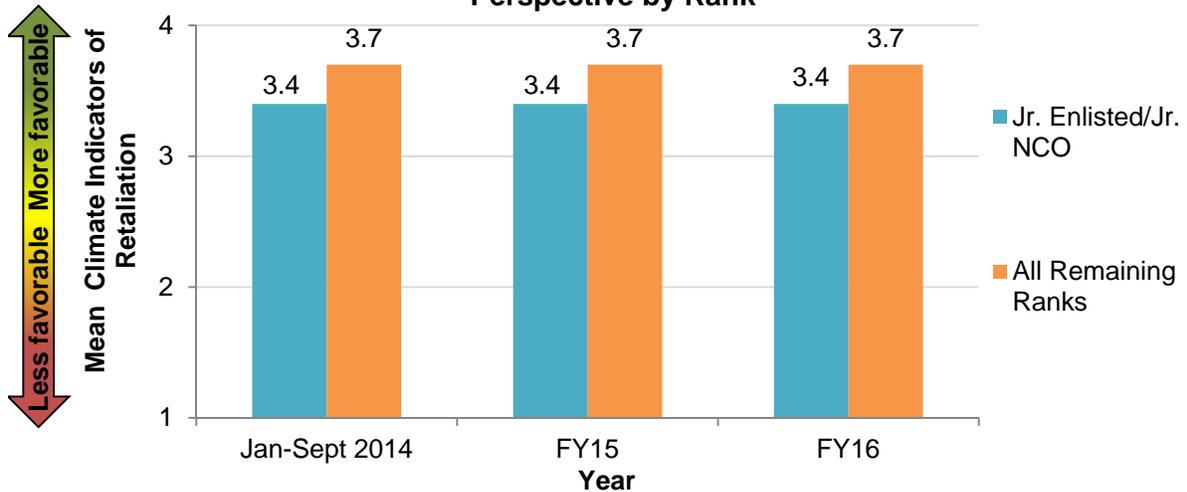
Overall, Service members who completed the *DEOCS* perceived the potential for retaliation from their command and unit members to be unlikely (i.e., they perceived a favorable climate). However, men perceived a slightly more favorable climate with a lower likelihood of retaliation (3.5 out of 4.0) compared to women (3.4 out of 4.0; Figure K). Moreover, senior enlisted Service members and officers perceived a more favorable climate and perceived that retaliation was less likely to occur (3.7 out of 4.0) compared to junior enlisted Service members and junior non-commissioned officers (3.4 out of 4.0). Although thousands of DoD personnel complete the *DEOCS* each month, the respondents may not represent the force as a whole.⁵

⁵ As previously stated, DEOMI has not yet fully analyzed the data to determine scientific reliability and validity, representativeness, and sensitivity to changes in the military population.

Metric 9a: Perceptions of Victim Retaliation - Command Climate Perspective by Gender



Metric 9a: Perceptions of Victim Retaliation - Command Climate Perspective by Rank



	Men	Women	Jr. Enlisted/Jr. NCO	All Remaining Ranks
Fiscal Year 2016	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.7

Description: Mean command climate indicators that victims may be retaliated against for reporting. Higher scores indicate a more favorable command climate.

Source: DEOCS

Implication: Indicates Service member perceptions of whether individuals who report a sexual assault would experience some kind of retaliation for doing so. However, DEOCS results draw from a convenience sample and may not be representative of the entire force.

Summary Points: Command climate indicators suggested that, overall, surveyed Service members did not believe that retaliation is likely to occur. Compared to men, women reported that retaliation was slightly more likely to occur. Compared to all other ranks, junior enlisted Service members and junior NCOs reported that retaliation was more likely to occur.

Notes: The DEOCS is a voluntary survey administered to military units annually or within 120 days of change in unit command. Rankings are categorized as follows: junior enlisted includes E1-E3, junior NCO includes E4-E6, and all remaining ranks include E7-E9, W1-W5, and O1 and above.

Figure K - Metric 9a: Service Members' Perceptions of Victim Retaliation – Command Climate Perspective, 2014 – 2016

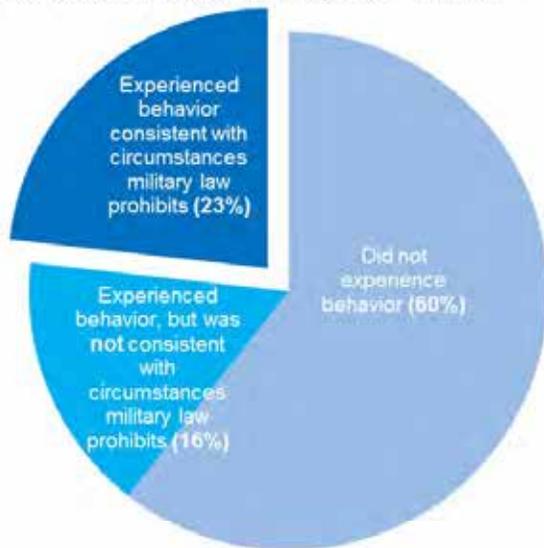
B. 2016 Workplace Gender Relations Survey (WGRA)

The *WGRA* asked respondents to indicate whether they experienced specific negative behaviors following their report of a sexual assault. Subsequent questions then assessed the context of those experiences to categorize which respondents experienced behavior that aligned with prohibited behaviors described in policy and law. Retaliatory behavior by the chain of command that affects Service members' professional opportunities is prohibited. Likewise, retaliatory behavior by anyone that involves exclusion from social acceptance is also prohibited. Finally, service members may not commit acts of cruelty, and maltreatment against an individual because he or she reported a crime or was going to report a crime.⁶

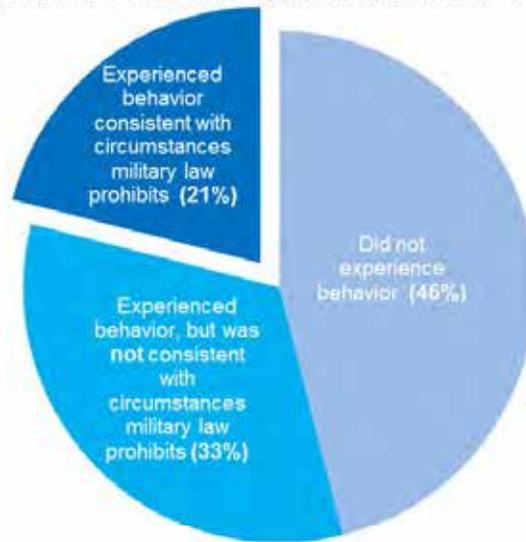
Of active duty members who indicated experiencing sexual assault in the year preceding the *WGRA* and who reported the matter to a DoD authority, 58 percent indicated experiencing at least one behavior in line with potential professional reprisal, ostracism, and/or maltreatment. However, once the context of those negative experiences was assessed, about a third (32 percent) met the legal criteria for professional reprisal, ostracism, and/or maltreatment. With regard to professional reprisal, 23 percent of respondents endorsed experiences and contextual factors that indicated the matter might be an actionable offense, while the comparable figure for ostracism and/or maltreatment was 21 percent (Figure L). Victim responses to these survey items do not constitute a report of retaliation, nor do they constitute a finding under the law that the victim experienced some form of retaliation. Rather, these responses allow the Department to gain a better understanding of the broad range of negative experiences associated with reporting a sexual assault.

⁶ In January 2017, DoD issued standardized definitions for retaliation, reprisal, and ostracism. However, the development of these definitions fell outside of the scope of the FY for this report.

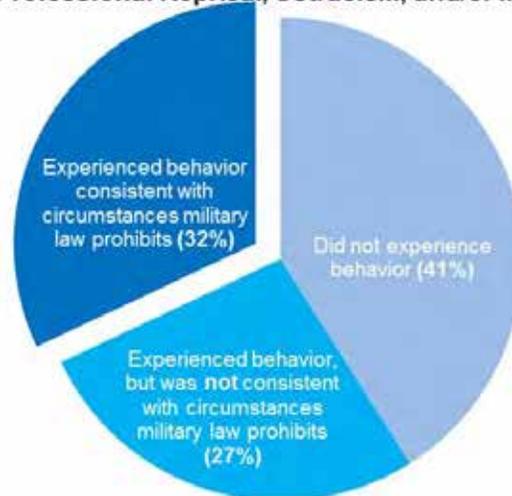
Perceived Professional Reprisal – WGRA



Perceived Ostracism and/or Maltreatment – WGRA



Perceived Professional Reprisal, Ostracism, and/or Maltreatment – WGRA



Note: Percentages may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

Figure L – Metric 9b: Perceived Professional Reprisal, Ostracism, and/or Maltreatment – Victim Perspective (WGRA), 2016

Table B displays these results by gender. Of women who indicated experiencing sexual assault in the year preceding the WGRA and who reported the matter to a DoD authority, 58 percent perceived an experience of professional reprisal, ostracism, and/or maltreatment. The comparable estimate for men is 60 percent. After assessing the context of those self-reported negative experiences, 28 percent of women and 42 percent of men may have experienced professional reprisal, ostracism, and/or maltreatment; understanding that the behavior would have to be investigated before a conclusion in whether legal criteria were met can be made.

Table B - Metric 9b: Perceived Professional Reprisal, Ostracism, and/or Maltreatment by Gender (WGRA), 2016

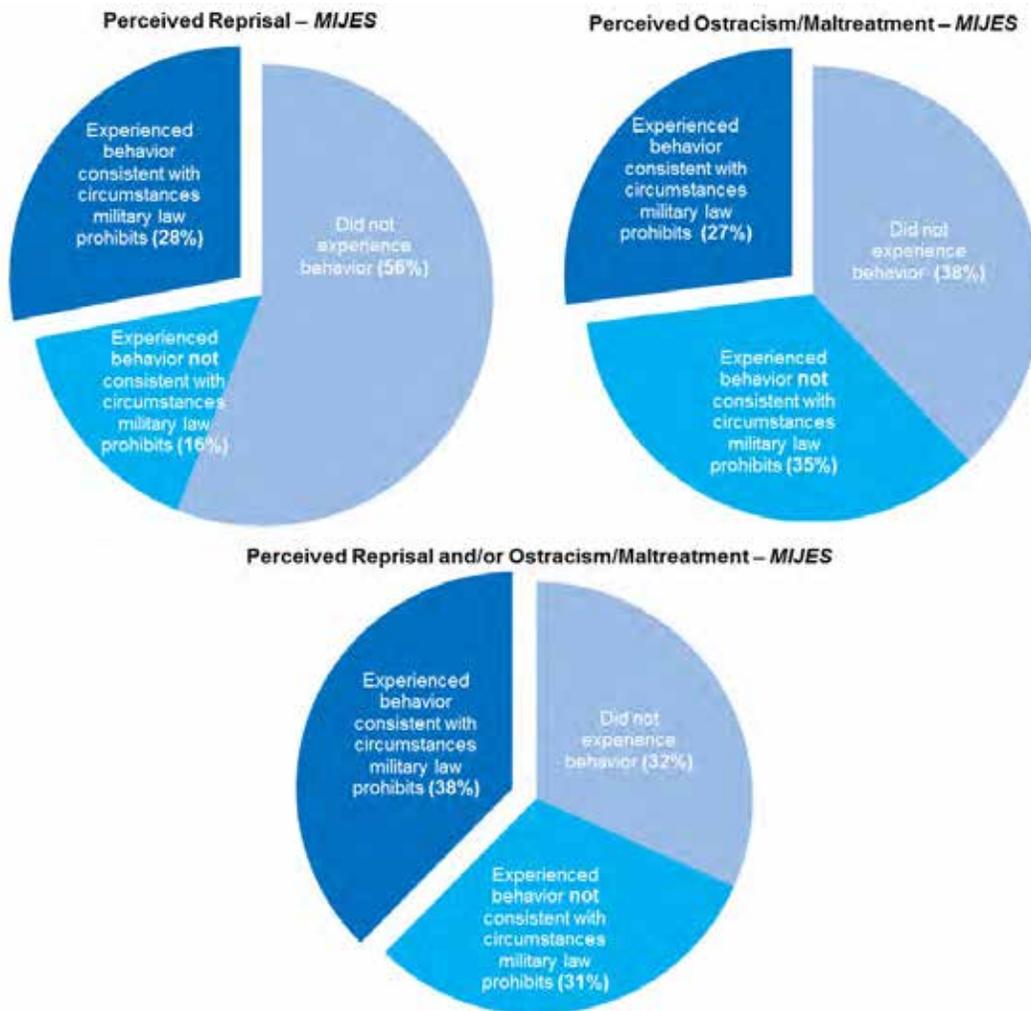
	Women			Men		
	Perceived professional reprisal	Perceived ostracism and/or maltreatment	Perceived one or more of these behaviors	Perceived professional reprisal	Perceived ostracism and/or maltreatment	Perceived one or more of these behaviors
Did not experience	64%	46%	41%	50%	46%	40%
Experienced, did not meet circumstances military law prohibits	17%	33%	30%	14%	32%	18%
Experienced, did meet circumstances military law prohibits	19%	21%	28%	36%	22%	42%

C. 2016 Military Investigation and Justice Experience Survey (MIJES)

In FY16, the *MIJES* survey assessed the experiences of victims who made Unrestricted Reports using the same measure of retaliation that the *WGRA* deployed. However, the *MIJES* recruited a small sample of respondents, of which 225 were eligible responders. Since the 2016 *MIJES* was not weighted, the results of the study are not generalizable to those Service members whose adjudication was closed in DSAID.

Overall, 69 percent of respondents indicated at least one negative experience associated with their report of sexual assault and provided information about the context surrounding those negative experiences. Once the context of those negative experiences was assessed, only 38 percent of the respondents' experiences were consistent circumstances prohibited by military law.

With regard to perceptions of reprisal, 28 percent of respondents indicated experiences and contextual factors that indicated the matter might be an actionable offense. With regard to perceptions of ostracism and/or maltreatment, 27 percent of respondents endorsed experiences and contextual factors that indicated the matter might be an actionable offense. To reiterate, only a complaint by a member followed by an investigation and a finding of fact can determine if a crime was committed. These survey items do not constitute a complaint (Figure M).



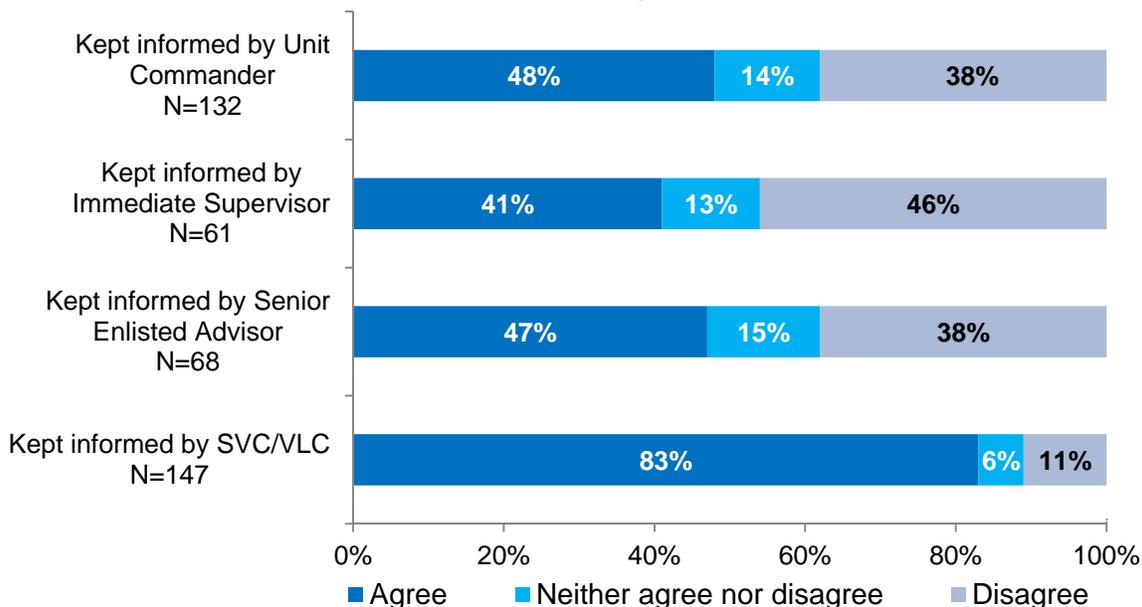
Note: Percentages may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

Figure M – Metric 9c: Perceived Reprisal and Ostracism/Maltreatment – Victim Perspective (*MIJES*), 2016

Metric 10: Victim Experience – Victim Kept Regularly Informed of the Military Justice Process

The 2016 *MIJES* asked respondents to indicate whether response personnel and leadership informed them about the status or progress of their case. Of those who interacted with SVCs/VLCs during the military justice process, 83 percent agreed that their SVC/VLC kept them informed of their case progress. However, of those who interacted with a Senior Enlisted Advisor, Immediate Supervisor, or Unit Commander during the military justice process, about 41 to 48 percent agreed that these leaders kept them informed about the progress of their case (Figure N).

Metric 10: Victim Experience - Victim Kept Informed About Case Status or Progress



Description: Survey respondents, who made an Unrestricted Report, indicated the extent to which they were regularly informed about the progress of their case from their SVC/VLC, Unit Commander, Senior Enlisted Advisor, and Immediate Supervisor, if they interacted with these individuals during the military justice process.

Source: 2016 MIJES

Summary Points: Results suggest that the vast majority of victims were kept updated on their case by their SVC/VLC. However, fewer than half of victims were kept informed by their leadership.

Note: Only respondents who indicated interacting with a SVC/VLC, Unit Commander, Senior Enlisted Advisor and/or Immediate Supervisor answered this question. 69 percent of respondents indicated interacting with a SVC/VLC, 65 percent with their Unit Commander, 58 percent with their Senior Enlisted Advisor, and 58 percent with their Immediate Supervisor. Due to the small number of respondents contributing toward many of these estimates, we caution against comparing across groups

Figure N - Metric 10: Victim Kept Regularly Informed of the Military Justice Process, 2016

Metric 11: Perceptions of Leadership Support for SAPR

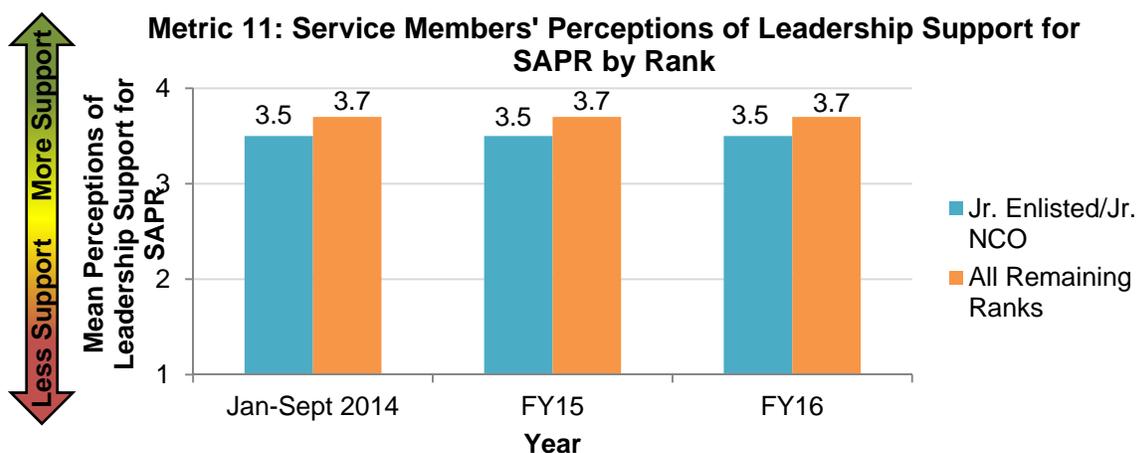
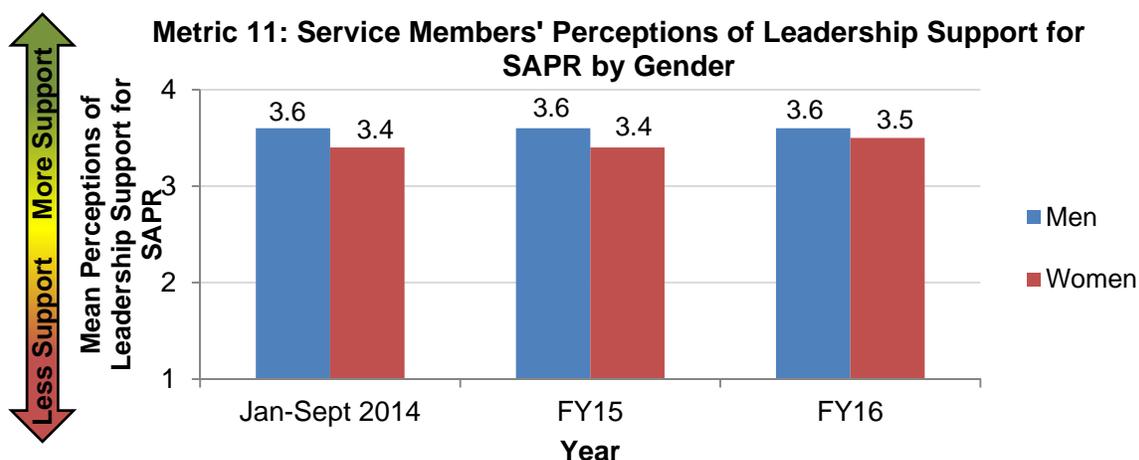
The DEOCS included two questions on leadership support for SAPR. The items listed below used a four-point scale ranging from “Not at All” to “Great Extent.” DEOMI coded responses to the following items such that a higher score indicates higher perceived support.

To what extent does your chain of command:

- *Encourage victims to report sexual assault?*
- *Create an environment where victims feel comfortable reporting sexual assault?*

DEOMI combined the responses to these items into an index and averaged across all military respondents to the DEOCS. Overall, Service members who completed the DEOCS reported that their command supported sexual assault reporting by victims. While an overall encouraging trend was observed in DEOCS results, there are differences in perceptions of command support for SAPR by gender and rank. Consistent with the pattern of results for previous DEOCS metrics, men (3.6 out of 4.0) perceived greater command support for victim reporting compared

to women (3.5 out of 4.0; Figure O). Additionally, senior enlisted Service members and officers perceived greater command support for SAPR (3.7 out of 4.0) compared to junior enlisted members and junior non-commissioned officers (3.5 out of 4.0).



	Men	Women	Jr. Enlisted/Jr. NCO	All Remaining Ranks
Fiscal Year 2016	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.7

Description: Mean Service member perceptions of command and leadership support for the SAPR program, victim reporting, and victim support. Higher scores indicate perceptions that are more favorable.

Source: DEOMI *Organizational Climate Survey (DEOCS)*.

Implication: Service member rating of command climate in this area. However, *DEOCS* results draw from a convenience sample and may not be representative of the entire force.

Summary Points: Overall, Service members perceived their command and leadership to be supportive of SAPR. Women perceived slightly lower levels of leadership support for SAPR compared to men. Junior enlisted Service members and junior NCOs perceived lower levels of leadership support for SAPR compared to all other ranks.

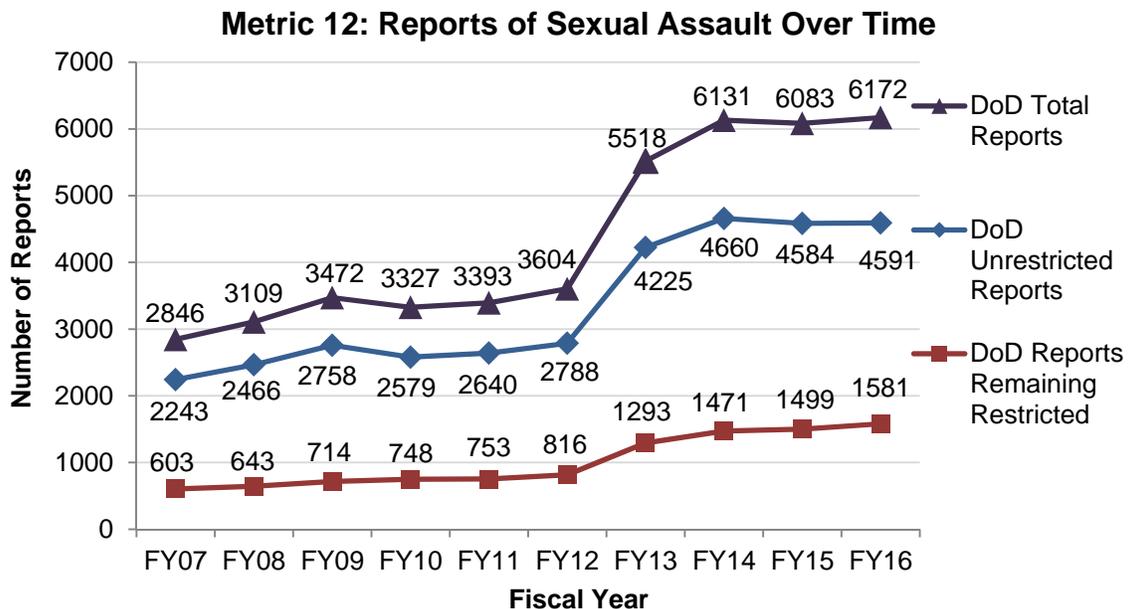
Notes: The *DEOCS* is a voluntary survey administered to military units annually or within 120 days of change in unit command. Rankings are categorized as follows: junior enlisted includes E1-E3, junior NCO includes E4-E6, and all remaining ranks include E7-E9, W1-W5, and O1 and above.

Figure O - Metric 11: Service Members' Perceptions of Leadership Support for SAPR, 2014 – 2016

Metric 12: Reports of Sexual Assault over Time

It is imperative to track reports of sexual assault for several reasons. The number of sexual assault reports received each year indicates:

- Number of victims who were sufficiently confident in the response system to make a report
- Number of victims who gained access to DoD support and services
- Number of victims who may be willing to participate in the military justice system to hold alleged offenders appropriately accountable



Reports of Sexual Assault	Total	=	Unrestricted	+	Restricted	% of Reports Restricted
FY16	6,172	=	4,591	+	1,581	25.6%
FY15	6,083	=	4,584	+	1,499	24.6%

Description: Year-to-year trend of Restricted and Unrestricted Reports received by the Department. Both Restricted and Unrestricted Reports represent one victim per report.

Source: FY07 to FY13 = Service Reporting, FY14 to current = DSAID

Implication: A change in reports of sexual assault may reflect a change in victim confidence in DoD response systems. The continuing growth of Restricted Reporting may be a sign that victims view this option as a valuable and trustworthy means to access support while maintaining confidentiality.

Summary: DoD Reports of sexual assault increased by 1.5 percent from FY15 to FY16.

Figure P - Metric 12: Reports of Sexual Assault over Time, FY07 – FY16

In FY16, the Military Services received 6,172 reports of alleged sexual assault involving Service members as either victims or subjects (Figure P). While DoD received these reports in FY16, a portion of reported incidents occurred in prior FYs and/or prior to Military Service. Of the 6,172 reports in FY16, 556 (9 percent) were made by Service members for incidents that occurred

prior to their entering Military Service.⁷ The Military Services received 4,591 Unrestricted Reports involving Service members as victims or subjects this year.⁸ The Military Services initially received 1,995 Restricted Reports involving Service members as either victims or subjects. Of the 1,995 initial Restricted Reports, 414 (21 percent) reports later converted to Unrestricted Reports. These converted Restricted Reports are now counted with the Unrestricted Reports. There were 1,581 Reports remaining Restricted in FY16.

Non-Metrics

Non-Metric 1: Command Action – Case Dispositions

The following describes outcomes for completed investigations with case disposition results reported in FY16. Congress requires DoD to report on the case dispositions (outcomes) of sexual assault allegations in Unrestricted Reports made against Service members (DoDI 6495.02). When a person is the subject of multiple investigations, he/she will also be associated with more than one case disposition in DSAID (see Appendix B for further detail).

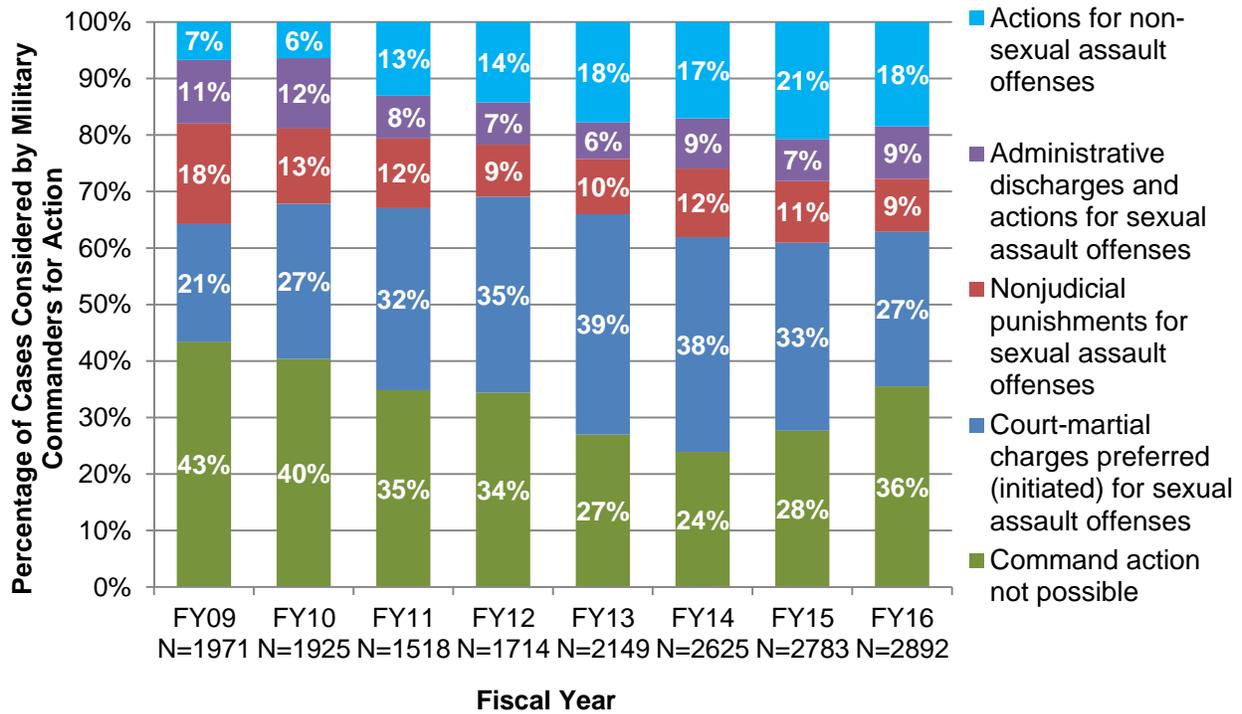
In FY16, 2,892 cases investigated for sexual assault were primarily under the legal authority of DoD. However, as with the civilian justice system, evidentiary issues may have prevented DoD from taking disciplinary action in some cases. In addition, commanders declined to take action in some cases after a legal review of the matter indicated that the allegations against the accused were unfounded, meaning they were determined to be false or baseless. Command action was not possible in 36 percent of the cases considered for action by military commanders (Figure Q) in FY16. For the remaining 64 percent of cases considered for command action, commanders had sufficient evidence and legal authority to support some form of disciplinary action for a sexual assault offense or other misconduct. Figure Q displays command action taken from FY09 to FY16 and Figure R displays command action in FY16 for penetrating versus sexual contact crimes alleged/investigated.

Over the past two fiscal years, SAPRO and the Services conducted a comprehensive review of legal data in DSAID and standardized the way in which they categorized and reported cases. As part of this process, the Services' legal officers closed cases dating back to FY14 and reported a greater number of cases where command action was precluded. This determination could have been made any time between FY14 and FY16, and they are reported here as they were deemed closed in FY16. This partially accounts for the increase in cases with command action precluded seen in FY15 and FY16.

⁷ Prior to FY14, an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault may have included one or more victims and one or more subjects. DoD relied upon the MCIOs to provide the number of Unrestricted Reports each year, and the subsequent number of victims and subjects associated with those reports. In FY14, DoD moved to DSAID as the primary source of reporting statistics with each Unrestricted Report corresponding to a single victim.

⁸ The Department pulls and analyzes data from DSAID six weeks after the end of the FY to allow sufficient time for data validation. During this six-week period, 21 additional Restricted Reports converted to Unrestricted. These 21 reports are included with the 414 reports that converted from Restricted to Unrestricted that DoD counts with FY16 numbers.

Non-Metric 1a: Command Action for Alleged Military Offenders under DoD Legal Authority



Case Dispositions	FY16	(% of N)
C-M Charge Preferral for Sexual Assault Offense	791	27%
NJP for Sexual Assault Offense	272	9%
Admin D/C & Actions for Sexual Assault Offense	268	9%
Action for Non-Sexual Assault Offense	534	18%
Command Action Not Possible	1,027	36%

Description: Year-to-year trends summarizing the actions commanders have taken in cases under the jurisdiction of military law.

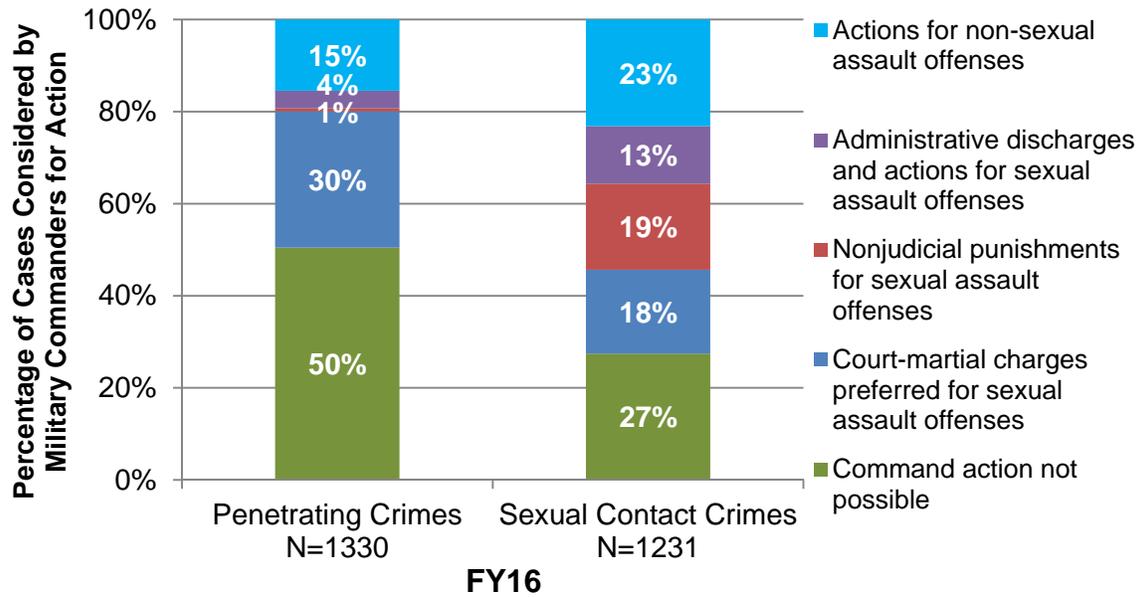
Source: FY09 to FY13 = Service Reports and Offices of the Judge Advocates General (OTJAGs); FY14 to Current = DSAID

Implication: When DoD has sufficient evidence and jurisdiction over the alleged offender, commanders are using the court-martial process as the primary means for discipline in sexual assault allegations. This non-metric pertains to holding alleged offenders appropriately accountable.

Notes: Command action is not possible when there is insufficient evidence of a crime to prosecute, the victim declines to participate in the justice process, the statute of limitations expires, the victim dies before action can be taken, or when the allegations against the offender are unfounded. Percentages may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

Figure Q - Non-Metric 1a: Command Action for Cases under DoD Legal Authority, FY09 – FY16

Non-Metric 1b: FY16 Completed* Command Actions for Penetrating and Sexual Contact Crimes Investigated

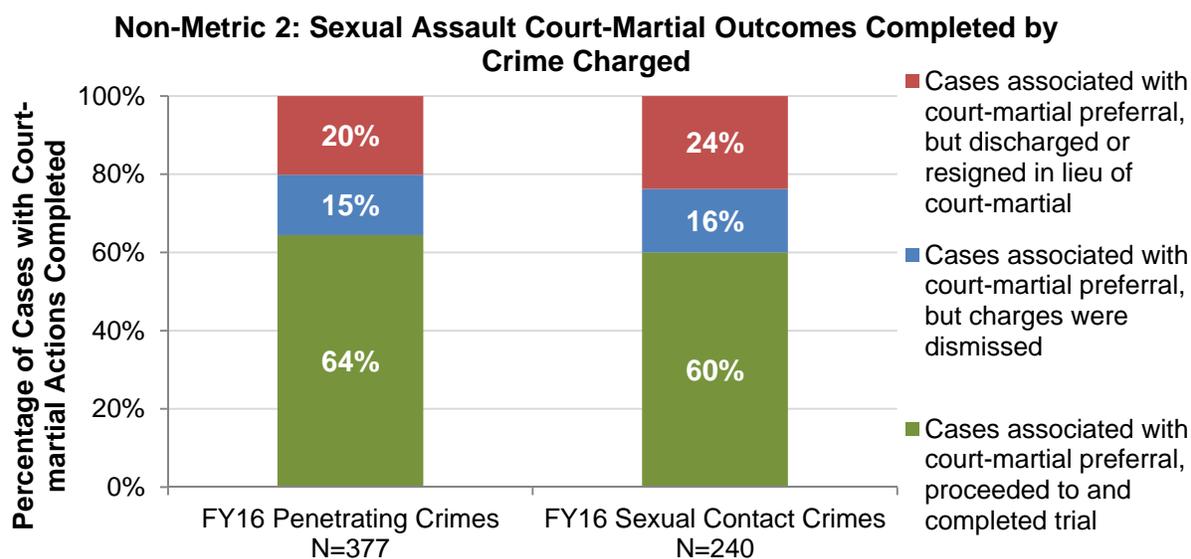


Note: This figure only includes command actions in which the action was completed in FY16. Command actions pending completion (e.g., court-martial preferred but pending trial) are not included in this graph. Additionally, there were 31 completed command actions that could not be classified as penetrating or sexual contact crimes, because the crime investigated was attempted sexual assault or unknown.

Figure R - Non-Metric 1b: Completed Command Actions by Crime Investigated, FY16

Non-Metric 2: Court-Martial Outcomes

Figure S illustrates case outcomes in the court-martial process, displayed by type of crime charged—penetrating (rape and sexual assault) versus other sexual contact crimes. Not all cases associated with court-martial referral proceeded to trial. In certain circumstances, DoD may approve a resignation or discharge in lieu of court-martial (RILO/DILO). Furthermore, Article 32 (pre-trial) hearings can result in a recommendation to dismiss all or some of the charges. Commanders may use evidence gathered during sexual assault investigations and evidence heard at an Article 32 hearing to impose a nonjudicial punishment (NJP) for other misconduct against subjects whose charges were dismissed. As depicted in Figure S, the majority of cases associated with court-martial referral, for both penetrating and sexual contact crime charges, proceeded to trial.⁹



Sexual Assault Offenses	FY16 Penetrating Crimes		FY16 Sexual Contact Crimes	
C-M Actions Completed in FY16	377		240	
Cases Dismissed	58	15%	39	16%
RILO/DILO Cases	76	20%	57	24%
<i>Proceeded To Trial</i>	243	64%	144	60%
Acquitted	96	40%	31	22%
<i>Convicted (any charge)</i>	147	60%	113	78%

Description: Year-to-year trend in outcomes (i.e., Proceeded to Trial; Discharge In Lieu of Court-Martial; Dismissed) of court-martial proceedings involving sexual assault charges.

Source: DSAID

Implication: Pertains to holding alleged offenders appropriately accountable.

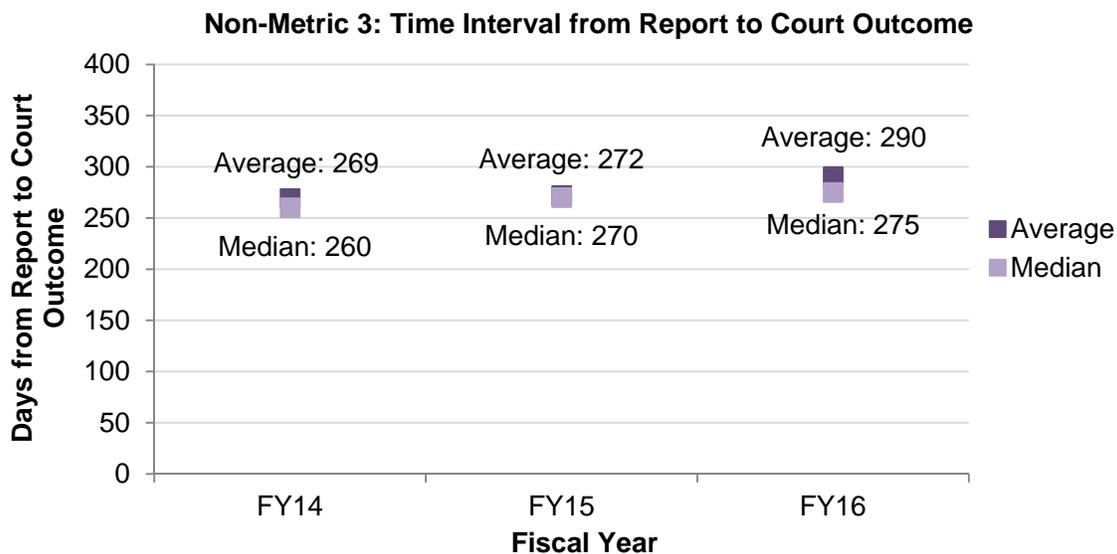
Notes: This figure only includes courts-martial in which the action was completed in FY16. Cases associated with courts-martial referral but pending trial are not included in this graph. Additionally, DoD could not classify 2 cases as penetrating or sexual contact crimes, because the crime charged was attempted sexual assault. Percentages may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

Figure S - Non-Metric 2: Completed Sexual Assault Court-Martial Outcomes by Crime Charged, FY16

⁹ Subjects charged with sexual assault crimes at court-martial can also be charged with other misconduct in addition to sexual assault offenses.

Non-Metric 3: Time Interval from Report of Sexual Assault to Court Outcome

As illustrated in Figure T, the average (mean) and median length of time from the date a victim reported a sexual assault to the date that court-martial proceedings concluded was 290 days (9.5 months) and 275 days (9.0 months), respectively. A variety of factors, such as the complexity of the allegation, the need for laboratory analysis of the evidence, the quantity and type of legal proceedings, and the availability of counsel and judges may affect the interval of time between a report of sexual assault and the conclusion of a court-martial. That notwithstanding, knowledge of the average amount of time between a report and the end of a court-martial is useful because it improves the transparency of the military justice process and helps to inform victims about what to expect.



Description: Length of time from the date a victim signs a DD 2910 to the date that a sentence is imposed or the accused is acquitted.

Source: Start = DSAID DD Form 2910 date, End = DSAID/ Offices of the Judge Advocates General (OTJAG) Report of Trial.

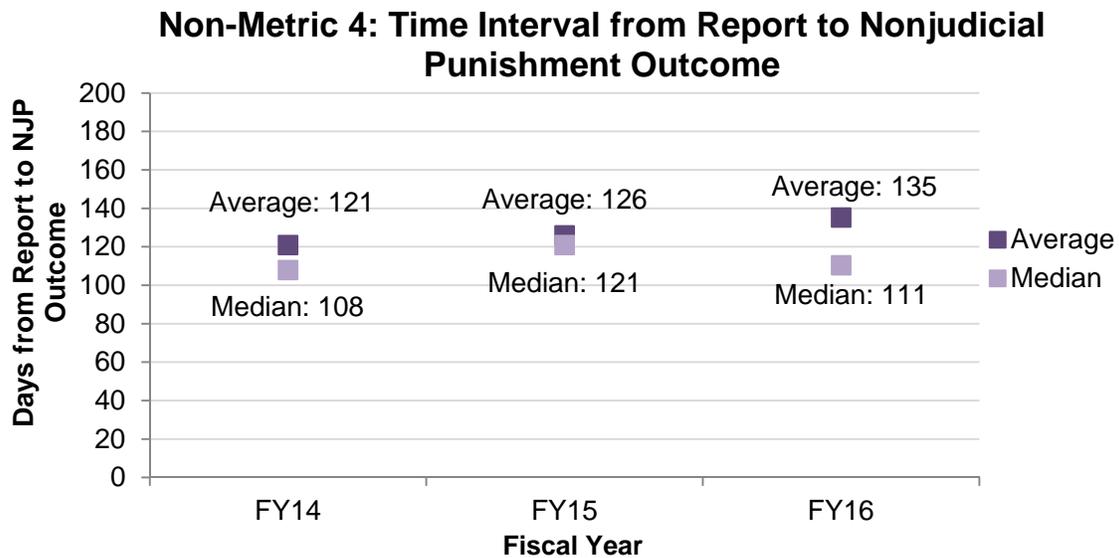
Implication: Provides transparency into justice process and sets expectations on justice process length.

Note: The median is a “midpoint” for a set of numbers; it is the value for which half are above and half are below. Unlike an average, the median is less influenced by outliers in a set of numbers.

Figure T - Non-Metric 3: Time Interval from Report to Court Outcome, FY14 – FY16

Non-Metric 4: Time Interval from Report of Sexual Assault to Nonjudicial Punishment Outcome

In FY16, the average and median length of time from the date a victim signs a DD 2910 to the date that the NJP process is concluded (e.g. punishment imposed or NJP not rendered) was 135 days (4.4 months) and 111 days (3.6 months), respectively (Figure U). Similar to non-metric 3, a variety of factors influence the interval of time between a report of sexual assault and the conclusion of a NJP. However, knowledge of the average amount of time between a report and the end of NJP proceedings improves the transparency of the NJP process and helps to set appropriate expectations.



Description: Length of time from the date a victim signs a DD 2910 to the date that nonjudicial punishment (NJP) process is concluded (e.g. punishment awarded or NJP not rendered).

Source: Start = DSAID DD Form 2910 date, End = DSAID/ Offices of the Judge Advocates General (OTJAG) NJP Form or Command Action Form.

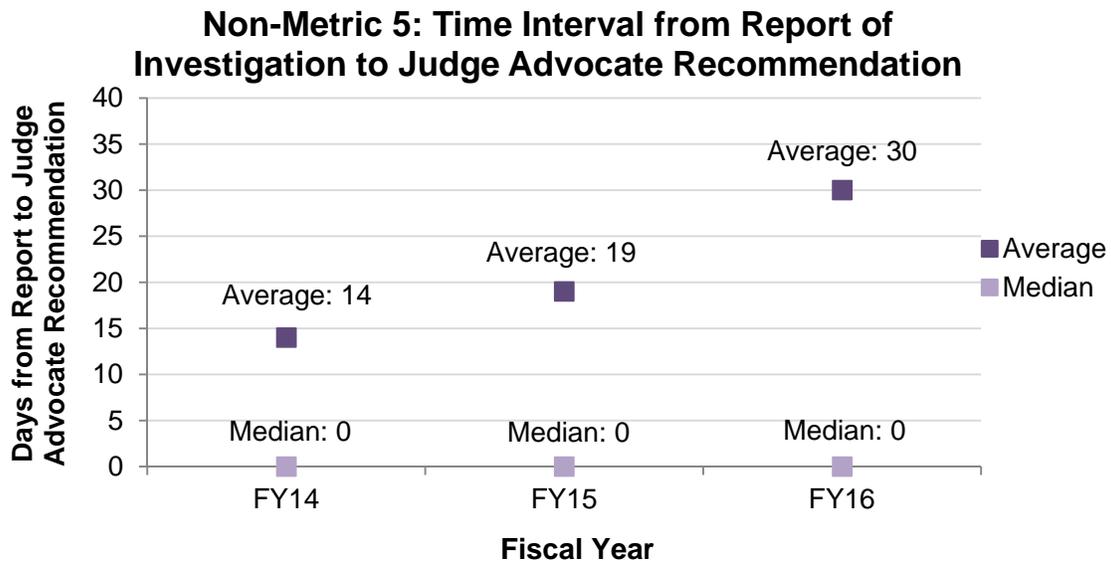
Implication: Provides transparency into justice process and sets expectations on justice process length.

Note: The median is a “midpoint” for a set of numbers; it is the value for which half are above and half are below. Unlike an average, the median is less influenced by outliers in a set of numbers.

Figure U - Non-Metric 4: Time Interval from Report to Nonjudicial Punishment Outcome, FY14 – FY16

Non-Metric 5: Time Interval from Report of Investigation to Judge Advocate Recommendation

As illustrated in Figure V, the average and median length of time from the date a report of investigation was provided to command until the date a judge advocate made a disposition recommendation to the commander of the accused was 30 days and 0 days, respectively. A zero value indicates that the legal recommendation was made before the closure of the investigation. As for non-metrics 3 and 4, there is no expected or set time for this to occur.



Description: Length of time from the date an report of investigation (ROI) is handed out to the date the Judge Advocate provides a prosecution/non-prosecution recommendation. A zero value indicates that the legal recommendation was made before the closure of the investigation.

Source: Service military justice data.

Implication: Shows responsiveness of legal support to command and may be an indicator of legal officer resourcing.

Note: The median is a “midpoint” for a set of numbers; it is the value for which half are above and half are below. Unlike an average, the median is less influenced by outliers in a set of numbers.

Figure V - Non-Metric 5: Time Interval from Report of Investigation to Judge Advocate Recommendation, FY14 – FY16

Appendix D: FY16 Aggregate Data Matrices



Unrestricted Reports

FY16 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY			
A. FY16 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members. Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY16. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year. This data is drawn from Defense Sexual Assault Database (DSAID) based on Service affiliation of the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) who currently manages the Victim case.		FY16 Totals	
# FY16 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)	4499	The total number of Unrestricted Reports, 4,591, is the sum of 4,499 (in this section) and the number of Restricted Reports from prior fiscal years converted to Unrestricted this year (92, in the Restricted Report section). Converted Restricted Reports from the current fiscal year are already included in the 4,591 Unrestricted Reports shown here.	
# Service Member Victims	3720		
# Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Service Member Subject	739		
# Relevant Data Not Available	40		
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories	4499		
# Service Member on Service Member	2232		
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	739		
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	157		
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	785		
# Relevant Data Not Available	586		
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring	4499		
# On military installation	2425		
# Off military installation	1760		
# Unidentified location	314		
# Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation	4499		
# Victims in investigations initiated during FY16	4258		
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 30-SEP-2016	1143		
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 30-SEP-2016	3115		
# Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming	56		
# Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement	185		
# Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ	49		
# Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	5		
# Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service	38		
# Victims - Other	93		
# All Restricted Reports received in FY16 (one Victim per report)	1995		
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)	414		
# Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of FY16	1581		
B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FOR FY16		FY16 Totals	FY16 Totals for Service Member Victim Cases
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	4499	3720	
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	1366		1121
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	519		404
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	452		373
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	1274		1038
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	711		609
# Relevant Data Not Available	177		175
Time of sexual assault	4499	3720	
# Midnight to 6 am	1864		1512
# 6 am to 6 pm	990		833
# 6 pm to midnight	1268		1029
# Unknown	157		143
# Relevant Data Not Available	220		203
Day of sexual assault	4499	3720	
# Sunday	672		540
# Monday	498		413
# Tuesday	492		406
# Wednesday	464		397
# Thursday	502		413
# Friday	796		665
# Saturday	884		697
# Relevant Data Not Available	191		189

C. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (VICTIM AND SUBJECT GENDER)	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Multiple Mixed Gender Assault	Relevant Data Not Available	FY16 Totals		
	2598	495	90	66	162	501	21	566	4499		
# Service Member on Service Member	1668	403	62	53	3	28	14	1	2232		
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	688	18	3	9	0	12	7	2	739		
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	101	35	13	3	1	3	0	1	157		
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	104	31	11	1	157	458	0	23	785		
# Relevant Data Not Available	37	8	1	0	1	0	0	539	586		
FY16 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT BY MATTER INVESTIGATED TYPE (May not reflect what crimes can be charged upon completion of investigation)											
UNRESTRICTED REPORTS MADE IN FY16											
Penetrating Offenses					Contact Offenses						
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (MOST SERIOUS CRIME ALLEGED, AS CATEGORIZED BY THE MILITARY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ORGANIZATION)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY16 Totals
D1.	773	38	1192	9	97	1842	9	21	76	442	4499
# Service Member on Service Member	272	11	603	1	51	1228	6	4	29	27	2232
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	186	6	265	0	10	235	0	2	13	22	739
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	31	2	19	2	3	73	0	1	0	26	157
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	181	15	215	3	12	196	1	6	23	133	785
# Relevant Data Not Available	103	4	90	3	21	110	2	8	11	234	586
D2.											
TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY16 Reports	579	32	921	9	86	1583	9	19	63	419	3720
# Service Member Victims: Female	501	26	753	4	62	1127	5	13	51	291	2833
# Service Member Victims: Male	78	6	168	5	24	456	4	6	12	128	887
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT MADE IN FY16											
D3. Time of sexual assault	773	38	1192	9	97	1842	9	21	76	442	4499
# Midnight to 6 am	375	28	578	3	37	697	4	10	35	97	1864
# 6 am to 6 pm	98	3	197	2	23	599	4	3	14	47	990
# 6 pm to midnight	254	5	378	2	36	485	1	5	22	80	1268
# Unknown	37	2	29	2	1	30	0	3	4	49	157
# Relevant Data Not Available	9	0	10	0	0	31	0	0	1	169	220
D4. Day of sexual assault	773	38	1191	9	97	1842	9	21	76	443	4499
# Sunday	140	6	191	1	16	270	2	1	12	33	672
# Monday	71	3	126	1	14	232	0	7	14	30	498
# Tuesday	80	6	118	0	10	233	2	1	4	38	492
# Wednesday	83	1	99	2	8	229	2	5	7	28	464
# Thursday	81	8	127	2	9	237	2	1	7	28	502
# Friday	147	7	248	2	17	314	0	1	16	44	796
# Saturday	168	7	282	1	23	324	1	5	16	57	884
# Relevant Data Not Available	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	185	191

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS	FY16 Totals
E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to DoD with Investigation Initiated During FY16. Note: This data is drawn from DSAID based on Service affiliation of the SARC who currently manages the Victim case associated with the investigation and Subject below.	
# Investigations Initiated during FY16	3994
# Investigations Completed as of FY16 End (group by MCIO #)	2583
# Investigations Pending Completion as of FY16 End (group by MCIO #)	1411
# Subjects in investigations Initiated During FY16	4425
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	1433
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	971
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	521
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations Note: Non-Service Member Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim Supported by DoD.	144
# Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations Note: Unidentified Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim Supported by DoD.	936
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Note: Service Member Subjects are drawn from Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement investigations involving a Victim Supported by DoD.	18
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim Supported by DoD	38
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim Supported by DoD	28
# Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available	336
E2. Service Investigations Completed during FY16 Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the FY16. These investigations may have been initiated during the FY16 or any prior FY.	
# Total Investigations completed by Services during FY16 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	3990
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	233
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	289
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	17
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY16 involving a Victim Supported by DoD	4429
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	1594
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	1052
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	521
# Non-Service Member Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim Supported by DoD	151
# Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim Supported by DoD	925
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	186
# Victims in investigations completed during FY16, Supported by DoD	4347
# Service Member Victims in CID investigations	1568
# Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	1364
# Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	567
# Non-Service Member Victims in completed Service Investigations, Supported by DoD	814
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	34

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during FY15. Note: This data is entered by a Service SARC for cases supported by that Service.	
# Total Investigations completed by US Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement during FY16 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	54
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	4
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	4
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	4
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY16 involving a Victim Supported by DoD	62
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	12
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim Supported by DoD	26
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim Supported by DoD	20
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	4
# Victims in investigations completed during FY16, Supported by DoD	62
# Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	52
# Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case Supported by DoD	10
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0
E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during FY16 (all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as "MPs") Note: This data is entered by a Service SARC for cases supported by that Service. Note: As of 1 Jan 2013, all sexual assault investigations are referred to MCIO for investigation. This section captures remaining Subjects from investigations opened in prior years by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID.	
# Total Investigations completed by MPs during FY16 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in MP investigations completed during FY16 involving a Victim Supported by DoD	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs involving a Victim Supported by DoD	0
# Unidentified Subjects in MPs involving a Victim Supported by DoD	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in MP investigations completed during FY16, Supported by DoD	0
# Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in MP Investigations, Supported by DoD	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

Victims in Investigation Completed in FY16	Victim Data From Investigations completed during FY16										FY16 Totals
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	
F1. Gender of Victims	816	30	1247	19	88	1880	13	12	92	212	4409
# Male	81	8	158	13	20	457	5	1	14	67	824
# Female	727	22	1086	6	67	1411	8	11	78	142	3558
# Unknown	8	0	3	0	1	12	0	0	0	3	23
F2. Age of Victims	816	30	1247	19	88	1880	13	12	92	212	4409
# 0-15	14	1	1	2	0	4	0	2	0	21	45
# 16-19	207	8	293	5	27	444	4	2	17	21	1028
# 20-24	345	11	583	8	33	768	4	5	43	56	1858
# 25-34	138	4	216	2	20	406	2	2	25	27	842
# 35-49	25	1	43	0	1	117	1	0	1	4	193
# 50-64	3	0	2	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	17
# 65 and older	3	1	7	0	0	8	0	0	0	2	21
# Unknown	81	4	102	2	7	121	0	1	6	81	405
F3. Victim Type	816	30	1247	19	88	1880	13	12	92	212	4409
# Service Member	576	28	977	16	75	1589	13	9	76	192	3551
# DoD Civilian	3	0	11	0	1	23	0	0	1	0	39
# DoD Contractor	2	0	3	0	1	11	0	0	0	0	17
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	6
# US Civilian	216	2	242	3	8	211	0	3	14	16	715
# Foreign National	11	0	6	0	1	22	0	0	0	1	41
# Foreign Military	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	6
# Unknown	8	0	5	0	1	17	0	0	0	3	34
F4. Grade of Service Member Victims	576	28	977	16	75	1589	13	9	76	192	3551
# E1-E4	438	13	814	14	56	1241	10	3	53	138	2780
# E5-E9	107	11	114	2	15	248	1	4	16	43	555
# WO1-WO5	1	0	1	0	1	4	0	1	0	0	8
# O1-O3	28	4	17	0	2	58	1	1	6	4	123
# O4-O10	5	0	7	0	1	23	1	0	0	2	39
# Cadet/Midshipman	3	0	24	0	0	13	0	0	11	5	46
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F5. Service of Service Member Victims	576	28	977	16	75	1589	13	9	76	192	3551
# Army	224	17	404	4	15	869	10	6	4	14	1567
# Navy	156	1	258	7	33	335	1	2	35	123	951
# Marines	86	0	136	3	17	135	2	0	10	35	424
# Air Force	109	10	179	2	10	249	0	1	27	20	607
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
F6. Status of Service Member Victims	576	28	977	16	75	1589	13	9	76	192	3551
# Active Duty	539	26	906	16	72	1417	9	8	75	177	3245
# Reserve (Activated)	30	2	43	0	3	99	4	1	0	8	190
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	4	0	4	0	0	58	0	0	0	2	68
# Cadet/Midshipman	3	0	24	0	0	13	0	0	1	5	46
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

G. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY16 (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)	Subject Data From Investigations completed during FY16										FY16 Totals
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses				Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)			
G1. Gender of Subjects	915	50	1282	24	82	1738	15	10	98	170	4384
# Male	711	31	998	16	72	1429	13	8	65	70	3413
# Female	18	3	31	1	3	103	1	0	2	10	172
# Unknown	172	15	228	6	7	194	1	2	25	86	736
# Relevant Data Not Available	14	1	25	1	0	12	0	0	4	4	63
G2. Age of Subjects	915	50	1282	24	82	1738	15	10	98	170	4384
# 0-15	28	6	60	0	1	73	1	0	0	1	170
# 16-19	60	2	81	2	5	147	0	0	4	2	303
# 20-24	301	15	496	4	26	495	8	0	26	20	1391
# 25-34	218	9	324	3	24	510	3	4	26	25	1146
# 35-49	53	2	75	2	8	302	1	1	3	8	455
# 50-64	6	0	3	0	1	35	1	0	0	8	54
# 65 and older	16	2	19	1	0	19	0	0	6	6	69
# Unknown	222	1	12	3	7	15	0	0	2	54	114
# Relevant Data Not Available	211	13	212	9	10	142	1	5	31	46	680
G3. Subject Type	915	50	1282	24	82	1740	15	10	98	170	4386
# Service Member	598	27	949	8	62	1414	13	5	58	45	3179
# Drill Instructors/Drill Sergeants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Recruiters	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# DoD Civilian	4	0	3	0	0	18	0	0	0	2	27
# DoD Contractor	4	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	1	14
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
# US Civilian	32	1	23	4	3	20	0	0	2	21	106
# Foreign National	3	0	3	0	1	14	0	0	0	2	23
# Foreign Military	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	5
# Unknown	260	21	278	11	14	237	2	5	32	98	958
# Relevant Data Not Available	14	1	25	1	2	22	0	0	4	1	72
G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects	598	27	949	8	62	1414	13	5	58	45	3179
# E1-E4	371	5	612	5	33	705	6	0	30	25	1792
# E5-E9	192	8	277	3	26	584	4	5	20	18	1137
# WO1-WO5	6	0	6	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	21
# O1-O3	16	13	25	0	3	69	0	0	5	1	132
# O4-O10	9	1	8	0	0	42	2	0	0	0	62
# Cadet/Midshipman	3	0	18	0	0	5	1	0	3	1	31
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
G5. Service of Service Member Subjects	598	27	949	8	62	1414	13	5	58	45	3179
# Army	274	18	439	5	12	832	10	4	2	4	1600
# Navy	126	0	218	0	21	251	1	1	15	22	655
# Marines	110	0	119	1	20	123	2	0	13	11	399
# Air Force	87	9	171	2	9	208	0	0	28	8	522
# Coast Guard	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
G6. Status of Service Member Subjects	598	27	949	8	62	1414	13	5	58	45	3179
# Active Duty	560	26	891	8	57	1271	10	4	53	41	2921
# Reserve (Activated)	31	1	33	0	5	88	2	0	2	3	165
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	4	0	4	0	0	50	0	1	0	0	59
# Cadet/Midshipman	3	0	18	0	0	5	1	0	3	1	31
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY16 INVESTIGATIONS	FY16 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY16 INVESTIGATIONS	FY16 Totals
# Subjects in Unrestricted Reports that could not be investigated by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement Note: These Subjects are from Unrestricted Reports referred to MCI/Os or other law enforcement for investigation during FY16, but the agency could not open an investigation based on the reasons below.	6		
# Subjects - Not subject to the UCMJ	1		
# Subjects - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	1		
# Subjects - Matter alleged occurred prior to Victim's Military Service	2		
# Subjects - Other	2		
# Subjects in investigations completed in FY16 Note: These are Subjects from Tab1b, Cells B29, B59, B77.	4491	# Victims in investigations completed in FY16	4409
# Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY16	1825	# Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY16	2315
# Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	535		
# Unknown Offenders	349	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	175
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	115
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	121	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	73
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	32
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	58	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service Member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	19
# Subjects who died or deserted	7	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	2
		# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	2
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	680		
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	165	# Service Member Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	110
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	436	# Service Member Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	323
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	20	# Service Member Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	16
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	59	# Service Member Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	51
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
# Subjects disposition data not yet available	1705	# Service Member Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available	2127
# Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 30-SEP-2016	1113		
# FY16 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	1113	# FY16 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	984
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	399	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferrals against Subject	311
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	197	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	211
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	54	# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	46
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	95	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject	83
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	42	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferrals for non-sexual assault offenses	35
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	201	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	185
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	60	# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	59
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	65	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	54
* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.			

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

I. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Sexual Assault Charge) . This section reports the outcomes of Courts-Martial for sexual assault crimes completed during FY16		FY16 Totals
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a Sexual Assault Charge Pending Court Completion		791
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY16		172
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of FY16		619
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed		97
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer		31
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment		9
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 acquittal		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial		38
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment		18
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal		1
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial		133
# Officer Subjects who were allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial		6
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial		127
# Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a sexual assault charge		389
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges		128
# Subjects Convicted of Any Charge at Trial		261
# Subjects with unknown punishment		0
# Subjects with no punishment		4
# Subjects with pending punishment		0
# Subjects with Punishment		257
# Subjects receiving confinement		196
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank		217
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures		157
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)		167
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom		21
# Subjects receiving extra duty		0
# Subjects receiving hard labor		16
# Subjects to be processed for administrative discharge or separation subsequent to sexual assault conviction		46
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge		32
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge		13
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge		1
# Convicted Subjects with a conviction under a UCMJ Article that requires Sex Offender Registration		133
J. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Sexual Assault Charge) . This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for sexual assault crimes completed during FY16		FY16 Totals
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a Sexual Assault Charge in FY16		272
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY16		33
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY16		239
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed		40
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment		199
# Subjects with unknown punishment		0
# Subjects with no punishment		2
# Subjects with pending punishment		0
# Subjects with Punishment		197
# Subjects receiving correctional custody		2
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank		143
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures		149
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom		95
# Subjects receiving extra duty		120
# Subjects receiving hard labor		0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand		79
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a sexual assault charge		80
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge		23
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge		44
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge		3
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge		10
K. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN . This section reports other disciplinary action taken for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault. It combines outcomes for Subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.		FY16 Totals
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of FY16		31
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a sexual assault offense		82
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge		37
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge		35
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge		2
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge		8
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of FY16		31
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a sexual assault offense		124

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

L. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Non-sexual assault offense). This section reports the outcomes of Courts-Martials for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.		FY16 Totals
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a non-sexual assault offense in FY16		67
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY16		6
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of FY16		61
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed		7
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 acquittal		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial		3
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment		4
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal		0
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial for a non-sexual assault offense		9
# Officer Subjects who were officers that where allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial		0
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial		9
# Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a non-sexual assault offense		45
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges		1
# Subjects Convicted of Any Non-Sexual Assault Charge at Trial		44
# Subjects with unknown punishment		0
# Subjects with no punishment		1
# Subjects with pending punishment		0
# Subjects with Punishment		43
# Subjects receiving confinement		33
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank		38
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures		19
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)		15
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom		3
# Subjects receiving extra duty		0
# Subjects receiving hard labor		0
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to conviction at trial		12
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge		7
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge		5
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge		0
M. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Non-Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.		FY16 Totals
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a non-sexual assault offense in FY16		284
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY16		15
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY16		269
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed		14
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment for a non-sexual assault offense		255
# Subjects with unknown punishment		1
# Subjects with no punishment		0
# Subjects with pending punishment		0
# Subjects with Punishment		254
# Subjects receiving correctional custody		4
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank		176
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures		180
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom		134
# Subjects receiving extra duty		141
# Subjects receiving hard labor		1
# Subjects receiving a reprimand		76
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a non-sexual assault charge		48
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge		9
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge		33
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge		4
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge		2
N. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN (Non-sexual assault offense). This section reports other disciplinary action taken for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.		FY16 Totals
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of FY16		9
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a non-sexual assault offense		80
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge		19
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge		45
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge		4
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge		12
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of FY16		5
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a non-sexual assault offense		89

Restricted Reports

DoD FY16 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
A. FY16 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY16 Totals
# TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports	1995
# Service Member Victims making Restricted Reports	1920
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	50
# Relevant Data Not Available	25
# Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY16*	414
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16	382
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16	11
# Relevant Data Not Available	21
# Total Victim reports remaining Restricted	1581
# Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	1538
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	39
# Relevant Data Not Available	4
# Remaining Restricted Reports involving Service Members in the following categories	1581
# Service Member on Service Member	720
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	407
# Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	39
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	345
# Relevant Data Not Available	70
B. INCIDENT DETAILS	FY16 Totals
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	1581
# On military installation	484
# Off military installation	763
# Unidentified location	206
# Relevant Data Not Available	128
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	1581
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	335
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	120
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	113
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	217
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	367
# Relevant Data Not Available	429
Time of sexual assault incident	1581
# Midnight to 6 am	414
# 6 am to 6 pm	178
# 6 pm to midnight	553
# Unknown	376
# Relevant Data Not Available	59
Day of sexual assault incident	1581
# Sunday	178
# Monday	141
# Tuesday	130
# Wednesday	112
# Thursday	122
# Friday	200
# Saturday	312
# Relevant Data Not Available	386
C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION	FY16 Totals
# Service Member Victims	1538
# Army Victims	485
# Navy Victims	355
# Marines Victims	303
# Air Force Victims	392
# Coast Guard Victims	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	2

Restricted Reports (continued)

D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY16 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT		FY16 Totals
Gender of Victims		1581
# Male		312
# Female		1266
# Relevant Data Not Available		3
Age of Victims at the Time of Incident		1581
# 0-15		182
# 16-19		359
# 20-24		616
# 25-34		307
# 35-49		68
# 50-64		4
# 65 and older		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		45
Grade of Service Member Victims		1538
# E1-E4		1094
# E5-E9		292
# WO1-WO5		3
# O1-O3		80
# O4-O10		35
# Cadet/Midshipman		32
# Academy Prep School Student		2
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
Status of Service Member Victims		1538
# Active Duty		1398
# Reserve (Activated)		76
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)		30
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student		32
# Academy Prep School Student		2
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
Victim Type		1581
# Service Member		1538
# DoD Civilian		
# DoD Contractor		
# Other US Government Civilian		
# Non-Service Member		39
# Foreign National		
# Foreign Military		
# Relevant Data Not Available		4
E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE		FY16 Totals
# Service Member Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service		356
# Service Member Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18		234
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18		106
# Service Member Choosing Not to Specify		16
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY)		FY16 Totals
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted		25.46
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted		41.63
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted		1
G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE FY16		FY16 Totals
Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY16		92
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16		92
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
* The Restricted Reports are reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are counted in the total number of Unrestricted Reports listed in Worksheet 1a, Section A.		

DoD FY16 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT			
<i>NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.</i>			
A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBERS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:		FY16 Totals	
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories			
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)		9957	
# Medical		1033	
# Mental Health		1819	
# Legal		1956	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support		1137	
# Rape-Crisis Center			
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate		2812	
# DoD Safe Helpline		676	
# Other		524	
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)		556	
# Medical		54	
# Mental Health		138	
# Legal		11	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support		7	
# Rape Crisis Center		135	
# Victim Advocate		125	
# DoD Safe Helpline			
# Other		86	
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted		436	
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam		4	
# Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service		200	
B. FY16 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO) * AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS		FY16 TOTALS	
# Military Protective Orders issued during FY16		789	
# Reported MPO Violations in FY16		16	
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects		15	
# Reported MPO Violations by Victims of sexual assault		1	
# Reported MPO Violations by Both		0	
* In accordance with DoD Policy, Military Protective Orders are only issued in Unrestricted Reports. A Restricted Report cannot be made when there is a safety risk for the Victim.		Use the following categories or add a new category	
		FY16 TOTALS	
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault		62	Total Number Denied 19
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied		3	Reasons for Disapproval (Total) 13
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault		684	Moved Alleged Offender Instead 0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied		16	Pre-existing Transfer Order Used Instead 0
C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS		FY16 TOTALS	
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories			
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)		4339	
# Medical		498	<i>The Expedited Transfer Request was initially denied by the victim's squadron commander because the victim wanted to remain at her current location, but be placed into a different Squadron. Wing Commander made a final decision to have the airman placed in a different organization and squadron (with her approval)</i>
# Mental Health		943	<i>Victim Pending Separation</i>
# Legal		569	<i>The alleged sexual assault was unfounded</i>
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support		631	<i>Pending administrative separation</i>
# Rape-Crisis Center			<i>Active Reservist transferred to Individual Ready Reserve</i>
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate		1125	<i>PCA approved in lieu of PCS</i>
# DoD Safe Helpline		347	<i>Modified existing orders</i>
# Other		226	<i>CO determined adequate safety and support measures in place</i>
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)		286	
# Medical		37	<i>Command took other action to improve victim's safety</i>
# Mental Health		66	<i>Insufficient information for the command to make a determination on the case to support the ET request would be in the SM's best interest</i>
# Legal		3	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support		6	
# Rape Crisis Center		99	
# Victim Advocate		45	
# DoD Safe Helpline			
# Other		30	
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted		173	
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam		0	

CIVILIAN DATA	
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (e.g., DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) THAT DO NOT INVOLVE A SERVICE MEMBER	FY16 Totals
D1. # Non-Service Members in the following categories:	542
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	109
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	130
# Relevant Data Not Available	303
D2. Gender of Non-Service Members	542
# Male	23
# Female	433
# Relevant Data Not Available	86
D3. Age of Non-Service Members at the Time of Incident	542
# 0-15	6
# 16-19	30
# 20-24	76
# 25-34	64
# 35-49	37
# 50-64	12
# 65 and older	4
# Relevant Data Not Available	313
D4. Non-Service Member Type	542
# DoD Civilian	64
# DoD Contractor	11
# Other US Government Civilian	6
# US Civilian	344
# Foreign National	15
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	102
D5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Members in the following categories	642
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	642
# Medical	87
# Mental Health	108
# Legal	118
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	76
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	162
# DoD Safe Helpline	59
# Other	32
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	190
# Medical	13
# Mental Health	47
# Legal	16
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	8
# Rape Crisis Center	41
# Victim Advocate	37
# DoD-Safe-Helpline	0
# Other	28
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	79
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0
E. FY16 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS	FY16 Totals
E1. # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report	140
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16	7
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	133
# Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories:	133
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	38
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	42
# Relevant Data Not Available	53
E2. Gender of Non-Service Member Victims	133
# Male	8
# Female	82
# Relevant Data Not Available	43
E3. Age of Non-Service Member Victims at the Time of Incident	133
# 0-15	4
# 16-19	25
# 20-24	49
# 25-34	46
# 35-49	7
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	2
E4. VICTIM Type	133
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	85
# Relevant Data Not Available	48
E5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories	215
# MILITARY Resources	215
# Medical	36
# Mental Health	44
# Legal	33
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	33
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	43
# DoD Safe Helpline	16
# Other	10
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	41
# Medical	4
# Mental Health	13
# Legal	1
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	1
# Rape Crisis Center	14
# Victim Advocate	5
# DoD-Safe-Helpline	0
# Other	3
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	31
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest

DoD COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST FY16 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY Note: These Reports are a subset of the FY16 Reports of Sexual Assault.		
<p>A. FY16 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members. Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY16. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year. This data is drawn from Defense Sexual Assault Database (DSAD) based on Service affiliation of the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) who currently manages the Victim case.</p>		FY16 Totals
# FY16 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)		73
# Service Member Victims		71
# Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Service Member Subject		2
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories		73
# Service Member on Service Member		43
# Service Member on Non-Service Member		2
# Non-Service Member on Service Member		2
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member		13
# Relevant Data Not Available		13
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring		73
# On military installation		57
# Off military installation		15
# Unidentified location		1
# Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation		73
# Victims in investigations initiated during FY16		68
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 30-SEP-2016		14
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 30-SEP-2016		54
# Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming		2
# Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement		3
# Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ		0
# Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations		0
# Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service		0
# Victims - Other		3
# All Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest received in FY16 (one Victim per report)		65
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)		13
# Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of FY16		52
B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST FOR FY16		
	FY16 Totals	FY16 Totals for Service Member Victim Cases
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	73	71
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	15	15
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	6	5
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	5	5
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	26	26
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	18	17
# Relevant Data Not Available	3	3
Time of sexual assault	73	71
# Midnight to 6 am	40	38
# 6 am to 6 pm	15	15
# 6 pm to midnight	15	15
# Unknown	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	3	3
Day of sexual assault	73	71
# Sunday	9	9
# Monday	13	13
# Tuesday	8	8
# Wednesday	4	4
# Thursday	6	6
# Friday	16	16
# Saturday	14	12
# Relevant Data Not Available	3	3

C. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREA OF INTEREST INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (VICTIM AND SUBJECT GENDER)	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Multiple Mixed Gender Assault	Relevant Data Not Available	FY16 Totals		
		43	9	2	0	3	6	0	10	73	
# Service Member on Service Member	33	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	43		
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2		
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2		
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	3	1	0	0	3	6	0	0	13		
# Relevant Data Not Available	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	13		
FY16 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT BY MATTER INVESTIGATED TYPE (May not reflect what crimes can be charged upon completion of investigation)											
UNRESTRICTED REPORTS MADE IN FY16	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
D. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREA OF INTEREST INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS, MOST SERIOUS CRIME ALLEGED, AS CATEGORIZED BY THE MILITARY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ORGANIZATION)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY16 Totals
D1.	11	1	16	0	2	32	0	3	1	7	73
# Service Member on Service Member	3	0	14	0	1	23	0	1	1	0	43
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	5	1	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	2	13
# Relevant Data Not Available	3	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	5	13
D2.	11	1	16	0	2	31	0	2	1	7	71
TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY16 Reports	11	1	16	0	2	31	0	2	1	7	71
# Service Member Victims: Female	8	1	13	0	1	22	0	1	1	6	53
# Service Member Victims: Male	3	0	3	0	1	9	0	1	0	1	18
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREA OF INTEREST MADE IN FY16											
D3. Time of sexual assault	11	1	16	0	2	32	0	3	1	7	73
# Midnight to 6 am	9	1	10	0	0	17	0	3	0	0	40
# 6 am to 6 pm	1	0	3	0	2	5	0	0	1	3	15
# 6 pm to midnight	1	0	3	0	0	10	0	0	0	1	15
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
D4. Day of sexual assault	11	1	16	0	2	32	0	3	1	7	73
# Sunday	1	0	2	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	9
# Monday	2	1	3	0	0	5	0	1	0	1	13
# Tuesday	1	0	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	8
# Wednesday	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4
# Thursday	2	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	6
# Friday	2	0	5	0	0	6	0	1	0	2	16
# Saturday	2	0	1	0	0	8	0	1	1	1	14
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3

COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - LOCATION OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS BY TYPE OF OFFENSE											
FY16 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST LOCATIONS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT. Note: The data in this section is drawn from raw, uninvestigated information about Unrestricted Reports received during FY16. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY16 Totals
	TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	11	1	16	0	2	32	0	3	1	7
Afghanistan	2	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	10
Bahrain	2	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	8
Djibouti	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Egypt	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Iraq	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	5
Jordan	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3
Kuwait	4	0	2	0	1	12	0	0	0	0	19
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ostar	0	0	8	0	0	7	0	0	1	1	17
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UAE	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	6
Uganda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	11	1	16	0	2	32	0	3	1	7	73

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 Totals
E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to DoD with Investigation Initiated During FY16. Note: This data is drawn from DSAID based on Service affiliation of the SARC who currently manages the Victim case associated with the investigation and Subject below.	
# Investigations Initiated during FY16	66
# Investigations Completed as of FY16 End (group by MCIO #)	45
# Investigations Pending Completion as of FY16 End (group by MCIO #)	21
# Subjects in investigations Initiated During FY16	71
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	25
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	8
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	9
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations Note: Non-Service Member Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim Supported by DoD.	2
# Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations Note: Unidentified Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim Supported by DoD.	19
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Note: Service Member Subjects are drawn from Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement investigations involving a Victim Supported by DoD.	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim Supported by DoD	0
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim Supported by DoD	0
# Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available	8
E2. Service Investigations Completed during FY16 in Combat Areas of Interest Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the FY16. These investigations may have been initiated during the FY16 or any prior FY.	
# Total Investigations completed by Services during FY16 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	69
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	4
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	5
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY16 involving a Victim Supported by DoD	76
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	30
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	15
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	8
# Non-Service Member Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim Supported by DoD	3
# Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim Supported by DoD	18
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	2
# Victims in investigations completed during FY16, Supported by DoD	74
# Service Member Victims in CID investigations	39
# Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	23
# Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	9
# Non-Service Member Victims in completed Service Investigations, Supported by DoD	3
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during FY16.	
Note: This data is entered by a Service SARC for cases supported by that Service.	
# Total Investigations completed by US Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement during FY16 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY16 involving a Victim Supported by DoD	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim Supported by DoD	0
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim Supported by DoD	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in investigations completed during FY16, Supported by DoD	0
# Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case Supported by DoD	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0
E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during FY16 (all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as "MPs")	
Note: This data is entered by a Service SARC for cases supported by that Service. Note: As of 1 Jan 2013, all sexual assault investigations are referred to MCIO for investigation. This section captures remaining Subjects from investigations opened in prior years by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID.	
# Total Investigations completed by MPs during FY16 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in MP investigations completed during FY16 involving a Victim Supported by DoD	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs involving a Victim Supported by DoD	0
# Unidentified Subjects in MPs involving a Victim Supported by DoD	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in MP investigations completed during FY16, Supported by DoD	0
# Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in MP Investigations, Supported by DoD	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

Victims in Investigation Completed in FY16 in Combat Areas of Interest	Victim Data From Investigations completed during FY16										
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses				Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY16 Totals
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)			
F. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY16 IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)											
F1. Gender of Victims	11	2	16	0	2	38	1	2	2	0	74
# Male	2	0	4	0	1	8	1	1	1	0	18
# Female	9	2	12	0	1	30	0	1	1	0	56
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F2. Age of Victims	11	2	16	0	2	38	1	2	2	0	74
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 16-19	2	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	9
# 20-24	5	1	8	0	1	20	1	0	1	0	37
# 25-34	4	0	3	0	1	9	0	2	1	0	20
# 35-49	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
F3. Victim Type	11	2	16	0	2	38	1	2	2	0	74
# Service Member	11	2	16	0	2	36	1	1	2	0	71
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
# Foreign National	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F4. Grade of Service Member Victims	11	2	16	0	2	36	1	1	2	0	71
# E1-E4	6	1	10	0	1	23	0	0	1	0	42
# E5-E9	4	1	3	0	1	10	1	1	0	0	21
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# O1-O3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
# O4-O10	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F5. Service of Service Member Victims	11	2	16	0	2	36	1	1	2	0	71
# Army	7	2	5	0	1	22	1	1	0	0	39
# Navy	3	0	5	0	0	10	0	0	1	0	19
# Marines	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
# Air Force	1	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	11
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F6. Status of Service Member Victims	11	2	16	0	2	36	1	1	2	0	71
# Active Duty	10	2	12	0	1	24	1	1	2	0	53
# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	4	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	10
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	7
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

G. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY16 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)	Subject Data From Investigations completed during FY16										FY16 Totals
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	
G1. Gender of Subjects	15	3	15	0	2	35	2	2	2	0	76
# Male	8	1	13	0	2	31	2	1	1	0	59
# Female	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	5
# Unknown	7	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	12
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G2. Age of Subjects	15	3	15	0	2	35	2	2	2	0	76
# 0-15	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# 16-19	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
# 20-24	4	0	3	0	1	11	1	0	0	0	20
# 25-34	4	0	4	0	0	15	1	1	2	0	27
# 35-49	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	9
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	7	2	3	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	16
G3. Subject Type	15	3	15	0	2	35	2	2	2	0	76
# Service Member	7	0	10	0	1	30	2	1	2	0	53
# Drill Instructors/Drill Sergeants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Recruiters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Foreign National	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Unknown	7	3	4	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	18
# Relevant Data Not Available	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects	7	0	10	0	1	30	2	1	2	0	53
# E1-E4	4	0	3	0	1	13	0	0	0	0	21
# E5-E9	2	0	5	0	0	14	2	1	2	0	26
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O1-O3	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
# O4-O10	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G5. Service of Service Member Subjects	7	0	10	0	1	30	2	1	2	0	53
# Army	5	0	1	0	1	20	2	1	0	0	30
# Navy	2	0	4	0	0	7	0	0	1	0	14
# Marines	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Air Force	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	8
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G6. Status of Service Member Subjects	7	0	10	0	1	30	2	1	2	0	53
# Active Duty	5	0	9	0	1	22	2	0	2	0	40
# Reserve (Activated)	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	5
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	8
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY16 INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY16 INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 Totals
# Subjects in Unrestricted Reports that could not be investigated by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement Note: These Subjects are from Unrestricted Reports referred to MCIOs or other law enforcement for investigation during FY16, but the agency could not open an investigation based on the reasons below.	1		
# Subjects - Not subject to the UCMJ	0		
# Subjects - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0		
# Subjects - Matter alleged occurred prior to Victim's Military Service	0		
# Subjects - Other	1		
# Subjects in investigations completed in FY16 Note: These are Subjects from Tab1b, Cells B29, B59, B77.	76	# Victims in investigations completed in FY16	74
# Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY16	33	# Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY16	46
# Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	11		
# Unknown Offenders	7	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	5
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	0
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	3	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	3
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	1
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service Member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0
# Subjects who died or deserted	1	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	1
		# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	12		
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	1	# Service Member Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	1
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	8	# Service Member Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	8
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0	# Service Member Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	3	# Service Member Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	2
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
# Subjects disposition data not yet available	21	# Service Member Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available	22
# Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 30-SEP-2016	20		
# FY16 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	20	# FY16 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	22
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	7	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferrals against Subject	8
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	9	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	9
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	2	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject	2
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferrals for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	2	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	3
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	0
Unrestricted Reports indicated on Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.			

Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest

DoD COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (CAI) FY16 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
A. FY16 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 Totals
# TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports	65
# Service Member Victims making Restricted Reports	63
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
# Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY16*	13
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16	13
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Total Victim reports remaining Restricted	52
# Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	50
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
# Remaining Restricted Reports involving Service Members in the following categories	52
# Service Member on Service Member	30
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	9
# Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	1
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	11
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
B. INCIDENT DETAILS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 Totals
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	52
# On military installation	44
# Off military installation	8
# Unidentified location	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	52
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	4
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	1
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	3
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	5
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	24
# Relevant Data Not Available	15
Time of sexual assault incident	52
# Midnight to 6 am	13
# 6 am to 6 pm	7
# 6 pm to midnight	22
# Unknown	9
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
Day of sexual assault incident	52
# Sunday	2
# Monday	7
# Tuesday	8
# Wednesday	6
# Thursday	8
# Friday	10
# Saturday	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	9
C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 Totals
# Service Member Victims	50
# Army Victims	31
# Navy Victims	6
# Marines Victims	0
# Air Force Victims	13
# Coast Guard Victims	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0

Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY16 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 Totals
Gender of Victims	52
# Male	7
# Female	45
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Age of Victims at the Time of Incident	52
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	3
# 20-24	17
# 25-34	22
# 35-49	9
# 50-64	1
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Grade of Service Member Victims	50
# E1-E4	15
# E5-E9	19
# WO1-WO5	1
# O1-O3	8
# O4-O10	7
# Cadet/Midshipman	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Status of Service Member Victims	50
# Active Duty	38
# Reserve (Activated)	12
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Victim Type	52
# Service Member	50
-- DoD Civilian	
-- DoD Contractor	
-- Other US Government Civilian	
# Non-Service Member	1
-- Foreign National	
# Foreign Military	
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 Totals
# Service Member Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service	3
# Service Member Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18	1
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18	2
# Service Member Choosing Not to Specify	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSEAID USE ONLY) IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 Totals
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	25.07
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	45.89
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	1
G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE FY16 IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 Totals
Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY16	3
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16	3
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
TOTAL # FY16 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY16 Totals
TOTAL RESTRICTED ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	52
Afghanistan	15
Bahrain	7
Djibouti	1
Egypt	0
Iraq	15
Jordan	1
Kuwait	6
Kyrgyzstan	0
Lebanon	0
Oman	0
Pakistan	0
Qatar	6
Saudi Arabia	1
Syria	0
UAE	0
Uganda	0
Yemen	0
* The Restricted Reports are reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are counted in the total number of Unrestricted Reports listed in Worksheet 1a, Section A.	

Support Services in Combat Areas of Interest

DoD CAI FY16 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	
<i>NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.</i>	
A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBERS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:	FY16 Totals
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	158
# Medical	15
# Mental Health	26
# Legal	30
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	20
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	46
# DoD Safe Helpline	10
# Other	11
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	8
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	2
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	1
# Victim Advocate	4
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	1
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	5
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0
# Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service	1
B. FY16 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)* AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 TOTALS
# Military Protective Orders issued during FY16	14
# Reported MPO Violations in FY16	1
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects	1
# Reported MPO Violations by Victims of sexual assault	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Both	0
<i>*In accordance with DoD Policy, Military Protective Orders are only issued in Unrestricted Reports. A Restricted Report cannot be made when there is a safety risk for the Victim.</i>	
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	1
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	9
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	0
C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 TOTALS
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	97
# Medical	10
# Mental Health	31
# Legal	10
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	11
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	22
# DoD Safe Helpline	10
# Other	3
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	8
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	1
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	5
# Victim Advocate	1
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	1
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

CIVILIAN DATA	
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (e.g., DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) THAT DO NOT INVOLVE A SERVICE MEMBER IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 Totals
D1. # Non-Service Members in the following categories:	12
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	10
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	2
D2. Gender of Non-Service Members	12
# Male	3
# Female	9
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
D3. Age of Non-Service Members at the Time of Incident	12
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	2
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	10
D4. Non-Service Member Type	12
# DoD Civilian	1
# DoD Contractor	1
# Other US Government Civilian	1
# US Civilian	4
# Foreign National	3
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
D5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Members in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	1
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	1
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	5
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	2
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	3
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	1
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0
E. FY16 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 Totals
E1. # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report	0
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16	0
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	0
# Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories:	0
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	0
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E2. Gender of Non-Service Member Victims	0
# Male	0
# Female	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E3. Age of Non-Service Member Victims at the Time of Incident	0
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E4. VICTIM Type	0
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources	0
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

Agency	Alleged Retaliator Number	Narrative of the Retaliation Allegedly Associated with a Report of Sexual Assault or Complaint of Sexual Harassment	Nature of Allegations Investigated for the Report or Retaliation	Type of Sexual Assault Report or Sexual Harassment Complaint	Type of Retaliation Reported (by Victim or Alleged Retaliator)	Gender of Retaliator	Gender of Victim	Relationship between Alleged Retaliator and Retaliator Report	Relationship between Alleged Retaliator and Alleged Perpetrator of Sexual Assault or Sexual Harassment	Investigation/Complaint to Which the Report of Retaliation Was Made	Report Responsibility for Investigating Allegations	Findings of the Retaliation Investigation	Results of the Investigation Provided to Retaliator Report	Reason Why Results of the Investigation Not Provided to the Retaliator Report	Outcomes for Alleged Retaliator in Completed Retaliation Investigation	Outcomes for Alleged Retaliator in Completed Retaliation Investigation	
Marine Corps	25	The Subjects took personal actions against the Complainant for making a protected communication (Report of a sexual assault).	(1) Retaliation	(1) Unrestricted Report of Sexual Assault	(1) Victim of Alleged Sexual Assault or Complaint of Alleged Sexual Harassment	(1) Male	(1) Male	(1) Alleged retaliator is a superior in the chain of command of the reporter	(1) Alleged retaliator is a superior in the chain of command of the reporter	(1) Service/NGR IG	(1) Service/NGR IG	(4) Allegations unsubstantiated (administrative investigations)	(1) Yes, results provided to the reporter	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Marine Corps	26	The Subjects took personal actions against the Complainant for making a protected communication (Report of a sexual assault).	(1) Retaliation	(2) Formal Complaint of Sexual Harassment	(1) Victim of Alleged Sexual Assault or Complaint of Alleged Sexual Harassment	(2) Female	(1) Male	(1) Alleged retaliator is a superior in the chain of command of the reporter	(1) Alleged retaliator is a superior in the chain of command of the reporter	(1) Service/NGR IG	(1) Service/NGR IG	(4) Allegations unsubstantiated (administrative investigations)	(1) Yes, results provided to the reporter	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Marine Corps	27	The Subjects took personal actions against the Complainant for making a protected communication (Report of a sexual assault).	(1) Retaliation	(1) Unrestricted Report of Sexual Assault	(1) Victim of Alleged Sexual Assault or Complaint of Alleged Sexual Harassment	(1) Male	(1) Male	(1) Alleged retaliator is a superior in the chain of command of the reporter	(1) Alleged retaliator is a superior in the chain of command of the reporter	(1) Service/NGR IG	(1) Service/NGR IG	(4) Allegations unsubstantiated (administrative investigations)	(1) Yes, results provided to the reporter	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Marine Corps	28	The Subjects took personal actions against the Complainant for making a protected communication (Report of a sexual assault).	(1) Retaliation	(2) Formal Complaint of Sexual Harassment	(1) Victim of Alleged Sexual Assault or Complaint of Alleged Sexual Harassment	(2) Female	(1) Male (2) Female	(1) Alleged retaliator is a superior in the chain of command of the reporter	(1) Alleged retaliator is a superior in the chain of command of the reporter	(1) Service/NGR IG	(1) Service/NGR IG	(4) Allegations unsubstantiated (administrative investigations)	(1) Yes, results provided to the reporter	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Marine Corps	29a	Victim made an unrestricted report. Afterwards, the victim received a text request on Facebook and accepted. The victim went through the new Facebook posting and was told that the victim was not allowed to post the victim but unready. There was no direct threat posted toward the victim, rather the posting was general in nature. As no direct threat was made the investigation was closed as unfounded and referred for command action.	(5) Other Matters	(1) Unrestricted Report of Sexual Assault	(1) Victim of Alleged Sexual Assault or Complaint of Alleged Sexual Harassment	(2) Female	(1) Male	(2) Alleged retaliator is associated with perpetrator of sexual assault or sexual harassment - e.g., the perpetrator's superior, peer, co-worker, friend, or family member	(4) Alleged retaliator is a peer, co-worker, friend, or family member of the alleged perpetrator	(4) MCO, (7) SARC	(4) MCO	(5) Allegations unfounded (internal investigations only, per DOD 5505.16)	(1) Yes, results provided to the reporter	N/A	(1) Insufficient evidence of any offense to prosecute	N/A	
Marine Corps	29b	Victim made an unrestricted report. Afterwards, the victim saw a video on Snapchat related to the offender posted by the alleged retaliator. There was no direct threat posted toward the victim, rather the video was general in nature and made reference to "having" the alleged sexual assault. As no direct threat was made the investigation was closed as unfounded and referred for command action.	(5) Other Matters	(1) Unrestricted Report of Sexual Assault	(1) Victim of Alleged Sexual Assault or Complaint of Alleged Sexual Harassment	(2) Female	(1) Male	(2) Alleged retaliator is associated with perpetrator of sexual assault or sexual harassment - e.g., the perpetrator's superior, peer, co-worker, friend, or family member	(4) Alleged retaliator is a peer, co-worker, friend, or family member of the alleged perpetrator	(4) MCO, (7) SARC	(4) MCO	(5) Allegations unfounded (internal investigations only, per DOD 5505.16)	(1) Yes, results provided to the reporter	N/A	(1) Insufficient evidence of any offense to prosecute	N/A	
Marine Corps	29c	Victim made an unrestricted report. Afterwards, the victim saw a video on Snapchat related to the offender posted by the alleged retaliator. There was no direct threat posted toward the victim, rather the video was general in nature and made reference to "having" the alleged sexual assault. As no direct threat was made the investigation was closed as unfounded and referred for command action.	(5) Other Matters	(1) Unrestricted Report of Sexual Assault	(1) Victim of Alleged Sexual Assault or Complaint of Alleged Sexual Harassment	(2) Female	(1) Male	(2) Alleged retaliator is associated with perpetrator of sexual assault or sexual harassment - e.g., the perpetrator's superior, peer, co-worker, friend, or family member	(4) Alleged retaliator is a peer, co-worker, friend, or family member of the alleged perpetrator	(4) MCO, (7) SARC	(4) MCO	(5) Allegations unfounded (internal investigations only, per DOD 5505.16)	(1) Yes, results provided to the reporter	N/A	(1) Insufficient evidence of any offense to prosecute	N/A	
Marine Corps	30	Victim made an unrestricted report of sexual assault. Victim's SGTMA/medic comments that the "vocal swill". No action was taken by command. The report closed has been investigated by DOD IG via the MCO.	(1) Retaliation	(1) Unrestricted Report of Sexual Assault	(1) Victim of Alleged Sexual Assault or Complaint of Alleged Sexual Harassment	(2) Female	(1) Male	(1) Alleged retaliator is a superior in the chain of command of the reporter	(1) Alleged retaliator is a superior in the chain of command of the reporter	(4) MCO	(2) DOD IG	(4) Allegations unsubstantiated (administrative investigations)	(1) Yes, results provided to the reporter	N/A	(8) No action taken (PLEASE SPECIFY IN COLUMN X - "Outcome for Alleged Retaliator - Reason Why No Action Taken")	(8) Command declined action/unfounded by Command	N/A
Marine Corps	31a	Victim made an unrestricted report. The victim was later approached in a WHA by three people and asked to take them to the alleged offender of the sexual assault. A witness told the victim that she reported to NCS and the offender got in trouble, she would get "T". The victim and the investigation was unable to identify the alleged retaliator and the investigation was closed.	(5) Other Matters	(1) Unrestricted Report of Sexual Assault	(1) Victim of Alleged Sexual Assault or Complaint of Alleged Sexual Harassment	(2) Female	(1) Male	(2) Alleged retaliator is associated with perpetrator of sexual assault or sexual harassment - e.g., the perpetrator's superior, peer, co-worker, friend, or family member	(4) Alleged retaliator is a peer, co-worker, friend, or family member of the alleged perpetrator	(4) MCO	(4) MCO	(5) Allegations unfounded (internal investigations only, per DOD 5505.16)	(1) Yes, results provided to the reporter	N/A	(8) Other PLEASE EXPLAIN IN COLUMN X - "Outcome for Alleged Retaliator - Reason Why No Action Taken"	(4) Unfounded retaliator	N/A
Marine Corps	31b	Victim made an unrestricted report. The victim was later approached in a WHA by three people and asked to take them to the alleged offender of the sexual assault. A witness told the victim that she reported to NCS and the offender got in trouble, she would get "T". The victim and the investigation was unable to identify the alleged retaliator and the investigation was closed.	(5) Other Matters	(1) Unrestricted Report of Sexual Assault	(1) Victim of Alleged Sexual Assault or Complaint of Alleged Sexual Harassment	(2) Female	(1) Male	(2) Alleged retaliator is associated with perpetrator of sexual assault or sexual harassment - e.g., the perpetrator's superior, peer, co-worker, friend, or family member	(4) Alleged retaliator is a peer, co-worker, friend, or family member of the alleged perpetrator	(4) MCO	(4) MCO	(5) Allegations unfounded (internal investigations only, per DOD 5505.16)	(1) Yes, results provided to the reporter	N/A	(8) Other PLEASE EXPLAIN IN COLUMN X - "Outcome for Alleged Retaliator - Reason Why No Action Taken"	(4) Unfounded retaliator	N/A
Marine Corps	31c	Victim made an unrestricted report. The victim was later approached in a WHA by three people and asked to take them to the alleged offender of the sexual assault. A witness told the victim that she reported to NCS and the offender got in trouble, she would get "T". The victim and the investigation was unable to identify the alleged retaliator and the investigation was closed.	(5) Other Matters	(1) Unrestricted Report of Sexual Assault	(1) Victim of Alleged Sexual Assault or Complaint of Alleged Sexual Harassment	(2) Female	(1) Male	(2) Alleged retaliator is associated with perpetrator of sexual assault or sexual harassment - e.g., the perpetrator's superior, peer, co-worker, friend, or family member	(4) Alleged retaliator is a peer, co-worker, friend, or family member of the alleged perpetrator	(4) MCO	(4) MCO	(5) Allegations unfounded (internal investigations only, per DOD 5505.16)	(1) Yes, results provided to the reporter	N/A	(8) Other PLEASE EXPLAIN IN COLUMN X - "Outcome for Alleged Retaliator - Reason Why No Action Taken"	(4) Unfounded retaliator	N/A
Marine Corps	32a	Victim made an unrestricted report. Victim's mother was unable to locate her son in with an unprovoked rape and advised to have the victim report the alleged sexual assault. An investigation was conducted and the retaliator, who was the victim's commander, received advice counseling and was processed for administrative separation.	(5) Other Matters	(1) Unrestricted Report of Sexual Assault	(1) Victim of Alleged Sexual Assault or Complaint of Alleged Sexual Harassment	(2) Female	(2) Female	(4) Alleged retaliator is a peer, co-worker, friend, or family member of the retaliator reporter	(4) Alleged retaliator is a peer, co-worker, friend, or family member of the alleged perpetrator	(4) MCO	(4) MCO	(5) Allegations founded (internal investigations only, per DOD 5505.16)	(1) Yes, results provided to the reporter	N/A	(8) No action taken (PLEASE SPECIFY IN COLUMN X - "Outcome for Alleged Retaliator - Reason Why No Action Taken")	(8) Retaliator received NTP for violations associated with the sexual assault case	N/A
Marine Corps	32b	Victim made an unrestricted report. Victim's mother was unable to locate her son in with an unprovoked rape and advised to have the victim report the alleged sexual assault. An investigation was conducted and the retaliator, who was the victim's commander, received advice counseling and was processed for administrative separation. The subject of the sexual assault case had the victim taken against her regarding the harassment, although evidence reviewed in the investigation showed he sent the video to the victim.	(5) Other Matters	(1) Unrestricted Report of Sexual Assault	(1) Victim of Alleged Sexual Assault or Complaint of Alleged Sexual Harassment	(2) Female	(1) Male	(2) Alleged retaliator is associated with perpetrator of sexual assault or sexual harassment - e.g., the perpetrator's superior, peer, co-worker, friend, or family member	(4) Alleged retaliator is a peer, co-worker, friend, or family member of the alleged perpetrator	(4) MCO	(4) MCO	(5) Allegations founded (internal investigations only, per DOD 5505.16)	(1) Yes, results provided to the reporter	N/A	(8) No action taken (PLEASE SPECIFY IN COLUMN X - "Outcome for Alleged Retaliator - Reason Why No Action Taken")	(8) Retaliator received NTP for violations associated with the sexual assault case	N/A
Marine Corps	33a	Victim made an unrestricted report. Subject told victim he had problems coming after victim this was caused as a result of the sexual assault. Investigation victim was transferred to a new assignment. The sexual assault case is pending adjudication.	(5) Other Matters	(1) Unrestricted Report of Sexual Assault	(1) Victim of Alleged Sexual Assault or Complaint of Alleged Sexual Harassment	(1) Male	(1) Male	(1) Alleged retaliator is a superior in the chain of command of the reporter	(1) Alleged retaliator is a superior in the chain of command of the reporter	(4) MCO	(4) MCO	(5) Allegations founded (internal investigations only, per DOD 5505.16)	(1) Yes, results provided to the reporter	N/A	(8) No action taken (PLEASE SPECIFY IN COLUMN X - "Outcome for Alleged Retaliator - Reason Why No Action Taken")	(1) Insufficient evidence of any offense to prosecute	N/A
Marine Corps	33b	Victim made an unrestricted report. Afterwards, other members of the command would lock the door of the barracks room during the early morning hours. The video was taken by command regarding the harassment. No direct threat was made to victim. Victim was transferred to a new assignment.	(5) Other Matters	(1) Unrestricted Report of Sexual Assault	(1) Victim of Alleged Sexual Assault or Complaint of Alleged Sexual Harassment	(1) Male	(1) Male	(2) Alleged retaliator is associated with perpetrator of sexual assault or sexual harassment - e.g., the perpetrator's superior, peer, co-worker, friend, or family member	(4) Alleged retaliator is a peer, co-worker, friend, or family member of the alleged perpetrator	(4) MCO	(4) MCO	(5) Allegations founded (internal investigations only, per DOD 5505.16)	(1) Yes, results provided to the reporter	N/A	(8) No action taken (PLEASE SPECIFY IN COLUMN X - "Outcome for Alleged Retaliator - Reason Why No Action Taken")	(1) Insufficient evidence of any offense to prosecute	N/A
Marine Corps	33c	Victim made an unrestricted report. Afterwards, victim was told by retaliator that he had made video to "look up" the victim. Victim was transferred to a new command. No action was taken by command against the retaliator.	(5) Other Matters	(1) Unrestricted Report of Sexual Assault	(1) Victim of Alleged Sexual Assault or Complaint of Alleged Sexual Harassment	(1) Male	(1) Male	(2) Alleged retaliator is associated with perpetrator of sexual assault or sexual harassment - e.g., the perpetrator's superior, peer, co-worker, friend, or family member	(4) Alleged retaliator is a peer, co-worker, friend, or family member of the alleged perpetrator	(4) MCO	(4) MCO	(5) Allegations founded (internal investigations only, per DOD 5505.16)	(1) Yes, results provided to the reporter	N/A	(8) No action taken (PLEASE SPECIFY IN COLUMN X - "Outcome for Alleged Retaliator - Reason Why No Action Taken")	(1) Insufficient evidence of any offense to prosecute	N/A
Marine Corps	33d	Victim made an unrestricted report. Afterwards, victim's door was locked once by retaliator and victim was told to wait a "bunch of shit". Victim was transferred to a new command. No action was taken by command against the retaliator.	(5) Other Matters	(1) Unrestricted Report of Sexual Assault	(1) Victim of Alleged Sexual Assault or Complaint of Alleged Sexual Harassment	(1) Male	(1) Male	(2) Alleged retaliator is associated with perpetrator of sexual assault or sexual harassment - e.g., the perpetrator's superior, peer, co-worker, friend, or family member	(4) Alleged retaliator is a peer, co-worker, friend, or family member of the alleged perpetrator	(4) MCO	(4) MCO	(5) Allegations founded (internal investigations only, per DOD 5505.16)	(1) Yes, results provided to the reporter	N/A	(8) No action taken (PLEASE SPECIFY IN COLUMN X - "Outcome for Alleged Retaliator - Reason Why No Action Taken")	(1) Insufficient evidence of any offense to prosecute	N/A
Navy	34	Victim made an unrestricted report. Afterwards the victim found her name on her car was changed. No offender was identified and the victim conducted a regularly scheduled PCS.	(5) Other Matters	(1) Unrestricted Report of Sexual Assault	(1) Victim of Alleged Sexual Assault or Complaint of Alleged Sexual Harassment	(2) Female	(2) Female	(7) Alleged perpetrator is unknown/investigation ongoing	(7) Alleged perpetrator is unknown/investigation ongoing	(4) Service Law Enforcement, (4) MCO	(4) MCO	(6) Allegations unfounded (internal investigations only, per DOD 5505.16)	(1) Yes, results provided to the reporter	N/A	(8) No action taken (PLEASE SPECIFY IN COLUMN X - "Outcome for Alleged Retaliator - Reason Why No Action Taken")	(4) Unfounded retaliator	N/A
Navy	35a	Victim made an unrestricted report. The victim believed the subject's words were following her. No verbal communication or other threats were made to the victim and the retention of the barracks assigned her did not know the details of the MCO and was simply at the gate station at the same time as the victim. As no direct threats were made to the victim, the investigation was closed as unfounded.	(5) Other Matters	(1) Unrestricted Report of Sexual Assault	(1) Victim of Alleged Sexual Assault or Complaint of Alleged Sexual Harassment	(2) Female	(2) Female	(2) Alleged retaliator is associated with perpetrator of sexual assault or sexual harassment - e.g., the perpetrator's superior, peer, co-worker, friend, or family member	(4) Alleged retaliator is a peer, co-worker, friend, or family member of the alleged perpetrator	(5) Service Law Enforcement, (4) MCO	(4) MCO	(6) Allegations unfounded (internal investigations only, per DOD 5505.16)	(1) Yes, results provided to the reporter	N/A	(8) No action taken (PLEASE SPECIFY IN COLUMN X - "Outcome for Alleged Retaliator - Reason Why No Action Taken")	(1) Insufficient evidence of any offense to prosecute	N/A
Navy	35b	Victim made an unrestricted report. The victim believed the subject's words were following her. No verbal communication or other threats were made to the victim and the retention of the barracks assigned her did not know the details of the MCO and was simply at the gate station at the same time as the victim. As no direct threats were made to the victim, the investigation was closed as unfounded.	(5) Other Matters	(1) Unrestricted Report of Sexual Assault	(1) Victim of Alleged Sexual Assault or Complaint of Alleged Sexual Harassment	(2) Female	(1) Male	(2) Alleged retaliator is associated with perpetrator of sexual assault or sexual harassment - e.g., the perpetrator's superior, peer, co-worker, friend, or family member	(4) Alleged retaliator is a peer, co-worker, friend, or family member of the alleged perpetrator	(5) Service Law Enforcement, (4) MCO	(4) MCO	(6) Allegations unfounded (internal investigations only, per DOD 5505.16)	(1) Yes, results provided to the reporter	N/A	(8) No action taken (PLEASE SPECIFY IN COLUMN X - "Outcome for Alleged Retaliator - Reason Why No Action Taken")	(1) Insufficient evidence of any offense to prosecute	N/A
Navy	35c	Victim made an unrestricted report. The victim believed the subject's words were following her. No verbal communication or other threats were made to the victim and the retention of the barracks assigned her did not know the details of the MCO and was simply at the gate station at the same time as the victim. As no direct threats were made to the victim, the investigation was closed as unfounded.	(5) Other Matters	(1) Unrestricted Report of Sexual Assault	(1) Victim of Alleged Sexual Assault or Complaint of Alleged Sexual Harassment	(2) Female	(1) Male	(2) Alleged retaliator is associated with perpetrator of sexual assault or sexual harassment - e.g., the perpetrator's superior, peer, co-worker, friend, or family member	(4) Alleged retaliator is a peer, co-worker, friend, or family member of the alleged perpetrator	(5) Service Law Enforcement, (4) MCO	(4) MCO	(6) Allegations unfounded (internal investigations only, per DOD 5505.16)	(1) Yes, results provided to the reporter	N/A	(8) No action taken (PLEASE SPECIFY IN COLUMN X - "Outcome for Alleged Retaliator - Reason Why No Action Taken")	(1) Insufficient evidence of any offense to prosecute	N/A
Army	36	Victim reported the girlfriend of the alleged sexual assault offender showed her during an observation about the victim making a sexual assault complaint. During a field grade Article 15 hearing, the girlfriend was found not guilty due to insufficient evidence.	(5) Other Matters	(1) Unrestricted Report of Sexual Assault	(1) Victim of Alleged Sexual Assault or Complaint of Alleged Sexual Harassment	(2) Female	(2) Female	(1) Alleged retaliator is a superior in the chain of command of the reporter	(2) Alleged retaliator is a superior in the chain of command of the reporter	(4) MCO	(4) MCO	DOD 5505.16 has no guidance on founded or unfounded. However, DOD 5505.02 prohibits the MCO from "formulating or documenting" investigative conclusions (e.g., founded or unfounded). As a result, CID does not report founded or unfounded, but does report the total command/governor's opinion as to whether there is a probable cause to believe that a crime was committed by the perpetrator.	(1) Yes, results provided to the reporter	N/A	(8) No action taken (PLEASE SPECIFY IN COLUMN X - "Outcome for Alleged Retaliator - Reason Why No Action Taken")	(8) Retaliator received punishment for alleged retaliator	N/A
Army	37	Victim made an unrestricted report of sexual assault. After the incident was reported to law enforcement, the victim received a treatment report on her Facebook account from an unknown individual.	(5) Other Matters	(1) Unrestricted Report of Sexual Assault	(1) Victim of Alleged Sexual Assault or Complaint of Alleged Sexual Harassment	(2) Female	(2) Female	(7) Alleged retaliator is unknown/investigation ongoing	(7) Alleged perpetrator is unknown/investigation ongoing	(4) MCO	(4) MCO	DOD 5505.16 has no guidance on founded or unfounded. However, DOD 5505.02 prohibits the MCO from "formulating or documenting" investigative conclusions (e.g., founded or unfounded). As a result, CID does not report founded or unfounded, but does report the total command/governor's opinion as to whether there is a probable cause to believe that a crime was committed by the perpetrator.	(1) Yes, results provided to the reporter	N/A	(8) No action taken (PLEASE SPECIFY IN COLUMN X - "Outcome for Alleged Retaliator - Reason Why No Action Taken")	(4) Unfounded retaliator	N/A
Army	38	Victim made an unrestricted report of sexual assault. After the victim told the sergeant of the SGT's subject that the SGT's subject sexually assaulted her, the wife struck the victim. Subsequently, the victim provided for statement and the wife verbally struck her during a verbal altercation. Supporting her counsel argued that the elements of rape for assault were not met.	(5) Other Matters	(1) Unrestricted Report of Sexual Assault	(1) Victim of Alleged Sexual Assault or Complaint of Alleged Sexual Harassment	(2) Female	(2) Female	(4) Alleged retaliator is a peer, co-worker, friend, or family member of the alleged perpetrator	(4) Alleged retaliator is a peer, co-worker, friend, or family member of the alleged perpetrator	(4) MCO	(4) MCO	DOD 5505.16 has no guidance on founded or unfounded. However, DOD 5505.02 prohibits the MCO from "formulating or documenting" investigative conclusions (e.g., founded or unfounded). As a result, CID does not report founded or unfounded, but does report the total command/governor's opinion as to whether there is a probable cause to believe that a crime was committed by the perpetrator.	(1) Yes, results provided to the reporter	N/A	(8) No action taken (PLEASE SPECIFY IN COLUMN X - "Outcome for Alleged Retaliator - Reason Why No Action Taken")	(8) Command declined action/unfounded by Command	N/A
Army	39	Victim made an unrestricted report of sexual assault. The SGT's subject advised a verbal warning procedure order and contacted the victim in an attempt to resolve the matter and prevent her from reporting to CID. The SGT's subject ultimately persuaded the victim to engage in a relationship with him but he subsequently struck her in the legs in anger. The subject was found guilty in a general court martial for both the sexual assault and the obstruction of justice.	(5) Other Matters	(1) Unrestricted Report of Sexual Assault	(1) Victim of Alleged Sexual Assault or Complaint of Alleged Sexual Harassment	(2) Female	(1) Male	(1) Alleged retaliator is a superior in the chain of command of the reporter	(1) Alleged retaliator is a superior in the chain of command of the reporter	(4) MCO	(4) MCO	DOD 5505.16 has no guidance on founded or unfounded. However, DOD 5505.02 prohibits the MCO from "formulating or documenting" investigative conclusions (e.g., founded or unfounded). As a result, CID does not report founded or unfounded, but does report the total command/governor's opinion as to whether there is a probable cause to believe that a crime was committed by the perpetrator.	(1) Yes, results provided to the reporter	N/A	(8) No action taken (PLEASE SPECIFY IN COLUMN X - "Outcome for Alleged Retaliator - Reason Why No Action Taken")	(8) Command declined action/unfounded by Command	N/A
Army	40	Victim made an unrestricted report of sexual assault. After the victim informed the SGT's subject that he had been going to report to the MP station, the SGT's subject threatened to assault the victim's vehicles with his own vehicle. Action taken against subject is pending.	(5) Other Matters	(1) Unrestricted Report of Sexual Assault	(1) Victim of Alleged Sexual Assault or Complaint of Alleged Sexual Harassment	(2) Female	(1) Male	(1) Alleged retaliator is a superior in the chain of command of the reporter	(1) Alleged retaliator is a superior in the chain of command of the reporter	(5) Service Law Enforcement	(4) MCO	DOD 5505.16 has no guidance on founded or unfounded. However, DOD 5505.02 prohibits the MCO from "formulating or documenting" investigative conclusions (e.g., founded or unfounded). As a result, CID does not report founded or unfounded, but does report the total command/governor's opinion as to whether there is a probable cause to believe that a crime was committed by the perpetrator.	(1) Yes, results provided to the reporter	N/A	(8) No action taken (PLEASE SPECIFY IN COLUMN X - "Outcome for Alleged Retaliator - Reason Why No Action Taken")	(8) Command declined action/unfounded by Command	N/A

Appendix E: Implementation Status of NDAA for FY16 Pertaining to SAPR



Appendix E: Implementation Status of Sections of NDAA for FY16 Pertaining to SAPR

The Department continues to make progress implementing the sections of law of National Defense Authorization Acts (NDAA) for Fiscal Years (FY) 2014-2016. Most of the legislative changes from the FY14 and FY15 NDAs have been implemented with the following exceptions:

FY14 NDAA:

- Section 1701: Extension of crime victim's rights to victims of offenses under the Uniform Code of Military Justice. This section has been partially implemented by two Executive Orders, and the Department of Defense Form 2701.
- Section 1731: Independent reviews and assessments of Uniform Code of Military Justice and judicial proceedings of sexual assault cases. The Response Systems Panel has completed their work and submitted their final report in June 2014. The work of the Judicial Systems Panel is on-going.
- Section 1735: Review of the Office of Diversity Management and Equal Opportunity role in sexual harassment cases. This section requires a report and the report remains under review.

FY15 NDAA:

- Section 542: Analysis and assessment of the dispositions of most serious offenses identified in Unrestricted Reports on sexual assault in Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Armed Forces. This section required each Service and/or component to submit a report. This section remains in progress.
- Section 545: Additional duties for Judicial Systems Panel. This section is in progress.

- Section 546: Defense Advisory Committee in Investigation, Prosecution, and defense of Sexual Assault in the Armed Forces. This Defense Advisory Committee was established in February 2016, and held its first meeting in January 2017. A second meeting is scheduled for April 2017.

NDAA for FY16

The FY16 NDAA contained 15 sections of law addressing sexual assault, with a focus on military justice. While some have been fully implemented, the Department continues to make steady progress on a number of key sections:

- Section 531: Enforcement of certain crime victim rights by the Court of Criminal Appeals. The rulemaking responsibility was delegated to the Judge Advocates General; exercise of that rulemaking function is in-progress.
- Section 534: Timely notification to victims of sex-related offenses of the availability of assistance from the Special Victims' Counsel. This section has been partially implemented and some regulations are pending.
- Section 541: Retention of case notes in investigations of sex-related offenses involving members of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps.

Appendix F: Status of Secretary of Defense Initiatives



Appendix F: Status of Secretary of Defense Initiatives

The Secretary of Defense directed a total of 54 initiatives since Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 to fundamentally reformed how the military prevents, responds to, and adjudicates sexual assault. Many of the Secretary of Defense initiatives have been codified in National Defense Authorization Acts and are tasks in the *Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Strategic Plan*. This section provides an update on the status of the three pending Secretary of Defense Initiatives entering into FY16. The Department worked diligently to comply with these remaining initiatives. All initiatives were completed within the FY.

Initiative	Summary	Completion Status
Ensure Victim's Rights	The DoD General Counsel, in coordination with the Joint Service Committee on Military Justice, will develop a method to incorporate the rights afforded to victims through the Crime Victims' Rights Act (18 United States Code 3771) into military justice practice, to the extent appropriate.	● Complete
Improve Response for Male Victims	The Secretaries of the Military Departments, in conjunction with the Chiefs of the Military Services and National Guard Bureau (NGB), will report implementation plans and methods to improve reporting and enhance efforts to encourage male victims to seek assistance. The Military Departments are to solicit male victim input in the development of these methods.	● Complete
Enhance First Line Supervisor Skills and Knowledge	The Chiefs of the Military Services and the NGB will create a curriculum development plan to augment all supervisor training to address the role of the supervisor in unit SAPR programs. This training will apply to all junior officers, junior enlisted supervisors, and civilian employees that supervise military members. Curriculum will emphasize the importance of engaging with subordinates on SAPR, recognizing the signs of possible acts of retaliation, and provide the opportunity to practice leadership skills to promote a healthy command climate.	● Complete



Appendix G: Safe Helpline Data



Appendix G: Safe Helpline Usage and User Satisfaction Data

The Department of Defense (DoD) Safe Helpline supports the Department's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response programs by providing crisis intervention, support, information and referrals to resources for members of the DoD community who have experienced sexual assault. The service is confidential, anonymous, secure, and available 24/7. The availability of an anonymous hotline ensures that all victims have a place to safely disclose their assault, express concerns, and obtain information and support.

Safe Helpline staff provide personalized assistance and referrals to military, veteran, and civilian service providers. Safe Helpline is many times the first place that victims report what happened. Often victims who are reluctant to report will instead call Safe Helpline to receive assistance. As such, Safe Helpline is a key source of support for victims who might not otherwise reach out for help through military channels, and has the potential to serve as point-of-entry that will lead a greater percentage of victims to report their assault. This summary provides an overview of the FY16 evaluation findings.

Website Usage and Outreach

The Safe Helpline website (safehelpline.org) saw a 67 percent increase (specifically, 54 percent for online sessions and 76 percent for phone sessions) from FY15 to FY16. In FY16, 16,913 users (10,579 phone users and 6,334 online users) contacted the Safe Helpline (Figure 1).

This increase may be attributed to increased outreach efforts. Specifically, the Safe Helpline team continued to support individual bases and installations, with 50 events—a 14 percent increase from events held in FY15—and increased online

advertising. The increased outreach brought more awareness to Safe Helpline as an important, unique resource that helps victims as well as their family and friends. These marketing efforts also contributed to a significant increase in unique website users, to 633,796, during FY16.

Safe Helpline Phone and Online Sessions

The findings, based on anonymous data, provide important information about the needs of victims, for whom anonymity and privacy are prominent concerns. Over half of victims (52 percent) disclosed that they had not yet reported to a military authority, and one-fifth of victims had not disclosed their assault to anyone prior to contacting Safe Helpline. Men were more likely to make a first-time disclosure on the SHL compared to women, with one out of four men not having disclosed to *anyone* prior to contacting Safe Helpline. The FY16 findings demonstrate how Safe Helpline serves as an important bridge to victim assistance, reporting, and recovery.

User Characteristics

Users were primarily victims contacting Safe Helpline to discuss issues related to sexual assault. Of the 2,331 sessions in which an event was discussed and user-victim relationship was disclosed, 75 percent of users identified as victims.

In addition to victims, users included friends, family members and intimate partners of the victim. Allied professionals and SARCs seeking information about services also used Safe Helpline. Some users called on behalf of victims to learn how they could provide support and to help prevent re-victimization.

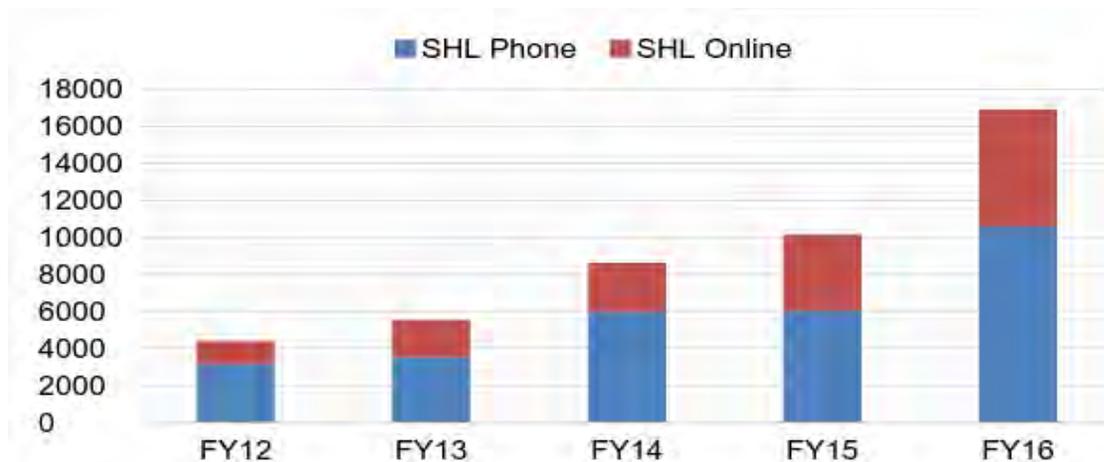


Figure 1: Safe Helpline Online and Telephone User Sessions Increased 67 percent

While women are the most frequent users of Safe Helpline, the available gender data indicated that roughly one-third of phone users (33 percent) are men.

Reporting Concerns

Users frequently contact Safe Helpline to discuss reporting-related concerns and connect to resources that might ultimately lead to an official report. The helpline fulfills victims' needs to disclose in a safe context, receive validation, and air their concerns safely and securely. As such, Safe Helpline can help to build confidence in the reporting process for victims who are reluctant to use military resources.

To provide a focused examination of reporting-related concerns, analyses were based on a sample of 1,186 users who identified as victims of adult sexual assault. Within this sample, the majority of cases involved both a military-affiliated victim and military-affiliated alleged perpetrator at the time of the event. The session assessment captures information about reporting-related concerns (barriers to reporting, motivations for reporting, and negative experiences in reporting). Key findings are as follows:

- Roughly half (53 percent) stated that they had not filed a report. Only 15 percent had already filed a report to a military

authority, while the remaining 32 percent of the sample did not disclose reporting status.

- Of the 125 victims who discussed motivations for reporting, the motivations most frequently mentioned included: to stop the offender from hurting others (37 percent), to punish the alleged offender (36 percent), to stop alleged offender from hurting the victim again (31 percent), and to seek mental health assistance (26 percent).

Concerns of Men Who Disclose Victimization

Safe Helpline plays a key role in the Department's efforts to enhance treatment and resources for male survivors. Safe Helpline staff receives specialized training in working with male survivors, which covers topics including social expectations, expectations of masculinity, and effects specific to male survivors, and a number of scenarios and exercises to engage the staff member during the training.

Because Safe Helpline estimates that one-third of phone users are men, Safe Helpline data is positioned to inform our understanding of concerns unique to male victims. In civilian samples, men take longer to disclose childhood sexual abuse because

of stigma¹, and recent work underscores the role of stigma as a particularly important barrier to reporting for men in the military.² Indeed, the data suggest that men who visit Safe Helpline have particularly elevated concerns about stigma. FY16 data expanded our understanding of men who visit Safe Helpline in several areas:

- Men were more likely than women to disclose their assault for the first time. Specifically, 27 percent of male victims (vs. 16 percent of female victims) had not disclosed to anyone prior to contacting Safe Helpline.
- Although multiple alleged perpetrator rape was relatively rare overall, men were more likely than women to discuss this form of sexual assault (10 percent vs. 5 percent respectively).
- Men were more likely to discuss “obtaining mental health assistance” as a motivation for reporting. Specifically, of the victims who discussed motivations for reporting (31 men, 71 women), 48 percent of men noted obtaining mental health assistance versus 18 percent of women.
- Men are more likely to discuss self-conscious emotions such as shame or embarrassment relative to women (41 percent versus 32 percent respectively).

These findings demonstrate that Safe Helpline is an important part of SAPRO’s efforts to address the needs of men who are survivors of sexual assault.

Safe HelpRoom

Safe HelpRoom is an anonymous, moderated online group chat service that allows individuals who have experienced

¹ Easton, S. D. (2013). Disclosures of child sexual abuse among adult male survivors. *Clinical Social Work Journal*, 41(4), 344-355.

² O’Brien, C., Keith, J., & Shoemaker, L. (2015). Don’t tell: Military culture and male rape. *Psychological Services*, 12(4), 357.

sexual assault in the military to connect with, and support, one another. In February of 2015, Safe HelpRoom services were expanded to allow 24/7 access. While overall visits to the Safe HelpRoom increased after this modification, very few sessions involved two or more users as the service was intended. While increased outreach efforts are needed to increase participation among military survivors, the Safe HelpRoom technology shows promise as a platform to facilitate communication among users including allied professionals in the field of sexual assault.

Referrals to Military Resources

Users accepted referrals to military resources in one-third (32 percent) of all sessions. One in five users (20 percent) accepted a referral to a SARC, indicating confidence in on-base/installation resources. Safe Helpline staff completed warm handoffs to on-base resources in 3 percent of phone sessions, and the majority of such sessions were transferred to SARCs. In fewer than 1 percent of sessions, a warm handoff was attempted but not successful.

For victims in particular, military resource referrals were accepted in 22 percent of sessions. Notably, one out of five victims (20 percent) stated that they had already accessed or attempted to access military services prior to contacting Safe Helpline. Many victims are interested in civilian resources as an alternative.

User Feedback

User satisfaction ratings remained high throughout FY16 even with the increase in user volume. Average ratings were above a 4.0 on a scale of 1-5 on all domains (ease of use, satisfaction with staffer knowledge, likelihood to recommend Safe Helpline, and intent to use resources provided). FY16 user satisfaction ratings were provided for 302 phone and 484 online sessions. Notably, Safe Helpline observed a 236 percent increase in the number of phone users

providing feedback, with average ratings ranging from 4.47 (ease of use) to 4.68 (likelihood to recommend the SHL). Average online user ratings ranged from 4.31 (ease of use) to 4.59 (likelihood to use the resources

provided). Most users indicated that they intended to use services recommended by Safe Helpline, and follow up support is now available for victims who desire additional help in connecting to resources.

Appendix H: Sexual Harassment Data



Appendix H: Sexual Harassment Data

The Department of Defense (DoD) remains firmly committed to eliminating sexual harassment in the Armed Forces. Sexual harassment violates the responsibility of DoD military and civilian personnel to treat each other with dignity and respect. Sexual harassment jeopardizes combat readiness and mission accomplishment, weakens trust within the ranks, and erodes unit cohesion.

Oversight Responsibilities

The Office of Diversity Management and Equal Opportunity (ODMEO) has broad responsibility for the DoD Military Equal Opportunity program, which includes policy development and oversight, standardization of training and education, data collection, and analysis of military sexual harassment data.

Definition of Sexual Harassment

Section 548 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year (FY) 2017 changed the sexual harassment definition by removing sexual harassment as constituting a form of sex discrimination and changing “work environment” to “environment.” Thus, Title 10, United States Code, section 1561 now defines “sexual harassment” as a form of harassment 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 environment.

This definition emphasizes that conduct, to be actionable as “abusive work environment” harassment, need not result in concrete psychological harm to the victim, but rather need only be so severe or pervasive that a reasonable person would perceive, and the victim does perceive, the work environment as hostile or offensive.

Any person in a supervisory or command position who uses or condones any form of sexual behavior to control, influence, or affect the career, pay, or job of a Service member or DoD civilian employee is engaging in sexual harassment. Similarly, any Service member or DoD civilian employee who makes deliberate or repeated unwelcome verbal comments, non-verbal or physical contact of a sexual nature, is also engaging in sexual harassment.

Overall Complaint Totals

In FY16, the Military Services and the National Guard Bureau (NGB) received and processed 601 sexual harassment complaints. Complaints are substantiated or unsubstantiated based on the results of an investigation or inquiry. At the close of FY16, 530 reports were resolved through an appropriate investigation and 71 reports remained open and pending resolution.

Substantiated sexual harassment complaints are complaints containing at least one founded allegation of sexual harassment as documented in a report of investigation or inquiry. Substantiated complaints comprised 62 percent (326) of the 530 complaints resolved in FY16.

Unsubstantiated sexual harassment complaints are complaints without any founded allegations of sexual harassment as

documented in a report of investigation or inquiry. Thirty-eight percent (204) of the 530 alleged complaints resolved in FY16 were unsubstantiated.

Pending sexual harassment complaints are complaints that are still awaiting a case resolution decision. Twelve percent (71) of the 601 total complaints filed in FY16 were pending resolution at the end of the FY. See Table 1 for case disposition by Service.

Top Line Results

The Military Services and the NGB continue to employ Service-specific information management systems to collect, store, and analyze sexual harassment complaint information; this information is submitted annually to the DoD for compilation and analysis.

Complainant Characteristics

There were 365 complainants associated with the 326 substantiated cases. Complainants were predominantly female (294 of 365; 81 percent). Males made up nineteen percent (68 of 365) of complainants. Three complaints (one percent) were filed anonymously.

Enlisted members comprised 92 percent of complainants (334 of 365). Officers represent four percent of complainants (16 of 365). The pay grade category was unknown for four percent of complainants (15 of 365).

Service members in pay grades E1-E4 account for 72 percent of all complainants (263 of 365). The largest single grouping of complainants by gender and pay grade was females in pay grades E1-E4 (214 of 365; 59 percent). Additionally, enlisted males in the pay grades of E1-E4 account for 13 percent (49 of 365) of complainants.

Officer complainants were all female, predominately in the grade of O1-O3 (12 of 16; 75 percent). See Table 2 for complainant characteristics.

Offender Characteristics

There were 415 alleged offenders reported for 326 substantiated complaints. These individuals were predominantly male (396 of 415; 95 percent). Alleged female offenders made up five percent (19 of 415) of all alleged offenders.

Enlisted members comprised 85 percent of alleged offenders (353 of 415). Forty-two percent of all identified offenders were in the pay grade of E5-E6 (174 of 415). The largest single grouping of alleged offenders by gender and pay grade was males in pay grade E5-E6 (170 of 174; 98 percent).

Officers represent seven percent of alleged offenders (29 of 415) in which 66 percent were male in the pay grade of O1-O3 (19 of 29). One female officer alleged offender in the pay grade of O4-O6 was reported. Eight percent (33 of 415) of all alleged offenders were either civilian personnel or the employment type was unknown. See Table 3 for alleged offender characteristics.

Repeat alleged offenders, defined to have more than one complaint substantiated for sexual harassment, represent 11 percent of all alleged offenders (47 of 415).

Duty Status and Nature of Substantiated Incidents

Eighty-eight percent of substantiated incidents occurred on duty (287 of 326). Because substantiated complaints may involve multiple allegations of sexually harassing behavior, 475 types of allegations were reported. The most frequently reported allegations involved crude and/or offensive behavior (269 of 475; 57 percent). All other reported allegations were characterized as unwanted sexual attention (187 of 475; 39 percent) and sexual coercion (19 of 475; 4 percent).

Timeliness of Reporting and Investigation

DoD policy requires that, to the extent practicable, commanders will forward sexual harassment complaint information or allegations to a general court-martial convening authority (GCMCA) within 72 hours of receipt. Ninety-nine percent of all complaints (576 of 578) were forwarded to the GCMCA; 89 percent of these (514 of 578) were appropriately forwarded within 72 hours.

Accountability

Of the 415 alleged offenders, 52 alleged offenders were pending disciplinary actions at

the close of FY16. The remaining 363 alleged offenders received 369 corrective actions; offenders may receive more than one type of corrective action. For example, an alleged offender may receive a letter of reprimand, administrative actions, and non-judicial punishment. Out of 369 total corrective actions, 62 percent (228 of 369) were non-judicial punishments, 36 percent (134 of 369) were adverse or administrative actions (e.g., chapter discharge or letters of reprimand) and two percent (7 of 369) were punitive and included four courts-martial and three discharges in lieu of courts-martial.

Table 1: FY16 Sexual Harassment Complaints by Disposition and Service

2016 Formal Complaints	Substantiated Complaints	Unsubstantiated Complaints	Pending Complaints	Total Complaints
DoD	54%	34%	12%	601
Army	53%	38%	9%	391
Navy	53%	25%	22%	134
Air Force	28%	61%	11%	18
Marine Corps	74%	23%	3%	25
National Guard Bureau	65%	22%	13%	23

Table 2: FY16 Sexual Harassment Complainants by Pay Grade

Service/Component	Female	% Female	Male	% Male
Complainants by Pay Grade	294	81%	68	19%
E1-E4	214	59%	49	14%
E5-E6	50	14%	14	4%
E7-E9	5	1%	2	1%
WO1-WO5	1	<1%	0	0%
O1-O3	12	3%	0	0%
O4-O6	3	1%	0	0%
O7-O10	0	0%	0	0%
Other	5	1%	2	1%
Unknown	4	1%	1	<1%

Table 3: FY16 Sexual Harassment Alleged Offenders by Pay Grade and Employment

Service/Component	Female	% Female	Male	% Male
Alleged Offenders by Pay Grade and Employment	19	5%	396	95%
E1-E4	10	2%	83	20%
E5-E6	4	1%	170	41%
E7-E9	2	<1%	84	20%
WO1-WO5	0	0%	7	2%
O1-O3	0	0%	19	5%
O4-O6	1	<1%	2	<1%
O7-O10	0	0%	0	0%
Civilian Employee	1	<1%	3	1%
Contractor	0	0%	6	1%
Other	1	<1%	6	1%
Unknown	0	0%	16	4%

Way Forward

Oversight Framework Enhancements

Recognizing the need for greater leadership commitment and accountability to promote, support, and enforce sexual harassment prevention and response policies and programs, the Department is updating its policy and oversight framework, to include problematic behaviors associated with social media and/or online misconduct. Enhancements include: clear definitions, standardized reporting procedures, and clear guidance for addressing incidents in joint environments, to incorporate best practices in prevention and training programs. Particular emphasis will be placed on enhancing prevention and response training and education, and standardizing data collection and tracking.

Training and Education

The Department continues to examine the efficacy of current sexual harassment prevention training and is engaged in collaborative efforts with the Services to emphasize sexual harassment prevention training during accessions and Professional Military Education, particularly for mid-tier enlisted Service members. Further, the Department will continue to investigate research opportunities to evaluate training currently being offered across the enterprise. This examination is expected to reveal how the training is received by the trainees, how it influences individual behaviors going forward, and the policy adjustments that are needed. The Department is developing a robust sexual harassment prevention strategy that will be informed by research, to address this problematic behavior; the strategy will also address social media and online misconduct.

Appendix I: Special Analysis on Social Media



Appendix I: Special Analysis on Social Media

Introduction

The 2016 WGRA included a series of metrics assessing behaviors in line with a sexually hostile work environment. The sexually hostile workplace construct includes two survey items related to social media misuse. These items asked members about experiences where someone from work either 1) took or shared sexually suggestive pictures or videos of them when they did not want them to or 2) displayed, showed, or sent sexually explicit materials like pictures or videos that made them uncomfortable, angry, or upset.

To help the Department get a general understanding of the degree in which sexual harassment occurs through social media, the first part of this analysis examines members who indicated experiencing either of these behaviors in the past 12 months (July 2015 through July 2016). The second part of the analysis compares awareness of social media misuse in the military, willingness to act to prevent sexual harassment, as well as their perceptions of sexual harassment in the military between those who indicated experiencing these behaviors and those who did not. The analysis also examines significant differences within Services on perceptions. While this analysis does not cover the complete population (e.g., members who are not aware of their pictures/videos being shared without their consent), understanding these differences may help the Department target support efforts to those who indicated having been sexually harassed via social media.

Summary of Findings

In 2016, 1.3% of DoD women and 0.3% of DoD men indicated that someone from work either took or shared sexually suggestive pictures or videos of them without their consent. Additionally, 4.0% of DoD women and 1.4% of DoD men indicated that someone from work displayed, showed, or sent explicit materials to them that made them uncomfortable, angry or upset. Further analysis of this population indicate those affected by the misuse were more likely to believe there was not a formal policy regarding proper use of social media in their office. However, when there is a social media policy in place, regardless of experiencing behaviors in-line with social media misuse, two-thirds or more of members generally comply with the policy.

Members who experienced these behaviors were more likely to indicate they were aware of social media misuse that targeted certain individuals and organizations in the military. Women who experienced someone from work either taking or sharing sexually suggestive pictures or videos of them without their consent were more likely to notify a military peer or someone in their chain of command, while there were no differences among men suggesting that women are more likely to come forward. Men who experienced someone sending them explicit materials were also less likely to notify anyone in their chain of command or other high-ranking person or group suggesting they wanted to keep this behavior to themselves rather than risk getting in trouble.

This analysis also shows that experiencing either of the behaviors negatively impacts a member's perception of sexual harassment as compared to two years ago.¹ Lastly, results show that members who experienced either of the behaviors are less willing to act to prevent sexual harassment from happening to others. The following sections of this appendix provide more details on these findings.

Sexually Hostile Workplace Behaviors Related to Social Media Use

In this first section, results on the percentage of DoD active duty members who indicated experiencing behaviors regarding someone from work either *taking or sharing sexually suggestive pictures or videos of them* and *someone from work displaying or sending sexually explicit materials* are discussed. It should be noted that these results do not summarize the entire situation in the DoD but provides a general picture. For example, some members may not have been aware of their pictures/videos being shared with others and therefore would not be included in this analysis.

Experience of Someone From Work Taking or Sharing Sexually Suggestive Pictures or Videos of You

One of the sexually hostile work environment behaviors asked if members experienced **someone from work either taking or sharing sexually suggestive pictures or videos of them when they did not want them to** and it made them uncomfortable, angry, or upset. In 2016, 1.3% of DoD women and 0.3% of DoD men indicated they **experienced this behavior** (Figure 1). Marine Corps (2.3%) and Navy women (1.6%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate experiencing **someone from work either taking or sharing sexually suggestive pictures or videos of them**, while women in the Air Force (0.5%) were *less likely*. For men, Air Force men (0.2%) were *less likely* than men in the other Services to indicate **experiencing this behavior**.

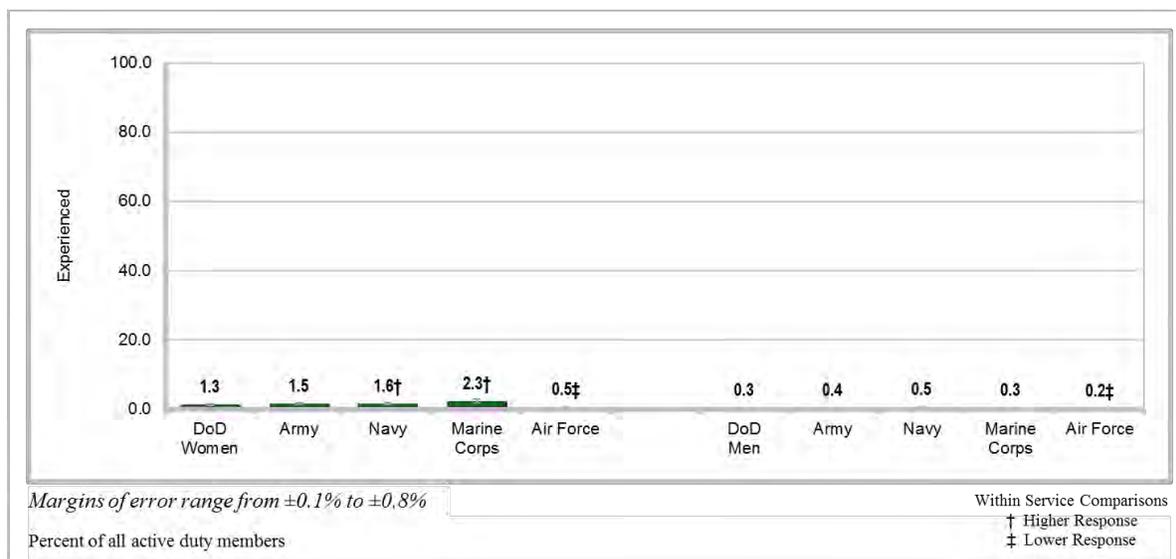


Figure 1: Experienced Someone From Work Taking or Sharing Sexually Suggestive Pictures or Videos

¹ On the survey, members were asked to indicate their perception of sexual harassment in the military as being better or worse than compared to the two years prior.

Experience of Someone From Work Displaying, Showing, or Sending Sexually Explicit Materials Like Pictures or Videos

Another behavior asked if members experienced **someone from work displaying, showing, or sending sexually explicit materials like pictures or videos** that made them uncomfortable, angry, or upset. In 2016, 4.0% of DoD women and 1.4% of DoD men indicated they **experienced this behavior** (Figure 2). Marine Corps (6.0%), Navy (5.0%), and Army women (4.5%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate experiencing **someone from work displaying, showing, or sending sexually explicit materials**, while women in the Air Force (2.1%) were *less likely*. For men, Army (1.7%) and Navy men (1.6%) were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate **experiencing this behavior**, while Air Force men (0.7%) were *less likely*.

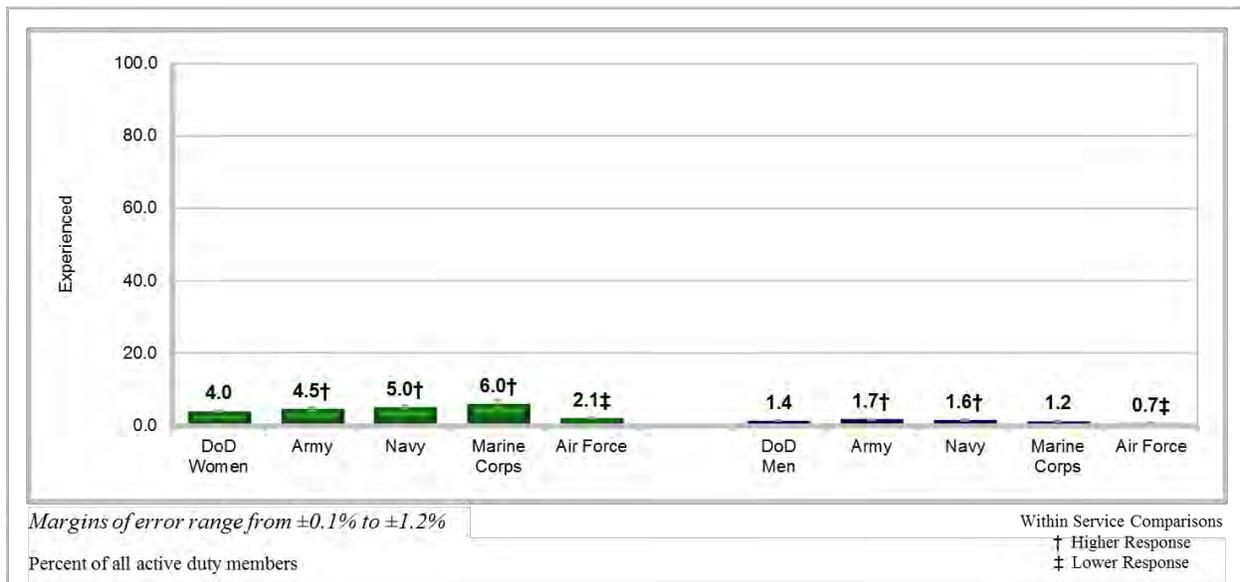


Figure 2: Experienced Someone From Work Displaying, Showing, or Sending Sexually Explicit Pictures or Videos

Social Media Use in the Military

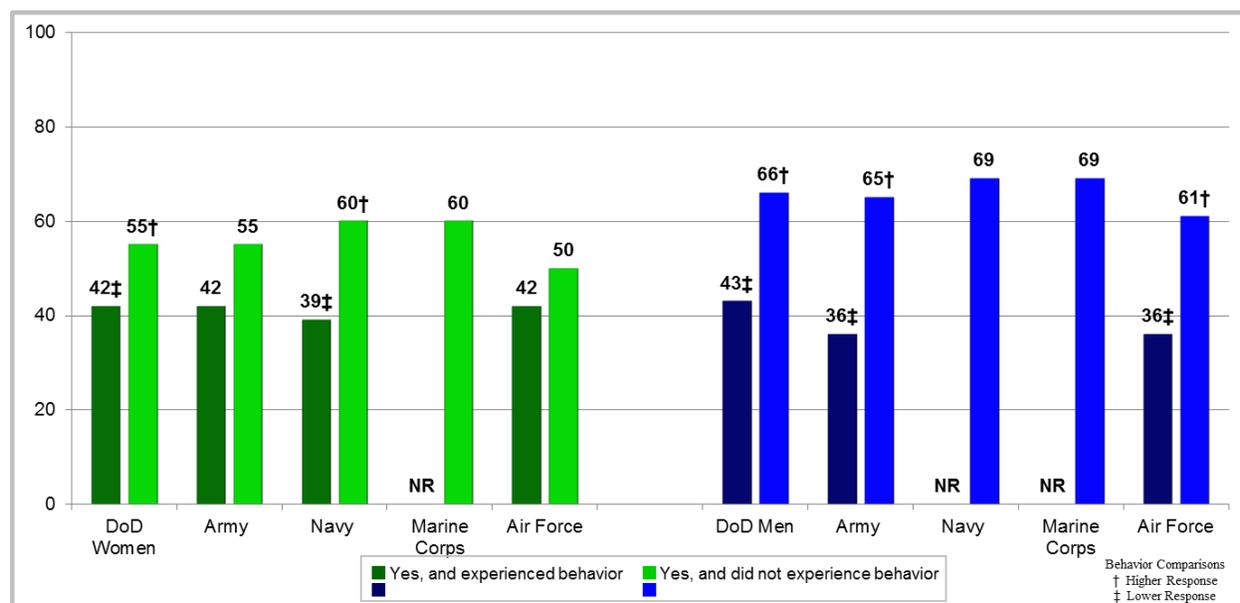
On the 2016 WGRA, members were asked questions regarding social media use in their workplace. Questions included whether their workplace has a formal policy on use of social media sites and their perception of whether military members comply with such policy. They were also asked whether they were aware of a Service member misusing social media to ridicule, abuse, stalk, or harm other members, leadership, their Service, or the DoD. If they were aware of misuse of social media, they were also asked to indicate whom they notified about the misuse.

This section takes a closer look at these social media perceptions by those who did and did not experience the behaviors where someone from work took or shared sexually suggestive pictures or videos of the member and experiences where someone from work displayed or sent sexually explicit materials (as discussed in the last section). Differences within Services by gender will also be discussed when such differences exist.

Formal Policy on Social Media Use in the Workplace

Shown in Figure 3 are percentages of DoD members who indicated their workplace has a formal policy on use of social media by members who experienced or did not experience having pictures/videos of them taken or shared. In 2016, DoD women who indicated pictures/videos of them were taken/shared were *less likely* to indicate their **workplace has a formal policy on use of social media** (42%), while women who did not experience the behavior were *more likely* (55%). For DoD men, those who indicated pictures/videos of them were taken/shared were *less likely* to indicate their **workplace has a formal policy on use of social media** (43%), while men who did not experience the behavior were *more likely* (66%).

Women in the Navy who did not experience having pictures/videos of them being taken/shared (60%) were *more likely* to indicate their **workplace has a formal policy on use of social media**, while Navy women who did experience this behavior (39%) were *less likely*. Army (65%) and Air Force (61%) men who did not experience having pictures/videos of them being taken/shared were *more likely* to indicate their **workplace has a formal policy on use of social media**, while Army (36%) and Air Force (36%) men who did experience this behavior were *less likely*. There were no differences between Services for DoD women and DoD men.

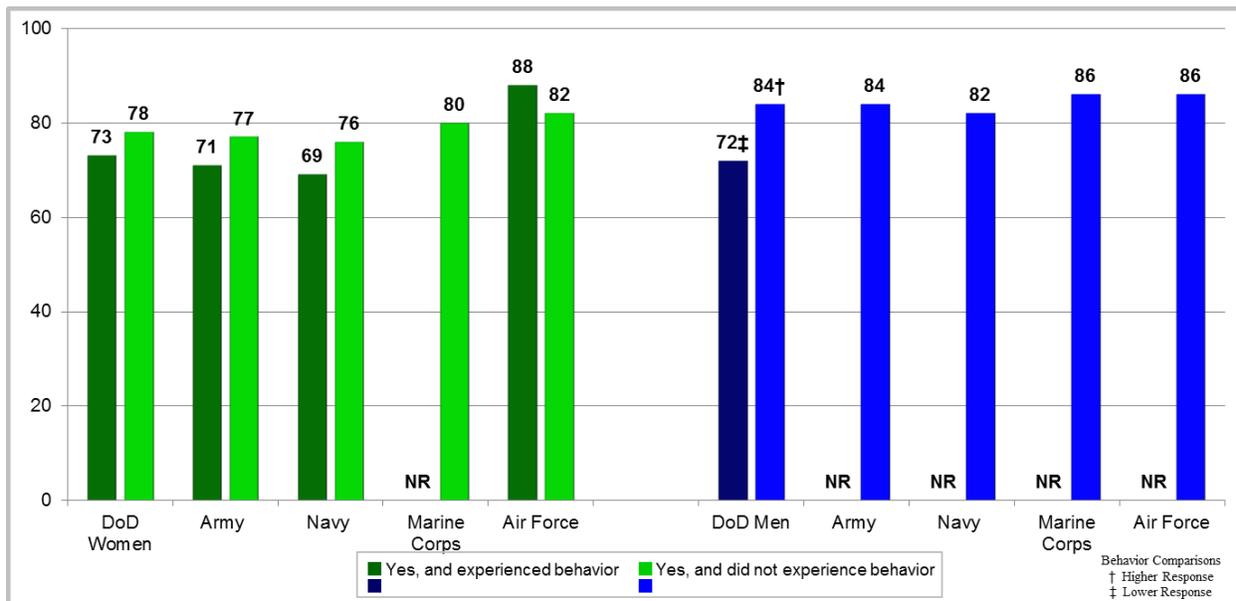


Margins of error range from ±1 to ±17

Figure 3: Workplace Has Formal Policy on Use of Social Media Sites by Experienced/Did Not Experience Having Pictures/Videos of Them Taken/Shared

Of those who indicated their workplace has a formal policy on use of social media sites, members were asked about their perception of whether their work group complies with the policy. For DoD women, there was no impact of experiencing someone taking/sharing pictures/videos of them on their perceptions of **compliance with policy on social media** (Figure 4). However, Air Force women (88%) who experienced someone taking/sharing pictures/videos of them were more likely than women in the other Services to indicate **members generally comply with policy on social media use**. For DoD men, members who did not experience someone taking/sharing pictures/videos of them (84%) were *more likely* to indicate **members generally comply with policy on social media use**, while those who experienced

someone taking/sharing pictures/videos of them (72%) were *less likely*. There were no significant differences between Services for men.

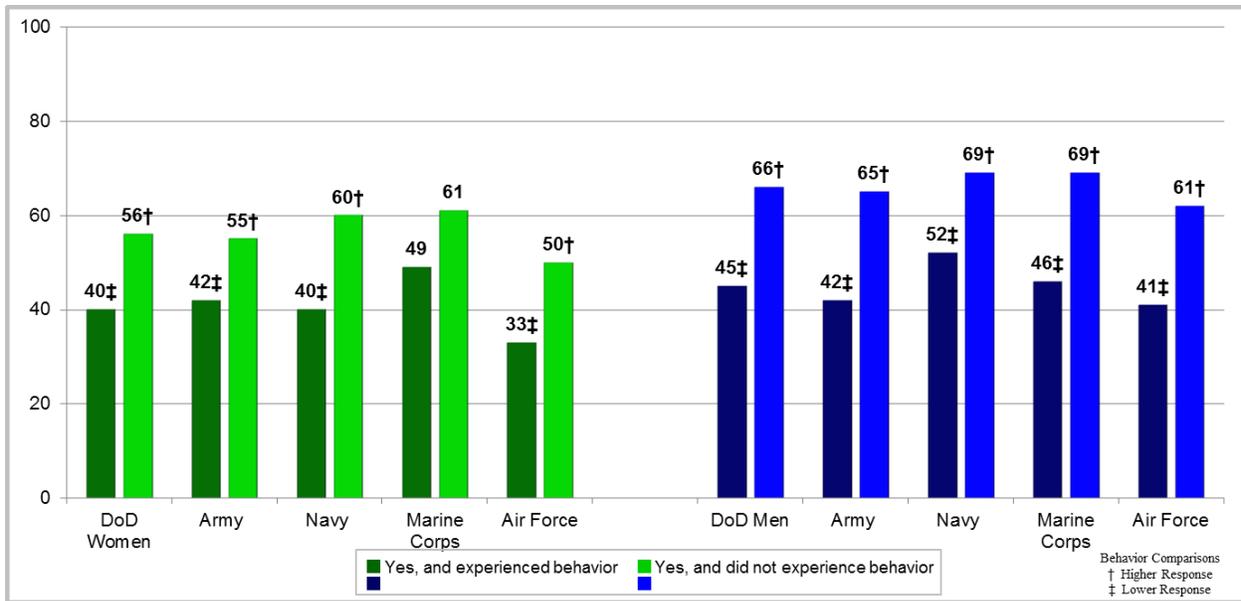


Margins of error range from ±1 to ±18

Figure 4: Members Generally Comply With Policy on Social Media Use by Experienced/Did Not Experience Having Pictures/Videos of Them Taken/Shared

Shown in Figure 5 are percentages of DoD members who indicated their workplace has a formal policy on use of social media by those who experienced/did not experience being shown/sent sexually explicit materials. In 2016, DoD women who indicated they were shown/sent sexually explicit materials were *less likely* to indicate their **workplace has a formal policy on use of social media** (40%), while women who did not experience the behavior were *more likely* (56%). For DoD men, those who indicated they were shown/sent sexually explicit materials were *less likely* to indicate their **workplace has a formal policy on use of social media** (45%), while men who did not experience the behavior were *more likely* (66%).

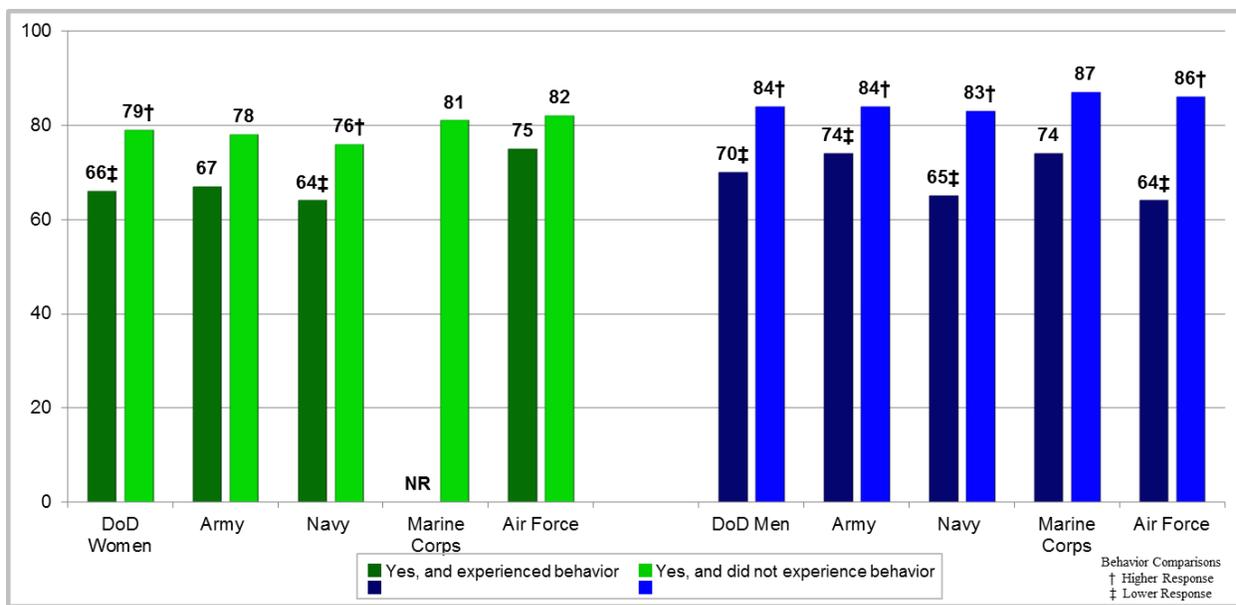
Women and men across all Services (except Marine Corps women) who did not experience having pictures/videos of them being taken/shared were *more likely* to indicate their **workplace has a formal policy on use of social media**, while those who experienced this behavior were *less likely*. For DoD women, when comparing those who indicated they were shown/sent sexually explicit materials, Air Force women (33%) who experienced this behavior were *less likely* than women in the other Services to indicate their **workplace has a formal policy on use of social media**. There were no significant differences between Services for men.



Margins of error range from ±1 to ±11

Figure 5: Workplace Has Formal Policy on Use of Social Media Sites by Experienced/Did Not Experience Being Shown/Sent Sexually Explicit Materials

Of those who indicated their workplace has a formal policy on use of social media sites, members were asked their perception of whether their work group complies with the policy. For DoD women, members who did not experience being shown/sent sexually explicit materials (79%) were *more likely* to indicate **members generally comply with policy on social media use**, while those who experienced being shown/sent sexually explicit materials (66%) were *less likely* (Figure 6). For DoD men, members who did not experience someone being shown/sent sexually explicit materials (84%) were *more likely* to indicate **members generally comply with policy on social media use**, while those who experienced being shown/sent sexually explicit materials (70%) were *less likely*.



Margins of error range from ±1 to ±14

Figure 6: Members Generally Comply With Policy on Social Media Use by Experienced/Did Not Experience Being Shown/Sent Sexually Explicit Materials

In summary, regardless of experiencing any unwanted gender-related behaviors, between 40% and 66% of DoD women and men indicated their workplace had a formal policy on social media use. In an age where social media is widely used on both work and personal devices, more workplaces should have formal policies in place for members to abide by when using social media.

DoD women and men who experience unwanted gender-related behaviors associated with social media misuse were less likely to indicate their workplace has a formal policy on the use of social media sites. These results could lead to two conclusions:

1. Those affected by misuse of social media were more likely to believe there is not a formal policy regarding proper use of social media in their office, and/or
2. Members may think their workplace has a policy on social media use, but once personally affected by social media misuse, realize there is not a formal policy in place.

Another interesting finding showed that when there is a social media policy in place, members indicated everyone generally complies with the policy even if they indicated they had experienced behaviors qualifying as social media misuse. This finding may point to this issue not being as widespread as thought.

Awareness of Social Media Misuse in the Military

Members were asked to indicate their level of awareness of Service members misusing social media to ridicule, abuse, stalk, or harm another military member, their chain of command, their Service, or the DoD as a whole. This section takes a closer look at awareness of social media misuse by those who did and did not experience the two sexually hostile workplace behaviors where someone from work took or shared sexually suggestive pictures or videos of the member and someone from work displayed or sent sexually explicit materials.

DoD women and DoD men who experienced someone from work either taking or sharing sexually suggestive pictures or videos of them were *more likely* than those who did not experience this behavior to indicate they **were aware of a Service member misusing social media to ridicule, abuse, stalk, or harm all groups listed** (Figure 7). Specifically, women (35%) and men (37%) who indicated pictures/videos of them were taken/shared were *more likely* to indicate they were aware of a Service member misusing social media to target **another military member**, while women (11%) and men (9%) who did not experience the behavior were *less likely*. Women (19%) and men (25%) who experienced the behavior were *more likely* to indicate they were aware of a Service member misusing social media to target **their chain of command**, while women and men (both 6%) who did not experience the behavior were *less likely*. Women (23%) and men (33%) who experienced someone taking/sharing pictures/videos of them were *more likely* to indicate they were aware of a Service member misusing social media to target **their Service**, while women and men (both 9%) who did not experience the behavior were *less likely*. Finally, women (20%) and men (36%) who experienced the behavior were *more likely* to indicate they were aware of a Service member misusing social media to target **the DoD as a whole**, while women and men (both 8%) who did not experience the behavior were *less likely*.

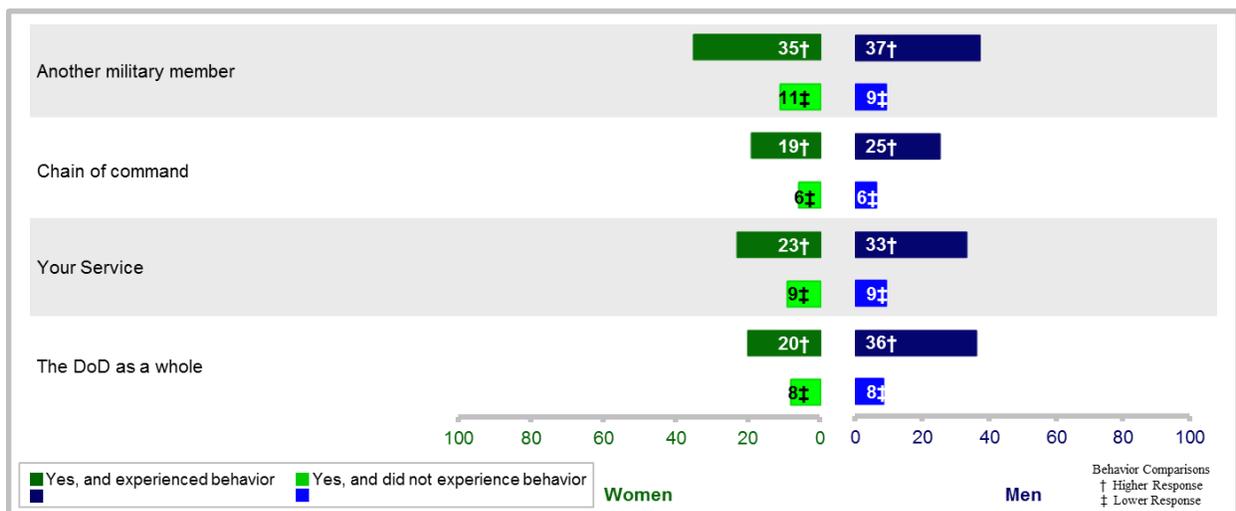


Figure 7: Awareness of Social Media Misuse by Experienced/Did Not Experience Having Pictures/Videos of Them Taken/Shared

As shown in Table 1, in general, DoD women who indicated having pictures/videos of them taken or shared had an impact on their awareness of social media misuse by Service members **across all targets**. For example, Army (31%), Navy (35%), and Air Force (31%) women who indicated having pictures/videos of them taken/shared were *more likely* to indicate awareness of a Service member misusing social media targeting **another Service member**, while Army (12%), Navy (13%), and Air Force (8%) women who did not indicate experiencing the behavior were *less likely*.

Women in the Marine Corps who indicated having pictures/videos of them taken/shared were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate awareness of a Service member misusing social media to target: **their chain of command** (37%), **their Service** (44%), and **the DoD as a whole** (38%). Army women who experienced the behavior (12%) were *less likely*

than women in the other Services to indicate awareness of a Service member misusing social media to target **their Service**.

For DoD men who indicated having pictures/videos of them taken or shared, experiencing the behavior had an impact on Army and Air Force men's' awareness of social media misuse by Service members **across all targets**. For example, Army (45%) and Air Force (40%) men who indicated having pictures/videos of them taken/shared were *more likely* to indicate awareness of a Service member misusing social media targeting **another Service member**, while Army (9%) and Air Force (6%) men who did not indicate experiencing the behavior were *less likely*.

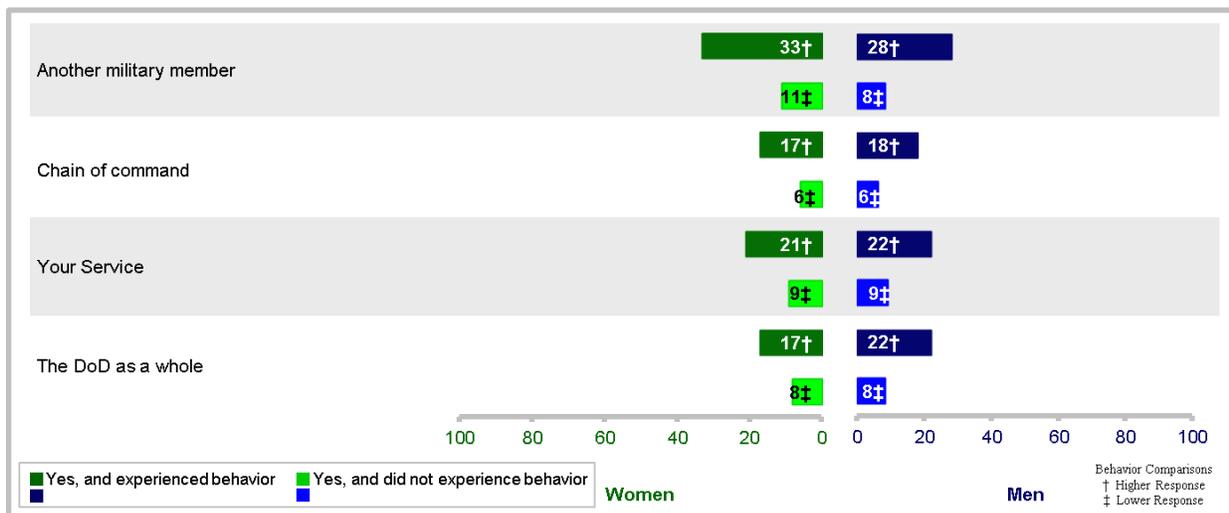
Army men who indicated having pictures/videos of them taken/shared were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate awareness of a Service member misusing social media to target **their chain of command** (35%).

Table 1: Awareness of Social Media Misuse by Experienced/Did Not Experience Having Pictures/Videos of Them Taken/Shared, by Service

Key: † Higher Response ‡ Lower Response		Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force
Within Service Differences: ↑ More likely ↓ Less likely					
DoD Women					
Another Service member	Experienced	31†	35†	NR	31†
	Did not experience	12‡	13‡	18	8‡
Your chain of command	Experienced	16†	17	37† ↑	14†
	Did not experience	6‡	8	9‡	4‡
Your Service	Experienced	12 ↓	27†	44† ↑	22†
	Did not experience	9	11‡	16‡	6‡
The DoD as a whole	Experienced	14	21	38† ↑	16†
	Did not experience	8	9	15‡	6‡
<i>Margins of error</i>		±1–12	±1–15	±2–17	±1–12
DoD Men					
Another Service member	Experienced	45†	NR	NR	40†
	Did not experience	9‡	10	11	6‡
Your chain of command	Experienced	35† ↑	14	NR	22†
	Did not experience	7‡	7	8	4‡
Your Service	Experienced	35†	NR	NR	34†
	Did not experience	8‡	9	11	6‡
The DoD as a whole	Experienced	39†	NR	NR	31†
	Did not experience	8‡	9	11	6‡
<i>Margins of error</i>		±1–12	±1–17	±1	±1–17

DoD women and DoD men who experienced someone from work displaying, showing, or sending sexually explicit materials like pictures or videos were *more likely* than those who did not experience this behavior to indicate they **were aware of a Service member misusing social media to ridicule, abuse, stalk, or harm all groups listed** (Figure 8). Specifically, women (33%) and men (28%) who indicated being shown/sent sexually explicit materials were *more likely* to indicate they were aware of a Service member misusing social media to target **another military member**, while women (11%) and men (8%) who did not experience the behavior were *less likely*. Women (17%) and men (18%) who experienced the behavior were *more likely* to indicate they were aware of a Service member misusing social media to target **their chain of command**, while women and men (both 6%) who did not experience the

behavior were *less likely*. Women (21%) and men (22%) who indicated being shown/sent sexually explicit materials were *more likely* to indicate they were aware of a Service member misusing social media to target **their Service**, while women and men (both 9%) who did not experience the behavior were *less likely*. Finally, women (17%) and men (22%) who experienced the behavior were *more likely* to indicate they were aware of a Service member misusing social media to target **the DoD as a whole**, while women and men (both 8%) who did not experience the behavior were *less likely*.



Margins of error range from ±1 to ±5

Figure 8: Awareness of Social Media Misuse by Experienced/Did Not Experience Being Shown/Sent Sexually Explicit Materials

As shown in Table 2, in general, DoD women who indicated being shown/sent sexually explicit materials had an impact on their awareness of social media misuse by Service members **across all targets**. For example, Army (36%), Navy (31%), Marine Corps (39%), and Air Force (28%) women who indicated having pictures/videos of them taken/shared were *more likely* to indicate awareness of a Service member misusing social media targeting **another Service member**, whereas Army (11%), Navy (12%), Marine Corps (18%), and Air Force (7%) women who did not indicate experiencing the behavior were *less likely*.

DoD men who indicated being shown/sent sexually explicit materials had an impact on their awareness of social media misuse by Service members **across all targets**. For example, Army (27%), Navy (27%), Marine Corps (31%), and Air Force (29%) men who indicated being shown/sent sexually explicit materials were *more likely* to indicate awareness of a Service member misusing social media targeting **another Service member**, whereas Army (9%), Navy (9%), Marine Corps (10%), and Air Force (6%) men who did not indicate experiencing the behavior were *less likely*.

There were no significant differences with Services on awareness of social media misuse.

Table 2: Awareness of Social Media Misuse by Experienced/Did Not Experience Being Shown/Sent Sexually Explicit Materials, by Service

Key: † Higher Response ‡ Lower Response		Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force
Within Service Differences: ↑ More likely ↓ Less likely					
DoD Women					
Another Service member	Experienced	36†	31†	39†	28†
	Did not experience	11‡	12‡	18‡	7‡
Your chain of command	Experienced	19†	13†	20	17†
	Did not experience	6‡	7‡	9	4‡
Your Service	Experienced	19†	21†	30†	20†
	Did not experience	9‡	10‡	16‡	6‡
The DoD as a whole	Experienced	17†	14	28†	16†
	Did not experience	8‡	9	15‡	6‡
<i>Margins of error</i>		±1-7	±1-8	±2-13	±1-6
DoD Men					
Another Service member	Experienced	27†	27†	31†	29†
	Did not experience	9‡	9‡	10‡	6‡
Your chain of command	Experienced	19†	15†	21†	16†
	Did not experience	7‡	7‡	7‡	4‡
Your Service	Experienced	20†	23†	28†	22†
	Did not experience	8‡	9‡	11‡	6‡
The DoD as a whole	Experienced	21†	22†	29†	19†
	Did not experience	8‡	9‡	11‡	6‡
<i>Margins of error</i>		±1-7	±1-8	±1-11	±1-8

DoD members who indicated they were aware of a Service member misusing social media sites were asked if they notified anyone of such misuse. Of the DoD members who indicated experiencing someone from work taking/sharing sexually suggestive pictures/videos of them, and were aware of social media misuse by a Service member, 70% of DoD women and 51% of DoD men indicated they notified **a military peer** of the misuse (Figure 9). Over half (55%) of women and 45% of men who experienced someone from work taking/sharing pictures/videos of them and knew of a Service member misusing social media indicated they notified **a member of their chain of command** of the misuse. Forty-two percent of women and 37% of men indicated they told **another leader outside of their chain of command** about social media misuse, while 23% of women and 28% of men indicated they notified **their Service’s Inspector General office**, and 37% of women and 40% of men notified **some other person or office**.

DoD women who experienced having pictures/videos of them taken/shared were *more likely* to indicate they notified **a military peer** (70%) or **a member of their chain of command** (55%) of social media misuse. Conversely, women who did not experience the behavior were *less likely* to notify **a military peer** (56%) or **a member of their chain of command** (38%) of social media misuse. There were no significant differences between men who experienced or did not experience having pictures/videos of them taken/shared on who they notified regarding social media misuse.

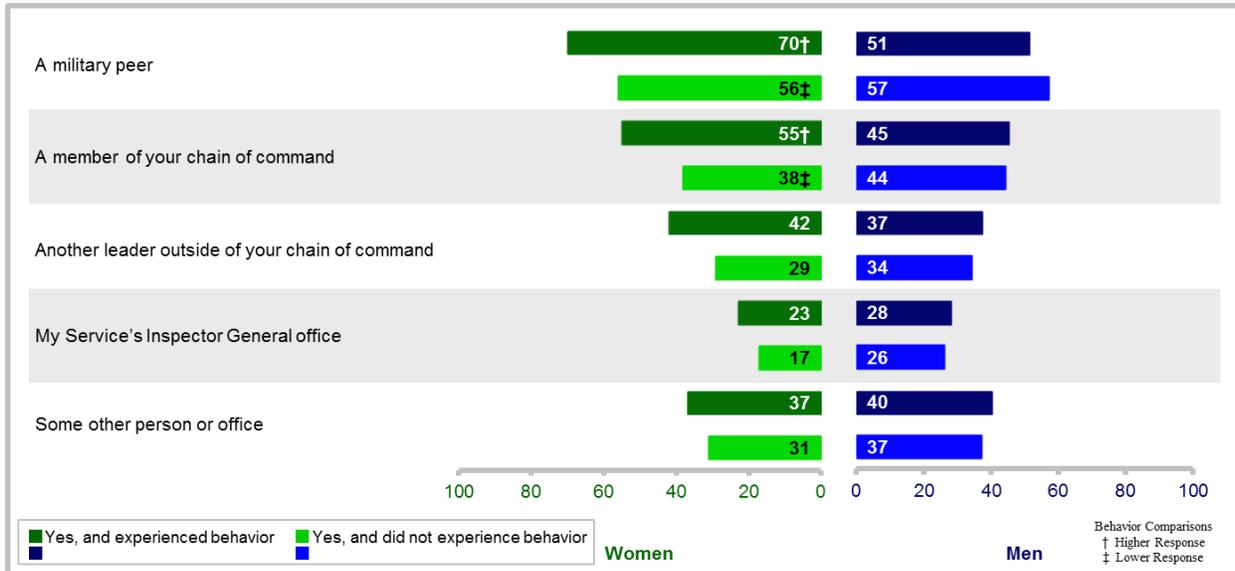


Figure 9: Notified Individual(s) of Social Media Misuse by Experienced/Did Not Experience Having Pictures/Videos of Them Taken/Shared

Overall, Service-level data from those who indicated experiencing someone from work taking/sharing sexually suggestive pictures or videos of them on who they notified regarding social media misuse were largely not reportable, with the exception of Army women and men (Table 3). Army women who experienced pictures/videos of them being taken/shared were *more likely* to notify **a military peer** (85%) or **a member of their chain of command** (78%) about a Service member misusing social media. Conversely, Army women who did not experience the unwanted behavior were *less likely* (57% for notifying **a military peer** and 40% for notifying **a member in their chain of command**). Army women who experienced pictures/videos of them being taken/shared were also more likely than women in the other Services to indicate they notified **a military peer** or **a member of their chain of command**. There were no significant differences for men who experienced or did not experience having pictures/videos of them taken/shared on who they notified regarding social media misuse.

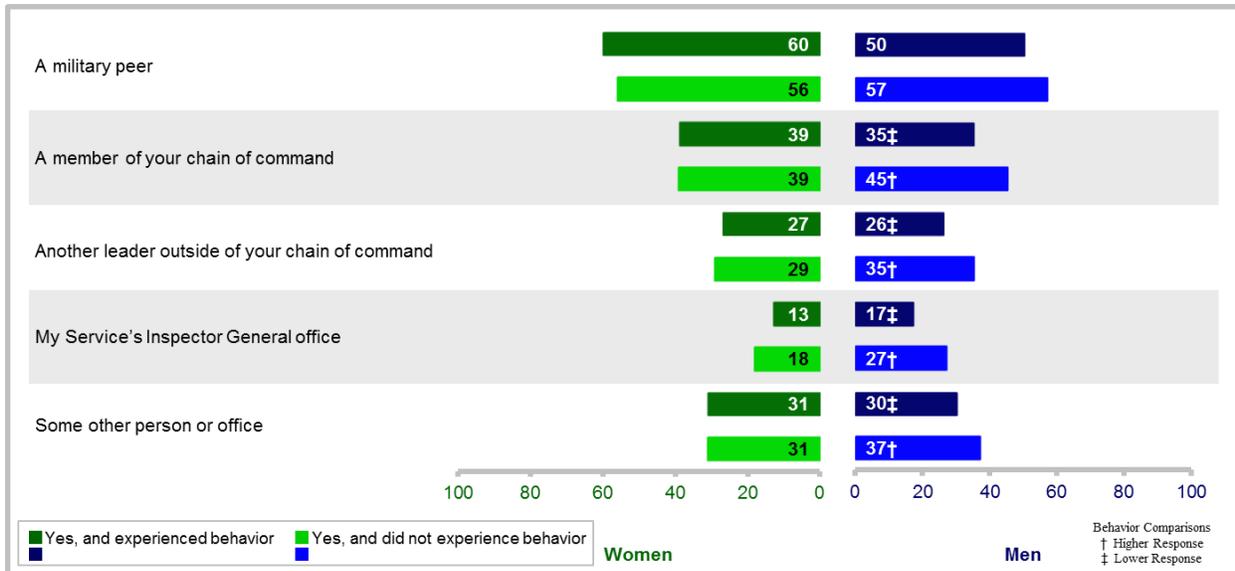
Table 3: Notified Individual(s) of Social Media Misuse by Experienced/Did Not Experience Having Pictures/Videos of Them Taken/Shared, by Service

Key: † Higher Response ‡ Lower Response		Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force
Within Service Differences: ↑ More likely ↓ Less likely					
DoD Women					
A military peer	Experienced	85† ↑	NR	NR	NR
	Did not experience	57‡	54	58	56
A member of your chain of command	Experienced	78† ↑	NR	NR	NR
	Did not experience	40‡	38	39	36
Another leader outside of your chain of command	Experienced	NR	NR	NR	NR
	Did not experience	31	30	26	25
My Service's Inspector General office	Experienced	NR	NR	NR	NR
	Did not experience	19	15	19	15
Some other person or office	Experienced	NR	NR	NR	NR
	Did not experience	34	27	31	32
<i>Margins of error</i>		±3–18	±3–4	±5–6	±2–3
DoD Men					
A military peer	Experienced	57	NR	NR	NR
	Did not experience	58	57	59	54
A member of your chain of command	Experienced	NR	NR	NR	NR
	Did not experience	45	44	47	42
Another leader outside of your chain of command	Experienced	40	NR	NR	NR
	Did not experience	37	30	37	30
My Service's Inspector General office	Experienced	37	NR	NR	NR
	Did not experience	28	23	29	25
Some other person or office	Experienced	NR	NR	NR	NR
	Did not experience	38	33	40	35
<i>Margins of error</i>		±2–17	±3	±3	±2–3

Of the DoD members who indicated experiencing someone from work displaying, showing, or sending them sexually explicit materials, and were aware of social media misuse by a Service member, 60% of DoD women and 50% of DoD men indicated they notified **a military peer** of the misuse (Figure 10). More than a third (39%) of women and men (35%) who experienced someone from work showing/sending them sexually explicit materials and knew of a Service member misusing social media indicated they notified **a member of their chain of command** of the misuse. More than one-quarter (27%) of women and men (26%) indicated they told **another leader outside of their chain of command** about social media misuse, while 13% of women and 17% of men indicated they notified **their Service's Inspector General office**, and 31% of women and 30% of men notified **some other person or office**.

DoD men who experienced someone from work showing/sending them sexually explicit materials were *less likely* to indicate they notified all individuals except for a military peer, whereas men who did not experience the behavior were *more likely*. Specifically, men who experienced being shown/sent sexually explicit materials were *less likely* to notify **a member of their chain of command** (35%) or **another leader outside of their chain of command** (26%) of social media misuse. Conversely, men who did not experience the behavior were *more likely* (45% for **a member of their chain of command** and 35% for **another leader outside of their chain of command**). Men who experienced being shown/sent sexually explicit materials were *less likely* to notify **their Service's Inspector General office** (17%) or **some other person or office** (30%) of social media misuse, whereas men who did not experience the behavior were

more likely (27% for **their Service's Inspector General office** and 37% for **some other person or office**). There were no significant differences between women who experienced or did not experience having someone from work showing/sending them sexually explicit materials on who they notified regarding social media misuse.



Margins of error range from ±2 to ±8

Figure 10: Notified Individual(s) of Social Media Misuse by Experienced/Did Not Experience Being Shown/Sent Sexually Explicit Materials

Navy (15%) and Air Force (16%) men who experienced being shown/sent sexually explicit materials were *less likely* to indicate they notified **another leader outside of their chain of command** of social media misuse, while Navy (31%) and Air Force (30%) men who did not experience the behavior were *more likely*. Men in the Army (19%), Navy (12%), and Air Force (7%) who experienced being shown/sent sexually explicit materials were *less likely* to indicate they notified **their Service's Inspector General office**, whereas men in the Army (29%), Navy (23%), and Air Force (25%) who did not experience the behavior were *more likely*. Men in the Army (28%) who experienced being shown/sent sexually explicit materials were *less likely* to indicate they notified **some other person or office** of social media misuse, while men in the Army (38%) who did not experience this behavior were *more likely*.

Comparing responses within the Services, Navy men who experienced someone from work showing/sharing sexually explicit materials (15%) were *less likely* than men in the other Services to indicate they notified **another leader outside of their chain of command** of social media misuse. Air Force men who experienced someone from work showing/sharing sexually explicit materials (7%) were *less likely* than men in the other Services to indicate they notified **their Service's Inspector General office** of social media misuse. There were no significant differences for women who experienced or did not experience having someone from work show/send them sexually explicit materials on who they notified regarding social media misuse.

Table 4: Notified Individual(s) of Social Media Misuse by Experienced/Did Not Experience Being Shown/Sent Sexually Explicit Materials, by Service

Key: † Higher Response ‡ Lower Response		Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force
Within Service Differences: ↑ More likely ↓ Less likely					
DoD Women					
A military peer	Experienced	67	54	NR	51
	Did not experience	56	54	58	57
A member of your chain of command	Experienced	44	34	NR	33
	Did not experience	40	39	39	37
Another leader outside of your chain of command	Experienced	30	25	NR	24
	Did not experience	32	30	27	25
My Service's Inspector General office	Experienced	16	10	NR	14
	Did not experience	20	16	19	16
Some other person or office	Experienced	37	22	NR	39
	Did not experience	34	28	32	32
<i>Margins of error</i>		±3–12	±3–14	±5–6	±2–12
DoD Men					
A military peer	Experienced	49	50	NR	48
	Did not experience	58	57	59	54
A member of your chain of command	Experienced	35	33	NR	31
	Did not experience	45	44	47	42
Another leader outside of your chain of command	Experienced	32	15‡ ↓	NR	16‡
	Did not experience	38	31†	37	30†
My Service's Inspector General office	Experienced	19‡	12‡	NR	7‡ ↓
	Did not experience	29†	23†	29	25†
Some other person or office	Experienced	28‡	27	NR	25
	Did not experience	38†	34	40	36
<i>Margins of error</i>		±2–11	±3–14	±3	±2–14

In summary, members who have fallen victim to misuse of social media sites were more likely to indicate they were aware of a Service member misusing social media sites to target a certain person or groups of people. Women who experienced someone from work taking or sharing sexually suggestive pictures or videos of them when they did not want them to were more likely than those who didn't experience the behavior to notify a military peer or someone in their chain of command, while there were no differences for men who did and did not experience the behavior. This suggests women were more likely to come forward if they experience this behavior, but there is room for improvement to increase notification of social media misuse up the chain.

However, for those who experienced someone from work showing or sharing sexually explicit materials, men were less likely to notify anyone in their chain of command or other higher-ranking person or group (e.g., Inspector General). This could suggest men shown these materials were more apt to keep the behavior to themselves in fear of getting in trouble themselves.

Impact of Falling Victim to Social Media Misuse on Perceptions of and Willingness to Act to Prevent Sexual Harassment in the Military

Research on sexual harassment has found support for the relationship between organizational climate and culture and unwanted gender-related behaviors (e.g., sexual harassment and sexual assault). Studies of sexual harassment and perceptions of culture and climate (i.e., leadership tolerance for harassing behaviors) have found positive relationships between culture and climate and frequency of sexual harassment (Fitzgerald, Drasgow, & Magley, 1999; Newell, Rosenfeld, & Culbertson, 1995; Williams, Fitzgerald, & Drasgow, 1999). Research in the civilian sector has also found organizational factors in civilian workplaces that increase the likelihood for unwanted gender-related behaviors to occur. These factors include a climate tolerant of sexual harassment, permissive leadership attitudes toward sexual harassment, imbalanced gender ratios, high power differentials between men and women, and the presence of other types of discrimination (based on gender or based on other characteristics such as race/ethnicity; Bell, Quick and Cychota, 2002; Fitzgerald, Swan, & Fischer, 1995; Harned, Ormerod, Palmieri, Collinsworth, & Reed, 2002).

Based on this research, the next section examines the effect experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors involving social media misuse has on members' perceptions of sexual harassment in the military and their willingness to act to prevent such behaviors. Similar to the earlier sections, results are analyzed by whether or not members indicated experiencing someone from work either 1) taking or sharing sexually suggestive pictures or videos of them when they did not want them to or 2) displaying, sharing, or sending sexually explicit materials.

Perceptions of Sexual Harassment in the Military

This section examines members who indicated experiencing someone from work taking or sharing sexually suggestive pictures or videos of them compared to those who did not experience this behavior to see if they varied in their perceptions of sexual harassment as a problem in the military compared to two years ago. On the survey, all active duty members were asked "In your opinion, has sexual harassment in the military become more or less of a problem over the last 2 years?"

As shown in Figure 11, DoD women (31%) who indicated experiencing someone from work taking or sharing sexually suggestive pictures or videos of them were *more likely* to indicate sexual harassment is **more of a problem today** than compared to two years ago. Conversely, women (25%) who did not indicate experiencing this behavior were *more likely* to indicate sexual harassment is **less of a problem today**, while women who did experience this behavior (10%) were *less likely*. There were similar patterns among women in all of the Services. Overall, women in all Services who indicated experiencing someone from work taking or sharing sexually suggestive pictures or videos of them were *more likely* to perceive sexual harassment in the military as **more of a problem today**. Women in the Services who indicated experiencing the behavior were *less likely* to perceive sexual harassment as **less of a problem today**, whereas women in each of the Services who did not indicate experiencing the behavior were *more likely*. These results suggest experiencing behaviors in line with unwanted gender-related behavior influences a member's perception of how large of a problem sexual harassment is in the military.

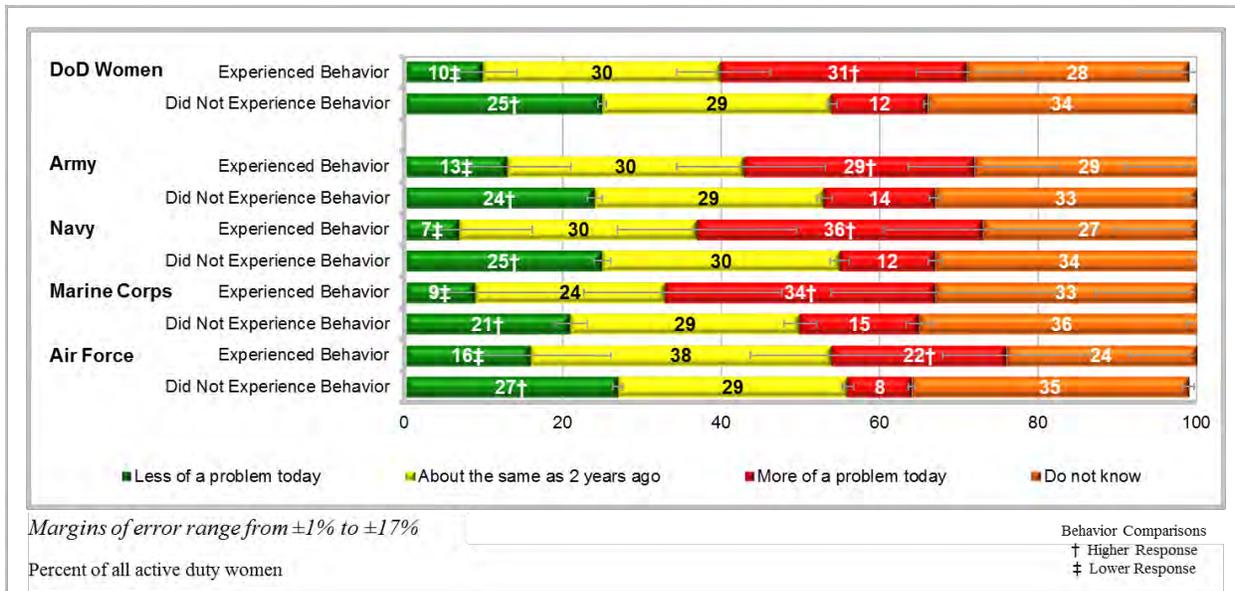


Figure 11: Perceptions of Sexual Harassment in the Military by Experienced/Did Not Experience Having Pictures/Videos of Them Taken/Shared for DoD Women

As shown in Figure 12, results for DoD men are similar to those of DoD women. DoD men (30%) who indicated experiencing someone from work taking or sharing sexually suggestive pictures or videos of them were *more likely* to indicate sexual harassment is **more of a problem today** than compared to two years ago. Conversely, men (40%) who did not indicate experiencing this behavior were *more likely* to indicate sexual harassment is **less of a problem today**, while men who indicated experiencing this behavior (21%) were *less likely*. There were similar patterns among men in the Army and Air Force. Results for Navy and Marine Corps men who indicated experiencing someone from work taking or sharing pictures or videos of them were not reportable, and therefore comparisons cannot be made.

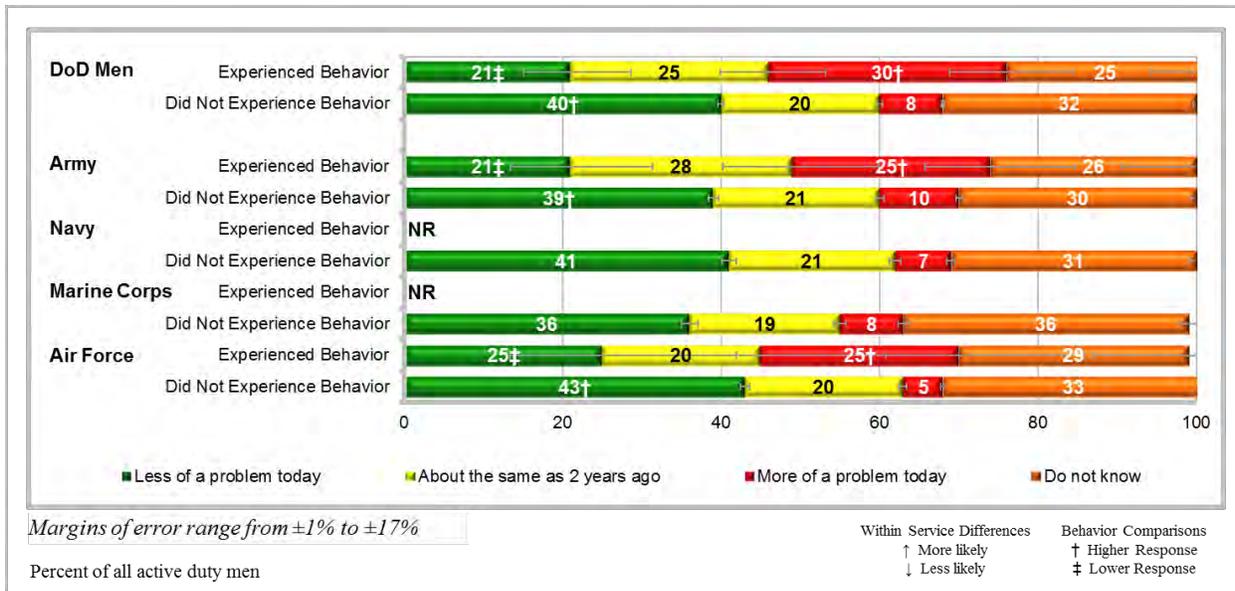


Figure 12: Perceptions of Sexual Harassment in the Military by Experienced/Did Not Experience Having Pictures/Videos of Them Taken/Shared for DoD Men

There were similar patterns when analyzing those who did or did not experience someone from work displaying, sharing, or sending sexually explicit materials to the member. One-quarter (25%) of women who indicated experiencing someone from work sharing/sending sexually explicit materials were *more likely* to indicate sexual harassment is **more of a problem today** compared to two years ago (Figure 13). Conversely, women who did not indicate experiencing this behavior (26%) were *more likely* to indicate sexual harassment is **less of a problem today**, while women who indicated experiencing the behavior (13%) were *less likely*. There were similar patterns among women in all of the Services. For Service differences, Marine Corps women who indicated experiencing someone from work sharing/sending sexually explicit materials to them (7%) were *less likely* than women in the other Services to indicate sexual harassment is **less of a problem today** compared to two years ago.

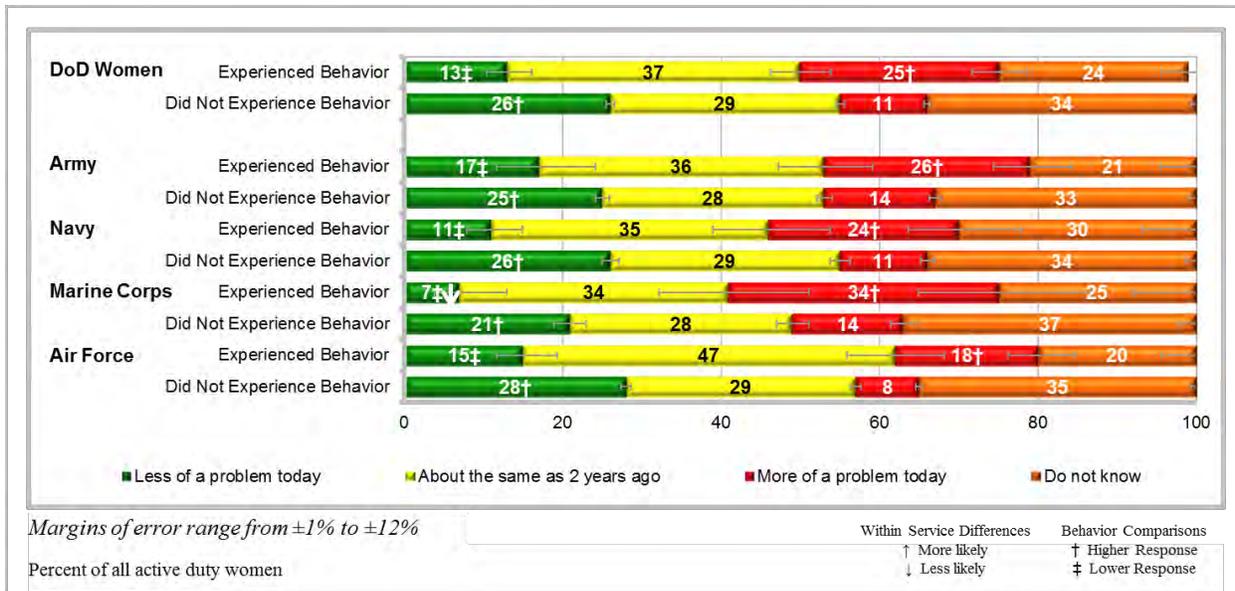


Figure 13: Perceptions of Sexual Harassment in the Military by Experienced/Did Not Experience Being Shown/Sent Sexually Explicit Materials for DoD Women

Continuing the same pattern of responses, men who indicated experiencing someone from work sharing/sending sexually explicit materials (22%) were *more likely* to indicate sexual harassment is **more of a problem today** compared to two years ago (Figure 14). Conversely, men who did not indicate experiencing this behavior (40%) were *more likely* to indicate sexual harassment is **less of a problem today**, while men who did indicated experiencing the behavior (23%) were *less likely*. The same pattern of responses exists among men in each Service.

For Service differences, Army men who indicated experiencing someone from work sharing/sending sexually explicit materials to them (28%) were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate sexual harassment **more of a problem today** compared to two years ago.

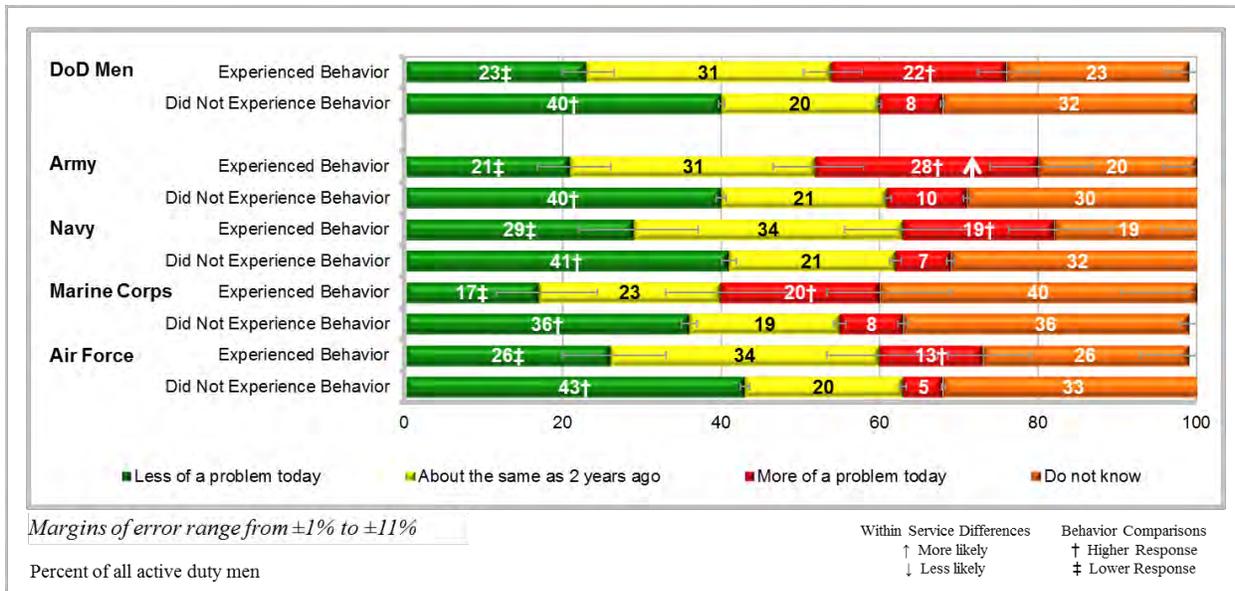


Figure 84: Perceptions of Sexual Harassment in the Military by Experienced/Did Not Experience Being Shown/Sent Sexually Explicit Materials for DoD Men

To summarize, for both women and men, survey results suggest when members indicate experiencing behaviors in line with sexual harassment influences a member’s perception of whether sexual harassment is better or worse than two years prior.

Culture: Willingness to Act to Prevent Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors

On the 2016 WGRA, members were asked to what extent they would be willing to act to prevent unwanted gender-related behaviors (Q204). This section looks at whether experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors involving social media misuse has an impact on whether or not a member is willing to act to prevent unwanted gender-related behaviors compared to those who did not experience either 1) taking or sharing sexually suggestive pictures or videos of them when they did not want them to or 2) displaying, sharing, or sending sexually explicit materials.

Overall, DoD women who indicated experiencing someone from work taking or sharing sexually suggestive pictures or videos of them were *less likely* to indicate they were **willing to act to prevent unwanted gender-related behaviors to a large extent**, while women who did not indicate experiencing the behavior were *more likely* (Figure 15). Specifically, women who indicated experiencing someone from work taking/sharing pictures/videos of them (69%) were *less likely* to indicate they would **point out to someone when they think they “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes to a large extent**, while women who did not indicate experiencing this behavior (77%) were *more likely*. Similarly, women who indicated experiencing someone from work taking/sharing pictures/videos of them (66%) were *less likely* to indicate they would **encourage others to point out to someone when they think he or she “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes to a large extent**, while women who did not indicate experiencing this behavior (78%) were *more likely*. Lastly, women who indicated experiencing the behavior (53%) were *less likely* to indicate they were willing to **seek help from chain of command to confront members who continue to engage in sexual**

harassment to a large extent, while women who did not indicate experiencing the behavior (75%) were *more likely*. In addition, women who indicated experiencing this behavior (15%) were *more likely* to indicate they would *not at all seek help from chain of command to confront members who continue to engage in sexual harassment*, while women who did not indicate experiencing the behavior (4%) were *less likely*.

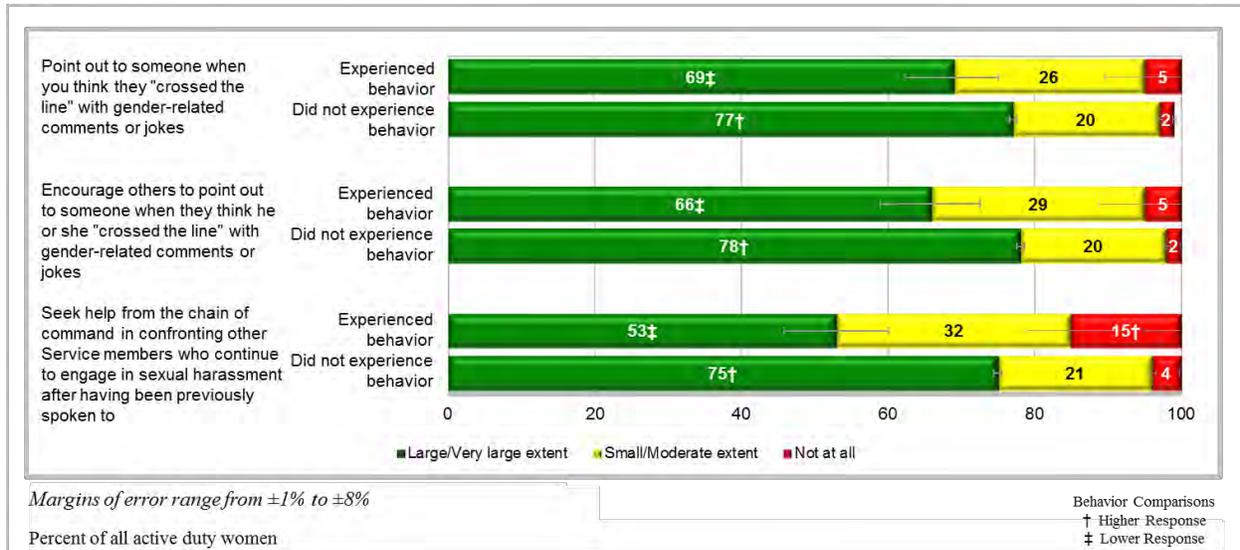


Figure 15: Willingness to Act to Prevent Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors by Experienced/Did Not Experience Having Pictures/Videos of Them Taken/Shared for DoD Women

When looking at results for women by Service, the only prevention response to show significant differences among those who indicated experiencing or did not indicate experiencing someone from work taking/sharing pictures/videos of them was to **seek help from chain of command to confront members who continue to engage in sexual harassment** (Table 5). Women in the Army (56%), Navy (49%), and Air Force (56%) who indicated experiencing having their pictures/videos taken/shared were *less likely* to indicate they would **seek help from chain of command to confront members who continue to engage in sexual harassment to a large extent**. Conversely, women in the Army (76%), Navy (73%), and Air Force (78%) who did not indicate experiencing this behavior were *more likely* to indicate they would **seek help from chain of command to confront members who continue to engage in sexual harassment to a large extent**. Women in the Army who indicated experiencing this behavior (15%) were also *more likely* to indicate they would *not at all seek help from chain of command to confront members who continue to engage in sexual harassment*.

There were no significant differences between Services for women who did and did not experience having their pictures/videos taken/shared on their willingness to act to prevent unwanted gender-related behaviors.

Table 5: Willingness to Act to Prevent Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors by Experienced/Did Not Experience Having Pictures/Videos of Them Taken/Shared for DoD Women, by Service

Key: † Higher Response ‡ Lower Response		Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force
Within Service Differences: ↑ More likely ↓ Less likely					
Large/Very large extent					
Point out to someone when you think they “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes	Experienced	69	68	68	72
	Did not experience	79	75	75	79
Encourage others point out to someone when they think he or she “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes	Experienced	66	66	66	72
	Did not experience	79	75	74	79
Seek help from the chain of command in confronting other Service members who continue to engage in sexual harassment after having been previously spoken to	Experienced	56‡	49‡	53	56‡
	Did not experience	76†	73†	70	78†
<i>Margins of error</i>		±3–12	±3–14	±5–6	±2–12
Not at all					
Point out to someone when you think they “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes	Experienced	8	4	6	2
	Did not experience	3	2	3	1
Encourage others point out to someone when they think he or she “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes	Experienced	8	2	4	NR
	Did not experience	3	3	3	2
Seek help from the chain of command in confronting other Service members who continue to engage in sexual harassment after having been previously spoken to	Experienced	19†	15	13	9
	Did not experience	5	5	5	3
<i>Margins of error</i>		±2–11	±3–14	±3	±2–14

Similar to DoD women responses, DoD men who indicated experiencing someone from work taking or sharing sexually suggestive pictures or videos of them were *less likely* to indicate they would be **willing to act to prevent unwanted gender-related behaviors** to a *large extent*, while men who did not indicate experiencing the behavior were *more likely* (Figure 16). Specifically, men who indicated experiencing someone from work taking/sharing pictures/videos of them (54%) were *less likely* to indicate they would **point out to someone when they think they “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes** to a *large extent*, while men who did not indicate experiencing this behavior (81%) were *more likely*. Similarly, men who indicated experiencing someone from work taking/sharing pictures/videos of them (54%) were *less likely* to indicate they would **encourage others to point out to someone when they think he or she “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes** to a *large extent*, while men who did not indicate experiencing this behavior (80%) were *more likely*. Lastly, men who

indicated experiencing the behavior (50%) were *less likely* to indicate they would be willing to **seek help from chain of command to confront members who continue to engage in sexual harassment** to a *large extent*, while men who did not indicate experiencing the behavior (82%) were *more likely*.

In addition, men who indicated experiencing someone from work taking or sharing sexually suggestive pictures or videos of them were *more likely* to indicate they would be *not at all willing to act to prevent unwanted gender-related behaviors*, while men who did not indicate experiencing the behavior were *less likely*. Specifically, men who indicated experiencing this behavior were *more likely* to indicate they would *not at all point out to someone when they think they “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes* (17%) or *not at all encourage others* to do the same (16%), compared to only 3% for men who did not indicate experiencing the behavior. Lastly, men who indicated experiencing this behavior (24%) were *more likely* to indicate they would *not at all seek help from chain of command to confront members who continue to engage in sexual harassment*, compared to only 3% for men who did not indicate experiencing the behavior.

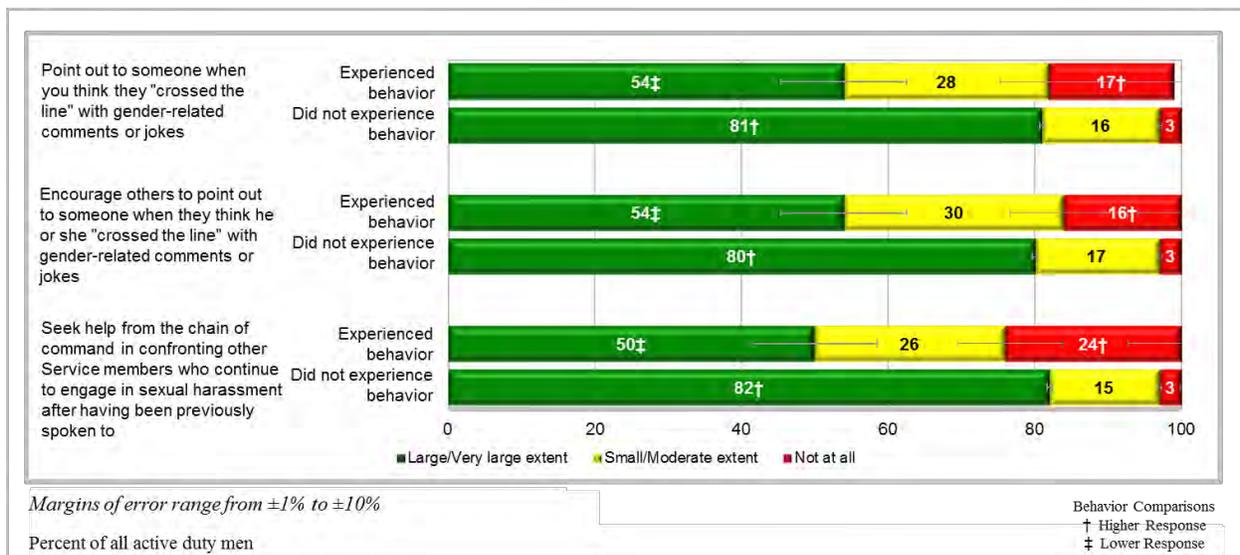


Figure 16: Willingness to Act to Prevent Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors by Experienced/Did Not Experience Having Pictures/Videos of Them Taken/Shared for DoD Men

Results for men by Service are largely not reportable on their willingness to act to prevent unwanted gender-related behaviors, with few exceptions for Army and Air Force men (Table 6). Across all three of the prevention behaviors, Army men who indicated experiencing someone from work taking/sharing their pictures/videos were *less likely* to indicate they were **willing to act to prevent unwanted gender-related behaviors** to a *large extent*, while those who did not indicate experiencing the behavior were *more likely*. Similarly, Army men who indicated experiencing the behavior were more likely to be *not at all willing to act to prevent unwanted gender-related behaviors*. Air Force men who indicated experiencing their pictures/videos being taken/shared were more likely to be *not at all* willing to **point out to someone when they think they “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes** (11%) and would *not at all seek help from chain of command to confront members who continue to engage in sexual harassment* (20%).

Table 6: Willingness to Act to Prevent Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors by Experienced/Did Not Experience Having Pictures/Videos of Them Taken/Shared for DoD Men, by Service

Key: † Higher Response ‡ Lower Response		Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force
Within Service Differences: ↑ More likely ↓ Less likely					
Large/Very large extent					
Point out to someone when you think they “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes	Experienced	61‡	NR	NR	NR
	Did not experience	83†	80	77	84
Encourage others point out to someone when they think he or she “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes	Experienced	61‡	NR	NR	NR
	Did not experience	82†	79	76	81
Seek help from the chain of command in confronting other Service members who continue to engage in sexual harassment after having been previously spoken to	Experienced	56‡	NR	NR	NR
	Did not experience	83†	80	77	84
<i>Margins of error</i>		±3–12	±3–14	±5–6	±2–12
Not at all					
Point out to someone when you think they “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes	Experienced	13†	NR	NR	11†
	Did not experience	3	3	4	2
Encourage others point out to someone when they think he or she “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes	Experienced	17†	NR	NR	11
	Did not experience	3	3	4	2
Seek help from the chain of command in confronting other Service members who continue to engage in sexual harassment after having been previously spoken to	Experienced	20†	NR	NR	20†
	Did not experience	4	3	4	2
<i>Margins of error</i>		±2–11	±3–14	±3	±2–14

Lastly, this section looks at the same prevention behaviors by indicated experiencing or not experiencing the unwanted behavior of someone from work displaying, sharing, or sending sexually explicit materials.

Overall, DoD women who indicated experiencing someone from work showing/sending them sexually explicit materials were *less likely* to indicate they were **willing to act to prevent unwanted gender-related behaviors** to a *large extent*, while women who did not indicate experiencing the behavior were *more likely* (Figure 17). Specifically, women who indicated experiencing someone from work showing/sending them sexually explicit materials (60%) were *less likely* to indicate they would **point out to someone when they think they “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes** to a *large extent*, while women who did not indicate experiencing this behavior (78%) were *more likely*. Similarly, women who indicated

experiencing someone from work showing/sending them sexually explicit materials (63%) were *less likely* to indicate they would **encourage others to point out to someone when they think he or she “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes** to a *large extent*, while women who did not indicate experiencing this behavior (78%) were *more likely*. Lastly, women who indicated experiencing the behavior (51%) were *less likely* to indicate they would be willing to **seek help from chain of command to confront members who continue to engage in sexual harassment** to a *large extent*, while women who did not indicate experiencing the behavior (76%) were *more likely*.

In addition, women who indicated experiencing someone from work showing/sending them sexually explicit materials were *more likely* to indicate they would be *not at all willing to act to prevent unwanted gender-related behaviors*, while women who did not indicate experiencing the behavior were *less likely*. Specifically, women who indicated experiencing this behavior were *more likely* to indicate they would *not at all point out to someone when they think they “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes* or *not at all encourage others* to do the same (both 4%), compared to only 2% for women who did not indicate experiencing the behavior. Lastly, women who indicated experiencing this behavior (14%) were *more likely* to indicate they would *not at all seek help from chain of command to confront members who continue to engage in sexual harassment*, compared to only 4% for women who did not indicate experiencing the behavior.

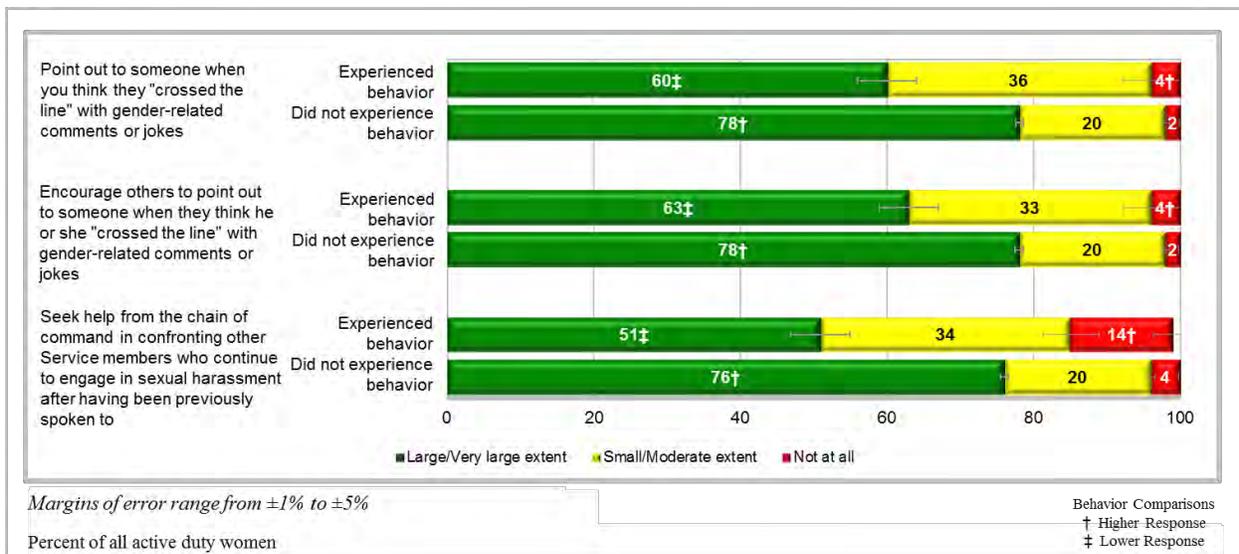


Figure 17: Willingness to Act to Prevent Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors by Experienced/Did Not Experience Being Shown/Sent Sexually Explicit Materials for DoD Women

When looking at women by Service, the same pattern of responses were found for Army, Navy, and Air Force women for all three actions: those who indicated experiencing being shown/sent sexually explicit materials were *less likely* to be **willing to act to prevent unwanted gender-related behaviors** to a *large extent* (Table 7). Marine Corps women showed the same pattern of response, but only for being willing to **seek help from the chain of command in confronting others who continue to engage in sexual harassment**. Women in the Army (13%), Navy (17%), and Air Force (15%) who indicated experiencing the unwanted behavior

were *more likely* to indicate they would *not at all seek help from chain of command to confront members who continue to engage in sexual harassment*.

Comparing results between the Services, Navy women who indicated experiencing someone from work showing/sending them sexually explicit materials were *less likely* than women in the other Services to indicate they would be willing to **point out to someone when they think they “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes or encourage others** to do the same to a *large extent*.

Table 7: Willingness to Act to Prevent Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors by Experienced/Did Not Experience Being Shown/Sent Sexually Explicit Materials for DoD Women, by Service

Key: † Higher Response ‡ Lower Response		Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force
Within Service Differences: ↑ More likely ↓ Less likely					
Large/Very large extent					
Point out to someone when you think they “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes	Experienced	65‡	53‡ ↓	64	62‡
	Did not experience	80†	76†	75	79†
Encourage others point out to someone when they think he or she “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes	Experienced	69‡	55‡ ↓	67	66‡
	Did not experience	79†	76†	74	79†
Seek help from the chain of command in confronting other Service members who continue to engage in sexual harassment after having been previously spoken to	Experienced	57‡	46‡	54‡	50‡
	Did not experience	76†	74†	70†	78†
<i>Margins of error</i>		±1–6	±2–8	±3–11	±1–7
Not at all					
Point out to someone when you think they “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes	Experienced	4	5	6	2
	Did not experience	2	2	3	1
Encourage others point out to someone when they think he or she “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes	Experienced	5	4	4	3
	Did not experience	3	2	3	2
Seek help from the chain of command in confronting other Service members who continue to engage in sexual harassment after having been previously spoken to	Experienced	13†	17†	12	15†
	Did not experience	4	4	5	3
<i>Margins of error</i>		±1–5	±1–8	±1–8	±1–8

Like the results for DoD women, the same pattern of responses were found among DoD men. DoD men who indicated experiencing someone from work showing/sending them sexually explicit materials were *less likely* to indicate they were **willing to act to prevent unwanted**

gender-related behaviors to a *large extent*, while men who did not indicate experiencing the behavior were *more likely* (Figure 18). Specifically, men who indicated experiencing someone from work showing/sending them sexually explicit materials (59%) were *less likely* to indicate they would **point out to someone when they think they “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes** to a *large extent*, while men who did not indicate experiencing this behavior (81%) were *more likely*. Similarly, men who indicated experiencing someone from work showing/sending them sexually explicit materials (59%) were *less likely* to indicate they would **encourage others to point out to someone when they think he or she “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes** to a *large extent*, while men who did not indicate experiencing this behavior (80%) were *more likely*. Lastly, men who indicated experiencing the behavior (53%) were *less likely* to indicate they would be willing to **seek help from chain of command to confront members who continue to engage in sexual harassment** to a *large extent*, while men who did not indicate experiencing the behavior (82%) were *more likely*.

In addition, men who indicated experiencing someone from work showing/sending them sexually explicit materials were *more likely* to indicate they would be *not at all willing to act to prevent unwanted gender-related behaviors*, while men who did not indicate experiencing the behavior were *less likely*. Specifically, men who indicated experiencing this behavior were *more likely* to indicate they would *not at all point out to someone when they think they “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes* (7%) or *not at all encourage others* to do the same (9%), compared to only 3% of men who did not indicate experiencing the behavior. Lastly, men who indicated experiencing this behavior (14%) were *more likely* to indicate they would *not at all seek help from chain of command to confront members who continue to engage in sexual harassment*, compared to only 3% of men who did not indicate experiencing the behavior.

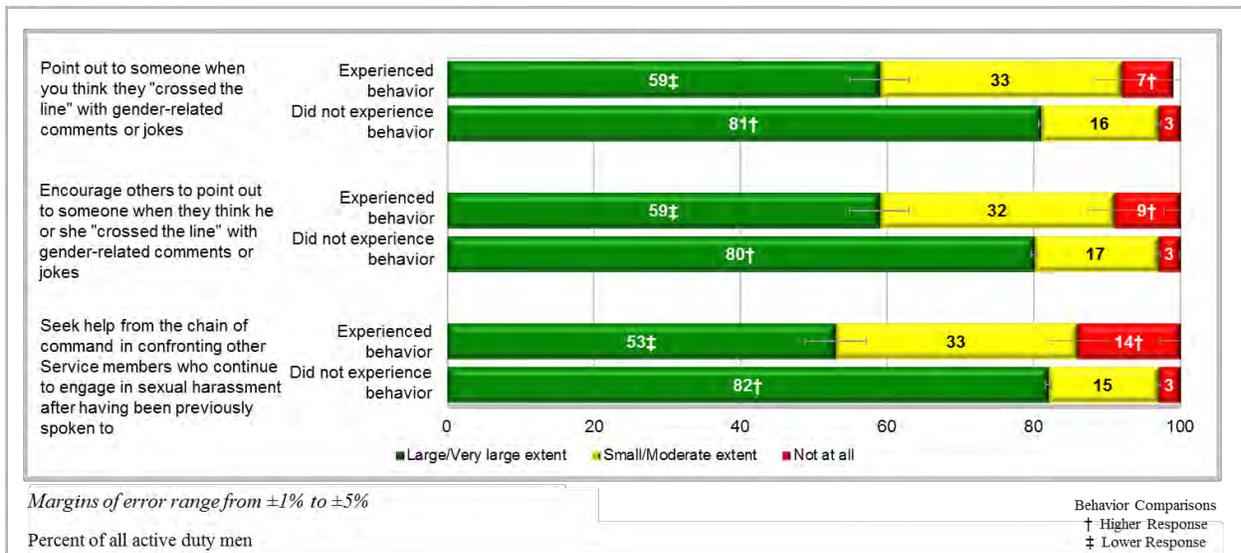


Figure 18: Willingness to Act to Prevent Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors by Experienced/Did Not Experience Being Shown/Sent Sexually Explicit Materials for DoD Men

When looking at men by Service, the same pattern of responses were found for men in all Services across all three actions: those who experience being shown/sent sexually explicit

materials were *less likely* to be **willing to act to prevent unwanted gender-related behaviors to a large extent** (Table 8). Men in all Services who indicated experiencing the unwanted behavior were also *more likely* to indicate they would *not at all* **seek help from chain of command to confront members who continue to engage in sexual harassment**. Air Force men who indicated they experienced the unwanted behavior (8%) were also *more likely* to indicate they would *not at all* be willing to **encourage others to point out to someone when they think he or she “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes**.

Comparing results between the Services, Army men who indicated experiencing someone from work showing/sending them sexually explicit materials were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate they would be willing to **encourage others point out to someone when they think he or she “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes to a large extent**.

Table 8: Willingness to Act to Prevent Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors by Experienced/Did Not Experience Being Shown/Sent Sexually Explicit Materials for DoD Men, by Service

Key: † Higher Response ‡ Lower Response		Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force
Within Service Differences: ↑ More likely ↓ Less likely					
Large/Very large extent					
Point out to someone when you think they “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes	Experienced	64‡	54‡	55‡	57‡
	Did not experience	83†	80†	77†	83†
Encourage others point out to someone when they think he or she “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes	Experienced	65‡ ↑	52‡	56‡	56‡
	Did not experience	83†	79†	76†	81†
Seek help from the chain of command in confronting other Service members who continue to engage in sexual harassment after having been previously spoken to	Experienced	55‡	51‡	51‡	52‡
	Did not experience	83†	81†	78†	84†
<i>Margins of error</i>		±1–7	±1–9	±1–11	±1–8
Not at all					
Point out to someone when you think they “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes	Experienced	6	10	9	4
	Did not experience	3	3	4	2
Encourage others point out to someone when they think he or she “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes	Experienced	8	9	10	8†
	Did not experience	3	3	4	2
Seek help from the chain of command in confronting other Service members who continue to engage in sexual harassment after having been previously spoken to	Experienced	10†	19†	14†	16†
	Did not experience	4	3	4	2
<i>Margins of error</i>		±1–5	±1–10	±1–9	±1–7

These results suggest DoD women and men who indicated experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors are less willing to act to prevent these behaviors from happening to others. This is consistent with the notion of having “untapped goodwill,” where members say they would be willing to act until they experience an unwanted gender-related behavior, then their perceptions change based on their personal experiences. Additionally, a larger difference in willingness to seek help from the chain of command to confront others who continue to engage in these behaviors exists between those who experience or do not experience unwanted gender-related behaviors themselves. This could be due to a fear of being labeled as a troublemaker or a fear of falling victim to such behaviors again. Future research could provide insights into why someone who has experienced these behaviors would be less willing to act to prevent behaviors happening to others.

Appendix J: Domestic Abuse Related Sexual Assault



Appendix J: Domestic Abuse Related Sexual Assault

Within the Department of Defense, the Family Advocacy Program (FAP) is the congressionally mandated program responsible for clinical assessment, supportive services, and treatment in response to domestic abuse and child abuse and neglect in military families. Sexual assault occurring within the context of a marriage or intimate partner relationship (sexual abuse) is a subset of domestic abuse.

Oversight Responsibilities

Under the authority, direction, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, the DoD FAP has broad responsibility for promoting public awareness and prevention of domestic abuse and child abuse and neglect, providing victims of domestic abuse with the option for making a restricted report, and coordinating comprehensive intervention, assessment, and support to victims.

Definition of Domestic Abuse

Department of Defense Instruction 6400.06 (Domestic Abuse Involving DoD Military and Certain Affiliated Personnel) defines “domestic abuse” as domestic violence or a pattern of behavior resulting in emotional/psychological abuse, economic control, and/or interference with personal liberty that is directed toward a person who is:

- A current or former spouse;
- A person with whom the abuser shares a child in common; or
- A current or former intimate partner with whom the abuser shares or has shared a common domicile.

Sexual assault occurring within the context of the above definition of domestic abuse is referred to FAP for comprehensive

safety planning, victim advocacy and support, and treatment when appropriate.

Data

Comprehensive data and analysis of all domestic abuse will be included in the Annual Report of Child Abuse and Neglect and Domestic Abuse scheduled for release on April 30, 2017, as required by Section 574 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017.

Data Collection

FAP incident data are tracked by the Military Services and reported to the Department through the FAP Central Registry maintained by Defense Manpower and Data Center. The Family Advocacy Program Central Registry contains information pertaining to incidents that met criteria for abuse. In this context, “met criteria” means that the incident met the threshold set forth by a standardized algorithm that indicates the need for more rigorous treatment, intervention, support, safety planning, and protection.

Victim Characteristics

Central Registry data indicate that in FY16 there were 284 unique victims of sexual abuse who received Family Advocacy Program services. Victims were 96.1% female (273 of 284), and 3.9% male (11 of 284). Of the 284 victims, 171 (60.2%) were family members, 105 (37%) were military Service members, 6 (2%) were non-beneficiaries, 1 (0.4%) was a DoD civilian, and 1 (0.4%) was a non-DoD civilian beneficiary (retired Service member or government contractor).

Offender Characteristics

Of the 282 alleged offenders, 271 (96.1%) were male and 11 (3.9%) were female. Military service members represent 78% (220 of 282) of alleged offenders, family members represent 18.8% (53 of 282), non-beneficiaries represent 2.5% (7 of 282), and 0.7% (2 of 282) were non-DoD civilian beneficiaries (retired Service members or government contractors).

Of the 220 alleged offenders who were military Service members, 216 (98.2%) were Active Duty, 2 (0.9%) were Reserve, and the status of 2 (0.9%) is unknown. Of the military Service members, 205 (93.2%) were enlisted members, 12 (5.5%) were officers, 1 (0.4%) was a warrant officer, and the status of 2 (0.9%) is unknown.

Accountability

The mission and scope of FAP is to provide comprehensive clinical assessment and support services to individuals and families impacted by domestic abuse and child abuse and neglect. The primary focus is to assess the risk and safety of victims, and to provide treatment and rehabilitation for the victim or alleged offender when appropriate. By responsibility set forth in Department of Defense Manual 6400.01, Volume 1, Enclosure 3 (Family Advocacy Program Standards), FAP reports all unrestricted

reports of domestic abuse to law enforcement within 24 hours. As part of the coordinated community response model employed by DoD, law enforcement (military or civilian depending on jurisdiction) and military criminal investigative personnel have the responsibility for investigating reports of domestic abuse. Investigation, command action, and legal adjudication are addressed by other organizations outside of FAP.

FAP social workers, prevention specialists, victim advocates, and nurses provide critical clinical and support services to families impacted by these often complex incidents, and are bound ethically to promote the well-being of clients and support their self-determination foremost. Responsibility for holding alleged offenders criminally accountable and tracking associated outcomes falls entirely to law enforcement and the legal system.

Way Forward

Synchronized Data Reporting

The reporting cycle for FAP data has been changed to match the SAPR reporting cycle. FAP is working closely with SAPRO, and a FAP Appendix will continue to be included in the Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military Services.



Appendix K: Acronym List



Appendix K: List of Acronyms

AFOSI	Air Force Office of Special Investigations
AFQT	Armed Forces Qualifying Test
CAI	Combat Area of Interest
CEU	Continuing Education Units
CID	Criminal Investigative Division
CMG	Case Management Group
COA	Course of Action
CY	Calendar Year
DD	Department of Defense (Form)
DEOMI	Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute
DEOCS	Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute Organizational Climate Survey
DI	Drill Instructor
DoD	Department of Defense
DoDI	DoD Instruction
D-SAACP	DoD Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program
DSAID	Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database
DVA	Department of Veterans Affairs
ELITE	Emergent Leader Immersive Training Environment
FAP	Family Advocacy Program
FY	Fiscal Year
GCMCA	General Court-Martial Convening Authority
HQMC	Headquarters Marine Corps
IG	Inspector General
IGMC	Inspector General of the Marine Corps
IPP	Installation Prevention Project
JEC	Joint Executive Committee
JPP	Judicial Proceedings Panel
KYNG	Kentucky National Guard
LGBT	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender
LOE	Lines of Effort
MCB	Marine Corps Base
MCIO	Military Criminal Investigative Organization
MEO	Military Equal Opportunity
<i>MIJES</i>	<i>Military Investigation and Justice Experience Survey</i>
NCIS	Naval Criminal Investigative Service
NCO	Non-Comissioned Officer
NDAAs	National Defense Authorization Act
NGB	National Guard Bureau
NJP	Nonjudicial Punishment

ODMEO	Office of Diversity Management and Equal Opportunity
OIG	Office of Inspector General
OPA	Office of People Analytics
OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense
OTJAG	Office of the Judge Advocate General
OVC	Office for Victims of Crime
P.L.	Public Law
PPoA	Prevention Plan of Action
RC	Resource Center
RILO/DILO	Resignation or Discharge in lieu of Court-Martial
<i>RMWS</i>	<i>RAND Military Workplace Study</i>
ROTC	Reserve Officer Training Corps
<i>RPRS</i>	<i>Retaliation Prevention and Response Strategy</i>
SA PC	Sexual Assault Protected Communications
SAFE	Sexual Assault Forensic Examination
SAPR	Sexual Assault Prevention and Response
SAPRO	Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office
SARC	Sexual Assault Response Coordinator
SEM	Social-Ecological Model
SHARP	Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention
SJA	Staff Judge Advocate
SOFA	Status of Forces Agreement
SPCMCA	Special Court-Martial Convening Authority
SVC	Special Victims' Counsel
U.S.C.	United States Code
USCG	United States Coast Guard
UCMJ	Uniform Code of Military Justice
UOTHC	Under Other Than Honorable Conditions
USC	Unwanted Sexual Contact
U.S.C.	United States Code
UVA	Uniform Victim Advocate
VA	Victim Advocate
VLC	Victims' Legal Counsel
<i>WGRA</i>	<i>Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members</i>



Enclosure 1: Department of the Army





SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON

INFO MEMO

04-17-17 P05:36 OUT

FOR: SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

FROM: Robert M. Speer, Acting Secretary of the Army

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Robert M. Speer".

SUBJECT: Fiscal Year 2016 Sexual Assault Report

- The Army's Sexual Assault Report for fiscal year (FY) 2016 is attached. The report is prepared in accordance with the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness memorandum dated September 29, 2016, subject: Data Call for the Fiscal Year 2016 Department of Defense (DoD) Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military. The report highlights attributes of the Army's Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention Program.
- The Army continues its commitment to creating a climate where Soldiers live the Army values, thereby reducing incidents of sexual harassment and assault. In FY16, the Army continued to see a high rate of reports, 4.4 reported cases of sexual assault per 1,000 Soldiers, an increase from 4.2 per 1,000 Soldiers in FY15. This continued high rate of reports is believed to be indicative of victims feeling safe to come forward due to the positive command climates established by commanders throughout the Army.
- The Army's actions and future plans for a comprehensive sexual harassment and sexual assault prevention strategy focus on (1) leaders maintaining a positive command climate where Soldiers do not tolerate behavior that, left unchecked, may lead to sexual assault, and (2) developing research-based strategy to address risk factors such as sexual harassment, alcohol induced behaviors, and male-involved sexual assaults.
- This report contains the following spreadsheets in the prescribed DoD format: Spreadsheet 1: Army sexual assault unrestricted report data; Spreadsheet 2: Army sexual assault restricted report data; Spreadsheet 3: Support services for victims of sexual assault; Spreadsheet 4: Combat Areas of Interest (CAI) unrestricted report data; Spreadsheet 5: CAI restricted report data; Spreadsheet 6: Support services for victims of sexual assault in CAI; and Spreadsheet 7: Service Member sexual assault synopses report.

COORDINATION: NONE

Attachments:
As stated

Prepared By: Ms. Monique Y. Ferrell, 703-695-5568

Fiscal Year 2016

Annual Report on Sexual Assault:

U.S. ARMY

LOYALTY DUTY RESPECT SELFLESS SERVICE HONOR INTEGRITY PERSONAL COURAGE



www.preventsexualassault.army.mil

DoD Safe Helpline: 1-877-995-5247

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary	1
1. Line of Effort (LOE) 1 - Prevention	7
2. Line of Effort (LOE) 2 - Investigation	25
3. Line of Effort (LOE) 3 - Accountability	33
4. Line of Effort (LOE) 4 - Advocacy/Victim Assistance	40
5. Line of Effort (LOE) 5 - Assessment.....	51
6. Overarching Tenet: Communication and Policy	59
7. Secretary of Defense Initiatives	63
8. NDAA Requirements	65
9. Analytic Discussion	68

Sexual Assault Data Spreadsheets

1. Army Sexual Assault Unrestricted Report Data	78
2. Army Sexual Assault Restricted Report Data	88
3. Support Services for Victims of Sexual Assault	90
4. Combat Areas of Interest (CAI) Unrestricted Report Data	93
5. CAI Restricted Report Data	100
6. Support Services for Victims of Sexual Assault in CAI	102
7. Unrestricted Report Sexual Assault Case Synopses	105

Appendix A: Glossary of Acronyms	240
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Executive Summary

The U.S. Army remains fully committed to reducing and eventually eliminating sexual assault and sexual harassment from its ranks through a comprehensive Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention (SHARP) program. The Army's goal is a culture of dignity and respect that results in positive command climates in which the behaviors and attitudes that lead to sexual offenses are rare and victims feel safe in reporting and free from intimidation and retaliation.

Army Values demand Soldiers respect and trust each other. The overwhelming majority of Soldiers serve honorably and capably, meeting the standards embodied in the Army Values. However, the actions of a few are unacceptable, jeopardize unit readiness, and erode the trust and confidence the American people have in our Army. Soldiers who commit the crime of sexual assault, or fail to intervene and stop an assault, violate the Nation's trust and the trust of their fellow Soldiers.

The Army's efforts to ensure it retains the trust and confidence of the Nation are embedded in a SHARP program that combines initiatives to prevent and respond to incidents of sexual assault, sexual harassment, and retaliation. SHARP operationalizes these efforts throughout the Army using a strategy known as "I. A.M. Strong" which stands for *Intervene, Act, and Motivate*. This report details initiatives of the Army's SHARP program, while also demonstrating the progress the Army has made in preventing and responding to the crime of sexual assault.

Since its inception in 2009, the Army's SHARP program focused its efforts on five specific priorities or Lines of Effort (LOEs):

- LOE 1 - Prevention of sexual assault.
- LOE 2 - Competent and sensitive investigations of sexual assault.
- LOE 3 - Accountability for the alleged perpetrators of sexual assault.
- LOE 4 - Assistance to, and advocacy for, victims of sexual assault.
- LOE 5 - Effective assessment of the SHARP program.

These five LOEs are aligned with the Department of Defense (DoD) Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan and are formally expressed in the Army's strategy through the draft Fiscal Year (FY) 17-21 SHARP Campaign Plan.

In addressing LOE 1 (Prevention), the Army has continually revised its training and engagement strategies that deal with preventing sexual assault. SHARP training is required for all Soldiers and Army Civilians and is fully integrated into Future Soldier Training for new recruits, Initial Entry Training (IET) for new Soldiers, and at each level of Professional Military Education (PME) for officers and non-commissioned officers (NCOs). The Army regularly revises PME courses and specialty training (i.e., company commander/first sergeant, recruiter, advanced individual training (AIT) platoon sergeant, and training for first responders) in order to update and improve their corresponding SHARP knowledge. In addition, the Army requires annual unit-level SHARP training, which consists of interactive presentations designed to educate Soldiers and Army

Civilians about the importance of active bystander intervention. To further operationalize the Army's sexual assault prevention efforts under LOE 1 in FY16, the Chief of Staff, Army directed the issuance of an execution order (EXORD) requiring each Army command to identify their current environment for sexual harassment, sexual assault, and retaliation and develop mitigation action plans.

"It is through personal conduct and proactive leadership that we seek to improve on a culture of trust that motivates and guides the conduct of Soldiers."

**Chief of Staff, Army
General Mark A. Milley**

The Army addresses LOE 2 (Investigation) by sustaining the momentum gained through improved processes and thoroughness of sexual assault investigations. The U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command (CID) has joined with prosecutors, victim witness liaisons (VWLs), sexual assault response coordinators (SARCs), victim advocates (VAs) and other sexual assault responders to form special victim capability teams at more than 70 Army installations. These teams train in the unique aspects of investigating and prosecuting sexual assault cases, including the need to ensure that victims are referred to the appropriate agencies for comprehensive care. The U.S. Army Military Police School (USAMPS), recognized as a "Best Practice" in sexual assault investigative training, continues to increase the number of certified agents. Specifically, CID has approximately 600 military and civilian criminal investigators worldwide who investigate sexual assault allegations on a full-time or part-time basis. In addition, Congress recognized the Forensic Experiential Trauma Interview (FETI), developed by USAMPS, as an innovative investigative technique.

In FY16, efforts in LOE 3 (Accountability) focused on three priorities - the Special Victim Prosecutor (SVP) program, the Special Victims' Counsel (SVC) program, and transformational Judge Advocate (JA) training initiatives. The SVP program provides specialized military justice practitioners who focus solely on special victim cases and oversee the disposition and prosecution of every sexual assault case. Since the inception of the SVP program in 2009, the Army has seen an increase of more than 100 percent in the proportion of sexual assault cases that result in prosecutions and convictions. At the same time, the Army also observed a substantial decrease in the proportion of founded cases in which command action is not possible (because the victim did not participate, there was insufficient admissible evidence, or the statute of limitations expired). In FY16, the Army expanded the SVP program by assigning 23 special victim prosecutor NCO paralegals (SVPNs) and 23 special victim witness liaisons (SVWLs) to each SVP team. These SVWLs are Army Civilians who bring best practices and continuity to the prosecution teams, and fill an existing gap in services to non-DoD affiliated victims. The SVC program, which provides attorneys to represent victims throughout the investigative and judicial process, continues to grow and garner accolades from victims and commanders. In FY16, the SVC program trained more than 500 legal personnel in support of the SVC mission, took on representation of Army Civilian victims, and developed the DoD model certification course. Finally, the Army launched a series of initiatives to improve existing training for all JAs, which included outreach to civilian prosecution offices to observe and study best practices in special victim training.

The Army remains dedicated to victim care and response through LOE 4 (Advocacy). Army SARCs and VAs continue to receive comprehensive training through a 2-week

SHARP Foundation Course (conducted locally for collateral duty personnel) or a 7-week SARC/VA Career Course (for full-time personnel) through the Army SHARP Academy at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. The Army SHARP program office also conducts a Program Improvement Forum (PIF) as a venue to ensure Program Managers (PMs), SARCs, and VAs have current information on providing victim care. The Army also ensures that victims of sexual assault receive quality medical care. Since 2012, the U.S. Army Medical Command (MEDCOM) trained more than 100 sexual assault medical forensic examiners (SAMFEs) annually. The Army SAMFE training educates healthcare providers to conduct sexual assault forensic examinations (SAFEs) through an 80-hour training program, which exceeds the Department of Justice (DoJ) National Protocol for Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examinations Adult/Adolescents. MEDCOM also provides at least one SAMFE at every Military Treatment Facility (MTF) with an emergency room.

The objective of LOE 5 (Assessment) is to measure, analyze, and assess the effectiveness of the Army's efforts throughout all LOEs. The Army collects information from multiple sources to determine the effect of its activities and initiatives on mitigating and combatting sexual assault throughout the force. For FY16, the Army placed special emphasis on assessing leader accountability and engagement through the development of the SHARP Campaign Plan and EXORD 204-16 (Sexual Harassment and Assault Readiness Effort). The Army works with governmental and non-governmental research, evaluation and audit entities such as the Government Accountability Office (GAO) and the Army Audit Agency (AAA) to assist in exploring areas of emphasis within the realm of sexual assault response and prevention. Additionally, the Army SHARP program office has deployed assessment tools within the Army Strategic Management System (SMS) to help commanders use SHARP data as they develop mitigation action plans.

The Army is seeing encouraging signs of progress. One indicator of this progress is the recent sustained high rate of reporting. Specifically, during the period from FY14 through FY16, the Army experienced the highest rates of reported sexual assault cases since it began tracking such data in 2004. The Army is confident this increase in the number of reports of sexual assault is not the result of an increase in the number of sexual assault incidents, but rather the continued emphasis placed on sexual assault prevention and response by Army leaders appears to have resulted in increased victim confidence in their chain of command. Data from the most recent FY16 Army climate survey seem to support this as more than 91 percent of Soldiers surveyed indicated they favorably view their units' reporting climate and chain of command support for victims. In spite of this progress, sexual assault remains an under-reported crime and the Army continues to work on improving reporting climates.

Indicators of progress are a credit to committed Army leadership and the sustained resourcing of the SHARP program. The Army's actions in FY16 demonstrate a continued commitment to strong and compassionate responses to sexual assault. While each case is troubling, the Army fully investigates every alleged misconduct, follows every lead, provides support to victims and takes available and appropriate action to hold individuals

accountable. Nevertheless, the Army recognizes there is more work to do, especially in efforts to improve processes to prevent sexual assaults.

*“Not in My Squad”
is about junior
leaders taking
action to create a
better Army”*
**Sergeant Major
of the Army,
Daniel A. Dailey**

The foundation of the Army’s prevention efforts is its leaders, who are ultimately responsible for climate and culture. The Army provides leaders with resources and training to empower Soldiers to intervene and take appropriate action when they see something wrong. Accepting this level of responsibility by junior leaders and Soldiers is the intent of “Not in My Squad,” a grass-roots approach to creating a climate of dignity, respect and cohesion. “Not in My Squad” is one of many efforts guided by the Army’s strategy to achieve cultural change and thereby reduce, with the goal to eliminate, sexual assault and sexual harassment.

The authorizing policy for the Army’s SHARP program is Chapter 8 of Army Regulation (AR) 600-20 (Army Command Policy). The Assistant Secretary of the Army for Manpower and Reserve Affairs (ASA(M&RA)) supervises the Army’s SHARP program, while the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-1 (through the Army SHARP program office) is responsible for program implementation and assessment. In FY16, the SHARP program office created a dedicated policy and oversight branch that completed a comprehensive review and submitted significant revisions to AR 600-20, scheduled for publication in 2017. As the overarching policy for the SHARP program is contained in AR 600-20, a regulation for many programs, the Policy and Oversight branch is currently drafting a standalone SHARP regulation, scheduled for publication later in FY17.

As the SHARP program is a command responsibility, commanders are required to establish a command climate that prevents the crime of sexual assault, takes all allegations of sexual assault seriously, ensures impartial and fair investigations occur, treats victims with dignity and respect, and takes appropriate action against alleged offenders. Significant elements of the current Army program include:

- Senior Commanders at installations and in deployed locations have overall responsibility for SHARP program implementation and execution. As a critical element of their program execution, these leaders conduct required monthly Sexual Assault Review Boards (SARBs). The SARB provides executive oversight, procedural guidance, and feedback concerning local program implementation and case management.
- Command SHARP program managers (PMs) assist commanders in executing their SHARP program and integrating sexual assault response efforts (legal, law enforcement, chaplain, and medical) above the brigade level.
- SARC and VAs are available 24 hours a day/7 days a week (24/7) to interact directly with victims of sexual assault and other response agencies to provide support and advocacy services in garrison and deployed environments. These SARC and VAs also support commanders in implementing the SHARP program, conduct unit training, and assist with command climate surveys to monitor and implement prevention efforts.

- Most Active Component brigade-level units and Army Reserve command-level units have one full-time SARC and one full-time VA.
- Each battalion-sized unit has one collateral duty SARC and one collateral duty VA.

During FY16, Army organizations obligated approximately \$76.3 million (M) in direct support of the SHARP program, including:

- Approximately \$31.5M for civilian personnel pay for 541 SHARP personnel (159 SARCs, 265 VAs, 46 trainers, 50 command/installation PMs and 21 Army SHARP program office staff).
- \$12.5M by the Army SHARP program office for contracts supporting sexual assault/harassment data management, outreach, the Emergent Leader Immersive Training Environment (ELITE), SMS, video production, Victim Assistance Response Kits (VARKs), and training.
- \$10.7M by CID for investigations of sexual assault allegations, to include costs for laboratory examiners, criminal investigators, forensic equipment, supplies, and training.
- \$1.5M by MEDCOM for salaries of full-time healthcare providers who support sexual assault patients and for training of personnel performing SAMFE duties.
- \$5.7M by the Office of The Judge Advocate General (OTJAG) for training of trial and defense counsel and other legal professionals, and for travel for SVP teams to provide expertise and proper disposition of sexual assault investigations.
- \$14.4M by the Army SHARP Academy for personnel costs, student travel, contracts, printing, and supplies.

This report complies with content and format requirements in the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (USD(P&R)) memorandum, dated September 29, 2016, subject: Data Call for the Fiscal Year 2016 Department of Defense Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military). Per the memorandum, this report contains:

- Details of Army actions within the five LOEs contained in the DoD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (Prevention, Investigation, Accountability, Advocacy/Victim Assistance, and Assessment). Highlights of the Army's FY16 actions include:
 - Rewriting the Army SHARP Campaign Plan, designed to provide a framework for synchronizing and advancing efforts across the five strategic LOEs during FY17-21.
 - Publishing an EXORD to help Army commands focus efforts to enhance readiness by reducing incidents of sexual harassment, sexual assault, and retaliation.

- Developing the ELITE-SHARP Prevention Outreach Simulation Trainer (POST) to provide realistic prevention training.
 - Fielding new operating software at the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory (USACIL) to streamline the processing of evidence.
 - Formally adding SVPNs and SVWLs to existing SVP teams.
 - Increasing the number of SVCs in the Active Component from 75 to 107 (45 full-time and 62 part-time).
 - Holding the second SHARP Program Improvement Forum (PIF) for Command SHARP program managers and SARCs to address issues from the field.
 - Establishing a sexual assault medical director (SAMD) at Army MTFs to ensure timely, accessible, and competent care to sexual assault patients.
 - Increasing emphasis and awareness regarding male experiences of sexual assault.
 - Completing a SHARP program inspection plan checklist, which provides common inspection and evaluation standards for Army units.
- Data and analysis of the 1,996 unrestricted reports and the 501 restricted reports of sexual assault reported during FY16.
 - A profile and brief synopsis of each sexual assault case in which there was disposition decision in FY16.

1. LOE 1—Prevention—The objective of prevention is to “deliver consistent and effective prevention methods and programs.” Based on the 2014-2016 DoD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy, implementation of prevention efforts across DoD should be spread across a collection of 10 program elements. To aid in assessing DoD-wide progress in operationalizing the Prevention Strategy, please provide responses connected back to these program elements.

1.1. Summarize your efforts to achieve the Prevention Endstate: “cultural imperatives of mutual respect and trust, professional values, and team commitment are reinforced to create an environment where sexual assault is not tolerated, condoned, or ignored.” Where appropriate, be specific in the types of measures your program uses, the number of Service members impacted and the approved way ahead for achieving the prevention endstate.

Prevention of sexual assault is a leadership issue, supported by training, education, and accountability. The Army requires leaders to establish a positive climate that supports Soldier safety, emphasizes Army Values, and encourages candor and trust throughout their organizations. The Army trains Soldiers to trust in their leaders to take appropriate action when they bring concerns forward. Successful prevention of sexual harassment and sexual assault requires that all Soldiers and leaders understand expected standards of conduct, hold each other accountable for violations of those standards, and work together to build a unit climate of dignity, respect, and sensitivity to others. Significant leadership initiatives to support sexual assault prevention in FY16 include:

- EXORD 204-16 (Sexual Harassment and Assault Readiness Effort). This EXORD requires Army commands to enhance readiness by reducing sexual harassment, sexual assault, and retaliation incidents, which are internal threats that erode good order and discipline, unit cohesion, and trust. In the development of the EXORD, the Chief of Staff, Army directed commands to focus on three key tasks: leader engagement, monitoring the barracks and areas of responsibility, and responsible use of alcohol. The EXORD references the initiatives of the “I. A.M. Strong” and “Not in My Squad” campaigns as relevant enablers for fostering a climate that exemplifies dignity and respect. Both initiatives promote healthy peer-to-peer relationships and focus on prevention at battalion and company-level organizations. The EXORD also required commands to develop prevention mitigation action plans to counter vulnerabilities identified in their organizations and provide metrics to evaluate the effectiveness of these plans.
- "Not in My Squad" seminars. These seminars, executed by commands in FY16, focus on the well-being, safety, and dignity of all Soldiers. “Not in My Squad,” an initiative of the Sergeant Major of the Army, supports strengthening junior leaders’ ability to improve unit climate and readiness by empowering NCOs to take responsibility to fix problems that stem from within their own ranks. The “Not in My Squad” initiative included a series of workshops designed to inspire and motivate squad leaders to accept the responsibility and authority to find and implement solutions to problems within their squad (or squad-sized unit). The Center for the Army Profession and Ethic (CAPE) developed an online resource in support of “Not in My Squad.” This resource helps junior NCOs assess the state of mutual trust and cohesion within their squad, section, or team. Based on their assessments,

users are directed to resources that reinforce success, make adjustments to strengthen areas of weakness, and consider alternatives to remediate areas of concern.

1.2. Communications and Engagement: Update your progress in aligning prevention communications and training based on the type of message, messenger, and delivery methodology to specific demographic audiences across your Military Service (e.g., basic training, first-term, mid-level, and senior leader).

During the past year, the Army finalized development of a new marketing campaign for the SHARP program. The core messaging of the campaign centers on the Army Values, empowerment of leaders, and the responsibility of each member of the Army Team to foster a healthy command climate based on dignity and respect. The Army envisions a culture where sexual offenses are rare, but when they do occur people feel free to report and intervene as appropriate without fear of retaliation. The SHARP marketing campaign, which reaches approximately 1.4 million Soldiers, Army Civilians, and Family members, consists of printed, digital, and multimedia products for distribution throughout the Army. Based on the “Not in My Squad” campaign, the materials are called “Not in Our Army.” This campaign is also integrated into major SHARP events (SHARP PIF, Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month (SAAPM), and Army Profession Forum).

The Army ensures the SHARP marketing campaign materials target specific demographics: those most affected by sexual violence; those who are in the best positions to positively influence troops at the grassroots level; and those who are entrusted to maintain healthy command climates and execute the SHARP program. The Army specifically tailored each marketing product and message to these audiences and tested them with sample demographics to ensure the messages resonate appropriately.

During FY16, the Army SHARP Academy collaborated with U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC), Initial Military Training (IMT), U.S. Army Sergeants Major Academy, TRADOC Centers of Excellence (CoEs), Army Management Staff College, and specialty and functional course managers in promoting and validating SHARP PME training. The SHARP Academy has revised and updated SHARP training for IMT, and is revising all SHARP-related PME training for first-term, mid-level, and senior leaders. The focus of this effort is on reducing the amount of redundant or repetitive training, while ensuring tiered training for the appropriate training audience (by rank and position).

Soldiers in IMT receive 15-30 minutes of SHARP introductory training, CID briefs, and an introduction to the SHARP hotline/WeCare App during the first day of in-processing. Soldiers also receive 3 hours of SHARP training while attending basic combat training (BCT) and receive quarterly training during AIT. Examples of IMT SHARP training include:

- Sex Signals. Sex Signals is part of all BCT training and a key component of the Army’s “I. A.M. Strong” Campaign to prevent sexual assault. A team of trained actors takes the audience through several semi-improvisational dating scenes and sexual encounters. The actors then engage students who have mislabeled coercion as consent so they can address changing behaviors and encouraging bystander intervention.

- CID Informational SHARP Briefs. In FY16, the Department of the Army Inspector General (DAIG) released a report, which cited CID-facilitated SHARP training as a best practice. Soldiers in IMT expressed that the training was beneficial and effective. As a result, TRADOC, in coordination with CID, developed a CID information SHARP briefing for inclusion in SHARP training at reception battalions to educate new Soldiers on Article 120 (Abusive Sexual Contact) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ).

The U.S. Army Cadet Command (USACC) leadership ensure cadres brief all cadets on Army sexual assault policies within 14 days of their entrance into the Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) program and continue to reinforce this policy throughout their enrollment. USACC also requires all cadets to complete online SHARP training as a commissioning requirement and includes SHARP training in the classroom curriculum.

The United States Military Academy (USMA) exposes cadets to SHARP-themed discussions throughout the academic year that are tailored to the unique experience within their class but also include key issues that are ongoing within the Corps of Cadets. Throughout the year, each cadet class has training focused on SHARP themes that are nested within the overarching cadet character development program. USMA targets training around key periods of vulnerability, such as holiday breaks, class weekends, and major milestone events throughout cadets' 47-months at West Point.

In accordance with AR 350-1 (Army Training and Leader Development) and AR 600-20 (Army Command Policy), commanders must conduct and report their unit's SHARP training. SHARP annual unit refresher training (URT) is a command inspection item which is required annually, pre/post deployment, and during in-processing.

1.3. Communications and Engagement: Update your efforts to share and foster practices across all prevention stakeholders (suicide prevention, sexual assault prevention, alcohol reduction, etc.). Detail any effort to incorporate shared messaging (e.g., bystander intervention efforts supporting suicide and sexual assault prevention).

Ask Care Escort–Suicide Intervention (ACE-SI) training is a product of the Army Resiliency Directorate (ARD). ACE-SI provides in-depth instructions to enhance company-level leaders' and first-line supervisors' ability to recognize and effectively intervene with personnel suffering from emotional distress. ACE-SI builds upon skills learned during annual ACE suicide prevention training, in addition to other professional military education activities.

Applied Suicide Intervention Skills Training (ASIST) is a 2-day interactive session based on principles of adult learning and teaches participants to carry out life-saving interventions for people at risk of suicide. This ARD sponsored training targets "gatekeepers" who, in the performance of their assigned duties and responsibilities, provide specific counseling to Soldiers and Army Civilians in need. Gatekeepers deliver this training in order to share procedures and best practices.

The SHARP program coordinated with ARD to provide and share communications products, messages, tactics that enabled the cross-promotion of SHARP, and other programs and initiatives such as bystander intervention, suicide prevention, and responsible use of alcohol. Specifically, SHARP provided messaging for use in

infographics for ARD's Prevention Campaign. SHARP created special messaging for incorporation in a social media program to highlight issues such as suicide prevention and responsible alcohol use along with SHARP messaging. The objective was to highlight the correlation between those particular issues and the effects of sexual assault and sexual harassment. For example, civilian (non-DoD) surveys show a correlation between sexual assault and suicidal ideation. DoD and non-DoD surveys show a correlation between alcohol use and sexual assault by either alleged perpetrators, victims, or both.

Additionally, the SHARP program increased awareness of topics such as bystander intervention and drug-facilitated sexual assault (DFSA) through its Outreach Webinar series. During FY16, invited guest speakers from non-DoD organizations led discussions on these issues during the webinars. Army SHARP professionals, SARCs/VAs from the sister Services, and advocacy experts from non-DoD organizations attended the sessions. Army EXORD 204-16 also requires leaders to encourage responsible use of alcohol and educate their Soldiers on how irresponsible use of alcohol increases occurrences of sexual harassment, sexual assault, and retaliation.

SHARP personnel in Army commands continue to collaborate with other stakeholders to share and improve practices. Noteworthy collaborative efforts during FY16 include:

- One installation in U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) conducted a Health and Wellness Solarium consisting of suicide prevention teams, family advocacy, and SHARP professionals. Each agency discussed issues, trends, and training, and shared practices that support prevention. In the Army, a solarium is a collaborative forum during which participants develop topics, issues, and solution sets.
- TRADOC SHARP personnel participated in Army Ready and Resilient Campaign planning and TRADOC campaign planning. SHARP objectives and initiatives are tasks and subtasks to objectives within these plans.
- Units in U.S. Army Pacific (USARPAC) collaborate with the Family Advocacy Program (FAP) to provide information prior to each SARB, at SHARP training events, and during Domestic Violence Prevention Month and Child Abuse Prevention Month. FAP and other stakeholders are engaged to participate in quarterly update briefs. These partners also provide training at SHARP summits and SARC/VA foundation courses.
- During SAAPM (April 2016), SHARP professionals throughout U.S. Army Europe (USAREUR) collaborated with other prevention stakeholders (e.g., legal/SVC, medical, behavioral health, chaplain, military police, CID, alcohol substance abuse program (ASAP), FAP/domestic violence, suicide prevention, etc.) to conduct training and education events involving military personnel, Army Civilians, and Family members.
- MEDCOM conducted a SHARP summit that included a collaboration with the sexual assault response team (SART) of the National Sexual Violence Resource Center (NSVRC). SHARP personnel gained insight on the national SART toolkit, its usefulness, and local application as well as the option to share advocate challenges in a military setting.

- The U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM) unit ministry team (UMT) and SHARP program collaborated to present training that focused on both sexual assault awareness and suicide prevention by hosting a speaker who was both a victim of sexual assault and had attempted suicide.
- Installation Management Command (IMCOM) garrisons use subject matter experts to conduct training sessions for SHARP personnel. Alcohol and substance abuse training incorporates bystander intervention while risk reduction training emphasizes risk and protective factors and train staff to monitor behaviors to prevent more serious outcomes such as suicide and sexual assaults.

1.4. Peer-to-Peer Mentorship and Support: Describe efforts to support peer-to-peer programs for junior service members that promote healthy relationships focused at the battalion/squadron/or Military Service equivalent levels. Provide, where appropriate, metrics used to assess efforts and intended outcomes of the efforts.

Army EXORD 204-16 requires commanders to support peer-to-peer programs by using initiatives such as “Not in My Squad” and ensure sponsorship for Soldiers arriving at their first unit of assignment or permanent change of station (PCS). AR 600-8-8 (The Total Army Sponsorship Program) contains sponsorship requirements and responsibilities, including guidance on the assignment of same-gender sponsors for first-term Soldiers.

Command level efforts to support peer-to-peer programs include:

- One FORSCOM installation supported a grassroots movement called the “Guardians.” The Guardians is a junior leader volunteer community outreach program whose mission is to eliminate sexual harassment and sexual assault through a collective effort involving senior leader mentoring, peer-to-peer accountability, and bystander intervention. The program models positive behaviors and empowers junior leaders to act safely. Three Guardians received the Commanding General (CG) Volunteer Award as recognition for their efforts.
- Another FORSCOM unit developed an initiative known as the “SHARP Tiger Team” which seeks to build and maintain a positive culture and command climate through soliciting candid Soldier feedback in a focus group setting. Chaired by the CG, the group convenes twice monthly and refreshes participants quarterly to gain direct feedback about organizational climate.
- USARPAC units conduct mentorship programs for junior Soldiers to promote healthy relationships and discuss what is “right” instead of what is “wrong.”
- U.S. Army Central (ARCENT) developed a 40-hour Junior SARC program for junior leaders, which teaches the processes of preventing sexual harassment and sexual assault and the significance of bystander intervention. During FY16, this program helped generate higher reporting numbers and greater intervention efforts.
- USMA continues to use the cadets against sexual harassment and assault (CASHA) committee to encourage cultural change. CASHA is a cadet-led, cadet-designed organization that seeks to influence and inspire individuals to take an active role in creating a positive culture. The endstate is a culture where sexual harassment and sexual assault are not tolerated and where victims are comfortable reporting.

- INSCOM established junior Soldier SHARP councils as a way of monitoring climate within the command, specifically the barracks areas. Members of the council range from E1 to E4 and meet monthly with the brigade SARC and VA. The Soldiers also help with promotion and education events by participating in skits, working informational booths, and providing assistance during SAAPM events.

1.5. Leadership Involvement: Update improvements to local Military Service SAPR programs (on both prevention and response) based on the feedback to local commanders from command climate assessments.

Command climate and other surveys are key components in measuring progress in LOE 1 (Prevention). Results of the FY16 Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute (DEOMI) Organizational Climate Survey (DEOCS) indicate continuing chain of command support for victims. Overall DEOCS results show “moderately favorable” to “highly favorable” sentiment towards commanders and leaders from the perspective of Soldiers. Given these positive responses, leadership involvement in responding to sexual assault appears strong.

In accordance with Army Directive 2013-29 (Army Command Climate Assessments), Army commanders must complete a baseline command climate assessment using the DEOCS. Commanders at all levels receive the DEOCS results from DEOMI, analyze those results, and conduct additional research or focus groups to validate or refine the findings. Commanders must address issues identified in the surveys and conduct required follow up surveys.

The Army trains all SARCs on their requirement to conduct one-on-one SHARP training for all new commanders within 30 days of taking command. The Army implemented the ELITE-SHARP Command Team Trainer (CTT) in FY16 to help facilitate this requirement. In support of operational command teams, the SHARP Academy developed several training tools in collaboration with the Army Research Laboratory and the University of Southern California-Institute for Creative Technologies. These tools leveraged the ELITE platform’s simulation trainer that employs state-of-the-art “virtual human” technologies such as high quality graphics, gestures, facial expressions, and behavior models to produce student engagement and training believability. ELITE-SHARP CTT consists of animated demonstration vignettes, practice scenarios, scored after action reviews (AAR), and learning assessments. This training helps Army command teams at the company, battalion, and brigade level practice their roles and responsibilities when it comes to addressing sexual harassment and sexual assault issues. 680 personnel received the training in FY16.

Feedback from Army commands regarding leadership involvement include:

- TRADOC command climate survey results are positive in areas related to leadership response to allegations of sexual harassment/assault. Overall, more than 90 percent of the command climate participants stated that leadership takes allegations of sexual harassment and sexual assault seriously.
- FORSCOM subordinate commands developed SHARP mitigation action plans to reduce SHARP vulnerabilities through leader engagement and good order and discipline. Senior commanders briefed their respective SHARP mitigation action

plans to the FORSCOM CG during the Command Ready and Resilient Council (CR2C) video teleconference (VTC) on 29 September 2016.

- The U.S. Army Materiel Command (AMC) made changes to mandatory face-to-face training by tailoring content for the Army Civilian workforce to include local resources on and off the installation. AMC also conducted local training events such as Got-Your-Back, SAAPM Breakfast, Poetry Slam, and a SHARP Expo.
- USAREUR reported an upward trend across its units with an average of 3.77 (on a 4.0 scale) of DEOCS respondents who perceive their chain of command would respond appropriately to reports of sexual assault and prevent retaliation against individuals who make a protected communication.
- IMCOM's command climate assessment feedback indicated a need to increase awareness and advocacy efforts for IMCOM Army Civilians. As a result, IMCOM changed their training methods to incorporate civilian-based scenarios, intervention, and victim care.

1.6. Deterrence: Update your progress in developing and/or enhancing sexual assault deterrence measures and/or messaging and outline how they are provided to Service members at the installation (or Service equivalent) level (e.g., Crime Reduction Program, Military Criminal Investigation Organization (MCIO) Outreach Initiatives, etc.). Provide summary of Service member feedback or metrics to demonstrate progress.

Army EXORD 204-16 addresses Army deterrence measures. The SHARP Readiness EXORD consists of four phases that direct commanders to focus on three specific areas in the deterrence of sexual assault, sexual harassment, and retaliation. These areas consist of leader engagement, responsible use of alcohol, and unit areas of responsibilities. Commanders analyze and assess their vulnerabilities in these areas (Phase I); develop measures and execute a plan that will deter sexual assault, sexual harassment, and retaliation (Phase II); share lessons learned with their peers (Phase III); and reassess and make necessary changes to the deterrence measures in their plans (Phase IV).

Army deterrence measures also highlight the critical role of individuals in preventing sexual assault and sexual harassment. "I. A.M. Strong" and "Not in My Squad" messaging reinforce that everyone plays a role in cultivating a positive command climate where Soldiers and leaders do not tolerate sexual assault, sexual harassment, and the conditions that lead to such behaviors. The new SHARP marketing campaign tailors messaging to demographics based on age and rank, with messaging for junior Soldiers focused on reiterating the Army Values and Soldier's Creed.

The Army uses SHARP URT, IMT, PME, and operational training to educate Soldiers on the consequences of committing a sexual assault. The Army also publishes courts-martial results monthly at <https://www.foia.army.mil/ReadingRoom/Detail.aspx?id=95>, a publicly available website. The Army Times also publishes courts-martial results monthly.

Army command efforts to enhance deterrence include:

- Some FORSCOM units use CID agents during unit level SHARP training and as panel members for the SHARP Foundation Course. Other panel members consist of FAP personnel, SVCs, VWLs, and sexual assault care coordinators (SACCs).

Students learn what is unique to each responder, challenges and trends, and ultimately how to make a better working relationship.

- TRADOC experiences great turnover every 10 weeks as basic trainees enter the Army. These new Soldiers come from various backgrounds and have varied viewpoints with regard to values and what constitutes appropriate behavior. As a result, acculturation is an ongoing effort to help teach Soldiers the limits of appropriate behavior. The CID briefing to trainees designed to educate new Soldiers on Article 120, UCMJ is an example of an effective education and deterrence effort.
- USARPAC provides statistics and addresses issues unique to each area of responsibility (AOR) during newcomer briefings and at SHARP training events. Other examples of deterrence and messaging include: leader presence in the barracks and community areas, lighting in barracks and common use areas, cameras where appropriate, posting of SHARP contact information, and 24/7 helpline info in common areas.
- Army CID continues to produce crime prevention surveys and provide briefings at newcomer orientation courses at Army installations in order to ensure that Soldiers and unit leadership teams receive up-to-date information on sexual assault incidents and trends.
- IMCOM posts its command SHARP policy in garrison buildings throughout the installation. Awareness posters, flyers, and trifolds are available in common areas and workspaces in thoroughfares. All Soldiers newly assigned to the installation receive a SHARP in-processing brief on the senior commander's policy as well as a prevention briefing.

1.7. Community Involvement: Describe your efforts to engage with military community leaders and organizations (e.g., Family Advocacy Programs, ROTC Programs, Chaplains, Healthcare providers, and Single Soldier Programs) to develop collaborative internal Military Service programs. Describe how you addressed challenges.

During the past year, the Army SHARP program teamed with FAP and ARD on the ARD summer prevention campaign by sharing messaging and tactics to further understanding of intimate partner and spouse abuse. The Army SHARP program also coordinated with FAP, TRADOC, MEDCOM, and other stakeholders for input to the Army SHARP Campaign Plan, input for a stand-alone SHARP regulation, and revisions to AR 600-20 (Army Command Policy). The Army SHARP program also instituted a quarterly SHARP G-1 teleconference with all Army commands (ACOMs), Army service component commands (ASCCs), and direct reporting units (DRUs). This venue provides an opportunity for the SHARP Program Director to reach out to leaders across the Army who provide oversight of their SHARP programs and SHARP professionals.

During FY16, the Army also initiated a biweekly meeting with researchers from each of the other Service's sexual assault prevention and response (SAPR) programs to discuss current research efforts, upcoming research initiatives, and to identify potential areas for collaboration. Additionally, the Army participates in partnership and policy meetings with the other Services, to include the Coast Guard and the National Guard. Through this

monthly collaboration, the Services are able to bring Service-specific messaging to the group and develop plans and messages to disseminate throughout DoD.

Community involvement efforts within Army commands include:

- A major installation in FORSCOM incorporates SHARP into its Quarterly Senior Community Health Promotion Councils in which the major subordinate commanders provide an assessment of their overall Ready and Resilient (R2) programs to the senior commander.
- In AMC, FAP members, chaplains, primary care coordinators, CID, employment assistance program directors, and other as-needed military organizations are active members of SARBs and SAAPM activities.
- The USARPAC CG hosts a bi-monthly SHARP review and oversight committee (ROC), which include SMEs and/or SHARP stakeholder partners as appropriate.
- The CID SHARP office facilitates training to address bystander education designed for male and female college students and family members. The program aims to engage participants as potential witnesses to violence, rather than as potential perpetrators or victims. Topics include speaking out against rape myths and sexist language, supporting victims, and intervening in potentially violent situations.

1.8. Community Involvement: Describe your efforts to engage with non-DoD civilian community leaders and organizations both locally and nationally (e.g., Safer Bars Alliance and Association of Women for Action and Research) to develop collaborative community relationships and programs. Describe how you addressed challenges.

During the past year, the Army significantly increased its engagement and participation in DoD and non-DoD conferences. The Army SHARP program office supported more than 35 engagements, including events such as the New York State Coalition Against Sexual Assault, the Florida Coalition Against Sexual Violence, and the National Association of Student Professional Administrators. Additionally, the Army supported engagements at the End Violence Against Women Conference and the National Sexual Assault Conference.

The Army has also engaged other Services, leading academic subject matter experts from various universities (University of Connecticut, University of Michigan, San Diego State University, and Queens University), other Government organizations (Veterans Affairs), and non-profit agencies that share similar missions to SHARP (Men Can Stop Rape, 1in6.org). Engagements on topics of critical importance (preventing sexual harassment and sexual assault; sexual violence against men at work) took place at multiple forums, including SAAPM events, the National Sexual Assault Conference, the Society for Industrial/Organizational Psychology Conference, and the Service Women's Action Network.

Additionally, the Army SHARP program office reached out to various civilian community leaders to begin the conversation of partnership and the way ahead. Such partnership programs include a national professional athletic organization, the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), "Day One" prevention and training, "No More" campaign, and

various rape crisis centers around the country. These partnerships will further the Army's mission to prevent sexual assault.

Community involvement efforts within Army commands include:

- USACC engages 275 host colleges and universities to prevent sexual assault. To date, 252 host institutions have signed partnership agreements with USACC. As a result, cadets actively participate in education and awareness training on campuses, to include serving as sexual assault prevention advocates, peer mentors, influencers, and bystander intervention trainers.
- AMC has multiple memorandums of agreement (MOAs) in place with outside agencies to fill any gaps in victim services. Many locations include the local civilian organization for victim assistance to participate in monthly SARBs due to their active role in providing forensic services to victims.
- In USARPAC, relationships continue to grow with the Joyful Heart Foundation and Kapiolani Medical Center for Women and Children in Hawaii. The Alaska SHARP program office works in coordination with the Anchorage Police Department, Standing Together Against Rape, Abused Women Aid in Crisis, and the Anchorage Mental Health Office.
- Army (IMCOM) installations (garrisons) collaborate with local domestic violence centers, rape crisis centers, local police departments, and county prosecutors' offices. These efforts include social media campaigns, training, and donation drives during SAAPM. Collaboration also occurs with local hospitals to augment the administration of forensic examinations.

1.9. Incentives to Promote Prevention: Other than the DoD Exceptional SARC and Prevention Innovation Awards, describe your efforts to promote and encourage installation leadership recognition of Service member driven prevention efforts.

The Army has a repository on the Army Knowledge Online (AKO) collaborative website that allows each SARC, VA, and SHARP PM to post and retrieve best practices for prevention. This site allows users to see what their colleagues are doing and share what is working in their own organizations. Additionally, the Army SHARP program features a column in the monthly *SHARP Focus Newsletter* that allows commands to recognize outstanding SHARP PMs, SARCs, and VAs.

Efforts by Army commands to promote and encourage recognition include:

- Several FORSCOM installations have innovative forms of recognition, including:
 - Fort Hood captures “Best News Stories” from each brigade in order to identify individuals who demonstrated bystander intervention or influenced SHARP in their unit. The CG recognizes these Soldiers at the SARB.
 - Fort Bliss has “Speak Up, Speak Out” awards presented by the CG to Soldiers who intervened in a SHARP related incident. This recognition helps reinforce Soldiers' commitment to the SHARP Program.
 - At Fort Polk, the SHARP Guardian's partnership with the Better Opportunities for Single Soldiers (BOSS) program provides first choice options for shows, seating, or other incentives to attend events. Guardians continue to provide peer-to-peer mentoring and bystander intervention.

- During FY16, USAREUR implemented a recognition program for VAs. The award recognizes VAs whose efforts in the prevention of sexual assault and in support of victims have been exceptional.
- USARPAC recognizes their SARC of the year at the USARPAC Army Ball and presents them with an Army Commendation Medal signed by the USARPAC CG. Seven SHARP personnel received Army Achievement Medals for their efforts during the 2016 USARPAC SHARP summit.
- The Joint Base San Antonio (JBSA) SHARP office established the Shelley Botello Compassionate Servant Award in honor of the late Shelly Botello who was a member of the San Antonio SART for 15 years and worked in partnership with the military community training SARCs and VAs.

1.10. Harm Reduction: Describe the metrics being used to assess the effectiveness of Military Service-specific efforts aimed to reduce the impact of high-risk behaviors and personal vulnerabilities.

Army commands rely upon tools at different echelons to assess high-risk behaviors. The primary methods for measuring the likelihood of such behaviors at the small unit level are the Unit Risk Inventory (URI) and the DEOCS. The URI, a component of the Army's Risk Reduction program, is a commander's tool to prevent, reduce, and manage high-risk Soldier behaviors and promote a prevention-focused approach, thus increasing Soldier and unit readiness. The tool itself is a questionnaire that asks respondents about their knowledge and experiences along 14 risk factors: deaths, accidents, injuries, sexually transmitted diseases, suicide gestures and attempts, unexcused absences, drug and alcohol offenses, traffic violations, crimes against persons, crimes against property, spouse abuse, child abuse, and finance difficulties. Commanders may use this information to develop plans to prepare or respond to these factors as necessary and use the tool to compare their unit's result throughout their implementation. Soldiers use the Global Assessment Tool (GAT) to increase awareness regarding high-risk behaviors.

Army policies regarding the use and abuse of alcohol are found in AR 600-85 (The Army Substance Abuse Program) and AR 215-1 (Military Morale, Welfare, and Recreation Programs and Non-appropriated Fund Instrumentalities). Additionally, some installations and commands have adopted more stringent local policies regarding alcohol. For example, some units limit the amount of alcohol Soldiers may have in the barracks. Deployed units ban alcohol consumption in many areas. In a few deployed areas, alcohol is available in limited quantities and only in supervised locations, not in living quarters.

The Army SHARP program office has partnered on a research project with the DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO) and the Air Force SAPR office. The project is titled "Reducing Alcohol's Impact on Sexual Assault and Other Harmful Behaviors." During FY16, the Institute for Defense Analyses (IDA) continued to research Soldiers' drinking habits to describe the current drinking culture within the Army with a view toward developing alcohol-related interventions to reduce incidents of harmful behaviors, including sexual assault. This study's objective is to help military leaders better understand the current drinking climate so that appropriate interventions may be developed. For selected installations, IDA will document Soldiers' current alcohol consumption patterns, purchase behaviors, and the cultural aspects of alcohol consumption. Data from voluntary and anonymous interviews will help determine what

alcohol policy interventions might address problematic drinking behaviors. Based on this information, IDA will design a controlled trial of alcohol interventions.

Other efforts by Army commands to reduce the impact of high-risk behaviors include:

- In FY16, TRADOC identified some seasonal increases in sexual assaults in the training base (following holiday block leave and during summer months). Further examination showed a higher rate per thousand during these periods. At the end of FY16, TRADOC examined the correlation between leader-to-led ratios, drill sergeant rank waivers, and sexual assault reports in the training base. These metrics will allow TRADOC to look at initiatives to address high-risk periods (holiday block leave and summer training surge).
- USAREUR brigade SHARP personnel developed partnerships with local garrison ASAP staff to collaborate on various training events and promote awareness and prevention throughout the year.
- Installations in USARPAC have a monthly “Health of the Force” meeting, which includes discussions of moderate and high-risk Soldiers in the presence of company and higher echelon command teams. The chaplain, behavioral health specialist, and unit physician’s assistant participate in this meeting.
- CID works with the Office of the Provost Marshal General (OPMG) to produce an annual Army Crime Report that analyzes crimes and provides metrics regarding crime rates, frequency of alleged crimes, offender and victim demographics, and crime locations and times. The crime report assists commanders in reducing high-risk behavior that can lead to crime.
- IMCOM uses the URI as an assessment and prevention tool to identify high-risk behaviors. Provost Marshals identify areas of risk during operational environment assessments and provide recommendations for mitigation to commanders. SHARP personnel work together to identify sexual assault cases involving substance abuse and other relevant crimes against persons.

1.11. Education and Training: Describe efforts to address sexual assault prevention in your organization by educating Service members on healthy relationships. Describe any training, particularly training that focuses on changing skills, attitudes, and behaviors, to encourage Service members to take part in healthy relationships. Describe any increases in complexity or depth of training on healthy relationships over the course of a Service member’s career.

The Army has several focused training efforts to address sexual assault prevention and promoting healthy relationships. For example, the Army SHARP Academy developed training focused on changing skills, attitudes, and behaviors that starts with junior ROTC cadets and progresses in complexity to the senior leader level. This instructor-facilitated training for ROTC cadets focuses specifically on changing behaviors and developing healthy relationships. The ROTC distance learning training provides training on topics such as consent, cultural sexism, healthy relationships, unhealthy relationships, bystander intervention, and verbal defense techniques. Once in the Army, every junior enlisted Soldier and junior officer receives SHARP training to include “Sex Signals.” The Army conducted more than 500 “Sex Signals” training events in the past year. This actor-facilitated interactive training uses humor and audience participation to discuss multiple

scenarios in order to educate Soldiers on sexual harassment and sexual assault topics, to include responding to victims. The most recent training effort is a bystander intervention training support package and facilitation guide for small unit leaders and SHARP trainers.

The Army also provides multiple training opportunities that address male sexual assault and how hazing incidents are often sexual assaults. During the Basic Officer Leader Course (BOLC), BCT, or One Station Unit Training (OSUT), new Soldiers and new leaders receive instructor-led SHARP training that addresses multiple sexual assault topics, to include male-on-male incidents. The Army also has several video vignettes that address hazing and male-on-male incidents.

SHARP training is currently standardized across all precommissioning sources (BOLC-A) within TRADOC. The Center for IMT (CIMT) and the CoE proponents for doctrine review all SHARP training products and lesson plans to ensure learning outcomes relate to the officer career continuum.

USACC leadership ensure ROTC cadres brief all cadets on Army sexual assault policies within 14 days of their entrance into the ROTC program, and continue to reinforce this policy throughout their enrollment. USACC also requires all cadets to complete online SHARP training as a commissioning requirement and includes SHARP training in the classroom curriculum. University and college leaders are embracing opportunities to increase Army ROTC participation in sexual assault prevention planning and strategy development. On numerous campuses, ROTC leaders serve on universities' Title IX and SAPR committees. Additionally, ROTC cadets have actively participated in education and awareness training on campuses to include serving as sexual assault prevention advocates, peer mentors and influencers, and bystander intervention trainers.

USMA includes components of SHARP training in each of its summer military training details and incorporates specific lessons in several of academic classes. This "Academic SHARP Thread" includes classes throughout the 47-month USMA academic curriculum.

SHARP training for new lieutenants in BOLC-B focuses on interpreting the Army SHARP program's prevention strategy and applying sexual harassment response techniques to prevent potential sexual assaults. SHARP training in BOLC-B incorporates "Sex Signals" and "Sex Rules" training and with scenarios where new officers apply leader decision-making in response to different sexual harassment and sexual assault situations.

Training in the Captains' Career Course focuses on company commanders' roles and responsibilities and their ability to foster a climate of prevention. Officer Candidate School training focuses on new leader responsibilities that support the Army's SHARP program, including a description of the sexual harassment and sexual assault prevention strategy. All warrant officer career courses also contain revised SHARP training.

The Army includes SHARP training in the Drill Sergeant School, the Intermediate Level Education (ILE) course, and the remaining NCO PME curriculum:

- Basic Leader Course for Junior NCOs.
- Advanced Leader Course for Staff Sergeants.
- Senior Leader Course for Sergeants First Class.
- Sergeants Major Academy.

In accordance with DoD Instruction (DoDI) 6495.02, all Army battalion/brigade command selectees and Command Sergeant Major (CSM) selectees receive SHARP instruction from the School of Command Preparation (SCP) during the Pre-Command/Command Sergeants Major Course (PCC/CSMC). The PCC/CSMC includes:

- Course topics on leader identity, building trust, ethical decision making, developing a positive environment, Army profession, promote and safeguard (SHARP), developing leaders, and developing vision and leading change.
- Presentations by Army senior leadership and small group seminars facilitated by SCP focusing on personal and leaders' identity, responsibilities, and impacts on organizations and safeguarding their personnel.
- The DAIG addresses SHARP investigations and accountability and the Provost Marshal General (PMG) addresses sexual assault and other sex crimes.

As previously noted, ELITE-SHARP CTT is used to train command teams (company commanders/first sergeants, battalion/brigade commanders, and CSMs) on their roles and responsibilities when addressing issues involving sexual harassment and sexual assault cases. It not only serves as a "how to respond" tool, but by exposing command teams to the training, it also educates them about the seriousness of the issue and motivates them to develop mitigation action plans.

The Army's annual SHARP URT consists of online and face-to-face training where Soldiers learn the key components of the Army SHARP program and the rights of a victim and alleged offender. During this training, vignettes and scenarios highlight peer responses to victims and alleged offenders. The Army updated the annual SHARP URT in FY16 to add information about retaliation and online misconduct.

Additional efforts by Army commands in FY16 include:

- Several commands used subject matter experts from non-DoD affiliated programs that focus on topics such as consent, bystander intervention, respect, and supporting survivors.
- Other commands use contracted venues such as "Got Your Back," the "Blame Game," and "Sex Signals" for education and training on healthy relationships.
- Soldiers from the INSCOM Junior Soldier SHARP Council developed three real-life scenario skits to address alcohol use, sexting, and male sexual assault. Within the skits were demonstrations of bystander intervention techniques to prevent the escalation of the situation to sexual assault.
- During the 2016 SAAPM, U.S. Army Cyber Command (ARCYBER) collaborated with partner organizations to host the "Voices of Men," a one-man play designed to bring attention to sexual assault behaviors and encourage healthy relationships.
- USMA hosted a SHARP Summit, with the theme "Unlocking the Mystery of Human Relationships." The objective was to create an educational program addressing some challenging realities of young adult experiences—hook-up culture, healthy sexuality, pornography, masculinity, media, and rape myths.

1.12. Program Metrics: Describe the metrics used to assess your Military Service Sexual Assault Prevention program. Where appropriate, align the metrics with the 2014-2016 DoD Prevention Strategy elements.

There are four primary prevention metrics cited in the 2014-2016 DoD Prevention Strategy. The first two, related to the prevalence and reporting of sexual assault, are discussed in detail in section 9 (Analytic Discussion) of this report. The other two are associated with bystander intervention and command climate, and are primarily measured using the DEOCS.

One metric, which measures command climate in addressing the “continuum of harm”, has a range of 1 to 5, and combines the results from specific questions in the DEOCS to yield a composite score. The Army’s composite score for FY16 (unchanged from FY15) was 3.3 for junior enlisted and NCOs. Continuum of harm is also assessed in the Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members (WGRA), which asks respondents who experienced sexual assault whether or not they experienced sexual harassment prior to the assault. The Army attempts to mirror this metric using sexual assault and sexual harassment reports to determine if preventing sexual harassment contributes to the prevention of sexual assault.

The Army has incorporated bystander intervention training as a key component of its prevention program in alignment with the DoD sexual assault prevention strategy. Since the DEOCS is the most widely used and readily available method for measuring the effects of this training, the Army can determine how bystander intervention contributes to sexual assault prevention by comparing scores over time. In the DEOCS conducted during FY16, 87 percent of Soldiers who said they observed a high-risk situation also said they intervened, identical to FY15.

1.13. Prevention Allocation of Time: As a result of ongoing SAPR related surveys, describe your approved initiatives to assist SAPR professionals improve prevention training.

In support of SHARP professionals, the Army hosted its 2nd Annual SHARP PIF on September 28-29, 2016. The PIF covered a wide range of topics to include SHARP policy, SHARP training, male experiences of sexual harassment and assault, and climates of dignity and respect. The Secretary of the Army opened the event by challenging the audience to focus on prevention. He also noted concerns about fatigue related to the SHARP training model and a need to look into more innovative approaches. The SHARP program office provided the audience of SARCs, VAs, and PMs with an overview of the newly developed ELITE-SHARP POST. This training tool provides modules focused on SARC/VA prevention and outreach responsibilities and uses the ELITE platform to deliver the training, which includes upfront instruction, scenarios, and practical exercises. The Army plans to field ELITE-SHARP POST Armywide in 2017.

In an effort to improve the quality of training, the Army SHARP Academy recently implemented a 3-hour learning support activity covering training facilitation techniques within the SARC/VA Career Course. The bystander intervention training taught at the SHARP Academy also assists SHARP professionals with prevention training at organizational and installation levels.

The Army SHARP Academy also uses a questionnaire to evaluate their three resident courses. The questionnaire consists questions focusing on: learning effectiveness, delivery method, time allotted for the training, course content, group activities, logical sequence of lessons, and if the training will help students do their job. Students use the Likert scale for rating each area. The SHARP Academy uses this valuable feedback to revise the curriculum in an effort to improve learning.

During FY16, several Army commands continued to host “Not In My Squad” seminars utilizing CAPE personnel to help develop squad leaders’ ability to build trust with and among Soldiers, promote a “zero tolerance” culture for sexual misconduct, and empower Soldiers to intervene when they see inappropriate behavior.

The Army continues to collaborate with several nationally recognized experts in order to help develop and validate the components of the “I. A.M. Strong” Campaign and facilitate greater outreach skill sets among the Army’s SHARP professionals. These noteworthy experts include:

- Dr. Gail Stern and Christian Murphy are the co-founders of Catharsis Productions. Their program, “Sex Signals,” incorporates humor and audience participation to foster greater understanding about the nature and impact of interpersonal violence.
- Dr. James Hopper, independent consultant and part-time instructor in Psychology, Cambridge Health Alliance, Harvard Medical School. Dr. Hopper's work has focused on the psychological and biological effects of sexual assault and other traumatic experiences.
- Dr. Allen Berkowitz, editor and founder of The Report on Social Norms, served as a subject matter expert and advisor on curriculum development for Army SHARP training.

1.14. Future Efforts: Describe your future plans for delivering consistent and effective prevention methods and programs, including how these efforts will help your Military Service strategies, enable resourcing, and make progress in your overall SAPR program.

Although the Army continued sustainment of the “I. A.M. Strong” Campaign in FY16, going forward the campaign will be embedded in a new SHARP Campaign Plan with a renewed focus on mission readiness. The SHARP Campaign Plan will drive Army efforts from the beginning of FY17 to the end of FY21 and will nest under DoD’s prevention strategy. It includes a comprehensive assessment plan to evaluate structure, resources, and ways of enhancing prevention and response efforts.

In accordance with EXORD 204-16, the Army Reserve, Army National Guard, FORSCOM, TRADOC, and AMC briefed senior Army leaders on their best practices and mitigation plans at the Army Profession Forum in December 2016. This newly established annual event for 2, 3 and 4-star Army commanders serves as the Secretary of the Army’s and Chief of Staff, Army’s vehicle for Armywide promulgation of best practices and lessons learned. From December 2016 to September 2017, all ACOMs, ASCCs, and DRUs must assess and revise their mitigation action plans in conjunction with the Army SHARP program office so they can publish requirements for assessing the performance of their SHARP programs and resources. The assessment results will inform senior leaders’ decisions for facilitating

the reduction of sexual assault throughout the Army. Key areas to be included in the mitigation actions plans are:

- How junior enlisted Soldiers and junior officers are integrated into their first unit of assignment.
- Operation of on-post after-hours activities.
- Personnel vulnerabilities during mobilization, deployment, and redeployment.
- Soldier vulnerabilities during PCS and expiration term of service (ETS).

Initiatives beginning in FY17:

- Sound Off is a town-hall style session to demonstrate that the SHARP program is a senior leader priority and to engage the total force (Soldiers, Civilians, and Family members) in the dialogue on prevention of sexual violence. The first Sound-Off session occurred during the Army Profession Forum on December 8, 2016.
- Mind's Eye II Prevention Program emphasizes prevention across all levels (e.g., individual, peer, unit, Army, and society) with a focus on leader development, unit cohesion, and bystander intervention efforts that reinforce Army Values. The program will enable leaders across all levels to practice the skills needed to recognize emerging challenges and promote climates of dignity and respect. Mind's Eye II consists of evidence-based prevention principles identified by the Centers for Disease Control for reducing sexual violence in the civilian population. Participants will engage in reflective exercises geared towards behavioral change.
- Digital Sexual Assault Survivor (DSAS) is a collaboration between the Army SHARP Academy, the Army Research Laboratory, and the University of Southern California. This project leverages "New Dimensions in Testimony" research, which provides a capability to interact with Holocaust survivors. DSAS will provide the ability to interact with a male sexual assault survivor to increase awareness and reduce stigma for male reporting.
- Installation Environmental Scan leverages the FY14 RAND Military Workplace Study to provide information to develop a SHARP "profile" for 15-20 Army installations. A dedicated team will conduct the scan to identify risk and protective factors, gaps, and best prevention practices, and assess community influence on the rates of sexual assault. The Army will use this information to help leaders at the installation develop prevention initiatives to address their unique circumstances.
- Male Survivor Tribute and Portrait Tour is a multiple installation tour to increase engagement in addressing male experiences of sexual assault. The tour consists of portraits that capture the stories of resilience of Soldiers who have experienced sexual assault. The portraits emphasize sexual assault as a community problem while reinforcing Army Values of Personal Courage and Selfless Service. The tour also includes Soldier perspectives in debunking myths related to the sexual assault of men, reducing stigma, and providing role models.

The Army developed several videos during FY16 which are being finalized and to be used in support of annual, institutional, and operational training:

- What Would You Do? A series of four videos, with two military and two civilian scenarios which put the student into a potential sexual harassment or sexual

assault situation. The scenarios do not play out to a conclusion or an ending. The video series is intended to be used during SHARP annual training and to stimulate student discussion facilitated by SHARP instructors and facilitators.

- “Hazing” and Sexual Assault. A short video that places the viewer at a NCO promotion initiation that goes very wrong. The video can be used in any Army SHARP training and the central ideas teach that hazing is wrong and explains the main concept that hazing can also become a crime of sexual assault.

Future plans from the Army SHARP Academy include:

- Incorporating the ELITE-SHARP POST into its training curriculum.
- Adding a SHARP PM course to the SHARP Academy curriculum. This course will cover roles and responsibilities for assisting the commander with running a SHARP program.

2. LOE 2—Investigation—The objective of investigation is to “achieve high competence in the investigation of sexual assault.”

2.1. Summarize your efforts to achieve the Investigation Endstate: “investigative resources yield timely and accurate results.”

The Army is committed to achieving high competence in every sexual assault investigation. In FY16, CID issued seven operational memorandums to field investigative units highlighting important investigative issues requiring increased attention in order to ensure a more thorough and complete investigative outcome. CID also issued nine policy changes and updated its Sexual Assault Investigation Handbook, thus providing special agents with a comprehensive pamphlet that highlights and reminds agents of critical issues regarding sexual assault investigations such as crime scene processing, victim and suspect interviews and points to remember when investigating alcohol-facilitated incidents.

CID agents collaborate early in the investigative phase with the trial counsel or prosecutor to ensure early and ongoing collaboration throughout the investigative process. CID policy directs supervisors to conduct a case review every 10 working days on open investigations to ensure timeliness, thoroughness, and quality investigations. Additionally, investigations are subject to further supervisory reviews during field office visits by senior management and quality assistance visits by senior special agents. All completed sexual assault investigations receive a secondary review for thoroughness and quality at a headquarters one level above the field office that approved the final report. The USAMPS Special Victim Capability Course (SVCC) training, attended by investigators and prosecutors, emphasizes the need for early and frequent coordination between investigators and prosecutors to ensure evidence meets the elements of proof for a crime.

CID’s Inspector General (IG) has made the timely and thorough investigation of sexual assaults a matter of special interest during inspections and case reviews at field investigative units. Supervisors at all levels of command review all sexual assault investigations to ensure they are accurate and thorough. Further, the DoD Inspector General (DoDIG) conducted periodic reviews of sexual assault investigations to ensure they were completed to standard. Their latest review found that only one of 133 CID investigations had a significant deficiency that may have affected the outcome of the case. CID incorporated all deficiencies, shortcomings, or better business practices identified by any of the inspections into the annual refresher training of investigators to improve the conduct of investigations and reinforce the importance of sexual assault investigations.

The CID has established 30 civilian Sexual Assault Investigator (SAI) positions at 23 large Army installations worldwide. These highly trained, qualified, and experienced SAIs lead sexual assault investigative teams by teaching and mentoring less experienced agents, thus leading to more thorough investigations.

The CID has supported its investigators with cutting-edge investigative tools and resources. These new resources include state-of-the-art alternate light source equipment to enhance the ability to detect the presence of forensic evidence at crime scenes, new video cameras, advanced crime scene sketching software in support of crime scene processing, and new cyber tools to conduct field processing of digital evidence to include cell phones to identify additional investigative leads.

Enhanced training and emphasis on timely and thorough investigations resulted in the overall improvement of sexual assault investigations. The DoDIG has continually found that the number of CID investigations with significant deficiencies are less than 1 percent of all the investigations it reviews. CID will continue to advocate for additional investigative resources to address the increased number of reported sexual assaults.

2.2. Provide an update on the expansion efforts for the Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution Capability for MCIOs, to include how congressional plus-up funding was spent to directly support this program.

CID did not receive any congressional plus-up funding to support the expansion of the special victim investigation and prosecution (SVIP) capability. Notwithstanding the lack of funding, CID has implemented special victim capability at all of its locations around the world. CID has established a set of baseline standards that special agents must meet before being selected for advanced training in sexual assault investigations. After completion of the advanced sexual assault training through the Special Victim Unit Investigation Course (SVUIC), CID certifies its agents as meeting the special victim capability requirements and awards an additional skill identifier (ASI) to their military occupational specialty (MOS). This ASI helps track the number of agents trained in this specialty and assists in the assignment process to ensure that at least one special victim capability agent, if not more, is at each CID office throughout the world, to include deployed environments.

At present, approximately 600 CID field agents have received the advanced training in sexual assault investigations. CID agents at all field locations have joined with SVPs, victim witness liaison officers, SARCs, and VAs to form a special victim capability at 63 Army installations worldwide. At some locations, SHARP Resource Centers (SHARP-RC) facilitate team integration, thus making it easier for victims to report and obtain support at these “one-stop” sites. At large installations, special sexual assault investigative teams facilitate timely and thorough investigations.

While special victim capability offenses include allegations of domestic violence (to include sexual assault) and cases of child abuse, those two categories of offenses are not represented in this report, in accordance with guidance from DoD SAPRO.

In FY16, the U.S. Army Trial Counsel Assistance Program (TCAP) focused on expanding its contribution to the SVIP by formally adding the SVPN and SVWL to existing SVP teams. The JAG Corps now has 23 SVPN paralegals assigned to each of the 23 SVPs as legal support. The SVPNs are hand-selected for their prior experience in military justice. In addition to hiring a GS-13 SVWL PM with more than 20 years of providing victim support, 23 GS-11 SVWLs are now assigned to each SVP team with the primary missions of informing victims about the military justice process and coordinating the military and civilian support services available to victims. The SVPNs and SVWLs all receive at least 40 hours of training in military justice working with victims and other areas focusing on support to special victims.

SVWL provide services to all victims, regardless of status, and therefore fill a critical gap in services for non-DoD affiliated civilian victims, who are not statutorily entitled to representation SVC. Candidates for the SVWL positions are evaluated based on their educational background in social work fields and their experience working directly with

victims. As the only civilian member of the SVIP team, the SVWL brings experience with best practices from the civilian sector, continuity, and the ability to establish lasting and comprehensive relationships with military and civilian assistance agencies and civilian law enforcement and prosecution offices.

2.3. Describe your progress in enhancing training focusing on special techniques for victim interviewing by investigators of sexual violence. Include efforts to establish common criteria, core competencies, and measures of effectiveness, and to leverage training resources and expertise.

The USAMPS established the “DoD Best Practice” for sexual assault investigation training. The Army was the first Service to specifically train its investigators in advanced sexual assault investigative practices. The first course, conducted in September 2009, has been updated and improved every year since. The training is an intense 2-week course that establishes common criteria and core competences in trauma, memory recall, alcohol facilitated sexual assault, same sex sexual assaults, marital sexual assaults, child and domestic violence, false report myths, false recantations, and enhanced interview techniques, as well as working to overcome any possible investigator biases. The USAMPS SVCC teaches investigators from all Services and the Coast Guard, as well as prosecutors from those same departments and the National Guard. The SVCC training includes:

- Understanding and respecting a victim’s immediate needs and priorities.
- Ensuring a victim’s criminal complaints will be taken seriously and fully investigated.
- Establishing transparency and trust with the victim.
- Explaining the investigative process to the victim.
- Employing trauma awareness interview techniques that can assist the victim’s recollection of events.

The common training of both prosecutors and investigators helps the integration and common operating picture needed for successful Special Victim Capability teams. Outside experts such as Dr. David Lisak and Dr. James Hopper (nationally renowned psychiatrists focused on sexual assaults), Dr. Barbara Craig (a child abuse expert), and Dr. Kim Lonsway (a victim advocate expert from Ending Violence Against Women International) provide hours of instruction at the SVCC.

The development of FETI has proven to be a ground-breaking technique to retrieve information from victim interviews that was previously overlooked or unobtainable. The SVCC has been accredited with the Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation standards and procedures since 2013.

The effectiveness of SVCC training is difficult to measure. However, indicators of effectiveness include the number of judicial and non-judicial actions taken against offenders, the low number of sexual assault investigations found to be deficient during DoDIG inspections, and the low number of complaints received from victims about investigator misconduct or shortcomings. Currently, these indicators strongly suggest that the SVCC is effective in improving the investigative response to sexual assault allegations.

2.4. Provide an update on your participation in the Defense Enterprise Working Group of Military Criminal Investigation Organizations and Defense Criminal Investigative Service to assess and validate joint investigative technology, best practices, and resource efficiencies benched against external law enforcement agencies.

On May 21, 2014, the Defense Criminal Investigative Organization Enterprise-Wide Working Group (DEW Group) initiated a series of programs to develop functional groups as a subset of the DEW Group to identify, adopt, and resource efficiencies for all the DEW Group members (MCIOs and others). Those functional groups make periodic reports to the DEW Group, providing actionable and logical courses of action for approval by the DEW Group. The functional groups currently formed include forensic investigative equipment (FIE), information technology (IT), and forensic science technician (FST).

The FIE and IT groups developed a DoD forensic material exchange (DFME) concept program that will enhance the transfer of evidence between the MCIOs and USACIL, where it merges with the laboratory's electronic tracking of evidence. The program will allow investigators to track the processing of evidence in the laboratory so that they can keep prosecutors, commanders, and victims updated on the status of investigations. Development and implementation of the DFME program continued in FY16. The DFME is scheduled to achieve initial operating capability in June 2017.

The FIE and IT groups also adapted an evidence collection management and crime scene program from the FBI. This software program enhances crime scene processing and collection of evidence, and provides a standardized report of all the results from the processing of a crime scene by trained investigators.

The FIE group has already consolidated the procurement of a common digital fingerprint scanning system and is developing a common automated crime scene processing system. Both of those efforts are supported by the IT group. The FST group finalized a common training program at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, which results in the graduates being certified by a civilian national accreditation organization. The DEW Group continues to find areas of common ground for increased effectiveness and efficiencies for all criminal investigations, to include sexual assault.

Further, the three MCIOs have signed a memorandum of understanding that outlines the procedures at Joint bases on incidents that may cross Services. Generally, the lead MCIO is determined by the Service affiliation of the suspect or the Service affiliation of the victim if the suspect is unknown or a civilian.

2.5. Describe your progress in assessing and coordinating with the United States Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory and Armed Forces Institute of Pathology to improve investigative support and facilitate evidence processing (i.e., turnaround time for processing of Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) kits).

The USACIL is a subordinate element of CID, and as such, is integral to all improvements of investigative and forensic processes enacted by CID. It also serves as the forensic laboratory for all the MCIOs, and is key to Air Force and Navy forensic processes. The deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) branch of USACIL occupies a 26,000 square foot expansion of the existing laboratory. The facility growth is directly attributable

to increasing the DNA analyst staff from 9 to 41 authorizations to support sexual assault casework for all the military Services.

USACIL has an aggressive laboratory modernization program that significantly enhanced the ability to test smaller samples of forensic material, while at the same time reducing processing times. USACIL purchases the most advanced technology and employs robotics in almost every aspect of testing. Some examples are the direct analysis in real time for trace evidence and robotics implementation in all phases of DNA processing (extraction, quantification, and amplification).

USACIL was instrumental in the design of the current DoD Sexual Assault Evidence Collection Kit (SAECK). The enhancements enable long-term storage at room temperature, facilitate consistent collections, and are not gender specific, thus eliminating the need to buy two separate kits. To improve the overall efficacy of collection, USACIL provides routine quality control feedback to the MCIOs and Services on their SAECK kits submitted to the laboratory.

During FY16, USACIL had a median turn-around time of 88 days for sexual assault cases with DNA evidence. This turn-around time is above the CID goal of 60 consecutive days; right at the DoDI 6495.02 goal of 60 working days; and higher than the FY15 turn-around time of 42 days. During FY16, the USACIL underwent an accreditation inspection (conducted every 5 years) which ensures forensic examinations in all disciplines meet rigid international standards. Additionally, new operating software was fielded throughout the laboratory to streamline the flow of evidence, while maintaining chain of custody and documenting forensic examination results in a central database. Each of these efforts significantly slowed the processing of evidence as both efforts took several months to prepare for and undergo. Specific to DNA processing, updated DNA analysis software was also installed that required proficiency training for competency that took 3 weeks to conduct. The DNA examiners also attended National Institute of Justice workshops that took 20 examiners off the bench for 5 days each. The USACIL DNA section also had a 13 percent decrease in available qualified examiners for several non-training related reasons:

- One U.S. Air Force funded position was cut.
- The equivalent of 1 examiner was lost to parental leave (4 of 23 examiners combined for 1 year of parental leave).
- The equivalent of 1.4 examiners for the time (374) required to testify in court related to their professional handling of sexual assault forensic evidence.

Currently, the turn-around-times are showing signs of improvement. Additionally, the CID is also attempting to improve the USACIL manpower situation and submitted an emerging issue in the current FY20-24 Total Army Analysis (TAA) process. The most recent TAA resource review prioritized the USACIL requirement for 34 additional personnel as number 7 of 57 emerging growth issues.

The USACIL's research development program is responsible for managing and directing research and evaluation efforts, identifying needs and gaps in forensic science, and recommending future investments. Current research projects include advanced mixture resolution, open source software development for assessment of DNA profiles, rapid DNA analysis prototype evaluations, body fluid identification method development, next generation sequencing, and sexual assault kit variability studies. USACIL

demonstrated that a dedicated research development program can improve quality and efficiency in sexual assault forensic examinations and DNA capabilities by:

- Increasing the amount of male DNA extracted from sexual assault swabs.
- Enhancing the quality of DNA profiles obtained from “touch” samples (items of evidence that a suspect simply touched and do not require bodily fluids).
- Decreasing the time required to generate a DNA profile from reference swabs.
- Improving the significance of DNA mixture interpretation commonly encountered in a sexual assault to aid in prosecution.

MEDCOM collaborates with the Defense Forensic Science Center (DFSC) to ensure uniform recommendations and updates are made throughout all the Army MTF-SAMFE programs to improve documentation and collection of SAFE kits. The advances in science surrounding SAFE collection require updates especially relating to DNA technology and processing and testing of the SAFE kit. USACIL communicates directly with MEDCOM to achieve proper dissemination of the information within the Army. In addition, USACIL provides instruction at the Army Medical Department (AMEDD) Center and School SAMFEs to ensure successful collection of forensic evidence.

2.6. Describe your efforts to increase collaboration and improve interoperability with civilian law enforcement to include sharing information on Civilian and Military Protective Orders and assure receipt of civilian case dispositions.

The CID routinely conducts joint investigations with civilian law enforcement agencies when felony crimes occur in their jurisdictions and involve Soldiers as suspects and sometimes victims. The investigators work closely together, often partnering to complete various investigative tasks (interviews, crime scene processing, hospital treatment, executing warrants, etc.). While working together, each agency shares its best practices and techniques. CID often adopts civilian best practices and innovative techniques.

At many locations throughout the world, CID agents accompany military victims to civilian hospitals for treatment and administration of a SAFE kit. The interaction between agents, sexual assault nurse examiners (SANEs), local officials, and non-governmental organizations during these visits assists in increasing collaboration with civilian agencies. Additionally, many CID offices are members of local law enforcement working groups or associations that represent local, State, and Federal law enforcement officers and prosecutors. These groups routinely meet on a monthly basis, and the frequent contact and interaction between members and CID agents increases the efficiency and effectiveness of collaboration.

The majority of CID's 450 Army Reserve agents are members of local, State, and Federal law enforcement organizations. These agents allow CID the ability to leverage their talents and civilian law enforcement processes, thus improving CID investigative practices and enabling greater interoperability by tapping their interagency relationships.

The OPMG, through the International Association of Chiefs of Police, hosted and attended several law enforcement meetings and executive sessions addressing sexual violence. Additionally, USAMPS instructors who teach the SVCC taught local law enforcement and prosecutors across the United States, thus fostering increased awareness and recognition of the Army as a leader in the fight against sexual assaults.

2.7. Describe your efforts in providing training and guidance for all first responders to a report of a sexual assault that ensures the preservation of evidence and witness testimony. Also, describe the training and guidance specifically provided to law enforcement on victim trauma and the requirement that only the MCIO shall conduct the formal victim interview. Describe any additional training and guidance provided for locations where the arrival of the MCIO will be delayed (e.g., due to mission requirements or a submarine cannot surface for a week). Address how this training and guidance assists law enforcement and commanders in responding appropriately to reports of sexual assaults in these locations.

The USAMPS teaches all military police (MP) first responders how to respond to a sexual assault allegation. The training includes protecting the scene for subsequent evidence collection by CID, identification and retention of possible witnesses, and procedures to ensure the safety and well-being of the victim (to include emergency medical treatment if needed) and minimal interviewing of the victim to reduce the number of times a victim has to describe the assault. The 2-week SVCC training the agents receive emphasizes victim trauma in almost every individual block of instruction, spends hours on how trauma affects memory and recall, and teaches the FETI as the approved technique to interview trauma victims. Additionally, the civilian SAIs, as highly experienced and trained sexual assault investigators, spend time on every sexual assault case mentoring case agents in the appropriate methods to interview trauma victims and investigate such cases.

The CID has located its agents worldwide so that the agents are capable of responding to reports of sexual assault in relatively short periods of time. At some locations (Qatar and the Horn of Africa, for instance), local working agreements have been established with the Air Force Office of Special Investigations (OSI) and the Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) so that the other MCIO initially responds to do the preliminary investigative efforts until CID can arrive. Army members in the Sinai, Task Force Sinai, and CID entered into an MOA in which a qualified MP Investigator (MPI) is trained at the SVCC before being deployed. Upon receipt of a sexual assault allegation, that MPI does the initial response for the preliminary investigative efforts, while maintaining constant communication and direction from a CID agent in Kuwait until CID agents can arrive on the scene.

The Criminal Law Division of OTJAG works in close coordination with the policy and operations divisions of CID to adopt policy for all first responders, including law enforcement and JAs, which best preserves evidence and witness testimony. OTJAG and CID participate in a weekly meeting with the Army SHARP program office to raise and discuss any developing concerns. In FY16, the planned implementation of integrated training sessions and synchronization of training curriculum for both investigators and prosecutors ensures that SVIP teams have expertise in both the practical and legal aspects of investigating and prosecuting sexual assault allegations and the necessary understanding of how these crimes affect victims and witnesses.

Additionally, Army regulations (AR 600-20 and AR 195-2) require commanders to immediately report sexual assault allegations to CID for investigation so that fully trained expert investigators are the only ones to undertake a sexual assault investigation.

2.8. Describe your future plans for the achievement of high competence in the investigation of reports of sexual assault by MCIOs.

The CID will achieve high competence in the investigation of sexual assaults by sustaining the progress previously achieved in investigative thoroughness and timeliness. The USAMPS continues to refine the SVCC training by incorporating new and proven methods to ensure the course remains on the cutting edge of technological advances and evolving investigative practices. This continued improvement of an existing and successful training course uses advances in psychological and behavioral sciences by working closely with the civilian experts in those fields to constantly update what is taught during the SVCC. CID will continue to send its agents to the SVCC with a goal of training all field agents. As of FY16, about 575 military and civilian agents received the SVCC training.

Agents can improve their investigative skills even further by attending other advanced training in crime scene processing, child abuse, and domestic violence. Personnel attending these advanced courses receive another ASI that highlights their expertise in all areas within the Special Victim Capability system. Additionally, senior sexual assault investigation team chiefs attended the annual Ending Violence Against Women International (EVAWI) meeting in FY16, and then took that training back to their home stations and trained the agents in their local offices. That same practice of ensuring the senior sexual assault investigative team chiefs maintain the highest level of training will continue in FY17 when they will attend the Conference on Crimes Against Women meeting in Dallas, TX. Attending such meetings is just another way that increases the collaboration efforts of CID with civilian subject matter experts.

The CID pamphlet on sexual assault investigation is updated annually and immediately distributed throughout CID in order to codify emerging best practices. CID will continue to argue for a revision of the Army's restrictive requirements on pre-text telephone calls and communications (a common best practice by civilian law enforcement in sexual assault investigations) that hampers collection of the best evidence.

Additionally, CID is currently staffing a concept plan with the Department of the Army to increase the number civilian SAIs from 30 to 45. The additional 15 SAIs will be stationed at mid-sized Army installations to handle the increased number of sexual assaults, child abuse, and domestic violence cases, as well as provide much needed local expertise and training to the military agents investigating these complex and difficult crimes.

3. LOE 3—Accountability—The objective of accountability is to “achieve high competence in holding offenders appropriately accountable.”

3.1. Summarize your efforts to achieve the Accountability Endstate: “perpetrators are held appropriately accountable.”

The Army’s efforts to hold alleged offenders accountable show clear and significant progress. Since the inception of its unique SVP program in 2009, the Army has seen a 68 percent increase in the number of sexual assault courts-martial, while maintaining conviction rates between 60 and 70 percent. During the same period, the number of criminal convictions and punitive discharges for all sexual assault and serious family violence offenses more than doubled. Prosecution rates in the Army reflect a healthy judicial system, in which commanders demonstrate a commitment to good order and discipline by pursuing cases that serve the interests of victims and our communities.

The Army continues to enforce policies that identify Soldiers who do not adhere to Army Values and undermine readiness with sexual misconduct. These policies elevate the decision to retain any Soldier convicted of a sex offense to the Secretarial level and memorialize judicial, non-judicial, or adverse administrative actions taken against a Soldier for a qualifying sex offense in the Soldier’s personnel records.

The Army takes every allegation of sexual assault very seriously and only experienced and specially trained agents investigate these allegations. The goal is to produce a timely and thorough investigative product that a commander can use to initiate appropriate action against an alleged offender. An investigation is not considered closed until the commander completes and returns a DA Form 4833 (Commander’s Report of Disciplinary or Administrative Action) to the investigating CID office. The result of the action taken is entered into Army Law Enforcement Reporting and Tracking System (ALERTS) database.

In an effort to provide further transparency for leaders and support appropriate accountability efforts, in FY16 the Army proceeded with implementation of the commander’s risk reduction dashboard. The dashboard is a digital tool, which provides commanders a comprehensive picture of a Soldier’s disciplinary history and high-risk behaviors and risk factors.

3.2. Provide an update on SAPR training provided to those who are affiliated with the Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution Capability program (paralegals, trial counsel, special victims’ counsel/victims’ legal counsel, and victim-witness assistance personnel) for responding to allegations of sexual assault.

In FY16, the JAG Corps continued to improve training for those affiliated with the SVIP program. Mandatory courses for all practicing Army JAs includes the officer basic course (OBC) for all incoming JAs, and the graduate course for JAs newly promoted to the rank of Major (O4). In these courses, a JA with experience prosecuting sexual assault cases trains future chiefs of justice (CoJ), trial counsel (TC), SVC, and SVP on sexual assault prevention and response. Prior to practicing as a TC or CoJ, additional intermediate courses (Intermediate Trial Advocacy Course, New Prosecutor’s Course, and Military Justice Manager’s Course) are required within months of assuming the position. Personnel for all SVIP positions are selected from qualified JAs who have earned military

justice skill identifiers based on their attendance at specialized training courses and experience in prior military justice positions.

SVCs are only able to be assigned victim clients after certification at the SVC certification course. All of these courses offer updates in the area of victim rights and sexual assault response and prevention.

Paralegals receive sexual assault response and prevention instruction during a combined training offered by the Paralegal Non-Commissioned Officer Academy at The Judge Advocate General's Legal Center and School (TJAGLCS). VWL receive instruction during a weeklong VWL course at TJAGLCS and the SVWL receive additional instruction on processing sexual assault cases.

3.3. Describe your efforts to ensure that the personnel records of Service members convicted by court-martial, adjudged non-judicial punishment, or other punitive administrative action for a sex-related offense are updated to reflect punitive action taken, as appropriate.

The Army has put in place a system that ensures personnel records of Soldiers convicted by court-martial, adjudged non-judicial punishment, or other punitive administrative action for a sex-related offense are updated to reflect punitive actions. Army Directive 2014-29 (Inclusion and Command Review of Information on Sex-Related Offenses in the Army Military Human Resource Record) requires commanders to ensure that the permanent record be annotated for Soldiers who receive a court-martial conviction, non-judicial punishment, or punitive administrative action for a sex-related offense.

The U.S. Army Human Resources Command (HRC) issued military personnel (MILPER) message 15-052 (Revision of Inclusion and Command Review of Information on Sex-Related Offenses in the Army Military Human Resource Record). This MILPER message identifies requirements to place a notation of any court-martial conviction, non-judicial punishment, or punitive administrative action for a sex-related offense in the performance-disciplinary folder of the Army Military Human Resource Record (AMHRR). Commanders must coordinate this requirement with their local staff judge advocate (SJA), who ensures the offense meets the criteria for a sex-related offense in accordance with Army Directive 2014-29, and that the Soldier was given notice and opportunity to respond to punitive administrative actions. SJA offices forward validated offenses by memorandum to HRC via encrypted email.

All Army activities (ALARACT) message ALARACT 058-2016 (Guidance for Processing Assignment Consideration Codes for Documented Sex-Related Offenses and Convicted Sex Offenses) states that commanders will ensure that a Soldier's permanent record is documented for those who receive a court-martial conviction, non-judicial punishment, or punitive administration action (to include separation in lieu of court martial) for a sex-related offense. Further, lieutenant colonel (LTC/O5) commanders, or higher, will review the history of any Soldier permanently assigned to their unit to determine if they have a history of sex-related offenses to ensure they are aware of the history of sex-related offenses of Soldiers within their formation. Upon discovery that a Soldier within their command received a sex offense conviction that did not result in a punitive discharge or dismissal, commanders will initiate an administrative separation action, regardless of when the conviction for a sex offense occurred.

Battalion and brigade level commanders attending the Senior Officer Legal Orientation (SOLO) Course at TJAGLCS receive a specific block of instruction which includes the requirement to ensure personnel records include any punitive action taken for a sex-related offense. Every general officer attends the General Officer Legal Orientation (GOLO), a one-on-one desk side briefing covering victims' rights and convening authority responsibilities/duties regarding the requirement to include punitive actions in a Soldier's personnel file. Company commanders receive onsite training from a trial counsel serving the jurisdiction on victims' rights, reporting, and processing sexual assault cases. Finally, TC are trained on the requirement to place punitive actions into the Soldier's personnel file during OBC and Intermediate Trial Advocacy training.

Additionally, Army Directive 2013-21 (Initiating Separation Proceedings and Prohibiting Overseas Assignment for Soldiers Convicted of Sex Offenses) requires that any Soldier convicted of a qualifying sex offense at a General or Special Court-Martial or in a civilian or foreign court is processed for separation. Any recommendation to retain a Soldier convicted of a qualifying offense must be approved by the Secretary of the Army. HRC, in conjunction with the Criminal Law Division of OTJAG, oversees compliance with the directives.

3.4. Describe your efforts to ensure SARC, SAPR VA, MCIO, and commander knowledge of recent victim rights and military justice updates in FY16.

In FY16, the Criminal Law Department, TJAGLCS, and TCAP built upon a continuing relationship with the Army SHARP Academy through the provision of military justice training to SARCs and VAs 10-12 times per year. Each daylong training is personally delivered by a JA with valuable and substantial experience prosecuting cases involving sexual assault. The training includes updates to victim's rights, the rules for courts-martial, military rules of evidence, Article 120, retaliation, commanders' responsibilities to the victim, and military justice procedures. Recent efforts to improve the curriculum include the development of confidentiality and ethics instruction, and a renewed focus on the SARC and VA's relationships to the victim, SVC, and command.

Battalion and brigade level commanders attend the SOLO Course at TJAGLCS. In FY16, SOLO was offered 7 times, during which a Criminal Law department faculty member taught commanders a specific block of instruction on sexual assault response and prevention. Every general officer attending GOLO receives instruction covering victims' rights, convening authority responsibilities/duties, military justice updates, retaliation issues, and prevention strategies. Company commanders receive onsite training from a TC serving the jurisdiction on victims' rights, reporting, and processing sexual assault cases.

JAs also advise first responders locally at every Army installation about the victim advocate-victim privilege set forth in Military Rule of Evidence (MRE) 514. The SVCC training at the USAMPS teaches MRE 514 to all investigators. Additionally, annual training for CID agents covers MRE 514. Further, this privilege is noted twice on the Department of Defense (DD) Form 2910 that a victim signs.

Army CID publishes a policy memorandum to disseminate new policies or procedures having to do with recent victim rights and military justice updates. CID also publishes an operational memorandum to clarify or emphasize an issue or topic having to do with

recent victim rights or military justice. Those policy and operational memoranda then become a focus during CID IG inspections, and part of the second level review processes that CID uses in all sexual assault investigations.

3.5. NGB, provide an update to your efforts to ensure that all Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault (both Title 10 and 32 status) are referred to the appropriate MCIO, civilian law enforcement, or to the NGB Office of Complex Administrative Investigation.

N/A. NGB only.

3.6. Describe your current policies and procedures to ensure alleged offenders are provided due process rights and protections afforded by the Constitution and the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

In accordance with the UCMJ, all Soldiers suspected of committing a crime are advised of their right against self-incrimination and their right to obtain legal representation before being interviewed by a CID agent utilizing a DA Form 3881 (Rights Warning Procedure/Waiver Certificate). Likewise, searches and seizures of a suspect's possessions, residence, or person are only conducted after either consent from the individual is obtained or a search warrant is issued by a military magistrate.

Since 1980, the U.S. Army Trial Defense Service (USATDS) has provided military defense counsel to Army personnel whenever required by law or regulation and authorized by The Judge Advocate General (TJAG). USATDS also manages programs, policies, and training that enhance the effective and efficient use of defense counsel resources, including the professional qualifications of all personnel providing defense services. More particularly, USATDS ensures that over 150 active-duty defense counsel are available when and where needed by stationing them in 8 regions and in over 40 field offices worldwide. USATDS provides world-class defense counsel training through the Defense Counsel Assistance Program (DCAP) which provides a series of training events at key points in a defense counsel's tour of duty. The Office of the Chief, USATDS manages all aspects of the Army defense function to include planning, resourcing, personnel administration, and professional responsibility supervision. In essence, USATDS ensures that alleged offenders are provided due process rights and protections afforded by the Constitution and the UCMJ.

3.7. Provide an update on the Special Victims' Advocacy Program that affords legal consultation and representation for Service members, eligible adult dependents, and DoD civilian employees who report being a victim of sexual assault, to include how congressional plus-up funding was spent to directly support this program. Describe how your Military Service is implementing the Special Victims' Advocacy Program for DoD civilian employees. Provide an update on how you are informing officers, noncommissioned officers (NCOs), and junior Service members of the availability of Special Victims' Counsels (SVCs)/Victims' Legal Counsels (VLCs). Include your Military Service's metrics for measuring the success of the program.

The Army continues to build upon the success of the SVC program. In FY16, the Army filled all 45 authorizations for full-time SVCs with JAs with criminal law experience who possessed the right temperament for this important role. In addition, SJAs provided

additional part-time SVC to expand the number of SVC to 107 (45 full-time and 62 part-time). These SVC served 2,979 clients, 1,508 of which were new clients during FY16 and the remaining were carry-over cases.

Also during FY16, the SVC program used plus-up funding from Congress to maximize and leverage current trial advocacy training by sending SVC to various functional training opportunities such as the Intermediate Trial Advocacy Course, the Sexual Assault Trial Advocacy Course, and the Air Force SVC Certification Course. The SVC program held three courses at TJAGLCS to include two certification courses and a Child Victim's Advocacy Course. The SVC Certification Course at TJAGLCS developed a specific block of instruction for all SVC on the representation of DoD Civilian employees. The course also includes the discussion on strategies for SVC to enforce existing regulations dictating that SARCs, SAPR VAs, military investigators, healthcare providers, trial counsel, and VWLs inform victims of sexual assault of their right to an SVC prior to questioning. The course also discussed strategies to combat retaliation. The SVC program also used the funding to host three operational training events that included supervisors of SVC, legal administrators, and paralegals, both civilian and military. In FY16, the Army trained 500 personnel in support of the SVC mission.

The SVC program used plus-up funding to maximize face-to-face interaction between SVC and clients by ensuring SVC were properly funded to travel to their client's destination as necessary to provide the full spectrum of legal assistance and military justice matters. Additionally, funding provided every SVC with a cell phone to maximize communication with their clients when face-to-face meetings were not feasible.

Informing the Army population about SVC services was a top priority of the SVC program during FY16. Through coordination with the Army SHARP program, SVCs provide unit level training regarding the services they provide. Additionally, SVCs are not only encouraged to attend the installation SARB, they are cited by commanders as a valuable resources during these forums. Survey data also indicates that Soldiers who report a sexual assault rate their SVC as a very valuable resource. In order to increase awareness of the program, encourage reporting, and build confidence in the military justice system, the Army produced a video for unit level training that introduces Soldiers to both the SVC and the SVP program. The video featuring real investigators, prosecutors, SVCs, and witness assistance personnel will be ready for release in 2017.

Training in SVC services is taught at the GOLO and SOLO classes held at TJAGLCS, USAMPS, and the SHARP Academy. In addition to training events, SVCs in the field disseminate information about the program through local news articles. Last year, DoD SAPRO produced an infomercial for Armed Forces Network about SVC services.

The Army evaluates the SVC program as part of its legal assistance program, to include utilization of client comment cards at the legal offices. Victim feedback is also captured in the memoranda for record that SVC file with the SVC PM office at the conclusion of courts-martial, and then "lessons learned" are shared with TJAGLCS to incorporate into future JAGC training. Victims also provide feedback by participating in panel discussions at the twice-annual SVC Certification Courses, annual SVC training, speaking opportunities at outside agencies, and congressional engagements.

The SVC PM, deputy PM, and chief of the legal assistance policy division conduct regular staff assistance visits to field installations Armywide to meet with stakeholders, including SHARP personnel. The SVC PM conducts quarterly video teleconference discussions with SVC to disseminate information and receive feedback. The SVC program utilizes the MilSuite collaborative website to disseminate information and facilitate collaboration among SVCs in the field. TJAG and the four other JAG general officers personally conduct site visits to SJA offices and evaluate the program as part of TJAG's Article 6, UCMJ responsibilities. In addition, TJAG personally hosted a retaliation roundtable discussion with SVCs in conjunction with a congressional engagement to hear about issues firsthand.

The SVC program receives evaluations of the SVC Certification Course from student evaluations of the course. The Army receives feedback from sister Service SVC program leadership as well.

The SVC program also receives indirect feedback on the success of the counsel by way of the follow-on assignments. SVCs generally received their requested assignment and report that they believe the position is career enhancing. In addition, promotion rates of those who have served as SVCs mirror those of the board as a whole.

3.8. Describe your future plans for the achievement of high competence in holding offenders appropriately accountable.

The Army continues to recruit and retain the highest quality attorneys to serve as JAs. Army selection boards range from 8 to 24 percent acceptance rates over the past decade, with applicant average Law Scholastic Aptitude Test scores in the 75th-80th percentiles and law school grade-point averages of 3.5. A substantial number of applicants have prior criminal justice or litigation experience. The Army centrally manages military justice assignments for JAs through careful screening with key positions personally selected by TJAG. Military justice skill identifiers create a pool of potentially qualified military justice practitioners for JAGC personnel specialists to use to assign JAs to military justice assignments at all levels of practice.

The Army maintains a specialized capability in sexual assault and complex sexual assault litigation. The SVP program, the centerpiece of the Army's SVIP, are hand-selected from the most talented and experienced JAs to head teams of investigators, paralegals, and victim assistance personnel to oversee the investigation and prosecution of sexual assault and domestic violence cases. Civilian highly qualified experts for the prosecution work alongside the SVP teams providing individual case assistance and training. Finally, TCAP has a hand-selected group of resident experts in complex litigation capable of "surging" forward to work with JA practitioners who are integrated and embedded into commands. Civilian highly qualified experts also work for DCAP and provided day-to-day support to defense counsels in the field.

Institutional training occurs at the Army's TJAGLCS, the only American Bar Association certified military service school that includes basic and advanced graduate course and specialized courses for trial advocacy and military justice management at all levels. The TCAP/DCAP programs provide specialized functional training and on a wide array of

courses annually. Training developments at the institutional, functional, and individual levels provide synchronized, integrated military justice training across a JA's career.

In FY16, the Army, through a newly hired civilian Chief of Advocacy assigned to the Criminal Law Division of OTJAG, developed an ambitious set of initiatives to improve training for all JAs to achieve the highest competence in litigation of all offenses, including sexual assault allegations. The civilian Chief of Advocacy brings decades of civilian experience in prosecution, defense, and advocacy instruction with ties to existing civilian governmental and non-profit training organizations.

- The first initiative improves existing resources available to all JAs for use in local training. The updated Army advocacy trainer is a digitized resource, with embedded links to secondary material, used with video trial vignettes to teach modern evidentiary foundations and trial techniques.
- A second initiative involves outreach to civilian district attorney's offices and other training organizations to observe and study best practices in special victim training and to receive outside, independent candid assessments of Army JA training from established experts in attorney advocacy training. To date, outreach efforts include prosecutors' offices in Cook County, IL (Chicago), Maricopa County, AZ (Phoenix), Dallas County, TX (Dallas), the National Advocacy Center, the National District Attorney's Association, and the American Prosecutors Association.
- A third initiative seeks to determine best practices and model memorandums of understanding between installation SJA and local civilian prosecution offices to address cases of dual military and civilian jurisdiction.
- A final initiative involves forging a relationship with renowned advocacy organizations such as the National Advocacy Center and the National District Attorneys Association in order to share best practices to ensure military justice training in sexual assault is the most current, sophisticated, and professional.

4. LOE 4—Advocacy/Victim Assistance—The objective of advocacy/victim assistance is to “deliver consistent and effective victim support, response, and reporting options.”

4.1. Summarize your efforts to achieve the Advocacy/Victim Assistance Endstate: “high quality services and support to instill confidence and trust, strengthen resilience, and inspire victims to report.” Include how competency, ethical, and foundational standards established in DoDI 6400.07, enclosure 2, are met.

It is the Army’s goal to eliminate sexual assault; however, when incidents do occur, the Army treats victims with dignity, respect, and professionalism. As noted in the discussions of LOE 2 (Investigation) and LOE 3 (Accountability), the Army’s cadre of SAIs, SVPs, and SVCs help ensure that sexual assault victims receive the highest quality of professional and compassionate services during the military justice process. Likewise, other responders such as SARCs, VAs, and healthcare personnel play essential roles providing the care and advocacy that victims of sexual assault deserve. To ensure a consistent advocacy capability, the SHARP Academy now manages the training of SARCs and VAs at the brigade and higher levels. The SHARP Academy also trains command SHARP trainers.

Twelve designated installations are utilizing the SHARP-RC model, based on the SART best practice, which enables SHARP assets currently serving on the installation to enhance case coordination and collaboration. A SHARP-RC SART consists of four primary responders, including SHARP VAs, medical providers from the MTF, criminal investigators from the supporting CID, SVCs, and military prosecutors from the supporting SJA. SHARP-RCs provide a central location of services for victims, support to the chain of command, and coordination of all SHARP education and training expertise at an installation. The Army supports maintaining SHARP-RCs at installations where the commands deem them effective.

In order to ensure that the SHARP PMs, SARCs, and VAs have the most up-to-date information, the Army SHARP program office conducts many outreach engagements throughout the year. This ensures that SHARP professionals are able to provide high quality services to sexual assault victims. These engagements include:

- The 2nd Annual SHARP PIF, held September 28-29, 2016. Command SHARP PMs, SARCs, and VAs attended the forum which included a briefing from the Secretary of the Army, a male survivor experience session, CID, OTJAG, and the Office of the Surgeon General (OTSG) sessions and best practices.
- Monthly webinars, which provide relevant training to Army SHARP professionals.
- Bi-annual newsletters to share information and best practices.
- Monthly SHARP PM meetings to share relevant program updates with commands.
- Command-level SHARP events attended by Army SHARP program office personnel in order to provide timely program information, answer questions and identify areas of improvement.

Additional efforts include:

- The Army released a 23-minute training video titled “SARC/VA Victim Response” that focuses on the role of VAs. The video is currently being used at the Army SHARP Academy in the SARC/VA Career Course and locally in the 2-week SHARP Foundation Course. Students experience a day in the life of a VA via a sexual assault scenario in which a VA responds to a sexual assault of an Army Soldier. The objective of the video is to teach new SARCs and VAs about their role and best practices in the SHARP program, as well as to give them a glimpse into what is required to do their job. The scenario story is fictitious but features actual Army SARCs and VAs who share their experiences.
- MEDCOM published a supplement to MEDCOM Regulation 40-36, which directs the establishment of the MTF Sexual Assault Medical Management Office (SAMMO), led by a SAMD who is responsible for ensuring timely, accessible, and competent care to patients with a complaint of sexual assault. The SAMMO unites the SAMD with the SACC, sexual assault clinical provider (SACP), sexual assault behavioral health (SABH) provider, and SAMFE. Additionally, it outlines all of the training requirements, competency, and certification process for any SAMFE who conduct SAFEs in MTFs. Currently, there are over 300 healthcare providers trained as SAMFEs, SACCs, SABH providers, and SACPs across 34 MTFs.
- Army installation SHARP offices continue to maintain and establish MOAs with local agency and community organizations to assist in providing services to sexual assault victims when the installation cannot provide such services. Local law enforcement offices provide services to civilian victims when an incident occurs outside of the installation’s jurisdiction. Local law enforcement offices also collaborate with the Army CID when cases occur off post and the alleged offender is a Soldier.

With regard to responsibilities established in Enclosure 2 of DoDI 6400.07 (Standards for Victim Assistance in the Military Community), the Army’s SARC and VA Certification Courses include:

- Effective Communication. Topics addressed in the training include active listening, non-verbal and verbal communication, maintaining and establishing boundaries of communication, ethical responsibilities, and conflicts of interest.
- Response to Victimization. A detailed discussion on the dynamics of ‘Victimology’ and victim blaming theories identifies myths that facilitate victim blaming and re-victimization, describes male victimization, and explains healing and recovery for victims of sexual assault.
- Crisis Support. Addresses the importance of privileged communications, privacy rules, and limitations on disclosure of information to other parties in crisis or dangerous situations. The training emphasizes that all personally identifiable information (PII) is collected, maintained, disseminated, and used in accordance with DoD policies.
- Ethical Standards. The importance of abiding by standards for appropriate and ethical conduct when performing duties as a SARC or VA goes hand in hand with

providing high quality services. The training identifies ways of documenting and administering services to ensure quality and responsiveness to victims' needs.

- Access to Resources and Services. Students receive detailed information on the availability of resources and services appropriate to their needs.
- Interaction with the Military Justice System and Medical Personnel. The training stresses that SARCs and VAs are not legal or medical professionals and that it is their job to get a victim/survivor to those professionals for assistance with medical and legal advice or services.

4.2. Describe your current oversight processes over SAPR, to included reviewing credentials, qualifications, continuing education, inappropriate behavior, and revocation of certification, if appropriate.

The Army continues to ensure those entrusted to provide advocacy to sexual assault victims are the best qualified and the best trained. In FY16, the Department of Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP) certified 2,358 Army personnel and recertified 1,676. Currently, 8,666 Army personnel are D-SAACP certified.

Based on an internal assessment of its processes, the Army continues to enforce stringent screening criteria and background checks for personnel serving as SARCs, VAs, and SHARP PMs. The requirement mandated by the Secretary of the Army in FY14 is still in place for suitability checks for these "positions of trust" to ensure that only the best-qualified and most suitable individuals serve in these important positions. These processes and procedures help commanders actively select the best personnel. To codify all of these policy improvements, the Army published EXORD 193-14 (Screening of SHARP Program Personnel and Others in Identified Positions of Significant Trust) directing an enduring process for screening sensitive positions, including SARCs/VAs.

The Army screening process consists of local and national criminal background checks, including the National Sex Offender Registry and public websites. These checks consist of mandatory disqualification criteria for perpetrators of serious crimes. The checks also consist of screening for minor offenses that can be waived after general officer (GO) consideration and approval. In either event, Soldiers who are precluded from serving in a position of significant trust due to misconduct have that stipulation recorded in their permanent personnel file via a GO-signed memorandum. This memorandum prevents the Soldier from being considered for another position of significant trust.

If there is an allegation made against a SARC or VA, the command must immediately notify a SARC or VA in writing that a complaint has been received, an inquiry has been initiated, and their authority to perform SARC/VA duties are suspended or revoked pending the outcome of an investigation. The SARC/VA is also notified of all rights to appeal. The memorandum must be signed by a GO or a member of the senior executive service (SES) and sent to the Army SHARP program office to be forwarded to the certification authority until final determination of the investigation. Pending the investigation outcome, the commander will determine, in consultation with the SJA, whether there is preponderance of evidence to support the complaint. If it is determined that a preponderance of evidence exists, the commander will suspend or revoke the D-SAACP Certification. A follow-up memorandum is sent to the Army SHARP program

office, signed by a GO or SES to confirm the final disposition to revoke or retain certification. The SHARP program office forwards the final memorandum to the D-SAACP certification authority for final disposition.

In support of the credentialing process, MEDCOM continues to conduct behavioral health interviews (BHIs) for individuals assigned to SARC/VA positions. The BHI process includes a patient health questionnaire, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) assessment, and the alcohol use disorders identification test.

During FY16, the Army continued to offer the 24-Hour SARC/VA Recertification Course (online) for those individuals who need continuing education credits to meet the 2-year recertification requirements as outlined by the D-SAACP. Commands may also send a copy of training they develop or conduct to the Army SHARP program office for continuing education unit (CEU) approval. The CEUs assist with meeting the 32-hour D-SAACP recertification requirements.

4.3. Describe your current progress to ensure SAPR personnel meet D-SAACP screening requirements prior to attending your Military Service's SAPR certification training.

The Army follows the D-SAACP procedures, which certifies SARCs and VAs through the National Organization for Victim Assistance (NOVA). Army SARCs/VAs who complete the SHARP 80-hour Foundation Course, or the 7-week Career Course, submit a DD Form 2950 (Department of Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program Application Packet) to the DoD D-SAACP office for processing. In accordance with Army EXORD 193-14, unit commanders must ensure their SARCs and VAs pass a background check by HRC prior to attending training. Additionally, the Army SHARP Academy confirms each student has a cleared local screening prior to attending a course and will not issue a training certificate until confirming full background screening is complete.

The Army SHARP program office monitors the status of Army D-SAACP applicants for approval and disapproval. This information is sent to SHARP PMs at each Army command in order to track the credentialed status of all SARCs and VAs. Additionally, the Army SHARP program office facilitates revocation of credentials, when applicable.

In accordance with a memorandum signed by the Secretary of the Army on May 28, 2013, the authority to appoint SARCs is reserved to the first GO or SES in the chain of command. The authority to appoint VAs is reserved to the brigade commander (colonel/O6).

4.4. Describe your Military Service's efforts to encourage SARCs and SAPR VAs to renew their certification at a higher level in order to increase the quality of victim assistance providers.

DoD SAPRO and Army SHARP program office offer many training opportunities for SARCs and VAs to obtain their CEUs and keep them current. These opportunities are on-line, through webinars, and in a classroom setting.

Army commands monitor certification and recertification requirements for their SARCs and VAs. Some keep track of the number of hours SARCs and VAs provide sexual assault victim advocacy services and use this information to determine if the individual is

eligible to apply for a higher level of certification. If so, an application is completed and submitted to NOVA for approval.

4.5. Describe how you addressed any challenges that SARCs and SAPR VAs have in obtaining continuing education training, to included training on emerging issues and victim-focused trauma-informed care.

The Army SHARP program office mitigates challenges with SARC/VA continuing education through the SHARP outreach webinar program. This program hosts subject matter experts who address emerging issues such as male sexual assault, retaliation, and re-victimization. Offered on a monthly basis, these webinars provide 1.5 CEUs per session. SHARP outreach webinar efforts included engagements with:

- OneVoice, which presented on their outreach initiative “The Bar Program” which shows local establishments how alcohol is used in sexual assaults and what measures can be used to prevent DFSA.
- FORCE! which discussed their monument quilt outreach initiatives.
- Dr. Alan Berkowitz who discussed the role of leadership in sexual assault prevention programs.
- Dr. Heather McCauley, University of Michigan, who discussed providing support and services to lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) victims of sexual assault.
- Dr. Elspeth Cameron Ritchie, Department of Veterans Affairs, who discussed trauma and sexual assault.

When funding is available, Army units prioritize sending SARCs and VAs to conferences that provide CEUs for certification. Commands with deployed units often conduct video teleconferences that offer greater flexibility and opportunities for personnel to train despite the challenges of deployment. Other command initiatives include:

- INSCOM maintains a list of online resources where VAs can gain CEUs for completion of online courses.
- ARCENT uses webinars, online training, healthcare professionals, and legal personnel as assets to provide training to SHARP personnel. ARCENT personnel rely heavily on online training for CEUs while deployed.
- IMCOM has community partnerships that provide opportunities for shared training with universities, local rape crisis centers, shelters, and health departments.

4.6. Describe your continued efforts to ensure that the 24/7 DoD Safe Helpline has accurate contact information for on-base SAPR resources (i.e., chaplains, SARCs, military police, and medical personnel).

The Army Audit Agency (AAA) continues to perform periodic audits on the Army’s portion of the DoD Safe Helpline. For FY16, AAA completed its seventh audit of the sexual assault related phone numbers. During this audit, the Army had successful call rate of 94 percent for calls made to SARCs, an increase from a 75 percent successful call rate for calls made to SARCs during the previous audit performed in FY15.

The Army also performs its own validation of DoD Safe Helpline phone numbers for SARCs and VAs. Since 2014, the Army has completed daily calls from the Army Operations Center (AOC) to validate all installation 24/7 phone numbers at least twice a year. Each command also performed monthly calls on 20 percent of the SARCs within their organizations and reported these results to the Army SHARP program office. The average successful call rate for these checks was 91 percent for SARCs and VAs.

In addition to the AOC quality control calls, the Army SHARP program office, AAA, and DoD SAPRO conduct compliance checks semi-annually. From October 2015 through September 2016, the quality control accuracy rate for SARCs averaged 96 percent and 73 percent for other responders (legal, medical, chaplain, and law enforcement).

4.7. Describe your efforts to make Service members aware of SAPR resources, such as the DoD Safe Helpline.

The Army places great emphasis on advertising the DoD Safe Helpline and the Army SHARP Sexual Harassment hotline in all of its marketing materials, including printed materials, videos, radio spots, and websites. The information is distributed to approximately 1.4 million Soldiers, Army Civilians, and Family members.

Efforts by Army commands to publicize resources include:

- FORSCOM units maximize use of social media such as installation websites, SHARP websites, Facebook, and Twitter to ensure the widest dissemination of information. Installation newcomer briefings also inform newly arriving Soldiers. Units also use the “We Care” smart-phone application (app) which allows access to responder contact information and support services available on the installation.
- AMC publicizes the DoD Safe Helpline and the local installation 24/7 SHARP hotline on every installation website. AMC incorporates SHARP messages into town halls, email messages, speaking engagements, newsletters, and social media posts throughout the year.
- USARPAC SHARP personnel discuss resources, including the DoD Safe Helpline, in all SHARP training. 24/7 helpline information is on websites, brochures, and posters across the command and is an inspection item during the USARPAC organization inspection program (OIP).
- USAREUR developed a SHARP website located at www.eur.army.mil/SHARP to publicize the USAREUR 24/7 sexual assault helpline numbers and provide USAREUR Soldiers, leaders, Army Civilians, and Family members with pertinent information and resources.
- MEDCOM has posters and banners throughout the command with the DoD Safe Helpline number. High traffic areas have pocket cards that contain the number.
- U.S. Army South (ARSOUTH) uses posters, handouts, and flyers throughout unit areas to make all Soldiers aware of the resources. All remote units also have their 24-hour and DoD Safe Helpline telephone numbers posted on their homepages.

- ARCENT advertises the Safe Helpline on posters in high traffic areas, on SHARP marketing handouts, and on SHARP personnel signature blocks. Helpline information is also included at Newcomer’s briefings and during in/out processing.
- Several INSCOM units distribute wallet-sized resource cards. The cards have the SARCs duty phone numbers, Installation SHARP Hotline number, and the DoD Safe Helpline number.
- IMCOM garrisons have extensive public access internet sites that help share information on SHARP resources. Garrisons manage large social media campaigns to augment command messaging. Locally produced materials supplement centrally provided flyers, trifold, and posters.

4.8. Describe your efforts to ensure the requirement for both male and female victim input into the development of your Military Service SAPR policy.

The Army SHARP program office facilitates recurring survivor panels which include participation by SHARP professionals and sexual assault survivors. The panels include both male and female Soldiers who provide valuable input on ways to improve the SHARP program. For example, the impetus for the Army SHARP Academy, the DoD’s first full-time schoolhouse for SARCs and VAs, resulted from one of these panels.

When the Army SHARP program office conducts presentations with question and answer sessions at ACOM, ASCC, and DRU summits around the world, the staff has an opportunity to meet with victims and SARCs and VAs who have worked with victims. These informal conversations help shape revisions to policy or identify the need for additional policy clarification in order to provide the best services to sexual assault victims.

4.9. Describe your efforts to improve response to male victims, to include implementing and monitoring methods to improve reporting of male sexual assault allegations.

The Army places special emphasis on increasing awareness about male experiences as a means to improve response to male victims. Army organizations and leaders have increasingly acknowledged the existence of male sexual assault survivors and encouraged them to share their experiences. In FY16, the Army SHARP program office hosted male survivor panels during SAAPM and the 2016 Army SHARP PIF. These events introduced the idea of the “Silent Survivor” – males who experience sexual assault, but for varying reasons, do not report or share their experiences with others.

The Army also updated the SHARP URT (slides and videos) to provide scenarios and vignettes depicting male-on-male sexual harassment and sexual assault situations. New scenarios in a modification to ELITE-SHARP CTT and ELITE-SHARP POST also address male sexual assault survivors. Additionally, the Army produced a video about a male survivor and is developing a male survivor hologram (Digital Sexual Assault Survivor), which will respond to questions asked by individuals.

Efforts by Army commands include:

- In FORSCOM, male victim webinars have assisted SARCs and VAs in providing support to male victims. A male survivor (Service member) frequently speaks

during the 80-hour SHARP Foundation Course and other training events to expose Soldiers to the realities of male sexual assault.

- During the “Victimology” portion of SHARP training in TRADOC, classes discuss the difference between male and female reporting and how to increase male reporting. The recent increase in the use of males on survivor panels, discussions during conferences, and webinars on the topic may assist with increased reporting.
- Several USARPAC units hosted male victim-centered summits and a male survivor will be speaking at an upcoming SHARP summit and training
- Training for CID agents during the SVCC includes male sexual assault, factors inhibiting the reporting of such assaults, victim behaviors after such assaults, and improved methods to interview potential male victims to encourage them to report and seek help. Additionally, annual refresher training for all agents includes improved investigative techniques to interview male victims.
- INSCOM units conducted several training sessions that focused on care for male victims of sexual assault. Training addressed the prevalence of male victims and mitigating the stigma associated with reporting.

4.10. Provide your policy for facilitating requests from victims who report a sexual assault for accommodations during mandatory SAPR training (e.g., an alternate training setting to prevent re-victimization).

Commanders may exempt an individual from SHARP training in the event they have been a victim of sexual assault or exposure to this training may cause them emotional trauma. They may also take part in one-on-one training. Due to feedback received from SHARP professionals and victims, revisions of AR 600-20 will provide additional guidance.

SHARP trainers are taught it is not the intent of SHARP training to re-victimize anyone or initiate an unwanted emotional response. Trainers and facilitators for the mandatory training notify everyone well in advance of the day of training, informing attendees that the nature of the content may be upsetting. This announcement is also made prior to the start of the training. If discussing complicated legal issues, trainers may invite trial counsel to assist with the training.

Attendees may choose not to participate in the discussion and may also step out of the classroom during the viewing of the videos if they are uncomfortable with the content and language. Trainers must be sensitive not to single out attendees choosing not to view the videos. Breaks occur before and after the videos to allow attendees to excuse themselves if they so desire and to return after the video.

It is strongly encouraged, but not required, to have a SHARP professional (SARCs, VAs, and SHARP trainers) facilitate the training and to have another certified SHARP professional present for attendees who may need to excuse themselves during training, so as not to interrupt the other participants. If a SHARP professional is not available, facilitators must provide contact information for their local SHARP office.

Additionally, Army commands make the following accommodations:

- All FORSCOM training begins with a disclaimer that announces that the material and language could be upsetting and sexual in nature. There is always a VA

standing by if needed. At victims' request, there can be accommodations for separate training.

- In TRADOC, if Soldiers or Army Civilians are not comfortable attending training, they may be excused. Trainers and facilitators will not ask the attendees to indicate if they were victims of sexual harassment or sexual assault.
- USARPAC SARCs make disclaimers at the beginning of each training session and provide VAs who are ready to talk with anyone who needs to leave during training.
- IMCOM policy at all garrisons is to provide special training or one-on-one training to anyone who requests it. Individuals are not required to disclose their reason for requesting the one-on-one training.
- ARSOUTH makes alternate arrangements for victims who feel they need a different setting to prevent re-victimization. During the training, clinicians, SARCs, VAs, and chaplains are available if needed.
- All Soldiers in the Network Enterprise Technology Command (NETCOM) are notified before a training event that they have the option of alternative SHARP training events, which may include one-on-one type training.

4.11. Describe your progress to improve victim care services and conduct Case Management Groups at Joint Bases, in Joint Environments, and for the Reserve Components. For the Reserve Components, describe Military Service's actions to promote timely access to SARCs by members of the National Guard and Reserves. Describe how you addressed any recurring challenges (if any) your Military Service may have had in this area.

The Army continues to work with DoD SAPRO in providing input to the Joint Common Operating List of Standards (COLS). The Army reviewed and provided edits to metrics submitted by DoD SAPRO for revision of the COLS assessment plan.

Actions by Army commands to address Joint and Reserve Component challenges:

- FORSCOM units at Joint Base Lewis-McChord (JBLM) regularly meet with the Air Force SARC to discuss resources and training opportunities.
- There are numerous National Guard and Army Reserve units on TRADOC installations. SHARP professionals often coordinate with them to transfer sexual assault cases in DSAID. Installations invite Reserve Component organizations to participate in training events, SHARP summits, and Foundation Course training.
- USARPAC routinely provides SHARP services to Reserve Component Soldiers across the command as well as Air Force personnel at Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson (JBER) in Alaska.
- USAREUR established a MOA between United States European Command (EUCOM) and United States Africa Command (AFRICOM) to ensure effective implementation of the SAPR and SHARP. The MOA outlines USAREUR's responsibilities for the administrative and logistical support.
- U.S. Army Africa (USARAF) provides support, oversight, training, and response to deployed units throughout Africa. USARAF has standing MOAs with the Joint Base in Djoubti and coordinates with the Navy and Air Force SARCs in Africa.

- IMCOM provides services to National Guard and Army Reserve Soldiers when they conduct weekend training missions or drills. IMCOM SARCs and VAs make initial contact with units to exchange information regarding training location and personnel on the installation. In instances where a case is initially supported by the garrison, IMCOM will hand off the case to the parent unit at the appropriate time.
- SAMFE training at the AMEDD Center and School accepts SAMFE candidates from the Army, Air Force, Navy, Coast Guard, Army Reserve, and National Guard.

4.12. Describe your current progress to inform officers, NCOs, and junior Service members about your Military Service’s expedited transfer request policy.

Army Directive 2011-19 (Expedited Transfer or Reassignment Procedures for Victims of Sexual Assault) requires SARCs to inform Soldiers, who file an unrestricted report, of the option to request an expedited transfer from their assigned command or installation or to a different location within their assigned command or installation. In accordance with the Army directive, commanders must start with a presumption in favor of granting a victim’s request for transfer and take reasonable steps to prevent a transfer or reassignment from negatively affecting a victim’s career. Commanders must also inform victims of reasonably foreseen impacts to their careers and potential impact of the transfer on the investigation and prosecution of the case. Only a GO may disapprove a request for a local transfer and only the CG, HRC may disapprove a transfer from an installation. In January 2016, HRC published a MILPER message providing additional information on expedited transfer procedures.

The Army continues to provide education regarding expedited transfer procedures to SARCs and VAs as part of its SHARP Foundation Course and SARC/VA Career Course.

As outlined in SHARP training support packages, instructors must explain the right to request an expedited transfer during SHARP Annual URT. Additionally, victims of sexual assault receive an explanation of expedited transfer rights as part of DD Form 2910.

The SHARP program office and HRC jointly established oversight procedures to resolve any Soldier transfer processing issues quickly. Additionally, when considering the best courses of action for separating the victim and the subject, commanders may decide to transfer the subject.

Locally, SHARP training and newcomer orientations cover the expedited transfer process. The monthly SARB reviews unrestricted reports and victim care, including the status of military protective orders (MPO) and expedited transfer requests. SVCs also assist victims with obtaining expedited transfers.

4.13. In consultation with your SARCs, list the number of victims who reported a sexual assault, if any, whose medical care was hindered due to lack of SAFE kits, timely access to appropriate laboratory testing resources, mental health counseling, or other resources. Describe the measure(s) your Military Service took to remedy the situation.

There are no reports of any victims whose care was hindered due to a lack of SAFE kits or timely access to medical or laboratory resources.

4.14. Provide information on how you addressed problems or challenges, if any, with assigning SAPR personnel to handle unrestricted or anonymous reports of

sexual assaults made by prisoners in a Military confinement facility. Additionally, describe your use of the DoD Safe Helpline as an anonymous reporting resource for prisoners.

CID responded to, and investigated, all unrestricted reports of sexual assault that involved prisoners in an Army confinement facility. CID has a MOA with the Army Corrections Command to ensure that all aspects of the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) are addressed during a criminal investigation.

Army confinement facilities have policy and procedures regarding PREA anonymous reporting hotlines, which are in the DoD Safe Helpline responder database.

There have been no problems or challenges in assigning SAPR (SHARP) personnel to handle reports of sexual assault made by prisoners. Issues that may arise will be resolved at the installation level, or presented to DoD SAPRO for guidance.

4.15. Describe your leadership-approved future plans to deliver consistent and effective victim support, response, and reporting options.

During FY16, the Army SHARP program office drafted the FY17-21 SHARP Campaign Plan. A key component of this plan is the evaluation and transformation of the response structure, including an examination of the required knowledge, skills, and abilities needed for SHARP professionals to be effective. The goal of this restructuring effort is to optimize the number of SARCs and VAs to better match the size, composition, and operational tempo that characterize various Army units.

Future plans also include the Army SHARP program office monitoring Army commands' compliance with EXORD 204-16 (Sexual Harassment and Assault Readiness Effort) to develop mitigation action plans to deliver consistent and effective victim support, response, and reporting options. The mitigation action plans includes leader engagement and sponsorship for Soldiers arriving at their first unit or PCS assignment.

5. LOE—Assessment—The objective of assessment is to “effectively standardize, measure, analyze, assess, and report program progress.”

5.1. Summarize your efforts to achieve the Assessment Endstate: “responsive, meaningful, and accurate systems of measurement and evaluation into every aspect of the SAPR program.”

The Army’s approach to evaluating the SHARP program aligns with the main areas of interest prescribed by DoD. The Army SHARP program office continually works with DoD SAPRO to monitor and improve the use and reliability of the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID). The Army also uses the findings from periodic surveys performed by the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) and DEOMI to develop ideas for further explore and evaluation within the Army SHARP program.

Regular monitoring and auditing of the DoD Safe Helpline continues to be a vital part of overseeing the effectiveness of Army responders. The Army has placed renewed emphasis on reconciling first responder contact information. As a result, leaders have increased awareness about how maintaining contact information enable the response capabilities for SHARP programs at their installations and within their commands.

In collaboration with the Army’s Office of Business Transformation, the Army has developed and improved SHARP-SMS, a data visualization tool that allows commanders to see and share performance metrics at various echelons and levels of responsibility.

The Army SHARP program office also oversees internal quality control of reports and case management data to ensure the integrity and fidelity of the systems that support the evaluation of the program. The rigor associated with quality control process keeps organizations engaged and actively participating in the assessment effort of the program.

5.2. Provide an update on oversight improvement activities that assess SAPR program effectiveness. Include frequency, methods/metrics used, findings, and corrective actions taken (e.g., program management reviews and Inspector General compliance inspections).

The Army completed its development of an OIP plan and checklist in FY16. The checklist provides common inspection and evaluation standards for ACOMs, ASCCs, and DRUs to implement in support of the Armywide equities in the SHARP program. The checklist outlines the Army policy requirements as listed in DoD instructions and Army regulations. The Army SHARP program office coordinated with the DAIG to ensure it meets Army regulatory requirements and issued implementation guidance to commands.

The DAIG conducted an inspection of the SHARP program in IMT, beginning in FY15 and concluding in FY16. The DAIG recommended that the Army conduct a review of staffing requirements to appoint military collateral duty SARCs at the battalion level in IMT units. Specifically, the DAIG recommended that rank requirements be associated with unit authorizations and the roles and responsibilities of a military collateral duty SARC. The Army intends to conduct a holistic review of staffing requirements at all levels in FY17.

Examples of actions taken by Army commands include:

- TRADOC uses several oversight forums to include the Commander’s Health Promotion Council (CHPC), the unit status report (USR), and the TRADOC Executive Safety Council. The USR provides the results of focused analysis to

senior leaders on a monthly basis. Results include victim profiles, offender profiles, sexual assault trends, and statistics on various SHARP initiatives.

- SHARP leaders in AMC continuously conduct staff assistance visits (SAVs) and team with the IG to assess the SHARP program throughout AMC. Corrective action plans are created in response to the findings and then taskers are assigned to ensure subordinate commands meet the criteria of the tasking.
- The USARPAC CG hosts a periodic review and oversight committee consisting of all senior commanders in USARPAC.
- The NETCOM PM conducted SAVs for each immediate subordinate unit. By visiting each theater signal command and separate brigade at least once per year allowed for hands-on oversight. The PM also met with command teams at each level in order to stress the importance of SHARP professionals, and relay the CG's guidance and expectations.
- IMCOM conducts SAV and OIP under the command inspection architecture. Inspections occur whenever a new garrison commander takes command. The IMCOM SHARP PM compares the results of the checklist to the command's monthly case reports to identify trends and develop enterprise-wide strategies to address negative trends and findings.

5.3. Provide an update on your efforts to ensure integrity of data (i.e., accuracy, completeness, etc.) collected in the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID).

Sexual assault case data quality and integrity are a priority for the Army. The Army SHARP program office creates Armywide command level and quality control reports for all ACOMs, ASCCs, and DRUs on a monthly basis. Each report contains data elements (350+ data fields per case, minus PII) entered into DSAID by Army SARCs and legal officers, or populated from an interface with ALERTS. The reporting capability is further enhanced by the integration of imported data from DSAID case level reports, data from DSAID cross-service reports, and data from the Army's Sexual Assault Data Management System (SADMS) database.

The integration of Army sexual assault data sources supports weekly data analysis of CID/ALERTS-DSAID data transactions, monthly command level reports, monthly quality control reports, CID case reconciliation, and missing or duplicate cases within DSAID. The established quality control processes provide a summary of identified data gaps and errors for analysis and action by ACOM, ASCC, and DRU DSAID users and SHARP PMs.

The Army uses data from DSAID and ALERTS to provide feedback to command SHARP PMs and installation Lead SARCs on the quality of data entered into DSAID. The command report is run monthly to provide commands with all their DSAID data. This report includes cases input by SARCs from the command, or victims and offenders in units belonging to the command, or cases input by SARCs on installations whose senior commander is from the command. Quality control (QC) reports are also run monthly and include errors for both sexual assault case in DSAID and sexual harassment cases in the Integrated Case Reporting System (ICRS). These QC reports are sent to the installation Lead SARCs and command SHARP PMs. DSAID QC reports include separate sections for CID cases that are in and/or missing from DSAID, duplicate cases, case errors, and

errors with the CID-DSAID interface. These reports align with DoD SAPR Metric #2 (Prevalence + Reporting) by increasing the accuracy of the reporting to allow DoD to more accurately measure the percentage of Service member incidents captured in reports of sexual assault (restricted and unrestricted reports) and thus provide a better estimate of the proportion of crimes being reported.

5.4. Provide an update on your efforts to develop and implement a survey, or leverage existing military training surveys that will provide comprehensive and detailed information to decision makers about sexual assault and other sexual misconduct allegations that occur during initial military training, including basic and subsequent career-specific military training.

Following incidents of sexual misconduct at Army training centers in 1996, the Army tasked the U.S. Army Research Institute for the Behavioral and Social Sciences (ARI) to assess the Army human relations climate in IMT. To meet this goal, the Army conducted IMT surveys approximately every 3 years beginning in 2000. ARI conducted the most recent IMT survey from April through June 2015, at 12 Army training centers and received paper surveys from 6,034 Soldiers. Since convenience sampling was used to identify participants, the IMT survey findings represent only the attitudes and opinions of the respondents and should not be generalized to all IMT Soldiers. Evaluation of the survey data is ongoing; however, the draft report provides useful information on IMT respondents' perceptions and experiences with sexual harassment and sexual assault.

Army schools throughout TRADOC also have systems in place to collect feedback from trainees and students:

- TRADOC conducts sensing sessions during the three phases of BCT and provides drop boxes for anonymous feedback to leadership.
- IMT end of course critiques allow trainees to provide anonymous input to help improve the course. The critique addresses sexual assault.
- Feedback from trainees during focus groups and surveys indicate "Sex Signals" is the best SHARP training received during IET. Trainees report increased awareness and understanding the problem after receiving "Sex Signals" training.

USMA employs a series of surveys specifically designed to assess the culture of respect, inclusivity, and individual character development. These surveys include:

- First Class Survey. Administered to the First Class (Seniors) in April 2016. The first section of this survey is on character development.
- Cadet Character Development Survey. Administered in July 2016 to all new cadets. This survey will be administered three other times to the same cadets during the next 4 years. The results of this survey will help show how the cadets have developed character over time.
- Corps Squad Culture Survey. Administered to members of athletic teams in November 2015 to assess how well team culture aligns with Army Values.
- Directorate of Cadet Activities Club Survey. Administered to members of extracurricular clubs in November 2015. This survey assesses how well the club culture aligns with Army Values.

- Organizational Culture Surveys. These surveys were administered to all employees in the Office of the Dean and the athletic department in April 2016.

5.5. Describe your progress in assessing SARC/SAPR VA training effectiveness. Include actions taken to implement training enhancements.

The Army SHARP Academy sends surveys to recent graduates (30-90 days after graduation) of the SARC/VA Career Course and SHARP Trainer Course, to assess how well the training prepared them for their roles. The feedback from these surveys will then be included in the Academy's quarterly post instructional conferences to review and implement changes as required.

Using ELITE-SHARP CTT, the Army developed knowledge assessments for responding to various type of scenarios related to sexual harassment and sexual assault incidents. Individuals participated in the test prior to using the training tool and after completion of the training in order to compare their levels of knowledge in each learning competency. The Army SHARP program office uses the comparisons of the pre-training and post-training assessments to show how ELITE-SHARP CTT can improve sexual harassment and sexual assault response. Preliminary results show that company commanders and first sergeants who completed ELITE-SHARP CTT training improved their knowledge of company-level roles and responsibilities for handling SHARP incidents by more than 15 percentage points from pre-test to post-test. Also noteworthy is a report from a command SHARP PM who stated "the training assisted two command teams over the past 2 weeks in properly handling potential victims based on this training."

Army commands also assess training effectiveness. For example:

- In FY16, the two full-time USAREUR SHARP trainers trained 290 SARCs and VAs and other SHARP personnel. Training effectiveness was measured via the student feedback evaluations received after each training. The evaluations were forwarded to the SHARP Academy for review.
- In AMC, SHARP PMs conduct SAVs to assess training capabilities.
- ARCENT delivers SHARP training using many different venues, such as skits, life experiences, and peer-to-peer training.
- IMCOM's garrison commanders attend SHARP training events to assess the quality and effectiveness of the training. AARs and surveys at select locations and venues also provide direct feedback for improving delivery of training and services.

5.6. Describe your efforts to assess compliance of commanding officers in conducting organizational climate assessments for purposes of preventing and responding to allegations of sexual assault.

The Army SHARP program office works with DEOMI to monitor and review the DEOCS. Results for FY16 indicate continuing chain of command support for victims. Of those who participated in the DEOCS for FY16, more than 91 percent show *moderately favorable to highly favorable* sentiment towards commanders and leaders when it comes to chain of command support for reporting. On average, more than 83 percent have a favorable opinion of the overall command climate, which is nearly a 3 percent increase from FY15.

Although there is no empirical evidence to support this relationship, the increase in perceptions about trust and respect coincide with the introduction of “Not in My Squad” workshops by the CAPE. In FY15, CAPE developed an online questionnaire in support of “Not in My Squad.” Since then, CAPE created “Not in My Squad” workshops led by facilitators that help small-unit leaders address areas of concern identified in the analysis of these questionnaire results. These workshops help leaders explore the nature of issues regarding the state of mutual trust and cohesion within their squad, section, or team. They also help leaders to consider ways to reinforce success, make adjustments to strengthen areas of weakness, and explore alternative means of improving how teams can work together to become more cohesive.

Efforts to assess compliance by Army commands include:

- The TRADOC CG directed a comprehensive inspection and command climate assessment program across the command. The TRADOC OIP requires command climate surveys for company and higher units. The TRADOC Equal Opportunity (EO) office ensures command climate assessments are complete and conducts focus groups that include questions to assess SHARP-related issues. Leaders must then develop plans to improve the climate issues.
- In USAREUR, SARCs collaborate with EO advisors (EOAs) to develop SHARP questions for inclusion in the climate assessments. Brigade SARCs, in conjunction with the EOAs, analyze survey results and provide subordinate commanders with recommendations for their unit action plans.
- SHARP personnel in USARPAC work with their EO counterparts to review climate survey results. SHARP personnel also provide input for recommendations to commanders after receiving the DEOCS results from DEOMI.
- IMCOM garrison commanders conduct a climate assessment within the first 90 days of command. These assessments are reviewed during SAVs and OIPs to ensure action plans address any SHARP findings.
- MEDCOM EOAs conduct SAVs and inspections at all levels of the command to validate compliance.
- INSCOM SHARP personnel work with their EOAs to ensure that command climate assessments are conducted and that questions relating to SHARP are included in the assessment.

5.7. Describe your policy and management control procedures for ensuring that Service members who reported a sexual assault and are separated for non-disability mental conditions are properly counseled, in writing. Additionally, describe how your Military Service ensures that the separations are processed and recorded in accordance with DoDI 1332.14, Enlisted Administrative Separations (4 Dec 14).

The Army has completed final revisions to enlisted separations policy that are pending publication. In addition to separations for non-disability mental conditions, Army policy requires commanders to review all administrative separations involving known victims of sexual assault. This includes any separating Soldiers who indicate they have filed an

unrestricted report of sexual assault within 24 months of initiation of separation and whether they believe the separation is a direct or indirect result of the sexual assault or the filing of the unrestricted report. In these cases, the Soldier's commander must consider:

- Whether the separation appears to be in retaliation for the filing of an unrestricted report of sexual assault and, if so, consult with the servicing SJA.
- Whether the separation involves a medical condition that is related to the sexual assault, to include PTSD, and, if so, to consult with appropriate medical personnel.
- Whether the separation is in the best interest of the Army, Soldier, or both.
- The status of the case against the alleged offender and the effect of the Soldier's (victim's) separation on the disposition or prosecution of the case.

Each commander in the chain of command must include a statement on their endorsement certifying their review. The separation authority for cases involving Soldiers who filed an unrestricted report of sexual assault within 24 months of initiation of the separation action or 1 year of the final disposition of their sexual assault case, whichever is longer, is withheld to the General Courts-Martial Convening Authority (GCMCA) or higher authority.

Specific to non-disability mental condition separations, Army policy establishes that separation processing may not be initiated until the Soldier has been formally counseled concerning the deficiencies and has been afforded ample opportunity to overcome those deficiencies as reflected in appropriate counseling or personnel records. The Soldier will also be counseled that the condition does not qualify as a disability. Revisions to AR 635-200 (Active Duty Enlisted Administrative Separations) also include an enlisted separation checklist for behavioral health-related separations that must be included as part of a Soldier's separation packet. In accordance with requirements in DoDI 1332.14, this checklist contains elements that must be recorded by medical personnel as well as elements that the command must validate including that the member has been counseled regarding the intent to initiate administrative separation, and the member has been advised that the condition does not qualify as a disability.

As a result of the February 2015 GAO report, "Better Tracking and Oversight Needed of Service Member Separations for Non-Disability Mental Conditions," the Army began conducting (in FY16) quarterly reviews of all "Behavioral Health Condition, Not a Disability" separations to ensure compliance with DoD policy requirements. In addition, in August 2016, DoD reinstated compliance reporting similar to reviews conducted from FY08 to FY12. The military departments are to provide a report on compliance with DoD separation guidance contained in DoDI 1332.14 during FY16 and FY17.

Finally, DoD has formally chartered the Separations Standardization Work Group (SSWG) with representation from each Service. The group was chartered to develop a method to track separations for non-disability mental conditions, conduct an evaluation of separation program designator codes, reevaluate information contained on DD Form 214 (Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty), and ensure compliance with policy. The work of the SSWG will ultimately inform the way ahead on these topics.

5.8. Describe actions taken to integrate recent survey (e.g., MIJES, WGRR, and QSAPR) and focus group results into your Military Service SAPR policies and training programs.

The Army SHARP program office has decided to leverage tools and findings from the 2014 RAND Military Workplace Study to develop an evaluation process that will be known as the Installation Environmental Scan. This assessment provides an updated SHARP “profile” for 15 to 20 Army installations. The purpose is to identify individual and community factors, program gaps, and prevention best-practices that influence the rates of sexual harassment and sexual assault. The Army will use this information to help installation commanders and leaders develop targeted prevention initiatives to address their unique challenges. Additionally, data from the 2014 RAND Military Workplace Study highlighted differences in the nature of men’s and women’s experiences of sexual harassment and sexual assault. Specifically, men who were sexually assaulted were:

- Much more likely than women to have experienced sexual harassment.
- More likely to be victimized during duty hours.
- More likely to experience aspects of hazing as part of their sexual assault.
- More likely to have incidents where multiple offenders were involved.

Gender differences in sexual harassment and sexual assault experiences will be tracked again with the FY16 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members (WGRA) data and will continue to be used to inform and appropriately tailor training and communication efforts.

The Army also leveraged survey findings from its own 2015 Human Relations Operational Troop Survey (HR OTS) conducted by ARI. During the HR OTS, self-reported data were collected from 8,911 operational troops (4,961 males and 3,950 females; E1-E9, WO1-CW5, and O1-O6) regarding their attitudes and opinions of sexual harassment and sexual assault-related training and unit climate in the active Army. Some of the key findings from the HR OTS that informed SHARP training efforts include:

- As a result of SHARP URT, more than 90 percent of Soldiers agreed that they:
 - Can use the actions and steps taught to stop sexual harassment or assault.
 - Believe it is important to intervene when witnessing sexual assault.
 - Are motivated to intervene when witnessing sexual harassment or the warning signs of a potential sexual assault.
- More than 80 percent agreed that SHARP URT increased their knowledge about how to help someone who is experiencing sexual assault and how to identify a situation where someone may be sexually assaulted.
- Among the biggest influences on all Soldiers’ decisions to intervene are:
 - It’s the right thing to do.
 - They can prevent someone from being harmed.
 - It’s important for Soldiers to support other Soldiers.

- For male Soldiers one of the main reasons in deciding NOT to intervene is that it is unclear whether the victim needs their help.
- For female Soldiers, fear that intervention might put them in physical danger was among the main reasons NOT to intervene.

5.9. Describe your leadership approved future plans, if any, for effectively standardizing, measuring, analyzing, assessing, and reporting program progress.

The Army SHARP program office will provide new guidance and standards of measurement through the implementation of the SHARP Campaign Plan and revised metrics for the EXORD 204-16.

- The Assessment LOE of the SHARP Campaign Plan describes the structuring assessments using a four-step process: (1) the articulation of requirements that the Army must evaluate, (2) the development of data collection plans for analyzing each requirement, (3) the methods and tools used for analyzing the data, and (4) reporting the findings. Using this process provides more fidelity and continuity within the Assessment LOE with the intent of aiding leaders in understanding the nature of the SHARP environment and informing decisions that leaders will make to affect it.
- For FY17, EXORD 204-16 will include refined measures of performance (MOPs) and measures of effectiveness (MOEs). The MOPs and MOEs will be used to compare ongoing efforts of command mitigation action plans to the level of reporting and qualitative evaluations of sexual assault within the commands.

Also in FY17, ARI will distribute a web-based survey to active duty Soldiers in the ranks of private to colonel. The survey will focus on topics such as dignity, respect, inclusion, personal readiness, sexual assault, and sexual harassment.

The DAIG plans to conduct an Armywide general inspection of the SHARP program in 2017 in addition to implementing a sampling of SHARP activities in all inspections in order to provide Army leadership with ongoing situational awareness.

Future plans reported by Army commands include:

- During monthly SARBs in FORSCOM, units will include updates pertaining to their risk mitigation plans, best practices seen within their units, upcoming key training highlights, and SHARP personnel status. These efforts are in conjunction with case review requirements and allow the commands to inform their leadership on what intervention and prevention measures they are instituting at their levels.
- TRADOC is working with the Army SHARP program office to make SHARP-SMS a useful tool with metrics to allow organizations to compare subordinate commands with other similar organizations. In the area of sexual assault, increases or decreases in numbers are deceiving (increases may indicate a willingness to report based on the command climate or an increase in sexual assaults).

6. Overarching Tenet: Communication and Policy

6.1. Describe your efforts to post and widely disseminate information on male victim sexual assault prevention and response.

The Army continues its efforts to increase awareness of male victims of sexual assault. In addition to featuring subject matter experts such as 1in6.org, Dr. Jim Hopper from Harvard University, and Russell Strand from USAMPS, the SHARP Outreach Webinar Program featured a male victim as a webinar presenter. The presenter provided the attendees with first-hand information on the impact of sexual violence and how it affected his relationships with his family and co-workers.

In addition, the Army SHARP program office developed special marketing and awareness materials on the topic and is in the process of developing a webpage geared toward males, including victims of sexual assault. The Army also had a subject matter expert on male victimization to analyze the content on the SHARP public website and make recommendations on changes to ensure messaging aligns with appropriate verbiage that resonate well with male victims. The Army further increased awareness of the issue of male victimization through survivor panels during SAAPM and the SHARP PIF.

The Army continues to research the topic of male victimization with the intent of increasing understanding, enhancing prevention, and tailoring responses. One such effort is a collaboration between the Army SHARP program office and TRADOC to develop a male hologram to facilitate appropriate responses to male victims of sexual assault.

“Sex Signals” training has been part of the Army’s IET training since 2010. Since 2015, the training has incorporated male sexual assault scenarios into its curriculum for those attending BCT, BOLC-A (for ROTC and USMA Cadets), BOLC-B (for new lieutenants), and the Drill Sergeant School.

Other efforts at installations and commands across the Army include:

- Providing educational materials (posters, pamphlets) and using social media.
- Conducting panels, which include male survivors of sexual assault.
- Publishing articles on male victim sexual assault and hosting guest speakers to articulate prevention, post-event care, and changing cultures.
- Training during in-processing with information on support to male victims.
- Leader engagement on this topic at organizational events.

6.2. Describe your efforts to post and widely disseminate information on ways to report allegations of retaliation.

IGs across the Army participate in many command information sessions (Soldier reception briefings, company command/first sergeant courses, town halls, etc.) to ensure that Soldiers, Army Civilians, and Family members are aware of the avenues available (including the IG) to address their complaints. In addition, SHARP inspection reports from 2014 and 2015 were published by the Army Publishing Directorate to make them available Armywide.

Messaging related to retaliation prevention and response is integrated into all aspects of the SHARP marketing, communications, and outreach efforts. This includes brochures,

posters, infographics, senior leader talking points, and Army News Service articles. SHARP communications and outreach videos also include retaliation messaging as a standalone topic and as talking points in other topic-specific videos.

Efforts reported by Army commands and installations include:

- Many commands in TRADOC post and disseminate information on ways to report allegations of retaliation, which include bulletin boards in high traffic areas, on websites, during newcomers' briefings, and during SHARP training.
- The USAREUR IG addresses the topics at all community in-processing briefs, and in more detail to commanders and leaders at the USAREUR PCC, company commander/first sergeant course, and Warrior Leader Course.
- INSCOM Soldiers are counseled by their commanders and given reprisal plans to prevent retaliation. They are also advised of resources that are available to them should they become a victim of retaliation or reprisal.
- Garrison commanders provide information on ways to report allegations of retaliation during unit briefs, training days, and in conjunction with unit sensing sessions. IMCOM also provides this information during newcomer's briefings, in theater previews before showing movies, and during BOSS group meetings.

6.3. Provide an update on your development and implementation of new certification standards for sexual assault medical forensic examiners.

Army SAMFE training instructs healthcare providers (physician, physician assistant, nurse practitioner, and registered nurse) on how to conduct SAFE exams through two phases of instruction. Phase 1 consists of a 2-week training course—1 week of didactic and 1 week of clinical skills practicums (which includes male and female live standardized patients). SAMFE candidates have 6 months to complete Phase 2 at their home station. This includes supervision by a trained and competent SAMFE, arranged at an MTF or civilian hospital, to meet the requirements and competency verification required by MEDCOM 40-36 Supplement 1 and the DoJ National Protocol for Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiners. The AMEDD Center and School coordinated six SAMFE Phase 1 courses during FY16, training 109 SAMFEs from the Army, Air Force, and Navy.

The Army, Navy, and Air Force Surgeon Generals signed an MOA in April 2015 committing their Services to an inter-Service collaboration for SAMFE training. This allows for one unified DoD standard for compassionate and competent SAFE exams. The inter-Service SAMFE Course will begin FY17.

6.4. Describe your ongoing efforts to review, revise, update, and issue policy pertaining to:

- **Safety Assessments for SAPR Program**
- **High-Risk Response Teams**

Were any multi-disciplinary High-Risk Response Team established?

- **If so, how many and what was the duration?**
- **If the High-Risk Response Team was dissolved, explain why?**

The Army SHARP program office drafted a comprehensive rewrite of the SHARP portion of AR 600-20 in FY16. Safety assessments and high-risk response teams (HRRT) are included in this pending revision to be published during FY17.

Two Army installations reported establishing HRRTs in FY16:

- One installation used an HRRT three times. The average HRRT time was 5 weeks. The command dissolved the HRRTs after the risks were mitigated.
- Another installation established one HRRT, dissolving after 30 days when the victim elected a discharge from the Army.

6.5. Provide an update on your methods for effectively factoring accountability metrics into commanders' and subordinate leaders' performance assessments.

If a "NO" or "DOES NOT MEET STANDARD" appears in the character field of the DA Form 67-10 series Officer Evaluation Report (OER) or DA Form 2166-9 Non-Commissioned Officer Evaluation Report (NCOER), it is marked with an appended code of "R" for OER and "D" for NCOER (example DA67-10-XX-R or DA2166-9-XX-D) and placed in the Soldier's record. A copy of the report is forwarded through the Promotions branch for verification of Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA) level flagging action. Next, a copy is forwarded to Officer Personnel Management Directorate or Enlisted Personnel Management Directorate of HRC for show cause determination.

6.6. Provide an update on efforts to improve overall victim care and increase trust in the chain of command: include initiatives or updates undertaken to reduce allegations of retaliation as a means of increasing reporting and the way in which your Military Service is tracking and accounting for these efforts.

Army Directive 2014-20 (Prohibition of Retaliation Against Soldiers for Reporting a Criminal Offense) emphasizes that no Soldier may retaliate against a victim, an alleged victim, or another member of the Armed Forces based on that individual's report of a criminal offense, to include sexual assault.

As of FY16, the Army assigned SVWLs to each SVP team with the primary mission of informing victims about the military justice process and coordinating the military and civilian support services available to victims.

During DAIG SHARP inspections, inspectors train unit leadership on the SHARP Program requirements, victim rights, support resources, sexual assault and sexual harassment reporting resources, retaliation and reprisal reporting resources, and any current trends. Because of this training, which includes discussions of "what gets leaders in trouble," the DAIG cites receiving fewer allegations of misconduct. The DAIG also updated its system of record to track all allegations of reprisal, retaliation, or other types of mistreatment related to a report of sexual assault or harassment.

Supporting efforts by Army commands include:

- Continued use of SHARP-RCs at designated installations.
- Increased command presence at FORSCOM pre-command courses for commanders/first sergeants and SHARP Foundation Courses for SARCs and VAs.
- Monthly SARBs, monthly teleconferences with SHARP professionals, and senior leader governance forums that include SHARP, allows TRADOC to identify victim care concerns and ensure they are addressed appropriately. To increase transparency and confidence in the chain of command, many units publish "SHARP Justice Reports." The intent is to increase the confidence in the reporting process.

- USARPAC recently formed a consolidated SHARP office (CSO) whose location provides privacy and has already encouraged victims to come forward and report. The CSO houses a variety of SHARP PMs, SARCs, and VAs from various commands including tenant units.
- USAREUR developed a Teal Hash note to publicize the General Courts-Martial (GCM) results, which include convictions for Article 120 offenses. USAREUR posts Teal Hash notes to the USAREUR SHARP website, <http://www.eur.army.mil/SHARP/>.
- INSCOM commanders and first sergeants actively participate in unit SHARP training. During the section of the training that covers commander's responsibilities, they address the company on their role in handling sexual assault cases. They also discuss their plan to address and prevent retaliation.
- At USMA, focus group findings indicated that victim blaming was a key factor in the hesitancy to report incidents of sexual violence. To address this issue, CASHA focused on this topic to raise awareness of the reasons victim blaming occurs and the impact it has on the individual who reported the incident of sexual assault.
- CID has established a special offense code for retaliation to be used in its investigations so that the number and type of retaliation investigations can be easily retrieved and reported from its database.

6.7. Provide an update on your policy for Case Management Group (CMG) Chairs to regularly assess and refer retaliation allegations, made in conjunction with a sexual assault report, for appropriate investigation. Additionally, describe your policy for keeping these retaliation allegations on the CMG agenda for status updates until the victim's allegation is appropriately addressed.

Army Directive 2015-16 (Command Engagement to Prevent Retaliation) identifies the SARB as the Army's SAPR case management group. During every SARB meeting, the chairperson will ask SARB members if the victim, witnesses, bystanders (who intervened), SARCs, VAs, first responders, or other parties to the incident have experienced any retaliation or reprisal. If any incidents of retaliation are reported, the LTC/O5 or higher commander of the victim of retaliation or reprisal will develop a plan to immediately address the issue and forward the plan to the SARB chairperson.

Each retaliation or reprisal incident remains on the SARB agenda for status updates until the victim's case is closed or until the retaliation or reprisal has been appropriately addressed. Senior commanders receive monthly updates on retaliation cases, during SARBs, and ensure that responsible organizations/agencies are appropriately addressing allegations.

Additionally, whenever CID initiates a sexual assault investigation, it also conducts subsequent investigations relating to suspected threats against the sexual assault victim including minor physical assaults and damage to property.

7. Secretary of Defense Initiatives

7.1. Enhance First Line Supervisor Skills and Knowledge: Provide an update on your first line supervisor training that advances a climate of dignity and respect and supports the prevention of potential retaliation associated with reporting. First line supervisors are junior officers, enlisted supervisors, and civilian employees who supervise military members. Address the frequency of the training; policy updates in support of the training; and, how the curriculum emphasizes the importance of engaging subordinates on sexual assault prevention and response; instructs them on recognizing the signs of possible acts of retaliation; and, provides an opportunity to practice leadership skills to promote a healthy command climate.

To further advance a climate of dignity and respect, and prevent the potential for retaliation associated with reporting, the Army is augmenting training to address the role of supervisors. This training applies to all junior officers, junior enlisted supervisors, and Army Civilian employees who supervise Soldiers. The curriculum emphasizes the importance of engaging with subordinates on sexual assault prevention and response, recognizing the signs of possible acts of retaliation, and providing the opportunity to practice leadership skills to promote a healthy command climate.

To augment efforts aimed at reducing social retaliation associated with reporting a sexual assault, the Secretary of Defense directed the Secretaries of the Military Departments to provide commanders with additional special interest training from the JAG Corps. This training focuses on social media misconduct and the authorities that commanders have under the UCMJ to address retaliation. The Army is integrating the training into GOLO, SOLO, PCC, and company commander/first sergeant courses.

First-line supervisors participate in the following training to advance a climate of dignity and respect and support the prevention of potential retaliation associated with reporting:

- **PME Training.** PME training addresses all levels of the Army's educational system (IET, NCO, warrant officer, officer, and civilian). TRADOC, through the SHARP Academy, develops all SHARP-related PME training for first-term, mid-level, and senior leaders. This training provides information on the importance of engaging subordinates on sexual assault prevention and response, instructs them on recognizing the signs of possible acts of retaliation, and emphasizes promoting a healthy command climate. Junior officers receive their initial training during BOLC with follow-on training at the captain career course and the company commander/first sergeant course. These courses include the following:
 - Leaders must detect and deter any acts or threats of reprisal.
 - Victims should never fear intimidation or retaliation when making a report.
 - No Soldier may retaliate against a victim or an alleged victim based on that individual's report of a criminal offense.
 - Recognizing retaliatory actions, including:
 - Taking or threatening adverse or unfavorable personnel action.
 - Withholding or threatening to withhold a favorable personnel action.
 - Ostracism -- excluding from social acceptance or friendship.
 - Acts of cruelty, oppression, or maltreatment.

- During PCC, future battalion and brigade commanders and CSMs learn how to develop a plan to protect a victim, witnesses, and the alleged offender from acts of reprisal or retaliation. The PCC curriculum includes:
 - The definition of reprisal and the Army’s policy prohibiting reprisal.
 - Roles and responsibilities of the leadership in the prevention of reprisal and protection of all parties involved.
 - Procedures to report acts and/or threats of reprisal.
 - Consequences of reprisal and possible sanctions against violators.
 - Whistleblower protection afforded victims, witnesses and the subject.
- Supervisors of Army Civilians must complete a 40-hour supervisor development course every 3 years. This course covers sexual harassment and other areas that can damage an organizations climate. All Army Civilians and their military supervisors also receive anti-harassment and no fear training on the rights of employees regarding antidiscrimination laws and whistleblower protection laws.
- Army EO training enhances Soldiers’ ability to work as a team, show respect for others, and reinforces good discipline, Army Values, and readiness. Soldiers must receive training semi-annually. This training promotes a healthy command climate.
- All Soldiers and Army Civilians must attend SHARP Annual URT. This training shows importance of engaging subordinates on sexual assault prevention and response, instructs them on recognizing signs of possible acts of retaliation, and provides scenarios on leadership skills that promote a healthy command climate.
- The Army encourages commanders and leaders to use the ELITE simulation trainers that employ state-of-the-art “virtual human” technologies.

Army commands also augment required training. For example:

- Many units in FORSCOM incorporate ELITE-SHARP CTT into first sergeant and commander’s courses as a requirement. In addition, ELITE-SHARP CTT is being introduced in the monthly senior leader brief to newly assigned personnel.
- USAREUR provides SHARP training to leaders attending the PCC and company commander and first sergeant course. Leader training includes a review of reporting options, commander’s responsibilities, expedited transfers, and available resources.
- ARCENT has implemented a quarterly SHARP leader training that covers an array of topics. This training provides knowledge necessary to better facilitate the mitigation of potential sexual harassment and sexual assault cases.
- ARCYBER hosted training on effective communication to provide leaders at all levels with various techniques to communicate effectively with victims of sexual assault as well as highlight the most important concepts of the SHARP program.
- INSCOM brigades are developing bi-annual training which incorporates the “Not in My Squad” principle of building cohesive teams through mutual trust.
- IMCOM conducts supervisor training using small group discussions. In addition to ELITE-SHARP CTT, senior leaders receive the same training as their subordinates.

8. NDAA Requirements - Provide your Military Service's update on the following FY15/FY16 NDAA requirements. If the provision has been implemented, indicate "Completed," and provide the implementation date. If the provision has not been implemented, indicate "In Progress" and provide an update (150 words or less), including the projected completion date.

8.1. Review by the Military Service Secretary (at the chief prosecutor's request) of a Convening Authority's decision to not refer charges of certain sex-related offenses for trial by court-martial.

“(c) REVIEW OF CERTAIN CASES NOT REFERRED TO COURT-MARTIAL.—

“(1) CASES NOT REFERRED FOLLOWING STAFF JUDGE ADVOCATE RECOMMENDATION FOR REFERRAL FOR TRIAL.—In any case where”; and (2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(2) CASES NOT REFERRED BY CONVENING AUTHORITY UPON REQUEST FOR REVIEW BY CHIEF PROSECUTOR.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In any case where a convening authority decides not to refer a charge of a sex-related offense to trial by court-martial, the Secretary of the military department concerned shall review the decision as a superior authority authorized to exercise general court martial convening authority if the chief prosecutor of the Armed Force concerned, in response to a request by the detailed counsel for the Government, requests review of the decision by the Secretary.

“(B) CHIEF PROSECUTOR DEFINED.—In this paragraph, the term ‘chief prosecutor’ means the chief prosecutor or equivalent position of an Armed Force, or, if an Armed Force does not have a chief prosecutor or equivalent position, such other trial counsel as shall be designated by the Judge Advocate General of that Armed Force, or in the case of the Marine Corps, the Staff Judge Advocate to the Commandant of the Marine Corps.”

Completed. Implemented June 27, 2014 by Army Directive 2014-19 (Review of Decisions Not to Refer Charges of Certain Sex-Related Offenses for Trial by Courts-Martial). The requirement is now included in AR 27-10 (Military Justice).

8.2. Inclusion of disposition results in future annual reports.

(a) SUBMITTAL TO SECRETARY OF DEFENSE OF INFORMATION ON EACH ARMED FORCE.—Subsection (b) of section 1631 of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (10 U.S.C. 1561 note) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(11) An analysis of the disposition of the most serious offenses occurring during sexual assaults committed by members of the Armed Force during the year covered by the report, as identified in unrestricted reports of sexual assault by any members of the Armed Forces, including the numbers of reports identifying offenses that were disposed of by each of the following:

“(A) Conviction by court-martial, including a separate statement of the most serious charge preferred and the most serious charge for which convicted.

“(B) Acquittal of all charges at court-martial.

“(C) Non-judicial punishment under section 815 of title 10, U.S. Code.
“(D) Administrative action, including by each type of administrative action imposed.
“(E) Dismissal of all charges, including by reason for dismissal and by stage of proceedings in which dismissal occurred.”

Completed. The Army began submitting this information with the FY12 Annual Report on Sexual Assault, dated March 6, 2013.

8.3. Confidential review of the terms or characterization of discharge for Armed Services members who report being victims of sexual assault.

(a) CONFIDENTIAL REVIEW PROCESS THROUGH BOARDS FOR CORRECTION OF MILITARY RECORDS.—The Secretaries of the military departments shall each establish a confidential process, utilizing boards for the correction of military records of the military department concerned, by which an individual who was the victim of a sex-related offense during service in the Armed Forces may challenge the terms or characterization of the discharge or separation of the individual from the Armed Forces on the grounds that the terms or characterization were adversely affected by the individual being the victim of such an offense.

(b) CONSIDERATION OF INDIVIDUAL EXPERIENCES IN CONNECTION WITH OFFENSES.—In deciding whether to modify the terms or characterization of the discharge or separation from the Armed Forces of an individual described in subsection (a), the Secretary of the military department concerned shall instruct boards for the correction of military records—

(1) to give due consideration to the psychological and physical aspects of the individual’s experience in connection with the sex-related offense; and

(2) to determine what bearing such experience may have had on the circumstances surrounding the individual’s discharge or separation from the Armed Forces.

(c) PRESERVATION OF CONFIDENTIALITY.—Documents considered and decisions rendered pursuant to the process required by subsection (a) shall not be made available to the public, except with the consent of the individual concerned.

(d) SEX-RELATED OFFENSE DEFINED.—In this section, the term “sex-related offense” means any of the following:

(1) Rape or sexual assault under subsection (a) or (b) of section 920 of title 10, United States Code (article 120 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice).

(2) Forcible sodomy under section 925 of such title (article 125 of the UCMJ).

(3) An attempt to commit an offense specified in paragraph (1) or (2) as punishable under section 880 of such title (article 80 of the UCMJ).

Completed. On August 6, 2015, the Secretary signed Army Directive 2015-29 (Confidential Reviews of Characterization of Terms of Discharge of Members of the Army Who Are Victims of Sexual Offenses), implementing section 547 of the FY15 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA).

8.4. Applicability of sexual assault prevention and response and related military justice enhancements to military service academies.

(a) MILITARY SERVICE ACADEMIES.—The Secretary of the military department concerned shall ensure that the provisions of title XVII of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 950), including amendments made by that title, and the provisions of subtitle D, including amendments made by such subtitle, apply to the United States Military Academy, the Naval Academy, and the Air Force Academy, as applicable.

Completed. The provisions became applicable to USMA on the effective date of the statute, December 26, 2013

8.5. Sexual assault prevention and response training for administrators and instructors of Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

The Secretary of a military department shall ensure that the commander of each unit of the Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps and all Professors of Military Science, senior military instructors, and civilian employees detailed, assigned, or employed as administrators and instructors of the Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps receive regular sexual assault prevention and response training.

Completed. TRADOC began providing the required SHARP training during its USACC University Senior Leader Course in December 2015.

9. Analytic Discussion

9.1. Provide an analytic discussion of your Military Service's Statistical Report of reported sexual assault cases from the DSAID. Required elements included on this template are information on Unrestricted Reports; Restricted Reports; Service referrals for victims alleging sexual assault; and case synopses of completed investigations.

This section shall include such information as:

- **Notable changes in the data over time and insight or suspected reasons for noted changes, or lack of change, in data**
- **The application of insights from data analyses for programmatic planning, oversight, and/or research**
- **Prevalence vs. reporting (percentage of Service member incidents captured in reports of sexual assault (Restricted and Unrestricted Reports) (Metric #2)**
- **Total number of Sexual Assault Reports (Restricted and Unrestricted) over time (since FY08) (Metric #12)**
- **Military Protective Orders issued as a result of an Unrestricted Report (e.g., number issued, number violated)**
- **Approved expedited transfers and reasons why transfers were not approved**
- **Number of sexual assault investigations completed by the MCIO in the FY and corresponding mean and median investigation length. Case open date can be in any year, but the close date must be by the end of the FY (Metric # 5)**
- **The number of subjects with victims who declined to participate in the military justice process (Metric #8)**
- **Command action for military subjects under DoD legal authority (to be captured using the most serious crime investigated, comparing penetration to contact crimes) (Non-Metric #1)**
- **Sexual assault court-martial outcomes (to be captured using the most serious crime charged, comparing penetration to contact crimes) (Non- Metric #2)**
- **Summary of referral data – Unrestricted and Restricted Reports - either referrals received from other sources or referrals made to other sources (e.g., medical/mental health, command, criminal investigation/security services, legal, civilian or VA authorities, etc.)**
- **Any other data relating to sexual assault case data**

Sexual Assault Historical Reporting Data (Metric #12)

As displayed in figure 2-1, there were 1,996 unrestricted reports and 501 restricted reports of sexual assault in the Army during FY16. The total number of reports (restricted and unrestricted) decreased less than 1 percent from FY15. However, the number of Service members (SMs) making an unrestricted or restricted report increased 1 percent from FY15. Combined with a 3 percent decrease in the population of the Army from FY15 to FY16, the number of SMs making a report of sexual assault in FY16 equates to 4.4 reports per 1,000 active duty Soldiers, compared to 4.2 per 1,000 in FY14 and FY15.

The Army believes the increase in the rate of reports of sexual assault by Service member victims (from 2.3 in FY12 to 4.4 in FY16) does not equate to an increase in actual

assaults. Rather, the unprecedented priority placed on sexual assault prevention and response by Army leaders since FY12 has seemingly encouraged victims who previously were reluctant to come forward and report.

Reports of Sexual Assaults (Rate/1,000)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Unrestricted Reports ¹	1,342	1,476	1,658	1,482	1,520	1,398	2,017	2,199	2,046	1,996
Restricted Reports	271	256	283	299	301	174	318	407	470	501
Total Reports ¹	1,613	1,732	1,941	1,781	1,821	1,572	2,335	2,606	2,516	2,497
Total SM Victims ²	1,248	1,337	1,397	1,316	1,378	1,248	1,766	2,072	1,922	1,962
SM Report Rate/1000 ³	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.3	3.5	4.2	4.2	4.4

Figure 2-1: Reported Sexual Assaults in the Army & Rate/1000 (Metric #12)

- 1: As of FY14, one victim equals one report, per DoD guidance. (FY07-FY13 adjusted to one victim per report).
- 2: Includes only SM victims in restricted and unrestricted reports for incidents occurring while in the military.
- 3: Includes SMs reporting incidents occurring prior to military service.

NOTE: Designated Army SARCs enter sexual assault case data into DSAID based on information received directly from victims, information provided by a VA and/or information from CID investigators. Subject and case disposition data populates DSAID from a system interface with ALERTS, and manual data entry by SARCs and HQDA OTJAG through the DSAID Legal Officer module.

Prevalence of Sexual Assault vs. Reporting (Metric #2)

The Army continues to strive to achieve its goal of a culture of dignity and respect that results in positive command climates in which sexual offenses are rare and victims feel safe in reporting, free from intimidation and retaliation. Although trends in the Army show an increase in rates of reporting, sexual assault remains a very under-reported crime in the Army and throughout the United States. According to the 2015 *Criminal Victimization* report published by the Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Statistics, less than a third of rape and sexual assault victims in the United States reported their incident to police.

Because sexual assault is so under-reported, prevalence of sexual assault in the Army is an estimate of the number of Soldiers who identify, through survey questions, that they were victims of sexual assault during the previous year, while in the Army. The Army (and DoD) determines prevalence of sexual assault based on responses to the Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members (WGRA), administered every 2 years by the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC). DMDC conducted the most recent WGRA from July to October 2016. DMDC invited more than 282,000 Soldiers (228,527 men and 54,057 women) from private to colonel to take the survey. Although the results of the 2016 WGRA are not currently available, trends of prevalence versus reporting have shown positive trends over time.

Figure 2-2 depicts estimated prevalence data for FY10 and FY12 based on the percent of male and female Soldiers who said they experienced “unwanted sexual contact” in their responses to WGRA surveys. Figure 2-2 also depicts data derived from the 2014 RAND Military Workplace Study, which replicated the WGRA Surveys but also collected more

detailed information, had more respondents and higher response rates. This FY14 data, combined with the increase in reports per 1,000 Soldiers, significantly narrowed the gap between prevalence and reporting. As a result, 28 percent of Soldiers who responded that they experienced "unwanted sexual contact" in the FY14 survey actually reported the incident. This was a significant increase from the Army rate of 14 percent in FY12 and greater than the DoD average of 23 percent in FY14. Since closing the gap between the prevalence and number of reports of sexual assault incidents is a stated goal of the Army, the FY14 data was very encouraging. (Note: FY16 Prevalence vs. Reporting data is pending the results of the 2016 WGRA).

Prevalence vs. Reporting (Metric #2)	FY10	FY12	FY14	FY16
Percent of <i>female</i> Soldiers who said they experienced "unwanted sexual contact" based on responses to WGRA Surveys and the 2014 Military Workplace Study	6.0%	7.1%	4.7%	TBD
Percent of <i>male</i> Soldiers who said they experienced "unwanted sexual contact" based on responses to WGRA Surveys and the 2014 Military Workplace Study	1.0%	0.8%	1.0%	TBD
<i>Estimated</i> number of Soldiers who were sexual assault victims based on responses to WGRA Surveys and the 2014 Military Workplace Study	8,600	8,800	7,300	TBD
Soldier Victims who <i>Reported</i> Sexual Assaults	1,316	1,248	2,072	1,962
Soldier victims reporting a sexual assault vs. responses to WGRA Surveys and the 2014 Military Workplace Study (<i>Reported/Estimated</i>)	15%	14%	28%	TBD

Figure 2-2: Prevalence vs. Reporting (Metric #2)

Unrestricted Reports (Victim Information)

Some demographic trends in Army unrestricted reports have remained consistent over the past few years. For example, 80 percent of Army victims in FY16 completed investigations were E1-E4 compared to 79 percent in FY15, 80 percent in FY14, and 83 percent in FY13. Also in FY16, 70 percent of victims in completed investigations were 24 years old or younger, compared to 69 percent in FY15 and 68 percent in FY14.

One noticeable change the past few years is the percentage of Service member victims in all unrestricted reports who were male. This percentage increased to 26 percent in FY14, compared to 18 percent in FY13 and 17 percent in FY12. In FY16, 25 percent of Service member victims making an unrestricted report of sexual assault were male, comparable to the 24 percent in FY15. This seems to indicate the Army's efforts to reduce the stigma of male victim reporting may be having a positive effect.

Figure 2-3 shows the breakout of victims (Service member and non-Service member) and each type of sexual assault offense for Army unrestricted reports in FY16. Excluding attempts and cases where the offense code was not available, DSAID data shows the proportion of assaults that were the more serious penetrative offenses (specifically rape, aggravated sexual assault/sexual assault, and forcible sodomy) was 45 percent in FY16

compared to 44 percent in FY15, 43 percent in FY14, and 55 percent in both FY12 and FY13. This proportion was 66 percent in FY11. This trend may suggest penetrative offenses are less prevalent. In fact, only 36 percent of Army respondents to the 2014 Military Workplace Study who experienced sexual assault indicated the assault was a penetrative offense. Recent reporting trends may also suggest that Soldiers are increasingly recognizing the non-penetrative (“unwanted touching”) offenses as criminal behavior that can and should be addressed.

Offense Type (Unrestricted Reports) ¹	Service Member Victim	Non-Service Member Victim	Total Victims	Percent of Total
Rape	218	91	309	16%
Forcible Sodomy	1	0	1	<1%
(Aggravated) Sexual Assault	402	136	538	27%
Aggravated Sexual Contact	18	1	19	1%
Abusive Sexual Contact	834	154	988	50%
Wrongful Sexual Contact	4	0	4	<1%
Indecent Assault	12	2	14	<1%
Attempts	2	0	2	<1%
Offense Code Not Available	100	0	100	5%
Total	1,591	384	1,975	100%

1: Does not include restricted reports from previous years that converted to unrestricted in FY15.

Figure 2-3: Victim Status by Offense Type (FY16 Unrestricted Reports)

During FY16, 44 Soldiers made an unrestricted report for an incident occurring prior to joining the Army, compared to 47 in FY15. However, the number of Soldiers making such reports has risen recently, from 16 in FY12, 22 in FY13, and 38 in FY14.

HRC processed 225 PCS expedited transfer requests in FY16. Only one was denied as the allegation was determined to be unfounded. The CG, HRC made the final decision in the denial. (FY15=267 requests/1 denied). Additionally, Army commands reported 29 Soldiers requested expedited unit transfers (to remain on their current installation). One request was denied because the victim was pending separation from the Army. (FY15=21 requests /0 denied).

Commanders issued 329 MPOs in FY16 (FY15=332). Eight were reported to have been violated by subjects (FY15=3). Overall, 64 percent of unrestricted reports in FY16 occurred on a military installation, compared to 63 percent in FY15.

The percent of victims who declined to participate in the military justice process (Metric #8), precluding any command action for subjects where evidence supported command action, steadily decreased from 7 percent in FY12 to 6 percent in FY13 to 4 percent in both FY14 and FY15. During FY16, 5 percent of victims declined to participate.

Service members receiving victim services for unrestricted reports continue to use military facilities more often than civilian facilities. In FY16, 97 percent of victim services

were performed at military facilities, compared to 95 percent and 96 percent in FY14 and FY15, respectively.

There were 164 SAFE exams conducted for unrestricted reports (154 in FY15).

Unrestricted Reports (Subject Information)

FY16 data regarding alleged offenders (subjects) continue to show trends similar to previous years. Identified alleged offenders were 95 percent male in FY16 compared to 96 percent in FY15 and 95 percent in FY14. The percentage of alleged offenders who were E1-E4 was 55 percent in FY16, similar to the 54 percent in FY15, which was only slightly more than 52 percent in FY14.

One noticeable change in FY16 was the percentage of subjects who were 24 years old or younger. While this age group has always been the largest category among all subjects, during FY16, 50 percent of known alleged offenders were 24 years old or younger compared to 44 percent in FY15 and 42 percent in FY14.

Figure 2-4 shows the breakout of subjects (alleged offenders) and each type of sexual assault investigation completed during FY16. Excluding attempts and cases where the offense code was not available, the proportion of FY16 cases with Service member subjects was 76 percent, down from 81 percent in FY15 (FY14=80 percent; FY13=81 percent; FY12=84 percent). However, 21 percent of offenders in FY16 could not be identified, up from 16 percent in FY15 and 15 percent in FY14.

Offender Status by Assault Type (Unrestricted Reports)	Service Member Offenders	Non-Service Member Offenders	Unidentified Offenders	Total	Percent of Total
Rape	267	14	123	404	19%
Forcible Sodomy	5	0	5	10	<1%
(Aggravated) Sexual Assault	458	13	160	631	30%
Aggravated Sexual Contact	12	2	3	17	1%
Abusive Sexual Contact	827	33	143	1,003	48%
Wrongful Sexual Contact	10	0	2	12	<1%
Indecent Assault	4	0	4	8	<1%
Attempts	2	0	2	4	<1%
Offense Code Not Available	5	2	1	8	<1%
Total	1,590	64	443	2,097	100%

Figure 2-4: Offender Status by Assault Type (FY16 Unrestricted Cases)

Unrestricted Reports (Investigation Information)

The previous discussion of the unrestricted reports represent sexual assaults reported during FY16 in which either the victim or alleged offender was a Service member, neither was a juvenile, and the subject and victim are not each other’s spouse, former spouse, or intimate partner. While other jurisdictions may dispose of reports of sexual assault before opening an investigation, the Army formally investigates every allegation as a sexual assault. Although this practice may ostensibly contribute to a higher number of cases,

and a higher number of allegations in which there was insufficient evidence to legally prove the elements of a sexual assault, it demonstrates the Army's commitment to thoroughly and transparently investigate all unrestricted reports of sexual assault.

The average completion time (Metric #5) for the 1,863 sexual assault investigations completed by CID in FY16 was 145 days (median=110 days), compared to 127 days (median=104) in FY15 and 129 days (median 106) in FY14. Each case is unique and the amount of time to complete an investigation is dependent on several factors, including type of complaint, delays in reporting, amount of physical evidence, and cooperation of witnesses. The greater number of cases reported to CID in FY15 and FY16 also affected the timeliness of completing investigations. As a result, 706 of the 1,775 investigations initiated during FY16 were pending completion at the end of the fiscal year.

Unrestricted Reports (Disposition Information)

In the Army, a commander is not limited to a single disposition choice and may employ more than one disciplinary tool, including judicial, non-judicial, and administrative, to fully address an allegation. The disposition of any offense depends on the unique facts and circumstances of the allegation. Commanders, upon the advice of Judge Advocates, must use independent judgment to determine the appropriate level of disposition.

The authority to dispose of a "penetrative" offense (an allegation of rape, sexual assault, or forcible sodomy) is withheld to the Special Court-Martial Convening Authority (SPCMCA) at the COL/O6 level, with a servicing legal advisor. The authority to dispose of a "non-penetrative" offense (an allegation of aggravated sexual contact or abusive sexual contact) is withheld to a LTC/O5 who also receives advice from a legal advisor.

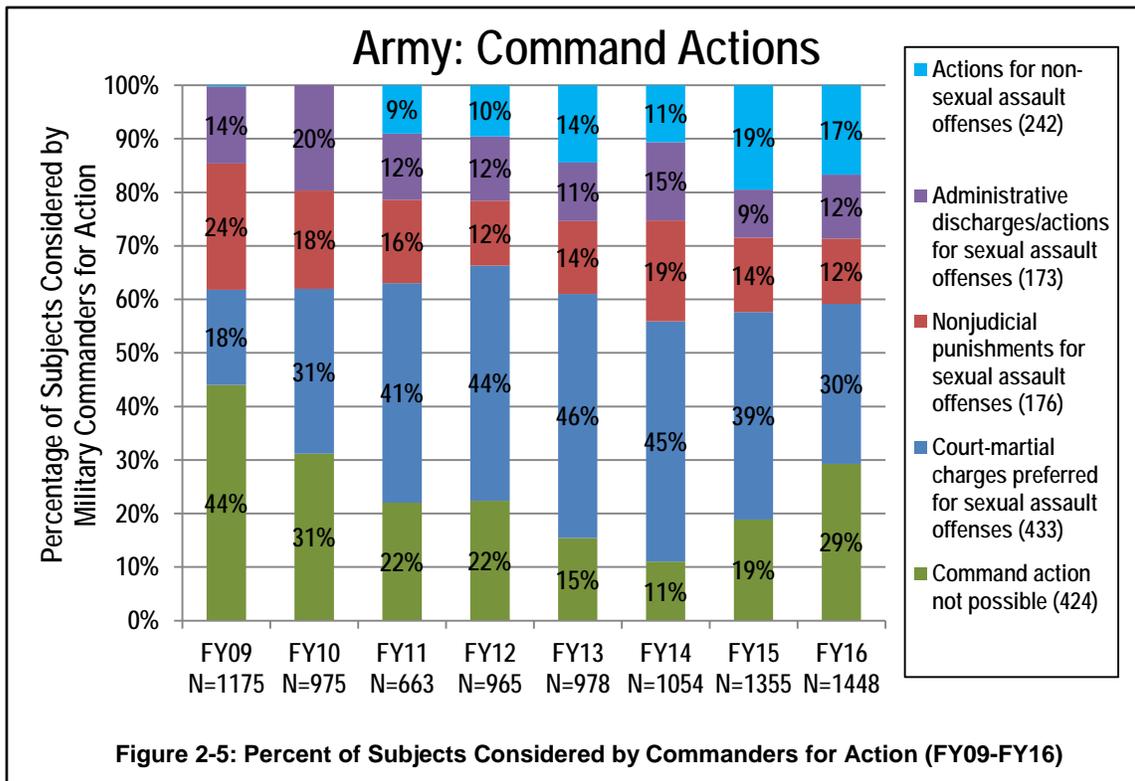
Although the format of this report requires the Army to place each allegation into a single disposition category, the following explanations reflect that several disposition categories may be appropriate for a single allegation.

Using the data produced by DSAID, there were 1,448 allegations of sexual assault, ranging from rape to indecent assault ready for disposition (Non-Metric #1 and Non-Metric #2) decisions in FY16. (This includes allegations from cases opened in previous years completed in FY16). Of these 1,448 allegations:

- 433 allegations were disposed of through the referral of court-martial charges.
- 75 allegations were disposed of through an involuntary, adverse administrative discharge of the subject.
- 176 allegations were disposed of through non-judicial punishment, including 56 which also resulted in an administrative discharge. Each of these 176 offenses involved a non-penetrative sexual assault offense, the vast majority an unwanted touch over the clothing. No penetrative offense (rape, aggravated sexual assault, sexual assault, or forcible sodomy) was disposed of with non-judicial punishment.
- 98 allegations were disposed of through other adverse administrative actions. Each one of these offenses involved a non-penetrative sexual assault, the vast majority an unwanted touch over the clothing. No penetrative offense was disposed of with an adverse administrative action.

- 242 allegations provided probable cause only for a non-sexual assault offense. In each of these allegations, there was insufficient evidence to prosecute the founded sexual assault offense. Subsequently, commanders took punitive action for a non-sexual assault offense, such as adultery, fraternization, or indecent acts. In 28 of these cases, court-martial charges were preferred. In 56 of these cases, the subject was administratively discharged for the non-sexual assault offense. In 129 of these cases, the subject was given non-judicial punishment and in 29 cases the subject was given other adverse administrative actions.
- 71 allegations were complicated by the refusal of the victim to cooperate in a military justice action (Metric #8). Without the cooperation of the victim in these cases, the Army was unable to take any punitive actions against the subject.
- 27 allegations involved an expired statute of limitations.
- 324 allegations had insufficient evidence of any offense. Although allegations made against the offender met the lower standard for titling in a criminal investigation, there was insufficient evidence to proceed with a military justice action.
- 2 allegations were unfounded by command/legal review

Disposition data trends (illustrated in figure 2-5) continue to reflect a healthy judicial system, in which commanders employ the wide spectrum of disciplinary tools available to address misconduct from an unwanted touch over the clothing to a forcible rape.



In addition to the 1,448 allegations, there were 309 allegations that could not be disposed of by the Army:

- 179 allegations involved an unknown subject.

- 6 allegations involved a subject who was deceased or had deserted.
- 67 allegations were disposed of by a civilian or foreign authority because the accused was not subject to the jurisdiction of the military.
- 57 allegations were disposed of by a civilian or foreign authority although the accused was subject to Army jurisdiction. In these cases, all of which occurred outside the limits of a military installation, the civilian authority served as the primary investigative agency and determined the allegation merited charges.

The average length of time from the date victims signed their DD Form 2910 (Victim Reporting Preference Statement) to the date a court-martial sentence (Non-Metric #3) was imposed during FY16, or the accused was acquitted, was 198 days (median=179), down significantly from FY15 (average=241; median=238). The average length of time from the date victims signed their DD Form 2910 to the date an NJP concluded (Non-Metric #4) was 77 days (median=52), also much less than FY15 (average=107; median=102).

Finally, Army dispositions include cases in which the military justice process addressed allegations of sexual assault involving Soldiers, when a civilian or foreign justice process did not fully address the alleged misconduct. These actions illustrate Army commanders' interests in accountability for Soldier offenders given the challenges civilian jurisdictions face when prosecuting alcohol-facilitated sexual assaults.

Restricted Reports

During FY16, the Army also recorded 620 restricted reports, of which 119 later converted to unrestricted, leaving 501 reports that remained restricted (FY15=586-116; FY14=509-102).

Victims filing restricted reports in FY16 were 24 years old or younger at a comparable percentage to victims filing unrestricted reports. Specifically, 70 percent of restricted report victims were 24 years old or younger in FY16 (compared to 66 percent in FY14 and FY15), identical to FY16 unrestricted reports (FY15=69 percent; FY14=68 percent).

There were also some notable contrasts between restricted and unrestricted reports:

- Only 50 percent of restricted reports were for alleged assaults that reportedly occurred on a military installation (FY15=44 percent; FY14=47 percent), compared to 64 percent for unrestricted reports (FY15=63 percent; FY14=65 percent).
- During FY16, 32 percent of restricted reports (for which data was available) were reported more than a year after the incident (FY15=27 percent; FY14=29 percent), compared to only 16 percent of unrestricted reports (FY15=17 percent; FY14=17 percent) made by Service member victims.
- Victims who reported a sexual assault in FY16 that occurred prior to their military service were much more likely to do so with a restricted report. Of the 132 reported in FY16 (FY15=148; FY14=81), 88 were restricted reports (FY15=101; FY14=43).

During FY16, 95 percent of Service members receiving victim services related to restricted reports of sexual assault did so in military facilities compared to 93 percent in

FY15 and 97 percent in FY14. These services included 58 SAFE exams for FY16 restricted reports compared to 40 in FY15 and 38 in FY14.

Most (82 percent) services provided to non-Service member victims in FY16 were performed using military resources, compared to 85 percent in FY15 and 84 percent in FY14. These services included 36 SAFE exams for non-military victims (12 restricted and 24 unrestricted reports) compared to 31 in FY15 and 33 in FY14.

9.2. Complete the following table with your numbers as of the end of the FY. Use the job/duty descriptions provided and the following inclusion criteria:

- **Include all Reserve and Active Duty military personnel. Army and Air Force do not need to include National Guard personnel as they will be included in the NGB’s response.**
- **Include civilian and contractor personnel**
- **Only include filled positions**
- **Indicate the number of full-time and part-time personnel**
- **Provide the exact number of current personnel, whenever possible. If the number is an estimate, please indicate how the estimate was reached and any other relevant information.**

Job/Duty Title	Description of Job/Duty	Full-Time	Part-Time
Program Managers	Capability in developing policy, or program management and execution; and completion of 40+ hours of Military Service-specific National Advocate Credentialing Program and approved SARC training.	50	14
Dedicated Headquarters-Level Professionals	Include policy, advocacy, and prevention professionals who support the headquarters-level SAPR program offices at each Military Service/NGB (not including program managers, who are counted in their own category).	26	0
Uniformed SARCs	Serve as the single point of contact at an installation or within a geographic area to oversee sexual assault awareness, prevention, and response training; coordinate medical treatment, including emergency care, for victims of sexual assault; and track the services provided to victims from the initial report through final disposition and resolution. Certified under the nationally-accredited D-SAACP.	192	326
Civilian SARCs	See above.	112	33

Uniformed SAPR-VAs	Provide non-clinical crisis intervention, referral, and ongoing non-clinical support to adult sexual assault victims; offer information on available options/resources to victims; coordinate liaison assistance with other organizations and agencies on victim care matters; and report directly to the SARC. Certified under the nationally-accredited D-SAACP.	155	1434
Civilian SAPR-VAs	See above.	158	84
Sexual Assault-Specific Legal	Legal personnel who specialize in sexual assault cases including prosecutors, Victim Witness Assistance Program personnel, paralegals, legal experts, and SVCs/VLCs.	588	62
Sexual Assault – Specific Investigators	MCIO investigators who specialize in sexual assault cases.	30	600
Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiners	Medical providers that have completed the DoD course at Fort Sam Houston, or equivalent.	4	129

1 - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS

ARMY FY16 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY		
A. FY16 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members. Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY16. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year. This data is drawn from Defense Sexual Assault Database (DSAID) based on Service affiliation of the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) who currently manages the Victim case.	FY16 Totals	
# FY16 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)	1975	
# Service Member Victims	1591	
# Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Service Member Subject	379	
# Relevant Data Not Available	5	
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories	1975	
# Service Member on Service Member	1038	
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	379	
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	70	
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	331	
# Relevant Data Not Available	157	
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring	1975	
# On military installation	1233	
# Off military installation	692	
# Unidentified location	50	
# Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation	1975	
# Victims in investigations initiated during FY16	1902	
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 30-SEP-2016	613	
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 30-SEP-2016	1289	
# Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming	4	
# Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement	69	
# Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ	12	
# Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0	
# Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service	10	
# Victims - Other	47	
# All Restricted Reports received in FY16 (one Victim per report)	620	
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)	119	
# Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of FY16	501	
B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FOR FY16	FY16 Totals	FY16 Totals for Service Member Victim Cases
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	1975	1591
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	563	438
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	215	157
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	206	173
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	624	512
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	315	259
# Relevant Data Not Available	52	52
Time of sexual assault	1975	1591
# Midnight to 6 am	941	755
# 6 am to 6 pm	434	354
# 6 pm to midnight	531	414
# Unknown	18	17
# Relevant Data Not Available	51	51
Day of sexual assault	1975	1591
# Sunday	342	265
# Monday	233	189
# Tuesday	204	162
# Wednesday	188	161
# Thursday	217	170
# Friday	360	300
# Saturday	372	285
# Relevant Data Not Available	59	59

1 - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS

C. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (VICTIM AND SUBJECT GENDER)	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Multiple Mixed Gender Assault	Relevant Data Not Available	FY16 Totals		
	1177	253	46	39	74	231	5	150	1975		
# Service Member on Service Member	742	213	30	33	2	16	2	0	1038		
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	350	13	1	3	0	9	3	0	379		
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	40	13	11	2	1	3	0	0	70		
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	39	10	4	1	71	203	0	3	331		
# Relevant Data Not Available	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	147	157		
FY16 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT BY MATTER INVESTIGATED TYPE (May not reflect what crimes can be charged upon completion of investigation)											
UNRESTRICTED REPORTS MADE IN FY16											
	<i>Penetrating Offenses</i>				<i>Contact Offenses</i>						
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (MOST SERIOUS CRIME ALLEGED, AS CATEGORIZED BY THE MILITARY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ORGANIZATION)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY16 Totals
D1.	309	24	514	1	19	988	4	14	2	100	1975
# Service Member on Service Member	97	6	253	0	7	666	3	4	0	2	1038
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	89	5	131	0	1	151	0	2	0	0	379
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	13	0	10	0	2	37	0	1	0	7	70
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	82	12	115	0	2	108	1	5	2	4	331
# Relevant Data Not Available	28	1	5	1	7	26	0	2	0	87	157
D2.											
TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY16 Reports	218	19	383	1	18	834	4	12	2	100	1591
# Service Member Victims: Female	188	15	307	0	13	582	2	10	2	72	1191
# Service Member Victims: Male	30	4	76	1	5	252	2	2	0	28	400
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT MADE IN FY16											
D3. Time of sexual assault	309	24	514	1	19	988	4	14	2	100	1975
# Midnight to 6 am	178	20	274	1	9	435	2	10	0	12	941
# 6 am to 6 pm	27	1	84	0	6	305	2	0	0	9	434
# 6 pm to midnight	99	3	155	0	4	246	0	3	2	19	531
# Unknown	5	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	9	18
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	51
D4. Day of sexual assault	309	24	514	1	19	988	4	14	2	100	1975
# Sunday	57	2	96	0	4	176	1	1	1	4	342
# Monday	29	3	56	0	2	134	0	3	0	6	233
# Tuesday	29	5	38	0	1	126	1	1	0	3	204
# Wednesday	39	1	30	0	0	110	0	3	0	5	188
# Thursday	34	4	57	0	0	116	1	1	0	4	217
# Friday	55	5	116	0	5	168	0	1	0	10	360
# Saturday	64	4	121	1	7	157	1	4	1	12	372
# Relevant Data Not Available	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	56	59

1 - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS	FY16 Totals
E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During FY16 Note: This data is drawn from DSAID based on Service affiliation of the SARC who currently manages the Victim case associated with the investigation and Subject below.	
# Investigations Initiated during FY16	1775
# Investigations Completed as of FY16 End (group by MCIO #)	1069
# Investigations Pending Completion as of FY16 End (group by MCIO #)	706
# Subjects in investigations Initiated During FY16	2032
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	1413
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	1406
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	7
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	5
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	5
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	2
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	2
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations Note: Non-Service Member Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	57
# Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations Note: Unidentified Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	432
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Note: Service Member Subjects are drawn from Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	7
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	7
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	22
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	19
# Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available	75

1 - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS

E2. Service Investigations Completed during FY16 Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the FY16. These investigations may have been initiated during the FY16 or any prior FY.	FY16 Totals
# Total Investigations completed by Services during FY16 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	1838
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	106
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	180
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	9
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY16 involving a Victim supported by your Service	2084
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	1570
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	1561
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	9
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	9
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	9
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	5
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	5
# Non-Service Member Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	55
# Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	430
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	15
# Victims in investigations completed during FY16, supported by your Service	1994
# Service Member Victims in CID investigations	1536
# Your Service Member Victims in CID investigations	1518
# Other Service Member Victims in CID investigations	18
# Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	10
# Your Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	8
# Other Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	2
# Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	4
# Your Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	1
# Other Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	3
# Non-Service Member Victims in completed Service Investigations, supported by your Service	435
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	9

1 - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS

E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during FY16		FY16 Totals
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.		
# Total Investigations completed by US Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement during FY16 (Group by MCIO Case Number)		25
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim		1
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject		1
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject		1
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY16 involving a Victim supported by your Service		26
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement		6
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement		6
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement		0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service		9
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service		9
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available		2
# Victims in investigations completed during FY16, supported by your Service		26
# Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations		20
# Your Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations		20
# Other Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations		0
# Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case supported by your Service		6
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available		0
E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during FY16 (all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as "MPs")		FY16 Totals
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.		
Note: As of 1 Jan 2013, all sexual assault investigations are referred to MCIO for investigation. This section captures remaining Subjects from investigations opened in prior years by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID.		
# Total Investigations completed by MPs during FY16 (Group by MCIO Case Number)		0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim		0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject		0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject		0
# Subjects in MP investigations completed during FY16 involving a Victim supported by your Service		0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs		0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs		0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs		0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service		0
# Unidentified Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service		0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available		0
# Victims in MP investigations completed during FY16, supported by your Service		0
# Service Member Victims in MP investigations		0
# Your Service Member Victims in MP investigations		0
# Other Service Member Victims in MP investigations		0
# Non-Service Member Victims in MP Investigations, supported by your Service		0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available		0

1 - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS

Victims and Subjects in Investigation Completed in FY16	Victim Data From Investigations completed during FY16										FY16 Totals
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	
F. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY16 (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)											
F1. Gender of Victims	339	19	547	6	16	1053	10	8	4	18	2020
# Male	31	6	61	4	4	261	3	1	0	3	374
# Female	305	13	486	2	12	790	7	7	4	15	1641
# Unknown	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5
F2. Age of Victims	339	19	547	6	16	1053	10	8	4	18	2020
# 0-15	3	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	8
# 16-19	78	4	142	1	3	268	2	1	1	1	501
# 20-24	140	7	222	2	5	412	5	4	0	2	799
# 25-34	69	2	109	0	7	224	2	2	3	4	422
# 35-49	15	1	22	0	0	78	1	0	0	0	117
# 50-64	3	0	2	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	14
# 65 and older	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
# Unknown	30	4	49	2	1	58	0	0	0	11	155
F3. Victim Type	339	19	547	6	16	1053	10	8	4	18	2020
# Service Member	226	17	404	4	14	870	10	6	4	15	1570
# DoD Civilian	1	0	6	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	23
# DoD Contractor	1	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	8
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# US Civilian	105	2	133	2	2	136	0	2	0	2	384
# Foreign National	3	0	3	0	0	13	0	0	0	1	20
# Foreign Military	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	5
# Unknown	3	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	9
F4. Grade of Service Member Victims	226	17	404	4	14	870	10	6	4	15	1570
# E1-E4	164	8	349	4	8	694	7	2	1	13	1250
# E5-E9	44	5	39	0	4	110	1	2	2	1	208
# WO1-WO5	0	0	1	0	1	4	0	1	0	0	7
# O1-O3	16	4	9	0	0	38	1	1	1	1	71
# O4-O10	1	0	2	0	1	13	1	0	0	0	18
# Cadet/Midshipman	1	0	4	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	16
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F5. Service of Service Member Victims	226	17	404	4	14	870	10	6	4	15	1570
# Army	221	17	400	4	14	858	10	6	4	13	1547
# Navy	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Marines	1	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	2	9
# Air Force	3	0	2	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	12
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
F6. Status of Service Member Victims	226	17	404	4	14	870	10	6	4	15	1570
# Active Duty	208	16	371	4	11	738	6	6	4	9	1373
# Reserve (Activated)	13	1	25	0	3	68	4	0	0	4	118
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	4	0	4	0	0	53	0	0	0	2	63
# Cadet/Midshipman	1	0	4	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	16
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1 - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS

Victims and Subjects in Investigation Completed in FY16	Subject Data From Investigations completed during FY16										FY16 Totals
	Penetrating Offenses					Contact Offenses					
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	
G. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY16 (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)											
G1. Gender of Subjects	404	36	595	10	17	1003	12	8	4	8	2097
# Male	301	21	448	7	13	817	10	6	2	7	1632
# Female	5	2	17	1	2	58	1	0	0	0	86
# Unknown	92	13	127	1	2	127	1	2	2	1	368
# Relevant Data Not Available	6	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	11
G2. Age of Subjects	404	36	595	10	17	1003	12	8	4	8	2097
# 0-15	27	6	59	0	1	71	1	0	0	0	165
# 16-19	15	1	34	1	0	86	0	0	0	0	137
# 20-24	99	10	215	1	4	257	5	0	1	2	594
# 25-34	119	6	161	1	6	300	3	3	1	3	603
# 35-49	37	1	34	2	2	189	1	1	0	0	267
# 50-64	4	0	3	0	0	23	1	0	0	1	32
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
# Unknown	3	0	2	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	11
# Relevant Data Not Available	100	12	87	5	1	72	1	4	2	2	286
G3. Subject Type	404	36	595	10	17	1003	12	8	4	8	2097
# Service Member	267	18	440	5	12	827	10	4	2	5	1590
# Drill Instructors/Drill Sergeants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Recruiters	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# DoD Civilian	2	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	10
# DoD Contractor	2	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	9
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# US Civilian	8	0	11	0	2	5	0	0	0	2	28
# Foreign National	2	0	1	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	12
# Foreign Military	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4
# Unknown	123	18	142	4	3	140	2	4	2	1	439
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	4
G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects	267	18	440	5	12	827	10	4	2	5	1590
# E1-E4	148	2	296	3	5	409	3	0	1	3	870
# E5-E9	97	2	121	2	6	346	4	4	1	2	585
# WO1-WO5	5	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	17
# O1-O3	11	13	11	0	1	40	0	0	0	0	76
# O4-O10	6	1	3	0	0	23	2	0	0	0	35
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	2	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	6
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
G5. Service of Service Member Subjects	267	18	440	5	12	827	10	4	2	5	1590
# Army	264	18	433	5	12	816	10	4	2	3	1567
# Navy	2	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	9
# Marines	1	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	6
# Air Force	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	8
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G6. Status of Service Member Subjects	267	18	440	5	12	827	10	4	2	5	1590
# Active Duty	248	17	419	5	8	716	7	3	1	5	1429
# Reserve (Activated)	15	1	15	0	4	60	2	0	1	0	98
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	4	0	3	0	0	48	0	1	0	0	56
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	2	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	6
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

1 - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS

H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY16 INVESTIGATIONS	FY16 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY16 INVESTIGATIONS	FY16 Totals
# Subjects in Unrestricted Reports that could not be investigated by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement Note: These Subjects are from Unrestricted Reports referred to MCIOs or other law enforcement for investigation during FY16, but the agency could not open an investigation based on the reasons below.	3		
# Subjects - Not subject to the UCMJ	1		
# Subjects - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0		
# Subjects - Matter alleged occurred prior to Victim's Military Service	1		
# Subjects - Other	1		
# Subjects in investigations completed in FY16 Note: These are Subjects from Tab1b, Cells B29, B59, B77.	2110	# Victims in investigations completed in FY16	2020
# Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY16	801	# Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY16	936
# Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	173		
# Unknown Offenders	85	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	57
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	5
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	38	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	24
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	6
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	46	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service Member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	16
		# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Subjects who died or deserted	4	# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	307		
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	59	# Service Member Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	31
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	218	# Service Member Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	158
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	17	# Service Member Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	14
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	13	# Service Member Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	10
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
# Subjects disposition data not yet available	518	# Service Member Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available	764
# Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 30-SEP-2016	712		
# FY16 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	712	# FY16 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	610
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	301	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferrals against Subject	228
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	127	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	129
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	39	# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	34
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	63	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject	52
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	21	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferrals for non-sexual assault offenses	17
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	99	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	90
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	37	# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	37
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	25	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	23
* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.			

1 - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS

I. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of Courts-Martial for sexual assault crimes completed during FY16	FY16 Totals	J. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for sexual assault crimes completed during FY16	FY16 Totals
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a Sexual Assault Charge Pending Court Completion	433	# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a Sexual Assault Charge in FY16	176
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY16	153	# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY16	26
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of FY16	280	# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY16	150
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed	21	# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	25
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	2	# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment	125
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment	0	# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0	# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial	18	# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment	0	# Subjects with Punishment	125
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal	1	# Subjects receiving correctional custody	2
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial	78	# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	84
# Officer Subjects who were allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial	4	# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	110
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial	74	# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	71
# Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a sexual assault charge	181	# Subjects receiving extra duty	96
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	51	# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects Convicted of Any Charge at Trial	130	# Subjects receiving a reprimand	42
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0	# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a sexual assault charge	42
# Subjects with no punishment	2	# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge	12
# Subjects with pending punishment	0	# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge	23
# Subjects with Punishment	128	# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving confinement	100	# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge	7
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	110		
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	94		
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)	87		
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	6	K. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN. This section reports other disciplinary action taken for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault. It combines outcomes for Subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.	FY16 Totals
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0	# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of FY16	27
# Subjects receiving hard labor	4	# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a sexual assault offense	48
# Subjects to be processed for administrative discharge or separation subsequent to sexual assault conviction	18	# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	21
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	9	# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	23
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	8	# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0	# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	3
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	1	# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of FY16	27
# Convicted Subjects with a conviction under a UCMJ Article that requires Sex Offender Registration	78	# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a sexual assault offense	71

1 - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS

L. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Non-sexual assault offense). This section reports the outcomes of Courts-Martials for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.	FY16 Totals	M. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Non-Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.	FY16 Totals
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a non-sexual assault offense in FY16	28	# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a non-sexual assault offense in FY16	129
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY16	2	# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY16	9
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of FY16	26	# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY16	120
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed	1	# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	8
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	0	# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment for a non-sexual assault offense	112
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment	0	# Subjects with unknown punishment	1
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0	# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial	1	# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment	0	# Subjects with Punishment	111
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0	# Subjects receiving correctional custody	2
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial for a non-sexual assault offense	4	# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	77
# Officer Subjects who were officers that where allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial	0	# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	84
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial	4	# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	59
# Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a non-sexual assault offense	21	# Subjects receiving extra duty	80
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	0	# Subjects receiving hard labor	1
# Subjects Convicted of Any Non-Sexual Assault Charge at Trial	21	# Subjects receiving a reprimand	34
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0	# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a non-sexual assault charge	21
# Subjects with no punishment	1	# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge	4
# Subjects with pending punishment	0	# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge	13
# Subjects with Punishment	20	# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge	2
# Subjects receiving confinement	13	# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge	2
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	18		
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	7		
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)	5	N. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN (Non-sexual assault offense). This section reports other disciplinary action taken for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.	FY16 Totals
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	1	# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of FY16	7
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0	# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a non-sexual assault offense	49
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0	# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	8
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to conviction at trial	7	# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	37
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	4	# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	2
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	3	# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	2
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0	# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of FY16	4
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0	# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a non-sexual assault offense	25

2 - RESTRICTED REPORTS

ARMY FY16 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
A. FY16 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY16 Totals
# TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports	620
# Service Member Victims making Restricted Reports	593
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	20
# Relevant Data Not Available	7
# Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY16 *	119
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16	111
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16	4
# Relevant Data Not Available	4
# Total Victim reports remaining Restricted	501
# Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	482
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	16
# Relevant Data Not Available	3
# Remaining Restricted Reports involving Service Members in the following categories	501
# Service Member on Service Member	222
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	105
# Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	16
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	155
# Relevant Data Not Available	3
B. INCIDENT DETAILS	FY16 Totals
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	501
# On military installation	197
# Off military installation	200
# Unidentified location	38
# Relevant Data Not Available	66
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	501
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	102
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	38
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	35
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	81
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	123
# Relevant Data Not Available	122
Time of sexual assault incident	501
# Midnight to 6 am	148
# 6 am to 6 pm	80
# 6 pm to midnight	152
# Unknown	85
# Relevant Data Not Available	36
Day of sexual assault incident	501
# Sunday	58
# Monday	35
# Tuesday	55
# Wednesday	40
# Thursday	48
# Friday	68
# Saturday	100
# Relevant Data Not Available	97
C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION	FY16 Totals
# Service Member Victims	482
# Army Victims	469
# Navy Victims	3
# Marines Victims	0
# Air Force Victims	9
# Coast Guard Victims	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0

2 - RESTRICTED REPORTS

D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY16 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY16 Totals
Gender of Victims	501
# Male	102
# Female	396
# Relevant Data Not Available	3
Age of Victims at the Time of Incident	501
# 0-15	40
# 16-19	114
# 20-24	189
# 25-34	114
# 35-49	33
# 50-64	2
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	9
Grade of Service Member Victims	482
# E1-E4	316
# E5-E9	104
# WO1-WO5	2
# O1-O3	30
# O4-O10	18
# Cadet/Midshipman	11
# Academy Prep School Student	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Status of Service Member Victims	482
# Active Duty	411
# Reserve (Activated)	34
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	25
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	11
# Academy Prep School Student	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Victim Type	501
# Service Member	482
# DoD Civilian	
# DoD Contractor	
# Other US Government Civilian	
# Non-Service Member	16
# Foreign National	
# Foreign Military	
# Relevant Data Not Available	3
E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE	FY16 Totals
# Service Member Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service	88
# Service Member Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18	47
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18	40
# Service Member Choosing Not to Specify	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY)	FY16 Totals
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	28.51
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	43.83
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	1
G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE FY16	FY16 Totals
Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY16	21
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16	21
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
* The Restricted Reports are reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are counted in the total number of Unrestricted Reports listed in Worksheet 1a, Section A.	

3 - VICTIM SERVICES

ARMY FY16 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT			
NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.			
A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBERS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:			FY16 Totals
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories			
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)			1835
# Medical			182
# Mental Health			365
# Legal			368
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support			109
# Rape Crisis Center			
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate			693
# DoD Safe Helpline			45
# Other			73
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)			60
# Medical			8
# Mental Health			19
# Legal			1
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support			1
# Rape Crisis Center			14
# Victim Advocate			8
# DoD Safe Helpline			
# Other			9
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted			164
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam			0
# Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service			44
B. FY16 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)* AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS			FY16 TOTALS
# Military Protective Orders issued during FY16			329
# Reported MPO Violations in FY16			8
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects			8
# Reported MPO Violations by Victims of sexual assault			0
# Reported MPO Violations by Both			0
*In accordance with DoD Policy, Military Protective Orders are only issued in Unrestricted Reports. A Restricted Report cannot be made when there is a safety risk for the Victim.			
		Use the following categories or add a new category	FY16 TOTALS
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault		29	Total Number Denied
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied		1	Reasons for Disapproval (Total)
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault		225	Moved Alleged Offender Instead
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied		1	Pre-existing Transfer Order Used Instead
C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS		FY16 TOTALS	Victim Pending Separation
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories			The alleged sexual assault was unfounded
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)		647	
# Medical		76	
# Mental Health		222	
# Legal		57	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support		49	
# Rape Crisis Center			
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate		209	
# DoD Safe Helpline		13	
# Other		21	
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)		31	
# Medical		1	
# Mental Health		8	
# Legal		1	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support		0	
# Rape Crisis Center		12	
# Victim Advocate		5	
# DoD Safe Helpline			
# Other		4	
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted		58	
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam		0	

3 - VICTIM SERVICES

CIVILIAN DATA	
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (e.g., DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) THAT DO NOT INVOLVE A SERVICE MEMBER	FY16 Totals
D1. # Non-Service Members in the following categories:	201
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	48
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	92
# Relevant Data Not Available	61
D2. Gender of Non-Service Members	201
# Male	8
# Female	175
# Relevant Data Not Available	18
D3. Age of Non-Service Members at the Time of Incident	201
# 0-15	1
# 16-19	20
# 20-24	38
# 25-34	31
# 35-49	19
# 50-64	5
# 65 and older	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	86
D4. Non-Service Member Type	201
# DoD Civilian	12
# DoD Contractor	5
# Other US Government Civilian	4
# US Civilian	148
# Foreign National	7
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	25
D5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Members in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	154
# Medical	23
# Mental Health	28
# Legal	30
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	11
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	53
# DoD Safe Helpline	2
# Other	7
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	40
# Medical	2
# Mental Health	10
# Legal	4
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	5
# Victim Advocate	11
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	8
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	24
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

3 - VICTIM SERVICES

E. FY16 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS	FY16 Totals
E1. # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report	61
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16	2
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	59
# Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories:	59
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	11
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	16
# Relevant Data Not Available	32
E2. Gender of Non-Service Member Victims	59
# Male	2
# Female	27
# Relevant Data Not Available	30
E3. Age of Non-Service Member Victims at the Time of Incident	59
# 0-15	4
# 16-19	10
# 20-24	16
# 25-34	24
# 35-49	4
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
E4. VICTIM Type	59
# DoD Civilian	
# DoD Contractor	
# Other US Government Civilian	
# Non-Service Member	27
# Relevant Data Not Available	32
E5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources	45
# Medical	11
# Mental Health	11
# Legal	4
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	3
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	11
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	5
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	4
# Medical	1
# Mental Health	1
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	1
# Victim Advocate	1
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	12
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

4 - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS (CAI)

ARMY COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST FY16 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY Note: These Reports are a subset of the FY16 Reports of Sexual Assault.		
A. FY16 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members. Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY16. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year. This data is drawn from Defense Sexual Assault Database (DSAID) based on Service affiliation of the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) who currently manages the Victim case.	FY16 Totals	
# FY16 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)	38	
# Service Member Victims	36	
# Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Service Member Subject	2	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories	38	
# Service Member on Service Member	24	
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	2	
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	2	
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	7	
# Relevant Data Not Available	3	
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring	38	
# On military installation	30	
# Off military installation	8	
# Unidentified location	0	
# Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation	38	
# Victims in investigations initiated during FY16	36	
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 30-SEP-2016	6	
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 30-SEP-2016	30	
# Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming	0	
# Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement	2	
# Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ	0	
# Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0	
# Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service	0	
# Victims - Other	2	
# All Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest received in FY16 (one Victim per report)	35	
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)	2	
# Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of FY16	33	
B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST FOR FY16	FY16 Totals	FY16 Totals for Service Member Victim Cases
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	38	36
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	4	4
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	2	1
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	4	4
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	14	14
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	12	11
# Relevant Data Not Available	2	2
Time of sexual assault	38	36
# Midnight to 6 am	26	24
# 6 am to 6 pm	5	5
# 6 pm to midnight	5	5
# Unknown	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	2	2
Day of sexual assault	38	36
# Sunday	4	4
# Monday	7	7
# Tuesday	5	5
# Wednesday	3	3
# Thursday	3	3
# Friday	9	9
# Saturday	5	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	2	2

4 - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS (CAI)

C. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREA OF INTEREST INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (VICTIM AND SUBJECT GENDER)	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Multiple Mixed Gender Assault	Relevant Data Not Available	FY16 Totals		
	21	6	2	0	3	3	0	3	38		
# Service Member on Service Member	16	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	24		
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2		
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2		
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	1	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	7		
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3		
FY16 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT BY MATTER INVESTIGATED TYPE (May not reflect what crimes can be charged upon completion of investigation)											
UNRESTRICTED REPORTS MADE IN FY16											
D. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREA OF INTEREST INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (MOST SERIOUS CRIME ALLEGED, AS CATEGORIZED BY THE MILITARY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ORGANIZATION)	<i>Penetrating Offenses</i>				<i>Contact Offenses</i>				Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY16 Totals
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravate d Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)			
D1.	5	1	6	0	1	19	0	3	0	3	38
# Service Member on Service Member	2	0	5	0	1	15	0	1	0	0	24
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	7
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
D2.											
TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY16 Reports	5	1	6	0	1	18	0	2	0	3	36
# Service Member Victims: Female	3	1	4	0	1	12	0	1	0	2	24
# Service Member Victims: Male	2	0	2	0	0	6	0	1	0	1	12
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREA OF INTEREST MADE IN FY16											
D3. Time of sexual assault	5	1	6	0	1	19	0	3	0	3	38
# Midnight to 6 am	4	1	6	0	0	12	0	3	0	0	26
# 6 am to 6 pm	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	5
# 6 pm to midnight	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	5
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
D4. Day of sexual assault	5	1	6	0	1	19	0	3	0	3	38
# Sunday	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	4
# Monday	1	1	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	7
# Tuesday	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5
# Wednesday	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
# Thursday	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
# Friday	2	0	3	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	9
# Saturday	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	5
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - LOCATION OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS BY TYPE OF OFFENSE											
FY16 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - LOCATIONS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT. Note: The data in this section is drawn from raw, uninvestigated information about Unrestricted Reports received during FY16. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravate d Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY16 Totals
TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	5	1	6	0	1	19	0	3	0	3	38
Afghanistan	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	6
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Djibouti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Kuwait	3	0	2	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	16
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	9
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uae	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Uganda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	5	1	6	0	1	19	0	3	0	3	38

4 - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS (CAI)

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 Totals
E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During FY16 in Combat Areas of Interest	
Note: This data is drawn from DSAID based on Service affiliation of the SARC who currently manages the Victim case associated with the investigation and Subject below.	
# Investigations Initiated during FY16	33
# Investigations Completed as of FY16 End (group by MCIO #)	25
# Investigations Pending Completion as of FY16 End (group by MCIO #)	8
# Subjects in investigations Initiated During FY16	38
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	23
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	23
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations	2
Note: Non-Service Member Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
# Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations	12
Note: Unidentified Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
Note: Service Member Subjects are drawn from Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available	1
E2. Service Investigations Completed during FY16 in Combat Areas of Interest	
Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the FY16. These investigations may have been initiated during the FY16 or any prior FY.	
# Total Investigations completed by Services during FY16 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	37
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	2
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	5
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY16 involving a Victim supported by your Service	44
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	29
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	29
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	2
# Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	13
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in investigations completed during FY16, supported by your Service	40
# Service Member Victims in CID investigations	38
# Your Service Member Victims in CID investigations	38
# Other Service Member Victims in CID investigations	0
# Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	0
# Your Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	0
# Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
# Your Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in completed Service Investigations, supported by your Service	2
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

4 - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS (CAI)

E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during FY16 in Combat Areas of Interest Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	FY16 Totals
# Total Investigations completed by US Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement during FY16 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY16 involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in investigations completed during FY16, supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Your Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case supported by your Service	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0
E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during FY16 (all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as "MPs") in Combat Areas of Interest Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service. Note: As of 1 Jan 2013, all sexual assault investigations are referred to MCIO for investigation. This section captures remaining Subjects from investigations opened in prior years by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID.	FY16 Totals
# Total Investigations completed by MPs during FY16 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in MP investigations completed during FY16 involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Unidentified Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in MP investigations completed during FY16, supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Your Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in MP Investigations, supported by your Service	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

4 - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS (CAI)

Victims and Subjects in Investigation Completed in FY16 in Combat Areas of Interest	Victim Data From Investigations completed during FY16										FY16 Totals
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses				Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)			
F. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY16 IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)											
F1. Gender of Victims	7	2	5	0	1	22	1	2	0	0	40
# Male	2	0	2	0	0	7	1	1	0	0	13
# Female	5	2	3	0	1	15	0	1	0	0	27
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F2. Age of Victims	7	2	5	0	1	22	1	2	0	0	40
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 16-19	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
# 20-24	4	1	2	0	0	10	1	0	0	0	18
# 25-34	3	0	0	0	1	6	0	2	0	0	12
# 35-49	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
F3. Victim Type	7	2	5	0	1	22	1	2	0	0	40
# Service Member	7	2	5	0	1	21	1	1	0	0	38
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
# Foreign National	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F4. Grade of Service Member Victims	7	2	5	0	1	21	1	1	0	0	38
# E1-E4	3	1	4	0	1	15	0	0	0	0	24
# E5-E9	3	1	0	0	0	4	1	1	0	0	10
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# O1-O3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F5. Service of Service Member Victims	7	2	5	0	1	21	1	1	0	0	38
# Army	7	2	5	0	1	21	1	1	0	0	38
# Navy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Marines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F6. Status of Service Member Victims	7	2	5	0	1	21	1	1	0	0	38
# Active Duty	6	2	2	0	0	14	1	1	0	0	26
# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	6
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	6
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4 - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS (CAI)

Victims and Subjects in Investigation Completed in FY16 in Combat Areas of Interest	Subject Data From Investigations completed during FY16										FY16 Totals
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses				Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)			
G. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY16 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)											
G1. Gender of Subjects	11	3	4	0	1	21	2	2	0	0	44
# Male	5	1	2	0	1	19	2	1	0	0	31
# Female	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
# Unknown	6	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	11
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G2. Age of Subjects	11	3	4	0	1	21	2	2	0	0	44
# 0-15	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# 16-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 20-24	2	0	1	0	1	7	1	0	0	0	12
# 25-34	3	0	0	0	0	11	1	1	0	0	16
# 35-49	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	6	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	11
G3. Subject Type	11	3	4	0	1	21	2	2	0	0	44
# Service Member	5	0	1	0	1	19	2	1	0	0	29
# Drill Instructors/Drill Sergeants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Recruiters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign National	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Unknown	6	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	13
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects	5	0	1	0	1	19	2	1	0	0	29
# E1-E4	2	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	10
# E5-E9	2	0	0	0	0	9	2	1	0	0	14
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O1-O3	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G5. Service of Service Member Subjects	5	0	1	0	1	19	2	1	0	0	29
# Army	5	0	1	0	1	19	2	1	0	0	29
# Navy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Marines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G6. Status of Service Member Subjects	5	0	1	0	1	19	2	1	0	0	29
# Active Duty	3	0	0	0	0	12	2	0	0	0	17
# Reserve (Activated)	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	4
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	8
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4 - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS (CAI)

H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY16 INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY16 INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 Totals
# Subjects in Unrestricted Reports that could not be investigated by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement Note: These Subjects are from Unrestricted Reports referred to MCIOs or other law enforcement for investigation during FY16, but the agency could not open an investigation based on the reasons below.	1		
# Subjects - Not subject to the UCMJ	0		
# Subjects - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0		
# Subjects - Matter alleged occurred prior to Victim's Military Service	0		
# Subjects - Other	1		
# Subjects in investigations completed in FY16 Note: These are Subjects from Tab1b, Cells B29, B59, B77.	44	# Victims in investigations completed in FY16	40
# Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY16	18	# Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY16	25
# Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	6		
# Unknown Offenders	5	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	3
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	0
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	1	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	2
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service Member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0
		# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Subjects who died or deserted	0	# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	5		
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	0
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	3	# Service Member Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	2
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0	# Service Member Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	2	# Service Member Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	2
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
		# Service Member Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available	10
# Subjects disposition data not yet available	8		
# Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 30-SEP-2016	14		
# FY16 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	14	# FY16 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	14
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	7	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferrals against Subject	8
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	5	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	4
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	1	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject	1
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferrals for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	1	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	1
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	0
* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.			

5 - RESTRICTED REPORTS (CAI)

ARMY COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (CAI) FY16 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
A. FY16 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 Totals
# TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports	35
# Service Member Victims making Restricted Reports	34
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY16*	2
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16	2
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Total Victim reports remaining Restricted	33
# Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	32
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Remaining Restricted Reports involving Service Members in the following categories	33
# Service Member on Service Member	15
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	8
# Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	1
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	9
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
B. INCIDENT DETAILS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 Totals
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	33
# On military installation	33
# Off military installation	0
# Unidentified location	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	33
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	1
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	1
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	1
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	2
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	19
# Relevant Data Not Available	9
Time of sexual assault incident	33
# Midnight to 6 am	8
# 6 am to 6 pm	4
# 6 pm to midnight	13
# Unknown	7
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
Day of sexual assault incident	33
# Sunday	2
# Monday	5
# Tuesday	6
# Wednesday	5
# Thursday	6
# Friday	6
# Saturday	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	3
C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 Totals
# Service Member Victims	32
# Army Victims	31
# Navy Victims	0
# Marines Victims	0
# Air Force Victims	1
# Coast Guard Victims	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0

5 - RESTRICTED REPORTS (CAI)

D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY16 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 Totals
Gender of Victims	33
# Male	6
# Female	27
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Age of Victims at the Time of Incident	33
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	2
# 20-24	9
# 25-34	15
# 35-49	7
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Grade of Service Member Victims	32
# E1-E4	7
# E5-E9	13
# WO1-WO5	1
# O1-O3	5
# O4-O10	6
# Cadet/Midshipman	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Status of Service Member Victims	32
# Active Duty	25
# Reserve (Activated)	7
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Victim Type	33
# Service Member	32
# DoD Civilian	
# DoD Contractor	
# Other US Government Civilian	
# Non-Service Member	1
# Foreign National	
# Foreign Military	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 Totals
# Service Member Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service	3
# Service Member Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18	1
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18	2
# Service Member Choosing Not to Specify	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY) IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 Totals
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	87
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	74.48
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	130
G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE FY16 IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 Totals
Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY16	1
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16	1
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
TOTAL # FY16 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY16 Totals
TOTAL RESTRICTED ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	33
Afghanistan	13
Bahrain	0
Djibouti	0
Egypt	0
Iraq	13
Jordan	0
Kuwait	6
Kyrgyzstan	0
Lebanon	0
Oman	0
Pakistan	0
Qatar	0
Saudi Arabia	1
Syria	0
Uae	0
Uganda	0
Yemen	0
* The Restricted Reports are reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are counted in the total number of Unrestricted Reports listed in Worksheet 1a, Section A.	

6 - VICTIM SERVICES (CAI)

ARMY CAI FY16 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	
<i>NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.</i>	
A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBERS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:	FY16 Totals
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	45
# Medical	3
# Mental Health	9
# Legal	11
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	4
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	17
# DoD Safe Helpline	1
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	3
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	1
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	1
# Victim Advocate	1
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	1
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0
# Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service	0
B. FY16 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)* AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 TOTALS
# Military Protective Orders issued during FY16	7
# Reported MPO Violations in FY16	1
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects	1
# Reported MPO Violations by Victims of sexual assault	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Both	0
<i>*In accordance with DoD Policy, Military Protective Orders are only issued in Unrestricted Reports. A Restricted Report cannot be made when there is a safety risk for the Victim.</i>	
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	1
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	4
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	0
C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 TOTALS
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	38
# Medical	2
# Mental Health	18
# Legal	4
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	3
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	10
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	1
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	3
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	1
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	1
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	1
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

6 - VICTIM SERVICES (CAI)

CIVILIAN DATA	
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (e.g., DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) THAT DO NOT INVOLVE A SERVICE MEMBER IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 Totals
D1. # Non-Service Members in the following categories:	10
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	10
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
D2. Gender of Non-Service Members	10
# Male	3
# Female	7
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
D3. Age of Non-Service Members at the Time of Incident	10
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	2
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	8
D4. Non-Service Member Type	10
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	1
# Other US Government Civilian	1
# US Civilian	4
# Foreign National	4
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
D5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Members in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	1
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	1
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	5
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	2
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	3
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	1
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

6 - VICTIM SERVICES (CAI)

E. FY16 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 Totals
E1. # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report	0
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16	0
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	0
# Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories:	0
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	0
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E2. Gender of Non-Service Member Victims	0
# Male	0
# Female	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E3. Age of Non-Service Member Victims at the Time of Incident	0
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E4. VICTIM Type	0
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories	FY16 Totals
# MILITARY Resources	0
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																				Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
1	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	General			Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 45; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject reached down her pants at a party. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact at a GCM. Sentenced on 2 June 2016. Red E-1, 45 days confinement. Administrative Separation UP Chapter 14-12c with OTH.	
2	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-3	Male					Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 30; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched his clothed genitals while they were in line at the dining facility. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 17 May 2016. Red E-1, FF \$783 a month for two months, 30 days Extra Duty, 30 days Restriction, Oral reprimand. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge.	
3	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject sexually assaulted her. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute sexual assault. Found guilty of violating a policy letter at a FG Article 15. Red E-4.	
4	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by Unknown Subject	
5	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other		Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged Subject grabbed her buttocks while she was conducting PT. GOMOR filed in his Performance Fiche.	
6	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Multiple Victims - Male	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Notes: Victims allege that Subject maltreated them and inappropriately touched them. Acquitted of all charges at a GCM.	
7	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject pulled her right hand toward his genital area. Abusive Sexual Contact unfounded. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Red E-3, FF \$981.00 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction.	

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
8	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-7	Male					Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged subject sexually harassed her and created a hostile environment by referencing his genitalia in front of subordinate soldiers, holding on to her handshake for an uncomfortably long time, making unwelcomed comments of a sexual nature, and grabbing her by the arm, pulling her close, and whispering to her. GOMOR filed permanently and a Relief for Cause NCOER.	
9	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged Subject got into bed with her and her husband while both were asleep and proceeded to digitally penetrate her vagina. Charges referred to a GCM. Subject's request for a discharge in lieu of court-martial granted with victim concurrence.
10	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	United States	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male					Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject wrongfully engaged in sexually explicit conversations. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of Disobeying a Lawful Order at a FG Article 15. Red E-4, FF \$1,175 a month for two months, 45 days Extra	
11	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)	None			Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged subject began making sexual comments towards her and then grabbed her buttocks during a field exercise. Pled guilty to Assault as a Lesser Included Offense at a SCM. Punishment imposed on 6 June 2015. Red E-1. Barred to re-enlistment and ETS'd 11 September 2015.
12	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male					Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Acquittal							Notes: Victim alleged that Subject wanted to watch her change and shower. Acquitted of all charges at a CG Article 15.
13	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 24; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that six months prior Subject had sexual intercourse with her when she was intoxicated. Convicted of sexual assault and sentenced to DD and two years

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
14	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-4	Male					Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sneaked into his room while he was sleeping and got under the sheets to kiss him in the neck and face. Victim alleged that he was naked and that the Subject was wearing only his underwear. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 27 January 2016. Red E-1, FF \$778 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with an OTH.
15	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim, ex-girlfriend, alleged that Subject crawled in through a window at her house, pushed her on the bed, took her pants and underwear off, and touched her genitalia. Civilians asserted jurisdiction and did not prosecute the sexual assault and gave 6 year deferred adjudication for burglary. Administrative separation with OTH. Victim did not want military to pursue sexual assault and signed declination.
16	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-5	Male					Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 30; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Witnesses alleged that they left Victim with Subject. When they returned, they discovered Victim without underwear or pants and Subject was in his boxer shorts. Convicted of Sexual Assault at a GCM. Punishment imposed on 24 June 2016. Red E-1, 30 months confinement, DD.
17a	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	None		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that after a night of drinking, Subject and Co-Subject raped her by penetrating both her anus and vagina while she was incapacitated by alcohol. Acquitted of Sexual Assault, Abusive Sexual Contact, and Forcible Sodomy, conviction of violation of disobedience of a lawful regulation. Sentence imposed on 3 December 2015. Red E-1, FF \$500 a month for 3 months

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
17b	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Other Sexual Misconduct (Art. 120c)				Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that after a night of drinking, Subject and Co-Subject raped her by penetrating both her anus and vagina while she was incapacitated by alcohol. Charges referred to a GCM. Acquitted of rape but convicted of recording a and broadcasting a sexual video. Sentence imposed on 16 January 2016. Red -1, TF, BCD.
18a	Rape (Art. 120)	KUWAIT	Army	E-4	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged rape by Unknown Subject
18b	Rape (Art. 120)	KUWAIT	Army	E-4	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged rape by Unknown Subject
18c	Rape (Art. 120)	KUWAIT	Army	E-4	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged rape by Unknown Subject
18d	Rape (Art. 120)	KUWAIT	Army	E-4	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged rape by Unknown Subject
19	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other Adverse Administrative Action										Adverse Administration Action Type: Other; Notes: Victim alleged Abusive Sexual Contact. Subject was given a rehabilitative re-assignment.
20	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-3	Female					Administrative Discharge						General				Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched her breast and buttocks while on temporary duty in Alaska at Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson. Administrative Separation UP Chapter 14-12c with General Discharge
21	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	KUWAIT	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject grabbed her breast and buttocks. Subject's request for Chap 10 discharge granted with victim concurrence.
22	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged Subject had sexual intercourse with her while she was incapacitated by alcohol. Acquitted of all charges at a GCM. Administratively Separated UP Chapter 14-12c with an OTH. Victim concurred.
23	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-1	Male					Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Acquittal							Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched her breast without consent. Found Not Guilty of the charge at a FG Article 15. no further action taken.
24	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Two Victims- Victim #1 alleged that Subject touched her breast and vagina through clothing. Victim #2 alleged that subject grabbed thighs and penetrated her vulva with his penis. Yes For Victim #1 event subject received a Field Grade Article 15 - Punishment Reduce to E5, Forfeiture 1/2 pay per month for two months, ED 45 days, Rest 45 days. Disposition for Victim 2 pending meeting with Victim.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
25	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-5	Male					Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Acquittal						Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted him by grabbing his breast, twisting his nipple, as well as simulating a humping motion on victim's leg. Found Not Guilty of all charges at a FG Article 15. No further action taken.
26	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	Other Adverse Administrative Action								Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged Subject made inappropriate sexual comments and slapped her on the buttocks. GOMOR filed in his Performance Fiche.
27	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her in her barracks room. Charges referred to SPCM-BCD. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
28	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	O-2	Female	Army	O-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						General			Notes: Victim alleged a Sexual Harassment complaint and then it turned into sexual assault. GOMOR filed in his Performance Fiche. Administratively Separated UP Chapter 14-12b.
29	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched and groped her sexually. Charges referred to a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
30	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male					Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		General Article Offense (Art. 134)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 60; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that subject made unwanted sexual contact and made sexually inappropriate comments to her verbally and via text. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of Sexual Harassment at a FG Article 15. Red E-4, FF \$1,241 a month for two months, 60 days Restriction
31	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male					A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault. Subject convicted of 2 counts of misdemeanor battery and 4th degree sexual assault - sentenced to 18 mths house of corrections and 2 years probation Separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge.
32	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes	Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 30; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim, a recruit, alleged that Subject, a recruiter, sexually assaulted her. Evidence of penetration was insufficient but Subject was charged with three specifications of abusive sexual contact for touching Victim's breasts and inner thighs and multiple specifications of violations of recruiting rules. Subject was convicted and sentenced to 30 months confinement and BCD.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
33	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged rape by Unknown Subject
34	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	W-2	Male					Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged Subject took her back to his apartment and raped her. Acquitted of all charges at a GCM. No further action taken.
35	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 14; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 14; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged subject touched her belly and made inappropriate comments about her being pregnant. CG NJP.
36	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): Yes; Notes: Multiple victims that Subject unlawfully touched them on divers occasions and locations. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Red E-4, FF \$485, 14 days Restriction, 14 days Extra Duty.
37	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: While on Staff Duty Runner the Subject allegedly approached the Victims, placed his arm around her shoulders, and kissed the side of her head. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Red E-1, FF \$773 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with an OTH.
38	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member										Notes: Victim alleged forcible sodomy in off-post offense. Civilians asserted jurisdiction and sent to Grand Jury. No action by state criminal court after 18 months. Administrative separation with OTH discharge executed on 6 November 2015.
39	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim penetrated the victim's anus with his penis without consent. Acquitted of all charges at a GCM. No further action taken.
40	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her when she was incapacitated by alcohol. GCM; Article 120 (x3); Art 32 Officer recommended charged be dismissed on 7 Jun 16. Charges were dismissed due to lack of evidence on 28 Sep 16. No other administrative action was taken
41	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	AFGHANIS TAN	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Unknown		Male					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National										Notes: Victim alleged Abusive Sexual Contact by Subject Foreign National. Referred to appropriate authorities with no known action. Barred from installation.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																						
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
																			Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
42	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-1	Male					Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Other; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her around the waist, then masturbated in her presence. Discipline and Adjustment Board found him guilty, and sentenced to disciplinary segregation for 60 days and a reprimand.
43	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed				General			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged subject engaged in sexually harassing and degrading behaviors towards victim. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 24 June 2016. Red E-4, FF \$1241 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction, Oral Reprimand. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge.
44a	Rape (Art. 120)	South Korea	Army	E-2	Female	Unknown		Male					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Notes: Victim alleged rape by Subject Foreign National. Referred to appropriate authorities with no known action. Barred from installation.
44b	Rape (Art. 120)	South Korea	Army	E-2	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Male					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Notes: Victim alleged rape by Subject Foreign National. Referred to appropriate authorities with no known action. Barred from installation.
45	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged Subject inappropriately touched his hair and face on multiple occasions, and that on one instance subject touched his crotch through over his pants. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. LOR filed locally for underlying misconduct.
46	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed				None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 30; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged subject touched her and kissed her without her consent. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 28 October 2015. Red E-5, FF \$1,553 a month for two months, 30 days Extra Duty, 30 days Restriction, Oral Reprimand.
47	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her on multiple occasions during their consensual relationship. Victim declined to participate in investigation as she was reuniting with Subject. GOMOR and Admin Sep with general discharge.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
48	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 42; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject raped her and groped her. A second Victim alleged that Subject placed his penis against her buttocks and exposed his penis to her. Subject was acquitted of offenses against first Victim and convicted of offenses against second victim, sentenced to 42 months confinement and a Dishonorable Discharge.
49	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)			Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 96; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault when she was too intoxicated to consent. Insufficient evidence after Article 32 hearing, charged with assault. Convicted of assault, false official statement, and AWOL. Sentenced to 8 months confinement and BCD.
50	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	O-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						General		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged an unwanted touch and kiss. Subject given GOMOR in AMHER. Administrative separation processed with general discharge.
51	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Army	O-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Other Adverse Administrative Action								Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleges that subject put his hands on her breasts and buttocks without her consent. Subject given a General Officer Memorandum of Reprimand in personnel file.
52	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-6	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged rape by Unknown Subject
53	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Other Adverse Administrative Action								Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Multiple victims alleged that Subject exposed his genitals and showed pictures of a sexual nature on his phone, grabbed the buttocks of several male junior enlisted SMs, and shouted "I want to see some titties" in the presence of female SMs. GOMOR in performance fiche.
54	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other		A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member								Unknown	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject unlawfully entered and remained at her home where Subject forcefully touched her. Civilian authorities declined to prosecute due to victim becoming uncooperative. LOR filed in his Performance Fiche

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
55	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Absence without leave (AWOL) (Art. 86)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had sex with her when she was too intoxicated to consent in ongoing relationship. Subject went AWOL and Victim declined to participate. NJP and Admin Sep
56	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Adultery (Art. 134-2)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject sexually assaulted her in the barracks. Victim and Subject (who was married) had ongoing relationship. Insufficient evidence for sexual assault. However, sufficient evidence for adultery and FTRs for which Subject received FG Art. 15 (6 Jan 2016) and was separated under Ch. 14-12b with a General discharge.
57	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)			Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 18; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject raped her and physically assaulted her. Convicted of multiple specifications of assault and false statements and sentenced to 18 months confinement and a BCD.
58	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)	None		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched her without her consent. Convicted of simple assault only and sentenced to a reprimand.
59	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-6	Female	Army	E-7	Male					Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged the subject attempted to kiss her and touch her in a sexual manner while she was sleeping. GOMOR filed in his Performance Fiche.
60	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male					Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleges that the Subject conducted oral penetration, digital penetration, and sexual intercourse with her while she was substantially incapacitated from alcohol consumption. Charges preferred to a GCM, Subject waived his Article 32 Investigation. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred. P/N/P: 4/25/15

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
61	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged Subject sexually assaulted her while she was intoxicated. Victim became uncooperative and did not want to participate in prosecution. GOMOR filed in his Performance Fiche.
62	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-1	Female					Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Uncharacterized					Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 14; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 14; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim 1 alleged that subject touched her in a sexual manner without her consent. Victim 2 alleged that subject kissed her without her consent. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of failure to obey a lawful order at a Summary Article 15. 14 days Extra Duty, 14 days Restriction. Administratively Separated UP Chapter 11 with an Uncharacterized Discharge.
63	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	O-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense									Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: It is alleged Subject inappropriately touched waitress over her apron around her vaginal area while out at a restaurant. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Brigade LOR for conducting unbecoming and being drunk in public.
64	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General				Notes: Victims(junior soldiers) alleged Subject maltreated them by using derogatory homosexual terms, gratuitous descriptions of sexual acts and sexual based humor. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General discharge for maltreatment of individuals.
65	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Czech Republic	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-2	Male					Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 60; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged while in Prague, Czech Republic. Subject tried to rape her. He assaulted her victim by striking, choking and biting her. He communicated multiple threats such as "I'm going to kill you" and "I'm going to fuck the shit out of you." Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact at a GCM. Punishment imposed on 1 October 2015. Red E-1, TF, 5 years confinement, DD.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
66a	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	South Korea	Army	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Army	O-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim Alleges that subject kissed her and groped her body without her consent. Subject received GO Article 15 from his CG in Korea. Elimination action pending with OTH recommendation at HQDA.
66b	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	South Korea	Army	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Army	O-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim Alleges that subject kissed her and groped her body without her consent. Subject received GO Article 15 from his CG in Korea. Elimination action pending with recommended OTH at HQDA.
67	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched her stomach and back while she slept. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. FF \$700 a month for two months, 445 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge.
68	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	GERMANY	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male					Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: The victim reported that the Subject laid in bed with her and began to touch her in a sexual manner without her consent. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 22 April 2016. Red E-1, FF \$783 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction, Oral Reprimand.
69	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	Foreign National	Female	Army	E-7	Male					Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Rape (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 36; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged she went to the Subjects house where they had an argument. After the argument, the Subject forced the Victim down and sexually assaulted her. Convicted of Rape at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 2 June 2016. 36 months confinement, DD.
70	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other		Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Notes: Victim alleged that Subject grabbed his groin against his will on divers occasions. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																						
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
																			Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
71	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution				Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim (civilian employee) alleged Subject grabbed touched her buttocks and breasts in her office. Preferred to a GCM. Dismissed after an Article 32 Investigation. GOMOR filed in OMPF for misconduct
72	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-6	Female	Army	O-4	Male					Other Adverse Administrative Action								Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her by touching her buttocks without her consent while at a unit AT Conference. GOMOR filed in his Performance Fiche.
73	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						General		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleged abusive sexual contact. Subject given counseling and flag. Administrative separation for serious misconduct approved, but suspended for one year based on victim and Subject input.
74	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-2	Male					Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed				None	Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that subject sexually assaulted her in his hotel room. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Found guilty of Adultery at a FG Article 15. Reduction to E-1, FF \$773.00, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction.
75	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other		Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed				None	Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject pulled her pants down and aggressively kissed her. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Red E-1, Oral Reprimand.
76	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Italy	Army	E-5	Male	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense								Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Counseling (LOC); Notes: Male Victim alleged that Male Subject groped Victim's breast area during a unit function. Abusive sexual contact offense unfounded, but founded for assault. Counseling.
77	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed				None		Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject and her hugged and he then grabbed her buttocks. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Red -1, FF \$738 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
78	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male					Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject raped her. Administratively Separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
79	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged Sexual Assault by an Unknown Subject.
80	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject took a her from the Warrior Zone bar back to his barracks room and sexually assaulted her. Acquitted of all charges at a GCM.
81	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-7	Male					Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Yes				Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 276; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victims alleged that subject sexually assaulted them. Victim alleged that subject shared pornographic photos of a minor. Found guilty of Sexual Assault at a GCM. Red E-1, TF, 23 years confinement, DD.
82	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	CUBA	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted							Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her while asleep after watching movies together. Referred to GCM; 4 specifications of Art 120 - 2 for sexual assault (digital penetration) and 2 for sexual assault (penile penetration);the accused was found NOT GUILTY of all charges and their specifications. .
83	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male					Administrative Discharge						General				Notes: Victim alleged that Subject kissed her and asked her to have sex. When she refused, Subject grabbed her hand and dragged to his bedroom where he undressed her, pushed her onto his bed, and engaged in sexual acts against her will Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with an OTH.
84	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Germany	Army	US Civilian	Female	Unknown		Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National										Notes: Victim alleged that Subject grabbed her buttocks. Referred to appropriate authorities with no known outcome to date.
85	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: The victim that, while at a night club, the subject put the victim in a wrist lock and when the victim fell back onto a table, the subject landed on top of the victim, and the subject touched the victim on his inner thigh. GOMOR filed in his Performance Fiche.
86a	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged Subject and two others had sex with him in a hotel room after a night on the town, after which he was too intoxicated to consent. GCM; preferred 19 Nov 15, Art 32 14 Dec 15, Chapter 10 approved 28 Dec 15. Victim supported the defendants offer to accept a separation under AR 635-200, Chapter 10: Discharge in Lieu of Court-Martial
86b	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged Subject sexually assaulted him while he was unconscious. Charges preferred to a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred and consulted with an SVC.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
87	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male					Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her while she was asleep from taking prescription pain medication. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - in lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
88	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Rape (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 384; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim, a child under 12 years old, alleged that the Subject committed various sexual acts upon her and forced her to commit sexual acts upon him, Subject also possessed, distributed, and produced photos and videos containing explicit material of minors; additionally a second Victim, of or older than the age of 18, alleged that the Subject raped her. Convicted of Rape of a child under 12 at a GCM. Red E-1, TF, 32 years confinement, DD.	
89	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	KOREA, REP OF	Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-2	Male					Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	General	Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 1; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that the subject inappropriately touched him Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact at a SCM. Punishment imposed on 5 January 2016. Red E-1, FF \$1049, 30 days Confinement, Oral Reprimand. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge	
90	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		False official statements (Art. 107)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged a Sexual Assault. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute. Found guilty of False Official Statements at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 19 December 2014. Red to E-4, 45 days Extra Duty.	
91	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Involved but not specified	Notes: The Subject allegedly engaged in nonconsensual intercourse with the Victim while she was asleep. When she awoke, she felt pain in her genitals. Acquitted of sexual assault at General Court-Martial.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
92	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)	General		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 60; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject punched her in the breast. Summary Court-Martial for assault consummated by a battery Article 128. Punishment imposed on 11 Mar 16 included forfeiture of \$696 pay and restriction for 60 days. 14-12(c); received General Discharge on 5 Jul 16
93	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 12; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged the Subject sexually assaulted her at a party while she was intoxicated. Convicted of Sexual Assault and Abusive Sexual Contact at a GCM. Sentenced on 25 May 2016. Red to E-3, TF, 12 months confinement, DD.
94	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)			Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 28; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject had unprotected sex with her while being HIV positive without her consent. Charged with sexual assault. Convicted of assault and other unrelated charges. Sentenced to DD and 28 months.
95a	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	Foreign National	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim (Local National) alleged Subject sexually assaulted her in a Seoul hotel room. Field Grade Article 15 for a policy violation. On 13 Jun 16, sentenced to reduction to SPC (E4), suspended; forfeiture of \$1,241/2 months, suspended; extra duty and restriction for 45 days. Filed in restriction fiche of OMPF. Insufficient evidence of SA. GOMOR for adultery; On 6 Jul 16 filed in OMPF. Korean authorities investigated/declined prosecution.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
95b	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	Foreign National	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim (Local National) alleged Subject watched while a Soldier sexually assaulted her, Subject then fondled her. Korean authorities Investigated/Declined prosecution. Field Grade Article 15 for a policy violation. On 13 Jun 16, sentenced to reduction to SPC (E4), suspended; forfeiture of \$1,241/2 months; extra duty and restriction for 45 days. Filed in restriction fiche of OMPF. Insufficient evidence of SA. GOMOR for violating curfew and dereliction of duty. On 6 Jul 16, filed in OMPF
95c	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	Foreign National	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject sexually assaulted her. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute sexual assault. Found guilty of violating a policy letter at a FG Article 15. FF \$2,089 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction, GOMOR filed in his Performance Fiche.
96	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged Subject undressed her while she was intoxicated and penetrated her vulva. Acquitted of all charges at a GCM.
97	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-6	Male					Other Adverse Administrative Action								Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim1 alleged that Subject kissed and groped her. Subject then forced Victim to touch his penis with her hands and mouth on drive back to friend's apartment. Victim awoke next day with Subject sleeping behind her on couch. Victim2 alleged Subject grabbed her buttocks at a bar. Victim3 alleged that Subject plied her with drinks, touched her hips, hugged her, and sat on her lap without her consent while at a bar. GOMOR filed in his Performance Fiche.
98	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male					Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Rape (Art. 120)		Yes	Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 336; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sodomized and raped and held her against her will. Convicted of Rape, Sodomy by Force, Assault, and Aggravated Sexual Contact at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 27 March 2014. Red E-1, TF, 28 years confinement, DD.
99	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged rape by Unknown Subject

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
100	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Other Adverse Administrative Action										Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject engaged in sexual contact and sexual intercourse with the victim. GOMOR filed locally.
101	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-2	Male					Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that the subject struck her on the buttocks with his hand during PT. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 22 July 2016. Red E-1, FF \$300, 30 days Extra Duty.
102	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)	General				Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 1; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched her inappropriately. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of Assault at a SCM. Sentence imposed on 21 February 2015. Red E-2, 14 days Confinement. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge.
103	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Unknown		Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member									Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged Subject sexually assaulted her while she was incapacitated by alcohol on-post. Referred to civilian authorities (AUSA) with no known action taken.
104	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male					Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her in a sexual manner on her buttocks and genital area over her clothing while at her residence. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Red E-1, FF 1/2 months pay for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with and OTH.
105	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-7	Male					Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial							Notes: Victim alleged the subject committed sexual assault and maltreatment. Charges preferred to a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
106	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 60; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject sexually assaulted and inappropriately touched her while at a local hotel with the female. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact at BCD-SPCM. Sentence imposed on 20 January 2016. 11 months confinement.
107	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-7	Male					Other Adverse Administrative Action								Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Counseling (LOC); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject grabbed her buttocks. Received a Letter of Concern from the Brigade Commander.
108	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-6	Male	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Other Adverse Administrative Action								Unknown	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject inappropriately touched Victim on the breast and buttocks. GOMOR.
109	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged Subject raped her at an off post location. Convicted in civilian court in December 2014. Convicted of multiple counts of sexual assault, Kidnapping, and Impersonating a Law Enforcement Official. Separated from Army in February 2015 with an OTH
110	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 8; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Multiple Victims alleged Subject touched them inappropriately while they were drinking with him. One decided to not participate. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 28 August 2015. Red E-1, TF, 8 months confinement, DD
111	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)			Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 5; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject grabbed her buttocks on multiple occasions. Acquitted of abusive sexual contact, convicted of assault, sentenced to 5 months and a Bad Conduct Discharge.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
112	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Adultery (Art. 134-2)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim, had sexual intercourse with Subject while she was intoxicated from alcohol and unable to consent . Insufficient Evidence to prosecute sexual assault. Found guilty of Adultery at a FG Article 15. Red E-1, FF \$783 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction.
113	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Unknown		Unknown	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Offender is Unknown									Unknown	Notes: Victim reported she was raped by an unknown Subject at an unidentified location aboard an overseas base. Victim reported over two months after the alleged sexual assault occurred. Victim initially cooperated with the investigation but declined to cooperate after the initial report to NCIS. Case closed with no further action due to Victim declination and unknown Subject.
114	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-7	Female	Army	O-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense									Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her when she was too incapacitated to consent five years prior. GOMOR issued. GOMOR subsequently withdrawn after Subject provided evidence of alibi, motive to fabricate, and prior false reports.
115	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Other Adverse Administrative Action										Adverse Administration Action Type: Other; Notes: Victim alleged Subject sexually assaulted her. Oral Reprimand.
116	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim originally alleged abusive sexual contact. Further investigation included allegations of rape throughout an ongoing relationship. Subject was charged with rape and abusive sexual contact but was acquitted of all charges at a General Court-Martial.
117	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Male					Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged rape by Unknown Subject
118	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	KOREA, REP OF	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male					Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Rape (Art. 120)		Yes	Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 36; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject raped her and sexually assaulted her. Convicted of Sexual Assault at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 6 January 2016. Red E-1, 36 months confinement,	
119	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	O-2	Male					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject, a First Lieutenant in the National Guard not on Title 10 status and outside the jurisdiction of the Army, raped her. Referred to civilian law enforcement and NG officials.
120a	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Male	Unknown		Male					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault while incapacitated by alcohol by Subject Civilian. No jurisdiction. Referred to appropriate authorities with no known outcome to date.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
120b	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Male	Unknown		Male					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault when incapacitated by alcohol by Subject Civilian. Referred to appropriate authorities with no known outcome to date.
121	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Unknown		Male					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National										Notes: Victim alleged that Subject rubbed penis against her leg while cutting her hair. Referred to FBI/AUSA for investigation and prosecution with no known outcome to date.
122	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Acquittal						Unknown	Notes: Victim alleged the subject made numerous comments to her that they should have sex and touched her arm. Acquitted at NJP.
123	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	O-3	Female	Unknown		Male					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National										Notes: Victim alleged that Subject Civilian on two occasions touched victim in a sexual manner and on various other occasions, Subject forcefully grabbed victim by her arm in an aggressive manner. No jurisdiction. Referred to appropriate authorities with no known outcome to date.
124	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Conspiracy (Art. 80)	Convicted		Conspiracy (Art. 80)	Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 1; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject assaulted her while at a party in the barracks and the ended up in the her barracks room. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute sexual assault. Convicted of Conspiracy at a SCM. Red E-1, 20 days confinement. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with an OTH. Victim concurred.
125	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-6	Male	No	No			Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject performed sexual acts on him while he was intoxicated. On separate occasions, the Subject touched different Soldiers in a sexual manner without their consent. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH, victim concurred.
126	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial							Notes: Victim alleged Abusive Sexual Contact by Subject. Charges preferred to a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 with an OTH. Victim concurred.
127	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Unknown		Male					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National										Notes: Victim alleged that 14 months prior Subject Civilian attempted to sexually assault Victim. Referred to appropriate authorities, who unfounded the allegation.
128a	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged Subject raped her. Insufficient evidence to proceed to trial. Subject's request for discharge in lieu of courts-martial granted with OTH discharge and concurrence of victim.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
128b	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Rape (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 180; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that two Subjects restrained her and covered her mouth while they took turns raping her. Article 32 Investigation completed. Referred to a GCM. Found guilty of sexual assault and rape. Sentence imposed on 8 April 2016. Red E-1, TF, 15 years confinement, DD
129	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged Subject sexually assaulted her when she was incapacitated by alcohol. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
130	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-2	Male					Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 14; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victims allege that Subject touched them on their breasts without consent. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a Summarized Article 15. 14 days Extra Duty.
131	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged rape by Unknown Subject
132	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-3	Male					Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that subject assaulted her by putting a granola bar in her top. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a CG Article 15. Red E-2, FF \$409.
133	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-1	Female					Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General			Notes: Multiple victims alleged Subject touched them inappropriately on the buttocks or inner thigh. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Administratively Separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge or underlying misconduct.
134	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-8	Male					Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched her on her thigh near her groin area. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Letter of Reprimand filed in his Performance Fiche for inappropriate behavior.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
135	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		False official statements (Art. 107)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 4; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her when she was incapacitated by alcohol after a New Years Eve Party. No charges for SA, Insufficient Evidence. SM received FG Art 15 for providing false statements. Reduced to E-1, 4 days extra duty (18 Oct 16)
136	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	W-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Other Adverse Administrative Action										Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged Subject harassed her and grabbed at her vaginal area over the clothing. GOMOR.
137	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Abusive Sexual Contact. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 2 July 2015. Red E-4, FF \$1,175.00 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction.
138	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Unknown							Offender is Unknown									Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Unknown Subject had sexual intercourse with her when she was too intoxicated to consent.
139	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	AFGHANISTAN	N/A	Foreign National	Female	Unknown		Male					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National										Notes: Victim alleged Abusive Sexual Contact by Subject Foreign National. Referred to appropriate authorities with no known action. Barred from installation.
140	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged rape by Unknown Subject
141	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by Unknown Subject
142	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Multiple Victims - Male & Female	Army	E-1	Female					Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General				Notes: Victims alleged Subject touched them in a sexual manner without their consent. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Administratively Separated UP Chapter 14-12b for underlying misconduct with a General Discharge for underlying misconduct
143	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes	Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 24; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject rubbed his penis against her thigh, grabbed her buttocks, and grabbed her hand and placed it on his penis, all while speaking indecently. Subject convicted of abusive sexual contact, assault, and indecent language. Sentenced to 2 years and DD.	

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
144	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	Foreign National	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	W-2	Male					Other Adverse Administrative Action									Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Two Victims (Korean Nationals) alleged Subject touched them on their buttocks without consent. Civilian authorities declined to prosecute. GOMOR filed in Performance Fiche
145	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Japan	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Involved but not specified	Notes: Two Victims. This Victim alleged that Subject touched her without consent. Second Victim alleged that Subject escorted her to a hotel room while she was incapacitated from alcohol and, when she woke up, penetrated her vaginally with his penis and with his finger. Second Victim declined to participate in trial and Subject's request for Chap 10 granted with both Victim concurring.
146	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-7	Female	Army	O-6	Male	No	No	Other		Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense										Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject, her supervisor, created a hostile work climate by putting his hands on her and hugging her without consent. Evidence was insufficient to establish abusive sexual contact. Subject was relieved from his position and given a GOMOR for simple assault.
147	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes			Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 48; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject sexually assaulted her while she was sleeping in her barracks room. . Convicted of Rape at a GCM. TF, 4 years confinement, DD.
148a	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male					Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 38; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges subjects provided her with alcohol and sexually assaulted her. Convicted of Sexual Assault at a GCM. Punishment imposed on 22 June 2016. Red E-1, 38 months confinement, TF, DD	
148b	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male					Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleges subjects provided her with alcohol and sexually assaulted her. Charges referred to a GCM. Administratively Separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
149	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-1	Male					Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Uncharacterized			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject pulled down her pants and grabbed her arm. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. FF \$724.00 a month for two months, 45 days Restriction, 45 days Extra Duty, Oral Reprimand. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with an Uncharacterized Discharge.
150	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-7	Male					Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged Subject sexually assaulted her while she was blacked out. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. GOMOR file in his temporary file.
151	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male					Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Cruelty and maltreatment (Art. 93)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject attempted to grab her breast, and remarked while looking at pictures on her phone. Insufficient evidence to prosecute sexual assault. Found guilty of Cruelty and Maltreatment at a FG Article 15. Red E-4, FF 1/2 months pay, 30 days Extra Duty, Oral Reprimand.
152	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject groped him. Subject given Field Grade NJP with \$1152 for 2 months/reduction to E4/45/45.
153	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male					Administrative Discharge						General			Notes: Victim alleged that Subject groped her breasts. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge.
154	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	DoD	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male					Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 14; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): Yes; Notes: Victim alleged Subject grabbed her buttocks. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Red E-5, FF \$1,494 a month for two months, 14 days Extra Duty, Oral
155	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge						General			Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her in an inappropriate manner. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
156	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male					Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged at her own post residence the accused provided a back rub and unclasped her bra and grabbed her breast without her consent. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Red -1, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction.
157	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: 17 year old Victim alleged Subject had consensual sex with her. Bde LOR of Reprimand filed locally.
158	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)		N/A	Foreign National	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member									Notes: Victim alleged an attempted rape. Subject convicted in Korean civilian courts and is serving 5 years confinement.
159	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Male	Army	O-3	Female	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged Subject sat on his face. GOMOR filed locally.
160	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Acquittal					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged Subject kissed her cheek without her permission. Found Not Guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. No further action taken.
161	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male					Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject inappropriately touched her by caressing her knee, pulling down her pants, and pulling up her shirt. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 22 October 2015. Red E-2, FF \$250 a month.
162	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	QATAR	Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male & Female	Army	O-2	Male					Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial					Unknown	Notes: Victims alleged that Subject made repeated inappropriate sexual comments to them. One male victim alleged that Subject slapped them on the buttocks. Charges referred to a GCM, trial delayed due to a RCM 706 Sanity Board. Charges withdrawn for alternate disposition based on sanity board result.
163	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	O-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim reported that accused told her if she performed sexual acts on accused, accused would ensure victim got promoted. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. LOR for an inappropriate relationship was filed in his Performance Fiche.
164	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-2	Male					Administrative Discharge						General			Notes: Alleged victim reported that Subject poked him between butt cheeks and humped him while in line. Administratively Separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
165a	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged rape by Unknown Subject
165b	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged rape by Unknown Subject
166	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Assault (Art. 128)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Abusive Sexual Contact. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Red E-1, FF \$765.00 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction
167	Rape (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	E-4	Multiple Victims - Male & Female	Army	E-6	Male					Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Cruelty and maltreatment (Art. 93)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: The victims reported that the Subject touched them in a sexually inappropriate manner and made inappropriate comments. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute rape. Found guilty of Cruelty and Maltreatment at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 30 June 2016. FF \$795, Oral Reprimand.
168	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	DoD	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		General Article Offense (Art. 134)	None		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 6; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that subject raped her throughout their 2 year relationship. Subject was acquitted of rape and assault, but convicted of engaging in sexual intercourse without notifying partner of a sexually transmitted disease and hiring a prostitute. Sentenced to 180 days and E-1. Administrative separation to follow court-martial.
169	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by Unknown Subject
170	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)		Army	US Civilian	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Female					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged non-consensual sodomy by Unknown Subject
171	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-1	Male					Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Quarters; Restriction Length (Days): 60; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that subject assaulted her by rubbing his genitals on her leg through his pants and by touching her breast. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. FF \$783, 45 days Extra Duty, 60 days Restriction. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
172	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)	None		Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject raped her and choked her. Subject acquitted of rape and convicted of an assault constituting grabbing a handbag from around the neck of the Victim. Sentenced to FF and reprimand.
173	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 78; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject raped and sexually assaulted her at his off post residence. General Court-Martial. Charges 4 x 120 (1 x rape, 2 x sexual assault, 1 x abusive sexual contact). Findings: guilty of all but rape. Sentence reduce to E1, confinement for 78 months and a DD.
174	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	O-3	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged Subject drugged her and then raped her. Court martial charges preferred but dismissed after Victim, through Special Victim Counsel, declined to participate in prosecution. Administrative Board IAW Chapter 14-12c for underlying misconduct complete with OTH.
175	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-5	Female	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched his penis over his clothes and made lewd comments towards him. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
176	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Subject Died or Deserted								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged Subject rubbed his genitals against her face and yelled obscenities at her. Subject has deceased.
177	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her buttocks and thrust his groin into her pelvis while kissing her without consent. Subject's request for a Chapter 10 discharge OTH was granted with victim concurrence.
178	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National								Involved but not specified	Notes: Civilian Victim alleged that nine years ago, Subject raped her. Subject no longer on active duty when report was made. No jurisdiction. Referred to appropriate authorities with no known action to date.
179	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	South Korea	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged Subject hugged her multiple times and grabbed her breast. Charges dismissed. Victim had SVC and declined to cooperate further with investigation; no probable cause, insufficient evidence.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
180a	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-4	Male	Yes	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 23; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject took pictures of her naked body while she was passed out, placed his penis on her lips, and groped her breasts and buttocks. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact at a GCM. Punishment imposed on 28 March 2016. Red E-1, TF, 23 months confinement, DD
180b	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-1	Male					Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged Subject took pictures of her naked body while she was passed out. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Administratively separated for underlying misconduct.
181	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged abusive sexual contact by Unknown Subject.
182	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male					Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 30; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject smashed a beer bottle over her head. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Rape. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 15 April 2016. Red E-3, FF \$1,041 a month for two months, 30 days Extra Duty, 30 days Restriction.
183	Rape (Art. 120)		Navy	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Rape (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 60; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject forcibly raped her, assaulted her with a weapon and threatened her. GCM / Violation of Article 92, 120, 128, and 134 / Guilty of 120, 128 and 134. Sentenced to reduction to E-1, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, 5 years confinement and a Dishonorable Discharge.
184	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-3	Male					Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: Yes; Hard Labor (Days): 45; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that while she was watching a movie with the Subject, he began kissing her and held her down and tried to touch her pubic area. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of Assault at a Field Grade Article 15. Punishment imposed on 8 December 2015. Red E-1, FF \$773 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
185	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Male					Offender is Unknown									Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by Unknown Subject when she was too intoxicated to consent.
186	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-2	Female	Army	O-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Cruelty and maltreatment (Art. 93)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 60; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject rubbed his genitals on her back. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of Cruelty and Maltreatment at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed 28 December 2015. FF \$2,292 a month for two months, 60 days Restriction, GOMOR, all filed in his Performance Fiche.
187	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	DoD		Male	Yes	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Subject Died or Deserted										Notes: Victims alleged Abusive Sexual Contact. Subject has deceased.
188	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Male	Unknown		Male					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Involved but not specified	Notes: Male Victim alleged rape by Male Civilian Subject. Referred to appropriate civilian law enforcement agency with no known legal outcome.
189	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject called her into his office and groped her. FG NJP and Admin Sep pending.
190	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 10; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged a Sexual Assault. Found guilty of assault at a FG Article 15. 10 days Extra Duty.
191	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Multiple Victims - Male	Army	E-2	Male					Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victims alleged that subject inappropriately touched them. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Red E-1, FF \$778 a month for to months, oral reprimand. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge.
192a	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched him in an unwanted and sexual manner. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. FF \$765.00 a month for two months.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
192b	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject groped his chest and his thigh without his consent. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. FF \$765.00 a month for two months.
193	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Unknown		Unknown	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged a rape by an unknown Subject.
194a	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged rape by Unknown Subject
194b	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged rape by Unknown Subject
194c	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged rape by Unknown Subject
195	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male					Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Adultery (Art. 134-2)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 15; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 15; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that she awoke with no memory of the night before, nude from the waist down, feeling that she had been sexually assaulted. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Found guilty of Adultery at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 3 June 2015. Red E-1, 15 days Extra Duty, 15 days Restriction.
196	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Germany	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-7	Male					Administrative Discharge						General		Involved but not specified	Notes: The Victim alleged that the Subject invited the Victim inside where he touched her arms and back in a sexual manner, and kissed her hand. Administrative Separation UP Chapter 14-12b with a General Discharge
197	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 21; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged the Subject touched him on the knee and made sexually suggestive remarks. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Red to E-1, FF \$783.00 a month for two months. 21 days Extra Duty.
198	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense									Adverse Administration Action Type: Other; Notes: Victim alleged that the subject touched her groin. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Written Counseling for Assault.
199	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						General		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged the subject kissed her without her consent as well as touched her several times without her consent. Victim signed declination statement but does support a separation. Administrative Separation UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
200	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victims alleged Subject exposed his genitals to them. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 21 March 2016. Red E-1, FF \$783 a month for two months, 45 days Restriction, 45 days Extra Duty.
201	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by Unknown Subject
202	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Italy	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)				Involved but not specified Notes: While at a club, Victim alleged that Subject grabbed her buttocks without her consent. Convicted of Assault Consummated by a Battery, False Official Statement, Larceny, Simple Assault, Obstructing Justice, Adultery, and Fraud at a GCM. Red E-1, TF, 18 months confinement, DD.
203	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged rape by Unknown Subject
204	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-6	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Unknown Notes: Four Victims alleged that Subject sexually harassed them and touched them inappropriately. FG Art on 25JUL 16. Guilty of ASC and Maltreatment. Reduction to E-5; FF of \$1,583, suspended for 30 days, and Extra duty for 45 days, suspended for 30 days
205	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male					A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member									Involved but not specified Notes: Victim alleged that Subject was having sex with her while she was asleep. Civilian authorities requested jurisdiction and agreed to deferred prosecution. Pending an Administrative Separation UP Chapter 14-12c
206	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-5	Male					Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Notes: Victim alleged Subject sexually harassed her and it was later discovered that subject touched her inner thigh. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with an OTH, victim concurred.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
207	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Impersonating (Art. 134)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched her sexually while sharing a cab after an evening of drinking. Field Grade Article 15 for a policy violation and impersonating an officer. On 18 OCT16, sentenced to reduction to SPC (E4), forfeiture of \$1,241/2 months, suspended; extra duty and restriction for 45 days. Filed in performance fiche of OMPF. Insufficient evidence of SA.
208	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her. Insufficient evidence of penetration. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Red E-5, FF \$1,500
209	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)	Yes		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 60; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject invited junior enlisted Soldiers to his residence to study for a board, that alcohol was involved, and that Subject had propositioned her and attempted to grope her. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact, Maltreatment and Assault at a SCM. Red E-4, FF \$819.00, 60 days Restriction. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with an OTH, victim concurred.
210	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male					Non-Judicial Punishment	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that while driving Subject groped her leg and then followed her into her home and kissed her neck and grabbed her breast. Found guilty of Attempted Sexual Assault at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 11 December 2015. Red E-4, FF \$1,250, Reprimand.
211	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	O-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject inappropriately touched her buttocks and putting his arm around her waist. Three victims alleged that Subject engaged with an inappropriate relationships with them. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact a GO Article 15. FF \$3,440 a month for two months

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
212	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	None			Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 3; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged subject sexually assaulted and inappropriately touched her while at a local hotel with another female. Convicted of Sexual Assault at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 16 June 2016. Red E-1, FF 1/2 months pay for two months, 90 days confinement.
213	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-2	Male					Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 7; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 7; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that subject assaulted victim's genitals with his hand. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a Summarized Article 15. 7 days Restriction, 7 days Extra Duty
214	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male					Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes			Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 36; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim reported that the subject and his roommate conspired to and ultimately did sexually assault her by false pretenses. Convicted of Sexual Assault at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 13 May 2016. Red E-1, TF, 3 years confinement, DD.
215	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National										Notes: Victim alleged that two years prior, Subject touched her in a sexual manner without her consent on two occasions. Subject not on Title 10 status. CID investigated and referred to US Army Reserve and local civilian authorities for disposition.
216	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Acquittal							Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched her breasts and put his hands down her pants. Found Not Guilty at a FG Article 15. Brigade LOR filed locally.
217	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	O-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member									Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged Subject sexually assaulted her while she was incapacitated by alcohol. Subject acquitted in Korean Courts.
218	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge						Uncharacterized				Notes: Victim alleged Subject sexually assaulted her by touching her breast, buttocks, and legs. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with an Uncharacterized Discharge.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
219	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	South Korea	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-3	Male					Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that subject sexually assaulted her in a hotel room when she was incapacitated by alcohol. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of violating a curfew and providing alcohol to a minor at a FG Article 15. Red E-1, FF 783.00, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction
220	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject penetrated her vulva with his penis while she was asleep after a night of partying and drinking. Article 32 Investigation completed. Charges referred to a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred
221	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by Unknown Subject
222	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial							Notes: Victim alleged Subject exposed his genitalia and masturbated multiple times while video calling with Victim. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
223	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-2	Male					Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject touch groin and butt. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 19 February 2016. FF \$778 a month for two months, 45 days Restriction, Oral Reprimand.
224	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged Subject sexually assaulted her while she was incapacitated by alcohol. Acquitted of all charges at a GCM on 10 June 2016.
225	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	O-1	Female	Army	O-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had inappropriate relationships, and violated Army Sexual Harassment Policy. Made false statements. GOMOR filed in his Performance Fiche. Officer Elimination Board recommended an OTH. Currently at HRC for approval.
226	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-2	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged rape by Unknown Subject
227	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged that Unknown Subject groped her.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
228a	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male					Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had sex with her when she was incapacitated by alcohol. Found guilty of Violating General Order by consuming alcohol and Adultery at a FG Article 15. Red E-2, 45 days Extra Duty, Oral reprimand
228b	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male					Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had sex with her when she was incapacitated by alcohol. Found guilty of Violating General Order by consuming alcohol and Adultery at a FG Article 15. Red E-2, 45 days Extra Duty, Oral reprimand
229	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male & Female	Army	E-7	Male					Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Convicted		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	None				Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-6; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject drove while she was sexually assaulted in the back seat. Insufficient evidence to prosecute sexual assault. Convicted at a SCM of Dereliction of Duty. Sentence imposed on 6 March 2015. Red E-6, FF \$2,470 a month for two months
230	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	W-2	Male					Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense									Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that subject sexually assaulted her at his residence. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Rape. GOMOR for Adultery filed in his OMPF. Retained at a Office Elimination Board based on Insufficient Evidence.
231	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Germany	Air Force	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male					Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged the Subject touched her in a sexual manner without her consent. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 18 February 2016. FF \$1,241 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction. Administratively Separated UP Chapter 14-12c with an OTH.
232	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-3	Female	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Acquittal						Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted Victim while Victim was intoxicated. Insufficient evidence of sexual act. Acquitted of assault and other charges at a FG Article 15.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
233	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Convicted		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)					Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Trainee alleged Subject forced her to give him oral sex in the Cadre latrine. Later evidence revealed that activity was likely consensual. Convicted of Inappropriate Relationships at a SPCM-BCD. Sentenced on 31 August 2016. Red E-3, BCD.
234	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	O-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense								Involved but not specified		Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged she went out to drink with Subject. She cannot remember much of the night she remembers that she woke up and was having sex with Subject. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Rape. GOMOR for adultery filed in his performance fiche.
235	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)				Notes: Victim alleged Subject sexually assaulted her in the latrine. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with an OTH. Victim concurred
236	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified		Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that during the annual MP Ball, Subject was intoxicated and pulled her toward himself and kissed her on the neck without her consent. Later in the evening, Subject used his hands to pull Victim toward himself against her will. Victim declined to participate in prosecution. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Red E-5. Subject reached his RCP before he could be administratively separated.
237	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Male					Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by Unknown Subject
238	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male					A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member										Notes: Victim alleged that Subject violated a restraining order by trying to contact her through Gmail video chat. Charges dismissed by Civilian authorities.
239	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male & Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified		Notes: Victims allege that the Subject licked Victim 1's face and groped Victim 2 while sleeping on a couch at an his off-post residence. Charges referred to a SPCM_BCD. Prior to trial he was Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
240	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified		Notes: Victim alleged that two months prior Subject had sexual intercourse with her when she was too intoxicated to consent. Charges dismissed for lack of evidence. Alternative disposition pending.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
241	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial							Notes: Victim allied that Subject was company level sharp representative who maltreated his subordinate by entering into a quid pro quo sexual relationship with his subordinate. Charges dismissed after Victim declined to participate in prosecution. GOMOR for Maltreatment filed in his Performance Fiche.
242	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her buttocks, and tried to remove her underwear while intoxicated. LOR filed in his Performance Fiche
243	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)				Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 8; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject grabbed her by the arm and assaulted her when she was too intoxicated to consent. Sexual Assault charges dismissed for lack of evidence and Subject pled guilty to assault and wrongful use of marijuana. Sentenced to 8 months and BCD.
244	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Acquittal							Notes: Victim alleged that Subject committed abusive sexual contact. Charges dismissed at a FG Article 15. No further action taken.
245	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-7	Male					Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her leg with his hand without consent. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 2 June 2016. FF \$2,211, 30 days Extra Duty, Oral Reprimand
246	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged rape by Unknown Subject
247	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male					A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member									Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged she was Sexually Assaulted by the Subject when she was too intoxicated to consent. Civilian authorities requested jurisdiction and opined probable cause for assault and rape but declined to prosecute. No action taken by Army as Victim declined to cooperate after civilian investigation.
248	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	KOSOVO	Army	E-4	Female	Unknown		Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by Subject foreign national. Referred to appropriate authorities and barred from installation.
249	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	O-3	Female	Army	O-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Other Adverse Administrative Action										Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched her in a sexual manner while in uniform. GOMOR filed in his Performance Fiche

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
250	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-7	Male					Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Cruelty and maltreatment (Art. 93)	Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)	None				Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 30; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged touched her in an unwanted manner. Convicted of Assault at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 6 April 2016. Red E-5. 30 days confinement.
251	Rape (Art. 120)	CUBA	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Rape (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified		Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 36; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject raped her in her barracks room while she was intoxicated. Convicted of Sexual Assault at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 19 October 2015. Red E-1, TF, 3 yrs confinement, DD.
252	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-3	Male					Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Acquittal							Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched Victim's groin area over the clothes. Found Not Guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. No further action taken.
253	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other Adverse Administrative Action										Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Counseling (LOC); Notes: Victim alleged Subject committed placed his hand on her thigh and squeeze it while riding in a car.
254	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-6	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged rape by Unknown Subject
255	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Involved but not specified	Notes: Two separate victims with two separate investigations. First Victim's allegation of rape was unfounded. Second Victim alleged that the Subject, while naked, sexually assaulted her when he grabbed her hips and began thrusting behind her. Acquitted of all charges at a GCM.
256	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Multiple Victims - Male & Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No			Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General			Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Two victims. Subject was alleged to have driven a male applicant to his house and participated in mutual masturbation. He was later alleged to have called another applicant to meet him at a local Walmart and to have had sexual intercourse with the applicant. Found guilty of abusive sexual contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 1 March 2016. Red E-4. GOMOR filed in his Performance Fiche. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
257	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-5	Male					Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): Yes; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject kissed her on the back of her neck without her consent. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 15 July 2016. Red E-4, 45 days Extra Duty.	
258	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male					Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Adultery (Art. 134-2)	Convicted		Adultery (Art. 134-2)				Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 10; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject strangled and raped her in his barracks room. She also reported that Subject strangled & raped victim, his girlfriend, in subject's barracks room. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Rape. Convicted of Adultery at a SPCM-BCD. Sentence imposed on 14 June 2016. 10 months confinement, BCD.	
259	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged subject entered a bathroom, tried to kiss her and his clothed genital area brushed up against her body. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Red E-4, FF 1/2 months pay for 2 months.
260	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	Foreign National	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member									Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged Subject grabbed her breasts in a club. Convicted in Korean courts to 6 months confinement, suspended two years. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-9 for a Civilian Conviction with an OTH.
261	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)					Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 8; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject sexually and physically assaulted her. Acquitted of Sexual Assault and convicted of Assault at a GCM. 8
262	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other		Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General			Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged Subject penetrated her vagina with his hand without her consent. Victim, offered a Special Victim Counsel, recanted allegation and declined to participate in prosecution. Administratively separated UP Chapte4 14-12c with a General Discharge.
263	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member									Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject raped another Soldier's wife in an off post residence while she was intoxicated. Civilian authorities requested jurisdiction but have not charged Subject due to Victim's non-cooperation. No action anticipated by civilians without victim.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
264	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-8	Male					Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject grabbed her buttocks and attempted to kiss her. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. LOR for underlying misconduct filed in his performance Fiche.
265	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by Unknown Subject
266	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 120; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged abusive sexual contact, further investigation revealed sexual assault. Subject convicted at General Court-Martial of two specifications of sexual assault and two specifications of abusive sexual contact. Sentenced to 10 years and a DD.
267	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-8	Male					Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Adultery (Art. 134-2)	Convicted		Adultery (Art. 134-2)	None			Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted and sexually abused her. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Convicted of Adultery at a SPCM. Sentence imposed on 6 November 2016. Red E-4, Reprimand.
268	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Army	C-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Cadet/Midshipman Disciplinary System Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Cadet/Midshipman Disciplinary System; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject put his hand on her buttocks without her permission. Subject received Cadet punishment (35 demerits, 80 hours of punishment tours, and delayed graduation), from the Superintendent on 17 February 2016. Subject placed on suspended separation.
269	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other		Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General			Notes: Victim alleged a rape. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge for underlying misconduct.
270	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 30; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that subject held her down on his bed and kissed her on the neck. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Abuse at a SCM. Sentence imposed on 28 January 2016. Red E-1, 30 days Restriction. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with an OTH.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
271	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject sexually assaulted her. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute sexual assault. Found guilty of inappropriate relationships at a FG Article 15. FF \$1000 a month for two month.
272	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her in a sexual manner while at a party. Article 32 Investigation completed. Charges referred to GCM. Prior to trial, Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial. Victim concurred.
273	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)		Army	E-4	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Male					Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged non-consensual sodomy by Unknown Subject.
274	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by Unknown Subject
275	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-1	Male					Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense										Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Counseling (LOC); Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched him on his genitalia and recorded and broadcasted the video. Counseling and moved to a new duty station.
276	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	Foreign National	Female	Army	E-8	Male					Other Adverse Administrative Action									Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject groped her buttocks in a bar. GOMOR filed in his Performance Fiche
277	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-2	Male					Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial							Notes: Victim alleged that subject sexually assaulted her when she was too intoxicated to consent. Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH Approved after referral but before Article 32 Investigation. Victim concurred.
278	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-2	Male					Administrative Discharge						General				Notes: Victims (15 years old) alleged that Subject had sex with them. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge
279	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						General			Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject placed his hand on her thigh and kissed her on the lips as the victim was trying to get out of the vehicle. Subject given GOMOR and administratively separated for misconduct.
280a	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject, and co-accused, sexually assaulted her, both orally and vaginally, after returning from an off-post party. Charges were preferred on 11 May 2015 and were referred to a GCM on 8 June 2015. Subject is charged with two specifications of sexual assault (oral and vaginal penetration) in violation of Article 120, UCMJ. Subject acquitted of all charges.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
280b	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject, and co-accused, sexually assaulted her, both orally and vaginally, after returning from an off-post party. Charges were preferred on 11 May 2015 and were referred to a GCM on 8 June 2015. Subject is charged with two specifications of sexual assault (oral and vaginal penetration) in violation of Article 120, UCMJ. Subject acquitted of all charges.
281	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Unknown		Male					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National										Notes: Victim alleged Abusive Sexual Contact by Subject Foreign National. Referred to appropriate authorities with no known action. Barred from installation.
282	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male					Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)	Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)				Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 2; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject performed an unwanted sexual act while restraining the Victim with his hands. The charge of Sexual Assault was dismissed for insufficient evidence. Pled guilty to Assault and False Official Statements at a GCM. Red E-1, FF, 60 days confinement. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with an OTH.
283	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by Unknown Subject
284	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male					Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that subject rubbed the shoulder without victims consent. And used inappropriate language. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 27 July 2016. FF \$500 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty.
285	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge						General			Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged Subject sexually assaulted her while she was asleep at a party. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General discharge. Victim concurred.
286	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that she awoke to Subject groping her. Victim un-cooperative and engaged in relationship with Subject. GOMOR.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
287	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-2	Male					Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Adultery (Art. 134-2)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject had sex with her without her consent. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Rape. Found guilty of Adultery at a FG Article 15. Red E-1, FF \$783 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction.
288	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-2	Female					Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Uncharacterized			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched buttocks with the hand and genitalia. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Red E-1, FF \$773.00, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction, Oral Reprimand. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with an Uncharacterized Discharge.
289	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Unknown		Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged she was raped by Unknown Civilian Subject in off-post incident.
290	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged rape by Unknown Subject
291	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	O-1	Female	Army	E-7	Male					Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged subject hugged her and held onto to her to try and kiss her. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. GOMOR file in his Performance Fiche.
292	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Other Sexual Misconduct (Art. 120c)		Yes		Involved but not specified Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 42; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged an abusive sexual contact. In addition, multiple victims under the age of 15 alleged Subject has extorted nude photos from them using social media. Subject convicted of offenses against minors only. Sentenced to 42 months confinement and a BCD.
293	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Romania	N/A	Foreign National	Female	Army	E-5	Male					Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Involved but not specified Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched victim's buttocks without consent. Acquitted of Abusive Sexual Contact and guilty of Drunk and Disorderly conduct at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 8 June 2015. Oral
294	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged abusive sexual contact by Unknown Subject

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
295	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-1	Male					Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 14; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject grabbed her buttocks with his hands. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. FF \$389 a month for two months, 14 days Extra Duty. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12b for underlying misconduct with a General Discharge.
296	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	O-2	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense								Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim stayed in the same hotel room as subject where subject attempted to get in bed with her and touched her over the cloths. Victim became uncooperative and declined to participate in prosecution. GMOR for Inappropriate relationships was filed locally.
297a	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had sex with her when she was too intoxicated to consent at a barracks party. Victim cannot recall most of night. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. Admin Sep with OTH for underlying misconduct.
297b	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject (and other Subjects) had sexual intercourse with her when she was too intoxicated to consent at a barracks party six months prior. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. Admin Sep with OTH.
298	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Multiple victims. Victim alleged she was drinking, fell asleep and woke up to Subject removing her pants, and she told him stop and he did not. Subject's request for Chapter 10 discharge was granted with victim concurrence upon advice of Special Victim Counsel.
299	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Wrongful use, possession, etc. of controlled substances (Art. 112a)	General		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 3; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged the subject non-consensually penetrated her digitally and with his penis. Sexual Assault charge dismissed at Trial. Convicted of Wrongful Possession at a GCM. Red E-1, 3 months, confinement. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge.
300	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male					Other Adverse Administrative Action								Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged the Subject sexually assaulted her while conducting a body mass index. GOMOR filed in his Performance Fiche

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
301	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	Foreign National	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)			Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 1; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Two Victims. One Victim, a foreign national, alleged that Subject raped her in 2013. A second Victim, Soldier, alleged that Subject raped her in 2014. Subject was prosecuted for second rape only as foreign national victim could not be located. Subject was acquitted of rape and convicted of assault. Sentenced to 30 days, TF, E-1, BCD.
302	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male					Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Insubordinate conduct toward a warrant officer, NCO, or PO (Art. 91)				Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched her breast, kissed her, and then penetrated her vagina with his penis. Acquitted of Sexual Assault and found guilty of Insubordinate conduct at a GCM. No punishment.
303	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	KOREA, REP OF	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-2	Male					Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Adultery (Art. 134-2)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that subject sexually assaulted her in her barracks room when she was incapacitated by alcohol. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Found guilty of Adultery at a FG Article 15. Red E-1, FF \$783 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction
304	Indecent Assault (Art. 134)	UNITED STATES	Army	O-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged indecent assault by Unknown Subject
305	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 13 December 2013. Red E-1, FF \$758.00 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction.
306	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: In 2006, victim alleged to civilian law enforcement that Subject raped her, but refused to participate further. Civilians declined to prosecute. Charges preferred for rape and false official statement. Request for discharge in lieu of court-martial granted with victim support.
307	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	O-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject struck her buttocks with a medical clipboard. LOR filed in his Performance Fiche.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
308	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-5	Female			Other		Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her inappropriately and kissed her without consent. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact, Harassment and Violating a Milliliter Protective Order at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 8 June 2016. Red E-4, FF 1/2 months pay for two months, 45 days Restriction, 45 days Extra Duty.
309	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General			Notes: Victim alleged a sexual assault. Insufficient evidence to prosecute sexual assault. Administrative separation UP Chapter 14 12c for underlying misconduct with a General Discharge.
310	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male					A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member								Unknown	Notes: Victim alleged Subject raped her. Subject Appeared in Circuit Court for Frederick County, MD on 21 Aug 2013, Guilty of 2nd Degree Sex Offense and 3rd Degree Nolle Prosequi. On 30 Aug. 2013, sentenced to 18 yrs confinement, suspended 12 yrs w/ 6yrs unsuspended. On 13 May 2015, Subject was separated under Ch. 14-12c with an OTH discharge.
311	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Female					Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Assault (Art. 128)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 14; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that SM kissed her on the lips and fondled her breasts while in a locked bathroom at her residence after an evening of drinking alcohol. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 17 June 2016. Red E-3, 14 days Extra Duty
312	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male					Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Acquittal					Unknown	Notes: Victim alleged abusive sexual contact. Subject acquitted of all charges at Field Grade NJP administered by Brigade Commander.
313	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male					Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 72; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject sexually assaulted her while she was sleeping. Convicted of Sexual Assault at a GCM. Punishment imposed on 23 March 2016. Red E-1, TF, 6 years confinement, DD.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
314	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 22; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 22; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject sexually harassed and touched her without her consent. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of Sexual Harassment at a FG Article 15. FF \$1,133, 22 days Extra Duty, 22 days Restriction.
315	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Involved but not specified	Notes: Multiple Victims. First victim alleged rape, second Victim alleged that Subject touched her breast, third Victim alleged that Subject kissed her. Subject acquitted of all charges.
316	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: After consuming alcohol at an off post party, the Victim fell asleep. The Victim awoke to find the Subject on top of her, attempting to kiss her. She pushed him off of her. The next day her shorts were inside out, but there was no penetration. Victim declined to participate in prosecution. Found guilty at a FG Article 15 for Abusive Sexual Contact. Red E-1, FF 1/2 month's pay for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction
317	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged a Sexual Assault. After Article 32, Subject administratively separated.
318	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other Adverse Administrative Action										Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: One victim alleged that Subject touched her breast and vaginal area with her consent while in AIT. Another victim alleged that Subject touched her buttocks without her consent while in AIT. GOMOR filed in his Performance Fiche.
319	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Alcohol/Drug Counseling	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial						Involved but not specified	Notes: Victims alleged that Subject saved their nude pics from Snapchat on his phone and sent photos to other Victims. One victim alleged that Subject touched her inappropriately. After preferral, Victim elected not to cooperate and asked for administrative separation of Subject. GOMOR in OMPF and admin sep with general discharge.
320	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other		Administrative Discharge						General				Notes: Victim alleged Subject grabbed her at a party. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge. Victim concurred.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
321	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member									Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault in off-post offense. Subject convicted in Korean Court of "quasi-rape" and sentenced to 30 months in prison. Administratively separated with OTH for misconduct.
322	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male					Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Acquittal							Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched her breast and genitalia thru her clothes. Acquitted of all charges at a FG Article 15. No further action taken.
323	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male					Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Involved but not specified	Notes: Subject penetrated victim's vulva with his tongue and fingers, licked the outside of her genital area and exposed his genitalia in an indecent manner. Retained by an Administrative Separation Board. No further action taken
324	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		False official statements (Art. 107)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 14; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged a sexual assault. Victim declined to participate in prosecution. Found guilty of False Official Statements at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 19 September 2016. Red E-3, FF \$478 a month for two months, 14 days Extra Duty.
325	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Two male victims alleged that Subject slapped their buttocks. Field Grade NJP with \$1547 for 2 months/reduction to E5/45/45.
326	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	AFGHANISTAN	Army	E-5	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged abusive sexual contact by Unknown Subject
327	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-5	Male					Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial							Notes: Victim reported that Subject touched her in a sexual manner without her consent and indecently exposed himself in her presence. Charges preferred to a GCM. Administratively Separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
328	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-7	Female	Unknown		Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged rape by civilian Subject. Referred to civilian law enforcement with no known action taken.
329	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged rape by Unknown Subject
330	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-7	Male					Other Adverse Administrative Action									Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that she ran out of a hotel screaming after having intercourse with Subject. Victim became uncooperative and would not participate in prosecution. GOMOR filed in his performance fiche for violation of order to avoid off limits establishments.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
331	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject groped his groin. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Red E-1, FF \$783 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction.
332	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	South Korea	N/A	Foreign National	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim Korean National alleged abusive sexual contact. Subject convicted in Korean Court of "indecent act by compulsion" and fined 3 million won. Administratively separated with general discharge.
333	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member									Notes: Victim alleged Sexual Assault. Civilian authorities charged Subject but later dismissed when victim became uncooperative. Subject was allowed to ETS.
334	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	O-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Subject Died or Deserted									Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched her in a sexual manner. Subject took his own life.
335	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-7	Male					Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject smacked and grabbed the Victim's buttocks and made inappropriate comments. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 31 May 2016. FF \$2,148, 45 days Extra Duty, Oral Reprimand.
336	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-7	Male					Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)	None			Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-6; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Several different victims alleged that SSG Marrow touched them without consent. Insufficient evidence to prosecute sexual assault. Convicted of Assault and Disobedience of a Lawful Order at a SCM. Red E-6.
337	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Adultery (Art. 134-2)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her at his off-post apartment while she was incapacitated by alcohol. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute sexual assault. Found guilty of Adultery and false official statements at a FG Article 15. Red E-1.
338	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged a Rape by an unknown Subject

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
339a	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-8	Male					Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that subject, and three other NCOs, performed sexual acts upon her by force and rendering her incapable of consenting by drugging her. Acquitted of all charges at a GCM.
339b	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-6	Male					Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Rape (Art. 120)		Yes		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 96; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that subject, and three other NCOs, performed sexual acts upon her by force and rendering her incapable of consenting by drugging her. Convicted of Rape at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 22 April 2016. Red E-1, TF, 8 years confinement, DD
339c	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-7	Male					Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Rape (Art. 120)		Yes		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that subject, and three other NCOs, performed sexual acts upon her by force and rendering her incapable of consenting by drugging her. Convicted of Rape at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 22 April 2016. Red E-1.
340a	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male					Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)				Notes: Victim alleged that Subject and three other Soldiers while attending a party at residence on Fort Carson Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with an OTH.
340b	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male					Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged Subject and three other SMs sexually assaulted her at a party. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with an OTH.
341	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject grabbed her breast and buttocks during a motorpool movement. FG NJP.
342	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Italy	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	General	Yes		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 1; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that the subject grabbed her breast and buttocks at a nightclub, without her consent. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact at a SCM. Sentenced on 7 July 2016. Red E-1, 30 days confinement. Administrative Separation UP Chapter 14-12c.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
343	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-4	Male					Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial						Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim became intoxicated in her barracks room and Subject began kissing and touching her w/o her consent. Victim declined to cooperate with prosecution. Charges dismissed prior to trial. no further action taken.
344	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-7	Male					Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 1; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim that subject touched her breast with his hands. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. FF \$2,148 , 1 day of Extra Duty
345	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	O-2	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged abusive sexual assault by Unknown Subject
346	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	Foreign National	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member									Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched her breast, kissed her and grabbed her buttocks. Korean authorities reached settlement with victim.
347	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject grabbed her left breast with his hand. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Red E-1, FF \$783 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction.
348	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-8	Male	Army	O-3	Female	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Unknown	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject, Victim's supervisor, groped him. GOMOR in OMPF and show cause board with OTH discharge.
349	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Multiple Services	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)	Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)				Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 4; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victims allege subject groped them over their clothing and made sexually explicit and lewd comments to them. Convicted of Assault at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 21 December 2015. 4 months confinement. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 with a OTH, victims concurred.
350	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Multiple Victims - Male & Female	Army	E-2	Male					Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Several Victims alleged the Subject sexually assaulted them exposed his genitals to them. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of Assault and Indecent Exposure at a FG Article 15. Red E-1, FF \$773

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
351	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	O-2	Female	Army	E-9	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense										Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged Abusive Sexual Contact. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. LOR for assault filed locally.
352	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)		Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that subject plied her with alcohol and then had sex with her without her consent in 2010. Subject ETS'd before allegation was made. No jurisdiction. Referred to appropriate civilian authorities with no known action to date.
353	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male					Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Cruelty and maltreatment (Art. 93)	None				Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 5; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her in the barracks. Convicted of Cruelty and Maltreatment of a subordinate by sending sexually charged and inappropriate text messages and committing adultery by having sexual intercourse with a woman not his wife at a GCM. Sentenced to Reduction to E3 and confinement for 5 months. Allowed to ETS from Army
354	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-5	Male					A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member										Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her in a sexual manner without her consent. Civilian authorities declined to prosecute. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge.
355	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Friend of Victim alleged Subject sexually assaulted Victim. Victim said it was consensual and she lied about the sex because she is married. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Red E-1, FF \$773.00 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction, Oral Reprimand. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c for underlying misconduct with a General Discharge.
356	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Afghanistan	Army	E-5	Female	Unknown		Male					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National										Notes: Victim alleged that Subject Foreign National Soldier groped her breast. Subject barred from all US Installations in Afghanistan.
357	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault when she was incapacitated by alcohol one year prior. Subject not on Title 10 status, no jurisdiction.
358	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General				Notes: Victim alleged Abusive Sexual Contact. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Administratively separated for underlying misconduct UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
359	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Details of punishment unknown.
360	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-7	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged Aggravated Sexual Contact. Victim declined to participate in prosecution. GOMOR filed in his Performance Fiche.
361	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her leg with his hand without consent. FG, Art 93, 120, 128 x 2, Forfeiture of \$2,211.00 pay; \$2,211.00 pay, \$1106.00 suspended, to be automatically remitted if not vacated on or before 02 December 2016; extra duty for 30 Days; oral reprimand (2 Jun 16)
362	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	QATAR	Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 5; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 25; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched his shoulders, slapped his buttocks, and said he wanted to "Eiffel Tower" with him. Article-15, forfeiture of pay \$1041, 25 days of extra duty, 5 days of restriction and reduction in grade from E-4 to E-3.
363	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male					Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Cruelty and maltreatment (Art. 93)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that the subject sent text messages that were sexual in nature Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of Cruelty and Maltreatment at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 24 January 2016. Red E-4, FF 1/2 months pay for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction
364	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Germany	Army	E-3	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-3	Male					Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victims alleged that the Subject touched them in a sexually inappropriate manner without their consent, and that he sexually assaulted victim. Administratively Separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH, victim concurred.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note		
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use			
365	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male					A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member									Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged off-post rape. Civilian authorities asserted jurisdiction. Subject cleared of all charges in civilian criminal court.	
366	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		False official statements (Art. 107)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None					Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged a Rape. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. Found guilty of False Official Statements at a FG Article 15. Red to E-5, FF \$1494.00 a month for two months, 45
367	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General			Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that in 2005, nine years ago, Subject sexually assaulted her while she was incapacitated by Ambien. Victim has limited memory of the event. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. Admin Sep for underlying misconduct with General Discharge.	
368	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault when she was too intoxicated to consent. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. Administrative separation with OTH under Chapter 14, AR 635-200.	
369	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other Adverse Administrative Action										Adverse Administration Action Type: Other; Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched her in a sexual manner. Verbal Counseling	
370	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)					None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Two victims. One alleged sexual assault but insufficient evidence to prosecute. Second Victim alleged Subject grabbed her inner thigh. Found guilty of abusive sexual contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 23 November 2015. Red E-1, FF \$773 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction, Oral Reprimand.	
371	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Multiple victims both male and female alleged Subject sexually assaulted them. Article 32 Investigation completed. Charges dismissed after Article 32 Investigation due to lack of evidence.	
372	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged Subject kissed her on the cheek against her will. Brigade LOR filed locally	

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
373	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial						Involved but not specified	Notes: Multiple victims alleged Subject touched them in a sexual manner without their consent. Victims declined to testify after consulting with Special Victim Counsel. Charges dismissed. GOMOR.
374	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)				Notes: Victim alleged Abusive Sexual Contact. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with an OTH.
375	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Involved but not specified	Notes: Two victims alleged that Subject sexually assaulted them when they were too intoxicated to consent. One offense occurred four years ago and one offense occurred two years ago. Subject was acquitted of all charges.
376	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	O-5	Male					Other Adverse Administrative Action										Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleges that subject kissed her on her neck without her consent at a welcome back breakfast. GOMOR filed in his Performance Fiche.
377	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other		Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Adultery (Art. 134-2)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject made sexual remarks towards her and grabbed her hips. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of Adultery at a FG Article 15. Red E-1, FF \$773 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction.
378	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	United States	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial							Notes: Victim alleged she woke up from a nap in her barracks room to the Subject choking her and groping her. Charges referred to a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH, victim concurred.
379a	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Germany	N/A	Foreign Military	Female	Army	E-2	Male					Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Other Sexual Misconduct (Art. 120c)	Convicted		Other Sexual Misconduct (Art. 120c)	Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 1; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged she left with the group in a taxi where the subjects sexually assaulted the victim. Before they got back on post, they dropped off the victim with one of the Subjects and he sexually assaulted her outside the gate. The subjects then dropped the victim off between towns wearing only a T-Shirt and socks. Convicted at a SCM of Indecent Exposure. Sentence imposed on 16 July 2015. Red E-1, FF\$1,000, 21 days confinement. Administratively Separated UP Chapter 14-12c with an OTH. Victim concurred.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
379b	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Germany	N/A	Foreign Military	Female	Army	E-2	Male					Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Other Sexual Misconduct (Art. 120c)	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged the group she was with left the bar in a taxi where the subjects sexually assaulted the victim. Before they got back on post, they dropped off the victim with one of the Subjects and he sexually assaulted her outside the gate. The subjects then dropped the victim off between towns wearing only a T-Shirt and socks. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Administrative Separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
379c	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Germany	N/A	Foreign Military	Female	Army	E-3	Male					Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Other Sexual Misconduct (Art. 120c)	Convicted		Other Sexual Misconduct (Art. 120c)	Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 1; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged the group she was with left the bar in a taxi where the subjects sexually assaulted the victim. Before they got back on post, they dropped off the victim with one of the Subjects and he sexually assaulted her outside the gate. The subjects then dropped the victim off between towns wearing only a T-Shirt and socks. Convicted of Indecent Exposure at a SCM. Sentence imposed on 25 August 2015. Red E-1, FF \$1031, 30 days Confinement. Administratively Separated UP Chapter 14-12c with an OTH. Victim concurred.
380	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No			Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)	Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Subject attempted to rape victim in Subjects CHU by holding her down, pulling her hair and biting her. Subject also possessed and consumed alcohol in his quarters. Victim is NG Soldier not currently on active duty and is reluctant to participate. On advice of Special Victim Counsel, Victim requested that sexual assault charges be dismissed. Subject entered plea of guilty to assault charge and sentenced to reduction to E-1, FF.
381a	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by Unknown Subject
381b	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by Unknown Subject
382	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Unknown		Male					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National										Notes: Victim alleged Abusive Sexual Contact by Subject Foreign National. Referred to appropriate authorities with no know action. Barred from installation.
383	Indecent Assault (Art. 134)	South Korea	Army	US Civilian	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged Assault by Unknown Subject
384	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial							Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her genital area over her clothes. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - in Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
385	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	Foreign National	Female	Army	E-8	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member									Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim Korean National accused Subject of Rape. Subject tried in Korean court and acquitted of sexual assault but convicted of illegal confinement and "quasi-rape" and sentenced to 2 years and 6 months prison suspended. Administratively separated from Army.
386	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General				Notes: Victim alleged a Rape. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge for underlying misconduct.
387	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)		Army	E-9	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged attempt to commit offenses by Unknown Subject
388	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Unknown		Male					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National										Notes: Victim alleged Abusive Sexual Contact by Subject Foreign National. Referred to appropriate authorities with no known action. Barred from installation.
389	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-4	Male					Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General			Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victims alleged that Subject touched there buttocks through there clothing. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 4 May 2016. Red E-3, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge.
390	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by Unknown Subject
391	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Unknown		Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member										Notes: Victim alleged Abusive Sexual Contact. Victim declined to cooperate. Charges dismissed by civilian authorities. No further action taken.
392	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Assault (Art. 128)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault when she was too intoxicated to consent. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. Field Grade NJP for assault with FF of \$1213 for two months/reduction to E4/45/45/reprimand in OMPF.
393	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Unknown		Male					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National										Notes: Victim alleged she was raped by a Civilian Subject off-post. No known civilian legal outcome.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
394a	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-1	Female					Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject inappropriately touched four female trainees on their butts and groin and breast areas. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of Disobeying a Lawful Order or Regulation. Red E-1, FF \$778, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction
394b	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-2	Female					Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Cruelty and maltreatment (Art. 93)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victims alleged Subject credit card swiped another them several times on their body in a sexual manner. insufficient Evidence of any offense. Found guilty of Cruelty and maltreatment at a FG Article 15. Red E-1, FF \$783, 45 day Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction. Oral reprimand
395	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	O-4	Male					Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched her clothed lower back in a sexual manner. LOR filed locally
396	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-4	Male					Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 24; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged she was sexually assaulted by the Subject. Convicted of Sexual Assault at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 26 April 2016. 24 months confinement, DD.
397	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Convicted		Cruelty and maltreatment (Art. 93)	None		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 1; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-6; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victims alleged sexual assault. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. Charged at SPCM with assault, maltreatment, and fraternization. Convicted of 3 fraternization and maltreatment but acquitted of assault. Sentenced to 30 days confinement and reduction to E6.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
398	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Rape (Art. 120)				Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that during consensual foreplay, Subject placed his finger into her vagina without consent and rubbed his semen on her teeth without consent. Subject convicted of rape and sentenced to BCD.
399	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-1	Male					Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject kissed her on the neck and exposed himself. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 16 December 2015. FF \$773 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction, Oral Reprimand. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge.
400	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial						Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject sexually assaulted her during an off-post party when she was blacked out. After charges were preferred, victim left the area and could not be located by law enforcement.
401	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)				Notes: Victim alleged Subject engaged in sexual activity with her while she was asleep, she told him to stop he continued. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with an OTH.
402	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No			Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged abusive sexual contact (unwanted touch) by Subject, who is not on Active Component status. Case referred to the FBI for investigation with no known outcome to date.
403	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-4	Male					Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Acquitted							Notes: Victim alleged that Subject was belittling and berating him in front of other Soldiers and then sexually assaulted him. Acquitted of all charges at a Special BCD.
404	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her in her barracks while intoxicated. Referred to GCM; 5 specifications of Art 120 - 2 sexual assault (oral) and 2 sexual assault (penile penetration); 1 charge of housebreaking; 1 charge of wrongful appropriation. The accused was found Not Guilty of all charges and their specifications.
405	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-8	Male					Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged Subject sexually assaulted her while she was blacked out. Subject acquitted of all charges.
406	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-1	Female					Administrative Discharge						Uncharacterized				Notes: Multiple Two victims allege Subject touched their breasts through their clothing and kissed them without their consent. Administratively Separated UP Chapter 11 with an Uncharacterized Discharge.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note		
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use			
407	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-2	Male					Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 14; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 14; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that the subject assaulted her by grabbing her arm and touching her chest. insufficient Evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of Assault at a Summarized Article 15. Punishment imposed on 31 March 2016. 14 days Restriction, 14 days Extra Duty.	
408	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged rape by Unknown Subject	
409	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member									Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by Subject. Civilians prosecuted this off-post offense. Subject was charged and pled guilty to domestic abuse, violation of a protective order, sexual battery and kidnapping. Sentenced to 15 months confinement with 5 years of probation. Administrative separation with OTH.	
410	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member									Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her. Civilian authorities sent to grand jury and returned indictment. Trial deferred on several occasions with deferred prosecution plea agreement in works. Admin Sep under Chapter 14-12c.	
411	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 14; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 14; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched her knee, thigh and shoulder. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of Adultery at a FG Article 15. Red E-3, FF \$485, 14 days Extra Duty, 14 days Restriction.
412	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted			Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Yes			Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 16; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject entered the barracks room without knocking and assaulted her by pinning her down and digitally penetrating her. Another Victim alleged that Subject kissed and hugged her without her consent. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact at a GCM. 16 months confinement, BCD.	

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
413	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal							Notes: Victim alleged she was raped by Subject. Acquitted of all charges at a GCM.
414	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Italy	Army	US Civilian	Female	Unknown		Male	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Notes: Victim alleged Sexual Assault by Subject Foreign National. Referred to appropriate authorities with no know action. Barred from installation.	
415	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Unknown		Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged rape by two Subjects. This Subject is a civilian outside the jurisdiction of the Army. Assistance US Attorney's Office declined prosecution.	
416	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-2	Male					Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Rape (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 228; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victims alleged that Subject raped them. Convicted at a GCM of Rape at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 19 April 2016. Red E-1, TF, 19 years confinement, DD.	
417	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Zimbabwe	N/A	Foreign National	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Involved but not specified	Notes: The victim reported that the accused committed sexual acts upon her against her will at a social gathering. After Article 32 hearing, Subject's request for a Chapter 10 discharge granted with Victim concurrence with OTH and upon advice of Special Victim Counsel.
418	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-6	Male					Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject committed rape, sexual assault, indecent assault, and assault. LOR filed in his Performance Fiche	
419	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	None			Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject inappropriately touched him and attempted to forcefully engage him in sexual acts. Indicted on charges of attempted rape and sexual battery. Acquitted of Abusive Sexual Contact and convicted of personal relations among military. Sentenced on 16 September 2016. Red E-4,
420a	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by Unknown Subject
420b	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by Unknown Subject

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
421	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that two months prior, Subject had sexual intercourse with her when she was too intoxicated to consent. Victim had limited memories of the incident. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. Administrative separation with OTH discharge for underlying misconduct.
422	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Acquittal					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that subject grabbed her buttocks at a bar off post. Acquitted of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15.
423	Rape (Art. 120)	KUWAIT	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Rape (Art. 120)			Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 96; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Multiple victims. The Victim in this investigation alleged rape, forcible sodomy and indecent exposure. Convicted of all these charges. Sentenced to 8 years confinement and DD.
424	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: Yes; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged subject rubbed her shoulders and her back without her consent. Victim alleged subject hugged her without her consent. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Red E-4, 45 days Extra Duty, GOMOR filed in his Performance Fiche.
425	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	Foreign Military	Female	Army	O-5	Male					Other Adverse Administrative Action								Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleges that subject plied her with alcohol and then had sex with her without her consent while they were stationed at Ft. Bragg is 2010. Letter of Reprimand filed in his Performance Fiche
426	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-5	Male					Other Adverse Administrative Action								Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged Subject hugged and kissed him on the neck and cheek at a BBQ. Battalion Letter of reprimand filed locally.
427	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	GERMANY	DoD	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 12; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim, contractor, alleged that Subject had sexual intercourse with her when she was too intoxicated to consent. Subject entered guilty plea, in exchange for waiver of forfeitures for six months to be sent to his wife. Sentenced to 12 months confinement and a DD.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																							
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
																			Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
428	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that her boyfriend, Subject, raped her. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. Field Grade NJP for assault with reduction to E1 and 45 days extra duty. Administrative separation with OTH discharge.	
429	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Multiple Victims alleged that Subject touched them on the buttocks, breast and leg over the clothing. Subject charged with four specifications of abusive sexual contact. Charges dismissed for alternate disposition of administrative discharge.	
430	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-2	Male					Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 60; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Male victim alleged that male Subject anally penetrated him with his penis while the victim was heavily intoxicated at party. Convicted of Sexual Assault at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 17 March 2016. Red E-1, TF, 5 years confinement, DD.	
431	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Navy	E-3	Female	Army	O-3	Male					Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched her in a sexual manner without her consent. GOMOR filed in his Performance Fiche.	
432	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-7	Male					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject, no longer in the Army, raped her in an off-post incident. Referred to civilian law enforcement with no known action to date.	
433	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		None	Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 1; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject had sexual intercourse with her while she was substantially incapacitated. Convicted of Sexual Assault and Abusive Sexual Contact at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 23 November 2015. Red E-4, 1 months confinement

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
434	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-4	Male					Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject inappropriately touched him. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of Drinking while in AIT. Punishment imposed on 20 January 2016. Red E-1, FF \$783.00, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction.
435	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	Cadet/Midshipman	Multiple Victims - Male	Army	O-3	Female	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Quarters; Restriction Length (Days): 60; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges that subject touched their buttocks and groin without consent. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact by the Superintendent at an Article 15 hearing on 3/3/16. Punishment imposed: Restriction for 60 days (punishment to be suspended for 180 days), forfeiture of 1/2 months pay per month for two months (one month's forfeiture suspended for 180 days). Separation with OTH initiated. Retirement in lieu of separation pending at HQDA.
436	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male					Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 18; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her when she was incapacitated due to alcohol. Convicted of Sexual Assault at a GCM. Sentenced on 15 March 2016. Red E-1, TF, 18 months confinement, BCD.
437	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim reports that the accused inappropriately touched her buttocks in a sexual manner. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 12 November 2015. Red E-1, FF \$773 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction
438	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	United States	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 14; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 14; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject fondled her below the waist. CG NJP and admin sep.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
439	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged the Subject sexually assaulted him by slapping his buttocks, touching his chest, and tickling his stomach. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a CG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 3 August 2016. Red E-1, Oral reprimand.
440	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Acquittal						Notes: Victim alleged she woke up to the Subject with his hand down her pants. Found not guilty at a FG Article 15.
441	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No		Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	None	Yes	Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 3; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that subject inappropriately touched her buttocks and inner thigh on divers occasions. Convicted of Maltreatment and Abusive Sexual Contact at a GCM. Sentence was imposed on 18 February 2016. Red E-1, 3 months confinement
442	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-2	Male					Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Counseling (LOC); Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject touched him without his consent. Subject received written counseling. No further action taken.
443	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-5	Male					Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 1; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Multiple Victims alleged that Subject repeatedly touched them on the buttocks with his hands. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of Assault at a Summary Article 15. 1 day Extra Duty.
444	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by Unknown Subject
445	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged rape by Unknown Subject
446	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-1	Male					Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Conspiracy (Art. 80)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject forced her to perform oral sex on him. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Found guilty of Conspiracy and Obstruction of Justice at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 13 April 2016. FF \$783

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
447	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged Abusive Sexual Contact. GOMOR filed in his Performance Fiche.	
448a	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial						Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault when incapacitated. Charges preferred but dismissed prior to referral.
448b	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had sexual intercourse with her when she was too intoxicated to consent. Subject's request for Discharge in Lieu of Court-Martial, after Article 32 recommended insufficient evidence, was granted with support from Victim. OTH discharge.
449	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged subject asked her what color underwear she was wearing and groped her buttocks. FG NJP and Admin Sep pending.
450	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged abusive sexual contact. Acquitted of all charges.
451	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	W-3	Male					Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: Dismissal; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 36; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject indecently visually recorded her and sexually assaulted her without her consent. Convicted of Sexual Assault at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 14 January 2015. Reprimand, TF, 3 years confinement, Dismissal. P/N/P: 12/5/13
452	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male					A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member										Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject touched her breast without her consent when she was driving a taxi off-post. Local authorities dismissed charges due to insufficient evidence, no further action taken.
453	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged a Sexual Assault. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. Found guilty for an Inappropriate relationship. Punishment is not available.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																						
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
																			Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
454	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-7	Male					Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject pressed against her from behind and pushed her against a wall. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of Disobeying a Lawful Order at a FG Article 15. FF 1/2 months pay for two months, 45 days Extra Duty. LOR filed locally.
455	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-6	Male	Unknown		Female	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim Male Soldier alleged that Subject Female Civilian sexually assaulted him when he was too drunk to consent. Referred to civilian authorities with no known outcome to date.
456	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	South Korea	Army	E-2	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Acquittal					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged Subject stroked her neck in a sexual manner. Found Not Guilty at a FG Article 15. No further action taken.
457a	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 60; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject and Co-Subject sexually assaulted her in her barracks room when she was incapacitated by alcohol after a barracks party. Convicted of Sexual Assault at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 31 March 2016. Red E-1, TF, 5 years confinement, DD	
457b	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted				Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject and Co-Subject sexually assaulted her in her barracks room when she was incapacitated by alcohol after a barracks party. Article 32 Investigation completed. Acquitted of all charges at a GCM on 27 April 2016. No further action taken.	
458	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged rape by Unknown Subject
459	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	South Korea	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Quarters; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that while she was dancing the Subject passed by her on the dance-floor and grabbed her buttocks. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 22 July 2016. Red E-3, FF \$981.00 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction.
460	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOHC)		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject, her supervisor, groped her. Subject administratively separated with OTH discharge.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
461	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male					Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)					<p>Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 28; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No;</p> <p>Notes: Victim alleged Subject had consensual unprotected sexual intercourse with her while HIV positive. Rape dismissed, found guilty of Assault at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 14 July 2016. 28 months confinement, DD.</p>
462	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Mexico	Air Force	O-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male					Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Involved but not specified	<p>Notes: Subject allegedly grabbed the victims crotch while TDY after a night of drinking in Mexico. Acquitted of all charges at a GCM. No further action taken.</p>
463	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Involved but not specified	<p>Notes: Victim alleged abusive sexual contact. Subject's request for Chapter 10 discharge granted with victim concurrence.</p>
464	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Involved but not specified	<p>Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No;</p> <p>Notes: Victim alleged Subject sexually assaulted her. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute sexual assault. Found guilty of violation of a policy letter at a FG Article 15. Red E-5, FF \$1,538, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction, Oral Reprimand.</p>
465	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				<p>Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 14; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No;</p> <p>Notes: Victim alleged Subject kissed her and licked her neck. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of an Article 92 violation at a CG Article 15. Red E-3, FF \$485.00, 14 days Restriction.</p>
466	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-1	Female					Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Uncharacterized				<p>Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No;</p> <p>Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched her buttocks with his hands. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. FF \$715 a month for 2 months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction. Administratively separated UP Chapter 11 with an Uncharacterized Discharge.</p>

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
467	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	E-4	Female	Unknown		Male					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Notes: Victim alleged that Subject wrapped his arms around her upper body from behind her, and touched her left breast in a sexual manner. Investigation continues by German police. Letter of Warning from Garrison Commander. Works Council (Labor Union) would not support any additional action yet the commander intended termination.	
468	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member									Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject came to her home off post in the middle of the night and sexually assaulted her one year prior. Civilian authorities requested jurisdiction but deferred prosecution. No known outcome.
469	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Unknown	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject slapped Victim's buttocks. Letter of Reprimand locally filed.
470	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Notes: Victim alleged a Sexual Assault. Charges referred to a GCM. Administrative separation UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
471	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-1	Male					Other Adverse Administrative Action									Unknown	Adverse Administration Action Type: Other; Notes: Inmate Victim alleged that Inmate Subject (convicted at Court-Martial in 2008 of forcible sodomy) groped him. Sent to Disciplinary Barracks discipline board for adjudication.
472	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	AFGHANISTAN	Army	E-4	Male	Unknown		Male					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National										Notes: Male victim alleged that Male Foreign National Subject groped his genitals. Referred to Afghan authorities for action.
473	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-7	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged she was sexually assaulted by an Unknown Subject. No further action taken.
474	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged Subject had sex with her while she was unconscious from alcohol. Charges preferred to a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH, victim concurred.
475	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-2	Female					Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						Uncharacterized				Notes: Multiple victims alleged the Subject touched them without their consent on various parts of their body. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Administratively separated UP Chapter 11 with an Uncharacterized Discharge for underlying misconduct.
476	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male					A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member									Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject digitally penetrated her vagina after she fell asleep drunk at a party off-post. Prosecuted by civilian authorities. Plea agreement for non-SA offenses and probation.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
477	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victims alleged they awoke to Subject fondling her breasts and digitally penetrating her vagina. Charges referred to a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
478	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had sexual intercourse with her when she was too intoxicated to consent. Victim awoke the next morning with no memory of the incident. Insufficient evidence to establish sexual assault. Administrative separation with general discharge for underlying misconduct.
479	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Fraternization (Art. 134-23)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject sexually assaulted her. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Found guilty of Fraternalization at a FG Article 15. Red E-5, FF \$1,396 a month for two months.
480	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male					Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted	Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)		None		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject went back with her to her barracks room, after a night of drinking, to sleep it off until the following morning, and that he climbed into her bed, removed her clothing, and began to have sex with her without her consent. Acquitted of Sexual Assault and found guilty of Fraternalization at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 23 March 2016. Red E-4.
481	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Army	C-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Acquitted					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject raped her 15 months prior. Subject charged with two specifications of sexual assault and one specification of forcible sodomy. The Subject was acquitted of all charges on 23 January 2016.
482	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-3	Male					Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject wrestled with her on her bed, kissed her, unclasped her bra through her clothes, and attempted to remove her bra. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 17 December 2015. Red E-2, FF \$867 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction. Victim concurred with action taken.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
483	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-7	Male					Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial							Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her when she was intoxicated. Article 32 completed. Victim became uncooperative and did not want to participate in prosecution. Charges dismissed and Subject was given a GOMOR for Adultery and Fraternalization
484	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Indecent language (Art. 134-28)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None					Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 15; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched her hip. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of Indecent Language at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 22 March 2016. Red E-4, 15 days Extra Duty.
485	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-2	Male					Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General				Notes: Victim 1 alleged that Subject grabbed her throat, kissed and bit her without consent. Victim 2 alleged that Subject grabbed her arms and choked her. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with General Discharge for underlying misconduct.
486	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	O-2	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged Unknown Subject groped her.
487	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other Adverse Administrative Action										Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her genitals without consent. GOMOR filed in his Performance Fiche.
488	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-5	Male					Other Adverse Administrative Action										Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject committed sexual contact. LOR filed in his Performance Fiche.
489	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General				Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually harassed her, and touched her on her shoulders and arms. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Administrative Separation UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Under Honorable Conditions Discharge for underlying misconduct.
490	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	O-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim, wife of Subject alleged on multiple occasions in spring and summer 2014, Subject raped and assaulted her. Acquitted of all charges at a GCM.
491	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Male	Unknown		Male					Other Adverse Administrative Action									Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Other; Notes: Male Victim alleged that Subject Foreign National touched him inappropriately. Referred to Korean authorities with no known outcome.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
492	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assaulting or willfully disobeying superior commissioned officer (Art. 90)					Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 10; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged a rape by the Subject. Acquitted of Rape and convicted of an Article 90 violation at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 6 August 2015. Red E-1, TF, 10 months confinement, BCD.
493	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male					Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)				Notes: Victim alleged that Subject jumped in the front seat of her cab, grabbed her head, and attempted to pull her head to his exposed genitalia. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with an OTH
494	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-8	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject raped her. Acquitted of all charges.
495	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other		Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Honorable			Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject forcibly kissed her. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Red E-1, FF \$773.00 a month for two months, suspended. Received a medical discharge at his MEB.
496	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Unknown	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject, Victim's squad leader, hugged him from behind and trust his abdominal area against Victim's body and sent Victim sexually suggestive text message. Subject's request for discharge under Chap. 10 approved with victim concurrence.
497	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-5	Male					Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: The victim reported that the Subject forced her to kiss him. insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 29 April 2016. Red E-4, FF \$1,241, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction. Administrative Separation UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
498	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject pulled victims pants down and exposed his genitals. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 2 March 2016. Reduction to E-2.	
499	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male					Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General			Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge for underlying misconduct.	
500	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-2	Male					Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Rape (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 7; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: 1st Victim alleged that Subject groped and exposed himself to her during a party. 2nd Victim alleged that the Subject was assigned as her sponsor and forcibly raped her in her barracks room 3 times over the course of one night. Convicted of Rape at a BCD-SPCM. Red E-1, TF, 200 days confinement, BCD.	
501	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-9	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	None	Yes	Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 2; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-7; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victims alleged unwanted touch. Charged with five specifications of abusive sexual contact, convicted of one.	
502	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Subject Died or Deserted								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged Subject sexually assaulted her while she was incapacitated by alcohol. Insufficient Evidence of any Offense, Subject is currently AWOL.	
503	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had sexual intercourse with her when she was too intoxicated to consent. Victim, on advice of Special Victim Counsel, requested that the government grant Subject's request for a Discharge in Lieu of Court-Martial with an Other Than Honorable Discharge.
504	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	South Korea	Army	E-4	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged rape by Unknown Subject	

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
505	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 14; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that touched her buttocks and breast area without her consent and against her will. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Red E-3, FF \$485.00. 14 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction.
506	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male					Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Acquittal						Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject kissed her, grabbed her throat, and touched her thigh. Found Not guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. No further action taken.
507	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Unknown		Male					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National										Notes: Military Victim alleged that one female Military Subject and one male Civilian Subject, groped her. Civilian Subject referred to civilian law enforcement with no known prosecution.
508	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	KUWAIT	Army	E-5	Male	Army	E-4	Female	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject grabbed his genitals over his clothes. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Red E-3, FF 1/2 months pay for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction.
509	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Cruelty and maltreatment (Art. 93)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject grabbed her by the face and attempted to kiss her during a counseling session. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of Maltreatment at a FG Article 15. FF \$1,520.00 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, Oral Reprimand.
510	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	Foreign National	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial							Notes: Victim alleged abusive sexual contact in Afghanistan. Charges preferred and Subject's request for a discharge in lieu of court-martial granted with victim support. OTH discharge.
511	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Involved but not specified	Notes: The Victim alleged that the Subject raped her in his car while parked in a church parking lot. Soldier separated before allegations were made, no jurisdiction to pursue charges. Referred to civilian authorities with no known outcome.
512	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had sexual intercourse with her when she was too intoxicated to consent. Subject acquitted of all charges at a General Court-Martial.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
513	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	O-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged rape by Unknown Subject
514	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-4	Male					Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes			Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victims alleged that subject sexually assaulted them. Victims alleged that subject made indecent comments to them. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact at a SPCM-BCD. Red E-1, BCD.
515	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General			Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 30; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 2 June 2016. Red E-4, 30 days Extra Duty, 30 days Restriction.
516	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male					A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member									Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject grabbed her buttocks outside of a Bar in Manhattan, KS. Convicted in Civilian Courts. Subject agreed to a Diversion Agreement for 12 months. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge.
517	Rape (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial							Notes: The victim reported that the Subject raped, sexually assaulted, and sodomized her in her barracks room. Charges referred to GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim consulted with an SVC and concurred.
518	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Army	E-2	Male					Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject rubbed his genitalia against him while in common showers at AIT. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 12 February 2016. FF \$778 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction.
519	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Involved but not specified	Notes: Victims alleged that Subject had intercourse with them when they were too intoxicated to consent. Acquitted of all charges.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
520	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 14; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject sexually assaulted her in her barracks room. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Red E-2, FF \$500, 14 days Extra Duty, Oral Reprimand.
521	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	Prep School Student	Female	Army	C-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 60; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges that Subject forced her to have sex by placing her in fear that he would publish photos of her engaged in sex acts. Convicted of Sexual Assault at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 19 April 2016. Red E-1, TF, 5 years confinement, DD.
522	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged a Sexual Assault. Insufficient evidence to prosecute sexual assault. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General discharge for underlying misconduct.
523	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-6	Male					Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General			Notes: Victim alleged that her and the Subject had an inappropriate sexual relationship. GOMOR filed in his Performance Fiche. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge for underlying misconduct.
524	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-8	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						General		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged unwanted touch by Subject. Administrative separation with general discharge.
525	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	O-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member								Involved but not specified	Notes: Civilian victim alleged that Subject had sexual intercourse with her when she was too intoxicated to consent. Civilians took jurisdiction with no known outcome. Subject relieved for cause and show cause board conducted.
526	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General			Notes: Victim alleged Subject sexually assaulted her in her barracks room. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Rape. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge for underlying misconduct.
527	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject grabbed her breasts and thigh while she was sleeping. Charges dismissed prior to the GCM. Administratively Discharged UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
528	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 60; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged abusive sexual contact. Subject given Field Grade NJP with reduction to E4/60/40
529	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-3	Male					Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Involved but not specified	Notes: The victim alleged that the Subject caused her to touch his penis with her hand while she was too intoxicated to consent. The victim further alleged that the subject groped her breast. Charges preferred to a GCM. Administratively Separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
530	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	Cadet/Midshipman	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	C-2	Male					Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Involved but not specified	Notes: First Victim alleges that subject touched her breast and penetrated her vagina with his finger without her consent. Second victim alleged abusive sexual contact. Subject charged at a GCM for one spec of Abusive Sexual Contact, one of Sexual Assault, and one of Article 134 for wrongfully providing alcohol to a minor. Subject's resignation in lieu of general court-martial was approved at HQDA on 5/20/2016. Subject received OTH discharge.
531	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		False official statements (Art. 107)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had sex with her in Subject's barracks room when she was too intoxicated to consent. Sexual assault unfounded after Victim recanted and based on conflicting witness testimony. Subject given NJP for false official statement made during the investigation. Reduction to E2 and FF of \$878 for two months.
532	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Unknown	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Two Victims alleged Subject groped them. GOMOR in OMPF, security clearance suspended, relief for cause, administrative separation initiated.
533	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 2; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had intercourse with her when she was incapacitated by alcohol. Subject was convicted of sexual assault and sentenced to 45 days and a Dishonorable Discharge.
534	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Yes	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged rape by Unknown Subject

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																							
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
																			Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
535	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged subject pulled out a bag of cured meat and slapped victim in the face with it after holding it near his genital region. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Red E-4, FF \$773 a month for two months. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge	
536a	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Notes: Victim alleged three Subjects groped her sexually. Two Subjects, including this Subject, were not in the Army when the allegation was made. No jurisdiction. There was insufficient evidence to pursue action against third Subject. Referred to appropriate civilian authorities with no known outcome.	
536b	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that two Subject groped her one year prior. Both Subjects had ETS'd from the Army when the report was made. No jurisdiction. Referred to appropriate civilian authorities with no known outcome.	
537	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge						General		Unknown	Notes: Multiple victims alleged that subject contacted them after they graduated from AIT and visited them at their homes. While there he committed an act of sexual assault one victim and an abusive sexual contact against another. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge. GOMOR filed in his Performance Fiche.	
538	Rape (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	E-6	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Indecent Assault (Art. 134)		Convicted		Indecent acts with another (Art. 134-29)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 24; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged an Indecent Assault in 2003 but was not reported unit 2016. Convicted of Indecent acts with another at a GCM. Sentence was imposed on 25 May 2005. Red E-1, TF, 2 years confinement, BCD.	
539	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Italy	Army	O-3	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Acquittal						Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged groping. Subject acquitted of all offenses at Field Grade NJP hearing.
540	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-4	Male					Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Rape (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 180; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that two Subjects restrained her and covered her mouth while they took turns raping her. Article 32 Investigation completed. Referred to a GCM. Found guilty of sexual assault and rape. Sentence imposed on 8 April 2016. Red E-1, TF, 15 years confinement, DD	

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
541	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-8	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that accused raped her on multiple occasions. No prosecution due to the non-participation and recantation of victim. The victim retained an SVC, but the SVC severed representation before the victim's recantation. Admin Sep with OTH.
542	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Red E-4, FF \$1,241.00 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty
543	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged rape by Unknown Subject
544	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	Foreign National	Female	Army	O-4	Male					Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Notes: Victim alleged that Subject attempted to rape her. Acquitted of all charges at a GCM.
545a	Rape (Art. 120)	Italy	N/A	Foreign National	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim Italian National alleged rape. Subject prosecuted in Italian Court and sentenced to 6 years. Administratively separated for misconduct.
545b	Rape (Art. 120)	Italy	N/A	Foreign National	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim Foreign National alleged Subject raped her off-post. Civilian authorities asserted jurisdiction and Subject has been sentenced to 6 years confinement (on appeal) in Italian Court system. Administrative separation with OTH discharge.
546	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Army	E-1	Male					Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Counseling (LOC); Notes: Victim 1 alleges that Subject rubbed his shin and up his leg. Victim 2 alleges that Subject hit him on the butt. Victim 3 alleges that Subject rubbed his Shoulders. Victim 4 alleges that Subject kicked him in the butt. Victim 5 alleges that Subject tickled him on the shoulders.
547a	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 8; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her in car with co-accused present. Subject acquitted of sexual assault due to lack of evidence of penetration but convicted of abusive sexual contact and sentenced to 8 months confinement and a bad conduct discharge.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
547b	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted victim in car with co-accused present. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact at a GCM. Punishment imposed on 26 February 2016. Red E-1, TF, BCD
548	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-6	Male					Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched her in a sexual manner. Found guilty at a FG Article 15. Red E-5, suspended 180 days.
549a	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Multiple Victims alleged Co-Subjects sexually assaulted them. Article 32 Investigation completed. Charges referred. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victims concurred.
549b	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Acquitted					Involved but not specified	Notes: Multiple Victims alleged Co-Subjects sexually assaulted after they became intoxicated. Acquitted of all charges at a GCM on 14 July 2016.
550	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General			Notes: Victim alleged rape. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. Administrative separation for underlying misconduct with general discharge.
551	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Italy	Army	O-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged rape by Unknown Subject
552	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-2	Male					Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	None	Yes	Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: Yes; Hard Labor (Days): 45; Notes: Victim alleged Subject groped her and touched her in an unwanted manner. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 9 December 2015. Red E-1, FF \$200 a month for 4 months, 45 days Restriction, 45 days Hard Labor w/o confinement.
553	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Japan	Multiple Services	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other		A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member									Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her breast and exposed his genitals. Acquitted of all Charges by Hawaii civilian authorities. No further action taken.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																						
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
																			Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
554	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-6	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 25; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had sexual intercourse with her when she was too intoxicated to consent. Subject pled guilty to Sexual Assault. Adjudged sentence of DD and 35 months confinement was reduced, in accordance with pre-trial agreement, to 14 months and DD.	
555	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-1	Male					Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Uncharacterized		Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that subject touched his inner thigh. Victim alleged that subject struck his genitals and side. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. FF \$715 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with and Uncharacterized Discharge.	
556	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown								Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by Unknown Subject	
557	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	GERMANY	N/A	Foreign National	Female	Army	E-1	Male					Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General	Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject grabbed her buttocks. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12b with a General Discharge for underlying misconduct	
558	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-6	Female	Army	E-1	Male					Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						Uncharacterized		Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched her buttocks. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Administratively separated UP Chapter 11 for failure to train with a Uncharacterized Discharge.	
559a	Rape (Art. 120)	Germany	Army	US Civilian	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown								Notes: Victim alleged rape by Unknown Subject	
559b	Rape (Art. 120)	Germany	Army	US Civilian	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown								Notes: Victim alleged rape by Unknown Subject	
560	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member							Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged Subject had sexual intercourse with her while she incapacitated by alcohol. Civilian authorities are prosecuting. Administrative Separation initiated. Retained at a Administrative Separation Board.	

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
561	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	None	Yes		<p>Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 60; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Hard Labor: Yes; Hard Labor (Days): 60;</p> <p>Notes: Victim alleged that subject touched her lips, buttocks, and hip without her consent. Victim alleged subject penetrated her vulva with his penis while victim was asleep. Convicted at a SCM of sexual assault. Sentenced on 29 September 2016. Red E-2, 60 days Restriction, 60 days hard labor without confinement.</p>
562	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-1	Female					Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General			<p>Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No;</p> <p>Notes: Victim alleged Subject reached out and grabbed his buttocks on several occasions. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 25 January 2016. FF 1/2 months pay for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, Oral Reprimand. Administratively Separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge.</p>
563	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Unknown		Male					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National								Involved but not specified	<p>Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault while incapacitated by Subject Civilian. Referred to appropriate authorities with no known action to date.</p>
564	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Rape (Art. 120)	General	Yes	Involved but not specified	<p>Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 5; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Hard Labor: No;</p> <p>Notes: Victim alleged that Subject used his body weight to restrain her and have intercourse. Subject convicted of rape. Sentenced to five months. Administrative separation initiated.</p>
565	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Acquitted					Involved but not specified	<p>Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her vaginal area and ground his pelvis into her groin area at a party. Subject acquitted of all charges.</p>
566	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-6	Female	Army	E-6	Male					Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						<p>Notes: Victim alleged Subject had an inappropriate relationship with her. Charges preferred to a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OYH. Victim concurred.</p>

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
567	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 72; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim 1 alleged that the Subject sexually assaulted one of them when she was asleep by touching her back, thighs, and buttocks and digitally penetrating her. Victim 2 alleged that the Subject raped her in a separate incident. Convicted of Rape and Abusive Sexual Contact at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 1 April 2016. Red E-1, TF, 6 years confinement, DD
568	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Acquittal						Notes: Victim alleged that Subject struck her on the buttocks with a wooden stick. Acquitted at NJP.
569	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male					Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 36; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject raped her in her barracks room while she was intoxicated. Convicted of Sexual Assault at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 19 October 2015. Red E-1, TF, 3 yrs confinement, DD.
570	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	US	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male					Subject Died or Deserted									Notes: Victim alleged that Subject engaged in unwanted sexual intercourse with her while she was unconscious. Subject is deceased.
571	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Civilian Subject had sexual intercourse with her when she was too intoxicated to consent. Referred to civilian law enforcement, who unfounded the allegation.
572	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged rape by Unknown Subject
573	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Cruelty and maltreatment (Art. 93)	Uncharacterized		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 72; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Two Victims alleged that Subject touched them on the thigh and sent them suggestive texts. Charged with Abusive Sexual Contact but convicted of simple assault and cruelty and maltreatment. Sentenced to six months.
574	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had sexual intercourse with her when she was too intoxicated to consent. Off-post - civilians requested jurisdiction and founded offense of rape. Subject was discharged with OTH for commission of a serious offense. After two years, civilian judicial system has not taken any action.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
575	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged Subject inappropriately touched her and asked her to have sex with him. Victim declined to cooperate and declined to consult with an SVC. Subject given GOMOR and separated under Ch. 14-12c with a general discharge for disorderly conduct and brandishing a weapon.
576	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged that Unknown Subject sexually assaulted her.
577	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male					Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)	Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 1; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject held down victim and groped her over her clothing without her consent. Convicted at a SCM of Assault. Punishment imposed on 14 March 2016. Red E-3, 10 days Confinement. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with and OTH.
578	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 1; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject grabbed Victim's genitals. Summary Court-Martial on 29 Sept 16. Sentence: Confinement for 25 days, forfeiture of two-thirds pay per month for one month, and reduction to the lowest enlisted grade. Admin Sep with OTH.
579	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged abusive sexual contact by Unknown Subject
580	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 18; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject performed sexual acts on her while she was substantially incapacitated and could not move due to the Subject's body weight. Convicted of Sexual Assault at a GCM. Sentenced on 6 August 2016. Red E-1, TF, 18 months confinement, BCD.
581	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male					Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that two Subjects were simultaneously performing sexual acts on her when she woke up. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Administratively separated for underlying misconduct UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
582	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Female	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	None			Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject kissed her on the neck against her consent, and late that night rushed into the Victim's room naked, touching the Victim's breast over her clothing and pushing her towards the bed before stopping. Convicted at a Summary Court Martial and sentenced to a reduction to E-1 and forfeiture of two thirds pay for one month.
583	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	O-4	Male					Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense										Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject repeatedly raped and sodomized her in a hotel room one night. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Rape. LOR filed in his Performance Fiche for Adultery. Board of Inquiry held and Subject was retained.
584	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject shoved a bottle of water up his rectal area and twisted it. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Red E-1, FF \$783 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction.
585	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General			Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that subject ejaculated on victims stomach while victim was passed out from being intoxicated. Found guilty of assault at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 19 April 2016. Red E-1, FF \$783 a month for two months, 45 days Restriction, 45 days Extra Duty. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge.
586	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Acquittal							Notes: Victim alleged Subject grabbed her buttocks while in the motor pool. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found not guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. No further action taken.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
587	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 14; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victims alleged Subject grabbed their buttocks on two separate occasions. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 4 August 2016. FF \$783, 14 days Extra Duty.
588	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 42; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject Sexually assaulted her. Convicted of Sexual Assault at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 18 February 2016. Red E-1, TF, 42 months confinement, DD.
589	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Notes: Victim alleged Subject sexually assaulted her while she was incapacitated by alcohol. Acquitted of all charges at a GCM.
590a	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Notes: Victim alleged Abusive Sexual Contact. Charges referred to a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
590b	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)			Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 7; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim initially alleged abusive sexual contact but further investigation included rape allegation. Charged with rape and abusive sexual contact and obstruction of justice. Convicted of assault as a lesser included offense and obstruction of justice. Sentenced to 165 days and a BCD.
591	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged abusive sexual contact by Unknown Subject
592a	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male					Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject groped her breasts and buttocks and placed his groin against her backside. Acquitted of Sexual Assault and found guilty of False Official Statements at a FG Article 15. Red E-3, FF \$1027 a month for two months, Oral Reprimand.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
592b	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male					Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject groped her breasts and buttocks. Acquitted of Abusive Sexual Contact, found guilty of Drunk and Disorderly Conduct at a FG Article 15. Red E-3, FF \$1027, Oral Reprimand.
593	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Honorable		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that the subject was intoxicated and physically assaulted her picking her up and pinning her on his bed against her will. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 1 March 2016. Red E-4, 45 days Extra Duty.
594a	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged rape by Unknown Subject
594b	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged rape by Unknown Subject
595	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged rape by Unknown Subject
596	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other Adverse Administrative Action								Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that subject grabbed her buttocks at a party. GOMOR filed locally.
597	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged to her supervisor that Subject came to her barracks room, bent her over her bed and raped her. Due to her level of intoxication and state of mind, Victim did not provide a sworn statement to law enforcement and then did not wish to cooperate with any investigation. Insufficient evidence to prosecute rape. Subject administratively separated for underlying misconduct (adultery, disobeying order) with general discharge.
598	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial						Notes: Victim alleged Subject penetrated her vagina with his penis without her consent. Charges were dismissed prior to arraignment of a SPCMA when victim declined to no longer participate in the prosecution. No further action taken.
599	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	Yes	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged abusive sexual contact by Unknown Subject
600a	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Germany	Army	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged abusive sexual contact by Unknown Subject
600b	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Germany	Army	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by Unknown Subject

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
601a	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged Subject stroked her face while a co-subject raped her. Insufficient Evidence and Victim became uncooperative. Administratively Discharged UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge for underlying misconduct.
601b	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged the Subject raped her while the co-subject stroked her face. Insufficient Evidence of any Offense. Administratively Discharged UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge for underlying misconduct.
602	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Rape (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 84; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject raped her in the parking lot of off-post McDonalds. Convicted of Rape at a GCM. Red E-1, TF, 7 years Confinement, DD.
603	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Two Victims allege that the Subject touched their breasts. A third victim alleges a penetrative sexual assault by the accused at her off-post residence. Article 32 Investigation completed. Dismissed for alternate disposition of administrative discharge.
604	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Italy	Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-6	Male					Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched his buttocks over his clothes. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Red E-5, FF \$1,562 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty.
605	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Cruelty and maltreatment (Art. 93)	Convicted		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)			Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that after engaging in a texting/sexting relationship with her team leader, her team leader requested she come over to his house to have sex. Victim alleged that she complied, but only because she believed she "had to." Insufficient evidence to prosecute rape. At a summary court-martial, the Subject was acquitted of maltreatment, convicted of fraternization and sentenced to no punishment.
606	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-3	Male					Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 5; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject broke into her room, began kissing her on the neck. He proceeded to then carry the victim outside of her room Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 8 October 2015. 5 months confinement, BCD.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
607	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged Subject came to her room while on CQ duties and sexually assaulted her when she was too intoxicated to consent. After Article 32 hearing, Subject's request for Chapter 10 was granted with Victim concurrence upon advice of Special Victim Counsel.
608a	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	O-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged abusive sexual contact by Unknown Subject
608b	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	O-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged abusive sexual contact by Unknown Subject
609	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other		Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General			Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had sex with her while she was incapable of consenting due to intoxication by alcohol. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Administratively Separated UP Chapter 14-12 with a General Discharge
610	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject rubbed his hand on the inner thigh of the victim while she was sleeping in a Government owned vehicle. Victim also alleged that Subject made unwanted, sexually explicit comments to multiple female subordinates. Acquitted of all charges at GCM.
611	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Acquitted							Notes: Victim alleged that Subject forced her legs open and penetrated her vagina with his finger and penis. Acquitted of all charges at a GCM.
612	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge						General				Notes: Victim alleged that Subject was inappropriately physical with her. Subject given GOMOR in AMHER and administratively separated with general discharge.
613	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-1	Male					Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that the subject sexually harassed her twice. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of Article 92 offenses at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 31 March 2016. FF \$783 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction.
614a	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged rape by Unknown Subject
614b	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged rape by Unknown Subject
614c	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged rape by Unknown Subject
614d	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged rape by Unknown Subject.
615	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-1	Male					Administrative Discharge						General				Notes: Victim alleged Subject pulled her into a barracks room forcefully kissed her, touched her groin and touched her inner thigh. Administratively Separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
616	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Army	E-5	Male					Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 12; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched him in a sexual manner and Sexually Assaulted him. Acquitted of Sexual Assault and convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 16 December 2015. Red E-1, 12 months confinement, BCD
617	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged her and Subject had sex while intoxicated but does not have memory of it. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute sexual assault. Found guilty of underage drinking at a FG Article 15. Red E-1, FF \$500 a month for two month. Oral Reprimand.
618	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	O-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim 1 alleges that Subject touched her breast and vagina without consent in the laundry room at Subject's residence. Victim 2 alleges that Subject touched her buttocks without consent at Subject's residence. Civilian authorities declined to prosecute due to lack of evidence to corroborate a criminal charge. Referred to GCM. Subject's Request for Resignation (OTH) approved at HQDA.
619	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-2	Male					Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victims alleged that subject inappropriately touched them. Victims alleged that subject made inappropriate comments to them. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. FF \$867, 45 days Extra Duty.
620	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victims alleged that Subject touched his genitals to their body while in the barracks. Field Grade: 3 December 2015 - Articles, 120, 128 and 107- Forfeiture of \$730.00 pay per month for two months; 45 Restriction and 45 days Extra Duty

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
621	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject repeatedly groped her breasts, buttocks, and groin over her objections and forced her hand onto his exposed genitalia while the two were on radio guard during their NTC rotation. Received FGA15 on 8JUN16. Reduced to SPC, forfeiture of \$1241 ppmx2, extra duty for 45 days. Victim supported admin sep of Subject with OTH discharge.
622	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 14; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 14; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject assaulted her with an open hand on the buttocks. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of assault at a FG Article 15. Red E-3, FF\$484.00, 14 days Extra Duty, 14 days Restriction.
623	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Larceny (Art. 121)	Convicted		Larceny (Art. 121)			Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 19; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her inappropriately. Subject was pending court-martial for unrelated offenses. Victim's allegation was not charged in court-martial. Subject was convicted of larceny, use of cocaine, and other military offenses. Sentenced to 19 months and a BCD.
624	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-7	Female	Army	E-8	Male					Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim(s) alleged that Subject inappropriately kissed and touched the clothed breasts of a subordinate NCO and made an inappropriate comment to a junior female officer. Victims declined further participation in prosecution. GOMOR filed in his OMPF.
625	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Female					Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim reported that the Subject touched her in a sexual manner in the unit BOSS lounge. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. FF \$1,307, 30 days Extra Duty, Oral reprimand.
626	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Germany	Army	O-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged abusive sexual contact by Unknown Subject

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
627	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Notes: Victim alleged Abusive Sexual Contact. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with an OTH. Victim concurred.
628	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	KUWAIT	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her inappropriately on numerous occasions since her arrival at unit. NJP for Art 92 violation, no Art 120 offense; FG ART 16 RED E-5, FF, ED, RES
629	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her by touching her thigh and buttocks, kissing her lips, hand, and head. SPC-BCD; Article 92 (x2), 93 (x2), 111, 120 (x3), 134; Chapter 10 Approved 30 Sep 16 with OTH. (Victim Supported)
630	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Male	Army	E-6	Male					Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Acquittal						Notes: Subject admitted to slapping one subordinate victim on the buttocks and nut-tapping other subordinate victims. Found Not Guilty of all charges at a FG Article 15.
631	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)	Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 4; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victims allege subject groped them over their clothing and made sexually explicit and lewd comments to them. Article 32 completed, charges referred to a GCM. Convicted of Assault at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 21 December 2015. 4 months confinement. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 with a OTH, victims concurred.
632	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General			Notes: Victim alleged Abusive Sexual Contact. Insufficient of alleged offense. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General discharge for underlying misconduct.
633	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	O-3	Female	Army	O-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged Subject sexually assaulted her while she was sleeping in her bed. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. GOMOR filed in his Performance Fiche. Resignation in Lieu of Discharge approved with an Honorable Discharge. Victim concurred.
634	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-1	Male					Administrative Discharge						General			Notes: Victims alleged that subject inappropriately touched them. Victims alleged that subject made inappropriate comments to them. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
635	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that subject said you like black things in your mouth and touched her on the face and mouth. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Red E-1, FF \$783.00 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction. Subject was allowed to ETS.
636	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-7	Male					Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject grabbed her buttocks while giving the Victim a hug. LOR filed locally.
637	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged the Subject had sexual intercourse with her when she was too intoxicated to consent. Separate allegation of underage sex with separate victim. Civilians requested jurisdiction and deferred prosecution with no known outcome. Admin sep with OTH.
638	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male					Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Assault (Art. 128)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her breast, shoulder, and chest with his hand. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 13 April 2016. Red E-1, FF \$783 a month for two months, 45 days Extra duty, 45 days Restriction.
639	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Multiple Services	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Army	O-6	Male					Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Subject sexually harassed the victim by "air humping" on another O-6 (Marine) desk. Marine O-6 then grabbed subject by the groin and threw him out of the office. GOMOR filed in his Performance Fiche and allowed to retire.
640	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged Subject sexually assaulted her in her barracks room. Subject had already been discharged when report of sexual assault was made. No jurisdiction. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge for drug use.
641	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim Civilian reported to civilian police that two months prior she was sexually assaulted by Subject. Victim then left area and did not respond to communications from civilian law enforcement. Civilian law enforcement placed case on administrative hold until Victim returns to area and contacts police.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
642	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged abusive sexual contact. Field Grade NJP.
643	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General			Notes: Victim alleged a Sexual Assault. Insufficient evidence to prosecute sexual assault. Administrative separation UP Chapter 14 12c with a General Discharge for underlying misconduct.
644	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	O-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject cupped her breast while giving her an examination while she was his patient. GOMOR and show cause board initiated.
645	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male					Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Acquitted					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that she was drinking at a party, she left with Subject and another SM. After drinking lots more, victim awoke to both performing sexual acts on her. Acquitted of all charges at a GCM.
646	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	AFGHANISTAN	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		False official statements (Art. 107)	None		Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that, while deployed to Afghanistan, the Subject forcibly kissed her without her consent on two occasions, as well as assaulted her by pointing a loaded firearm at her. Acquitted of sexual assault, maltreatment, and aggravated sexual assault, convicted of false official statement at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 11 December 2015. Reprimand
647	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched her in a sexual manner. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Red E-1, FF \$1,191, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction, Oral Reprimand.
648	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Acquittal					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that subject sexually assaulted her in her apartment and touched her on her thigh without her consent. Found not guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Brigade LOR filed locally.
649	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge						General			Notes: Victim alleged Abusive Sexual Contact by the Subject. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge. Victim concurred.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
650	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged rape, but declined to participate in investigation and prosecution. Subject given Field Grade NJP reduced from E3 to E1 and administratively separated with OTH discharge.	
651	Rape (Art. 120)	PUERTO RICO	Army	E-4	Female	Army	O-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged rape by Subject, National Guard Soldier not on Title 10 status. Referred to appropriate civilian authorities for disposition and Subject administratively discharged with General Discharge.	
652	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 48; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had sexual intercourse with her when she was too intoxicated to consent. Convicted of sexual assault and sentenced to DD and 4 years.	
653	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-1	Male					Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Uncharacterized			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 14; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 14; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): Yes; Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched the victim on multiple occasions by patting the breast, grabbing buttocks, touched crotch and putting barrel of rifle between legs into the crotch area. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of Article 92, dealing with personal relations among the military. FF \$338, 14 days Extra Duty, 14 days Restriction, Oral Reprimand. Administratively separated UP Chapter 11 with an Uncharacterized Discharge.	
654	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		None	Yes	Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 60; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: Yes; Hard Labor (Days): 60; Notes: Victim alleges that the subject made sexual comments and gestures towards her while the two were working out together. Subject allegedly also grabbed the victims buttocks several times while visiting her place of employment on post. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact, Indecent Language, and lewd offensive gestures at a BCD Special. Sentence imposed on 3 December 2015. Red E-1, FF \$911 a month for two months, 60 days Restriction, 60 days Hard labor without confinement, Reprimand

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
655	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault. Acquitted at Special Court-Martial.
656	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged her and the Subject became intoxicated, he walked to back to her room and attempted to remove her pants. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of an Article 32 violation at a FG Article 15. FF \$100, 45 days Extra Duty. GOMOR filed in his Performance Fiche.
657	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	Foreign National	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 14; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject kissed her without her consent. Insufficient Evidence of any Offense. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 25. Red E-3, 14 days Extra Duty.
658	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	United States	Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her inappropriately. SM Received a FG Article 15 for inappropriate relationships. Punishment: Forfeiture of \$2,089 for 2 months, 45 days extra duty suspended for 45 days, 45 days restriction, suspended for 45 days.
659	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged she was sexually assaulted by Subject at on-post residence. Charges preferred to a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
660	Rape (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 1; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject placed his genitals in Victim's mouth during hazing incident. Convicted of abusive sexual contact and sentenced to 30 days.
661	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other		Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Acquittal							Notes: Victim alleged that subject touched her breast and inner thigh, kissed her, bit her, and bear-hugged her without her consent in a vehicle off-post. Acquitted of all charges at a FG Article 15. No further Action taken.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
662	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge						General		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim (16 yo) alleged that Subject forced her to put her hand on his penis while they were at her parents' house. GOMOR in OMPF. Victim's family, working with Special Victim Witness Liaison, elected not to testify. Admin Sep board recommended retention.
663a	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-1	Male					Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim (US ARMY) alleged that the subject had a sexual relationship with another subject during AIT. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Rape. Found guilty of Article 92 relating to personal relations among military. Punishment imposed on 25 March 2016. FF \$783 a month for two months, Oral reprimand. Subject sent back to unit.
663b	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-1	Male					Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim (US ARMY) alleged that the subject had a sexual relationship with another subject during AIT. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Rape. Found guilty of Article 92 dealing with personal relations among military. Punishment imposed on 25 march 2016. Red E-1, FF \$783, Oral reprimand. Subject was sent back to unit.
664	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged suspect touched her breast and buttocks without her consent. FG Art 15 given for 92 violations and Art 128 assault. Reduced to E-5 and 45 days extra duty.
665	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-5	Female	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)				Article 15 Punishment Imposed	None		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 60; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Male Victim alleged that Female Subject grabbed his genitals. Field Grade NJP with \$1213 FF for 2 months/reduction to E4/60/45. Separation action pending.
666	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)							Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject penetrated her vulva with his penis against her consent. Acquitted of all charges at a GCM.
667	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-5	Male					Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Adultery (Art. 134-2)	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that subject sexually assaulted her while she was incapacitated by alcohol in her room. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Administrative Separation UP Chapter 10 - In lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
668	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Female					Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged rape by Unknown Subject
669	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Acquittal							Notes: Victim alleged that Subject grabbed her buttocks while in the motor pool. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Found not guilty of assault at a FG Article 15.
670	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Male	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 15; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 15; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Multiple victims. One stated that the subject slapped his buttocks on multiple occasions, and on one occasion, grabbed his genitals over his clothing during an argument. Second victim said that on one occasion, while using the urinal, the subject slapped his buttocks. A third victim said that the accused put a wet finger in his ear. At a FG 15, the accused was charged with abusive sexual contact, assault, and maltreatment. He was found not guilty of abusive sexual assault, assault, or maltreatment for the first two Soldiers. He was found guilty of assault and maltreatment for sticking a wet finger in a junior Soldier's ear. The subject received extra duty for 15 days and restriction for 15 days on 5 April 2016.
671	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Male	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Sexual Abusive Contact. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Red E-4, FF \$1,241.00 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction.
672	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	KOREA, REP OF	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						Honorable			Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched her breast and attempted to place his hand down her pants. Allegation was unfounded. Subject was administratively separated for mental health condition under Chap 5-17.
673	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	AFGHANISTAN	Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense										Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged the Subject performed sexual acts upon her without her consent. Victim declined to participate in prosecution and insufficient evidence of an alleged offense. GOMOR issued.
674	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-5	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Unknown	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged Subject poked buttocks on numerous occasions. GOMOR filed in his OMPF.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
675	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Acquitted							Notes: Victims alleged the subject sexually harassed and subjected them to unwanted touching, grabbing, and kissing. Acquitted of all charges at a GCM.
676	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged that she was raped by Unknown Subject.
677	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	United States	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None					Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 14; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged the subject touched her inappropriately. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Red E-3, 14 days Extra Duty.
678	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	O-3	Male					Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Rape (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 120; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject used force to rape her and penetrate her vulva and anus. She also alleged Subject physically assaulted her on numerous occasions. Convicted of Rape and Indecent assault at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 17 June 2015. TF, Dismissal, 20 years confinement.	
679	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Korea, Rep Of	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged abusive sexual contact. Field Grade NJP with FF of \$92 for two months/reduction to E3/45/45.	
680	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	TURKEY	Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Fraternization (Art. 134 23)	General		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Two Victims alleged that the Subject used a PVC Pipe to smack the Victims' buttocks and engaged in improper relationships with subordinates. At trial, acquitted of Abusive Sexual Contact and maltreatment and convicted of fraternization. Sentenced to be reduced to E4 and reprimand. Admin Sep with General.	
681	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged sexual intercourse when she was too intoxicated to consent. Insufficient evidence to prosecute at court-martial, administrative separation with OTH and GOMOR on OMPF.	

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
682	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Multiple Victims - Male	Army	E-1	Female	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Multiple Victims alleged Abusive Sexual Contact. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of assault at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 26 December 21016. FF \$758.00 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge.
683	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject sexually assaulted her after she became intoxicated. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute sexual assault. Found guilty of inappropriate relationships at a FG Article 15. LOR filed in his Performance Fiche.
684	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged a Rape by an unknown Subject
685	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Female	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged abusive sexual contact. Subject given Field Grade NJP with forfeitures of \$1213 for two months/45/45 and reduction to E-4.
686	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged abusive sexual contact by Unknown Subject
687	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by Unknown Subject
688	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	AFGHANISTAN	Army	E-5	Female	Unknown		Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged abusive sexual contact by Unknown Subject
689	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						Honorable			Notes: Victim alleged a Sexual Assault. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. Administratively separated for Failure to Adapt to the Military with a Honorable Discharge.
690	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male					Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged Subject sexually assaulted her while she was sleeping. Acquitted of all charges at a GCM.
691	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that one year prior, Subject boyfriend had sex with her sometime during the month of October without her consent. Charges preferred but dismissed for alternative disposition of administrative separation.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
692	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	KUWAIT	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial						Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject tried to penetrate her while she was asleep. Charges were dismissed after the Article 32 Investigation. Victim declined to participate further in the prosecution. No further action was taken.
693	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Absence without leave (AWOL) (Art. 86)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General			Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Third party reported seeing Victim being touched by the subject inappropriately in the barracks day room. Field Grade Article 15 for failure to report, Article 86; and a policy violation, Article 92. Punishment imposed on 8 Mar 16 included reduction to E1, suspended; Forfeiture of \$783.00; 45 days Ext duty, 45 days Restriction; oral reprimand
694	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National										Notes: Victim alleged that Subject groped her. Subject is a National Guard Soldier in Title 32 status. Investigation referred to Office of Complex Investigations. Administrative separation of Subject recommended and will commence when USARC releases jurisdiction.
695	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	General	Yes			Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged she was touched in the buttocks by Subject w/o her consent in her barracks room. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact at a SCM. Sentence imposed on 19 July 2016. Red E-3, FF \$1,388. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge.
696	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that three years ago she awoke in her room at Annual Training with Subject raping her. Acquitted of all charges.
697	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged rape by Unknown Subject
698	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-9	Male					Other Adverse Administrative Action										Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject kissed her without consent and pinned her against a wall in her office. GOMOR filed in his Performance Fiche.
699	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-1	Male					Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General				Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject entered her room and was forced to engage in unwanted sexual actions. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Rape. Retained at a Administrative Separation bard. No further action taken.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
700	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 60; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Two victims accused Subject of sexually assaulting them when they were too intoxicated to consent. Charges were preferred based on second victim. Subject convicted and sentenced to five years and dishonorable discharge. Subject subsequently court-martialed for unrelated use of marijuana and sentenced to an additional two months of confinement and bad conduct discharge.
701	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	GERMANY	DoD	US Civilian	Female	Unknown		Male					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Notes: Victim Civilian alleged that Subject Foreign National groped her. Referred to appropriate authorities with no known action to date.
702	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)		Convicted		Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)			Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 480; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that in 2010 she was raped by Subject. Subject is an Inmate in the Disciplinary Barracks who is serving a 20 year sentence for forcible sodomy of a child aged 12-15. Victim did not want new court-martial for additional offense. Sentence listed is for first court-martial.
703	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Other Adverse Administrative Action								Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched Victim without consent at New Year's Eve party. Subject given Letter of Reprimand.
704	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 8; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject digitally penetrated and licked her vagina during post work-out massage. Charges referred to a GCM. Convicted of Sexual Assault. Sentence imposed on 31 April 2016. 8 months confinement, DD
705	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male					Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General			Notes: Victim alleged that Subject raped her in the second floor laundry room of her barracks. Subject was separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge three years prior to the Victims filing of sexual assault.
706	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)		Acquitted					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject broke into her barracks room with the intent to commit rape, squeezed her neck and told her to take her clothes off. Subject acquitted of unlawful entry with intent to commit rape, false official statement.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
707	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Female	Army	W-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Fraternization (Art. 134-23)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject had sexual intercourse with her when she was too intoxicated to consent. Insufficient evidence to prosecute sexual assault. Subject given General Officer NJP with FF of \$2,221 for two months and reprimand. Show cause board initiated.
708	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 27 October 2014. Red E-5, FF \$500.00 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction.
709	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male					Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General				Notes: Victim alleged that she was sexually assaulted in the barracks room of the Subject. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Rape. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge for underlying misconduct.
710	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial						Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject sexually assaulted her while the victim was not capable of consenting to a sexual act three years prior. Charges referred to a SPCM but dismissed for alternate resolution of administrative discharge.
711	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 72; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject had intercourse with her when she was too intoxicated to consent. Convicted at GCM and sentenced to 6 years and a DD.
712	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male	Yes	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Involved but not specified	Notes: Two Victims in separate investigations. This Victim alleged that six months prior, Subject had sexual intercourse with her when she was too intoxicated to consent. Victim does not recall details. Subject's request for Chapter 10 discharge granted with concurrence of Victim.
713	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-3	Male					Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial							Notes: Victim alleged that Subject made a derogatory comment regarding her sexual orientation and grabbed her butt. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an Honorable Discharge. Victim concurred.
714	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged rape by unknown offender.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
715	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged a Sexual Assault. Insufficient evidence of penetration. Found guilty of assault at a FG Article 15. Red to E-1, FF \$773.00 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction, Oral Reprimand.
716	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Female	Army	O-3	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial							Notes: Victim alleged Subject grabbed her hand and began kissing it after engaging in a pattern of sexual harassing behavior against victim. Additionally, the subject brushed or lightly patted her upper butt on a separate occasion. In a separate report SGT Coyle complained that the Subject pulled a knife on her and refused to let her leave her office. Charges referred to a GCM. Resignation in Lieu of Court-Martial approved prior to trial. Victim concurred
717	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	O-2	Female	Unknown		Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other Adverse Administrative Action										Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Counseling (LOC); Notes: Victim alleged Abusive Sexual Contact. Subject attended an informal counseling session.
718	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	CUBA	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male					Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 60; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject engaged in an inappropriate relationship and violated contact order. Found guilty of Violation of a Lawful Order at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 14 December 2015. Red E-5, 60 days Restriction.
719	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her when she was incapacitated due to alcohol. Article 32 Investigation completed. Subject's request for Chapter 10 discharge granted with victim concurrence and on advice of Special Victim Counsel.
720	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	O-2	Male					Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Rape (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: Dismissal; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 180; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject started touching her in a sexual manner while watching a movie. She told him to stop, and the Subject became forceful and engaged in sexual intercourse against her will. Convicted of rape at a GCM. 15 years confinement, Dismissal.	

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
721	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	Cadet/Midshipman	Male	Army	C-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges that subject slapped him on the buttocks without his consent. Subject received Cadet punishment (35 demerits at a Brigade-level board) on 17 February 2016. The subject was on a suspended separation from West Point because of prior misconduct. The Superintendent vacated the suspension after the abusive sexual contact and elected to separate with OTH. Final approval of separation is ASA, M&RA.
722a	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged rape by Unknown Subject
722b	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged rape by Unknown Subject
722c	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged rape by Unknown Subject
723	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-5	Male					Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		False official statements (Art. 107)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged the subject and forced her to have sex with him without her consent. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Rape. Found guilty of False Official Statements at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 19 July 2016. Red E-4, FF \$500, 30 days Extra Duty.
724	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	O-3	Female	Army	O-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her by threatening to turn her in to her Command if she did not continue to sleep with him. Insufficient evidence to prosecute rape. GOMOR for Adultery filed locally.
725	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member									Notes: Victim reported that subject touched her inappropriately and tried to kiss her on several occasions during pre-deployment training. Case closed by Civilian Authorities due to lack of evidence. Discharge from Louisiana National Guard.
726	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Notes: Victim alleged Subject vaginally and anally assaulted her while she was too intoxicated to consent. Charges referred to a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH.
727	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male					Other Adverse Administrative Action								Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that following sexual activity with subject at her home, she told him she regretted the sexual activity and wasn't sure if she consented. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Battalion LOR filed locally

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
728	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-4	Female	Army	O-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense									Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged Subject sexually assaulted her. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Sexual assault. GOMOR for Fraternalization filed in his Performance Fiche.
729	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Male					Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged rape by Unknown Subject
730	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by unknown subject
731	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male					Administrative Discharge						General			Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged subject touched her shoulder and forcible french kissed her on a group outing to a local casino. Administrative Separation UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge. Victim concurred.
732	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Yes		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject penetrated victim's mouth with his penis when she was highly intoxicated. Charges preferred to a GCM. Convicted of Sexual Abusive Contact and indecent viewing at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 2 December 2015. Red E-1, TF, BCD.	
733	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member									Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged Subject continued to touch her breast after she told him to stop on a date at her off-post house. Civilian authorities prosecuted the criminal case but victim refused to show up for the hearing; case was dismissed. BN level LOR filed in AMHRR per AR 2014-29.
734	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	O-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member									Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim engaged in initial consensual intercourse with Subject, but alleged that Subject continued to have sex with her after she said to stop and while she tried to fight him off. Civilian prosecution deferred multiple dates with no known action.
735	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male					Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		General Article Offense (Art. 134)	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial							Notes: Victim alleged that Subject kissed her, groped her groin, and forced her to place her hand on his Groin, both over the clothing, without her consent. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Wrongful Sexual Contact. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - in Lieu of Court-Martial with a an OTH for underlying Misconduct.
736	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	Foreign National	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim foreign national alleged that Subject hit her on the buttocks. Korean Ministry of Justice released jurisdiction after Subject compensated the Victim. GOMOR in OMPF.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
737	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	None		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had intercourse with her two years prior when she was too intoxicated to consent. Subject acquitted of sexual assault and convicted of barracks rules violations. Sentenced to a reprimand.
738	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged rape by Unknown Subject
739	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-1	Male					Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched her breast. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 11 February 2016. Red E-1, FF \$778 a month for two months, 45 days Restriction, 45 days Extra Duty, Oral Reprimand.
740	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged Subject sexually assaulted her. Civilian prosecutors did not prosecute because of the lack of evidence. No further action taken.
741a	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General			Notes: Victim alleged Abusive Sexual Contact. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12 with a General Discharge for underlying misconduct.
741b	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General			Notes: Victim alleged Abusive Sexual Contact. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge for underlying misconduct.
742	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had sexual intercourse with her when she was too intoxicated to consent. After Article 32, Subject's request for a Discharge in Lieu of Court Martial was approved, with victim's approval.
743	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	KUWAIT	Army	E-7	Female	Army	O-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: After Victim's initial report, investigation revealed multiple Victims in the unit who alleged that the Subject gave them unwanted shoulder massages or hugs. General Officer NJP. Punishment imposed: FF \$3329.55 per mo x2 mos. Filed in Perf AMHRR.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
744	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-7	Male					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Notes: Victim alleged that three years ago Subject groped her. Subject no longer on AC. No jurisdiction. Referred to Italian authorities with no known action to date.
745	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Red E-4, FF \$1,213.00, 45 days Extra Duty.
746	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	O-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject forcibly penetrated her mouth and vagina with his penis when she was too intoxicated to consent. Acquitted of all charges.
747	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Alcohol/Drug Counseling	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged Subject sexually assaulted her at a party while she was incapacitated by alcohol. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with an OTH. Victim concurred.
748	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-1	Male					Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General		Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 30; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victims alleged Subject touched their buttocks without consent. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 28 October 2015. FF\$715 a month for two months, 30 days Extra Duty, 30 Days Restriction, Oral Reprimand. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge.	
749	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject stuck his hand down the Victim's pants and touched his buttocks. Guilty of abusive sexual contact, 120, and assault, 128; reduced to E1, forfeiture of \$783 for 2 mths, and extra duty and restriction for 45 days; 23 Aug 16. Admin Sep with General discharge.
750	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Acquittal					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim claimed that the Soldier rubbed against her and grabbed her buttocks while walking through a group of people. Insufficient evidence to prosecute sexual assault. Found not guilty of assault at a FG Article 15. No further action taken.
751	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged abusive sexual contact by Unknown Subject

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																						
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
																			Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
752	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Fraternization (Art. 134-23)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 15; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject had sexual intercourse with her. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. Found guilty of fraternization at a FG Article 15. Red E-2, FF \$867, 15 days Extra Duty.
753	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Unknown		Male					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Notes: Victim alleged Abusive Sexual Contact by Subject Foreign National. Referred to appropriate authorities with no known action. Barred from installation.
754	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other		Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Acquittal						Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her, sometimes using foreign objects. FG Article 15 was dismissed due to lack of evidence. No further action was taken.
755a	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-3	Male					Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject unlawfully grabbed and squeezed his butt and unlawfully striking victim on the shoulder, chest and back with the subject's hands. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Red E-1, FF \$773, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction.
755b	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-2	Male					Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged he was sexually assaulted by the Subject. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at FG Article 15. Red E-1, FF \$773 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge.
756a	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Male	No	Yes	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged rape by Unknown Subject
756b	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged rape by Unknown Subject
757	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 8; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Multiple Victims alleged Subject touched them inappropriately while they were drinking with him. One decided to not participate. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 28 August 2015. Sentenced to Red E-1, TF, 8 months confinement, DD.	

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
758	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that accused grabbed her hand and pulled it towards the accused's crotch. Her hand made brief contact with the front of his jeans.
759	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-6	Male	Unknown		Female	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other Adverse Administrative Action										Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Counseling (LOC); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject patted him on the buttocks as she walked by him in his office. Subject was given written counseling.
760	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Involved but not specified	Notes: Multiple victims. Victim alleged sexual activity when she was too intoxicated to consent. Subject's request for a Chapter 10 discharge was granted with victim concurrence upon advice of Special Victim Counsel.
761	Rape (Art. 120)	South Korea	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Adultery (Art. 134-2)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General				Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 14; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 14; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had non-consensual sex with her in a bathroom stall in a nightclub. Field Grade Article 15 for adultery; punishment imposed 23 Jan 16 of Reduction to PFC, extra duty for 14 days; restriction for 40 days; oral reprimand. Insufficient evidence of SA.
762	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	W-3	Female					Other Adverse Administrative Action									Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Female Victim alleged unwanted touch by Female Subject. Counseling statement.
763	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-1	Male					Other Adverse Administrative Action										Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Counseling (LOC); Notes: Victim stated the Subject grabbed her buttocks in the DFAC. Subject received a Counseling Statement. No further action taken.
764	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-6	Male					Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Acquittal							Notes: Victim alleged that Subject exposed his genitalia twice and kissed victim's neck without her consent. Found Not Guilty of Wrongful Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. no further action taken.
765a	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by Unknown Subject
765b	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by Unknown Subject
766	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	Foreign National	Female	Army	O-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense										Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged Abusive Sexual Contact. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute. LOR filed locally for Indecent Acts.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
767	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-2	Male					Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Acquittal							Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched her buttocks with his hand without consent. Acquitted of all charges at a FG Article 15. No further action taken.
768	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General			Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 14; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her buttocks and genitalia without her consent during a party at the Subject's residence. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Red E-3, 14 days Extra Duty. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge.
769	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	O-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged abusive sexual contact by Unknown Subject
770a	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-3	Male			Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged she was raped by multiple Subjects. Article 32 Investigation completed and, based on evidentiary issues, Subject's request for a Discharge in Lieu of Court-Martial was granted with victim concurrence and OTH Discharge.
770b	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-1	Female	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged she was raped by multiple Subjects. After evidentiary issues raised at Article 32 proceeding, Administrative Separation UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH is approved with victim concurrence.
771	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Assault (Art. 128)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges Subject touched his genitalia and buttocks on multiple occasions, also Subject was arrested for possession of marijuana. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Red E-3, FF \$981.00 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction. Administrative separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge.
772	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	Foreign National	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member										Notes: Victim alleged Rape. Convicted by Korean civilian courts, Subject made restitution to court. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-9 - Conviction in a Foreign Tribunal with a General Discharge and was returned to CONUS.
773	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-8	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial						Unknown	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had sexual intercourse with her when she was too intoxicated to consent. Charges preferred but dismissed prior to findings.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
774	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Larceny (Art. 121)	Convicted		Larceny (Art. 121)					Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 30; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged she was raped by Subject. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Rape. Convicted of Theft and selling military property at a GCM. Sentenced on 13 July 2016. Red E-1, 30 months confinement, TF, BCD.
775	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified		Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 48; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject sexually assaulted. Civilians declined to prosecute. Convicted of sexual assault and assault. Sentenced to four years and DD.
776	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Unknown Subject had sex with her when she was too intoxicated to consent.
777	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Kuwait	DoD	US Civilian	Female	Unknown		Male					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National										Notes: Victim Civilian Employee alleged abusive sexual contact by Subject Foreign National. No jurisdiction. Referred to appropriate authorities with no known action to date.
778	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had sexual intercourse with her when she was too intoxicated to consent. Acquitted of all charges at GCM.
779	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Adultery (Art. 134-2)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim, engaged in an adulterous relationship with Subject, alleged that Subject raped her at his residence. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. NJP for adultery and admin sep for misconduct.
780	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes			Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 48; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject committed sexual acts on her without her consent and choked her when she refused to have sex. Convicted at a GCM of Sexual Assault. Sentenced on 26 July 2016. Red E-1, TF, 4 years confinement, DD.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
781a	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 14; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject and another Soldier touched her breast against her will during party. Another victim alleged that Subject and same Soldier pushed her onto a bed during the same party. Insufficient evidence for Art. 120 allegation. CG Art. 15 for Art. 128; extra duty fro 14 days; imposed 29 Feb. 2016.
781b	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 14; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject and another Soldier touched her breast against her will during party. Another victim alleged that Subject and same Soldier pushed her onto a bed during the same party. Insufficient evidence for Art. 120 allegation. CG Art. 15 for Art. 128; extra duty fro 14 days; imposed 29 Feb. 2016.
782	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-2	Male					Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched her clothed inner thigh without her consent while standing in a formation during a briefing. Found guilty of sexual assault at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 10 December 2015. Red E-1, FF \$773 a month for two months
783	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject held her down, pulled up her skirt, pulled down her panties, and kissed the victim on the neck. Victim declined to participate in prosecution. FG Article 15 on 26SEP16 for Assault; Reduced to E1, FF of \$782 x mos (susx6mos), Extra Duty and Restriction for 45 days. Chapter 14-12c with GEN approved on 19OCT16
784	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male					Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial						Notes: Victim alleged that Subject assaulted her while they were in the barracks room watching a movie. Charges dismissed prior to Court-Martial due to Victim declining to cooperate in prosecution. LOR for Adultery filed in his Performance Fiche.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
785	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 30; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: The Subject pushed the Victim onto a bed and kissed her without her consent after the Victim repeatedly told the Subject "No." Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 28 October 2015. Red E-2, FF \$867 a month for two months, 30 days Extra Duty, 30 days Restriction. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge
786	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	AFGHANISTAN	Army	E-4	Female	Unknown		Male					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Notes: Victim alleged that Foreign National Subject groped her. Referred to Afghan authorities.
787	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male					Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched her in a sexual manner without her consent. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 22 June 2016. Red E-5, FF 1/2 months pay for two months, 45 days Extra Duty. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge.
788	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-5	Female	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Acquittal					Unknown	Notes: Victim 1 alleged that Subject touched his buttocks multiple times. Victim 2 alleged Subject poked him in the buttocks with a rifle and water bottle. Acquitted at NJP Proceedings for lack of intent.
789	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	O-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject placed his hand around her neck and began to apply pressure that it affected her breathing while they were engaged in consensual sexual acts. Civilian authorities requested jurisdiction, vacated arraignments on three successive dates and reached agreement for deferred adjudication. Administrative actions awaiting final civilian outcome.
790	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleges that Subject grabbed her breast while she was intoxicated and unresponsive. Victim, on advice of Special Victim Counsel, asked government not to proceed with court-martial and supported administrative separation board with recommended OTH discharge, but declined to testify before board. Board retained Subject.
791	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by Unknown Subject
792	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	KUWAIT	Army	O-1	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by Unknown Subject
793	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-1	Female					Administrative Discharge						Uncharacterized			Notes: Multiple victims alleged Subject touched them inappropriately. Administratively Separated UP Chapter 11 with an Uncharacterized Discharge.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
794	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 22; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 22; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her buttocks and laid on the top of her. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Red E-1, FF \$783 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with an OTH. Victim concurred.
795	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Acquittal					Unknown	Notes: Victim alleged groping at party. Subject acquitted of charges.
796	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that subject sexually assaulted her while she was drinking at the subject's house. Victim claims that subject penetrated her vulva with his penis without her consent. Charges referred to a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
797	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Male	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject pinched his nipples and touched his buttocks. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of assault at a FG Article 15. FF \$1494 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction, Oral Reprimand.
798	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	E-5	Male	Army	E-6	Male					Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Acquittal						Notes: One Victim alleged that Subject grabbed his genital, breast and buttocks; one Victim alleged that the Subject grabbed his breast; one Victim alleged that Subject bullied her. Found Not Guilty of all charges at a FG Article 15. No further action taken.
799	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-7	Male					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Notes: Victim alleged that seven years ago, when Subject was not on Title 10 status, Subject raped her. No jurisdiction. Referred to civilian authorities with no known outcome.
800	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-3	Male					Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that she experienced offensive touching which caused bodily harm. Administrative Separation UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH after referral and prior to Article 32 Investigation. Victim concurred
801a	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged rape by Unknown Subject
801b	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged rape by Unknown Subject

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
802	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: While on Staff Duty Runner the Subject allegedly approached the Victims, placed his arm around her shoulders, and kissed the side of her head. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Red E-1, FF \$773, 45 days Extra Duty. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with an OTH.
803	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-6	Female	Army	O-3	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: Dismissal; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 12; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges that Subject inappropriately touched her on the Leg and Buttocks, and kissed her neck and face without her consent. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact at a GCM. 1 year confinement, Dismissal.
804	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-1	Male					Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Uncharacterized			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victims alleged that subject touched her inappropriately without consent. Victim alleged that subject made indecent comments towards them. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. FF \$715, 45 days Extra Duty. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with an Uncharacterized Discharge.
805	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	W-1	Female	Unknown		Female					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject Civilian touched in an inappropriate manner his genitals and inappropriate remarks. Referred to appropriate authorities with no known outcome to date.
806	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged an Unknown Subject sexually assaulted her when she was too intoxicated to consent.
807	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault when she was too intoxicated to consent. After Article 32 hearing, Subject's request for Chapter 10 discharge was granted with victim concurrence upon advice of Special Victim Counsel.
808	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-2	Multiple Victims - Male & Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Multiple Victims alleged Subject touched their buttocks over their clothing. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Red E-1, FF \$783 a month for two month, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction, Oral Reprimand. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge. Victims concurred.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
809	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-3	Male					Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Insubordinate conduct toward a warrant officer, NCO, or PO (Art. 91)					Notes: Victims alleged she was sexually assaulted by Subject but does not remember the incident with the accused, but victim #1 is a witness. Victim 3 was touched in a sexual manner by the accused at various locations in common areas of the barracks. The accused also unlawfully entered victim 3's barracks room using an known device without her consent while she was away. Acquitted of Sexual Assault and convicted of Insubordinate Conduct. No punishment.
810	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member									Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged Subject broke into her house off post and raped her. Subject indicted for rape but later dismissed for Insufficient Evidence. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge for underlying misconduct
811	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-6	Male	Unknown		Female					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Involved but not specified	Notes: Male Victim alleged rape by Female Civilian Subject. Referred to appropriate civilian authorities with no known action.
812a	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	BELGIUM	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that subject touched her sexually when she was intoxicated. NJP / Found NG of sex offense, G of unrelated misconduct on 11 Dec 15..
812b	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	BELGIUM	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that subject groped her with his penis when she was intoxicated. GCM / Art 92, Violation of AR 600-20; Art 107, False Official Statement; Art 120, Sexual Assault / Chapter 10 approved on 2 Dec 15, with consent of victim.
813	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Involved but not specified	Notes: Two Victims allege that the Subject touched their breasts. A third victim alleges a penetrative sexual assault by the accused at her off-post residence. Charges preferred and dismissed after Article 32 hearing for alternate disposition of administrative separation.
814	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-6	Male					Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial							Notes: Multiple male victims allege that Subject grabbed them on the buttocks. One victim alleged that Subject kissed him on the lips. Charges preferred to a BCD-SPCM. Administratively Separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
815	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-4	Male					Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)					Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 1; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject forcibly anally penetrated her with his penis and fingers and physically assaulted her during their relationship. Acquitted of Sexual Assault and Convicted of Assault at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 12 February 2016. Red E-1, TF, 30 days confinement, BCD.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
816	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male & Female	Army	E-5	Female	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victims alleged that Subject inappropriately touched them on numerous occasions. Found guilty of Wrongful Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 13 October 2015. Red E-4, FF \$1,225.
817	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by Unknown Subject
818	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. FF \$783.00 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction, Oral Reprimand. Administratively separated UP Chapter 1 4-12c with a General Discharge.
819	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense					Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had sexual intercourse with her when she was too intoxicated to consent. Victim had limited memories of incident. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. Administrative separation with OTH discharge.
820	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged rape by Unknown Subject
821	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	O-3	Female	Army	O-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Notes: Victim alleged a RAPE. Prior to trial, Subject Resigned in Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
822	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense								Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged Subject had sex with her while she was incapacitated by alcohol. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute sexual assault. GOMOR for underage drinking filed in his Performance Fiche.
823	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	O-5	Male	Army	O-4	Female					Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Counseling (LOC); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject showed naked photos on the phone to them. Letter of Concern filed locally.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
824	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)				Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 3; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged she was sexually assaulted by Subject at on-post residence and that the Accused sent her unsolicited pictures of his genitalia. Convicted of Assault at a GCM. Sentenced on 19 November 2015. Red E-1, 3 months Confinement, BCD.
825	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-3	Male					Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged subject touched victim on thigh. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Red E-1, FF \$773 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction, Oral Reprimand.
826	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	South Korea	N/A	Foreign National	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member									Involved but not specified	Notes: Korean national Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her. Subject was convicted in Korean court and fined 10 million won. Subject will appeal this fine. Subject was administratively separated UP AR 635-300, Chapter 14 for commission of a serious offense with an OTH discharge.
827	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-1	Male					Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)				Notes: Witness alleged found Subject digitally penetrating Victim from behind while he was unconscious with her pants pulled down to her ankles. Administratively separated up Chapter 14-12c with an OTH.
828	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male					Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged Subject sexually assaulted her while she was sleeping. Charges preferred to a GCM. Administratively Separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
829	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Multiple Victims - Male & Female	Army	E-4	Female	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Acquittal							Notes: Victim alleged Subject attempted to give him oral sex and then pulled his pants down and touched his penis. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Found not guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15.
830	Indecent Assault (Art. 134)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)				Notes: Victim alleged an Indecent Assault. Administrative separated UP Chapter 14-12c with an OTH. Victim concurred.

7 - CASE SYNOPSSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																						
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
																			Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
831	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-1	Female					Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Uncharacterized			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject grabbed her breast . Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. FF \$724 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction. Administratively separated UP Chapter 11 with an Uncharacterized Discharge.
832	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Adultery (Art. 134-2)	None		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged waking up in Subjects off-post residence to Subject having sex with her. Civilian investigation on-going, declined to prosecute. Rape charges dismissed after Article 32 due to insufficient evidence and convicted of Adultery at a GCM. Punishment imposed on 6 June 2016. Red E-3, Reprimand, 45 days Restriction. Victim concurred with prosecution.
833	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Multiple victims. This Victim alleged she passed out on her bed and woke to Subject performing oral sex on her but she passed out again. Subject's request for Chapter 10 discharge granted with concurrence of all Victims upon advice of Special Victim Counsel.
834	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Italy	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	General		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Hard Labor: Yes; Hard Labor (Days): 30; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject put a five Euro bill between her breasts, without her consent. SCM on 7 September. Sentenced to reduction to E-3 and hard labor without confinement for 30 days. Admin sep with general discharge.
835	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Notes: Victim alleged that Subject made repeated unwanted sexual advances. Victim alleged that Subject made unwanted physical contact by touching her right breast. Charges referred to a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - in Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
836	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	O-5	Male					Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that while at the house of the Subject she became intoxicated and blacked out. When she awoke, Subject was performing oral sex on her. Found guilty of Failure to obey a Lawful General Order and Improper Personal Relations. Punishment imposed on 16 October 2015. FF \$4,381.00 a month for two months

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
837	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-5	Male					Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Cruelty and maltreatment (Art. 93)					Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged the subject twisted his testicles so hard it caused permanent damage and exposed himself. Abusive Sexual Contact and Assault charges dismissed and convicted of Cruelty and Maltreatment at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 13 May 2016. Red E-1, BCD.
838	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	E-6	Male	Army	E-6	Male					Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Acquittal						Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged the Subject touched him in a sexual manner without her consent at the Unit Dinner. Found Not Guilty at a Article 15. No further action taken.
839	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had intercourse with her when she was too intoxicated to consent after a barracks party. Acquitted of all charges.
840	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	South Korea	Army	E-3	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by Unknown Subject
841	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-6	Male					Other Adverse Administrative Action										Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged Subject put his hands on her waist and kissed her. LOR filed in his Performance Fiche.
842	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)	None			Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject digitally penetrated her vulva while she was sleeping. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute sexual assault. Found guilty of Assault at a SCM. Sentence imposed on 13 September 2016. Red E-5. Medical Retirement approved. Victim concurred.
843	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-6	Male					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National										Notes: Victim alleged improper touch by Subject, a National Guard Soldier not on Title 10 status and outside jurisdiction. Referred to appropriate authorities with no known outcome.
844	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	AFGHANISTAN	Army	US Civilian	Female	Unknown		Male					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National										Notes: Victim alleged Abusive Sexual Contact by Subject Foreign National. Referred to appropriate authorities with no known action. Barred from installation.
845	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Multiple Services	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-1	Male					Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Multiple Victims alleged Subject touched them inappropriately on their mouths, sides, legs, and breasts. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. FF \$783, 45 days Extra Duty, Oral Reprimand

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
846	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male					Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victims alleged Subject was sitting next to them at a function and touched them inappropriately. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of Assault at a Field Grade Article 15. Punishment imposed on 20 November 2015. Red E-3, FF \$513, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction.
847	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 1; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject forced her to touch his genitals both over and under his clothing. Summary Court Martial - 120 (x2), 120c, 134 (x2). Findings: NG of 120, 120c; G of 120 (exceptions and substitutions), 134 (x2) Sentence: Reduction to E-1; 7 days confinement. Administrative Separation with OTH discharge.
848	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged rape by Unknown Subject
849	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	South Korea	Air Force	E-4	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 30; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that subject kicked her in the buttocks while at a bar drinking. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 22 May 2016. FF \$1,000, 30 days Extra Duty, 30 days Restriction, Oral Reprimand.
850	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Italy	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General			Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 30; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that subject touched her buttocks and inner thigh without her consent. FG Article 15 for Abusive Sexual Contact. Reduction to E-4, FF of \$1,241, and 30 days restriction. Admin Sep with general discharge pending.
851	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sent her a picture of the his penis and sexually assaulted her. GCM, Art 92, 93 x 2, 134, Chapter 10 Approved 11 May 16 (Victim Supported)

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
852	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Male	Army	E-5	Female	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense									Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged Subject taped a consensual sexual encounter without her permission. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. GOMOR for underlying misconduct filed in the Performance Fiche.
853a	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged rape by two Unknown Subjects.
853b	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged rape by two Unknown Subjects.
854	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Involved but not specified	Notes: Two Victims alleged an improper touch by Subject, who was involved in adulterous relationship. Subject's request for Chapter 10 discharge with OTH was granted with Victims' concurrence upon advice of Special Victim Counsel.
855	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Involved but not specified	Notes: Two victims alleged abusive sexual contact. Subject administratively separated with OTH Discharge.
856	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male					Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		False official statements (Art. 107)	Article 15 Acquittal							Notes: Victim alleged Subject sexually assaulted her in her home. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Found Not Guilty of False Official Statements at a FG Article 15.
857	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Yes			Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 228; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Multiple victims alleged that Subject indecently exposed himself and touched them in an unwanted manner. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact at a GCM. Red E-1, TF, 19 years confinement, DD.
858	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Multiple Victims - Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 42; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victims alleged multiple sexual contacts with Subject, another victim alleged Subject placed Victims penis in his mouth. Convicted of Sexual Assault and Abusive Sexual Contact at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 24 February 2016. Red E-1, TF, 42 months confinement, DD.	
859	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member									Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged Subject forcibly penetrated her vagina. Charges dismissed y civilian authority due to lack of evidence.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
860	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-2	Female	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject woke her by touching her breasts and when told no he tried again. Victim declined to participate in a court-martial. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Red E-1, FF \$783 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction. Victim consulted with an SVC.
861	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Unknown		Male					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Notes: Victim alleged abusive sexual contact by Subject Foreign National. Referred to appropriate authorities with no known outcome.
862	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member								Involved but not specified	Notes: Subject is alleged to have had sexual intercourse with a minor (16 yrs old) victim. Civilian authorities are investigating the alleged criminal conduct and accepted jurisdiction for prosecution with no known outcome to date. As the conduct was consensual and the alleged victim is 16 (the age of consent), there is no offense under the UCMJ. Admin Sep.
863	Prosecuted by State Law (NG Only)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-8	Female	Army	E-9	Male					Administrative Discharge						General		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by Subject, a National Guard Soldier not on Title 10 status. Referred to appropriate authorities with no known disposition. Administrative separation with general discharge.
864a	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Male Victim alleged that he was raped by three Unknown Subjects.
864b	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Male Victim alleged he was raped by three Unknown Subjects.
865	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Germany	Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-4	Male					Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted him after drinking alcohol and falling asleep on his couch. Charges referred to a GCM. Administratively separated before trial UP Chapter 10 - in Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.
866	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Rape (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 480; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Multiple victims. This victim alleged that Subject groped her but charges had already been preferred against Subject for rape of a child. Subject convicted of rape of a child and sentenced to DD and 40 years of confinement.
867a	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Notes: Victim alleged that four years ago, when Subject was not on Title 10 status, Subject groped her. Referred to appropriate authorities with no known outcome to date.
867b	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Notes: Victim alleged inappropriate touch by Subject civilian. No jurisdiction. Referred to appropriate civilian authorities with no known outcome to date.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
868	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-3	Male					Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victims alleged that Subject improperly touched them in a sexual manner and exposed himself. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 21 march 2016. Red E-1, FF \$783 a month for two months, 45 days Restriction, 45 days Extra Duty.
869a	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 28; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had sexual intercourse with her when she was too intoxicated to consent. Convicted of sexual assault, sentenced to BCD, 26 months.
869b	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject sexually assaulted her when she was too intoxicated to consent. Acquitted of all charges at GCM.
870	Rape (Art. 120)	US	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male					Other Adverse Administrative Action								Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject grabbed her and kissed her. GOMOR file in Performance Fiche. Victim concurred.
871	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	KOREA, REP OF	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male					Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)	General			Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 3; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that subject kissed her while restraining her hands Convicted of Assault and Cruelty and Maltreatment at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 1 March 2016. Red E-3, 3 months confinement, FF \$687.00. Administrative Separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge.
872	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	O-3	Female	Army	O-4	Male					Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched her in a sexual manner. GOMOR for inappropriate comments filed in his Performance Fiche
873	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	Yes	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged a sexual assault. Insufficient evidence to prosecute sexual assault. Found guilty of a Article 92 violation at a FG Article 15. Details of punishment unknown.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
874	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	O-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial							Notes: Victim alleged Rape. Victim declined to participate in prosecution. Charges dismissed. No further action taken.
875	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	O-1	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged that Unknown Subject sexually assaulted her when she was too intoxicated to consent.
876	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	KUWAIT	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject entered her room uninvited, grabbed and rubbed her head against his crotch over his shorts. FG NJP.
877	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-3	Male					A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member										Notes: Minor Victim was solicited by Subject. Convicted of solicitation of a minor in a civilian court. Sentenced to 6 months confinement and 1 year probation.
878	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Army	E-1	Male					Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General				Notes: Alleged victims reported that subject would brush up on them in the chow line and in the showers. Several alleged victims stated that he touched their groin areas while passing them in the shower. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Administratively Separated UP 14-12c with a General Discharge for underlying misconduct.
879		UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Unknown		Male					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National										Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by an Unknown Civilian Subject. Civilian law enforcement unable to identify Subject.
880	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victims alleged Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of Abusive Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 11 December 2013. FF \$758.00 a month for two months.
881	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Unknown		Male					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged Abusive Sexual Contact by Subject Foreign National. Referred to appropriate authorities with no know action. Barred from installation.
882	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male					Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		General Article Offense (Art. 134)				Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 6; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject sexually assaulted her. Acquitted of sexual assault and Adultery but convicted of underlying misconduct at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 20 January 2016. Red E-1, 180 days confinement, BCD

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
883	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		DoD	US Civilian	Female	Unknown		Male					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Notes: Victim alleged Abusive Sexual Contact by Subject Foreign National. Referred to appropriate authorities with no known action. Barred from installation.
884	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-7	Male					Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Other Sexual Misconduct (Art. 120c)	Convicted		Other Sexual Misconduct (Art. 120c)	None			Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Hard Labor: No; Notes: The Victim alleged that the Subject sent multiple harassing text and voicemail messages and stalked her. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Sexual Assault. Found guilty of stalking, communicating a threat, and Indecent Language at a FG Article 15. Red to E-5
885	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by Unknown Subject
886	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Subject allegedly kissed and tried to pull victims shorts down. FG NJP and Admin Sep pending.
887	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	None	Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 12; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victims alleged that the Subject sexually harassed and committed abusive sexual contact. The Subject also exposed himself or showed pictures of his penis on his phone to one Victim. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 1 March 2016. Red E-4, 12 month confinement.
888	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	O-1	Female	Army	O-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Other Adverse Administrative Action								Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her inappropriately. Subject given GOMOR in OMPF.
889	Rape (Art. 120)	AFGHANISTAN	Army	O-3	Female	Army	O-2	Male					Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Notes: Victim alleged that the subject penetrated her by force in Afghanistan. Acquitted of all charges at a GCM. No further action taken.
890	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-2	Male					Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)				Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 7; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject rubbed her stomach and thighs while she was asleep. Convicted of Assault and Violation of a Lawful General Order at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 7 April 2016. Red E-1, TF, 7 months confinement, BCD.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note		
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use			
891	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member									Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged she woke up to Subject sexually assaulting her. Civilians took jurisdiction and deferred prosecution with no known outcome. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge.	
892	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense										Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged that Subject reached in front of victim, rubbing his forearm against her breasts, and that Subject rubbed his groin against victim. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. GOMOR for Sexual Harassment filed in his Performance Fiche.	
893	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General			Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged Sexual Assault. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge for underlying misconduct.	
894	Rape (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Acquitted							Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject used the weight of his body to hold her down while performing oral sex on her, touching her breast, and penetrating her vulva with his finger. Acquitted of all charges.
895	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	O-3	Multiple Victims - Male	Army	E-6	Male	No		Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Multiple victims alleged Subject touched them in a sexual manner without their consent. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Red E-5, FF.	
896	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial							Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject grabbed her breast six months prior. Subject's request for a Discharge in Lieu of Court-Martial was granted with victim concurrence.
897	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-6	Male					Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Acquitted							Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject rubbed her inner thigh and made unsolicited comments which were sexual in nature. Acquitted of all charges at a SPCM. No further action taken.
898	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-2	Male					Administrative Discharge						General				Notes: Victim alleged that subject touched her on her breast without her consent. Administratively Separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge	
899	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Male	Army	E-6	Female	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Fraternization (Art. 134-23)	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial							Involved but not specified	Notes: Male Victim alleged that Female Subject had sexual intercourse with him when he was too intoxicated to consent. Charges preferred and dismissed for alternate disposition of administrative discharge.
900	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	O-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other Adverse Administrative Action										Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged Abusive Sexual Contact. GOMOR filed in his Performance Fiche.	

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
901	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male					Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject kissed her on the mouth and placed his hand on her groin between her pants and underwear without her consent. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 15 April 2016. Red E-1, FF \$783 a month for 2 months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge.
902	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-7	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	None	Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that the Subject sexually assaulted her when they were attending SLC together. Victim alleges that after a night of drinking with the Subject, he sexually assaulted her when she was incapacitated and unable to consent. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact at GCM. Red E-1, FF \$1000 a month for 3 months, Reprimand
903	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-7	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleged sexual assault by Unknown Subject
904	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject forced her to perform oral sex and then sexually assaulted her in off-post civilian apartment. Civilian authorities declined to prosecute based on victim non-coop. Victim initially expressed being uncomfortable discussing incident. Victim has not returned contact with prosecutors after multiple attempts and large passage of time. Subject discharged with OTH.
905	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Acquitted					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject raped her at his residence. Acquitted of all charges at a GCM. No further action taken.
906	Rape (Art. 120)	Germany	Air Force	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject grabbed her wrists, kissed her, and engaged in indecent language. Insufficient evidence of rape. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Red E-4, FF \$1,225 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, Reprimand filed in his Performance Fiche.
907	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						General		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject forced his way into the victim's residence and kissed her without her consent. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
908	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged rape by Subject. Charges preferred. Subject's request for Discharge in Lieu of Court-Martial granted, with victim concurrence.
909	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-2	Male					A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member									Notes: Victim alleged that Subject moved her while she was an intoxicated into an unlit bedroom and had intercourse with her without her consent. Victim declined to participate in prosecution. No further action taken.
910	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had sexual intercourse with her when she was too incapacitated to consent. Subject acquitted of all charges.
911	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Female	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 15; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject hugged her for several minutes without her consent. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. Red E-1, 15 days Restriction.
912	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	KOREA, REP OF	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject grabbed her breast. Field Grade NJP with FF \$765 for one month/reduction to E1/45/45 and administrative separation with OTH.
913	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		False official statements (Art. 107)	None		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject tried to kiss her, exposed himself to her, and attempted to make her touch his penis. Convicted at Summary Court- martial of false official statement and reduced to E1.
914	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Adultery (Art. 134-2)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim reports that Subject performed a sexual act on her without her consent in a hotel room they were sharing when she was incapacitated by alcohol. Reported to and investigated by civilian law enforcement, who declined to prosecute. Insufficient evidence to prosecute sexual assault. NJP for Adultery imposed. Subject was court-martialed for unrelated offenses (larceny) and sentenced to BCD.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
915	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-5	Male					Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Indecent language (Art. 134-28)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that subject made an inappropriate comment to her. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of Indecent language at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 8 December 2015. Red E-4
916	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject sexually assaulted her. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Red E-1, FF \$783 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction.
917	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-2	Female	Unknown		Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member									Notes: Victim alleged Subject forced her to have sex. Subject settled with Victim in civilian courts.
918	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)	None		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 6; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged Subject kissed her breasts and inner thigh. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Convicted of Assault Consummated by a Battery at a GCM. Sentenced on 31 March 2016. Red E-4, 6 months confinement.
919	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject put her in fear, touched her breast, penetrated her vagina with his finger, and orally sodomized her without consent in 2010. Reported in 2013. Civilian authorities declined to investigate after determining that no crime occurred. Charges preferred and dismissed for alternate disposition of administrative discharge.
920	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Fraternization (Art. 134 23)	None		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 1; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim reported that she had was intoxicated, vomited, and blacked out at a party with fellow Soldiers. When she awoke, she felt genital discomfort and reported that she remembered being sexually assaulted by several Subjects. Sexual Assault dismissed, convicted of Fraternalization at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 15 April 2016. Red E-4, 30 days confinement.

7 - CASE SYNOPSSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
921	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Uncharacterized				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged the Subject sexually assaulted him by touching and grabbing his buttocks. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 5 August 2016. FF \$783 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction, Oral Reprimand. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12b with an Uncharacterized Discharge.
922	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-6	Female	Army	W-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject had sexual intercourse with her two years ago when she was too intoxicated to consent. Subject acquitted of all charges.
923	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Army	E-1	Male					Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim 1 alleged subject put his hand in her pocket. Victim 2 alleged the subject touched her shoulder and chest. Insufficient Evidence of any offense. Found guilty of Assault at a CG 15. FF \$365
924	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Other Adverse Administrative Action										Adverse Administration Action Type: Other; Notes: Victim alleged Subject touched her in a sexual manner. Oral Reprimand.
925	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-1	Male					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National										Notes: Victim alleged the Subject committed unwanted sexual acts upon her. Victim previously made a restricted report to the SARC and elected to make an unrestricted report to the Valdosta Police Department. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge for underlying misconduct.
926a	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	KOSOVO	Army	E-5	Female	Army	O-2	Male					Other Adverse Administrative Action										Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim, a junior enlisted reported that the Subject touched her thigh in a sexual manner and also engaged in several email conversations trying to engage in a dating relationship with her. GOMOR filed locally.
926b	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	KOSOVO	Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-9	Male					Other Adverse Administrative Action										Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim reported that the Subject made sexually harassing statements to her. GOMOR filed locally.
926c	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	KOSOVO	Army	E-5	Female	Army	O-3	Male					Other Adverse Administrative Action										Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Admonishment (LOA); Notes: Victim reported that the Subject touched her leg in a sexual manner. Letter of Admonishment.
927	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge						General			Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged Subject grabbed her buttocks while she was staying at Subject's home over the weekend. GOMOR filed in his Performance Fiche. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note	
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
928	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Male	Army	E-6	Male					Other Adverse Administrative Action										Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim (male) was walking out of the aid station, Subject turned towards him, touched his chest, and made an inappropriate comment ("man boobs")referring to victim's chest. Battalion LOR filed locally.
929	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-2	Male					Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None				Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject touched her face; thigh; calf; buttocks; and groin area. Insufficient Evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Found guilty of Assault at a FG Article 15. FF, 45 days Extra duty, 45 days Restriction.
930	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-1	Male					Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged touched genital through clothing. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. FF \$724.00, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction, 45 days Extra Duty, Oral reprimand.
931	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	KUWAIT	Army	E-4	Female	Unknown		Male	No			Q1 (October-December)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National										Notes: Victim alleged that Subject Foreign National groped her buttocks. Referred to foreign military with no known outcome .
932a	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	United States	Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None	Unknown		Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Soldiers alleged they witnessed the subject "humping" the legs of other Soldier's and touch a Soldier inappropriately while at the urinal in the latrine. Victim of this confirmed allegation. FG NJP. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge.
932b	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	United States	Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None	Unknown		Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Soldiers alleged they witnessed the subject "humping" the legs of other Soldier's. Victim of this confirmed allegation. FG NJP and pending Admin Sep.
933	Rape (Art. 120)	EGYPT	Army	E-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim alleged rape by Unknown Subject

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
934	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleged a Sexual Assault. GOMOR filed in his Performance Fiche.
935	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Male	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 6; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: Yes; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged the Subject grabbed his buttocks and genitalia without his consent. Convicted of Abusive Sexual Contact at a SPCM-BCD. Red E-4, 6 months confinement, BCD.
936	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General			Notes: Victim alleged a sexual assault. Insufficient evidence to prosecute sexual assault. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with a General Discharge for underlying misconduct.
937	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other		Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Notes: Victim alleges Subject initiated sexual intercourse with her while she slept and continued until climax after she woke up and requested Subject stop. Charges referred to a GCM. Acquitted of charges
938	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Acquittal						Notes: Victim alleges that Subject sexually assaulted with axe blade and inappropriate touching over clothing. Found not guilty at a FG Article 15. No further action taken.
939	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-2	Male					Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged subject touched his buttocks and chest. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. Punishment imposed on 23 November 2015. Red E-1, FF \$773 a month for two months, 45 days Extra Duty, 45 days Restriction, Oral Reprimand
940	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male					Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Notes: Three victims invited the subject to their home after meeting him on Instagram. Insufficient evidence to prosecute Abusive Sexual Contact. Administratively separated UP Chapter 14-12c with an OTH for underlying misconduct.
941	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male					Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 7; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 7; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged that Subject forced his way into the victim's residence and kissed her without her consent. Found guilty of Abusive Sexual Contact at a FG Article 15. FF \$778 a month for two months, 7 days Extra Duty, 7 days restriction, oral reprimand.

7 - CASE SYNOPSES

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: ARMY																			Administrative Actions			Case Synopsis Note
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	
942	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male					Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 40; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged subject sent her a picture of his penis without her consent. Another victim alleged he sexually assaulted her while she was too intoxicated to consent. Convicted of Sexual Assault at a GCM. Sentence imposed on 9 September 2015. Red E-1, TF, 40 months confinement, DD
943	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	United States	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged Subject sexually assaulted her. Charges preferred to a GCM. Administratively separated UP Chapter 10 - In Lieu of Court-Martial with an OTH. Victim concurred.

Appendix A: Glossary of Acronyms

AAA - Army Audit Agency
AAR - After Action Review
ACE-SI - Ask Care Escort-Suicide Intervention
ACOM - Army Command
ACS - Army Community Service
AFRICOM - U.S. Africa Command
AIT - Advanced Individual Training
AKO - Army Knowledge Online
ALARACT - All Army Activities (message)
ALERTS - Army Law Enforcement Reporting and Tracking System
AMC - U.S. Army Materiel Command
AMEDD - Army Medical Department
AMHRR - Army Military Human Resource Record
APFT - Army Physical Fitness Test
AOC - Army Operations Center
AOR - Area of Responsibility
AR - Army Regulation
ARBA - Army Review Boards Agency
ARCENT - U.S. Army Central
ARCYBER - U.S. Army Cyber Command
ARD - Army Resiliency Directorate
ARI - U.S. Army Research Institute for the Behavioral and Social Sciences
ARSOUTH - U.S. Army South
ASA M&RA - Assistant Secretary of the Army for Manpower and Reserve Affairs
ASAP - Army Substance Abuse Program
ASCC - Army Service Component Command
ASI - Additional Skill Identifier
ASIST - Applied Suicide Intervention Skills Training
BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge
BCT - Basic Combat Training
BHI - Behavioral Health Interview

BOI - Board of Inquiry
BOLC - Basic Officer Leader Course
BOLC-A - Basic Officer Leader Course - Accession (ROTC)
BOLC-B - Basic Officer Leader Course - Branch
BOSS - Better Opportunities for Single Soldiers
CAI - Combat Areas of Interest
CAPE - Center for the Army Profession and Ethic
CASH/A - Cadets Against Sexual Harassment/Assault
CEU - Continuing Education Units
CG - Commanding General
CHPC - Community Health Promotion Council
CID - U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command
CIMT - Center for Initial Military Training
CoE - Center of Excellence
CoJ - Chiefs of Justice
COL - Colonel (O6)
COLS - Common Operating List of Standards
CONUS - Continental United States
CQ - Charge of Quarters
CR2C - Command Ready and Resilient Council
CSM - Command Sergeant Major
CSMC - Command Sergeants Major Course
CSO - Consolidated SHARP Office
DA - Department of the Army
DAC - Department of the Army Civilian
DAIG - Department of the Army Inspector General
DCAP - Defense Counsel Assistance Program
DCG - Deputy Commanding General
DD Form - Department of Defense Form
DEOCS - DEOMI Equal Opportunity Climate Surveys
DEOMI - Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute
DEW Group - Defense Enterprise Working Group
DFME - Defense Forensic Material Exchange

DFSA - Drug Facilitated Sexual Assault
DFSC - Defense Forensic Science Center
DMDC - Defense Manpower Data Center
DNA - Deoxyribonucleic Acid
DoD - Department of Defense
DoDI - DoD Instruction
DoDIG - Department of Defense Inspector General
DoJ - Department of Justice
DRU - Direct Reporting Unit
D-SAACP - Department of Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program
DSAID - Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database
DSAS - Digital Sexual Assault Survivor
E1 - Enlisted 1 (Private)
E4 - Enlisted 4 (Specialist)
ELITE - Emergent Leader Immersive Training Environment
ELITE-SHARP CTT - ELITE-SHARP Command Team Trainer
ELITE-SHARP POST - ELITE-SHARP Prevention Outreach Simulation Trainer
EO - Equal Opportunity
EOA - Equal Opportunity Advisor
EEO - Equal Employment Opportunity
ER - Emergency Room
ETS - Expiration Term of Service
EUCOM - U.S. European Command
EVAWI - Ending Violence Against Women International
EXORD - Execution Order
FAP - Family Advocacy Program
FETI - Forensic Experiential Trauma Interview
FF - Forfeiture (of pay)
FG - Field Grade (Article 15)
FIE - Forensic Investigative Equipment
FORSCOM - U.S. Army Forces Command
FST - Forensic Science Technician
FTR - Failure to Repair

FY - Fiscal Year
GAO - Government Accountability Office
GAT - Global Assessment Tool
GCM - General Court-Martial
GCMCA - General Court-Martial Convening Authority
GO - General Officer or General Order
GOLO - General Officer Legal Orientation
GOMOR - General Officer Memorandum of Reprimand
GOSCA - General Officer Show Cause Authority
HQDA - Headquarters, Department of the Army
HRC - Human Resources Command
HRRT - High Risk Response Team
I. A.M. Strong - Intervene -- Act -- Motivate.
ICRS - Integrated Case Reporting System
IDA - Institute for Defense Analyses
IET - Initial Entry Training
IG - Inspector General
ILE - Intermediate Level Education
IMCOM - U.S. Army Installation Management Command
IMT - Initial Military Training
INSCOM - U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command
iPERMS - Interactive Personnel Electronic Records Management System
IT - Information Technology
JA - Judge Advocate
JAG - Judge Advocate General
JBER - Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson
JBLM - Joint Base Lewis-McChord
JBSA - Joint Base San Antonio
LGBT - Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender
LOE - Line(s) of Effort
LOR - Letter of Reprimand
LTC - Lieutenant Colonel (O5)
MAJ - Major (O4)

MCIO - Military Criminal Investigative Organization
MEDCOM - U.S. Army Medical Command
MILPER - Military Personnel (Message)
MOA - Memorandum of Agreement
MOE - Measures of Effectiveness
MOP - Measures of Performance
MOS - Military Occupational Specialty
MOU - Memorandum of Understanding
MP - Military Police
MPI - Military Police Investigator
MPO - Military Protective Order
MRE - Military Rule of Evidence
MTF - Military Treatment Facility
NCIS - Naval Criminal Investigative Service
NCO - Non-commissioned Officer
NCOER - Non-commissioned Officer Evaluation Report
NDAA - National Defense Authorization Act
NETCOM - Network Enterprise Technology Command
NIMS - "Not in My Squad"
NJP - Non-judicial Punishment
NOVA - National Organization for Victim Assistance
NSVRC - National Sexual Violence Resource Center
O4 - Major/MAJ
O5 - Lieutenant Colonel/LTC
O6 - Colonel/COL
OBC - Officer Basic Course
OCONUS - Outside the Continental United States
OER - Officer Evaluation Report
OIP - Organization Inspection Program
OPMG - Office of the Provost Marshal General
OSUT - One Station Unit Training
OTH - Other Than Honorable (Discharge)
OSI - (U.S. Air Force) Office of Special Investigations

OTJAG - Office of The Judge Advocate General
OTSG - Office of the Surgeon General
OTS - Operational Troops Survey
PIF - SHARP Program Improvement Forum
PII - Personally Identifiable Information
PCC - Pre-Command Course
PCS - Permanent Change of Station
PM - Program Manager
PME - Professional Military Education
PMS - Professor of Military Science
P/N/P - Prosecute/non-prosecute decision date
PREA - Prison Rape Elimination Act
PTSD - Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder
QC - Quality Control
R2 - Ready and Resilient
RILO - Resignation (or Retirement) in Lieu of (Court-Martial)
ROC - Review and Oversight Committee
ROTC - Reserve Officers Training Corps
SAAPM - Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month
SABH - Sexual Assault Behavioral Health
SACC - Sexual Assault Care Coordinator
SACP - Sexual Assault Clinical Provider
SADMS - Sexual Assault Data Management System
SAECK - Sexual Assault Evidence Collection Kit
SAFE - Sexual Assault Forensic Examination
SAI - Sexual Assault Investigator
SAIRO - Sexual Assault Incident Response Oversight (Report)
SAMD - Sexual Assault Medical Director
SAMFE - Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiner
SAMFE-A - Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiner-Adult/Adolescent
SAMMO - Sexual Assault Medical Management Office
SANE - Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner
SAPR - Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program

SAPRO - Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Office
SARB - Sexual Assault Review Board
SARC - Sexual Assault Response Coordinator
SART - Sexual Assault Response Team
SAV - Staff Assistance Visits
SCM - Summary Court-Martial
SCP - School of Command Preparation
SES - Senior Executive Service
SHARP - Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention
SHARP-RC - SHARP Resource Center
SJA - Staff Judge Advocate
SM - Service Member
SME - Subject Matter Expert
SMS - Strategic Management System
SOLO - Senior Office Legal Orientation
SPCM - Special Court-Martial
SPCMCA - Special Court-Martial Convening Authority
SSWG - Separations Standardization Work Group
SVC - Special Victims Counsel
SVCC - Special Victim Capability Course
SVIP - Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution
SVUIC - Special Victim Unit Investigation Course
SVP - Special Victim Prosecutor
SVPN - Special Victim Prosecutor Non-Commissioned Officer
SVWL - Special Victim Witness Liaison
TAA - Total Army Analysis
TC - Trial Counsel
TCAP - Trial Counsel Assistance Program
TF - Total Forfeiture (of pay)
TJAG - The Judge Advocate General
TJAGLCS - The Judge Advocate General's Legal Center and School
TRADOC - U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command
TSP - Training Support Package

UCMJ - Uniform Code of Military Justice
UMT - Unit Ministry Team
UOTHC - Under Other Than Honorable Conditions (discharge)
URT - Unit Refresher Training (SHARP Annual URT)
URI - Unit Risk Inventory
USACC - U.S. Army Cadet Command
USACIL - U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory
USAMPS - U.S. Army Military Police School
USAR - U.S. Army Reserve
USAREUR - U.S. Army Europe
USARPAC - U.S. Army Pacific Command
USASOC - U.S. Army Special Operations Command
USATDS - U.S. Army Trial Defense Service
USD P&R - Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness
USMA - United States Military Academy
USR - Unit Status Report
VA - Victim Advocate
VARAK - Victim Assistance Response Kit
VR - Victim Representative
VTC - Video teleconference
VWL - Victim Witness Liaison
WGRA - Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members



Enclosure 2: Department of the Navy





THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
WASHINGTON DC 20350-1000

March 20, 2017

MEMORANDUM FOR UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
(PERSONNEL AND READINESS)

SUBJECT: Fiscal Year 2016 Department of Defense Annual Report on Sexual Assault
in the Military

As requested by Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (Acting) memorandum of September 29, 2016, the attached is provided as input from the Department of the Navy (DON) covering Fiscal Year (FY) 2016 for your Annual Report to Congress on Sexual Assault in the Military, as mandated by the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2011, Section 1631 and Public Laws 111-84, 112-239 and 113-291.

The DON is deeply committed to achieving a culture of gender respect – where sexual assault is never tolerated and ultimately eliminated; where *all* victims receive effective support and protection; and where offenders are held appropriately accountable. I, the Chief of Naval Operations, and the Commandant of the Marine Corps work collaboratively towards these high-priority goals. On my behalf, the Department of the Navy Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (DON-SAPRO) maintains visibility and oversight of SAPR activities throughout the Navy and Marine Corps, and conducts a number of Department-level initiatives. I have included in our inputs a separate executive summary of these uniquely Departmental efforts, which complement and expand upon the innovative and forward leaning Service-level programs of the Navy and Marine Corps.

Should you require additional information, my point of contact for this action is Ms. Jill Loftus, Director, DON-SAPRO who may be reached by telephone at (703) 697-2180 or by email at jill.loftus@navy.mil.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "S. Stackley", is located below the text.

Sean Stackley
Acting

Attachments:
As stated

FY16 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military Executive Summary: Department of the Navy

The Department of the Navy (DON) is committed to a culture of gender respect, where sexual assault is never tolerated and ultimately eliminated, where all survivors receive coordinated support and protection, and where alleged offenders are held appropriately accountable. There is no precedent for the scale of what we seek to achieve, and we accept the challenge of breaking new ground in doing so.

The Secretary of the Navy, the Chief of Naval Operations, and the Commandant of the Marine Corps work collaboratively and with shared priority to combat sexual assault throughout the Department. Each conducts separate but overlapping Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) activities whose overall impact exceeds the sum of its individual parts. Each also works in partnership with the Department of Defense (DoD) and others to combat sexual assault.

The Department of the Navy Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (DON-SAPRO) is a Secretariat entity that operates under the immediate supervision of the Secretary of the Navy. On behalf of the Secretary, DON-SAPRO maintains visibility and oversight of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) activities throughout the Navy and Marine Corps, conducts a number of Department-level initiatives, and develops Departmental SAPR policy guidance.

During FY16, the Director and her staff visited over 50 Navy and Marine Corps locations world-wide. Agendas at each site typically included private meetings with military senior leaders; presentations by local commanders; individual interviews with diverse stakeholders including senior enlisted leaders, Sexual Assault Response Coordinators, Victim Legal Counsels, criminal investigators, command legal officers, medical personnel, and chaplains; and also focus group conversations with Sailors and Marines. Consistent themes from focus groups are that Sailors and Marines feel confident in their command's support and more comfortable about reporting a sexual assault.

In addition, DON-SAPRO staff participated in two men's trauma groups with about 20 individual victims. They separately met with professional staff at the Naval Consolidated Brig in Miramar, CA, and they held discussions with academic experts at the Johns Hopkins School of Public Health; the University of Windsor, Canada; and the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta, GA. Shared insights underscored the broad range of challenges confronting sexual assault survivors, the prolonged psychological trauma that many suffer, and the complex nature of what many perceive as retaliation.

Many site visits coincided with live-acted, large-audience "Pure Praxis" training programs sponsored by DON-SAPRO. These sessions use professional civilian actors/trainers and audience participation to explore individual responsibilities and behaviors with regard to preventing retaliation and ostracism against individuals after they report a sexual assault. Feedback at all levels was extremely positive. Since November 2015, over 80,000 Sailors and Marines have attended 260 Pure Praxis programs at 90 locations world-wide.

Training tools developed during FY16:

- During FY16, DON-SAPRO released ten new professional-quality SAPR documentary videos and accompanying discussion guides to complete a 20-module library of video training resources. Each module provides 30 minutes of training. They are available online for local downloading and training use within DON. Various topics include consent and survivor stories (including a male victim interview).
- During FY16, DON-SAPRO staff worked to translate material on healthy relationships, the definition of consent, male and female sexual assault, preventing and confronting ostracism, and bystander intervention into a “graphic novel” format suitable for the youngest Sailors and Marines – those known to be our highest-risk demographic for sexual assault. Extensive input was provided directly by young Sailors and Marines in numerous focus groups, and professional graphic art support was provided by the Defense Media Activity (Navy). The resulting 370-page “graphic novel” is now being evaluated by the Services for publication and use in diverse training environments.
- Work was also underway in FY16 toward the development of abbreviated SAPR guidance for military immediate supervisors of enlisted personnel. Our goal is to summarize their leadership responsibilities and priorities, as junior members of the chain of command, in SAPR situations they are likely to encounter.

Other training tools previously developed by DON-SAPRO remain in active use. Each combines professional-quality video segments and facilitated group discussion.

- “Not On My Watch,” is a two-hour SAPR training program tailored for Navy recruits in training, combining video segments with facilitated discussion. It is currently in use for all Navy recruits.
- “Counting On Us,” is a two-hour program tailored for use at the Navy’s Senior Enlisted Academy, which all Navy Senior Chiefs (E-8) are now required to attend.
- “Make a Difference, Be the Solution,” is tailored for pre-commissioned officers, including midshipmen at the Naval Academy and at civilian college Reserve Officers’ Training Corps (ROTC) programs, along with candidates in training at Officer Candidate School (OCS).
- “Empowered to Act,” is tailored for prospective Commanding Officers and is in use at the Naval Leadership and Ethics Center.
- “One Team, One Fight” is a one-hour SAPR training program tailored for civilians. It was deployed DON-wide in 2013 and remains in use for new hires. An updated version is now being developed for use in 2017.

Special initiatives during FY16:

- During FY16, DON-SAPRO distributed 19,000 copies of its updated “SAPR Commander’s Guide” for Navy and Marine Corps Commanding Officers. This conveniently-sized, glossy-format booklet summarizes Departmental priorities, background data, and suggestions for managing local sexual assault cases. The original 2012 version was 22 pages long, and over 40,000 copies were distributed to command leadership across the Navy and Marine Corps. The updated current edition is expanded to 50 pages, with new sections written respectively by judge advocates, criminal investigators, chaplains, medical personnel, and the reserve component.
- In partnership with Commander Naval Installations Command and the Chief of Chaplains, DON-SAPRO resourced and developed the curriculum for confidential, voluntary “CREDO” offsite retreats intended to promote healing and resiliency among survivors of prior sexual assault. During FY16, initial pilot retreats were successfully conducted at Norfolk, VA; Camp Pendleton, CA; and Jacksonville, FL. Feedback from each was extremely positive. Additional “Phase II” pilot programs are already planned for FY17, with broader implementation anticipated in FY18. Our site visit stakeholder conversations underscore the profound vulnerability of prior victims to repeated assault, and thus the potential prevention value of focused and supportive efforts to break that cycle.
- DON-SAPRO continued its partnership with Navy leadership and the Naval Education and Training Command to continuously assess sexual assault in military training environments. Voluntary sexual assault surveys of all graduating students (both genders) began at several sites in 2013 and were expanded during FY14 to all 19 Navy “A” School (initial post-recruit military vocational training) locations – including those at the Naval Submarine School in Groton, CT, where almost all students are male. Surveys at each site utilize a DON-SAPRO survey process that is voluntary, anonymous, web-based, and continuous. The results continue to validate our impression of a low incidence of sexual assault and a positive command climate in these settings.
- During FY16, DON-SAPRO met with several mass-media organizations to promote broad culture change through more positive female role models, particularly those with ties to traditional military roles. One direct result was the groundbreaking lead female character of LT Nora Salter in latest “Call of Duty” video game, released in November 2016. Two other strong characters were also modeled after females. Discussion is also underway with the National Football League (NFL) about (a) how the DON executes training on sexual assault and domestic violence, and (b) how NFL athletes influence the behaviors of young Sailor and Marines, and of those we hope to recruit.

Sexual Assault Prevention Projects During FY16:

The Department of the Navy has accumulated over five years of experience in sexual assault prevention among Sailors in post-recruit vocational training at Training Support Command (TSC) Great Lakes, Illinois. We continue to assess outcomes since multiple

simultaneous initiatives were begun in February 2011 through a partnership of DON-SAPRO, senior Navy leaders, and local stakeholders. The most obvious change has been a sustained 59% decrease in the frequency of reports of penetrating sexual assaults (see Figure 1 below). In contrast, reports of non-penetrating offenses decreased similarly for about two years, but then progressively increased to levels now above their prior baseline – despite no recent change in their estimated true frequency from ongoing sexual assault surveys of departing TSC students. Taken together, these findings suggest two superimposed and positive effects – both (a) a rapid and sustained impact from prevention initiatives on the frequency of all forms of sexual assault, and (b) a more recent increase in the reporting of non-penetrating assaults as a result of extensive SAPR training about the spectrum of acts that constitute sexual assault in the first place.

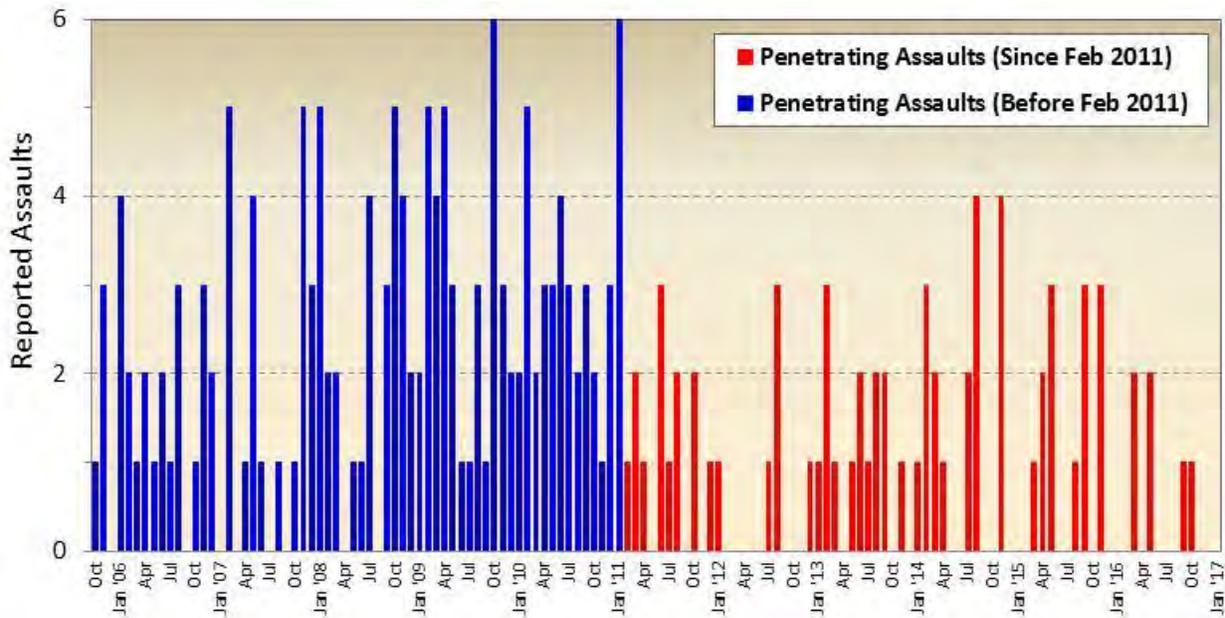


Figure 1. Reports of Penetrating Sexual Assault (Including Restricted Reports) at Training Support Command, Great Lakes, by Month of Reported Occurrence

Our experience at TSC Great Lakes suggests that sexual assault prevention in a high-risk population of young people is possible but not easy. Key factors appear to include the need for multiple simultaneous specific efforts, and the engagement of leadership throughout the chain of command. Navy senior leaders have already begun applying these insights elsewhere.

As follow-on activities, this year, DON-SAPRO began preliminary work on two additional prevention demonstration projects in other settings. The first involves collaboration with 5th Fleet, regional leaders and local commanders at Naval Support Activity Bahrain, an overseas operational shore installation. The second involves collaboration with Fleet leaders and the local command staff aboard USS GEORGE WASHINGTON, a nuclear powered aircraft carrier.

FY16 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military Executive Summary: Navy

Sexual assault is a significant threat to the United States Navy, adversely impacting readiness, morale, and retention. Navy takes this threat seriously and is fully committed to sexual assault prevention, victim support, and appropriate offender accountability with due process of law. Navy's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program reflects the absolute commitment that sexual assault and sexual harassment are not tolerated, condoned, or ignored. Navy remains committed to cultivating an environment of respect and mutual dignity for all, where victims are supported and feel safe to report crimes. Navy SAPR efforts are focused on the concept of a continuum of harm which includes a range of destructive actions and behaviors, including an emphasis on the prevention of hazing, sexual harassment, and alcohol abuse. Navy understands the criticality of creating a Fleet-wide culture intolerant of destructive actions and behaviors that lead to more serious or criminal behaviors.

Authorizing Regulations

- Secretary of the Navy Instruction (SECNAVINST) 1752.4B, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response," 8AUG13; directs SAPR program establishment within Department of the Navy (DON)
- SECNAVINST 5430.108, "DON Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office," 10JUN10; outlines mission and functions of the DON SAPR Office
- Chief of Naval Operations Instruction (OPNAVINST) 1752.1C, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program," 13AUG15; issues Navy policies and standards
- Commander, Naval Installations Command Instruction (CNICINST) 1752.2A, "Monthly SAPR Validation Procedures," 15MAR13 implements changes in CNIC Enterprise SAPR procedures
- CNICINST 1752.3, "SAPR Installation Drill Procedures", 29SEP13; establishes standardized protocols for SAPR drills
- CNICINST1752.4, "Sexual Assault Case Management Group (CMG) Procedures," 8JAN15; provides standardized protocols for conducting Sexual Assault CMG meetings
- CNIC NOTICE 5420, Establishment of the Installation Commanding Officer as Permanent Chair in Sexual Case Management Group, 4 April 2016. Directs Installation Commanding Officers (CO) to serve as the permanent Chair for monthly Installation Sexual Assault Case Management Group (SACMG) meetings.
- Bureau of Medicine and Surgery Instruction (BUMEDINST) 6310.11A, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Medical-Forensic Program", provides guidance for timely, readily accessible quality care, and medical-forensic evaluation of the sexual assault victim
- Navy Leadership Messages:
 - All Navy (ALNAV) 021/16, "2016 Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month (SAAPM)," 1 Apr 16
 - NAVADMIN 280/15, "Chart The Course (CTC)," 9 Dec 15
 - NAVADMIN 046/16, "Maternity and convalescent leave policy update," 25 Feb 16
 - NAVADMIN 166/16, "FY-17 General Military Training Schedule," 26 Jul 16
 - NAVADMIN 181/16, "2016 Workplace Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty

Military," 17 Aug 16

- NAVADMIN 203/16, "Guidance for transgender military service, message 1," 12 Sep 16

Organizational Structure

Navy SAPR Program leadership includes:

- Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (DCNO) for Manpower, Personnel, Training and Education (MPTE) serves as the Executive Agent, overseeing policy, program and initiatives.
- Office of Chief of Naval Operations (21st Century Sailor Office), as the CNO's SAPR Officer (SAPRO), directs the implementation of Navy-wide SAPR efforts to include promulgating policy for SAPR.
- Stakeholder Organizations:
 - Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (BUMED) provides oversight and policy to Navy Medicine personnel and medical care and support to victims.
 - Chaplains provide support and spiritual counseling.
 - Office of the Judge Advocate General (OJAG) provides legal instruction and guidance; judge advocates serve as judges, legal advisors, and trial, defense, and Victims' Legal Counsel (VLC).
 - Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) investigates all reports of sexual assault.
 - Naval Education and Training Command (NETC) develops and delivers education and training strategies.
 - Navy Chief of Information (CHINFO) develops and implements Navy's Communication Plan.
 - U.S. Fleet Forces (USFF); Commander, U.S. Naval Forces Europe-Africa (CNE-CNA); and U.S. Pacific Fleet (PACFLT) execute policy and support at the Fleet level.
 - Office of the Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy (MCPON) provides enlisted and Fleet perspectives.

Other SAPR Personnel Involved

Navy's SAPR program afloat is consistent with and complementary to SAPR programs available ashore. Commanders, supervisors, and managers at all levels are responsible for the effective implementation of the SAPR program and policy. For purposes of this report, Commanders, Commanding Officers (CO), and Officers in Charge (OIC) will be referred to as Commanders.

- Victims are supported by trained and certified Unit SAPR Victim Advocates (UVAs) (a collateral duty), full-time SAPR VAs, and Installation Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARC) ashore. In Fiscal Year (FY) 16, ongoing assessment of SARC

and SAPR VA allocation resulted in further expansion to 103 SARCs from 94 SARCs. The number of full-time SAPR VAs remained steady (69 full-time SAPR VAs).

- Certified collateral duty UVAs and Deployed Resiliency Counselors (DRCs) (on aircraft carriers and large amphibious ships) deploy with commands and support victims afloat to enhance and complement the support available ashore.
- As licensed civilian counselors, DRCs work cooperatively with military and civilian medical, social service, law enforcement, chaplains, and legal personnel on behalf of sexual assault victims to provide them with critical support services during deployments. DRCs provide clinical, educational, and support services across a spectrum of care. In FY16, as a result of the success of the DRC program, the number of billets was increased to 40.
- VLCs work with victims through the investigation and military justice processes, advocate for the victim's rights and interests, and help victims obtain access to support resources.
- SAPR Officers are subject matter experts (SMEs) and advisors to higher echelon Commanders, providing guidance to increase responsibility, awareness, and authority over all aspects of their SAPR Program. There are over 35 SAPR Officers assigned across Navy to Fleet, Type, and System Commanders as well as all ten Navy geographic regions, ensuring that Flag-level leadership can easily take advantage of their expertise to ensure the SAPR Program is effectively and consistently executed Fleet-wide.

Summary of Progress Made and Principal Challenges

Navy continues to aggressively pursue prevention efforts, command climate improvements and expanded response capability with the ultimate goal of eliminating sexual assaults. Navy SAPR efforts and training are focused on the concept of a continuum of harm which includes a range of destructive actions and behaviors, and a renewed emphasis on the prevention of hazing, sexual harassment, and alcohol abuse. Navy remains committed to cultivating an environment of respect and mutual dignity, intolerant of sexual assault and sexual harassment, where victims are supported and feel safe to report crimes. Navy understands the criticality of creating a Fleet-wide culture intolerant of sexual assault, harassment and retaliation.

There is progress as a result of Navy's efforts. The number of sexual assault reports increased in 2016 from 2015. This increase was anticipated based on continuing efforts to educate Sailors on what constitutes a sexual assault especially for the 35k to 40k new Sailors who join the Navy every year, this includes raising awareness of sexual assault reporting avenues and support for those who report sexual assault.

Metrics from the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute Organizational (DEOMI) Climate Survey (DEOCS) indicate Sailors view their commands' climates

positively in regards to intolerance of sexist behaviors, and support for the SAPR program. Navy will continue to pursue and expand prevention efforts, setting the conditions for a command climate that does not condone, tolerate, or ignore sexual assault, while further expanding and maturing response capability.

While results show trust in command leadership, challenges still remain. Navy recognizes the need to provide more focus on male victim reporting and will continue to work to remove barriers to reporting and improve male-specific support. Navy will also focus on better understanding and eliminating retaliation, reprisal, ostracism, and/or maltreatment towards victims, care providers, first responders, and those who intervene in sexual assault.

Navy will continue to refine our ability to analyze data and adjust programs at all levels in order to implement policies and procedures to improve SAPR effectiveness. Two key initiatives for FY17 include:

- The Bahrain Prevention Project is an initiative driven by local commanders, with the support of DON SAPRO and OPNAV N17 to reduce destructive personnel incidents, including sexual assault, through targeted prevention methodologies. The project, projected to be implemented in FY17, will also focus on improving reporting and will measure new data to compare/correlate with the base line data. Best practices, lessons learned, and a model for implementation will be exported to other installations.
- Navy SAPR has also contracted the Center for Naval Analysis to examine the relationship between sexual assaults that occur within a command and all other destructive behaviors. This holistic approach of the study is aimed at identifying underlying conditions that exist which allow sexual assaults to occur.

1. Line of Effort (LOE) 1—Prevention—The objective of prevention is to “deliver consistent and effective prevention methods and programs.” Based on the 2014-2016 DoD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy, implementation of prevention efforts across DoD should be spread across a collection of 10 program elements. To aid in assessing DoD-wide progress in operationalizing the Prevention Strategy, please provide responses connected back to these program elements.

1.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Prevention Endstate: “cultural imperatives of mutual respect and trust, professional values, and team commitment are reinforced to create an environment where sexual assault is not tolerated, condoned, or ignored.” Where appropriate, be specific in the types of measures your program uses, the number of Service members impacted and the approved way ahead for achieving the prevention endstate. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), p. 2)

Sexual assault is a crime that harms Sailors, damages unit cohesion and trust, and stands contrary to Navy Core Values. Navy endeavors to create an environment in which Sailors do not tolerate, condone, or ignore sexual assault or other inappropriate behaviors. Understanding the realities of sexual assault and the conditions under which it occurs is a

requirement to advance prevention strategies. Navy aims to reinforce cultural imperatives of mutual respect, trust, and dignity. Navy's prevention strategy is designed to foster a culture and environment in accordance with Navy Core Values of honor, courage, and commitment.

Navy's prevention-based practices focus on institutional, command, peer, and individual actions and accountability. The overarching imperative throughout the chain of command is to establish organizational behavior expectations that are clearly communicated and consistently maintained. Navy's prevention efforts highlight key elements that support stopping sexual assaults before they occur:

- Cultural change. Navy's strategy for attaining cultural and behavioral changes is aimed at education and prevention strategies that will reduce incidents of sexual assault and increase trust among members at all levels in the Navy organization and its leaders. By taking conscious steps to understand, identify, and reduce environmental risks and high-risk behaviors, commanders can demonstrate that there is no tolerance for behaviors along the continuum of harm.
- Deliberate and engaged leaders. Leaders at all levels are personally engaged in preventing sexual assault before it occurs and holding those who commit such acts appropriately accountable.
- Education and awareness. Navy's SAPR program provides a broad spectrum of training to identify and address risks, support healthy boundaries and relationships, and challenge myths regarding sexual assault.
- Presence and intervention. Intervention training is focused on all Sailors and requires anyone who may see, hear, or otherwise recognize signs of an inappropriate or unsafe situation, to be leaders and to act. Intervention training provided Sailors with the knowledge and skills to intervene safely when necessary by challenging mental/social models and assumptions, while building a culture of respect, accountability, and professionalism.
- Partnerships across SAPR organizations. Navy continues to collaborate with SAPR stakeholders to share information to inform and drive policy, training, and resourcing.

Navy prevention initiatives continue to be implemented across the force:

- "Chart the Course" (CTC) training was introduced to Navy and emphasized positive professional behavior and decision-making. Scenario-based videos and facilitator-led discussions helped Sailors determine how to make the right decisions, understand consequences and behave professionally when facing difficult situations. Facilitated discussions among peer groups covered a spectrum of behaviors and emphasized the importance of leaders at every level to "step up, and step in."

- DON SAPRO hosted PurePraxis training events. PurePraxis is an interactive training done through theater-style performances. The training focuses on providing Sailors with the skills necessary to react and cope with difficult life situations. The FY16 training allowed audiences to practice positive, creative, and safe solutions to retaliatory acts (reprisal, ostracism, and maltreatment) against victims who made a report of sexual assault. The training also addressed the prevention of destructive behaviors, how to apply intervention strategies, and reinforced empathy, dignity, and respect to victims.
- To increase transparency and serve as a deterrent to other potential offenders, Navy continued to publish courts-martial results, including appellate briefs, online, for the public and in monthly press releases. The VLC Program, Office of the Judge Advocate General's (OJAG's) Criminal Law Division, and the Navy-Marine Corps Court of Criminal Appeals (NMCCA) coordinated to ensure that document release was compliance with Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), Privacy Act, and NMCCA Rules of Practice and Procedure.
- Commander, Naval Installations Command (CNIC) Headquarters (HQ) SAPR supported efforts during Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month (SAAPM) by providing the SARCs with an updated SAAPM Toolkit, which included additional event and marketing ideas, best practices, and an updated poster design featuring the 2016 DoD SAAPM theme, "Eliminate Sexual Assault: Know your part. Do your part."
- Commander Naval Forces Europe/Africa (CNE/CNA) established a bi-weekly meeting of the Region Commander (REGCOM) and the Commanding Officers of each installation to discuss trends in destructive behaviors and the way ahead in prevention of sexual assaults. The REGCOM utilized a scoring system to ensure that each installation was complying with bi-annual SAPR Installation drills and exercises (see sections 4.1 and 5.1), results of which highlighted program strengths and weaknesses. The outcome provided areas on which to focus corrective actions to ensure prevention efforts are synchronized and working effectively.
- United States Fleet Forces Command (USFFC), in an effort to set the appropriate conditions to drive lasting culture change in the micro-climates where Sailors live and operate, identified the junior leaders who lead the micro-climates as the center of gravity for their campaign. Their multi-faceted program requires each command to engage on destructive behaviors in a stand-down event four times per year. Commands were provided turnkey programs for the first three stand-downs to ensure common messaging:
 - Interactive video and scenario based training (such as CTC) using certified trainers who administer this training to each command.
 - Fleet-provided workshop designed to counter destructive behaviors in each Fleet concentration area, one or two times per year. Each workshop is

designed to share best practices, bring in unique perspectives, and provide unfiltered messaging from senior leadership to the deckplates.

- DON SAPRO hosted PurePraxis training events which are completed in each Fleet Concentration area. Nearly 50% of USFFC Sailors attended a PurePraxis training event this past year.
 - Lastly, each command is expected to host their own stand-down tailored to their demographics and their unique operating environment. 98% of Fleet Commands report accomplishment of more than one event this past year, some hosting unique events monthly. These tailored and innovative events are shared monthly via First Flag Reports to the first Admiral in the chain of command.
- Commands also integrated efforts to counter destructive behaviors by incorporating initiatives such as: Afloat Cultural Workshops designed to understand barriers to reporting, and periodic micro-climate assessments conducted during Division in the Spotlight and Zone Inspection programs. Each command is also integrating training to counter destructive behaviors into command indoctrination training, petty officer indoctrination training, Chief Petty Officer 365 training, and officer training.
 - Commander, United States Pacific Fleet (CPF) initiated a “Change the Culture” approach to overcoming sexual assault and other destructive behaviors (sexual assault, domestic violence, drug and alcohol abuse, and suicidal behaviors). The campaign, conducted through the four to six Resilient Workforce Summits conducted each year at PACFLT Fleet concentration areas (San Diego, Japan, Pacific Northwest, and Hawaii), emphasizes positive behaviors, and harm reduction through intrusive and detailed training to command triads, Officers and Chiefs, SAPR VAs, SAPR Points of Contact (POCs), SARCs and Ombudsmen. This two-day training demonstrates “signature behaviors” that focus on the Sailors who are “doing it right,” as well as a panel discussion by experts in each destructive behavior. CPF’s SAPR Officer and Office of the Chief of Naval Operations (OPNAV) Director of Sexual Harassment conduct specialized training focusing on the continuum of harm and ways to exit the continuum and operate in a culture of mutual respect and dignity. Additional command-level efforts include:
 - USS JOHN C. STENNIS used a multi-faceted training approach to improving responsible decision making skills, leveraging a wide variety of tools such as, open Mast, small group training, safety stand down, civilian presenters from Kitsap County Sexual Assault Center, and talking openly about sexual assault through deck plate leadership.
 - Commander, Naval Expeditionary Forces, Pacific (NECCPAC) discusses intervention, personal behavior, and accountability, the de-glamorization of alcohol and retaliation during staff meetings and All Hands Calls prior to every long weekend and holiday stand-down. NECCPAC has a strong relationship with the Regional SARCs, VLC, and SAPR VAs providing continuous education on the SAPR program and victim care/support to all members. During the month of April, for SAAPM, NECCPAC hosted a

morning round table titled “A Cup of Prevention” with the Regional SARC (RSARC)/SARC, VLC, and CPF Deputy Chaplain to answer questions about sexual assaults and discuss their roles as they pertain to sexual assault.

- Commander, Naval Forces Japan (CNFJ) prevention efforts include a continuous, All Hands-focused media and awareness campaign through various outlets, including the Armed Forces Network radio and television spots, installation web pages, posters, Facebook, Base Commander’s Channel, Plans of the Week, Area Orientation Briefs/Intercultural Relations, and base marquee announcements.
- The Commander Navy Reserve Forces (CNRF) SAPR Officer provided tailored SAPR training for Reserve Component Commanders (RCC) and prospective Navy Operational Support Centers (NOSC) Commanding Officers. In addition, CNRF communicated SAPR awareness via “TNR” (The Navy Reservist) magazine, mailed to each Selected Reserve and all Reserve commands quarterly. The TNR magazine was utilized for strategic messaging, including breaking the cycle of destructive behavior and communicating the requirement to create and maintain a culture where sexual assault is not tolerated.

1.2 Communications and Engagement: Update your progress in aligning prevention communications and training based on the type of message, messenger, and delivery methodology to specific demographic audiences across your Military Service (e.g., basic training, first-term, mid-level, and senior leader). (DoD 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (30 Apr 14), para 5 (Communications), p. 11)

Navy continues to make advances in aligning prevention-oriented communications, and awareness based on the specific demographic audiences across the Fleet.

- Senior Fleet leadership meets quarterly to review sexual assault data, ensure alignment of messaging, and to develop strategies to best engage on the waterfront as leadership considers the challenge of engaging a globally distributed force with 40% deployed at any given time.
- OJAG’s Criminal Law Division continues to provide trainings and materials tailored to specific demographics. For example, the Criminal Law Division co-sponsors an annual Sexual Assault Policy for Staff Judge Advocates course. This multi-disciplinary course provides military justice and sexual assault policy updates for Staff Judge Advocates, as well as overviews of other SAPR-related roles and organizations, such as NCIS, SARCs, and VLC. The course trains Staff Judge Advocates on appropriate responses to allegations of sexual assault within a command at all stages of the case, and ultimately focuses on increasing collaboration within the military justice system to better support response to sexual assault allegations. OJAG’s Criminal Law Division also participated in a cross-functional training symposium on victims’ rights that included VLC, Disability Evaluation Attorneys, Legal Assistance Attorneys, trial counsel, and Staff Judge

Advocates. The Criminal Law Division provides tailored training to various providers within the SAPR program, such as a course geared towards senior Staff Judge Advocates, and a course for SARCs.

- The 2016 Chaplain Corps Professional Development Training Conference trained all chaplains on the role of chaplaincy in cultivating ethical leaders, analyzing advisement to the command on moral and ethical issues, and identifying best practices and models for the development of ethical leaders. Included in the training were aspects of the Religious Ministry Teams' work with sexual assault victims and perpetrators.
- CNIC HQ SAPR provided an expanded social media section of the 2016 SAAPM Toolkit, which included best practices on creating public service announcements, guidance for effectively managing social media, and sample social media content, including content with a primary prevention focus. For SAAPM, in coordination with CNIC Public Affairs Office, CNIC also conceptualized and released a CNIC HQ leadership video message highlighting the critical role everyone plays in preventing sexual assault before it occurs, including the strong leadership by Installation Commanding Officers and SARCs. Navy Regions have identified the following promising practices:
 - Commander, Navy Region Europe, Africa, Southwest Asia (CNREURAFSWA) – Naval Support Activity (NSA) Bahrain has various prevention programs, including U.S. Naval Forces Central Command (NAVCENT) provided safety information to every ship prior to a port visit and to all transient personnel. Additionally, the SAPR POC briefs all temporary duty, transient and visiting personnel on safety issues and disseminates Bahrain Safe Cards.
 - Commander, Navy Region Korea (CNRK) - Conducts "Meet and Greets" with visiting ships, all-hands meetings, safety briefings and stand-down briefs. On Tuesdays' Command Quarters, training is led by senior enlisted leaders emphasizing behavior issues throughout the chain of command. Feedback and best practices from these events are tracked and monitored by SAPRO and RSARC and incorporated into subsequent trainings.
 - Commander Navy Region Northwest (CNRNW) - Participates in the quarterly Navy Drug and Alcohol Advisory Council forum that provides safety information and updates to Drug and Alcohol Program Advisor (DAPA) personnel assigned to each command, and includes Chaplain Religious Enrichment Development Operation (CREDO), NCIS, JAG, Morale Welfare and Recreation (MWR), and civilian law enforcement. SAPR metrics are briefed at the meeting to educate participants on the affect alcohol has on incidents and reporting.
- USFFC training focuses on four cohort groups: command leadership teams; front line supervisors; junior Sailors; and destructive behavior program managers. Training materials fielded to the Fleet have been tailored specifically for these

groups.

- Command leadership teams ensure their command climates and the micro-climates within their commands are aligned to Navy Core Values. Within these groups best practices are shared, discussions on strategies to integrate messaging on all destructive behaviors are conducted, and problem solving opportunities that are presented during normal deployment cycles can be creatively used to deepen an understanding on destructive behaviors on the deck plates.
 - Front line supervisor workshops stress the role that immediate supervisors have to ensure their micro-climate is the key to preventing sexual assault in an environment where Sailors respect both themselves and others.
 - Junior Sailors are addressed with creative education/entertainment events that approach destructive behaviors from unique and modern perspectives using a variety of keynote and motivational speakers.
 - Guidance and policy updates are provided to destructive behavior program managers as well as a sharing of strategies to ensure full integration of programs within a command, including how to overcome difficult situations.
- CPF SAPR training included a more concentrated focus on intervention strategies in a variety of scenarios. SAPR Standardized Core Training (SCT) training received positive feedback for clearer presentation of reporting options and services available for each. The definition and importance of consent was another major focus and discussion point across the region, both in command-level training and as part of the PACFLT Resilient Workforce Summit.
 - Standard practice at commands before weekends and holidays, and during Command Indoctrination, is for Leading Petty Officers (LPOs), Chief Petty Officers (CPOs), and/or Division Officers to talk to Sailors about sexual assault and appropriate behaviors while on liberty.
 - Junior Sailors continue to receive interactive training and coping skills by attending PurePraxis performances.
 - In many commands, the SAPR team conducts training during duty section muster to discuss reporting procedures and resources available in the local area.
 - NECCPAC SAPRO requires each Echelon IV SAPR POC to submit a monthly SAPR tracker that is reviewed by the cognizant Staff Judge Advocate. This tracker provides a Situation Report (SITREP) roll-up and snap-shot of the case disposition that is used for trend analysis across the CPF Force. SAPRO maintains a quarterly and fiscal year trend analysis that is discussed by the Commander at Echelon IV Video Tele-Conferences (VTC) and the annual Commander's conference. Staff Duty Officers (SDO) review SAPR program and reporting procedures during their quarterly training.
 - USS THEODORE ROOSEVELT's Commanding Officer emphasizes deck plate leadership on sexual assault prevention and encourages Sailors to

“keep what they’ve earned” and to respect and protect shipmates. The Commanding Officer also addresses all hands regarding the way alcohol can change a normally trustworthy person’s life and career as well as the impact their actions can have on other shipmates and /or innocent bystanders. All Sailors are encouraged to call their Chain of Command if they are in need of assistance.

- In addition to communicating SAPR campaign plan fundamentals at the Regional Component Commanders Conference, the CNRF SAPR Officer presented a comparison of the results of the 2014 RAND Military Workplace Study to the 2015 Workforce and Gender Relations Survey for Reserve Duty Military Personnel and included a session featuring DON SAPRO videos. At the NOSC Commanding Officer course, the Force SAPR Officer taught techniques to develop a command climate that embraces mutual respect and dignity, enforces rejection of gender bias, and addresses challenges in reporting confidence and mechanisms to overcome these challenges.
- BUMED ensures medical forensic training is disseminated to Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiners (SAMFE). Training contains case study reviews, non-identifiable photographs of victims, medico-legal documentation, and interview techniques.

1.3 Communications and Engagement: Update your efforts to share and foster practices across all prevention stakeholders (suicide prevention, sexual assault prevention, alcohol reduction, etc.). Detail any effort to incorporate shared messaging (e.g., bystander intervention efforts supporting suicide and sexual assault prevention). (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 4, #5, p. 7)

In June 2013, the 21st Century Sailor Office was established to ensure that every Sailor’s total fitness needs – including physical, mental, social, and spiritual – are met so they can better navigate the challenges faced during their military service. Working on improving a Sailor’s resilience ensures their combat readiness and effectiveness. OPNAV N17 (Navy Flag Officer, Director of 21st Century Sailor Office/Navy SAPRO) oversees an organization that establishes policy and provides oversight for Navy’s drug and alcohol prevention program, family advocacy program, suicide prevention, operational stress control, sexual harassment prevention, equal opportunity, hazing and bullying prevention as well as sexual assault prevention. This organizational construct allows for coordination and collaboration among major stakeholders across all prevention-related issues, strategies, and initiatives, and is critical in bringing program challenges to the forefront as well as providing multi-dimensional resolution for the Total Force. Additional stakeholder initiatives include:

- In April 2016, CNIC HQ SAPR hosted a webinar for SARCs and SAPR VAs led by the Indiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence (ICADV), to present ICADV’s new resource, the Prevention Toybox. The Prevention Toybox introduces key

prevention and collaboration concepts employing multiple learning methods to explore topics such as planning effective prevention initiatives, identifying opportunities for collaboration by exploring shared risk and protective factors, and evaluating prevention programs. CNIC encouraged webinar participants to utilize the Prevention Toybox in order to engage both military and civilian partners in prevention work.

- Utilizing a CNIC-developed curriculum, SARCs provide ongoing training to Unaccompanied Housing Residential Advisors (RAs). Engaging RAs in understanding the dynamics of sexual assault and their role in both prevention and response better ensures that they can more effectively identify and intervene in destructive behaviors in Unaccompanied Housing, as well as support victims when sexual assault does occur.
- Naval Air Station (NAS) Whidbey Island created a new initiative in which SAPR VAs conduct command walk-throughs. The SAPR VA arranges to meet with the Unit SAPR POC just prior to the walk-through, effectively making the event unannounced, and enabling the SAPR team to inspect spaces for program advertising, engage Sailors at the deck plate level, and interact with command leadership. This has resulted in a more cohesive working relationship between individual Sailors, tenant commands, and the SAPR team. It also provided a relaxed atmosphere to discuss topics such as alcohol's relation to sexual assault, sexual harassment vs. sexual assault, sexual assault reporting options, and services offered through Fleet and Family Support Center (FFSC) (SAPR, clinical support, transition information, etc.).
- NAS Corpus Christi has a Joint Service SAPR Team that works closely with the Army's Employee Assistance Program and Alcohol Prevention Specialization to provide joint trainings for not only SAPR but also alcohol and drug abuse prevention. Additionally, the SARC works with the Command Managed Equal Opportunity (CMEO) Officer to show the continuum of harm from sexual harassment to sexual assault. SAPR VAs have been trained in "Safe TALK" to enhance sailor intervention with destructive behaviors.
- USFFC encourages commands to discuss destructive behaviors regularly using daily morning quarters, command all hands calls, and other standing opportunities that are integrated into the life cycle of a command. Each command has a regular assessment cycle that involves reviewing micro-climates (divisions and work centers) individually, in addition to periodic command climate surveys. Commands are encouraged to conduct an Afloat Cultural Workshop in addition to normal command climate surveys. These workshops analyze micro-climates and barriers to reporting that are identical to the Navy's destructive behavior programs. Commands are required to conduct two safety stand downs in conjunction with winter holidays and summer holidays – these events provide a perfect venue to address destructive behaviors.

- Commander Strike Fighter Wing Pacific (CSFWP) holds monthly safety meetings with civilian and military staff to discuss Civilian Employee Assistance Program opportunities and the military counterparts that provide additional support in reference to the civilian program. It also details military managed programs that civilian employees may be qualified to use, to include SAPR, CMEO, and DAPA. Commands maintain open communication with NAS Lemoore SARCs and SAPR VAs on program updates, products, refresher training, recertification training for SAPR POCs.
- In 2016, CNRF organized a permanent Resiliency Team, chaired by the Force Chief of Staff and composed of subject matter experts from all areas of destructive behavior prevention as well as religious services and medical representatives. The team is directed to identify parallels and common challenges throughout all destructive behaviors and to develop and implement mechanisms to counter these challenges at the Force level.

1.4 Peer-to-Peer Mentorship and Support: Describe efforts to support peer-to-peer programs for junior service members that promote healthy relationships focused at the battalion/squadron/or Military Service equivalent levels. Provide, where appropriate, metrics used to assess efforts and intended outcomes of the efforts. (DoD 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (30 Apr 14), para 5 (Peer-to-Peer Mentorship), p. 10)

Many Navy regions, installations, and commands report peer-to-peer sponsorship and mentoring programs that mentor junior Sailors in professional development, mission readiness, and positive communication that enhances teamwork among peers, and promoting events that exclude alcohol. They work to influence junior personnel to seek healthier alternatives in socializing and taking advantage of MWR opportunities.

- The Navy's focus this year has been on showing "what right looks like" in an effort to drive lasting and meaningful culture change on the deck plates. Rather than providing additional resources to demonstrate what a destructive situation looks like, training tools are maturing to show Sailors proper and professional behaviors to emulate. Navy-wide training CTC focused on shaping a climate based on Navy Core Values and Navy Ethos. Each command conducted training in small groups of 30 or less, hosted by a certified peer/near-peer facilitator. Those groups were organized by rank to encourage active participation as well as break down standing micro-climates within a command.
- At Commander Navy Region Southwest (CNRSW), schoolhouse student mentor programs permit mentors to serve as role models and share their knowledge and experience, help mentees improve communication and leadership skills, assist junior students in navigating training challenges, aid others in setting healthy boundaries that lead to the development of positive relationships, the importance of valuing diversity, and how to achieve professional success. In a joint Service school environment, the Navy, Army, and Air Force school councils host quarterly SAPR

events to increase awareness and encourage consistent intervention.

- Navy Support Facility (NSF) Deveselu, Romania has established a “buddy system” when on liberty off base. This system helps ensure that Sailors get home safely and unharmed. The environment off installation, though not hostile to American Service members, can present problems with local nationals, especially when involving off-base drinking establishments. The use of the “buddy system” provides peer-to-peer mentorship and assistance that helps to promote healthy relationships.
- CNE/CNA supports installation directed policies and procedures that focus on addressing and preventing high-risk behaviors and situations targeted by offenders. Throughout the entire area of responsibility, command leadership has researched and implemented ways to deglamorize and decrease the use of alcohol on off hours, weekends, liberty, and in holiday time frames. These include increasing on-base non-alcohol activities for single sailors, establishing off-limit areas in foreign ports, re-instating the “liberty buddy” policy, and informing the chain of command on the “targeting” of certain demographics of individuals in order to raise awareness.
- Feedback from Sailors Navy-wide has been overwhelmingly positive in the wake of CTC training. There have been many anecdotal reports of positive prevention efforts that unfolded in some commands after the training was conducted. Additionally, some units reported an increase in unrestricted reporting of assaults and sexual harassment complaints in the wake of this training.
- Carrier Air Wing 9 requires all Sailors who check in to select a primary and secondary mentor within the first 90 days of reporting in to the command. The mentor is recommended to be in a different rating/department from the protégé, and both protégé and mentor are required to complete and submit mentorship agreement forms to the program coordinator. Mentors provide sponsorship, familiarize the newly reported member with the chain of command, applicable POCs, and command policies and programs. Mentors focus on the following topics: Intervention; Sexual Assault Prevention; Domestic Violence; Re-victimization; Harassment, Awareness and Empathy; Sexism; and Diversity.
- In 2016, CNRF organized a permanent Resiliency Team, chaired by the Force Chief of Staff and composed of subject matter experts from all areas of destructive behavior prevention as well as religious services and medical representatives. The team is directed to identify parallels and common challenges throughout all destructive behaviors and to develop and implement mechanisms to counter these challenges at the Force level.
- RTC delivers SAPR training, which delineates appropriate/healthy relationships, to both staff and recruits both at multiple times throughout the year or during recruit training time. The goal of these events is to identify existing issues on a peer-to-peer level and deter future potential incidents throughout all phases of recruit

training.

- At Navy Reserve Officer Training Corps (NROTC) units, instructors are involved with their host universities' prevention and peer-awareness campus groups. Units utilize peer-to-peer training to allow other trained university students attendance in their NROTC lab periods to brief on issues of alcohol use, sexual harassment and assault, prevention, and healthy relationships in college. Additionally, "Above Board" training being developed for midshipmen shows realistic scenarios of a college student in NROTC and how she and her peers discuss diverse issues and act toward preventing and/or reporting them.

1.5 Leadership Involvement: Update improvements to local Military Service SAPR programs (on both prevention and response) based on the feedback to local commanders from command climate assessments. (DODI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 5, para 9f)

Leadership involvement at all levels is the key to a successful sexual assault prevention strategy. This includes establishing a climate of safety and trust where individuals feel comfortable reporting incidents of sexual assaults. Results from the DEOCS have consistently shown that members are aware of sexual assault programs, including where they can find additional resources. The surveys show that while Sailors might not want to come forward to report an incident of sexual assault due to internal factors (e.g., embarrassment or shame), they are confident that they would obtain the support they needed and that the command would pursue action, when necessary. Other command surveys indicated that junior Sailors are not clear on reporting and the differences in reporting. Additionally, senior Sailors appear to be unclear on the role of the SAPR POCs. As a result annual SCT, command communications, and SARC and SAPROs have emphasized the types of reports victims can make and who can take them. Additionally a forthcoming revision to OPNAVINST 1752.1C in 2017 will clarify the role and responsibilities of the command SAPR POC.

- To assist in evaluating the success of prevention efforts at the command level, OPNAVINST 1752.1C allowed SARCs to be involved in command climate assessments. The SARCs' involvement promotes the commands ability to continually focus on sustaining a positive, healthy command climate and enforcing Navy standards. Commands are generally assessed to have positive reporting climates, but can improve members' understanding of who to contact within the command depending on specific type of report elected. Commands are actively engaged in ways to protect the privacy of members involved in sexual assault cases, thereby minimizing the risk of retaliation.
- At Commander Joint Region Marianas (CJRM), the DEOCS survey revealed several weak areas of SAPR knowledge, specifically amongst the civilian employees. There was a noticeable percentage of civilians who did not understand the reporting procedures and the methods of care available to them. Due to this discovery, subsequent training events have been specifically shaped to include

these topics to improve awareness.

- At CNRNW, the SAPR team reviews the DEOCS survey and tailors a 60-90 minute training based on a SAPR-focused and command-developed agenda, to address the needs of the command. The training is conversation-based, centering around real case studies that address a sexual assault case from incident to adjudication.
- It was recognized through command climate assessment feedback that there was a deficiency in SARC understanding of care options for Reservists. CNRF SAPRO, CNIC, and CNRF collaborated on developing, implementing and conducting training with SARCs to create Reserve SMEs for consultation on all reserve matters.
- USFFC command climate data indicates high confidence in command leadership by junior Sailors. Sailors feel safe in their command and believe that their senior leadership will support them should something happen in the destructive behavior category. Leaders are engaged on the deckplates regarding destructive behaviors across the Fleet. Most commanding officers are personally engaged at check-in and check-out points for Sailors reporting to and leaving their command. They are personally engaged in regular periodic training, personally kicking off most training opportunities like CTC, SCT, and Command Safety Stand downs. Each functional Type Commander hosts annual and semi-annual commanders' conferences to bring command leadership teams together to ensure alignment of efforts on the deckplates. Fleet workshops provide another opportunity for messaging and leadership involvement in each Fleet concentration area. These collective efforts provide for a layering of effects to prevent destructive behaviors.
- Submarine Forces Pacific (SUBPAC) Force Command Climate Specialist monitors and engages with subordinate commands to ensure DEOCS surveys are conducted every fiscal year. Subordinate commands conduct an immediate superior in command (ISIC) debrief, and provide an executive summary of the findings and plans of action. The executive summaries are examined to assess a command's climate in regards to sexual assaults and other continuum of harm risks. SUBPAC has increased oversight in ensuring climate surveys are conducted within a timely manner and foster an active partnership with the Submarine Cultural Workshop Program which focuses on communications, integrity, and trust throughout the command as a means to identify at risk behaviors that may have become cultural norms.

1.6 Deterrence: Update your progress in developing and/or enhancing sexual assault deterrence measures and/or messaging and outline how they are provided to Service members at the installation (or Service equivalent) level (i.e., Crime Reduction Program, MCIO Outreach Initiatives, etc.). Provide summary of Service member feedback or metrics to demonstrate progress. (DoD 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (30 Apr 14), para 5 (Deterrence), p. 11)

Navy continued to highlight the importance of preventing sexual assault and worked to deliver the message of respect, trust, professionalism, teamwork and a culture free of sexual assault. CTC training reinforced concepts first taught in "A" school, further emphasizing "what right looks like" as well as the need for intervention in and prevention of destructive behavior by using facilitated discussions to engage all Sailors in educational, face-to-face conversations about many topics to include alcohol, drugs, fraternization, hazing, sexual harassment, and sexual assault. Sexual assault deterrence measures were also addressed in CTC, recurring student training, and annual SAPR SCT requirements.

The OJAG Criminal Law Division worked with OPNAV N172 on the annual SAPR SCT released in April 2016. Additionally, organizations essential to the accountability line of effort (such as NCIS and Legal) are present at Area Orientation Briefs to describe the outcome of various crimes including sexual assaults.

In addition to completing all required prevention training/initiatives, commands are delivering training led by a variety of presenters to include NCIS, local SARCs, and VLC. Although the primary method of developing and enhancing sexual assault deterrence measures is training, a variety of deterrence measures are in place across the Navy. Key among these programs is:

- Roving barracks patrols, established with the goal to increase the visible presence of leadership to deter behavior that may lead to sexual assault or other misconduct. Roving patrols are led by experienced officers (O-3 or above) or chief petty officers (E-7 to E-9 personnel) and augmented with E-6 personnel. CNIC is gathering feedback from roving patrol participants, RAs, and housing staff to evaluate the effectiveness and impact of these patrols. This information will be utilized to further refine deterrence measures across the Navy enterprise.
- The Navy's sexual assault trial results from 2013 through September 2016 have been posted on the Navy Judge Advocate General's website. Additionally, results of non-judicial punishment hearings and courts-martial, local and Navy-wide, are frequently published in command Plans of the Week/Plans of the Day. The Navy Judge Advocate General's Public Affairs Office also distributes a press release detailing courts-martial results on a monthly basis.
- USFFC SAPROs are currently dedicated to unpacking the micro-climates within a larger command climate. Examples of micro-climates are workcenters, divisions, departments, watch teams, duty sections, detachments, squads, and platoons. The micro-climates are the locations where precursor behaviors can be observed and stopped that could lead to sexual assaults. Some examples of precursor behaviors are bullying, hazing, initiation rituals, gender discrimination, sexual harassment, alcohol abuse, sexual jokes, and sexual innuendo. By disrupting these behaviors and creating micro-climates where Sailors respect themselves and each other, more serious destructive behaviors can be prevented. Work on ensuring positive micro-climates can also deter social ostracism by peer groups when a Sailor

reports destructive behaviors as well as potentially deter reprisals from immediate supervisors when they receive a report of or learn of destructive behavior reports. Finally, the publication of disciplinary action resultant from the prosecution of cases provides a secondary deterrent effect that reinforces the positive micro-climate we are seeking to establish in every command.

- Commander, Navy Surface Forces Pacific (CNSP) Chief of Staff sends out monthly Type Commander (TYCOM) updates, which highlight punishments awarded, and CNSP Public Affairs Office sends out daily e-mails with links to the latest CHINFO Clips.
- Shore patrols, which provide a visible deterrent, are present outside the continental United States (OCONUS) throughout frequented local area bars, restaurants, hotels, and internet cafes that are popular among Sailors, dependents, civilians, and local nationals.
- Commanders utilize social media, public service announcements (PSAs), and monthly newsletters at the unit level to educate personnel on the impact of sexual assault and prevention strategies. Training focuses on ensuring that Sailors are observant and ask questions or appropriately intervene in questionable or out of the ordinary situations.
- Navy Reserve Forces Command encourages Reserve Commands at all levels to establish and maintain constant communication with Military Criminal Investigative Organizations and local law enforcement agencies to receive common practices and emerging trends in their geographic area. For example, NCIS became aware of “sextortion” schemes targeting service members. CNRF was able to provide information on the schemes, along with preventative trainings and other tools to subordinate commands to bolster deterrence.
- Navy Service Training Command (NSTC) has instituted several deterrence and security measures at both Officer Training Command (OTC) and Recruit Training Command (RTC) that incorporate the use of technology, training, and community awareness to increase safety and prevention. Staff personnel serve as roving watch-standers, employed during the day and night, to ensure security is maintained across all facilities. Students are taught not to be behind closed doors with anyone other than their roommate at any time. Staff members are trained on how to assess a student’s actions, personality, and demeanor to determine if there is a potential risk, or if an incident has potentially occurred. All NJP results are published in the RTC Plan of the Week. Additionally, RTC continues to utilize a robust training developed specifically for RTC by DON SAPRO. This training is provided to all service members at RTC and is continuously reinforced by leadership.

1.7 Community Involvement: Describe your efforts to engage with military community leaders and organizations (e.g., Family Advocacy Programs, ROTC

Programs, Chaplains, Healthcare providers, and Single Soldier Programs) to develop collaborative internal Military Service programs. Describe how you addressed challenges. (DoD 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (30 Apr 14), para 5 (Community Involvement), p. 11 / SecDef Memo (1 May 14), Develop Collaborative Forum for Sexual Assault Methods, p. 2)

The success of Navy's SAPR program is due in large part to the close and collaborative partnerships developed and maintained by a wide variety of military organizations and stakeholders. Regularly scheduled, as well as ad hoc, meetings of cross-functional teams (CFT), roundtables and multi-disciplinary working groups, routinely address the prevention of and response to destructive behaviors including retaliation, bullying and hazing, and fraternization.

- The OJAG Criminal Law Division routinely coordinates with other military organizations in developing and providing training and policy in a variety of programs. OJAG has strong working relationships with many military organizations including the Family Advocacy Program, CNIC, NCIS, 21st Century Sailor Office, DON SAPRO, and Office of the Secretary of Defense's (OSD's) SAPR Office (SAPRO).
- OJAG's Criminal Law Division participates in the Navy SAPR Cross-Functional Team, which is comprised of SAPR stakeholders representing all LOEs. The Cross-Functional Team discusses prevention initiatives, response and support, training, and policy legislation. The SAPR Cross-Functional Team meets monthly to provide updates, synchronize actions, discuss best practices and concerns in the SAPR field, and ensure standardization of messaging.
- CNIC HQ SAPR continued to work closely with CNRF and NSTC to provide seamless SAPR support for NOSCs and NROTC units. CNIC worked with CNRF to identify Navy regional SAPR POCs to develop subject matter expertise in implementation of the Navy Reserve SAPR Program as well as for answering SAPR-related questions and providing guidance at the regional and installation level.
- Naval Region Hawaii (CNRH) SAPR staff collaborate regularly with VLC, Military Treatment Facility (MTF) personnel, NCIS, security, Chaplain, Mental Health, Military and FFSC clinical staff, legal, and command leadership to provide coordinated victim response/support and ensure effective program and delivery of services. Collaboration with NCIS and other law enforcement ensures each member of the Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution (SVIP) Team are notified of all unrestricted reports of sexual assault and coordinate/support cross-training, whenever applicable, for team personnel.
- Commander Navy Region Mid-Atlantic (CNRMA) was selected as a pilot installation for the "Hope and Healing Retreat for Sexual Assault Survivors" program. This effort was initially proposed through a partnership between DON SAPRO and

Office of the Chief of Navy Chaplains. FFSC clinical and SAPR Programs collaborated with CREDO to develop the curriculum and follow-up group sessions topics. The program consists of a three-day CREDO retreat consisting of educational classes and skill building activities. The retreat is then followed by an eight-week psychoeducational group facilitated by an FFSC clinical provider. Identified program outcomes include increased self-awareness, strengthening of friendship and intimacy, improved conflict management, and problem solving skills.

- CPF SAPRO has also galvanized the combined efforts of the military service SARCs and SAPROs to form a cohesive SAPR joint unit in Hawaii, which eventually formalized into the Pacific Command (PACOM) SAPR Council. The group meets once a month to discuss SAPR issues and best practices. The other military services are also invited to attend the quarterly CPF Flag SAPR Executive Steering Committee (ESC).
- Strategic Communications Wing One (CSCW-1) is stationed on Tinker Air Force Base and as such, coordinates closely with the U.S. Air Force base SARC. Through this collaboration, lines of communication with civilian hospitals and organizations, such as the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA), have improved dramatically. Victim advocate training and on the job training (OJT) is offered and accepted through the YWCA for UVAs.
- Commander Naval Forces Korea (CNFK) participates in a collaborative working relationship consisting of NCIS, U. S. Army Criminal Investigation Command (USACID), and local PMOs with CNFK's Security Officer. CNFK actively participates with U.S. Forces Korea in monthly Sexual Assault Task Force (SATF) meetings to ensure joint efforts are working to the benefit of the Sailors and other Service members. Current efforts focus on prevention awareness through identifying and addressing high-risk behaviors, "hot spots," and misconduct in Korea.
- CNSP worked in partnership with Naval Region Southwest (NRSW), Commander Naval Air Force Pacific (CNAP), and other commands in the Metro San Diego area through cross-functional teams and monthly drumbeat meetings to stay abreast of current trends, policies, initiatives, and best practices. SAPR representatives are proactive in disseminating this information to the widest audience possible. The local Coalition of Sailors Against Destructive Decisions (CSADD) organization has been an outstanding advocate to the SAPR program, increasing Sailor buy-in to prevention at the deck-plate level through focused events, providing social alternatives, and simply being an example among the Sailors on a day-to-day basis.
- Due to the size and geographic location of many Reserve commands, intra-service and inter-service coordination is necessary in order to satisfy service mandated requirements. Through this coordination, Navy Reserve Commands are able to establish commonalities and seek mechanisms for unity of effort in combatting

sexual assault, especially in situations where Reserve Commands are located on other-than-Naval installations.

- NSTC Headquarters collaborated with OSD SAPRO to create a ROTC trifold for resources and procedures for midshipmen and cadets across all military service ROTCs. NSTC is working with DON SAPRO, NETC, OPNAV N17, and CNIC to develop and implement “Above Board,” a new and interactive SAPR training for midshipmen.

1.8 Community Involvement: Describe your efforts to engage with non-DoD civilian community leaders and organizations both locally and nationally (e.g., Safer Bars Alliance and Association of Women for Action and Research (AWARE)) to develop collaborative community relationships and programs. Describe how you addressed challenges. (DoD 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (30 Apr 14), para 5, (Community Involvement), p. 11 / SecDef Memo (1 May 14), Develop Collaborative Forum for Sexual Assault Prevention Methods, p. 2)

Navy SAPR (OPNAV N172) met with Fairfax County Public Schools Office of Intervention and Prevention Services to gain an understanding of how they address destructive behaviors in school-age groups. Topics and programs reviewed included suicide, bullying, harassment, and intimate partner violence. Also discussed were possible opportunities for partnerships between Navy and Fairfax County Public Schools to exchange best practices and support to local Navy and military families.

OPNAV N172, along with DoD and Service SAPR representatives, met with Centers for Disease Control and Prevention sexual violence subject matter experts to review and discuss new evidence based research and strategies in development to prevent sexual violence. The visit helped identify ways to better align SAPR strategies and policies in the future, and how to possibly develop a broader Navy Violence (or sexual violence) Prevention Strategy to addresses both SAPR and domestic violence.

Navy VLC routinely communicate with and engage local civilian victim-support providers to leverage their experience and guidance in working victim issues. This includes attendance at civilian subject-matter expert training events such as with the American Bar Association and the National Crime Victims Law Institute, as well as local state bar training events. Additionally, Navy VLC routinely communicate with local civilian prosecutors and law enforcement to assist military victims participating in local or state investigations or prosecution of sexual assault offenses.

Navy-wide, UVAs often volunteer at rape crisis centers or affiliated organizations to provide victim advocacy expertise and share best practices. SARC and SAPR VAs also visit local hospitals and rape crisis centers to educate administrators, managers, and care providers on reporting options used by Department of Defense personnel and how to tailor their care to preserve the integrity of this reporting. Local community involvement was also further nurtured and bolstered by inviting civilian leaders to individual commands to discuss common themes, unity of effort, and specific services offered.

In order to provide an optimal training experience for Navy SARCs, CNIC HQ SAPR worked with the National Organization for Victim Assistance (NOVA), the credentialing body for the Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Credentialing Program (D-SAACP) to coordinate SARC participation in the 42nd NOVA Training Event, followed by a Navy Day training focused on policy and Navy program updates and best practices. CNIC also engaged with the Indiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence (ICADV) to present a prevention-focused webinar to SARCs and SAPR VAs. In addition to these efforts, CNIC continues to collaborate with other Services to share research, best practices, and current prevention-focused efforts. Regional community collaboration efforts include:

- NSA Naples partnered up with “Fear2Freedom,” a non-profit organization based out of Norfolk, VA that provides boxes full of supplies and resources for victims of sexual assault that have gone through a SAFE exam. The boxes were packed by volunteers at the “Take Back the Night” event and were provided to the hospital.
- At Naval Region Southeast (CNRSE) the Joint Service SAPR Team and Domestic Abuse Victim Advocate participated in the local Coastal Community Bend Coalition and the Crime Victims Coalition to enhance military/civilian relationships. These organizations work together throughout the year to facilitate training for each other, plan joint events for April’s Sexual Assault Awareness Prevention Month, September’s Suicide Prevention Month, and October’s Domestic Violence Awareness Month. The joint military/civilian efforts at information tables reached over 250 military and more than 1000 civilians and students.

Each Fleet concentration area has a unique challenge and situation to face when it comes to Sailors finishing their work and heading out on liberty. Each command engages in their own Fleet Concentration area, layering positive liberty programs with active programs offered in the community. Gulfport in particular was able to partner with the small number of bars in the local community to reinforce Navy messaging and standards of conduct through a shared training program. The other Fleet concentration areas actively engage in the local community seeking to educate the community on the Navy’s prevention efforts, generating local partners in Ride-Share and Safe-Ride programs, as an example.

CPF SAPRO networks and partners with Hawaii’s Department of Health Sexual Assault Prevention Office, Hawaii National Guard, University of Hawaii, Guam Coalition Against Sexual Assault, California Coalition Against Sexual Assault, Pau (End) Violence, Office of the Attorney General Sexual Violence Office, the “Joyful Heart” Foundation (founded by actress Mariska Hargitay), the Hawaii Sexual Assault Response Team (SART), “Boys to Men” Coaches Association, the Hawaii CASA (Coalition Against Sexual Assault) and the Department of Homeland Security. Organizational members meet on a monthly basis to discuss SAPR issues and best practices.

- As a result of these close working relationships, CPF was invited to provide a military contingent to take part in the annual Department of Health’s Rape Prevention and Education (RPE) Annual Sexual Violence Prevention (SVP)

Training Meeting where over 150 sexual assault professionals (social workers, legal professionals, lawmakers, and law enforcement) from the islands of Oahu, Hawaii, Kauai, and Maui take part in a strategic planning effort to combat sexual assault in all types of communities (military, educational (elementary through high school), collegiate, and civic).

- In Metro San Diego (Naval Base Coronado [NBC], Naval Base San Diego [NBSD] & Naval Base Point Loma [NBPL]), SARCs attend monthly SART community collaborative meetings to discuss ongoing prevention efforts, victim response services, military/community referrals, law enforcement engagement, medical availability, and changing the “rape culture” attitude within society. SARCs provide community outreach trainings to YMCA, local rape crisis center and LGBT center, and participated in community-wide prevention events (e.g., resource tables throughout the year).
- Fleet Readiness Center Northwest invites community leaders such as Impaired Driving Impact Panel of Island County (IDIPIC), Oak Harbor Police Department, Coalition Against Domestic & Sexual Assault (CADA) to provide presentations to all hands to further instill the awareness of the domino effect that destructive decision making has on the community as a whole.

Navy Medicine SAMFEs have been invited to speak at National conferences such as International Association of Forensic Nurses (IAFN), Emergency Nurses Association (ENA) and local Rape Crisis programs to share their unique perspective of caring for military sexual assault patients.

1.9 Incentives to Promote Prevention: Other than the DoD Exceptional SARC and Prevention Innovation Awards, describe your efforts to promote and encourage installation leadership recognition of Service member driven prevention efforts. (DoD 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (30 Apr 14), para 5 (Incentives to Promote Prevention), p. 12)

In addition to reviewing, selecting and submitting award winning packages for the DoD Exceptional SARC and SAPR Innovation Award, many regions and commands promote and recognize Sailors for their prevention and SAPR program support efforts. To support command leadership, the SAAPM Toolkit highlights opportunities for SARCs and commands to recognize the efforts of SAPR stakeholders, for both victim support and prevention efforts, not just during April (SAAPM), but throughout the year. The Toolkit includes examples of certificates of appreciation, command citations, and letters of appreciation. Many regions also reported hosting appreciation luncheons where SAPR VAs and UVAs were recognized by installation leadership. Additional recognition events include:

- In CNRMA, several commands present their UVAs with command coins for standing duty on the installation watch bill. Others give a Bravo Zulu (well done) at command all hands, and some provide 24-hour liberty grants for exceptional UVA

service. Seasoned UVAs are invited to speak during the 40-hour VA training to provide them an opportunity to share their experiences with standing the installation watch or taking a call for the first time.

- SARCs encourage command leadership within Navy Region Southwest (CNRWS) to nominate UVAs from their units to compete for installation SAPR VA of the Year recognition. SAPR VA Appreciation ceremonies are hosted to recognize all SAPR VAs and UVAs assigned to the installation and throughout tenant commands.
- NAS Sigonella, in CNREURAFSWA, has instituted an Annual Outstanding UVA Award and Quarterdeck awareness contests.
- For USFFC commands, as part of the First Flag Report process, best practices and innovations are shared by Commanding Officers with their First Flag. Those First Flag reports are collected monthly for Fleet Forces Command and are provided to the Commander for review. Each quarter, the Fleet hosts a SAPR Task Force Executive Steering Committee meeting where the innovations and best practices are shared with all senior leaders, as presented by the individual commands.
- The Installation SARC for Fleet Readiness Center Northwest presents UVAs with certificates for their active participation and support throughout the year at the annual UVA Appreciation luncheon. Advocates are recognized for hours volunteered to stand duty, participation at events throughout the year, and active involvement in command roles.

1.10 Harm Reduction: Describe the metrics being used to assess the effectiveness of Military Service-specific efforts aimed to reduce the impact of high-risk behaviors and personal vulnerabilities. (DoD 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (30 Apr 14), para 5 (Harm Reduction), p. 12)

Navy has instituted policies and programs to help reduce and mitigate destructive decisions that can lead to high risk behaviors and vulnerabilities to sexual assault. Using a variety of data sources including Situational and Operational Reports, Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID), DEOCS surveys, and other reporting protocols, commands gather, review, and analyze information on their organizational behaviors. These assessments allow commands at all levels to identify trends and root causes and implement, as necessary, mitigative efforts.

Fleet Forces Command SAPROs analyzed latent cases of sexual assault (those reported more than 30 days after incident) as a subset of all incidents; compared unrestricted reports of sexual assault as compared to incident composition and demographics for restricted reports of sexual assaults and survey data on non-reports; analyzed sexual assaults that had more than a two rank split between the victim and alleged offender; analyzed unrestricted report cases that were open more than 180 days to determine the nature of cases that take longer to process and the outcomes for those cases; continued to analyze the differences between contact and penetration assaults; and analyzed the

differences and similarities between male victim and female victim sexual assaults. The Fleet team also analyzed the trends for all destructive behaviors (alcohol abuse; domestic violence; sexual harassment; drug abuse; suicide and suicidal behaviors). These analytic efforts continue to reinforce the complementary nature of effort in each destructive behavior category.

In Navy Region Japan (NRJ), when an Alcohol-Related Incident (ARI) is reported, commands implement immediate remedial training and the individual is placed on liberty risk according to the installation liberty risk matrix/policy. Metrics are briefed at the quarterly flag level ESC, and spikes in location-specific harmful behaviors prompt remediation efforts. Additionally at Navy Joint Region Marianas (NJRM), the SARC provides monthly quad charts with sexual assault statistics by report type, location of incident, and method of contact. This information provides raw data that supports a more focused concentration of effort on service specific impacts concerning sexual assault within this area of responsibility.

The COMSUBPAC Personnel Incident Report is distributed to SUBPAC Staff Directorates and subordinate commanders via the N1 Monthly Report. The report provides a force assessment of alcohol-related incidents. Commanders are educated on the frequency of alcohol-related incidents within the force to understand the linkage between substance abuse and other personnel incidents. Resources are provided to assist in the deglamorization of alcohol, such as the Navy Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention (NADAP) E-Gram. The goal is to mitigate the role of alcohol as a contributing factor to sexual assault and other personnel incidents through increasing understanding of the problem of substance abuse. Since focusing efforts in 2009, there has been significant decrease in alcohol-related incidences, and SUBPAC will continue to advance the change in the culture regarding alcohol use. Further, the report tracks trends on sexual assaults reported over a four-year period with detailed assessment provided to PACFLT via the quarterly roll up.

During monthly Cross-Functional Team SAPR briefings and CPF Executive Steering Committee meetings, the NECCPAC SAPRO reviews data of subordinate commands for trend analysis and provides feedback to command leadership on their efforts. Another level of NECC leadership collects and analyzes data from destructive behaviors across the entire Expeditionary Combat force worldwide. The combined data, trend analysis, and recommendations to reduce such behaviors are provided to fleet commanders and lower echelon commands.

1.11 Education and Training: Describe efforts to address sexual assault prevention in your organization by educating Service members on healthy relationships. Describe any training, particularly training that focuses on changing skills, attitudes, and behaviors, to encourage Service members to take part in healthy relationships. Describe any increases in complexity or depth of training on healthy relationships over the course of a Service member's career.” (DoD 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (30 Apr 14), para 5 (Education and Training), p. 12)

RTC continues to provide new recruits with eleven hours of SAPR-related training prior to transferring to their service school (“A” School). “Life Skills” training, which includes intervention training and skills development, is provided to all new accessions at their “A” School. This training is centered on a series of scenarios involving actual and potential sexual assault circumstances and underscores the fact that sexual and domestic violence are pervasive societal, as well as Navy, problems that cut across social distinctions. A key objective is to facilitate an open and honest discussion about issues, such as sexual assault, that many young Sailors have rarely discussed.

NROTC midshipmen receive tailored SAPR training each year: freshmen receive SAPR Fleet training during their orientation at the beginning of the academic year; sophomores receive SAPR SCT training; juniors receive SAPR Leadership training; and seniors receive the new pre-commissioning video created by DON SAPRO during their final academic year. “Above Board” training (currently under development) will illustrate SAPR issues in the college environment as well as on summer cruise. All midshipmen will receive this training.

Prior to assuming command and senior leadership positions within Navy, Commanding Officers (COs), Executive Officers (XOs), and Senior Enlisted Leaders (SELs)/Chiefs of the Boat, attend mandatory leadership courses at the Navy Leadership and Ethics Center (NLEC). The courses cover a wide range of leadership-centric issues and provide future Navy command leaders with the information and skills necessary to undertake their new and demanding responsibilities. NLEC’s SAPR curriculum was developed by OSD SAPRO and the Services to reflect common core competencies, learning objectives, and leadership behaviors. Short videos and facilitated discussions tailored to the command leadership perspective highlight command climate, continuum of harm, and intervention.

Navy Flag Officer and Senior Executive Training (NFLEX) provides annual training to all new flag officers and Senior Executive Service (SES) personnel on the entire Twenty-First Century Sailor Office portfolio. Specifically, leadership’s role in prevention and response to destructive behaviors, and on the importance of establishing and maintaining a positive command climate based on dignity and respect for all.

The Navy’s CTC training reinforced with Fleet provided workshops to counter destructive behaviors and the DON SAPRO provided PurePraxis training provide complementary effects on modeling positive behaviors and healthy relationships. The Fleet workshops include key note speakers targeted at Command Leadership Teams and destructive behavior program managers to help “train the trainer” with best practices and strategies for engaging their audiences. These same key note speakers then engage with front line supervisors (E5-O4) on strategies of how to create positive micro-climates within a larger command that ensure Sailors treat both themselves and each other with respect. All hands training in the workshops targets positive behaviors for all Sailors.

CNIC HQ SAPR updated the 40-hour New SAPR (VA) training, including a more dynamic module focusing on prevention. This module includes information about the levels of

prevention, socio-ecological model, and various prevention strategies, including active intervention, healthy relationships, healthy sexuality, engaging men in sexual assault prevention, and peer-to-peer mentorship.

CNRMA incorporated victims' stories from DON SAPRO videos during trainings in an effort to personalize the message on promoting healthy relationships. Additionally, collaboration with Life Skills educators from FFSC to provide training on this topic as well as parenting, anger management and couple's workshops have proven effective. They encourage commands to include DAPA, CMEQ, and Suicide Prevention topics with their SAPR trainings in that they can be intrinsically linked. Newer training topics include male victimology, hazing, and sextortion (provided by NCIS).

For many ships, SAPR is incorporated into port visit briefs and quarterly training. Specifically, USS THEODORE ROOSEVELT's CO, XO, CMC, and Commander Air Wing (CAG) recorded a video laying out their expectations for how to treat shipmates and behave in the workplace. Additionally, "Real Talk" was created to provide an open forum for junior Sailors to have discussions, setting the tone for work place behavior, taking care of each other, safe sex, and drinking responsible.

SUBPAC introduced a course emphasizing resiliency for Sailors assigned to submarines. The course is intended to coincide with the Sailor's 90-day mark onboard his/her first submarine. SUBPAC has found that resiliency training conducted after the first few months of reporting is critical to a smooth transition and integration into a new command. The two-day course focuses on operational stress, resiliency, and fostering healthy relationships. SUBPAC also utilizes Submarine Cultural Workshops (SCW) as an internal assessment tool that focuses on integrity, communication, and trust within the command to identify culturally accepted practices that affect mission readiness. The workshops are required three to six months after a change of command for all submarine commands. Command Leadership Teams are provided specific, detailed, and tangible recommendations in order to effectively take action to improve command climate and to take preventative actions in areas of concerns to include destructive behaviors within the continuum of harm.

1.12 Program Metrics: Describe the metrics used to assess your Military Service Sexual Assault Prevention program. Where appropriate, align the metrics with the 2014-2016 DoD Prevention Strategy elements. (DoD 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (30 Apr 14), para 6 (Prevention Metrics, Assessment, and Research), p. 13)

The Navy uses numerous metrics to assess and evaluate the effectiveness of its SAPR program. With regard to prevention efforts, sexual assault prevalence and reporting are the primary indicators of program success. Sexual assault prevalence, as measured by the Defense Manpower Data Center's biennial Workplace and Gender Relations Survey for Active Duty Members (WGRA) and Defense Manpower Data Center's biennial Workplace and Gender Relations Survey for Reserve Members (WGRR), continues to be the best estimate of sexual assault incidents. The results of the 2016 WGRA are expected

to be released in the spring of 2017. The Navy also places emphasis on the number of Unrestricted and Restricted Reports it receives in a fiscal year. When these metrics are plotted together, the Navy gains a better understanding of the number of incidents that are captured in reports.

The Twenty-First Century Sailor Office, which oversees Navy SAPR, is focusing on a holistic approach to measuring prevention of all destructive behaviors. To this end, the Twenty-First Century Sailor Office reviews the results of the DEOCS. DEOCS anonymously assesses perceptions of organizational effectiveness, equal opportunity, equal employment opportunity, fair treatment, and SAPR. These results provide valuable insight into the environments in which sexual assaults occur and do not occur.

Local commands may also assess their individual SAPR program to determine effectiveness of efforts and to refine prevention and response capabilities. CNSP utilizes the CNSP SAPRO to conduct command assessments as per the Command Readiness Assessment Visits (CRAV), the results of which are given to the command and briefed to the ISIC. Commands are also encouraged to complete the SAPR Command Assessment Tool, to self-assess semi-annually.

1.13 Prevention Allocation of Time: As a result of ongoing SAPR related surveys, describe your approved initiatives to assist SAPR professionals improve prevention training. (DoD 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (30 Apr 14), para 6 (Prevention Metrics, Assessment, and Research), p. 13)

CNIC HQ SAPR provides training to SARCs, who train UVAs. SARCs were provided with creative tools for exploring prevention themes via a webinar presentation by the Indiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence, introducing the "Prevention Toybox." Additionally, all SARCs, SAPR VAs, and UVAs are encouraged to attend DoD-sponsored prevention webinars.

CNRK encourages command SAPR personnel to leverage the FY16 SAPR SCT and CTC training to continue discussions with Sailors on prevention, intervention, supporting victims, and retaliation prevention. Providing an experienced UVA or POC to lead the training improves the accuracy and credibility of discussion answers. Conducting small group discussions with Sailors of similar ranks encouraged open dialog, made the training more personal, and allowed for individual reflection.

For installations with training commands and high student populations, such as CNRSE, training is provided to high risk populations (first tour, age 18-24, both genders) on safe dating, healthy boundaries, risks of dating on the internet, alcohol use, predatory behavior, bystander intervention, consent, reporting, resources available for past trauma, and life skills.

NSA Naples prevention programming and strategies have been the cornerstone of their training this year. During area orientation a video and short discussion on the importance of intervention and the responsible use of alcohol are part of the SAPR brief. Additionally

19-25 year-old Sailors attend “Real Napoli,” a mandatory training focused on preventing and responding to destructive behaviors such as sexual assault, sexual harassment, and alcohol abuse.

1.14 Future Efforts: Describe your future plans for delivering consistent and effective prevention methods and programs, including how these efforts will help your Military Service strategies, enable resourcing, and make progress in your overall SAPR program.

Navy continues to explore and monitor promising prevention practices in the field via ongoing communication with leadership, SARCs, SAPROs, and periodic site visits. Navy organizations will continue to provide the latest information pertaining to the SAPR program through training, as well as incorporation of command and installation events to continue raising awareness of what are the correct behaviors Sailors should emulate and how to avoid destructive behaviors.

For all hands, prevention training begins immediately when a Sailor joins the Navy and continues throughout their career. Training is not only provided on an annual basis, but when reporting to new commands, and when being promoted. Commands will continue to adhere to SAPR training requirements for command indoctrination and annually, as required by DoDI 6495.02, and follow the Commander's Checklist for Prevention and Response to Allegations of Sexual Assault in OPNAVINST 1752.1C. While the SAPR VA and DRC will continue conducting indoctrination training to educate Sailors on the Navy standards, leaders at all levels will set the example, reinforce positive behaviors, and uphold Navy core values.

In FY17 Navy will introduce “Full Speed Ahead,” a continuation of the highly successful Bystander Intervention to the Fleet (FY14) and CTC (FY16) Fleet-wide training. Full Speed Ahead provides innovative, interactive, and scenario-based prevention training that focuses on positive behaviors Navy wants Sailors to emulate, as well as skills to identify risk factors and employ intervention strategies for behaviors throughout the continuum of harm. Training will also promote Navy’s Core Attributes of integrity, accountability, initiative and toughness as well as healthy behaviors as the foundation to a resilient and professional force.

Another initiative in FY17 is a Smartphone Application (APP) pilot by USFFC. The Smartphone APP, LiveSafe, is being offered as a Beta test to 45,000 Sailors in the Hampton Roads Fleet Concentration Area and overseas in Rota Spain for up to 4,000 Sailors to explore overseas functionality. The APP study will be conducted between November 2016 and May 2017, exploring the ability for a Smartphone APP to positively contribute to a culture of prevention in the Fleet. The APP delivers five functions to Sailors’ smartphones free of charge. Those functions include:

- A resource page that explores all destructive behaviors, to include Fleet myths and misperceptions about those behaviors and Navy policy. It also includes links to standing resources like Chaplain hot lines, suicide hotlines, the DoD SAPR hotline,

SARCs, legal representatives, Navy web sites with more information, and Military One-Source.

- A Google Map with locations for all of those resources, to include working hours and links to individual web-sites.
- WalkSafe functionality where the Sailor will be able to temporarily enable GPS tracking to a third party of their selection, to help them get to safety or to move from one location to another with active texting, voice, or silent movement depending on circumstance.
- Crowd sourcing of tips about safety, security, and destructive behaviors at our installations.
- An alert function where the APP can be used to notify Sailors of safety issues, provide policy updates, etc.

LiveSafe and the Fleet will be conducting focus groups as well as providing metric-based feedback on efficacy of further fielding of LiveSafe to the entire Navy after the pilot. Navy will continue to emphasize that reduction of sexual assaults and other unacceptable behaviors is a leadership issue that needs to be addressed at all levels. SAPR training has been incorporated into the command's regular training program. It is important to provide the right amount and type of training to avoid Sailors "tuning out" the message. This is a continuous assessment made at all levels of the command. Additionally, there are efforts to transition from the standard brief and PowerPoint to integrate skits and interactive discussions.

Monthly CFT meetings will continue to serve as a central forum to facilitate consistency of programming, verify accuracy of resource postings, and to encourage partnerships with collateral programs such as CSADD, NADAP, etc. TYCOM SAPR Officers, SARCs, and SAPR VAs will continue to use the most current research in the field to improve training methods and sustain relevancy. Commands will continue to cultivate a strong culture of trust by enforcing policy and procedures for SAPR case handling, implementing current training, encouraging third party intervention, deglamorizing alcohol use, not tolerating victim retaliation, and holding perpetrators appropriately accountable.

Forthcoming command/community efforts include:

- The 2017 Chaplain Corps Professional Development Training Conference will discuss the role of chaplaincy in the face of violence. This training will identify the dynamics of targeted violence and interpersonal violence. With regards to sexual assault, the training conference will focus on identifying needs, developing safety plans, and working with VAs.
- NJS will continue to work with the Fleet to define and implement updates to SAPR training in order to meet evolving Fleet SAPR Training requirements.

- CNIC HQ SAPR will update and expand the widely-used SAAPM Toolkit, planning support tools, and marketing materials based on feedback gathered from the field after April 2016. CNIC will also continue to keep a finger on the pulse of promising prevention practices in the field via ongoing communication with Regional and installation SARCs as well as through periodic site visits, with the goal of identifying promising and best practices that can be implemented enterprise-wide.
- Navy participated in Phase 1 of the Installation Prevention Project (IPP), an OSD SAPRO led multi-year project focused on prevention strategies. Southeast Region naval bases in King's Bay, Georgia, Jacksonville, Florida, and Mayport, Florida participated in the Installation Prevention Project in late July 2016. The first phase provided a retroactive view of prevention efforts and assessment of any current risk factors. Phase 2 is expected to commence in FY17 and will focus on comparing historical and contemporary prevention activities to prevalence rates for influence factors. Prevention activities will be recommended for continuation or termination based on this data.
- USFF's focus on providing quality Fleet workshops in all FCAs continues. Workshop agendas will address prevention efforts with clear expectations set for leadership, personal behavior for front line supervisors, and the inculcation of Navy core values for all hands. The overall themes will focus on respect for self and others while linking the interactive nature of the sexual assault with alcohol-related incidents, domestic violence, and suicide prevention.
- CNRF is developing a Force-wide SAPR drill, results of which will allow an assessment of program compliance at all echelons. CNRF will migrate to the SITREP data tool which will enable comprehensive trend analysis that will inform program effectiveness and offer insight into future service level program direction.
- BUMED will streamline SAPR and SAFE efforts under one office for overall efficiency and metrics reporting. This alignment will allow BUMED SAPR to develop and maintain standards of medical treatment for sexual assault victims, manage the Navy Medicine SAFE program and all resources, and track sexual assault reports and training at the enterprise level. To support this effort, a data base is being developed that will provide updates to the Navy Surgeon General, Regional Commanders, and Military Treatment Facility COs of SAFE capabilities and a break down by facility, region and enterprise of SAPR reports. Additionally, new inter-service SAMFE training standardizing DoD Medical Forensic care will be implemented for all Navy Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANE) and other certified SAFE providers.

2. LOE 2—Investigation—The objective of investigation is to “achieve high competence in the investigation of sexual assault.”

2.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Investigation Endstate: “investigative resources yield timely and accurate results.” (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and

Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), p. 3)

If a sexual assault incident involving a Sailor occurs, Navy responds with a thorough investigation, action to support the victims, and fair and transparent processes to hold offenders appropriately accountable. The DoD requires that Military Criminal Investigative Organizations (MCIO) investigate all reports of sexual assault, to include contact offenses. Therefore, all Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault within Navy are referred to NCIS (or another Service MCIO in certain locations), regardless of severity, with the goal of yielding timely and thorough investigations. Commands are specifically directed not to conduct internal investigations for reports of sexual assault and must immediately notify NCIS upon receipt of a report.

In FY16, NCIS refined the implementation of the DoD SVIP initiative to provide timely, unbiased investigations while ensuring all services are provided to the victims throughout the process. Through the use of a surge strategy with Special Agents and investigators dedicated specifically to the investigation of sexual assault allegations and ongoing collaboration with relevant SVIP partners, NCIS continued to experience a reduction in the time it takes to work a sexual assault investigation while maintaining a high standard of investigative excellence.

NCIS continued to implement the Master-at-Arms (MA) Reservist Investigator Program with four MAs serving in NCIS offices during FY16.

NCIS also continued development of the active duty MA Investigator program. The goal of the program is to create a cadre of 24 MAs who are trained and credentialed as NCIS agents. Currently, nine MAs have completed the training and are serving in NCIS field offices on three year orders. These MA Investigators will serve in a pilot program where they will deploy aboard aircraft carriers to perform felony level investigations to include allegations of sexual assault.

NCIS Headquarters (NCIS HQ) conducted a review of all the open reports for investigations of sex-related offenses. In addition, a minimum of 10% of all active cases in these categories receive a comprehensive program review on a monthly basis. These efforts have allowed potential issues with cases to be identified and resolved at the earliest possible opportunity.

The first line supervisor on each investigation conducts a case review at a minimum of every 30 days during the pendency of the investigation. The second line supervisor is responsible for reviewing all cases at least once every six months. These reviews are submitted and maintained at NCIS HQ. The NCIS Inspector General conducts case inspections every three years.

NCIS investigative timelines are calculated from initial notification until the date all logical investigative leads have been completed and the case has been presented to command for administrative/judicial action. Prior to FY12, investigative timelines were as long as 300 days in some locations. The average timeline for investigations in FY16 was 129 days for

Navy cases. Although this is slightly higher than the FY15 average of 122 days, it must be taken in to account that the number of NCIS sexual assault investigations increased by 8% from FY15 to FY16.

2.2 Provide an update on the expansion efforts for the Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution Capability for MCIOs, to include how Congressional plus-up funding was spent to directly support this program. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 2, #1, p. 6 / DODI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 2, para 6ac)

Since the expansion of Article 120 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), the number of reported sexual assaults investigated by NCIS has increased significantly. Sexual assault statistics for FY16 showed a 77% increase in sexual assault investigations compared to data collected in June 2012.

In order to expand the usage of the SVIP capability in the field, NCIS HQ mandated all investigative open reports document that the proper SVIP notifications have been made and list by name the SVIP members who are involved with the investigation. Training on the SVIP requirements has been added to the NCIS Advanced Adult Sexual Assault Investigator Training Program (AASAITP), Advanced Family Sexual Violence Training Program (AFSVTP), and the First Line Supervisor Training Program.

Congressional plus-up funding received through DON SAPRO was used to conduct interrogation training for 74 Family and Sexual Violence (F&SV) agents in FY16.

2.3 Describe your progress in enhancing training focusing on special techniques for victim interviewing by investigators of sexual violence. Include efforts to establish common criteria, core competencies, and measures of effectiveness, and to leverage training resources and expertise. (DoDD 5505.19, Establishment of Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution Capability within MCIOs (4 Sep 15), para 3g / DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 2, #3, p. 6)

In FY16, NCIS reevaluated the curriculum for both the AASAITP course and the AFSVTP course. The AASAITP course focuses on providing the necessary training elements mandated by DoDI 5505.18, "Investigation of Adult Sexual Assault in the Department of Defense," and DoDI 5505.19 "Establishment of SVIP Capability Within the Military Criminal Investigative Organizations." The course includes training in the cognitive interview method for use when working with victims of sexual trauma. The cognitive interview method has been used by NCIS since 2014 based on its validity and effectiveness, demonstrated through years of rigorous, peer-reviewed scientific research studies. The NCIS goal is to provide advanced training to all personnel who could potentially respond to, investigate, and/or supervise the investigation of SVIP offenses. NCIS currently employs 1,050 Special Agents and Investigators, 164 of whom are dedicated solely to the investigation of SVIP crimes. Since August 2012, 140 of the 164

dedicated personnel and 449 of the non-dedicated personnel have attended the AASAITP or equivalent advanced training. NCIS continued to work to satisfy these training requirements by conducting nine AASAITP courses in FY16.

NCIS also initiated a Mobile Training Team (MTT) during FY16 to provide refresher training to field agents who completed their advanced training requirements several years ago. The MTT focused on victim interviewing techniques, victim response to trauma, and updates on current sexual assault investigative policy. Additionally, NCIS funded interview training through John E. Reid & Associates to enhance the interviewing skills of agents who respond to allegations of sexual assault.

2.4 Provide an update on your participation in the Defense Enterprise Working Group of Military Criminal Investigation Organizations and Defense Criminal Investigative Service to assess and validate joint investigative technology, best practices, and resource efficiencies benched against external law enforcement agencies. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 2, #4, p. 6)

In partnership with the other MCIOs, the US Army Criminal Investigation Division (USACID) and US Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI), and the Department of Defense Inspector General (DoDIG), NCIS participated in multiple working groups during FY16 focused on updating several key instructions. They included DoDI 5505.18 (Investigation of Adult Sexual Assaults), DoDI 5505.03 (Initiation of Investigations by Defense Criminal Investigative Organizations), and DoDI 5505.14 (Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) Collection Requirements for Criminal Investigations, Law Enforcement, Corrections, and Commanders). These instructions have a direct impact on investigative policy and provide an avenue for implementing best practices across the MCIOs.

NCIS also participates in a joint effort with USACID and AFOSI to develop software for crime scene evidence processing. The software, Evidence Collection Management X (ECMX), was developed from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) crime scene management system and modified to comply with DoD procedures. ECMX allows major crime scene team members to complete functions via internet-enabled devices and links all processes, (e.g. photography, sketches, and evidence collection) into one comprehensive report.

Also in collaboration with USACID and AFOSI, NCIS developed the Crime Scene Investigators Training Program (CSITP) at Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers (FLETC). The course aims to enhance the crime scene processing skills of Special Agents while providing instruction in the latest methods and technologies to more effectively collect evidence in anticipation of certification requirements in FY20.

2.5 Describe your progress in assessing and coordinating with the United States Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory and Armed Forces Institute of Pathology to improve investigative support and facilitate evidence processing (i.e., turnaround time for processing of SAFE kits). (Joint Chiefs of Staff Strategic Direction to the

Joint Force on SAPR (7 May 12), p. 11)

NCIS established a Forensic Consultant (FC) position in June 2014 at the Defense Forensic Science Laboratory (DFSL), formerly known as the US Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory (USACIL). The FC is assigned to the Forensic Analysis Division and prioritizes case submissions on behalf of NCIS. The FC works with the DFSL staff to conduct a comprehensive assessment upon receipt of evidence. The FC also inventories and inspects the evidence and then builds an examination strategy to ensure the most appropriate testing is conducted.

BUMED collaborated with DFSL to provide quality assurance feedback on Navy and Marine Corps Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) kits processed by their facilities. Unlike the civilian sector, DFSL does not limit forensic samples submitted. Further, DFSL is bound by the UCMJ to complete forensic evidence analysis in compliance with Article 10 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, and related case law, which requires that the accused be brought to trial within 120 days after arraignment or imposition of restriction, arrest or confinement. Their staff does a monumental job in completing evidence examinations within an average of 87 days. For comparison, civilian facilities can take 150–160 days to process evidence. All Navy and Marine Corps SAFE kits submitted by Navy SAFE providers to DFSL undergo quality assurance review.

2.6 Describe your efforts to increase collaboration and improve interoperability with civilian law enforcement to include sharing information on Civilian and Military Protective Orders and assure receipt of civilian case dispositions. (DODI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 4, para 3g)

NCIS field offices have the responsibility to maintain collaborative relationships with law enforcement agencies within their area of responsibility. When investigations of sexual assault fall within the primary jurisdiction of a local law enforcement agency, NCIS may initiate a joint investigation or assist the agency with investigative leads as deemed appropriate. During the course of the investigation, NCIS remains engaged with local law enforcement counterparts and reports the progress of the investigation to the command(s). This enables continued visibility and awareness in the event that civilian authorities defer prosecution to the military or civilian prosecutors decline the case and NCIS decides to pursue additional investigative leads.

Through agreement with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), NCIS enters all Military Protective Orders (MPO) issued during an NCIS investigation into the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) database. This allows local law enforcement agencies access to the MPO information during potential contact with the subject of an investigation. Additionally, it provides a point of contact when a violation is discovered that would have otherwise gone undetected.

Upon the initiation of each criminal investigation, NCIS queries the NCIC database along with other databases to obtain background information on the subject of the investigation.

Civilian protective orders are included in these queries and are enforceable by NCIS and the involved command. Any violations of civilian protective orders found during an NCIS investigation are reported to the local law enforcement agency and to the command for action.

SARCs continue to collaborate predominantly with civilian law enforcement by liaising through local NCIS office or base security. Regions also report SARCs collaborate through a variety of community outreach events as well as the SARCs' and SAPR VAs' active participation in community SARTs. These efforts provide opportunities to work with civilian law enforcement to increase awareness and education on the Navy SAPR Program and procedures. Lastly, SARCs' and SAPR VAs' cultivation of strong working relationships with local NCIS offices plays a critical role in ensuring a smooth receipt and transition of civilian case disposition.

Regional promising practices include the following:

- CNRMA - SAPR VA teams ensure working relationships are built between the SAPR Program, the local Police Departments, and VWAP personnel during active investigations and long after final case dispositions.
- CNRH – Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam NCIS employs a former Hawaii Police Department (HPD) officer to serve as the liaison between NCIS and HPD to facilitate collaboration and communication.
- CNRJ - Continued interaction and education of the Japanese Police is necessary to achieve a cross-cultural understanding of the role of VAs during the investigative process, and the DoD victim-centric approach to investigating.

2.7 Describe your efforts in providing training and guidance for all first responders to a report of a sexual assault that ensures the preservation of evidence and witness testimony. Also, describe the training and guidance specifically provided to law enforcement on victim trauma and the requirement that only the MCIO shall conduct the formal victim interview. Describe any additional training and guidance provided for locations where the arrival of the MCIO will be delayed (e.g., due to mission requirements or a submarine cannot surface for a week). Address how this training and guidance assists law enforcement and commanders in responding appropriately to reports of sexual assaults in these locations. (DODI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 10, para 7e)

All training for investigative first responders to sexual assault allegations is provided via the AASAITP course. The course seeks to standardize the response for all sexual assault investigations. Agents and investigators attending the training receive a four-hour block of instruction that covers the latest investigative techniques for processing a crime scene and preserving evidence. The instruction includes a practical lab where participants apply the techniques learned in the lesson. The course includes an eight-hour block of instruction

focused on the impact of trauma on memory and victim responses to traumatic incidents to include counterintuitive behavior. Additionally, the course includes multiple days of instruction on the cognitive interview technique that is applicable to both the victim and witness interview process. The cognitive interview lesson is reinforced using instructor evaluated mock interviews.

During the AASAITP course, instruction provided is on the most current sexual assault investigation policy and procedures. This block of instruction includes coverage of the requirement that not only must NCIS conduct the formal victim interview, but also the NCIS agent conducting the interview must have completed the advanced training in understanding victim trauma. Participants are instructed that NCIS must initiate an investigation into all allegations of sexual assault that occur within their jurisdiction regardless of the severity of the incident.

Unique circumstances that preclude the timely arrival of NCIS agents to an allegation of sexual assault are addressed at the local level. In these situations, the assigned Special Agent instructs the command on the proper steps to ensure the preservation of evidence and to address any safety concerns on behalf of the victim while reinforcing the need for command to allow NCIS to conduct the formal victim interview.

Trial Counsel Assistance Program (TCAP) personnel provide training at the NCIS Advanced Adult Sexual Assault Investigations Training Program (AASAIPT), a course focused on improving multi-disciplinary coordination of sexual assault investigation. In FY16, TCAP provided training at AASAIPT 8 times. TCAP personnel also train NCIS agents as part of the Advanced Family and Sexual Assault Violence course, which was completed 3 times in FY16.

OJAG's Criminal Law Division does not provide training to MCIOs, but does provide legal review of select first responder training materials. Of note, the Criminal Law Division completed an in-depth review of UVA training, correcting numerous legal and policy errors made by the contracted drafting agency. The training included guidance on discussing events with victims prior to an MCIO interview. The Criminal Law Division also promulgates guidance to Staff Judge Advocates on first response to sexual assault incidents, including a reminder not to conduct investigations or interviews unless given approval to do so by the MCIO. Criminal Law Division personnel provide substantive presentations at in-person SARC and SAPR VA training to explain updates to sexual assault law and policy, including relevant military justice updates found in the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA), evidence preservation, appropriate immediate actions to take when faced with a report of sexual assault, and SARC and SAPR VA prohibitions against conducting investigations and providing legal advice.

In FY16, SARCs and SAPR VAs provided annual training to first responders focusing on the process and procedures when a sexual assault is reported. Additionally, per CNICINST 1752.3, installations implement SAPR drill scenarios twice a year, to provide hands-on training and guidance to first responders. Installations also host tabletop SAPR response drills to ensure understanding of the policies, resources, and procedures in

place in the event of a sexual assault incident. Lastly, command watch standers received training and a detailed checklist of resources and procedures to assist sexual assault victims. The training highlights victim sensitivity and trauma-informed practices to assist and guide them through appropriate sexual assault response. Commanders are encouraged to have pre-deployment briefs with IDC on board ships to determine appropriate reporting chains and various operational scenarios that might impact sexual assault reports underway.

2.8 Describe your future plans for the achievement of high competence in the investigation of reports of sexual assault by MCIOs.

In addition to continuing the compliance oversight provided by NCIS HQ, during FY17, the NCIS FSV program plans to automate the open report review process to allow supervisors in the field to access their cases in real time to identify any deficiencies. These reviews are designed to address the critical elements of a sexual assault investigation that must be completed in the crucial initial stages after receiving an allegation. By allowing field supervisors to correct deficiencies in a timely manner, the overall investigative process for the case is improved.

NCIS will continue to pursue the goal of having all agents and investigators, regardless of discipline, trained in the AASAITP course to ensure there are always trained personnel available to respond to all allegations of sexual assault. Experienced agents in SVIP billets selected in FY17 will receive advanced training to recognized forums such as the End Violence Against Women Conference, the Crimes Against Children Conference, and the Association of Threat Assessment Professionals Conference. These venues not only provide excellent training opportunities, but also the chance to network with outside law enforcement professionals and exchange ideas on best practices.

NCIS will also continue the training program to create a cadre of credentialed, active duty MAs serving in NCIS billets. In FY17, four additional MA candidates have been identified to attend the training and serve in NCIS billets on three-year orders. This program has the additional benefit of providing trained, experienced MAs who will return to the Fleet upon completion of their tour with NCIS.

Navy VLC regularly present substantive training at the FLETCs in multiple locations. FLETCs are tasked with training agents within NCIS and have included VLC presenters since the program's inception in 2013. VLC Program leadership participates in policy level meetings with NCIS, OJAG's Criminal Law Division, and the Marine Corps Victims Legal Counsel Office to address systemic issues between the organizations. In addition, VLC in all locations provide regular training on the VLC Program as well as victim rights to command triads, local installation commanders, Staff Judge Advocates (SJAs) who advise commanders, SARCs, SAPR VAs and Forensic Medical Examiners (FMEs), all of whom may be considered first responders for sexual offenses. NCIS works together with prosecutors, and VLC, when applicable, to enhance victim participation and build confidence in the investigation and in the military justice process. By engaging all parties, as appropriate, throughout the entire process, victims receive constant communication

with less confusion about hand-offs of investigations from MCIO agent to prosecutors.

3. LOE 3—Accountability—The objective of accountability is to “achieve high competence in holding offenders appropriately accountable.”

3.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Accountability Endstate: “perpetrators are held appropriately accountable.” (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), p. 3)

Navy’s Regional Legal Service Offices (RLSO) have an experienced cadre of litigation specialists and military justice expert judge advocates serving in litigation-intensive billets or supporting trial counsel through the Trial Counsel Assistance Program. This includes the nine regional Senior Trial Counsel (STC) who prosecute the most complex cases while supervising, mentoring, and training junior trial counsel. More experienced Military Justice Litigation Qualified (MJLQ) O-5s have been placed as directors of litigation (STC) in the three largest prosecution offices.

TCAP provides the most up to the date training to Navy Trial Counsel, ensuring that prosecutors are fully capable of providing all relevant information to the finder of fact to achieve a just result in each case. Perpetrators, once convicted, are sentenced in accordance with the Uniform Code of Military Justice, and the results of the court-martial are published to increase transparency and to serve as a deterrent to potential offenders.

Navy VLC advise victims of reporting options and assist in making reports as directed by their clients. Navy VLC have no control or oversight over command and convening authority case processing or disposition. However, VLC assist victims in exercising their rights to provide input at various junctures of a case, including: expressing a preference for the case to go forward under military or civilian jurisdiction; providing substantive input on whether pre-trial confinement of the accused should continue; providing direct input to the convening authority about whether a case should go forward to court-martial; providing an opinion on specific terms of a pre-trial agreement; and the option to respond to clemency requests submitted by an accused.

3.2 Provide an update on SAPR training provided to those who are affiliated with the Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution Capability program (paralegals, trial counsel, special victims’ counsel / victims’ legal counsel, and victim-witness assistance personnel) for responding to allegations of sexual assault. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 3, #1, p. 6)

VLC Training: Navy VLC participate in training evolutions, which prepare and update individuals affiliated with the Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution Capability program in effective support of sexual offense victims. All VLC are certified to represent clients at courts-martial per Article 27(b) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) and must attend VLC specialized certification training given by the Air Force, Army or Navy, focusing on victims’ rights, support, recovery, and victim advocacy. Navy VLC also participate in specialized “child victim” training courses executed by military and civilian experts, to include child victim training provided by the National Crime Victims Law

Institute and “Child Capacity” training presented by the American Bar Association’s Center for Children and Law. Navy VLC participate in routine program-wide training addressing victim-support issues relevant to successful delivery of services. This web-based training is conducted via the Defense Connect Online (DCO) system and has included topics ranging from DNA collection and the Physical Evaluation Board System, to key changes in victim rights and entitlements established by each year’s NDAA and resulting adjustments to the Rules for Courts-Martial.

The Navy VLC Program also operates a comprehensive SharePoint site for internal communications, discussion boards, mentoring, development, and promulgation of “best practices,” and storage of victim-support resources.

In April 2016, the Navy VLC Program conducted its first-ever training symposium, bringing almost all VLC and support staff from around the globe to a three-day training that included presentations by outside experts, both civilian and military, as well as the sharing of internally-developed expertise in all practice areas.

During FY16, 15 incoming VLC attended the required Special Victims’ Counsel Certification Course provided by either the Army or Air Force prior to reporting for VLC duties, 10 VLC attended specialized child victim training, four VLC attended the National Crime Victim Law Institute (NCVLI), and the Navy VLC Program Chief of Staff attended and presented at the End Violence Against Women International (EVAWI) conference.

TCAP Training: SAPR training, including courses on dealing with victims of sexual assault, are part of the TCAP core training mission. This year, TCAP focused on coordinating training with the Marine Corps to provide greater opportunities and coordination of expert instruction. The coordination led to more opportunities for counsel to receive baseline, intermediate, and advanced training in the dynamics of special victim crimes as well as trial advocacy. TCAP, in concert with the Naval Justice School, sponsored the Prosecuting Special Victims Crimes course. Navy, Marine and Air Force prosecutors attended. In FY16, paralegals attended the course for the first time and had focused training sessions. Finally, TCAP promoted and funded, using valuable SAPRO funding, prosecutor attendance at non-DoD special victim crimes training. Trainings included the National District Attorney’s Association’s training on sexual assault and child abuse. Other non-DoD training included: San Diego Sexual Assault Response Team; the Conference of Crimes Against Women; and End Violence Against Women International’s (EVAWI) Annual Conference. Finally, TCAP supplemented its special victim crime webinar portfolio with a number of non-DoD organizations’ webinars focusing on special victims crimes. These webinars allowed Navy prosecutors and paralegals to attend educational programs online presented by national experts at little to no cost.

NJS Training: In FY16, either provided or co-sponsored the following courses, designed to maintain and enhance the expertise of judge advocates in litigating special victim’s cases:

- **Basic Lawyer Course (BLC):** This ten-week course, offered three times annually,

provides accession training for all judge advocates in the U.S. Navy (USN), U.S. Marine Corps (USMC), and U.S. Coast Guard (USCG). The course includes extensive training in military justice and court-martial advocacy, as well as training in legal assistance, administrative law, standards of conduct, and operational law. The course includes instruction on SAPR, Sexual Assault Initial Disposition Authority, and VLC. Teaching methods include lecture, seminar, and practical exercises. Each class member participates as counsel in a fully contested mock sexual assault trial. Upon graduation, judge advocates are certified per Article 27(b), UCMJ.

- Senior Officer Course (SOC) in Military Justice and Civil Law: This three-day course is designed for COs, XOs, and OICs and is open to other officers in grades O-4 and above with NJS approval. The SOC trains officers in the execution of the legal responsibilities of command by utilizing scenario-based instruction in military justice, including sexual assault case disposition and SAPR, as well as administrative law and civil law. In FY16, NJS provided SOC sessions in Newport, RI; San Diego, CA; Norfolk, VA; Camp Lejeune, NC; Parris Island, SC; Quantico, VA; Pensacola, FL; Okinawa, Japan; and Rota, Spain. Per NAVADMIN 302/12, this course is mandatory for O-6s enroute to command.
- Prosecuting Special Victim's Cases (P-SVC): NJS offers specialized instruction focused on special victim's litigation. P-SVC is a week-long intermediate trial advocacy course focusing on substantive aspects of prosecuting domestic violence, sexual assault, child sexual abuse, and child abuse. Taught in conjunction with TCAP, it includes small-group practical exercises to hone skills, such as conducting direct and cross examinations of victims, expert witnesses, and the accused.
- Basic and Advanced SJA Courses: These week-long SJA courses incorporate military justice training relevant to SJAs including search and seizure, investigations, charging, preferral, convening courts, referral, SAPR, the VWAP, sexual assault-initial disposition authorities (SA-IDAs), and post-trial processing. This course provides SJAs with the basic tools and necessary information for appropriately responding to sexual assault allegations in accordance with DoD/DON SAPR policies and special victim investigation best practices.
- Sexual Assault Policy for the SJA: This two-day course, co-sponsored by the Criminal Law Division, is highly encouraged for SJAs currently providing advice to General Court-Martial Convening Authorities (GCMCAs), SA-IDAs, those serving as RLSO Command Services Department Heads, and SJAs for TYCOMs or other commands that frequently convene courts-martial. The course provides instruction on and encourages discussion of current legal issues involving sexual assault policy and dispositions facing SJAs advising GCMCAs and SA-IDAs. Among the key topics reviewed are the FY16 NDAA, the status of its implementation, the requirements recent policies and legislation place on SJAs and Commanders, and the corollary impact on the military justice process.

- Special Victims' Capability Course (SVCC): This is a multi-disciplinary course for Legalman, USN paralegals, USMC Legal Specialists, SAPR VAs, Domestic Violence VAs, and SARCs who comprise Navy's Special Victim Capability, as well as Navy first tour judge advocates assigned to RLSOs. The course covers a full spectrum of issues to improve and enhance victim care, victim support, and prosecution support. It provides for a more comprehensive and standardized response to allegations of child abuse, serious domestic violence, and sexual assault offenses. The focus of the training is to gain a better understanding of the dynamics of these crimes, working with victims, and collaboration of effort within the military justice system.

3.3 Describe your efforts to ensure that the personnel records of Service members convicted by court-martial, adjudged non-judicial punishment, or other punitive administrative action for a sex-related offense are updated to reflect punitive action taken, as appropriate. (DODI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 10, para 2d(5)(g))

After every conviction, the Trial Counsel provides the Convening Authority and the member's command with a copy of the Report of Results of Trial. Notations in the individual service records are made, in accordance with the applicable instructions, by the member's command. NJS and OJAG Criminal Law division SAPR training, as described in question 3.2, includes this requirement.

3.4 Describe your efforts to ensure SARC, SAPR VA, MCIO, and commander knowledge of recent victim rights and military justice updates in FY16. (DODI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 10, para 7a)

Navy VLC work closely with Navy SARC and SAPR VA providers in their regions on all aspects of victim support, to include regular training and understanding of the nature and scope of Military Rules of Evidence 514 pertaining to the Victim Advocate - Victim privilege, as well as military justice and practice updates, as they occur. (Response to Q. 2.7 addresses training that VLC routinely conduct with SARCs, VAs, and NCIS, which includes relevant updates to the law and practice relating to victims' rights.) At the Senior Officer Course (SOC), prospective commanders are provided a four-hour scenario-based block of instruction on military justice, sexual harassment, and SAPR. During these sessions, participants discuss, among other things, responsibilities of the commanding officer with respect to victim rights, SA-IDA, VWAP, reporting requirements, and the court-martial process. Regular course reviews are conducted to ensure the curriculum and materials incorporate all updates, and reflect the current law and DoD/DON policy as to SAPR, victim rights, and the military justice system.

At the Sexual Assault for the SJA course, judge advocates are taught about their obligation to ensure their commanders are compliant with all legal requirements in sexual assault cases. The August 2016 course was attended by judge advocates from paygrades

O-2 through O-6. The Criminal Law Division creates products for commanders and Staff Judge Advocates on various topics, such as a short guide to Military Rule of Evidence 514, and a checklist for Staff Judge Advocates on sexual assault response that incorporates all requirements and references. These references are posted on the Criminal Law Division's online SharePoint site and updated as necessary.

3.5 NGB, provide an update to your efforts to ensure that all Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault (both Title 10 and 32 status) are referred to the appropriate Military Criminal Investigative Organization (MCIO), civilian law enforcement, or to the National Guard Bureau Office of Complex Administrative Investigation (NGB-JA/OCI). (Chief National Guard Bureau Notice 0400 (16 Apr 14), para 1b)

N/A

3.6 Describe your current policies and procedures to ensure alleged offenders are provided due process rights and protections afforded by the Constitution and the UCMJ. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 3, #6, p. 6)

Every year the defense community offers all defense counsel (DC) a standard training rotation focusing on defending sexual assault cases. There are four sections in this rotation: Defense Counsel Orientation (DCO), Defending Sexual Assault Cases (DSAC), Defense Counsel Assistance Program (DCAP) Mobile Training Teams (MTTs) and Trial Advocacy Programs.

- DCO is a required weeklong training for new defense counsel at the Defense Service Office (DSO). During this training, counsel receives a primer and introduction on defending sexual assault cases (Sexual Assault Cases 101) as well as various other topics related to client representation.
- DSAC is a weeklong intermediate to advance level course hosted by the Marine Corps Defense Counsel Assistance Program in San Diego for Marine, Navy, and Coast Guard Defense Counsel. The course is taught by civilian and military practitioners and experts in the field to teach substantive classes relevant to sexual assault cases. Moreover, the instructors also conduct some trial advocacy training specific to sexual assault cases.
- DCAP Mobile Training Teams. Every six months, the DCAP MTT (composed of 2 trainers) visits each DSO headquarters and major detachment to provide weeklong training geared towards defending sexual assault cases. At the MTTs, DCAP teaches substantive issues, conducts advocacy training, and does an extensive review and assessment of ongoing sexual assault cases.
- Trial Advocacy Program(s). As a supplement to the above programs, defense counsel are encouraged to attend one of the various trial advocacy courses either offered by NJS or through outside organizations like the Bronx Public Defender or

the National Criminal Defense College.

In addition to the above, the DSOs have implemented the use of standard documents and counsel checklist to use for case preparation. DCAP established a defense community SharePoint page where all defense counsel can access up to date information as well as post questions to the field. Counsel can also use SharePoint to obtain (1) a defending sexual assault trial kit, which includes relevant documents and pleadings on sexual assault cases and (2) the Defense Counsel Deskbook, which includes standard checklists, proof charts and other items to assist in preparation. The DSO requires that all DC must establish and routinely access their SharePoint account to ensure that they receive relevant and up to date information. Additionally, it is a DSO priority to detail MJLQ or similarly qualified counsel to all Senior Defense Counsel or OIC positions.

OJAG's Criminal Law Division, working as the Judge Advocate General's representative on the Joint Service Committee on Military Justice (JSC), has diligently protected the accused's due process rights in revisions to the Rules for Courts-Martial and Uniform Code of Military Justice. The Criminal Law Division also ensures that all SAPR trainings, including general military training and responder-specific training (e.g., SARC, SAPR VA training) adequately and accurately explains the rights of the accused, and provides guidance on ensuring that those rights are respected.

3.7 Provide an update on the Special Victims' Advocacy Program that affords legal consultation and representation for Service members, eligible adult dependents, and DoD civilian employees who report being a victim of sexual assault, to include how Congressional plus-up funding was spent to directly support this program. Describe how your Military Service is implementing the Special Victims' Advocacy Program for Department of Defense civilian employees. Provide an update on how you are informing Officers, NCOs, and junior Service members of the availability of SVCs/VLCs. Include your Military Service's metrics for measuring the success of the program. (SecDef Memo (14 Aug 13), *Improving Victim Legal Support*, p. 1 / DODI 6495.02, *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15)*, Encl 2, para 6ac / NDAA FY16, Sec 532 / NDAA FY13, Sec 573)

Per direction of the Secretary of Defense and Vice Chief of Naval Operations, the Navy VLC Program was established in August 2013 to provide independent legal counsel to eligible sexual offense victims. The Navy VLC Program is staffed by one active duty O-6 Chief of Staff, one civilian Deputy Chief of Staff, 32 judge advocates, and 10 administrative staff who provide victim support at 24 naval installations around the globe. Establishment of the Navy VLC Program satisfies the "Special Victims' Counsel" mandate of §1716 of the 2014 NDAA. Navy VLC assist victims in understanding and exercising their reporting options, work with victims through the investigative and military justice processes, advocate for the victim's rights and interests, and help clients obtain access to other support services. VLC complement the care and support services received through other resources, such as the SAPR Program, the Family Advocacy Program (FAP), VWAP, and services offered by VAs, Chaplains, and healthcare providers.

The Navy VLC Program did not receive “Congressional plus-up” funding. However, the program did receive SAPR plus-up funding through the Department of the Navy and the Department of Defense. This funding was used toward a FY16 smartphone upgrade for VLC (to improve communications with clients), the first-ever VLC training symposium, and the retention of a local Bahraini attorney to represent victims in cases falling under local jurisdiction (victims have recognized rights in Bahraini court, but VLC are not recognized as victim representatives in Bahraini court, nor do they speak the language).

During FY16, Navy VLC assisted 780 newly reporting victims of sexual offenses, and continued to support 740 pre-existing clients. VLC advocated for client interests at 892 military justice and administrative proceedings (including pre-trial conferences, pre-trial motions hearings, Article 32 hearings, Special Courts-Martials, General Courts-Martials, administrative separation boards, and Initial Review Officer (IRO) hearings).

VLC duties include providing education briefs about the program to the Fleet, base and local community stakeholders within their area of responsibility. During FY16, VLC provided 540 outreach briefs to more than 28,000 Sailors, dependents, and other command personnel.

Pursuant to the FY16 NDAA, DoD civilian employees are now eligible for Navy VLC services. In order to better understand the legal intricacies applicable to Federal civilian employees, the Navy VLC Program funded a senior VLC to attend the Army’s Federal Civilian Employment course. Training from the Army course will be leveraged and provided to all Navy VLC.

The Navy VLC Program measures success in a variety of ways: at the Navy level, at the program level and at the victim level. On the Navy level, the Navy VLC Program is rigorously inspected on a routine basis by the OJAG Inspector General (IG), to include review of a VLC Self-Assessment Guide completed by each VLC office at the time of inspection, personal interviews with each VLC and support staff member, interviews with VLC Program leadership, and interviews of local SAPR stakeholders such as SARCs, VAs, and RLSO personnel. At the program level, the Navy VLC Program leadership collects a weekly report from each VLC accounting for new clients, appearances at proceedings, travel, results of specific cases, motions and other relevant data. These reports are consolidated and provided to Commander, Naval Legal Service Command (CNLSC) on a weekly basis.

It is through this weekly review of reports from each VLC that leadership is able to monitor trends in legal issues, policy conflicts, or practice trends, as well as the professional health and welfare of each VLC. In addition, CNLSC meets with the Navy VLC Program Chief of Staff by phone on a weekly basis. At the victim level, the Navy VLC Program conducts an online, anonymous and voluntary survey that all VLC clients are invited to complete at the close of their cases. Victim responses to the survey are incredibly positive. For example, 100% of clients responding to the survey indicated that they believe their VLC represented their personal interests and maintained their privacy. In addition, 100% of survey respondents indicated they would recommend VLC to others who have been victims of

sexual offenses. Remarkably, the survey comments reflect a satisfaction with VLC representation even when a victim's case did not end as he or she anticipated or desired.

Navy SARCs and SAPR VAs regularly collaborate with VLCs across the enterprise to ensure services are available to all victims Navy-wide. They ensure victims are aware of VLC services and discuss the role of the program along with benefits afforded under the program. SARCs also incorporate the VLC into all trainings offered by the SAPR Program, to include the 40 hour initial advocate training, unit SAPR POC training, SAPR VA refresher trainings, command briefs, SAPR-Civilian (SAPR-C) trainings, and annual SAPR SCT. When available, a VLC will attend and provide in-depth education for the audience. Additionally, VLC information, including a description of services as well as contact information, is often posted in main and common areas throughout installations and Base Housing Facilities.

3.8 Describe your future plans for the achievement of high competence in holding offenders appropriately accountable.

TCAP continues to support the implementation of the Adult Sexual Assault Program (ASAP) team in all fleet concentration areas. The early collaboration entails a multidisciplinary review of active cases at the Senior Trial Counsel and Supervisory Special Agent level and allows NCIS, the RLSO, and the SARC to troubleshoot sexual assault investigations, prosecutions, and victim care issues as they arise. Furthermore, this multidisciplinary model promotes early cooperation amongst stakeholders to improve quality of outcomes.

TCAP supports specialized military and civilian sexual assault training courses as described earlier. FY16 annual training efforts include: the coordination and development of Targeted Mobile Training Teams; site visits with flexible training sections on special victims crimes and process inspection; live online training, interactive web-based training conducted by subject matter experts; archived online training, web-based recordings of previous trainings that can be accessed as needed as part of local training plans; regionally-developed training plans; and Senior Trial Counsel-coordinated weekly or bi-weekly training, coordinated with TCAP and shared online.

NJS will continue to:

- Train commanders and senior leadership on SAPR at the SOC.
- Train lawyers from new accessions to senior USN, USMC, and USCG judge advocates on the technical legal requirements of SAPR law and policy.
- Train prosecutors and defense counsel on effective strategies for prosecuting and defending sexual assault cases.
- Train USN paralegals, USMC Legal Specialists, USCG Legal Technicians, trial counsel, special victims' counsel / VLC, and victim-witness assistance personnel on

a variety of SAPR issues.

Navy will continue to:

- Ensure NCIS investigates all allegations of sexual assault, to include both penetration and contact offenses.
- Monitor the timeliness of investigations within Navy as a measure of effectiveness in combating sexual assaults in the military.
- Use Judge Advocates as Preliminary Hearing Officers for Article 32 preliminary hearings in order to enhance competence in the preliminary hearings of sexual assaults.
- Coordinate with VLC to ensure victims are aware of their rights and benefits through ongoing training.

4. LOE 4—Advocacy/Victim Assistance—The objective of advocacy/victim assistance is to “deliver consistent and effective victim support, response, and reporting options.”

4.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Advocacy/Victim Assistance Endstate: “high quality services and support to instill confidence and trust, strengthen resilience, and inspire victims to report.” Include how competency, ethical, and foundational standards established in DoDI 6400.07, enclosure 2, are met.

(DODI 6400.07, Standards for Victim Assistance Services in the Military Community (25 Nov 13) / DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), p. 3)

- All SARCs and SAPR VAs are required to complete D-SAACP requirements prior to providing victim advocacy and assistance services. The requirements include screening for the position, which consists of an interview and verification of background check, leadership recommendation, and completion of initial training. As part of the D-SAACP certification process, all SARCs and SAPR VAs must agree to adhere to the Code of Ethics for victim engagement and advocacy and all training requirements. DSAID provides alerts to CNIC SAPR HQ and SARCS when they, or one of the SAPR VAs under their cognizance, are due to expire on their qualifications.
- SARCs and SAPR VAs are required to renew their D-SAACP certification every two years. A total of 32 Continuing Education Units (CEUs), including two hours of ethics, is required for recertification. The ongoing continuing education training emphasizes compassionate and trauma informed care for victims of sexual violence, and consists of webinars and face-to face trainings.
- SARCs monitor continuing education and credentials for both SAPR VAs and UVAs to ensure compliance.

- Navy SAPR Drills are conducted in June and December of each year and help ensure that the highest standard of service delivery is provided to victims. The drills help formalize installation testing procedures, response, and capabilities, as well as identify and correct any gaps in victim services.
- SARCs provide one-on-one supervision and consultation with UVAs when assigned to a case. There is meeting within the first 24 hours of a new case, and as frequently as needed thereafter with no more than a month between meetings.
- Monthly installation SACMGs continue to be an effective avenue in addressing any gaps in victim care and response to ensure that consistent, high quality, and effective support is provided to victims.
- The Navy SAPR Resource Guide provides easy access for SARCs and SAPR VAs to critical program information that helps enhance knowledge and effectiveness in one's role as a member of the SAPR team.
- Both Chaplains and Religious Program Specialists (RPs) are trained in SAPR policies and procedures and are important sources for directing victims to additional appropriate resources. Chaplains offer the additional service of offering a safe place for victims to share information in confidence.

4.2 Describe your current oversight processes over SAPR, to included reviewing credentials, qualifications, continuing education, inappropriate behavior, and revocation of certification, if appropriate. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 4, #1 &15, p. 7)

- CNIC HQ SAPR utilizes the D-SAACP process as the established method for reviewing credentials, qualifications, and continuing education for victim-sensitive personnel positions (SARCs and SAPR VAs). The D-SAACP process ensures that all SARCs and SAPR VAs meet both ethical and professional standards through verification of completion of training requirements, background checks, and recommendation letters from commanders/supervisors and SARCs. Any prospective SARCs or SAPR VAs who do not meet these standards are not permitted to work with sexual assault victims.
- In an effort to standardize continuing education, CNIC HQ SAPR continues to review and approve all SARC-generated SAPR refresher training provided to SAPR VAs. Monthly D-SAACP pre-approved refresher trainings are also provided to SARCs and SAPR VAs via both webinar and in-person annual SARC training. Additionally, CNIC HQ SAPR provides two-hour Ethics training for SARCs and SAPR VAs to address how to handle inappropriate behavior and ethics violations.
- For D-SAACP revocation, CNIC HQ SAPR requires installations to follow the written request procedures identified in D-SAACP (DoDD 6495.03), which is sent to the National Organization for Victim Assistance (NOVA) and the OSD SAPRO.

- Reports of sexual assault, inappropriate behavior, or criminal activity involving SAPR personnel triggers a Commander's Critical Information Requirement (CCIR) which is routed through CNIC SAPR HQ, Navy SAPR, VCNO, and SecDef. SARCs and SAPR VAs who are under investigation or found to have engaged in inappropriate behavior, committed a punitive offense, or violated the code of conduct/ethics will have their certification suspended and/or revoked and access to DSAID is immediately rescinded. Alleged or suspected criminal activity is reported to NCIS, the Commander, and the Human Resources Office (HRO) when civilian personnel are involved. The accused SARC or SAPR VA is notified of the allegation and that their ability to perform their SAPR duties has been suspended until the outcome of the pending investigation.

4.3 Describe your current progress to ensure SAPR personnel meet D-SAACP screening requirements prior to attending your Military Service's SAPR certification training. (DODI 6495.03, Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP)(10 Sep 15), Encl 3)

- Navy requires all UVAs to undergo a rigorous screening prior to attendance in the 40-hour training that includes the completion of the background screening and an interview prior to selection for training. SARCs are responsible for facilitating this prescreening.
- Before a SARC or SAPR VA can begin executing their duties, they must complete the initial 40-hour training for SARCs and SAPR VAs. Training certifications and completed D-SAACP packets must be emailed and approved by NOVA and CNIC HQ SAPR. D-SAACP recertification requirements must be met in order to maintain uninterrupted access to DSAID for SARCs, as well as maintain a caseload for SAPR VAs.
- Commanders submit the potential Victim Advocate's application to NOVA only if the member is in good standing with the command, is deemed suitable for a sensitive position, and has no legal, mental, or behavioral issues that would obstruct the performance of duties as a SAPR VA.

4.4 Describe your Military Service's efforts to encourage SARCs and SAPR VAs to renew their certification at a higher level in order to increase the quality of victim assistance providers. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), p. 3)

- CNIC HQ SAPR continues to provide a variety of training opportunities in order for SARCs and SAPR VAs to gain more knowledge and experience in working with victims of sexual assault, further enhancing their skills and allowing them to be eligible to renew their certification at a higher level in order to increase the quality of victim assistance providers.
- Multiple efforts are used to ensure that SARCs and SAPR VAs are aware of training opportunities, to include email dissemination through RSARCs and bi-monthly

newsletters.

- However, despite these efforts, Navy SAPR VAs can be limited in their ability to advance their certification. The Navy SAPR Program has approximately five times the number of UVAs as the number of sexual assaults reported. Many may never provide response throughout their career, and are not able to obtain advanced certification. D-SAACP recertification requests have shown the SARCs and installation SAPR VAs have a higher likelihood of advancing their certification than UVAs.
- D-SAACP activity in 2016:
 - Packages approved: 3,774 (567 or 15% of them were renewals)
 - Only 3 or 0.5% of renewals are at a higher Level IV certification (2 civilian and 1 active duty SARC)
 - Only 1 or 0.1% of renewals is at a higher Level III certification (1 civilian SARC)
 - Only 9 or 1.5% of renewals are at a Level II certification (4 civilian SARCs, 4 civilian SAPR VAs, 1 UVA)
 - The remaining 554 or 97.7% of renewals are at a Level I certification (3 active duty SARCs, 533 UVAs, 6 civilian SARCs, 12 civilian SAPR VAs)
 - D-SAACP UVA certifications that expired in 2016: 2,680; 217 or 8.0% are officers; 2,463 or 91.9% are enlisted (expirations are a result of Sailors separating, not wanting to continue serving as a UVA, or not being needed by the unit)

4.5 Describe how you addressed any challenges that SARCs and SAPR VAs have in obtaining continuing education training, to included training on emerging issues and victim-focused trauma-informed care. (DODI 6495.03, Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP)(10 Sep 15), Encl 3, para 3)

- UVAs continue to experience challenges in attending many of the continuing education trainings due to primary military responsibilities and/or inability to access online training in remote or deployed locations. Additionally, OCONUS locations have limited local training opportunities and travel to the continental United States (CONUS) training opportunities requires significant funding and planning.
- Despite these challenges, UVAs may retain their certification by completing continuing education requirements via video-teleconferences and online training. However, pre-recorded webinars do not allow for the level of interaction necessary to maintain proficiency.
 - D-SAACP active duty certifications renewed in 2016: 537 (533 or 99.2% are UVAs)
- To mitigate these challenges, SARCs offer SAPR VAs multiple opportunities to receive both in-person and on-line training about victim-focused trauma-informed care. This can include shorter duration of courses and varying training locations.

4.6 Describe your continued efforts to ensure that the 24/7 DoD Safe Helpline has

accurate contact information for on-base SAPR resources (i.e., Chaplains, SARCs, Military Police, and Medical Personnel). (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 4, #2, p. 7)

CNIC HQ SAPR ensures that the DoD Safe Helpline has accurate contact information for on-base SAPR resources (Chaplains, VLC, Military Police, and medical resources, in addition to SARCs and SAPR VAs) in a numerous ways. One of the most effective ways is by working closely with RSARCs throughout the Navy enterprise on an ongoing basis.

- SARCs are required to notify CNIC HQ SAPR immediately, via their RSARC, of any changes to phone numbers included in the Navy SAPR Program 3-tiered response.
- In addition, CNIC HQ SAPR developed a SAPR Personnel Update form that captures pertinent information (name, gender, position title, effective date, installation; DSN, office, and duty cell phone numbers; employment status and type, etc.) regarding SAPR personnel. CNIC HQ SAPR requires that RSARCs complete and submit this form immediately any time there is a change in SAPR personnel within their regions.
- On a quarterly basis, CNIC HQ SAPR distributes the most current 3-tiered response spreadsheet to the RSARCs to review and provide updates as necessary.
- CNIC HQ SAPR conducts monthly random spot checks to 10% of Navy installations (approximately 8 installations) to ensure that the phone numbers are accurate, appropriate voice recordings are in place, and that the phones are in working condition. These monthly spot checks also test the response time to ensure that calls are returned within the required 60-minute timeframe.
- Regional Operation Centers (ROCs), complete a SAPR validation report that includes 100% monthly validation calls to confirm the accuracy of the 24/7 response numbers and to ensure response is taking place within the required time frames.
- CNIC HQ SAPR also receives the results of the CNIC Battle Watch Captain (BWC) monthly random spot checks.
- Lastly, as a part of the DoD Safe Helpline semi-annual audit, CNIC HQ reconciles the audit by following up on all unconfirmed or non-working SAPR 24/7 response, SARC, and first responder (Chaplains, SARCs, Military Police, legal, and medical personnel) numbers to ensure accuracy. Any changes identified as a result of the reconciliation process are updated in the Safe Helpline database immediately.

4.7 Describe your efforts to make Service members aware of SAPR resources, such as the DoD Safe Helpline. (DODI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 2, para 6af(1) / Encl 3, para 1k & 1m)

For all Navy mobile applications developed by Program Management, Warfare (PMW)-240, the “Emergency Contacts” section includes the Sexual Assault Crisis Support phone number. Additionally, the recently published “LifeSkills” reach back app, which supports the LifeSkills curriculum provided during Navy initial technical training (i.e., A-school), provides a section on Sexual Assault resources, hotlines (including DoD), and intervention techniques.

- CNIC HQ SAPR has developed various marketing materials in order to publicize SAPR resources available.
- During SAAPM, CNIC HQ SAPR and the marketing team develop posters and table tents, distributing to installations across the Navy to use.
- Flyers, posters, and pamphlets are used across the Navy in high traffic areas such as workspaces, restrooms, Quarterdecks, Fleet and Family Support Centers, Chaplains’ offices, galleys, and bowling alleys.
- In multi or joint service environments, SARC’s coordinate with and encourage other service SARC’s to equally publicize SAPR Program information, offering assistance if required.
- Commands widely publish contact information for the DoD Safe Helpline and local resources on command website, the Plan of the Day, Plan of the Week, Ombudsman newsletters and other command publications.
- VLC provide information regarding victims’ rights and program services through base, armed forces and civilian newspaper and magazine articles, on-base radio and television programs, as well as through briefings to first responders such as medical personnel, VAs, SARC’s, and law enforcement.
- OJAG’s Criminal Law Division and NJS ensure that SAPR resources are included in all training as appropriate, as described in questions falling under LOE 1.

4.8 Describe your efforts to ensure the requirement for both male and female victim input into the development of your Military Service SAPR policy. (SecDef Memo (1 May 14), *Improve Reporting for Male Victims*, p. 2) / GAO Report 15-284, *Actions Needed to Address Sexual Assaults of Male Service Members* (March 2015), p. 20)

Navy uses the results of the WGRA, WGRR, and Military Investigation and Justice Experience Survey (MIJES) surveys as well as information from focus groups comprised of victims of sexual assault to help shape and develop SAPR policy and initiatives. Victim feedback from these instruments also allows Navy to target outreach and risk reduction activities, and to determine which policies are helpful and effective. Additionally the results often identify issues and gaps within Navy SAPR policy that need to be improved upon or developed.

- Navy SAPR incorporates relevant research, survey results, and feedback into SAPR policy to ensure gender inclusivity.
- CNIC HQ SAPR works with the Regions to identify a voluntary victim to travel to the DoD Survivor Summit to represent Navy sexual assault victims. The victim speaks directly to the Director, ensuring victim input in the development of SAPR policy and programs.
- During FY16, SARCs disseminated the DoD Survivor Experience Survey (SES) to victims until its suspension, facilitating opportunities for both male and female victims' input to be included in the development of department wide SAPR policy.
- Additionally, Regions report soliciting both male and female victim input into the development of Service SAPR policy in their area of responsibility.
- Installations have increased training and educational materials on male victims and increased leadership engagement at SAPR working groups, focus groups and other meetings.

4.9 Describe your efforts to improve response to male victims, to include implementing and monitoring methods to improve reporting of male sexual assault allegations. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 4, #14, p. 7)

- Navy SAPR HQ collaborates with service counterparts and DoD on a male SAPR working group to establish improved response to male victims of sexual assault.
- The Navy VLC program represents both male and female victim clients, offering equal access to all representation and advocacy services.
- In addition, VLC regularly give briefs in large training environments including those where the student populations tend to be heavily male. The most recent of such briefs were in August 2016 at the United States Naval Academy (4,320 Midshipmen briefed) and at the Naval Submarine School (1,500 enlisted Sailors briefed).
- CNIC HQ SAPR includes information about male victims in trainings and marketing materials to raise awareness of male sexual assault and the Navy's efforts to prevent and respond to it. This aids the knowledge and skills of the SARCs and SAPR VAs thereby ensuring gender-responsive, culturally competent, and recovery-oriented response to male victims.
- Both male and female Sailors are recruited to participate in the SAPR program as UVAs to ensure gender inclusivity.
- SARCs facilitate critical element training for SAPR VAs on specific male barriers to

reporting, male physiology, myths and facts, societal influences, and specific resources for male victims of sexual assault to ensure victim advocate proficiency in responding to male victims.

- Program staff directs their prevention efforts to all victims of sexual assault, using gender-neutral language, gender-neutral examples, and emphasizing that males and females can both be victims.
- Training provided to medical providers emphasizes that males can be victims of sexual assault and that the SAPR response is gender-specific.

4.10 Provide your policy for facilitating requests from victims, who report a sexual assault, for accommodations during mandatory SAPR training (e.g., an alternate training setting to prevent re-victimization). (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 4, #16, p. 7)

- For FY16 CTC all hands training, the Facilitation Guide contains the following statement to ensure victims who report Sexual Assault are aware of and provided accommodations, if needed, during this mandatory training: *“Treat the discussion carefully as there may be victims in the audience. Allow those who have an adverse reaction to the video to leave the room if necessary; when possible, have a SARC, SAPR VA or UVA, or Chaplain available for participants to talk with, or have a list of Command resources available.”*
- For SAPR General Military Training, the Facilitation Guide contains the following direction: *“Note: Due to the sensitive nature of this topic, an alternative form of SAPR Awareness training should be made available PRIOR to the training taking place for those who may be uncomfortable discussing this subject in a group setting. This statement should be published in the command’s Plan of the Day/Plan of the Month or training plan.”*
- CNIC HQ SAPR ensures SARCs are providing SAPR services that are recovery oriented. Although the Regions do not identify this as a challenge, the SARC or SAPR VA can provide the required training individually.
- SAPR training begins with communication about the sensitive nature of the topic and the ability to opt out or leave the room during the training is stressed. Some commands report communicating the ability to opt-out ahead of the training to minimize impact to victims.
- SARCs, SAPR VAs, Chaplains, and/or counselors are onsite for anyone triggered by the SAPR training.
- NSA Bahrain SARC holds SAPR SCT trainings quarterly for victims and witnesses of sexual assault, sexual harassment, and domestic violence. They make victim confidentiality the highest priority, even in unrestricted cases, by limiting the number of

personnel with access to information and making available private meeting spaces during off-duty hours.

4.11 Describe your progress to improve victim care services and conduct Case Management Groups at Joint Bases, in Joint Environments, and for the Reserve Components. For the Reserve Components, describe Military Service's actions to promote timely access to Sexual Assault Response Coordinators by members of the National Guard and Reserves. Describe how you addressed any recurring challenges (if any) your Military Service may have had in this area. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 4, #11, p. 7)

- CNIC HQ SAPR's goal is to promote improved victim care services within joint environments, joint bases, as well as for Reservists. SARCs continued to integrate other Service UVAs onto the installation watch bill and into refresher training, discuss joint program measures as a part of the CO Toolkit briefing. SARCs also incorporate joint environment issues and Reserve Component requirements into their SAPR trainings to better educate other Services tenant commands and Reserve members.
- As previously discussed, CNIC HQ SAPR collaboration with CNRF and NSTC facilitated the ability to provide seamless SAPR support for NOSC and NROTC units. The identification of SAPR POCs (a SARC or SAPR VA for NROTC units) within the Regions serves the purpose of answering SAPR-related questions and providing guidance at the regional and installation levels.
- SARCs also participate in the coordination of Memorandums of Understanding/Agreement (MOUs/MOAs) between Services to ensure continuity of care for all victims.
- SARCs and SAPR VAs also connect other Services' tenant commands and Reserve members with local crisis and counseling information depending on the location of the assault.
- Each reserve command is responsible for the 3-tier phone response for their respective local VAs and SARC. Further, members can go directly to the DoD Helpline website to locate the closest sexual assault advocacy resources in their immediate location.
- The Navy Reserve works directly with DoD helpline and CNIC to ensure accuracy of phone numbers provided on DoD helpline website.
- Lastly, SARCs work collaboratively with other Service SARCs to streamline victim response and support procedures within their joint bases.

4.12 Describe your current progress to inform Officers, NCOs, and junior Service members about your Military Service's expedited transfer request policy. (DODI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7

Jul 15), para 4o)

The process to ensure that Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers (NCOs) and junior Service members are informed of the expedited transfer policy is as follows:

- SCT includes information regarding expedited transfers and eligibility in unrestricted reports.
- Training to SAPR POCs, VAs, and the command triad includes information on the expedited transfer policies.
- SAPR Officers are provided training on all SAPR policies to include expedited transfers, and are expected to ensure their respective leadership is aware of and in compliance with policy.
- SARCs and SAPR VAs inform victims of the policy and eligibility requirements, when a report of sexual assault is made so the victim can make an informed decision.

4.13 In consultation with your SARCs, list the number of victims who reported a sexual assault, if any, whose medical care was hindered due to lack of Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) kits, timely access to appropriate laboratory testing resources, mental health counseling, or other resources. Describe the measure(s) your Military Service took to remedy the situation. (NDAA FY06, Sec 596 / DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), p. 3)

- There were no reported instances where medical care was hindered due to lack of SAFE kits; timely access to appropriate laboratory testing resources; mental health counseling; or other resources.
- All MTFs with SAFE capabilities are fully stocked with a sufficient number of kits. Inventory data is provided to BUMED monthly and documented on the Navy Medicine SAPR Dashboard, with no noted issues during FY16.

4.14 Provide information on how you addressed problems or challenges, if any, with assigning SAPR personnel to handle unrestricted or anonymous reports of sexual assaults made by prisoners in a Military Confinement Facility. Additionally, describe your use of the DoD Safe Helpline as an anonymous reporting resource for prisoners. (Prison Rape Elimination Act (4 Sep 03) / Presidential Memorandum, Implementing the Prison Rape Elimination Act (17 May 12))

There were no reported problems or challenges. Regions have reported engaging with local military confinement facility POCs and Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Coordinators to discuss PREA and provide them with DoD Safe Helpline phone numbers and access information for inmates.

4.15 Describe your leadership-approved future plans to deliver consistent and

effective victim support, response, and reporting options.

- It is imperative that all personnel involved in the NSTC NROTC SAPR program (the Command Triad, SAPR POCs, SAPR VAs, UVAs, NROTC SAPR Instructors, etc.) are up-to-date with training, policy changes, and updates to instructions. This is specifically of concern and challenging among NROTC units, where there is not always clear DoD guidance (apart from NSTC instruction) on Midshipmen victims of sexual assault. Each NROTC sexual assault case often comes with new and unique complexities. It's also imperative to reassess needs based on how applicable each training session is for its audience. Innovative projects such as the modernization of training and additional initiatives such as the crisis text line are goals for future funding to ensure continued effectiveness for support, response and reporting.
- The Chaplain Corps, in collaboration with DON SAPRO, provided three pilot retreats for victims of sexual violence through CREDO programs. These retreats allow victims to reestablish confidence and restore wholeness in relationships. Future retreats are anticipated.
- The JAG Corps will continually assess demand for VLC services to ensure the Navy has the appropriate number of VLC in the right locations to be responsive to victims' needs.
- During FY16, the Navy VLC Program added three billets in areas of "Fleet concentration" requiring additional VLC representation (one each in San Diego, CA; Norfolk, VA; and Yokosuka, Japan). In FY17, the Navy VLC is adding another billet in Sigonella, Italy.
- Traditionally, effective communications with clients has been a challenge. However, during FY16 all VLC in CONUS and Hawaii received a smartphone upgrade to improve communications with clients including e-mail, texting, and FaceTime capabilities not previously available. In FY17, all VLC OCONUS will receive a similar upgrade.
- CNIC HQ SAPR is planning a revision of the initial SARC training. The goal for this next training revision will allow opportunities for active learning while also providing a strong foundation for key SARC responsibilities of data and case management, SAPR VA supervision, and SAPR Program management/assessments. Additionally the training will allow SARCs to more effectively provide training and guidance to COs, triads, UVAs, and unit personnel to ensure a cohesive understanding of primary prevention, including evidence-based primary prevention strategies. The SARC Training will provide information on primary prevention, including the spectrum of prevention, healthy sexuality/relationships, engaging men in prevention, and active intervention techniques. Additionally, SARCs take a central planning role for Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month (SAAPM). Many SAAPM events and activities aim to engage participants in learning more about primary prevention and the role they play in prevention.

CNIC HQ SAPR will also continue to evaluate SAPR workload across the enterprise to ensure adequate allocations of SARCs and SAPR VAs as newer initiatives are implemented. CNIC HQ SAPR will work with Regions to ensure SARCs and SAPR VAs receive gender-inclusive training that enhances their skills and increases their victim advocacy knowledge to ensure a superior level of excellence for all victims within the Navy.

5. LOE—Assessment—The objective of assessment is to “effectively standardize, measure, analyze, assess, and report program progress.”

5.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Assessment Endstate: “responsive, meaningful, and accurate systems of measurement and evaluation into every aspect of the SAPR program.” (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), p. 3)

Navy recognizes that feedback mechanisms are essential to measuring and evaluating the SAPR program as well as determining the effectiveness of programmatic efforts. Collaboration with OSD SAPRO, the other Services, and engaged stakeholders allowed for the standardization of DoD-wide SAPR survey efforts such as the WGRA, the MIJES and Quick Compass of SAPR-Related Responders (QSAPR). Navy gathers data from these surveys and associated focus groups, along with sexual assault reports and other available data, to evaluate the SAPR program, inform strategy and policies, and tailor effective initiatives.

During FY16, Regions sustained engagement in proactive methods to incorporate meaningful and accurate systems of measurement and evaluation into every aspect of the SAPR Program. Regions/Installations continue to use the monthly Sexual Assault Case Management Groups (SACMG) as a key means of evaluating the SAPR Program. The SACMG provides an avenue to assess the quality of care and support being provided to sexual assault victims and provides a method to review the effectiveness of various resources being provided within each case. FFSCs also continue to administer quarterly and annual surveys that are provided to FFSC clients to complete anonymously in order to provide feedback on the SAPR services received. Lastly, FFSC Certification Reviews and CNIC IG directed reviews were routinely conducted at installations in an effort to gauge the effective delivery of SAPR services and compliance with policy at all Navy installations.

SARCs review SAPR portions of the DEOCS and evaluate areas with service member’s reports of perceptions of the SAPR climate within their organization, perceptions of safety, perceptions of chain of command support, insights into knowledge and use of intervention techniques along with restricted and unrestricted reporting knowledge. SARCs also use the OPNAV 1752/3 Command Assessment Tool to assess the consistency and effectiveness of the SAPR Program within their assigned AOR.

RSARCs conduct annual assessments of installation SAPR Programs to evaluate effectiveness of assigned SARCs and SAPR VAs, including review of administrative duties, on-going prevention training, support systems and services, DSAID procedures,

SACMG processes, command coordination, and other agency collaborations. Of note, CNREURAFSWA implemented an installation scorecard to assess training, SARC and SAPR VA accessibility, monthly required SACMG meetings, and incident tracking data. The region also used victim service surveys and/or verbal feedback to SARCs and other providers to gain insight into the challenges of reporting a sexual assault. Findings were used to provide training to appropriate stakeholders to improve responsive care and outreach.

NSTC commands continue to update and assess training processes, prevention measures, and intervention throughout the command and assess victim support. Analyzing post-training course critiques to understand not only the training effectiveness but also the command climate for both staff and students is an additional assessment technique. For calendar year (CY)16, RTC has seen an increase in SAPR reporting, predominantly for sexual assaults occurring prior to service, which provides a positive indicator of the effectiveness of training and awareness programs targeted at recruits and staff.

USFFC actively engaged in the development and implementation of the SITREP Data Tool which now provides Fleet Commanders the ability to query, view, and analyze standardized data and automated reports for sexual assault and other destructive behaviors. Additionally, a dashboard was developed and other recurring reports were automated to improve accuracy and display timeliness with trends and to better target prevention efforts.

Using the SITREP Data Tool and DSAID data, USFFC more accurately assess each Line of Effort of the SAPR program:

- Prevention is the main focus and the data continues to reinforce the Fleet's effort to focus on front line supervisors and the micro-climates they lead as the campaign center of gravity. Specifically tracked, measured, and evaluated are differences between:
 - male victim and female victim sexual assault,
 - contact sexual assault and penetration sexual assault,
 - peer to peer sexual assault and senior-subordinate sexual assault,
 - assaults that may take place in and around the workplace as compared to those taking place away from the workplace,
 - incidents that include alcohol and those that do not, and
 - assaults reported within 30 days of an assault, assaults reported more than 30 days after the assault, and assaults reported without date.

All of these inter-related data measures are critical to understanding best application of prevention programs.

- Assessing investigative processing is unique in that each case must be processed on its own merits, and there must be a balance between taking care of victims as well as maintaining due process for alleged offenders. The metrics associated with case processing centers on an understanding of capacity and potential choke

points in the system due lack of capacity. This year the choke point is outside of Navy control – the caseload for specific civilian attorneys hired by alleged offenders is impacting court dockets.

- For accountability, the Fleet focuses on ensuring that command leadership is both accountable for the performance of their commands, is aligned with Navy messaging, and is processing reported cases properly. The measure of performance for this LOE is drawn from Fleet Command Climate surveys and Sailor confidence in command leadership teams. This has steadily improved over the past two years, with this year's confidence rating at 94%.
- Victim advocacy performance is measured using Command Climate Surveys, MIJES, and the bi-annual Workplace Gender and Relations Survey. Sailors remain confident that they will receive the best care should they choose to report their assault, and consistently test high for knowledge of the services for both restricted and unrestricted reports of sexual assault.

PACFLT commands reported progress towards measuring and evaluating numerous aspects of the SAPR program. The PACFLT SAPRO maintained databases of sexual assault SITREPs, first Flag Officer Reports, and adjudication results. They analyzed the combined data on a monthly and quarterly basis to determine trends and adherence to DoD, DON, and OPNAV SAPR policies. Units self-assess in accordance with guidance from Naval Inspector General (NAVINSGEN) and OPNAVINST 1752.1C and the checklists provided therein. Local SARCs also use these checklists to assess commands at their installations.

Navy VLC Program maintains metrics via an internal weekly report. In addition to routine and personal management of individual VLC, this weekly data assists program leadership in evaluating caseload levels as well as specific counsel performance. Additionally, victims are invited to fill out a Victim Satisfaction Survey at the close of VLC representation. Participation is voluntary and responses are confidential. Victims are specifically asked for suggestions to improve the VLC Program. VLCs also encourage victims to participate in the broader DoD MIJES. Finally, in FY16, nine Navy VLC Program offices in three regions were assessed by the OJAG IG as part of the regular required inspection with no noted deficiencies in VLC performance of duties, representation of clients, or program operations.

Trial counsels manage metrics that permits caseload evaluation at the regional and individual counsel level. The Criminal Law Division provides legal review of DoD surveys prior to promulgation to the Fleet, such as the Workplace Gender Relations Survey, and the MIJES, which are used to evaluate the effectiveness of the SAPR program. The Criminal Law Division also is heavily involved in the use and maintenance of DSAID.

Navy continues to assess the effectiveness of prevention and response methodologies through collected data, metrics analysis, surveys, focus groups, and other feedback mechanisms. As Navy knowledge of circumstances surrounding these incidents

increases, the ability to target prevention efforts and provide best response improves.

5.2 Provide an update on oversight improvement activities that assess SAPR program effectiveness. Include frequency, methods/metrics used, findings, and corrective actions taken (e.g., program management reviews and Inspector General compliance inspections). (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), p. 3)

Oversight of Navy's SAPR program effectiveness involves the entire chain of command from the CNO to individual command leadership. Oversight activities include the following:

Senior Navy leadership plays a critical role by providing oversight, guidance, and review of SAPR programs. The SAPR Director meets one-on-one with the CNO to discuss program updates and initiatives and Navy four-star Fleet Commanders, led by the CNO, meet quarterly via video teleconference to discuss SAPR issues and program updates. The Navy SAPR CFT meets monthly with stakeholders to discuss progress and share best practices. SAPR is an ongoing agenda item at the USFFC Task Force and PACFLT Executive Steering Committee meetings. Navy senior leadership have regular, face-to-face engagements with the fleet during on-site visits where senior leaders hear directly from Sailors and share information about Navy SAPR initiatives. Echelon 2 and 3 Commands, as well as Regional SAPR Officers, provide a means to disseminate information and best practices to the regional and local levels.

The Secretary of the Navy requires NAVINSGEN to inspect, investigate, assess, or inquire into important matters, including SAPR-related programs on all command inspections and area visits. These inspections offer additional oversight to assess compliance and quality of programs, and ensure the quality of SAPR efforts executed across the fleet. The Navy SAPR Office provides subject matter support to NAVINSGEN as requested.

The inspection program relies on performance metrics obtained through existing case management systems, surveys, and qualitative assessments from OJAG, leadership, SMEs, client commands, military judges, and command members. Periodic command inspections and area visits include an assessment of command SAPR program management with findings and required corrective actions provided to the commander. Items reviewed/verified during this process include:

- Access to the most up-to-date instructions, NAVADMINs, and training information.
- Training completion certificates and appointment letters for the SAPR PMs, SAPR POCs, and UVAs.
- Commander receipt of the Command Toolkit Brief from the SARC within the appropriate timeframe of assuming command.
- Command SAPR training information.

- Dissemination of SAPR information (Safe Helpline, first responder contact information, available resources, etc.) throughout the command.
- SAPR information incorporated into Command Indoctrination training.
- Watchstander/Duty Officers training and response protocols for sexual assault reporting.
- Command actions to establish an environment free of sexual assaults and sexual harassment.
- Support and integration implemented across commands programs (Command Indoctrination, NADAP, EO, and FAP).
- Command emphasis on prevention of sexual assault and sexual harassment.
- Identification of best/promising practices.

Navy also assesses the success of its SAPR program through periodic surveys of Sailors. Survey results are compared to actual Restricted and Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault to assess Service member confidence in the system and willingness to report. The following surveys were used in FY16:

- WGRA – Estimates of sexual assault prevalence in the Navy are based on the percentage of surveyed Sailors who had at least one experience of unwanted sexual contact (which includes contact, attempted penetration, and penetration offenses) in the previous 12 months, and represent both male and female victims of various offense types.
- MIJES – The MIJES is an anonymous, voluntary, ongoing survey designed to assess the service use and satisfaction of sexual assault victims who completed the investigation and military justice processes. Active duty military members who made a formal report of sexual assault (restricted or unrestricted) and who have a completed investigation since October 2014 are eligible to participate in the survey. This information will play a vital role in assessing Navy's progress, and help shape future policies and programs.
- "A" School Exit Surveys – Survey data from this voluntary and anonymous survey indicates that Sailors in "A" School training environments have a low incidence rate of sexual assault compared to other Navy environments. Results directly reflect the efforts made in training environments and the engagement of local Commanders. This survey underscores Navy's commitment to seeking insights and assessing progress in combatting sexual assault. NETC and DON SAPRO continue to develop and expand their collaborative efforts to conduct sexual assault surveys of all Navy "A" School graduates.

- DEOCS – Navy DEOCS 4.0 includes SAPR climate questions containing seven measures: (1) perceptions of safety, (2) chain of command support, (3) publicity of SAPR information, (4) unit reporting climate, (5) perceived barriers to reporting sexual assault, (6) unit prevention climate with bystander intervention, and (7) restricted reporting knowledge.

These surveys provide leadership and the SAPR program with direct feedback from deckplate Sailors. Local commanders can assess their command climate in comparison with Navy and DoD averages, and take appropriate action as necessary to address specific areas of concern. Examples include local training on proper reporting channels, intolerance of retaliation, and effective intervention methods.

In addition, Navy conducts the following assessments at the Fleet and Regional levels:

- The Naval Legal Service Command (NLSC) Inspector General includes SAPR in biennial self-assessments and on-site inspections. The inspection program relies on performance metrics obtained through case management systems, surveys, and qualitative assessments from OJAG, NLSC leadership, and command members. For example, inspectors meet with VLC, local commanders and other Program stakeholders (e.g., SARCs and VAs) to assess legal compliance with the requirements of the SAPR program. Inspectors also meet with legal assistance attorneys, prosecutors, and defense counsel, to ensure that all NLSC components are compliant with existing law and regulation. TCAP inspects the Navy's prosecution offices during the course of their annual TCAP Mobile Training Teams, as well as during the NLSC IG's inspections.
- The Chief of Navy Reserve's Inspector General's Command Assessment Team assesses subordinate commands for SAPR program compliance. These assessments are not only used as a means to assess program compliance, but to provide training and education to SAPR POCs and UVAs throughout all echelons of command. Monthly phone audits are also conducted to ensure program compliance.
- CNIC HQ SAPR continuously reviews the SAPR Program through the RSARCs, to include: monthly auditing of DSAID data entry, monthly monitoring of 24/7 on-call installation response, and Regional monthly verification of 24/7 Navy SAPR response numbers for DoD Safe Helpline. Corrective actions in DSAID are addressed through taskers and SARCs are provided 1-2 weeks to address any errors in the system. Any findings with the 24/7 response system that require corrective action are addressed immediately and results are typically provided within four hours.
- CNIC HQ SAPR implemented bi-annual installation SAPR Drills to allow for a systematic review of the SAPR Program response and the knowledge of SARCs, SAPR VAs, first responders, and commands. Installations identify a mock scenario based on local trends or challenges and test the response system. It is followed by

an after action review to determine strengths, challenges, and areas for improvement. Findings and best practices are shared during CNIC SAPR HQ's monthly regional SAPR collaboration working groups with RSARCs and SAPROs.

- USFFC SAPR assessment is accomplished on three cycles: monthly; quarterly; and annually. This allows the Fleet to isolate patterns in destructive behavior data that help focus prevention efforts and identify when certain areas of the Fleet lag others in their prevention efforts. Examples of this assessment include, but are not limited to, operational afloat units as compared to afloat units in overhaul facilities, aviation squadrons that are shore based and deploy in detachment format ashore overseas and aboard ship as compared to aviation units that deploy as a composite squadron to afloat units, expeditionary teams that deploy from their CONUS parent command to overseas location and aboard deploying ships, attack submarines as compared to submarines with blue-gold rotational crews, and the fielding of new fleet units which will have rotational crews. The expeditionary environment of the Fleet make an understanding of Fleet units from a model based on Type Commander more relevant than an installation or geographic model.
- At RTC and OTC, program effectiveness is assessed at the end of a course for students, and during the command climate assessment for staff members. Staff members are also provided periodic updates to SAPR initiatives by Plan of the Week entries, additional SAPR display materials, and training by SAPR POC, VAs and FFSC personnel. On a semi-annual basis, Officer Development (OD) and NSTC collect reports from NROTC units answering questions and providing feedback on each unit's personnel who hold SAPR roles, the university's involvement in prevention programs, best practices, and feedback on training. Periodic SAPR webinars given by the NSTC SAPR POC give COs, XOs, NROTC instructors and RSARCs the opportunity to bring up questions and discuss feedback to improve their programs.
- Regions participated in USFFC Task Force and CPF Executive Steering Committees (ESCs), reviewing reports on the number of restricted/unrestricted reports, basic incident demographics, and installation SAPR initiatives. Regions also report continuing efforts to monitor 24/7 on-call response rates, timely and accurate DSAID entry, and monitoring of all sexual assaults at installations in an effort to draw trends from demographics. Assessment best practices from regions include:
 - Commander Navy Region Naval District Washington (CNRNDW) - SARCs routinely assess UVA level of understanding of victim-centered services during trainings and weekly turn-over of watchbill responsibility. Based on this ongoing assessment, SARCs implemented comprehensive role-play during turnover to ensure the highest level of effectiveness in providing direct services to victims. The RSARC also provides mock IG inspections of the SAPR Program compliance yearly.
 - CNRNW - In May 2015, SAPR offices (SARC, SAPR VA, and VLC)

relocated to increase visibility and access to care. In FY16, the number of initial reports and client walk-ins significantly increased, while accessibility to UVAs has increased as well.

5.3 Provide an update on your efforts to ensure integrity of data (i.e., accuracy, completeness, etc.) collected in the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID). (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 5, #2, p. 8)

DSAID data is used by Navy to assess progress, conduct trend analysis, and tailor effective initiatives across the prevention, investigative, accountability and advocacy lines of effort. To ensure data integrity access to DSAID is limited to SAPR program personnel with a need to enter, correct and, on a limited basis, access information collected. Navy conducts quarterly DSAID audits for consistency and completeness of data.

CNIC HQ SAPR works with SARCs and RSARCs to ensure 100% of sexual assault reports are recorded in DSAID with a 0% error rate. CNIC HQ SAPR hosted multiple DSAID refresher trainings and support webinars to assist SARCs with increasing their data entry, quality assurance, and case management skills. RSARCs are also provided monthly DSAID Quality Assurance (QA) reports from CNIC HQ SAPR utilizing the DoD Quality Assurance Tool that was adapted from the tool originally developed by CNIC HQ SAPR. RSARCs are instructed to work with SARCs to ensure that gaps and inconsistencies within DSAID are corrected by SARCs.

SARCS use a DSAID checklist to ensure all the information required is included in the data entry process. SARCs work collaboratively with NCIS, command legal, and other SACMG members to obtain case numbers, initial dispositions, and other critical data for DSAID entry. RSARCs also conduct ongoing installation DSAID case reviews incorporating the CNIC/DoD checklist. CNIC HQ SAPR developed a document of standard operating procedures that is disseminated monthly with the QA report that provides specific guidance on the management of cases and clarifies process and procedures within DSAID. Additionally, CNIC HQ SAPR guidance helps ensure data completeness by requiring RSARC review prior to case closure or transfer of cases.

The CNIC FFSC Certification Review standards incorporates a requirement for five percent of SAPR cases (minimum of 10 cases) to be reviewed at each site. This review is conducted off-site by CNIC HQ SAPR utilizing a standardized assessment tool based on DSAID data entry requirements. This review assists the sites in addressing any negative quality assurance trends through corrective action.

On a monthly basis, NCIS analysts compile a list of discrepancies that occurred during the interface between the NCIS report writing system and DSAID. NCIS agents review all of the discrepancies and make administrative corrections, where possible, at the HQ level. The remaining discrepancies are forwarded to the appropriate field office for correction. The field office notifies HQ when the correction is made and this is verified on the next discrepancy report.

Judge advocates from OJAG's Criminal Law Division are responsible for data input of dispositions of all Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault in the DSAID Legal Officer module. Legal Officers also coordinate with NCIS and CNIC for year-end data analysis, as well as throughout the fiscal year to ensure data integrity. Coordination ensures accurate input of cases into DSAID, and has resulted in updates and changes to DSAID to permit more accurate data entry.

5.4 Provide an update on your efforts to develop and implement a survey, or leverage existing military training surveys that will provide comprehensive and detailed information to decision makers about sexual assault and other sexual misconduct allegations that occur during initial military training, including basic and subsequent career-specific military training. (GAO Report 14-806, DoD Needs to Take Further Actions to Prevent Sexual Assault During Initial Military Training (March 2015), p. 44)

In a collaborative effort between NETC and DON SAPRO, a survey is offered to Navy accession Sailors as they graduate from their initial skills training ("A" School). The survey collects data on attitudes and perceptions, command climate, and sexual assault circumstances of those Sailors. This effort provides a tool for commanders by establishing a metric that captures the incidence of sexual assault (whether reported or not) among student Sailors and collecting relevant information on their experiences and perceptions. This survey data helps Navy assess and refine local and Department-level sexual assault prevention strategies during initial military training.

5.5 Describe your progress in assessing SARC/SAPR VA training effectiveness. Include actions taken to implement training enhancements. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 5, #21, p. 8)

One of the primary responsibilities of the SARCs and SAPR VAs is to provide training to command personnel, the command triad, and to SACMG members. Additionally, they conduct training for Unaccompanied Housing (UH) Resident Advisors (RA). SARCs use pre-approved, standardized curriculums for these trainings. This ensures that the material is consistent with Navy messaging, includes current policy, and contains adult learning theory concepts. Training is evidence-based and can be tailored to meet the unique needs of individual locations.

When new training curriculums are introduced by CNIC SAPR HQ, a "showcase" is conducted for SARCs and SAPR VAs to introduce the new material via a "Train the Trainer" webinar. This ensures consistent and standardized delivery of training material. During the October 2015 SARC training, several workshops on facilitation and training techniques were offered to bolster the SARCs' skills.

Regional best practices also include the following:

- CNRH - SAPR staff developed a "Train the Trainer" class for unit SAPR POCs after learning that they were either not comfortable with the training material, lacked

“trainer/facilitator skills,” and/or lacked required basic knowledge on adult learning principles.

- EURAFSWA - Evaluations are provided for all SARC administered training to evaluate the effectiveness of training and to identify areas of improvement. Evaluations are also used to determine the effectiveness of the training by measuring the knowledge gleaned from individual attendees.
- CNRSE - Hosted the Catharsis “Force of Awesome” training in February of 2016 for all SARCs and SAPR VAs in the region. This four-day intensive training enabled participants to identify strengths and weaknesses in presentation content and delivery, emphasized an understanding of why society tends to blame victims; and how to best break down audience resistance to the subject matter. The program identified methods of creating positive rapport with specific audiences. In addition, this training program provided participants with the framework necessary to design effective presentations that enable audiences to shift attitude into powerful practice.

5.6 Describe your efforts to assess compliance of commanding officers in conducting organizational climate assessments for purposes of preventing and responding to allegations of sexual assault. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 5, #17, p. 8)

The climate assessment assists unit commanders in evaluating their unit's equal opportunity and organizational effectiveness areas that impact readiness. Preventing and responding to sexual harassment and sexual assault are inherent to the commander's responsibilities as it affects readiness and welfare of unit members.

Commanders are required to conduct a command climate assessment within 90 days of assuming of command, and annually thereafter. ISICs and higher echelon commanders use appropriate tracking processes to ensure compliance of such climate assessments.

The Navy Performance Evaluation System, BUPERSINST 1610.10D CH-1, requires that commanders, commanding officers and officers-in-charge fitness reports include whether or not a command climate assessments was conducted per Navy Equal Opportunity policy. Reporting seniors must clearly document the failure to conduct the required command climate assessment.

5.7 Describe your policy and management control procedures for ensuring that Service members, who reported a sexual assault and are separated for Non-Disability Mental Conditions, are properly counseled, in writing. Additionally, describe how your Military Service ensures that the separations are processed and recorded in accordance with DoDI 1332.14, Enlisted Administrative Separations (4 Dec 14). (DoD IG Report 2016-088, Evaluation of the Separation of Service Members Who Made a Report of Sexual Assault (9 May 16), p. i)

When a Navy Service member is administratively separated for a non-disability medical

condition, a discharge physical/mental health examination is performed. During the examination, the member receives counseling/education about various symptoms and potential concerns relating to their non-disability medical condition, including information on seeking further care. Additionally, if, during the exam, something is discovered that requires further evaluation, the appropriate referrals are made. Resources for Department of Veterans Affairs (Veterans Affairs) care are provided during this time as well. The member is informed, per NAVPERS 1070/613, that their medical condition is not a physical disability, but, may be a disqualifying factor in determining suitability for further naval service. This information goes into the member's military electronic health record, per DoDI 1332.14, Enlisted Administrative Separations, which is available to the member or forwarded to the Veterans Affairs or civilian facility at the member's request. The Military Treatment Facilities and the Veterans Affairs routinely collaborate to ensure proper record transfer for patients that will be entering the Veterans Affairs system.

Navy ensures that such separations are appropriately processed and recorded in accordance with policy. NAVINSGEN conducts inspections of these separations as listed in 5.2 above and include analysis of the effectiveness of internal audit procedures, regulatory compliance, systems management, internal controls, and other associated requirements. Inspection results are forwarded to the command and ISIC to correct deficiencies and take other actions, as required, to ensure future compliance.

5.8 Describe actions taken to integrate recent survey (e.g., MIJES, WGRR, and QSAPR) and focus group results into your Military Service SAPR policies and training programs. (DODI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 3, para 1s / Encl 12, para 1f)

In FY16, Navy developed and instituted CTC, based on specific feedback from Fleet DEOCS surveys concerning the lower levels of trust in mid-level (or first line) supervisors to address destructive behaviors and emphasize proper decision-making. The training is designed to help Sailors determine how to make the right decisions and behave professionally when facing difficult situations. CTC blends scenario-based videos with facilitator-led discussions that address the idea that all hands must take ownership of enhancing a positive and professional climate within their commands and work environments.

Navy will continue efforts to combat destructive behaviors across the Fleet, while reinforcing and building upon Navy Core Values in FY17 with "Full Speed Ahead" (FSA). FSA challenges Sailors at all levels to think critically about values, decision-making, and leadership with the goal of personal betterment and positive culture change. It will further emphasize the influential role of the Sailors in the "Critical Middle" (E5-E8, O1-O4) and their responsibility to motivate and shape Junior Sailors as well as their access to Sailors higher in the chain of command.

Data from the WGRR was integrated into CNRF Flag level talking points to inform U.S. Fleet Force Command's Executive Steering Committee. This data was also analyzed to assess overall program effectiveness and current trends, which was then briefed to the

RCC Commanders and NOSC Commanding Officers prior to assuming command. Additionally, the Force SAPRO conducted monthly telecons with subordinate SAPR POCs to disseminate information and discuss emerging trends.

Based on the QSAPR surveys, SARCs indicated they spent a majority of time conducting training, outreach, and administrative duties. Navy is in the process of revising the roles and responsibilities of the SAPR POC in OPNAVINST 1752.1C to allow SARCs to devote more of their time on victim support.

5.9 Describe your leadership approved future plans, if any, for effectively standardizing, measuring, analyzing, assessing, and reporting program progress.

Navy will continue analyzing data and programs at all levels in order to implement policies and procedures to improve program effectiveness. Monthly DSAID audits, 24/7 on-call audits, and site visits will be performed to ensure adherence to policies and procedures while feedback from command climate assessment questions, surveys, inspections, DON SAPRO visits, and FFSC certification reviews will be used to support this process.

CNIC HQ SAPR will continue to work with Regions to analyze data and programs in order to implement policies and procedures that promote an environment that promotes safety and encourages reporting. The SAPR staff will continue to perform monthly DSAID audits, 24/7 telephone audits, and site visits to ensure that Regions are adhering to policies and procedures. Regions will also use feedback from Command Climate Assessment questions, surveys, IG inspection, DON SAPRO visits, FFSC Certification reviews, and bi-annual installation SAPR Drills to support this process.

Regional future plans include:

- CNRSW - SARCs will continue to conduct annual SAPR assessments to ensure commands, including non-geographically located NROTCs, NRDs and NOSCs, are in compliance with DoD and Navy policies and procedures, note best practices, identify discrepancies in implementation and execution of programmatic parameters, and set the foundation for developing initiatives, and improvement.
- CNREURAFSWA - The Bahrain Prevention Project, projected to be implemented in FY17, will implement prevention initiatives to decrease incidents of sexual assault and other destructive behaviors, improve reporting, and measure new data to compare/correlate with the base line data. Best practices, lessons learned, and a model for implementation will be exported to other installations.
- CNRNW - Developing a local survey to support command compliance, which will be provided to the unit SAPR POC or Command Master Chief/COB. The survey will inquire about ways the Installation SAPR Team can more effectively support tenant commands to ensure program compliance, standardization, and consistency.

Navy Justice Information System (NJIS), a web-based application is in development for

the DON criminal/military justice communities, including law enforcement, criminal investigations, command actions, judicial actions, and corrections. NJIS will be an integrated “cradle-to-grave” DON information system for reporting data ranging from an initial incident to the details of investigation, prosecution, and confinement. NJIS will have a module designed for VLC which will allow each VLC to track their cases and VLC Program leadership to track and review detailed information regarding progress of the VLC Program. Additionally, NJIS will be used to document court-martial and non-judicial punishments and track the review process of the Navy and Marine Corps appellate leave/appellate review activities. NJIS is designed to replace Consolidated Law Enforcement Operation Center (CLEOC), Case Management System (CMS), and Corrections Management Information System (CORMIS).

NCIS will continue to issue a comprehensive Annual Crime Report that details the number of sexual assault allegations received, the status of the offender and victim, and the conviction rate among other metrics.

BUMED is establishing data collection procedures for the standardized release of informational data through a monthly Dashboard that provides leadership the ability to identify and monitor trends within their command. Navy Medicine will continue to foster Inter-Service SAMFE training with the goal of providing all DoD beneficiaries standardized medical forensic care.

OPNAV N172 is working in with the CNO's Strategic Action Group to examine data, observe existing trends, and tailor future efforts around analytical observations. Currently, Navy SAPR is focused on eliminating senior-subordinate incidents, male-related assaults, and decreasing the latency between date of incidents and date of initial report. While most metrics will remain consistent over the course of many years, Navy SAPR will continue to adapt to the evolving issues and tailor metrics appropriately.

Navy SAPR has contracted the Center for Naval Analysis to examine the relationship between sexual assaults that occur within a command and all other destructive behaviors. This holistic approach of the study is aimed at identifying underlying conditions that exist which allow sexual assaults to occur.

6. Overarching Tenet: Communication and Policy

6.1 Describe your efforts to post and widely disseminate information on male victim sexual assault prevention and response. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), p. 3)

Resources and information for reporting and responding to male and female sexual assault is disseminated to Service members, eligible dependents, and civilian personnel using a variety of media designed to reach the widest audience possible. Commands market information via brochures, posters, websites, and PSAs that describe the SAPR program and list key support personnel and service providers. In addition, the following measures add to Navy-wide communication and dissemination of male victim prevention and response:

- SARCs educate commands on male prevention and response and assist with obtaining gender inclusive marketing materials (brochures, pamphlets, wallet-sized cards, posters, newsletters, bulletin boards, command plans of the day/week, marquees, websites, etc.) to facilitate awareness and education.
- SARCs actively recruit male VAs and when possible have a male VA available on the watch bill to respond to sexual assault victims. Male UVAs are also encouraged to co-facilitate SCTs with installation SARCs to present a male presence within the SAPR Program.
- NJS training for legal practitioners and commanders emphasizes that SAPR is gender-neutral, and reinforces that many victims of sexual assault are male. For example, the current SAPR training scenario used in the Senior Officer Course (SOC) includes a male victim of sexual assault. OJAG's Criminal Law Division ensures, as part of its standard legal review, that policy and training is gender-neutral.
- CTC training presented to all Navy personnel included cases of male sexual assault and drew a clear distinction between hazing and sexual assault.
- Officer accession SAPR training presentations reiterates that men as well as women can be victims of sexual assault and that regardless of gender each victim will be cared for with dignity and respect. Required training such as the pre-commissioning video for Officer Candidates at OTC and senior midshipmen in NROTC, DON SAPRO "Not on My Watch" given to RTC, and all SAPR-L, SAPR-F and "Above Board" training given to NROTC midshipmen, all portray both male and female victims.
- Director, 21st Century Sailor holds engagements in fleet concentration areas and reiterates that sexual assault is gender neutral. To ensure widest dissemination of information, the Director posts information and embedded video on SAPR and relevant 21st Century Sailor subjects on the NavyLive blog.
- Fleet Commanders participate in quarterly SAPR-dedicated video teleconferences with the CNO to discuss trends and recommend future initiatives, including those specific to male victims of sexual assault.

6.2 Describe your efforts to post and widely disseminate information on ways to report allegations of retaliation. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), p. 3)

Navy efforts to post and disseminate information on methods for reporting allegations of retaliation as a result of making a report of sexual assault are similar to those used to promote the SAPR program and male sexual assault described in question 6.1. Information and resources available to all Service members, dependents, and civilian

personnel for reporting and responding to sexual assaults (including the DoD Safe Helpline numbers and websites) is posted, publicized, and widely disseminated using a variety of media designed to reach the widest audience possible.

Retaliation training has been specifically included in Standardized Core Training for FY16, and has been included in the Fleet-wide implementation of CTC training.

In addition to disseminating information, retaliation is now explored in each reported sexual assault, actively reviewed by NCIS, and reinforced at the monthly Sexual Assault Case Management Group meetings. Retaliation is also discussed in quarterly SAPR Executive Steering Committee meetings hosted by the fleets and in Fleet Workshops to counter destructive behaviors. Each of those events includes Fleet-wide roll up of retaliation data from Command Climate Surveys and a review of reporting protocols.

6.3 Provide an update on your development and implementation of new certification standards for sexual assault medical forensic examiners. (DODI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 2, para 3c(3)(b))

Sexual Assault Forensic Examiners (SAFEs) coordinated training for all examiners to complete the requirements for Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiner (SAMFE) certification. Continuing training will be required every three years for recertification.

In FY16, ten interservice DoD SAMFE Training sessions were held at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. For each session, one week of didactic training was delivered by SMEs who meet the Department of Justice National Training Standards for SAMFE, followed by a week of hands-on clinical exams using live male and female models.

6.4 Describe your ongoing efforts to review, revise, update, and issue policy pertaining to:

- Safety Assessments for SAPR Program
- High-Risk Response Teams

Were any multi-disciplinary High-Risk Response Team established?

- If so, how many and what was the duration?
- If the High-Risk Response Team was dissolved, explain why?

(DODI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 5, para 2c / Encl 9, para 2j(3))

Safety Assessments and the High-Risk Response Team (H-RRT) are addressed in Navy's OPNAVINST 1752.1C, which was last updated in August 2015.

Per the instruction, Safety Assessments are conducted by the SARC or SAPR VA at the initial time of reporting. Assessment of safety is continuous by the SAPR team, service providers and any member from the command. If any safety concerns are identified, they are briefed with the Commanding Officer by the SARC to consider the implementation of a H-RRT.

In the case of an unrestricted report, the SARC will consult with NCIS and the Command to ensure that any safety concerns are identified and addressed as appropriate. SARC notes concerns in DSAID as appropriate.

H-RRT activity in 2016 across the Navy (provided by region) was as follows:

- CNRSW - There were four H-RRTs established across the region. In each case, the team was established for a week and dissolved once the victims' mental health was assessed and the determination was made that they were no longer high risk.
- CNRSE established seven H-RRTs across four installations:
 - NASFWJRB has one High Risk Response Team currently established.
 - NAS JAX had two cases with H-RRTs that met twice; dissolving after the Mental Health representative concluded that there were no longer risks.
 - Kings Bay had one H-RRT established. The Team met on two occasions and was dissolved as the victim was offered a myriad of resources that alleviated the risk.
 - NAS Pensacola held three H-RRTs. One had eight meetings, one had four meetings, and one had two meetings. Each was dissolved when the victim had a personal safety plan put in place and was assessed to be safe.
- CNRMA - There were four H-RRTs established across the region in FY16. One met one time and was dissolved when the victim received an expedited transfer and the safety concern was eliminated. Two H-RRTs met on three occasions and dissolved when the victims transitioned out of the Navy. The final H-RRT was in place at the time of this report.
- CNRSW - There were four H-RRTs established across the region that stood up for a week each and were dissolved once all victims' mental health was assessed and the determination was made that they were no longer high risk.

6.5 Provide an update on your methods for effectively factoring accountability metrics into commanders' and subordinate leaders' performance assessments. (SecDef Memo (6 May 13), *Enhancing Commander Accountability*, p. 2)

Commanders are evaluated on the extent to which they have or have not established a command climate where allegations of sexual assault are properly managed and fairly evaluated, and a victim of sexual assault can report the assault without fear of reprisal or retaliation. The data for this evaluation is provided through command climate surveys.

Navy requires all commanding officers and officers in charge to conduct a command climate survey within 90 days after assuming command with annual follow-up assessments during their command tenure. Since 31 July 2013, command climate survey outcomes have been provided to the (ISIC) as well as Commanders for full visibility. The ISIC and commander review and discuss the survey results and proposed way forward to

address areas of concern.

The Navy Performance Evaluation System, BUPERSINST 1610.10D CH-1 requires that commanders, commanding officers and officers-in-charge fitness reports include whether or not a command climate assessments was conducted per Navy Equal Opportunity policy. Failure to conduct the command climate assessment will be clearly documented by the reporting senior.

Leaders are expected to fully address input provided in command climate surveys, as well as feedback provided by command assessment team focus groups, interviews, records reviews, and assessors' observations.

Subordinate leaders with every command are evaluated and rated on the climate they lead within the organization. Per NAVADMIN 216/13, Navy Performance Evaluation Changes, issued in 2013, every Sailor is accountable on their evaluations or fitness reports for contributions to Command or Organizational Climate/Equal Opportunity and Military Bearing/Character.

6.6 Provide an update on efforts to improve overall victim care and increase trust in the chain of command: include initiatives or updates undertaken to reduce allegations of retaliation as a means of increasing reporting and the way in which your Military Service is tracking and accounting for these efforts. (SecDef Memo (6 May 13), *Improving Response and Victim Treatment*, p. 2 / DoD Retaliation Prevention and Response Strategy: *Regarding Sexual Assault and Harassment Reports* (April 2016), p. 10)

Navy is committed to providing high-quality and comprehensive care, in which victims can obtain support immediately via 24/7 hotlines; receive compassionate assistance via credentialed advocacy services; and access medical, counseling, and legal support via dedicated professionals. As discussed above in Section 6.2, Navy is committed to eliminating retaliation and creating a reporting environment free of retaliatory behavior.

Navy, with OSD SAPRO and the other Services, developed the DoD Retaliation Prevention and Response Strategy (DRPRS). The DRPRS was signed by the Secretary of Defense in April 2016. The DRPRS established a uniform process to provide comprehensive support to individuals who experience retaliation and foster an ethical and just climate intolerant of retaliation. The five major issue areas addressed in the strategy are: standardized definitions; closing the gap in knowledge; building strong and supportive systems of investigation and accountability; providing comprehensive support to reporters; and creating a culture intolerant of retaliation. These issue areas are expanded in the DRPRS to outline the recommended way forward. The full details of the prevention and response processes are being determined by working groups led by Navy, the other Services and key stakeholder during an implementation planning phase. The resultant Retaliation Implementation Plan will be formally coordinated with the Services in FY17 prior to execution.

Measures taken by Navy VLC to improve overall victim care and trust in the chain of command include engaging directly with a victim's chain of command to assert the client's rights and interests across a range of issues. This may include a request for a Military Protective Order or expedited transfer, issues related to pay and allowances, matters of career impact, status of dependents, duty station status, social ostracism, command retaliation, and other concerns expressed by a victim meriting engagement with that victim's command. VLC base their interactions with commands on the client's consent, input, and desires. Legal advice, support and advocacy given by VLC to victims reporting a sexual offense fosters their client's trust, faith, and confidence in the Navy and in some instances, the military justice process.

CNIC issued direction that only the installation CO may chair the SACMG. This ensures the installation CO has direct oversight of all response and supportive care to victims. At the beginning of each case review during SACMG, the chair asks the victim's CO how the previous victim update went. The responsiveness of services and leadership directly contribute to the overall feeling of trust in the chain of command. Additional best practices include:

- Leaders attend every SAPR event or initiative to provide a personal message for their sailors, and plan quarterly SAPR specific initiatives to engage members by discussing the importance of victim care and eliminating retaliation.
- Each command ensures they have a sufficient number of quality trained VAs. Engaged VAs and command leadership create a climate that supports a potential report of sexual assault and retaliation.
- During the SAPR CO Toolkit brief with the command triad, the SARC reviews the Commander's Checklist to engage the command in discussing the importance of a command climate that fosters the trust of personnel, is sensitive to the care of potential victims, and discourages retaliation and reprisal.

Timely and thorough SACMG follow-up with victims by their CO, VLC, SARC, or VA demonstrates command concern and improves trust. Any feedback received from a victim regarding care or retaliation is discussed with command leadership to ensure that concerns are immediately addressed and corrective actions put in place.

Command SAPR programs and SAPR teams ensure compliance with all DoD, DON, and Navy instructions. Victims are monitored by SARCs, SAPR VAs, and UVAs to ensure there is no re-victimization. Through all hands calls and continued training, Commanding Officers ensure their commands maintain a culture and policy of zero tolerance when it relates to destructive behaviors and negative victim treatment.

6.7 Provide an update on your policy for Case Management Group Chairs to regularly assess and refer retaliation allegations, made in conjunction with a sexual assault report, for appropriate investigation. Additionally, describe your policy for keeping these retaliation allegations on the CMG agenda for status updates until

the victim's allegation is appropriately addressed.

(SecDef Memo (3 Dec 14), *Engage Command to Prevent Retaliation*, p. 2 / DODI 6495.02, *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15)*, Encl 9)

OPNAVINST 1752.1C and CNICINST 1752.4 require that all allegations of retaliation made by victims of a sexual assault, witnesses, individuals who intervened, and/or first responders, be addressed at each SACMG. Specifically at each meeting the SACMG Chair will:

- Receive an individual client review and case status update from SARCs prior to the meeting.
- Utilize the CNICINST 1752.4 SACMG Checklist to ensure complete case review.
- Inquire as to any allegation of retaliation, reprisal, ostracism, and/or maltreatment for every case review on the CMG agenda.
- Promote an open dialogue around concerns of retaliation and ensure appropriate action is taken to address those concerns.

Require that the Commander of a victim reporting retaliation report back to the CMG of actions taken and current status of any reported retaliatory behavior until the issue is fully addressed and the retaliation ceases.

CNIC HQ SAPR continues to provide training on the SACMG, including Mock SACMG demonstrations with local stakeholders, at the quarterly Senior Shore Leadership (SSL) course. CNIC training prepares Installation Commanding Officers to assume the responsibility of chairing the monthly SACMG, and provides them with a forum to ask questions and observe how an efficient SACMG is run. Throughout this training, the participants are taught that it is the chair's responsibility to assess each case for retaliation and refer for corrective action.

CNIC SAPR HQ revised the CO SAPR Toolkit that SARCs utilize in their in-brief with all new COs. Included in the Toolkit are the current SECNAV definitions of retaliation as well as the SACMG Chair's role in SACMG to assess and refer reports of retaliation.

7. Secretary of Defense Initiatives

7.1 Enhance First Line Supervisor Skills and Knowledge: Provide an update on your first line supervisor training that advances a climate of dignity and respect and supports the prevention of potential retaliation associated with reporting. First line supervisors are junior officers, enlisted supervisors, and civilian employees who supervise military members. Address the frequency of the training; policy updates in support of the training; and, how the curriculum emphasizes the importance of engaging subordinates on sexual assault prevention and response; instructs them on recognizing the signs of possible acts of retaliation; and, provides an

opportunity to practice leadership skills to promote a healthy command climate.
(SecDef Memo, (3 Dec 14), p. 2)

SAPR training requirements apply to all Service members and DoD civilian personnel who supervise Service members. Commanders and civilian managers must ensure all first line supervisory personnel receive appropriate training.

Standardized Core Training (SCT) is the foundation of all SAPR training, is an annual requirement, and is mandatory for all Navy members and civilian personnel who supervise Navy members. The focus of first line supervisor training is to ensure all personnel have a working knowledge of the spectrum of harm, prevention and risk reduction strategies, recognition of retaliatory and other destructive behaviors, and their role in advancing and promoting a healthy command climate. Training will include appropriate scenarios for the target population and clarify the nature of sexual assault in the military environment. The contents will include sexual assault policy, sexual assault victim resources and reporting options, and sexual assault prevention.

All first line supervisor additional training requirements emphasize recent changes in policy and engagement with immediate subordinates to recognize risk factors and promote a healthy command climate. Additional training requirements for these first line supervisors are as follows:

- NETC is responsible for maintaining course content for division officer and enlisted supervisor leadership training; they updated the training in FY15 to include content on retaliation, reprisal, maltreatment, and ostracism and the appropriate level of response when identified. For Petty Officer Selectee courses, training delivery is required to be prior to promotion to the next paygrade. For the division officer course, attendance is required prior to or during initial assignment in this capacity.
- Newly commissioned officers receive first line supervisor training during both pre-commissioning training and annual training requirements.
 - USNA - Company Officers and Senior Enlisted Leaders (SELs) receive initial training with the SAPR Program Manager and Training Specialist upon reporting to USNA. This provides exposure to all resources and provides guidance on best practices. After the initial training, Company Officers and SELs receive annual refresher training with updates to the program as necessary. Both sessions reinforce their understanding of basic concepts of sexual assault, discuss the risks and circumstances associated with sexual assault incidences, and offer proactive measures to prevent sexual assault and associated destructive behaviors within their companies.
 - At RTC, OTC and NROTC units, all students and staff receive extensive training on command SAPR policies, and are introduced to key personnel. These tailored training programs address the importance of engaging subordinates on prevention, recognizing signs of possible retaliation, and promoting a healthy climate that encourages reporting. NSTC encourages all

members of both staff and student chains of command to remain highly visible and available for discussion if an issue arises.

- Navy-wide CTC training included skills in identifying risk factors, employing of intervention methodologies, and focusing on how to interact with victims at the same time highlighting the domino effects of decisions made by first-line supervisors to the detriment of good order and discipline.
- Command SAPR teams train first line supervisors on effective ways to respond to misconduct, address potential problems that may arise due to a report of misconduct and how to respond appropriately to retaliation if it occurs. With this knowledge, leaders set the right standard and reinforce a professional culture that fosters an ethical and just climate intolerant of retaliation.

8. NDAA Requirements - Provide your Military Service's update on the following FY15/FY16 NDAA requirements. If the provision has been implemented, indicate "Completed," and provide the implementation date. If the provision has not been implemented, indicate "In Progress" and provide an update (150 words or less), including the projected completion date.

8.1 Review by the Military Service Secretary (at the chief prosecutor's request) of a Convening Authority's decision to not refer charges of certain sex-related offenses for trial by court-martial.

“(c) REVIEW OF CERTAIN CASES NOT REFERRED TO COURT-MARTIAL.—

“(1) CASES NOT REFERRED FOLLOWING STAFF JUDGE ADVOCATE RECOMMENDATION FOR REFERRAL FOR TRIAL.—In any case where”; and (2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(2) CASES NOT REFERRED BY CONVENING AUTHORITY UPON REQUEST FOR REVIEW BY CHIEF PROSECUTOR.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In any case where a convening authority decides not to refer a charge of a sex-related offense to trial by court-martial, the Secretary of the military department concerned shall review the decision as a superior authority authorized to exercise general court martial convening authority if the chief prosecutor of the Armed Force concerned, in response to a request by the detailed counsel for the Government, requests review of the decision by the Secretary.

“(B) CHIEF PROSECUTOR DEFINED.—In this paragraph, the term ‘chief prosecutor’ means the chief prosecutor or equivalent position of an Armed Force, or, if an Armed Force does not have a chief prosecutor or equivalent position, such other trial counsel as shall be designated by the Judge Advocate General of that Armed Force, or in the case of the Marine Corps, the Staff Judge Advocate to the Commandant of the Marine Corps.” (FY15 NDAA, Sec 541)

Completed (March 2016). In March 2016, the Judge Advocate General of the Navy appointed a “Chief Prosecutor of the Navy” in accordance with the NDAA requirement. In furtherance of the NDAA requirement, the Navy is currently drafting a Commander, Naval Legal Service Command instruction (CNLSCINST) consolidating guidance to those

operating under this provision.

8.2 Inclusion of disposition results in future annual reports.

(a) SUBMITTAL TO SECRETARY OF DEFENSE OF INFORMATION ON EACH ARMED FORCE.—Subsection (b) of section 1631 of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (10 U.S.C. 1561 note) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(11) An analysis of the disposition of the most serious offenses occurring during sexual assaults committed by members of the Armed Force during the year covered by the report, as identified in unrestricted reports of sexual assault by any members of the Armed Forces, including the numbers of reports identifying offenses that were disposed of by each of the following:

“(A) Conviction by court-martial, including a separate statement of the most serious charge preferred and the most serious charge for which convicted.

“(B) Acquittal of all charges at court-martial.

“(C) Non-judicial punishment under section 815 of title 10, United States Code (article 15 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice).

“(D) Administrative action, including by each type of administrative action imposed.

“(E) Dismissal of all charges, including by reason for dismissal and by stage of proceedings in which dismissal occurred.” (FY15 NDAA, Sec 542)

Completed (Sept. 2016). This data is compiled in the Annual Report to Congress on Sexual Assault, which includes a report analyzing the disposition of the most serious offenses committed by members of the Armed Forces. OJAG’s Criminal Law Division received all Sexual Assault Disposition Reports for Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault. As noted in Question 5.3 above, Criminal Law Division judge advocates enter case disposition into DSAID’s Legal Officer Module. To ensure all cases are properly accounted for in DSAID, the Criminal Law Division coordinates with CNIC, N17, OSD SAPRO and NCIS to ensure all cases are properly entered and accounted for in DSAID. The Criminal Law Division also works closely with OSD SAPRO to resolve any issues in DSAID with case entry and validation.

8.3 Confidential review of the terms or characterization of discharge for Armed Services members who report being victims of sexual assault.

(a) CONFIDENTIAL REVIEW PROCESS THROUGH BOARDS FOR CORRECTION OF MILITARY RECORDS.—The Secretaries of the military departments shall each establish a confidential process, utilizing boards for the correction of military records of the military department concerned, by which an individual who was the victim of a sex-related offense during service in the Armed Forces may challenge the terms or characterization of the discharge or separation of the individual from the Armed Forces on the grounds that the terms or characterization were adversely affected by the individual being the victim of such an offense.

(b) CONSIDERATION OF INDIVIDUAL EXPERIENCES IN CONNECTION WITH OFFENSES.—In deciding whether to modify the terms or characterization of the

discharge or separation from the Armed Forces of an individual described in subsection (a), the Secretary of the military department concerned shall instruct boards for the correction of military records—

(1) to give due consideration to the psychological and physical aspects of the individual's experience in connection with the sex-related offense; and

(2) to determine what bearing such experience may have had on the circumstances surrounding the individual's discharge or separation from the Armed Forces.

(c) **PRESERVATION OF CONFIDENTIALITY.**—Documents considered and decisions rendered pursuant to the process required by subsection (a) shall not be made available to the public, except with the consent of the individual concerned.

(d) **SEX-RELATED OFFENSE DEFINED.**—In this section, the term “sex-related offense” means any of the following:

(1) Rape or sexual assault under subsection (a) or (b) of section 920 of title 10, United States Code (article 120 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice).

(2) Forcible sodomy under section 925 of such title (article 125 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice).

(3) An attempt to commit an offense specified in paragraph (1) or (2) as punishable under section 880 of such title (article 80 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice).

(FY15 NDAA, Sec 547)

Completed (Sept. 2016). The Board for Correction of Naval Records (BCNR) handles records for all cases within the Department of the Navy. The BCNR complies with Section 547 through a separate procedure for sexual assault victims challenging their discharge. BCNR processes ensure all cases are processed confidentially. Applications and case files are available only to individuals responsible for presenting the case to the Board, and are only released on a need to know basis to outside organizations when BCNR seeks an advisory opinion.

8.4 Applicability of sexual assault prevention and response and related military justice enhancements to military service academies.

(a) **MILITARY SERVICE ACADEMIES.**—The Secretary of the military department concerned shall ensure that the provisions of title XVII of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 950), including amendments made by that title, and the provisions of subtitle D, including amendments made by such subtitle, apply to the United States Military Academy, the Naval Academy, and the Air Force Academy, as applicable. **(FY15 NDAA, Sec 552)**

Completed (Sept. 2016). The United States Naval Academy (USNA) has generated a comprehensive training program focusing on honor, respect, and character development as it pertains to sexual assault prevention. The training defines sexual assault, provides numerous case examples, and conveys essential reporting information. Training is conducted within the first week of the academic year.

USNA leadership has ensured the extension of rights to crime victims. The enhancement

of support systems at the USNA have safeguarded victims and guaranteed timely notice of events relating to the offense. Victims have been given access to proceedings and can provide input on matters of processing and sentencing. The USNA has an on-site VLC who can represent victims during the legal process and comprehensive SAPR services. The USNA and the Navy have worked to development strategic program guidance and joint planning objectives in support of the SAPR program.

8.5 Sexual assault prevention and response training for administrators and instructors of Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

The Secretary of a military department shall ensure that the commander of each unit of the Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps and all Professors of Military Science, senior military instructors, and civilian employees detailed, assigned, or employed as administrators and instructors of the Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps receive regular sexual assault prevention and response training and education. (FY16 NDAA, Sec 540)

Completed (Sept. 2016). The NSTC department of Officer Development writes and enforces NSTC policy on proper training for administrators and instructors of NROTC units. Professors of Military Science at universities (i.e., NROTC unit Commanding Officers (COs)) receive weeks of consistent training at OD in Pensacola, Florida prior to taking command. The NSTC SAPR POC ensures all new COs receive a toolkit brief from their RSARC once they check into their command, per OPNAVINST 1752.1C. COs and SAPR POCs are responsible for ensuring instructors and civilian staff participates in NSTC required SAPR training including annual SCT, SAPR-C, and CTC.

9. Analytic Discussion

9.1 Military Services/NGB*, provide an analytic discussion (1,000 words or less) of your Military Service's Statistical Report of reported sexual assault cases from the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID). Required elements included on this template are information on Unrestricted Reports; Restricted Reports; Service referrals for victims alleging sexual assault; and case synopses of completed investigations.

***NGB should provide comments based on their available information and data.**

This section shall include such information as:

- Notable changes in the data over time**
- Insight or suspected reasons for noted changes, or lack of change, in data**
- The application of insights from data analyses for programmatic planning, oversight, and/or research**
- Prevalence vs. reporting (the percentage of Service member incidents captured in reports of sexual assault (Restricted Reports and Unrestricted Reports) (Metric #2)**
- Total number of Sexual Assaults (Restricted Reports and Unrestricted Reports) over time (since FY08) (Metric #12)**

- Military Protective Orders issued as a result of an Unrestricted Report (e.g., number issued, number violated)
- Approved expedited transfers and reasons why transfers were not approved
- The number of sexual assault investigations completed by the MCIO in the FY and the corresponding mean and median investigation length. Case open date can be in any year, but the close date must be by the end of the FY (Metric # 5)
- The number of subjects with victims who declined to participate in the military justice process (Metric #8)
- Command action for military subjects under DoD legal authority (to be captured using the most serious crime investigated, comparing penetration to contact crimes) (Non-Metric #1)
- Sexual assault court-martial outcomes (to be captured using the most serious crime charged, comparing penetration to contact crimes) (Non- Metric #2)
- Summary of referral data – Unrestricted and Restricted Reports - either referrals received from other sources or referrals made to other sources (e.g., medical/mental health, command, criminal investigation/security services, legal, civilian or VA authorities, etc.)
- Any other data relating to sexual assault case data

Total Number of Sexual Assaults

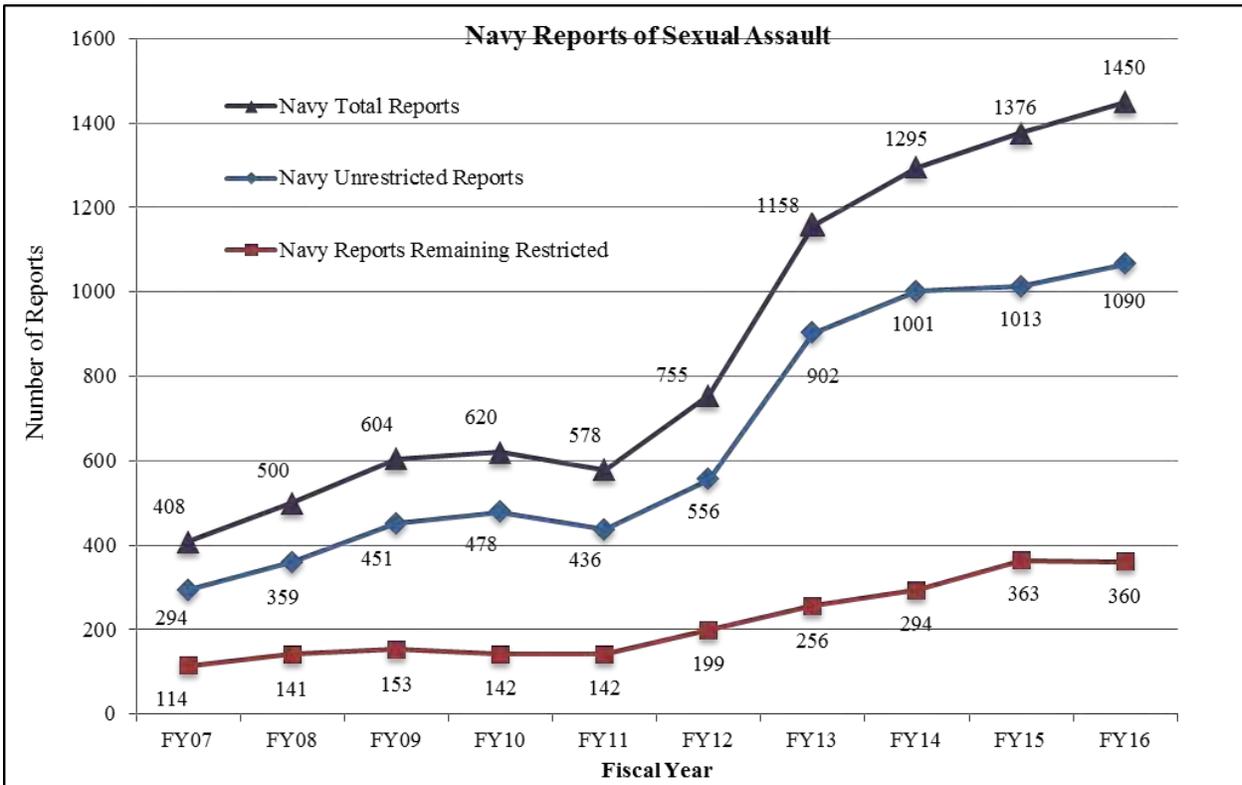


Figure 1: Total Number of Sexual Assaults FY08-FY16

I. Overview

In FY16 there were 1,450 reports of sexual assault in the Navy, a 5.4% increase from FY15 (1,376).

II. Unrestricted Reports

In FY16, there were 1,090 unrestricted reports, a 7.6% increase from FY15 (1,013), continuing the incremental upward but flattening trend in this report. Unrestricted Reporting triggers command notification, initiates a Military Criminal Investigation Organization (MCIO) investigation and provides an opportunity to hold offenders appropriately accountable, in addition to giving victims access to support and advocacy services.

Service Member on Service Member

In FY16, Navy Service member on Service member allegations of sexual assault represented 49.7% (542 of 1,090) of initial Unrestricted Reports. The overall percentage of reported “Blue-on-Blue” sexual assaults as compared to total unrestricted reports has been declining and flattening when compared to previous years’ data: 52% in FY15 (528 of 1,013), 59% in FY14 (595 of 1,001), and 60% in FY13 (540 of 902). The Navy saw a 0.9% decrease in reported “Blue-on-Blue” penetration crimes (221 compared to 223 in FY15) and a 15.2% increase in reported contact crimes (295 compared to 256 in FY15).

Male Victim Reporting

Male victim reporting is historically an underreported segment and a challenge for the Navy. Of the 926 Sailors who made Unrestricted Reports in FY16, male victims accounted for 20.4% (189). Although this represents a year-to-year increase of 21.2% (189 compared to 156 in FY16), the trend for this statistic has remained relatively flat when compared to previous years: 18% (156) in FY15, 23% (201) in FY14, 18% (145) in FY13.

SVM Victim Demographics in Initial Unrestricted Reports			
Fiscal Year	Males	Females	Total
FY16	189	737	926
FY15	156	725	881
FY14	201	687	888
FY13	145	634	779

Expedited transfers

In FY16, there were 19 unit/duty and 287 installation-expedited transfers requested by Service member victims. Seven installation expedited transfer requests were denied: one request had insufficient information for the command to make a determination on the case to support the request; two were cases where the victim was pending separation from Navy; one was denied due to the latency of report and concern for timing with recent misconduct; three were denied on the basis of the allegation not being a credible report of sexual assault.

Expedited Transfer Requests				
Fiscal Year	Requested	Approved	Denied	Total SVM Initial Unrestricted Reports
FY16	306	299	7	926
FY15	236	233	4	881
FY14	164	163	1	888
FY13	148	146	2	779

Military Protective Orders (MPO)

In FY16 there were 237 MPOs issued, a 5.2% decrease from FY15 (250). Additionally there were 5 MPO violations, a 28.6% decrease from FY15 (7).

III. Restricted Reports

In FY16 there were 478 initial Restricted Reports of sexual assault in the Navy, a 2.8% decrease from FY15 (492). There was also a 0.8% decrease in the number of reports remaining restricted (360 compared to 363 in FY15). Restricted Reports enable a victim to receive support services, without command notification or initiation of an investigation. SARCs do not report the types of offenses for Restricted Reports.

IV. Victims Support Services

Unrestricted Reports

In FY16, there were 4,181 support service referrals for victims who made Unrestricted Reports, representing a 19.4% increase from FY15 (3,502). Of those, 92.4% (3,865) were for military resources: 847 victim advocacy, 803 legal assistance, 680 mental health, 552 chaplain/spiritual support, 500 medical, 277 DoD Safe Helpline, and 206 other services. The remaining 7.6% (316) of referrals were for civilian resources: 98 victim advocacy, 80 mental health, 58 rape crisis center, 54 other services, 21 medical, 4 legal assistance, and 1 chaplain/spiritual support.

Restricted Reports

In FY16, there were 1,418 support service referrals for victims who made Restricted Reports, representing a 27.7% increase from FY15 (1,110). Of those, 92.0% (1,304) were for military resources: 278 victim advocacy, 245 mental health, 228 legal assistance, 223 chaplain/spiritual support, 195 medical, 101 DoD Safe Helpline, and 34 other services. The remaining 8.0% (114) were for civilian resources broken down as follows (descending order): 42 rape crisis center, 28 victim advocacy, 24 mental health, 9 other services, 9 medical, and 2 chaplain/spiritual support.

V. Investigations

In FY16, MCIOs completed 1,087 investigations of Sexual Assault that were initiated either during the FY or any prior FY. The average length of investigations conducted by NCIS was 129 days and the median length was 105 days. This average includes offenses involving complex investigation, scientific analysis of evidence, or procurement of expert witnesses, as well as simpler cases involving guilty pleas or limited evidence. In cases where the most serious offense investigated by NCIS was a penetration offense, the average length of time between the date the investigation was completed and the date legal advice was rendered to the command regarding case disposition was 45 days. In those cases disposed of at courts-martial, the average length of time between the date the victim made an Unrestricted Report and the date the sentence was imposed or an accused was acquitted at courts-martial was approximately 392 days. In cases disposed of at non-judicial punishment, the average length of time between the date the victim made an Unrestricted Report and the date non-judicial punishment was concluded was approximately 213 days.

Victims Declining to Participate in the Military Justice Process

Victim declinations increased by 2.1%. In FY15, there were 1013 Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault. 60 of those cases, or 5.9%, resulted in victim declinations. In FY16, there were 1090 Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault—a 7.6% overall increase in reporting. Despite this increase in reporting, there were only 91 victim declinations, meaning 8% of cases resulted in declinations. This is not reflective of all cases in which the victim declined to participate in the investigative/military justice process. In some cases, command action was pursued, resulting in administrative or disciplinary action against a subject, despite non-participation of the victim. Moreover, these cases are not categorized as a victim declination within our reporting. Conversely, some cases were categorized as victim declination within our reporting that could also have been categorized as “unknown subject” or “insufficient evidence,” and may have been so categorized in previous years.

Command Action for Military Subjects Under DoD Legal Authority

In FY16, command action was taken against 336 (51% of 655) Service members for both sexual assault and non-sexual assault (e.g., failure to obey order or regulation) offenses. Types of command action included court-martial, non-judicial punishment, administrative separation, or other adverse administrative actions (including Midshipmen Disciplinary System Action at the U.S. Naval Academy).

Sexual Assault Court-Martial Outcomes

In FY16, there were 115 (18% of 655) cases where court-martial charges were preferred for a sexual assault offense compared to 154 in FY15. A total of 70 (62%) cases proceeded to trial on at least one sexual assault offense. Of those, 50 (71%) resulted in a conviction, 20 (29%) resulted in an acquittal.

9.2 Complete the following table with your numbers as of the end of the fiscal year. Use the job/duty descriptions provided and the following inclusion criteria:

- Include all Reserve and Active Duty military personnel. Army and Air Force do not need to include National Guard personnel as they will be included in the National Guard Bureau’s response.
- Include civilian and contractor personnel
- Only include filled positions
- Indicate the number of full-time and part-time personnel
- Provide the exact number of current personnel, whenever possible. If the number is an estimate, please indicate how the estimate was reached and any other relevant information.

(DODI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 2, para 6ac)

Job/Duty Title	Description of Job/Duty	Full-Time	Part-Time
Program Managers	Capability in developing policy, or program management and execution; and completion of 40+ hours of Service-specific National Advocate Credentialing Program and approved SARC training.	2	0
Dedicated HQ	Include policy, advocacy, and prevention professionals who support the headquarters-level SAPR program offices at each Military Service/National Guard Bureau (<i>not including program managers, who are counted in their own category</i>).	53	0
Uniformed SARCs	Serve as the single point of contact at an installation or within a geographic area to oversee sexual assault awareness, prevention, and response training; coordinate medical treatment, including emergency care, for victims of sexual assault; and track the services provided to victims from the initial report through final disposition and resolution. Certified under the nationally-accredited DoD Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP).	0	5
Civilian SARCs	See above.	80	5
Uniformed SAPR-VAs	Provide non-clinical crisis intervention, referral, and ongoing non-clinical support to adult sexual assault victims; offer information on available options/resources to victims; coordinate liaison	0	5,137

	assistance with other organizations and agencies on victim care matters; and report directly to the SARC. Certified under the nationally-accredited D-SAACP.		
Civilian SAPR-VAs	See above.	55	8
Sexual Assault-Specific Legal	Legal personnel who specialize in sexual assault cases including prosecutors, Victim Witness Assistance Program personnel, paralegals, legal experts, and Special Victim's Counsel/Victim's Legal Counsel. (Note 1)	221	9
Sexual Assault – Specific Investigators	Military Criminal Investigation Office investigators who specialize in sexual assault cases.	164	0
Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiners	Medical providers that have completed the DoD course at Fort Sam Houston, or equivalent.	215	0

Note 1: OJAG used the following definitions to complete this question:

Full-time specialists are defined as: Trial Counsel (45); paralegals assigned to trial offices (35); Defense Counsel (47); paralegals assigned to defense offices (31); Victims' Legal Counsel (32); AJAG Military Justice (1); AJAG Chief Judge (1); VLC Chief of Staff (1); Defense Service Office Chief of Staff (1); Code 20 SAPR Personnel (5); Code 45 (7); Code 46 (4); Code 51 (6); Code 52 (2); Trial Counsel Assistance Program (2); and Defense Counsel Assistance Program (1).

Part-time specialists are defined as: specified Front Office personnel (5); and specified Code 20 personnel (4). Staff Judge Advocates are excluded from this number. However, the Navy JAG Corps has 238 Staff Judge Advocates who, as part of their duties in "general attorney" billets, provide advice on the disposition of sexual assault cases to convening authorities and have received sexual assault response training specific to Staff Judge Advocate duties from Code 20.

Note 2: SAPR Officers – 35, listed as HQ Staff

Unrestricted Reports

NAVY FY16 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY		
<p>A. FY16 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members. Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY16. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year. This data is drawn from Defense Sexual Assault Database (DSAID) based on Service affiliation of the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) who currently manages the Victim case.</p>		FY16 Totals
# FY16 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)		1066
# Service Member Victims		955
# Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Service Member Subject		101
# Relevant Data Not Available		10
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories		1066
# Service Member on Service Member		542
# Service Member on Non-Service Member		101
# Non-Service Member on Service Member		33
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member		340
# Relevant Data Not Available		50
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring		1066
# On military installation		456
# Off military installation		459
# Unidentified location		151
# Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation		1066
# Victims in investigations initiated during FY16		1040
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 30-SEP-2016		239
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 30-SEP-2016		801
# Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming		5
# Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement		21
# Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ		6
# Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations		0
# Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service		2
# Victims - Other		13
# All Restricted Reports received in FY16 (one Victim per report)		478
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)		118
# Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of FY16		360
B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FOR FY16		
	FY16 Totals	FY16 Totals for Service Member Victim Cases
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	1066	955
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	370	333
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	134	115
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	109	97
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	240	208
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	130	119
# Relevant Data Not Available	83	83
Time of sexual assault	1066	955
# Midnight to 6 am	321	283
# 6 am to 6 pm	236	217
# 6 pm to midnight	324	285
# Unknown	65	61
# Relevant Data Not Available	120	109
Day of sexual assault	1066	955
# Sunday	128	114
# Monday	115	106
# Tuesday	129	114
# Wednesday	123	112
# Thursday	123	108
# Friday	191	169
# Saturday	172	147
# Relevant Data Not Available	85	85

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

C. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (VICTIM AND SUBJECT GENDER)	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Multiple Mixed Gender Assault	Relevant Data Not Available	FY16 Totals		
	598	99	16	14	66	222	3	48	1066		
# Service Member on Service Member	434	74	10	12	1	9	2	0	542		
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	98	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	101		
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	21	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	33		
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	43	15	4	0	64	213	0	1	340		
# Relevant Data Not Available	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	47	50		
FY16 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT BY MATTER INVESTIGATED TYPE (May not reflect what crimes can be charged upon completion of investigation)											
UNRESTRICTED REPORTS MADE IN FY16	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (MOST SERIOUS CRIME ALLEGED, AS CATEGORIZED BY THE MILITARY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ORGANIZATION)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY16 Totals
D1.	186	2	258	4	36	375	2	3	30	170	1066
# Service Member on Service Member	76	0	145	0	23	270	2	0	11	15	542
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	28	0	40	0	1	26	0	0	1	5	101
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	4	0	2	1	1	13	0	0	0	12	33
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	70	1	65	3	9	57	0	1	17	117	340
# Relevant Data Not Available	8	1	6	0	2	9	0	2	1	21	50
D2.											
TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY16 Reports	154	2	218	4	34	345	2	3	29	164	955
# Service Member Victims: Female	137	1	191	1	27	261	1	1	23	123	766
# Service Member Victims: Male	17	1	27	3	7	84	1	2	6	41	189
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT MADE IN FY16											
D3. Time of sexual assault	186	2	258	4	36	375	2	3	30	170	1066
# Midnight to 6 am	73	0	101	2	7	84	1	0	11	42	321
# 6 am to 6 pm	25	0	49	0	9	130	1	2	6	14	236
# 6 pm to midnight	66	0	89	1	19	113	0	1	11	24	324
# Unknown	15	2	11	1	1	19	0	0	1	15	65
# Relevant Data Not Available	7	0	8	0	0	29	0	0	1	75	120
D4. Day of sexual assault	186	2	258	4	36	375	2	3	30	170	1066
# Sunday	27	1	39	1	3	41	1	0	4	11	128
# Monday	20	0	19	0	7	53	0	2	5	9	115
# Tuesday	25	0	37	0	7	47	0	0	1	12	129
# Wednesday	16	0	27	0	2	56	1	1	5	15	123
# Thursday	16	1	32	1	3	54	0	0	5	11	123
# Friday	45	0	54	2	5	65	0	0	8	12	191
# Saturday	37	0	50	0	9	58	0	0	2	16	172
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	84	85

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS	FY16 Totals
E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During FY16 Note: This data is drawn from DSAID based on Service affiliation of the SARC who currently manages the Victim case associated with the investigation and Subject below.	
# Investigations Initiated during FY16	983
# Investigations Completed as of FY16 End (group by MCIO #)	671
# Investigations Pending Completion as of FY16 End (group by MCIO #)	312
# Subjects in investigations Initiated During FY16	1055
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	7
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	7
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	603
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	578
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	25
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	5
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	5
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations Note: Non-Service Member Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	38
# Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations Note: Unidentified Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	374
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Note: Service Member Subjects are drawn from Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	3
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	3
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	3
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	1
# Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available	21
E2. Service Investigations Completed during FY16 Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the FY16. These investigations may have been initiated during the FY16 or any prior FY.	
# Total Investigations completed by Services during FY16 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	984
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	49
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	48
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	3
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY16 involving a Victim supported by your Service	1076
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	8
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	8
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	647
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	605
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	42
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	5
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	5
# Non-Service Member Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	47
# Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	349
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	20
# Victims in investigations completed during FY16, supported by your Service	1065
# Service Member Victims in CID investigations	14
# Your Service Member Victims in CID investigations	6
# Other Service Member Victims in CID investigations	8
# Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	916
# Your Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	900
# Other Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	16
# Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	6
# Your Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	6
# Other Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in completed Service Investigations, supported by your Service	120
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	9

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during FY16	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
# Total Investigations completed by US Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement during FY16 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	11
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY16 involving a Victim supported by your Service	11
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	2
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	2
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	5
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	3
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	1
# Victims in investigations completed during FY16, supported by your Service	11
# Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	10
# Your Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	10
# Other Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case supported by your Service	1
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0
E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during FY16 (all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as "MPs")	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
Note: As of 1 Jan 2013, all sexual assault investigations are referred to MCIO for investigation. This section captures remaining Subjects from investigations opened in prior years by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID.	
# Total Investigations completed by MPs during FY16 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in MP investigations completed during FY16 involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Unidentified Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in MP investigations completed during FY16, supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Your Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in MP Investigations, supported by your Service	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

Victims in Investigations Completed in FY16	Victim Data From Investigations completed during FY16										FY16 Totals
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	
F1. Gender of Victims	195	1	298	7	36	367	2	3	37	130	1076
# Male	16	0	34	6	8	83	1	0	8	40	196
# Female	176	1	263	1	27	283	1	3	29	87	871
# Unknown	3	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	9
F2. Age of Victims	195	1	298	7	36	367	2	3	37	130	1076
# 0-15	5	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	15	22
# 16-19	48	0	52	0	9	70	1	1	5	11	197
# 20-24	91	0	157	6	16	175	1	1	21	34	502
# 25-34	28	0	56	1	8	91	0	0	9	17	210
# 35-49	7	0	14	0	1	13	0	0	1	2	38
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# 65 and older	0	1	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	12
# Unknown	16	0	13	0	2	11	0	1	1	50	94
F3. Victim Type	195	1	298	7	36	367	2	3	37	130	1076
# Service Member	151	1	256	7	32	337	2	2	35	123	946
# DoD Civilian	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
# DoD Contractor	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# US Civilian	38	0	38	0	2	18	0	1	2	4	103
# Foreign National	3	0	1	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	11
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	3	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	9
F4. Grade of Service Member Victims	151	1	256	7	32	337	2	2	35	123	946
# E1-E4	123	0	196	6	26	250	2	1	21	80	705
# E5-E9	22	1	44	1	5	76	0	1	10	36	196
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O1-O3	3	0	5	0	1	9	0	0	3	2	23
# O4-O10	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	7
# Cadet/Midshipman	1	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	14
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F5. Service of Service Member Victims	151	1	256	7	32	337	2	2	35	123	946
# Army	2	0	2	0	0	9	0	0	0	1	14
# Navy	147	1	252	7	32	324	1	2	35	121	922
# Marines	2	0	2	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	9
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F6. Status of Service Member Victims	151	1	256	7	32	337	2	2	35	123	946
# Active Duty	146	1	241	7	32	323	2	1	34	118	905
# Reserve (Activated)	4	0	6	0	0	11	0	1	0	2	24
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
# Cadet/Midshipman	1	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	14
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Subjects in Investigations Completed in FY16	Subject Data From Investigations completed during FY16											FY16 Totals
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses							
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available		
G1. Gender of Subjects	226	1	310	9	30	329	2	2	42	125	1076	
# Male	173	0	241	4	25	265	2	2	22	42	776	
# Female	4	0	4	0	0	18	0	0	2	5	33	
# Unknown	48	1	64	5	5	46	0	0	18	78	265	
# Relevant Data Not Available	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
G2. Age of Subjects	226	1	310	9	30	329	2	2	42	125	1076	
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
# 16-19	19	0	21	0	1	25	0	0	2	1	69	
# 20-24	75	0	113	2	6	100	2	0	5	8	311	
# 25-34	38	0	68	0	10	90	0	1	7	15	229	
# 35-49	8	0	25	0	2	46	0	0	2	5	88	
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	6	10	
# 65 and older	9	0	12	1	0	14	0	0	5	6	47	
# Unknown	13	1	8	2	3	10	0	0	2	52	91	
# Relevant Data Not Available	64	0	63	4	7	41	0	1	19	31	230	
G3. Subject Type	226	1	310	9	30	329	2	2	42	125	1076	
# Service Member	133	0	219	0	19	251	2	1	16	21	662	
# Drill Instructors/Drill Sergeants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Recruiters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# DoD Civilian	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	6	
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# US Civilian	6	0	7	2	0	9	0	0	1	14	39	
# Foreign National	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	2	7	
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	85	1	82	7	10	63	0	1	25	85	359	
# Relevant Data Not Available	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	
G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects	133	0	219	0	19	251	2	1	16	21	662	
# E1-E4	87	0	123	0	9	120	2	0	6	10	357	
# E5-E9	40	0	82	0	9	115	0	1	7	10	264	
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
# O1-O3	3	0	6	0	1	8	0	0	0	1	19	
# O4-O10	0	0	2	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	9	
# Cadet/Midshipman	2	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	11	
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
G5. Service of Service Member Subjects	133	0	219	0	19	251	2	1	16	21	662	
# Army	5	0	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	1	14	
# Navy	113	0	203	0	17	237	1	1	15	20	607	
# Marines	15	0	12	0	1	6	1	0	1	0	36	
# Air Force	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	5	
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
G6. Status of Service Member Subjects	133	0	219	0	19	251	2	1	16	21	662	
# Active Duty	126	0	207	0	19	242	2	1	13	20	630	
# Reserve (Activated)	5	0	6	0	0	7	0	0	0	1	19	
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	
# Cadet/Midshipman	2	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	11	
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY16 INVESTIGATIONS	FY16 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY16 INVESTIGATIONS	FY16 Totals
# Subjects in Unrestricted Reports that could not be investigated by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement Note: These Subjects are from Unrestricted Reports referred to MCIOs or other law enforcement for investigation during FY16, but the agency could not open an investigation based on the reasons below.	4		
# Subjects - Not subject to the UCMJ	1		
# Subjects - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0		
# Subjects - Matter alleged occurred prior to Victim's Military Service	1		
# Subjects - Other	2		
# Subjects in investigations completed in FY16 Note: These are Subjects from Tab1b, Cells B29, B59, B77.	1087	# Victims in investigations completed in FY16	1076
# Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY16	393	# Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY16	645
# Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	217		
# Unknown Offenders	164	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	96
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	48
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	45	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	33
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	9
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	7	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service Member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	2
# Subjects who died or deserted	1	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	1
		# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	190		
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	58	# Service Member Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	42
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	112	# Service Member Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	96
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0	# Service Member Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	20	# Service Member Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	23
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
# Subjects disposition data not yet available	452	# Service Member Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available	504
# Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 30-SEP-2016	184		
# FY16 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	184	# FY16 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	179
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	32	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals against Subject	27
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	40	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	46
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	8	# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	6
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	10	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject	8
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	8	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals for non-sexual assault offenses	6
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	68	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	68
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	10	# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	9
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	8	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	9
* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.			

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

I. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of Courts-Martial for sexual assault crimes completed during FY16	FY16 Totals
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a Sexual Assault Charge Pending Court Completion	115
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY16	13
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of FY16	102
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed	22
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	13
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment	3
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial	3
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment	3
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial	10
# Officer Subjects who were allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial	0
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial	10
# Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a sexual assault charge	70
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	20
# Subjects Convicted of Any Charge at Trial	50
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	1
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	49
# Subjects receiving confinement	36
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	35
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	19
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)	31
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	5
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	3
# Subjects to be processed for administrative discharge or separation subsequent to sexual assault conviction	10
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	9
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	1
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
# Convicted Subjects with a conviction under a UCMJ Article that requires Sex Offender Registration	23
J. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for sexual assault crimes completed during FY16	FY16 Totals
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a Sexual Assault Charge in FY16	54
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY16	2
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY16	52
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	15
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment	37
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	2
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	35
# Subjects receiving correctional custody	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	29
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	25
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	21
# Subjects receiving extra duty	17
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand	3
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a sexual assault charge	23
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge	9
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge	8
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge	3
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge	3
K. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN. This section reports other disciplinary action taken for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault. It combines outcomes for Subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.	FY16 Totals
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of FY16	2
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a sexual assault offense	21
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	9
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	5
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	2
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	5
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of FY16	1
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a sexual assault offense	12

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

L. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Non-sexual assault offense). This section reports the outcomes of Courts-Martials for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.		FY16 Totals
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a non-sexual assault offense in FY16		15
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY16		1
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of FY16		14
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed		2
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 acquittal		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial		2
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal		0
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial for a non-sexual assault offense		1
# Officer Subjects who were officers that were allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial		0
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial		1
# Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a non-sexual assault offense		11
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges		0
# Subjects Convicted of Any Non-Sexual Assault Charge at Trial		11
# Subjects with unknown punishment		0
# Subjects with no punishment		0
# Subjects with pending punishment		0
# Subjects with Punishment		11
# Subjects receiving confinement		9
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank		10
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures		6
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)		3
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom		2
# Subjects receiving extra duty		0
# Subjects receiving hard labor		0
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to conviction at trial		2
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge		1
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge		1
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge		0
M. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Non-Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.		FY16 Totals
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a non-sexual assault offense in FY16		84
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY16		3
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY16		81
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed		4
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment for a non-sexual assault offense		77
# Subjects with unknown punishment		0
# Subjects with no punishment		0
# Subjects with pending punishment		0
# Subjects with Punishment		77
# Subjects receiving correctional custody		1
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank		50
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures		53
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom		45
# Subjects receiving extra duty		36
# Subjects receiving hard labor		0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand		11
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a non-sexual assault charge		13
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge		1
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge		11
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge		1
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge		0
N. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN (Non-sexual assault offense). This section reports other disciplinary action taken for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.		FY16 Totals
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of FY16		1
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a non-sexual assault offense		14
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge		6
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge		2
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge		2
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge		4
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of FY16		0
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a non-sexual assault offense		17

Restricted Reports

NAVY FY16 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
A. FY16 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY16 Totals
# TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports	478
# Service Member Victims making Restricted Reports	465
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	8
# Relevant Data Not Available	5
# Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY16*	118
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16	112
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	5
# Total Victim reports remaining Restricted	360
# Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	353
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	7
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Remaining Restricted Reports involving Service Members in the following categories	360
# Service Member on Service Member	195
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	71
# Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	7
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	84
# Relevant Data Not Available	3
B. INCIDENT DETAILS	FY16 Totals
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	360
# On military installation	76
# Off military installation	180
# Unidentified location	84
# Relevant Data Not Available	20
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	360
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	94
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	31
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	38
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	30
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	45
# Relevant Data Not Available	122
Time of sexual assault incident	360
# Midnight to 6 am	78
# 6 am to 6 pm	21
# 6 pm to midnight	119
# Unknown	132
# Relevant Data Not Available	10
Day of sexual assault incident	360
# Sunday	35
# Monday	30
# Tuesday	24
# Wednesday	19
# Thursday	23
# Friday	48
# Saturday	63
# Relevant Data Not Available	118
C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION	FY16 Totals
# Service Member Victims	353
# Army Victims	6
# Navy Victims	343
# Marines Victims	3
# Air Force Victims	1
# Coast Guard Victims	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0

Restricted Reports (continued)

NAVY FY16 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY16 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
	FY16 Totals
Gender of Victims	360
# Male	57
# Female	303
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Age of Victims at the Time of Incident	360
# 0-15	31
# 16-19	79
# 20-24	159
# 25-34	70
# 35-49	10
# 50-64	1
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	10
Grade of Service Member Victims	353
# E1-E4	260
# E5-E9	68
# WO1-WO5	0
# O1-O3	14
# O4-O10	5
# Cadet/Midshipman	6
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Status of Service Member Victims	353
# Active Duty	337
# Reserve (Activated)	10
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	6
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Victim Type	360
# Service Member	353
# DoD-Civilian	0
# DoD-Contractor	0
# Other US Government-Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	7
# Foreign National	0
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE	
	FY16 Totals
# Service Member Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service	61
# Service Member Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18	43
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18	13
# Service Member Choosing Not to Specify	5
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY)	
	FY16 Totals
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	21.9
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	38.63
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	2
G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE FY16	
	FY16 Totals
Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY16	24
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16	24
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
* The Restricted Reports are reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are counted in the total number of Unrestricted Reports listed in Worksheet 1a, Section A.	

NAVY FY16 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT			
<i>NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.</i>			
A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBERS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:			FY16 Totals
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories			
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)			3865
# Medical			500
# Mental Health			680
# Legal			803
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support			552
# Rape Crisis Center			
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate			847
# DoD Safe Helpline			277
# Other			206
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)			316
# Medical			21
# Mental Health			80
# Legal			4
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support			1
# Rape Crisis Center			58
# Victim Advocate			98
# DoD Safe Helpline			
# Other			54
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted			124
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam			2
# Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service			62
B. FY16 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO) * AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS			FY16 TOTALS
# Military Protective Orders issued during FY16			237
# Reported MPO Violations in FY16			5
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects			5
# Reported MPO Violations by Victims of sexual assault			0
# Reported MPO Violations by Both			0
* In accordance with DoD Policy, Military Protective Orders are only issued in Unrestricted Reports. A Restricted Report cannot be made when there is a safety risk for the Victim.			Use the following categories or add a new category to identify the reason the requests were denied:
			FY16 TOTALS
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault			19
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied			0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault			287
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied			7
			Total Number Denied
			Reasons for Disapproval (Total)
			Moved Alleged Offender Instead
			Pre-existing Transfer Order Used Instead
C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS			FY16 TOTALS
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories			
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)			1304
# Medical			195
# Mental Health			245
# Legal			228
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support			223
# Rape Crisis Center			
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate			278
# DoD Safe Helpline			101
# Other			34
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)			114
# Medical			9
# Mental Health			24
# Legal			0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support			2
# Rape Crisis Center			42
# Victim Advocate			28
# DoD Safe Helpline			
# Other			9
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted			54
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam			0
			Insufficient information for the command to make a determination on the case to support the ET request would be in the SM's best interest
			Pending separation from Navy
			Latency of report and concern for timing with recent misconduct
			Not a credible report

CIVILIAN DATA	
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (e.g., DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) THAT DO NOT INVOLVE A SERVICE MEMBER	FY16 Totals
D1. # Non-Service Members in the following categories:	92
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	11
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	10
# Relevant Data Not Available	71
D2. Gender of Non-Service Members	92
# Male	2
# Female	60
# Relevant Data Not Available	30
D3. Age of Non-Service Members at the Time of Incident	92
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	1
# 20-24	4
# 25-34	8
# 35-49	3
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	72
D4. Non-Service Member Type	92
# DoD Civilian	5
# DoD Contractor	3
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# US Civilian	53
# Foreign National	1
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	30
D5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Members in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	150
# Medical	19
# Mental Health	29
# Legal	26
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	23
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	33
# DoD Safe Helpline	13
# Other	7
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	40
# Medical	4
# Mental Health	8
# Legal	2
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	1
# Rape Crisis Center	14
# Victim Advocate	7
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	4
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	18
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0
E. FY16 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS	FY16 Totals
E1. # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report	36
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16	1
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	35
# Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories:	35
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	10
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	10
# Relevant Data Not Available	15
E2. Gender of Non-Service Member Victims	35
# Male	3
# Female	19
# Relevant Data Not Available	13
E3. Age of Non-Service Member Victims at the Time of Incident	35
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	7
# 20-24	18
# 25-34	9
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
E4. VICTIM Type	35
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	21
# Relevant Data Not Available	14
E5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources	67
# Medical	10
# Mental Health	13
# Legal	10
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	12
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	14
# DoD Safe Helpline	6
# Other	2
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	17
# Medical	2
# Mental Health	9
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	5
# Victim Advocate	1
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	6
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest

NAVY COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST FY16 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY Note: These Reports are a subset of the FY16 Reports of Sexual Assault.		
A. FY16 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members. Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY16. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year. This data is drawn from Defense Sexual Assault Database (DSAUD) based on Service affiliation of the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) who currently manages the Victim case.	FY16 Totals	
# FY16 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)	12	
# Service Member Victims	12	
# Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Service Member Subject	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories	12	
# Service Member on Service Member	7	
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	0	
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0	
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	5	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring	12	
# On military installation	5	
# Off military installation	6	
# Unidentified location	1	
# Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation	12	
# Victims in investigations initiated during FY16	12	
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 30-SEP-2016	3	
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 30-SEP-2016	9	
# Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming	0	
# Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement	0	
# Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ	0	
# Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0	
# Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service	0	
# Victims - Other	0	
# All Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest received in FY16 (one Victim per report)	7	
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)	1	
# Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of FY16	6	
B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST FOR FY16	FY16 Totals	FY16 Totals for Service Member Victim Cases
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	12	12
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	4	4
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	2	2
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	1	1
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	3	3
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	2	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0
Time of sexual assault	12	12
# Midnight to 6 am	6	6
# 6 am to 6 pm	1	1
# 6 pm to midnight	5	5
# Unknown	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0
Day of sexual assault	12	12
# Sunday	2	2
# Monday	2	2
# Tuesday	0	0
# Wednesday	0	0
# Thursday	1	1
# Friday	3	3
# Saturday	4	4
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

NAVY COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST											
FY16 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY											
Note: These Reports are a subset of the FY16 Reports of Sexual Assault.											
C. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREA OF INTEREST INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (VICTIM AND SUBJECT GENDER)	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Multiple Mixed Gender Assault	Relevant Data Not Available	FY16 Totals		
	7	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	12		
# Service Member on Service Member	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	7		
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	5		
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
FY16 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT BY MATTER INVESTIGATED TYPE (May not reflect what crimes can be charged upon completion of investigation)											
UNRESTRICTED REPORTS MADE IN FY16	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
D. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREA OF INTEREST INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (MOST SERIOUS CRIME ALLEGED, AS CATEGORIZED BY THE MILITARY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ORGANIZATION)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY16 Totals
D1.	3	0	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	2	12
# Service Member on Service Member	1	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	7
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	5
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D2.											
TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY16 Reports	3	0	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	2	12
# Service Member Victims: Female	3	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	2	10
# Service Member Victims: Male	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREA OF INTEREST MADE IN FY16											
D3. Time of sexual assault	3	0	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	2	12
# Midnight to 6 am	3	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	6
# 6 am to 6 pm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
# 6 pm to midnight	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	5
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D4. Day of sexual assault	3	0	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	2	12
# Sunday	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
# Monday	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
# Tuesday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Wednesday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Thursday	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Friday	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	3
# Saturday	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - LOCATION OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS BY TYPE OF OFFENSE											
FY16 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - LOCATIONS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT. Note: The data in this section is drawn from raw, uninvestigated information about Unrestricted Reports received during FY16. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY16 Totals
	TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	3	0	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	2
Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahrain	2	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	8
Djibouti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UAE	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	3
Uganda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	3	0	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	2	12

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 Totals
E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During FY16 in Combat Areas of Interest	
Note: This data is drawn from DSAID based on Service affiliation of the SARC who currently manages the Victim case associated with the investigation and Subject below.	
# Investigations Initiated during FY16	12
# Investigations Completed as of FY16 End (group by MCIO #)	8
# Investigations Pending Completion as of FY16 End (group by MCIO #)	4
# Subjects in investigations Initiated During FY16	12
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	6
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	6
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations	0
Note: Non-Service Member Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
# Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations	5
Note: Unidentified Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
Note: Service Member Subjects are drawn from Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available	1
E2. Service Investigations Completed during FY16 in Combat Areas of Interest	
Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the FY16. These investigations may have been initiated during the FY16 or any prior FY.	
# Total Investigations completed by Services during FY16 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	18
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	2
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY16 involving a Victim supported by your Service	18
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	14
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	14
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	4
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in investigations completed during FY16, supported by your Service	20
# Service Member Victims in CID investigations	0
# Your Service Member Victims in CID investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in CID investigations	0
# Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	20
# Your Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	19
# Other Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	1
# Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
# Your Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in completed Service Investigations, supported by your Service	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 Totals
E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during FY16 in Combat Areas of Interest Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
# Total Investigations completed by US Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement during FY16 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY16 involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in investigations completed during FY16, supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Your Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case supported by your Service	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0
E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during FY16 (all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as "MPs") in Combat Areas of Interest Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service. Note: As of 1 Jan 2013, all sexual assault investigations are referred to MCIO for investigation. This section captures remaining Subjects from investigations opened in prior years by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID.	
# Total Investigations completed by MPs during FY16 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in MP investigations completed during FY16 involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Unidentified Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in MP investigations completed during FY16, supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Your Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in MP Investigations, supported by your Service	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

Victims in Investigations Completed in FY16 in Combat Areas of Interest	Victim Data From Investigations completed during FY16										FY16 Totals
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	
F1. Gender of Victims	3	0	5	0	0	11	0	0	1	0	20
# Male	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	4
# Female	3	0	3	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	16
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F2. Age of Victims	3	0	5	0	0	11	0	0	1	0	20
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 16-19	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
# 20-24	0	0	2	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	9
# 25-34	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	5
# 35-49	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F3. Victim Type	3	0	5	0	0	11	0	0	1	0	20
# Service Member	3	0	5	0	0	11	0	0	1	0	20
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign National	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F4. Grade of Service Member Victims	3	0	5	0	0	11	0	0	1	0	20
# E1-E4	2	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	10
# E5-E9	1	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	7
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O1-O3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F5. Service of Service Member Victims	3	0	5	0	0	11	0	0	1	0	20
# Army	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Navy	3	0	5	0	0	10	0	0	1	0	19
# Marines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F6. Status of Service Member Victims	3	0	5	0	0	11	0	0	1	0	20
# Active Duty	3	0	5	0	0	8	0	0	1	0	17
# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

Subjects in Investigations Completed in FY16 in Combat Areas of Interest	Subject Data From Investigations completed during FY16											FY16 Totals
	Penetrating Offenses					Contact Offenses					Offense Code Data Not Available	
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)			
G. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY16 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)												
G1. Gender of Subjects	3	0	5	0	0	9	0	0	1	0	18	
# Male	2	0	5	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	15	
# Female	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	
# Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
G2. Age of Subjects	3	0	5	0	0	9	0	0	1	0	18	
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 16-19	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	
# 20-24	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	
# 25-34	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	4	
# 35-49	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	
G3. Subject Type	3	0	5	0	0	9	0	0	1	0	18	
# Service Member	2	0	4	0	0	7	0	0	1	0	14	
# Drill Instructors/Drill Sergeants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Recruiters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Foreign National	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects	2	0	4	0	0	7	0	0	1	0	14	
# E1-E4	2	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	8	
# E5-E9	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	6	
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# O1-O3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
G5. Service of Service Member Subjects	2	0	4	0	0	7	0	0	1	0	14	
# Army	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Navy	2	0	4	0	0	7	0	0	1	0	14	
# Marines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
G6. Status of Service Member Subjects	2	0	4	0	0	7	0	0	1	0	14	
# Active Duty	2	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	13	
# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY16 INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY16 INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 Totals
# Subjects in Unrestricted Reports that could not be investigated by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement Note: These Subjects are from Unrestricted Reports referred to MCIOs or other law enforcement for investigation during FY16, but the agency could not open an investigation based on the reasons below.	0		
# Subjects - Not subject to the UCMJ	0		
# Subjects - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0		
# Subjects - Matter alleged occurred prior to Victim's Military Service	0		
# Subjects - Other	0		
# Subjects in investigations completed in FY16 Note: These are Subjects from Tab1b, Cells B29, B59, B77.	18	# Victims in investigations completed in FY16	20
# Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY16	6	# Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY16	9
# Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	3		
# Unknown Offenders	1	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	1
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	0
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	2	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	1
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	1
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service Member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0
# Subjects who died or deserted	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
		# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	5		
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	1	# Service Member Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	1
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	4	# Service Member Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	5
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0	# Service Member Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	0	# Service Member Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	0
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
# Subjects disposition data not yet available	4	# Service Member Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available	3
# Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 30-SEP-2016	5		
# FY16 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	5	# FY16 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	6
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	4	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	5
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	1	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	1
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	0
Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.			

Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest

NAVY COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (CAI) FY16 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
A. FY16 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 Totals
# TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports	7
# Service Member Victims making Restricted Reports	7
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY16*	1
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16	1
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Total Victim reports remaining Restricted	6
# Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	6
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Remaining Restricted Reports involving Service Members in the following categories	6
# Service Member on Service Member	5
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	1
# Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	0
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
B. INCIDENT DETAILS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 Totals
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	6
# On military installation	2
# Off military installation	4
# Unidentified location	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	6
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	1
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	0
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	1
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	0
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
Time of sexual assault incident	6
# Midnight to 6 am	2
# 6 am to 6 pm	0
# 6 pm to midnight	2
# Unknown	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Day of sexual assault incident	6
# Sunday	0
# Monday	0
# Tuesday	1
# Wednesday	0
# Thursday	1
# Friday	2
# Saturday	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 Totals
# Service Member Victims	6
# Army Victims	0
# Navy Victims	6
# Marines Victims	0
# Air Force Victims	0
# Coast Guard Victims	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0

NAVY COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (CAI) FY16 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY16 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 Totals
Gender of Victims	6
# Male	0
# Female	6
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Age of Victims at the Time of Incident	6
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	1
# 20-24	4
# 25-34	1
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Grade of Service Member Victims	6
# E1-E4	4
# E5-E9	0
# WO1-WO5	0
# O1-O3	1
# O4-O10	1
# Cadet/Midshipman	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Status of Service Member Victims	6
# Active Duty	5
# Reserve (Activated)	1
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Victim Type	6
# Service Member	6
-- DoD-Civilian	0
-- DoD-Contractor	0
-- Other US Government-Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	0
-- Foreign National	0
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 Totals
# Service Member Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service	0
# Service Member Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18	0
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18	0
# Service Member Choosing Not to Specify	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY) IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 Totals
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	16
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	0
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	16
G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE FY16 IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 Totals
Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY16	1
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16	1
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
TOTAL # FY16 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY16 Totals
TOTAL RESTRICTED ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	6
Afghanistan	1
Bahrain	4
Djibouti	0
Egypt	0
Iraq	0
Jordan	1
Kuwait	0
Kyrgyzstan	0
Lebanon	0
Oman	0
Pakistan	0
Qatar	0
Saudi Arabia	0
Syria	0
UAE	0
Uganda	0
Yemen	0

Support Services in Combat Areas of Interest

NAVY CAI FY16 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	
<i>NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.</i>	
A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBERS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:	FY16 Totals
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	60
# Medical	8
# Mental Health	8
# Legal	13
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	9
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	9
# DoD Safe Helpline	5
# Other	8
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	4
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	1
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	3
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	2
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0
# Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service	0
B. FY16 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO) * AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 TOTALS
# Military Protective Orders issued during FY16	1
# Reported MPO Violations in FY16	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Victims of sexual assault	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Both	0
*In accordance with DoD Policy, Military Protective Orders are only issued in Unrestricted Reports. A Restricted Report cannot be made when there is a safety risk for the Victim.	
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	0
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	2
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	0
C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 TOTALS
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	26
# Medical	4
# Mental Health	5
# Legal	3
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	5
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	5
# DoD Safe Helpline	4
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	1
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	1
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

NAVY CAI FY16 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	
CIVILIAN DATA	
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (e.g., DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) THAT DO NOT INVOLVE A SERVICE MEMBER IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 Totals
D1. # Non-Service Members in the following categories:	0
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	0
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
D2. Gender of Non-Service Members	0
# Male	0
# Female	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
D3. Age of Non-Service Members at the Time of Incident	0
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
D4. Non-Service Member Type	0
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# US Civilian	0
# Foreign National	0
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
D5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Members in the following categories	0
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0
E. FY16 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 Totals
E1. # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report	0
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16	0
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	0
# Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories:	0
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	0
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E2. Gender of Non-Service Member Victims	0
# Male	0
# Female	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E3. Age of Non-Service Member Victims at the Time of Incident	0
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E4. VICTIM Type	0
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories	0
# MILITARY Resources	0
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

FY14 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: NNAV														Administration Actions									
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject Is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject Prior Restrictions for Sex Assault?	Subject's Moral Waiver Assessment?	Subject's Referral Type	Quarterly Reporting/Documentation	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Sexual Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Sexual Offense Hearing of Appeal?	Most Serious Offenses Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Most Restrictive Sex Offense	Resolved	Case Synopsis Note	
44	None Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject Is Investigated For	VA	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-2	Male	No	No		O1 (Disband December)	Crew-Member Charge Preferred	Rape (Ar 120)	Convicted		Wrongful use, possession, etc. of controlled substances (Ar 1124)				Rebucked but reported	Crew-Member Charge: DD - Dischargeable Discharge; Confession: Yes; Confession Type: Less Than Life; Confession Waived: 30; Duration of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rate: No; Hard Labor: No; No. Months of Pay and Allowances: 0; Other: None; Pay Grade Reduced To: 1; Hard Labor: No.	
45	Sexual Assault (Ar 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-2	Female	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No		O3 (April June)	Crew-Member Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Ar 120)	Convicted		Assault (Ar 128)	None			Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her in her base barracks room after both had consumed alcohol. NCIC investigated. BLD recommended punitive charges in an Article 15 hearing. Article 15 hearing investigating officer recommended confinement of 30 days in a General Court-Martial. SA-GA referred charges to a General Court-Martial. Subject was convicted on the Article 15 charge. Commanding Officer did not administratively separate Subject.	
46	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Ar 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No		O4 (July September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Ar 120)		Article 15 Acquittal					Subject to single report	Notes: Victim reported that after picking up Subject from a vehicle, he sexually assaulted her. Subject was not in uniform. Victim did not report the assault to her superiors. SA-GA referred case to the Judge Advocate General's office. SA-GA advised case with no further action.	
47	Rape (Ar 120)	Japan	NA	Foreign National	Female	Navy	E-8	Male	No	No		O3 (April June)	Crew-Member Charge Preferred	Rape (Ar 120)	Convicted		Sexual Assault (Ar 120)		Yes		Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported Subject raped her at her off-base residence. NCIC investigated. Subject denied vaginal penetration and claimed that they had sex with a condom. SA-GA referred charges to a General Court-Martial. Subject was found guilty of criminal sexual conduct. SA-GA recommended confinement of 30 days in a General Court-Martial. Subject was convicted on the Article 15 charge. Commanding Officer did not administratively separate Subject.	
48	Rape (Ar 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	No		O1 (Disband December)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim submitted an unreported sexual assault report because her unit performance had been declining. She has been advised to report sexual assault counseling services. Victim sought her counseling about the sexual assault because of her declining unit performance. A sexual assault report was filed. SA-GA referred case to the Judge Advocate General's office. SA-GA advised case with no further action due to the delay in reporting. Victim signed a Victim's Protection Statement. SA-GA advised case with no further action.	
49	Sexual Assault (Ar 120)	Unknown	Navy	E-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	No		O3 (April June)	Offender is Unknown								Victim (single victim)	Notes: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by a crew member. She reported the assault to her superiors. SA-GA referred case to the Judge Advocate General's office. SA-GA advised case with no further action due to the delay in reporting. Victim signed a Victim's Protection Statement. SA-GA advised case with no further action.	
50	Rape (Ar 120)	Unknown	Navy	E-4	Female	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No		O1 (Disband December)	A Civilian/Foreign Authority is Prosecuting Service Member									Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by a crew member. She reported the assault to her superiors. SA-GA referred case to the Judge Advocate General's office. SA-GA advised case with no further action due to the delay in reporting. Victim signed a Victim's Protection Statement. SA-GA advised case with no further action.
51	Sexual Assault (Ar 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-6	Male	No	No			Crew-Member Charge Preferred	Rape (Ar 120)	Convicted		Rape (Ar 120)		Yes		Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by a crew member. She reported the assault to her superiors. SA-GA referred charges to a General Court-Martial. Subject was found guilty of criminal sexual conduct. SA-GA recommended confinement of 30 days in a General Court-Martial. Subject was convicted on the Article 15 charge. Commanding Officer did not administratively separate Subject.	
52	Sexual Assault (Ar 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-1	Female	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No		O3 (January March)	Non-Judicial Punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Refused to file under regulation (Ar 10)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed					Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by a crew member. She reported the assault to her superiors. SA-GA referred case to the Judge Advocate General's office. SA-GA advised case with no further action due to the delay in reporting. Victim signed a Victim's Protection Statement. SA-GA advised case with no further action.	
53	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Ar 120)	Unknown	Navy	E-4	Female	Unknown	Male						Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National								Victim (single victim)	Notes: Victim and several friends went to an off-base bar. SA-GA referred case to the Judge Advocate General's office. SA-GA advised case with no further action due to the delay in reporting. Victim signed a Victim's Protection Statement. SA-GA advised case with no further action.	
54	Sexual Assault (Ar 120)	Unknown	Navy	E-3	Female	Unknown	Male						Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Notes: Victim reported sexual assault by Subject, a civilian, at a private bar. SA-GA referred case to the Judge Advocate General's office. SA-GA advised case with no further action due to the delay in reporting. Victim signed a Victim's Protection Statement. SA-GA advised case with no further action.	
55	Sexual Assault (Ar 120)	Unknown	Navy	E-4	Female	Navy	E-4	Female	No	No		O1 (Disband December)	Crew-Member Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Ar 120)	Charges dismissed for no other reason given in Crew-Member Report by Ar 15 punishment		General			Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by a crew member. She reported the assault to her superiors. SA-GA referred case to the Judge Advocate General's office. SA-GA advised case with no further action due to the delay in reporting. Victim signed a Victim's Protection Statement. SA-GA advised case with no further action.		
56	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Ar 120)	Unknown	Navy	D-3	Female	Unknown	Male	No	No	No		O4 (July September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by a crew member. She reported the assault to her superiors. SA-GA referred case to the Judge Advocate General's office. SA-GA advised case with no further action due to the delay in reporting. Victim signed a Victim's Protection Statement. SA-GA advised case with no further action.	
57	Rape (Ar 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	No		O3 (January March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Ar 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed					Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by a crew member. She reported the assault to her superiors. SA-GA referred case to the Judge Advocate General's office. SA-GA advised case with no further action due to the delay in reporting. Victim signed a Victim's Protection Statement. SA-GA advised case with no further action.	
58	Indecent Assault (Ar 134)	Unknown	Navy	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	No		O3 (April June)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by a crew member. She reported the assault to her superiors. SA-GA referred case to the Judge Advocate General's office. SA-GA advised case with no further action due to the delay in reporting. Victim signed a Victim's Protection Statement. SA-GA advised case with no further action.	
59	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Ar 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Male	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No		O1 (Disband December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Ar 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General			Notes: Victim reported that he had experienced unwanted sexual contact by Subject when Subject attempted to kiss him without his consent. SA-GA referred case to the Judge Advocate General's office. SA-GA advised case with no further action due to the delay in reporting. Victim signed a Victim's Protection Statement. SA-GA advised case with no further action.	
60	Sexual Assault (Ar 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No	Multiple Reports	O2 (January March)	Crew-Member Charge Preferred	Rape (Ar 120)	Acquitted						Victim (single victim)	Notes: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by a crew member. She reported the assault to her superiors. SA-GA referred case to the Judge Advocate General's office. SA-GA advised case with no further action due to the delay in reporting. Victim signed a Victim's Protection Statement. SA-GA advised case with no further action.	
61	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Ar 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No		O1 (Disband December)	Other administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense									Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Subject and victim took a multi-day trip together holiday season. During the trip, Subject and victim engaged in sexual activity. SA-GA referred case to the Judge Advocate General's office. SA-GA advised case with no further action due to the delay in reporting. Victim signed a Victim's Protection Statement. SA-GA advised case with no further action.

Unrestricted Report Case Synopses

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopsis Report: MSIV														Administration Actions									
No.	Next Serious Sexual Assault Incident Subject to Investigation For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject Prior Convictions for Sex Offense	Subject Moral Waiver Assessment	Subject Bar/Retiree Type	Quarter/Reporting Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Offense Charged	Chart Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed or Art 15 Hearing of Appeal	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Most Restrictive Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note	
147	Active Sexual Contact (Art 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Female	Navy	E-6	Male	No	No	No	04 (July-September)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense	Active Sexual Contact (Art 120)	Active Sexual Contact (Art 120)	Discharge or Relegation in Lieu of Court-Martial			Administrative Discharge Type			Notes: Victim reported that Subject touched her breasts without her consent at an off-base bar. Victim reported that at the time of the incident, Subject suggested he would like to have sexual intercourse with her. Victim advised that she did not consent to the sexual contact. Subject was charged with the court-martial offense. BLDJ reviewed and recommended administrative separation for the court-martial offense. Subject was separated due to being a High Year Trainee.	
148	Active Sexual Contact (Art 120)		Navy	E-4	Male	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No	No	03 (April-June)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Active Sexual Contact (Art 120)	Active Sexual Contact (Art 120)	Discharge or Relegation in Lieu of Court-Martial						Notes: Victim reported that Subject touched her buttocks, over the clothing, on the ship while underway. BLDJ investigated. BLDJ recommended prosecution of the Court-Martial. Subject was charged with a charge under Article 120 (Sexual Contact) under a Summary Court-Martial. Pursuant to a plea with government, Subject was separated in lieu of trial under OTC. The Government's position was supported in lieu of trial under OTC. The Government's position was supported in lieu of trial under OTC. The Government's position was supported in lieu of trial under OTC.	
149	Rape (Art 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-2	Female	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No	Multiple Bar/Retiree	02 (January-March)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art 120)	Rape (Art 120)	Accepted						Notes: Victim reported Subject pushed her to the ground and forced her to have sexual intercourse. Victim advised that she did not consent to the sexual contact. BLDJ investigated. BLDJ recommended referral of charges to General Court-Martial. Subject was charged with the court-martial offense. BLDJ recommended administrative separation for the court-martial offense. Subject was separated due to being a High Year Trainee.	
150	Sexual Assault (Art 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No	No	01 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						Administrative Discharge Type			Notes: Victim disclosed on SAPR hotline and towards duty staff that she was sexually assaulted. Victim advised that she did not consent to the sexual contact. BLDJ investigated. BLDJ recommended administrative separation for the court-martial offense. Subject was charged with the court-martial offense. BLDJ recommended administrative separation for the court-martial offense. Subject was separated due to being a High Year Trainee.	
151	Rape (Art 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-2	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	No		Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim stated that she had been sexually assaulted several months prior to the incident. Victim advised that she did not consent to the sexual contact. BLDJ investigated. BLDJ recommended administrative separation for the court-martial offense. Subject was charged with the court-martial offense. BLDJ recommended administrative separation for the court-martial offense. Subject was separated due to being a High Year Trainee.	
152	Sexual Assault (Art 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-1	Female	Unknown	Male	Unknown	No	No	No	02 (January-March)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by a man while on duty. Victim advised that she did not consent to the sexual contact. BLDJ investigated. BLDJ recommended administrative separation for the court-martial offense. Subject was charged with the court-martial offense. BLDJ recommended administrative separation for the court-martial offense. Subject was separated due to being a High Year Trainee.	
153	Sexual Assault (Art 120)		Air Force	E-3	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	No	02 (January-March)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by a man while on duty. Victim advised that she did not consent to the sexual contact. BLDJ investigated. BLDJ recommended administrative separation for the court-martial offense. Subject was charged with the court-martial offense. BLDJ recommended administrative separation for the court-martial offense. Subject was separated due to being a High Year Trainee.	
154	Active Sexual Contact (Art 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-6	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	No	03 (April-June)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim reported being pushed from behind into a wall and forced to have sexual intercourse. Victim advised that she did not consent to the sexual contact. BLDJ investigated. BLDJ recommended administrative separation for the court-martial offense. Subject was charged with the court-martial offense. BLDJ recommended administrative separation for the court-martial offense. Subject was separated due to being a High Year Trainee.	
155	Active Sexual Contact (Art 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-6	Male	No	No	No	03 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Assault (Art 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed				None			Notes: Victim reported that Subject touched her buttocks over the clothing. BLDJ investigated. BLDJ recommended administrative separation for the court-martial offense. Subject was charged with the court-martial offense. BLDJ recommended administrative separation for the court-martial offense. Subject was separated due to being a High Year Trainee.	
156		UNITED STATES	Navy	E-1	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	No		Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by a man while on duty. Victim advised that she did not consent to the sexual contact. BLDJ investigated. BLDJ recommended administrative separation for the court-martial offense. Subject was charged with the court-martial offense. BLDJ recommended administrative separation for the court-martial offense. Subject was separated due to being a High Year Trainee.	
157	Active Sexual Contact (Art 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Female	Navy	E-7	Male	No	No	No		Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Notes: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by a man while on duty. Victim advised that she did not consent to the sexual contact. BLDJ investigated. BLDJ recommended administrative separation for the court-martial offense. Subject was charged with the court-martial offense. BLDJ recommended administrative separation for the court-martial offense. Subject was separated due to being a High Year Trainee.	
158	Rape (Art 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-1	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	No	02 (January-March)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by a man while on duty. Victim advised that she did not consent to the sexual contact. BLDJ investigated. BLDJ recommended administrative separation for the court-martial offense. Subject was charged with the court-martial offense. BLDJ recommended administrative separation for the court-martial offense. Subject was separated due to being a High Year Trainee.	
159	Rape (Art 120)	CA	N/A	US Citizen	Female	Navy	O-1	Male	No	No	No	03 (April-June)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member									Notes: Victim reported the Subject physically beat, orally threatened and sexually abused her while on duty. Victim advised that she did not consent to the sexual contact. BLDJ investigated. BLDJ recommended administrative separation for the court-martial offense. Subject was charged with the court-martial offense. BLDJ recommended administrative separation for the court-martial offense. Subject was separated due to being a High Year Trainee.	
160	Active Sexual Contact (Art 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-5	Female	Navy	E-6	Male	No	No	No		Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Active Sexual Contact (Art 120)	Active Sexual Contact (Art 120)	Convicted			Assault (Art 120)			Notes: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by a man while on duty. Victim advised that she did not consent to the sexual contact. BLDJ investigated. BLDJ recommended administrative separation for the court-martial offense. Subject was charged with the court-martial offense. BLDJ recommended administrative separation for the court-martial offense. Subject was separated due to being a High Year Trainee.	
161	Active Sexual Contact (Art 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Male	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No	No	01 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed				Under Other than Unrestricted Conditions (OUC)			Involvement specified	Notes: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by a man while on duty. Victim advised that she did not consent to the sexual contact. BLDJ investigated. BLDJ recommended administrative separation for the court-martial offense. Subject was charged with the court-martial offense. BLDJ recommended administrative separation for the court-martial offense. Subject was separated due to being a High Year Trainee.
162	Rape (Art 120)	BARBUDOS	Navy	E-4	Female	Unknown	Male	Unknown	No	No	No	04 (July-September)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Notes: Victim reported an aggressive male abduct her while on duty. Victim advised that she did not consent to the sexual contact. BLDJ investigated. BLDJ recommended administrative separation for the court-martial offense. Subject was charged with the court-martial offense. BLDJ recommended administrative separation for the court-martial offense. Subject was separated due to being a High Year Trainee.	
163a	Active Sexual Contact (Art 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-6	Female	Navy	E-6	Male	No	No	No	04 (July-September)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Active Sexual Contact (Art 120)	Active Sexual Contact (Art 120)	Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art 32 hearing officer							Notes: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by a man while on duty. Victim advised that she did not consent to the sexual contact. BLDJ investigated. BLDJ recommended administrative separation for the court-martial offense. Subject was charged with the court-martial offense. BLDJ recommended administrative separation for the court-martial offense. Subject was separated due to being a High Year Trainee.
163b	Active Sexual Contact (Art 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-6	Female	Navy	E-6	Male	No	No	No	04 (July-September)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Active Sexual Contact (Art 120)	Active Sexual Contact (Art 120)	Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art 32 hearing officer							Notes: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by a man while on duty. Victim advised that she did not consent to the sexual contact. BLDJ investigated. BLDJ recommended administrative separation for the court-martial offense. Subject was charged with the court-martial offense. BLDJ recommended administrative separation for the court-martial offense. Subject was separated due to being a High Year Trainee.
164	Rape (Art 120)		Navy	E-1	Female	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No	No	03 (April-June)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member									Notes: Victim reported Subject raped (vaginal penetration) her at an off-base hotel COMB. Local civilian prosecuted. Victim advised that she did not consent to the sexual contact. BLDJ investigated. BLDJ recommended administrative separation for the court-martial offense. Subject was charged with the court-martial offense. BLDJ recommended administrative separation for the court-martial offense. Subject was separated due to being a High Year Trainee.	
165	Sexual Assault (Art 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Unknown	Male	Unknown	No	No	No		Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by a man while on duty. Victim advised that she did not consent to the sexual contact. BLDJ investigated. BLDJ recommended administrative separation for the court-martial offense. Subject was charged with the court-martial offense. BLDJ recommended administrative separation for the court-martial offense. Subject was separated due to being a High Year Trainee.	
166	Active Sexual Contact (Art 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No	No	04 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Active Sexual Contact (Art 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed				Under Other than Unrestricted Conditions (OUC)				Notes: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by a man while on duty. Victim advised that she did not consent to the sexual contact. BLDJ investigated. BLDJ recommended administrative separation for the court-martial offense. Subject was charged with the court-martial offense. BLDJ recommended administrative separation for the court-martial offense. Subject was separated due to being a High Year Trainee.
167	Active Sexual Contact (Art 120)	COBA	N/A	US Citizen	Female	Unknown	Male	Unknown	No	No	No	02 (January-March)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Notes: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by a man while on duty. Victim advised that she did not consent to the sexual contact. BLDJ investigated. BLDJ recommended administrative separation for the court-martial offense. Subject was charged with the court-martial offense. BLDJ recommended administrative separation for the court-martial offense. Subject was separated due to being a High Year Trainee.	

FVIA Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: NEW																Administrative Actions						
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject Is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Grade	Subject Moral Status/Access?	Subject Service Type	Quarterly Discipline Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Discharge/Dismissal at Art. 15 (If Applicable)	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Most Significant Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note	
260	Rape (Art. 120)	Italy	Navy	E-3	Female	Unknown		Unknown	No	No	OK (July-September)	Subject is a Citizen or Foreign National									Notes: Victim reported that she was raped by a foreign national at a beach outside of Rome, Italy. Victim had consented to sexual activity with the perpetrator. Subject had consented her to walk on the beach with her other man. Victim brought off the other man. Subject had the potential to be. Victim declined to participate in NCJ and local investigation. Law enforcement was unable to identify Subject. Local law enforcement closed the case due to unknown Subject.	
261	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	GI	Navy	E-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown				Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim reported sexual assault, but declined to provide identifying details, including identity of Subject or name of phone. BCS was unable to identify Subject, and the case was closed as the case was to unknown Subject and victim location.	
262	Receives Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Japan	N/A	Foreign National	Female	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No	OK (July-September)	A Citizen/Foreign national in Transition, Service Member									Subject (a single subject)	Notes: Victim, a third-country national, reported that Subject pulled her buttocks without her consent off base. OCEBUS Local Foreign Office investigated, and referred the case for prosecution in the local foreign court. The case was referred to a summary court, and Subject was convicted of offense involving in a public place. Subject was awarded a fine. Subject was subsequently court-martialed and sentenced to 60 days of confinement with hard labor and dishonorable reduction to rank E-1. Subject was subsequently administratively separated under General conditions.
263	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Spain	Navy	E-5	Multiple Victims Female	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No	OK (January-March)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Relates to duty under regulation (Art. 12)				Unknown	Notes: Multiple Victims reported that Subject repeatedly made sexual comments, gestures, and advances towards them in the workplace. Charges were referred to a Special Court-Martial. In compliance with a pre-trial agreement, Subject was awarded a Bad Conduct Discharge to the lowest grade. It is consistent with the pre-trial agreement, the discharge was deprecendent and Subject was administratively discharged with an Other than Honorable discharge.

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopsis Report: NAVY														Administration Actions								
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Investigation Subject Is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigations for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Allowed?	Subject: Referral Type	Quarter/Offense(s) Committed	Case Description	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Business Changes/Dismissed at AF 2.2 Hearing of Application	Most Serious Offense Committed	Administrative Discharge Type	Most Restrictive as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note
307	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-2	Female	Navy	E-2	Female	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Receive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Subject (to single subject)	Notes: Victim reported that Subject related to barracks room... (text continues)
308	Receive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	PHILIPPINES	Navy	E-4	Female	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Refer to duty under regulation (Art. 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General		Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported going to bed after an evening of drinking... (text continues)	
309	Receive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	GULF	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-3	Male	Yes	No		Q1 (October-December)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Receive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Relegation to Low of Grade/Moral				Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported going to bed after an evening of drinking... (text continues)	
310	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	US Civilian	Female	Unknown		Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Subject in a Cellar in Foreign National							Involved but specified	Notes: Victim reported that Subject, a civilian, sexually assaulted... (text continues)	
311	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Female	Unknown		Male	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	Subject in a Cellar in Foreign National							Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim was at drinking establishment called Frank's when... (text continues)	
312	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Other Admin Administrative Action							Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that she was at a cruise with Subject... (text continues)	
313	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-7	Male	Unknown		Unknown	No	No			Offender is Unknown								Notes: Victim 1 reported that, as he was attempting to enter his... (text continues)	
314	Receive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-5	Female	Navy	E-7	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Subject in a Cellar in Foreign National								Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject groped her vaginal area in... (text continues)
315	Receive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Navy	E-2	Male	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No			Multiple Referrals	Non-Judicial Punishment	Receive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Under Other than Unfavorable Conditions (SOICN2)		Subject (to single subject)	Notes: Victim reported that Subject groped her in the harbor... (text continues)	

FPIA Section 552(a)(6) Annual Synopsis Report - 2017														Administrative Actions									
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject to Investigation For	Incident Location	Victim Ancestry	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Ancestry	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject Prior Investigation for this Assault?	Subject's Sexual Assault Allegation?	Subject's Status	Offense/Offense Category	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Charge	Most Serious Other Offense Charge	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Sexual Assault Charge Dismissed at Art. 15 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender?	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note	
300	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown				Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National										Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that she went to a bar off base with a friend and that Subject came with her. Subject's friend went to high school with Subject and they were in a relationship until her high school. Subject and other individuals look to her. Victim went to parties with Subject. Victim went to a party with Subject on a boat when Subject came to and had sex with her. Subject reported having sexual intercourse with her after approximately 2 months. Victim declined to participate in the investigation and prosecution and the case was closed with no further action.
306	Reckless Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-6	Male	No	No		Other adverse administrative action for non-sexual assault offense											Notes: Victim reports that Subject, her supervisor, sent her an unwanted photograph of her penis. Three days later, an ex-boyfriend messaged Subject to tell her that he had sex with her. Subject told Victim to stop, but she was not allowed to leave the room and she had sex with him. She went to Subject's room and attempted to have sex with him. Subject told her to stop, but she was not allowed to leave the room. Subject reported having sexual intercourse with her after approximately 2 months. Victim declined to participate in the investigation and prosecution and the case was closed with no further action.
307	Reckless Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-5	Female	Navy	E-6	Male	No	No		Non-Judicial Punishment	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)										Notes: Victim reported that Subject placed his arms around her, kissed her, and had sex with her. Victim reported that Subject threatened her with a knife and that she was afraid to report the incident. Subject reported having sexual intercourse with her after approximately 2 months. Victim declined to participate in the investigation and prosecution and the case was closed with no further action.
308	Reckless Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Female	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No		Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense											Notes: Victim reported that Subject assaulted her on multiple occasions on various dates and times while on duty. Victim reported that Subject threatened her with a knife and that she was afraid to report the incident. Subject reported having sexual intercourse with her after approximately 2 months. Victim declined to participate in the investigation and prosecution and the case was closed with no further action.
309	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-1	Male	Unknown	Male	No	No	No		Offender is Unknown											Notes: Victim was interviewed and advised he did not want to be interviewed. Victim reported that Subject had sex with her. Victim reported that Subject threatened her with a knife and that she was afraid to report the incident. Subject reported having sexual intercourse with her after approximately 2 months. Victim declined to participate in the investigation and prosecution and the case was closed with no further action.
310	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	Navy	E-4	Male	No	No		Court-Martial Charge Returned	Reckless Sexual Contact (Art. 120)										Notes: Victim reported that he consumed alcohol and met several unidentified women, including Subject. Subject was known to Victim. Subject reported having sexual intercourse with her after approximately 2 months. Victim declined to participate in the investigation and prosecution and the case was closed with no further action.
311	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Male	Navy	E-7	Male	No	No	Multiple Behaviors	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Failure to obey orders in regulation (Art. 15)										Notes: Victim reported that he was sexually assaulted by Subject on multiple occasions. Subject reported having sexual intercourse with her after approximately 2 months. Victim declined to participate in the investigation and prosecution and the case was closed with no further action.
312	Reckless Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown				Offender is Unknown											Notes: Victim reported that her mobile phone was sexually assaulted by Subject in the back of a vehicle. Victim reported that Subject threatened her with a knife and that she was afraid to report the incident. Subject reported having sexual intercourse with her after approximately 2 months. Victim declined to participate in the investigation and prosecution and the case was closed with no further action.
313	Reckless Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-2	Male	Unknown	Male	No	No			Offender is Unknown											Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her on multiple occasions. Subject reported having sexual intercourse with her after approximately 2 months. Victim declined to participate in the investigation and prosecution and the case was closed with no further action.
314	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Male	Unknown	Unknown	No	No			Offender is Unknown											Notes: Victim reported that he was sexually assaulted with an object by Subject. Subject reported having sexual intercourse with her after approximately 2 months. Victim declined to participate in the investigation and prosecution and the case was closed with no further action.
315	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Male	Unknown	Unknown	No	No			Offender is Unknown											Notes: Victim reported that he was sexually assaulted with an object by Subject. Subject reported having sexual intercourse with her after approximately 2 months. Victim declined to participate in the investigation and prosecution and the case was closed with no further action.
316	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 120)	Philippines	Navy	O-4	Male	Unknown	Male	No	No			Offender is Unknown											Notes: During mental health treatment, Victim reported a sexual assault that occurred 2 years prior. Victim reported being drunk, having sex, and then being forced to perform sex acts on an unknown Subject. Victim reported that Subject threatened her with a knife and that she was afraid to report the incident. Subject reported having sexual intercourse with her after approximately 2 months. Victim declined to participate in the investigation and prosecution and the case was closed with no further action.
317	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No		Non-Judicial Punishment	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)										Notes: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by Subject on multiple occasions. Subject reported having sexual intercourse with her after approximately 2 months. Victim declined to participate in the investigation and prosecution and the case was closed with no further action.
318	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	US Civilian	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown				Offender is Unknown											Notes: During mental health treatment, Victim reported a sexual assault that occurred 10 years prior. Victim reported being drunk, having sex, and then being forced to perform sex acts on an unknown Subject. Victim reported that Subject threatened her with a knife and that she was afraid to report the incident. Subject reported having sexual intercourse with her after approximately 2 months. Victim declined to participate in the investigation and prosecution and the case was closed with no further action.
319	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown				Offender is Unknown											Notes: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by Subject on multiple occasions. Subject reported having sexual intercourse with her after approximately 2 months. Victim declined to participate in the investigation and prosecution and the case was closed with no further action.
320	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Unknown	Male	No	No			Offender is Unknown											Notes: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by Subject on multiple occasions. Subject reported having sexual intercourse with her after approximately 2 months. Victim declined to participate in the investigation and prosecution and the case was closed with no further action.
321	Reckless Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-2	Female	Navy	E-6	Female	No	No		Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense											Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her on multiple occasions. Subject reported having sexual intercourse with her after approximately 2 months. Victim declined to participate in the investigation and prosecution and the case was closed with no further action.
322	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-2	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown				Offender is Unknown											Notes: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by Subject on multiple occasions. Subject reported having sexual intercourse with her after approximately 2 months. Victim declined to participate in the investigation and prosecution and the case was closed with no further action.
323	Reckless Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown				Offender is Unknown											Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her on multiple occasions. Subject reported having sexual intercourse with her after approximately 2 months. Victim declined to participate in the investigation and prosecution and the case was closed with no further action.
324	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Navy	E-5	Male	No	No		Court-Martial Charge Returned	Rape (Art. 120)										Notes: Victim reported that Subject raped and sexually assaulted her on multiple occasions. Subject reported having sexual intercourse with her after approximately 2 months. Victim declined to participate in the investigation and prosecution and the case was closed with no further action.
325	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown				Offender is Unknown											Notes: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by Subject on multiple occasions. Subject reported having sexual intercourse with her after approximately 2 months. Victim declined to participate in the investigation and prosecution and the case was closed with no further action.
326	Reckless Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY	Navy	E-5	Female	Navy	E-6	Male	No	Yes		Court-Martial Charge Returned	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)										Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her on multiple occasions. Subject reported having sexual intercourse with her after approximately 2 months. Victim declined to participate in the investigation and prosecution and the case was closed with no further action.

FY18 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: NAVY													Revised Charges		Administrative Actions									
Case No.	Victim Service Member Assault Allegation Subject ID Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject Prior Investigations for this Account?	Subject Moral Accusation?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Offenses Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Revised Charges Dismissed at A1-32 Hearing or Appeal?	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Report as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note		
622	Revoke Sexual Contact (Art 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-1	Male	Navy	E-1	Male	No	No		01 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Assault (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Reported			None				Offense of Rape and Abduction: No. Fine: No. Restriction: No. Reduction in rank: No. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1. Hard Labor: No. Conventional Custody (NJP Only): No. Notes: Chain of command received a third party report that Subject allegedly touched victim on the buttocks while on command parade over the course of the victim's NCS investigation, and BLSC recommended appropriate punishment. Commanding Officer issued non-judicial punishment for violation of Art. 12 and Art. 12A (sexual).	
623	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-2	Female	Navy	E-6	Male	No	No		02 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Failure to obey order of regulation (Art. 10)		Article 15 Punishment Reported		General					Offense of Rape and Abduction: No. Fine: No. Restriction: No. Reduction in rank: No. Extra Duty: No. Hard Labor: No. Conventional Custody (NJP Only): No. Notes: Victim reported that she had sex with Subject in exchange for being removed from restriction. Victim alleged an on-going consensual sexual relationship. NCS investigated case and BLSC recommended appropriate punishment. BLSC recommended appropriate punishment and SA-GIA agreed. Case referred back to ship. Commanding Officer imposed non-judicial punishment for violation of Article 12 (Sexual Harassment and Sexual Harassment) and awarded a Punitive Letter of Reprimand. Subject subsequently administratively separated with a General discharge.	
624	Revoke Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	GUAM	Navy	E-1	Female	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No		02 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Revoke Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 120)	None			Subject (in single subject)	Courts-Martial discharge: None. Conventional: Yes. Conventional: (Date Last Taken Life: Conventional: (Date): 1. Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No. Fine: No. Restriction: No. Reduction in rank: No. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1. Hard Labor: No. Conventional Custody (NJP Only): No. Notes: Victim reported that Subject showed up to her home unannounced. She invited him to sleep on her couch, but then Subject violated her bedroom and touched her breast and kissed her neck. Victim reported she became and was a regular for the discharge was provided to General Court-Martial in accordance with a pre-trial agreement. Subject plead guilty to violating Art. 12 (Sexual Harassment and Sexual Harassment).	
625	Attempt to Commit Offense (Art. 80)		Navy	E-3	Female	Navy	E-6	Male	No	No		03 (April-June)	A Civilian/Foreign Military or Professional Service Member									Subject (in single subject)	Notes: Victim advised that she was at Subject's off-base residence. Subject contacted victim and made unwanted sexual advances towards victim. Subject attempted to force victim into sexual intercourse. Victim resisted her efforts, and attempted to escape. Subject attempted to force victim into sexual intercourse. Subject was referred to a Special Court-Martial for Art. 12 (Sexual Harassment and Sexual Harassment). Local cadre law enforcement investigated. Local law enforcement arrested Subject and Subject was transported to the ship. Subject was administratively separated with a General discharge.	
626	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	US Civilian	Female	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	No		02 (January-March)	Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim wanted to provide an unrestricted report of a sexual assault to benefit from expedited transfer opportunities but did not wish to provide any details about the sexual assault. Victim declines to participate or identify any subject and there are no leads to follow.	
627	Revoke Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Navy	E-4	Female	Navy	E-7	Male	No	No		04 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Courtesy and multimission (Art. 10)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None					Notes: Victim reported that Subject made inappropriate comments of a sexual nature to her on multiple occasions. Victim reported that Subject, on a separate occasion, kissed her cheek without her consent. NCS investigated, and Subject declined to be contacted. BLSC recommended appropriate punishment. Instead of prosecution, Commanding Officer imposed non-judicial punishment under Article 12 (Sexual Harassment and Sexual Harassment) and 15 (Punishment). Subject received a punitive letter of reprimand.
628	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Male	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	No			Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim reported sexual assault by multiple male active duty personnel. Victim declined to provide an unrestricted report of a sexual assault, including details of the assault or identification of the subjects. NCS was unable to identify any investigative leads or identify Subjects. The case was closed due to unknown Subjects and Victim's discretion.	
629	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Navy	E-2	Male	No	No		03 (April-June)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense					Under Other than Punishment Conditions (SOPIC)				Victim (single subject)	Notes: Victim reported Subject forcibly raped and sexually assaulted her. Victim advised her parents that a missing person report and the case status were open. Subject was contacted. Victim reported that she did not wish to identify Subject. Victim was referred to a Special Court-Martial for Art. 12 (Sexual Harassment and Sexual Harassment) and did not wish to discuss the reported sexual assault. When her parents heard that their daughter was sexually assaulted, they reported her rape. BLSC recommended appropriate punishment. SA-GIA agreed. Subject was administratively separated for a separate violation of Article 112A (substance abuse).	
630	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Male	Navy	E-6	Female	No	No		02 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Revoke Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Acquitted							Notes: Victim reported that Subject touched victim on the buttocks while victim was working over. Subject was investigated. BLSC recommended appropriate punishment. SA-GIA referred to the ship. SA-GIA agreed. Subject was administratively separated for a separate violation of Article 12 (Sexual Harassment and Sexual Harassment). Subject was acquitted of charge of abusive sexual contact.	
631	Attempt to Commit Offense (Art. 80)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Unknown	Male	No	No	No		02 (January-March)	Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim reported that three unidentified civilian contractors attempted to sexually assault her while on the ship by holding her against a wall, undressing her, and attempting to digitally penetrate her. Victim was unable to identify alleged offenders, and no other witnesses observed the incident. All investigations have been completed and no subject(s) were identified.	
632	Revoke Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Unknown	Male	No	No	No		02 (January-March)	Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim reported that three unidentified civilian contractors attempted to sexually assault her while on the ship by holding her against a wall, undressing her, and attempting to digitally penetrate her. Victim was unable to identify alleged offenders, and no other witnesses observed the incident. All investigations have been completed and no subject(s) were identified.	
633	Revoke Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Unknown	Male	No	No	No		02 (January-March)	Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim reported that three unidentified civilian contractors attempted to sexually assault her while on the ship by holding her against a wall, undressing her, and attempting to digitally penetrate her. Victim was unable to identify alleged offenders, and no other witnesses observed the incident. All investigations have been completed and no subject(s) were identified.	
634	Revoke Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Bahamas	Navy	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No		02 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge					General					Notes: Subject advised of impending hearing by victim's command and attempted to flee. Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by Subject while on the ship. Victim was referred to a Special Court-Martial for Art. 12 (Sexual Harassment and Sexual Harassment). Local cadre law enforcement investigated. Local law enforcement arrested Subject and Subject was transported to the ship. Subject was administratively separated for a separate violation of Article 12 (Sexual Harassment and Sexual Harassment) and 15 (Punishment). Subject was acquitted of charge of abusive sexual contact and separated with a General discharge.	
635	Revoke Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Female	Navy	E-6	Male	No	No		03 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Revoke Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 120)					Notes: Victim reported that while she was attempting to leave the ship, Subject grabbed her buttocks, pulled her down, and forced her into sexual intercourse. Subject was investigated. BLSC recommended appropriate punishment. SA-GIA agreed. Subject was referred to a Special Court-Martial for Art. 120 (Sexual Harassment and Sexual Harassment) and awarded a Bad Conduct Discharge.	
636	Attempt to Commit Offense (Art. 80)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-2	Female	Unknown	Male	No	No	No			Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim reported sexual assault by Subject. Victim's command declined to participate in victim investigation and NCS was unable to identify alleged offenders. Subject was referred to a Special Court-Martial for Art. 120 (Sexual Harassment and Sexual Harassment) and awarded a Bad Conduct Discharge.	
637	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Unknown	Male	No	No	No		03 (April-June)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign Military									Included but not specified	Notes: Victim reported that she was on leave. Subject, a civilian, attempted to sexually assault her while on the ship. Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by Subject while on the ship. Victim was referred to a Special Court-Martial for Art. 12 (Sexual Harassment and Sexual Harassment). Local cadre law enforcement investigated. Local law enforcement arrested Subject and Subject was transported to the ship. Subject was administratively separated for a separate violation of Article 12 (Sexual Harassment and Sexual Harassment) and 15 (Punishment). Subject was acquitted of charge of abusive sexual contact and separated with a General discharge.	
638	Revoke Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Unknown	Air Force	E-5	Female	Navy	E-6	Male	No	No		01 (October-November)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Revoke Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	Evidence did not support recommendation for prosecution							Notes: Victim reported that Subject came to her barracks room to search a room, and then touched her breast and genital area over her clothing without her consent. Charges were preferred to an Art. 32 hearing. BLSC recommended appropriate punishment. SA-GIA agreed. Subject was referred to a Special Court-Martial for Art. 120 (Sexual Harassment and Sexual Harassment) and awarded a Bad Conduct Discharge.
639	Revoke Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Female	Navy	E-3	Male	No	No		02 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Revoke Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Reported			None					Offense of Rape and Abduction: No. Fine: No. Restriction: No. Reduction in rank: No. Extra Duty: No. Hard Labor: No. Conventional Custody (NJP Only): No. Notes: Victim reported Subject made sexually suggestive comments to her in the workplace and grabbed her buttocks. NCS investigated case and BLSC recommended appropriate punishment. BLSC recommended appropriate punishment and SA-GIA agreed. Case referred back to ship. Commanding Officer imposed non-judicial punishment for violation of Article 12 (Sexual Harassment and Sexual Harassment) and awarded a Punitive Letter of Reprimand. Subject subsequently administratively separated with a General discharge.

FY16 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military Executive Summary: United States Marine Corps

The fight to prevent sexual assault in the Marine Corps is an ongoing effort. Sexual assault is a crime—one that does not discriminate according to gender or rank. It erodes trust and unit cohesion and ultimately affects mission readiness. The Marine Corps Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program strives to prevent sexual assault, while simultaneously providing comprehensive support to those who are victims of this crime. To effectively combat sexual assault, the Marine Corps employed several prevention and response efforts in Fiscal Year 2016 (FY16). Some examples of these efforts are listed below. Also included are major initiatives that commenced in FY16 but will be implemented in FY17.

- **Prevention and Response to the Sexual Assault of Military Men.** In FY16, Headquarters Marine Corps (HQMC) SAPR made a concerted effort to reach out to male Service members to bring awareness to the issue, combat myths and misconceptions, address barriers to reporting, and link Marines to supportive services. Initiatives included, but were not limited to, identifying and reviewing research on male sexual assault; coordinating with external Subject Matter Experts (SMEs); infusing male-specific content into SAPR training; and an extensive communications strategy that focused on awareness, outreach, prevention, and supportive services.
- **Coordination with External Subject Matter Experts (SMEs).** The Marine Corps collaborates with civilian experts and organizations to incorporate research-informed practices into its SAPR initiatives. FY16 examples include a Male Victim SME Panel and a Professional Military Education (PME) focused on college students' perceptions of consent and their understanding of coercion and sexual violence.
- **HQMC SAPR Social Media Communications Strategy.** Launched in October 2014, the social media campaign features posts related to sexual assault on official Marine Corps social media pages, including Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube, and Vine. FY16 posts include messages from leadership and public service announcements addressing male victims and retaliation. During FY16, HQMC SAPR posted 13 infographics, digital posters, or video public service announcements (PSAs) to official Marine Corps social media pages and reached over 3.3 million people.
- **Non-Commissioned Officer (NCO) Summits.** HQMC SAPR hosted two NCO Summits in FY16: one aboard Marine Corps Base (MCB) Camp Pendleton and one aboard MCB Camp Lejeune. The Summits were framed across five functional areas: myths and misconceptions, barriers to reporting, retaliation, suicide, and alcohol. The NCOs then formed working groups and developed Courses of Action (COAs) pertaining to each of these five areas. Across the two Summits, NCOs developed approximately 28 COAs that are being actioned by HQMC SAPR.
- **SAPR Fleet Engagements.** Fleet engagements foster face-to-face dialogue between HQMC SAPR personnel and Marines. During these engagements, HQMC SAPR personnel have the opportunity to update Marines on Marine Corps SAPR progress and receive feedback on initiatives that will resonate with the fleet.

- **SAPR Monthly Snapshot.** To inform the Marine Corps Total Force of reported incidents of sexual assault and provide Marines with awareness of sexual assault in the Corps, HQMC SAPR continued publication of the SAPR Monthly Snapshot publication in FY16. The snapshot is distributed via the Office of U. S. Marine Corps Communications in order to reach the largest number of Marines through Public Affairs Office (PAO) channels of information.
- **Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month (SAAPM).** During FY16, the Marine Corps observed the 12th annual SAAPM with the theme “Eliminate Sexual Assault. Know Your Part. Do Your Part.” This theme emphasized that every Service member had a role in upholding our core values, regardless of grade or job specialty. Marine Corps participation in SAAPM included a variety of efforts, both Headquarters-level and within the fleet. HQMC SAPR initiatives include the following:
 - **Poster Contest.** HQMC SAPR hosted a Corps-wide poster contest in observance of SAAPM in FY16. The goal of this contest was to publicize positive Marine Corps SAPR efforts by both individual Marines and the Corps at large and to provide further incentives for Marines to participate in local SAPR prevention effort. The winning poster was recognized by the Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC) and the Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps (SMMC) and displayed on official Marine Corps social media pages.
 - **Denim Day.** Manpower and Reserve Affairs (M&RA) observed Denim Day on 27 April 2016, the 15th year Denim Day was observed in the United States, which involved M&RA personnel wearing denim as a visible protest against myths that surround sexual assault.
 - **Increased Social Media Presence.** In April, HQMC SAPR posted to official Marine Corps social media every week highlighting the SAAPM theme. The four posts reached more than 1.8 million people and connected users to supportive services.
 - **Subject Matter Expert Panel.** On 21 April 2016, HQMC SAPR hosted a male victim SME panel covering outreach to male victims, advocacy, and the short- and long-term impact of sexual assault. Each SME was provided the opportunity to educate the audience on the aforementioned topic which was followed by a 90-minute question and answer session.
 - **SAAPM Toolkit.** In FY16, HQMC SAPR released a SAAPM toolkit that provided Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs), SAPR Victim Advocates (VAs), and leadership with engagement guidance.
- **Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) Advisory Committee (SAC).** Marine Forces (MARFOR) SARCs, other senior-level SARCs with a significant area of responsibility, and HQMC SAPR meet biannually to continually assess the SAPR Program and facilitate a collaborative approach to solutions.
- **Hip-Pocket Guides.** In FY16, HQMC SAPR began developing hip-pocket guides, which will be designed to facilitate communication with Marines on their role in preventing sexual assault.
- **“Join the Conversation” PME.** Inspired by the CMC message, “Protect What You’ve Earned,” this innovative PME was developed in FY16 and uses a video of

unscripted Marines discussing their role in preventing destructive behaviors, a dynamic educational video, interactive guided scenarios, and a leadership panel discussion to address destructive behaviors (hazing, sexual assault, sexual harassment, retaliation, and alcohol misuse). The pilot occurred at Camp Johnson, North Carolina, in November 2016.

- **SAPR Leadership Toolkit.** This revision to the Commanders Toolkit, which will be renamed the SAPR Leadership Toolkit, is designed to provide leaders at all levels with a wide range of educational resources on a variety of topics related to sexual assault, including but not limited to healthy relationships, alcohol misuse, hazing, and retaliation. Full implementation is expected mid FY17.
- **Measures of Effectiveness and Performance Study.** In FY16, the Marine Corps contracted RAND to conduct a study to examine measures of effectiveness and measures of performance for implementation into the Marine Corps. Implementing responsive, meaningful, and accurate measures of effectiveness and performance will help the SAPR Program ensure that existing programs and practices have the intended effect and outcomes for sexual assault survivors. The expected completion date is late FY17.
- **“Take a Stand” Bystander Intervention Training for NCOs Generation II.** The revision to this training will incorporate best practices in adult learning theory and instructional design, reduce the length from 3 hours to 90 minutes to be in line with typical annual training requirements, and create additional material for small-group discussions.

In addition to these efforts, the Marine Corps has made significant headway in integrating the SAPR Program with other related programs—such as Substance Abuse, Suicide Prevention, Embedded Preventative Behavioral Health Capability (EPBHC), and Military Equal Opportunity (sexual harassment and hazing)—to develop a holistic, sustainable prevention and response effort.

Authorizing Regulations and Instructions

HQMC SAPR is responsible for establishing policy; designing and implementing Corps-wide initiatives; and ensuring program compliance with Marine Corps, Department of Defense (DoD), Executive, and Legislative mandates. Table 1 lists program instructions relevant to the SAPR Program developed in FY16. Ultimately, SAPR is a Commander’s program, which means our leaders are responsible for executing this mission. All other entities—including our SARCs and SAPR VAs, chaplains, healthcare personnel, judge advocates, Victim-Witness Assistance Program (VWAP) personnel, and criminal investigators—support the Commander in providing quality victim services, timely and appropriate investigative and accountability measures, and effective prevention tools.

Table 1. Program Instructions Developed in FY16

Date	Reference	Title / Instruction
Dec 2015	MARADMIN 607/15	USMC Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Changes
June 2016	MARADMIN 285/16	Methods to Report Retaliation and Resolution Process
Jun 2016	MARADMIN 300/16	USMC FY16 Victim-Witness Assistance Program

SAPR Personnel

Marines across ranks have a critical role in responding to and preventing sexual assault, and our SAPR Program structure is designed to support their efforts daily, in both garrison and deployed environments. Our SAPR VAs provide their fellow Marines and eligible civilians with training and confidential victim services. Our installation and command SARC's oversee the SAPR VAs under their purview, ensuring an integrated response capability and accountability. Our MARFOR SARC's provide program implementation guidance within their area of responsibility and serve as conduits for information flow to and from HQMC SAPR.

Funding

The sustained increase in operational tempo and mandates, while successfully executed in FY15, revealed gaps in terms of needed compliance, personnel, quality assurance, research, and training. In response, in FY16, the HQMC SAPR Branch worked to enhance the quality of our advocacy, victim care, prevention, investigative, accountability, and assessment capabilities, in order to directly impact and improve mission readiness. In pursuit of our FY16 vision, HQMC SAPR identified several initiatives for the year, such as NCO SAPR summits, and quality assurance site visits. To effectively staff these initiatives, the HQMC SAPR Branch is composed of (4) Non-appropriated Fund (NAF)-5, (16) NAF-4, (1) NAF-3, (5) Overstaffed Uniform, (2) Overstaffed Reservists, and (1) General Schedule (GS)-13 employee. The overall FY16 budget represents an 11% increase from FY15.

1. LOE 1—Prevention—The objective of prevention is to “deliver consistent and effective prevention methods and programs.” Based on the 2014-2016 DoD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy, implementation of prevention efforts across DoD should be spread across a collection of 10 program elements. To aid in assessing DoD-wide progress in operationalizing the Prevention Strategy, please provide responses connected back to these program elements.

1.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Prevention Endstate: “cultural imperatives of mutual respect and trust, professional values, and team commitment are reinforced to create an environment where sexual assault is not tolerated, condoned, or ignored.” Where appropriate, be specific in the types of measures your program uses, the number of Service members impacted and the approved way ahead for achieving the prevention endstate. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), p. 2)

The Marine Corps continues toward sustainment by implementing prevention efforts across the social ecological model and ten program elements, as outlined in the Department of Defense (DoD) 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy. Additionally, Headquarters Marine Corps (HQMC) Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) works closely with Marine Corps leadership to ensure that all Marines are not only impacted by our prevention efforts but are also a part of the solution to prevent sexual assault across the Marine Corps. The below sections identify some, but not all, of the Marine Corps efforts to achieve a prevention endstate. When possible, the Marine Corps leverages efforts to address multiple program elements.

Individual

- **Non-Commissioned Officer (NCO) Summits.** HQMC SAPR hosted two NCO Summits in Fiscal Year 2016 (FY16): one aboard Marine Corps Base (MCB) Camp Pendleton and one aboard MCB Camp Lejeune. The Summits, attended by over 130 NCOs, were framed across five functional areas: myths and misconceptions, barriers to reporting, retaliation, suicide, and alcohol. The NCOs formed working groups and developed Courses of Action (COAs) pertaining to each of these five areas. Across the two Summits, NCOs developed approximately 28 unique COAs that are being acted upon by HQMC SAPR. Commanders were present at both summits, with NCOs at the two summits briefing approximately 20 Sergeant Majors and 15 Commanders.
- **SAPR Monthly Snapshot.** To inform the Marine Corps Total Force of reported incidents of sexual assault and provide Marines with awareness of sexual assault in the Corps, HQMC SAPR continued publication of the SAPR Monthly Snapshot publication in FY16.
- **Delayed Entry Program.** The Delayed Entry Program is a program run by Marine Corps Recruiting Depots for all prospective Marines who have signed up but have not yet departed for Boot Camp. All recruits undergo a two-hour ethics package course of instruction that introduces these young men and women to the Marine Corps ethos of honor, courage, and commitment, while addressing the Marine Corps position on sexual assault, harassment, hazing, and alcohol

abuse.

Relationships

- **Hip-Pocket Guides.** In FY16, HQMC SAPR began developing hip-pocket guides, which will be designed to facilitate communication with Marines on their role in preventing sexual assault.
- **Staff Sergeants Career Course, First Sergeants Course, Master Sergeants Symposium, and Commanders Course.** HQMC SAPR facilitated town hall discussions at these courses, addressing foundational SAPR components, prevention methods, Marine Corps statistics relating to sexual assault, and the DoD Retaliation Prevention and Response Strategy.
- **“Step Up” Bystander Intervention Training for Junior Marines.** This scenario-based training with video components teaches Marines practical peer-to-peer bystander intervention strategies and emphasizes that they have an inherent duty to protect each other from the crime of sexual assault.
- **“Take a Stand” Bystander Intervention Training for NCOs Generation II.** The revision to this training will incorporate best practices in adult learning theory and instructional design, reduce the length from 3 hours to 90 minutes to be in line with typical annual training requirements, and create additional material for small-group discussions.

Leaders At All Levels

- **Prevention and Response to the Sexual Assault of Military Men.** In FY16, HQMC SAPR made a concerted effort to outreach to male Service members to bring awareness to the issue, combat myths and misconceptions, address barriers to reporting, and link Marines to supportive services. Initiatives included, but were not limited to, identifying and reviewing research on male sexual assault; coordinating with external Subject Matter Experts (SMEs); infusing male-specific content into SAPR training; and an extensive communications strategy that focused on awareness, outreach, prevention, and supportive services.
- **“Join the Conversation” Professional Military Education (PME).** Inspired by the Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC) message, “Protect What You’ve Earned,” this innovative PME was developed in FY16 and uses a video of unscripted Marines discussing their role in preventing destructive behaviors, an educational video, interactive guided scenarios, and a leadership panel discussion to address destructive behaviors (hazing, sexual assault, sexual harassment, retaliation, and alcohol misuse). The pilot occurred in November 2016 and consisted of four sessions with 50 Marines each. In 2017, HQMC SAPR will launch this PME formally at select Marine Corps installations.
- **HQMC SAPR Social Media Communications Strategy.** Launched in October 2014, the social media campaign features posts related to sexual assault on official Marine Corps social media pages, including Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube, and Vine. FY16 posts include messages from leadership and public service announcements addressing male victims and retaliation. During FY16, HQMC SAPR posted 13 infographics, digital posters, or video public service announcements (PSAs) to official Marine Corps social media

pages and reached over 3.3 million people. Though the social media communications strategy reaches a large audience, this effort serves to reinforce the message outlined in prevention initiatives promulgated across the fleet.

- **SAPR Leadership Toolkit.** This revision to the Commanders Toolkit, which will be renamed the SAPR Leadership Toolkit, is designed to provide leaders at all levels with a wide range of educational resources on a variety of topics related to sexual assault, including but not limited to healthy relationships, alcohol misuse, hazing, and retaliation. Full implementation is expected mid FY17.
- **“Lost Honor” Video.** Developed by the HQMC Judge Advocate Division (JAD), the “Lost Honor” video is a deterrence initiative that includes interviews with four Marines convicted of sexual assault, each recounting the various circumstances and decisions leading up to the incident.
- **Blotter.** Marine Corps installations publish a daily blotter report, which provides a snapshot of criminal activity of the previous 24-hour period or weekend. This publication serves as a medium for command notification of offenses and provides situational awareness for surrounding criminal activity that may affect command readiness.

Military Units

- **Embedded Preventive Behavioral Health Capability (EPBHC).** Established in January 2016, EPBHC embeds 61 civilian Behavioral Health personnel as special staff officers across all three Marine Expeditionary Forces (MEFs) and Marine Forces Reserve (MARFORRES). Prevention Directors are at the MEF, Prevention Analysts are at the Major Subordinate Command (MSC), and Prevention Specialists are at the Major Subordinate Element (MSE). These special staff officers provide insight, advice, assistance, and coordination of behavioral health prevention efforts. EPBHC staff collects metrics on their activities in six focus areas: 1) information dissemination, 2) training and education, 3) community-based processes, 4) providing positive alternative activities, 5) environmental change strategies, and 6) identifying unit-level problems and referral to services.
- **SAPR Fleet Engagements.** Fleet engagements foster face-to-face dialogue between HQMC SAPR personnel and Marines. During these engagements, HQMC SAPR personnel have the opportunity to update Marines on Marine Corps SAPR progress and receive feedback on prevention initiatives that will resonate with the fleet.
- **Inspector General of the Marine Corps (IGMC) Inspections.** HQMC SAPR provides Augment Inspectors to support successful execution of IGMC-mandated inspections of the SAPR Program.
- **Tactical-Level Readiness and Safety Forums.** Across the Corps, information about SAPR is also monitored and used locally. Combined with the data presented in the SAPR Monthly Snapshot, this information is used to inform Commanders of the health and fitness of the force in regards to sexual assaults by identifying trends and gaps in SAPR services. As a result, this data drives safety briefs and awareness/prevention campaigns and is used to tailor fleet trainings, new-join trainings, check-in/check-out procedures, and PMEs.

Installations

- **Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month (SAAPM).** During FY16, the Marine Corps observed the 12th annual SAAPM with the theme “Eliminate Sexual Assault. Know Your Part. Do Your Part.” This theme emphasized that every Service member had a role in upholding our core values, regardless of grade or job specialty. Marine Corps participation in SAAPM included a variety of efforts, both Headquarters-level and within the fleet. HQMC SAPR initiatives include the following:
 - **Poster Contest.** HQMC SAPR hosted a Corps-wide poster contest in observance of SAAPM in FY16. The goal of this contest was to publicize positive Marine Corps SAPR efforts by both individual Marines and the Corps at large and to provide further incentives for Marines to participate in local SAPR prevention effort. The winning poster was recognized by the CMC and the Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps (SMMC) and displayed on official Marine Corps social media pages.
 - **Denim Day.** Manpower and Reserve Affairs (M&RA) observed Denim Day on 27 April 2016, the 15th year Denim Day was observed in the United States, which involved M&RA personnel wearing denim as a visible protest against myths that surround sexual assault. Participation in this worldwide prevention education campaign allowed M&RA to demonstrate solidarity with HQMC SAPR and SAAPM efforts.
 - **Increased Social Media Presence.** In April, HQMC SAPR posted to official Marine Corps social media every week highlighting the SAAPM theme. The four posts reached more than 1.8 million people and connected users to supportive services.
 - **Subject Matter Expert Panel.** On 21 April 2016, HQMC SAPR hosted a male victim SME panel covering outreach to male victims, advocacy, and the short- and long-term impact of sexual assault. Each SME was provided the opportunity to educate the audience on the aforementioned topic which was followed by a 90-minute question and answer session.
 - **SAAPM Toolkit.** In FY16, HQMC SAPR released a SAAPM toolkit that provided SARCs, SAPR VAs, and leadership with engagement guidance.
- **Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) Advisory Committee (SAC).** Marine Forces (MARFOR) SARCs, other senior-level SARCs with a significant area of responsibility, and HQMC SAPR meet biannually to continually assess the SAPR Program and facilitate a collaborative approach to solutions.

DoD Communities

- **Publication of Court-Martial Results.** The Marine Corps continues to publish the results of special and general courts-martial, including courts-martial involving sexual assault offenses. A link to the courts-martial results is provided on the Marine Corps homepage at www.marines.mil (under “News,” then “Messages”). These courts-martial results serve as a general deterrent to other Marines. The published results include a description of the offense and the punishment.
- **DoD SAPR Prevention Roundtables.** HQMC SAPR participates in quarterly

prevention roundtables that serve as a forum for the Military Departments and National Guard Bureau to come together to address DoD sexual assault prevention efforts and requirements.

- **Participation in the National Sexual Assault Conference.** HQMC SAPR personnel served as a panelist for the session entitled “Inside the Armed Services: Sexual Assault Prevention and Response as a National Priority” at the National Sexual Assault Conference in Washington, D.C.

Society

- **Coordination with External SMEs.** The Marine Corps collaborates with civilian experts and organizations to incorporate research-informed practices into its SAPR initiatives. FY16 examples include a Male Victim SME Panel and a PME focused on college students’ perceptions of consent and their understanding of coercion and sexual violence.

HQMC SAPR tailors prevention efforts either to a specific rank or for the Marine Total Force. SAPR personnel and Marine leadership in the fleet are key contributors to the fight against sexual assault. Engaged leadership at all levels enhances confidence in the chain of command. Instrumental in the prevention of sexual assault, leaders are responsible for the climate of their unit and the welfare of their subordinates by establishing a climate of safety and trust so that members feel more comfortable coming forward with issues and reporting incidents.

1.2 Communications and Engagement: Update your progress in aligning prevention communications and training based on the type of message, messenger, and delivery methodology to specific demographic audiences across your Military Service (e.g., basic training, first-term, mid-level, and senior leader). (DoD 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (30 Apr 14), para 5 (Communications), p. 11)

The Marine Corps communications and engagement endstate raises awareness among Marines, Commanders, members of Congress, potential recruits and their influencers, advocacy groups, and Veteran Service Organizations of Marine Corps efforts to reduce, with the goal to eliminate, incidents of sexual assault. To that end, HQMC SAPR takes a multilevel approach to prevention, employing a communication strategy to successfully align training and education by encompassing the following: social media outreach, fleet engagements, and the SAPR Monthly Snapshot.

Training and Education

HQMC SAPR outlines detailed plans for prevention communication and training, ensuring products reflect the best available research on any given topic. The prevention message is embedded throughout SAPR training and education components, which employ different facilitators and delivery methods. Those training packages have been and will continue to be updated with materials that provide role-specific guidance to Marines at each level of leadership. SAPR training is facilitated by credentialed and appointed SAPR personnel through use of the adult learning theory, which includes critical thinking components, case scenarios, data, and small-group discussions. Adult learning theory guides the development of all training packages. This ensures that training engages

learners, draws on the diversity of learners' experiences, and provides learners with opportunities to practice and receive feedback.

During FY16, development began on hip-pocket guides and education for the PME schoolhouses, which will be designed to facilitate communication with Marines on their role in preventing sexual assault. Hip-pocket guides are critical thinking aids—case scenarios that provide key takeaways and resources as well as encourage discussion of intervention techniques. Education is focused on case scenarios that challenge Marines to identify their roles in the prevention of sexual assault, understand where to receive assistance, and empower their peers to engage in prevention.

Social Media Communications Strategy

In FY16, HQMC SAPR continued its social media campaign, which features monthly posts related to sexual assault on official Marine Corps social media pages, including Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube, and Vine. As part of a holistic approach to outreach, the Marine Corps works to reach every audience demographic. Social media increases awareness for Marines at all levels and provides the opportunity to highlight topics of interest throughout the year.

By increasing awareness and knowledge via these popular communications platforms, HQMC SAPR simultaneously extends our message of prevention to large numbers of Marines and members of the public. On average, individual posts in FY16 reached more than 243,000 people each, with total views for all posts of more than 3.2 million people. In addition, our social media campaign includes an engagement strategy that enables us to proactively communicate with the public in real-time. HQMC SAPR monitors each post for eight hours after it goes live to link users to supportive services, if requested, to address misconceptions, correct misinformation, and answer questions.

HQMC SAPR implemented the May 2014 and December 2014 Secretary of Defense Memorandums by developing gender-responsive programs, services, and outreach for male Marine victims of sexual assault to encourage greater victim reporting and access to supportive services within this specific demographic. Because Marines who are ages 18-24 and in ranks E1-E4 are in the highest at-risk demographics for sexual assault, social media targeting male Marine victims was aimed at this population.

This campaign also emphasized the importance of engaged leadership, command climate, and the Marine Corps core values. These posts were image-based (infographics and digital posters) and video-based and reached upwards of 1.4 million people while connecting over 1,000 people to supportive services, such as the DoD Safe Helpline. Figure 1 is an infographic posted to Facebook as part of the social media campaign.



Figure 1. Male Victim Infographic

Fleet Engagements/Roadshows

Through FY16, HQMC SAPR continued its fleet engagements to foster face-to-face meetings between HQMC SAPR personnel and Marines. These trips served as a model of engaged leadership and emphasized every Marine’s inherent duty to step up and step in to prevent sexual assault. Via these engagements, HQMC SAPR personnel have the opportunity to update Marines on Marine Corps SAPR progress, so they understand both the importance of prevention and the ongoing relevance of the issue. Table 2 lists the FY16 HQMC SAPR fleet engagements.

Table 2. HQMC SAPR FY16 Fleet Engagements

4 May	II Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF), Marine Corps Special Operations Command (MARSOC), Camp Lejeune, NC
1-3 June	Marine Corps Recruit Depot (MCRD), Parris Island, SC
15 June	Marine Forces Reserve (MARFORRES), New Orleans, LA
1-5 August	Marine Forces Command (MARFORCOM), Camp Allen, Norfolk, VA
11-12 July	Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Miramar, CA
12-13 July	Marine Corps Base (MCB) Camp Pendleton, CA

Monthly Snapshot

To inform the Marine Corps Total Force of reported incidents of sexual assault and provide Marines with awareness of sexual assault in the Corps, HQMC SAPR continued publication of the SAPR Monthly Snapshot publication in FY16. The Snapshot is published each month and is distributed via the Office of U. S. Marine Corps Communications in order to reach the largest number of Marines through Public Affairs Office (PAO) channels of information. It is also disseminated to all Marine Corps General Officers, Senior Executive Service personnel, and SARCs with the request that they share

each Snapshot with their Commanding Generals, Commanders, Sergeants Major, SAPR Victim Advocates (VAs), and other target audiences. Figure 2 shows an example of a SAPR Monthly Snapshot released in FY16.

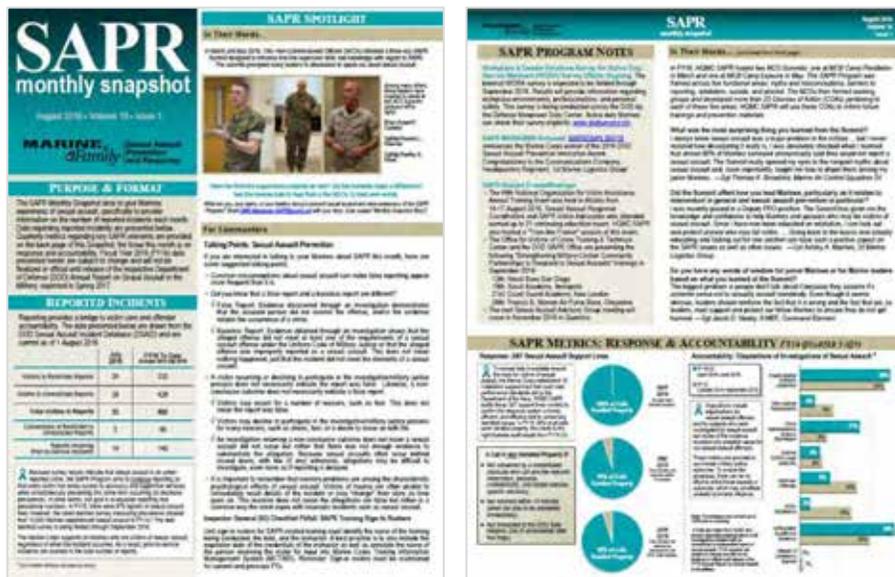


Figure 2. SAPR Monthly Snapshot

The Monthly Snapshot shares data related to SAPR progress Marine Corps-wide and provides a means to monitor, measure, and educate about sexual assault. Each issue lists the total number of reported incidents of sexual assault for the previous month and the fiscal year to date. The Monthly Snapshot also breaks down the reporting metrics to detail the number of Unrestricted and Restricted Reports, conversions of Restricted Reports to Unrestricted Reports, and reports for incidents that occurred prior to Service. In addition, the following analyses are published once per quarter, with the goal of tracking and comparing progress across quarters and to the previous fiscal year:

- Quality of sexual assault services (results of the Installation 24/7 Sexual Assault Support Line audits) and competence in holding offenders appropriately accountable (dispositions of investigations of sexual assault).
- High-level demographic information of those who reported (rank, gender, age, and service duration), the duty status of the offender (civilian or military), where the reported sexual assaults occurred, and the number of reported sexual assaults that involved alcohol.
- Command climate metrics, including perceptions of barriers to reporting, of whether retaliation is likely, and of leadership and unit support for SAPR.

The Monthly Snapshot also features articles regarding SAPR services and resources (e.g., the SARC Dashboard), overall SAPR Program initiatives (e.g., working groups and annual training), and detailed descriptions of survey and annual report findings as they become available (e.g., prevalence trends and the gap between prevalence and reporting).

1.3 Communications and Engagement: Update your efforts to share and foster

practices across all prevention stakeholders (suicide prevention, sexual assault prevention, alcohol reduction, etc.). Detail any effort to incorporate shared messaging (e.g., bystander intervention efforts supporting suicide and sexual assault prevention). (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 4, #5, p. 7)

HQMC SAPR is committed to collaborative efforts with other stakeholders dedicated to preventing destructive behaviors. In FY16, the Marine Corps continued to collaborate with those stakeholders to incorporate research-informed practices into its SAPR initiatives and practices.

Join the Conversation PME

The Join the Conversation PME was designed to help Marines identify destructive behaviors such as hazing, sexual harassment, sexual assault, retaliation, and alcohol misuse. To properly identify these behaviors, HQMC SAPR worked closely with representatives from the Department of the Navy (DoN) Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO), HQMC Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) and the HQMC Behavioral Health Substance Abuse Program (SAP). This collaboration resulted in a comprehensive PME that informs Marines how to identify destructive behaviors in themselves and others, identify the warning signs of these behaviors, understand the impact to mission readiness, and employ effective intervention techniques. The PME was developed in FY16 to be implemented in FY17 across other programs. The pilot occurred at Camp Johnson, North Carolina, in November 2016.

Additional Training Efforts

In addition to the collaborative efforts for the Join the Conversation PME, the HQMC SAPR Implementation Section facilitated trainings for, but not limited to, Victim Witness Assistance Program (VWAP) personnel, Wounded Warrior Battalion Recovery Care Coordinators, Inspector Generals, and Senior Enlisted Spouses. The foundation of these programs was to highlight the similar prevention methods and goals of the programs. Additional elements of the training focused on how collaboration within each program will aid accomplishment of the program goals; promote SAPR awareness, education, and prevention methods; and most importantly provide unified overarching support for victims.

HQMC Collaboration

“Dear Drill Instructor” Public Service Announcement

HQMC SAPR created a PSA entitled “Dear Drill Instructor” that posted to official Marine Corps social media on 18 February 2016 and reached over 123,000 people. The “Dear Drill Instructor” PSA focused on prevention messaging, highlighting how bystander intervention can help protect any Marine who may find himself or herself in a high-risk situation. The PSA featured a NCO writing an email to his former Drill Instructor (DI), thanking the DI for teaching him what it means to be a Marine, both on and off the battlefield. As a result of the DI’s influence, the NCO writes that he stepped up to protect a fellow Marine from a high-risk situation. Pictures of boot camp, graduation, and Marines in action are shown as the email is being written to emphasize Marine Corps pride, values, and comradery. In accordance with CMC Fragmentary Order (FRAGO) 01/2016, which underscores the correlation between destructive behaviors and their impact on mission

readiness, this PSA purposefully takes a generic approach by not defining the dangerous situation encountered. This approach also serves to make the PSA universally relevant and appealing, as well as provide an avenue to both SAPR and Behavioral Health supportive services.

“Eliminate Sexual Assault” Public Service Announcement

In support of SAAPM, HQMC SAPR collaborated with EPBHC to develop a powerful message in line with the DOD theme for the April 2016 SAAPM: “Eliminate Sexual Assault: Know Your Part. Do Your Part.” This PSA showed Marines across a variety of ranks, Military Occupational Specialties (MOSs), and environments (in garrison, deployed, overseas, on base, in the desert, in mess halls, in barracks, in the workplace, etc.) holding up hand-written signs that depict what they believe their part is in eliminating sexual assault. Posted to official Marine Corps social media pages on 4 April 2016, this post reached over 1.6 million people.

Suicide Prevention Public Service Announcement

A collaboration between HQMC Behavioral Health and HQMC SAPR, this PSA seeks to raise awareness of risk factors related to suicidal ideations, attempts, and deaths by suicide. In addition, this product underscores that peer intervention is a primary prevention technique and that unit cohesion and support are protective factors against suicide and sexual assault. Anticipated release on official Marine Corps social media (Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram) is January 2017.

Prevention Synch Meeting

Every month, every employee who holds a prevention billet within HQMC Marine and Family Programs (MF) attends a prevention synch meeting. The purpose of this meeting is to discuss prevention initiatives across MF, inform future prevention efforts, and highlight possible areas for collaboration.

Local Collaboration Efforts

At the local levels, SARC's share and foster practices across all prevention stakeholders in and around their area of responsibility to increase interoperability and exchange information regarding promising practices, leading to increased victim care and prevention capabilities. The below list provides examples of local collaboration efforts.

- **5th Marine Expeditionary Brigade (MEB).** The 5th MEB uniformed Command SARC has a specialized area of responsibility while stationed outside the continental US and on a Sister-Service installation. The 5th MEB SARC collaborates with the command Substance Abuse Control Officer (SACO) to support the needs of the command's victims.
- **Marine Corps Special Operations Command (MARSOC).** The MARSOC SARC ensures that SAPR VAs appointed to the Command receive the most recent and concise training on suicide prevention and SAPR related topics. Several of the SAPR VAs attended Applied Suicide Intervention Skills Training (ASSIST), a two-day in-depth course on suicide prevention and intervention.
- **I Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF).** I MEF employs the “Strengthening and Sustaining a Culture of Readiness Campaign,” which incorporates decision-making

matrices that share prevention messaging related to domestic violence, suicide, and drinking.

1.4 Peer-to-Peer Mentorship and Support: Describe efforts to support peer-to-peer programs for junior service members that promote healthy relationships focused at the battalion/squadron/or Military Service equivalent levels. Provide, where appropriate, metrics used to assess efforts and intended outcomes of the efforts. (DoD 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (30 Apr 14), para 5 (Peer-to-Peer Mentorship), p. 10)

In FY16, the Marine Corps supported peer-to-peer mentorship and support efforts for junior Service members, promoting healthy relationships and emphasizing the role of Marine leaders in preventing sexual assault.

NCO Summits

HQMC SAPR hosted two SAPR NCO Summits, supported by HQMC SAPR Policy and Program Development, HQMC Behavior Health personnel from Substance Abuse and Suicide Prevention, Marine Corps SARCs, a Navy SAPR VA, and Marine Corps SAPR VAs (uniformed and civilian). These summits focused on feedback from NCOs on current prevention, policy, and trainings regarding SAPR and operational planning efforts for future prevention methods and policy updates in the areas of suicide, alcohol misuse, barriers to reporting, myths and misconceptions, and retaliation.

- From 21-23 March 2016, 62 NCOs from I MEF, MARFORRES, and III MEF attended a Summit aboard MCB Camp Pendleton.
- From 3-5 May 2016, 65 NCOs from II MEF, MARFFORES, Marine Forces Southern Command, and Marine Forces Central Command attended the Summit aboard MCB Camp Lejeune.

The NCOs formed working groups and developed COAs pertaining to each of these five areas. The COAs developed by the NCOs are informing future training and prevention materials.

SAPR Leadership Toolkit

Though Commanders are the “center of gravity” with regard to the prevention of sexual assault, HQMC SAPR places an emphasis on leaders at all levels in combatting sexual assault across the Marine Corps. As a result, HQMC SAPR began revising the Commanders Toolkit in FY16, renamed the SAPR Leadership Toolkit. Consisting of informational documents, links, and other resources, the toolkit will help leaders at all levels create positive command climates and foster healthy discourse regarding sexual assault within their specific microclimates. The SAPR Leadership Toolkit will provide leaders at all levels with a wide range of educational resources on a variety of topics related to sexual assault, including but not limited to healthy relationships, alcohol misuse, hazing, and retaliation. Full implementation of the toolkit is expected mid FY17.

Peer-to-Peer Mentorship Efforts

The Marine Corps promotes healthy relationships via peer-to-peer mentorship. Examples are listed below.

- **MARSOC.** The MARSOC Command infused a more informal, conversational

approach into the required annual SAPR training for Marines ranked E1-E3. Service members report to the barracks (or similar location) in civilian attire, and the instructor also wears civilian attire to remove rank from the room. During this required brief, the group discusses healthy relationships, professional behavior, and available supportive resources. The briefs are conducted in a conversational, candid manner; the groups are small and conducive to this training style. Service members share information and ask questions, which creates learning opportunities for all present.

- **Marine Forces Pacific (MARFORPAC).** MARFORPAC promotes a command climate of mutual respect between peers, partners, family, and friends to enhance a healthy command climate and prevent sexual assault. Peer mentors help reinforcing our core military values and professional standards.
 - Peer to peer mentorship is further enhanced through the Marine Corps Mentorship Program (Marine Corps Order [MCO] 1500.58). Every Marine has a mentor, most likely the next senior in his or her chain of command, who is the primary counselor, guide, and teacher to the Marines under his or her direct care. A Marine mentor will mentor the Marines directly junior in the chain of command once they reach the rank of Corporal.
- **I MEF.** The Strengthening and Sustaining a Culture of Readiness campaign provided guided discussions and targeted training in an effort to strengthen the culture of readiness and mitigate adverse events such as substance abuse, relationship problems, intimate partner abuse, and suicide. Intended outcome efficacy is measured through post-training survey questionnaire. The Chaplains Religious Enrichment Development Operation (CREDO) Hope and Healing Retreat in June 2016 afforded victims the opportunity for personal growth and healing by participating in individual and group therapy. As a result, some I MEF participants have formed lasting friendships and are providing emotional support to each other.
- **1st Marine Division (MARDIV).** The 1st MARDIV supports and promotes the “Protect What You’ve Earned” Campaign Blue Diamond Letter, which outlines peer-to-peer and leader-to-led interactions and education to include PME and weekly informal dialogue at the small unit level, Division New Join Program, 1st Marine Regimental Leadership Development Program (RLDP).

1.5 Leadership Involvement: Update improvements to local Military Service SAPR programs (on both prevention and response) based on the feedback to local commanders from command climate assessments. (DoDI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 5, para 9f)

Command Climate Assessments

The Marine Corps uses two command climate surveys to assess perceptions of leadership and unit support as they relate to SAPR. The Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute (DEOMI) Organizational Climate Survey (DEOCS) is a DoD-wide survey that measures organizational climate dimensions. This survey is conducted within 90 days after a Commander assumes command and at least annually thereafter. The DEOMI Survey has included questions that measure the climate associated with SAPR since March 2012.

Updates to Local SAPR Programs

Local SAPR programs use the results from command climate surveys in a variety of ways, including employing prevention techniques, addressing perceptions in the command, and adjusting education and training schedules. Leadership works closely with the local SARC to review the survey results and respond accordingly to address any perceived issues of interest to Service members. SARCs work in conjunction with local leadership to ensure continued SAPR support and involvement at the briefs in the Marine Corps Mentorship Program. Increased communication, collaboration, and coordination with the Installation SARC ensures timely implementation and execution of activities associated with the SAPR program within the unit. Commanding officer policy statements are completed and posted within 60 days of assuming Command to include messages specific to the results of the climate survey: reporting options, alcohol use, and values that support preventing a climate that could be conducive to sexual assault or retaliation.

1.6 Deterrence: Update your progress in developing and/or enhancing sexual assault deterrence measures and/or messaging and outline how they are provided to Service members at the installation (or Service equivalent) level (e.g., Crime Reduction Program, Military Criminal Investigation Organization (MCIO) Outreach Initiatives, etc.). Provide summary of Service member feedback or metrics to demonstrate progress. (DoD 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (30 Apr 14), para 5 (Deterrence), p. 11)

The Marine Corps employs a broad array of deterrence measures and messaging. At the installation level, physical security enhancements and surveillance measures (e.g., cameras, patrols, barracks monitors) offer some of the first lines of deterrence. Other measures, including the blotter, “Lost Honor” video, court-martial results, and crime reduction campaigns, are described below.

Courts-Martial Results Published

The Marine Corps continues to publish the results of special and general courts-martial, including courts-martial involving sexual assault offenses. A link to the courts-martial results is provided on the Marine Corps homepage at www.marines.mil (Under “News,” then “Messages”). These courts-martial results can be a general deterrent to other Marines. The published results include a description of the offense and the punishment. Since August 2015, the results also report the effect of the pretrial agreement, if any, on the sentence adjudged by the court martial.

Blotter

Marine Corps installations publish a daily blotter report, which provides a snapshot of criminal activity of the previous 24-hour period or weekend. This publication serves as a medium for command notification of offenses and provides situational awareness for surrounding criminal activity that may affect command readiness. The blotter is provided to battalion or squadron commanders (or higher) with the intent to identify command personnel involved in criminal incidents and accidents, enable victim/witness services, and increase situational awareness of criminal activity occurring on or around an installation.

Crime Reduction Campaigns

The Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) conducts quarterly Crime Reduction Campaigns aimed at increasing awareness within the commands of criminal activity that impact the Marine Corps mission. Two of these quarterly campaigns are focused on family and sexual violence related investigations. The campaign educates the force on the nature of the offenses and encourages Service members to report offenses. Local NCIS offices provide briefings to commands within their respective areas of responsibility in support of this campaign.

“Lost Honor” Video

Developed by the HQMC JAD, the “Lost Honor” video is a deterrence initiative that includes interviews with four Marines convicted of sexual assault, each recounting the various circumstances and decisions leading up to the incident.

1.7 Community Involvement: Describe your efforts to engage with military community leaders and organizations (e.g., Family Advocacy Programs, ROTC Programs, Chaplains, Healthcare providers, and Single Soldier Programs) to develop collaborative internal Military Service programs. Describe how you addressed challenges. (DoD 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (30 Apr 14), para 5 (Community Involvement), p. 11 / SecDef Memo (1 May 14), Develop Collaborative Forum for Sexual Assault Methods, p. 2)

The Marine Corps is committed to eliminating all destructive behaviors and crimes that harm Marines and undermine unit readiness and morale. To that end, HQMC SAPR continued in FY16 to work with military community leaders and organizations to develop collaborative education and outreach programs. Our efforts aim to eliminate destructive behaviors through evidence-based education, deterrence, and marketing, as well as to ensure Service members are aware of sexual assault support resources.

Sexual Assault Advisory Group (SAAG)

To mitigate challenges and systematic concerns in the Marine Corps, HQMC SAPR facilitates the Sexual Assault Advisory Group (SAAG). The SAAG consists of representatives from HQMC Behavioral Health, JAD, IGMC, Law Enforcement, NCIS, Training and Education Command (TECOM), HQMC SAPR, Bureau of Medicine (BUMED), and any other programs deemed necessary. The SAAG meets at least quarterly to review the results of the Installation Sexual Assault Review Teams (SART), initiatives, and/or concerns that require higher headquarters leadership.

Collaboration across Marine and Family Programs (MF)

HQMC SAPR collaborates regularly with MF entities, such as HQMC SAP, HQMC Suicide Prevention, and EPBHC. In addition, HQMC SAPR collaborates with the MEO Program. Collaboration is essential in order to decentralize programs because commanders must balance annual training requirements with mission readiness. Therefore, during FY16, an Operational Planning Team occurred with relevant stakeholders across MF with the goal to develop a standardized communication plan with regard to prevention. By completing this plan, all programs across MF would be communicating in the same language, thus promulgating the same prevention message.

Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month (SAAPM)

During FY16, the Marine Corps observed the 12th annual SAAPM with the theme “Eliminate Sexual Assault. Know Your Part. Do Your Part.” This theme emphasized that every Service member had a role in upholding our core values, regardless of grade or job specialty. Marine Corps participation in SAAPM included a variety of efforts, both Headquarters-level and within the fleet. HQMC SAPR initiatives include a poster contest, Denim Day, increased social media presence, SME panel, and SAAPM toolkit.

Education and Training

Town Hall Discussions

In another community involvement effort, HQMC SAPR Program Development, Implementation, and the Senior Enlisted Advisor facilitated town hall discussions with military community leaders at Career Course, 1st Sergeant Course, and Master Sergeant Course. These town halls consisted of foundational SAPR components, prevention methods, Marine Corps statistics relating to sexual assault, and the DoD Retaliation Prevention and Response Strategy. The town halls created dialogue between community leaders and HQMC SAPR in areas of retaliation prevention, empowering leaders at all levels, and updating leaders in the current SAPR initiatives.

NCO Summits

HQMC SAPR additionally hosted two SAPR NCO Summits, supported by HQMC SAPR Policy and Program Development, HQMC Behavior Health personnel from Substance Abuse and Suicide Prevention, Marine Corps SARCs, a Navy SAPR VA, and Marine Corps SAPR VAs (uniformed and civilian). These summits focused on feedback from NCOs on current prevention, policy, and trainings regarding SAPR and operational planning efforts for future prevention methods and policy updates in the areas of suicide, alcohol misuse, barriers to reporting, myths and misconceptions, and retaliation.

- From 21-23 March 2016, 62 NCOs from I MEF, MARFORRES, and III MEF attended a Summit aboard MCB Camp Pendleton.
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The NCOs formed working groups and developed COAs pertaining to each of these five areas. The COAs developed by the NCOs are informing future training and prevention materials.

Marine Awareness and Prevention Integrated Training (MAPIT)

The Marine Corps developed an evidence-informed program called Marine Awareness and Prevention Integrated Training (MAPIT), which consists of tailored curricula for Entry Level Training, Continuing Education, and annual sustainment training at the unit level. Every Marine receives annual sustainment training, referred to as Unit Marine Awareness and Prevention Integrated Training (UMAPIT), which raises awareness about common risk factors and warning signs associated with a range of behavioral issues, including sexual assault. By identifying common risk factors for destructive behaviors as well as common protective factors, Marines are equipped with the tools to not only prevent themselves from engaging in high-risk behaviors but also the ability to intervene if their

peers or the Marines that they lead are engaging in destructive behaviors.

Prime for Life (PFL)

The Marine Corps also uses the Prime for Life (PFL) program, which is an early intervention, evidence-based education program. PFL provides Marines with the necessary skills to self-assess high-risk behaviors to subsequently avoid engaging in destructive behaviors, such as sexual assault. Marine Corps program evaluations indicate PFL significantly alters attitudes, increases awareness of risk, increases abstinence, and reduces high-risk drinking. PFL is posted on the National Registry of Evidence-based Programs and Practices, a service of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. In FY16, 12,404 Marines participated in PFL, for a total of 22,825 Marines since its inception in April 2012.

Local Collaboration

The below list identifies some examples of local efforts to engage with military community leaders and organizations.

- Installation Family Advocacy Program (FAP) VA and SAPR VAs collaborate to host outreach events and activities, maintain updated lists of community resources, identify problems or issues related to service delivery, identify trends in service delivery, identify solutions to meet community gaps/needs related to victims, host training, and understand the differences in programs and services for intrafamilial and non-familial victims of family violence.
- The MARSOC SARC actively works with the MARSOC Preservation of the Force and Families, interacting regularly with the Chaplain, Family Readiness Officers, Safety Officer, Medical Officer, and other allied professionals. The group meets regularly and discusses program initiatives, collaborative efforts, and systemic issues. Additionally the MARSOC SARC engages with the SARCs from sister Services that also fall under U.S. Special Operations Command. The SARCs meet on a quarterly basis to discuss any trends, program initiatives, collaborative efforts (to include training), and any common systemic issues. A SARC from each of the Special Operational Force components is represented.
- The 5th MEB Command Chaplain participates in each SAPR event, session, or training. The Marine Forces Central (MARCENT) SARC is part of MacDill Air Force Base Team SAPR, and is part of the team to identify and coordinate changes to the support and services provided base-wide.
- During SAAPM 2016, Marine Forces Command (MARFORCOM) SAPR collaborated with the Single Marine Program, Semper Fit and Marine Corps Community Services (MCCS) Headquarters for the 2016 Camp Allen/MARFORCOM SAAPM Commemorative 5K, Health and Safety Fair. This event has been executed for the last five years and has always been a joint effort between SAPR, Semper Fit, MCCS (Hampton Roads Admin, Drug Demand Reduction), and other command programs such as Safety, Chaplain, and Health Services.
- The MARFORPAC SARC attends quarterly Commander Pacific Fleet, Flag Executive Steering Committee for the SAPR and Sailor Resiliency Task Force to synchronize SAPR activity; assess SAPR program effectiveness; and provide

information on the number of Restricted/Unrestricted Reports, basic incident demographics, and installation SAPR initiatives. Regions also report continuing efforts to monitor 24/7 on-call response rates, timely and accurate Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID) entry, and monitoring of all sexual assaults at installations in an effort to develop trends.

- Marine Corps Recruit Depot (MCRD) Parris Island, South Carolina, implemented the Circle of 6 smartphone application, which is aimed at preventing sexual violence by quickly connecting users in potentially dangerous situations to six friends and safety resources.
- The 1st Transportation Support Battalion, 1st Marine Logistics Group (MLG) in Camp Pendleton, California, executed numerous training events that exposed the Marines and Sailors of the Battalion to the trauma that sexual assault imposes on a unit that is preparing for combat.

1.8 Community Involvement: Describe your efforts to engage with non-DoD civilian community leaders and organizations both locally and nationally (e.g., Safer Bars Alliance and Association of Women for Action and Research) to develop collaborative community relationships and programs. Describe how you addressed challenges. (DoD 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (30 Apr 14), para 5, (Community Involvement), p. 11 / SecDef Memo (1 May 14), Develop Collaborative Forum for Sexual Assault Prevention Methods, p. 2)

To be fully equipped in the fight against sexual assault, the Marine Corps leverages non-DoD civilian community leaders and organizations in its efforts to prevent sexual assault. In FY16, we partnered with academia and organizations across a spectrum of fields in order to best leverage knowledge from experts in the community to inform practices and improve training.

Coordination with External Subject Matter Experts (SMEs)

In FY16, the Marine Corps continued to collaborate with civilian experts and organizations to incorporate research-informed practices into its SAPR initiatives and practices.

On 21 April 2016, the Marine Corps hosted a Male Victim SME Panel that focused on effective outreach, advocacy, and the short- and long-term impact of sexual assault for males. This three-hour session allowed for the SMEs to discuss their areas of expertise and concluded with a question and answer session. HQMC SAPR and the following offices attended the symposium: HQMC Behavioral Health Branch; HQMC JAD, to include Victims Legal Counsel (VLC); local SARCs and SAPR VAs; DoN SAPR; Commander, Naval Installations Command (CNIC) SAPR, and Navy SAPR.

HQMC SAPR hosted a PME on in September 2016, where Dr. Jena Nicols-Curtis (State University of New York, Cortland) briefed her research on college students' perceptions of consent and its relationship to sexual violence. The 90-minute brief focused on the ways in which college students interpret their own experiences with consent, coercion, and sexual violence; how students' own behavior and the legal and administrative definitions of consent and sexual violence differ; and, based on the research and our understanding, how we can reduce sexual violence. HQMC SAPR invitees included personnel from HQMC Behavioral Health (Substance Abuse Program, Family Advocacy Program, Suicide Prevention), SARCs and SAPR VAs (uniformed and civilian), commanders/leaders, and

sister Service personnel (Department of Defense, Department of the Navy, Army). In FY17, HQMC plans to host similar events quarterly and invite local organizations to enhance our commitment to community-wide relationships and partnerships.

Local Collaboration Efforts

Collaboration with non-DoD civilian community leaders and organizations occurs at the local level as well. The below items are select examples of that collaboration.

- Marines from the 1st MLG attended an interactive presentation given by Date Safe Project founder, Mike Domitrz. As part of the presentation, 1st MLG Marines wrote and performed a skit, titled “Just another Night,” which addressed the role of alcohol use and abuse in sexual assault.
- The MARFORPAC SARC is a member of the Oahu, Hawaii Joint-Military Community Action Team (CAT) that meets quarterly to plan trainings, webinars, activities, and events with local civilian organizations and sister Services. The focus of the Military CAT is to strengthen joint efforts and collaboration with our civilian partners and sister Services. The Joint-Military CAT participates in the semi-annual Department of Health's Annual Rape Prevention and Education Sexual Violence Prevention meetings as well as training and webinars with the Hawaii State Coalition against Domestic Violence, Hawaii Psychological Association, US Army Health Clinic - Schofield Barracks, US Army Pacific (USARPAC) Sisters in Arms, and Crime Victim Compensation Commission.
- The Honolulu City Council and Honolulu Mayor Kirk Caldwell held a joint-military Service, police department, and local nonprofit organization recognition and proclamation ceremony in April 2016 at the Honolulu City Council chambers. The event declared the month of April as Sexual Assault Awareness Month and recognized the tireless individual and collaborative efforts of the military branches of Service, local law enforcement, and civil sector CATs. Mayor Caldwell talked about community, collaboration of resources, training, commitment, and teamwork throughout the presentation.
- The 1st MARDIV continued collaboration with Palomar Pomerado Health Forensic Health Services; Women’s Resource Center in Oceanside, California; and National Family Justice Center Alliance in San Diego, California.

1.9 Incentives to Promote Prevention: Other than the DoD Exceptional SARC and Prevention Innovation Awards, describe your efforts to promote and encourage installation leadership recognition of Service member driven prevention efforts. (DoD 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (30 Apr 14), para 5 (Incentives to Promote Prevention), p. 12)

The Marine Corps recognizes that, in the battle to prevent sexual assault, Marines across all ranks must both understand and do their part. Without everyone’s efforts across the entire Marine Corps, our goal of preventing sexual assault cannot be accomplished. As a result, the Marine Corps has taken steps to recognize the contributions and support of those Marines who have shown a commitment to preventing sexual assault.

HQMC SAPR produces a SAPR Monthly Snapshot in which SAPR programs or personnel throughout the fleet can be recognized for their exceptional work. Recognition could be for innovative prevention methods, outstanding inspections results, superior trainings, or

numerous other achievements. Commanders are encouraged to provide their SAPR leadership accomplishments.

Commanders are encouraged to recognize their SAPR VAs and SARCs through military awards, unit specific recognition, or other avenues to highlight the importance of a job well done, the dedication of the personnel while executing a collateral duty, and ensure that the SAPR personnel are identified in a positive light for the command.

SAAPM Poster Contest

In order to demonstrate CMC and Assistant CMC (ACMC) support for the SAPR program and to emphasize that it is the job of all Marines to eradicate sexual assault within the Corps, HQMC SAPR hosted a Corps-wide poster contest in observance of SAAPM. The goal of this poster contest was to publicize positive Marine Corps SAPR efforts by both individual Marines and the Corps at large and to provide further incentives for Marines to participate in local SAPR prevention effort. The top contestants received recognition from the CMC for the poster contest, and the winning poster was displayed on official Marine Corps social media pages.

Local Recognition Efforts

Frequently featured in the SAPR Monthly Snapshot, local recognition efforts cover a variety of areas. The below items are some examples of local recognition.

- Initiated in FY15, the MARSOC SAPR VA of the Year Award continued in FY16. Presented annually during SAAPM, this award encourages uniformed SAPR VAs to put forth maximum efforts in leadership and representing the SAPR program.
- Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center (MCAGCC) Twenty-nine Palms awarded a trophy to the winner of the annual three-mile “Amazing SAPR Race” in April 2016. Various briefs held during this event helped educate participants about sexual assault.

1.10 Harm Reduction: Describe the metrics being used to assess the effectiveness of Military Service-specific efforts aimed to reduce the impact of high-risk behaviors and personal vulnerabilities. (DoD 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (30 Apr 14), para 5 (Harm Reduction), p. 12)

The Marine Corps aims to eliminate destructive behaviors and crimes that harm Marines and undercut unit readiness and morale. To that end, the Marine Corps is diligent in its efforts to reduce the impact of high-risk behaviors and personal vulnerabilities. The Marine Corps continued its efforts to update policy and implement programs aimed to reduce high-risk behaviors, including the Alcohol Screening Program (ASP), PFL, and EPBHC. The Marine Corps assesses the effectiveness of these programs across many metrics.

- The **ASP** uses random Breathalyzer testing of Marines and sailors to screen for underage drinking and alcohol use while in a duty status. HQMC Behavioral Health tracks the numbers tested, numbers of positive results, and numbers of referrals made because of the results.
- **PFL** is an early intervention, evidence-based prevention and education program that provides Marines with the ability to self-assess high-risk behaviors with the

intent to influence changes in attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors related to alcohol use. In addition to tracking the number of Marines who complete PFL, HQMC Behavioral Health analyzes the results of completed rating forms designed to assess learning and satisfaction with the course materials and instruction.

- **EPBHC** civilian behavioral health personnel are embedded as special staff officers and provide insight, advice, assistance, and coordination of behavioral health prevention efforts. EPBHC staff collects output metrics on their activities in six focus areas: 1) information dissemination, 2) training and education, 3) community-based processes, 4) providing positive alternative activities, 5) environmental change strategies, and 6) identifying unit-level problems and referral to services. The metrics are based off the strategies of prevention outlined by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

Research and Studies

HQMC SAPR also monitors sexual assault reports and analyzes the information across a wide range of data points, including alcohol involvement. In FY16, alcohol continues to be involved in about half of all reports of sexual assault. As a result, the Marine Corps is focusing efforts to improve safety and reduce the risks posed by alcohol, especially in relation to sexual assault prevention as outlined in this annual report.

In FY16, the SAPR Program completed a pre-post training assessment of junior Marines during the roll-out of “Step Up” Bystander Intervention Training for Junior Marines. The objective of this study was to assess the effectiveness of “Step Up” in 1) transferring knowledge about sexual assault and the SAPR program to junior Marines, 2) providing junior Marines information about bystander intervention techniques, and 3) increasing junior Marines’ willingness to intervene to prevent a sexual assault. Via pre-post tests, the Marine Corps was able to assess the impact of training: identification of bystander intervention techniques increased 12.4%, while overall SAPR knowledge remained high across both assessments. HQMC SAPR will continue assessing the effectiveness of trainings through pre-post training assessments.

The Join the Conversation PME was assessed using focus groups after the pilot event in November 2016. These focus groups explored how well the educational materials and leadership messages resonated with Marines to provide feedback to the development and implementation process. The focus groups also explored how well participants believed the PME would influence other Marines to examine their role in preventing high-risk behaviors.

1.11 Education and Training: Describe efforts to address sexual assault prevention in your organization by educating Service members on healthy relationships. Describe any training, particularly training that focuses on changing skills, attitudes, and behaviors, to encourage Service members to take part in healthy relationships. Describe any increases in complexity or depth of training on healthy relationships over the course of a Service member’s career. (DoD 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (30 Apr 14), para 5 (Education and Training), p. 12)

The Marine Corps continues to develop its SAPR training continuum, ensuring that SAPR training grows with Marines’ rank and responsibility, giving them the appropriate tools to make healthy, effective decisions, while defining criminal behavior. SAPR training begins

for prospective Marines and extends into the later stages of a Marine's career. Figure 3 illustrates the full SAPR training and education continuum in development for enlisted Marines and Officers.

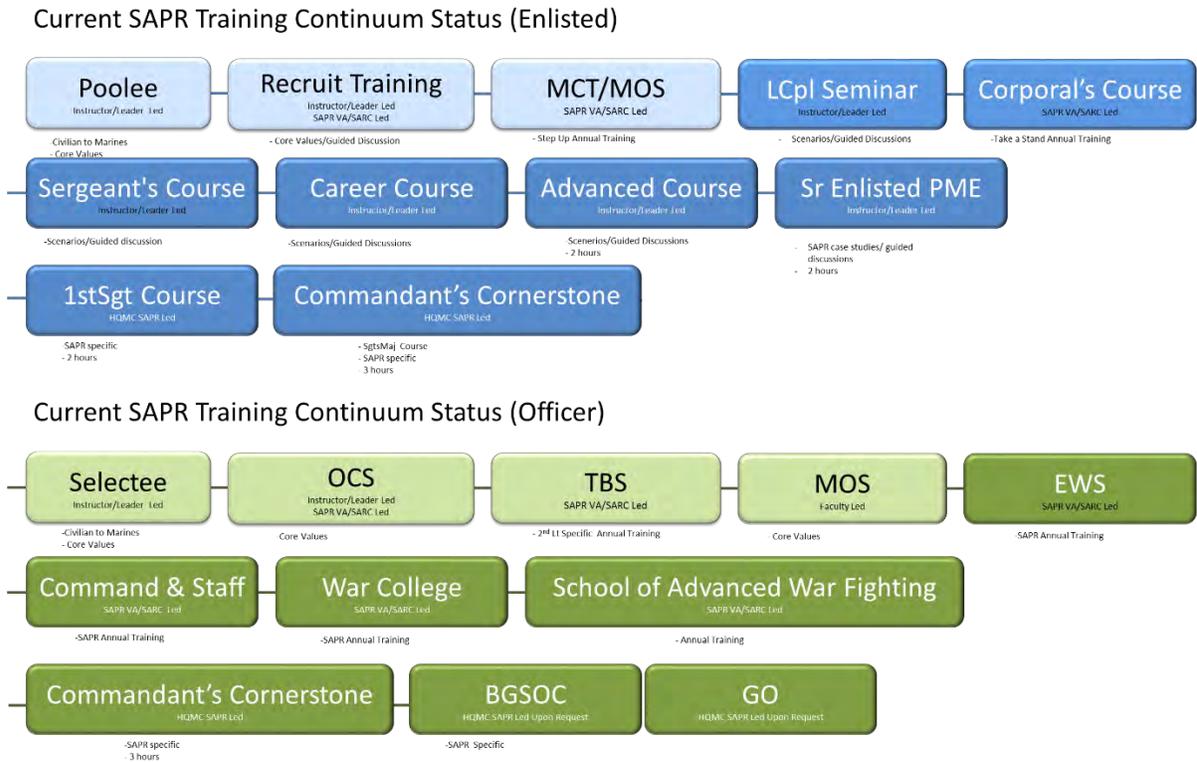


Figure 3. SAPR Training Continuum

In FY16, HQMC SAPR began strategically infusing the above training continuum with instruction that focuses on skills, attitudes, and behaviors associated with healthy relationships. Additionally, the HQMC SAPR Research Section is currently examining evidence-based programs that emphasize healthy relationships to infuse existing research into current practices. This research informs the development and implementation of SAPR training and products, including "Take a Stand" Bystander Intervention Training for NCOs and hip-pocket guides. PMEs developed in FY16 focus on case scenarios and challenge Marines to identify their roles in the preventing sexual assault, identifying where to receive assistance, and recognizing the best methods to engage their peers.

SAPR trainings have been and will continue to be updated with materials that provide role-specific guidance to reach Marines at their level of leadership. SAPR training is facilitated by credentialed and appointed SAPR personnel and includes critical thinking components, case scenarios, and data points. The adult learning theory model guides the development of all trainings. SAPR education in the schoolhouse is an initiative developed during FY16 that focuses on peer-to-peer education. These educational components will be facilitated by Marine instructors and are focused specifically on Marines at each level of military training and leadership.

The current training environment is geared to changing adverse skills, attitudes, and behaviors, with the goal of encouraging Marines to take an active role in preventing sexual

assault. Part of this prevention effort is helping Marines understand healthy relationships and the positive impact they have on the Marine Corps as a whole. The following sections detail some, but not all, of the Marine Corps training programs that are designed to change adverse skills, attitudes, and behaviors.

Values-Based Training (VBT) at the Delayed Entry Program

The Delayed Entry Program is a program run by Marine Corps Recruiting Command for all prospective Marines who have signed up but have not yet departed for Boot Camp. All recruits undergo a two-hour ethics package course of instruction that introduces these young men and women to the Marine Corps ethos of honor, courage, and commitment, while addressing the Marine Corps position on sexual assault, harassment, hazing, and alcohol abuse. Although this Values-Based Training (VBT) has been infused with specific tie-ins to SAPR and sexual harassment, the program was devised to establish a broader perspective on ethical behavior, which is a key to the prevention of sexual assault. The VBT training curriculum was developed based on the need to ensure a proactive and comprehensive sexual assault prevention mindset with the goal to enable military readiness and prevent sexual assault within our ranks. Group discussions are used to foster an environment where each individual is valued and promote healthy relationships, active bystander intervention, and core values to establish mutual respect at the grass roots level. Improvement of the program will be realized through sharing of best practices on the unit level during regular curriculum evaluation and leadership forums. In addition, upon initial enlistment, recruits view the “Conduct Awareness” video, which describes inappropriate behavior and how to report misconduct and crimes.

“Step Up” Bystander Intervention Training for Junior Marines

For our junior Marines—those in the ranks of Private, Private First Class, and Lance Corporal—the Marine Corps released in July 2014 (and continued in FY16) a scenario-based training with video components called “Step Up,” which teaches Marines practical peer-to-peer bystander intervention strategies and emphasizes that they have an inherent duty to protect each other from the crime of sexual assault. This curriculum educates Marines that both males and females can be victims of sexual assault and outlines red flags that indicate a sexual assault may occur, including acts of hazing and intoxication.

“Take A Stand” Bystander Intervention Training for Non-Commissioned Officers

NCOs in the ranks of Corporal and Sergeant receive “Take A Stand” training, which teaches bystander intervention and appeals to their sense of leadership. Originally released in October 2012, “Take A Stand” was revised to incorporate best practices in adult learning theory and instructional design, to reduce the length from 3 hours to 90 minutes to be in line with typical annual training requirements, and to create additional material for small-group discussions. The “Take A Stand” Generation II curriculum includes skill-building scenarios focused on developing the skills expected of leaders. Additionally, instructors will receive eight Ethical Discussion Groups (EDGs) that can supplement “Take a Stand” training. Themes of the EDGs include the following:

- Bystander intervention
- Male victims
- How to teach bystander intervention

- First-line supervisor responsibilities
- Identifying and addressing retaliation
- How to report outside the chain of command
- Countering sexual assault myths and misinformation

The role-play exercises incorporate the risk of certain behaviors. For example, one exercise features a Service member who was physically and sexually assaulted in an incident that began as hazing. Participants learn that sexual assaults against men may exhibit different patterns than those against women, including being more likely to be part of hazing incidents.

Tactical-Level Readiness and Safety Forums

Across the Corps, program information about SAPR is also monitored and used locally. Combined with the incident data presented in the SAPR Monthly Snapshot, this information is used to inform Commanders of the health and fitness of the force in regards to sexual assaults by identifying trends and gaps in SAPR services. These data assist Commanders and SAPR Program staff in evaluating the types of cases being reported and what preventative measures would be the most impactful. As a result, this evaluation drives safety briefs and awareness/prevention campaigns and is used to tailor fleet trainings, new-join trainings, check-in/check-out procedures, EDGs and other small-group trainings, and PMEs. With assistance from their SARCs, commands monitor the trends relevant to their culture, climate, and needs, which may include the number of Unrestricted Reports, the number of expedited transfers, annual training data, and several other metrics.

Commands use this information—which is gathered from existing data sources including SAPR 8-Day Briefs, Command Climate Surveys, and Operations Event/Incident Report (OPREP-3) Serious Incident Reports (SIRs)—to glean insights into how sexual assaults may impact safety and readiness.

SARC Contributions

HQMC SAPR invited SARCs from around the fleet to assist in developing a more comprehensive SAPR education continuum and training. SARCs supported training initiatives by developing scenarios for hip pockets guides, education for PMEs, and prevention methods, as well as identifying topics that Marines frequently ask question about. This collaboration was invaluable and allowed SARCs to fully immerse themselves into the training development process during their time at HQMC SAPR. HQMC SAPR will continue to use SARCs in the development of SAPR education and training.

1.12 Program Metrics: Describe the metrics used to assess your Military Service Sexual Assault Prevention program. Where appropriate, align the metrics with the 2014-2016 DoD Prevention Strategy elements. (DoD 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (30 Apr 14), para 6 (Prevention Metrics, Assessment, and Research), p. 13)

HQMC SAPR used multiple methods to assess the Marine Corps sexual assault prevention efforts in FY16.

Surveys

The DEOCS provides a snapshot of the SAPR climate and relates Marine *perceptions* about topics like publicity of SAPR information, unit reporting climate, barriers to reporting a sexual assault, and bystander intervention. This survey provides direct and indirect insights into the progress of several prevention efforts, including leadership involvement, peer-to-peer mentorship, accountability, organizational support, deterrence, and harm reduction. The HQMC SAPR Research Section examines this data in light of results from the biennial Workplace and Gender Relations Survey for Active Duty Members (WGRA). The results of the 2016 WGRA are expected in Spring 2017.

Social Media Assessment

Communication, education, and training prevention efforts are monitored both formally and informally. Our social media campaign includes an engagement strategy that enables us to proactively communicate with the public and Marines in real-time. Since beginning the campaign in October 2014, social media posts have reached over 6.1 million people, indicating a successful outreach effort. Additionally, each social media post contains a “call to action”; in other words, it contains a link to a supportive service relevant to that social media post. During FY16, users were connected to either the DoD Safe Helpline or the Inspector General of the Marine Corps website, depending on post content. The Digital Engagement Marines at the Office of United States Marine Corps Communications track the data for each social media post and are able to provide the metrics of how many people were connected to supportive resources as a result of the post.

Measures of Effectiveness and Performance Study

In FY16, a study to examine measures of effectiveness for implementation into the Marine Corps was submitted. The objectives of the study are to (a) identify measures of effectiveness and performance that have been used to assess SAPR programs and practices and (b) propose which measures the Marine Corps SAPR Program should implement to more accurately determine the impact of the program's efforts beyond decreases in prevalence. As a result of this submission, Marine Corps Combat Development Command (MCCDC) Operations Analysis Directorate (OAD) contracted RAND in late FY16 to conduct the study. The expected completion date is late FY17. Implementing responsive, meaningful, and accurate measures of effectiveness and performance will help SAPR ensure that existing programs and practices have the intended effect and outcomes for sexual assault survivors. Incorporating measures of performance and measures of effectiveness into our trainings allows the Marine Corps to assess the delivery of these trainings and determine if the SAPR programs/trainings are meeting desired goals. These measures are important for internal improvement of the SAPR Program.

1.13 Prevention Allocation of Time: As a result of ongoing SAPR related surveys, describe your approved initiatives to assist SAPR professionals improve prevention training. (DoD 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (30 Apr 14), para 6 (Prevention Metrics, Assessment, and Research), p. 13)

According to the 2015 QuickCompass of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response-Related Responders (QSAPR) Survey, only 62% of certified SARCs and SAPR VAs stated that they had adequate time to address both victim support and prevention

activities (50% of SARCs and 63% of SAPR VAs).

Leadership Toolkit

In order to help SARCs and SAPR VAs conduct prevention activities across their area of responsibility, HQMC SAPR is revamping the Commanders Toolkit, to be renamed the SAPR Leadership Toolkit, which will contain prevention materials tailored to a Marine's rank and responsibility. SARCs and SAPR VAs will have access to this toolkit and thus will have pre-approved prevention materials that can be tailored to the need of their area of responsibility.

DOD Prevention Roundtable

Every quarter, HQMC SAPR participates in the DoD Prevention Roundtable that serves as a forum for the Military Departments and National Guard Bureau to come together to address DOD sexual assault prevention efforts and requirements. During FY16, a specific roundtable focused on discussing challenges in prevention program implementation, include Service member training, and identified approaches to address them. Furthermore, the Prevention Roundtable addresses the institutionalization of prevention programs, training, and initiatives, designed to ensure a lasting culture in the Department focused on sexual assault prevention and response.

Train-the-Trainer Initiative

HQMC SAPR commenced a multi-faceted Train-the-Trainer initiative in FY16 that focuses on improving prevention training that is given to the fleet. In August of 2016, HQMC SAPR hosted a Train-the-Trainer skill building session in Atlanta, GA for all of the SARCs and SAPR VAs who attended the 2016 National Organization for Victim Assistance (NOVA) conference. The skill building session focused on understanding the difference between facilitation and lecture; identifying common public speaking errors and subsequently providing positive replacement behaviors; and skills for providing constructive feedback to SAPR personnel within the SARC's area of responsibility. Future plans include quarterly webinars in FY17.

MARFOR SARC Billets

To ensure effective implementation of the SAPR Program, HQMC SAPR established MARFOR SARC billets, who provide guidance to the SARCs in their AORs. In addition, these MARFOR SARCs and other senior-level SARCS participate in the HQMC SAPR SAC, which meets biannually to continually assess the SAPR Program and facilitate a collaborative approach to solutions. A brief occurred at the February 2016 SAC that discussed the role of the EPBHC across the Marine Corps and discussed methods with which SAPR personnel could leverage EPBHC resources for prevention initiatives within their area of responsibility. The Marine Corps EPBHC places civilian behavioral health personnel in the active duty Operating Forces (OPFOR) and MARFORRES to provide operational force commanders internal behavioral health expertise to assist with prevention efforts and assist in the implementation of MEF-based strategic prevention plans. By ensuring that both EPBHC and SAPR personnel work together within their areas of responsibility, prevention initiatives are streamlined to address all destructive behaviors and ensure that efforts are not duplicative.

1.14 Future Efforts: Describe your future plans for delivering consistent and effective prevention methods and programs, including how these efforts will help your Military Service strategies, enable resourcing, and make progress in your overall SAPR program.

In FY17, the Marine Corps will continue to hone and expand its prevention efforts while continuing to use the prevention elements discussed herein. Specifically in FY17, HQMC SAPR plans to act on the initiatives listed below.

Individual

- **SAPR Monthly Snapshot.** To inform the Marine Corps Total Force of reported incidents of sexual assault and provide Marines with awareness of sexual assault in the Corps, HQMC SAPR will continue publication of the SAPR Monthly Snapshot publication in FY17.

Relationships

- **Hip-Pocket Guides.** In FY16, HQMC SAPR began developing hip-pocket guides, which will be designed to facilitate communication with Marines on their role in preventing sexual assault.
- **“Take a Stand” Bystander Intervention Training for NCOs Generation II.** The revision to this training will incorporate best practices in adult learning theory and instructional design, reduce the length from 3 hours to 90 minutes to be in line with typical annual training requirements, and create additional material for small-group discussions. Implementation is expected in FY17.

Leaders At All Levels

- **SAPR Leadership Toolkit.** This revision to the Commanders Toolkit, which will be renamed the SAPR Leadership Toolkit, is designed to provide leaders at all levels with a wide range of educational resources on a variety of topics related to sexual assault, including but not limited to healthy relationships, alcohol misuse, hazing, and retaliation. Full implementation is expected mid FY17.
- **HQMC SAPR Social Media Communications Strategy.** Launched in October 2014, the social media campaign featuring posts related to sexual assault on official Marine Corps social media pages, including Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube, and Vine will continue in FY17.
- **Train-the-Trainer Initiative.** HQMC SAPR will continue its multi-faceted Train-the-Trainer initiative in FY17 that focuses on improving prevention training that is given to the fleet. Future plans include quarterly webinars.
- **“Join the Conversation” PME.** Inspired by the CMC message, “Protect What You’ve Earned,” this innovative PME was developed in FY16 and uses a video of unscripted Marines discussing their role in preventing destructive behaviors, a dynamic educational video, interactive guided scenarios, and a leadership panel discussion to address destructive behaviors (hazing, sexual assault, sexual harassment, retaliation, and alcohol misuse). This PME will be promulgated to specific Marine Corps locations in FY17.

Military Units

- **SAPR VA Training Revision.** To maintain Marine Corps SAPR personnel at the highest level of effectiveness, the initial training in SAPR victim advocacy is slated for revision and implementation in FY17.
- **SARC Training Revision.** HQMC SAPR will begin revising SARC training in FY16, working with MARFOR SARCs to ensure feedback from the fleet is incorporated in the development process. Implementation is expected in FY17.
- **Infusing SAPR into PMEs for Enlisted Marines and Officers.** PMEs developed in FY16 that focus on case scenarios and challenge Marines to identify their roles in the prevention of sexual assault, identifying where to receive assistance, and recognizing the best methods to engage their peers will be implemented in FY17.
- **SAPR Fleet Engagements/Roadshows.** Fleet engagements foster face-to-face dialogue between HQMC SAPR personnel and Marines. During these engagements, HQMC SAPR personnel will have the opportunity to update Marines on Marine Corps SAPR progress and receive feedback on prevention initiatives that will resonate with the fleet.

Installations

- **Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month (SAAPM).** During FY17, the Marine Corps will observe the 13th annual SAAPM with the theme “Protecting Our People Protects Our Mission.” This theme offers numerous opportunities to deliver messages that relate to both the individual and unit level. Each Service member, regardless of grade, can encourage behaviors that foster a climate of dignity and respect, and in doing so, help ensure our readiness to complete the Department’s mission. Anticipated HQMC SAPR plans include, but are not limited to:
 - **Poster Contest.** HQMC SAPR will host its second annual Corps-wide poster contest in observance of SAAPM in FY17. The goal of this contest will be to publicize positive Marine Corps SAPR efforts by both individual Marines and the Corps at large and to provide further incentives for Marines to participate in local SAPR prevention effort.
 - **Denim Day.** M&RA will observe its 2nd annual Denim Day on 26 April 2016, the 16th year Denim Day is observed in the United States. Participation in this worldwide prevention education campaign allows M&RA to demonstrate solidarity with HQMC SAPR and SAAPM efforts.
 - **Increased Social Media Presence.** In April 2017, HQMC SAPR will post to official Marine Corps social media every week highlighting the SAAPM theme.
- **Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) Advisory Committee (SAC).** MARFOR SARCs, other senior-level SARCs with a significant area of responsibility, and HQMC SAPR personnel will continue to meet biannually to continually assess the SAPR Program and facilitate a collaborative approach to solutions.
- **SARC Newsletter.** In FY17, HQMC SAPR will begin publishing a newsletter intended to highlight information about the latest issues, training, and resources for SARCs. The newsletter will be released bimonthly.

DoD Communities

- **HQMC Collaboration.** Throughout FY17, HQMC SAPR will collaborate with both internal and external entities to create prevention materials that will resonate with Marines and reach a large audience. Future collaboration plans include, but are not limited to: a suicide prevention/SAPR PSA highlighting the shared protective and risk factors; an alcohol/SAPR PSA focused on the importance of bystander intervention; collaboration with DOD SAPRO to create a Service-wide SAAPM message; and collaboration with HQMC Equal Opportunity.
- **Publication of Court-Martial Results.** The Marine Corps continues to publish the results of special and general courts-martial, including courts-martial involving sexual assault offenses. A link to the courts-martial results is provided on the Marine Corps homepage at www.marines.mil (Under “News,” then “Messages”). These courts-martial results serve as a general deterrent to other Marines. The published results include a description of the offense; the punishment; and the effect of the pretrial agreement, if any, on the sentence.
- **DoD SAPR Prevention Roundtables.** HQMC SAPR will continue to participate in quarterly prevention roundtables that serve as a forum for the Military Departments and National Guard Bureau to come together to address DOD sexual assault prevention efforts and requirements.
- **Participation in the DoD Prevention Innovation Award.** The Marine Corps in FY17 will continue its participation in the DoD Prevention Innovation Award.

Civilian Experts and Organizations

- **Coordination with External Subject Matter Experts (SMEs).** The Marine Corps will continue to collaborate with civilian experts and organizations to incorporate research-informed practices into its SAPR initiatives.

Train-the-trainer initiatives executed by HQMC SAPR with specialized trainers provide SAPR personnel additional training resources for effective training facilitation. Those initiatives will continue throughout FY17 to include webinars and quarterly events by HQMC SAPR. To ensure that trainings are assessed for impact, we are currently developing pre-post test assessments for the revised Take A Stand training. Such assessments will ensure training materials effectively provide delivery of information about sexual assault throughout our trainings. HQMC SAPR anticipates approval for these assessments and implementation to occur in FY17. The program will also incorporate measures of performance and measures of effectiveness into our trainings to assess the delivery of these trainings and determine if the trainings are meeting desired goals. These measures are important for internal improvement of the program.

The Join the Conversation PME was assessed using focus groups after the pilot event in November 2016. These focus groups explored how well the educational materials and leadership messages resonated with Marines to provide feedback to the development and implementation process. The focus groups also explored how well participants believed the PME would influence other Marines to examine their role in preventing high-risk behaviors.

The FY17 RAND study to identify measures of effectiveness and performance will help identify progress in the overall SAPR program. While program success is largely viewed in terms of an increase in reporting and a decrease in prevalence rates, identifying the

activities responsible for changes in prevalence can be difficult due to the large number of prevention efforts at any one time. The intent is to ensure that prevention methods and programs are effective and provide a feedback mechanism to improve programs and enhance Marine Corps prevention strategies. The RAND Corporation will create a logic model to link program activities and efforts to various short-term, intermediate, and long-term outcomes. Based on this logic model, RAND will identify which measures already exist and which new measures should be incorporated into the program to measure SAPR Program effectiveness. This effort is leading the way to provide a comprehensive assessment of SAPR initiatives.

2. LOE 2—Investigation—The objective of investigation is to “achieve high competence in the investigation of sexual assault.”

2.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Investigation Endstate: “investigative resources yield timely and accurate results.” (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), p. 3)

In FY16, the Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) refined the implementation of the Department of Defense (DoD) Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution (SVIP) initiative to provide timely, unbiased investigations while ensuring all services are provided to the victims throughout the process. Through the use of a surge strategy with Special Agents and investigators dedicated specifically to the investigation of sexual assault allegations and ongoing collaboration with relevant SVIP partners, NCIS continued to experience a reduction in the sexual assault investigative timelines while maintaining a high standard of investigative excellence.

NCIS is implementing a pilot program to place active duty Marine Corps Special Agents aboard Amphibious Readiness Group (ARG) ships. These fully credentialed NCIS Special Agents will accompany the ARG on deployments and conduct felony level investigations to include all allegations of sexual assault.

NCIS Headquarters (NCIS HQ) conducted a 100% review of all the open reports for investigations of sex-related offenses, domestic violence offenses, and child physical abuse offenses. In addition, a minimum of 10% of all active cases in these categories received a comprehensive program review on a monthly basis. These efforts have allowed potential issues with cases to be identified and resolved at the earliest possible opportunity.

The first line supervisor on each investigation conducts a case review at a minimum of every 30 days during the pendency of the investigation. The second line supervisor is responsible for reviewing all cases at least once every six months. These reviews are submitted and maintained at NCIS HQ. The NCIS Inspector General conducts case inspections every three years.

NCIS investigative timelines are calculated from initial notification until the date all logical investigative leads have been completed and the case has been presented to command for administrative/judicial action. Prior to Fiscal Year 2012 (FY12), investigative timelines were as long as 300 days in some locations. The average timeline for investigations in FY16 was 132 days for Marine Corps cases, which is comparable to the FY15 average of 133 days.

2.2 Provide an update on the expansion efforts for the Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution Capability for MCIOs, to include how Congressional plus-up funding was spent to directly support this program. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 2, #1, p. 6 / DoDI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 2, para 6ac)

Since the expansion of Article 120 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), the

number of reported sexual assaults investigated by NCIS has increased significantly. The FY16 sexual assault statistics showed an 8% increase in the number of NCIS sexual assault investigations from FY15 to FY16. Overall, there has been a 77% increase in sexual assault investigations since June 2012.

To help offset the increase in sexual assault reporting, the Department of the Navy (DoN) approved 54 new NCIS billets—including 41 special agents and 13 support staff—in July 2013. The Special Agents have completed the nearly six-month Special Agent Basic Training Program at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) and reported to their assigned field offices, where they have now completed in the Field Training Evaluation Program (FTEP). During the FTEP, new special agents investigate crimes such as larcenies, burglaries, and drug offenses to gain experience and further develop their investigative skills. Although these new special agents are just beginning to investigate sexual assaults, their contributions help mitigate overall workloads.

In order to expand the usage of the SVIP capability in the field, NCIS HQ mandated all investigative open reports document the proper SVIP notifications and list by name the SVIP members who are involved with the investigation. Training on the SVIP requirements has been added to the NCIS Advanced Adult Sexual Assault Investigator Training Program (AASAITP), Advanced Family Sexual Violence Training Program (AFSVTP), and the First Line Supervisor Training Program.

2.3 Describe your progress in enhancing training focusing on special techniques for victim interviewing by investigators of sexual violence. Include efforts to establish common criteria, core competencies, and measures of effectiveness, and to leverage training resources and expertise. (DoDD 5505.19, Establishment of Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution Capability within MCIOs (4 Sep 15), para 3g / DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 2, #3, p. 6)

In FY16, NCIS reevaluated the curriculum for both the AASAITP course and the AFSVTP course. The AASAITP course focuses on providing the necessary training elements mandated by Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 5505.18, “Investigation of Adult Sexual Assault in the Department of Defense,” and DoDI 5505.19 “Establishment of SVIP Capability Within the Military Criminal Investigative Organizations.” The goal of NCIS is to provide advanced training to all personnel who could potentially respond to, investigate, and/or supervise the investigation of SVIP offenses. NCIS currently employs 1,050 Special Agents and Investigators, 164 of which are dedicated solely to the investigation of SVIP crimes. Since August 2012, 140 of the 164 dedicated personnel and 449 of the non-dedicated personnel have attended the AASAITP or equivalent advanced training. NCIS continued to work to satisfy these training requirements by conducting nine AASAITP courses in FY16.

NCIS also initiated a Mobile Training Team (MTT) during FY16 to provide refresher training to field agents who completed their advanced training requirements several years ago. The MTT focused on victim interviewing techniques, victim response to trauma, and updates on current sexual assault investigative policy. Additionally, NCIS funded interview training through John E. Reid & Associates to enhance the interviewing skills of agents who respond to allegations of sexual assault.

2.4 Provide an update on your participation in the Defense Enterprise Working Group of Military Criminal Investigation Organizations and Defense Criminal Investigative Service to assess and validate joint investigative technology, best practices, and resource efficiencies benched against external law enforcement agencies. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 2, #4, p. 6)

In partnership with the other Military Criminal Investigation Organizations (MCIOs)—the US Army Criminal Investigation Division (CID) and US Air Force Office of Special Investigations (OSI)—and the Department of Defense Inspector General (DoDIG), NCIS participated in multiple working groups during FY16 focused on updating several key instructions to include DoDI 5505.18, DoDI 5505.03 “Initiation of Investigations by Defense Criminal Investigative Organizations,” and DoDI 5505.14 “Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) Collection Requirements for Criminal Investigations, Law Enforcement, Corrections, and Commanders.” These instructions have a direct impact on investigative policy and provide an avenue for implementing best practices across the MCIOs.

NCIS also participates in a joint effort with U.S. Army CID and U.S. Air Force OSI to develop software for crime scene evidence processing. The software, Evidence Collection Management X (ECMX), was developed from the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s (FBI) crime scene management system and modified to comply with DoD procedures. ECMX allows Major Crime Scene Team members to complete functions via internet enabled devices and links all processes (e.g., photography, sketches, and evidence collection) into one comprehensive report.

Also in collaboration with Army CID and Air Force OSI, NCIS developed the Crime Scene Investigators Training Program (CSITP) at FLETC. The course aims to enhance the crime scene processing skills of Special Agents while providing instruction in the latest methods and technologies to more effectively collect evidence in anticipation of certification requirements in 2020.

2.5 Describe your progress in assessing and coordinating with the United States Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory and Armed Forces Institute of Pathology to improve investigative support and facilitate evidence processing (i.e., turnaround time for processing of Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) kits). (Joint Chiefs of Staff Strategic Direction to the Joint Force on SAPR (7 May 12), p. 11)

NCIS established a Forensic Consultant (FC) position in June 2014 at the Defense Forensic Science Laboratory (DFSL) and continued to dedicate an agent full-time to the position in FY16. The FC is assigned to the Forensic Analysis Division and prioritizes case submissions on behalf of NCIS. The FC works with the DFSL staff to conduct a comprehensive assessment upon receipt of evidence. The FC also inventories and inspects the evidence and then builds an examination strategy to ensure the most appropriate testing is conducted.

The U.S. Navy Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (BUMED) has partnered with DFSL to provide quality assurance feedback on Navy and Marine Corps Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) kits processed by their facility. Unlike the civilian sector, DFSL does not limit forensic samples submitted, and DFSL is time-bound by the UCMJ to complete forensic evidence analysis within 120 days for “speedy trial.” DFSL staff complete

evidence examinations within an average of 87 days. For comparison, civilian facilities can take between 150 and 160 days to process evidence. All Navy and Marine Corps SAFE kits submitted by Navy SAFE providers to DFSL undergo quality assurance review. Feedback results are shared with the provider submitting forensic evidence and trends are shared with all.

2.6 Describe your efforts to increase collaboration and improve interoperability with civilian law enforcement to include sharing information on Civilian and Military Protective Orders and assure receipt of civilian case dispositions. (DoDI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 4, para 3g)

NCIS field offices have the responsibility to maintain collaborative relationships with law enforcement agencies within their area of responsibility. When investigations of sexual assault fall within the primary jurisdiction of a local law enforcement agency, NCIS may initiate a joint investigation or assist the agency with investigative leads as deemed appropriate. During the course of the investigation, NCIS remains engaged with local law enforcement counterparts and reports the progress of the investigation to command. This enables continued visibility and awareness in the event that civilian authorities defer prosecution to the military or civilian prosecutors decline the case and NCIS decides to pursue additional investigative leads.

Through agreement with the FBI, NCIS enters all Military Protective Orders (MPO) issued during an NCIS investigation into the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) database. This gives local law enforcement agencies access to the MPO information during potential contact with a subject and provides a point of contact when a violation is discovered that otherwise would have gone undetected.

At the initiation of each criminal investigation, NCIS queries the NCIC database along with other databases to obtain background information on the subject of the investigation. Civilian protective orders are included in these queries and are enforceable by NCIS and command. Any violations of civilian protective orders found during an NCIS investigation are reported to the local law enforcement agency and to the command for action.

2.7 Describe your efforts in providing training and guidance for all first responders to a report of a sexual assault that ensures the preservation of evidence and witness testimony. Also, describe the training and guidance specifically provided to law enforcement on victim trauma and the requirement that only the MCIO shall conduct the formal victim interview. Describe any additional training and guidance provided for locations where the arrival of the MCIO will be delayed (e.g., due to mission requirements or a submarine cannot surface for a week). Address how this training and guidance assists law enforcement and commanders in responding appropriately to reports of sexual assaults in these locations. (DoDI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 10, para 7e)

All training for first responders to sexual assault allegations is provided via the AASAITP course. The objective of the course is to standardize the response for all sexual assault investigations. Agents and investigators attending the training receive a four-hour block of instruction that covers the latest investigative techniques for processing a crime scene and

preserving evidence. The instruction includes a practical lab where participants apply the techniques learned in the lesson. The course includes an eight-hour block of instruction focused on the impact of trauma on memory and victim responses to traumatic incidents, to include counterintuitive behavior. Additionally, the course includes multiple-day instruction on the cognitive interview technique that is applicable to both the victim and witness interview process. The cognitive interview lesson is reinforced through the use of instructor evaluated mock interviews.

During the AASAITP course, instruction is provided on the most current sexual assault investigation policy and procedure. This block of instruction addresses the requirement that not only must NCIS conduct the formal victim interview, but the NCIS agent conducting the interview must have completed the advanced training in understanding victim trauma. Participants are instructed that NCIS must initiate an investigation in response to all allegations of sexual assault that occur within their jurisdiction regardless of the severity of the incident.

Unique circumstances that preclude the timely arrival of NCIS agents to an allegation of sexual assault are addressed at the local level. Upon receipt of an allegation where an immediate response is not possible, the local SVIP members would be notified and provided the information that is available concerning the allegation. Upon notification, NCIS would instruct the command on the proper steps to ensure the preservation of evidence and to address any safety concerns on behalf of the victim while reinforcing the need for command to allow NCIS to conduct the formal victim interview.

2.8 Describe your future plans for the achievement of high competence in the investigation of reports of sexual assault by MCIOs.

In addition to continuing the compliance oversight provided by NCIS HQ, in FY17, the NCIS Family and Sexual Violence program plans to automate the open report review process to allow supervisors in the field to access the reviews of their cases in real time in order to immediately identify any deficiencies. These reviews are designed to address the critical elements of a sexual assault investigation that must be completed in the crucial initial stages after receiving an allegation. By allowing field supervisors to correct deficiencies in a timely manner, the overall investigative process for the case is improved.

NCIS will continue to pursue the goal of having all agents and investigators, regardless of discipline, trained in the AASAITP course to ensure trained personnel are consistently available to respond to all allegations of sexual assault. In FY17, qualified agents in SVIP billets will be selected for advanced training at recognized forums such as the End Violence Against Women Conference, the Crimes Against Children Conference, and the Association of Threat Assessment Professionals Conference. These venues provide excellent training opportunities and the chance to network with civilian law enforcement professionals and exchange ideas on best practices.

NCIS will also continue the training program to create a cadre of credentialed, active duty Masters-at-Arms (MAs) serving in NCIS billets. In FY17, four additional MA candidates have been identified to attend the training and serve in NCIS billets on three year orders. This program has the additional benefit of providing trained, experienced MAs who will return to the fleet upon completion of their tour with NCIS.

3. LOE 3—Accountability—The objective of accountability is to “achieve high competence in holding offenders appropriately accountable.”

3.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Accountability Endstate: “perpetrators are held appropriately accountable.” (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), p. 3)

The Marine Corps continues its practice of providing qualified individuals possessing the necessary training, leadership, experience, and support to serve in military justice billets and in supervisory roles. Such individuals include trial counsel, defense counsel, Victims' Legal Counsel (VLC), highly qualified experts (HQEs), and commanders and Staff Judge Advocates (SJAs). Individuals in these billets have an important role in ensuring that alleged perpetrators are held appropriately accountable, that justice is served, and that good order and discipline in the Armed Forces is maintained.

Trial Counsel

Before being detailed to a special victim case, the trial counsel must be special victim qualified. This qualification requires the trial counsel to meet certain standards, including time as a trial counsel, experience, training, prior qualification as a general court-martial trial counsel, and previous experience as an assistant trial counsel on a contested special victim case. Once the trial counsel meets the standards to be qualified as special victim capable, the Regional Trial Counsel (RTC) and the Legal Services Support Section (LSSS) Officer in Charge (OIC) review his or her background and experience to ensure they are confident in the counsel's ability to work with victims of sexual assault and to prosecute special victim cases. This guarantees a minimum level of competence for the trial counsel detailed to these sensitive cases.

Marine trial counsel are led and supervised by judge advocates that have a high degree of training and trial experience. Marine Corps supervisory trial counsel billets are coded for the 4409 Military Occupational Specialty (MOS). This means that all supervisory counsel must possess a Masters of Law (LL.M.) degree with a specialty in Criminal Law from a service or civilian school. Additionally, every senior trial counsel is a Special Victim Qualified Trial Counsel (SVTC). Moreover, in the prosecution of sexual assault cases, SVTCs frequently receive the additional support of a member of the regional Complex Trial Team.

In summary, a trial counsel assigned to a case involving an allegation of sexual assault:

- Has contested at least one such case as an assistant trial counsel;
- Is accountable to two levels of supervisors who have earned a LL.M. degree with a Criminal Law specialty; and
- Has access to an HQE with, on average, 20 years of civilian prosecution experience.

Defense Counsel

Defense counsel have a critical role in the accountability process because they defend accused Marines and Sailors facing disciplinary action in order to safeguard the rights of alleged offenders. Within 21 days of assignment to a defense counsel role in the Defense

Services Organization (DSO), judge advocates are required to complete an exhaustive orientation checklist that provides a thorough and broad overview of law, rules, policies, and resources applicable to military defense counsel. The DSO's detailing policy ensures that each alleged offender receives a defense counsel whose training and experience are appropriate for the individual circumstances of the case. Defense counsel receive appropriate supervision through their independent leadership chain. Additionally, they have access to the DSO SharePoint site, which serves as both an information repository and dynamic support network that connects defense counsel with resources and expertise across the Marine Corps.

Victims' Legal Counsel

VLC ensure that a sexual assault victim's interests are appropriately represented throughout the process of holding an alleged offender accountable. Depending on their preference, sexual assault victims can either receive counseling about their legal rights and options or receive representation by a VLC. Before being nominated and certified as a VLC by the SJA to the Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC), potential VLCs must first be interviewed by their OIC to ensure they have the temperament to work with victims, must undergo a sensitive screening process, and must complete a VLC certification course. Once detailed to represent a victim, VLCs represent the interests of their clients as they participate in the court-martial process and/or certain administrative proceedings involving the alleged offender.

Highly Qualified Experts

Each Marine Corps trial and defense counsel is supported by an HQE. Each HQE supporting trial counsel is a seasoned civilian prosecutor. On average, these HQEs possess 20 years of experience in complex criminal litigation, to include successful trial-level work in sexual assault cases. Trial counsel must consult HQEs within 10 days of receiving a sexual assault case to ensure all avenues of investigation are explored and that they begin to develop an overview of the trial strategy.

Commanders/Sexual Assault-Initial Disposition Authorities (SAIDAs) and SJAs

Convening Authorities in the Marine Corps who serve as Sexual Assault-Initial Disposition Authorities (SAIDA) receive role-specific training and preparation, investigative information, and quality advice before making decisions about the accountability of their Marines and Sailors. The initial disposition authority for sexual assault cases is withheld to the SAIDA, an O-6 Special Court-Martial Convening Authority (SPCMCA), or higher, for the following offenses: rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact and abusive sexual contact in violation of Article 120, Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ); rape of a child, sexual assault of a child, and sexual abuse of a child in violation of Article 120b, UCMJ; forcible sodomy in violation of Article 125, UCMJ; and attempts to commit those offenses in violation of Article 80, UCMJ. Because with few exceptions O-6 level commanders will first serve as O-5 level commanders, the O-5 level convening authorities of today are being trained, prepared, and mentored by current O-6 level commanders.

Each commander is advised by an SJA who is an experienced judge advocate, usually in the grade of O-5 or O-6. The SJA who will advise the SAIDA receives written advice in the form of a Prosecutorial Merit Memorandum (PMM) from a SVTC when evaluating an

allegation of sexual assault. This PMM identifies the strengths and weaknesses of each case and provides a recommended disposition. The Marine Corps first mandated the preparation of a PMM in all sexual assault cases on 9 March 2015, pursuant to Judge Advocate Division Military Justice Practice Advisory 5-15. Trial counsel are required to upload the PMM for each case into the Marine Corps Case Management System.

In addition to consulting with the SJA, the SAIDA must review the report of the investigation and the preliminary hearing officer's report under Article 32, if applicable, and consider the victim's preference for going forward with the prosecution and disposition. Per Rules for Courts-Martial (R.C.M.) 306(e), for cases that occur within the United States, before the SAIDA makes the initial disposition decision, he or she must consider the victim's preference on whether the offense should be prosecuted by court-martial or in a civilian court with jurisdiction over the offense. Per R.C.M. 705, convening authorities must provide victims an opportunity to provide input on any pretrial agreement (PTA) prior to accepting that PTA. When selecting members for a court-martial, convening authorities are instructed to select the most qualified members in accordance with Article 25, UCMJ. And when trial is complete, convening authorities take post-trial action with the assistance and advice of their SJAs to ensure they lawfully hold each convicted offender appropriately accountable.

3.2 Provide an update on SAPR training provided to those who are affiliated with the Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution Capability program (paralegals, trial counsel, special victims' counsel / victims' legal counsel, and victim-witness assistance personnel) for responding to allegations of sexual assault. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 3, #1, p. 6)

MARADMIN 638/15, published 18 December 2015, listed the special victim case litigation training that was provided in FY16 for trial counsel; defense counsel; VLC; legal support Marines; and investigators, to include regional trial investigators. Per the MARADMIN, the "courses ensure all counsel understand the complexities of special victim cases, including digital forensics, physical forensics, medical evidence, ethical obligations, and psychological aspects of special victim cases." The courses were offered over numerous dates and through a variety of Service schools and civilian training events. One of these courses, the Marine Corps Trial Counsel Assistance Program Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution training, included specialized training on sexual assault-related topics for both trial counsel and their enlisted support personnel/paralegals.

In addition, Headquarters Marine Corps (HQMC) HQMC Judge Advocate Division (JAD) organizes training for Victim Witness Assistance Program (VWAP) personnel each year. In FY16, the training was open to all VWAP personnel and included, among other topics, training on pending changes to VWAP, recent and upcoming changes in military justice, and training by HQMC Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) on the SAPR Program and interaction of SAPR with VWAP. Other courses on topics such as VWAP roles and responsibilities, the court-martial process, victim advocate-victim privilege, legal assistance available to victims, Victims' Legal Counsel Organization (VLCO), impacts of crime on survivors, and communication with victims, provided additional understanding of the roles of VWAP personnel in responding to allegations of sexual assault.

3.3 Describe your efforts to ensure that the personnel records of Service members

convicted by court-martial, adjudged non-judicial punishment, or other punitive administrative action for a sex-related offense are updated to reflect punitive action taken, as appropriate. (DoDI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 10, para 2d(5)(g))

Per MARADMIN 416/14, published 22 August 2014, the Marine Corps requires that Service members who have been convicted at court-martial or were in receipt of nonjudicial punishment or other punitive administrative action for any offense have a notation to that effect in their official military personnel file. The MARADMIN further requires all commanders or OICs to review their Service members' records currently in their command. Additionally, commanders have a continuing obligation to review the records of each new member as they check into their units. To facilitate this process, the Marine Corps developed an online tool in Marine OnLine that gives commanders the ability to identify and review all personnel records in their units that have legal action remarks. Commanders also have the ability to review online the unit punishment books, records of conviction by court-martial, and administrative counseling entries for the Marines assigned to their commands. The purpose of this review is to "familiarize each [commanding officer] with the sex-related offense history of Marines in their [unit] to reduce the likelihood of repeat offenders escaping command attention."

3.4 Describe your efforts to ensure SARC, SAPR VA, MCIO, and commander knowledge of recent victim rights and military justice updates in FY16. (DoDI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 10, para 7a)

HQMC JAD published five Practice Advisories (PA) in FY16 covering a variety of military justice issues. Specifically, these PAs included topics such as changes to the military justice system from the FY16 National Defense Authorization Act (PA 10-15), changes to the military justice system from Executive Order 13730 of 20 May 2016 (PA 4-16), victim rights and commander considerations (PA 4-16), and changes to the military justice system from Executive Order 13740 of 16 September 2016. These PAs were distributed to the entire Marine Corps judge advocate community, to include trial counsel, defense counsel, VLC, and SJAs. These practitioners have direct contact with Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs), SAPR Victim Advocates (VAs), Military Criminal Investigation Organizations (MCIOs), and commanders. Additionally, these PAs are available to Department of Defense (DoD)-affiliated personnel through the HQMC JAD public website.

Victims' legal counsel play a key role in protecting victims' rights and working with the aforementioned individuals. Specifically, the Marine Corps VLCO mission statement explains that VLCs are "fully committed to provide legal advice, counseling, and representation to victims of sexual assault and other crimes, and to protect victims' rights at all stages of the military justice process." The Marine Corps VLCs, who are trained and educated on updates to victim rights and military justice, supplement existing victim support provided by SARCs and SAPR VAs and interface with MCIOs and commanders.

Finally, the FY16 VWAP Annual Training included instruction on both victims' rights and military justice updates to both Victim Witness Liaison Officers (VWLOs) and Victim Witness Assistance Coordinators (VWACs), who assist commanders in the fulfillment of

their responsibilities to victims, to include sexual assault victims. The VWAP training materials are posted on JAD's public website to allow VWAP personnel, SJAs, trial counsel, unit legal officers and others to obtain updated training materials that allow them to keep their commanders informed on the recent changes to victims' rights and military justice.

3.5 NGB, provide an update to your efforts to ensure that all Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault (both Title 10 and 32 status) are referred to the appropriate MCIO, civilian law enforcement, or to the NGB Office of Complex Administrative Investigation. (Chief National Guard Bureau Notice 0400 (16 Apr 14), para 1b)

Not applicable to the Marine Corps.

3.6 Describe your current policies and procedures to ensure alleged offenders are provided due process rights and protections afforded by the Constitution and the Uniform Code of Military Justice. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 3, #6, p. 6)

Convening authorities have a central role in protecting the accused Service member's due process rights. Convening authorities balance competing obligations to victims and suspects of crime, especially when the two are both in the commander's unit. Marine Corps policies give commanders several tools to help them in these duties. Before commanders receive disposition advice on a case, their SJA must receive a prosecutorial merit memorandum analyzing the strengths and weaknesses of the case. This overview of the case from the trial counsel's perspective helps the convening authority make a well-informed and objective disposition decision.

The Marine Corps works to protect the due process rights of those accused of crimes by developing policies and training programs that emphasize the principles of justice found in our Constitution, statutes and Executive Orders related to military justice, the Manual for Courts-Martial, and DoD regulations. Service regulations assign specific tasks to ensure that those accused of crimes are aware of their rights and that those rights are properly administered and protected throughout the court-martial process. As many recent changes have substantially modified the rules, roles, and procedures involving victims in the military justice process, the Marine Corps remains focused on identifying mechanisms to implement these changes in a comprehensive, systemic manner consistent with the Constitution and the UCMJ. Defense counsel, trial counsel, and convening authorities and their SJAs all play a crucial role in ensuring the procedural fairness of the military justice process for the accused.

To help ensure a just process for those accused of crimes, the Marine Corps significantly overhauled the manner in which it provides criminal defense services in 2011 by standing up the DSO. The mission of the DSO is to "zealously defend Marines and Sailors facing disciplinary action in order to safeguard the Rights of those who safeguard our nation." The DSO provides Marine Corps defense counsel an independent reporting structure, as they fall under the operational control and supervision of the Chief Defense Counsel for the delivery of defense counsel services. Additionally, as a critical stakeholder in the military justice process, DSO leadership provides valuable perspectives to regulation and policy changes and is afforded the opportunity to recommend revision of service and

department level changes that affect the due process rights of accused service members. Further, the DSO currently has 17 defense-specific policy memos augmenting the Manual of the Manual of the Judge Advocate General (JAGMAN), Marine Corps Manual for Legal Administration (LEGADMINMAN), and ethical regulations to facilitate strong leadership, effective management, and robust supervision and support for members of the DSO. Due to the DSO's independent reporting structure, judge advocates receive thorough guidance, which assists in the zealous representation of Service members accused of crimes. The DSO also currently employs two HQEs to support defense counsel.

The Rules for Court-Martial and Military Rules of Evidence delineate the requirements that help prosecutors fulfill their ethical duties. To ensure trial counsel remain aware of their obligations as the UCMJ and associated rules change, the Marine Corps rapidly disseminates information through its Trial Counsel Assistance Program SharePoint, publishes Military Justice Practice Advisories, and conducts regional quarterly training and annual headquarters-level training for all trial counsel.

Finally, the Marine Corps Military Justice Branch of HQMC JAD reviews and/or assists in the development of official policies, training materials, and other publications/statements relating to both SAPR and the military justice process to ensure these items do not violate the due process rights of accused Service members, lead to unfair prejudice against an accused Service member, or create actual or perceived unlawful command influence in an accused's case.

3.7 Provide an update on the Special Victims' Advocacy Program that affords legal consultation and representation for Service members, eligible adult dependents, and DoD civilian employees who report being a victim of sexual assault, to include how Congressional plus-up funding was spent to directly support this program. Describe how your Military Service is implementing the Special Victims' Advocacy Program for DoD civilian employees. Provide an update on how you are informing Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers (NCOs), and junior Service members of the availability of Special Victims' Counsels (SVCs)/Victims' Legal Counsels (VLCs). Include your Military Service's metrics for measuring the success of the program. (SecDef Memo (14 Aug 13), *Improving Victim Legal Support*, p. 1 / DoDI 6495.02, *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15)*, Encl 2, para 6ac / NDAA FY16, Sec 532 / NDAA FY13, Sec 573)

The Marine Corps VLCO provides confidential legal advice and counseling to eligible victims of sexual assault and to all other crimes throughout the military justice process. The VLC provides detailed representation to victims of sexual assault and certain other crimes at Article 32 hearings, filing motions at Article 39a hearings to protect a victims' privacy interest and other representation at court-martial proceedings. VLCs also provide advice and counseling on SAPR programs, protective orders, victim services, and the victim's preference on case resolution.

The USMC VLCO consists of over 30 judge advocates and support staff. Specifically, the VLCO is comprised of 15 full-time, active duty VLCs; 3 auxiliary counsel (legal assistance attorneys who also provide VLC services); 8 civilian support personnel; two reserve VLCs; and the Officer in Charge and Deputy Office in Charge at HQMC. The VLCO has 11 VLC offices, including the 4 regional offices, 1 at every major Marine Corps installation

(Figure 4). By assigning VLCs to our main Marine Corps installations we increase the opportunity for face-to-face interaction with the vast majority of our active duty clients.

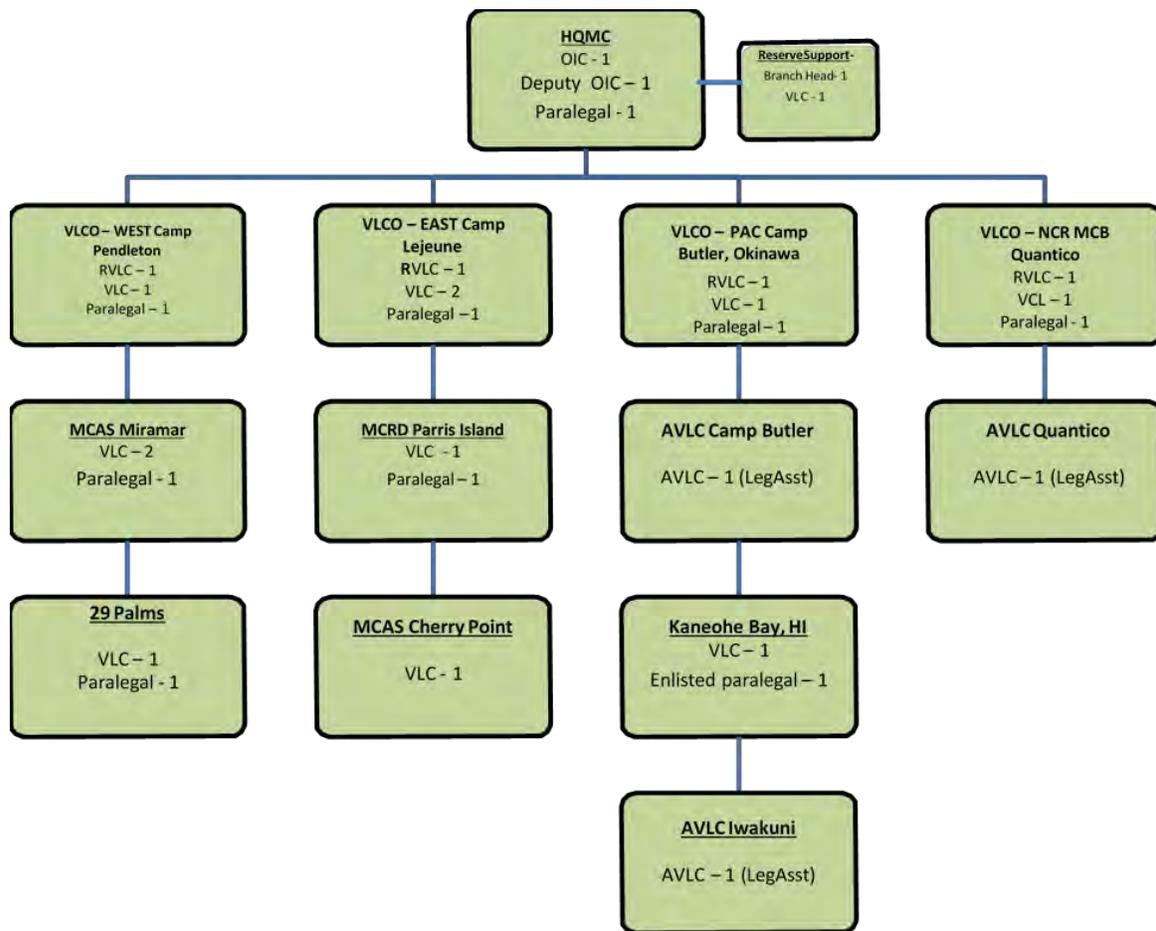


Figure 4. VLCO Locations

Training/Funding

The VLCO has used Congressional plus-up funding to support training for all judge advocates, enlisted paralegals, and civilian paralegals assigned to the VLCO. As a relatively new program and developing practice of law, the VLCO's ability to provide beginning and advanced training courses to counsel and support staff is vital to providing quality victim services. The training includes initial certification training, required for all staff. In FY16 certification courses also included training on representing DOD civilian employees. The VLCO sent all VLC, Marine legal services specialists, and civilian paralegals to the Special Victims Counsel (SVC) Certification Courses at the Army and Air Force Judge Advocate General (JAG) Schools where they sat alongside and received the same training as SVCs and VLCs from all the Services.

The VLCO also sent counsel and support staff to advanced VLC courses that discussed trial advocacy, integrated victim legal services, child victim services, appellate advocacy,

and legal ethics. Judge advocates attended courses on victim advocacy at the National Crime Victim Law Institute. Paralegals attended courses covering legal ethics, research, and writing.

Additionally, in FY16, the VLCO held its second annual organization-wide training. The annual training brought together the entire VLCO to discuss professional responsibility, improvements to the victims' counsel practice within the Marine Corps, recent legal updates and a plenary session covering victim trauma and psychology. The third annual training will occur in February 2017. This year's course will focus on male victims of sexual assault and on practical exercises concerning motion practice, professional responsibility scenarios and engaging with male victims.

Finally, funds have also been used to support the hiring of civilian paralegals who provide critical administrative support and continuity in VLC offices.

Metrics

Our metrics for success look at the demand for VLC services and the ability of VLCs to provide quality services by examining case load and training. Our metrics also review doctrine development, service outreach, and ability to adapt to changes in the victim advocacy law.

Case Load

Similar to last year, the VLCO provided services to approximately 665 victims of crime under the UCMJ. However, in FY16, the percentage of clients who were victims of sexual assault increased while the number of victims of other crimes decreased. In FY16 of the 655 new victim clients, 468 were victims of sexual assault (70%) and 165 were victims of domestic violence (25%). The remaining 32 were victims of various other crimes (5%) such as assault or larceny among others. In FY15 the percentage of sexual assault victims was (60%) and for crimes other than domestic violence (13%). The number of VLCs to clients provides an average case load of approximately 35 cases per VLC. Weekly reports also track the number of victim interviews attended, motions filed, Article 32 hearings attended, administrative separation and other court-martial hearings attended.

Standards and Inspections

In FY16, the Marine Corps published its first VLC Manual signed by Major General John Ewers, the SJA to the CMC. The Manual establishes standard operating procedures for the delivery of victim legal services throughout the Marine Corps. This will ensure that victims from Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, to Marine Corps Air Station Iwakuni, Japan, receive the same level of service. The Manual has also been shared with SARCs, SAPR VAs, SJAs, and commanders so that they may better understand VLC services and the parameters of the VLC program. In FY16, the OIC of VLCO published an inspection checklist for all offices to use in preparation for the OIC's annual inspections. Inspections began in early FY17. The inspections and site visits provide the OIC with information to assess the health of the organization, quality of representation, any needed personnel, and relationships between the VLCs with commanders and command judge advocates.

Outreach

All of the regional offices engage in outreach activities with commanders, SJAs, victim

service providers, and Professional Military Education (PME) instructors. Every week the regional offices report on their outreach efforts to the OIC VLCO. The outreach efforts include providing welcome aboard briefs to new personnel or one-on-one briefs to incoming commanders, courses to new uniformed victim advocates, and joint classes with other military justice counsel. Eligibility for VLC services, the types of services provided by VLCs, and victim privacy are covered in the briefs. In addition, VLCs provide information to base newspapers, write articles for Marine Corps-wide and specific legal publications, and participate in radio interviews discussing the VLCO program.

Developing Areas of Practice and Use of Technology

Metrics also consist of assessing our ability to adapt and to provide resources to counsel and support staff. The OIC, VLCO, has been actively involved in developing areas of VLC practice and increased use of collaboration tools. These areas include representing victim interests through writs of mandamus during the court-martial proceeding and after disposition at appellate proceedings where a victim's privacy right or other Article 6b right are at issue. In late FY16, the Marine Corps Judge Advocate Board approved several changes to the administrative separation process to improve protections of victim privacy such as clarifying the responsibilities for legal advisors concerning victim privacy, recommending the incorporation of protective language in separation regulations concerning victim privacy, adding language for victim recourse when privacy safeguards are improperly handled, and specifically allowing VLCs to attend separation proceedings.

Judge advocates within the VLCO continue to improve the practice by creating and sharing sample forms, protective orders, motions, responses and training materials. Along with the inspection checklist, in FY16, the VLCO also published a check-in guide and ethics guide for paralegals. The Marine Corps will continue to improve the use of technology through SharePoint sites, case management tracking systems, and video-calling systems that increase collaboration between regional offices and increase understanding of recent legal developments.

3.8 Describe your future plans for the achievement of high competence in holding offenders appropriately accountable.

The Marine Corps will continue to leverage its four LSSSs, regional trial structure, the DSO, VLCO, and SJA expertise to administer military justice. The Military Justice Branch at Judge Advocate Division will increase drafting and making products and resources available to trial counsel and SJAs (e.g., offense-specific "Playbooks" and real-time edits to primary legal resources after legislative or policy changes).

The Marine Corps, along with the Navy, is currently in the final stages of development of the Naval Justice Information System (NJIS). NJIS will improve communication between investigators, counsel, and commands and standardize military justice documents and forms. NJIS will be a web-based application that supports the information and reporting requirements of the Department of Navy (DoN) criminal/military justice communities, to include law enforcement, criminal investigations, command actions, judicial actions, and corrections.

NJIS will be an integrated "cradle-to-grave" DoN information system for reporting data ranging from an initial incident to the details of investigation, prosecution, and

confinement. Additionally, NJIS will be used to document courts-martial and nonjudicial punishments, manage desertion activities, and track the review process of the Navy and Marine Corps appellate leave/appellate review activities (NAMALA/NAMARA). NJIS will allow for better case-tracking, coordination, and oversight over SVIP cases.

4. LOE 4—Advocacy/Victim Assistance—The objective of advocacy/victim assistance is to “deliver consistent and effective victim support, response, and reporting options.”

4.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Advocacy/Victim Assistance Endstate: “high quality services and support to instill confidence and trust, strengthen resilience, and inspire victims to report.” Include how competency, ethical, and foundational standards established in DoDI 6400.07, enclosure 2, are met. (DoDI 6400.07, Standards for Victim Assistance Services in the Military Community (25 Nov 13) / DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), p. 3)

In Fiscal Year 2016 (FY16), the Marine Corps persisted in its efforts to improve victim services and increase confidence and trust in the response system, with the knowledge that only when victims are confident in the support they will receive will they come forward to report. Marine Corps victim care services are comprehensive—victims can obtain support immediately via 24/7 support lines; receive assistance via credentialed Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs) and Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Victim Advocates (VAs); and access world-class medical, counseling, and legal support through qualified professionals.

Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 6400.07 Foundational Standards

The Marine Corps ensures the foundational standards prescribed by Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 6400.07 are met. SARCs and SAPR VAs continue to provide victims with comprehensive information about the available supportive services, and they also connect victims to these resources. In addition, SARCs notate information about services elected in the DoD Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID), including whether victims elected to use Sexual Assault Forensic Exam (SAFE) and Victim Legal Counsel (VLC) services. Victims who file Unrestricted Reports also receive Command support in ensuring timely access to services. The SAPR 8-Day Brief, detailed below, must be completed within eight calendar days and specifies the date all the services were offered to the victim.

DODI 6400.07 Ethical and Competency Standards

To ensure high quality services and support, the Marine Corps equips SAPR professionals with the most up-to-date resources, ranging from SharePoint to support line audits.

Updated SAPR 8-Day Report Form

In FY16, Headquarters Marine Corps (HQMC) SAPR optimized the SAPR 8-Day Incident Report form on the SAPR SharePoint Workspace. The 8-Day Incident Report is a comprehensive checklist used by Commanding Officers to ensure that each victim in their unit who files an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault receives timely access to all supportive services. The revised form was developed in FY16 and released on 1 October 2016 (formalized via GENADMIN) and included several improvements to make the interface more user friendly and comprehensive. When users open the 8-day reporting form, they are prompted to select a victim status (military, SAPR-eligible civilian, or SAPR

non-eligible civilian). Depending on the victim status, the form automatically changes to reflect the required fields that must be filled in for a particular victim. Navigation options on the left side and bottom of the page allow for easy access to different sections of the report. The SharePoint Workspace automatically sends an email to the identified SARC and Commanding Officer once the form is submitted. Additional automatic emails are sent to the first General Officer, Installation Commander, and O6, ensuring leadership is informed of incidents occurring within the command. Figure 5 is a screenshot of the 8-day Incident Report form.

Figure 5. HQMC SAPR 8-day Incident Report Form

Installation 24/7 Sexual Assault Support Line Audits

To ensure that the SAPR contact information is accurate and that help is available around the clock for victims of sexual assault, the Marine Corps continued to audit its Installation 24/7 Sexual Assault Support Line monthly in FY16. These audits confirm the support lines are operating according to standards set by the Department of the Navy (DoN). In FY16, 96% of calls were handled properly. A call is considered improperly handled if one or more of the following situations occur:

- The call is not answered by a credentialed advocate who can provide relevant information, maintain confidentiality, and initiate Service-specific advocacy.
- The call is not returned within 15 minutes (when it is not able to be answered immediately, like when the advocate on duty is assisting another victim).
- The call is not forwarded to the back-up service if it is unanswered after five rings.

If a call is not handled properly during the audit, corrective actions are identified by the Installation SARC and provided to HQMC SAPR. The corrective action ensures victims have the necessary victim services and that the installations are in compliance with program standards.

Department of Defense (DoD) Safe Helpline

The Department of Defense (DoD) Safe Helpline is a DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO)-contracted service with the Rape, Abuse, and Incest National

Network (RAINN), which also runs a national sexual assault hotline. The DoD Safe Helpline has been designated as the mandatory default backup for all 24/7 Sexual Assault Support Lines. This backup capability ensures all calls that are forwarded to the DoD Safe Helpline are answered by sexual assault professionals who can provide victims with immediate crisis support and referrals. In addition to forwarded calls, the DoD Safe Helpline may be accessed by calling 877-995-5247 or by going online to this address: www.safehelpline.org.

- Each social media post by HQMC SAPR contains a “call to action;” in other words, it contains a link to a supportive service relevant to that social media post. During FY16, users were connected to the DoD Safe Helpline. The Digital Engagement Marines at the Office of United States Marine Corps Communications track the data for each social media post and are able to provide the metrics of how many people were connected to supportive resources as a result of the post.

MARADMIN 285/16 Methods to Report Retaliation and Resolution Process

A collaborative effort of the Inspector General of the Marine Corps (IGMC), HQMC Judge Advocate Division (JAD), HQMC SAPR, and the Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS), the message defines retaliation, to include restriction, reprisal, ostracism, and maltreatment. It also provides guidance on the various avenues available for reporting or seeking assistance on retaliation. (See Section 6.2 for more information.)

MARADMIN 300/16 FY16 Victim-Witness Assistance Program (VWAP) Training

In order to ensure proper training of those personnel involved in Victim-Witness Assistance Program (VWAP), HQMC JAD sponsors annual training on the proper implementation of VWAP. The training provided regional and installation program managers (Victim Witness Liaison Officers [VWLO]) and other Marine VWAP representatives with a basic understanding of the Marine Corps VWAP, the roles and responsibilities of supervisors and other personnel under the VWAP, and how to properly assist victims of crime.

Annual Training

Annual training is provided to our SARCs and SAPR VAs to ensure the consistency and continuity of the SAPR mission and vision and to provide our SARCs and SAPR VAs with current training that enhances their victim care capabilities. Not only does this training ensure competency standards are met, it also educates SAPR personnel regarding the required ethical standards, including how to protect Personally Identifiable Information (PII), how to respect the victims’ rights, and how to understand their responsibilities and the implications of their actions. All digital communication is encrypted to protect PII. The DSAID case number is used to reference a victim rather than a name in order to provide an additional safeguard.

4.2 Describe your current oversight processes over SAPR, to included reviewing credentials, qualifications, continuing education, inappropriate behavior, and revocation of certification, if appropriate. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 4, #1 &15, p. 7)

Credentialing

In FY16, HQMC SAPR continued to monitor the credentialing status of its SAPR personnel to ensure that the Marine Corps is meeting its congressional requirements. The bulk of the credentialing process resides with the SARCs in the fleet, who review DoD Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP) applications for accuracy, appropriate credentialing level, and proper screening. Three sources capture data elements critical for reviewing credentials, qualifications, and continuing education efforts for our SAPR personnel:

- National Organization for Victim Assistance (NOVA) tracks the status of all new applications and renewals for D-SAACP credentialing.
- DSAID tracks credentialed SARCs and SAPR VAs and their continuing education efforts, as well as their duty status (active/inactive).
- Marine Corps Human Resources management software (PeopleSoft) tracks the majority of civilian SAPR full-time personnel.

Credentialing is an ongoing task to meet quarterly deadlines for both new applicants and renewal of credentialed SAPR personnel.

SAPR Advocacy Specialist

HQMC SAPR employs a SAPR Advocacy Specialist whose primary duties include oversight of the SAPR credentialing, approval of continuing education, suspension/revocation process, and reinstatement. This specialist is the point of contact for any potential violations that could lead to suspension or revocation concerns. During FY16, the SAPR Advocacy Specialist collaborated with the Compliance Section and developed a Critical Risk Analysis with HQMC Internal Controls. This protocol is specific to Marine Corps actions required when violations have occurred and allows for more oversight of SAPR personnel. The SAPR Advocacy Specialist provides a monthly D-SAACP roster to the fleet for tracking purposes, verifies SAPR personnel credentialing status monthly, and serves as a cross check access provided to SAPR workspaces through the HQMC SAPR Functional Systems Section. The SAPR Advocacy Specialist is the lead for reviewing continuing education requirements and approving continuing education for the fleet. During FY16, the SAPR Advocacy Specialist piloted a new Learning Management System (LMS) for continuing education. Implementation is expected during FY17.

Qualifications and Continued Education

SARCs organize, facilitate, and track continuing education; DSAID is the record of management for continuing education. SARCs can develop continuing education training, submitted through the SAPR Advocacy Specialist, who reviews for content and verifies that the training will meet the requirements for continuing education. Marine Corps Order (MCO) 1752.5B requires all SARCs and SAPR VAs to obtain 16 hours of continuing education annually to ensure that they meet the required DoD standard of 32 hours every two years to renew their credentials. SARCs continually review the number of continuing education hours their advocates have obtained to ensure they have completed or are on track to meet these requirements. SAPR VAs must submit a valid 40-hour Marine Corps VA training certificate signed by a Marine Corps SARC to receive access to the SAPR VA SharePoint Workspace. To receive access to DSAID, SARCs must additionally submit: Marine Corps SARC training certificate, date of background check, appointment letter,

proof of web-based DSAID training, and most current PII training certificate.

Procedures to Address Inappropriate Behavior and Revocation Process

Reports of sexual assault involving SAPR personnel trigger a Commander's Critical Information Requirement (CCIR), which is routed through HQMC and the DoN SAPRO and to the Secretary of Defense (SecDef). SARC and SAPR VAs who are under investigation or found to have engaged in inappropriate behavior, committed a punitive offense, or violated the code of conduct/ethics will have their certification suspended and/or revoked and access to SAPR SharePoint workspaces and DSAID (if applicable) immediately rescinded. The SARC or SAPR VA is notified that his or her ability to perform SAPR duties has been suspended. If the investigation substantiates the allegations and if there is a nexus between the misconduct and the duties of the SAPR VA, his or her certification will be revoked in writing by the Commander. The SARC or SAPR VA must then sign the revocation letter; the letter also includes the process to appeal the Commander's action. HQMC SAPR is provided a copy of the signed revocation letter from the SARC, which is forwarded to both DoD SAPRO and NOVA. HQMC SAPR annotates the revocation within its credentialing database and properly tracks all revocations. HQMC SAPR also maintains a copy of the report, along with the signed suspension/revocation letter.

4.3 Describe your current progress to ensure SAPR personnel meet D-SAACP screening requirements prior to attending your Military Service's SAPR certification training. (DoDI 6495.03, Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP) (10 Sep 15), Encl 3)

HQMC SAPR has provided best practices regarding training, including personnel having local background checks prior to attending the SAPR training while awaiting the adjudication of their National Agency Check with Inquiries (NACI). Credentialing cannot occur until the SARC has verified the acceptable results of the NACI are provided to leadership. Leadership screens all candidates, and uniformed candidates are subject to a review of their military records. Individuals are also screened on the National Sex Offender Registry.

HQMC SAPR sends a weekly D-SAACP Application Status Report to SARCs so they can monitor the status of certification applications, including those that have been approved. The report provides the SARCs with the most up-to-date status of each application, which includes the dates of submission, approval dates, expiration dates, and the applicant's experience level. In this way, SARCs can ensure that all SAPR VAs under their purview are credentialed prior to performing official victim support duties.

4.4 Describe your Military Service's efforts to encourage SARCs and SAPR VAs to renew their certification at a higher level in order to increase the quality of victim assistance providers. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), p. 3)

HQMC SAPR provides best practices for the renewal of SAPR personnel. SAPR personnel are encouraged to renew the certification at a higher level to ensure that their experience is documented properly. Civilian personnel are encouraged to provide their renewal certification at a higher level to their human resources and respective

commanders to establish their level of expertise and experience.

The Marine Corps encourages its SAPR personnel to stay current in the field and engage with victims of sexual assault, both within their responsibilities as a SARC and/or SAPR VA and within the civilian community. For example, SARCs and SAPR VAs are encouraged to volunteer at their local civilian rape crisis and/or women centers to obtain additional sexual assault advocacy hours and experience. These hours and experience will count towards a higher level of certification.

In addition to enhancing our professional qualifications, volunteering within the civilian sector ensures that SAPR personnel are able to maintain a high standard of care and build important relationships with civilian advocacy services. Through these relationships, military victims of sexual assault can be easily referred to civilian services if desired.

Our SARCs and SAPR VAs are also encouraged to attend on-site sexual assault related trainings that focus on adult victims, advocacy, and prevention. It is also highly recommended that SAPR personnel participate in scenario-based training that enhances or teaches new skills.

4.5 Describe how you addressed any challenges that SARCs and SAPR VAs have in obtaining continuing education training, to included training on emerging issues and victim-focused trauma-informed care. (DoDI 6495.03, Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP) (10 Sep 15), Encl 3, para 3)

To continue to successfully guide victims through a comprehensive response system and provide them with compassionate, multidisciplinary support, SARCs and SAPR VAs must be provided with up-to-date training. This includes providing annual training required for SARCs and VAs to satisfy DoDI 6495.02 and to ensure consistent implementation of the Marine Corps SAPR Program.

To ensure that Marine Corps SARCs and SAPR VAs obtain the required continuing education to maintain and renew their certification, HQMC SAPR provides SAPR personnel with yearly opportunities to earn all of their required continuing education. In previous years, HQMC SAPR hosted a centralized annual training event for all of our SARCs and civilian SAPR VAs via a three-day event that included both internal and external subject matter experts. In FY16, HQMC SAPR encouraged all SARCs and civilian SAPR VAs to attend the NOVA conference in August in Atlanta, GA, where they were able to earn the required continuing education. To complement this event, HQMC SAPR hosted two-hour train-the-trainer skill building sessions that focused on facilitation versus lecture, identifying common pitfalls when public speaking, and providing positive replacement behaviors for common public speaking errors. Those in attendance received continuing education for their participation.

4.6 Describe your continued efforts to ensure that the 24/7 DoD Safe Helpline has accurate contact information for on-base SAPR resources (i.e., Chaplains, SARCs, Military Police, and Medical Personnel). (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 4, #2, p. 7)

The Marine Corps works closely with the DoD Safe Helpline to ensure the installation-specific information posted on the DoD Safe Helpline website locator tool is up-to-date and comprehensive. To this end, in FY16 the Marine Corps released a SAPR Dashboard,

an online portal where SARCs verify and update contact information for all first responders in their area of responsibility on a monthly basis. These first responders include SARCs, SAPR VAs, chaplains, legal assistance personnel, medical resources, and military police.

HQMC SAPR employs a SAPR Advocacy Specialist who conducts unannounced audits of 24/7 Installation Sexual Assault Support Lines and 24/7 DOD Safe Helpline contact information. SARCs are required to contact the programs listed on the Helpline to ensure accurate information is marketed. Additionally during HQMC Inspector General (IG) inspections, inspectors ensure that the SAPR contact information is accurately marketed.

4.7 Describe your efforts to make Service members aware of SAPR resources, such as the DoD Safe Helpline. (DoDI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 2, para 6af(1) / Encl 3, para 1k & 1m)

The Marine Corps remains committed to ensuring that our Service members are cognizant of all of the SAPR resources available to them. This includes all official command and installation websites (both .mil and .org) clearly and prominently identifying the Installation 24/7 Sexual Assault Support Line and DoD Safe Helpline telephone numbers within three clicks of the homepage. In addition, all printed SAPR VA posters display the applicable Installation 24/7 Sexual Assault Support Line phone number and the DoD Safe Helpline number/logo. Annual SAPR training also provides all Marines with information regarding SAPR services, including who can maintain the confidentiality of a disclosure of sexual assault.

The Marine Corps has extended its outreach efforts to publicize its SAPR resources beyond these communications required by policy. For example, the Marine Corps continued its social media campaign, with monthly posts related to sexual assault on the official Marine Corps social media pages, including Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Vine, and YouTube. Four of our FY16 posts were specifically designed to inform victims of sexual assault about supportive services and provided links to the DoD Safe Helpline website. In addition, another two posts in FY16 provided those who experienced retaliation as a result of reporting a sexual assault with a link to the Marine Corps Inspector General website. The United States Office of Marine Corps Communications tracks metrics for all social media posts to include how many click-throughs there are to the supportive services linked in each post.

In early FY16, HQMC SAPR began publicizing information about SAPR services and topics on the new Marine Corps Community Services (MCCS) Forward website, which is the official website of Marine Corps Community Services. MCCS Forward is a dynamic, digital news publication that focuses on topics and services universally important to Marines and family members. HQMC SAPR has developed the following articles for publication on MCCS Forward, all of which point to the SAPR page for further information:

- Marine Corps Recipient of the DoD Sexual Assault Prevention Innovation Award
- How 24/7 Support Lines Make a Difference
- Wear Denim to Combat Sexual Assault Myths
- SAAPM Is Right Around the Corner!
- The SAAPM Poster Contest is on!
- Marines: Always Faithful, On and Off the Battlefield

- CMC and SMMC Message: Prevent and Stop Retaliation
- Raising Awareness One Event at a Time: SAAPM Wrap-Up
- Marines Step Up and Take a Stand Against Sexual Assault
- Who will be the DoD Sexual Assault Prevention Award Winner?
- Marine Corps Sexual Assault Response Coordinator Wins DoD Award

The SAPR Monthly Snapshot also features special articles about SAPR resources. For example, we have published articles about procedural changes to the SAPR Program (MARADMIN 607/15), the SARC Dashboard, outreach efforts to men who are sexually assaulted, and resources for those who may have experienced retaliation.

4.8 Describe your efforts to ensure the requirement for both male and female victim input into the development of your Military Service SAPR policy. (SecDef Memo (1 May 14), *Improve Reporting for Male Victims*, p. 2) / GAO Report 15-284, *Actions Needed to Address Sexual Assaults of Male Service Members* (March 2015), p. 20)

The Marine Corps is committed to receiving input from victims of sexual assault into the development of SAPR policy and initiatives. HQMC SAPR uses the results of external surveys and focus groups that seek the input of Marine victims of sexual assault, including Workplace and Gender Relations Survey for Active Duty Members (WGRA). Direct victim feedback from these surveys helps the Marine Corps focus its target outreach and risk reduction activities, as well as understand which programs are helpful and effective. The results from these surveys also reveal areas that need to be improved upon and inform future development of SAPR policy and programs.

SecDef Memo, dated 3 Dec 2014, directed the Services to enhance first-line supervisor skills and knowledge with regard to SAPR and the 2015 Commandant's Planning Guidance emphasizes the importance of developing NCOs as the primary leaders of first-term Marines. As a result, HQMC SAPR hosted two SAPR Non-Commissioned Officer (NCO) Summits with the goal of enhancing first-line supervisor skills and knowledge with regard to SAPR. The Summits were framed across five functional areas: myths and misconceptions, barriers to reporting, retaliation, suicide, and alcohol with specific reference to differences between males and females with regard to sexual assault. The NCOs then formed working groups and developed Courses of Action (COAs) pertaining to each of these five areas. The COAs developed by the NCOs are informing policy, future trainings, and prevention materials.

4.9 Describe your efforts to improve response to male victims, to include implementing and monitoring methods to improve reporting of male sexual assault allegations. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 4, #14, p. 7)

In FY16, the Marine Corps continued its efforts to improve response to male victims of sexual assault. HQMC SAPR created a communications plan, informed by research, intended to outreach to males. Part of that outreach involved a social media campaign in FY16 designed to raise awareness regarding males who are sexually assaulted as well as connect males to the appropriate resources. At the headquarters level, the Marine Corps has facilitated a research-based and comprehensive approach to preventing sexual assault that considers all affected Marine populations, including male victims.

During FY16, HQMC SAPR made a concerted effort to outreach to male Service members to bring awareness to the issue, combat myths and misconceptions, address barriers to reporting, and link Marines to supportive services. Initiatives included, but were not limited to, identifying and reviewing research on male sexual assault; coordinating with external Subject Matter Experts (SMEs); infusing male-specific content into SAPR training; and an extensive communications strategy that focused on awareness, outreach, prevention, and supportive services. FY16 data suggest that our efforts to reach out to male victims is having an effect—the number of reports made by male victims increased by 17.7% between FY15 and FY16.

The Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute (DEOMI) Organizational Climate Survey (DEOCS), discussed in Section 1.12, is used to monitor perceived potential barriers to reporting for both male and female Marines. These trends are reported quarterly in the SAPR Monthly Snapshot to SAPR personnel and commanders, who are provided with talking points about barriers to reporting and feature articles on outreach to male victims. Barriers to reporting specific to male victims have also been incorporated into HQMC SAPR training. In an effort to provide further education and improve response to male victims, many critical thinking case scenarios are intentionally gender neutral to challenge Marines to focus on responding and supporting a person regardless of his or her gender.

An upcoming study, *Evaluating Best Practices for Interacting with Male Marines Who Experienced a Sexual Assault*, will (a) identify best practices that SAPR professionals use when interacting with male victims of sexual assault and (b) gain an understanding of expert SAPR Professionals' observations of male Marines' perceived barriers and facilitators to filing a formal report of sexual assault. In FY16, the HQMC SAPR Research Section began planning and conducting interviews with SARCs and VAs across five Marine Corps installations to conduct this study. This study will be completed and analyzed in FY17. Pending approval of findings, HQMC SAPR will develop and implement tools that reflect the best practices for working with male victims.

4.10 Provide your policy for facilitating requests from victims, who report a sexual assault, for accommodations during mandatory SAPR training (e.g., an alternate training setting to prevent re-victimization). (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 4, #16, p. 7)

The Marine Corps recognizes that some of the content presented in SAPR training courses has the potential to be distressing for some individuals, including all victims of sexual assault, not just those who have filed reports. As a result, all personnel conducting SAPR training are required to inform those in the class that they have the ability to leave the course and return only when ready. Personnel also provide resources for supportive services at the beginning of each course and introduce themselves as SAPR VAs who are available at any time to provide confidential help and assistance.

SAPR VAs are trained that it is important to prepare for the possibility of someone experiencing emotional distress as a result of SAPR training. As a result, they are provided with strategic solutions, including having another SAPR VA available and standing in the back of the training space so that, if a person needs to leave the training, support and (if necessary) an offer of SAPR services can be provided immediately. If

extra personnel are not available to help at the training, SAPR VAs are encouraged to pay close attention for anyone exiting the training and not returning. The SAPR VA can then follow up with support and offer SAPR services immediately after the brief. SARCs can also offer to complete the training with a victim in a one-on-one setting at a slower pace.

4.11 Describe your progress to improve victim care services and conduct Case Management Groups at Joint Bases, in Joint Environments, and for the Reserve Components. For the Reserve Components, describe Military Service's actions to promote timely access to SARCs by members of the National Guard and Reserves. Describe how you addressed any recurring challenges (if any) your Military Service may have had in this area. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 4, #11, p. 7)

In support of continued efforts to operationalize the SAPR Program execution with the larger Joint Force, HQMC SAPR participated in the review of the Joint Base Common Output Level Standards (COLS) as part of the Case Management Working Group hosted by DoD. Review and assessment of the SAPR program within Joint Environments is continuous. At the enterprise level, the Marine Corps collaborates with Sister Service representatives on a regular basis and discusses impact of policy and training on joint environments as part of the ongoing dialogue with members of the SARC Advisory Committee (SAC). Fleet-level oversight is provided by the Marine Forces (MARFOR)-level SARC established at Marine Corps Installations Command (MCICOM). During FY16, HQMC SAPR participated in working groups facilitated by the DoD that were focused on joint-base collaborations and the effective execution of the SAPR Program. The Marine Corps, while not the lead on any joint base, collaborates with the joint base Commander to ensure that victims receive comprehensive care regardless of Service affiliation. This is accomplished by the Marine Corps participation in the joint base CMGs. The development of Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) at joint bases establishes the roles and responsibilities of each Service.

The Marine Forces Reserve (MARFORRES) SAPR Program provides consistent care and referrals to all Marines and Sailors, regardless of duty status. Available medical and investigative services vary depending on duty status; however, SAPR services are always available. MCO 1752.5B applies equally to the Active and Reserve Forces. MARFORRES has a 24/7 Sexual Assault Support Line that provides immediate telephonic crisis response to all active duty and reserve component Marines/Sailors assigned to the 161 Marine Reserve Sites throughout the United States, including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. The MARFORRES Support Line is staffed on a rotating basis by the MARFORRES SARC, the four Major Subordinate Command (MSC) SARCs, and two civilian SAPR VAs located at MARFORRES Headquarters in New Orleans. All Reserve Sites are mandated to post the MARFORRES SAPR 24/7 Sexual Assault Support Line as well as the DoD Safe Helpline throughout the common areas of their facilities. All Marine Corps Reserve Sites are required to have at least one credentialed and appointed uniformed SAPR VA assigned to the site to respond in-person to victims of sexual violence as well as to provide required annual training. Many of the Reserve Sites have multiple credentialed uniformed SAPR VAs, totaling more than 300 assigned throughout MARFORRES.

In addition to the required curriculum included in the standard 40-hour SAPR VA Training,

MARFORRES SAPR VAs are instructed on how to create professional relationships with civilian services near the standalone Reserve Sites. Because many Reserve Marines do not reside in close proximity to their home training centers, the MARFORRES SAPR VAs are trained to seek services near and far with the support of their SARCs. When appropriate, relationships are formalized with written agreements.

The sites have MOUs with other SAPR military services and agreements with rape crisis centers in their localities that establish relationships for victims' services. Sexual assault victims can access SAPR services by calling the MARFORRES SAPR 24/7 Sexual Assault Support Line, contacting their unit's SAPR VA directly, calling the DoD SAFE Helpline, or notifying their chain of command. No matter how the report is received, a referral will be made to the local SAPR VA to provide immediate in-person response. SAPR VAs are required to answer all calls within 15 minutes and to respond in person within two hours of notification.

Given the structure of MARFORRES, there are recurring challenges that impact the SAPR Program. The dispersed nature of the commands and their subordinate units demands flexibility to overcome obstacles to providing services. To ensure the SAPR VAs are prepared to provide services in the MARFORRES environment, the initial SAPR VA training is provided quarterly for the new SAPR VAs at Headquarters in New Orleans. This involves funding, coordination, and preparation for the attendees' travel. SARCs and Commanders have gone to great lengths to ensure that most, if not all, SAPR VAs are active duty in order to avoid any potential gap in coverage. MSC SARCs also remain available by telephone 24/7 and by traveling to locations throughout MARFORRES as needed, to both support the SAPR Programs and to provide individual victim support.

As the SMEs, each MARFORRES SARC travels throughout the country to complete required inspections and ensure the SAPR Programs within each command are fully functional. The time spent traveling to the sites takes each SARC out of the office for extended periods of time. However, it gives each SARC an opportunity to make a connection with leadership at the various sites that they may not have made otherwise and address any program issues that arise. SARCs remain accessible via their cell phones and computers while they are away, and they coordinate coverage with other MSC SARCs to ensure the Marines and Sailors always have timely access to SAPR services.

4.12 Describe your current progress to inform Officers, NCOs, and junior Service members about your Military Service's expedited transfer request policy. (DoDI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), para 4o)

During FY16, revisions to SAPR training and education curriculum has been in full development. These curricula include a description of expedited transfers to educate each Marine at his or her level of responsibility. At each level, the education is focused on the basic policy and how the process occurs. As we progress through the ranks, the focus shifts to how to support victims who elect a transfer and correcting myths about the process (e.g., a victim just trying to get out of a deployment).

Throughout various fleet engagements with Staff Sergeants, First Sergeants, and Master Gunnery Sergeants, expedited transfers was a key topic. Discussions focused on how the

fleet and leadership viewed the process, the benefits of the transfers, and the policy challenges those Marines face. During the NCO Summits, the NCOs described what they knew of the expedited transfer policy, and HQMC SAPR took the opportunity to educate them on any misconceptions. These interactions with the fleet are shaping how the HQMC SAPR Implementation Section educates and informs Marines of this important policy. The Commanders Course has a case scenario focused on the expedited transfer process in the read-ahead materials and has a section dedicated to the process during the facilitated training. In FY16, HQMC SAPR began developing hip pocket guides and critical thinking case scenarios that include expedited transfer requests in an effort to educate the fleet on the policy. These products will be released to Marines in FY17.

4.13 In consultation with your SARCs, list the number of victims who reported a sexual assault, if any, whose medical care was hindered due to lack of SAFE kits, timely access to appropriate laboratory testing resources, mental health counseling, or other resources. Describe the measure(s) your Military Service took to remedy the situation. (NDAA FY06, Sec 596 / DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), p. 3)

No victims experienced hindered medical care in FY16.

4.14 Provide information on how you addressed problems or challenges, if any, with assigning SAPR personnel to handle unrestricted or anonymous reports of sexual assaults made by prisoners in a Military Confinement Facility. Additionally, describe your use of the DoD Safe Helpline as an anonymous reporting resource for prisoners. (Prison Rape Elimination Act (4 Sep 03) / Presidential Memorandum, Implementing the Prison Rape Elimination Act (17 May 12))

The Marine Corps SAPR Program fully supports the ability for confined Service members to make an Unrestricted Report at each confinement facility's location and provides SAPR advocacy services when requested.

To ensure Marine Corps Confinement Facilities are in compliance with Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) requirements, a dedicated office was established under HQMC Plans, Policy, and Operations. The Marine Corps PREA Manager coordinates the dissemination of guidance and protocols and provides oversight for all Marine Corps confinement facilities. A telephonic reporting procedure has been verified through the local SARC by correctional staff at each Marine Corps confinement facility.

The DoDI 6495.02 SAPR Program Procedure does provide the use of the DOD SAFE Helpline and the reporting options are Unrestricted and Restricted Reporting. Service members in a "confined status" may not give a Restricted Report under PREA but may use the option to report anonymously. The anonymous method of reporting provided by the DOD Safe Helpline will result in an Unrestricted Report when initiated from a confinement facility, and will not afford the reporting party to remain anonymous as required by PREA. As a result, the Marine Corps has identified a substitute procedure for anonymous reporting through the local installations IG Office. The reporting individual may remain anonymous and investigation procedures are initiated as required by PREA. To further institute the DoD Safe Helpline as an alternate 24/7 anonymous reporting method, the DoD Safe Helpline has established a system to forward anonymous reports to

the local installation's IG office where the allegation has been reported.

Installation SARCs and SAPR VAs are available to address any issues and concerns with prisoners in the event a prisoner opts to file an Unrestricted Report. Installation programs work closely with the Military Confinement Facilities to ensure prisoners are informed about SAPR and how to access SAPR personnel or the DoD Safe Helpline.

In an effort to support access to SAPR information, Marine Corps Military Confinement Facilities have worked within the confines of their requirements to enable prisoners to access the DoD Safe Helpline and maintain audio privacy. The phone system is programmed to recognize the DoD Safe Helpline number. When that number is called, the call is not recorded; the system does record the fact that the number was dialed.

Prisoners may face challenges accessing the DoD Safe Helpline as a result of the rules and regulations of the Military Confinement Facility. Prisoners may only be authorized to use the phone during personal time in the facility's daily schedule. If the prisoner chooses to call in an incident and wants to make an anonymous report, he or she would need to wait until the arranged times. Additionally, some prisoners may believe that their phone calls are being recorded or that they must have funds in their account to make the call. Every effort is made to offset this misperception by SAPR information pamphlets, briefs, and posted information.

4.15 Describe your leadership-approved future plans to deliver consistent and effective victim support, response, and reporting options.

The Marine Corps SAPR Program aims to support Marines who are victims of sexual assault, from the time a report is filed to the conclusion of services. Our victim care services are comprehensive: victims can access support immediately via 24/7 Support Lines; receive assistance via credentialed SARCs and SAPR VAs; and obtain world-class medical, counseling, and legal support via qualified professionals. Marines can report incidents and access supportive services at any time, including years after an incident occurred. If a victim chooses to file an Unrestricted Report, care does not stop when a Commander disposes of the case. SARCs, SAPR VAs, medical professionals, and counselors continue to support the victim as long as the victim desires services, even if the ensuing investigation determines there is insufficient evidence to proceed to trial, and even if a court-martial returns a not guilty verdict. The investigative and legal outcomes of a case in no way affect the duration or quality of care that the Marine Corps provides to victims of sexual assault.

The Marine Corps constantly develops and improves its victim services, with the goal of delivering consistent and effective victim support, response, and reporting options. To successfully deliver consistent and effective victim support, response, and reporting options, the Marine Corps employs comprehensive training with a goal to remove barriers to reporting while making Marines aware of available supportive services. The message in these training packages is infused with our core values of honor, courage, and commitment. In FY16, the Marine Corps paved the way to implement the following initiatives in the near future, which will help us reach those objectives:

- **SAPR Education Continuum.** The Marine Corps is committed to improving the quality of its education efforts and employs a holistic approach commensurate with

the audience's knowledge and responsibilities. HQMC SAPR is developing curricula for the enlisted schools and officer academies that will be implemented by Training and Education Command (TECOM). Among other things, the continuum will address:

- Barriers to reporting for all victims.
 - Barriers to reporting specific to male victims.
 - Immediate and long-term effects of trauma after a sexual assault.
 - Hormone and biological response (flight, fight, freeze).
 - Each Marine's role in supporting victims who come forward.
 - Maintaining healthy and respectful relationships.
- **Annual Training Revision.** HQMC SAPR intends to revise the annual required SAPR training provided to Marines. In order to best leverage available resources, this effort will be contracted.
 - **SAPR VA Training Revision.** To maintain Marine Corps SAPR personnel at the highest level of effectiveness, the initial training in SAPR victim advocacy is slated for revision and implementation in FY17.
 - **SARC Training Revision.** HQMC SAPR began revising SARC training in FY16, working with MARFOR SARCs to ensure feedback from the fleet is incorporated in the development process. Implementation is expected in FY17.
 - **The Basic School (TBS) SAPR Training.** Training developed in FY16 for implementation in FY17 will mark the first time TBS will have specific SAPR training customized to junior officers. Training objectives include understanding the SAPR Program, the leadership role in the program, and effective use of prevention techniques. Development of this training was a joint effort between HQMC SAPR and Training Command.

These future efforts are all designed to enhance and strengthen Marine Corps victim care capabilities. Our customized outreach efforts aim to address myths and misconceptions that may prevent Marines from reporting a sexual assault.

5. LOE—Assessment—The objective of assessment is to “effectively standardize, measure, analyze, assess, and report program progress.”

5.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Assessment Endstate: “responsive, meaningful, and accurate systems of measurement and evaluation into every aspect of the SAPR program.” (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), p. 3)

To assess Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) progress and initiatives, the Marine Corps uses both internal and external surveys, focus groups, and other research across all aspects of our SAPR Program. These tools provide valuable insights into the parameters surrounding each reported incident of sexual assault, enabling the Marine Corps to identify overarching trends and evaluate the impact and effectiveness of the SAPR Program. In addition, the Marine Corps employs information from surveys and reports to help pinpoint future prevention, training, and victim care initiatives.

Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID)

In Fiscal Year 2016 (FY16), the Marine Corps continued to advance its goal of providing responsive, meaningful, and accurate systems of measurement and evaluation. Subsequently, data collected via the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID) and data calls to the fleet are subject to regular quality assurance checks and audits throughout the fiscal year to ensure that measures of program assessment use the most complete and accurate data possible. Program evaluation is also supported by evidence-based research standards.

DSAID Quarterly Report

The Department of the Navy (DoN) Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO) conducts a quarterly data call of sexual assault incident data from DSAID. The data call focuses on prevention and highlights several data points from previous years. Headquarters Marine Corps (HQMC) SAPR works with DoN SAPRO to provide data specific to Unrestricted/Restricted Reporting, male and female reporting times, and penetrative and non-penetrative (or contact) crimes.

Installation Prevention Project (IPP)

The HQMC SAPR Program’s internal evaluation is supported by evidence-based research standards. We also support Department of Defense (DoD) level surveys and assessment initiatives, such as the Installation Prevention Project (IPP), which takes a multiyear look (three to five years) at selected units aboard Marine Corps Base (MCB) Camp Lejeune to identify and understand successful sexual assault intervention policies and installation and community risk factors. HQMC SAPR provided guidance to shape the project, keeping it consistent with best practices in research and ensuring that the project could be implemented in the Marine Corps.

Inspections

HQMC SAPR continued assisting the Inspector General of the Marine Corps (IGMC) with inspections as part of its oversight activities. The IGMC conducts an average of 25

inspections annually, translating to an average of 2 IGMC inspections per month. SAPR SMEs devote 44% of their time assessing program effectiveness using a Functional Area Checklist (FAC).

Surveys

The Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute (DEOMI) Organizational Climate Survey (DEOCS) provides a snapshot of the SAPR climate and relates Marine *perceptions* about topics like publicity of SAPR information, unit reporting climate, barriers to reporting a sexual assault, and bystander intervention. This survey provides direct and indirect insights into the progress in several prevention efforts, including leadership involvement, peer-to-peer mentorship, accountability, organizational support, deterrence, and harm reduction. The HQMC SAPR Research Section examines this data in light of results from the biennial Workplace and Gender Relations Survey for Active Duty Members (WGRA). The results of the 2016 WGRA are expected in Spring 2017.

Installation 24/7 Support Line Audits

HQMC SAPR continued to assess and monitor performance of SAPR Program victim care services, including conducting audits of the Installation 24/7 Sexual Assault Support Lines. HQMC SAPR also supported the DoD Safe Helpline audits of its first responder database.

5.2 Provide an update on oversight improvement activities that assess SAPR program effectiveness. Include frequency, methods/metrics used, findings, and corrective actions taken (e.g., program management reviews and Inspector General compliance inspections). (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), p. 3)

In FY16, the Marine Corps performed the following SAPR Program assessment and oversight activities:

- The Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC) received weekly reports, which include the number of reports received year-to-date in the operational force and supporting establishment (top-line numbers). The CMC also received detailed reports via the Gouge Sheet and Tone of the Force that include such data points as total reports (Unrestricted/Restricted), reports converted to Unrestricted in the same FY and from previous FYs, prior-to-Service reports, offense types (e.g., sexual assault, rape, abusive sexual contact, attempts to commit offenses), and investigations initiated and completed in the current FY (case disposition information is updated quarterly).
- HQMC SAPR provided ad hoc assessments and data analyses in the form of briefing products and presentations as requested by leadership and the Fleet. For example, leadership asked if the decrease in sexual assault reports in FY16 from FY15 could be related to the total force reduction. Detailed analysis revealed no correlation between the two.
- SAPR Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) continued to assess program effectiveness using the published FAC. The FAC is mapped to policy and provides a standard by which to measure the command on its program implementation. The inspector grades the command using the FAC, provides a holistic analysis of the command's overall implementation of its program, and engages in hands-on training and on-

site recommendations to assist the command in areas identified as needing improvement, if necessary. The intent is to train, teach, find it, and fix it, ensuring that each command inspected benefited from the visit. These inspections also provide HQMC with fleet best practices and critical information to facilitate trend analysis on policy implementation and training to positively impact future iterations.

Final reports are provided to IGMC and also maintained by Marine and Family Programs Division (MF) Internal Controls. The top two findings in FY16 were:

- No Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) (21% of findings overall).
- Commands not meeting the requirements for minimum number of appointed uniformed SAPR Victim Advocates (VAs) (13% of findings overall).

In addition to hands-on training and collaboration during the inspection, IGMC Augment Inspectors leave notes on best practices and recommendations with the command point of contact to facilitate program improvement. For the way ahead, HQMC SAPR will provide additional guidance and training for the development of functional SOPs, emphasizing the requirement to adapt the template based on the command location and structure. HQMC SAPR will also conduct a 360-degree review of the FAC, in concert with MF Internal Controls, to assess applicability of each inspectable item.

- HQMC SAPR audits Marine Corps Installation 24/7 Sexual Assault Support Lines monthly to confirm that they are operating as intended and that they meet performance standards set by DoN. Results of the audits are reported quarterly in the SAPR Monthly Snapshot. These audits were conducted each month of FY16, with the following end result: 96% of calls were handled properly, while 4% of calls were not handled properly. These results meet and exceed the Department of Navy standards. Calls not returned within the required 15-minute timeframe accounted for the majority of the audit failures. In addition, HQMC SAPR performs a monthly audit of installation websites for SAPR-related Support Line and after-hour phone numbers; in FY16, the Marine Corps passed this audit with a 100% success rate.

5.3 Provide an update on your efforts to ensure integrity of data (i.e., accuracy, completeness, etc.) collected in the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID). (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 5, #2, p. 8)

The Marine Corps undertook extensive efforts to ensure the integrity of data recorded in DSAID for FY16 sexual assault reports. DSAID Program Managers use the DoD's Quality Assurance (QA) tool, which assesses a case-level report from DSAID for missing data and data values that do not match certain logical algorithms (identifying potential errors). This tool is used at least once per month and distributed to the fleet for action. DSAID Program Managers internally keep track of data quality by SARC over time, which is used to alert Marine Forces (MARFOR) SARCs when a SARC in their area of responsibility may be struggling with data entry/quality. DSAID Program Managers also offer assistance and additional training to SARCs as needed based on data quality (or SARC request). Unannounced data audits are also conducted approximately once per month, focusing on specific data points (such as missing victim type, or missing investigative agency data)

and distributing results to SARCs for action.

DSAID Program Managers receive interface reports from DOD (about monthly) that details the interface results for DSAID and Military Criminal Investigation Organization (MCIO) databases (most notably NCIS's Consolidated Law Enforcement Operations Center [CLEOC]). Interface failures are identified and researched in coordination with NCIS Headquarters data analysts to determine the cause of the interface failure. PMs also keep a running list of NCIS investigations and the corresponding DSAID case numbers of "I/titled" or "info only" NCIS case numbers for which no data will interface with DSAID (these are cases without a titled victim).

SARCs are offered two opportunities per month to receive DSAID and data management training from HQMC SAPR data SMEs (optional webinars and simultaneous conference calls) that cover topics such as DSAID best practices, responding to data calls, completing data audit tasks, and addressing data quality in practice.

NCIS HQ data analysts send DSAID PMs a weekly report of all sexual assault investigations initiated in the past week that have Marine Corps equities. PMs then ensure there is a one-to-one match for each (a DSAID case for every investigation or a reason why a DSAID case is inappropriate). These weekly reports are processed by DSAID PMs and missing cases are sent securely to the responsible SARC for entry into DSAID or accountability of why no entry is appropriate; SARCs have 48 hours to comply.

DSAID PMs, Legal Officers, and NCIS analysts meet in person every one to two months to discuss complex cases with data reconciliation issues. These meetings also ensure that there are clear, open lines of communication between the three entities to facilitate expedient data quality reconciliation and problem solving throughout the FY.

HQMC Judge Advocate Division (JAD), which is responsible for the reporting of disposition data in DSAID, uses a comprehensive reporting form for commands, a continuous reporting and review process, and a numerous internal data validation procedures to ensure the integrity of disposition data reported in DSAID. In FY16, the Marine Corps received official approval for its Sexual Assault Disposition Report (SADR), NAVMC 1752, which commands use to report disposition details to NCIS and the Marine Corps Legal officers at JAD. Commands are required to report sexual assault dispositions within two business days of the final disposition. Each SADR is reviewed by a SJA and signed by an O-6 level or higher Sexual Assault Initial Disposition Authority (SAIDA). JAD reviews each SADR for completeness and enters the disposition information into DSAID within days of receiving the SADR to minimize accountability issues and facilitate speedy resolution of any issues identified during the data entry. JAD also requests missing SADRs from commands when NCIS reports that an investigation is complete, but the command has not yet submitted a SADR. Finally, JAD completes quarterly reviews and validations of the disposition data it has reported, in addition to the data validation tasks received from DOD SAPRO.

5.4 Provide an update on your efforts to develop and implement a survey, or leverage existing military training surveys that will provide comprehensive and detailed information to decision makers about sexual assault and other sexual misconduct allegations that occur during initial military training, including basic and subsequent career-specific military training. (GAO Report 14-806, DoD Needs

to Take Further Actions to Prevent Sexual Assault During Initial Military Training (March 2015), p. 44)

The Marine Corps also leverages surveys conducted by DoD, such as the WGRA, to understand the parameters surrounding sexual assault in the Corps in general. The information in these surveys also applies to Marines in basic and career-specific military training. Results from the 2016 WGRA will be available in May 2017.

The single-gender training model, commissioned officer oversight, and command focus are tools used to prevent episodes of sexual misconduct during initial training. Additionally, there are at least three other opportunities where probative questioning revolving around all types of abuse exists. This direct interaction by the appropriately trained staff provides a constant and current assessment of misconduct issues while reinforcing the importance the command places on the well-being and security of Marine recruits.

5.5 Describe your progress in assessing SARC/SAPR VA training effectiveness. Include actions taken to implement training enhancements. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 5, #21, p. 8)

In FY16, HQMC SAPR evaluated existing SARC and SAPR VA training and identified areas in need of revision. HQMC SAPR additionally solicited program feedback, to include training effectiveness, from SAPR professionals at the two-hour Train-the-Trainer session held in FY16 (see also Section 5.1). Revisions to the initial victim advocacy training provided to SAPR VAs began in FY16 with expected completion and implementation during FY17. Refer to Section 4.15 for details on the training revisions.

The HQMC SAPR QA Specialist conducted QA site visits in FY16 to ensure that SARCs were meeting all necessary requirements and that SARCs and SAPR VAs were receiving consistent training. These engagements allowed for assessment of audience reaction to the training. Commanders received an assessment of their SARC's facilitation skills. Additionally during FY16, we invited SARCs from the fleet to work at HQMC SAPR for short periods of time and provide their subject matter expertise in areas of improvements for trainings.

5.6 Describe your efforts to assess compliance of commanding officers in conducting organizational climate assessments for purposes of preventing and responding to allegations of sexual assault. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 5, #17, p. 8)

The climate assessment assists unit commanders in evaluating their unit's equal opportunity and organizational effectiveness areas. Preventing and responding to sexual harassment and sexual assault are inherent to the commander's responsibilities as it affects readiness and welfare of unit members.

Commanders in units of 50 personnel or more conduct a climate assessment within 90 days of assuming of command, and annually thereafter. Commanding Generals use appropriate tracking processes to ensure compliance of such climate assessments. HQMC Equal Opportunity & Diversity Management via the Equal Opportunity Advisor (EOA) community provides the report format. Reports are forwarded to the respective MARFOR Commander for consolidation. MARFOR Commanders submit consolidated

reports to HQMC Equal Opportunity & Diversity Management every FY.

Installation SARC's discuss the resource brief with the commander, emphasizing the importance of conducting a climate survey and sharing that information with their command SARC. Installation SARC's works closely with the EOA who has access to climate surveys and results. Organization climate surveys are tracked widely. The results are provided by command in reference to the SAPR Program. Any systemic issues regarding prevention and response to sexual assault allegations are addressed.

Installation SARC's efforts to assess compliance of climate assessments purpose include but are not limited to the following.

- Seek, receive, and review climate surveys for Installation Commands; review recommendations and support implementation at the unit level.
- Ensure Commanding Officer policy statements are completed and posted with 60 days of assuming command.
- Create and implement standardized SAPR VA and Commanding General's Readiness Inspections (CGRI) Binders for each unit.
- Hold quarterly CGRIs for all units under area of responsibility and unit SAPR VA meetings.
- Monitor completion of required annual training, Take a Stand, Step Up, etc.
- Track command and SAPR VA participation in Case Management Group (CMG) for active cases.
- Ensure policy statements, SARC, SAPR VA, and reporting options posters and resource list are posted in high-traffic pedestrian areas.

5.7 Describe your policy and management control procedures for ensuring that Service members, who reported a sexual assault and are separated for Non-Disability Mental Conditions, are properly counseled, in writing. Additionally, describe how your Military Service ensures that the separations are processed and recorded in accordance with DoDI 1332.14, Enlisted Administrative Separations (4 Dec 14). (DoD IG Report 2016-088, Evaluation of the Separation of Service Members Who Made a Report of Sexual Assault (9 May 16), p. i)

Marine Corps policy directs that whenever a Marine's performance deteriorates or has an adverse effect on others in the unit, commanding officers and subordinate leaders determine the cause of performance deterioration. When a command suspects a physical or mental condition interferes with the Marine's effective performance of duty, the Marine should be referred to an appropriate medical authority. Service policy directs that commanders comply with Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 6490.04 when referring a Marine to receive mental health evaluations. Some conditions may warrant that the Marines be provided a reasonable opportunity to correct any performance deficiencies prior to the initiation of administrative separation processing. Commanding Officers, with advice of appropriate medical providers, are directed to make determinations if a Marine warrants a reasonable opportunity to correct deficiencies before separation processing begins. If a commanding officer determines that a Marine's condition is within their control and that Marine displays rehabilitative potential, Service policy directs that the Marine is counseled in accordance with paragraph 6105 of Marine Corps Order (MCO) 1900.16, Chapter 6, and afforded a reasonable opportunity to correct

any deficiencies. If examination by a medical officer confirms that the Marine is suffering from a physical or mental condition apparently beyond the individual's control, and indicates that the condition is not a disability, separation processing may be initiated per paragraphs 6303 or 6304 of MCO 1900.16, Chapter 6, as applicable.

As a matter of policy, the Marine Corps processes Marines diagnosed with and separated for select Non-Disability Mental Conditions (NDMC), including Marines who have reported a sexual assault, under the basis of "Condition Not a Disability," per paragraph 6203.2 of MCO 1900.16, Chapter 6. On 26 November 2013, a substantial revision of MCO 1900.16 was published. The revision standardized the notification procedures for "Condition Not a Disability" separations and included in the Marine's acknowledgment of rights that such conditions do not qualify as a naval service disability. On 7 August 2015, the Marine Corps further updated Service policy in paragraph 6203.2c of MCO 1900.16, Chapter 6, for "Condition Not a Disability" separations, providing additional guidance on the correction of performance deficiencies.

Service policy limits separation of Marines on the basis of Personality Disorder (PD) to situations in which a psychiatrist or PhD-level psychologist has made a written diagnosis that a Marine's ability to function effectively in a military environment is significantly impaired, the diagnosis has been corroborated by a peer psychiatrist or PhD-level psychologist, and the diagnosis has been reviewed by a medical flag officer. The Marine Corps policy does not limit these higher level reviews to only those who have served in a combat zone and is more stringent than required by DoDI 1332.14. Counseling guidelines for PD separations mirror that of Marines separated for "Condition Not a Disability." At this time, the Marine Corps is awaiting procedural guidance from the DoN and the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (BUMED) regarding the evaluation and processing of administrative separations as the result of NDMC to better align Department and Service policy with the requirements set forth in DoDI 1332.14.

In all cases where the basis (or bases) of separation requires counseling under paragraph 6105 of MCO 1900.16, separation processing may not be initiated until the Marine is counseled concerning deficiencies and afforded a reasonable opportunity to overcome those deficiencies as reflected in appropriate counseling and personnel records. No certain amount of time can be used to define "reasonable opportunity" as this must be determined by commanding officers, with the advice of medical providers, on a case-by-case basis. Rehabilitation efforts must include written notification, specific recommendations for corrective action, comprehensive explanation of consequences of failure to successfully take corrective action, reasonable opportunity for the Marine to undertake the recommended corrective action, and acknowledgment of this counseling. In all "Condition Not a Disability" and PD separation cases, Marines must be informed in writing that the individual's condition does not qualify as a naval service disability.

The Marine Corps takes an additional step, not required in DoD or DoN regulation, to ensure that separation authorities consider all relevant medical information prior to making an administrative separation decision. Paragraph 6110 of MCO 1900.16, Chapter 6, requires a complete separation health physical evaluation to be completed and provided to the separation authority for due consideration of all medical conditions that may have affected the Marine's performance.

The Marine Corps ensures compliance with Service policy through the Service-level Inspector General and Marine Corps Administrative Analysis Team (MCAAT) inspections. These inspection elements are responsible for analyzing the effectiveness of internal audit procedures, regulatory compliance, systems management, internal controls, and other associated requirements. Inspection results are forwarded to appropriate authorities and inspection elements to correct deficiencies, develop educational workshops, seminars, lessons-learned reports, curriculum training, and doctrine development that may be required to ensure Service compliance.

5.8 Describe actions taken to integrate recent survey (e.g., MIJES, WGRR, and QSAPR) and focus group results into your Military Service SAPR policies and training programs. (DoDI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 3, para 1s / Encl 12, para 1f)

HQMC SAPR employs a variety of tools, including surveys and focus groups, to support the prevention of sexual assault in our Corps. The Marine Corps uses measures of performance and effectiveness to identify potential areas of improvement. To best identify these areas, HQMC SAPR contracted RAND to conduct a study in FY17 to assess measures of performance and effectiveness as well as overall progress in the SAPR Program. HQMC SAPR has a multiple-stage, data-driven approach to determining the efficacy of SAPR policies and training programs. In order to make an accurate evaluation of training products, results of focus groups and pre-post training assessments must be both observable and measurable. Attitudes and behavior are closely monitored to determine if training has the desired impact.

Using findings from the 2014 RAND Military Workplace Study on Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment in the US Military (RMWS), the Marine Corps made great strides in improving outreach to male victims and developing a retaliation prevention and response strategy. Following the release of the DoD Retaliation Prevention Strategy, the Marine Corps developed and published MARADMIN 285/16 on Methods to Report Retaliation and Resolution Process on 6 June 2016. The DoD also formed an inter-Service Retaliation Working Group, with participants from the IGMCC, the Judge Advocate Division (JAD), Victims Legal Counsel (VLC) and HQMC SAPR. One of the early products of the working group was a Retaliation Prevention Strategy Implementation Plan.

The DEOCS, conducted monthly, provides information on Marine perceptions of high-risk behaviors, barriers to reporting, and retaliation. These results are reported quarterly in the SAPR Monthly Snapshot. DEOCS data also informed the creation of the Join the Conversation Professional Military Education (PME), designed to help increase Marines' recognition of high-risk behavior and situations that could potentially lead to a sexual assault.

5.9 Describe your leadership approved future plans, if any, for effectively standardizing, measuring, analyzing, assessing, and reporting program progress.

In FY16, the HQMC SAPR Research Section requested funds for a study to examine measures of effectiveness for implementation into the Marine Corps. The objectives of the study are to (a) identify measures of effectiveness and performance that have been used to assess SAPR programs and practices and (b) propose which measures the Marine Corps SAPR Program should implement to more accurately determine the impact

of the program's efforts beyond decreases in prevalence.

As a result of this submission, Marine Corps Combat Development Command (MCCDC) Operations Analysis Directorate (OAD) contracted RAND to conduct the study. In FY17, the effort will take place. The expected completion date is late FY17. Implementing responsive, meaningful, and accurate measures of effectiveness and performance will help SAPR ensure that existing programs and practices have the intended effect and outcomes for sexual assault survivors.

The FY17 RAND study to identify measures of effectiveness and performance will help identify progress in overall SAPR programs, beyond prevalence rates. The intent is to ensure that prevention methods and programs are effective and provide a feedback mechanism to improve programs and enhance our own strategies. We will incorporate measures of performance and measures of effectiveness into our trainings, assess the delivery of these trainings, and then determine if SAPR programs/trainings are meeting desired goals. These measures are important for internal improvement of the SAPR Program.

HQMC SAPR will continue to support the efforts of DOD SAPRO, including continued participation in the IPP, a multiyear project aimed to advance our knowledge and understanding of successful sexual assault intervention policies, as well as to identify installation and community risk factors for sexual assault. The results will also help develop actions that leaders can take to mitigate sexual violence.

6. Overarching Tenet: Communication and Policy

6.1 Describe your efforts to post and widely disseminate information on male victim sexual assault prevention and response. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), p. 3)

In an effort to maintain transparency and widely disseminate sexual assault information to Service members, eligible dependents and Department of Defense (DoD) civilian personnel, Headquarters Marine Corps (HQMC) Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) developed an internal communication strategy that includes SAPR fleet engagements, a monthly snapshot of SAPR status and reported incidents (the SAPR Monthly Snapshot), and a social media campaign. These communications encompass a range of topics, including male victims, designed to raise awareness of the issue of sexual assault, increase acknowledgement of the issue, and spur behavior change to combat this issue. Many of these products feature elements designed to reach out to male victims.

DoD Safe Helpline and 24/7 Installation Sexual Assault Support Line

The Marine Corps continues to disseminate sexual assault information via traditional communications channels. All official command and installation websites (both .mil and .org) and printed SAPR Victim Advocate (VA) posters display the applicable Installation 24/7 Sexual Assault Support Line phone number as well as the DoD Safe Helpline number and logo. SAPR VAs are required to hang these posters around their area of responsibility, so Marines know who to contact if they experience a sexual assault or need more information about sexual assault. Marine Corps commands and detachments located on a non-Marine Corps military installation display that Sister Service's 24/7 Sexual Assault Support Line and the DoD Safe Helpline on the command/detachment website, posters, and any other appropriate printed material. In addition, the Installation 24/7 Sexual Assault Support Line and DoD Safe Helpline telephone numbers are clearly and prominently identified within three clicks of each Marine Corps and installation homepage.

Training and Education

During the SAPR VA course, SAPR VAs receive a resource list and Installation Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs) provide relevant materials (posters, public service announcements, etc.) throughout the year. The resource list includes services both on the installation and off the installation that address male sexual assault. Installation SARCs also provide additional training on male sexual violence. Information packets specifically designed for male victims are available on some installation websites. When providing training, SAPR trainers reiterate that sexual assault happens to both male and females. Information on male sexual assault is covered at the annual SAPR training, "Take a Stand" Bystander Intervention Training for Non-Commissioned Officers (NCOs), and "Step Up" Bystander Intervention Training for junior Marines. Statistics on male sexual assault are shared at all SAPR resource briefs with Command Teams and emphasis is placed on the need to understand male sexual violence and the need to reduce the stigma of male reporting.

Local Efforts to Post and Disseminate Information

Our SARC's work diligently to ensure information on male victim sexual assault prevention and response is widely disseminated. Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Iwakuni Armed Forces Network (AFN) has a commercial that emphasizes sexual assault occurs to male and females. MCAS Miramar shows a public service announcement in the base theater and ensures equal information and pictures of male and females are marketed throughout the installation.

The primary venue for most outreach efforts is training events. SAPR VAs ensure that they use gender neutral language during training and reinforce the fact that males can be victims of sexual assault. Scenarios are presented orally and attendees are encouraged to recognize the legitimacy of sexual assault as a community issue with males often times as victims. Installation SARC's encourage SAPR VAs who are providing classes to use more male examples when discussing sexual assault.

Some installations host monthly SAPR information booths at the local Marine Corps Exchange, featuring pamphlets on male sexual assault victims. Educational materials such as Pocket Sliders on Male Sexual Assault are offered during routine SAPR training at MCAS Beaufort Corporal's Course training. Focused materials are also placed in bathrooms and other high traffic areas throughout the command and added to the welcome aboard packages.

Additional efforts to disseminate information on male victims include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Monthly Case Management Group (CMG) statistics and annual statistics reports
- Monthly meetings with Command Officer
- Routine dissemination of HQMC SAPR Monthly Snapshot publications
- SAPR Resource and Command Team briefs
- Quarterly Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) meetings

Fiscal Year 2016 (FY16) data suggest that our efforts to reach out to male victims is having an effect—the number of reports made by male victims increased between FY15 and FY16.

6.2 Describe your efforts to post and widely disseminate information on ways to report allegations of retaliation. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), p. 3)

While survey results indicate that Marines as a whole have a positive perception of command climate, retaliation remains an area of concern. Retaliatory behavior is unacceptable, and the Marine Corps has a zero tolerance policy. We recognize the detrimental impact retaliation has on our victims and on unit readiness. A public service announcement from the Commandant of the Marine Corps, NCO Summits, Staff Sergeant Guided Discussions, public service announcements published to social media, MARADMIN 285/16 (Methods to Report Retaliation and Resolution Process), and case management group oversight are among a few of the initiatives HQMC SAPR is using to address retaliation. Information about these initiatives is disseminated to local SAPR programs via the SAPR Monthly Snapshot.

The Marine Corps is committed to both eliminating retaliation in its ranks and supporting those Service members, bystanders, witnesses, and first responders who may experience retaliatory behavior. The DoD Retaliation Prevention and Response Strategy, published in April 2016, outlined five issues to address in this effort: 1) standardizing the definition, 2) closing the gap in knowledge, 3) building strong and supportive systems of investigation and accountability (response process), 4) providing comprehensive support to reporters (response process), and 5) creating a culture intolerant of retaliation.

Actively working to address the aforementioned issues, on 13 May 2016, the Marine Corps Judge Advocate Division (JAD) published a Military Justice Practice Advisory that discussed types of retaliation, avenues for reporting, and considerations when reporting. This advisory providing specific guidance for judge advocate and other legal practitioners.

On 6 June 2016, the Marine Corps published MARADMIN 285/16 on Methods to Report Retaliation and Resolution Process. This was published with the other MARADMINS and is available on the Marine Corps homepage at <http://www.marines.mil/News/Messages/Messages-Display/Article/897999/methods-to-report-retaliation-and-resolution-process/>. This message was a collaborative effort of the Inspector General of the Marine Corps (IGMC), HQMC JAD, HQMC SAPR, and the Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS). The message defines retaliation, to include restriction, reprisal, ostracism, and maltreatment. It also provides guidance on the various avenues available for reporting or seeking assistance on retaliation. The message includes a list of additional resources, references, and points of contact for matters relating to retaliation. This message widely disseminated information on ways to report allegations of retaliation because all MARADMINS are readily accessible to Marines through the internet, applications on personal electronic devices, and unit read boards that are posted in common areas.

Creating a successful reporting process relies on disseminating clear definitions of retaliation. The IGMC has been instrumental in developing DoD-wide definitions, processes, tracking mechanisms, and educational materials in the area of retaliation. The IGMC has overall responsibility in the Marine Corps to ensure that Inspector General (IG) personnel (and the lawyers advising them), who receive complaints of retaliation, are appropriately trained to offer assistance. In order to ensure up-to-date training was disseminated on the latest DoD developments, the IGMC conducted training on retaliation as it relates to reporting a crime with a focus on sexual assault. Attendees consisted of all Marine Corps Inspector General personnel, SAPR personnel, and attorneys, totaling 192 Marines and civilians. The training lasted approximately one hour and was given multiple times to ensure that all IG personnel were able to attend.

As part of this training IGMC reinforced the importance of understanding retaliatory behavior as it relates to reporting a sexual assault and ensuring that we “get this right” so that our Marines do not lose faith in the system. The main part of the training focused on how Command Inspectors General are able to recognize and process complaints that allege retaliatory behavior as a result of someone reporting a sexual assault. SAPR protocols and best practices were reviewed during the training. This training will continue in the future as part of the IGMC training modules given across the Marine Corps at a variety of recurring training venues. Additionally, IGMC is constantly updating the training modules to incorporate new legal retaliation requirements and detail how the IGMC is

processing retaliation complaints via the IG hotline.

SAPR personnel support the dissemination of information regarding methods to report retaliation primarily through briefs and trainings. SAPR VAs are provided with information about retaliation at their SAPR VA course. The resource list includes services both on the installation and off the installation and includes information about retaliation. Installation SARC's also provide commands with information at the command resource brief. Installation SARC's disseminate the monthly SAPR Snapshot to all commanders on the installation. The HQMC SAPR Snapshot addresses current issues such as retaliation and reprisal. There are many avenues to report retaliation. SARC's work closely with IGMC and the Victims Legal Counsel (VLC) to provide information and referral for those who may have experienced retaliation. For example, Installation SARC's partner with VLC's to provide periods of instruction specifically on retaliation at all-hands training events and command briefings. To further support retaliation prevention initiatives, a retaliation information link will be created on installation websites in the upcoming Fiscal Year. Retaliation information has been included on all local SAPR posters and briefs.

Every SAPR brief covers retaliation and how to report it. Every victim of sexual violence is provided information on retaliation, what it is, and how to report. Every victim of sexual violence is asked at least once a month if he or she has experienced retaliation via the safety screening tool. At every CMG, Commanders are asked if victims, SAPR VAs, or SARC's have experienced retaliation. Additionally, new Commanders and Sergeants Majors receive a briefing from an Installation SARC which includes a discussion on retaliation and the appropriate authority for handling the various types of allegations.

The Marine Corps also used social media to disseminate information on retaliation. On 2 May 2016, a Public Service Announcement by the Commandant and Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps posted to the official Marine Corps social media pages of Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, and YouTube. Focused on retaliation, the post reached over 110,000 people and connected interested viewers to the IGMC website.

6.3 Provide an update on your development and implementation of new certification standards for sexual assault medical forensic examiners. (DoDI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 2, para 3c(3)(b))

Sexual Assault Forensic Examiners coordinated training for all examiners to complete the new requirements for certification, which is an additional 40-hour training that is similar to Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner-Adult/Adolescent certification.

In FY16, ten interservice DOD Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiner (SAMFE) Training sessions were held at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. The first week of training consisted of 40 hours of classroom time delivered by SMEs who meet the Department of Justice National Training Standards for SAMFE. The second week consisted of hands-on clinical exams using live male and female models. Continuing competencies are required every three years for recertification.

6.4 Describe your ongoing efforts to review, revise, update, and issue policy pertaining to:

- **Safety Assessments for SAPR Program**

- **High-Risk Response Teams**

Were any multi-disciplinary High-Risk Response Team established?

- If so, how many and what was the duration?
- If the High-Risk Response Team was dissolved, explain why?

(DoDI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 5, para 2c / Encl 9, para 2j(3))

Through engaged leadership, the Marine Corps continues to enhance its ability to stop sexual assault from occurring, provide world-class victim care and advocacy, create a positive command climate in which victims feel safe, and hold offenders appropriately accountable. To ensure accurate execution of safety assessments and High-Risk Response Teams (HRRTs), the Marine Corps reviewed and revised Marine Corps Order (MCO) 1752.5B in FY16. The forthcoming revision to MCO 1752.5B in FY17 will clarify Marine Corps policy for safety assessments and codify guidance on the establishment of HRRTs.

Safety Assessments

The DOD Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID) is the system of record for all program safety assessments. DSAID Program Managers include Safety Assessment notes as topics in the data audit rotation. This includes examining each case holistically to take into account the expected number of safety notes/completed assessments based on the age of the case. Content of the safety notes is reviewed to ensure that SARCs are complying with HRRT policy requirements. Additional training has been offered to SARCs on how and why safety notes are required in DSAID, which improved compliance with this practice after an identified deficiency in the process.

High-Risk Response Teams

HRRTs are chaired by the victim's immediate Commander and, at a minimum, include the alleged offender's immediate Commander; the victim's SARC and SAPR VA; the responsible Military Criminal Investigation Organization (MCIO) representative, the staff judge advocate, and the Victim Witness Assistance Program (VWAP) representative assigned to the case; the victim's healthcare provider or mental health and counseling services provider; and the personnel who conducted the safety screening. The HRRT makes its first report to the CMG chair and CMG co-chair within 24 hours of activation. The HRRT also reviews the risk factors and takes immediate action to mitigate risks.

Two HRRTs were established in FY16 at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina. The first HRRT lasted for three meetings and was dissolved after the victim received an expedited transfer to remove risk. The second HRRT lasted for four meetings and was dissolved after the victim was transferred to a different unit to remove risk.

6.5 Provide an update on your methods for effectively factoring accountability metrics into commanders' and subordinate leaders' performance assessments.

(SecDef Memo (6 May 13), Enhancing Commander Accountability, p. 2)

The Performance Evaluation System (PES) order addresses accountability in two distinct ways. First, the Performance Anchored Rating Scales (PARS) allow reporting officials to capture leadership metrics in accordance with developing subordinates and ensuring the well-being of subordinates. If commander's fail in addressing specific SAPR related tasks,

reporting officials may use the PARS to document poor performance. Second, reporting officials are required to place a directed comment in every commander's fitness report that discusses an individual's ability to foster a command climate that is non-permissive of misconduct, especially sexual assault.

6.6 Provide an update on efforts to improve overall victim care and increase trust in the chain of command: include initiatives or updates undertaken to reduce allegations of retaliation as a means of increasing reporting and the way in which your Military Service is tracking and accounting for these efforts. (SecDef Memo (6 May 13), *Improving Response and Victim Treatment*, p. 2 / DoD Retaliation Prevention and Response Strategy: Regarding Sexual Assault and Harassment Reports (April 2016), p. 10)

The Marine Corps is committed to providing high-quality and comprehensive care, in which victims can obtain support immediately from SARCs and SAPR VAs via 24/7 support lines; receive compassionate assistance via credentialed advocacy services; and access world-class medical, counseling, and legal support via dedicated professionals. As discussed above in Section 6.2, the Marine Corps is committed to eliminating retaliation in our ranks and creating a safe reporting environment free of retaliatory behavior.

By clarifying the definition of retaliation and the associated reporting process, we ensure commanders have the necessary knowledge and resources to support victims and promote a healthy command climate. At the Commanders Course, HQMC SAPR facilitated town hall discussions, addressing foundational SAPR components, prevention methods, and Marine Corps statistics relating to sexual assault, and the DOD Retaliation Prevention and Response Strategy.

The primary method of tracking the success of our initiatives is through the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute (DEOMI) Organizational Climate Survey (DEOCS). HQMC SAPR closely monitors survey results to determine if Marines' perceptions about retaliation change from month-to-month. The results from the 2016 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey for Active Duty Members (WGRA) (expected in May 2017) may also provide insight into the efficacy of our retaliation prevention efforts in 2016.

6.7 Provide an update on your policy for Case Management Group (CMG) Chairs to regularly assess and refer retaliation allegations, made in conjunction with a sexual assault report, for appropriate investigation. Additionally, describe your policy for keeping these retaliation allegations on the CMG agenda for status updates until the victim's allegation is appropriately addressed. (SecDef Memo (3 Dec 14), *Engage Command to Prevent Retaliation*, p. 2 / DoDI 6495.02, *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15)*, Encl 9)

The Marine Corps adheres to the retaliation and resolution process outlined in MARADMIN 285/16 within the CMG and in conjunction with the IG's office. At every CMG Meeting, the Chair asks the group members if the victim, victim's family members, witnesses, bystanders (who intervened), SARC and SAPR VAs, responders, or other parties to the incident have experienced any incidents of retaliation, reprisal, ostracism, or maltreatment. If any allegations are reported, the CMG chair will ensure action is taken

through the proper authority (e.g., MCIO, IGMC, and Military Equal Opportunity).

HQMC SAPR released a memorandum of record on 15 September 2016, announced via MARADMIN 478/15, formalizing the requirement to regularly assess and refer retaliation allegations to the appropriate investigative authorities. The forthcoming revision to MCO 1752.5B and Retaliation Prevention and Response Strategy will further instruct that all retaliation allegations must remain on the CMG agenda for status updates until the victim's case is closed or until the allegation has been appropriately addressed.

7. Secretary of Defense Initiatives

7.1 Enhance First Line Supervisor Skills and Knowledge: Provide an update on your first line supervisor training that advances a climate of dignity and respect and supports the prevention of potential retaliation associated with reporting. First line supervisors are junior officers, enlisted supervisors, and civilian employees who supervise military members. Address the frequency of the training; policy updates in support of the training; and, how the curriculum emphasizes the importance of engaging subordinates on sexual assault prevention and response; instructs them on recognizing the signs of possible acts of retaliation; and, provides an opportunity to practice leadership skills to promote a healthy command climate. (SecDef Memo, (3 Dec 14), p. 2)

In Fiscal Year 2016 (FY16), the Marine Corps continued to advance a climate of dignity and respect and to prevent retaliation associated with reporting by augmenting all supervisory training to address their role in unit Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Programs. This includes training for all junior officers, junior enlisted supervisors, and civilian employees who supervise military members. All Marines participate in SAPR annual training designated for their specific rank and grade. Additionally, Marines attend specialized training prior to deployment, at the Professional Military Education (PME) schools, and prior to filling a command position. The upcoming revision to Marine Corps Order (MCO) 1752.5B will clarify and outline these training requirements.

HQMC SAPR Non-Commissioned Officer Summits

Secretary of Defense Memo, dated 3 Dec 2014, directed the Services to enhance first-line supervisor skills and knowledge with regard to SAPR and the 2015 Commandant's Planning Guidance emphasizes the importance of developing NCOs as the primary leaders of first-term Marines. As a result, Headquarters Marine Corps (HQMC) SAPR hosted two SAPR Non-Commissioned Officer (NCO) Summits with the goal of enhancing first-line supervisor skills and knowledge with regard to SAPR:

- From 21-23 March 2016, 62 NCOs from I Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF), Marine Forces Reserve (MARFORRES), and III MEF attended a Summit aboard Marine Corps Base (MCB) Camp Pendleton.
- From 3-5 May 2016, 65 NCOs from II MEF, MARFORRES, Marine Forces Southern Command, and Marine Forces Central Command attended the Summit aboard MCB Camp Lejeune.

The Summits were framed across five functional areas: myths and misconceptions, barriers to reporting, retaliation, suicide, and alcohol. The NCOs then formed working groups and developed Courses of Action (COAs) pertaining to each of these five areas. The COAs developed by the NCOs are informing future trainings and prevention materials.

“Take A Stand” Bystander Intervention Training for Non-Commissioned Officers

Our NCOs in the ranks of Corporal and Sergeant receive training called “Take A Stand,” which teaches bystander intervention and appeals to their developing sense of leadership.

Originally released in October 2012, "Take A Stand" was revised to incorporate best practices in adult learning theory and instructional design, to reduce the length from three hours to 90 minutes to be in line with typical annual training requirements, and to create additional material for small-group discussions. In addition to a video and PowerPoint based session that will serve as a basic refresher on SAPR concepts, the new "Take A Stand" curriculum will also comprise a 45-minute skill-building session focused on developing the skills expected of leaders. For each training session, instructors will select three role-playing exercises from a total of eight available, each of which focuses on one the following themes:

- Bystander intervention as a leader
- Male victims
- How to teach bystander intervention
- First-line supervisor responsibilities
- Identifying and addressing retaliation
- How to report outside the chain of command
- Countering sexual assault myths and misinformation

The risk of certain behavior is being incorporated throughout these role-playing exercises. For example, one exercise features a Service member who was physically and sexually assaulted in an incident that began as hazing, and participants learn that sexual assaults against men exhibit different patterns than those against women, including being more likely to be part of hazing incidents.

Training for DOD Civilians who Supervise Uniformed Personnel

The Marine Corps requires and provides civilian sexual assault training annually using a program titled "Sexual Assault Prevention: One Team, One Fight," developed by the Department of the Navy (DoN). This training has several tracks for specific audiences, one of which is for civilian employees who supervise Marines. This training was developed in response to the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) 2012 requirement to ensure that SAPR training be provided to members of the Armed Forces and Department of Defense (DoD) civilian employees. This training is approximately one hour in length and consists of a 30-minute video component and 30-minute guided group discussion targeted specifically to applicable audiences. The video includes documentary-style interviews with leaders and Subject Matter Experts (SMEs), as well as three fictional scenarios. The scenarios are short video vignettes that portray different sexual assaults and missed opportunities for bystander intervention specifically relevant to both military personnel and civilian employees. The training also covers the following information:

- Definition of sexual assault.
- Explanation that sexual assault is a criminal offense.
- Explanation of consent.
- Difference between sexual assault and sexual harassment.
- Reporting options for Service members and civilian employees, including advantages and limitations of each option.
- Resources for Service members and civilian employees.

- Prevention strategies, including bystander intervention.
- The impact of sexual assault on victims, commands, and mission accomplishment.

8. NDAAs Requirements - Provide your Military Service's update on the following FY15/FY16 NDAA requirements. If the provision has been implemented, indicate "Completed," and provide the implementation date. If the provision has not been implemented, indicate "In Progress" and provide an update (150 words or less), including the projected completion date.

8.1 Review by the Military Service Secretary (at the chief prosecutor's request) of a Convening Authority's decision to not refer charges of certain sex-related offenses for trial by court-martial.

“(c) REVIEW OF CERTAIN CASES NOT REFERRED TO COURT-MARTIAL.—

“(1) CASES NOT REFERRED FOLLOWING STAFF JUDGE ADVOCATE RECOMMENDATION FOR REFERRAL FOR TRIAL.—In any case where”; and (2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(2) CASES NOT REFERRED BY CONVENING AUTHORITY UPON REQUEST FOR REVIEW BY CHIEF PROSECUTOR.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In any case where a convening authority decides not to refer a charge of a sex-related offense to trial by court-martial, the Secretary of the military department concerned shall review the decision as a superior authority authorized to exercise general court martial convening authority if the chief prosecutor of the Armed Force concerned, in response to a request by the detailed counsel for the Government, requests review of the decision by the Secretary.

“(B) CHIEF PROSECUTOR DEFINED.—In this paragraph, the term ‘chief prosecutor’ means the chief prosecutor or equivalent position of an Armed Force, or, if an Armed Force does not have a chief prosecutor or equivalent position, such other trial counsel as shall be designated by the Judge Advocate General of that Armed Force, or in the case of the Marine Corps, the Staff Judge Advocate to the Commandant of the Marine Corps.” (FY15 NDAA, Sec 541)

Complete. This was implemented on 9 March 2015 via Military Justice Practice Advisory 5-15, which required observation of the following provision:

Elevated Review of Disposition Decisions by Deputy Director, Judge Advocate Division (JAD), Military Justice and Community Development (MJCD): In any case involving rape or sexual assault in violation of Article 120, Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), forcible sodomy in violation of Article 125, UCMJ, or attempts to commit any of these offenses in violation of Article 80, UCMJ, which has been reviewed by the next superior commander (after the Staff Judge Advocate [SJA] pursuant to Article 34 recommended a sex-related offenses not be referred and the convening authority did not refer) and a sex-related offense is not referred to a court-martial, the detailed trial counsel may request that Deputy Director, JAD MJCD, review the case file and determine whether to seek Secretary of the Navy review of the case file. The detailed Trial Counsel shall forward this request through the Regional Trial Counsel (RTC). If the Deputy Director, JAD MJCD determines the case has prosecutorial merit, Deputy Director,

JAD MJCD, shall forward the case file to the Secretary of the Navy for review.

8.2 Inclusion of disposition results in future annual reports.

(a) SUBMITTAL TO SECRETARY OF DEFENSE OF INFORMATION ON EACH ARMED FORCE.—Subsection (b) of section 1631 of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (10 U.S.C. 1561 note) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(11) An analysis of the disposition of the most serious offenses occurring during sexual assaults committed by members of the Armed Force during the year covered by the report, as identified in unrestricted reports of sexual assault by any members of the Armed Forces, including the numbers of reports identifying offenses that were disposed of by each of the following:

“(A) Conviction by court-martial, including a separate statement of the most serious charge preferred and the most serious charge for which convicted.

“(B) Acquittal of all charges at court-martial.

“(C) Non-judicial punishment under section 815 of title 10, United States Code (article 15 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice).

“(D) Administrative action, including by each type of administrative action imposed.

“(E) Dismissal of all charges, including by reason for dismissal and by stage of proceedings in which dismissal occurred.” (FY15 NDAA, Sec 542)

Complete. Since Fiscal Year 2014 (FY14), the Marine Corps has submitted the information required by FY15 NDAA, Section 542, to the Department of Defense by entering all required disposition data for each incident of sexual assault into the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID). Service-specific case-level data is evaluated and analyzed by Defense of Defense (DoD) Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO). Using this Service-level data, DoD SAPRO produces a series of reports, matrices, metrics, and nonmetrics that form the quantitative basis for the Marine Corps report each FY.

8.3 Confidential review of the terms or characterization of discharge for Armed Services members who report being victims of sexual assault.

(a) CONFIDENTIAL REVIEW PROCESS THROUGH BOARDS FOR CORRECTION OF MILITARY RECORDS.—The Secretaries of the military departments shall each establish a confidential process, utilizing boards for the correction of military records of the military department concerned, by which an individual who was the victim of a sex-related offense during service in the Armed Forces may challenge the terms or characterization of the discharge or separation of the individual from the Armed Forces on the grounds that the terms or characterization were adversely affected by the individual being the victim of such an offense.

(b) CONSIDERATION OF INDIVIDUAL EXPERIENCES IN CONNECTION WITH OFFENSES.—In deciding whether to modify the terms or characterization of the discharge or separation from the Armed Forces of an individual described in subsection (a), the Secretary of the military department concerned shall instruct boards for the correction of military records—

(1) to give due consideration to the psychological and physical aspects of the individual's experience in connection with the sex-related offense; and
(2) to determine what bearing such experience may have had on the circumstances surrounding the individual's discharge or separation from the Armed Forces.
(c) **PRESERVATION OF CONFIDENTIALITY.**—Documents considered and decisions rendered pursuant to the process required by subsection (a) shall not be made available to the public, except with the consent of the individual concerned.
(d) **SEX-RELATED OFFENSE DEFINED.**—In this section, the term “sex-related offense” means any of the following:
(1) Rape or sexual assault under subsection (a) or (b) of section 920 of title 10, United States Code (article 120 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice).
(2) Forcible sodomy under section 925 of such title (article 125 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice).
(3) An attempt to commit an offense specified in paragraph (1) or (2) as punishable under section 880 of such title (article 80 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice).
(FY15 NDAA, Sec 547)

Complete. The Board for Correction of Naval Records (BCNR) is an entity of the Department of the Navy. Refer to the response in the Department of the Navy FY16 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military.

8.4 Applicability of sexual assault prevention and response and related military justice enhancements to military service academies.

(a) **MILITARY SERVICE ACADEMIES.**—The Secretary of the military department concerned shall ensure that the provisions of title XVII of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 950), including amendments made by that title, and the provisions of subtitle D, including amendments made by such subtitle, apply to the United States Military Academy, the Naval Academy, and the Air Force Academy, as applicable. **(FY15 NDAA, Sec 552)**

Not applicable to the Marine Corps.

8.5 Sexual assault prevention and response training for administrators and instructors of Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

The Secretary of a military department shall ensure that the commander of each unit of the Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps and all Professors of Military Science, senior military instructors, and civilian employees detailed, assigned, or employed as administrators and instructors of the Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps receive regular sexual assault prevention and response training and education. **(FY16 NDAA, Sec 540)**

Not applicable to the Marine Corps.

Unrestricted Reports

MARINE CORPS FY16 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY		
A. FY16 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members. Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY16. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year. This data is drawn from Defense Sexual Assault Database (DSAID) based on Service affiliation of the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) who currently manages the Victim case.		FY16 Totals
# FY16 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)		553
# Service Member Victims		436
# Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Service Member Subject		117
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories		553
# Service Member on Service Member		225
# Service Member on Non-Service Member		117
# Non-Service Member on Service Member		13
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member		89
# Relevant Data Not Available		109
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring		553
# On military installation		298
# Off military installation		202
# Unidentified location		53
# Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation		553
# Victims in investigations initiated during FY16		522
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 30-SEP-2016		119
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 30-SEP-2016		403
# Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming		3
# Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement		28
# Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ		5
# Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations		0
# Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service		13
# Victims - Other		10
# All Restricted Reports received in FY16 (one Victim per report)		373
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)		68
# Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of FY16		305
B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FOR FY16	FY16 Totals	FY16 Totals for Service Member Victim Cases
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	553	436
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	201	161
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	74	56
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	58	35
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	147	114
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	68	67
# Relevant Data Not Available	5	3
Time of sexual assault	553	436
# Midnight to 6 am	195	150
# 6 am to 6 pm	117	95
# 6 pm to midnight	170	135
# Unknown	60	51
# Relevant Data Not Available	11	5
Day of sexual assault	553	436
# Sunday	81	66
# Monday	62	46
# Tuesday	69	55
# Wednesday	50	40
# Thursday	65	59
# Friday	86	64
# Saturday	132	100
# Relevant Data Not Available	8	6

C. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (VICTIM AND SUBJECT GENDER)											
	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Multiple Mixed Gender Assault	Relevant Data Not Available	FY16 Totals		
	289	72	8	1	17	37	1	128	553		
# Service Member on Service Member	155	61	6	0	0	3	0	0	225		
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	113	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	117		
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	7	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	13		
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	14	4	2	0	17	33	0	19	89		
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	109	109		
FY16 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT BY MATTER INVESTIGATED TYPE (May not reflect what crimes can be charged upon completion of investigation)											
UNRESTRICTED REPORTS MADE IN FY16											
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (MOST SERIOUS CRIME ALLEGED, AS CATEGORIZED BY THE MILITARY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ORGANIZATION)											
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY16 Totals
D1.	117	0	175	0	18	155	1	1	12	74	553
# Service Member on Service Member	49	0	68	0	11	89	1	0	4	3	225
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	34	0	40	0	5	22	0	0	4	12	117
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	6	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	13
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	19	0	27	0	1	27	0	0	3	12	89
# Relevant Data Not Available	9	0	38	0	1	14	0	1	1	45	109
D2.	TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY16 Reports										
# Service Member Victims: Female	83	0	135	0	13	133	1	1	8	62	436
# Service Member Victims: Male	71	0	98	0	7	75	0	0	6	28	285
# Relevant Data Not Available	12	0	37	0	6	58	1	1	2	34	151
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT MADE IN FY16											
D3. Time of sexual assault	117	0	175	0	18	155	1	1	12	74	553
# Midnight to 6 am	44	0	70	0	8	50	0	0	6	17	195
# 6 am to 6 pm	21	0	27	0	3	53	0	0	1	12	117
# 6 pm to midnight	41	0	59	0	7	42	1	0	2	18	170
# Unknown	10	0	17	0	0	9	0	1	3	20	60
# Relevant Data Not Available	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	7	11
D4. Day of sexual assault	117	0	174	0	18	155	1	1	12	75	553
# Sunday	24	0	24	0	2	20	0	0	2	9	81
# Monday	12	0	18	0	2	15	0	1	4	10	62
# Tuesday	11	0	17	0	1	25	0	0	1	14	69
# Wednesday	11	0	16	0	2	15	0	0	1	5	50
# Thursday	10	0	20	0	3	25	1	0	1	5	65
# Friday	18	0	34	0	5	19	0	0	2	8	86
# Saturday	31	0	45	0	3	35	0	0	1	17	132
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	7	8

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS	FY16 Totals
E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During FY16 Note: This data is drawn from DSAID based on Service affiliation of the SARC who currently manages the Victim case associated with the investigation and Subject below.	
# Investigations Initiated during FY16	518
# Investigations Completed as of FY16 End (group by MCIO #)	357
# Investigations Pending Completion as of FY16 End (group by MCIO #)	161
# Subjects in investigations Initiated During FY16	560
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	3
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	2
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	1
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	349
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	326
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	23
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations Note: Non-Service Member Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	15
# Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations Note: Unidentified Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	99
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Note: Service Member Subjects are drawn from Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	6
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	5
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	1
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	1
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	3
# Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available	84
E2. Service Investigations Completed during FY16 Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the FY16. These investigations may have been initiated during the FY16 or any prior FY.	
# Total Investigations completed by Services during FY16 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	523
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	14
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	31
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY16 involving a Victim supported by your Service	573
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	4
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	2
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	2
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	376
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	347
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	29
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	1
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	1
# Non-Service Member Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	21
# Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	105
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	66
# Victims in investigations completed during FY16, supported by your Service	540
# Service Member Victims in CID investigations	6
# Your Service Member Victims in CID investigations	6
# Other Service Member Victims in CID investigations	0
# Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	413
# Your Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	389
# Other Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	24
# Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	2
# Your Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	2
# Other Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in completed Service Investigations, supported by your Service	119
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during FY16	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
# Total Investigations completed by US Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement during FY16 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	7
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY16 involving a Victim supported by your Service	7
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	1
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	1
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	3
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	3
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in investigations completed during FY16, supported by your Service	7
# Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	6
# Your Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	6
# Other Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case supported by your Service	1
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0
E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during FY16 (all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as "MPs")	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
Note: As of 1 Jan 2013, all sexual assault investigations are referred to MCIO for investigation. This section captures remaining Subjects from investigations opened in prior years by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID.	
# Total Investigations completed by MPs during FY16 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in MP investigations completed during FY16 involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Unidentified Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in MP investigations completed during FY16, supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Your Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in MP Investigations, supported by your Service	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

Victims in Investigation Completed in FY16	Victim Data From Investigations completed during FY16										FY16 Totals
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	
F1. Gender of Victims	130	0	167	3	22	166	1	0	15	43	547
# Male	17	0	33	3	5	58	1	0	2	17	136
# Female	113	0	134	0	17	108	0	0	13	26	411
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F2. Age of Victims	130	0	167	3	22	166	1	0	15	43	547
# 0-15	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	9
# 16-19	44	0	52	2	12	52	1	0	4	9	176
# 20-24	57	0	86	0	9	80	0	0	6	15	253
# 25-34	12	0	20	0	1	23	0	0	4	3	63
# 35-49	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	5
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 65 and older	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	5
# Unknown	13	0	5	0	0	8	0	0	1	9	36
F3. Victim Type	130	0	167	3	22	166	1	0	15	43	547
# Service Member	87	0	136	3	18	137	1	0	10	35	427
# DoD Civilian	2	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
# DoD Contractor	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3
# US Civilian	37	0	23	0	0	24	0	0	4	8	98
# Foreign National	4	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	9
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F4. Grade of Service Member Victims	87	0	136	3	18	137	1	0	10	35	427
# E1-E4	81	0	128	3	15	127	1	0	9	34	398
# E5-E9	3	0	6	0	3	9	0	0	1	1	23
# WO1-WO5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# O1-O3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
# O4-O10	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F5. Service of Service Member Victims	87	0	136	3	18	137	1	0	10	35	427
# Army	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Navy	6	0	3	0	1	10	0	0	0	2	22
# Marines	81	0	133	3	17	125	1	0	10	33	403
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F6. Status of Service Member Victims	87	0	136	3	18	137	1	0	10	35	427
# Active Duty	84	0	134	3	18	134	1	0	10	34	418
# Reserve (Activated)	3	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	9
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

G. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY16 (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)	Subject Data From Investigations completed during FY16										FY16 Totals
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	
G1. Gender of Subjects	141	0	156	2	22	157	1	0	16	26	521
# Male	121	0	122	2	22	131	1	0	12	14	425
# Female	1	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	8
# Unknown	19	0	27	0	0	17	0	0	4	7	74
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	0	3	14
G2. Age of Subjects	141	0	156	2	22	157	1	0	16	26	521
# 0-15	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
# 16-19	13	0	9	1	2	20	0	0	1	0	46
# 20-24	66	0	73	0	14	62	1	0	4	9	229
# 25-34	28	0	26	1	2	30	0	0	7	4	98
# 35-49	5	0	7	0	1	18	0	0	0	0	31
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	3
# 65 and older	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# Unknown	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	29	0	37	0	2	23	0	0	4	12	107
G3. Subject Type	141	0	156	2	22	157	1	0	16	26	521
# Service Member	102	0	110	1	20	125	1	0	12	11	382
# Drill Instructors/Drill Sergeants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Recruiters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Civilian	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	9	0	5	1	1	2	0	0	0	3	21
# Foreign National	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	29	0	39	0	1	29	0	0	4	12	114
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects	102	0	110	1	20	125	1	0	12	11	382
# E1-E4	71	0	79	1	14	81	1	0	6	9	262
# E5-E9	27	0	28	0	6	37	0	0	4	2	104
# WO1-WO5	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
# O1-O3	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	7
# O4-O10	2	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	7
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G5. Service of Service Member Subjects	102	0	110	1	20	125	1	0	12	11	382
# Army	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
# Navy	7	0	7	0	11	9	0	0	0	0	24
# Marines	92	0	101	1	19	113	1	0	12	11	350
# Air Force	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
# Coast Guard	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G6. Status of Service Member Subjects	102	0	110	1	20	125	1	0	12	11	382
# Active Duty	99	0	106	1	20	122	1	0	12	9	370
# Reserve (Activated)	3	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	12
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY16 INVESTIGATIONS	FY16 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY16 INVESTIGATIONS	FY16 Totals
# Subjects in Unrestricted Reports that could not be investigated by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement Note: These Subjects are from Unrestricted Reports referred to MCIOs or other law enforcement for investigation during FY16, but the agency could not open an investigation based on the reasons below.	3		
# Subjects - Not subject to the UCMJ	1		
# Subjects - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0		
# Subjects - Matter alleged occurred prior to Victim's Military Service	1		
# Subjects - Other	1		
# Subjects in investigations completed in FY16 Note: These are Subjects from Tab1b, Cells B29, B59, B77.	580	# Victims in investigations completed in FY16	547
# Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY16	228	# Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY16	296
# Total Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization	13		
# Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	2		
# Non-Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	3		
# Unidentified Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	8		
# Subjects with Subject data not yet available and with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0		
# Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	57		
# Unknown Offenders	39	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	14
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	21
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	17	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	8
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	6
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	1	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service Member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0
# Subjects who died or deserted	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
		# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	102		
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	21	# Service Member Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	13
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	64	# Service Member Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	40
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	1	# Service Member Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	16	# Service Member Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	13
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
# Subjects disposition data not yet available	300	# Service Member Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available	335
# Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 30-SEP-2016	108		
# FY16 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	108	# FY16 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	86
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	35	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferrals against Subject	27
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	2	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	2
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	6	# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	5
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	5	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject	6
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	13	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferrals for non-sexual assault offenses	12
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	18	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	11
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	12	# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	12
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	17	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	11
* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.			

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

I. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of Courts-Martial for sexual assault crimes completed during FY16		FY16 Totals
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a Sexual Assault Charge Pending Court Completion		114
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY16		4
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of FY16		110
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed		35
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer		9
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment		6
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 acquittal		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial		8
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment		12
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal		0
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial		7
# Officer Subjects who were allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial		0
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial		7
# Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a sexual assault charge		68
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges		15
# Subjects Convicted of Any Charge at Trial		53
# Subjects with unknown punishment		0
# Subjects with no punishment		1
# Subjects with pending punishment		0
# Subjects with Punishment		52
# Subjects receiving confinement		38
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank		48
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures		27
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)		30
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom		10
# Subjects receiving extra duty		0
# Subjects receiving hard labor		7
# Subjects to be processed for administrative discharge or separation subsequent to sexual assault conviction		15
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge		13
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge		2
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge		0
# Convicted Subjects with a conviction under a UCMJ Article that requires Sex Offender Registration		16
J. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for sexual assault crimes completed during FY16		FY16 Totals
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a Sexual Assault Charge in FY16		3
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY16		2
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY16		1
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed		0
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment		1
# Subjects with unknown punishment		0
# Subjects with no punishment		0
# Subjects with pending punishment		0
# Subjects with Punishment		1
# Subjects receiving correctional custody		0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank		1
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures		1
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom		0
# Subjects receiving extra duty		0
# Subjects receiving hard labor		0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand		0
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a sexual assault charge		1
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge		0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge		1
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge		0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge		0
K. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN. This section reports other disciplinary action taken for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault. It combines outcomes for Subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.		FY16 Totals
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of FY16		2
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a sexual assault offense		8
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge		5
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge		3
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge		0
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of FY16		0
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a sexual assault offense		7

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

L. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Non-sexual assault offense). This section reports the outcomes of Courts-Martials for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.		FY16 Totals
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a non-sexual assault offense in FY16		20
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY16		3
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of FY16		17
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed		4
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 acquittal		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment		4
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal		0
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial for a non-sexual assault offense		4
# Officer Subjects who were officers that where allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial		0
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial		4
# Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a non-sexual assault offense		9
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges		1
# Subjects Convicted of Any Non-Sexual Assault Charge at Trial		8
# Subjects with unknown punishment		0
# Subjects with no punishment		0
# Subjects with pending punishment		0
# Subjects with Punishment		8
# Subjects receiving confinement		8
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank		8
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures		4
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)		4
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom		0
# Subjects receiving extra duty		0
# Subjects receiving hard labor		0
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to conviction at trial		3
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge		2
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge		1
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge		0
M. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Non-Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.		FY16 Totals
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a non-sexual assault offense in FY16		41
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY16		3
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY16		38
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed		0
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment for a non-sexual assault offense		38
# Subjects with unknown punishment		0
# Subjects with no punishment		0
# Subjects with pending punishment		0
# Subjects with Punishment		38
# Subjects receiving correctional custody		1
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank		27
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures		33
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom		26
# Subjects receiving extra duty		17
# Subjects receiving hard labor		0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand		4
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a non-sexual assault charge		9
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge		4
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge		4
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge		1
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge		0
N. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN (Non-sexual assault offense). This section reports other disciplinary action taken for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.		FY16 Totals
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of FY16		1
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a non-sexual assault offense		16
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge		5
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge		5
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge		6
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of FY16		1
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a non-sexual assault offense		26

Restricted Reports

MARINE CORPS FY16 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
A. FY16 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY16 Totals
# TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports	373
# Service Member Victims making Restricted Reports	363
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	4
# Relevant Data Not Available	6
# Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY16*	68
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16	60
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	6
# Total Victim reports remaining Restricted	305
# Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	303
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Remaining Restricted Reports involving Service Members in the following categories	305
# Service Member on Service Member	118
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	125
# Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	2
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	60
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
B. INCIDENT DETAILS	FY16 Totals
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	305
# On military installation	87
# Off military installation	163
# Unidentified location	55
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	305
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	54
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	17
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	20
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	46
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	80
# Relevant Data Not Available	88
Time of sexual assault incident	305
# Midnight to 6 am	59
# 6 am to 6 pm	32
# 6 pm to midnight	105
# Unknown	109
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Day of sexual assault incident	305
# Sunday	38
# Monday	26
# Tuesday	25
# Wednesday	25
# Thursday	14
# Friday	37
# Saturday	58
# Relevant Data Not Available	82
C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION	FY16 Totals
# Service Member Victims	303
# Army Victims	0
# Navy Victims	5
# Marines Victims	298
# Air Force Victims	0
# Coast Guard Victims	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0

Restricted Reports (continued)

D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY16 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT		FY16 Totals
Gender of Victims		305
# Male		79
# Female		226
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
Age of Victims at the Time of Incident		305
# 0-15		78
# 16-19		79
# 20-24		111
# 25-34		20
# 35-49		2
# 50-64		0
# 65 and older		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		15
Grade of Service Member Victims		303
# E1-E4		268
# E5-E9		26
# WO1-WO5		1
# O1-O3		8
# O4-O10		0
# Cadet/Midshipman		0
# Academy Prep School Student		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
Status of Service Member Victims		303
# Active Duty		296
# Reserve (Activated)		7
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)		0
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student		0
# Academy Prep School Student		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
Victim Type		305
# Service Member		303
# DoD Civilian		
# DoD Contractor		
# Other US Government Civilian		
# Non-Service Member		2
# Foreign National		
# Foreign Military		
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE		FY16 Totals
# Service Member Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service		127
# Service Member Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18		97
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18		22
# Service Member Choosing Not to Specify		8
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY)		FY16 Totals
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted		24.75
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted		38.99
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted		1
G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE FY16		FY16 Totals
Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY16		12
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16		12
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
* The Restricted Reports are reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are counted in the total number of Unrestricted Reports listed in Worksheet 1a, Section A.		

MARINE CORPS FY16 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT			
<i>NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.</i>			
A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBERS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:		FY16 Totals	
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories			
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)		2936	
# Medical		243	
# Mental Health		498	
# Legal		487	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support		292	
# Rape Crisis Center			
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate		980	
# DoD Safe Helpline		244	
# Other		192	
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)		72	
# Medical		9	
# Mental Health		17	
# Legal		2	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support		2	
# Rape Crisis Center		16	
# Victim Advocate		16	
# DoD Safe Helpline			
# Other		10	
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted		69	
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam		1	
# Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service		49	
B. FY16 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO) * AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS		FY16 TOTALS	
# Military Protective Orders issued during FY16		141	
# Reported MPO Violations in FY16		2	
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects		1	
# Reported MPO Violations by Victims of sexual assault		1	
# Reported MPO Violations by Both		0	
<i>* In accordance with DoD Policy, Military Protective Orders are only issued in Unrestricted Reports. A Restricted Report cannot be made when there is a safety risk for the Victim.</i>			
		FY16 TOTALS	
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault		13	Total Number Denied 9
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied		1	Reasons for Disapproval (Total) 6
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault		86	Moved Alleged Offender Instead 0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied		8	Pre-existing Transfer Order Used Instead 0
C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS		<i>Pending administrative separation</i> 2	
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories		FY16 TOTALS	<i>Active Reservist transferred to Individual Ready Reserve</i> 1
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)		1557	<i>PCA approved in lieu of PCS</i> 2
# Medical		153	<i>Modified existing orders</i> 1
# Mental Health		259	<i>CO determined adequate safety and support measures in place</i> 1
# Legal		165	<i>Command took other action to improve victim's safety</i> 2
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support		209	
# Rape Crisis Center			
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate		482	
# DoD Safe Helpline		152	
# Other		137	
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)		53	
# Medical		8	
# Mental Health		12	
# Legal		2	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support		3	
# Rape Crisis Center		14	
# Victim Advocate		9	
# DoD Safe Helpline			
# Other		5	
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted		20	
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam		0	

CIVILIAN DATA	
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (e.g., DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) THAT DO NOT INVOLVE A SERVICE MEMBER	FY16 Totals
D1. # Non-Service Members in the following categories:	87
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	16
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	21
# Relevant Data Not Available	50
D2. Gender of Non-Service Members	87
# Male	3
# Female	74
# Relevant Data Not Available	10
D3. Age of Non-Service Members at the Time of Incident	87
# 0-15	3
# 16-19	7
# 20-24	17
# 25-34	8
# 35-49	6
# 50-64	1
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	45
D4. Non-Service Member Type	87
# DoD Civilian	5
# DoD Contractor	2
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# US Civilian	66
# Foreign National	4
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	10
D5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Members in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	198
# Medical	28
# Mental Health	29
# Legal	35
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	25
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	38
# DoD Safe Helpline	30
# Other	13
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	35
# Medical	3
# Mental Health	5
# Legal	2
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	1
# Rape Crisis Center	12
# Victim Advocate	9
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	3
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	19
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0
E. FY16 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS	FY16 Totals
E1. # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report	14
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16	2
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	12
# Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories:	12
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	3
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	9
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E2. Gender of Non-Service Member Victims	12
# Male	0
# Female	12
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E3. Age of Non-Service Member Victims at the Time of Incident	12
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	1
# 20-24	7
# 25-34	4
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E4. VICTIM Type	12
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	12
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources	48
# Medical	7
# Mental Health	10
# Legal	9
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	7
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	5
# DoD Safe Helpline	8
# Other	2
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	7
# Medical	1
# Mental Health	1
# Legal	1
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	1
# Victim Advocate	2
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	1
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	6
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

MARINE CORPS COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST FY16 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY Note: These Reports are a subset of the FY16 Reports of Sexual Assault.		
A. FY16 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members. Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY16. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year. This data is drawn from Defense Sexual Assault Database (DSAID) based on Service affiliation of the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) who currently manages the Victim case.	FY16 Totals	
# FY16 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)	2	
# Service Member Victims	2	
# Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Service Member Subject	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories	2	
# Service Member on Service Member	1	
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	0	
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0	
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	1	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring	2	
# On military installation	2	
# Off military installation	0	
# Unidentified location	0	
# Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation	2	
# Victims in investigations initiated during FY16	2	
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 30-SEP-2016	0	
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 30-SEP-2016	2	
# Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming	0	
# Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement	0	
# Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ	0	
# Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0	
# Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service	0	
# Victims - Other	0	
# All Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest received in FY16 (one Victim per report)	1	
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)	1	
# Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of FY16	0	
B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST FOR FY16	FY16 Totals	FY16 Totals for Service Member Victim Cases
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	2	2
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	0	0
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	1	1
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	0	0
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	0	0
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	1	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0
Time of sexual assault	2	2
# Midnight to 6 am	0	0
# 6 am to 6 pm	2	2
# 6 pm to midnight	0	0
# Unknown	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0
Day of sexual assault	2	2
# Sunday	0	0
# Monday	1	1
# Tuesday	1	1
# Wednesday	0	0
# Thursday	0	0
# Friday	0	0
# Saturday	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0

C. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREA OF INTEREST INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (VICTIM AND SUBJECT GENDER)											
	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Multiple Mixed Gender Assault	Relevant Data Not Available	FY16 Totals		
	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2		
# Service Member on Service Member	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
# Undisclosed Subject on Service Member	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
FY16 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT BY MATTER INVESTIGATED TYPE (May not reflect what crimes can be charged upon completion of investigation)											
UNRESTRICTED REPORTS MADE IN FY16											
D. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREA OF INTEREST INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (MOST SERIOUS CRIME ALLEGED, AS CATEGORIZED BY THE MILITARY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ORGANIZATION)											
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY16 Totals
D1.	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
# Service Member on Service Member	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Undisclosed Subject on Service Member	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D2.	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY16	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Reports	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Service Member Victims: Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Service Member Victims: Male	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREA OF INTEREST MADE IN FY16											
D3. Time of sexual assault	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
# Midnight to 6 am	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 6 am to 6 pm	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
# 6 pm to midnight	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D4. Day of sexual assault	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
# Sunday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Monday	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Tuesday	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Wednesday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Thursday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Friday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Saturday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - LOCATION OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS BY TYPE OF OFFENSE											
FY16 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST LOCATIONS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT. Note: The data in this section is drawn from raw, uninvestigated information about Unrestricted Reports received during FY16. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY16 Totals
	TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Djibouti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UAE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uganda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 Totals
E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During FY16 in Combat Areas of Interest	
Note: This data is drawn from DSAID based on Service affiliation of the SARC who currently manages the Victim case associated with the investigation and Subject below.	
# Investigations Initiated during FY16	2
# Investigations Completed as of FY16 End (group by MCIO #)	2
# Investigations Pending Completion as of FY16 End (group by MCIO #)	0
# Subjects in investigations Initiated During FY16	2
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	1
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	1
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations	0
Note: Non-Service Member Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
# Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations	1
Note: Unidentified Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
Note: Service Member Subjects are drawn from Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available	0
E2. Service Investigations Completed during FY16 in Combat Areas of Interest	
Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the FY16. These investigations may have been initiated during the FY16 or any prior FY.	
# Total Investigations completed by Services during FY16 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	2
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY16 involving a Victim supported by your Service	2
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	1
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	1
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	1
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in investigations completed during FY16, supported by your Service	2
# Service Member Victims in CID investigations	0
# Your Service Member Victims in CID investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in CID investigations	0
# Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	2
# Your Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	2
# Other Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	0
# Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
# Your Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in completed Service Investigations, supported by your Service	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during FY16 in Combat Areas of Interest	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
# Total Investigations completed by US Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement during FY16 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY16 involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in investigations completed during FY16, supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Your Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case supported by your Service	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0
E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during FY16 (all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as "MPs") in Combat Areas of Interest	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
Note: As of 1 Jan 2013, all sexual assault investigations are referred to MCIO for investigation. This section captures remaining Subjects from investigations opened in prior years by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID.	
# Total Investigations completed by MPs during FY16 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in MP investigations completed during FY16 involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Unidentified Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in MP investigations completed during FY16, supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Your Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in MP Investigations, supported by your Service	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

Victims in Investigation Completed in FY16 in Combat Areas of Interest	Victim Data From Investigations completed during FY16										FY16 Totals
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	
F1. Gender of Victims	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
# Male	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Female	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F2. Age of Victims	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 16-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 20-24	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
# 25-34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 35-49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F3. Victim Type	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
# Service Member	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign National	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F4. Grade of Service Member Victims	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
# E1-E4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# E5-E9	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O1-O3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F5. Service of Service Member Victims	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
# Army	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Navy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Marines	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F6. Status of Service Member Victims	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
# Active Duty	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

G. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY16 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)	Subject Data From Investigations completed during FY16											
	Penetrating Offenses					Contact Offenses						FY16 Totals
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available		
G1. Gender of Subjects	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	
# Male	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	
# Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
G2. Age of Subjects	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 16-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 20-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 25-34	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# 35-49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
G3. Subject Type	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	
# Service Member	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# Drill Instructors/Drill Sergeants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Recruiters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Foreign National	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# E1-E4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# E5-E9	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# O1-O3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
G5. Service of Service Member Subjects	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# Army	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Navy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Marines	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
G6. Status of Service Member Subjects	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# Active Duty	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY16 INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY16 INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 Totals
# Subjects in Unrestricted Reports that could not be investigated by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement Note: These Subjects are from Unrestricted Reports referred to MCIOs or other law enforcement for investigation during FY16, but the agency could not open an investigation based on the reasons below.	0		
# Subjects - Not subject to the UCMJ	0		
# Subjects - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0		
# Subjects - Matter alleged occurred prior to Victim's Military Service	0		
# Subjects - Other	0		
# Subjects in investigations completed in FY16 Note: These are Subjects from Tab1b, Cells B29, B59, B77.	2	# Victims in investigations completed in FY16	2
# Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY16	1	# Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY16	2
# Total Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization	0		
# Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0		
# Non-Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0		
# Unidentified Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0		
# Subjects with Subject data not yet available and with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0		
# Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	1		
# Unknown Offenders	1	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	1
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	0
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service Member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0
		# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Subjects who died or deserted	0	# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	0		
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	0
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	0	# Service Member Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	0
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0	# Service Member Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	0	# Service Member Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	0
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
# Subjects disposition data not yet available	1	# Service Member Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available	1
# Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 30-SEP-2016	0		
# FY16 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	0	# FY16 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	0
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	0
* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.			

Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest

MARINE CORPS COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (CAI) FY16 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
A. FY16 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 Totals
# TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports	1
# Service Member Victims making Restricted Reports	1
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY16*	1
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16	1
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Total Victim reports remaining Restricted	0
# Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	0
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Remaining Restricted Reports involving Service Members in the following categories	0
# Service Member on Service Member	0
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0
# Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	0
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
B. INCIDENT DETAILS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 Totals
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	0
# On military installation	0
# Off military installation	0
# Unidentified location	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	0
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	0
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	0
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	0
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	0
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Time of sexual assault incident	0
# Midnight to 6 am	0
# 6 am to 6 pm	0
# 6 pm to midnight	0
# Unknown	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Day of sexual assault incident	0
# Sunday	0
# Monday	0
# Tuesday	0
# Wednesday	0
# Thursday	0
# Friday	0
# Saturday	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 Totals
# Service Member Victims	0
# Army Victims	0
# Navy Victims	0
# Marines Victims	0
# Air Force Victims	0
# Coast Guard Victims	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0

Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY16 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 Totals
Gender of Victims	0
# Male	0
# Female	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Age of Victims at the Time of Incident	0
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Grade of Service Member Victims	0
# E1-E4	0
# E5-E9	0
# WO1-WO5	0
# O1-O3	0
# O4-O10	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Status of Service Member Victims	0
# Active Duty	0
# Reserve (Activated)	0
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Victim Type	0
# Service Member	0
# DoD-Civilian	0
# DoD-Contractor	0
# Other US Government-Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	0
# Foreign National	0
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 Totals
# Service Member Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service	0
# Service Member Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18	0
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18	0
# Service Member Choosing Not to Specify	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY) IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 Totals
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	1
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	0
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	1
G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE FY16 IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 Totals
Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY16	0
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16	0
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
TOTAL # FY16 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY16 Totals
TOTAL RESTRICTED ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	0
Afghanistan	0
Bahrain	0
Djibouti	0
Egypt	0
Iraq	0
Jordan	0
Kuwait	0
Kyrgyzstan	0
Lebanon	0
Oman	0
Pakistan	0
Qatar	0
Saudi Arabia	0
Syria	0
UAE	0
Uganda	0
Yemen	0

Support Services in Combat Areas of Interest

MARINE CORPS CAI FY16 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	
<i>NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.</i>	
A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBERS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:	FY16 Totals
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	21
# Medical	1
# Mental Health	2
# Legal	1
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	1
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	13
# DoD Safe Helpline	1
# Other	2
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0
# Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service	0
B. FY16 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)* AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 TOTALS
# Military Protective Orders issued during FY16	1
# Reported MPO Violations in FY16	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Victims of sexual assault	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Both	0
<i>*In accordance with DoD Policy, Military Protective Orders are only issued in Unrestricted Reports. A Restricted Report cannot be made when there is a safety risk for the Victim.</i>	
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	0
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	0
C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 TOTALS
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

CIVILIAN DATA	
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (e.g., DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) THAT DO NOT INVOLVE A SERVICE MEMBER IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 Totals
D1. # Non-Service Members in the following categories:	1
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	0
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
D2. Gender of Non-Service Members	1
# Male	0
# Female	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
D3. Age of Non-Service Members at the Time of Incident	1
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
D4. Non-Service Member Type	1
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# US Civilian	0
# Foreign National	1
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
D5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Members in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0
E. FY16 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 Totals
E1. # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report	0
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16	0
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	0
# Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories:	0
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	0
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E2. Gender of Non-Service Member Victims	0
# Male	0
# Female	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E3. Age of Non-Service Member Victims at the Time of Incident	0
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E4. VICTIM Type	0
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources	0
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

PTA Service Member Sexual Assault Synopsis Report: Standard Copy														Administrative Action									
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject to Investigation For	Incident Location	Victim Attention	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Attention	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject Privileging For Sex Assault?	Subject Moral Waiver Accepted?	Subject Retired?	Charge Disposition	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charge	Most Serious Other Offense Charge	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reasons Charges Dismissed at Art 15 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Charge	Administrative Action Type	Must Report in Sex Offense?	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note	
1	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No	No	04 (July-September)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	Failure to obey orders regulation (Art. 12)		Convicted		Failure to obey orders regulation (Art. 12)					Courts-Martial discharge: 30D - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Months): 6; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No Victim: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her by forcibly touching her breasts and buttocks in a sexual manner at an off-base location. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA, SAC, and the Convening Authority, the Subject was found guilty of a non-sexual assault offense.
2	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Unknown	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No	No	03 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Drunkness (Art. 13a-6)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed				None			Subject (a single subject)	Victim: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by forcibly touching her breasts and buttocks in a sexual manner at an off-base location. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation. After consultation with the SJA, SAC, and the Convening Authority, the Subject was found guilty of a non-sexual assault offense.
3a	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	No	01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes	Both Victim and Subject	Victim: Victim reported that the sexual assault had taken place at an off-base location. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA, SAC, and the Convening Authority, the Subject was found guilty of a non-sexual assault offense.	
3b	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	No	01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Other Sexual Offense (Art. 120)		None	Yes	Both Victim and Subject	Victim: Victim reported that the sexual assault had taken place at an off-base location. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA, SAC, and the Convening Authority, the Subject was found guilty of a non-sexual assault offense.
4	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown				01 (October-December)	Officer is Unknown								Victim (single victim)	Victim: Victim reported that an unknown Subject groped her buttocks for sexual gratification. Victim did not report the incident to her outside a club. Victim had consumed alcohol in a restaurant prior to the incident. The investigation was reported 4 days after the incident. Local law enforcement investigated the incident. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA, SAC, and the Convening Authority, the Subject was found guilty of a non-sexual assault offense.	
5	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	No	01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Under Other than Honorable Conditions (SOIHC)			Victim: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her in her barracks. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA, SAC, and the Convening Authority, the Subject was found guilty of a non-sexual assault offense.
6	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-6	Male	Yes	No	No	03 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Under Other than Honorable Conditions (SOIHC)		Subject (a single subject)	Victim: Victim reported that Subject placed his hands down her pants without her consent. Subject was convicted by the Subject. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA, SAC, and the Convening Authority, the Subject was found guilty of a non-sexual assault offense.
7	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No	No	04 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Insultory (Art. 134-C)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed				None			Both Victim and Subject	Victim: Victim reported that the Subject kissed her and fondled her breast without her permission at a barracks on base. Subject was convicted by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA, SAC, and the Convening Authority, the Subject was found guilty of a non-sexual assault offense.
8	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No	No	01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment			Under Other than Honorable Conditions (SOIHC)			Both Victim and Subject	Victim: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her in her barracks. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA, SAC, and the Convening Authority, the Subject was found guilty of a non-sexual assault offense.
9	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male				04 (July-September)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	Felony official (statutes) (Art. 137)	Charge dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment			Under Other than Honorable Conditions (SOIHC)		Unknown		Victim: Victim reported that Subject raped her in her barracks room while she was asleep. Victim consumed prescription medication and alcohol prior to the incident. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA, SAC, and the Convening Authority, the Subject was found guilty of a non-sexual assault offense.	
10	Rape (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown				04 (July-September)	Officer is Unknown								Both Victim and Subject	Victim: Victim reported that the Subject attempted to sexually assault her in her barracks. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA, SAC, and the Convening Authority, the Subject was found guilty of a non-sexual assault offense.	
11	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	No	01 (October-December)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (SOIHC)			Victim: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her in her barracks. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA, SAC, and the Convening Authority, the Subject was found guilty of a non-sexual assault offense.	
12	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	No	01 (October-December)	Other adverse administrative action for non-sexual assault offense						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (SOIHC)			Victim: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her in her barracks. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA, SAC, and the Convening Authority, the Subject was found guilty of a non-sexual assault offense.	
13	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-6	Male	No	No	No	01 (October-December)	Other adverse administrative action for non-sexual assault offense						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (SOIHC)			Victim: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her in her barracks. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA, SAC, and the Convening Authority, the Subject was found guilty of a non-sexual assault offense.	
14	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-6	Male	No	No	No	04 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Failure to obey orders regulation (Art. 12)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed				General			Victim: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her by forcibly grabbing her waist at the barracks. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA, SAC, and the Convening Authority, the Subject was found guilty of a non-sexual assault offense.	
15	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	No	No	No	02 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Both Victim and Subject	Victim: Victim reported that the Subject raped her in her barracks room on base. Both parties had consumed alcohol. The report was made 4 days after the incident occurred. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA, SAC, and the Convening Authority, the Subject was found guilty of a non-sexual assault offense.
16	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Male	Marine Corps	E-1	Male	No	No	No	03 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Both Victim and Subject	Victim: Victim reported that the Subject raped her in her barracks. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA, SAC, and the Convening Authority, the Subject was found guilty of a non-sexual assault offense.
17	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	No	03 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Both Victim and Subject	Victim: Victim reported that the Subject raped her in her barracks. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA, SAC, and the Convening Authority, the Subject was found guilty of a non-sexual assault offense.

PTSA Services Member Sexual Assault Synopsis Report: MIA/MIC CORPS														Administrative Actions				
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject Is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject Referral Type	Case Disposition	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reasons Charged Dismissed at Art 15 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Report as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note
36	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-1	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	04 (July-September)	Court-Martial Charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	Convicted	General Article Offense (Art. 136)	General Article Offense (Art. 136)	None	No	None	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than 30 Confinement Months; 2 Forfeiture of Pay and Allowance; No; Fine: No; Restitution: No; Restitution in Kind: No; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No.
37	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	03 (April-June)	A Civilian foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member	Convicted				No	None	Notes: Victim reported that Subject engaged in sexual intercourse with her while she was in the barracks. Subject was arrested and prosecuted. The Conveying Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SIA, IIC, and TC, the Conveying Authority referred the charges to a GCM. The Subject was found guilty at a GCM for non-sexual assault related offenses.
38	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	01 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge	Administrative Discharge			General	No	None	Notes: Victim reported that Subject engaged in sexual intercourse with her in her barracks room. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation. The Conveying Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SIA, the Conveying Authority administratively discharged the Subject.
39	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	04 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge preferred	Convicted	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Assault (Art. 120)		No	None	Courts-Martial discharge: 30D - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than 30 Confinement Months; 10 Forfeiture of Pay and Allowance; No; Fine: No; Restitution: No; Restitution in Kind: No; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No.
40	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-6	Male	No	02 (January-March)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	Discharge or Relegation in Lieu of Courts-Martial				No	None	Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her in her barracks while intoxicated. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation. The Conveying Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SIA, IIC, and TC, the Conveying Authority referred the charges to a GCM. The Subject was found guilty at a GCM for non-sexual assault related offenses.
41	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	03 (April-June)	Other adverse administrative action for non-sexual assault offense					No	None	Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by sexually harassing her and grabbing her breast and buttocks over her clothing in the barracks. NCS conducted an investigation. The Conveying Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SIA, IIC, and TC, the Conveying Authority took no further action on the reported offense due to insufficient evidence but issued Subject a formal adverse counseling for non-sexual related offenses.
42	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	Unknown	Male	No	No	04 (July-September)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National				No	None	Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually touched her arms and legs. Subject was arrested and prosecuted. NCS conducted an investigation. The Conveying Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SIA and the TC, the Conveying Authority took no further action on the reported offense due to the Subject being unable to identify the Subject.
43	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Multiple Victims Female	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	02 (January-March)	Offender is Unknown	Offender is Unknown				No	None	Notes: Victim reported that an unknown Subject sexually assaulted her at an off-base location. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation. The Conveying Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SIA, IIC, and TC, the Conveying Authority issued a formal adverse counseling for non-sexual related offenses. The Subject is unable to identify the Subject because he is unknown.
44	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	04 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge preferred	Convicted	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Assault (Art. 120)	Under Other than Reasonable Conditions (SODTC)	No	None	Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her in her barracks. NCS conducted an investigation. The Conveying Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SIA, IIC, and TC, the Conveying Authority referred the charges to a GCM. The Subject was found guilty at a GCM for non-sexual assault related offenses. The Subject was administratively discharged for a conviction of a serious offense.
45	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	No	04 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Acquitted		No	None	Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her and sexual intercourse with her while she was asleep. NCS conducted an investigation. The Conveying Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SIA and TC, the Conveying Authority referred sexual assault charges to a GCM. The Subject was acquitted at a GCM. The Subject was administratively discharged for a conviction of a serious offense.
46	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	04 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Article 15 Punishment Imposed	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			No	None	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than 30 Confinement Months; 2 Forfeiture of Pay and Allowance; No; Fine: No; Restitution: No; Restitution in Kind: No; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No.
47	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	No	03 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge	Under Other than Reasonable Conditions (SODTC)				No	None	Notes: Victim reported that the Subject had sexual intercourse with her while she was in the barracks. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation. The Conveying Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SIA and TC, the Conveying Authority issued a formal adverse counseling for non-sexual related offenses. The Subject was administratively discharged for a conviction of a serious offense.
48	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	Marine Corps	E-1	Male	No	01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge preferred	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Charge dismissed subsequent to communication by Art. 15 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment	Other		No	None	Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by orally penetrating her anus while she was in her barracks. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation. The Conveying Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SIA, IIC, and TC, the Conveying Authority referred the charges to a GCM. Subject was found guilty of a non-sexual related offense. Following the GCM, the Subject entered a plea of guilty and was sentenced to 18 months in confinement. The Subject was administratively discharged for a conviction of a serious offense.
49	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	04 (July-September)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	Convicted	Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	False official statements (Art. 107)		No	None	Courts-Martial discharge: 30D - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than 30 Confinement Months; 4 Forfeiture of Pay and Allowance; No; Fine: No; Restitution: No; Restitution in Kind: No; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No.
50	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	03 (April-June)	Other adverse administrative action for non-sexual assault offense					No	None	Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her in her barracks. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation. The Conveying Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SIA, IIC, and TC, the Conveying Authority issued a formal adverse counseling for non-sexual related offenses. The Subject was administratively discharged for a conviction of a serious offense.
51	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	Unknown	Male	No	No	01 (October-December)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National				No	None	Notes: Victim reported that three unknown male Subjects sexually assaulted her in her barracks. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation. The Conveying Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SIA, IIC, and TC, the Conveying Authority issued a formal adverse counseling for non-sexual related offenses. The Subject is unable to identify the Subject because he is unknown.
52	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	United Arab Emirates	Navy	E-5	Female	Marine Corps	W-3	Male	No	04 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Charge dismissed subsequent to communication by Art. 15 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution		No	None	Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her in her barracks. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation. The Conveying Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SIA, IIC, and TC, the Conveying Authority referred the charges to a GCM. Subject was found guilty of a non-sexual related offense of an NIP. After consultation with the SIA, the Conveying Authority recommended the Subject for administrative reprimand, which the Conveying Authority issued.
53	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Navy	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-1	Male	No	No	01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Convicted	Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Under Other than Reasonable Conditions (SODTC)	No	None	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowance: No; Fine: No; Restitution: No; Restitution in Kind: No; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Restitution in Kind: No; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No.

No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject Is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject Referral Type	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charge	Reason Charge Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Conviction	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Be Reported as Sex Offender?	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note
72	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-6	Male	No	No	04 (July-September)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	Acquitted	None	Art. 120	Acquitted	Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her by forcing her to have sex and touching her. NCS conducted an investigation. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, the Covering Authority referred charges to a SCM for non-sexual assault offenses. The Subject was acquitted of all charges.
73	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-1	Female	Marine Corps	E-6	Male	No	No	03 (April-June)	Other adverse administrative action for non-sexual assault offense	None	None	None	None	Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her and touching her without her permission at a barracks on Art. 32 conducted an investigation. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, the Covering Authority referred charges to a SCM for non-sexual assault offenses. The Subject was acquitted of all charges.
74	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Marine Corps	E-4	Male	Unknown		Male	No	No	02 (January-March)	Offender is Unknown	None	None	None	None	Notes: Victim reported that an unknown Subject sexually assaulted her and that she performed oral sex on the Subject at an on-base location. A civil suit was commenced by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, the Covering Authority referred charges to a SCM for non-sexual assault offenses. The Subject was acquitted of all charges.
75	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	02 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	None	None	None	None	Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her in the barracks by forcibly attempting to have sex with her. NCS conducted an investigation. The Victim reported that she did not want to have sex with the Subject. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, the Covering Authority referred charges to a SCM for non-sexual assault offenses. The Subject was acquitted of all charges.
76	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)	Convicted	Rape (Art. 120)	Yes	Notes: Victim reported that the Subject raped her on 2 occasions in the same night at the barracks by forcibly attempting to have sex with her. NCS conducted an investigation. The Subject was arrested with a handgun and a firearm. NCS conducted an investigation. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. The Subject pled guilty to a SCM for rape. The Subject was sentenced to 12 months confinement. Punishments were imposed. Due to a PTA the Subject's confinement was reduced to 30 days.
77	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Unknown	Air Force	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	03 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Other	None	None	Notes: Victim reported that the Subject forcibly grabbed her pelvic area while at a night club off base. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation. Charges were preferred. Art. 32 was held. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. The Subject was acquitted of all charges. The Subject was referred to a SCM for non-sexual assault offenses. The Subject received a SCM for non-sexual assault offenses in exchange for his conviction to be discharged.
78	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Convicted	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Yes	Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her while on base. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation. Charges were preferred. Art. 32 hearing was held. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, the Covering Authority referred charges to a SCM for non-sexual assault offenses. The Subject was convicted of Art. 120.
79	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Air Force	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-7	Male	No	No	02 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Convicted	Drunk on duty (Art. 112)	Under Other Than Normal Conditions (6000C)	Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her on multiple occasions in the barracks. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. Charges were preferred and subsequently the Subject submitted a PTA. The Covering Authority referred the PTA with the Victim before agreeing to the conditions of the PTA. The Subject was charged with non-sexual assault offenses. The Subject was referred to a SCM and was subsequently administratively separated from the Marine Corps.
80	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-1	Male	Marine Corps	E-1	Male	No	No	03 (April-June)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense	None	None	None	None	Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her by forcibly having the Subject's penis inserted into her vagina. NCS conducted an investigation. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, the Covering Authority referred charges to a SCM for non-sexual assault offenses. The Subject was administratively separated from the Marine Corps for very poor performance and conduct for a non-sexual assault offense.
81	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	NA	Foreign National	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No	03 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Acquitted	None	None	Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her by the Subject at an off-base residence. Local authorities investigated and considered the views of the Victim. NCS conducted an investigation. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. Art. 32 hearing was held. After consultation with the SA, the SA, the SA, and the SA. The Covering Authority referred charges to a SCM. The Subject was found not guilty of all sexual and non-sexual offenses.
82	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-1	Male	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	No	No	03 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for non-sexual assault offense	None	None	None	None	Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her by forcing her to have sex with her. NCS conducted an investigation. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, the Covering Authority referred charges to a SCM for non-sexual assault offenses. The Subject was acquitted of all charges.
83	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Acquitted	None	None	Notes: Victim reported that the Subject raped her and was with her consent at an off-base residence. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation. Charges were preferred. Art. 32 was held. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. The Subject was acquitted of all charges. The Subject was referred to a SCM for non-sexual assault offenses. The Subject received a SCM for non-sexual assault offenses in exchange for his conviction to be discharged.
84	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-2	Multiple Victims Female	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	No	No	01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Discharge or Reassignment in Lieu of Courts-Martial	None	None	Notes: Two victims reported that the Subject raped them on separate occasions in the barracks. NCS conducted an investigation. Charges were referred to general court-martial. Subject reported rape to the victim and was referred to a SCM. Administrative Action: Other
85	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	NA	US Civilian	Multiple Victims Female	Marine Corps	E-7	Male	No	No	03 (April-June)	Other adverse administrative action for non-sexual assault offense	None	None	None	None	Notes: Victim reported that the Subject raped her in the barracks. A second victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her while on base. NCS conducted an investigation. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, the Covering Authority referred charges to a SCM for non-sexual assault offenses. The Subject was administratively separated from the Marine Corps for very poor performance and conduct for a non-sexual assault offense.
86	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	03 (April-June)	Other adverse administrative action for non-sexual assault offense	None	None	None	None	Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her by attempting to hold her hand and kiss her, and by touching her back in the barracks. NCS conducted an investigation. During the course of the investigation, the Victim indicated that she did not want to have sex with the Subject. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, the SA, the SA, and the SA. The Covering Authority referred charges to a SCM for non-sexual assault offenses. The Subject was acquitted of all charges.
87	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	02 (January-March)	Other adverse administrative action for non-sexual assault offense	None	None	None	None	Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her by forcibly having the Subject's penis inserted into her vagina. NCS conducted an investigation. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, the Covering Authority referred charges to a SCM for non-sexual assault offenses. The Subject was administratively separated from the Marine Corps for very poor performance and conduct for a non-sexual assault offense.
88	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	None	None	None	Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her in the barracks while on base. NCS conducted an investigation. The Subject was referred to a SCM for non-sexual assault offenses. The Subject was acquitted of all charges.
89	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	None	None	None	Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her in the barracks. NCS conducted an investigation. Charges were preferred. Art. 32 hearing was held. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. The Subject was acquitted of all charges. The Subject was referred to a SCM for non-sexual assault offenses. The Subject received a SCM for non-sexual assault offenses in exchange for his conviction to be discharged.
90	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	Unknown		Male	No	No	04 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown	None	None	None	None	Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her while at an off-base location. NCS conducted an investigation. The Victim reported that she did not want to have sex with the Subject. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, the Covering Authority referred charges to a SCM for non-sexual assault offenses. The Subject was acquitted of all charges.
91	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Israel	NA	Foreign Military	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	02 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	None	None	None	None	Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her by touching her buttocks while at a bar. NCS conducted an investigation. The Victim advised to participate in the investigation. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, the SA, the SA, and the SA. The Covering Authority referred charges to a SCM for non-sexual assault offenses. The Subject was acquitted of all charges.

No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject Is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject Prior Prosecution For Sex Offense?	Subject Moral Accountability?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dropped at AF 22 Hearing if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Most Restrictive Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note
92	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	OK (July-September)	Court-Martial Charge: Rape (Art. 120)	Failure to obey order regulation (Art. 15)	Convicted	Failure to obey order regulation (Art. 15)		Failure to obey order regulation (Art. 15)	General		Both Victim and Subject	Court-Martial discharge: None. Confinement: Yes. Confinement Type: Less Than Life. Confinement Months: 1. Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No. Yes: No. Restriction: No. Restriction in rank: Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3. Hard Labor: No.	
93	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	CO (January-March)	Offense is Unknown									Subject (single subject)	Notes: Victim reported that an unknown Subject grabbed her breasts while she was in her room. Victim contacted NCS and reported the incident. NCS conducted an investigation. The Conveying Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA, the Conveying Authority determined the reported offense due to the Subject being unknown.
94	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No	01 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Adultery (Art. 134-C)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed				None		Unknown	Notes: Victim reported that Subject raped her at her home. Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by striking her buttocks. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation. The Conveying Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA and receiving the Prosecution Report from the Conveying Authority, the Conveying Authority referred the reported sexual offense. The Conveying Authority conducted an NIP against the Subject for violation of Article 134, Adultery.
95		JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Unknown	Male	Male	No	No	04 (July-September)	Offense is Unknown									Unknown	Notes: Victim reported a sexual violation by unknown Subject. Victim is unable to identify the Subject. NCS conducted an investigation. The Conveying Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA, the Conveying Authority determined the reported offense due to the Subject being unknown.
96	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	01 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General		8 subjects (multiple subject)	Notes: Victim reported that Subject touched her buttocks and head but without her consent. A consent form was investigated. Subject entered a plea of guilty at NIP. The Conveying Authority imposed special punishment. Subject was administratively separated with a General Order (Article 15, Punishment, Imposed).	
97	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	No	No	Alcohol/Drug Counseling	Court-Martial Charge: Indecent Exposure	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Convicted			Assault (Art. 120)				Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by striking her buttocks. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation. The Conveying Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA and receiving the Prosecution Report from the Conveying Authority, the Conveying Authority referred the reported sexual offense. The Conveying Authority conducted an NIP against the Subject for violation of Article 120 but not the Article 120 charge. Punishments were imposed.
98	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	02 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			Failure to obey order regulation (Art. 15)				None		Subject (single subject)	Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by striking her breasts. Alcohol was consumed by the Subject. The offense was reported a month after the incident. NCS conducted an investigation. The Conveying Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA, the Conveying Authority referred the reported sexual offense and recommended that the Subject be punished. The Conveying Authority referred the reported sexual offense and recommended that the Subject be punished. The Conveying Authority referred the reported sexual offense and recommended that the Subject be punished.
99	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	01 (October-December)	Court-Martial Charge: Rape (Art. 120)	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Change of Registration Line of Duty/Marital					Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that the Subject placed his hand on her breasts. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation. The Conveying Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA and receiving the Prosecution Report from the Conveying Authority, the Conveying Authority referred the reported sexual offense. The Conveying Authority referred the reported sexual offense. The Conveying Authority referred the reported sexual offense.	
100	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Other administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense									Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that the Subject raped her at an off-base location. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA, the Conveying Authority issued the Subject a formal written counseling for a non-sexual assault offense. The Conveying Authority issued the Subject a formal written counseling for a non-sexual assault offense. The Conveying Authority issued the Subject a formal written counseling for a non-sexual assault offense.
101	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No	03 (April-June)	Court-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	Failure to obey order regulation (Art. 15)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Court-Martial allowed by Art. 15, punishment			Under Other than International Conditions (SOIHC)		Subject (single subject)	Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her when she was in her room. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation. The Conveying Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. Charges were preferred for non-sexual related offense. After consultation with the SJA and the TC, the Conveying Authority agreed to a PFA and charged the Subject at NIP. The Subject was administratively separated.	
102	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	01 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Adultery (Art. 134-C)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Subject (single subject)	Notes: Victim reported that the Subject had non-consensual sex and intercourse. NCS conducted an investigation. The Conveying Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA and the TC, the Conveying Authority imposed NIP on the Subject for non-sexual related offense.	
103	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	01 (October-December)	Court-Martial Charge: Indecent Exposure	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Convicted			Assault (Art. 120)			Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her at the Subject's off-base residence. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation. The Conveying Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA and receiving the Prosecution Report from the Conveying Authority, the Conveying Authority referred the reported sexual offense. The Conveying Authority referred the reported sexual offense. The Conveying Authority referred the reported sexual offense.	
104	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	01 (October-December)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Subject (single subject)	Notes: Victim reported that a Japanese Subject touched her breasts in an off-base area. Victim contacted the Subject, who was accompanied by an older cousin. Alcohol was in a car. Victim reported to NCS more than 40 days after the incident. Civilian has been removed from investigation due to lack of leads. Command action was provided because Subject is unknown.
105	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No	04 (July-September)	Court-Martial Charge: Rape (Art. 120)	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Convicted					Under Other than International Conditions (SOIHC)		Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that the Subject raped her in her barracks room. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation. The Conveying Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. Charges were preferred and an Article 15 hearing was held. After consultation with the SJA, the Conveying Authority referred the reported sexual offense. The Conveying Authority referred the reported sexual offense. The Conveying Authority referred the reported sexual offense.
106	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	Alcohol/Drug Counseling	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			Assault (Art. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Subject (single subject)	Notes: Victim reported that the Subject grabbed her buttocks. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation. The Conveying Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA and the TC, the Conveying Authority referred the reported sexual offense. The Conveying Authority referred the reported sexual offense. The Conveying Authority referred the reported sexual offense.
107	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	No	No	03 (April-June)	Other administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense									Subject (single subject)	Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually touched her buttocks, upper thigh and head at the barracks. NCS conducted an investigation. The Conveying Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA, the Conveying Authority issued the Subject a formal written counseling for a non-sexual assault offense. The Conveying Authority issued the Subject a formal written counseling for a non-sexual assault offense. The Conveying Authority issued the Subject a formal written counseling for a non-sexual assault offense.
108	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	No	No	Multiple Referrals	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			Drunkennes (Art. 134-B)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Subject (single subject)	Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation. The Conveying Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA, the Conveying Authority charged the Subject with violation of Article 134 at NIP due to a lack of evidence to charge the Subject with violation of Article 121 at court-martial.

Unrestricted Report Case Synopses

F-754 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopsis Report - MARINE CORPS														Administrative Action									
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject Is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject Prior Investigation For Sex Assault?	Subject Sexual Assault Allegation?	Subject Referral Type	Character Disposition, Completion	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Offense Charged	Chief/Case Officer/Officer Charged	Chief/Case Officer/Officer Charged	Reasons Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Charged	Administrative Discharge Type	Most Significant Sex Offense	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note
100	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	02 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Acquitted	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)				Acquitted				Alcohol Use	None. Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her in the barracks room. NCS conducted an investigation. A charge was preferred for Article 120. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. An Article 32 hearing was held. The Article 32 officer recommended referred to a general court-martial. After consultation with the SJA, regional trial counsel, and trial counsel, the Convening Authority referred the charge to a general court-martial. The Subject was found guilty of the offense.
110	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Acquitted	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)				Acquitted				Alcohol Use	None. Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her in the Subject's barracks room. NCS conducted an investigation. Charges were preferred. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. An Article 32 hearing was held. The Article 32 officer recommended referred to a general court-martial. After consultation with the SJA, regional trial counsel, and trial counsel, the Convening Authority referred the charge to a general court-martial. The Subject was found guilty of the offense.
111	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	No	No	04 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Adultery (Art. 144c)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed				Adultery (Art. 144c)	None	None	None	Subject (in single subject)	None. Victim reported that Subject forced her to have oral sex with her while she was in the Subject's barracks room. After consultation with the SJA, regional trial counsel, and trial counsel, the Convening Authority referred the charge to a general court-martial. The Subject was found guilty of the offense.
112	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	02 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Convicted	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)				Convicted	Assault (Art. 120)			Victim (single victim)	Courts-Martial Charge: 302 - Discharge/Confined to Barracks (Type: Less Than Life-Confined (302b)); 18 - Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances (For Fee: No Reduction); No Reduction in rank. Yes: Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No.
113	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	02 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Convicted	Rape (Art. 120)				Convicted	Rape (Art. 120)		Yes	Both Victim and Subject	Courts-Martial Charge: 302 - Discharge/Confined to Barracks (Type: Less Than Life-Confined (302b)); 18 - Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances (For Fee: No Reduction); No Reduction in rank. Yes: Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No.
114	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	01 (October-December)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National		Unknown									Unknown	None. Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by using the barracks and laundry facilities. After consultation with the SJA, regional trial counsel, and trial counsel, the Convening Authority referred the charge to a general court-martial. The Subject was found guilty of the offense.
115	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	Unknown	Male	Male	No	No	02 (January-March)	Offender is Unknown		Both Victim and Subject									None. Victim reported that an unknown Subject had sexual intercourse with her while she was in the Subject's barracks room. After consultation with the SJA, regional trial counsel, and trial counsel, the Convening Authority referred the charge to a general court-martial. The Subject was found guilty of the offense.
116	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	04 (July-September)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense		Both Victim and Subject									None. Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her in a barracks room while she was in the Subject's barracks room. After consultation with the SJA, regional trial counsel, and trial counsel, the Convening Authority referred the charge to a general court-martial. The Subject was found guilty of the offense.
117	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	02 (April-June)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense	General	Subject (single subject)									None. Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her in multiple occasions by touching her breast, groin, and buttocks. After consultation with the SJA, regional trial counsel, and trial counsel, the Convening Authority referred the charge to a general court-martial. The Subject was found guilty of the offense.
118	Rape (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	None	Both Victim and Subject									Charges dismissed for reasons prior to Art. 15 punishment. Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution.
119	Approximate Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Marine Corps	W-2	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	02 (January-March)	Offender is Unknown		Both Victim and Subject									None. Victim reported that a Subject in her unit had sexual intercourse with her and her partner. After consultation with the SJA, regional trial counsel, and trial counsel, the Convening Authority referred the charge to a general court-martial. The Subject was found guilty of the offense.
120	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	01 (October-December)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	Subject (single subject)										None. Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by using the barracks and laundry facilities. After consultation with the SJA, regional trial counsel, and trial counsel, the Convening Authority referred the charge to a general court-martial. The Subject was found guilty of the offense.
121	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-1	Female	Marine Corps	E-1	Female	No	No	02 (April-June)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense		Administrative Action Type: Other									None. Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her in the barracks room. After consultation with the SJA, regional trial counsel, and trial counsel, the Convening Authority referred the charge to a general court-martial. The Subject was found guilty of the offense.
122	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	No	No	02 (April-June)	Other Adverse Administrative Action											None. Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her in the barracks room. After consultation with the SJA, regional trial counsel, and trial counsel, the Convening Authority referred the charge to a general court-martial. The Subject was found guilty of the offense.
123	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Multiple Services	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	02 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Both Victim and Subject										Charges dismissed for reasons prior to Courts-Martial.
124	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-1	Male	Marine Corps	E-1	Male	No	No	02 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Under Other than Administrative Discharge (SODIC)										None. Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her in the barracks room. After consultation with the SJA, regional trial counsel, and trial counsel, the Convening Authority referred the charge to a general court-martial. The Subject was found guilty of the offense.
125	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	02 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Discharge or Reassignment in Lieu of Courts-Martial	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)									None. Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her in the barracks room. After consultation with the SJA, regional trial counsel, and trial counsel, the Convening Authority referred the charge to a general court-martial. The Subject was found guilty of the offense.
126	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Unknown	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	02 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Convicted	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)						Yes	Both Victim and Subject	None. Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her in the barracks room. After consultation with the SJA, regional trial counsel, and trial counsel, the Convening Authority referred the charge to a general court-martial. The Subject was found guilty of the offense.
127	Approximate Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	No	No	02 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge	General										None. Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her in the barracks room. After consultation with the SJA, regional trial counsel, and trial counsel, the Convening Authority referred the charge to a general court-martial. The Subject was found guilty of the offense.
128	Rape (Art. 120)	CA	N/A	US Civilian	Multiple Victims Female	Marine Corps	E-7	Male	No	No	02 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Acquitted										None. Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her in the barracks room. After consultation with the SJA, regional trial counsel, and trial counsel, the Convening Authority referred the charge to a general court-martial. The Subject was found guilty of the offense.
129	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-1	Female	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	No	No	01 (October-December)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense	General										None. Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her in the barracks room. After consultation with the SJA, regional trial counsel, and trial counsel, the Convening Authority referred the charge to a general court-martial. The Subject was found guilty of the offense.

Unrestricted Report Case Synopsis

# of Survivors/Member/Severed Assets/Unsettled Property/Innocent Parties														Administrative Action									
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject to Investigation For	Incident Location	Victim Activation	Victims Pay Grade	Victims Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject Prior Conviction For Sex Assault?	Subject Sexual Misconduct Acknowledged?	Subject Refused?	Charge/Disposition/Completion	Case Disposition	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reasons Charged Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Righten an Sex Offender?	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note		
100	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	No	01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Charge dismissed for other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment		None	None		Subject (single subject)	Notes: Victim reported that Subject touched the inside of her thighs and exposed her vagina and for vaginab but did not penetrate her vagina. The Subject consented. NCCS conducted an investigation. Charges were preferred. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the USA, the Convening Authority preferred non-punitive punishment on the Subject for Art. 120 (sexual contact) by battery.		
101	Rape (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	No	01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Acquitted		None	Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UDOTC)		Victim (single victim)	Notes: Victim reported that Subject raped her in the barracks while he was intoxicated. Alcohol was consumed by the Victim. NCCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. Charges were preferred and an Art. 32 hearing was held. After consultation with the USA and the Victim's legal counsel, the Convening Authority referred charges to a general court-martial. All charges were withdrawn and dismissed. NCCS recommended that the Subject be administratively discharged.		
102	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	No	04 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Acquitted		None	None		Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by engaging in unconsented intercourse at an off-base location. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. Charges were preferred and an Article 32 hearing was held. After consultation with the USA, the Convening Authority referred charges to a SCM. The Subject was acquitted of all charges.		
103	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	No	04 (July-September)	No judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Failure to obey into regulation (Art. 10)	Article 15 Punishment Requested		None	None		Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Multiple Victims reported that the Subject sexually assaulted them at separate locations. Alcohol was consumed at all parties. NCCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victims. After consultation with the USA, the Convening Authority imposed Art. 15 and punished the Subject for violation of a non-sexual offense.		
104	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	No	02 (January-March)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense				Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UDOTC)		Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her while she was intoxicated by alcohol. NCCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the USA, the Convening Authority imposed Art. 15 and punished the Subject for violation of a non-sexual offense.			
105	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Multiple Victims Male & Female	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	No	No	No	01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	Assault (Art. 120)	Change of Jurisdiction to Court-Martial		None	None		Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted them while they were intoxicated by alcohol. NCCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victims. After consultation with the USA and the Trial Counsel, the Convening Authority decided that there was insufficient evidence to meet the elements of Art. 120. The Convening Authority referred charges for non-Article 120 offenses to a general court-martial. The court-martial found the Subject guilty of a charge of violation of the Code of Conduct. The Subject was discharged from the Marine Corps with an Other than Honorable Characterization of Service.		
106	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims Male & Female	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	No	No	No	03 (April-June)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	Failure to obey into regulation (Art. 10)	Convicted	Failure to obey into regulation (Art. 10)	Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UDOTC)		Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her while she was intoxicated by alcohol. NCCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victims. After consultation with the USA and the Trial Counsel, the Convening Authority referred charges for non-Article 120 offenses to a general court-martial. The court-martial found the Subject guilty of a charge of violation of the Code of Conduct. The Subject was discharged from the Marine Corps with an Other than Honorable Characterization of Service.			
107	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	No	02 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Convicted		Assault (Art. 120)	General	Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her while she was intoxicated by alcohol. NCCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the USA and the Trial Counsel, the Convening Authority referred charges to a SCM. The Subject was found guilty of a SCM for non-sexual assault related offense. The Subject was administratively discharged for violation of a non-sexual offense.			
108	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	No	04 (July-September)	Other Adverse Administrative Action				Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UDOTC)		Subject (single subject)	Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by sexually grabbing her buttocks over her clothing at an off-base location. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the USA, NCC, and STC, the Convening Authority recommended the Subject with a non-punitive letter of reprimand due to insufficient evidence at a court-martial.			
109	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No	No	04 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge				Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UDOTC)		All Victim and subject parties to the crime	Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her while she was intoxicated by alcohol. NCCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the USA and the Trial Counsel, the Convening Authority referred charges to a SCM. The Subject was found guilty of a SCM for non-sexual assault related offense. The Subject was administratively discharged for violation of a non-sexual offense.			
110	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-6	Male	No	No	No	01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Convicted		Assault (Art. 120)	Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UDOTC)		Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her at an off-base location. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the USA, NCC, and STC, the Convening Authority recommended the Subject with a non-punitive letter of reprimand due to insufficient evidence at a court-martial.		
111	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	AFGHANISTAN	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	Unknown	Male	Male	No	No	No	03 (April-June)	Offender is Unknown				Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UDOTC)		Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that an unknown Subject sexually assaulted her while she was intoxicated by alcohol. NCCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the USA, the Convening Authority took no further action on the reported offense due to the Subject being unknown.			
112	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	No	01 (October-December)	Offender is Unknown				Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UDOTC)		Victim (single victim)	Notes: Victim reported that after having a bar an unknown Subject sexually assaulted her while she was intoxicated by alcohol. NCCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the USA, the Convening Authority took no further action on the reported offense due to the Subject being unknown.			
113	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-1	Male	Marine Corps	E-1	Male	No	No	No	01 (October-December)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense				Uncharacterized				Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her while she was intoxicated by alcohol. NCCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the USA and the Senior Trial Counsel, the Convening Authority referred charges for non-sexual assault related offense to a SCM. The Subject was found guilty of a SCM for non-sexual assault related offense. The Subject was administratively discharged for violation of a non-sexual offense.		
114	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	No	01 (October-December)	A Civilian/Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member				Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UDOTC)		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by sexually grabbing her buttocks over her clothing at an off-base location. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. The incident was reported to the local law enforcement and was investigated. The Subject was arrested and charged with rape. The Subject was found guilty of Rape by Forceful Compulsion and sentenced to 10 years. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the USA and the Senior Trial Counsel, the Convening Authority referred charges to a SCM. The Subject was found guilty of a SCM for non-sexual assault related offense with an Other than Honorable Characterization of Service.			
115	Attempt to Commit Offense (Art. 80)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No	No	04 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown				Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UDOTC)				Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her at an off-base location. NCCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the USA, NCC, and STC, the Convening Authority took no further action on the reported offense due to the Subject being unknown.		
116	Rape (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	No	03 (April-June)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	Assault (Art. 120)	Convicted		Assault (Art. 120)	Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UDOTC)		Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that the subject raped her at the barracks. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the USA and the Trial Counsel, the Convening Authority referred charges to a SCM. The Subject was found guilty of a SCM for non-sexual assault related offense and was administratively discharged.		
117	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-1	Male	Marine Corps	E-1	Male	No	No	No	01 (October-December)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense				Uncharacterized				Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by sexually grabbing her buttocks over her clothing at an off-base location. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the USA and the Senior Trial Counsel, the Convening Authority referred charges to a SCM. The Subject was found guilty of a SCM for non-sexual assault related offense with an Other than Honorable Characterization of Service.		
118	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-1	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No	No	03 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Charge dismissed subsequent to recommendation for Art. 32 hearing officer	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution				Subject (single subject)	Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by sexually grabbing her buttocks over her clothing at an off-base location. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the USA and the Trial Counsel, the Convening Authority referred charges to a SCM. The Subject was found guilty of a SCM for non-sexual assault related offense.		
119	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-4	Multiple Victims Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No	No	01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Convicted	Failure to obey into regulation (Art. 10)				Both Victim and Subject	Notes: The Victims reported that the Subject sexually assaulted them by sexually grabbing her buttocks over her clothing at an off-base location. NCCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the USA, NCC, and STC, the Convening Authority referred charges to a SCM. The Subject was found guilty of a SCM for non-sexual assault related offense.		

Unrestricted Report Case Synopsis

No.	Most Serious Sexual Offense Allegation Subject Is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject Prior Conviction for Sex Offense?	Subject Waiver Acknowledged?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter/Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Offense Charge	Most Serious Offense Other Charge	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charge Reinstated at 22 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Most Restrictive Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note	
																							Other Adverse Administrative Action for non-sexual assault offense
100	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No	CG (April-June)	Other adverse administrative action for non-sexual assault offense	Dismissed	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)							Both Victim and Subject	Adverse Administrative Action Type: Other Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by touching her breasts at an off-base location. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation. During the course of the investigation the Victim stated she did not want to participate in the military justice process. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, the Convening Authority recommended the Victim be referred to the Administrative Separation Board. Forfeiture of Pay and Allowance: Yes. Fine: No. Restitution: No. Reduction in rank: No. Extra Duty (DDP)-18: None. Condonation: No. Condonation (NCP DDP): No.	
101	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-7	Female	Marine Corps	E-7	Male	No	No	CG (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment			Under Other Than Honorable Conditions (UDOTHC)			Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject contacted multiple times of sexual contact with her while she was staying at an off-base location. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation. During the course of the investigation the Victim stated she did not want to participate in the military justice process. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, the Convening Authority recommended the Victim be referred to the Administrative Separation Board. Forfeiture of Pay and Allowance: Yes. Fine: No. Restitution: No. Reduction in rank: Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5. Extra Duty (DDP)-18: None. Condonation: No. Condonation (NCP DDP): No.
102	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	CG (April-June)	Other Adverse Administrative Action										Adverse Administrative Action Type: Other Notes: Victim reported subject sexually touched her breasts and groin. NCS conducted an investigation. During the course of the investigation the Victim stated she did not want to participate in the military justice process. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, the Convening Authority recommended the Victim be referred to the Administrative Separation Board. Forfeiture of Pay and Allowance: Yes. Fine: No. Restitution: No. Reduction in rank: Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3. Extra Duty (DDP)-18: None. Condonation: No. Condonation (NCP DDP): No.	
103	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Japan	Marine Corps	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims Male	Marine Corps	E-5	Female	No	No	CG (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment			None			Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by sexually touching her breasts at an off-base location and an off-base location. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation. During the course of the investigation the Victim stated she did not want to participate in the military justice process. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA and the VJC, the Convening Authority agreed to a PFA and the Subject pled guilty to an NCP for non-sexual related offense.
104	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	CG (October-December)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense							General		Unknown	Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by touching her breasts and groin. NCS conducted an investigation with sufficient evidence to conduct the report. During the investigation, reports of sexual harassment were made by the victim and witnesses. A command investigation was conducted and substantiated the reports of sexual harassment. Through the investigation, it was determined that the victim did not wish to participate in the military justice process but does not want the Subject to remain in the Marine Corps. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, the Convening Authority recommended the Subject for administrative separation for failure of conviction.	
105	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-6	Male	No	No	CG (April-June)	A Civilian Foreign authority Prosecuting Service Member										Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by touching her breasts and groin. NCS conducted an investigation. During the course of the investigation the Victim stated she did not want to participate in the military justice process. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, the Convening Authority recommended the Subject be referred to the Administrative Separation Board. Forfeiture of Pay and Allowance: Yes. Fine: No. Restitution: No. Reduction in rank: No. Extra Duty (DDP)-18: None. Condonation: No. Condonation (NCP DDP): No.	
106	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Unknown	Marine Corps	E-7	Female	Marine Corps	E-9	Male	No	No	CG (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Assault (Art. 120)	Article 15 (Rumors)	Reported				None			Subject to (single subject)	Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by touching her breasts and groin. NCS conducted an investigation. During the course of the investigation the Victim stated she did not want to participate in the military justice process. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, the Convening Authority recommended the Subject be referred to the Administrative Separation Board. Forfeiture of Pay and Allowance: Yes. Fine: No. Restitution: No. Reduction in rank: No. Extra Duty (DDP)-18: None. Condonation: No. Condonation (NCP DDP): No.
107	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-6	Male	Yes	No	CG (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial						Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by touching her breasts and groin. NCS conducted an investigation. During the course of the investigation the Victim stated she did not want to participate in the military justice process. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, the Convening Authority recommended the Subject be referred to the Administrative Separation Board. Forfeiture of Pay and Allowance: Yes. Fine: No. Restitution: No. Reduction in rank: No. Extra Duty (DDP)-18: None. Condonation: No. Condonation (NCP DDP): No.
108	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	No	No	CG (October-December)	Other adverse administrative action for non-sexual assault offense										Adverse Administrative Action Type: Other Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by touching her breasts and groin. NCS conducted an investigation. During the course of the investigation the Victim stated she did not want to participate in the military justice process. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, the Convening Authority recommended the Subject be referred to the Administrative Separation Board. Forfeiture of Pay and Allowance: Yes. Fine: No. Restitution: No. Reduction in rank: No. Extra Duty (DDP)-18: None. Condonation: No. Condonation (NCP DDP): No.	
109	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	CG (October-December)	Other adverse administrative action for non-sexual assault offense										Adverse Administrative Action Type: Other Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by touching her breasts and groin. NCS conducted an investigation. During the course of the investigation the Victim stated she did not want to participate in the military justice process. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, the Convening Authority recommended the Subject be referred to the Administrative Separation Board. Forfeiture of Pay and Allowance: Yes. Fine: No. Restitution: No. Reduction in rank: No. Extra Duty (DDP)-18: None. Condonation: No. Condonation (NCP DDP): No.	
110	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Multiple Victims Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	CG (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Convicted		Assault (Art. 120)	None			Victim (single victim)	Notes: Victim reported that Subject touched her breasts non-consensually. A second victim reported that the victim was in the Subject's bed with her while she was sexually assaulted. Charges were preferred. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, the Convening Authority recommended a PFA where the Subject agreed to a PFA and the Subject pled guilty to an NCP for non-sexual related offense.
111	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-6	Male	No	No	CG (July-September)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	Failure to obey military regulations (Art. 15)	Failure to obey military regulations (Art. 15)	Discharge or suspension in Lieu of Courts-Martial							Notes: Victim reported that the Subject digitally penetrated her vagina without her consent. NCS conducted an investigation. Charges were preferred. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA and the VJC, the Convening Authority recommended the Subject be referred to the Administrative Separation Board. Forfeiture of Pay and Allowance: Yes. Fine: No. Restitution: No. Reduction in rank: No. Extra Duty (DDP)-18: None. Condonation: No. Condonation (NCP DDP): No.	
112	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	US Civilian	Multiple Victims Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	CG (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Childhood Contact (Art. 120)	Article 15 (Rumors)	Reported				None			Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by touching her breasts at an off-base location. The Subject was charged and found guilty of a sexual related offense by local civilian authorities. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, the Convening Authority recommended the Subject be referred to the Administrative Separation Board. Forfeiture of Pay and Allowance: Yes. Fine: No. Restitution: No. Reduction in rank: No. Extra Duty (DDP)-18: None. Condonation: No. Condonation (NCP DDP): No.
113	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	CG (October-December)	Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by touching her breasts and groin. NCS conducted an investigation. During the course of the investigation the Victim stated she did not want to participate in the military justice process. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, the Convening Authority recommended the Subject be referred to the Administrative Separation Board. Forfeiture of Pay and Allowance: Yes. Fine: No. Restitution: No. Reduction in rank: No. Extra Duty (DDP)-18: None. Condonation: No. Condonation (NCP DDP): No.	
114	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	CG (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Yes		Subject to (single subject)	Notes: The Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by touching her breasts at an off-base location. NCS conducted an investigation. Charges were preferred for sexual contact. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, the Convening Authority recommended the Subject be referred to the Administrative Separation Board. Forfeiture of Pay and Allowance: Yes. Fine: No. Restitution: No. Reduction in rank: No. Extra Duty (DDP)-18: None. Condonation: No. Condonation (NCP DDP): No.	
115	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	CG (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment			General			Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that the Subject had sex with her while she was on the influence of alcohol. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation. Charges were preferred for sexual contact. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, the Convening Authority recommended the Subject be referred to the Administrative Separation Board. Forfeiture of Pay and Allowance: Yes. Fine: No. Restitution: No. Reduction in rank: No. Extra Duty (DDP)-18: None. Condonation: No. Condonation (NCP DDP): No.
116	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	Unknown	Male	No	No	No	CG (October-December)	Offender is Unknown										Notes: Victim reported that the Subject touched her breasts and sexually assaulted her on three occasions at an off-base location. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, the Convening Authority recommended the Subject be referred to the Administrative Separation Board. Forfeiture of Pay and Allowance: Yes. Fine: No. Restitution: No. Reduction in rank: No. Extra Duty (DDP)-18: None. Condonation: No. Condonation (NCP DDP): No.	
117	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	CG (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Convicted		Assault (Art. 120)			Unknown	Notes: Victim reported that the Subject touched her breasts in her barracks room without her consent while she was asleep. Charges were preferred for sexual contact. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA and the VJC, the Convening Authority recommended the Subject be referred to the Administrative Separation Board. Forfeiture of Pay and Allowance: Yes. Fine: No. Restitution: No. Reduction in rank: No. Extra Duty (DDP)-18: None. Condonation: No. Condonation (NCP DDP): No.	

If the Survivor Member Sexual Assault Reported, Report Incident Category														Administrative Action									
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject Is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Attribution	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Attribution	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject Position/Assignment	Subject Status	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reasons Charged Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Satisfy an Art. 15 Condition	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note			
146	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male		04 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge						General			Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her by penetrating her vagina with his penis. NCS conducted an investigation. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA and TC, the Covering Authority issued an Administrative Separation Report in which the Subject was relieved. The Subject will be discharged with a General Characterization of service upon EAS due to her misconduct.			
149	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Australia	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	Marine Corps	O-3	Male		01 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Assault (Art. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed				None		Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject hit and grabbed her buttocks. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA, the Covering Authority notified the Subject of non-judicial punishment for non-sexual related offense.			
170	Rape (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Navy	E-4	Female	Marine Corps	E-7	Male		01 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Adultery (Art. 134-C)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed				None		Victim (single victim)	Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her in her barracks room. Alcohol was consumed by the Victim. The Victim was taking medication at the time of the offense and had been a negative affect when sexual contact occurred. NCS conducted an investigation. During the investigation the Victim stated that she wanted the Subject to be charged with a lesser offense, adultery at a lower than that court martial. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA and the TC, the Covering Authority imposed RUP against the Subject for violation of Article 134, adultery.			
171	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Unknown	Marine Corps	E-5	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male		03 (April-June)	Other adverse administrative action for non-sexual assault offense								Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Administrative Action Type: Letter of Counseling (LDC). Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her by penetrating her vagina with his penis on two occasions. NCS conducted an investigation. During the course of the investigation the Victim stated that she did not want to be charged further in the investigation. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA, NCS and Local Authorities, the Subject was administratively separated for non-sexual related offense.			
172a	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-2	Male		03 (April-June)	A Civilian foreign authority in Proceeding Service Member								Victim (single victim)	Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her at an off base location. Alcohol was consumed by the Victim. NCS and Local Authorities conducted an investigation. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA, the Covering Authority administratively separated the Subject for a conviction of a serious offense. The Subject was found guilty at a civilian court for sex assault related offense.			
172b	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male		03 (April-June)	A Civilian foreign authority in Proceeding Service Member								Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her at an off base location. Alcohol was consumed by the Victim. NCS and Local Authorities conducted an investigation. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA, the Covering Authority administratively separated the Subject for a conviction of a serious offense. The Subject was found guilty at a civilian court for sex assault related offense.			
172c	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male		03 (April-June)	A Civilian foreign authority in Proceeding Service Member								Subject (single subject)	Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her at an off base location. Alcohol was consumed by the Victim. NCS and Local Authorities conducted an investigation. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA, the Covering Authority administratively separated the Subject for a conviction of a serious offense. The Subject was found guilty at a civilian court for sex assault related offense.			
173	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male			Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (DODIC)		Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that the Subject was having unwanted sexual intercourse with her. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA, NCS, and the TC, the Covering Authority took no further action on the reported offense due to insufficient evidence. The Subject was administratively separated for non-sexual related offense.			
174	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-6	Male		01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial					Victim (single victim)	Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her in a recruiting office. NCS investigated. Charges were preferred. An Article 32 preliminary hearing was conducted. The investigation and Article 32 report, the recommendations of the SJA, NCS and the TC, the Covering Authority referred charges for violation of Art. 120 sexual assault to the court martial. The Subject was administratively separated for non-sexual related offense.			
175	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-1	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male		01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment			Under Other than Honorable Conditions		Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her in the Subject's barracks room. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation. Charges were preferred. An Article 32 hearing was conducted and the Article 32 report was submitted to the SJA, NCS, and the TC. After the Article 32 hearing, the Victim indicated that she did not want to participate in the military justice process. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA, NCS, and TC, the Covering Authority accepted a PFA from the Subject. The Subject received RUP for a non-sexual related offense. The Subject was reported from the Marine Corps for conviction of a serious offense.			
176	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male		03 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial					Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her in the Subject's barracks room. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation. Charges were preferred. An Art. 32 was held. The investigation and Article 32 report, the recommendations of the SJA, NCS and the TC, the Covering Authority referred charges for violation of Art. 120 sexual assault to the court martial. The Subject was administratively separated for non-sexual related offense.			
177	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-1	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male		03 (April-June)	Other adverse administrative action for non-sexual assault offense								Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Administrative Action Type: Letter of Counseling (LDC). Notes: Victim reported that the Subject raped her and forced her to perform oral sex on her in the Subject's barracks room over a period of 3 months. NCS conducted an investigation. During the investigation the Victim indicated that she did not want to be charged further in the investigation. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA, the Covering Authority took no further action on the reported offense due to insufficient evidence. The Subject was administratively separated for non-sexual related offense.			
178	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male		04 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (DODIC)		Subject (single subject)	Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her. NCS conducted an investigation but instructed the Victim to a report with law enforcement in a well. After some time the Victim decided to participate further in the investigation. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA, the Covering Authority took no further action on the reported offense due to insufficient evidence. The Subject was administratively separated for non-sexual related offense.			
179	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-1	Male	Marine Corps	E-1	Male		01 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge for non-sexual assault offense						Uncharacterized			Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her in the Subject's barracks room. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA, the Covering Authority processed the Subject for administrative separation for conviction of a serious offense. Victim was convicted throughout the Subject's process and agreed with the action taken.			
180	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	Marine Corps	E-3	Male		03 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by performing oral sex on her while she was unretroacted. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. Charges were preferred and an Art 32 was held. After consultation with the SJA, NCS, ETC, and TC, the Covering Authority referred charges to a CCM. The subject was found guilty at a CCM.			
181	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male		03 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 120)			Subject (single subject)	Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her by penetrating her vagina with his penis in the barracks. Alcohol was consumed by the Subject. NCS conducted an investigation. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. Charges were preferred. After consultation with the SJA, NCS, ETC, and TC, the Covering Authority referred charges to a CCM. The Subject was found guilty at a sexual related offense.			
182	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Marine Corps	O-4	Male		01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendations by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment	Other		General		Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that the Subject raped her. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation. Charges were preferred. An Art. 32 was held. The investigation and Article 32 report, the recommendations of the SJA, NCS and the TC, the Covering Authority referred charges for violation of Art. 120 sexual assault to the court martial. The Subject was administratively separated for non-sexual related offense.			
183	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male		03 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial					Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her in the Subject's barracks room. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA, NCS, ETC, and TC, the Covering Authority referred charges to a CCM. The Subject was found guilty at a sexual related offense.			
184	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	Marine Corps	E-1	Male		01 (October-December)	Other adverse administrative action for non-sexual assault offense									Notes: Administrative Action Type: Other. Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually grabbed her, anal and rubbed the Victim's buttocks without her consent. NCS conducted an investigation. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SJA and the Senior Trial Counsel, the Covering Authority processed the Subject for Administrative Separation on the basis of Entry Level Performance and Conduct.			

No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject Is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject Prior Convictions for Sex Offense?	Subject Moral Waiver/Account?	Subject Referral Type	Quarrier Designation/Completion	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Reduced or Not Heard if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Conducted	Administrative Action		
																			Administrative Discharge Type	Most Restrictive Sex Offender	Alcohol Use
201	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	Marine Corps	E-1	Male	No	No	Multiple Services	C1 (Disband/Disband)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted			Both Victim and Subject	<p>Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her by sexually touching her chest parts on the off-base location. Accused was concerned by both parties. NCIS conducted an investigation. The Commanding Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, ETC, and TC, the Commanding Authority referred charges to a GCM. The Subject was administratively discharged.</p> <p>Offense of Pay and Absence: No. Fine: No. Restrictions: No. Reduction in pay: No. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3 Extra Duty: No. Hard Labor: No. Conventional Custody (NJP Duty): No.</p>	
202	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		C1 (Disband/Disband)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			Failure to obey orders or regulations (Art. 10)		General	Both Victim and Subject	<p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her in the Subject's barracks room on the off-base location. Accused was concerned by both parties. NCIS conducted an investigation. During the course of the investigation the Victim declined to participate further. The Commanding Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA and the victim legal counsel, the Commanding Authority charged the Subject with violation of Article 15 and 10 of NJP. The Subject was subsequently administratively discharged.</p> <p>Offense of Pay and Absence: No. Fine: No. Restrictions: No. Reduction in pay: No. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3 Extra Duty: No. Hard Labor: No. Conventional Custody (NJP Duty): No.</p>	
203	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-6	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown				C4 (Daily/September)	Subject is a Citizen or Foreign National						All victims and subjects charged parties to the crime	<p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her in a hotel room on the off-base location. Victim was not aware of the sexual assault. Victim was not aware of the case due to the victim's desire not to participate in prosecution. Eight years later, victim was reported to participate in a military action. Victim was subsequently charged with a violation of Article 15 and 10 of NJP. The Subject was subsequently administratively discharged.</p> <p>Offense of Pay and Absence: No. Fine: No. Restrictions: No. Reduction in pay: No. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3 Extra Duty: No. Hard Labor: No. Conventional Custody (NJP Duty): No.</p>	
204	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown				C2 (April/June)	Offense is Unknown						Unknown	<p>Notes: Victim reported that she was sexually assaulted by her superior on the off-base location. Victim was not aware of the case due to the victim's desire not to participate in prosecution. Eight years later, victim was reported to participate in a military action. Victim was subsequently charged with a violation of Article 15 and 10 of NJP. The Subject was subsequently administratively discharged.</p> <p>Offense of Pay and Absence: No. Fine: No. Restrictions: No. Reduction in pay: No. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3 Extra Duty: No. Hard Labor: No. Conventional Custody (NJP Duty): No.</p>	
205	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No		C2 (January/March)	A Civilian/Foreign authority/Preserving Service Member						Both Victim and Subject	<p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her in a hotel room on the off-base location. Victim was not aware of the case due to the victim's desire not to participate in prosecution. Eight years later, victim was reported to participate in a military action. Victim was subsequently charged with a violation of Article 15 and 10 of NJP. The Subject was subsequently administratively discharged.</p> <p>Offense of Pay and Absence: No. Fine: No. Restrictions: No. Reduction in pay: No. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3 Extra Duty: No. Hard Labor: No. Conventional Custody (NJP Duty): No.</p>	
206	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-1	Male	Unknown	Male	No	No	No		C2 (January/March)	Offense is Unknown						Unknown	<p>Notes: Victim reported that an unknown Subject sexually assaulted her in a barracks on base. NCIS conducted an investigation. After pursuing an investigation, NCIS could not identify the Subject and closed the investigation. The Subject is outside ODP's legal authority because he is unknown.</p> <p>Offense of Pay and Absence: No. Fine: No. Restrictions: No. Reduction in pay: No. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3 Extra Duty: No. Hard Labor: No. Conventional Custody (NJP Duty): No.</p>	
207	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-7	Male	Yes	No		C1 (Disband/Disband)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Acquitted			Both Victim and Subject	<p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject raped her sexually in a hotel room on the off-base location. Victim was not aware of the case due to the victim's desire not to participate in prosecution. Eight years later, victim was reported to participate in a military action. Victim was subsequently charged with a violation of Article 15 and 10 of NJP. The Subject was subsequently administratively discharged.</p> <p>Offense of Pay and Absence: No. Fine: No. Restrictions: No. Reduction in pay: No. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3 Extra Duty: No. Hard Labor: No. Conventional Custody (NJP Duty): No.</p>	
208	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		C4 (Daily/September)	Other adverse administrative action for non-sexual assault offense						Unknown	<p>Notes: Victim reported that the Subject pulled her shirt over her head and pulled the bottom of her pants down to her knees. Victim was not aware of the case due to the victim's desire not to participate in prosecution. Eight years later, victim was reported to participate in a military action. Victim was subsequently charged with a violation of Article 15 and 10 of NJP. The Subject was subsequently administratively discharged.</p> <p>Offense of Pay and Absence: No. Fine: No. Restrictions: No. Reduction in pay: No. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3 Extra Duty: No. Hard Labor: No. Conventional Custody (NJP Duty): No.</p>	
209	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No		C4 (Daily/September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			Adultery (Art. 134-C)		None	Victim (single child)	<p>Notes: Victim reported that the Subject raped her at the subject's off-base residence. Victim was not aware of the case due to the victim's desire not to participate in prosecution. Eight years later, victim was reported to participate in a military action. Victim was subsequently charged with a violation of Article 15 and 10 of NJP. The Subject was subsequently administratively discharged.</p> <p>Offense of Pay and Absence: No. Fine: No. Restrictions: No. Reduction in pay: No. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3 Extra Duty: No. Hard Labor: No. Conventional Custody (NJP Duty): No.</p>	
210			Marine Corps	E-3	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown				C2 (January/March)	Offense is Unknown						Unknown	<p>Notes: Victim reported that a female friend pulled her shirt over her head and pulled the bottom of her pants down to her knees. Victim was not aware of the case due to the victim's desire not to participate in prosecution. Eight years later, victim was reported to participate in a military action. Victim was subsequently charged with a violation of Article 15 and 10 of NJP. The Subject was subsequently administratively discharged.</p> <p>Offense of Pay and Absence: No. Fine: No. Restrictions: No. Reduction in pay: No. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3 Extra Duty: No. Hard Labor: No. Conventional Custody (NJP Duty): No.</p>	
211	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-1	Multiple Victims Male	Marine Corps	E-1	Male	No	No		C1 (Disband/Disband)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			Failure to obey orders or regulations (Art. 10)		General	Both Victim and Subject	<p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her in a barracks on base. NCIS conducted an investigation. The Commanding Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, ETC, and TC, the Commanding Authority referred charges to a GCM for three violations of Article 120 (rape, sexual assault, and abusive sexual contact). Subject was acquitted of all charges.</p> <p>Offense of Pay and Absence: No. Fine: No. Restrictions: No. Reduction in pay: No. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3 Extra Duty: No. Hard Labor: No. Conventional Custody (NJP Duty): No.</p>	
212	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Marine Corps	E-5	Male	No	No		C2 (January/March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			Other Sexual Harassment (Art. 120)		Under Other than Harassment Conditions (SOICFC)	None	<p>Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her in a barracks on base. NCIS conducted an investigation. The Commanding Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, ETC, and TC, the Commanding Authority referred charges to a GCM for a violation of Article 120 (sexual harassment). Subject was acquitted of all charges.</p> <p>Offense of Pay and Absence: No. Fine: No. Restrictions: No. Reduction in pay: No. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3 Extra Duty: No. Hard Labor: No. Conventional Custody (NJP Duty): No.</p>	
213	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Unknown	Navy	Multiple Victims Female	Multiple Victims Female	Marine Corps	E-7	Male	No	No		C2 (January/March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			Disruptive toward a superior (unsubstantiated offense)(Art. 85)		None	All victims and subjects charged parties to the crime	<p>Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her in a barracks on base. NCIS conducted an investigation. The Commanding Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, ETC, and TC, the Commanding Authority referred charges to a GCM for a violation of Article 120 (sexual harassment). Subject was acquitted of all charges.</p> <p>Offense of Pay and Absence: No. Fine: No. Restrictions: No. Reduction in pay: No. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3 Extra Duty: No. Hard Labor: No. Conventional Custody (NJP Duty): No.</p>	
214	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	No	No		C2 (April/June)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Both Victim and Subject	<p>Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her in a hotel room on the off-base location. Victim was not aware of the case due to the victim's desire not to participate in prosecution. Eight years later, victim was reported to participate in a military action. Victim was subsequently charged with a violation of Article 15 and 10 of NJP. The Subject was subsequently administratively discharged.</p> <p>Offense of Pay and Absence: No. Fine: No. Restrictions: No. Reduction in pay: No. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3 Extra Duty: No. Hard Labor: No. Conventional Custody (NJP Duty): No.</p>	
215	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Unknown	Female	No	No	No		C2 (January/March)	Subject is a Citizen or Foreign National						Subject (in single subject)	<p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject raped her in the Victim's off-base residence. Victim was not aware of the case due to the victim's desire not to participate in prosecution. Eight years later, victim was reported to participate in a military action. Victim was subsequently charged with a violation of Article 15 and 10 of NJP. The Subject was subsequently administratively discharged.</p> <p>Offense of Pay and Absence: No. Fine: No. Restrictions: No. Reduction in pay: No. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3 Extra Duty: No. Hard Labor: No. Conventional Custody (NJP Duty): No.</p>	
216	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		C1 (Disband/Disband)	Other Adverse Administrative Action						Both Victim and Subject	<p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject kissed her mouth and pulled her shirt over her head and pulled the bottom of her pants down to her knees. Victim was not aware of the case due to the victim's desire not to participate in prosecution. Eight years later, victim was reported to participate in a military action. Victim was subsequently charged with a violation of Article 15 and 10 of NJP. The Subject was subsequently administratively discharged.</p> <p>Offense of Pay and Absence: No. Fine: No. Restrictions: No. Reduction in pay: No. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3 Extra Duty: No. Hard Labor: No. Conventional Custody (NJP Duty): No.</p>	
217	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No		C1 (Disband/Disband)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Both Victim and Subject	<p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her in a hotel room on the off-base location. Victim was not aware of the case due to the victim's desire not to participate in prosecution. Eight years later, victim was reported to participate in a military action. Victim was subsequently charged with a violation of Article 15 and 10 of NJP. The Subject was subsequently administratively discharged.</p> <p>Offense of Pay and Absence: No. Fine: No. Restrictions: No. Reduction in pay: No. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3 Extra Duty: No. Hard Labor: No. Conventional Custody (NJP Duty): No.</p>	
218			Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown				C4 (Daily/September)	Offense is Unknown						Unknown	<p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her in a barracks on base. NCIS conducted an investigation. The Commanding Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, ETC, and TC, the Commanding Authority referred charges to a GCM for a violation of Article 120 (sexual harassment). Subject was acquitted of all charges.</p> <p>Offense of Pay and Absence: No. Fine: No. Restrictions: No. Reduction in pay: No. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3 Extra Duty: No. Hard Labor: No. Conventional Custody (NJP Duty): No.</p>	
219	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		C2 (April/June)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Both Victim and Subject	<p>Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by sexually touching her breast and digitally penetrating her vagina. Accused was concerned by both parties. NCIS conducted an investigation. The Commanding Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, ETC, and TC, the Commanding Authority referred charges to a GCM for a violation of Article 120 (sexual assault). Subject was acquitted of all charges.</p> <p>Offense of Pay and Absence: No. Fine: No. Restrictions: No. Reduction in pay: No. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3 Extra Duty: No. Hard Labor: No. Conventional Custody (NJP Duty): No.</p>	

Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject To Investigation For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject's Prior Involvement For Sex Assault?	Subject's Moral Waiver Acceptance?	Subject's Suberral Type	Quarter/Date Reported	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reasons Charges Dismissed or Art 15 Hearing of Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Administrative Actions		Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note
																			Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use		
216 Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No	C3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted			Assault (Art. 120)			Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by forcibly touching her breast and digitally penetrating her vagina. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCIS conducted an investigation. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. Charges were preferred and an Article 15 hearing was held. The Article 15 Officer recommended for waiving all charges to CSM. Charges were referred to a CSM. The Covering Authority advised a PFA to the Covering Authority. After consultation with the SIA, NCIS and TC, the Covering Authority agreed to the PFA and the subject pleaded guilty to non-sexual related offenses.	
220 Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	C2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Adultery (Art. 134-C)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed				None		Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her while at a party at an off-base location. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCIS conducted an investigation. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SIA, the Covering Authority took no further action on the sexual assault allegations due to insufficient evidence. The subject received a nonjudicial punishment for adultery.	
221 Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	C2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial						Both Victim and Subject	Notes: This victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her by having non-consensual intercourse with her. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCIS conducted an investigation. Charges were preferred for violation of Article 120, USC. The preliminary hearing was conducted in the case files. The Victim signed a Victim Preference Statement and advised by counsel to proceed with the case. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SIA, regular that occurred and at the court. The Covering Authority dismissed all charges in this case without prejudice.	
222 Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims Male	Marine Corps	W-2	Male	No	No	CA (July-September)	Other Adverse Administrative Action										Adverse Administrative Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR)	Notes: Victim reported that the Subject harassed them in their official area without consent. No alcohol was consumed. NCIS conducted an investigation. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victims. After consultation with the SIA and TC, the Covering Authority issued a formal counseling for sexual assault offense.
222 Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	C1 (October-December)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense							General		Subject (Length and Subject)	Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her at the same location as mentioned by the Subject. NCIS conducted an investigation. During the investigation, NCIS discovered that the reported offense did not meet the elements of sexual assault. The Command took over the investigation into allegations of sexual harassment. Victim signed a Victim Preference Letter that stated she believed the best action was to take the report of sexual assault. The Investigating Officer concluded that sexual harassment did occur. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SIA, the Covering Authority processed the Subject for administrative separation from the Marine Corps for administrative sexual harassment.	
224 Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-5	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown			C3 (April-June)	Offender is Unknown									Unknown	Notes: Victim report that an unknown subject sexually assaulted her while on base. Last law enforcement investigation. Victim's name was released to the public, but no suspect was identified. Command action was precluded because the subject is unknown.	
225 Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Marine Corps	E-2	Male	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	No	No	C2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			Assault (Art. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed				Under Other than Honor/Other (GDDTC)		Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her when the Subject placed the Victim in a hoodie and the Subject took off the pants while making contact with the Victim's leg. NCIS conducted an investigation. The Victim indicated that he agreed to be processed for trial. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SIA, the regular trial counsel and the trial counsel, the Covering Authority proceeded with conducting an RUP for violation of Article 120. Punishments were imposed. Following the RUP, the Subject was approved to be processed for administrative separation for commission of a serious offense.
226 Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Unknown	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	C3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Adultery (Art. 134-C)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed				None		Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by forcibly penetrating her vagina with his penis at an off-base location. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCIS conducted an investigation. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SIA and TC, the Covering Authority took no further action on the reported sexual related offense due to insufficient evidence and proceeded to RUP the Subject for non-sexual related offenses.	
227 Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No	C1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject raped her. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCIS conducted an investigation. Charges were preferred for sexual assault, adultery, and related conduct. An Article 15 hearing was held. The Article 15 Officer recommended that all charges be referred to a general court-martial. The Covering Authority reviewed the investigation and the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SIA, the victim trial counsel and the regular trial counsel, and the Article 15 Officer's report, the Covering Authority referred all charges to a general court-martial. The Subject was acquitted of all charges.	

No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject Is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victims Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject Moral Award/ Achievement?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Offense/Completion Date	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Business Changes (Decreased of AF 22 Hearing if applicable)	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Most Restrictive Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note	
																							Subject Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?
228			Marine Corps	E-1	Male	Unknown	Unknown					02 (January-March)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim reported that Subject, a 30-year-old, sexually assaulted her on several occasions 11 years prior when victim was 19 years old. NCIS conducted an investigation and reported the investigation to civilian law enforcement authorities.	
229	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Unknown	Male	No	No			01 (October-December)	Subject is a Citizen of Foreign National									Notes: Victim reported that Subject had sexually assaulted her. Subject was active duty but reported from the Marine Corps before the time of report. NCIS conducted an investigation. The Marine Corps forwarded the investigation to the U.S. Attorney's Office due to a lack of jurisdiction. Civilian authorities prosecuted. Subject was convicted of sexual abuse in Federal Court.	
230	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Multiple Victims Male	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	No	No		04 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 120)				All victims and subjects (multiple parties) in the crime.	
231	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		02 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			Assault (Art. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General			Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her in the barracks. Alcohol was consumed by the Subject. NCIS conducted an investigation. Subject reported that he did not want to participate in the prosecution of the Subject for the sexual offense. Charges were preferred. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, the Convening Authority recommended the charges to a SPDR. The Subject was found guilty of a SPDR for non-sexual related offenses.	
232	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	No	No		01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment		Under Other than Involuntary Confinement (DODIC)			Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by touching her breasts. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCIS conducted an investigation. The Victim expressed her desire to avoid a court-martial and fell on her back. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. Charges were preferred. The Convening Authority recommended the charges to a SPDR. The Subject was found guilty of a SPDR for non-sexual related offenses. The Subject was recommended for non-sexual related offenses with a General Characterization of the offense.	
233	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		02 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			Assault (Art. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by sexually touching her breast at the barracks on multiple occasions. NCIS conducted an investigation. The Victim expressed her desire to avoid a court-martial and fell on her back. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, NC, and TC, the Convening Authority recommended the charges to a SPDR. The Subject was found guilty of a SPDR for non-sexual related offenses.	
234	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No		01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment		General			Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by touching her breasts and touching her buttocks without her consent. NCIS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority recommended the charges to a SPDR. The Subject was found guilty of a SPDR for non-sexual related offenses. The Subject was recommended for non-sexual related offenses with a General Characterization of the offense.	
235	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No			Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			Failure to obey state regulation (Art. 10)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by sexually touching her while she was asleep. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCIS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority recommended the charges to a SPDR. The Subject was found guilty of a SPDR for non-sexual related offenses. The Subject was recommended for non-sexual related offenses with a General Characterization of the offense.
236	Approved Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		01 (October-December)	Other adverse administrative action for non-sexual assault offense									Notes: Victim reported that Subject had touched her breast and exposed area while at the E-Club on base. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCIS conducted an investigation. Subject was investigated for alleged sexual assault. The Convening Authority recommended the charges to a SPDR. The Subject was found guilty of a SPDR for non-sexual related offenses. The Subject was recommended for non-sexual related offenses with a General Characterization of the offense.	
237	Approved Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No		02 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Approved Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 120)		None		Notes: Victim reported that Subject touched her back and thigh in several occasions. Alcohol was consumed by the Victim. Subject NCIS conducted an investigation. Charges were preferred. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, NC, and TC, the Convening Authority recommended the charges to a SPDR. The Subject was found guilty of a SPDR for non-sexual related offenses.	
238	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		02 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			Assault (Art. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by sexually touching her breast and genital area. NCIS conducted an investigation. The Victim expressed her desire to avoid a court-martial and fell on her back. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, the Convening Authority recommended the charges to a SPDR. The Subject was found guilty of a SPDR for non-sexual related offenses.	
239	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-2	Male	No	No		02 (April-June)	Other adverse administrative action for non-sexual assault offense									Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by touching her breasts. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA and TC, the Convening Authority recommended the charges to a SPDR. The Subject was found guilty of a SPDR for non-sexual related offenses. The Subject was recommended for non-sexual related offenses with a General Characterization of the offense.	
240	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-4	Multiple Victims Male	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No		02 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)				Discharge or Reassignment in Lieu of Courts-Martial				Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCIS conducted an investigation. During the investigation one of the Victims stated they had no recollection of the event occurring. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. Charges were preferred. The Convening Authority recommended the charges to a SPDR. The Subject was found guilty of a SPDR for non-sexual related offenses. The Subject was recommended for non-sexual related offenses with a General Characterization of the offense.	
241	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Unknown	Male	No	No			04 (July-September)	Offender is Unknown									Notes: During her medical processing, Victim reported she was sexually assaulted over 7 years ago. NCIS attempted to interview Victim, but she was unwilling to discuss any details of the assault or identify the Subject. Victim signed a waiver and consented to the investigation and the case was closed.	
242	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		01 (October-December)	A Civilian Foreign authority is Prosecuting Service Member									Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by sexual intercourse. Subject was investigated prior to his arrest in the United States. Subject was convicted of rape in a court-martial. The victim was unwilling to discuss any details of the assault or identify the Subject. Victim signed a waiver and consented to the investigation and the case was closed.	
243	Approved Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	Yes	No		02 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)				Discharge or Reassignment in Lieu of Courts-Martial				Involvement had specified	Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by sexually touching her in the barracks. NCIS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority recommended the charges to a SPDR. The Subject was found guilty of a SPDR for non-sexual related offenses. The Subject was recommended for non-sexual related offenses with a General Characterization of the offense.
244	Rape (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		02 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			Failure to obey state regulation (Art. 10)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Subject (in single subject)	Notes: Victim reported that Subject had unwanted sexual intercourse with the Victim. Alcohol was consumed by the Subject. NCIS conducted an investigation. The Victim expressed her desire to avoid a court-martial and fell on her back. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, NC, and TC, the Convening Authority recommended the charges to a SPDR. The Subject was found guilty of a SPDR for non-sexual related offenses.
245	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No		02 (April-June)	Other adverse administrative action for non-sexual assault offense									Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by sexually touching her while sleeping in the Subject's barracks room. NCIS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SA, NC, and TC, the Convening Authority recommended the charges to a SPDR. The Subject was found guilty of a SPDR for non-sexual related offenses. The Subject was recommended for non-sexual related offenses with a General Characterization of the offense.	

No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject Is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject Moral Waiver Assessment?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Sexual Charges Dismissed at Art 15 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Most Restrictive as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note
246	Attempt to Commit Offense (Art. 80)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-6	Male	No	No		02 (January-March)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense					Uncharacterized		Unknown	Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her social activities opened an investigation that later closed as an unfounded after the victim reported a consensual relationship during subsequent questioning. NCS conducted an investigation. Victim did not request a request from NCS for interview. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the view of the Victim. After consultation with the SIA and the lead counsel, the Convening Authority decided to proceed. Subject for administrative separation for consensual relationship. The administrative separation is due to insufficient evidence of a sexual assault. Subject will be administratively separated based on the information on hand for separation.	
247A	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		02 (January-March)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	Assault (Art. 120)	Convicted		Assault (Art. 120)			All victims and subjects (multiple parties to the crime)	Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by force and against her will. Subject was interviewed and interviewed by both parties. Local law enforcement conducted an investigation. Subject accepted a plea deal and pleaded guilty to one rape and 180 days in jail. For cooperation with the military prosecution of the case against her accomplice, the Subject pleaded guilty to a non-sexual assault offense and was administratively separated. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim before separating her from the unit.	
247B	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)	Convicted		Rape (Art. 120)	Yes		All victims and subjects (multiple parties to the crime)	Notes: Victim reported that the Subject raped her in an off-base location. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. Local law enforcement conducted an investigation but declines to charge the subject due to insufficient evidence. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SIA and the Article 15 officer's report, the Convening Authority referred charges for rape to a general court-martial. The Subject was found guilty of rape and punishments were imposed.	
248	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No	No		01 (October-December)	Offense is Unknown								Notes: Victim reported that an unknown Subject raped her in a barracks room on base. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SIA, the Convening Authority took no further action on the reported offense due to the Subject being unknown.	
249	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-5	Female	Marine Corps	E-6	Male	No	No		01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Yes	Yes	All subjects (multiple victims)	Notes: Victim reported that Subject inserted his finger into her vagina while she was asleep. Alcohol was consumed by all parties. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SIA, the Convening Authority referred Art. 120 to a GCM. The Subject was found guilty of a GCM.	
250	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-2	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		03 (April-June)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense					General		Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject raped her in an off-base location. Alcohol was consumed by both parties. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SIA and the lead counsel, the Convening Authority decided to proceed. Subject for administrative separation for consensual relationship. The administrative separation is due to insufficient evidence of a sexual offense. Non-sexual assault.	
251	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	No	No		04 (July-September)	A Civilian/Foreign activity in Phositing Service Member							Subject (a single subject)	Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her by force and against her will in an off-base location. Local law enforcement conducted an investigation. The Subject was charged with one sexual assault offense but this was later dropped to one sexual contact offense. The Subject was found guilty of the charged. The Convening Authority reviewed the findings and the views of the Victim. After consultation with the SIA the Convening Authority processed the Subject for administrative separation. The Subject requested a board that recommended retention. The Convening Authority ordered that the Subject be retained.	
252	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No		02 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial				Victim (single victim)	Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her by digitally penetrating her vagina in an off-base location. Local police initiated an investigation but declined to prosecute. NCS conducted an investigation. An Article 15 charge was preferred and an Article 15 hearing was held. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. The charge was referred to a GCM. Prior to the start of the trial new evidence came forward. After consultation with the SIA, the regional trial counsel and trial counsel, the Convening Authority withdrew the charge and dismissed the case. In insufficient evidence.	
253	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-4	Female	Marine Corps	E-4	Male	No	No		02 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Convicted		Assault (Art. 120)	General			Notes: Victim reported that the Subject sexually assaulted her by digitally touching her over and under her clothing in an off-base location. NCS conducted an investigation. The Convening Authority reviewed the investigation and considered the views of the Victim. Charges were preferred and an Article 15 hearing was held. After consultation with the SIA, the Convening Authority referred charges to a GCM. The Subject was found guilty of a non-sexual related offense and was administratively separated from the Marine Corps.	



Enclosure 3: Department of the Air Force





SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON

MAR 20 2017

MEMORANDUM FOR UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (PERSONNEL AND
READINESS)

SUBJECT: Fiscal Year 2016 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military

In response to your 29 September 2016 data call, I am forwarding the Air Force input to the *Fiscal Year 2016 Department of Defense (DoD) Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military*.

Sexual assault reporting is unchanged from recent years, telling us we have more work to do to increase the percentage of sexual assaults that victims report to the Air Force. In fiscal year 2016, Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (AF SAPRO) requested and received approval for select full-time Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Victim Advocates (VAs) to further assist their Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs). In addition, we renewed efforts toward a multi-pronged strategy to address prevention. Employing evidence-based approaches to prevention strengthens our focus in the ongoing battle against sexual assault, and we will continue to search for a path that leads us to zero.



Lisa S. Disbrow
Acting

Attached:
FY16 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military: United States Air Force

FY16 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military: United States Air Force

Executive Summary

Sexual violence can and has negatively affected our Airmen, families, units and communities, and ultimately our mission. The human and economic costs of this scourge are often veiled, not fully understood, and have lifelong impacts for individuals, while also impacting unit cohesion. The Air Force is unwavering in our commitment to eradicating the occurrence of sexual assault with a focused strategy, evidence-based approaches to development, and investment in proven expertise at all levels. While we are pursuing a more effective strategy to eliminate sexual assault, we will continue to respond immediately and with the most effective resources to support any Airman who has been assaulted, and we know we have more work to do with regards to response and increasing reporting as well as addressing retaliation against sexual assault survivors.

In focusing on prevention we seek a future state where the cultural imperatives of mutual respect and trust, professional values, and team commitment are so pervasive in our environment that sexual assault is not tolerated, condoned, or ignored anywhere. In this regard, we are using a multi-pronged strategy to address prevention. The strategy includes universal as well as targeted initiatives. As an example, in 2016 the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (AF SAPRO) operationalized the first phase of the 2015 SAPR Strategy by implementing the evidence-based Green Dot prevention training approach. Since the start of training, thousands of surveys and myriad individuals have reported an increase in preventive actions and / or a broader understanding of violence prevention skills. In the civilian sector, Green Dot has proven effective in significantly reducing sexual violence three to five years after implementation; AF SAPRO expects similar success in prevalence reduction over time. Our strategy also relies on investing in prevention expertise at all levels. In order to ensure the success and momentum of this and future prevention efforts, the Secretary of the Air Force authorized the hiring of 92 installation level Specialists for the Primary Prevention of Violence (SPPV's), with Headquarters Air Force and Major Command oversight. These SPPV's are the office of primary responsibility for developing and ensuring the execution of a comprehensive local primary prevention strategy. They will also facilitate future prevention trainings and initiatives while collaborating with other installation stakeholders. Other prevention efforts include the adaptation of healthy life and relationship skills training in partnership with the US Air Force Academy (with the potential to employ this training across all officer accession sources), illustrating the Air Force's increased emphasis on developmentally appropriate prevention. At Basic Military Training, AF SAPRO is adapting, for our new enlisted accessions, a set of interventions aimed at preventing the victimization, re-victimization, and perpetration of sexual crimes. Additional efforts to prevent sexual assault include our initiative to increase Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention, given the association between alcohol and sexual assault; and we also established a Survivor Panel, which brought together survivors of sexual assault to better inform Air Force policies, planning, programming, and assessments. The survivor panel interacted with the Senior Air Force leadership and is a valuable resource for ongoing leadership engagements at other key levels like the Wing Commander orientation courses.

Improving SAPR policies and programs is important to ensure we provide the best support to Airmen. In line with this philosophy, in 2016, AF SAPRO asked for a continuation to the exception to policy to allow AF Civilians the ability to make restricted and unrestricted reports of sexual assault worldwide, and to receive SAPR services. AF SAPRO will continue to request this exception from DoD each year until such time as it can be made permanent. DoD civilians became eligible for Special Victims' Counsel in 2016, which may have led to an increase in reporting by DoD civilians. AF SAPRO took strides to improve male victimization reporting by creating small group training on the topic, as well as increasing collaboration with experts from across the country in this area of study. This multi-faceted approach to improving male victim response led to AF SAPRO adding a new block of instruction to its training course for Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs), which addresses myths surrounding male sexual assault.

We still have more work to do to increase the percentage of sexual assaults that victims report to the Air Force, as the annual trend for reporting is flat. The Air Force received 1,355 sexual assault reports in FY16, compared to 1,312 in FY15 and 1,350 in FY14. Expressed as percentages of the total Air Force population (including active duty, Air Force Reserve, Air National Guard and appropriated fund civilian employees) 0.21% of Airmen reported a sexual assault in FY16, compared to 0.20% in FY15 and 0.21% in FY14. Similarly, 30.6% of the FY16 reports remained restricted at the end of FY16, compared to 29.0% in FY15 and 30.1% in FY14.

The Air Force has dedicated talented professionals who care for victims of sexual assault. Air Force SARCs exist at the base and major command levels and are the focal point for victim care, case management, and program oversight. Our SARCs must obtain Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program accreditation, as well as attend initial and reoccurring training. SAPR Victim Advocates (VAs) and Volunteer VAs at the base level must also obtain accreditation and complete the appropriate training. This year, AF SAPRO requested and received approval for select full-time SAPR VAs to further assist their SARC by entering data in the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID). Allowing SAPR VAs to take on a portion of the DSAID workload led to a 23% decrease in data entry errors (including blank data fields) over a six month period. Additionally, Air Force Instruction 90-6001 *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program* was updated effective 18 March 2016 to reflect current requirements, ensuring the Air Force remains in compliance with DoD regulations. The Air Force remains committed to eliminating sexual assault and this is reflected in the myriad initiatives, trainings, and process improvements surrounding prevention and reporting.

1. LOE 1—Prevention—The objective of prevention is to “deliver consistent and effective prevention methods and programs.” Based on the 2014-2016 DoD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy, implementation of prevention efforts across DoD should be spread across a collection of 10 program elements. To aid in assessing DoD-wide progress in operationalizing the Prevention Strategy, please provide responses connected back to these program elements.

1.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Prevention Endstate: “cultural imperatives of mutual respect and trust, professional values, and team commitment

are reinforced to create an environment where sexual assault is not tolerated, condoned, or ignored.” Where appropriate, be specific in the types of measures your program uses, the number of Service members impacted and the approved way ahead for achieving the prevention endstate. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), p. 2)

In 2015, Air Force senior leaders signed a Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Strategy. The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (AF SAPRO) then operationalized the Strategy in a three-phase prevention plan (Phase 1: Addressing attitudes, norms, and environmental factors; Phase 2: Addressing individual-level risk factors; Phase 3: Addressing relationship-level risk factors) that outlined a systematic and comprehensive approach to prevention that combined evidence-based interventions, with prevention policy and cultural norms change. These elements address each level of the social ecology outlined by the DoD Strategy.

The cornerstone of the first phase of the three-phase plan involved implementation of an evidence-based bystander intervention approach, Green Dot. Green Dot is a three pronged community mobilization approach that was adapted for use in the Air Force and has separate modules for leaders, peer influencers, and the general Air Force population. In addition, a version of Green Dot was adapted for and utilized by AF Guard and Reserve Airmen to address their unique requirements and time limitations. As a departure from past prevention efforts and to stimulate a grassroots approach to prevention, 2500 Airmen—not Sexual Assault Response Coordinators, Victim Advocates, or commanders—were trained to implement Green Dot in over 25 regional trainings hosted by installations across the world. Green Dot will be implemented from 2016-2018 (foundational content in 2016, content extensions and boosters in 2017-2018) because in the randomized controlled trial of the intervention, the greatest reductions in sexual violence perpetration and victimization were realized after three years of implementation.

Green Dot, and the other elements of the AF SAPR Strategy, are being monitored and evaluated, as outlined in section 1.12. In the civilian sector, Green Dot has been effective in significantly reducing sexual violence three to five years after implementation; AF SAPRO expects similar success in prevalence reduction over time.

Because the AF SAPR Strategy emphasizes doing what works, while Green Dot is implemented, several prevention interventions and policies are being developed/adapted and evaluated for effectiveness within the Air Force. The policies and interventions that have demonstrated effectiveness will be implemented in subsequent phases of the prevention plan. These efforts are detailed throughout LOE 1 of this report. Interventions that are being evaluated include an adaptation of a healthy life and relationship skills training at the US Air Force Academy and the development of interventions to prevent first time victimization, re-victimization, and perpetration to be evaluated at Basic Military Training. Policy-level interventions include the implementation of a screening measure to prevent individuals at extremely high risk for sexual assault perpetration from accessing into the Air Force and formative research to examine the potential feasibility of alcohol policies to decrease consumption and subsequent problem behaviors.

1.2 Communications and Engagement: Update your progress in aligning prevention communications and training based on the type of message, messenger, and delivery methodology to specific demographic audiences across your Military Service (e.g., basic training, first-term, mid-level, and senior leader). (DoD 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (30 Apr 14), para 5 (Communications), p. 11)

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (AF SAPR) Strategy emphasizes doing what works and several prevention interventions and policies are being developed/adapted and evaluated for effectiveness within the Air Force. The policies and interventions that have demonstrated effectiveness will be implemented in subsequent phases of the prevention plan. Interventions that are being evaluated include an adaptation of a healthy life and relationship skills training at the US Air Force Academy (USAFA) and the development of targeted interventions to prevent first time victimization, re-victimization, and perpetration to be evaluated at Basic Military Training. The targeted interventions focus on increasing awareness of risky situations, teaching problem solving and protective behaviors for managing risky situations, and dispelling rape myths. Policy-level interventions include the implementation of a screening measure to prevent individuals at extraordinarily high risk for sexual assault perpetration from accessing into the Air Force and formative research to examine the potential feasibility of alcohol policies to decrease consumption and subsequent problem behaviors.

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (AF SAPRO) is working closely with research staff at USAFA to adapt a healthy life and relationship skills training for sexual assault prevention. The adapted curriculum focuses on the following areas: self-management skills (e.g., decision making, emotion regulation), social skills (e.g., assertiveness), alcohol and drug prevention (e.g., skills to resist peer pressure), and healthy relationship skills. Emphasis on developmentally appropriate prevention suggests specific prevention approaches may be most useful with a young Airman audience. In addition, AF SAPRO is working closely with USAFA SAPR and Community Support staff to ensure Green Dot is a fit for the unique environment.

The AF SAPR Strategy and three-phase plan as well as the implementation specifics and rationale for Green Dot were communicated to leaders and the field in regular updates, such as during the SAPR pre-command briefing to new wing and group commanders, to senior leader conferences hosted by Major Commands, at senior enlisted leader conferences, and through communications from senior leaders (email or at the Community Action Information Board) to subordinate commanders. In addition, specific Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month (SAAPM) guidance was distributed to the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) and Victim Advocate community to ensure that their SAAPM prevention activities complemented Green Dot messaging and goals.

SARCs continued to submit quarterly training reports during fiscal year 2016. The reports highlight training and briefings to special populations such as leadership, first term airmen, pre-deployment personnel, first responders, medical personnel, volunteer victim advocates, etc. SAPR personnel also facilitate training and briefings in collaboration with

other on base and community agencies, including equal opportunity, security forces, family advocacy, and rape crisis centers.

1.3 Communications and Engagement: Update your efforts to share and foster practices across all prevention stakeholders (suicide prevention, sexual assault prevention, alcohol reduction, etc.). Detail any effort to incorporate shared messaging (e.g., bystander intervention efforts supporting suicide and sexual assault prevention). (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 4, #5, p. 7)

The 2015 Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (AF SAPR) Strategy reflects a holistic approach to prevention, such that the common underlying risk and protective factors for sexual assault and other forms of interpersonal and self-directed violence are considered together rather than in a siloed approach. Examples of this holistic approach include implementation of Green Dot, which has evidence of effectiveness preventing multiple forms of interpersonal violence and sexual harassment, and the adaptation and evaluation of a healthy life and relationship skills training that is based on the best-available research.

To concretize the goal of addressing multiple forms of violence through a comprehensive Strategy, a cross-functional working group developed an approach focused on shared risk and protective factors, in order to simultaneously address multiple problem behaviors rather than preventing each form of violence in a silo. A key aspect of a holistic approach is using the AF community mobilization infrastructure (known as the Community Action Information Board (CAIB) and Integrated Delivery System (IDS)) as the primary forum through which the various helping agencies and prevention stakeholders will plan and oversee execution of integrated prevention at the Installation, Major Command, and Headquarters levels.

As an example of the first glimpse of a more integrated approach to prevention, through Summer 2016, the AF worked with five installations to adapt and pilot a version of Green Dot that addressed interpersonal as well as self-directed violence. The goal was to target multiple forms of personal violence (i.e., sexual assault, suicide, domestic abuse) with one training. This integrated training will serve as the Total Force annual SAPR and suicide prevention training in 2017 and will significantly reduce Airman's time in training. Although the Green Dot bystander intervention training does not address alcohol reduction specifically, it does provide scenarios in which trainees understand how alcohol consumption can increase risk for all forms of personal violence.

As described elsewhere in LOE 1 of this report, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (AF SAPRO) ongoing research (evaluations of life and relationship skills training and alcohol policies) are expected to have benefits for sexual assault prevention in addition to other problem behaviors. Additionally, prevention of first time victimization and re-victimization via the studies ongoing at Basic Military Training are expected to have multiple downstream benefits given the diverse negative physical, social and psychological outcomes associated with victimization.

The AF SAPR Strategy and three-phase plan as well as the implementation specifics and rationale for Green Dot were communicated to leaders and the field in regular updates, such as during the SAPR pre-command briefing to new wing and group commanders, to senior leader conferences hosted by Major Commands, at senior enlisted leader conferences, and through communications from senior leaders (email or at the CAIB) to subordinate commanders. In addition, specific Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month (SAAPM) guidance was distributed to the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) and Victim Advocate (VA) community to ensure that their SAAPM prevention activities complemented Green Dot messaging and goals.

AF SAPRO, in collaboration with the Army Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention office and the Department of Defense SAPR Office continued a study in Fiscal Year (FY) 2016 with the Institute for Defense Analyses to examine the link between alcohol, harmful behaviors, and negative outcomes including sexual assault. The project, Reducing Alcohol's Impact on Sexual Assault and Other Harmful Behaviors, Phase One: Understanding Service Member's Alcohol Purchasing Behavior, and Designing a Rigorous Causal Evaluation of Interventions, explores the effects of policy interventions, such as alcohol pricing effects on drinking behaviors and subsequent violence. During FY16, researchers conducted a literature review and an Alcohol Landscape Study to examine the spending patterns of military members to include the types of alcohol purchased and whether the purchase was made on a military installation. With insights from the Alcohol Landscape Study, the Air Force and other services will determine the feasibility of conducting a rigorous evaluation of an alcohol policy intervention at selected military installations.

The Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment Program collaborated with the Department of Justice to reduce underage Airmen's access to alcohol and to reduce the risk of sexual assault and crimes using evidence-based environmental strategies. Working with local civilian communities, Air Force strategies for enforcement of underage drinking laws include compliance sting operations targeting local distributors, increased number and frequency of Driving Under the Influence checks in the local community, development of local policies to prevent underage drinking and related consequences, community-based media campaigns to reduce underage drinking and increase awareness of legal consequences, and increased frequency of alternative alcohol-free social activities.

To facilitate communication to the field (i.e. both the newly hired Specialists for the Primary Prevention of Violence (SPPVs) and the Green Dot implementers), AF SAPRO instituted two new SharePoint sites (Green Dot and Interpersonal and Self-Directed Violence Prevention) to host strategic-level information, training materials, presentations, graphics, and resources. AF SAPRO also hosted monthly teleconferences with Major Command (MAJCOM) SAPR personnel to provide guidance, answer questions, and solicit feedback from the field on best practices and challenges; and, AF SAPRO hosted video and phone teleconferences with major command leaders to highlight training initiatives,

prevention and response efforts.

Other communication efforts include, AF SAPRO:

- hosted Green Dot training for Air Force senior leaders (Secretary of the Air Force, Chief and Vice Chief of Staff of the Air Force, and Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force)
- hosted Green Dot webinars with SPPVs and Community Support Coordinators (CSC) to foster cross-functional communication and collaboration
- hosted training webinars with the Division of Violence Prevention at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for SPPVs, CSCs, and MAJCOM SARCs
- communicated to all levels of SAPR the AF Green Dot Progress Report which provided feedback from training, testimonials, and how the Air Force was embracing Green Dot
- solicited feedback from Airmen pertaining to Green Dot training via the Air Force Portal (Share Your Story)

Finally, in order to support the expansion of prevention activities, AF SAPRO created a Prevention Branch to focus on SPPV professional development and execution of the 2015 SAPR Strategy including Green Dot.

1.4 Peer-to-Peer Mentorship and Support: Describe efforts to support peer-to-peer programs for junior service members that promote healthy relationships focused at the battalion/squadron/or Military Service equivalent levels. Provide, where appropriate, metrics used to assess efforts and intended outcomes of the efforts. (DoD 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (30 Apr 14), para 5 (Peer-to-Peer Mentorship), p. 10)

The cornerstone and a critical core component of the Green Dot approach is identification, recruitment and training of peer influencers in a (4 hour) bystander workshop. The workshop equips and empowers socially influential Airmen with tools to identify and intervene in situations that pose a high risk for sexual assault, dating/domestic violence, or stalking and tools to proactively prevent these situations from arising in the first place. Across active duty installations, 10-15% of the base population are trained in these workshops. Social diffusion of innovation theory suggests that after these workshops, Airmen will serve as change agents in their peer group and sphere of influence to set norms that do not tolerate interpersonal violence. This is a robust, evidence-based approach to changing norms and cultures.

The metrics for Green Dot and the overall Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategy are described in detail in section 1.12.

1.5 Leadership Involvement: Update improvements to local Military Service SAPR programs (on both prevention and response) based on the feedback to local commanders from command climate assessments. (DoDI 6495.02, Sexual Assault

Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 5, para 9f)

Results from recent Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute Organizational Climate Surveys (DEOCS) indicate that most Airmen (93%) believe, to a great or moderate extent, that their chain of command encourages bystanders to intervene in situations where a person is at risk for sexual assault or other harmful behavior. Based in part on these DEOCS results, and feedback from the Survivor Panel, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office geared its FY16 annual SAPR training to emphasize unit commander-delivered messages. We believe messages directly from commanders are an important factor in inspiring positive morale and behaviors.

1.6 Deterrence: Update your progress in developing and/or enhancing sexual assault deterrence measures and/or messaging and outline how they are provided to Service members at the installation (or Service equivalent) level (e.g., Crime Reduction Program, Military Criminal Investigation Organization (MCIO) Outreach Initiatives, etc.). Provide summary of Service member feedback or metrics to demonstrate progress. (DoD 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (30 Apr 14), para 5 (Deterrence), p. 11)

Green Dot as a bystander intervention approach has as one of its outcomes, deterring possible crime. The accession standard mentioned above (Section 1.2) would decrease the probability that individuals at extraordinarily high risk for perpetrating sexual assault would be accessioned into the Air Force. The AF is adapting an evidence-based male-focused perpetration prevention approach that focuses on consent and healthy sexuality that would deter potential perpetrators. The AF continues to publicize courts-martial and article 15 outcomes on an AF website and in base newspapers to make individuals aware of potential consequences for sexual assault and other crimes. Area Defense Counsel also provide summaries of common punishments for crimes to new airmen in First Term Airman Center, for example, in an effort to deter criminal and other negative behaviors. The deterrence approaches summarized above (i.e. publicizing courts-martial and briefings about common punishments) are known to have a correlative relationship to reduced instances of crime, but the Air Force does not have a tool to directly measure the effectiveness of deterrence.

1.7 Community Involvement: Describe your efforts to engage with military community leaders and organizations (e.g., Family Advocacy Programs, ROTC Programs, Chaplains, Healthcare providers, and Single Soldier Programs) to develop collaborative internal Military Service programs. Describe how you addressed challenges. (DoD 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (30 Apr 14), para 5 (Community Involvement), p. 11 / SecDef Memo (1 May 14), Develop Collaborative Forum for Sexual Assault Methods, p. 2)

The primary mechanism at all levels for cross-functional involvement and community mobilization is the Integrated Delivery System (IDS), which brings all prevention stakeholders and helping agencies together monthly to focus on planning, execution, and monitoring of community-based prevention initiatives. In April 2016 the Vice Chief of Staff of the Air Force hosted an AF Community Action Information Board (CAIB) that primarily focused on the implementation of Green Dot—in order to communicate senior leader support and problem solve potential issues in execution.

In addition, starting in April 2016, Specialists for the Primary Prevention of Violence (SPPVs) started to be onboarded at 92 active duty and reserve installations across the Air Force. The SPPVs' role involves collaborating with stakeholders and across agencies to develop a community wide, data-driven Prevention Strategy that operationalizes the AF Strategy.

The Air Force Medical Service has taken an active role to engage in response with Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs) and SAPR Victim Advocates (SAPR VAs) during FY16. SARCs and SAPR VAs continue to receive live, in-person training from a certified Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner – Adult/Adolescent (SANE-A) which allows for fluid communication related to the medical response for sexual assault patients.

The Air Force Family Advocacy Program (FAP) continued to build on existing relationships with the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (AF SAPRO) during FY16 by supporting the SARC Course. Information presented during this training focuses on identifying risk factors for increasing violence that exists in unmarried/spouse relationships and the management of these cases to ensure optimal safety of sexual abuse victims. The training also speaks to the role of the Domestic Abuse Victim Advocate and the increased response efforts these contract positions bring to FAP.

Additionally, the Air Force FAP and AF SAPRO collaborated on similar language for Air Force Instruction 40-301, *Family Advocacy Program*, and Air Force Instruction 90-6001, *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program*, that would increase the safety of domestic abuse sexual assault victims and enable eligible domestic abuse sexual assault victims to access the expedited transfer option. This revised guidance also outlines a plan for these programs to consult one another when there appears to be a current or former relationship between offender and victim or stalking behaviors.

AF SAPRO also collaborated with the AF Surgeon General and the AF Personnel Directorate to hold a 2 week working group that focused on optimizing interpersonal and self-directed violence prevention and response. The General Officer led cross-functional working group, which had approximately 50 members, made recommendations related to structural changes that would facilitate better prevention integration and better victim-care.

Cross-Service collaborations are also fostered via the quarterly OSD SAPRO hosted roundtable as well as the monthly cross-Service research collaboration meeting that fosters communication, information sharing, and research collaboration among the Services.

1.8 Community Involvement: Describe your efforts to engage with non-DoD civilian community leaders and organizations both locally and nationally (e.g., Safer Bars Alliance and Association of Women for Action and Research) to develop collaborative community relationships and programs. Describe how you addressed challenges. (DoD 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (30 Apr 14), para 5, (Community Involvement), p. 11 / SecDef Memo (1 May 14), Develop Collaborative Forum for Sexual Assault Prevention Methods, p. 2)

Community engagement and engagement with other federal agencies significantly

increased in 2016. A group of 5 external prevention advisors who represent prevention research and practitioner perspectives continue to consult with the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (AF SAPRO) to ensure that the Air Force's efforts are in line with current prevention research and practice. In addition, AF SAPRO continued an Interagency Agreement with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (Division of Violence Prevention within the National Center for Injury Prevention and Control) both to share time of the AF SAPRO Senior Advisor for Prevention as well as to collaborate in the training of Specialists for the Primary Prevention of Violence (SPPVs). The research projects described in LOE 1 that involve evaluating interventions and policies that have potential utility for sexual assault prevention represent an additional avenue of collaboration and community involvement, such that they ensure the Air Force is utilizing the best available scientific and experiential prevention evidence.

Conference and meeting attendance represents an additional method of building collaborative relationships outside of the Air Force. Below is a summary of these different activities in 2016:

AF SAPRO participated in a meeting of subject matter experts (made up of community stakeholders) from across the nation at the Battered Women's Justice Project Visioning meeting in Minneapolis, Minnesota. The purpose of this endeavor was to nurture an ongoing non-Department of Defense (DoD) civilian collaborative relationship and become further informed of promising practices, as well as federally funded technical assistance, within both the civilian and military criminal justice systems. The Battered Women's Justice Project has served as the Office on Violence Against Women's lead technical assistance provider for civilian as well as military community stakeholders since 1993 and continues to be a nationally recognized leader. The Battered Women's Justice Project has a history of working collaboratively with the military and continues to be a willing partner in the military's efforts to prevent and respond to sexual assault and intimate partner violence. At this meeting three main areas were highlighted by the Visioning group as integral to enhancing preventive efforts:

- Workplace Violence Training in which safety is viewed as a responsibility of everyone in the workplace. Training on this issue enhances awareness such that potential incidents can be prevented before having the opportunity to manifest. Through this type of effort, everyone in the workplace is trained on what their part is in maintaining a safe workplace.
- Maintaining an effective Coordinated Community Response which entails using response lessons learned to inform prevention.
- Engaging Boys and Men to become a positive part of the solution to ending all types of violence through prevention programs mirroring those championed by groups like Men Can Stop Rape and Coaching Boys Into Men.

Ongoing efforts to improve collaboration and coordination with our non-DoD civilian community leaders and organizations include working with the National Organization for

Victims Assistance (NOVA). In 2016 AF SAPRO collaborated with NOVA by providing webinars for Trauma Survivors and Law Enforcement: Unintended Consequences and Righting the Ship. NOVA received such a positive response from these briefings that they requested AF SAPRO provide the same briefing at the NOVA 42nd Annual Conference in Atlanta, GA in August 2016.

Ongoing efforts to improve collaboration and coordination with our non-DoD civilian community leaders and organizations include working with the Maryland Victims Assistance Academy, a state run organization housed out of the University of Baltimore. This non-DoD civilian organization is the longest running State Victim Assistance Academy in the country providing training and technical assistance to community stakeholders throughout the Washington/Maryland/Virginia region. AF SAPRO assisted in planning and facilitating the Maryland Victim Assistance Academy May 2016 1st Annual Trauma Summit. This event targeted civilian and military community stakeholders with the goal of enhancing their respective community efforts to prevent and respond to intimate partner violence through a coordinated trauma informed response. Further, in June 2014, May 2015, and June 2016 AF SAPRO assisted the Maryland Victims Assistance Academy in their week-long annual academy. The Maryland Victims Assistance Academy continues to be a willing partner in the Air Force's efforts to prevent and respond to sexual assault and intimate partner violence. Two areas in particular being targeted by the Academy include:

- Sponsoring a Trauma Summit that focuses on what a trauma informed response by community stakeholders would look like in military environments.
- Having more participation by AF Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs), SAPR Victim Advocates (VAs), and SPPVs in future Annual Maryland Victims Assistance Academy sessions.

Other prevention and response oriented community involvement activities include:

- Collaboration with the Commander Homeland Security Division, Prince George's County Police Department, Prince Georges County, Maryland to set up a joint briefing, The Neurobiology of Trauma; Trauma Informed Investigations for United States Air Force law enforcement personnel and Prince Georges County Maryland Police detectives. The event was hosted by the Prince Georges County Police Department on 20 January 2016 at which there were about 75 law enforcement personnel in attendance.
- Participation in the International Association of Chiefs of Police National Leadership Forum on Violence Against Women 24-25 February 2016.
- Collaboration with the International Association of Chiefs of Police (April 2016) to develop a technical assistance to plan and film a training video on the law enforcement response to intimate partner violence.

- Facilitated a Criminal Justice Panel at the 13th Annual Maryland Victims Assistance Academy in June 2016.
- Provided an all-day briefing in June 2016 for a multi-disciplinary group including Security Forces, Office of Special Investigations, SARCs, SAPR VAs, and civilian law enforcement. The Neurobiology of Trauma was covered in the morning session and Lethality Assessment was covered in the afternoon session. These voluntary attendance trainings had good turnout from which we received positive feedback as well as a desire for more intimate partner violence focused trainings.

1.9 Incentives to Promote Prevention: Other than the DoD Exceptional SARC and Prevention Innovation Awards, describe your efforts to promote and encourage installation leadership recognition of Service member driven prevention efforts. (DoD 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (30 Apr 14), para 5 (Incentives to Promote Prevention), p. 12)

In addition to the Department of Defense Exceptional Sexual Assault Coordinator and Sexual Assault Prevention Innovation Awards the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program also offers the following three Air Force awards: Air Force Exceptional Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Victim Advocate Award, Air Force Exceptional Volunteer Victim Advocate Award and the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Team Award. The purpose of these awards is to recognize individuals or teams who are outstanding in the area of victim advocacy, support/service and community collaboration, which exceed what is one's routine job responsibilities. Each Major Command is encouraged to submit active duty, civilian, National Guard Bureau or Reserves personnel for consideration, based upon specific criteria and eligibility requirements. Furthermore, these additional awards offer leadership opportunities to recognize the contributions made by both formal and informal efforts that promote awareness, prevention and response to sexual assault. These awards provide extra incentive to all community members to use their talents and skills for the benefit of others. Finally, the awards serve as a powerful tool to bring focus to an ever evolving climate and culture of dignity and respect while celebrating the achievement of those who demonstrate commitment to the prevention of sexual assault.

1.10 Harm Reduction: Describe the metrics being used to assess the effectiveness of Military Service-specific efforts aimed to reduce the impact of high-risk behaviors and personal vulnerabilities. (DoD 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (30 Apr 14), para 5 (Harm Reduction), p. 12)

The Air Force Integrated Delivery System (AF IDS) oversees and provides guidance to the Installation IDS with oversight from the Air Force Community Action Information Board (AF CAIB). The Installation IDS, which is the working arm of the Installation CAIB, provides various metrics to installation leadership to reduce the impact of high-risk behaviors and personal vulnerabilities. The metrics include: alcohol related incidents (driving under the influence), domestic maltreatment (neglect, physical, emotional, sexual abuses), child maltreatment (neglect, physical, emotional, sexual abuses) and suicides. Currently, these data (metrics) are presented as trending lines with action plans (or follow-up to previously discussed action plans) to prevent or reduce base-level incidents of personal violence. Future directions for the prevention of personal violence will include taking the current

metrics and identifying specific risk factors (individual meta-data) that is then presented to the Installation CAIB. These risk data will be presented along with specified protective factor data. This approach allows installation subject matter experts along with installation leadership to continually utilize the metrics available to them in an effort to prevent personal violence.

1.11 Education and Training: Describe efforts to address sexual assault prevention in your organization by educating Service members on healthy relationships. Describe any training, particularly training that focuses on changing skills, attitudes, and behaviors, to encourage Service members to take part in healthy relationships. Describe any increases in complexity or depth of training on healthy relationships over the course of a Service member's career. (DoD 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (30 Apr 14), para 5 (Education and Training), p. 12)

The 2015 Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (AF SAPR) Strategy reflects a developmentally appropriate approach to prevention, such that the knowledge and skills addressed in prevention efforts reflect what each Airmen needs and is delivered when they need it. Given the limited number of evidence-based prevention approaches for sexual assault that are currently available, the Air Force is in the midst of adapting and evaluating six interventions and one policy approach for prevention. As a foundation for this work, beginning in 2015 the Total Force received an evidence-based bystander intervention approach training (Green Dot) which is ongoing and is discussed further in sections 1.1 and 1.14 of this report. Future primary prevention efforts will build off of the Green dot foundation and its bystander-intervention impact.

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office updated and edited the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) Course briefing *The Realities of Sexual Assault and Offender Dynamics* to what is now two briefings, *History and Culture of Sexual Assault* and *Male Victimization* provided to all SARCs, Alternate SARCs, and Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Victim Advocates. *History and Culture of Sexual Assault* illustrates the patriarchal nature of sexual violence in our society along with its historical roots which provide the solidly structured circumstances and challenges faced in the social order today. It explores hyper-masculinity, the impact of drugs/alcohol, and offender types. The second briefing, *Male Victimization*, serves to increase awareness of sexual violence as it relates to male victims. Attendees learn how males have been negatively impacted by patriarchy; the toxic effect of sexually violent subcultures; and the influence of hostile, as well as hyper, masculinity in relation to male victimization. Students engage in facilitated discussion on myths, invisibility, and marginalization, as they relate to male victimization in order that male victimization can be brought into context and further understood. In addition, a three part prevention block was added to the SARC Course and includes a primer on a public health approach to sexual assault prevention, the AF SAPR Strategy, and Green Dot.

1.12 Program Metrics: Describe the metrics used to assess your Military Service Sexual Assault Prevention program. Where appropriate, align the metrics with the 2014-2016 DoD Prevention Strategy elements. (DoD 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (30 Apr 14), para 6 (Prevention Metrics, Assessment, and Research), p. 13)

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (AF SAPRO) developed a logic model that outlined specific activities, outputs, short, intermediate, and long term outcomes associated with the 2015 Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategy. Existing metrics that could be used to assess short, intermediate, and long-term outcomes in the model were identified. For outcomes without an existing metric, AF SAPRO developed a survey that will be administered to track change over time.

For Green Dot specifically, AF SAPRO developed a multi-pronged monitoring plan. The plan assumes that before effectiveness can occur, Airmen must be exposed to the intervention material as it was intended. Therefore, the plan assesses implementer fidelity, customer satisfaction, commander satisfaction, as well as short, intermediate, and long term outcomes assessed through existing surveys, focus groups, and new longitudinal surveys at selected installations that assess change over time in short and intermediate behaviors such as knowledge and attitude change and increases in bystander behaviors. For example, in terms of customer satisfaction after every Green Dot session participants have the opportunity to complete a short survey. AF SAPRO summarizes results monthly and provides summary reports to the major commands and installations to assist the implementation teams in troubleshooting issues with implementation. In the civilian sector, Green Dot has been effective in significantly reducing sexual violence three to five years after implementation; AF SAPRO expects similar success in prevalence reduction over time.

1.13 Prevention Allocation of Time: As a result of ongoing SAPR related surveys, describe your approved initiatives to assist SAPR professionals improve prevention training. (DoD 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (30 Apr 14), para 6 (Prevention Metrics, Assessment, and Research), p. 13)

Shortly after senior leaders signed the 2015 Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (AF SAPR) Strategy, it became clear that a dedicated prevention resource was needed to holistically address multiple forms of interpersonal and self-directed violence. To address this need, the Secretary of the Air Force authorized the hiring of Specialists for the Primary Prevention of Violence (SPPVs) for 92 active duty and reserve installations. Hiring for these civilian positions initiated in April 2016 and the kickoff training was held in July 2016 in collaboration with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and Green Dot. Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs) and Victim Advocates (VAs) continue to provide exceptional victim response and care; the addition of the SPPVs provides them additional time that would have traditionally been spent on annual training, as SPPVs and Green Dot implementers will be implementing Green Dot 2016-2018.

In addition to hiring SPPVs, the revised AF SARC course includes several training sessions on a public health approach to violence prevention, the AF SAPR Strategy, and Green Dot to ensure SARCs are equipped to communicate and collaborate with SPPVs and other prevention subject matter experts within the Integrated Delivery System.

Finally, the 2016 Green Dot training is supplemented by squadron commanders' talking points for use during regular monthly Commanders' (CC) Calls. Each unit commander spends time at each monthly CC Call addressing a talking point or two. The purpose is to

create an on-going dialogue between commanders and their Airmen, to embed the topic into every command climate, and to help every commander keep this on their Airmen's list of "things that are important to my commander."

1.14 Future Efforts: Describe your future plans for delivering consistent and effective prevention methods and programs, including how these efforts will help your Military Service strategies, enable resourcing, and make progress in your overall SAPR program.

Future prevention efforts involve completing the evaluations of prevention interventions and policies described in LOE 1 and then implementing effective interventions with the appropriate samples of Airmen. In 2017, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (AF SAPRO) will continue to move towards integrated interpersonal and self-directed violence prevention, specifically the 2017 version of Green Dot will reinforce the bystander tools for sexual assault, stalking, and dating/domestic violence and extend these tools to apply to self-directed violence prevention (suicide prevention). This strategic combination of annual training not only boosts the visibility and utility of the Green Dot skills but also significantly reduces Airman's time in training.

Close strategic, operational, and tactical collaboration between the Air Force Surgeon General's office and AF SAPRO will continue in 2017; the two offices will take further steps to eliminate existing seams in prevention and advocacy for sexual assault victims with an intimate and non-intimate partner perpetrator. For example, in 2016 multiple Air Force communities were included in the training for the Specialists for the Primary Prevention of Violence to enhance collaboration and communication at every level. Collaboration of this kind and beyond will continue to mature in 2017.

In addition, AF SAPRO will continue hiring SPPVs for installations (92 total), advocate for additional manpower resources at the major command level, and will continue partnering with the CDC to deliver training to SPPVs which ultimately enhances the Air Force's violence prevention efforts.

In 2018, AF SAPRO will plan for sustainability of Green Dot and planning for subsequent phases of the AF Prevention Plan.

2. LOE 2—Investigation—The objective of investigation is to “achieve high competence in the investigation of sexual assault.”

2.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Investigation Endstate: “investigative resources yield timely and accurate results.” (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), p. 3)

The Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI) made significant improvements in investigation timeliness in Fiscal Year (FY) 2016. The median time to run and publish reports of investigation in over 850 adult victim sexual assault cases was 75 days; the average was 106 days. This is an improvement over FY15 timeliness which was a median of 76 days and an average of 126 days. AFOSI is confident the FY16 timeliness improvements will continue into FY17 as investigation timeliness is a mission metric monitored on a monthly basis by AFOSI's senior leaders.

While timeliness of investigations is important, so too is the quality of the investigations AFOSI produces for commanders. AFOSI's robust case quality review process continued to work well in fiscal year 2016. Headquarters AFOSI case quality reviewers maintained a random case review level of over 30 percent in FY16; almost one in every three investigations closed in AFOSI received a Headquarters AFOSI quality review. Issues with investigation sufficiency were identified in five percent of cases. Most sufficiency issues identified by reviewers were either minor investigative or administrative deficiencies that did not impact the outcome of the investigation.

AFOSI's investigations are also periodically reviewed by the Department of Defense Inspector's General (DoD IG). DoD IG evaluated 159 of AFOSI adult sexual assault investigations opened on or after January 1, 2013, and completed on or before December 31, 2015, to determine whether they were in compliance with all relevant DoD, Military Service, and Military Criminal Investigation Organization guidance. DoD IG revealed this case review disclosed zero investigations with significant deficiencies expected to negatively impact the investigation. AFOSI continues to achieve timely and accurate results as this is the second consecutive DoD IG evaluation with no significant deficiencies.

2.2 Provide an update on the expansion efforts for the Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution Capability for MCIOs, to include how Congressional plus-up funding was spent to directly support this program. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 2, #1, p. 6 / DoDI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 2, para 6ac)

The Air Force has established a world-wide special victim investigation and prosecution capability. Since 2012, Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI) assigned a senior agent as the sexual assault investigations and operations consultant to oversee the delivery of special victim investigation and prosecution capabilities to adult victim sexual assault cases worked throughout AFOSI. In addition, AFOSI has requested an additional investigations and operations consultant to assist and expand capabilities. AFOSI sexual assault investigations and operations consultant serves as the command's point of contact to the Air Force Legal Operations Agency (AFLOA) for all operational matters pertaining to the special victim investigation and prosecution capability as well as the Air Force's Special Victims' Counsel (SVC) Program. At the installation level, AFOSI agents and base legal personnel coordinate closely on each investigation. AFOSI agents refer unique or complex issues that may affect the investigative or judicial process to the sexual assault investigations and operations consultant, who works closely with AFLOA to develop a solution. The resulting recommendation then flows back to the AFOSI unit through the investigations and operations consultant and to the base legal office through AFLOA.

Each year the legal community holds its Advanced Sexual Assault Litigation Course for the USAF Judge Advocates, Area Defense Counsels, and SVC Program. For the past three years, AFOSI supported this course by presenting cognitive interviewing techniques and procedures and demonstrating a cognitive interview observed by Special Victims' Counsel, Area Defense Counsels, and Special Trial Counsels. The course also has incorporated a court room direct and cross examination testimony portion for agents,

which is very valuable for courtroom preparation.

2.3 Describe your progress in enhancing training focusing on special techniques for victim interviewing by investigators of sexual violence. Include efforts to establish common criteria, core competencies, and measures of effectiveness, and to leverage training resources and expertise. (DoDD 5505.19, Establishment of Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution Capability within MCIOs (4 Sep 15), para 3g / DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 2, #3, p. 6)

In 2012, Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI) created the Sex Crime Investigations Training Program (SCITP) which provides advance training to sexual assault investigators and many Air Force judge advocates in the use of the cognitive interview technique for interviewing victims of sexual assault. Starting in Fiscal Year 2015, after receiving Department of Defense Inspector General approval to allow Security Forces members to be detailed to AFOSI to assist with sexual assault cases, detailed Security Forces members also began attending SCITP. Since 2012, 336 agents, 98 lawyers and 57 Security Forces investigators have attended the 18 iterations of SCITP. This program later received accreditation by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center. In 2016, SCITP expanded investigation capability by incorporating a Sexual Assault Forensic Medical Examiner (SAFME) and nursing practitioner consultant to teach information related to medical evidence in sexual assault investigations. Moreover, the SAFME provided insight on merge points between the agents' mission in sexual assault investigations, the medical collection of evidence and care of victims.

AFOSI's decision in 2012 to adopt cognitive interviewing as the primary interview technique for victims of violence has proven to be the right way forward. Consistent with its commitment to using evidence-based methods, AFOSI partnered with the Research Division of the High-Value Detainee Interrogation Group. While this research is still ongoing, preliminary results have already shown statistically-significant results that reinforce expanded use of the technique throughout AFOSI.

Since 2012, AFOSI, through both training and guidance, has emphasized the need for investigators to look into the behavioral histories of those accused of committing sexual assaults. In 2016, Headquarters AFOSI analysts noted an increase in the identification of offenders who have allegedly sexually assaulted multiple acquaintances. We believe this increase in the identification of alleged serial offenders is a direct result of the Command's emphasis on investigating accused's histories.

2.4 Provide an update on your participation in the Defense Enterprise Working Group of Military Criminal Investigation Organizations and Defense Criminal Investigative Service to assess and validate joint investigative technology, best practices, and resource efficiencies benched against external law enforcement agencies. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 2, #4, p. 6)

Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI) is a member of the Defense Investigative Organization Enterprise-Wide Working Group (DEWG) which meets every other month to address issues that pertain to all member agencies. In March 2015, the

DEWG formed a panel chartered to provide a structured integrated process to assess, on a recurring basis, opportunities for mission efficiencies and cost savings derived from multi-agency requirement generation processes and centralized procurement vehicles. This panel is chaired by an AFOSI agent and known as the Joint Requirement Assessment Panel. One successful project that reached full operational capability in Fiscal Year 2016 is the Crime Scene Investigations Training Program; a seven-week advanced forensic class that prepares agents from AFOSI, Army Criminal Investigation Command, and Naval Criminal Investigative Service to investigate violent crime scenes at a level of proficiency that meets national best practices. To date, 19 AFOSI agents have been trained through this program; 60 agents across the DoD. Two joint projects have now reached initial operational capability. First, the development of a crime scene application that standardized crime scene reports across the DoD and raised the level of documentation to the national standards is in limited use within AFOSI, Army Criminal Investigation Command, and Naval Criminal Investigative Service; full implementation will occur over the next year. Second, the criminal history biometric inquiries and reporting through the Federal Bureau of Investigations' Next Generation Identification has been identified for consolidation across the DoD law enforcement agencies. The capability has passed a proof of concept demonstration and full integration of all service law enforcement biometrics is being developed.

In 2013, the Department of Justice established the National Commission on Forensic Science in partnership with the National Institute of Standards and Technology, to improve on the reliability of forensic science. The National Commission on Forensic Science is co-chaired by the Deputy Attorney General and the National Institute of Standards and Technology Director. On 30 April 2015, the National Commission on Forensic Science adopted the recommendation that all forensic service providers become accredited. In the past, accreditation has been voluntary in most jurisdictions. Several states have passed legislation mandating accreditation and other forms of oversight of forensic service providers, but the legislation and oversight varies greatly from state to state. The goal of universal accreditation is to improve forensic service provider's compliance with industry best practices, promote standardization, and improve the quality of forensic service provider's services across the country. The National Commission on Forensic Science has proposed the Attorney General direct all currently-accredited Department of Justice forensic service providers maintain their accreditation, and those who are not currently accredited apply for accreditation within 5 years. The Defense Criminal Investigative Organizations have not yet sought accreditation for their forensic service providers. These forensic service providers conduct analysis on evidence associated with all types of criminal investigations, including sex crimes investigations.

2.5 Describe your progress in assessing and coordinating with the United States Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory and Armed Forces Institute of Pathology to improve investigative support and facilitate evidence processing (i.e., turnaround time for processing of Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) kits). (Joint Chiefs of Staff Strategic Direction to the Joint Force on SAPR (7 May 12), p. 11)

The United States Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory's (USACIL) median average turn-around time for processing Air Force sexual assault cases was 103 days for the second quarter of Fiscal Year (FY) 2016 and 95 days for the third quarter of FY16. This

represents a significant increase over the historic processing times for Air Forces cases, and the laboratory expects to get well by the end of FY17. Air Force sexual assault case processing times for the previous two quarters were 50 days for the first quarter of FY16 and 43 days for the fourth quarter of FY15.

During the first and second quarters of FY16, USACIL's Laboratory DNA branch experienced internal audits, the implementation of a new management system, and increased court-related travel. These combined factors drove an increase in the average turn-around times. The laboratory expects to divert personnel from other areas of the lab to significantly reduce the backlog by the end of FY17.

Testing all Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) kits collected as part of a criminal investigation into a sexual assault is a national best practice (National Sexual Assault Policy Symposium, Sep 2016). In line with current known best practices, effective 1 January 2016, USACIL eliminated the consent case policy and worked with the Criminal Investigative Division (CID) to eliminate similar language from CID Regulation 195-1. An All CID notification was issued advising that all SAFE kits and other associated evidence should be submitted in all cases, regardless of consent issues. Currently, USACIL is processing all SAFE kits submitted from ongoing investigations effective day one forward as of the policy change. Resourcing is an on-going issue which does impact processing times; it not whether or not evidence will be tested, but rather "how quickly" USACIL can complete the testing on current cases. Resourcing is an on-going issue which does impact processing times; ie not whether or not evidence will be tested, but rather "how quickly" USACIL can complete the testing on current cases. Timeliness will also likely be effected when un-submitted SAFE kits from previously closed cases are added to the "current" case work load.

2.6 Describe your efforts to increase collaboration and improve interoperability with civilian law enforcement to include sharing information on Civilian and Military Protective Orders and assure receipt of civilian case dispositions. (DoDI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 4, para 3g)

Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI) has offices at 260 locations worldwide. Agents continually nurture local working relationships with over 1,500 law enforcement agencies through aggressive locally-administered liaison programs to ensure worldwide mission effectiveness. In addition to our 1,900 full-time active duty and civilian special agent work force, the majority of AFOSI's 346 reserve agents are also full-time employees of local, state and federal law enforcement organizations. AFOSI leverages its reserve agents to strengthen interagency relationships worldwide. AFOSI continues to stress the important of leveraging its liaison and reserve agent programs as a way to enhance our ability to refer cases to the appropriate investigative jurisdictions.

Pursuant to the requirements of section 1567a, Title 10, United States Code, if a Military Protective Order is issued against a member of the armed forces and any individual involved in the order does not reside on a military installation at any time during the duration of the Military Protective Order, the commander of the military installation shall notify the appropriate civilian authorities of: the issuance of a protective order; and the

individuals involved in the order.

2.7 Describe your efforts in providing training and guidance for all first responders to a report of a sexual assault that ensures the preservation of evidence and witness testimony. Also, describe the training and guidance specifically provided to law enforcement on victim trauma and the requirement that only the MCIO shall conduct the formal victim interview. Describe any additional training and guidance provided for locations where the arrival of the MCIO will be delayed (e.g., due to mission requirements or a submarine cannot surface for a week). Address how this training and guidance assists law enforcement and commanders in responding appropriately to reports of sexual assaults in these locations. (DoDI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 10, para 7e)

Air Force guidance related to a sexual assault incident can be found in Air Force Instruction (AFI) 71-101V1 which states in para 2.19 that In Accordance With (IAW) Department of Defense Instruction 5505.18, Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI) will initiate investigations of all offenses of adult sexual assault of which they become aware, that occur within their jurisdiction, regardless of the severity of the offense. Security Forces (SF) notifies AFOSI when unrestricted reports are received. AFOSI safeguards Sexual Assault Forensic Examination kits as evidence for restricted reports IAW AFI 90-6001, *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program*. As outlined in Attachment 2 Table A2.1 Air Force Office of Special Investigations and Security Forces Investigative Matrix, Rule 29 directs SF to notify AFOSI if the alleged matter involves as listed below:

- Rape, Sexual Assault, Aggravated Sexual Contact, and Abusive Sexual Contact, in violation of Article 120
- Forcible Sodomy (oral or anal sex), in violation of Article 125
- Attempts to commit any of the above offenses, in violation of Article 80
- Forcible Pandering, Major Indecent Viewing (e.g., AD Airmen watching a dependent minor undress) and Major Indecent Exposure (e.g., AD Airmen exposing his penis to a dependent minor), in violation of Article 120
- An unprofessional relationship involving an authority figure (see Note 2) and either vaginal intercourse, oral or anal sodomy, digital penetration of the vagina or anus, or the fondling of the genitalia or female breasts, in violation of Article 92

When SF encounter a situation involving a possible sexual assault, the appropriate notifications must be made to AFOSI. SF members will not interview or attempt to investigate sexual assault incidents but should attempt to record anything deemed relevant and of value. Additionally, SF will secure the scene to preserve evidence for AFOSI collection.

SF incident response training outlined in CAREER FIELD EDUCATION AND TRAINING PLAN, SECURITY FORCES SPECIALTY, MILITARY WORKING DOG HANDLER SPECIALTY, COMBAT ARMS SPECIALTY AFSCs 3P0X1/A/B dated 20 March 2015, provides instruction to first responders on conducting preliminary investigations of incidents or complaints, securing crime and major accident, disaster and incident scenes and sexual assault/rape. Additionally, SF members receive a one hour block of instruction titled Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program-Law Enforcement annually. The objective of the course is to identify basic facts and general principals about crisis intervention for a sexual assault case IAW DoD and USAF instructions and the US Manual for Courts-Martial.

2.8 Describe your future plans for the achievement of high competence in the investigation of reports of sexual assault by MCIOs.

Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI) achieved high competence in the investigation of sexual assault by sustaining the progress previously achieved in investigation quality and timeliness, leveraging research-based interviewing techniques, and ensuring AFOSI contributes to a robust special victim investigation and prosecution capability within the Air Force. In September 2014, the Joint Sex Assault Team (JSAT) concept was adopted between AFOSI and United States Air Force Security Forces (SF). Since the JSAT program's inception, 57 SF members have been trained through the Sex Crime Investigations Training Program (SCITP) and assigned as JSAT members at 26 main operating bases throughout the Air Force. These JSAT members are assigned to AFOSI units and serve as a force multiplier at locations with above average sexual assault case loads. AFOSI will continue to conduct five SCITP course iterations each year for the foreseeable future, annually training 150 agents, lawyers and SF investigators. In addition to formal training, members from the Headquarters AFOSI Violent Crimes Branch and the Command's Sexual Assault Investigations and Operations Consultant will continue to conduct training at many of our region operational leadership meetings in order to ensure our unit leadership teams receive up-to-date information on sexual assault investigative sufficiency and timeliness and to ensure they have a thorough understanding of new and emerging polices, techniques and procedures.

Since 2012, Headquarters AFOSI staff along with Sexual Assault Prevention and Response agents, Command Psychologists, and the Command's Sexual Assault Investigations and Operations Consultant have attended the Crimes Against Women Conference. This conference provides an opportunity to expand knowledge, capabilities, and learn the latest techniques and procedures. Additionally, personnel are exposed to the latest case law and policy as it pertains to sexual assault behavior, violence, investigation and prosecution; which is constantly changing at the national level.

3. LOE 3—Accountability—The objective of accountability is to “achieve high competence in holding offenders appropriately accountable.”

3.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Accountability Endstate: “perpetrators are held appropriately accountable.” (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), p. 3)

The Air Force provides a fair and equitable system of accountability. The system ensures legal fairness, maintains good order and discipline, and promotes efficiency and

effectiveness. Key components of the Air Force's system are the commander and leadership driven programs that address survivor support as well as alleged offenders' appropriate accountability and support. The Air Force's efforts include:

- Prompt and compulsory referral of sexual assault allegations to Air Force Office of Special Investigations.
- Prompt investigation of reported sexual assault complaint/report.
- Immediate reporting of sexual assault/misconduct, harassment, retaliation, and inappropriate relationship allegations to senior leadership.
- Notification of installation Staff Judge Advocate and legal office within 24 hours of a sexual assault allegation.
- Prompt and timely meetings between investigating agents and the judge advocate, the first being within 48 hours of a sexual assault allegation.
- Thorough review of completed investigations by a Sexual Assault Initial Disposition Authority Commander. The Sexual Assault Initial Disposition Authority Commander, who is advised by a Staff Judge Advocate, will consider evidence and victim input to make fully informed and sound disposition decisions. The initial disposition decision is reviewed by at least one commander.
- Training of Wing, Vice Wing, and Group Commanders in the Senior Officer Legal Orientation course (SOLO).

Senior Trial Counsel (STCs) are the Air Force's most experienced prosecutors. STCs prosecute the most complex cases Air Force-wide while mentoring and training base trial counsel. STCs provided approximately 2100 man hours of training in calendar year 2015. Experienced STCs work closely with base legal offices, Military Criminal Investigation Organizations and Special Victims Counsel (SVCs), from the earliest stages of the investigative process through court-martial and post-trial processing to ensure that all efforts are taken to hold alleged offenders appropriately accountable under the law. The ability to partner very experienced STCs with local counsel and military investigators ensures that the government is well represented through all stages of the process and maximizes the chances of conviction of alleged offenders when warranted by the evidence.

In accordance with Air Force Instruction 51-201, *Military Justice Administration*, Section 13R, paragraph 13.39, the Chief, Government Trial and Appellate Counsel Division (AFLOA/JAJG) identifies experienced STCs who have demonstrated proficiency in providing the highest quality of legal representation for the government in cases involving special victims. Identified counsel are designated as members of the Special Victims Unit (SVU-STC). SVU-STCs are experienced prosecutors with specialized training and experience in prosecuting sexual assault crimes involving both children and adults; based

on the complexity of any given case, the Chief, Senior Trial Counsel will detail an SVU-STC to any Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution case that arises in the Air Force. STCs and SVU-STCs participate in approximately 90% of sexual assault trials Air Force-wide.

3.2 Provide an update on SAPR training provided to those who are affiliated with the Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution Capability program (paralegals, trial counsel, special victims' counsel / victims' legal counsel, and victim-witness assistance personnel) for responding to allegations of sexual assault. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 3, #1, p. 6)

Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) training is provided to those affiliated with the Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution (SVIP) Capability in a plethora of ways. First, annual training for all judge advocates, paralegals, Victim and Witness Assistance Program (VWAP) personnel and legal assistance attorneys is accomplished via First Responder training. The Air Force's SVIP capability is comprised of judge advocates and paralegals who have taken the First Responder training course. The web-based learning course covered numerous topics including but not limited to reporting options; the roles of the sexual assault response coordinator, victim advocate, trial counsel, paralegals, and VWAP liaison; case typologies such as drug and alcohol facilitated sexual assault; rules of evidence and evolving case law; victim privacy matters; and working with Special Victims' Counsel (SVC). The First Responder training is mandatory for all Active Duty and Reserve judge advocates who provide military justice advice, legal assistance, or who serve as trial counsel; Active Duty and Reserve paralegals that provide legal assistance support or directly contribute to a VWAP; and civilian employees who work in military justice, legal assistance, or contribute to a VWAP.

SAPR training is also provided to SVIP affiliated personnel via distance education. In Fiscal Year (FY) 2015, Air Force Judge Advocate General's School (AFJAGS) offered a five-week VWAP distance education course. SAPR topics covered included: discussing the military justice process with victims; the neurobiology of trauma and counterintuitive behaviors; understanding the various individual roles of those within the special victim capability; Air Force and civilian resources available to crime victims. The VWAP distance education course is offered twice per year, enhancing the installation level training and reach-back support for judge advocates and paralegals who serve integral components of the AF's SVIP capability.

SAPR training is also delivered to the AFJAGS through various specific brick-and-mortar courses sponsored by the AFJAGS, Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI), and civilian non-DoD organizations such as the National District Attorney's Association and Aequitas. A sexual assault scenario is usually used as the factual framework for most courses held by the AFJAGS. SAPR topics are weaved into the curriculum and discussions in an organic way while reinforcing the important principles embodied by the SAPR program. Some of the courses offered at AFJAGS are:

- Trial and Defense Advocacy Course: This is a two-week course that allows judge advocates to develop their trial advocacy skills through practical demonstrations and mock court exercises. Experts from both within and outside the Department of

Defense teach students how to overcome the challenges of litigating sexual assault cases to include addressing a case with an intoxicated victim, working with expert witnesses, and cross-examining an accused. In FY16, 67 judge advocates attended this training.

- Training by Reservists in Advocacy and Litigation Skills: AFJAGS also provides continuing litigation training through its Training by Reservists in Advocacy and Litigation Skills (TRIALS) course, which visits multiple Air Force legal offices each year providing on-site advocacy training. In FY16, training was held at 7 bases world-wide, honing the skills of 94 judge advocates. The TRIALS team is comprised of experienced Reserve judge advocates, The AFJAGS faculty members, and a sitting military judge. The team offers a two and one half-day intensive advocacy training program using a fact pattern involving a sexual assault case.
- Intermediate Sexual Assault Litigation Course: This course is always paired with the TRIALS course and was taught four times in FY16 at the AFJAGS and at other base locations throughout the world. In FY16, 154 judge advocates attended this training. This course provides trial and defense counsel and SVC updates on: evolving aspects of military trial practice; practical lessons on securing and using evidence and experts; litigating Military Rule of Evidence (MRE) 412 “rape shield” provisions and exceptions, MRE 513 psychotherapist-patient privilege, and MRE 514 victim advocate-victim privilege; and instruction on litigating sexual assault cases. Pairing this course with the TRIALS course enables immediate application of this classroom instruction with courtroom skills practice. A forensic psychologist teaches a block of instruction to prosecutors and defense counsel. Students hear from senior leaders, receive instruction from experienced litigators, and network with other counsel.
- Advanced Trial Advocacy Course: This course provides education in advanced trial techniques to experienced trial and defense counsel to prepare them to try major, complex courts-martial, including sexual assault trials. 20 attorneys received this advanced litigation training in FY16.
- Advanced Sexual Assault Litigation Course: This one-week course is offered to Special Victims’ Unit Senior Trial Counsel (SVU-STC), Special Victims’ Counsel, and Senior Defense Counsel and includes AFOSI agents who have been designated to investigate sexual assault cases. This course fosters a collaborative approach to sexual assault investigations and prosecutions with its joint approach to training. Training focuses on use of expert witnesses at trial, the victim interview process and victim testimony at trial, and overarching concepts related to sexual assault investigations. The AFJAGS brings in two forensic psychologists for this course and a full day of instruction is dedicated to this topic with students conducting mock direct and cross-examinations of the experts. Similarly, one day of instruction is dedicated to sexual assault nurse examiners, and two forensic sexual assault nurse examiners provide instruction, with students conducting mock direct and cross-examinations of the experts. In FY16, six defense counsel, six SVC, six STC, and six AFOSI agents

completed this training.

- Sex Crimes Investigation Training Program: Another course that fosters a collaborative approach to sexual assault investigations and prosecutions is the eight-day Sex Crimes Investigation Training Program (SCITP) that judge advocates attend with AFOSI agents at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center at Glynco, Georgia. This course was originally developed by the AFOSI for agents in FY2012, and has evolved to include both AFOSI agents and judge advocates. Among the faculty for this course are the SVU-STC Chief of Policy and Coordination and the AFJAGC's subject matter expert (SME) in the areas of sexual assault, domestic violence, and child abuse. The SVU-STC Chief of Policy and Coordination is one of Air Force's most experienced prosecutors. The AFJAGS SME is a former civilian prosecutor with over 20 years of experience dealing with special victims and special victim crimes. SCITP is offered five times a year and contains military justice and policy updates, SAPR policy updates, training on cognitive biases in sexual assault cases, the psychology of victims and offenders, advanced victim and suspect interviewing techniques, advanced crime scene processing, information related to drug and alcohol facilitated sexual assaults and working with sexual assault nurse examiners, sexual assault response coordinators, and working with SVC. In FY16, 25 JAGs and 118 AFOSI agents completed SCITP.
- Military Justice Administration Course: This one-week course provides training in the management of base legal offices' military justice sections to judge advocates and paralegals who are currently or soon will be the Chief of Military Justice (attorney) or the Non-commissioned Officer in Charge of Military Justice (paralegal). In FY16, 116 students learned to manage a base level military justice section, including how to process a case from initial stages of investigation through post-trial. Since at least 2010, the course has covered sexual assault prosecution, including understanding the role of SAPR, SVC roles, Article 120 updates and other changes to laws and regulations.
- Gateway (Judge Advocate Advanced Law & Leadership Course): Gateway is a two-week course designed to prepare new field grade judge advocates for the leadership and challenges that they face at every level. Students will receive advanced instruction on substantive, front-burner legal issues while participating in realistic exercises to hone leadership, management, and communications skills. Military Justice-related topics address processing complex cases, to include sexual assault cases. The course will challenge the students' ability to master the facts, law, and skills associated with practical applications. Students will develop creative and effective courses of action, briefings, and written products within peer-led flights. In FY16, 57 judge advocates attended the course.
- Staff Judge Advocate Course: This two-week course provides a refresher in military law and a study of Air Force leadership principles for judge advocates who are assigned to staff judge advocate positions. This course is designed to facilitate the transition of judge advocates to the position of staff judge advocate, the senior legal

advisor to Air Force commanders, including those who serve as special and general court-martial convening authorities. Some topics consist of processing a sexual assault case from beginning to end, cardinal principles of military justice (environment, moving cases, visibility, fairness), mentoring trial counsel, retaliation, and victim support from the legal office. In FY16, 65 judge advocates attended the course.

Finally, an important component of how the Air Force delivers SAPR training to SVIP personnel is through the direct training efforts of SVC. SVCs frequently and effectively interact with the key members of the SVIP capability, ensuring victims' interests are represented throughout the military justice process. SVCs and Special Victims' Paralegals receive Annual SAPR training and additional subject matter training at the Special Victims' Counsel Course (SVCC). The SAPR-specific block of instruction at the SVCC is provided by the Air Staff Counsel to the Air Force SAPR Office. The training provides a more in-depth review of SAPR policies and a discussion of best practices when working with SARCs and VAs. SVCs also conduct specialized training with trial counsel at the Intermediate Sexual Assault Litigation Course and the Advanced Sexual Assault Litigation Course (ASALC). SVCs and trial counsel hold joint training sessions to discuss litigation issues specific to sexual assault cases and sexual assault response. ASALC is a comprehensive training targeted at enhancing the integration of Office of Special investigation agents in the military justice process while sharpening the sexual assault-specific litigation skills of the trial participants.

3.3 Describe your efforts to ensure that the personnel records of Service members convicted by court-martial, adjudged non-judicial punishment, or other punitive administrative action for a sex-related offense are updated to reflect punitive action taken, as appropriate. (DoDI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 10, para 2d(5)(g))

The Air Force is 100% compliant with all statutory and regulatory guidance pertaining to the documentation of sex-related offenses and mandatory initiation of discharge proceedings for sexual assault. A copy of all records of court-martial conviction and non-judicial punishment action for any offense is kept in a member's master personnel file at the Air Force Personnel Center. With regard to the initiation of discharge processing, the Air Force requires the initiation of separation action when a commander has information indicating that an airman has committed a covered sexual assault offense (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, or attempt to commit the same). This mandatory discharge processing is required in all sex assault cases in which a commander has credible information indicating that an airman committed a covered offense, not only cases that result in court-martial conviction.

3.4 Describe your efforts to ensure SARC, SAPR VA, MCIO, and commander knowledge of recent victim rights and military justice updates in FY16. (DoDI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 10, para 7a)

The Senior Officer Legal Orientation (SOLO) course provides legal instruction to new Wing, Vice and Group Commanders. The course provides attendees with dedicated legal training to prepare commanders to exercise the authorities assigned to them under the

Uniform Code of Military Justice. SOLO is taught in conjunction with the Air Force Wing and Group Commander's Course and covers military justice, ethics, victim rights, First Amendment issues, common installation legal matters, restriction and reprisal and operations law. In Fiscal year 2016, SOLO was offered six times for 409 commanders.

The Senior Enlisted Legal Orientation orients sitting and newly assigned Air Force Command Chief Master Sergeants to legal issues they and their commanders are likely to encounter, and lay the foundation for a productive relationship between the Command Chief Master Sergeant and the legal office by providing focused, small group instruction (including one-on-one when needed), covering legal issues pertinent to all senior Air Force leaders plus legal issues of special interest to Command Chief Master Sergeants. Victim Rights are specifically covered in this course. The course was offered four times in FY 2016 and 86 CCMs attended the course.

The General Court-Martial Convening Authority (GCMCA) Training Module is a resource created by the Air Force Judge Advocate General's School and distributed to GCMCAs via their servicing legal offices. The training consists of 21 slides and a written guide aimed to orient and assist GCMCAs in understanding and executing their military justice duties and related disciplinary and investigatory responsibilities. With regard specifically to victim rights and military justice updates, the training includes sections on Sexual Assault Incident Report Oversight Reports, GCMCA Review and Command Action in Sexual Assault Cases, Transactional/Testimonial Immunity for Sexual Assault Victims, Reprisal and Restriction Allegations, Sexual Harassment Allegations, and Understanding Command Influence.

Special Victims' Counsel (SVC) leadership provides regular training on the SVC Program and victims' rights at Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) and Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Victim Advocate (SAPR VA) courses led by the USAF Personnel Professional Development School. Additionally, the Air Force Judge Advocate General's Corps (AFJAGC) sexual assault/DV/child abuse Subject Matter Expert (SME) also provides training regarding privileges and confidentiality at the annual SARC and VA Refresher courses.

SVC leadership, the Special Victims' Unit Senior Trial Counsel Chief of Policy and Coordination, and the AFJAGC's sexual assault SME (see question 3.2) also provide training at the Office of Special Investigations' Sexual Crimes Investigation Training Program. SVCs and SARCs also regularly provide joint specialized training to local SARCs, Family Advocacy Program personnel, Domestic Abuse Victim Advocates, SAPR VAs, paralegals and victim-witness assistance personnel to ensure all receive updates about victims' rights.

3.5 NGB, provide an update to your efforts to ensure that all Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault (both Title 10 and 32 status) are referred to the appropriate MCIO, civilian law enforcement, or to the NGB Office of Complex Administrative Investigation. (Chief National Guard Bureau Notice 0400 (16 Apr 14), para 1b)

Please see the National Guard Bureau enclosure for a response to this Inquiry.

3.6 Describe your current policies and procedures to ensure alleged offenders are provided due process rights and protections afforded by the Constitution and the Uniform Code of Military Justice. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 3, #6, p. 6)

On 26 July 2016, The Judge Advocate General of the Air Force (TJAG) issued policy guidance for all JAG Corps military justice practitioners regarding criminal discovery obligations. This guidance was issued as part of a broader training initiative on discovery with the goal of satisfying the due process rights of suspected offenders, preventing surprise at trial for any party to a court-martial, and preventing delays. The policy guidance serves to clarify existing discovery obligations through reference to governing rules and case law with an emphasis on liberal discovery balanced against recognition of privileges. Senior Trial Counsels (STCs) are currently conducting training on this policy in conjunction with temporary duties taken for courts-martial and associated hearings.

At the core of the Air Force's efforts to ensure that the due process rights of every accused are preserved is the Air Force Trial Defense Division (AJJD). Since its creation in 1974, AJJD has been focused solely on providing Air Force members worldwide with independent criminal defense representation in a zealous, ethical, and professional manner. To ensure full freedom to accomplish its mission, the men and women of AJJD operate independently of installation leadership and alleged offender's chain of command. Military defense counsel are dedicated to providing the best possible outcome for the individual Airman in each and every criminal or adverse administrative proceeding. Currently, AJJD is composed of 70 Defense Paralegals, 85 Area Defense Counsel, 19 Senior Defense Counsel, 3 Chief Senior Defense Counsel, as well as the Division Chief and the Deputy Chief for policy and training.

In addition to ensuring that all Airmen accused of a crime have zealous advocacy in the form of a defense counsel; the military justice process includes a full spectrum of rights and due process protections that apply to an accused as a matter of law or Air Force policy. After an investigation of allegations of wrongdoing, a commander may dispose of allegations against a member by several means, including no action, administrative action, non-judicial punishment or trial by court-martial. Each commander exercises his or her own best judgment, after reviewing all relevant facts and considering victim input and legal advice, in determining how to appropriately handle a case. When interviewed for an investigation, Airmen are informed of their rights under Article 31, Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), and have the right to remain silent and consult with counsel. This protection against self-incrimination is broader than those protections against self-incrimination afforded by Miranda.

If a member's commander decides to take administrative action such as a letter of reprimand, the member is given three duty days to speak with a Military Defense Counsel (MDC) before responding. After consulting with his or her attorney, the member is given the opportunity to respond to the administrative action in writing. Once a commander makes a decision, the member is notified of the decision. The member will then be notified if the commander intends to place the action into an Unfavorable Information File

or place the member on a Control Roster, which could have adverse effects on their ability to go on temporary duties or make a permanent change of station (See Air Force Instruction (AFI) 36-2907).

If a member's commander decides to offer non-judicial punishment, the member is given three duty days to speak with the Military Defense Counsel before responding. JAJD provides military defense representation for all nonjudicial punishment proceedings regardless of rank of the command offering the nonjudicial punishment or the accused. After consulting with his or her attorney, the member is given the opportunity to respond to the administrative action in writing. The member is also entitled to speak in person with his or her commander. If the commander finds that the member did commit one or more of the offense and imposes punishment, the member has the right to appeal that decision. The member has five calendar days to submit matters on appeal and is again provided the assistance of MDC. The member's commander will then consider the matter and decide if he or she is going to grant the appeal. If they deny the appeal in full or in part it must go to the next higher commander for final decision. Once a final decision is made, the member is notified and must acknowledge the decision by signing the nonjudicial punishment form. (See AFI 51-202).

If a commander decides to prefer charges, there are additional due process considerations. Before charges may be referred to trial by general court-martial, a preliminary hearing must be conducted into the subject matter of the charged offenses in accordance with Article 32, UCMJ. After the Article 32 preliminary hearing has been completed, the convening authority must find that there are reasonable grounds to believe that an offense triable by a court-martial has been committed, that the accused committed it, and that the specification alleges an offense. (See AFI 51-201).

Any service member charged with an offense under the UCMJ is entitled to a presumption of innocence until proven guilty in court by legal and competent evidence beyond a reasonable doubt. MDC is provided free of charge. A service member also has the right to be represented by a military counsel of his own selection, provided the counsel selected is reasonably available. In addition to his MDC, the service member has the right to be represented by a civilian counsel at no expense to the government.

If the member's case goes to trial, he is represented by his MDC and/or civilian defense counsel. After a trial is completed, if the service member is convicted, the court-martial convening authority is required to consider the results of trial, the recommendation of the staff judge advocate, and any matters submitted by the service member before taking action on the case. The convening authority's action may not change a finding of not guilty or increase any sentence adjudged by the court-martial.

After the convening authority's action, if the sentence includes a dishonorable or bad conduct discharge or confinement for one year, the Air Force Court of Criminal Appeals automatically reviews the case for error. In these cases, an appellate MDC is appointed to represent the member at no expense to the member. Depending on what happens at the Air Force Court of Criminal Appeals, the member may appeal to the Court of Appeal

for the Armed Forces and potentially to the United States Supreme Court.

3.7 Provide an update on the Special Victims' Advocacy Program that affords legal consultation and representation for Service members, eligible adult dependents, and DoD civilian employees who report being a victim of sexual assault, to include how Congressional plus-up funding was spent to directly support this program. Describe how your Military Service is implementing the Special Victims' Advocacy Program for DoD civilian employees. Provide an update on how you are informing Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers (NCOs), and junior Service members of the availability of Special Victims' Counsels (SVCs)/Victims' Legal Counsels (VLCs). Include your Military Service's metrics for measuring the success of the program. (SecDef Memo (14 Aug 13), *Improving Victim Legal Support*, p. 1 / DoDI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 2, para 6ac / NDAA FY16, Sec 532 / NDAA FY13, Sec 573)

In 2016, the Special Victims' Counsel (SVC) Program grew to 45 SVCs and 26 Special Victims' Paralegals (SVPs) at 42 locations worldwide. Five Senior SVCs (SSVCs), located in each judicial circuit (Eastern, Central, Western, European and Pacific), supervise, train and mentor SVCs and SVPs within their area of responsibility and interface with intermediate levels of leadership at Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR), Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI) and legal offices. A sixth SSVC spearheads the SVC Program's appellate practice and outreach efforts.

As of 31 August 2016, SVCs have represented 2,399 victims, including 73 children, over the life of the program. Currently there are 1,068 active clients, of which 51 are children. With the addition of 21 newly assigned SVCs in the summer of 2016, the average SVC caseload is currently 23 clients per attorney. In Fiscal Year (FY) 2016, SVCs appeared in 112 courts-martial and 82 preliminary hearings. They also filed and argued 68 motions on behalf of their clients and represented clients in 294 interviews with investigators, defense counsel and trial counsel.

Pursuant to the FY16 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA), victims were authorized to seek enforcement of their rights in the Service Courts of Criminal Appeals (CCAs). The SVC Program filed 17 briefs on behalf of their clients at the CCAs as well as the Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces (CAAF), either as a Real Party in Interest or as an *amicus curiae*. In a case of first impression, an AF SVC filed an extraordinary writ following an adverse ruling by the military judge with respect to client mental health records. The writ was denied by the Navy-Marine Court of Criminal Appeals (NMCCA). The SVC appealed their decision to CAAF, which examined whether it had the authority to review the ruling by the NMCCA. CAAF found that it lacked jurisdiction to do so pursuant to Article 6b, Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ).

During FY16, Congressional plus-up funding was used for travel, training and establishment of facilities and equipment for new and existing SVC offices. SVC travel included initial client consultation, preliminary hearings, courts-martial, and discharge boards and totaled over \$821,000. As part of the robust continuing education and training

of SVCs, \$321,000 was spent for travel and fees for SVCs to attend both military- and civilian-hosted training. Additionally, \$850,000 was expended to purchase equipment, furniture, and renovations of new and existing offices. Finally, Congressional plus-up money has funded a new case management/data system development. This tailored data retention and case management tool will permit SVCs to document their client interactions and services rendered, while allowing Program leadership to assess metrics and respond to frequent data calls.

In FY16, SVC representation expanded to Department of the Air Force civilians. SVC leadership continues to work with JAG Corps Labor Law Subject Matter Experts (SME) to develop appropriate policy and training for this complex representation. In order to enhance SVC leadership understanding of the issues, the Associate Chief and a SSVC attended the Federal Employment Labor Law Course in October 2015 and the Associate Chief attended the Advanced Labor Law Course in April 2016. SVCs were then provided an overview of federal employment law issues in November 2015. At the May 2016 SVC course a detailed overview of federal employment law and scenario-based discussions were added to the curriculum. These courses were taught by a labor law SME with previous SVC experience. Finally, guidance regarding Department of the Air Force civilian representation is included in the SVC chapter of Air Force Instruction 51-504, *Legal Assistance and Special Victims' Counsel Programs* (currently in staffing for publication). Examples of SVC representation of Department of the Air Force civilians include: representing a client in a Merit Systems Protection Board hearing, resolving client issues prior to an Equal Opportunity informal mediation hearing, and advocating before a General Court-Martial Convening Authority to impose non-judicial punishment on an O-6 offender and obtain a Permanent Change of Station for the client.

The SVC program undertakes several initiatives to promote SVC services and availability. Briefings are provided at several formal training courses conducted at Maxwell AFB including Commissioned Officers Training, Air Command and Staff College, Air War College, the Senior Enlisted Legal Orientation Course, the Senior Officer Legal Orientation Course and a myriad of courses internal to the AF Judge Advocate General's School.

Locally, SVCs and SVPs brief at the First Term Airman's Center, Commander's Calls and Newcomers briefings held at installations within their area of responsibility. SVCs and SVPs conduct outreach to senior enlisted members at Wing Staff meetings, First Sergeants Symposia, First Sergeant Breakfasts, and Top 3 meetings. SVCs also post flyers that include a brief description of SVC services and contact information throughout their bases of responsibility and are regularly included as a resource on a Wing's webpage. An AF SVC also participated in a DOD-created public service announcement regarding SVC services which is available DOD-wide on the Armed Forces Network.

The Air Force SVC Program led the Service program managers' coordination for the Department of Defense implementation requirement to establish program guiding principles and standardization of training and performance measures pursuant to the FY16 NDAA Section 535. This effort was implemented on 2 Sep 2016 when the Deputy

Secretary of Defense signed the directive into effect. While not required by the Department of Defense, the Air Force SVC Program internally implemented additional performance assessment measures to include bi-annual self-inspection checklists and comprehensive trip books, enabling The Judge Advocate General to more effectively execute his Article 6 responsibility when visiting installations.

Currently, SVC Program data is collected and maintained in SharePoint. This will be replaced by a SVC-specific case management program currently in development, note above. Metrics tracked include: 1) total number of clients; 2) number of child clients; 3) number of DoD civilian clients; 4) interviews attended (including investigative and pre-trial interviews); 5) Article 32, UCMJ, preliminary hearings attended; 6) courts-martial attended; 7) motions filed and argued; 8) correspondence on behalf of clients; 9) calls or meetings with clients; 10) legal assistance issues addressed; 11) documents drafted; 12) victim satisfaction with SVC representation; 13) advanced training attended by SVCs and SVPs; 14) SVC feedback on courses trained, 15) extraordinary circumstances requests; 16) extraordinary writs filed; and, 17) post-trial appellate briefs filed.

The Program Chief receives bi-weekly reports from each SSSVC detailing the case status and legal assistance highlights on active cases. These reports allow the SSSVCs and leadership to evaluate individual SVC caseloads, representational issues, the advocacy and performance of individual SVCs, and training and improvement areas. The SVC Program continues to utilize the Victim Impact Survey (VIS), as it is the best tool to capture the client's evaluation of and satisfaction with the SVC's representation. VIS are reviewed by Program leadership and provided to the SVC. The feedback from victims represented by an SVC remains overwhelmingly positive. An impressive 86% of victims surveyed indicated they were "extremely satisfied" with their SVC's representation and 13% were "satisfied," resulting in an overall 99% satisfaction rate. An astounding 99% of those surveyed would recommend other victims request an SVC; this percentage remains consistent with the level in FY14 and FY15.

3.8 Describe your future plans for the achievement of high competence in holding offenders appropriately accountable.

In addition to the extensive accountability and training programs described above, the Air Force Judge Advocate General's Corps (AFJAGC) has completed a reorganization of our military justice system into five circuits. Each circuit covers a specific geographic region, and military judges, senior trial counsel (STC), senior defense counsel (SDC), and senior special victims counsel are collocated into one of the following locations within each circuit: Joint-Base Langley-Eustis (Eastern Circuit – CONUS); Joint Base San Antonio-Randolph (Central Circuit – CONUS); Travis AFB (Western Circuit – CONUS); Kadena AB (Pacific Circuit); and Ramstein AB (European Circuit).

STCs stationed at each circuit location are supervised by a Chief STC. The Circuit Chiefs maintain primary responsibility for providing reach back military justice expertise to the installations within their regions while still reporting to The Chief Senior Trial Counsel of the Air Force at Joint Base Andrews. This arrangement allows for increased familiarity

and training opportunities between Special Victim's Unit Senior Trial Counsel (SVU-STCs) and JAG Corps personnel stationed at installations within their regions, while at the same time preserving the benefits of centralization, such as shared lessons learned and the ability to detail counsel across circuit boundaries should a specific case call for a specific skill set. Circuits also allow for greater mentoring opportunities and interaction between co-located SVU-STCs and newer STCs.

As of August 2016, the STC program has expanded to 25 active duty billets. These STCs are currently supplemented by 3 reserve STCs, who are experienced civilian litigators who try courts-martial in their capacity as reserve Air Force officers. Air Force Legal Operations Agency (AFLOA)/JAJG (Government Trial and Appellate Counsel Division) is in the process of identifying and formalizing additional ways to leverage the experience of our civilian reservists to broaden the training opportunities available to our active duty STCs by exposing them to fellow experienced litigators who practice outside of the Department of Defense (DoD).

In August 2016, the first Air Force Circuit Annual Training (AFCAT) was held on JB Andrews. AFCAT enabled senior trial counsel stationed at each circuit to come together and share lessons learned from the field and individually attended trainings. Certain joint training blocks included senior trial counsel, SDC, senior special victims' counsel and military judges. The curriculum during these blocks focused on communications and the resolution of common issues to promote efficiencies in bringing cases to trial and reducing unanticipated delays. This weeklong training received positive feedback from attendees, and allowed for cross-feed of ideas and training on legal developments among the STC, SDC, SVC and military judge communities. Planning is already underway for next year's AFCAT, which is set to be held from 14-18 August 2017.

In addition to AFCAT, AFLOA/JAJG continues to work in conjunction with the Air Force Judge Advocate General's School (AFJAGS) to ensure curriculum for the Intermediate Sexual Assault Litigation Courses and Advanced Sexual Assault Litigation Course remains current and targets common challenges in the prosecution of special victim cases.

Finally, AFLOA/JAJG will continue to seek opportunities for STCs to attend non-DoD courses such as those sponsored by the National District Attorneys' Association to further their knowledge of complex litigation. This will ensure that Air Force prosecutors remain informed of legal developments and trial techniques outside of the DoD, and will help to prevent a stagnation of ideas within the Air Force litigation community.

4. LOE 4—Advocacy/Victim Assistance—The objective of advocacy/victim assistance is to “deliver consistent and effective victim support, response, and reporting options.”

4.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Advocacy/Victim Assistance Endstate: “high quality services and support to instill confidence and trust, strengthen resilience, and inspire victims to report.” Include how competency, ethical, and foundational standards established in DoDI 6400.07, enclosure 2, are met.

(DoDI 6400.07, Standards for Victim Assistance Services in the Military Community (25 Nov 13) / DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), p. 3)

Successful response and advocacy begins with personal and professional commitment, and equal amounts of preparation. To that end Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) personnel (including volunteers) receive the mandatory initial and refresher training, and acquire at a minimum all required continuing education units. Opportunities for continuing education are also published in personnel-wide communications followed by reminders which are provided on monthly teleconferences. Standards are further met by regular monitoring the credentials of all full-time and volunteer personnel and by ensuring that Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program qualifications are not compromised. This includes initiating proper procedures to suspend or revoke certification should the occasion present. Other functional communities that include victim assistance personnel (i.e. legal and medical) ensure they meet this endstate with various training and programmatic efforts as described in LOEs 3 and 5 of this report.

Major command SAPR program managers conduct site visits to assess clarity of policy and operational guidance and provide coaching and mentoring to enhance program effectiveness. This not only offers an opportunity to share program successes and promising practices but is a forum to work through unique challenges. The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (AF SAPRO) identified the requirement to mandate these recurring site visits, a change which will appear in the next revision of Air Force Instruction 90-6001, *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program*.

AF SAPRO maintains a SharePoint site which is a clearinghouse for a large variety of resources to help accelerate the competency of personnel. These materials include but are not limited to: program references, a sharing center, data management tools, deployment resources, training videos, first line supervisor training, installation profiles, toolkits, victim advocate course material, recommended reading, frequently asked questions, and information for leadership. SharePoint is a Common Access Card enabled site and allows authorized personnel 24/7 access to an abundance of materials.

Standard Operating Procedures were developed to provide uniform procedures for expedited transfers, awards, use of the sexual assault incidence database, and the purpose and acquisition of continuing education units. This list will be expanded to create additional standardized guidance for the case management group, eight day report, training requirements, and prevention.

We have entered the age of unlimited access to information and are all compelled to take the initiative to enhance our own learning – *education, training and skills building*. SAPR personnel are encouraged to take a close look at the ways they learn and to explore ideas that transcend beyond traditional methods. Two courses, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Victim Advocates (five days) and the Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (nine days), are offered four times a year. These courses are built on principles of adult learning as outlined in the Department of Defense Core Competencies. An integral part of

each course includes self-care and resilience.

4.2 Describe your current oversight processes over SAPR, to included reviewing credentials, qualifications, continuing education, inappropriate behavior, and revocation of certification, if appropriate. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 4, #1 &15, p. 7)

Monthly audits are provided at the major command and headquarters level to ensure that Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) personnel (which includes volunteers) have completed all mandatory training and the required continuing education units. The Air Force Audit Agency conducted an audit of the SAPR Program at eleven non-deployed locations in 2016, however results have not been released at the time of this report. Opportunities for continuing education are communicated to the field via the Major Command Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (MAJCOM SARC)s who provide additional oversight of installation SAPR programs. MAJCOM SARC)s conduct site visits each year to assess installation SAPR programs and enhance program effectiveness. These visits will be mandated with the next revision of Air Force Instruction (AFI) 90-6001 *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program*. In accordance with AFI 90-6001, copies of credentials are retained at the installation and major command level and are documented in a monthly report which is forwarded to headquarters. Revocation of certification follows the standard protocol and documentation is maintained at headquarters and forwarded to the appropriate Department of Defense and National Organization of Victim Advocates points of contact.

4.3 Describe your current progress to ensure SAPR personnel meet D-SAACP screening requirements prior to attending your Military Service's SAPR certification training. (DoDI 6495.03, Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP) (10 Sep 15), Encl 3)

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (AF SAPRO) endeavors to ensure that all screening requirements are met prior to personnel attending SAPR certification training. All SAPR Personnel, in accordance with Air Force Instruction 90-6001, must accomplish the screening criteria before attending the initial certification training. In addition, an application is completed with the appropriate validating signature of the major command sexual assault prevention and response program manager, prior to attendance at the formal courses. This is further monitored monthly by headquarters and requires the screening dates.

4.4 Describe your Military Service's efforts to encourage SARC)s and SAPR VAs to renew their certification at a higher level in order to increase the quality of victim assistance providers. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), p. 3)

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (AF SAPRO) has implemented a number of processes to monitor personnel credentials and qualifications. Major command program managers are required to update personnel rosters for all of their programs. Quarterly training reports document continuing education units and are uploaded into the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database. Major command program managers ensure that all SAPR personnel obtain the appropriate training and number of

continuing education units to maintain their credentials. In order to ensure only the most competent individuals are interacting with victims, the Air Force has established criteria that ensures education, training, and relevant experience qualification must be met to hold the position of Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC), Victim Advocate (VA) and volunteer VA.

AF SAPRO is invested in providing personnel with the best possible training to prepare them for their role of response coordinators and advocates. The focus is therefore on ensuring that they have the appropriate skills to meet the demands of the job. The criteria for obtaining the levels of certification is already pre-established by the recertifying process. SARCs and VAs will reach higher levels of certification as they accumulate victim services and support hours.

SAPR full-time personnel are provided bi-weekly reminders of the need to continue their efforts to reach a higher level of certification. They are also reminded to create opportunities for volunteers to acquire higher certification as well.

4.5 Describe how you addressed any challenges that SARCs and SAPR VAs have in obtaining continuing education training, to included training on emerging issues and victim-focused trauma-informed care. (DoDI 6495.03, Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP) (10 Sep 15), Encl 3, para 3)

While the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office has no data to suggest any major challenges, Sexual Assault Response Coordinators and/or SAPR Victim Advocates could potentially face difficulty obtaining their 32 hour bi-annual continuing education training requirements due to operations tempo or funding.

4.6 Describe your continued efforts to ensure that the 24/7 DoD Safe Helpline has accurate contact information for on-base SAPR resources (i.e., Chaplains, SARCs, Military Police, and Medical Personnel). (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 4, #2, p. 7)

The Department of Defense (DoD) initiates semi-annual phone audits of the Safe Helpline to verify contact numbers contained in the Responder Administration website are correct. These audits focus on the contact information for Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs), Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Victim Advocates (SAPR VAs), and responders (Chaplains, Legal Assistance, Medical Resources, and Military Police). The Military Services, National Guard Bureau, and U.S. Coast Guard provides this contact information to Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention Response Office (DoD SAPRO) per DoD SAPRO's Guidelines for the DoD Safe Helpline.

The audit itself is conducted by the Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network via a contract with the Department of Defense. This database is a public tool that can be accessed directly by victims and the public on www.safehelpline.org. There is ongoing maintenance of the information contained in this website. Major command program managers are tasked with accomplishing self-inspections of their installation's contact information. Updates and/or deletions are required to be reported back to Headquarters Air Force for reconciliation. All personnel inputs are then updated via the Responder Administration website. Upon completion of the audit, a report is generated on the

'success rate' based on positive and/or confirmed contact with an organization.

Discrepancies from the audit are reconciled by the Air Force SAPR office and the Safe Helpline is updated accordingly. The final audit report reflects phone verifications and reconciliation results.

The final verification results from the March 2016 audit are shown below:

- SARCs and SAPR VAs - 110 contacts/110 attempts = 100% success rate
- First Responders (Chaplains, legal assistance, medical resources, and military police) 377 contacts/377 attempts = 100% success rate
- Air Force overall - 487 contacts/487 attempts = 100% success rate

Headquarters Air Force recognizes the importance of accurate and up-to-date information as part of the response capability of its program. These audits are critical to this effort as installation information and services change.

4.7 Describe your efforts to make Service members aware of SAPR resources, such as the DoD Safe Helpline. (DoDI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 2, para 6af(1) / Encl 3, para 1k & 1m)

Publicizing Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) resources is critical in establishing an easily accessible response and prevention program for all Air Force personnel. The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (AF SAPRO) utilized the Public Affairs advisor to provide a comprehensive approach to information dissemination. Information containing contact phone numbers, hours of operation, and website links are located on each Air Force installation home page. These home pages also contain links and contact information to the Department of Defense Safe Helpline.

Additionally, Sexual Assault Response Coordinators provide training to installation personnel to include leadership members. This training includes resource information for the various services provided both on and off base related to sexual assault prevention and response.

Finally, communicating policy changes to the field is essential to ensuring accurate and effective responses for victims. There are a number of methods AF SAPRO utilizes to accomplish this goal. Policy changes are communicated to the field via websites, teleconferences, webinars, Public Affairs announcements, emails, Air Force Instruction releases, and guidance memorandums. Program management policy changes are often relayed to the field via monthly teleconferences with major command program managers and AF SAPRO. Information that requires direct Air Force leadership attention is often sent by email directly from the Director of AF SAPRO.

4.8 Describe your efforts to ensure the requirement for both male and female victim input into the development of your Military Service SAPR policy. (SecDef Memo (1 May 14), Improve Reporting for Male Victims, p. 2) / GAO Report 15-284, Actions Needed to Address Sexual Assaults of Male Service Members (March 2015), p. 20)

Replacing the 2015 Survivor Experience Survey is the 2016 Military Investigation and Justice Experience Survey (MIJES). MIJES is conducted in response to a Secretary of Defense Directive requiring that a standardized and voluntary survey for survivors be developed and regularly administered to “provide the sexual assault victim/survivor the opportunity to assess and provide feedback on their experiences with Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) victim assistance, the military health system, the military justice process, and other areas of support” (Secretary of Defense, 2014). Results from the 2016 MIJES will be briefed to Service leadership, Department of Defense (DoD) leadership, the Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (DoD SAPRO), and Congress.

To ensure a victim centric perspective relative to the mission of the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (AF SAPRO) an Executive Speaker Survivor Panel was developed and met in September of 2016. This panel consists of sexual assault survivors who experienced sexual abuse while serving in the military or working as a civilian employee. AF SAPRO utilizes the survivor panel in the following ways: by advising the Director/Staff of AF SAPRO (responsibilities include but are not limited to reviewing sensitive surveys, policy, procedures, documents and training materials); by speaking publicly at various engagements, meetings, or briefings (e.g. Wing Commanders course, SAPR Summit); and by attending quarterly meetings (in person, via video or phone teleconference) with AF SAPRO staff. Additional panels will be held on a semi-annual basis with the goal of gaining insight into how the policies and practices of the SAPR program are received by survivors, how to improve survivor experiences, and how to improve prevention and response efforts across the Air Force.

In 2015 AF SAPRO requested a DoD exception to policy concerning civilian employee’s eligibility for services. Prior to this exception, only civilian employees at overseas locations and their dependents 18 years old or older were eligible to utilize SARC services and were only able to do so by filing unrestricted reports. The DoD approved exception allows all Air Force civilian employees to file both unrestricted and restricted reports and receive SAPR services regardless of their duty location. This exception does not include legal or non-emergency medical services unless the individual is otherwise eligible. This exception was originally granted for a one-year trial basis at the end of which data was collected by the Air Force and submitted to DoD for an approval request to make this exception permanent.

AF SAPRO began retaliation data collection in March 2015, and this practice continued in FY16. Sexual Assault Response Coordinators are responsible for interviewing each victim with an open, unrestricted report and offering them the opportunity to have the results discussed at the monthly Case Management Group meeting. The option to decline the interview or to have the details of the interview kept private is available as well.

The 2016 Air Force adaptation of Green Dot specifically includes examples of hazing, bullying, male victimization. Additionally, the Air Force uses a variety of surveys to gather feedback from Airmen on its SAPR efforts to institutionalize the solicitation of both male

and female victim input. These include: 1) several surveys on various aspects of the effectiveness of the Green Dot program; 2) A pre-command course survey designed to tailor command course SAPR lesson content to commander-selects' SAPR knowledge gaps; 3) SAPR civilian satisfaction survey to measure satisfaction with SAPR services received by AF civilian employees and 4) A form to build an inventory of sexual assault prevention activities at AF installations.

4.9 Describe your efforts to improve response to male victims, to include implementing and monitoring methods to improve reporting of male sexual assault allegations. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 4, #14, p. 7)

Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response participated in the Office on Violence Against Women Roundtable *Where We've Been, Where We're Going, Mobilizing Men and Boys to Prevent Gender-Based Violence*. The first meeting of this type occurred approximately five years ago in which subject matter experts from across the country looked at what works when it comes to preventing males from committing acts of violence in general, and intimate personal violence in particular. Additionally, frank discussion explored ways in which the response to male victims of violence in general, and intimate partner violence in particular could be better accomplished. In the reconvening of this group, attendees attempted to pick up where the first meeting left off. Evidence-based practices remain hard to come by; the few that are working are conducted at the primary and secondary school level in programs such as Men Can Stop Rape (Men of Strength Club) and Coaching Boys Into Men.

Ongoing efforts to improve response to male victims are a multi-faceted endeavor. In this pursuit the United States Air Force continues to collaborate with and learn from subject matter experts from across the country. As a result of their insights, along with the growing body of research and promising practices in responding to male victims of sexual violence, a new block of instruction titled *Male Victimization* was added to the 2016 Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Coordinator course. This course addresses myths surrounding male victims of sexual assault, hyper-masculinity, rituals, hazing and traditions.

Most of our efforts to date have been academic as we continue to identify evidence informed strategies that support advocacy and outreach to male victims.

4.10 Provide your policy for facilitating requests from victims, who report a sexual assault, for accommodations during mandatory SAPR training (e.g., an alternate training setting to prevent re-victimization). (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 4, #16, p. 7)

Victim sensitivity and care are top Air Force priorities when providing any Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) training. Facilitating a victim's request for accommodations at annual training has been a standard operating procedure within the AF. Therefore, the AF SAPRO Policy Team included guidance in the 2015 update to Air Force Instruction (AFI) 90-6001, *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program*, directing trainers and curriculum developers to include a disclaimer at the

beginning of all SAPR trainings allowing victims the option to receive training individually from the SAPR office as applicable. Additionally, Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs) and SAPR Victim Advocates (VAs) inform victims of this option. To facilitate the commander being informed, AF SAPRO also incorporated the following recommendations: Commanders will announce that those who feel they cannot attend the annual training, due to personal histories, should contact the installation SARC to be excused. The Facilitator's instructions for Fiscal Year 2016 annual training included the following: "Prior to the group discussion, be sure to advise attendees they can decline to attend if they are uncomfortable with the topic. If anyone needs assistance, refer them to talk with the SARC or SAPR VA to protect their reporting options. To ensure that the accommodations are further codified, AFI 90-6001 includes the language for SARCs and Commanders to provide accommodations.

Annual SAPR First Responder Training covers reporting types and discusses actions to be taken to ensure victim confidentiality. This includes advising command of duty restrictions related to medical treatment through the medical profiling process without disclosing that a sexual assault has occurred or the medical diagnosis. Medical records are protected according to Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act and medical documentation that occurs related to sexual assault are identified as sensitive, with access to these records monitored to ensure only those with a need to know have accessed the record.

4.11 Describe your progress to improve victim care services and conduct Case Management Groups at Joint Bases, in Joint Environments, and for the Reserve Components. For the Reserve Components, describe Military Service's actions to promote timely access to SARCs by members of the National Guard and Reserves. Describe how you addressed any recurring challenges (if any) your Military Service may have had in this area. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 4, #11, p. 7)

In accordance with Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 6495.02 (Change) Members of the Reserve Components, whether they file a Restricted or Unrestricted Report, shall have access to medical treatment and counseling for injuries and illness incurred from a sexual assault inflicted upon a Service member when performing active duty service, as defined in section 101(d)(3) of Reference (d), and inactive duty training.

Active Component: Currently, there are twelve Joint Bases across the DoD: Six are Air Force led (Joint Base Charleston, Joint Base McGuire – Dix –Lakehurst, Joint Base Andrews, Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson, Joint Base San Antonio, Joint Base Langley-Eustis); four are Navy led (Joint Base Anacostia-Bolling, Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam, Joint Base Guam, Joint Base Norfolk); and two are Army led (Joint Base Lewis-McChord, Joint Base Myer-Henderson Hall).

Joint Bases are similar to Air Force installations in the sense that Airmen at Joint Bases are trained to receive Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) services and annual SAPR training from their Service. However, in accordance with DoD policy, a

service member can access sexual assault prevention and response services from any branch of service regardless of affiliation.

The Air Force provides victim care at Joint Bases, in Joint Environments, and at Reserve Component installations using a multi-faceted approach employing Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs) and SAPR Victim Advocates (SAPR VAs). The SAPR staff, regardless of service affiliation, collaborate on prevention, outreach and training efforts at their installations.

Medical supplemental instructions are required at each Joint Base location. A medical supplemental instruction directs in detail the coordination and provision of services and care to medical beneficiaries at each Base Realignment and Closure Commission location. Additionally, the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs has oversight of the services and, therefore, the military treatment facilities on each installation. Medical support and response to victims of sexual assault include: emergency services, primary care services, mental health services, alcohol/drug abuse prevention and treatment services and family advocacy program services. Over 55 Air Force military treatment facilities have memorandums of understanding with civilian centers of excellence for emergency services to ensure sexual assault victims are provided the highest quality care.

Reserve Component: To facilitate victim care the Air Force has a full-time civilian SARC and a dedicated reserve officer VA assigned to each of its 11 host installations (Dobbins Air Reserve Base, Grissom Air Reserve Base, Homestead Air Reserve Base, March Air Reserve Base, Minneapolis-St. Paul International Air Port Air Reserve Station, Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Fort Worth (formally known as Carswell), Niagara Falls International Air Port Air Reserve Station, Pittsburgh International Air Port Air Reserve Station, Pope Army Airfield, Westover Air Reserve Base, and Youngstown Air Reserve Station). At each of these locations, Air Force Reserve Command assigns a traditional reserve officer in the rank of Major to the installation SAPR office with the job title of SAPR VA.

The Reserve Component facilitates care for its Airmen by referring sexual assault victims to medical and mental health treatment centers. To expedite care and meet a victim's needs, Reserve victims are generally referred to the nearest medical treatment facility or Veterans Administration facility. Coordinating care with Veteran's Affairs enables the Reserve Component to meet a victim's needs when they are geographically separated from a military treatment center.

Additionally, the Air Force is in the process of initiating a manpower review and cost estimate for additional full-time support to National Guard bases. The Air National Guard discusses their progress in improving victim care services at Joint Bases and in Joint Environments in their annual report. Please reference the National Guard Bureau Submission for more detailed information.

4.12 Describe your current progress to inform Officers, NCOs, and junior Service members about your Military Service's expedited transfer request policy. (DoDI

6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), para 4o)

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (AF SAPRO) informs the field about Expedited Transfer (ET) policy through various training venues to include the Air Force Sexual Assault Response Coordinator and Victim Advocate Course provided by AF SAPRO staff, as well as the Sex Crime Investigations Training Program led by the Air Force Office of Special Investigations. Additionally, Airmen who do not attend these specialized trainings receive information on ETs from unit leadership during Commander's Calls via the Commander's Talking Points. The SARC provides information in regards to ET policy directly to victims of sexual assault.

4.13 In consultation with your SARCs, list the number of victims who reported a sexual assault, if any, whose medical care was hindered due to lack of SAFE kits, timely access to appropriate laboratory testing resources, mental health counseling, or other resources. Describe the measure(s) your Military Service took to remedy the situation. (NDAA FY06, Sec 596 / DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), p. 3)

According to Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database, there were zero reports in Fiscal Year 2016 where a forensic exam was not completed because a Sexual Assault Forensic Examination Kit and/or other needed supplies were not available.

4.14 Provide information on how you addressed problems or challenges, if any, with assigning SAPR personnel to handle unrestricted or anonymous reports of sexual assaults made by prisoners in a Military Confinement Facility. Additionally, describe your use of the DoD Safe Helpline as an anonymous reporting resource for prisoners. (Prison Rape Elimination Act (4 Sep 03) / Presidential Memorandum, Implementing the Prison Rape Elimination Act (17 May 12))

The Air Force Security Forces Center hired a Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Coordinator in March of 2016 to oversee the Air Force's efforts to comply with the PREA standards. In Fiscal Year 2016, we did not receive any sexual assault allegations within Air Force Confinement Facilities requiring the assigning of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response personnel to handle Unrestricted or Anonymous reports. In the pursuit of complying with the specific PREA standard requiring facilities to provide confinees with a way of reporting sexual abuse to an outside source, facilities have begun to make the Department of Defense Safe Helpline number available. The challenges are with facilities establishing unmonitored telephones in order to report anonymously. Planners are currently assessing facility infrastructure, building the requirement, and seeking funding.

4.15 Describe your leadership-approved future plans to deliver consistent and effective victim support, response, and reporting options.

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (AF SAPRO) has and will continue to provide a trained and ready response to reports of sexual assault in accordance with National Defense Authorization Act and Department of Defense requirements. Each installation hosts, at a minimum, one full-time Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) and a full-time Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Victim Advocate (SAPR VA) who are credentialed to provide a variety of services to sexual assault victims and survivors. They provide victims/survivors with the capability to make a report using current reporting options, and to do this in the context of their

understanding of the trauma they may have experienced. They assist and empower individuals to make an informed decision by providing knowledge about the process of reporting and resources available to them throughout the entire process. Detailed descriptions of the specific roles and responsibilities are highlighted in Air Force Instruction 90-6001 *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program* dated 21 May 2015. Response efforts are focused in three areas: victim care and support, professional investigation of all reports, and prosecution of the crime as appropriate. SARC and SAPR VAs offer both the expertise required for individuals who have been impacted by this crime and essential support to commanders, as well as response and advocacy for victims/survivors. Installation SAPR programs offer a unique 24/7 response capability and utilize trained and certified Volunteer Victim Advocates (VVAs) to manage this capability. While the full-time positions are filled primarily by civilians, military personnel also support this capability, especially in VVA positions. Consistent and effective advocacy and support also requires a coordinated response with medical personnel, first responders, legal, investigative and community support agencies. In pursuit of the highest level of service to Airmen, every effort is made to ensure continuing education, regular communication and guidance to the field, and on-going assessment of current programs, policies, and procedures regarding the care of victims/survivors.

AF SAPRO has also incorporated the subject of retaliation and ostracism into a one-time training entitled: First Line Supervisor Training Preventing Retaliation. This training served to educate First Line Supervisors on issues that sexual assault victims expressed regarding retaliation after reporting a sexual assault. The training informed supervisors on ways to prevent and respond to incidents of retaliation at their level. This training addressed definitions and provided scenarios to allow for small group discussion to enhance their supervisory skills. Moving forward these concepts, definitions and resources will be incorporated into all existing AF supervisory platforms. It is hoped that this type of training will serve to remove barriers which may discourage reporting.

Comprehensive interviewing techniques help to establish rapport with victims/survivors and aim to ensure that victims will not be judged or blamed for the assault when interacting with responders. These techniques are taught and demonstrated in formal training (i.e. the Air Force SARC and SAPR VA Course) through role playing and other types of experiential learning strategies. SAPR personnel are trained to utilize a victim centered approach to taking reports and empowering victims/survivors to elect their follow-up care by providing them information which will help them make an informed decision.

AF SAPR is genuinely interested in increasing reporting and reducing prevalence of sexual assault. To that end, leadership remains committed to deploying strategies that help to eliminate sexual assault from all ranks. Sexual assault is a sensitive and complex issue which requires the engagement of the entire community, therefore all Airmen play a significant role in assuring a culture and environment that guarantees everyone's personal safety.

5. LOE—Assessment—The objective of assessment is to “effectively standardize, measure, analyze, assess, and report program progress.”

5.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Assessment Endstate: “responsive,

meaningful, and accurate systems of measurement and evaluation into every aspect of the SAPR program.” (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), p. 3)

Overview: Over the past year, the Air Force has continued its efforts to measure, analyze, evaluate, and report the progress of its Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program. These efforts include developing tools to automate data processing and analysis, refining existing metrics and products for tracking program effectiveness, and surveying commanders, victims, victim advocates, and Airmen across all levels within the Air Force.

Analytic Tools: At the start of 2015, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (AF SAPRO) relied only on Microsoft Excel for conducting analysis. To create a more robust analysis capability, we acquired SAS (SAS Institute Inc.) licenses and provided training for all analysts. Throughout Fiscal Year (FY) 2016, AF SAPRO analysts have successfully used SAS software in a variety of ways, such as: drawing probability samples from official personnel databases for surveys; querying the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID) and creating reports to support policy initiatives and evaluation and leadership decision making; developing automated reports for prevention initiatives; and developing products to improve the accuracy of data in DSAID. Additionally in FY16, AF SAPRO began using R statistical software, which provides advantages over SAS for certain tasks such as data display and visualization. Having both tools has substantially increased AF SAPRO’s data processing, analysis, and visualization capability.

Surveys: Surveys are one of the most effective means to provide leaders information about the health and welfare of a large population or environment. During FY16, AF SAPRO continued its emphasis on surveys to gauge Airmen attitudes with respect to SAPR, to assess SAPR training and knowledge gaps, and to support SAPR policy initiatives and evaluation.

Qualtrics Survey Platform: AF SAPRO relies heavily on survey data to assess the effectiveness of various aspects of its program and to inform program decisions. To fulfill its in-house survey development needs, AF SAPRO awarded a multi-year contract to Qualtrics in FY16. Qualtrics provides a comprehensive web-based survey platform, which enables AF SAPRO to develop, test, administer, analyze and report surveys. Since contract award, AF SAPRO has successfully used the Qualtrics survey system for a variety of surveys.

AF SAPRO deployed the following surveys in FY16 to expand its understanding of SAPR related issues:

- **Air Mobility Command Green Dot Effectiveness Survey:** The purpose of this survey is to assess the impact of the Green Dot program on Airmen’s attitudes and opinions about bystander behaviors before, six months after, and twelve months after receiving Green Dot training. The first survey was administered in March 2016, the six month survey was administered in September 2016, and the twelve month survey

will be administered in March 2017. Survey results will inform future iterations of Green Dot Training.

- Green Dot Suicide Prevention Training Survey: This survey is currently being administered to individuals who participated in the pilot programs of the Green Dot Suicide Prevention Programs. Many of the bystander intervention principles discussed in Green Dot to reduce sexual assault can be applied to intervening with potential suicides. The pilot programs teaching bystander intervention targeted toward both sexual assault and suicide were conducted May through July of 2016. The survey will gather information on short-term (three month) outcomes as a result of the training, which will be used to inform future iterations of Green Dot.
- Pre-Command Course Survey: This survey is administered to Pre-Command Course participants before they receive the SAPR lesson. The results are used by instructors to tailor the lesson to the knowledge gaps of the participants. Approximately 250 pre-command course participants took this survey in fiscal year 2016.
- SAPR Civilian Satisfaction Survey: In August 2015, the DoD granted the Air Force a year-long exception to policy which allowed Air Force civilian employees who are victims of sexual assault the ability to file an unrestricted or restricted report regardless of their duty location and have access to all of the SAPR (i.e. Sexual Assault Response Coordinator and SAPR Victim Advocate) services that are available to service member victims. During this year-long trial period, the Air Force used this survey to measure the level of satisfaction of Air Force civilian employee victims with the SAPR services they received. Unfortunately, few of the 44 DoD civilians who reported a sexual assault during the trial period responded to the survey. However, those that responded indicated satisfaction with the SAPR services they received.
- SAPR in the Air Force: The purpose of this survey is to track attitudes and behaviors associated with the Air Force's SAPR program over time. It was first administered December 2015 through January 2016 to approximately 4,000 airmen across the total Air Force, of which about 500 responded. It will be re-administered to a similar sample in the same timeframe each year thereafter. Results from this survey are used to assess, inform, and shape AF SAPRO efforts.
- SPPV Initial Training Survey: This survey was administered to SPPVs 45 days after they completed the two-week initial training. Results were used to improve AF SAPRO's training and support efforts and to shape subsequent SPPV training efforts.

Improved Prevalence versus Reporting Graphic: The Air Force relies on two metrics for assessing the effectiveness of its SAPR program: sexual assault prevalence and sexual assault reporting. The DoD conducts victimization surveys such as the RAND Military Workplace Study and the Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty

Members that estimate the past-year prevalence of sexual assault in each branch of the military. Sexual assault reporting is the number of active duty Airmen who officially report a sexual assault to the Air Force in a given timeframe, usually the past year.

Since sexual assault is an underreported crime, prevalence has always exceeded reporting. Primary goals of the AF SAPR program are to reduce prevalence and increase reporting. Comparing prevalence to reporting also gives the Air Force an indication of Airmen's confidence in the SAPR program. A decrease in the gap between prevalence and reporting may indicate increased confidence.

In FY16, the Air Force developed a new graphic to more accurately compare prevalence to reporting. The previous graphic compared reporting to prevalence by FY. The problem with the previous graphic was that a portion of the reports the Air Force receives in a given FY are for incidents that occurred in a prior FY or on an unknown date, and are therefore in a different timeframe than the prevalence estimate. The new graphic addresses this problem by using a segmented bar to differentiate the reports that occurred in the same timeframe as the prevalence estimate from those that occurred in a different timeframe or on an unknown date. The Air Force believes the new graphic provides a more realistic picture of how close we are to our goal of 100% reporting.

5.2 Provide an update on oversight improvement activities that assess SAPR program effectiveness. Include frequency, methods/metrics used, findings, and corrective actions taken (e.g., program management reviews and Inspector General compliance inspections). (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), p. 3)

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (AF SAPRO) utilizes a number of practices in order to determine program effectiveness. Major commands submit quarterly training reports that identify the types and number of activities that sexual assault prevention and response personnel are delivering to their communities. Included in these reports are training and briefing activities, outreach and prevention efforts, as well as personnel manning metrics.

AF SAPRO continues to use the Management Internal Control Toolset as an integral tool to assist in making data driven decisions; providing clarity to policy; and identifying program concerns. Airmen at the program level complete the self-assessment communicators, which is a two way communicator designed to improve compliance to the published guidance, communicate risk and program health, and provide real-time information relevant to decision makers throughout the chain of command. AF SAPRO has three self-assessment communicators written for distinct audiences: Sexual Assault Response Coordinators, Installation/Host Wing Commanders, and Squadron Commanders. The assessments help senior leaders understand why Airmen are unable to meet requirements through trend analysis.

To meet the continuous compliance requirements set forth in Air Force Instruction 90-201, *The Air Force Inspection System*, the SAPR program is inspected by certified personnel annually. This report is provided to the base's major command and to Headquarters Air

Force.

5.3 Provide an update on your efforts to ensure integrity of data (i.e., accuracy, completeness, etc.) collected in the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID). (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 5, #2, p. 8)

Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs) are responsible for entering sexual assault report data into the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID). All SARCs have a favorable background investigation, are certified through the Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program, and have completed two hours of online DSAID training before being granted access.

In Fiscal Year (FY) 2016, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (AF SAPRO) provided a 90 minute block of DSAID training for SARCs during the Air Force annual refresher training, led several Defense Connect Online DSAID training sessions for SARCs, and provided one-on-one assistance to SARCs multiple times per day.

AF SAPRO makes DSAID an agenda item on an as-needed basis during its monthly major command (MAJCOM) teleconference meeting. This 60-90 minute meeting allows AF SAPRO to conduct training, relay information, and ensure the Air Force's SAPR community is informed about any issues affecting DSAID. It also allows the office to collect DSAID change requests from the field, which are presented for consideration at the monthly DSAID Change Control Board meeting.

Quality control oversight and review of the data is monitored daily by the DSAID technical manager along with the MAJCOM program managers. Using the quality assurance tool provided by the Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office, AF SAPRO validates data in DSAID to ensure accurate entry and performs cross-checks to identify potential data conflicts.

In FY16, AF SAPRO began providing a monthly report to its MAJCOMs showing the percent of their DSAID cases that contain errors. As a result, DSAID cases containing errors have dropped 31 percentage points since the beginning of FY16. AF SAPRO also works to ensure the investigation data in DSAID matches the corresponding data in the Investigative Information Management System.

In addition, AF SAPRO's Research and Analysis Branch developed programs using the SAS (SAS Institute Inc.) analytic tool to find required data missing from DSAID records. Data available from the Military Personnel Data System and the Defense Civilian Personnel Data System are cross-referenced using either the victim or subject social security numbers. Missing data fields completed using these methods include the victim type, gender, date of birth, grade for victim or subject. DSAID records are subsequently updated with the known data.

5.4 Provide an update on your efforts to develop and implement a survey, or leverage existing military training surveys that will provide comprehensive and

detailed information to decision makers about sexual assault and other sexual misconduct allegations that occur during initial military training, including basic and subsequent career-specific military training. (GAO Report 14-806, DoD Needs to Take Further Actions to Prevent Sexual Assault During Initial Military Training (March 2015), p. 44)

In response to several high-profile incidents of sexual misconduct by Military Training Instructors (MTIs) during Basic Military Training (BMT), the U.S. Air Force's Air Education and Training Command (AETC) partnered with Research and Development (RAND) Project AIR FORCE to develop an integrated survey system to better understand the conditions and perspectives within the BMT environment from both trainees and instructors. The goal of this system is to help detect incidents of abuse and sexual misconduct in the training environment and to provide metrics to help leaders understand what actions to take to reduce these behaviors.

Based on an extensive review of relevant materials including internal AETC investigations of these incidents, Air Force and Department of Defense policies and the scientific literature, RAND developed two complementary surveys, one for trainees and one for MTIs. The trainee survey assesses trainee experiences and related reporting behaviors for the following abuse and misconduct categories: trainee bullying, maltreatment and mal-training, unprofessional relationships, sexual harassment, and unwanted sexual experiences. The survey also measures individual perceptions of squadron climate and BMT feedback and support systems.

The MTI survey assesses the extent to which MTIs were aware of trainees experiencing abuse, as well as their perceptions of the related squadron climate and MTI reporting behaviors. The MTI survey also includes a section on quality of life, including job attitudes, the work environment, and job stressors.

The Basic Military Training Survey was launched on 7 Oct 2013. Thus far, in Fiscal Year (FY) 2016, 22,316 trainees have participated in the BMT Survey. The BMT MTI Survey was first launched in early calendar year 2015. In FY16, 455 instructors have participated to date in the BMT MTI Survey.

This research program has enabled AETC to intervene in the BMT training environment where appropriate in order to address issues as they arise. It also provides the Air Force with the capability to evaluate the effectiveness of such intervention and to continue moving forward in addressing issues relating to sexual assault.

AETC is continuing its partnership with RAND and developing a training climate survey system for the flying training and technical training environments. The RAND survey will ask students to identify bullying (to include cyber), hazing, maltreatment/mal-training, unprofessional relationships, sexual harassment and unwanted sexual experiences. RAND is coordinating a pilot test of the survey at 5 locations (Keesler AFB, Lackland AFB, Sheppard AFB, Laughlin AFB, and Fairchild AFB) that began in October 2016 and is ongoing, with a final instrument available for full implementation during FY17. The survey will be delivered electronically to the survey taker and data storage, upon survey

completion by the survey respondent, will be tightly controlled to prevent alteration of the data and to enhance confidentiality.

Since 2013, Second Air Force has engaged in similar efforts to identify misconduct in the training environment through the use of a student climate survey and an end-of-course misconduct questionnaire. Climate surveys are administered randomly by training group evaluations staff and require students to evaluate the training climate. Selected students rate and comment on how the training culture tolerates/rejects sexual assault, sexual harassment, bullying, hazing, and inappropriate relationships. Furthermore, all students complete the misconduct end-of-course questionnaire. This survey asks students if they have experienced faculty-on-student sexual assault, physical or verbal abuse, unprofessional relationships, inappropriate social contact, or discrimination. Once the flying and technical training survey systems are implemented, Second Air Force will discontinue the use of these instruments.

5.5 Describe your progress in assessing SARC/SAPR VA training effectiveness. Include actions taken to implement training enhancements. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 5, #21, p. 8)

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (AF SAPRO) utilizes a number of practices in order to determine program effectiveness. Major commands submit quarterly training reports that identify the types and number of activities that SAPR personnel are delivering to their communities. Included in these reports are training and briefing activities, outreach and prevention efforts, as well as personnel manning metrics.

Coordination with the Air Force Audit Agency (AFAA) continues to identify findings and recommendations pertaining to program effectiveness. In addition to standard audits AFAA and AF SAPRO formalized a virtual audit plan in Fiscal Year 2015 that is still being utilized to date. The audit's aim is to determine if required qualifications are met by SAPR personnel and include background investigations, training, statements of understand, and Department of Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Program Certification. Additionally, the AFAA conducted an audit of the SAPR Program at eleven non-deployed locations in 2016, however results have not been released at the time of this report.

To meet the continuous compliance requirements set forth in Air Force Instruction 90-201, *The Air Force Inspection System*, the SAPR program is inspected by certified personnel annually. This report is provided to the base's major command and to Headquarters Air Force.

5.6 Describe your efforts to assess compliance of commanding officers in conducting organizational climate assessments for purposes of preventing and responding to allegations of sexual assault. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 5, #17, p. 8)

The Air Force continues to hold commanders accountable for creating and sustaining an environment of dignity and respect for active duty, reserve, and civilian employees. The climate assessment survey is a tool commanders use to measure their climate. Command climate, just like organizational climate, is the perception of a unit's environment by its members. Commanders are ultimately responsible for the good order

and discipline in their unit and have unique responsibility and authority to ensure good order and discipline which includes adherence to Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program directives. Policy states evaluators of commanding officers must take this special responsibility and authority into consideration when evaluating a commander's effectiveness in ensuring a healthy command climate.

Changes were made to Air Force Instruction 36-2406, *Officer and Enlisted Evaluation System*, and performance evaluation and performance feedback forms. These changes codified the organizational and command climate. A commander's performance evaluation could be impacted by the organizational climate for all Airmen.

5.7 Describe your policy and management control procedures for ensuring that Service members, who reported a sexual assault and are separated for Non-Disability Mental Conditions, are properly counseled, in writing. Additionally, describe how your Military Service ensures that the separations are processed and recorded in accordance with DoDI 1332.14, Enlisted Administrative Separations (4 Dec 14). (DoD IG Report 2016-088, Evaluation of the Separation of Service Members Who Made a Report of Sexual Assault (9 May 16), p. i)

Air Force Instructions 36-3206 *Administrative Discharge Procedures for Commissioned Officers* and 36-3208 *Administrative Separation of Airmen* have been updated to require a higher level review in circumstances in which a sexual assault victim is considered for separation under a non-disability mental condition. Special processing for Airmen who alleged having been sexually assaulted and filed an unrestricted report of sexual assault, and are being considered for a personality disorder discharge or other mental health disorder not constituting a physical disability, will obtain a higher level review. Specifically, the Military Treatment Facility will forward the diagnosis with supporting documentation through for a higher level review and endorsement by the Air Force Surgeon General.

5.8 Describe actions taken to integrate recent survey (e.g., MIJES, WGRR, and QSAPR) and focus group results into your Military Service SAPR policies and training programs. (DoDI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 3, para 1s / Encl 12, para 1f)

The Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) created the Military Investigation and Justice Experience Survey (MIJES) for the Office of the Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (DoD SAPRO) to gather data on a victim's experiences with the military justice process. Results from the 2015 MIJES found that Service members were extremely satisfied with their Special Victims' Counsel (SVC). Therefore, the AF will continue to sustain the SVC program.

Additionally, the 2015 MIJES found that many Service members experienced negative outcomes as a result of reporting. This finding contributed to the DoD Retaliation Prevention and Response Strategy, the implementation for which is being coordinated between DoD SAPRO and representatives from all Services.

Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office utilized a web-based survey similar to DMDC's Survivor Experience Survey to gather feedback from civilian employees who made reports during the civilian employee reporting exception to policy period. Few

of the 44 DoD civilians who reported a sexual assault between 1 Aug 15 and 31 Jul 16 responded to the survey so the results are not statistically significant; however, the responses indicate a general level of satisfaction with the SAPR services received. As a result, the Secretary of the Air Force has requested an indefinite exception to policy, which would continue to allow AF civilians to make restricted and unrestricted reports of sexual assault, and continue to obtain SAPR services.

5.9 Describe your leadership approved future plans, if any, for effectively standardizing, measuring, analyzing, assessing, and reporting program progress.

The Air Force is making steady progress to standardize assessment methodologies and to effectively measure, analyze, assess, and report the progress of the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program. Future Air Force efforts will include research on understanding and defining useful prevention approaches, identifying high-risk subgroups, identifying the characteristics of assaults that are more prevalent as well as identifying common characteristics of perpetrators. The Air Force believes that understanding the perpetrator risk factors and assault behaviors will aid in creating a more robust and effective prevention program.

The Air Force, together with Department of Defense SAPR Office (DoD SAPRO) and Army Sexual Harassment and Assault Response and Prevention (SHARP) commissioned the Institute for Defense Analyses to conduct the Alcohol Landscape Study in 2015. The Alcohol Landscape Study will study Service member's drinking habits and preferences, as well as personnel data, in an effort to quantify how attitudes and behaviors towards drinking drive negative outcomes associated with alcohol misuse (e.g., sexual assault, suicide, drinking and driving). Ultimately the study will clarify how effective policies impacting alcohol availability and pricing could be at reducing negative outcomes. The study is ongoing and will take several years to complete.

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (AF SAPRO) is also working with the Research Triangle Institute and Basic Military Training (BMT) on the Sexual Communication and Consent effort, which is adapting evidence based victimization and re-victimization training programs from a college environment for the Air Force. Using tablet technologies, individuals will be identified as at risk for victimization, re-victimization, or perpetration, and receive training tailored to their experiences. The study will be piloted at BMT starting in 2017.

At the start of 2015, AF SAPRO had no survey system capability for conducting sexual assault survey research. AF SAPRO relies on extensive survey data to inform program decisions and in Fiscal Year (FY) 2016 awarded a multi-year contract for the Qualtrics survey system to fulfill in-house survey development needs. AF SAPRO has successfully used the Qualtrics survey system for multiple surveys in 2016 (see Section 5.1) and will continue to do so in the future.

Also at the start of 2015, AF SAPRO relied solely on Microsoft Excel for conducting analysis. In FY15, AF SAPRO acquired SAS (SAS Institute Inc.) licenses and provided training for all analysts to create a more robust analysis capability. Additionally, in 2016 AF SAPRO began using the R programming environment to supplement SAS. Throughout

FY16, AF SAPRO analysts have successfully used SAS and R software in a variety of ways, such as sampling populations in support of surveys, providing decision support reports for leadership, developing automated reports for prevention initiatives, and developing products to improve the accuracy of data in the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database. SAS and R will continue to be AF SAPRO's standard analysis tools in the future.

6. Overarching Tenet: Communication and Policy

6.1 Describe your efforts to post and widely disseminate information on male victim sexual assault prevention and response. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), p. 3)

The Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) and Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Victim Advocate (SAPR VA) Course, the foundational training for our SARCs and SAPR VAs, provides information and education on prevalence rates and specific barriers with male sexual assault victims. The male victimization module helps SARCs and SAPR VAs identify and respond to the unique social and cultural pressures and misconceptions that impact male survivors. This provides our advocates a better understanding when responding to male victims. Additionally, attendees are provided information on resources that address male survivors, to include Male Survivor, Safe4athletes, 1in6, MenThriving, and the DoD Safe Helpline. During the required 2016 AF SAPR Refresher training for all SARCs and SAPR VAs, MaleSurvivor.org provided 1.5 hours dedicated to male victimization. Additionally, the training branch developed a specific training topic mandated for 2015 annual training on male victimization that can still be utilized as a training tool as requested. Currently, the AF is working with DoD on a working group to gain additional awareness that will review and utilize evidence-informed and evidenced-based approaches that specifically target male victimization. The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (AF SAPRO) provides information on male victimization via the AF SAPRO website and installations promote awareness of the SAPR program that is gender responsive, culturally competent and recovery oriented.

6.2 Describe your efforts to post and widely disseminate information on ways to report allegations of retaliation. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), p. 3)

Results from the 2014 Research and Development (RAND) Military Workplace Survey indicated 62% of female Airmen who reported a sexual assault indicated they had subsequently experienced some form of retaliation. In response, the Secretary of the Air Force directed all training for supervisors include sexual assault related curriculum on retaliation. In 2016, the Air Force required all Uniform Airmen and Civilians who supervise military members to receive initial first-line supervisor training on preventing retaliation. The focus of the training was on enabling supervisors to recognize signs or possible acts of retaliation, take action by addressing incidents of retaliation, and understand which resources are available to military Airmen experiencing retaliation.

Additionally, retaliation was added as an action item to the monthly case management review meetings in March 2015 to ensure commanders are held accountable for addressing all incidents. The Air Force Equal Opportunity Office has established training to prevent retaliation and/or reprisal against Airmen who allege sexual harassment.

Human Relations Education is given by local Equal Opportunity office personnel and is mandatory for pre-commissioning programs, initial entry training, all levels of professional military education, and training of general officers and senior executive service members.

Air Force Instruction 1-1, *Air Force Standards*, sets the standard for social media use. It specially states: "You must avoid offensive and/or inappropriate behavior on social networking platforms and through other forms of communication that could bring discredit upon the Air Force or you as a member of the Air Force, or that would otherwise be harmful to good order and discipline, respect for authority, unit cohesion, morale, mission accomplishment, or the trust and confidence that the public has in the United States Air Force."

Finally, installation commanders are responsible for developing supplemental guidance to prevent unlawful discrimination, sexual harassment, and reprisal. Commanders must post the guidance prominently on base web pages and in locations frequented by the base population. Our overarching SAPR Strategy goal is to realize an Air Force free from sexual assault; but, as long as there is one victim, we will not lose sight of our responsibility to care for that victim, to seek appropriate justice; and to appropriately address any retaliation that results from reporting a sexual assault or helping a sexual assault victim. Sexual assault and the restoration of our Airmen and communities have a direct impact on mission readiness. We will continue to improve upon our response to sexual assault. We are committed to leading the nation in holistic world-class care.

6.3 Provide an update on your development and implementation of new certification standards for sexual assault medical forensic examiners. (DoDI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 2, para 3c(3)(b))

During Fiscal Year (FY) 2016 the Air Force was allotted training slots for designated healthcare providers in the Army Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiner (SAMFE) course. In FY17, the SAMFE course will be Tri-Service. The Air Force will represent one of five full-time instructors for the course. Certification is only achieved after attending the two-week SAMFE Course (Phase I) and then completing Phase II which consists of a live patient exam, court experience and observation of a case management group. Phase II is currently being discussed within the Services to develop a Tri-Service approach as done with Phase I. The certification test has been developed and is currently in the pilot testing phase.

6.4 Describe your ongoing efforts to review, revise, update, and issue policy pertaining to:

- Safety Assessments for SAPR Program
- High-Risk Response Teams

Were any multi-disciplinary High-Risk Response Team established?

- If so, how many and what was the duration?
- If the High-Risk Response Team was dissolved, explain why?

(DoDI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 5, para 2c / Encl 9, para 2j(3))

Air Force Instruction (AFI) 90-6001 (incorporating Change 1, 18 March 2016) *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program*, directs the installation commander and Sexual Assault Response Coordinator to ensure SAPR personnel conduct a non-clinical safety assessment in every non-Family Advocacy Program incident of adult sexual assault (paragraph 1.7.1.3.5. and 2.5.3.6.). Additionally, AFI 90-6001 directs the Case Management Group to form a High Risk Response Team (HRRT) based on the safety assessment, if a victim is found to be at high risk of harm.

SAPR personnel report convening two HHRTs in Fiscal Year 2016. The duration of one was two months and the second for thirty minutes. Each were dissolved because the safety issues were resolved.

6.5 Provide an update on your methods for effectively factoring accountability metrics into commanders' and subordinate leaders' performance assessments. (SecDef Memo (6 May 13), *Enhancing Commander Accountability*, p. 2)

Commanders are held accountable for the climate in their organization. Air Force Instruction 36-2406, *Officer and Enlisted Evaluations Systems* outlines commander responsibility for command climate to include SAPR program directives and the responsibility for evaluators to take this into account when evaluating a commander's effectiveness.

Paragraph 1.8.5.2. Commanders at every level have an even greater responsibility to create a healthy climate in their command. Additionally, they are responsible for ensuring adherence to Sexual Assault Prevention (SAPR) Program directives. Command climate, just like organizational climate, is the perception of a unit's environment by its members. Commanders are ultimately responsible for the good order and discipline in their unit and have unique responsibility and authority to ensure good order and discipline. Therefore, evaluators must take this special responsibility and authority into consideration when evaluating a commander's effectiveness in ensuring a healthy command climate.

6.6 Provide an update on efforts to improve overall victim care and increase trust in the chain of command: include initiatives or updates undertaken to reduce allegations of retaliation as a means of increasing reporting and the way in which your Military Service is tracking and accounting for these efforts. (SecDef Memo (6 May 13), *Improving Response and Victim Treatment*, p. 2 / DoD Retaliation Prevention and Response Strategy: *Regarding Sexual Assault and Harassment Reports* (April 2016), p. 10)

An August 2016 Department of Defense (DoD) mandated data call initiated collection of information on retaliation allegations associated with sexual assault and harassment reporting involving service members. This data call builds on the March 2015 Retaliation Memo that requires Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs) to discuss retaliation with victims as well as collect retaliation related data for review during installation Case Management Group (CMG) meetings. This memo also establishes additional reporting requirements for SARCs regarding any retaliation victims may be experiencing.

Inter-service working groups have been established to develop a Retaliation Prevention and Response Strategy for approval by DoD. The Judicial Proceedings Panel published

in 2015 provided a series of recommendations that will improve the quality of legal services provided to sexual assault victims.

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (AF SAPRO) established an Executive Speaker Survivor Panel in 2016. This panel consists of sexual assault survivors who meet with senior AF SAPRO leaders on a recurring basis to discuss victim-centric issues, lessons learned, and improvements to be made to AF SAPRO policies and procedures.

The 2015 Survivor Experience Survey has been replaced by the 2016 Military Investigation and Justice Experience Survey. This survey is provided to sexual assault survivors as a way to provide feedback on their experiences with the response portion of the SAPR program. Results from this survey will be briefed to Service leadership, DoD leadership, the DoD SAPR Office, and Congress.

6.7 Provide an update on your policy for Case Management Group (CMG) Chairs to regularly assess and refer retaliation allegations, made in conjunction with a sexual assault report, for appropriate investigation. Additionally, describe your policy for keeping these retaliation allegations on the CMG agenda for status updates until the victim's allegation is appropriately addressed.

(SecDef Memo (3 Dec 14), Engage Command to Prevent Retaliation, p. 2 / DoDI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 9)

Air Force Instruction (AFI) 90-6001 (incorporating Change 1, 18 March 2016) *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program*, directs the installation commander to add allegations of retaliation to the monthly Case Management Group (CMG) for discussion. The allegation will be reviewed until the case has reached final disposition or the allegation has been appropriately addressed (paragraph 1.7.1.26.2. and 6.2.1.1.2.). Furthermore, the CMG chair is directed to require any complaints of retaliation to remain on the CMG agenda until the case has reached final disposition or the complaint has been appropriately addressed (paragraph 8.3.6.3.3.).

7. Secretary of Defense Initiatives

7.1 Enhance First Line Supervisor Skills and Knowledge: Provide an update on your first line supervisor training that advances a climate of dignity and respect and supports the prevention of potential retaliation associated with reporting. First line supervisors are junior officers, enlisted supervisors, and civilian employees who supervise military members. Address the frequency of the training; policy updates in support of the training; and, how the curriculum emphasizes the importance of engaging subordinates on sexual assault prevention and response; instructs them on recognizing the signs of possible acts of retaliation; and, provides an opportunity to practice leadership skills to promote a healthy command climate.

(SecDef Memo, (3 Dec 14), p. 2)

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (AF SAPRO) developed First Line Supervisor Training on Preventing Retaliation based on a 2013 Secretary of Defense memo that directed the enhancement of first line supervisor skills and knowledge in order to advance a climate of dignity and respect. The training was mandatory for all junior officers, junior enlisted, and civilians who supervise military, but all supervisors were

encouraged to participate to help them recognize signs of possible retaliation. The duration of the training was estimated to take one hour and designed in a small group format to generate discussion, and intended for Squadron Commanders or an appropriate designee to facilitate. Participation in small groups was to give first line supervisors ownership of the issue of retaliation and empower them to act in ways that support and sustain the healthy, respectful command climate all leaders expect and all Airmen deserve. Six discussion points were included to create open dialogue and problem solving scenarios to find ways to prevent retaliation. Actively listening, familiarity with SAPR resources, and controlling information flow protects the victim and allows First Line Supervisors to remain the gate keepers.

The initial training was designed to serve as a one-time training event to capture all current Regular Air Force personnel, Guard and Reserve.

AF SAPRO also collaborated with Air University to add curriculum on retaliation in all first line supervisor training and courses. This training will be ongoing for targeted supervisors identified by the Secretary of Defense and Secretary of the Air Force with emphasis on sexual assault related retaliation and the importance of engaging with subordinates as key elements. Creating an environment where subordinates feel safe to speak to supervisors about issues and concerns is the optimum climate.

8. NDAA Requirements - Provide your Military Service's update on the following FY15/FY16 NDAA requirements. If the provision has been implemented, indicate "Completed," and provide the implementation date. If the provision has not been implemented, indicate "In Progress" and provide an update (150 words or less), including the projected completion date.

8.1 Review by the Military Service Secretary (at the chief prosecutor's request) of a Convening Authority's decision to not refer charges of certain sex-related offenses for trial by court-martial.

“(c) REVIEW OF CERTAIN CASES NOT REFERRED TO COURT-MARTIAL.—

“(1) CASES NOT REFERRED FOLLOWING STAFF JUDGE ADVOCATE RECOMMENDATION FOR REFERRAL FOR TRIAL.—In any case where”; and (2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(2) CASES NOT REFERRED BY CONVENING AUTHORITY UPON REQUEST FOR REVIEW BY CHIEF PROSECUTOR.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In any case where a convening authority decides not to refer a charge of a sex-related offense to trial by court-martial, the Secretary of the military department concerned shall review the decision as a superior authority authorized to exercise general court martial convening authority if the chief prosecutor of the Armed Force concerned, in response to a request by the detailed counsel for the Government, requests review of the decision by the Secretary.

“(B) CHIEF PROSECUTOR DEFINED.—In this paragraph, the term ‘chief prosecutor’ means the chief prosecutor or equivalent position of an Armed Force, or, if an Armed Force does not have a chief prosecutor or equivalent position, such other trial counsel as shall be designated by the Judge Advocate General of that Armed Force, or in the case of the Marine Corps, the Staff Judge Advocate to

the Commandant of the Marine Corps.” (FY15 NDAA, Sec 541)

Completed on 3 August 2016, via Air Force Guidance Memorandum 2016-01 to Air Force Instruction 51-201, *Administration of Military Justice*.

8.2 Inclusion of disposition results in future annual reports.

(a) SUBMITTAL TO SECRETARY OF DEFENSE OF INFORMATION ON EACH ARMED FORCE.—Subsection (b) of section 1631 of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (10 U.S.C. 1561 note) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(11) An analysis of the disposition of the most serious offenses occurring during sexual assaults committed by members of the Armed Force during the year covered by the report, as identified in unrestricted reports of sexual assault by any members of the Armed Forces, including the numbers of reports identifying offenses that were disposed of by each of the following:

“(A) Conviction by court-martial, including a separate statement of the most serious charge preferred and the most serious charge for which convicted.

“(B) Acquittal of all charges at court-martial.

“(C) Non-judicial punishment under section 815 of title 10, United States Code (article 15 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice).

“(D) Administrative action, including by each type of administrative action imposed.

“(E) Dismissal of all charges, including by reason for dismissal and by stage of proceedings in which dismissal occurred.” (FY15 NDAA, Sec 542)

Completed as of the signing of this report; refer to section 2.2 of the Analytic Discussion.

8.3 Confidential review of the terms or characterization of discharge for Armed Services members who report being victims of sexual assault.

(a) CONFIDENTIAL REVIEW PROCESS THROUGH BOARDS FOR CORRECTION OF MILITARY RECORDS.—The Secretaries of the military departments shall each establish a confidential process, utilizing boards for the correction of military records of the military department concerned, by which an individual who was the victim of a sex-related offense during service in the Armed Forces may challenge the terms or characterization of the discharge or separation of the individual from the Armed Forces on the grounds that the terms or characterization were adversely affected by the individual being the victim of such an offense.

(b) CONSIDERATION OF INDIVIDUAL EXPERIENCES IN CONNECTION WITH OFFENSES.—In deciding whether to modify the terms or characterization of the discharge or separation from the Armed Forces of an individual described in subsection (a), the Secretary of the military department concerned shall instruct boards for the correction of military records—

(1) to give due consideration to the psychological and physical aspects of the individual’s experience in connection with the sex-related offense; and

(2) to determine what bearing such experience may have had on the circumstances surrounding the individual’s discharge or separation from the Armed Forces.

(c) PRESERVATION OF CONFIDENTIALITY.—Documents considered and decisions rendered pursuant to the process required by subsection (a) shall not be made

available to the public, except with the consent of the individual concerned.

(d) SEX-RELATED OFFENSE DEFINED.—In this section, the term “sex-related offense” means any of the following:

(1) Rape or sexual assault under subsection (a) or (b) of section 920 of title 10, United States Code (article 120 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice).

(2) Forcible sodomy under section 925 of such title (article 125 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice).

(3) An attempt to commit an offense specified in paragraph (1) or (2) as punishable under section 880 of such title (article 80 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice).

(FY15 NDAA, Sec 547)

(a) Completed. Both the Discharge Review Board (DRB) and Board for Correction of Military Records (BCMR) provide a confidential venue through which any person, including an individual who was the victim of a sex-related offense while serving in the Armed Forces, may challenge the terms or characterization of the discharge or separation of the individual from the Armed Forces. The appropriate venue is determined based on the length of time since the individual's discharge. If the discharge occurred less than 15 years ago, the DRB is the appropriate venue; however, if the discharge occurred more than 15 years ago (or a Discharge Review was previously completed without specific consideration for the sex-related offense consideration), the BCMR is the appropriate venue.

(b) In-progress; Estimated Completion Date: 2017. These provisions have already been incorporated in the BCMR governing instruction, Air Force Instruction (AFI) 36-2603, *Air Force Board for Correction of Military Records*, which is pending publication in the Federal Register for a 60-day public comment period. Once the 60-day public comment period closes, and any comments are adjudicated, the AFI will be released for publication.

Additionally, we are coordinating specific guidance to the BCMR from the Secretary of the Air Force, which, when published, will be provided to the Board for reference in adjudicating cases pertaining to victims of sexual assault. The DRB will implement similar procedures as the BCMR by providing the specific guidance from the Secretary of the Air Force to DRB board members.

While these provisions have yet to be codified in our governance, both the DRB and BCMR have implemented mechanisms to ensure due consideration is given to the psychological and physical aspects of the applicant's experience to determine the bearing such experience may have had on the discharge or separation. Two clinical psychiatrists were recently hired to comply with separate provisions in the Fiscal Year 2015 National Defense Authorization Act pertaining to the adjudication of cases before the DRB and BCMR relating to mental health diagnoses. These provisions require a clinical psychiatrist or psychologist to serve as a member of the DRB when adjudicating any case where a mental health diagnosis rendered while serving is at issue. For the BCMR, these provisions require our psychiatrists provide written opinions supporting the BCMR's adjudication of such cases. These opinions are provided to the applicant for a 30-day review and comment period prior to the case being referred to the Board for consideration.

(c) Completed. While redacted decisional documents are required to be posted to a public reading room under the Freedom of Information Act, this confidentiality provision requires the consent of an applicant before doing so. Upon receipt of an application for correction of military records where the applicant claims to be the victim of a sex related offense, we advise the applicant in writing that their consent is required in order to post redacted decisional documents to our public reading room. If the applicant does not consent or does not reply, the redacted Record of Proceedings is not posted to the public reading room. The DRB will implement similar procedures.

8.4 Applicability of sexual assault prevention and response and related military justice enhancements to military service academies.

(a) MILITARY SERVICE ACADEMIES.—The Secretary of the military department concerned shall ensure that the provisions of title XVII of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 950), including amendments made by that title, and the provisions of subtitle D, including amendments made by such subtitle, apply to the United States Military Academy, the Naval Academy, and the Air Force Academy, as applicable. (FY15 NDAA, Sec 552)

Completed, October 2016. The 2015 Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategy vision is applicable to the US Air Force Academy (USAFA). In particular, the emphasis on developmentally appropriate prevention suggests specific prevention approaches may be most useful with a young airman audience. Toward this end, the Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (AF SAPRO) is working closely with research staff at USAFA to adapt a healthy life and relationship skills training. In addition, AF SAPRO is working closely with USAFA SAPR and Community Support staff to ensure Green Dot is a fit for the unique environment. Through these collaborations AF SAPRO is building relationships and stimulating a holistic approach at USAFA.

8.5 Sexual assault prevention and response training for administrators and instructors of Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

The Secretary of a military department shall ensure that the commander of each unit of the Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps and all Professors of Military Science, senior military instructors, and civilian employees detailed, assigned, or employed as administrators and instructors of the Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps receive regular sexual assault prevention and response training and education. (FY16 NDAA, Sec 540)

Completed. Since 2005, the Senior Reserve Officer's Training Corps (ROTC) detachment commanders and instructors receive Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) training. Each year the curriculum is reviewed and updated as needed, then delivered as part of their initial qualification courses. These courses address the uniqueness of teaching in a university setting and include topics on sexual assault, sexual harassment, legal issues and reporting procedures.

The Fiscal Year 2015 implementation of Green Dot included a separate leadership session (90 minutes) that contextualized the content for the unique role of the leader. In

addition, group and wing commanders received a briefing at pre-command courses that included background on the public health approach to violence prevention, the overarching prevention plan, on the rationale behind Green Dot, implementation specifics and early success stories. In addition, a specific adaptation was developed for AFRC. The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office is collaborating with ROTC to ensure that interventions in development meet the unique needs of officers in training.

9. Analytic Discussion

9.1 Military Services/NGB*, provide an analytic discussion (1,000 words or less) of your Military Service's Statistical Report of reported sexual assault cases from the DSAID. Required elements included on this template are information on Unrestricted Reports; Restricted Reports; Service referrals for victims alleging sexual assault; and case synopses of completed investigations.

***NGB should provide comments based on their available information and data.**

This section shall include such information as:

- Notable changes in the data over time**
- Insight or suspected reasons for noted changes, or lack of change, in data**
- The application of insights from data analyses for programmatic planning, oversight, and/or research**
- Prevalence vs. reporting (the percentage of Service member incidents captured in reports of sexual assault (Restricted Reports and Unrestricted Reports) (Metric #2)**
- Total number of Sexual Assaults (Restricted Reports and Unrestricted Reports) over time (since FY08) (Metric #12)**
- Military Protective Orders issued as a result of an Unrestricted Report (e.g., number issued, number violated)**
- Approved expedited transfers and reasons why transfers were not approved**
- The number of sexual assault investigations completed by the MCIO in the FY and the corresponding mean and median investigation length. Case open date can be in any year, but the close date must be by the end of the FY (Metric # 5)**
- The number of subjects with victims who declined to participate in the military justice process (Metric #8)**
- Command action for military subjects under DoD legal authority (to be captured using the most serious crime investigated, comparing penetration to contact crimes) (Non-Metric #1)**
- Sexual assault court-martial outcomes (to be captured using the most serious crime charged, comparing penetration to contact crimes) (Non- Metric #2)**
- Summary of referral data – Unrestricted and Restricted Reports - either referrals received from other sources or referrals made to other sources (e.g., medical/mental health, command, criminal investigation/security services, legal, civilian or VA authorities, etc.)**
- Any other data relating to sexual assault case data**

United States Air Force FY16 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military: Statistical Analysis

1. Analytic Discussion

This section presents tabulations and charts regarding reports of sexual assault involving Service members as either victims or subjects received by the Air Force in fiscal year (FY) 2016 (FY16). Where possible, prior-FY data are also included for comparison. Sexual assault report data were drawn from the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID) and sexual assault prevalence data were drawn from biannual workplace and gender relations surveys. DSAID is a centralized, case-level database for the collection and maintenance of information about sexual assaults, such as the nature and details of the assault, information about the victim, services offered to the victim, information about the offender(s), and disposition of the reports associated with the assault. It is important to note that DSAID does not contain information about all military-related sexual assaults. DSAID captures sexual assault reports in which either the victim or the subject is a service member. Other military-related sexual assaults, such as those involving intimate partners, those involving dependent minors, or those involving a non-Service member victim and non-Service member subjects, are not captured in DSAID and are not addressed in this report.

The Air Force received a total of 1,355 reports of sexual assault involving Service members as either victims or subjects in FY16, which represents a 3.3% increase from the 1,312 reports made in FY15. The total active duty Air Force population also increased 2.1% during FY16, from about 307,300 at the end of FY15 to about 313,700 at the end of FY16. Considering the population increase, the increase in reporting is not statistically significant.

Of the 1,355 sexual assault reports received by the Air Force in FY16, 748 (55%) were for incidents that occurred in FY16, 471 (35%) were for incidents that occurred in prior FYs, and the remaining 136 (10%) were for incidents that occurred on an unknown date. In FY15, the Air Force received 1312 sexual assault reports. Of these, 711 (54%) were for incidents that occurred in FY15, 371 (28%) were for incidents that occurred in prior FYs, and the remaining 230 (18%) were for incidents that occurred on an unknown date.

Of the 1,355 sexual assault reports received by the Air Force in FY16, 1,170 (86%) had a Service member victim. Of those 1,170 Service member victims, 125 (11%) reported an incident that occurred before entering into military service. In FY15, the Air Force received 1,312 sexual assault reports. Of these, 1,148 had a Service member victim. Of the 1,148 service member victims in FY15, 120 (10%) reported an incident that occurred prior to entering military service.

The United States military allows eligible victims to make one of two kinds of sexual assault report: unrestricted or restricted. Additionally, a victim who initially makes a restricted report has the option of later converting the restricted report to an unrestricted report. Of the 1,355 reports of sexual assault involving Service members as either victims or subjects received by the Air Force in FY16, 940 are unrestricted and 415 remained restricted at the end of FY16.

The 940 unrestricted reports include 796 initially-unrestricted reports made in FY16, 109

initially-restricted reports made in FY16 that converted to unrestricted in FY16, and 35 initially-restricted reports made in prior FYs that converted to unrestricted in FY16.

The Air Force initially received 524 restricted reports involving Service members as either victims or subjects in FY16, of which 109 converted to unrestricted during FY16 (and are now included in the aforementioned 940 unrestricted reports), leaving 415 remaining restricted at the end of FY16. Thirty-one percent of FY16 reports remained restricted at the end of FY16, up from 29% in FY15.

Chart 1.1 shows the number of reports of sexual assault involving Service members as either victims or subjects in FY08 through FY16. The number of reports (both restricted and unrestricted) more than doubled (108% increase) from FY11 to FY14 and has remained at FY14 levels since. The Air Force believes that the sustained high levels of reporting in FY14, FY15, and FY16 indicates that victims continue to feel comfortable coming forward to report these crimes, receive care, and allow investigations to take place so that commanders can hold alleged assailants appropriately accountable. Additionally, the percentage of reports that remain restricted decreased from roughly 40% in FY09 through FY12 to roughly 30% in FY14 through FY16. Although the Air Force fully supports the restricted reporting option, the decrease in the percentage of reports that remain restricted may indicate increased victim confidence in the military justice system and the overall Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program.

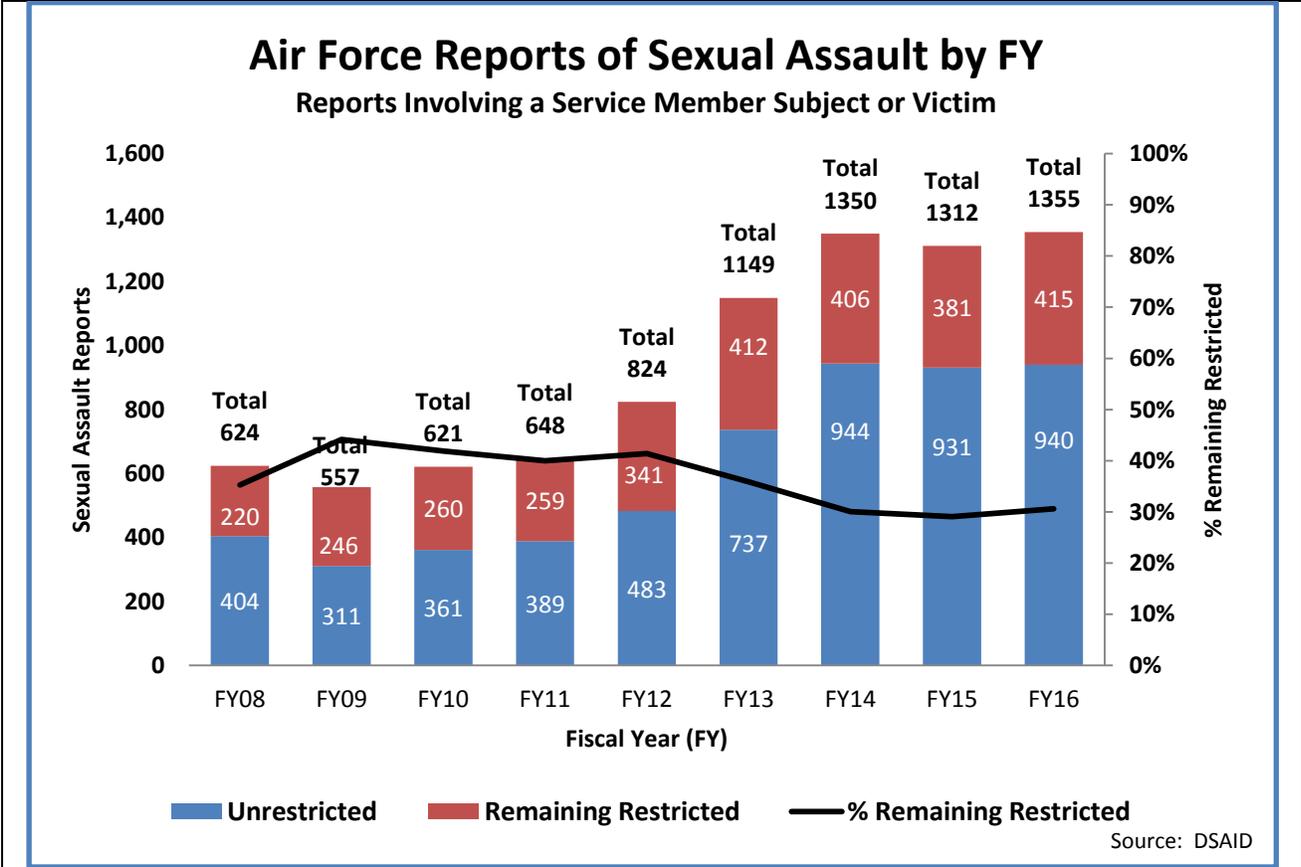


Chart 1.1 – Annual Reports of Sexual Assault

2. Unrestricted Reporting

2.1 Victim Data Discussion and Analysis

This section provides data about victims in completed investigations of unrestricted reports of sexual assault. In this section, the term “FY” refers to the FY in which the investigation associated with a report concluded. For example, unrestricted reports under the FY16 rubric are not necessarily reports filed in FY16. Rather, they are reports whose associated investigations concluded in FY16. These reports could have been filed in FY16 or in any preceding FY.

Table 2.1.1 breaks out the unrestricted report investigations completed each FY by type of offense.¹ From FY12 through FY14, the percentage of victims who experienced penetrating offenses decreased to less than half of all victims, while the percentage of victims who experienced non-penetrating offenses increased. In FY15 and FY16, this trend reversed, with penetrating offenses accounting for slightly more than half of all

¹ By DoD policy, a victim who wished to report multiple distinct sexual assaults would file multiple reports, or multiple victims involved in a single incident would each file their own reports. As a result, each sexual assault report has exactly one victim and the number of reports corresponds to the number of victims. The terms “number of reports” and “number of victims” are synonymous.

reports.

	FY12		FY13		FY14		FY15		FY16	
	Num	%								
Total Victims	403	-	521	-	775	-	795	-	766	-
Type of Offense										
Penetrating Offenses	255	63.3%	298	57.2%	386	49.8%	404	50.8%	400	52.2%
Contact Offenses	145	36.0%	217	41.7%	338	43.6%	346	43.5%	309	40.3%
Attempts to Commit Offenses	3	0.7%	6	1.2%	35	4.5%	20	2.5%	36	4.7%
Offense Code Data Not Available	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	16	2.1%	25	3.1%	21	2.7%

Table 2.1.1 – Type of Sexual Assault Offense for Unrestricted Reports

(associated with investigations completed during the respective fiscal year)

A demographic analysis of victims in investigations completed in each FY is provided in Table 2.1.2.

Gender: Women consistently represent the vast majority (over 82%) of victims in investigations completed each FY. Females comprised only about 19% of the active duty Air Force population during this timeframe. The percentage of male victims in completed investigations doubled between FY12 and FY16, from about 7% to over 15%. Males comprised about 81% of the active duty Air Force population during this timeframe. This increase in male reporting suggests that the social barriers for reporting among male victims are beginning to come down.

Age at Time of Incident: Victims in the 16-19 age group are increasingly over-represented compared to their representation in the active duty Air Force population. The percentage of victims in the 16-19 age group almost doubled between FY14 and FY16, from about 11% to about 20%. This age group comprised less than 5% of the active duty Air Force population during the same timeframe. However, about 20% of the victims in this age group reported incidents that occurred prior to Service entry. Even excluding the victims in this age group who reported incidents that occurred prior to Service entry, this age group still accounts for about 16% of victims in investigations completed in FY16, while comprising only about 5% of the FY16 active duty Air Force population.

Victims in the 20-24 age group are also over-represented compared to their representation in the active duty Air Force population, though not to the same extent as those in the 16-19 age group. The 20-24 age group contained about 40% of the victims in investigations closed in FY15 and FY16, while comprising less than 27% of the active duty Air Force population in this timeframe. However, about 19% of the victims in this age group reported incidents that occurred prior to Service entry. After excluding the victims in this age group who reported incidents that occurred prior to Service entry, this age group accounts for 32% of victims in investigations closed in FY16, while comprising less than 27% of the FY16 active duty Air Force population.

Victims in each of the older age groups (25-34, 35-49, 50-64, and 65+) are well under-represented compared to their respective cohorts in the active duty Air Force population.

Grade: Junior enlisted airmen (E1-E4) are highly over-represented amongst the victims in investigations completed in the FYs shown, consistently accounting for at least 70% of the

victims, while comprising only 39% of the active duty Air Force population. Senior enlisted airmen (E5-E9) and officers each account for much smaller shares of victims in investigations completed in FY16 (21% and 6%, respectively) than their respective cohorts in the active duty Air Force population (42% and 20%, respectively).

	FY12		FY13		FY14		FY15		FY16	
	Num	%								
Total Victims	403	-	521	-	775	-	795	-	766	-
Gender										
Male	28	6.9%	65	12.5%	86	11.1%	131	16.5%	118	15.4%
Female	375	93.1%	456	87.5%	637	82.2%	654	82.3%	635	82.9%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	52	6.7%	10	1.3%	13	1.7%
Age (Time of Incident)										
0-15	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	4	0.5%	6	0.8%
16-19	50	12.4%	38	7.3%	78	10.5%	127	16.0%	154	20.1%
20-24	221	54.8%	135	25.9%	230	31.1%	323	40.6%	304	39.7%
25-34	103	25.6%	62	11.9%	80	10.8%	127	16.0%	147	19.2%
35-49	12	3.0%	18	3.5%	11	1.5%	37	4.7%	33	4.3%
50-64	4	1.0%	2	0.4%	3	0.4%	1	0.1%	2	0.3%
65+	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unknown	13	3.2%	266	51.1%	337	45.5%	176	22.1%	120	15.7%
Military Affiliation										
Military	280	69.5%	408	78.3%	604	77.9%	608	76.5%	608	79.4%
Non-military	123	30.5%	113	21.7%	116	15.0%	176	22.1%	142	18.5%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	55	7.1%	11	1.4%	16	2.1%
Duty Status (Military Victims)										
Active Duty	235	83.9%	378	91.1%	578	95.7%	547	90.0%	549	90.3%
Reserve (Activated)	18	6.4%	18	4.3%	16	2.6%	32	5.3%	39	6.4%
National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	7	2.5%	12	2.9%	5	0.8%	5	0.8%	3	0.5%
Cadet/Prep School Student	19	6.8%	7	1.7%	5	0.8%	24	3.9%	17	2.8%
Unknown	1	0.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grade (Military Victims)										
C-1 to C-4 & Prep School	19	6.8%	7	1.7%	5	0.8%	24	3.9%	17	2.8%
E-1 to E-4	208	74.3%	288	70.6%	452	74.8%	442	72.7%	427	70.2%
E-5 to E-9	36	12.9%	85	20.8%	110	18.2%	109	17.9%	128	21.1%
O-1 to O-3	17	6.1%	19	4.7%	30	5.0%	24	3.9%	24	3.9%
O-4 to O-10	0	0.0%	3	0.7%	7	1.2%	9	1.5%	12	2.0%
Unknown	0	0.0%	6	1.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Table 2.1.2 – Victim Demographics for Unrestricted Reports
(associated with investigations completed during the respective fiscal year)

Combat Areas of Interest: A summary of victims in completed investigations in combat areas of interest is provided in Table 2.1.3. Due to the small number of victims in combat areas of interest, no demographic analysis is provided here because doing so could compromise victim confidentiality.

	FY12		FY13		FY14		FY15		FY16	
	Num	%								
Total Victims	8	-	27	-	8	-	7	-	12	-

Table 2.1.3 - Victims in Combat Areas of Interest for Unrestricted Reports
(associated with investigations completed during the respective fiscal year)

A summary of military protective orders is provided in Table 2.1.4. The number of military protective orders remained stable from FY15 to FY16 (85 compared to 82, respectively).

NOTE: Prior to FY14 there was not a consistent mechanism for capturing the number of military protective orders issued and/or violated. The values in Table 2.1.4 represent the best data available at the time; however, they may not reflect the actual numbers of military protective orders issued and/or violated in FY12 and FY13.

	FY12		FY13		FY14		FY15		FY16	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Military Protective Orders Issued	124	-	14	-	142	-	85	-	82	-
Military Protective Orders Violated	9	6.8%	12	85.7%	3	2.1%	1	1.2%	1	1.2%

Table 2.1.4 - Military Protective Orders for Unrestricted Reports

A summary of expedited transfers is provided in Table 2.1.5. The number of expedited transfer requests almost tripled from FY12 to FY13 and remained relatively stable through FY15, and dropped in FY16 to 87 requests. One expedited transfer request was denied in FY16. The expedited transfer request was initially denied by the victim's squadron commander because the victim wanted to remain at victim's current location, but be placed into a different Squadron. The Wing Commander made a final decision to have the airman placed in a different organization and squadron (with the victim's approval).

	FY12		FY13		FY14		FY15		FY16	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Expedited Transfer Requested	40	-	118	-	125	-	112	-	87	-
Expedited Transfer Approved	40	100.0%	109	92.4%	117	93.6%	109	97.3%	86	98.9%
Expedited Transfer Denied	0	0.0%	9	7.6%	8	6.4%	3	2.7%	1	1.1%

Table 2.1.5 - Expedited Transfers for Unrestricted Reports

A summary of victim participation in the military justice process is provided in Table 2.1.6. The percentage of cases in which the victim declined to participate in the military justice process increased slightly from FY15 to FY16.

	FY12		FY13		FY14		FY15		FY16	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Victims Eligible to Participate	356	-	411	-	439	-	517	-	403	-
Victims Declining to Participate	24	6.7%	23	5.6%	47	10.7%	74	14.3%	59	14.6%

Table 2.1.6 – Victim Participation in the Military Justice Process

2.2. Subject Data Discussion and Analysis

This section analyzes demographic data about subjects (i.e., assailants) in completed investigations of unrestricted reports of sexual assault. In this section, the term “FY” refers to the FY in which the investigation associated with a report concluded. For example, unrestricted reports under the FY16 rubric are not necessarily reports filed in FY16. Rather, they are reports whose associated investigations concluded in FY16. These reports could have been filed in FY16 or in any preceding FY. Additionally, while each unrestricted report of sexual assault has a single victim, a report may have more than one subject. For these reasons, the number of subjects shown in a given FY will not necessarily match the number of unrestricted reports filed during that FY.

A demographic analysis of subjects in completed investigations is provided in Table 2.2.1.

Gender: The percentage of subjects that are male appears to be decreasing and approaching the male share of the active duty Air Force population. The percentage of subjects in completed investigations who are male has decreased from a high of about 94% in FY13 to about 84% in FY16, while comprising about 81% of the active duty Air Force population during the same timeframe.

Age at Time of Incident: The percentage of subjects in the 16-19 age group is declining and approaching its representation in the active duty Air Force population. The percentage of subjects in the 16-19 age group declined from almost 11% in FY14 to 7.3% in FY16, while comprising about 5% of the active duty Air Force population during the same timeframe.

Subjects in the 20-24 age group are over-represented compared to their representation in the active duty Air Force population. The 20-24 age group contained roughly 35% to 38% of the subjects in investigations closed in FY13 through FY16, while comprising less than 27% of the active duty Air Force population in this timeframe.

Subjects in each of the older age groups (25-34, 35-49, 50-64, and 65+) are well under-represented compared to their respective cohorts in the active duty Air Force population.

Grade: Enlisted airmen (E1-E9) consistently account for about 89% of the subjects in completed investigations, while comprising roughly 80% of the active duty Air Force population during the timeframe shown. By contrast, officers account for about 8% subjects in investigations completed in FY16, while comprising 20% of the active duty Air Force population.

	FY12		FY13		FY14		FY15		FY16	
	Num	%								
Total Subjects	399	-	521	-	800	-	750	-	696	-
Gender										
Male	373	93.5%	482	92.5%	674	84.3%	642	85.6%	586	84.2%
Female	8	2.0%	18	3.5%	40	5.0%	33	4.4%	45	6.5%
Unknown/Relevant Data Not Avail.	18	4.5%	21	4.0%	86	10.8%	75	10.0%	65	9.3%
Age (Time of Incident)										
0-15	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
16-19	13	3.3%	31	6.0%	83	10.8%	62	8.3%	51	7.3%
20-24	184	46.1%	190	36.5%	281	36.4%	265	35.3%	261	37.5%
25-34	132	33.1%	155	29.8%	201	26.0%	238	31.7%	217	31.2%
35-49	31	7.8%	56	10.7%	79	10.2%	83	11.1%	70	10.1%
50-64	3	0.8%	8	1.5%	11	1.4%	9	1.2%	9	1.3%
65+	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	3	0.4%	1	0.1%	18	2.6%
Unknown/Relevant Data Not Avail.	35	8.8%	81	15.5%	114	14.8%	92	12.3%	69	9.9%
Military Affiliation										
Military	348	87.2%	452	86.8%	604	75.5%	608	81.1%	551	79.2%
Non-military	24	6.0%	34	6.5%	33	4.1%	43	5.7%	37	5.3%
Unknown/Relevant Data Not Avail.	27	6.8%	35	6.7%	163	20.4%	99	13.2%	108	15.5%
Duty Status (Military Subjects)										
Active Duty	311	89.4%	415	91.8%	563	93.2%	555	91.3%	497	90.2%
Reserve	13	3.7%	22	4.9%	22	3.6%	33	5.4%	36	6.5%
National Guard	7	2.0%	15	3.3%	4	0.7%	2	0.3%	2	0.4%
Cadet/Prep School Student	16	4.6%	0	0.0%	2	0.3%	14	2.3%	14	2.5%
Unknown/Relevant Data Not Avail.	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	13	2.2%	4	0.7%	2	0.4%
Grade (Military Subjects)										
C-1 to C-4 & Prep School	16	4.6%	6	1.3%	2	0.3%	14	2.3%	14	2.5%
E-1 to E-4	211	60.6%	245	54.2%	370	61.3%	342	56.3%	307	55.7%
E-5 to E-9	94	27.0%	159	35.2%	165	27.3%	201	33.1%	185	33.6%
WO-1 to WO-5	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	1	0.2%
O-1 to O-3	17	4.9%	24	5.3%	31	5.1%	29	4.8%	30	5.4%
O-4 to O-10	8	2.3%	13	2.9%	21	3.5%	17	2.8%	12	2.2%
Unknown/Relevant Data Not Avail.	2	0.6%	5	1.1%	15	2.5%	4	0.7%	2	0.4%

Table 2.2.1 – Subject Demographics for Unrestricted Reports

(associated with investigations completed during the respective fiscal year)

Table 2.2.2 analyzes subject dispositions reported in FY16. Of the 483 subjects with dispositions reported in FY16, 403 were considered for command action and the

remaining 80 were not considered for command action because the subject was outside the DoD's legal authority or a civilian or foreign authority exercised jurisdiction over the subject. Of the 403 subjects considered for command action, for 266 (66%) either a sexual assault charge or other misconduct was substantiated which lead to command action of some kind, for 126 (31%) command action was precluded, and for 11 (3%) the allegation was determined to be unfounded.

SUBJECTS OF INVESTIGATION WITH DISPOSITION INFORMATION TO REPORT IN FY16	483
<i>DoD did not Consider Action</i>	80
Subject outside DoD's legal Authority	79
<i>Offender is Unknown</i>	54
<i>Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National</i>	23
<i>Subject Died or Deserted</i>	2
Civilian/Foreign Authority Exercised Jurisdiction over Service Member Subject	1
<i>Sexual Assault Investigation Subjects Considered for Possible Action</i>	403
Evidence Supported Commander Action	266
<i>Sexual Assault Charge Substantiated</i>	210
Court-Martial Charge Preferred	129
Nonjudicial Punishments	39
Administrative Discharges	6
Other Adverse Administrative Actions	36
<i>Other Misconduct Substantiated</i>	56
Court-Martial Charge Preferred	4
Nonjudicial Punishments	30
Administrative Discharges	1
Other Adverse Administrative Actions	21
Command Action Precluded	126
Victim Declined to Participate	59
Insufficient Evidence	65
Statute of Limitations Expired	2
Victim Died before completion of justice action	0
Allegation Unfounded by Command/Legal Review	11

Table 2.2.2 – FY16 Subject Dispositions for Unrestricted Reports

Chart 2.2.1 analyzes all command actions, both completed and pending completion, by FY.

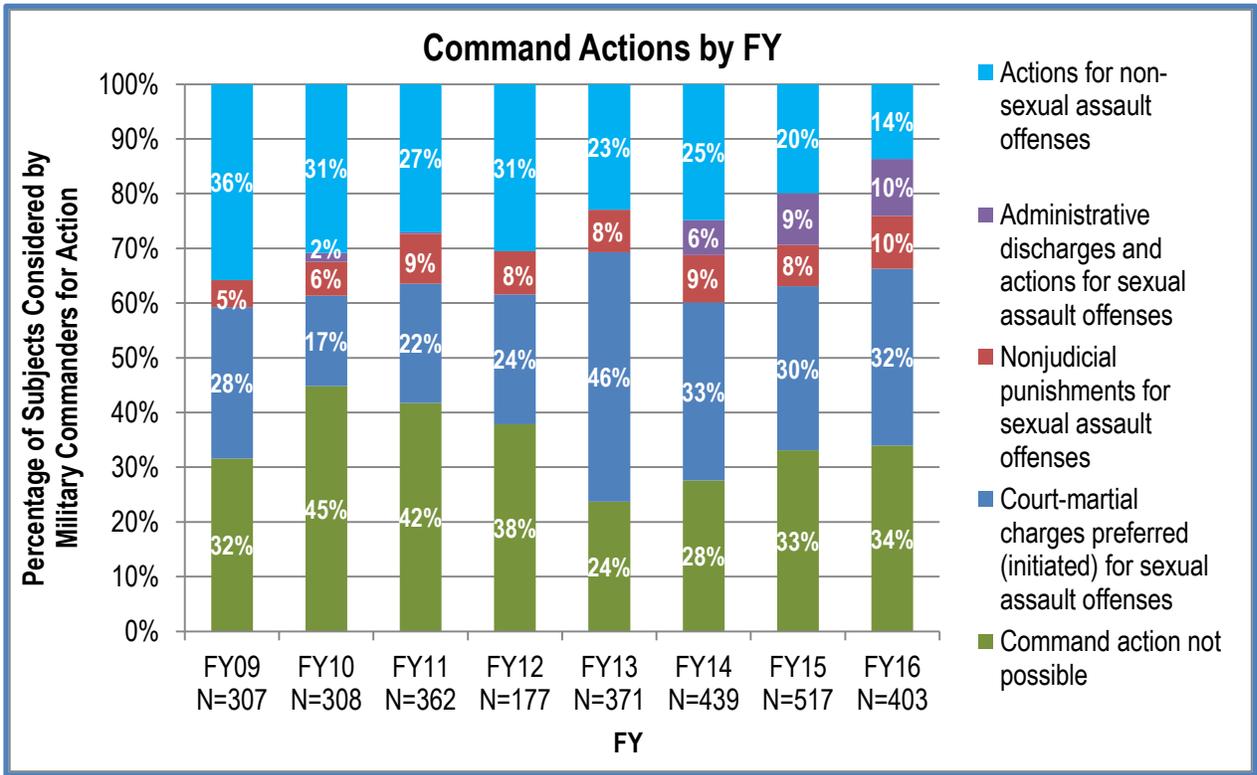


Chart 2.2.1 – Command Actions by FY

Chart 2.2.2 analyzes dispositions for subjects with completed command actions in FY16.² Of the 403 subjects considered for command action in FY16, 382 had completed

² Chart 2.2.2 only includes command actions in which the action was completed in FY16. Command actions pending completion (e.g., court-martial preferred but pending trial) are not included in this graph because, in some cases, the crime investigated is not yet entered in DSAID. However, command actions

command actions in FY16. Of the 382 subjects with completed command actions in FY16, 218 (57%) were investigated for penetrating crimes and 164 (43%) were investigated for sexual contact crimes. Ninety five of the 218 subjects (44%) investigated for penetrating crimes proceeded to court-martial, and 33 of the 164 subjects (20%) investigated for sexual contact crimes proceeded to court-martial.

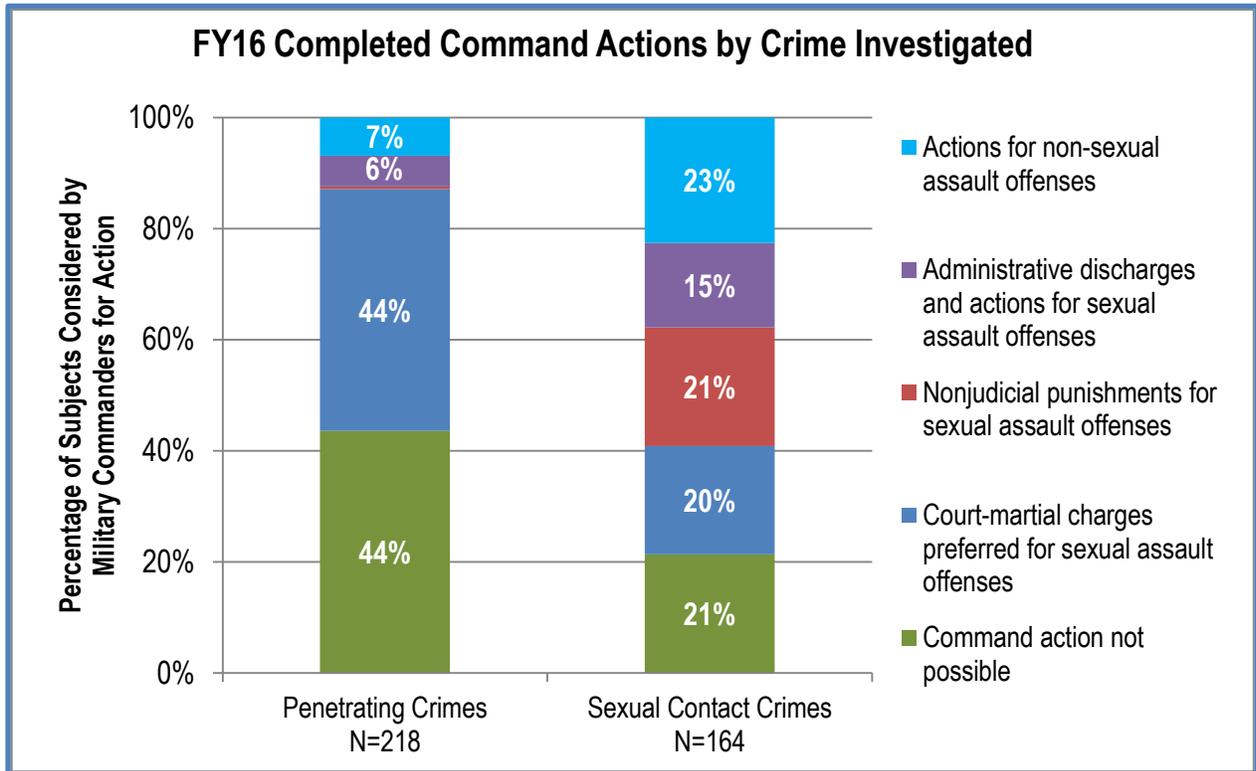


Chart 2.2.2 – FY16 Completed Command Actions by Crime Investigated

Chart 2.2.3 analyzes FY16 sexual assault court-martial outcomes. Twenty-two of the 95 (23%) subjects charged with penetrating crimes in FY16 were convicted, and seven of the 33 (21%) subjects charged with sexual contact crimes were convicted.

pending completion are included in Chart 2.2.1 which provides total disposition numbers from FY09 to FY16. Additionally, there were 9 completed command actions in FY16 that could not be classified as penetrating or sexual contact crimes because the crime charged was attempted sexual assault.

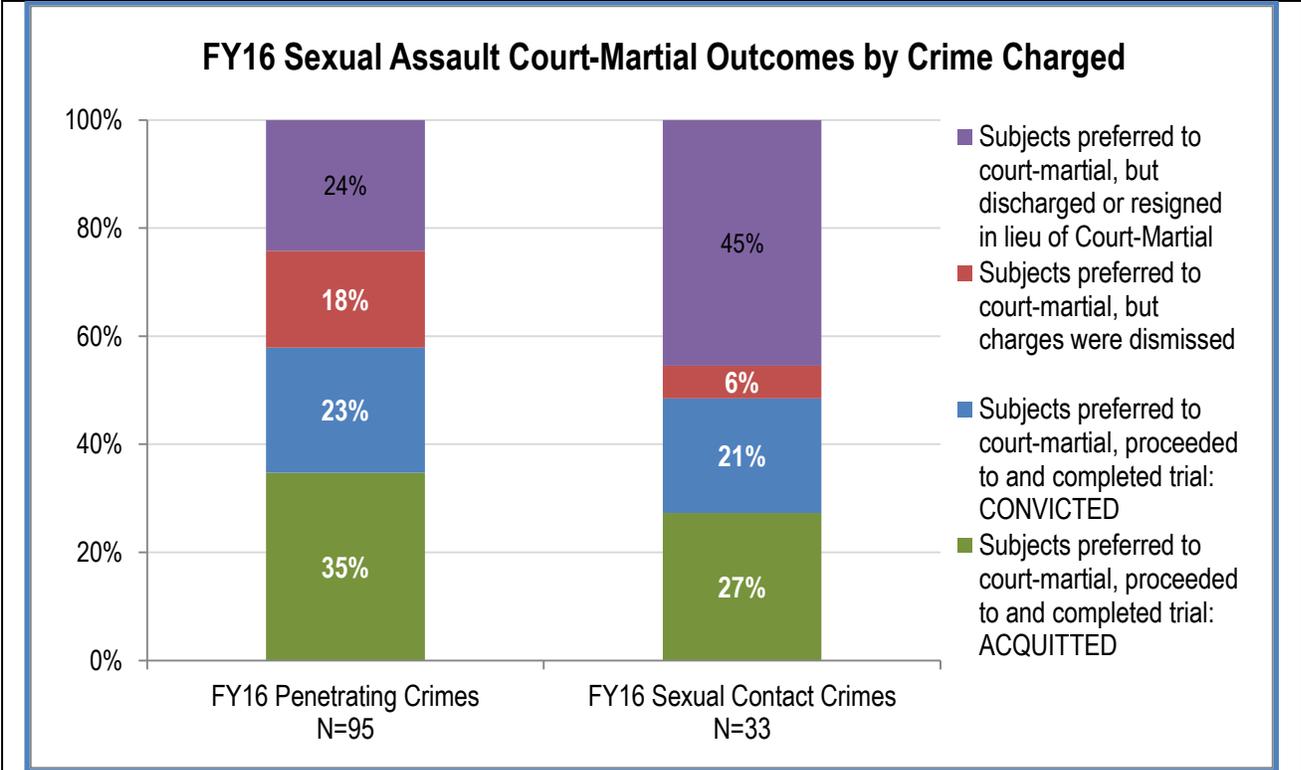


Chart 2.2.3 – FY16 Sexual Assault Court Martial Outcomes

Subject dispositions for unrestricted reports made in combat areas of interest are summarized in Table 2.2.3. Court-martial outcomes are not available for these cases.

	FY12		FY13		FY14		FY15		FY16	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Subjects Receiving Command Action	6	-	13	-	3	-	2	-	1	-
Type of Command Action										
Courts-Martial (Sexual Assault Offense)	0	0.0%	5	38.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Non-Judicial Punishment (Sexual Assault Offense)	2	33.3%	4	30.8%	1	33.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Courts-Martial (Non-Sexual Assault Offense)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Non-Judicial Punishment (Non-Sexual Assault Offense)	1	16.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other Adverse Administrative Action	3	50.0%	4	30.8%	2	66.7%	2	100.0%	1	100.0%

Table 2.2.3 – Subject Dispositions for Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest

2.3. Reporting Data Discussion and Analysis

This section analyzes assault details in unrestricted reports filed each FY. Previous sections classified reports by the FY in which the associated investigation was completed. This section classifies reports by the FY in which the report was filed. In cases where investigations have not yet been completed, the incident details are based upon information provided by the victim.

The number of unrestricted reports filed each FY significantly increased from FY12 to FY14 and has not significantly changed between FY14 and FY16. This suggests that members feel comfortable reporting offenses if needed. Subject-Victim service affiliation and Subject-Victim Gender categories show very little change from FY15 to FY16. Descriptive information about all unrestricted reports is analyzed in Table 2.3.1.

	FY12		FY13		FY14		FY15		FY16	
	Num	%								
Total Reports	449	-	635	-	932	-	912	-	905	-
Assault Location										
On-Base	207	46.1%	299	47.1%	469	50.3%	376	41.2%	438	48.4%
Off-Base	238	53.0%	286	45.0%	409	43.9%	386	42.3%	407	45.0%
Unidentified	4	0.9%	50	7.9%	54	5.8%	150	16.4%	60	6.6%
Subject-Victim Service Affiliation										
Member on Member	267	59.5%	416	65.5%	457	49.0%	426	46.7%	427	47.2%
Member on Non-Member	131	29.2%	144	22.7%	159	17.1%	140	15.4%	142	15.7%
Non-Member on Member	21	4.7%	36	5.7%	41	4.4%	45	4.9%	41	4.5%
Unidentified on Member	30	6.7%	39	6.1%	15	1.6%	55	6.0%	25	2.8%
Relevant Data Not Available	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	260	27.9%	246	27.0%	270	29.8%
Subject-Victim Gender										
Male on Female	390	86.9%	531	83.6%	576	61.8%	483	53.0%	534	59.0%
Male on Male	20	4.5%	50	7.9%	61	6.5%	76	8.3%	71	7.8%
Female on Male	7	1.6%	21	3.3%	21	2.3%	16	1.8%	20	2.2%
Female on Female	2	0.4%	6	0.9%	8	0.9%	19	2.1%	12	1.3%
Unknown on Male	2	0.4%	4	0.6%	0	0.0%	10	1.1%	5	0.6%
Unknown on Female	20	4.5%	18	2.8%	1	0.1%	29	3.2%	11	1.2%
Multiple Mixed Gender	8	1.8%	5	0.8%	14	1.5%	8	0.9%	12	1.3%
Relevant Data Not Available	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	251	26.9%	271	29.7%	240	26.5%
Reporting Delay										
Within 3 days	163	36.3%	183	28.8%	284	30.5%	236	25.9%	232	25.6%
4-30 days	115	25.6%	117	18.4%	178	19.1%	199	21.8%	175	19.3%
31-365 days	115	25.6%	172	27.1%	257	27.6%	227	24.9%	263	29.1%
> 1 year	55	12.2%	75	11.8%	194	20.8%	154	16.9%	198	21.9%
Relevant Data Not Available	1	0.2%	88	13.9%	19	2.0%	96	10.5%	37	4.1%
Assault Time of Day										
6AM - 6PM	53	11.8%	52	8.2%	154	16.5%	180	19.7%	203	22.4%
6PM - Midnight	102	22.7%	153	24.1%	253	27.1%	248	27.2%	243	26.9%
Midnight - 6AM	224	49.9%	178	28.0%	465	49.9%	375	41.1%	407	45.0%
Unknown/Relevant Data Not Avail.	70	15.6%	252	39.7%	60	6.4%	109	12.0%	52	5.7%
Assault Day of Week										
Weekend (Fri-Sun)	272	60.6%	293	46.1%	411	44.1%	351	38.5%	488	53.9%
Weekday (Mon-Thur)	134	29.8%	153	24.1%	501	53.8%	438	48.0%	378	41.8%
Relevant Data Not Available	43	9.6%	189	29.8%	20	2.1%	123	13.5%	39	4.3%

Table 2.3.1 – Incident Details for Unrestricted Reports

Descriptive information about unrestricted reports in combat areas of interest is analyzed

in Table 2.3.2. Of the unrestricted reports made in combat areas of interest, a notable difference from the larger population is in incident location. In combat areas of interest, a larger proportion of sexual assaults occur on-base (between 70%-100% in the combat areas of interest vs. 46%-50% for the full population of unrestricted reports). This is not surprising since the amount of time spent off the military installation is limited in combat areas of interest.

	FY12		FY13		FY14		FY15		FY16	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Total Reports	10	-	19	-	17	-	11	-	21	-
Assault Location										
On-Base	7	70.0%	19	100.0%	14	82.4%	10	90.9%	20	95.2%
Off-Base	3	30.0%	0	0.0%	3	17.6%	1	9.1%	1	4.8%
Unidentified	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Subject-Victim Military Affiliation										
Member on Member	10	100.0%	16	84.2%	5	29.4%	2	18.2%	11	52.4%
Member on Non-Member	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Non-Member on Member	0	0.0%	2	10.5%	1	5.9%	1	9.1%	0	0.0%
Unidentified on Member	0	0.0%	1	5.3%	1	5.9%	3	27.3%	0	0.0%
Relevant Data Not Available	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	10	58.8%	5	45.5%	10	47.6%
Subject-Victim Gender										
Male on Female	9	90.0%	14	73.7%	7	41.2%	3	27.3%	14	66.7%
Male on Male	0	0.0%	3	15.8%	1	5.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Female on Male	1	10.0%	1	5.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Female on Female	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unknown on Male	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	27.3%	0	0.0%
Unknown on Female	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Multiple Mixed Gender	0	0.0%	1	5.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Relevant Data Not Available	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	9	52.9%	5	45.5%	7	33.3%
Reporting Delay										
Within 3 days	3	30.0%	4	21.1%	5	29.4%	4	36.4%	7	33.3%
4-30 days	1	10.0%	6	31.6%	5	29.4%	2	18.2%	1	4.8%
31-365 days	5	50.0%	5	26.3%	5	29.4%	2	18.2%	9	42.9%
> 1 year	1	10.0%	2	10.5%	1	5.9%	3	27.3%	3	14.3%
Relevant Data Not Available	0	0.0%	2	10.5%	1	5.9%	0	0.0%	1	4.8%
Assault Time of Day										
6AM - 6PM	2	20.0%	2	10.5%	6	35.3%	6	54.5%	7	33.3%
6PM - Midnight	5	50.0%	3	15.8%	7	41.2%	2	18.2%	5	23.8%
Midnight - 6AM	1	10.0%	2	10.5%	0	0.0%	3	27.3%	8	38.1%
Unknown/Relevant Data Not Avail.	2	20.0%	12	63.2%	4	23.5%	0	0.0%	1	4.8%
Assault Day of Week										
Weekend (Fri-Sun)	4	40.0%	6	31.6%	10	58.8%	5	45.5%	12	57.1%
Weekday (Mon-Thur)	5	50.0%	7	36.8%	6	35.3%	6	54.5%	8	38.1%
Relevant Data Not Available	1	10.0%	6	31.6%	1	5.9%	0	0.0%	1	4.8%

Table 2.3.2 – Incident Details for Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest

3. Restricted Reporting

3.1. Victim Data Discussion

Table 3.1.1 and the following discussion provides demographic analysis of victims of sexual assault who made restricted reports that remain restricted. Five-hundred and twenty-four (524) victims initially filed restricted reports to the Air Force in FY16. Of these, 109 chose to convert their restricted report to an unrestricted report during FY16, leaving 415 restricted reports remaining restricted at the end of FY16.

	FY12		FY13		FY14		FY15		FY16	
	Num	%								
Total Victims	399	-	488	-	406	-	381	-	415	-
Gender										
Male	49	12.3%	60	12.3%	67	16.5%	87	22.8%	74	17.8%
Female	350	87.7%	407	83.4%	338	83.3%	292	76.6%	341	82.2%
Relevant Data Not Available	0	0.0%	21	4.3%	1	0.2%	2	0.5%	0	0.0%
Age (Time of Incident)										
0-15	0	0%	0	0%	49	11.9%	35	9.2%	33	8.0%
16-19	89	22.3%	105	23.6%	93	22.6%	85	22.3%	87	21.0%
20-24	196	49.1%	187	42.1%	166	40.4%	150	39.4%	157	37.8%
25-34	91	22.8%	91	20.5%	89	21.7%	80	21.0%	103	24.8%
35-49	21	5.3%	20	4.5%	14	3.4%	19	5.0%	23	5.5%
50-64	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%
65+	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Relevant Data Not Available	1	0.3%	41	9.2%	0	0.0%	12	3.1%	11	2.7%
Military Affiliation										
Military	380	95.2%	453	92.8%	395	97.3%	366	96.1%	400	96.4%
Non-military	19	4.8%	34	7.0%	10	2.5%	13	3.4%	14	3.4%
Relevant Data Not Available	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	2	0.5%	1	0.2%
Duty Status (Military Victims)										
Active Duty	310	81.6%	400	88.3%	357	90.4%	317	86.6%	354	88.5%
Reserve (Activated)	21	5.5%	22	4.9%	16	4.1%	23	6.3%	25	6.3%
National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	10	2.6%	4	0.9%	7	1.8%	3	0.8%	5	1.3%
Cadet/Prep School Student	39	10.3%	24	5.3%	15	3.8%	23	6.3%	16	4.0%
Relevant Data Not Available	0	0.0%	3	0.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grade (Military Victims)										
C-1 to C-4 & Prep School	39	10.3%	25	5.6%	15	3.8%	23	6.3%	16	4.0%
E-1 to E-4	249	65.5%	309	69.3%	250	63.3%	213	58.2%	250	62.5%
E-5 to E-9	61	16.1%	56	12.6%	94	23.8%	101	27.6%	94	23.5%
O-1 to O-3	22	5.8%	29	6.5%	33	8.4%	21	5.7%	28	7.0%
O-4 to O-10	7	1.8%	5	1.1%	3	0.8%	8	2.2%	12	3.0%
Relevant Data Not Available	2	0.5%	22	4.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Table 3.1.1 – Victim Demographics for Restricted Reports

Gender: Over 75% of the victims in restricted reports that remain restricted in any FY are women, compared to about 19% in the active duty Air Force population. Although the proportion male victims increased from 12.3% in FY13 to a high of 22.8% in FY15, it fell to 17.8% in FY16 (for comparison, men comprise about 81% of the active duty Air Force population).

Age at Time of Incident: Victims in the 16-19 age group are highly over-represented, consistently accounting for 21%-24% of restricted reports that remain restricted while comprising less than 5% of the active duty Air Force population. However, 38% of the victims in this age group reported incidents that occurred prior to Service entry. After excluding the victims in this age group who reported incidents that occurred prior to Service entry, this age group still accounts for 13% of victims who made restricted reports that remain restricted in FY16, while comprising only 5% of the FY16 population.

Victims in the 20-24 age group are also over-represented, accounting for 38% of the FY16

victims who made restricted reports that remain restricted, while comprising less than 27% of the active duty Air Force population (only 8% of the FY16 victims in this age group reported incidents that occurred prior to Service entry).

Each of the older age groups are well under-represented compared to their respective cohorts in the active duty Air Force population.

Grade: Junior enlisted airmen (E1-E4) are highly over-represented amongst the victims who made restricted reports that remain restricted in FY16, accounting for about 63% of the victims, while comprising only 39% of the active duty Air Force population. Senior enlisted airmen (E5-E9) and officers each account for much smaller shares of the FY16 victims who made restricted reports that remain restricted in FY16 (24% and 10%, respectively) than their respective cohorts in the active duty Air Force population (42% and 20%, respectively).

Combat Areas of Interest: A summary of victims in restricted reports remaining restricted from combat areas of interest is provided in Table 3.1.2. Due to the small number of victims that made restricted reports in combat areas of interest, no demographic analysis is provided here because doing so could compromise victim confidentiality.

	FY12		FY13		FY14		FY15		FY16	
	Num	%								
Total Victims	14	-	13	-	15	-	13	-	13	-

Table 3.1.2 – Victims for Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest

3.2. Reporting Data Discussion

Table 3.2.1 provides analysis of the incident details for restricted reports that remained restricted at the end of each FY.

	FY12		FY13		FY14		FY15		FY16	
	Num	%								
Total Reports	399	-	488	-	406	-	381	-	415	-
Incident Location										
On-Base	134	33.6%	141	28.9%	116	28.6%	88	23.1%	124	29.9%
Off-Base	260	65.2%	275	56.4%	235	57.9%	183	48.0%	220	53.0%
Unidentified/Relevant Data Not Avail.	5	1.3%	72	14.8%	55	13.5%	110	28.9%	71	17.1%
Subject-Victim Military Affiliation										
Member on Member	252	63.2%	303	62.1%	166	52.0%	172	45.1%	185	44.6%
Member on Non-Member	19	4.8%	35	7.2%	10	3.1%	13	3.4%	14	3.4%
Non-Member on Member	126	31.6%	69	14.1%	102	32.0%	75	19.7%	106	25.5%
Unidentified on Member	2	0.5%	81	16.6%	41	12.9%	56	14.7%	46	11.1%
Relevant Data Not Available	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	87	27.3%	65	17.1%	64	15.4%
Reporting Delay										
Within 3 days	127	31.8%	94	19.3%	87	21.4%	55	14.4%	85	20.5%
4-30 days	78	19.5%	96	19.7%	66	16.3%	56	14.7%	54	13.0%
31-365 days	92	23.1%	93	19.1%	66	16.3%	59	15.5%	60	14.5%
> 1 year	89	22.3%	148	30.3%	96	23.6%	78	20.5%	119	28.7%
Relevant Data Not Available	13	3.3%	57	11.7%	91	22.4%	133	34.9%	97	23.4%
Assault Time of Day										
6AM - 6PM	43	10.8%	70	14.3%	55	13.5%	42	11.0%	45	10.8%
6PM - Midnight	162	40.6%	165	33.8%	128	31.5%	124	32.5%	177	42.7%
Midnight - 6AM	147	36.8%	162	33.2%	163	40.1%	115	30.2%	129	31.1%
Unknown/Relevant Data Not Avail	47	11.8%	91	18.6%	60	14.8%	100	26.2%	64	15.4%
Assault Day of Week										
Weekend (Fri-Sun)	239	59.9%	170	34.8%	204	50.2%	137	36.0%	185	44.6%
Weekday (Mon-Thur)	108	27.1%	57	11.7%	115	28.3%	77	20.2%	141	34.0%
Relevant Data Not Available	52	13.0%	261	53.5%	87	21.4%	167	43.8%	89	21.4%

Table 3.2.1 – Incident Details for Restricted Reports

Table 3.2.2 provides analysis of the incident details for restricted reports that remained restricted at the end of each FY in combat areas of interest.

	FY12		FY13		FY14		FY15		FY16	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Total Reports	14	-	13	-	15	-	13	-	13	-
Incident Location										
On-Base	12	85.7%	10	76.9%	14	93.3%	13	100.0%	9	69.2%
Off-Base	2	14.3%	3	23.1%	1	6.7%	0	0.0%	4	30.8%
Unidentified	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Subject-Victim Military Affiliation										
Member on Member	12	85.7%	10	76.9%	9	60.0%	9	69.2%	10	76.9%
Member on Non-Member	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	13.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Non-Member on Member	2	14.3%	2	15.4%	0	0.0%	1	7.7%	0	0.0%
Unidentified on Member	0	0.0%	1	7.7%	1	6.7%	1	7.7%	2	15.4%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	20.0%	2	15.4%	1	7.7%
Reporting Delay										
Within 3 days	2	14.3%	1	7.7%	2	13.3%	0	0.0%	2	15.4%
4-30 days	4	28.6%	5	38.5%	3	20.0%	2	15.4%	1	7.7%
31-365 days	7	50.0%	3	23.1%	1	6.7%	4	30.8%	3	23.1%
> 1 year	1	7.1%	4	30.8%	3	20.0%	4	30.8%	2	15.4%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	40.0%	3	23.1%	5	38.5%
Assault Time of Day										
6AM - 6PM	4	28.6%	2	15.4%	3	20.0%	5	38.5%	3	23.1%
6PM - Midnight	9	64.3%	5	38.5%	4	26.7%	5	38.5%	7	53.8%
Midnight - 6AM	1	7.1%	4	30.8%	3	20.0%	1	7.7%	3	23.1%
Unknown	0	0.0%	2	15.4%	5	33.3%	2	15.4%	0	0.0%
Assault Day of Week										
Weekend (Fri-Sun)	6	42.9%	1	7.7%	4	26.7%	8	61.5%	3	23.1%
Weekday (Mon-Thur)	5	35.7%	3	23.1%	4	26.7%	3	23.1%	5	38.5%
Unknown	3	21.4%	9	69.2%	7	46.7%	2	15.4%	5	38.5%

Table 3.2.2 – Incident Details for Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest

Table 3.2.3 shows the number of initially restricted reports, the number of initially restricted reports that were converted to unrestricted reports, and the number of restricted reports remaining restricted by FY. The percentage of initially restricted reports which converted to unrestricted reports has increased from 14.5% in FY12 to 20.5% in FY16. This overall increase may be indicative of growing confidence on the part of victims coming forward to make unrestricted reports.

	FY12		FY13		FY14		FY15		FY16	
	Num	%								
Initially Restricted	399	-	488	-	505	-	471	-	524	-
Converted to Unrestricted	58	14.5%	76	15.6%	99	19.6%	90	19.1%	109	20.8%
Remaining Restricted	341	85.5%	412	84.4%	406	80.4%	381	80.9%	415	79.2%

Table 3.2.3 – Conversions of Restricted Reports

Table 3.2.4 shows the number of initially restricted reports, the number of initially restricted reports that were converted to unrestricted reports, and the number of restricted reports remaining restricted by FY in combat areas of interest.

	FY12		FY13		FY14		FY15		FY16	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Initially Restricted	14	-	13	-	17	-	15	-	22	-
Converted to Unrestricted	0	0.0%	2	15.4%	2	11.8%	2	13.3%	9	40.9%
Remaining Restricted	14	100.0%	11	84.6%	15	88.2%	13	86.7%	13	59.1%

Table 3.2.4 – Conversions of Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest

4. Service Referrals for Victims of Sexual Assault

Table 4.1 summarizes the numbers of service referrals for unrestricted reports. There are no significant changes to report between FY15 and FY16. The most common service referrals for unrestricted reports were mental health, legal, victim advocate, and chaplain/spiritual support. NOTE: A change in counting methods occurred in FY14. Prior to this year, every time a victim received a referral for services, the tally for that particular service type was increased. However, starting in FY14, the tally was based simply on whether or not a victim received a certain type of referral. For example, if a victim received five referrals to see a mental health provider, it would have counted as five referrals in FY13 but only as one referral in FY14. For this reason, the percentages may be somewhat skewed in the following analysis.

	FY12		FY13		FY14		FY15		FY16	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Total Service Referrals	1,556	-	2,741	-	1,103	-	1,394	-	1429	-
Type of Service										
Medical	349	22.4%	332	12.1%	100	9.1%	92	6.6%	124	8.7%
Mental Health	741	47.6%	598	21.8%	276	25.0%	307	22.0%	298	20.9%
Legal	327	21.0%	460	16.8%	202	18.3%	288	20.7%	302	21.1%
Chaplain/Spiritual Support	32	2.1%	246	9.0%	148	13.4%	223	16.0%	187	13.1%
Rape Crisis Center	33	2.1%	139	5.1%	22	2.0%	41	2.9%	47	3.3%
Victim Advocate	65	4.2%	672	24.5%	217	19.7%	277	19.9%	295	20.6%
DoD Safe Helpline	4	0.3%	212	7.7%	63	5.7%	93	6.7%	110	7.7%
Other	5	0.3%	82	3.0%	75	6.8%	73	5.2%	66	4.6%

Table 4.1 – Service Referrals for Unrestricted Reports

The numbers of service referrals for unrestricted reports in combat areas of interest are summarized in Table 4.2. The most common service referrals for unrestricted reports in combat areas mirror those in non-combat areas. There are mental health, legal, victim advocate, and chaplain/spiritual support.

	FY12		FY13		FY14		FY15		FY16	
	Num	%								
Total Service Referrals	14	-	92	-	33	-	17	-	33	-
Type of Service										
Medical	5	35.7%	16	17.4%	1	3.0%	0	0.0%	3	9.1%
Mental Health	8	57.1%	18	19.6%	6	18.2%	3	17.6%	7	21.2%
Legal	1	7.1%	12	13.0%	7	21.2%	2	11.8%	5	15.2%
Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0	0.0%	12	13.0%	5	15.2%	3	17.6%	6	18.2%
Rape Crisis Center	0	0.0%	6	6.5%	2	6.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Victim Advocate	0	0.0%	20	21.7%	7	21.2%	6	35.3%	7	21.2%
DoD Safe Helpline	0	0.0%	6	6.5%	2	6.1%	3	17.6%	3	9.1%
Other	0	0.0%	2	2.2%	3	9.1%	0	0.0%	2	6.1%

Table 4.2 Service Referrals for Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest

The numbers of service referrals for restricted reports are summarized in Table 4.3. Similar to unrestricted reports, the most common service referrals for restricted reports were mental health, legal, victim advocate, and chaplain/spiritual support.

	FY12		FY13		FY14		FY15		FY16	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Total Service Referrals	940	-	2,741	-	603	-	727	-	919	-
Type of Service										
Medical	259	27.6%	332	12.1%	52	8.6%	62	8.5%	93	10.1%
Mental Health	386	41.1%	598	21.8%	179	29.7%	194	26.7%	239	26.0%
Legal	60	6.4%	460	16.8%	52	8.6%	108	14.9%	119	12.9%
Chaplain/Spiritual Support	73	7.8%	246	9.0%	124	20.6%	126	17.3%	151	16.4%
Rape Crisis Center	8	0.9%	139	5.1%	29	4.8%	28	3.9%	31	3.4%
Victim Advocate	118	12.6%	672	24.5%	96	15.9%	131	18.0%	159	17.3%
DoD Safe Helpline	24	2.6%	212	7.7%	35	5.8%	50	6.9%	81	8.8%
Other	12	1.3%	82	3.0%	36	6.0%	28	3.9%	46	5.0%

Table 4.3 – Service Referrals for Restricted Reports

The numbers of service referrals for restricted reports in combat areas of interest are summarized in Table 4.4. Similar to the previous data, these referrals are most common for mental health, legal, victim advocate, and chaplain/spiritual support.

	FY12		FY13		FY14		FY15		FY16	
	Num	%								
Total Service Referrals	14	-	18	-	19	-	35	-	37	-
Type of Service										
Medical	5	35.7%	5	27.8%	2	10.5%	3	8.6%	4	10.8%
Mental Health	8	57.1%	5	27.8%	9	47.4%	10	28.6%	8	21.6%
Legal	1	7.1%	1	5.6%	2	10.5%	4	11.4%	3	8.1%
Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0	0.0%	3	16.7%	2	10.5%	7	20.0%	3	8.1%
Rape Crisis Center	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	10.8%
Victim Advocate	0	0.0%	3	16.7%	4	21.1%	6	17.1%	7	18.9%
DoD Safe Helpline	0	0.0%	1	5.6%	0	0.0%	4	11.4%	6	16.2%
Other	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	2.9%	2	5.4%

Table 4.4 – Service Referrals for Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest

The numbers of service referrals for non-military victims are summarized in Table 4.5. The most common service referrals for non-military victims were mental health, legal, and victim advocate.

	FY12		FY13		FY14		FY15		FY16	
	Num	%								
Total Service Referrals	705	-	494	-	188	-	142	-	215	-
Type of Service										
Medical	145	20.6%	96	19.4%	20	10.6%	13	9.2%	21	9.8%
Mental Health	299	42.4%	89	18.0%	36	19.1%	30	21.1%	46	21.4%
Legal	122	17.3%	61	12.3%	24	12.8%	25	17.6%	35	16.3%
Chaplain/Spiritual Support	32	4.5%	52	10.5%	17	9.0%	12	8.5%	23	10.7%
Rape Crisis Center	33	4.7%	35	7.1%	10	5.3%	9	6.3%	10	4.7%
Victim Advocate	65	9.2%	123	24.9%	41	21.8%	32	22.5%	48	22.3%
DoD Safe Helpline	4	0.6%	21	4.3%	8	4.3%	10	7.0%	14	6.5%
Other	5	0.7%	17	3.4%	32	17.0%	11	7.7%	18	8.4%

Table 4.5 – Service Referrals for Non-Military Victims

The numbers of service referrals for non-military victims in combat areas of interest are summarized in Table 4.6.

	FY12		FY13		FY14		FY15		FY16	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Total Service Referrals	0	-	58	-	2	-	1	-	0	-
Type of Service										
Medical	0	-	7	12.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mental Health	0	-	12	20.7%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Legal	0	-	5	8.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0	-	9	15.5%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Rape Crisis Center	0	-	6	10.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Victim Advocate	0	-	12	20.7%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%
DoD Safe Helpline	0	-	6	10.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other	0	-	1	1.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Table 4.6 – Service Referrals for Non-Military Victims in Combat Areas of Interest

5. Additional Items

5.1. Military Justice Process/Investigative Process Discussion

This section summarizes data associated with the timeline involved in the military justice process. Chart 5.1 shows the time from when a victim makes an unrestricted report (i.e. signs the DD 2910) to the completion of the courts-martial process, sentence or acquittal. From FY15 to FY16 there was an increase of 83 days for the average courts-martial outcome. NOTE: This measure was first developed in FY14.

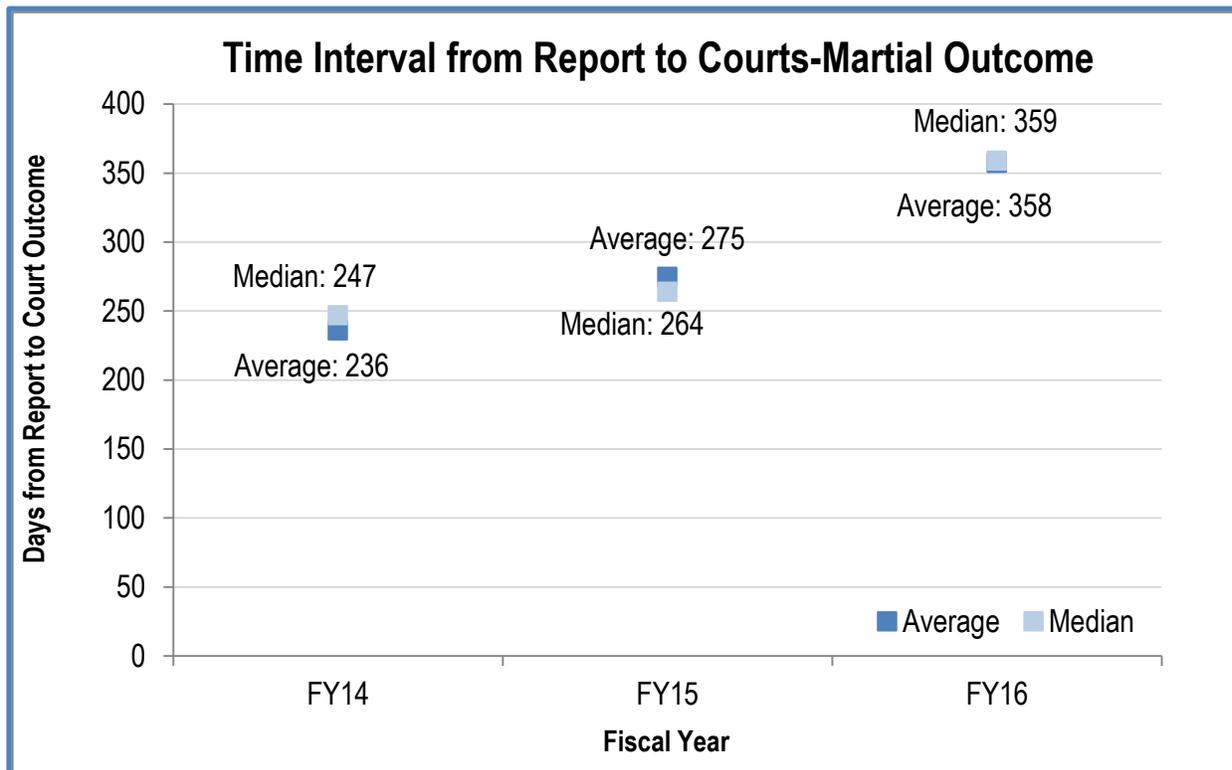


Chart 5.1 – Days from Report to Court Outcome

Chart 5.2 shows the average time period between victim reporting and completion of non-judicial punishment action. There is no significant difference between FY15 and FY16. Metrics will continue to be monitored. NOTE: This was also a new measure for FY14.

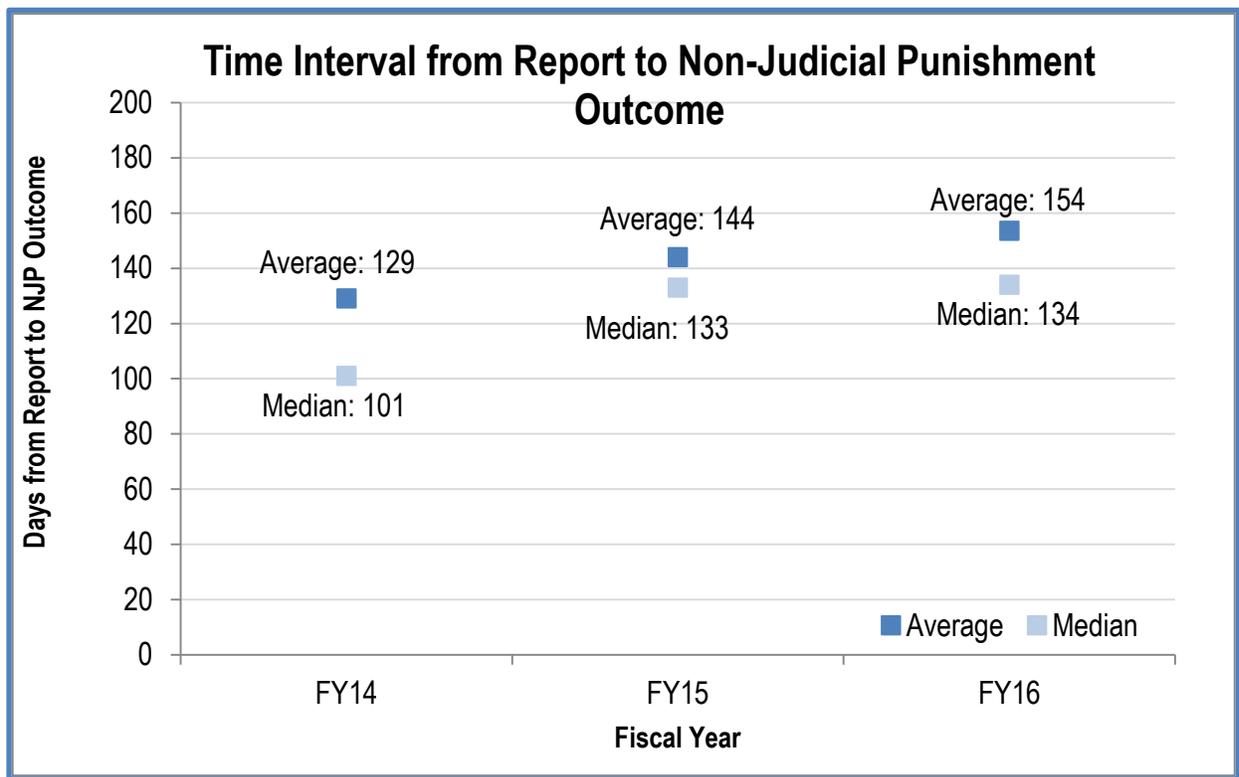


Chart 5.2 – Days from Report to Non-Judicial Punishment Outcome

9.2 Complete the following table with your numbers as of the end of the FY. Use the job/duty descriptions provided and the following inclusion criteria:

- **Include all Reserve and Active Duty military personnel. Army and Air Force do not need to include National Guard personnel as they will be included in the NGB’s response.**
- **Include civilian and contractor personnel**
- **Only include filled positions**
- **Indicate the number of full-time and part-time personnel**
- **Provide the exact number of current personnel, whenever possible. If the number is an estimate, please indicate how the estimate was reached and any other relevant information.**

(DoDI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 2, para 6ac)

Job/Duty Title	Description of Job/Duty	Full-Time	Part-Time
Program Managers	Capability in developing policy, or program management and execution; and completion of 40+ hours of Military Service-specific National Advocate Credentialing Program and approved SARC training.	15	0
Dedicated Headquarters-Level Professionals	Include policy, advocacy, and prevention professionals who support the headquarters-level SAPR program offices at each Military	29	0

	Service/National Guard Bureau (<i>not including program managers, who are counted in their own category</i>). 0		
Uniformed SARCs	Serve as the single point of contact at an installation or within a geographic area to oversee sexual assault awareness, prevention, and response training; coordinate medical treatment, including emergency care, for victims of sexual assault; and track the services provided to victims from the initial report through final disposition and resolution. Certified under the nationally-accredited DoD Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP).	66	0
Civilian SARCs	See above.	85	0
Uniformed SAPR-VAs	Provide non-clinical crisis intervention, referral, and ongoing non-clinical support to adult sexual assault victims; offer information on available options/resources to victims; coordinate liaison assistance with other organizations and agencies on victim care matters; and report directly to the SARC. Certified under the nationally-accredited D-SAACP.	0	0
Civilian SAPR-VAs	See above.	99	0
Sexual Assault-Specific Legal	Legal personnel who specialize in sexual assault cases including prosecutors, Victim Witness Assistance Program personnel, paralegals, legal experts, and Special Victims' Counsel/Victims' Legal Counsel.	102	92
Sexual Assault – Specific Investigators	Military Criminal Investigation Office investigators who specialize in sexual assault cases.	350	0
Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiners	Medical providers that have completed the DoD course at Fort Sam Houston, or equivalent.	28	0

Unrestricted Reports

AIR FORCE FY16 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY		
A. FY16 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members. Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY16. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year. This data is drawn from Defense Sexual Assault Database (DSAID) based on Service affiliation of the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) who currently manages the Victim case.	FY16 Totals	
# FY16 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)	905	
# Service Member Victims	738	
# Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Service Member Subject	142	
# Relevant Data Not Available	25	
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories	905	
# Service Member on Service Member	427	
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	142	
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	41	
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	25	
# Relevant Data Not Available	270	
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring	905	
# On military installation	438	
# Off military installation	407	
# Unidentified location	60	
# Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation	905	
# Victims in investigations initiated during FY16	794	
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 30-SEP-2016	172	
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 30-SEP-2016	622	
# Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming	44	
# Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement	67	
# Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ	26	
# Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	5	
# Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service	13	
# Victims - Other	23	
# All Restricted Reports received in FY16 (one Victim per report)	524	
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)	109	
# Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of FY16	415	
B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FOR FY16	FY16 Totals	FY16 Totals for Service Member Victim Cases
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	905	738
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	232	189
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	96	76
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	79	68
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	263	204
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	198	164
# Relevant Data Not Available	37	37
Time of sexual assault	905	738
# Midnight to 6 am	407	324
# 6 am to 6 pm	203	167
# 6 pm to midnight	243	195
# Unknown	14	14
# Relevant Data Not Available	38	38
Day of sexual assault	905	738
# Sunday	121	95
# Monday	88	72
# Tuesday	90	75
# Wednesday	103	84
# Thursday	97	76
# Friday	159	132
# Saturday	208	165
# Relevant Data Not Available	39	39

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

C. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (VICTIM AND SUBJECT GENDER)	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Multiple Mixed Gender Assault	Relevant Data Not Available	FY16 Totals		
	534	71	20	12	5	11	12	240	905		
# Service Member on Service Member	337	55	16	8	0	0	10	1	427		
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	127	4	2	3	0	2	2	2	142		
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	33	6	0	1	0	0	0	1	41		
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	8	2	1	0	5	9	0	0	25		
# Relevant Data Not Available	29	4	1	0	0	0	0	236	270		
FY16 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT BY MATTER INVESTIGATED TYPE (May not reflect what crimes can be charged upon completion of investigation)											
UNRESTRICTED REPORTS MADE IN FY16	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (MOST SERIOUS CRIME ALLEGED, AS CATEGORIZED BY THE MILITARY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ORGANIZATION)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY16 Totals
D1.	161	12	245	4	24	324	2	3	32	98	905
# Service Member on Service Member	50	5	137	1	10	203	0	0	14	7	427
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	35	1	54	0	3	36	0	0	8	5	142
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	8	2	5	1	0	20	0	0	0	5	41
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	10	2	8	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	25
# Relevant Data Not Available	58	2	41	2	11	61	2	3	9	81	270
D2.											
TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY16 Reports	124	11	185	4	21	271	2	3	24	93	738
# Service Member Victims: Female	105	10	157	3	15	209	2	2	20	68	591
# Service Member Victims: Male	19	1	28	1	6	62	0	1	4	25	147
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT MADE IN FY16											
D3. Time of sexual assault	161	12	245	4	24	324	2	3	32	98	905
# Midnight to 6 am	80	8	133	0	13	128	1	0	18	26	407
# 6 am to 6 pm	25	2	37	2	5	111	1	1	7	12	203
# 6 pm to midnight	48	2	75	1	6	84	0	1	7	19	243
# Unknown	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	5	14
# Relevant Data Not Available	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	36	38
D4. Day of sexual assault	161	12	245	4	24	324	2	3	32	98	905
# Sunday	32	3	32	0	7	33	0	0	5	9	121
# Monday	10	0	33	1	3	30	0	1	5	5	88
# Tuesday	15	1	26	0	1	35	1	0	2	9	90
# Wednesday	17	0	26	2	4	48	1	1	1	3	103
# Thursday	21	3	18	1	3	42	0	0	1	8	97
# Friday	29	2	44	0	2	62	0	0	6	14	159
# Saturday	36	3	66	0	4	74	0	1	12	12	208
# Relevant Data Not Available	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	39

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS	FY16 Totals
E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During FY16 Note: This data is drawn from DSAID based on Service affiliation of the SARC who currently manages the Victim case associated with the investigation and Subject below.	
# Investigations Initiated during FY16	724
# Investigations Completed as of FY16 End (group by MCIO #)	488
# Investigations Pending Completion as of FY16 End (group by MCIO #)	236
# Subjects in investigations Initiated During FY16	782
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	12
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	12
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	15
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	15
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	515
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	506
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	9
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations Note: Non-Service Member Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	34
# Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations Note: Unidentified Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	31
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Note: Service Member Subjects are drawn from Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	2
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	1
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	1
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	12
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	5
# Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available	156
E2. Service Investigations Completed during FY16 Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the FY16. These investigations may have been initiated during the FY16 or any prior FY.	
# Total Investigations completed by Services during FY16 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	652
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	60
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	31
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	4
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY16 involving a Victim supported by your Service	702
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	15
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	15
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	20
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	20
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	513
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	507
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	6
# Non-Service Member Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	28
# Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	41
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	85
# Victims in investigations completed during FY16, supported by your Service	748
# Service Member Victims in CID investigations	12
# Your Service Member Victims in CID investigations	8
# Other Service Member Victims in CID investigations	4
# Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	25
# Your Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	18
# Other Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	7
# Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	555
# Your Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	551
# Other Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	4
# Non-Service Member Victims in completed Service Investigations, supported by your Service	140
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	16

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during FY16	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
# Total Investigations completed by US Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement during FY16 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	12
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	3
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	3
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	3
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY16 involving a Victim supported by your Service	18
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	3
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	2
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	1
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	9
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	5
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	1
# Victims in investigations completed during FY16, supported by your Service	18
# Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	16
# Your Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	16
# Other Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case supported by your Service	2
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0
E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during FY16 (all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as "MPs")	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
Note: As of 1 Jan 2013, all sexual assault investigations are referred to MCIO for investigation. This section captures remaining Subjects from investigations opened in prior years by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID.	
# Total Investigations completed by MPs during FY16 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in MP investigations completed during FY16 involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Unidentified Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in MP investigations completed during FY16, supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Your Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in MP Investigations, supported by your Service	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

Victims in Investigations Completed in FY16	Victim Data From Investigations completed during FY16										FY16 Totals
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses				Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)			
F. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY16 (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)											
F1. Gender of Victims	152	10	235	3	14	294	0	1	36	21	766
# Male	17	2	30	0	3	55	0	0	4	7	118
# Female	133	8	203	3	11	230	0	1	32	14	635
# Unknown	2	0	2	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	13
F2. Age of Victims	152	10	235	3	14	294	0	1	36	21	766
# 0-15	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	6
# 16-19	37	4	47	2	3	54	0	0	7	0	154
# 20-24	57	4	118	0	3	101	0	0	16	5	304
# 25-34	29	2	31	1	4	68	0	0	9	3	147
# 35-49	3	0	4	0	0	25	0	0	0	1	33
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	22	0	35	0	4	44	0	0	4	11	120
F3. Victim Type	152	10	235	3	14	294	0	1	36	21	766
# Service Member	112	10	181	2	11	245	0	1	27	19	608
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	1	0	6
# DoD Contractor	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# US Civilian	36	0	48	1	2	33	0	0	8	2	130
# Foreign National	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	2	0	4	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	16
F4. Grade of Service Member Victims	112	10	181	2	11	245	0	1	27	19	608
# E1-E4	70	5	141	1	7	170	0	0	22	11	427
# E5-E9	32	5	25	1	3	53	0	1	3	5	128
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O1-O3	7	0	2	0	1	11	0	0	2	1	24
# O4-O10	2	0	2	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	12
# Cadet/Midshipman	1	0	11	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	16
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F5. Service of Service Member Victims	112	10	181	2	11	245	0	1	27	19	608
# Army	1	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	6
# Navy	3	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
# Marines	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
# Air Force	106	10	177	2	10	241	0	1	27	19	593
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F6. Status of Service Member Victims	112	10	181	2	11	245	0	1	27	19	608
# Active Duty	101	9	160	2	11	222	0	1	27	16	549
# Reserve (Activated)	10	1	10	0	0	17	0	0	0	1	39
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
# Cadet/Midshipman	1	0	11	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	16
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Subjects in Investigations Completed in FY16	Subject Data From Investigations completed during FY16										FY16 Totals
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses				Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)			
G. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY16 (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)											
G1. Gender of Subjects	146	13	223	3	13	251	0	0	36	11	696
# Male	118	10	189	3	12	218	0	0	29	7	586
# Female	8	1	8	0	1	24	0	0	0	3	45
# Unknown	13	1	10	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	29
# Relevant Data Not Available	7	1	16	0	0	5	0	0	6	1	36
G2. Age of Subjects	146	13	223	3	13	251	0	0	36	11	696
# 0-15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# 16-19	13	1	17	0	2	16	0	0	1	1	51
# 20-24	63	5	96	1	2	77	0	0	16	1	261
# 25-34	33	3	69	1	6	91	0	0	11	3	217
# 35-49	3	1	10	0	3	49	0	0	1	3	70
# 50-64	2	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	9
# 65 and older	7	2	5	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	18
# Unknown	6	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	12
# Relevant Data Not Available	18	1	25	0	0	6	0	0	6	1	57
G3. Subject Type	146	13	223	3	13	253	0	0	36	11	696
# Service Member	98	9	182	2	11	213	0	0	28	8	551
# Drill Instructors/Drill Sergeants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Recruiters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Civilian	1	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	9
# DoD Contractor	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	5
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# US Civilian	9	1	0	1	0	4	0	0	1	2	18
# Foreign National	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Unknown	23	2	15	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	46
# Relevant Data Not Available	13	1	23	0	2	19	0	0	6	0	62
G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects	98	9	182	2	11	213	0	0	28	8	551
# E1-E4	66	3	115	1	5	97	0	0	17	3	307
# E5-E9	29	6	46	1	5	86	0	0	8	4	185
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# O1-O3	1	0	7	0	1	18	0	0	3	0	30
# O4-O10	1	0	2	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	12
# Cadet/Midshipman	1	0	10	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	14
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
G5. Service of Service Member Subjects	98	9	182	2	11	213	0	0	28	8	551
# Army	6	3	3	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	18
# Navy	4	0	5	0	3	2	0	0	0	1	15
# Marines	2	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
# Air Force	86	9	168	2	8	201	0	0	28	7	509
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
G6. Status of Service Member Subjects	98	9	182	2	11	213	0	0	28	8	551
# Active Duty	89	9	161	2	10	192	0	0	27	7	497
# Reserve (Activated)	8	0	8	0	1	18	0	0	1	0	36
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
# Cadet/Midshipman	1	0	10	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	14
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY16 INVESTIGATIONS	FY16 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY16 INVESTIGATIONS	FY16 Totals
# Subjects in Unrestricted Reports that could not be investigated by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement Note: These Subjects are from Unrestricted Reports referred to MCI/Os or other law enforcement for investigation during FY16, but the agency could not open an investigation based on the reasons below.	5		
# Subjects - Not subject to the UCMJ	1		
# Subjects - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	1		
# Subjects - Matter alleged occurred prior to Victim's Military Service	2		
# Subjects - Other	1		
# Subjects in investigations completed in FY16 Note: These are Subjects from Tab1b, Cells B29, B59, B77.	720	# Victims in investigations completed in FY16	766
# Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY16	405	# Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY16	438
# Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	89		
# Unknown Offenders	61	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	8
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	41
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	21	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	8
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	11
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	4	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service Member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	1
# Subjects who died or deserted	3	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	1
		# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	2
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	81		
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	27	# Service Member Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	24
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	42	# Service Member Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	29
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	2	# Service Member Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	2
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	10	# Service Member Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	5
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
# Subjects disposition data not yet available	436	# Service Member Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available	524
# Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 30-SEP-2016	113		
# FY16 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	113	# FY16 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	109
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	34	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferrals against Subject	29
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	29	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	34
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	1	# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	1
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	17	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject	17
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferrals for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	16	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	16
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	1	# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	1
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	15	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	11
* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.			

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

I. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of Courts-Martial for sexual assault crimes completed during FY16		FY16 Totals
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a Sexual Assault Charge Pending Court Completion		129
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY16		2
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of FY16		127
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed		19
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer		7
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 acquittal		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial		9
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment		3
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal		0
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial		38
# Officer Subjects who were allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial		2
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial		36
# Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a sexual assault charge		70
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges		42
# Subjects Convicted of Any Charge at Trial		28
# Subjects with unknown punishment		0
# Subjects with no punishment		0
# Subjects with pending punishment		0
# Subjects with Punishment		28
# Subjects receiving confinement		22
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank		24
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures		17
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)		19
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom		0
# Subjects receiving extra duty		0
# Subjects receiving hard labor		2
# Subjects to be processed for administrative discharge or separation subsequent to sexual assault conviction		3
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge		1
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge		2
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge		0
# Convicted Subjects with a conviction under a UCMJ Article that requires Sex Offender Registration		16
J. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for sexual assault crimes completed during FY16		FY16 Totals
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a Sexual Assault Charge in FY16		39
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY16		3
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY16		36
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed		0
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment		36
# Subjects with unknown punishment		0
# Subjects with no punishment		0
# Subjects with pending punishment		0
# Subjects with Punishment		36
# Subjects receiving correctional custody		0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank		29
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures		13
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom		3
# Subjects receiving extra duty		7
# Subjects receiving hard labor		0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand		34
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a sexual assault charge		14
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge		2
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge		12
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge		0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge		0
K. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN. This section reports other disciplinary action taken for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault. It combines outcomes for Subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.		FY16 Totals
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of FY16		0
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a sexual assault offense		6
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge		2
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge		4
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge		0
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of FY16		3
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a sexual assault offense		33

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

L. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Non-sexual assault offense). This section reports the outcomes of Courts-Martials for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.		FY16 Totals
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a non-sexual assault offense in FY16		4
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY16		0
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of FY16		4
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 acquittal		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal		0
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial for a non-sexual assault offense		0
# Officer Subjects who were officers that where allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial		0
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial		0
# Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a non-sexual assault offense		4
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges		0
# Subjects Convicted of Any Non-Sexual Assault Charge at Trial		4
# Subjects with unknown punishment		0
# Subjects with no punishment		0
# Subjects with pending punishment		0
# Subjects with Punishment		4
# Subjects receiving confinement		3
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank		2
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures		2
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)		3
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom		0
# Subjects receiving extra duty		0
# Subjects receiving hard labor		0
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to conviction at trial		0
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge		0
M. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Non-Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.		FY16 Totals
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a non-sexual assault offense in FY16		30
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY16		0
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY16		30
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed		2
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment for a non-sexual assault offense		28
# Subjects with unknown punishment		0
# Subjects with no punishment		0
# Subjects with pending punishment		0
# Subjects with Punishment		28
# Subjects receiving correctional custody		0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank		22
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures		10
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom		4
# Subjects receiving extra duty		8
# Subjects receiving hard labor		0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand		27
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a non-sexual assault charge		5
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge		0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge		5
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge		0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge		0
N. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN (Non-sexual assault offense). This section reports other disciplinary action taken for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non-sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.		FY16 Totals
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of FY16		0
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a non-sexual assault offense		1
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge		1
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge		0
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of FY16		0
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a non-sexual assault offense		21

Restricted Reports

AIR FORCE FY16 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
A. FY16 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY16 Totals
# TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports	524
# Service Member Victims making Restricted Reports	499
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	16
# Relevant Data Not Available	7
# Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY16*	109
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16	99
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16	4
# Relevant Data Not Available	6
# Total Victim reports remaining Restricted	415
# Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	400
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	14
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
# Remaining Restricted Reports involving Service Members in the following categories	415
# Service Member on Service Member	185
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	106
# Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	14
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	46
# Relevant Data Not Available	64
B. INCIDENT DETAILS	FY16 Totals
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	415
# On military installation	124
# Off military installation	220
# Unidentified location	29
# Relevant Data Not Available	42
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	415
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	85
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	34
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	20
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	60
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	119
# Relevant Data Not Available	97
Time of sexual assault incident	415
# Midnight to 6 am	129
# 6 am to 6 pm	45
# 6 pm to midnight	177
# Unknown	51
# Relevant Data Not Available	13
Day of sexual assault incident	415
# Sunday	47
# Monday	50
# Tuesday	26
# Wednesday	28
# Thursday	37
# Friday	47
# Saturday	91
# Relevant Data Not Available	89
C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION	FY16 Totals
# Service Member Victims	400
# Army Victims	10
# Navy Victims	4
# Marines Victims	2
# Air Force Victims	382
# Coast Guard Victims	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	2

Restricted Reports (continued)

D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY16 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY16 Totals
Gender of Victims	415
# Male	74
# Female	341
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Age of Victims at the Time of Incident	415
# 0-15	33
# 16-19	87
# 20-24	157
# 25-34	103
# 35-49	23
# 50-64	1
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	11
Grade of Service Member Victims	400
# E1-E4	250
# E5-E9	94
# WO1-WO5	0
# O1-O3	28
# O4-O10	12
# Cadet/Midshipman	15
# Academy Prep School Student	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Status of Service Member Victims	400
# Active Duty	354
# Reserve (Activated)	25
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	5
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	15
# Academy Prep School Student	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Victim Type	415
# Service Member	400
# DoD-Civilian	
# DoD-Contractor	
# Other-US-Government-Civilian	
# Non-Service Member	14
# Foreign-National	
# Foreign-Military	
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE	FY16 Totals
# Service Member Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service	80
# Service Member Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18	47
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18	31
# Service Member Choosing Not to Specify	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY)	FY16 Totals
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	25.96
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	43.69
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	1
G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE FY16	FY16 Totals
Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY16	35
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16	35
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
* The Restricted Reports are reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are counted in the total number of Unrestricted Reports listed in Worksheet 1a, Section A.	

AIR FORCE FY16 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT		
NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.		
A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBERS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:	FY16 Totals	
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories		
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	1321	
# Medical	108	
# Mental Health	276	
# Legal	298	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	184	
# Rape Crisis Center		
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	292	
# DoD Safe Helpline	110	
# Other	53	
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	108	
# Medical	16	
# Mental Health	22	
# Legal	4	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	3	
# Rape Crisis Center	47	
# Victim Advocate	3	
# DoD Safe Helpline		
# Other	13	
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	79	
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	1	
# Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service	45	
B. FY16 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO) * AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	FY16 TOTALS	
# Military Protective Orders issued during FY16	82	
# Reported MPO Violations in FY16	1	
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects	1	
# Reported MPO Violations by Victims of sexual assault	0	
# Reported MPO Violations by Both	0	
*In accordance with DoD Policy, Military Protective Orders are only issued in Unrestricted Reports. A Restricted Report cannot be made when there is a safety risk for the Victim.		
	Use the following categories or add a new category to identify the reason the requests were denied:	FY16 TOTALS
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	1	Total Number Denied 1
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	1	Reasons for Disapproval (Total) 1
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	86	Moved Alleged Offender Instead 0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	0	Pre-existing Transfer Order Used Instead 0
C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS	FY16 TOTALS	
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories		
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	831	
# Medical	74	
# Mental Health	217	
# Legal	119	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	150	
# Rape Crisis Center		
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	156	
# DoD Safe Helpline	81	
# Other	34	
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	88	
# Medical	19	
# Mental Health	22	
# Legal	0	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	1	
# Rape Crisis Center	31	
# Victim Advocate	3	
# DoD Safe Helpline		
# Other	12	
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	41	
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0	
	<i>The Expedited Transfer Request was initially denied by the victim's squadron commander because the victim wanted to remain at her current location, but be placed into a different Squadron. Wing Commander made a final decision to have the airman placed in a different organization and squadron (with her approval)</i>	1

CIVILIAN DATA	
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (e.g., DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) THAT DO NOT INVOLVE A SERVICE MEMBER	FY16 Totals
D1. # Non-Service Members in the following categories:	162
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	34
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	7
# Relevant Data Not Available	121
D2. Gender of Non-Service Members	162
# Male	10
# Female	124
# Relevant Data Not Available	28
D3. Age of Non-Service Members at the Time of Incident	162
# 0-15	2
# 16-19	2
# 20-24	15
# 25-34	17
# 35-49	9
# 50-64	6
# 65 and older	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	110
D4. Non-Service Member Type	162
# DoD Civilian	42
# DoD Contractor	1
# Other US Government Civilian	2
# US Civilian	77
# Foreign National	3
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	37
D5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Members in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	140
# Medical	17
# Mental Health	22
# Legal	27
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	17
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	38
# DoD Safe Helpline	14
# Other	5
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	75
# Medical	4
# Mental Health	24
# Legal	8
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	6
# Rape Crisis Center	10
# Victim Advocate	10
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	13
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	18
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0
E. FY16 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS	FY16 Totals
E1. # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report	29
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16	2
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	27
# Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories:	27
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	14
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	7
# Relevant Data Not Available	6
E2. Gender of Non-Service Member Victims	27
# Male	3
# Female	24
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E3. Age of Non-Service Member Victims at the Time of Incident	27
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	7
# 20-24	8
# 25-34	9
# 35-49	3
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E4. VICTIM Type	27
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	25
# Relevant Data Not Available	2
E5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources	55
# Medical	8
# Mental Health	10
# Legal	10
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	11
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	13
# DoD Safe Helpline	2
# Other	1
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	13
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	2
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	1
# Rape Crisis Center	7
# Victim Advocate	1
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	2
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	7
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest

AIR FORCE COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST FY16 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY Note: These Reports are a subset of the FY16 Reports of Sexual Assault.		
A. FY16 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members. Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY16. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year. This data is drawn from Defense Sexual Assault Database (DSAUD) based on Service affiliation of the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) who currently manages the Victim case.	FY16 Totals	
# FY16 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)	21	
# Service Member Victims	21	
# Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Service Member Subject	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories	21	
# Service Member on Service Member	11	
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	0	
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0	
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	10	
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring	21	
# On military installation	20	
# Off military installation	1	
# Unidentified location	0	
# Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation	21	
# Victims in investigations initiated during FY16	18	
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 30-SEP-2016	5	
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 30-SEP-2016	13	
# Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming	2	
# Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement	1	
# Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ	0	
# Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0	
# Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service	0	
# Victims - Other	1	
# All Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest received in FY16 (one Victim per report)	22	
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)	9	
# Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of FY16	13	
B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST FOR FY16	FY16 Totals	FY16 Totals for Service Member Victim Cases
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	21	21
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	7	7
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	1	1
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	0	0
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	9	9
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	3	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	1	1
Time of sexual assault	21	21
# Midnight to 6 am	8	8
# 6 am to 6 pm	7	7
# 6 pm to midnight	5	5
# Unknown	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	1	1
Day of sexual assault	21	21
# Sunday	3	3
# Monday	3	3
# Tuesday	2	2
# Wednesday	1	1
# Thursday	2	2
# Friday	4	4
# Saturday	5	5
# Relevant Data Not Available	1	1

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

AIR FORCE COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST FY16 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY Note: These Reports are a subset of the FY16 Reports of Sexual Assault.											
C. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREA OF INTEREST INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (VICTIM AND SUBJECT GENDER)	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Multiple Mixed Gender Assault	Relevant Data Not Available	FY16 Totals		
	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	21		
# Service Member on Service Member	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11		
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
# Relevant Data Not Available	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	10		
FY16 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT BY MATTER INVESTIGATED TYPE (May not reflect what crimes can be charged upon completion of investigation)											
UNRESTRICTED REPORTS MADE IN FY16 D. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREA OF INTEREST INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (MOST SERIOUS CRIME ALLEGED, AS CATEGORIZED BY THE MILITARY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ORGANIZATION)	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses				Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY16 Totals
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)			
D1.	3	0	8	0	0	7	0	0	1	2	21
# Service Member on Service Member	0	0	7	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	11
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	3	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	10
D2.											
TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY16 Reports	3	0	8	0	0	7	0	0	1	2	21
# Service Member Victims: Female	2	0	8	0	0	5	0	0	1	2	18
# Service Member Victims: Male	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREA OF INTEREST MADE IN FY16											
D3. Time of sexual assault	3	0	8	0	0	7	0	0	1	2	21
# Midnight to 6 am	2	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	8
# 6 am to 6 pm	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	7
# 6 pm to midnight	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
D4. Day of sexual assault	3	0	8	0	0	7	0	0	1	2	21
# Sunday	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
# Monday	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
# Tuesday	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# Wednesday	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Thursday	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
# Friday	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	4
# Saturday	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	5
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - LOCATION OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS BY TYPE OF OFFENSE											
FY16 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - LOCATIONS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT. Note: The data in this section is drawn from raw, uninvestigated information about Unrestricted Reports received during FY16. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY16 Totals
	TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	3	0	8	0	0	7	0	0	1	2
Afghanistan	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Djibouti	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Jordan	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	8
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UAE	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Uganda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	3	0	8	0	0	7	0	0	1	2	21

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 Totals
E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During FY16 in Combat Areas of Interest	
Note: This data is drawn from DSAID based on Service affiliation of the SARC who currently manages the Victim case associated with the investigation and Subject below.	
# Investigations Initiated during FY16	19
# Investigations Completed as of FY16 End (group by MCIO #)	10
# Investigations Pending Completion as of FY16 End (group by MCIO #)	9
# Subjects in investigations Initiated During FY16	19
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	2
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	2
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	1
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	1
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	9
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	7
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	2
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations	0
Note: Non-Service Member Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
# Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations	1
Note: Unidentified Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
Note: Service Member Subjects are drawn from Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available	6
E2. Service Investigations Completed during FY16 in Combat Areas of Interest	
Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the FY16. These investigations may have been initiated during the FY16 or any prior FY.	
# Total Investigations completed by Services during FY16 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	12
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY16 involving a Victim supported by your Service	12
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	1
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	1
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	8
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	8
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	1
# Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	2
# Victims in investigations completed during FY16, supported by your Service	12
# Service Member Victims in CID investigations	1
# Your Service Member Victims in CID investigations	1
# Other Service Member Victims in CID investigations	0
# Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	1
# Your Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	1
# Other Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	0
# Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	9
# Your Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	9
# Other Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in completed Service Investigations, supported by your Service	1
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 Totals
E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during FY16 in Combat Areas of Interest Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
# Total Investigations completed by US Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement during FY16 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY16 involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in investigations completed during FY16, supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Your Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case supported by your Service	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0
E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during FY16 (all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as "MPs") in Combat Areas of Interest Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service. Note: As of 1 Jan 2013, all sexual assault investigations are referred to MCIO for investigation. This section captures remaining Subjects from investigations opened in prior years by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID.	
# Total Investigations completed by MPs during FY16 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in MP investigations completed during FY16 involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Unidentified Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in MP investigations completed during FY16, supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Your Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in MP Investigations, supported by your Service	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

Victims in Investigations Completed in FY16 in Combat Areas of Interest	Victim Data From Investigations completed during FY16										FY16 Totals
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses				Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)			
F. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY16 IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)											
F1. Gender of Victims	1	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	
# Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Female	1	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
F2. Age of Victims	1	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 16-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 20-24	1	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	
# 25-34	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	
# 35-49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
F3. Victim Type	1	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	
# Service Member	1	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Foreign National	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
F4. Grade of Service Member Victims	1	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	
# E1-E4	1	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	
# E5-E9	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# O1-O3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# O4-O10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
F5. Service of Service Member Victims	1	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	
# Army	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Navy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Marines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Air Force	1	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
F6. Status of Service Member Victims	1	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	
# Active Duty	1	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	
# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

Subjects in Investigations Completed in FY16 in Combat Areas of Interest	Subject Data From Investigations completed during FY16											
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses							FY16 Totals
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre-FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available		
G1. Gender of Subjects	1	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	12	
# Male	1	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	11	
# Female	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
G2. Age of Subjects	1	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	12	
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 16-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 20-24	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	
# 25-34	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	6	
# 35-49	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
G3. Subject Type	1	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	12	
# Service Member	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	9	
# Drill Instructors/Drill Sergeants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Recruiters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
# Foreign National	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	9	
# E1-E4	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	
# E5-E9	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	5	
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# O1-O3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# O4-O10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
G5. Service of Service Member Subjects	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	9	
# Army	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
# Navy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Marines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Air Force	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	8	
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
G6. Status of Service Member Subjects	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	9	
# Active Duty	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	9	
# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Unrestricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest (continued)

H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY16 INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY16 INVESTIGATIONS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 Totals
# Subjects in Unrestricted Reports that could not be investigated by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement Note: These Subjects are from Unrestricted Reports referred to MCIOs or other law enforcement for investigation during FY16, but the agency could not open an investigation based on the reasons below.	1		
# Subjects - Not subject to the UCMJ	0		
# Subjects - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0		
# Subjects - Matter alleged occurred prior to Victim's Military Service	0		
# Subjects - Other	1		
# Subjects in investigations completed in FY16 Note: These are Subjects from Tab1b, Cells B29, B59, B77.	12	# Victims in investigations completed in FY16	12
# Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY16	8	# Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY16	10
# Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	1		
# Unknown Offenders	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	0
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	0
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service Member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0
		# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	1
# Subjects who died or deserted	1	# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	2		
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	0
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	1	# Service Member Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	1
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0	# Service Member Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	1	# Service Member Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	0
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
# Subjects disposition data not yet available	8	# Service Member Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available	8
# Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 30-SEP-2016	1		
# FY16 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	1	# FY16 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	2
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferrals against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	1	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject	1
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferrals for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	1
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	0
* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.			

Restricted Reports in Combat Areas of Interest

AIR FORCE COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (CAI) FY16 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
A. FY16 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 Totals
# TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports	22
# Service Member Victims making Restricted Reports	21
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
# Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY16*	9
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16	9
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Total Victim reports remaining Restricted	13
# Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	12
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
# Remaining Restricted Reports involving Service Members in the following categories	13
# Service Member on Service Member	10
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0
# Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	0
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
B. INCIDENT DETAILS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 Totals
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	13
# On military installation	9
# Off military installation	4
# Unidentified location	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	13
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	2
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	0
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	1
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	3
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	5
Time of sexual assault incident	13
# Midnight to 6 am	3
# 6 am to 6 pm	3
# 6 pm to midnight	7
# Unknown	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Day of sexual assault incident	13
# Sunday	0
# Monday	2
# Tuesday	1
# Wednesday	1
# Thursday	1
# Friday	2
# Saturday	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	5
C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 Totals
# Service Member Victims	12
# Army Victims	0
# Navy Victims	0
# Marines Victims	0
# Air Force Victims	12
# Coast Guard Victims	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0

AIR FORCE COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST (CAI) FY16 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY16 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 Totals
Gender of Victims	13
# Male	1
# Female	12
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Age of Victims at the Time of Incident	13
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	4
# 25-34	6
# 35-49	2
# 50-64	1
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Grade of Service Member Victims	12
# E1-E4	4
# E5-E9	6
# WO1-WO5	0
# O1-O3	2
# O4-O10	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Status of Service Member Victims	12
# Active Duty	8
# Reserve (Activated)	4
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Victim Type	13
# Service Member	12
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	0
# Foreign National	0
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 Totals
# Service Member Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service	0
# Service Member Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18	0
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18	0
# Service Member Choosing Not to Specify	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY) IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 Totals
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	8.11
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	13.82
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	1
G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE FY16 IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 Totals
Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY16	1
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16	1
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
TOTAL # FY16 COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST - RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY16 Totals
TOTAL RESTRICTED ASSAULTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	13
Afghanistan	1
Bahrain	3
Djibouti	1
Egypt	0
Iraq	2
Jordan	0
Kuwait	0
Kyrgyzstan	0
Lebanon	0
Oman	0
Pakistan	0
Qatar	6
Saudi Arabia	0
Syria	0
UAE	0
Uganda	0
Yemen	0

Support Services in Combat Areas of Interest

AIR FORCE CAI FY16 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	
<i>NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.</i>	
A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBERS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:	FY16 Totals
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	32
# Medical	3
# Mental Health	7
# Legal	5
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	6
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	7
# DoD Safe Helpline	3
# Other	1
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	1
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	1
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	2
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0
# Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service	1
B. FY16 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)* AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 TOTALS
# Military Protective Orders issued during FY16	5
# Reported MPO Violations in FY16	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Victims of sexual assault	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Both	0
* In accordance with DoD Policy, Military Protective Orders are only issued in Unrestricted Reports. A Restricted Report cannot be made when there is a safety risk for the Victim.	
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	0
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	3
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	0
C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 TOTALS
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	33
# Medical	4
# Mental Health	8
# Legal	3
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	3
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	7
# DoD Safe Helpline	6
# Other	2
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	4
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	4
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

AIR FORCE CAI FY16 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	
CIVILIAN DATA	
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (e.g., DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) THAT DO NOT INVOLVE A SERVICE MEMBER IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 Totals
D1. # Non-Service Members in the following categories:	1
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	0
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
D2. Gender of Non-Service Members	1
# Male	0
# Female	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
D3. Age of Non-Service Members at the Time of Incident	1
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
D4. Non-Service Member Type	1
# DoD Civilian	1
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# US Civilian	0
# Foreign National	0
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
D5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Members in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0
E. FY16 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS IN COMBAT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY16 Totals
E1. # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report	0
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY16	0
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	0
# Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories:	0
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	0
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E2. Gender of Non-Service Member Victims	0
# Male	0
# Female	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E3. Age of Non-Service Member Victims at the Time of Incident	0
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E4. VICTIM Type	0
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources	0
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

Unrestricted Report Case Synopses

FIVE-STAR Member Support Assessment Synopses Report - AIG FORCE													Administrative Action									
No.	Most Serious Sexual Offense Alleged/Support In-Prevalence For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject Moral Assessment	Subject Support Status	Offense Description/Complaint	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Offense/Other Charges	Final Sentence/Other Offense Charges	Court Case/Article 15 Outcome	Relevant Changes Disclosed at Art 15 Hearing, if applicable	Missed Offense Collected	Administrative Discharge Type	Missed Support In-Prevalence	Alcohol Use	Case Synopses Note	
1	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-3	Male	No	No	Other Adverse Administrative Action for non-sexual assault offense	02 (January-March)	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)								Adverse Administrative Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR) Notes: Victim reported the Subject inappropriately touched her on the buttocks of her clothing when she was showering. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the Staff Judge Advocate, the commander preferred Subject an LOR and denied his prevention.	
2	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Air Force	E-5	Male	No	No	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	03 (April-June)	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravated							Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject performed oral sex on her after leaving a party while walking her home. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the Staff Judge Advocate, the commander preferred Subject an LOR and denied his prevention.
3	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-4	Female	Air Force	E-3	Male	No	No	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	02 (January-March)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated							Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her when he had sex with her when she was drunk and unable to consent. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the Staff Judge Advocate, the commander preferred Subject an LOR and denied his prevention.
4	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-4	Male	Air Force	E-7	Male	No	No	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	03 (April-June)	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravated							Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Subject and victim located and drank together on the ground and in a room. Victim reported that Subject and victim went to subject's room to subject kissing and performing oral sex on her. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the Staff Judge Advocate, the commander preferred Subject an LOR and denied his prevention.
5a	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-4	Female	Unknown	Male	No	No	No	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National	02 (January-March)	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)									Notes: Victim reported a sexual assault in Afghanistan. She reported that an assault occurred at a party off installation. Subject is now a civilian.
5b	Attempt to Commit Offense (Art. 80)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-5	Female	Air Force	E-5	Male	No	No	Other Adverse Administrative Action for non-sexual assault offense	01 (October-December)										Notes: Victim reported both she and Subject were intoxicated when Subject attempted to sexually assault her in an effort to seduce her. Subject was charged under 10 USC, Article 15, and referred to civilian authorities and fined \$100. Following the incident, the commander issued Subject a letter of reprimand.
6a	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	O-2	Male	Unknown	Female	No	No	No	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National	02 (January-March)	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)									Notes: Subject is a civilian. There is no additional information on this case.
6b	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-4	Female	Air Force	E-7	Male	No	No	Administrative Discharge	02 (January-March)	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)					Under Other than Standard Conditions (SOTIC)				Notes: Victim reported that Subject performed oral sex on her while drinking alcohol for sex. Additionally, she could barely walk. Subject was found guilty in a civilian court of sexual assault (SOTIC).
6c	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Ojibwa	Air Force	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims Male & Female	Air Force	Female	No	No	No	Other Adverse Administrative Action	01 (October-December)									Subject (a single subject)	Adverse Administrative Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR) Notes: Subject made sexually inappropriate remarks in front of victims. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the Staff Judge Advocate, the commander issued an LOR.
6d	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Air Force	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims Male & Female	Air Force	E-7	Male	No	No	Other Adverse Administrative Action	01 (October-December)										Notes: Victim reported that Subject placed a rubber hose on her back and made sexual comments towards her in the work place. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the Staff Judge Advocate, the commander issued Subject an LOR.
7	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-4	Male	No	No	Other Adverse Administrative Action	01 (October-December)										Adverse Administrative Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR) Notes: Victim induced Subject over to her sleeping room. A witness in the room stated that Subject and victim had sex. The victim did not consent to the sexual intercourse. The commander preferred Subject an LOR and denied his prevention. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the Staff Judge Advocate, the commander issued Subject an LOR and denied his prevention.
8	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	US Civilian	Female	Unknown	Male	No	No	No	Offender is Unknown											Notes: Subject unknown. No AFOSI investigation number. No additional information available on this case.
9	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Turkey	Air Force	E-2	Female	Air Force	E-5	Male	No	No	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	03 (April-June)	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Aggravated								Notes: Victim and subject met to watch movies in subject's apartment. They had sexual intercourse. Victim reported that during the sexual intercourse, Subject did not want to go further. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the Staff Judge Advocate, the commander preferred Subject an LOR and denied his prevention.
10	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-4	Female	Air Force	E-5	Male	No	No	Other Adverse Administrative Action	03 (April-June)										Adverse Administrative Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR) Notes: Victim and subject went to subject's home after drinking too much alcohol. Subject and victim had sex. Victim did not consent to the sexual intercourse. The commander preferred Subject an LOR and denied his prevention. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the Staff Judge Advocate, the commander issued Subject a letter of reprimand.
11	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-5	Male	No	No	Non-Judicial Punishment	01 (October-December)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed								Notes: Victim reported Subject made sexually inappropriate comments to her and touched her areas through her uniform. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the Staff Judge Advocate, the commander preferred non-judicial punishment.
12	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	O-1	Male	No	No	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	03 (April-June)	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Corrected							Yes	Notes: Victim reported that she and Subject were watching a movie. Victim told Subject that she did not want to have sex with Subject get on top of Victim, removed her clothes and tried to rape her. Victim did not consent to the sexual intercourse. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the Staff Judge Advocate, the commander preferred charges. Subject was convicted at court martial.
13	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-3	Male	No	No	Administrative Discharge for non-sexual assault offense	03 (April-June)									General	Notes: Victim reported Subject touched her leg while she was sitting. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the Staff Judge Advocate, the commander preferred Subject an administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense.
14	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims Female	Air Force	E-3	Male	No	No	Non-Judicial Punishment	04 (July-September)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed								Notes: Victim reported Subject made inappropriate comments to several women in the unit and touched their breasts and buttocks. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the Staff Judge Advocate, the commander preferred Subject a court-martial was not appropriate given victim's decision not to prosecute. Commander offered non-judicial punishment for the offense against victim.
15	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-6	Male	No	No	Other Adverse Administrative Action	04 (July-September)										Adverse Administrative Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR) Notes: Subject touched victim in an inappropriate sexual manner. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the Staff Judge Advocate, Subject received an LOR and was administratively discharged to USA.
16	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-3	Male	No	No	Non-Judicial Punishment	02 (January-March)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed								Notes: Victim reported Subject arrived at her dorm room in the early morning hours and was intoxicated. Subject had sex with victim and touched her breasts and buttocks. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the Staff Judge Advocate, the commander preferred Subject a court-martial was not appropriate given victim's decision not to prosecute. Commander offered non-judicial punishment for the offense against victim.
17	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-5	Male	No	No	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	04 (July-September)									General	Notes: Victim reported subject touched her vagina over her clothes with his finger approximately three times and grabbed her buttocks. Victim reported subject touched her and did not consent to the sexual intercourse. The commander preferred Subject a court-martial was not appropriate given victim's decision not to prosecute. Commander offered non-judicial punishment for the offense against victim.
18	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	US Civilian	Female	Air Force	E-5	Male	No	No	Non-Judicial Punishment	03 (April-June)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed								Notes: Victim reported Subject touched her hair and kissed her neck without her consent. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the Staff Judge Advocate, the commander preferred Subject non-judicial punishment.
19	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	O-7	Female	Air Force	O-5	Male	No	No	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	03 (April-June)									Yes	Notes: Victim reported that Subject digitally penetrated her vagina and anal, who also reported he penetrated her vagina with his penis while she was intoxicated. Subject had sex with victim and touched her breasts and buttocks. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the Staff Judge Advocate, the commander preferred Subject a court-martial was not appropriate given victim's decision not to prosecute. Commander offered non-judicial punishment for the offense against victim.
20	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Air Force	US Civilian	Female	Air Force	E-7	Male	No	No	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	03 (April-June)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated								Notes: Victim reported that she was with victim when she was able to Subject touching her breasts. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the Staff Judge Advocate, the commander preferred charges. Subject was acquitted at court martial.
21	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Air Force	E-7	Male	No	No	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	02 (January-March)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated								Notes: Victim reported that after exchanging contact information on an on-line dating website with Subject, she went to Subject's home where Subject forced her to have sex with him. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the Staff Judge Advocate, the commander preferred charges. Subject was acquitted at court martial.
22	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-6	Male	No	No	Other Adverse Administrative Action											Notes: Victim and others referred to Subject's home. Victim went to Subject's home and had sex with Subject. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the Staff Judge Advocate, the commander preferred Subject an LOR and denied his prevention.
23	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Air Force	E-2	Female	Air Force	E-4	Male	No	No	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	03 (April-June)	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)									Notes: Victim reported that Subject digitally penetrated her vagina and anal. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the Staff Judge Advocate, the commander preferred charges. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the Staff Judge Advocate, the commander preferred charges. Subject was acquitted at court martial.
24	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	Civilian/Military	Female	Air Force	O-2	Male	No	No	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	02 (January-March)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated								Notes: Victim reported that Subject forcibly touched her and digitally penetrated her vagina. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the Staff Judge Advocate, the commander preferred charges. Subject was acquitted at court martial.

Unrestricted Report Case Synopses

FVIA Service Member Sexual Assault Response Report - RIF FORM										Administrative Action														
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject Is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject Privilege For Case Assault?	Subject Moral Waiver Assessment	Subject Subject Type	Character Organization Component	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Real Service Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Revised Charges Dismissed at Art 15 Hearing if applicable	Most Serious Offense Charged	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Notes		
47	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-1	Female	Air Force	E-4	Male	No			CG (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UDHC)				Notes: Victim invited subject to her room to give a massage. During the massage subject sexually abused victim when she resisted. Subject had no consent. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred nonjudicial punishment and discharged subject with an under other than honorable conditions.		
48	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Air Force	E-3	Male	Air Force	E-4	Male	No			CG (October-December)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Notes: Victim reported Subject repeatedly touched Victim's groin. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander issued a UDHC.		
49	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	O-3	Female	Air Force	O-3	Male	No			CG (July-September)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Subject (a single subject)	Notes: Victim reported Subject touched her arm, lower back and buttocks without her consent. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander issued a UDHC.	
50	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Multiple Services	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims Female	Air Force	E-2	Male	No			CG (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or suspension in lieu of Courts-Martial							Notes: Victim 1 reported that Subject forced her to perform oral sex on her without her consent. Victim 2 reported that Subject forced her to have sex with her after she said no. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charge. Subject submitted a Chapter 4 request which was granted. Subject discharged UDHC.	
51	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Air Force	E-4	Male	No			CG (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution						Notes: Victim 1 reported that Subject forced her to perform oral sex on her without her consent. Victim 2 reported that Subject forced her to have sex with her after she said no. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charge. Subject submitted a Chapter 4 request which was granted. Subject discharged UDHC.	
52	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-4	Male	No			CG (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Notes: Victim reported that Subject performed oral sex and penetrated her while she was intoxicated and without her consent. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges. Subject was acquitted at court martial.		
53	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-4	Multiple Victims Female	Air Force	E-6	Male	No			CG (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed						None	Notes: Several Victims reported that Subject repeatedly placed his hands on their buttocks, which led to oral sex. Subject asked one victim to have sex with him without her consent. The victim also reported that Subject made inappropriate comments to the victim. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander issued a UDHC. Subject submitted a Chapter 4 request which was granted. Subject discharged UDHC.	
54	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Slovenia	Air Force	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims Female	Air Force	E-4	Male	No			CG (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Acquitted							Notes: Victim 1 and 2 reported that Subject repeatedly touched them on separate occasions. Victim 1 reported that Subject forced her to have sex with him without her consent. Victim 2 reported that Subject forced her to have sex with him without her consent. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges. Subject submitted a Chapter 4 request which was granted. Subject discharged UDHC.	
55	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims Female	Air Force	E-4	Male	No			CG (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or suspension in lieu of Courts-Martial						All victims and subjects (multiple parties to the case)	Notes: Victim 1 reported she and Subject were arguing and the incident became violent. Victim 1 reported Subject pushed Victim 1 down to the bed, attempted to force her to have sex with him and put his penis into her vagina without her consent. During the course of the investigation, Victim 2 reported Subject had also forced his penis into her vagina. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges for sexual assault. Following the Article 32 hearing, the general court martial convened and acquitted Subject on the charge of sexual assault. The general court martial convened and acquitted Subject on the charge of sexual assault. The general court martial convened and acquitted Subject on the charge of sexual assault. The general court martial convened and acquitted Subject on the charge of sexual assault.	
56	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-2	Female	Air Force	E-2	Male	No			CG (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed						General	Notes: Subject touched Victim's groin area over her clothes. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander issued non-judicial punishment and informal administrative discharge proceedings.	
57	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Multiple Services	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims Unknown & Female & Male	Air Force	E-6	Male	No			CG (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted						None	Notes: One victim reported Subject had engaged in inappropriate contact with them to include sleeping in the barracks, groin area and thigh. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges for sexual assault. Subject was convicted at court martial. Subject submitted a Chapter 4 request which was granted. Subject discharged UDHC.	
58	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-2	Female	Air Force	E-3	Male	No			CG (October-December)	Other Adverse Administrative Action										Notes: Victim and subject were in subject's dorm room. Victim had advice and asked to subject getting on her pants. She advised that Subject attempted to undress her pants. After consultation with the staff judge advocate and consulting with the victim, the commander issued an UDHC.	
59	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-3	Male	No			CG (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or suspension in lieu of Courts-Martial							Notes: Victim reported that Subject had her hands on her arms and groin area. Subject had no consent. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges. Subject submitted a Chapter 4 request which was granted. Subject discharged UDHC.	
60	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Germany	Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-3	Male	No			CG (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim alleges that Subject, while Victim was sleeping, touched her under her shirt. She quickly woke up and found Subject on top of her. Subject tried to force her to have sex with him and put his penis into her vagina without her consent. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges. Subject submitted a Chapter 4 request which was granted. Subject discharged UDHC.	
61	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims Female	Air Force	E-5	Male	No			CG (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Indecent Assault (Art. 134)		Convicted						None	Notes: Multiple victims reported that Subject sexually abused them and touched their breasts and groin area without their consent. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges. Subject was convicted at court martial.	
62	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Air Force	E-5	Male	No			CG (October-December)	Other Adverse Administrative Action										Notes: Subject touched Victim's rear thigh on three times. Victim contacted Subject's hand twice. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander issued a UDHC.	
63	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-3	Male	No			CG (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or suspension in lieu of Courts-Martial							Notes: Victim reported that she felt pressured to have oral sex with Subject. Subject had no consent. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges. Subject submitted a Chapter 4 request which was granted. Subject given a UDHC discharge.	
64	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	JMWAN	Marine Corps	E-3	Male	Air Force	E-5	Male	No			CG (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that while attempting a house party of Subject's residence, Subject had his hands on her breasts and groin area. Subject had no consent. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges. Subject was found not guilty at court martial.	
65	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-5	Female	Air Force	E-6	Male	No			CG (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed						None	Notes: Victim reported that subject attempted to touch her breasts, placed his hands in victim's underwear and attempted to take them off and rub his penis on her buttocks and groin. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander issued non-judicial punishment and informal administrative discharge proceedings.	
66	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-4	Male	No			CG (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or suspension in lieu of Courts-Martial						Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject attempted to have oral sex with her without her consent. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges. Subject submitted a Chapter 4 request which was granted.	
67	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-5	Female	Air Force	E-6	Male				Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National				Convicted						Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that after a wine and cheese party together Subject forced Victim to have sex with her. Victim had no consent. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges. Subject submitted a Chapter 4 request which was granted. Subject discharged UDHC.	
68	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Multiple Services	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims Male & Female	Air Force	E-4	Male	No			CG (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed						General	Notes: Subject touched the back and arm of numerous victims and tried to kiss others. After consultation with the staff judge advocate the commander issued non-judicial punishment and administratively discharged the subject.	
69	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims Female	Air Force	E-5	Male	No			CG (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted						Yes	Subject (a single subject)	Notes: Subject propositioned Victim 1 for sex when she returned. Subject then pulled down her pants and underwear and had her penis in Victim 1's vagina. Victim 1 did not consent. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges. Charges were referred and subject was found guilty at court martial.
70	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims Male	Air Force	E-1	Male	No			CG (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed						None	Notes: Victim 1 reported Subject touched her buttock without her consent. Victim 2 reported Subject attempted to have sex with her. Victim 3 reported Subject attempted to have sex with her. Victim 4 reported Subject attempted to have sex with her. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander issued non-judicial punishment and administratively discharged the subject.	

Unrestricted Report Case Synopses

No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject Is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject's Prior Investigations for Sex Assault?	Subject's Moral Values Assessment?	Subject's Referral Type	Quarter Organization Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at 60/90 Hearing if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Most Restrictive Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note
91	Abusive Sexual Contact (Ar. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-3	Male	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for non-sexual assault offense			Annul (Ar. 120)	Convicted	Annul (Ar. 120)				Notes: Victim reported that after telling Subject no, he touched her breasts, stomach and legs. Subject also kissed her on the lips before she could get out of Subject's arms. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges. Victim declined to participate. Subject was given an LDR for the misconduct. However, Subject was court martialed for other misconduct.
92	Rape (Ar. 120)	Japan	Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-3	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Ar. 120)		Convicted	Rape (Ar. 120)		Yes			Notes: Subject forcibly raped Victim. Subject kept her arms behind her back and then held her down from behind as she screamed. She signed against her wishes to sign. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges. Subject was found guilty of court martial.
93	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Ar. 120)	United Kingdom	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Air Force	E-4	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Ar. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial						Notes: Victim alleged Subject sexually assaulted her at least 20 times during their marriage. Victim alleged she would meet up to the Subject having sex with her while she was attending school. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges. Victim declined to participate. Subject was given an LDR for the misconduct. However, Subject was court martialed for other misconduct.
94	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Ar. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Air Force	E-6	Male	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	Other adverse administrative action for non-sexual assault offense								Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim and subject met at a bar. Subject offered to drive victim home. They kissed on the car. Subject then attempted to force victim into sexual intercourse. Victim screamed and subject away and told her no. She was eventually able to get out of the car. Subject was given an LDR for a court-martial. After consultation with the staff judge advocate the commander issued a letter of reprimand.
95	Abusive Sexual Contact (Ar. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-1	Female	Air Force	E-3	Male	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			Annul (Ar. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Notes: Victim 1 reported Subject pulled her body with his fingers and touched her breast. Victim 2 reported Subject pushed her back with his hands and touched her chest. After receiving the report of investigation, considering the victim's wishes and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander offered non-judicial punishment.
96	Sexual Assault (Ar. 120)	Army	E-2	Female	Air Force	E-4	Male	No	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Ar. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial						Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her. During the investigation Victim declined to testify. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander closed the case with no charges.
97	Abusive Sexual Contact (Ar. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-1	Female	Air Force	E-2	Male	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Ar. 120)		Discharge or Relegation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Notes: During training subject pinched victim on the buttocks while sitting on some bleachers. Subject had multiple victims. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges. Subject submitted and was granted a Chapter 4 request.
98	Sexual Assault (Ar. 120)	France	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Air Force	D-3	Male	No	No			Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Ar. 120)		Acquitted					Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported being sexually assaulted by Subject. During the investigation Victim and Subject submitted affidavits. Victim blamed out and remember Subject with his arms on her neck. The incident occurred in France. Victim and Subject were on the same flight. Victim was on the flight and while on her knees. Victim was on the next morning and returned to her room. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges. Subject was acquitted at court martial.
99	Abusive Sexual Contact (Ar. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Male	Air Force	E-5	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Ar. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Notes: Victim at work. Subject came up behind victim, put his hand on his upper back, pushed her over a desk and "grip" her. Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges. Subject submitted a waiver to not testify. Subject was not charged.
100	Abusive Sexual Contact (Ar. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-1	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Other adverse administrative action for non-sexual assault offense									Notes: Victim reported being stopped and grabbed on the buttocks by the Subject. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander issued a letter of reprimand for sexual assault.
101	Abusive Sexual Contact (Ar. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-4	Female	Air Force	E-3	Male	No	No			Other adverse administrative action for non-sexual assault offense								Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that while sleeping in bed Subject touched her breast. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander issued a letter of reprimand for a non-sexual offense.
102	Sexual Assault (Ar. 120)	Italy	Air Force	E-3	Male	Air Force	E-7	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			Failure to obey orders regulations (Ar. 7c)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Notes: Victim reported Subject kissed him on the lips placed his tongue into victim's mouth during a business meeting. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander offered Subject non-judicial punishment for the hearing request.
103	Rape (Ar. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-5	Female	Air Force	E-4	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Ar. 120)		Acquitted					Victim (single victim)	Notes: Victim reported Subject penetrated her vagina with his penis while she was intoxicated and unable to consent. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges for sexual assault. The accused was acquitted at trial.
104	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Ar. 120)	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Air Force	E-5	Male	No	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Ar. 120)		Convicted	Sexual Assault (Ar. 120)		Yes			Notes: During the investigation this allegation concerning Victim 1. Victim 2 reported that Subject sexually assaulted her while she was hospitalized after drinking. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges. Subject was convicted at court martial.
105	Abusive Sexual Contact (Ar. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims	Female	Air Force	Male	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Notes: Victim reported Subject made inappropriate sexual comments to her and slapped her on the buttocks while at work. Subject is a civilian. There is no record of the case being referred to local authorities. Subject is being diverted from federal service.
106	Abusive Sexual Contact (Ar. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	US Civilian	Female	Air Force	Male	No	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Notes: Self employee victim reported that another SAF employee had sexually harassed her. The incident occurred during a training session. The victim reported that the subject had made inappropriate comments to her and touched her. Both victims declined to testify on the investigation. After consultation with the Staff Judge Advocate, the commander removed Subject from his job and barred Subject from the base.
107	Abusive Sexual Contact (Ar. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Male	Air Force	E-4	Male	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	Other adverse administrative action for non-sexual assault offense									Notes: Subject alleged Victim on the buttocks with his hand. After consultation with the Staff Judge Advocate, the commander issued a letter of reprimand.
108	Sexual Assault (Ar. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Air Force	E-4	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Ar. 120)		Discharge or Relegation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her. After a right of action was filed, Victim 1 and Subject 1 reported that Subject sexually assaulted her. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges. Subject submitted a Chapter 4 request which was granted.
109	Abusive Sexual Contact (Ar. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-3	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Ar. 120)		Discharge or Relegation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Notes: Victim 1 reported that Subject sexually assaulted her. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges. Subject submitted a Chapter 4 request which was granted. Subject discharged with a 4571HC.
110a	Rape (Ar. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-4	Female	Air Force	E-4	Male	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Ar. 120)		Discharge or Relegation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Notes: Victim reported that Subject 1 and 2 verbally raped her. After the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges. Subject submitted a Chapter 4 request for discharge. Subject was discharged with a General discharge.
110b	Rape (Ar. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-4	Female	Air Force	E-5	Male	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			Adultery (Ar. 134)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Notes: Victim reported that Subject raped her during a party. Subject's name shows they had been drinking. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges. However, the victim was not present and the Subject has offered confidential punishment for non-sexual assault, therefore the case was closed.
111	Sexual Assault (Ar. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-4	Male	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Ar. 120)		Acquitted					Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that she, Subject and Witness 1 and 2 were drinking together. Victim 1 and 2 were the grand jurors and had a date on the last. Other who was in the bar had a memory flash of someone having sex with the night prior. Victim does not remember details, but remembers being accused on the face and neck and an unknown male having sex with her. Subject contacted Victim to discuss other had happened. SUBJECT 1 married and was concerned that he would be unable to testify on her behalf. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the Staff Judge Advocate, the commander preferred charges for sexual assault. Subject was acquitted at court martial.
112	Abusive Sexual Contact (Ar. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-4	Multiple Victims	Female	Air Force	E-5	Male	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			Annul (Ar. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None		Notes: Subject inappropriately touched Victim 1 and 2 and made sexually inappropriate comments to both. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander offered confidential punishment for assault rather than sexual assault.
113	Rape (Ar. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-4	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Ar. 120)		Charges dismissed subsequent to court-martial at 60/90 hearing offer	Excluded did not submit a corroborated production					Notes: Victim and subject met on Tinder. Eventually they had a date. Subject sexually assaulted her. Victim reported that Subject sexually assaulted her. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges. Subject was acquitted at court martial. Subject was discharged with a 4571HC.
114	Abusive Sexual Contact (Ar. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	US Civilian	Female	Air Force	E-4	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Ar. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General			Subject (single)	Notes: Subject touched Victim's thigh and buttocks. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander offered confidential punishment.

Unrestricted Report Case Synopsis

No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject to Investigation For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject's Prior Convictions for Sex Offense(s)	Subject's Military Assignment	Subject's Referral Type	Quarterly Discipline Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed or Full Hearing if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Most Restrictive Sex Offense	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note	
110	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-5	Female	Air Force	E-6	Male	No			02 (January-March)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Notes: Victim reported Subject inappropriately touched her buttocks while demonstrating correct exercise form during physical training. Witnesses also reported Subject would frequently make comments concerning an individual's appearance such as good looking arms or legs. Victim stated she believed administrative action was appropriate and Subject should be counseled that this behavior is not acceptable. After reviewing the report and interviewing both the victim, witness and command, the staff judge advocate, the commander advised non-judicial punishment for battery.	
116	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-5	Male	No			02 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Notes: Victim reported that Subject told her to "waited to later" in Victim's bedroom. Subject and victim began to make out and Subject bit Victim on the breast through her clothing on the left breast and left upper arm. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander advised non-judicial punishment for battery.	
117	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims Female	Air Force	E-3	Male	No			03 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey orders or regulations (Art. 15)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General			Notes: Subject and victim were watching a movie while on duty. Victim reported Subject spanned her buttocks and masturbated her. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander advised non-judicial punishment.	
118	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	US Civilian	Female	Air Force		Male					Subject is a Deaf or Foreign National									Notes: Victim reported Subject made inappropriate sexual comments to her and touched her inappropriately while at work. Subject is a civilian. There is no record of the case being referred to local authorities. Subject is being processed through military channels.	
119	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-2	Male	No			04 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Notes: Victim reported Subject grabbed her buttocks while in uniform while after receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander advised non-judicial punishment.	
120	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-1	Female	Air Force	E-1	Male	No			01 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General			Notes: Subject touched Victim on her right thigh and buttocks while she was bent over. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander advised non-judicial punishment.	
121	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-3	Male	No			03 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for no other reason prior to Courts-Martial						Notes: Victim stated Subject made suggestive remarks while Victim was up. Subject was slightly provocative but by Victim's report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges. An Article 15 hearing was held. Following the hearing, the victim stated she would no longer be willing to testify with the court martial. Charges were withdrawn and dismissed.	
122	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Germany	Air Force	E-3	Multiple Victims Male & Female	Air Force	E-3	Male	No			03 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Notes: Subject inappropriately touched Victim. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander advised non-judicial punishment.	
123	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Air Force	E-5	Male	No			04 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted					Victim (single victim)	Notes: Victim reported being sexually assaulted by being slightly pinched by Subject. Victim reported that Subject touched her in a home setting on two occasions. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges. Subject was acquitted at court martial.	
124	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-2	Female	Air Force	E-4	Male	No			04 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Notes: Victim reported being touched inappropriately in a sexual manner by Subject during a ride. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred non-judicial punishment.	
125	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Air Force	E-3	Male	No			03 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted					Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported Subject had sexual intercourse with her while she was in uniform. Victim advised 9-1 and Subject told the operator that Victim was very drunk. Victim said she could not remember the date but it is 1-11-2018. She was fine and did not need help. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges for sexual assault along with a charge for sexual harassment. Subject was acquitted of the sexual assault.	
126	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Korea, Rep of	Air Force	E-4	Female	Air Force	E-7	Male	No				Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by A-13 hearing officer	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution					Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim attended several parties on the installation and consumed approximately 4-6 alcoholic drinks. While at the Subject's residence she had drinks on the case table. She did not recall the exact time the roommates in being to Subject's room and the Subject had provided her with a condom. Subject advised the victim's guests with her and she "knew" the victim was not drunk. She did not recall the exact time the victim was in her room and she did not recall the exact time the victim was in her room. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges for sexual assault. The charges were dismissed after the Article 15 hearing due to lack of evidence. The commander then issued a LTR to Subject for a non-sexual assault offense.
127	Approved Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Navy	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-4	Male	No	No			03 (April-June)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Notes: A third party reported that Victim was sexually assaulted by Subject. Victim advised Victim stated she did not recall Subject touching her inappropriately but that she did not feel that she was sexually assaulted. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander issued Subject a LTR.	
128a	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-2	Female	Air Force	E-4	Male	No			02 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim told 9-1 and 2-12-2018 was notified by the SAGEC. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges. Subject was acquitted at court martial.
128b	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-2	Female	Air Force	E-1	Male	No			01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Acquitted							Notes: Victim told 9-1 and 2-12-2018 was notified by the SAGEC. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges. Subject was acquitted at court martial.
129	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-4	Male	No			02 (January-March)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Notes: Victim reported Subject hugged her and tried to kiss her on multiple occasions. Victim also stated she was harassed. Subject pushed her on to a bed and laid on top of her. During the course of the investigation, Victim indicated to neither parties. After receiving the report of investigation, taking into account the victim's wishes and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander closed the case with a CDR.	
130	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims Female	Air Force	E-6	Male	No			04 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Notes: Victims 1, 2 and 3 reported Subject performed unprofessional and unbecomingly sexual advances. Victim reported Subject touched their breasts, buttocks and thighs, without medical need. After receiving the report of investigation, taking into account the victim's wishes and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander advised non-judicial punishment for conviction of duty and assault, commensurate to the facts.	
131a	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female			Male	No			03 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Reassignment in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Notes: Victim reported she attended a party held at Subject's house. During the party, Victim returned the Subject's Subject followed her. Subject wouldn't let Victim leave the party and she grabbed her by the neck and tried to kiss her. Subject did not stop even when Victim told him to stop. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges. Subject submitted a request for a discharge in lieu of court-martial. This request was approved and Subject was discharged.	
131b	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	US Civilian	Female			Male	No			03 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Reassignment in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Notes: Victim reported that while at a BPO of Subject's residence she and her spouse got into a physical altercation. Victim went into a separate bedroom to get away from her husband. Subject entered the room, hugged Victim and pulled her down on the bed. Subject hugged Victim tighter and began to kiss her. Subject told her she was alone. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges for sexual assault. Subject submitted a request for a discharge in lieu of court-martial. This request was approved and Subject was discharged.	
132	Rape (Art. 120)	N/A	US Civilian	Multiple Victims Female	Air Force	E-1	Male	No	No			03 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 120)				Notes: Subject was in dating relationship with two civilian victims. Both reported that subject used force beyond what was consented to during and after sexual intercourse. These were a number of days and several times. After consultation with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges for sexual assault with a weapon, drug and lewdness charges.	
133	Approved Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Air Force	E-1	Male	No			01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Approved Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Approved Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes		Notes: Victim reported that while at a BPO of Subject's residence she and her spouse got into a physical altercation. Victim went into a separate bedroom to get away from her husband. Subject entered the room, hugged Victim and pulled her down on the bed. Subject hugged Victim tighter and began to kiss her. Subject told her she was alone. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges for sexual assault. Subject submitted a request for a discharge in lieu of court-martial. This request was approved and Subject was discharged.	
134	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	O-2	Female	Unknown		Unknown	Unknown				Offense is Unknown									Notes: A complaint was filed in regards to a possible sexual assault involving Victim. After interviews by AFOSI, Victim advised she was not a party to the incident and she never had any sexual contact with Subject. She became angry and blocked out when she thought about the case being reported by these victims. Victim did not want to disclose the name of the person she knew and described to her the name of the person she knows any further details. Victim did not intend to disclose the incident, did not want an investigation, and decided to cooperate.	
135	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-1	Female	Air Force	E-5	Male	No			01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Failure to obey orders or regulations (Art. 15)		General		Notes: Victim reported being sexually assaulted by her spouse. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges. Trial is pending to court martial. Sexual assault charges were dismissed but other charges remained. Subject was found guilty at court martial. Subject was discharged for engaging in an unprofessional relationship with a general aviation character.	

Unrestricted Report Case Synopses

No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject Is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject's Prior Involvement for Sex Assault?	Subject's Moral Hazard/Abuse?	Subject Referral Type	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Sexual Charges Dismissed at 60 or 90 Days Hearing if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Most Restrictive Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note	
100	Abusive Sexual Contact (Ar. 120)	United Kingdom	Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-4	Male	No	No	01 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Annual (Ar. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowance; No Fine; No Restrictions; No Reduction in rank; Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3 Extra Duty; No; Hard Labor; No; Correctional Custody (NJP Duty); No	Notes: Subject alleged victim on the balcony on base location. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander offered nonjudicial punishment.	
101	Rape (Ar. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims Female	Air Force	E-2	Male	No	No	01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Ar. 120)		Acquitted						Notes: Victim 1 alleged Subject pulled her between two buildings and tried to force her against the wall. Victim 2 alleged Subject pushed her into a bathroom stall, pinned her against the wall and attempted to force her. Subject also pulled her into a room and attempted to force her. Subject attempted to force her into a room and attempted to force her. Victim 3 alleged Subject forced her into a room and attempted to force her. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander offered nonjudicial punishment. Charges were referred. Subject was found not guilty at court martial.	
102	Rape (Ar. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-4	Female	Air Force	E-1	Male	No	No	01 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Ar. 120)		Acquitted				Victim (single victim)		Notes: Subject and victim stayed in a hotel room together after a night of drinking. Victim awoke to finding sexual intercourse with her. After consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges. Subject was acquitted.	
103	Abusive Sexual Contact (Ar. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-4	Female	Air Force	E-5	Male	No	No	02 (April-June)	Non-judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Ar. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowance; No Fine; No Restrictions; No Reduction in rank; Extra Duty; No; Hard Labor; No; Correctional Custody (NJP Duty); No	Notes: Victim reported Subject pulled her into a room and attempted to force her. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander offered nonjudicial punishment.
104	Sexual Assault (Ar. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-4	Female	Air Force	E-4	Male	No	No	02 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Ar. 120)		Discharge or Relegation in Lieu of Courts-Martial				Both Victim and Subject		Notes: Victim reported Subject pulled her into a room and attempted to force her. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges. Subject submitted a chapter four request which was granted.	
105	Sexual Assault (Ar. 120)	Japan	Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-2	Male	No	No	02 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge					General		Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported Subject pulled her into a room and attempted to force her. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred administrative and discharge with a general characterization.		
106	Abusive Sexual Contact (Ar. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims Female	Air Force	E-7	Male	No	No	03 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Failure to obey orders by regulation (Ar. 12)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowance; No Fine; No Restrictions; No Reduction in rank; Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-6 Extra Duty; No; Hard Labor; No; Correctional Custody (NJP Duty); No	Notes: Victim 1 reported Subject touched her lower back and buttocks and forced her into a room and attempted to force her. Victim 2 alleged Subject touched her buttocks and attempted to force her. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander offered nonjudicial punishment.
107	Sexual Assault (Ar. 120)	Air Force	US Citizen	Female	Air Force	E-3	Male	No	No	03 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Ar. 120)		Discharge or Relegation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported Subject sexually assaulted her by Subject after meeting her in his dorm for consensual sex. While in the act the victim reported feeling the strap and wanting to head but was prevented from doing so by Subject. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges. Subject submitted a chapter four request which was granted.	
108	Abusive Sexual Contact (Ar. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-1	Female	Air Force	E-3	Male	No	No	02 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Annual (Ar. 120)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General		Subject (single subject)	Notes: Subject reportedly asked victim out. When she said no, he said he would force her. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander offered nonjudicial punishment. Case closed.		
109	Sexual Assault (Ar. 120)	Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-3	Male	No	No	03 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Ar. 120)		Discharge or Relegation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Subject was in a party at a victim's house when they both became highly intoxicated. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges. Subject submitted a chapter four request which was granted.		
110	Sexual Assault (Ar. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-4	Female	Air Force	E-4	Male	No	No	01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Ar. 120)		Acquitted				Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that while she was sleeping Subject touched her genital area with his finger. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges. Charges were referred and Subject was acquitted at court martial. Subject submitted a chapter four request which was granted.		
111	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Ar. 120)	United Kingdom	Air Force	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims Female	Air Force	E-1	Male	No	No	02 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Ar. 120)		Concluded				Yes	Both Victim and Subject	Courts-Martial discharge; CD - Dehonorable Discharge; Confinement (Article 6); 60 Forfeiture of Pay and Allowance; No Fine; No Restrictions; No Reduction in rank; Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor; No	Notes: Subject was caught video taping 54 victims in the bathroom while they were without consent. During the investigation it was also discovered that he touched two victims without their consent. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges. Subject was convicted at trial and sentenced to a dishonorable discharge, 5 years confinement and reduction to E-1.
112	Rape (Ar. 120)	Italy	Air Force	US Citizen	Female	Air Force	E-6	Male	No	No	03 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Indecent acts with (Ar. 134.2)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowance; No Fine; No Restrictions; No Reduction in rank; Extra Duty; No; Hard Labor; No; Correctional Custody (NJP Duty); No	Notes: Victim alleged Subject had digitally penetrated her with his finger while she was intoxicated. Victim 1 alleged Subject forced her into a room and attempted to force her. Victim 2 alleged Subject forced her into a room and attempted to force her. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander offered nonjudicial punishment. Case closed.
113	Sexual Assault (Ar. 120)	Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-1	Male	No	No	02 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						General		Victim (single victim)	Notes: Victim reported that Victim had been sexually assaulted by Subject. Victim was highly intoxicated and could not remember portions of the evening but Subject may have sexually abused her. During the investigation, Subject was interviewed and a chapter four request was granted based on evidence in this case and previous misconduct.		
114	Abusive Sexual Contact (Ar. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-2	Male	Air Force	E-3	Male	No	No	04 (July-September)	Non-judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Ar. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Under Other than Honorable Conditions (DODIC)		Victim (single victim)	Notes: Victim reported Subject sat on her lap, touched her buttocks, and attempted to force her. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges. Subject was convicted at trial and sentenced to a dishonorable discharge, 5 years confinement and reduction to E-1.	
115	Abusive Sexual Contact (Ar. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	O-2	Female	Unknown	Male	No	No	04 (July-September)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported being abducted by Subject. Victim was reported that Subject attempted to sexually assault her. Subject was interviewed and a chapter four request was granted based on evidence in this case and previous misconduct.	
116	Rape (Ar. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-2	Female	Air Force	E-4	Male	No	No	01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Ar. 120)		Acquitted						Notes: During another investigation concerning the Subject, Victim was interviewed. Victim reported the Subject being with her on 15 October 2010. Subject told Victim there on two separate occasions, removed Victim's clothes and forcibly raped her. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges. Charges were referred and Subject was acquitted at court martial.	
117	Sexual Assault (Ar. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Female	Unknown	Male	No	No	02 (April-June)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National										Notes: There was no additional information on this case. Case closed.	
118	Sexual Assault (Ar. 120)	Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-3	Male	No	No	02 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Ar. 120)		Discharge or Relegation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported Subject pulled her into a room and attempted to force her. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges. Subject was convicted at trial and sentenced to a dishonorable discharge, 5 years confinement and reduction to E-1.	
119	Abusive Sexual Contact (Ar. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	US Citizen	Female	Air Force	E-4	Male	No	No	01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Ar. 120)		Discharge or Relegation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Notes: Victim reported Subject touched her breast without her consent. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges. Subject submitted a chapter four request which was granted.	
120	Sexual Assault (Ar. 120)	N/A	US Citizen	Female	Air Force	E-4	Male	No	No	01 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Ar. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial						Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject came into the room when she was sleeping, forced her, held her down and digitally penetrated her vagina. Victim kicked him who was sleeping beside her. She woke up and woke to Subject. She did not want to go on. Subject then left the room. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges. Charges were referred and Subject was acquitted at court martial.	
121	Abusive Sexual Contact (Ar. 120)	Korea Rep Of	Air Force	E-5	Female	Air Force	E-3	Male	No	No	02 (January-March)	Non-judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Ar. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowance; No Fine; No Restrictions; No Reduction in rank; Incarceration; Restraint Length (DODIC); 60; Reduction in rank; Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty; No; Extra Duty (DODIC); No; Hard Labor; No; Correctional Custody (NJP Duty); No	Notes: Victim reported that Subject attempted to force her into a room and attempted to force her. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander offered nonjudicial punishment. Administrative Discharge action is pending.
122	Abusive Sexual Contact (Ar. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-2	Female	Air Force	E-2	Male	No	No	04 (July-September)	Non-judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Ar. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed						Notes: Victim reported she had a sexual encounter with Subject on 15 October 2010. Subject told Victim there on two separate occasions, removed Victim's clothes and forcibly raped her. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges. Charges were referred and Subject was acquitted at court martial.	
123	Abusive Sexual Contact (Ar. 120)	Air Force	E-4	Female	Air Force	E-5	Female	No	No	01 (October-December)	Non-judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Ar. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed						Both Victim and Subject	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowance; No Fine; No Restrictions; No Reduction in rank; Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5 Extra Duty; No; Hard Labor; No; Correctional Custody (NJP Duty); No	Notes: Subject alleged victim at a party without consent. After consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander offered nonjudicial punishment and.
124	Abusive Sexual Contact (Ar. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-1	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Offender is Unknown										Notes: Offender reported that he was inappropriately touched by unknown Subject. Subject put his arm around victim and forced her to have sex. AFDD was unable to identify Subject. Case closed.	
125	Abusive Sexual Contact (Ar. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Male	Air Force	E-3	Male	No	No	01 (October-December)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administrative Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LORD)	Notes: Subject walked up to Victim and cupped his genitalia while saying "Dear Ma". Subject refused Victim as his best friend. After consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander issued Subject an LDRUFI.

Unrestricted Report Case Synopses

FY16 Service Member Sexual Assault Synopses Report: AIG FORCE																						
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Subject Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject Moral Reinstatement?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Originated/Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Sexual Charges Dismissed at Art 15 Hearing if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Most Restrictive Sex Offense	Abused Unit	Case Synopsis Note
246	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)		Air Force	US Citizen	Female	Air Force	O-1	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Non-Consensual Sodomy (Art. 125)		Discharge or Relegation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					All Subject (multiple subjects)	Notes: Victim reported being sexually assaulted by Subject. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges. Subject submitted a request for discharge in lieu of court-martial. Under other than conditions discharge was approved.
248	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Air Force	US Citizen	Female	Air Force	O-1	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Relegation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					All Subject (multiple subjects)	Notes: Victim reported being sexually assaulted by Subject. Victim has been advised of her rights and the case was referred to a military judge. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges. Subject submitted a request for discharge in lieu of court-martial. Under other than conditions discharge was approved.
247	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-5	Female	Air Force	E-4	Male	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Acquitted					Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported being sexually assaulted by Subject. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges. Subject was acquitted at court-martial.
248	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-4	Female	Air Force	E-4	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Absolute Suspend Contact (Art. 120)	None	Yes	Both Victim and Subject	Courts-Martial discharge: None. Confinement: No. Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes. No. Restrictions: No. Reduction in rank: Yes. Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4. Hard Labor: No.
249	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-1	Male	Yes	No		Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General				Notes: Victim reported Subject kissed her on the lips without her consent. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred non-judicial punishment and initiated an administrative discharge.
250	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	United Kingdom	Air Force	US Citizen	Female	Air Force	E-4	Male	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense									Notes: Victim reported that Subject grabbed her buttocks and made inappropriate comments to her. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander issued an LOR for supervisory discharge. After receiving Subject's request, the commander demoted the LOR to an LDC.
251	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Air Force	E-5	Female	Air Force	E-5	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Notes: Victim reported Subject grabbed her breast and buttocks without her consent. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges.
252	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	South Korea	Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-3	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Relegation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Subject (single subject)	Notes: Victim reported Subject attempted to rape her with his penis without her consent. Victim was injured and Subject was taken to the hospital. Subject contacted to request a waiver while Victim was in the hospital. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges for sexual assault. Following the Article 32 hearing, the general court-martial authority referred the charges to a general court-martial. Subject submitted a request for a Chapter 4 discharge. The general court-martial convened authority granted Subject's Chapter 4 discharge with a UOTIC verbal administrative discharge.
253	Attempt to Commit Offense (Art. 80)		Air Force	O-2	Female	Air Force	O-3	Male					Other Adverse Administrative Action									Notes: Victim reported she and Subject flirted on several occasions and Subject kissed her. Subject grabbed her buttocks and touched her breasts on multiple occasions. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander issued an LOR to Subject for engaging in an inappropriate relationship.
254	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Air Force	E-4	Female	Air Force	E-2	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Notes: Subject inappropriately touched Victim several times over the course of one evening. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred non-judicial punishment. Subject received a discharge with no administrative discharge as recommended by the Staff Judge Advocate.
255	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Italy	Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-3	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Relegation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Subject came to victim's room after they had been drinking. Victim felt uncomfortable and was sexually assaulted. After consulting with the staff judge advocate, a request to be discharged in lieu of trial. After consultation with the victim it was approved.
256	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-5	Female	Unknown							Offense is Unknown									Notes: There is no additional available concerning this case.
257	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	US Citizen	Female	Air Force	O-3	Male	No	No			Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Notes: Victim reported she and Subject had consensual sex for over a year. Subject was charged with sexual assault and rape. Victim filed a complaint. Subject was charged with sexual assault and rape. Subject was acquitted at court-martial.
258	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-5	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Subject (single subject)	Notes: Victim reported Subject grabbed her upper lip multiple times. Subject was charged with sexual assault. Subject was acquitted at court-martial.
259	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-1	Female	Air Force	E-2	Male	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Relegation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Notes: Victim reported Subject sexually assaulted her and had an anal intercourse with her. Subject submitted a request for discharge in lieu of trial. After consulting with the staff judge advocate, a request to be discharged in lieu of trial. After consultation with the victim it was approved.
260	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-3	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Notes: Victim reported that during consensual sex she would get hurt. Subject was charged with sexual assault. Subject was acquitted at court-martial.
261	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-4	Female	Air Force	E-5	Male	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge							Under Other than Honorable Conditions (507)(C)	Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that Subject attempted to sexually assault her (after a night of drinking) after he was told several times to stop. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander issued Subject an LDC.
262	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Air Force	E-3	Male	Yes	No		Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Notes: A victim reported being sexually assaulted by Subject after meeting on Tinder. During the course of the investigation the victim was identified. She testified she met Subject on a different dating site and she was engaged in consensual sex. She determined the charge warranted that she to have sexual intercourse but subject demanded that she to do so in a non-consensual manner. After consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges. The subject was acquitted at trial.
263	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Turkey	Air Force	E-3	Female	Unknown			No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Subject is a Citizen of Foreign National									Notes: Turkish contractor on base allegedly sexually assaulted Victim while performing message. Contractor was referred from base. Legal office advised Victim the charges with the local prosecutor. Subject was acquitted.
264	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-4	Female	Unknown							Offense is Unknown									Notes: Subject unknown. There is no AFOSI case number. No additional information is available on this case.
265	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Air Force	E-4	Female	Air Force	E-6	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None		Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim and Subject are co-workers. After a night of drinking Subject and Victim had sexual intercourse. The next morning Victim woke up confused and unsure of what happened. Subject's wife and Victim's wife engaged in a mutual interview with her husband the night before and they had an open marriage. Victim reported the incident after Subject and the family PCS. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander determined there was probable cause only for a non-sexual assault offense. The commander offered Subject non-judicial punishment for adultery and engaging in an inappropriate relationship.
266	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-2	Female	Air Force	E-2	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Relegation in Lieu of Courts-Martial						Notes: Subject inappropriately touched Victim on numerous occasions. Subject grabbed her breasts and attempted to have sexual intercourse with her. Subject also grabbed Victim and attempted to have sexual intercourse. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges. Subject submitted a Chapter 4 request which was approved. Subject was given a general discharge.
267	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Air Force	E-4	Female	Air Force	E-6	Male	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None				Notes: Subject grabbed Victim on the high university level. Subject also grabbed Victim on the buttocks several times. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander offered non-judicial punishment. Subject was referred by a discharge board.
268	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-7	Male	No	No		Alcohol/Drug Counseling	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense								Subject (single subject)	Notes: Victim reported being hit on the buttocks by the Subject while in a party. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander issued Subject a Letter of Reprimand for excessive drinking and assault and file the letter in an administrative action file.
269	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-3	Female	Air Force	E-4	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	General	Yes		Courts-Martial discharge: None. Confinement: No. Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes. No. Restrictions: 2. Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes. No. Restrictions: No. Reduction in rank: No. Hard Labor: No.
270	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims	Air Force	E-4	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted						Notes: Victim 1 reported that Subject grabbed her vagina without her consent. Victim 2 reported that Subject grabbed her buttocks every chance he got. Victim 3 reports that Subject penetrated her vagina while she was intoxicated. She told her to stop but he did not stop until she woke up. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges. Subject was acquitted at court-martial.

F316 Serious Offense Sexual Assault Synopsis Report: ABE FORM 1														Administrative Actions				Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note			
No.	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject Is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Attribution	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject Prior Investigation For Sex Assault?	Subject Moral Waiver Assessment?	Subject Referral Y/N?	Charge/Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Revised Charges Downward of Art 21 Issued, if applicable			Most Serious Offense Sustained	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender?
271	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-4	Female	Air Force	E-2	Male	No	No		C1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			<p>Initiation of Pay and Advancement: No; Fines: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduction: E-2; Extra Duty: No; Hard Labor: No; Conventional Custody (Not CDP): No;</p> <p>Note: Subject placed his hands on Victim's buttocks. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander ordered nonjudicial punishment. Admin discharge was initiated for Subject was released.</p>
272	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims Male & Female	Air Force	E-5	Male	No	No		C1 (October-December)	Court-Martial Charge Preferred	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Imposition in Lieu of Court-Martial						<p>Note: Three victims accused Subject of touching them inappropriately after being told repeatedly not to. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the staff judge advocate, the commander preferred charges. Subject submitted a chapter 4 request. Subject was discharged with a DDTIC discharge. Subject also received NAF action in conjunction with the discharge. Subject received a reduction to E-5, forfeiture of \$1562.00 for 2 months and a suspension.</p>



Enclosure 4: National Guard Bureau





NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

1636 DEFENSE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON DC 20301-1636

MAR 14 2017

MEMORANDUM FOR UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR PERSONNEL AND READINESS

SUBJECT: National Guard Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program (SAPR),
2016 Review

The National Guard SAPR Program review is attached for inclusion in the Department of Defense Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military.

This report details National Guard efforts to enhance SAPR Program initiatives along the five lines of effort, overarching tenets, and Secretary of Defense Initiatives for Title 32 Service members.

The point of contact for this action is Colonel Nahaku McFadden, Chief of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Division, National Guard Bureau Joint Staff, at 703-607-3585.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "J. Lengyel".

Joseph L. Lengyel
General, USAF
Chief, National Guard Bureau

Attachment:
As stated

FY16 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military Executive Summary: National Guard Bureau

The National Guard (NG) fully supports the Department of Defense (DoD) Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program policies, procedures, goals, initiatives, and strategic plans. Whether serving in uniform or as civilians, the men and women in the NG demonstrate their investment in a culture of readiness and volunteer service.

As the only Reserve Component organization with its own established SAPR Program, the Chief of the National Guard Bureau (CNGB) is responsible for establishing and implementing SAPR policy and procedures, and developing and directing the execution of SAPR training requirements for its joint force members on Title 32 (T32) duty status per DoD issuances. The NG SAPR program goal is to eliminate sexual assault by building upon the core values of respect and dignity, supporting and strengthening a positive command climate, and deterring derisive attitudes and behaviors.

Significant milestones accomplished during Fiscal Year (FY) 2016 included publishing the CNGB's updated SAPR Program policy and sexual assault prevention strategic guidance. These issuances delineate NG SAPR program responsibilities and provide a roadmap toward preventing sexual assault within the Guard, respectively, and serve as the base documents for future manuals and strategic plans.

The Manpower and Personnel, NG SAPR Office (NGB-J1-SAPR) staff played an active role in DoD working groups to develop new strategies and plans to address facets of sexual assault, such as male victimization and retaliation with a nexus of sexual assault. The SAPR office routinely reviewed and provided input on the final drafts of DoD issuances and responded to surveys or inquiries. Some of the topic areas included the prevention and response to sexual assault of military men, retaliation prevention and response strategy, judicial proceedings panel recommendations related to sexual assault reporting retaliation, and community of practice. A benefit from participating in these efforts was helping members of the DoD SAPR communities understand and consider the equities of the citizen Soldier and Airman when writing DoD issuances.

Another important milestone for advocacy and victim assistance within the Guard was the allocation of funding for the Air National Guard (ANG) to support full-time (FT) manning authorization for a dedicated Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) at each wing. Previously, a FT technician at each wing performed SARC duties as part of their overall job description.

SAPR programs within the several States and Territories (**Guam** and the **Virgin Islands**), Commonwealth of **Puerto Rico** (PR), and the District of Columbia (DC) (hereafter referred to as the States), may vary greatly depending on their geographic location, resources available, and State Code of Military Justice (CMJ). However, several recurring themes were evident across the States for FY16. With increased leader involvement, available quality training, push of contact information, and collaboration with stakeholders, many states experienced an increase in requests for information and reports of sexual assaults.

This response from our Guard members shows an improved level of trust in the staff and the state's response.

CNGB Authorizing Publications

Listed below are the current issuances relevant to the NG SAPR Program. A comprehensive manual consisting of all SAPR procedures within one publication is currently under development.

- CNGB Manual 1300.01, 21 September 2016, "National Guard Implementation of the Department of Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program"
- CNGB Instruction 1300.01, 16 July 2016, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program"
- CNGB Guidance, 26 February 2016, "National Guard Sexual Assault Prevention Strategic Blueprint"
- CNGB Instruction 0401.01, 06 January 2015, "National Guard Special Victims' Counsel Program"
- CNGB Information Memorandum, 02 September 2014, "National Guard Implementation of 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy"
- CNGB Instruction 1303.01A, 06 August 2014, "Expedited Transfer, Reassignment, or Removal of National Guard Members Due to an Unrestricted Report of Sexual Assault"
- CNGB Memorandum, 27 November 2013, "Implementation of the Joint National Guard Special Victims' Counsel (NGSVC) Program"
- CNGB Memorandum, 19 November 2013, "National Guard Command Climate Assessment Policy"
- CNGB Instruction 6400.01, 14 November 2013, "Use of Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID)"
- CNGB Instruction 0400.01, 30 July 2012, "Chief, National Guard Bureau Office of Complex Administrative Investigations"
- CNGB Manual 0400.01, 08 November 2012, "Chief, National Guard Bureau Office of Complex Administrative Investigations"

In addition to the CNGB issuances and training guidance developed specifically for the T32 environment, both the Army National Guard (ARNG) and ANG adhere to their Service-specific issuances and training requirements, as applicable, in support of the total force concept.

National Guard Bureau (NGB)

The Director, Manpower and Personnel Directorate (NGB-J1), serves as the NG principal authority on accountability, policy, and oversight for the NG SAPR Program on behalf of the CNGB to include T32 training development, strategic planning, and data management. The NGB-J1-SAPR Office consists of nine authorized positions and provides the operational support to the Director of NGB-J1 on all matters pertaining to the NG SAPR program.

The Directors of the ARNG (DARNG) and ANG (DANG) assist The Adjutants General (TAGs) of the States and the Commanding General (CG) of the DCNG (hereafter referred to as TAGs) in implementing SAPR programs in compliance with applicable Service-specific policies and directives, and NGB policy and procedures within each state applicable to T32 Guard members.

- The ARNG Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention (SHARP) Office resides within the Human Resources Directorate (G1). This office consists of eight personnel including five military personnel (SHARP Section Chief, Assistant Section Chief, and three SHARP Instructors), and three contract personnel (Incident Coordinator and two SHARP Program Analysts).
- The ANG SAPR Office resides within the Manpower, Personnel, and Services Directorate. This office consists of six personnel including one ANG SAPR Program Manager (PM)/Major Command (MAJCOM) SARC, General Schedule (GS) -13, four active duty operational support military members (three officers and one enlisted), and one ANG SAPR Resource Advisor on Title 10 Statutory Tour. The ANG SAPR office manages the budget for 91 ANG wings and Program Objective Memorandums for Title 5 positions, SAPR personnel travel, training, office supplies, marketing and promotional items.

Within the States, TAGs serve as the senior commander (CDR) of the NG on behalf of the Governor of his or her respective State. Each TAG is responsible for establishing policies, directives and guidance for the State SAPR program in compliance with DoD and CNGB issuances, and the State's CMJ for their T32 Guard members. Despite potential differences, the basic organization of these 54 separate SAPR programs meets the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) FY12 requirements for the assignment of at least one FT SARC and one FT SAPR Victim Advocate (VA) at the brigade (BDE) or equivalent unit level. At each NG Joint Force Headquarters-State, (NG JFHQ-State) SAPR office is a FT, GS-12, or Active Guard and Reserve (AGR) SARC to serve as the State SAPR PM, responsible for reporting all ARNG and ANG sexual assault reports within the state to TAG. Also authorized at each NG JFHQ-State is a FT, GS-9, or AGR NG JFHQ-State Victim Advocate Coordinator (VAC) to assist in the implementation of the TAG's SAPR program. The Army Military Technician program funds these two positions. A collateral duty SARC and one SAPR/SHARP VA are located at each ARNG BDE; two SAPR/SHARP VAs are located at battalion (BN) level command. As stated earlier, each wing is now authorized one dedicated FT SARC, T32 (Federal) GS-11 or Title 5 GS-12, who reports to the Wing Commander (WG/CC) or Vice Commander. A minimum of two volunteer SAPR VAs support the Wing SARC to implement the WG/CC SAPR program.

States may differ in the location of their NG JFHQ-State SAPR office within their structure and in their ability to hire additional FT SAPR staff. **Missouri (MO)** SAPR office falls under the umbrella of the ARNG, Director of Personnel and consists of the NG JFHQ-State SARC, NG JFHQ-State VAC, and two wing SARCs. For additional support, the MO based 131st Bomber Wing (BW) hired a deputy SARC.

The Active Component (AC) assumes SAPR program implementation and management for Guard units and members federalized for over 30 days. If the NG JFHQ-State SARC deploys, the state may hire a temporary technician, or utilize the NG JFHQ-State VAC to backfill the position until the SARC returns.

The NGB-J1-SAPR Office established collaborative working relationships with NG Family Programs, NGB Office of Equal Opportunity (NGB-EO), Director of Psychological Health and Well-Being (DPH), Joint Surgeon, Joint Chaplain, Public Affairs, and the Chief Counsel's (NGB-JA) office for assistance from the Office of Complex Administrative Investigations (NGB-JA/OCI) and Special Victims Counsel program office (NGB-JA/SVC).

The NG of the States relies greatly upon its collaboration and cooperation with federal employees, the Military Services, state and local municipal organizations, and other civilian and non-governmental organizations to counterbalance the lack of organizational structure available in the AC. At each NG JFHQ-State, SAPR personnel established relationships with the State Behavioral Health (BH), Chaplains, State Equal Employment Manager (SEEM), and State Staff Judge Advocate (SJA), as well as NGB-JA/OCI and NGB-JA/SVC. States, such as **Maine** and **Florida**, work closely with other programs such as the State Partnership Program (SPP), Resilience, Risk Reduction, Suicide Prevention (R3SP), and substance abuse prevention (SAP) programs.

Evident within this report, the success of the NG SAPR Program depends upon several key factors:

- Senior leadership emphasis, solid support, and commitment to the NG SAPR Program
- Ability to entice capable, dedicated, and qualified personnel to fill the positions of SARCs and SAPR VAs
- Teamwork, collaboration, and cooperation among all stakeholders, both military and civilian.

Although it is impossible to summarize all the achievements and accomplishments of the States' SAPR programs, this report provides an illustration of the NG SAPR Program.

1. Line of Effort (LOE) 1—Prevention—The objective of prevention is to “deliver consistent and effective prevention methods and programs.” Based on the 2014-2016 DoD Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy, implementation of prevention efforts across DoD should be spread across a collection of 10 program elements. To aid in assessing DoD-wide progress in operationalizing the Prevention Strategy, please provide responses connected back to these program elements.

1.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Prevention Endstate: “cultural imperatives of mutual respect and trust, professional values, and team commitment are reinforced to create an environment where sexual assault is not tolerated, condoned, or ignored.” Where appropriate, be specific in the types of measures your program uses, the number of Service members impacted and the approved way ahead for achieving the prevention endstate. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), p. 2)

The NG Sexual Assault Prevention Strategic Blueprint released in February 2016 provided a proactive and comprehensive approach to eliminate sexual assault within the NG. The strategic blueprint incorporated DoD's 10 key elements necessary to achieve the prevention end state. Strategies developed for each of the elements provided the NG within the States with a tool kit to develop their own prevention plan. Elements discussed below include leadership involvement, education and training, communication, and, collaboration, cooperation, and teamwork.

Leadership Involvement

The extent to which a leader actively promotes a program greatly influences the amount of emphasis placed on the program by others. To set the proper tone, the CNGB signed the updated NG SAPR policy in July 2016 for implementation throughout the Guard. The "NG Sexual Assault Prevention Strategic Blueprint," signed and published in February 2016, provided the NG prevention strategy vision and mission, and a roadmap for implementing promising research-based practices. It identified the leaders and supervisors at every level as the center of gravity in the prevention of sexual assault and offered ways and means to achieve desired end states at each level of influence. The CNGB discussed this plan at a quarterly Guard Senior Leader Conference (GSLC) and disseminated it to all the States. The CNGB continued to host the quarterly GSLCs and monthly Guard Senior Leader Updates (GLSUs) where he discussed new initiatives and strategies, current trends and metrics, and provided updates to the DARNG, DANG, and the TAGs.

The leadership within the States also took actions to emphasize the importance of the SAPR program and to support a healthy culture within their State. The **Alaska** (AK) TAG signed and published an updated SAPR policy letter, 20 June 2016, directing a commitment of all AKNG personnel to create and support an environment where individuals do not tolerate, condone, or ignore sexual assault. In **Pennsylvania** (PA), cultural imperatives and mutual respect started from the top. Governor Tom Wolf recently called for the PA General Assembly to pass anti-discrimination legislation. This legislation offers equal protection under the law for all Pennsylvanians, regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity. The efforts by the Guard in support of equal protection started by visibly displaying posters, providing literature, and making other resource information available. The PANG SAPR program worked in concert with other programs during Yellow Ribbon events to unite and strengthen sexual assault prevention. One specific initiative, "PA CARES (Creating an Atmosphere of Respect and Environment for Success)," helped the PANG SAPR Office network with Pennsylvanians across the state in an effort to create safe environments for individuals to come forward. The **Tennessee** (TN) ARNG SHARP and ANG SAPR programs collectively posted the TNNG Adjutant General's policy on Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault in prominent locations at every unit across the state. The policy outlined the intent for a well-trained, certified SAPR VA to be present in every Company and Detachment in the TNARNG, and two SAPR VAs in each wing in support of the FT SARC. The policy further stated, unequivocally, that sexual harassment and sexual assault have no place within the organization, and view any report of either seriously. The TNNG observes Sexual Assault Awareness and

Prevention Month (SAAPM) annually and uses that time to focus on mutual respect and professional values in Soldiers and Airmen through programming and awareness activities. The **West Virginia** (WV) and **Oklahoma** (OK) NG focused on a top down approach to facilitate cultural change within the units. At a town-hall meeting, the WV TAG addressed all Soldiers and emphasized his no tolerance policy for sexual harassment and sexual assault. In both states, BDE, BN, and company CDRs addressed formations during training events and Yellow Ribbon events to ensure their Soldiers understood the Guard's expectations.

Education and Training

The ARNG and ANG Directorates promoted the use of their respective Service's training program as their primary prevention training for members of the Guard. The SHARP Annual Unit Refresher training is the key element in the Army's multi-faceted prevention approach. Headquarters, Air Force (HAF) contracted the non-profit Green Dot organization to provide violence prevention tools to the total Air Force to decrease interpersonal violence across the service. HAF also launched a prevention initiative that required every ANG wing to train one coordinator and additional implementers on the Green Dot prevention program. The ANG had 567 Green Dot facilitators to execute the 2016 annual training (AT) SAPR requirement and prevention awareness.

In addition to conducting their Service-specific mandatory SAPR training, many states augmented the training or used different approaches to the training. In **Guam** (GU), the ARNG received individual and CDR led sexual assault briefings. The SHARP training identified issues within the organization and reviewed how to report sexual assault incidents. The briefers also gave statistics on reports of sexual assault within the organization to emphasize the relevance of the training. The GU ANG received Green Dot training focused primarily on sexual violence, domestic and dating violence, and stalking using interactive training, awareness tools, and a proactive approach in identifying problems that lie within their island. **Idaho** (ID) created and implemented targeted leadership training in conjunction with their required Service-specific AT. **Missouri** ARNG conducted interactive, small group, in-depth discussion focused on roles and responsibilities, prevention methods, policies, and commitment to eliminating sexual assaults, holding offenders accountable, and investigation options to include the importance of NGB-JA/OCl. As part of their training program, **Wisconsin** (WI) used recorded senior leader and peer sexual assault elimination messages, while some units presented skits on various topics to include sexual assault, violence prevention, and bystander intervention. The WING also coordinated with nationally known and renowned guest speakers to address senior leader conferences.

The **Kentucky** (KY) NG continued to use the "Not In My Squad" initiative, and encouraged leaders at the lowest level to use hip pocket training to talk to their Soldiers. Topics discussed in the training included sexual assaults, intervention techniques, the SAPR reporting process, the Army Values and how they relate to the units SAPR/SHARP prevention efforts, and team building. This approach assisted CDRs in creating an environment where Soldiers and Airmen do not tolerate, condone, ignore, or otherwise

allow sexual assaults and sexual harassment to fester and grow. The KYNG promoted an environment where victims of sexual violence have trust and confidence in the leadership to address issues of sexual harassment or sexual assault reported to them. This effort reached almost all of their 6,000 Soldiers in the KYNG.

The **Ohio** (OH) NG created a two-day SAPR Leader course for all levels of command teams to attend. The OHNG SAPR Leader Course's curriculum and open dialogue forum helped leaders build positive command climates and cultivate a culture that takes action to eliminate behaviors that lead to sexual harassment and sexual assault. The instruction also taught the leaders approaches to help prevent, and when necessary, respond to a report of sexual assault. The training included:

- Military culture and sexual assault
- Sexual innuendo, sexual harassment, and sexual assault
- Phenomenology of sexual assault
- Victimology - what is a victim, challenges, and care
- Offenders - what is an offender, getting the offenders out of our ranks
- Unit training
- Victim advocacy
- Reporting
- Bystander intervention
- How to talk to Service members about consent - how to get consent and how to give consent

The course also included a discussion on the difference between risk reduction versus prevention, and how to communicate the importance of the two without creating barriers to reporting. The OHNG held four, two-day SAPR Leader Courses in FY16. All four wings and BDEs sent personnel for the training. **Vermont** (VT) gave mandatory training briefings, which included specific language aimed at implementing bystander intervention strategies to promote stronger teams and safer communities. Over 2,000 Soldiers attended the briefings. The NG JFHQ-State SARC assisted the SEEM in conducting an "Inclusion Leadership Workshop" on 5 November 2016, which focused on recognizing how the strongest, most effective teams are comprised of diverse skill sets. This workshop reached 350 Soldiers representing every unit in the state.

New York (NY) ANG provided Green Dot training, Frontline Supervisor SAPR training, New CDR training (within 30-days of taking command), Pre- and Post-Deployment Briefings, Newcomers Orientation, and Basic Military Training Out-processing. The facilitators used different methods for training based on the audience, information emphasis, and desired effect on the Airmen. One example was Bystander Intervention training, where there is no one perfect response to deciding when, how, and whether to intervene alone or to look for help in intervening. The 109th Attack Wing (AW) leadership encouraged squadron CDRs to use a public forum to recognize Airmen, who used

bystander intervention to reduce high-risk situations. Additionally, first line enlisted and officer supervisors received supervisory retaliation training and the Leadership Development Course. The NYANG 174th AW SARC published monthly SAPR prevention articles in the wing newsletter, Compass Rose.

Communication - Information Push – Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month

The NGB-J1-SAPR Office in collaboration with the NGB Public Affairs Office developed a comprehensive communication plan to provide consistent messaging and define lanes of responsibility for media response during FY16 SAAPM. The public affairs guidance included NG talking points, SAPR five lines of effort (LOEs), messaging, and public affairs efforts. A tactical plan supplemented the guidance to provide examples of events to generate ideas for use throughout the month and year to promote understanding and awareness. The examples provided group events, media and social media, sports activities, and videos to support training.

In April 2016, the **Indiana** (IN) NG observed SAAPM and supported the theme “Eliminate Sexual Assault: Know your Part. Do your part.” The focus - eliminating sexual assault - requires every Service member to be a steadfast participant in creating an appropriate culture and upholding military values. A SAAPM event included three presentations: Mr. Jeffrey Bucholtz, “Together We Can: Understanding and Preventing Sexual Violence;” Michelle Corrao, “A Story of Triumph Over Tragedy!” and, Dr. (MAJ) Scott Edwards, INNG State Psychologist, the “Neurobiology of Trauma.” This event was open to all INNG members, military and civilian. All BN level and above senior FT unit staff and Directors were required to attend the event. Approximately 200 INNG members attended, most of whom wore jeans and teal to show their support for sexual assault survivors and to show their unity in their fight to combat sexual assault in their organization and communities. For those who could not attend the event, INNG SAPR staff recorded all the presentations and distributed them to units to allow all members to watch the presentations. The NG JFHQ-State and Wing SAPR programs participated in the state Diversity Day event and provided a table display with several promotional items featuring the state’s 24/7 number. Another item handed out was DoD Safe Helpline (SHL) information. The NG JFHQ-State VAC and unit SAPR VA supported the table and answered questions about the information and the SAPR program. INNG members from around the state, both Army and Air, attended the event to learn more about cultures from around the world and the SAPR program.

Louisiana (LA) NG SAPR staff distributed educational materials across the state and at as many venues and training events as possible to promote education and prevention efforts. NG JFHQ-State SAPR office compiled and distributed bags of educational materials on stalking, sexting, healthy relationships, domestic violence (DV), bystander intervention, DoD SHL, male on male sexual assault, drug facilitated sexual assault (DFSA), Military Sexual Trauma (MST), the SHARP program, and the SAPR program to the following audiences/events:

- ANG Mentorship Seminar
- ANG Warrior Flight
- Yellow Ribbon Symposiums
- Leadership Conferences
- Equal Opportunity Leader (EOL) Trainings
- State Family Programs Symposium
- Company CDR's and First Sergeant's (1SG) Course
- Resilience, Risk Reduction and Suicide Prevention American Council on Education Training
- Recruiting and Retention Command AT

LANG also conducted a DV Prevention and Awareness statewide clothing drive in October 2015. The LANG SAPR Office donated a substantial collection of clothing to DV shelters across the state. The LANG SAPR Office conducted unit staff visits during FY16 and provided fifteen bulletin boards. These boards gave the unit a dedicated space for SAPR and SHARP policies, resources, and educational materials within the units as give away materials to Guardsmen.

The **Texas** (TX) National Guard strongly supported SAAPM with SAPR T-Shirts and Denim Day, in which TAG authorized all members of the **Texas** Military Forces to wear jeans and SAPR awareness shirts. The NG JFHQ-State SAPR team chose "There is never an excuse for rape," as the message for Denim Day, consistent with the DoD's message of sexual assault is never tolerated. Denim Day also encompassed a social media campaign in which BDEs, Wings, and all TXNG members took and shared pictures of their units on the TX Military Forces SAPR Facebook page in support of SAAPM. Other TXNG social media pages re-shared the photos, expanding their visibility and outreach of the services and prevention efforts offered by the SAPR and SHARP programs. The TXNG participated in community awareness initiatives by setting up information booths at local Veterans Affairs clinics, Rape Crisis Centers, Universities, and community events honoring survivors and SAAPM. The TXNG also focused on the primary prevention of sexual assault by using printed materials, videos, and in-person training on Consent and Bystander Intervention information and messaging.

The **New York** 107th AW teamed up with the 914th AW, an Air Force Reserve unit from Niagara Falls Air Reserve Station, to host a 5K run at the base track and a competitive obstacle course through mud and water during SAAPM. These 2 events required teamwork and communication, reinforcing an environment where there is not tolerance for sexual assaults and violent behavior. Approximately 100 Guard members participated in the events of the day.

Collaboration, Cooperation, and Teamwork

The **Illinois** (IL) NG SAPR program collaborated with IL State programs and relevant non-profits such as Health and Disability, IL Coalition Against Sexual Assault (CASA), Veterans Centers, and Rush University Medical Center Road Home Program to increase awareness about sexually violent crimes and prevention. Both the NG JFHQ-State SARC and the VAC attended trainings held by these organizations to create partnerships, gain resources for their victims, and to stay proficient in victim advocacy. The **Maine** (ME) NG JFHQ-State SARC provided training to units as part of a “Collaborative Team Training” concept along with Equal Opportunity (EO), Suicide Prevention, SAP, and Resiliency subject matter experts (SMEs). Green Dot Implementers provided the ancillary training requirement for all wing members. The Wing SARC attended an information and outreach booth at the annual Family Day event, as well as Yellow Ribbon Program event.

Michigan (MI) NG SAPR team brought SHARP and SAPR training out to the entire state for both Army and Air to reinforce their values and commitments as a whole. The NG JFHQ-State SARC serves on the Capitol Area Sexual Assault Response Team (SART), which includes professionals throughout the field. The team in turn supported the MING organization by committing to speaking engagements at their SAPR continuing education training (CET) events and providing consistent resources for our Service members. The MING SAPR team also collaborated with a member of the NGB-J1-SAPR Office and gave a presentation to the **Michigan** Coalition of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault in May 2016. The response was so overwhelmingly positive, the coalition already requested they present again in 2017. This event assisted the MING SAPR team in making tremendous strides in reaching out to their community, providing support, learning from their resources, and applying that knowledge to their programs and teachings across the state. The **Virginia** (VA) ANG SAPR office collaborated with the Langley Air Force Base (AFB) SARC in prevention strategy, local rape crises center and Yellow Ribbon events. The ARNG SHARP team created a partnership with local colleges, Fort Eustis and Fort Lee SAPR Offices, and others agencies in support of sexual assault prevention and available resources.

Of particular note, the **Florida** (FL) NG JFHQ-State SARC and two additional members of the ARNG SHARP team participated in a Subject Matter Expert Exchange (SMEE) program in FY16 to discuss the ARNG SHARP program. The benefactors of the three-day vigorous and informative discussions were 29 members of the Guyana Defence Force (GDF). The GDF and FLNG are SPP partners. This event allowed a frank and open exchange of talk about sexual and gender based issues. Within that context, the participants noted how the issues crossed both societal and cultural boundaries. In this exchange, participants from both the FLNG and GDF discussed information that was beneficial to both sides. The FLNG SHARP Team tailored their discussion ideas to meet the needs of the Guyana participants.

1.2 Communications and Engagement: Update your progress in aligning prevention communications and training based on the type of message, messenger, and delivery methodology to specific demographic audiences across your Military Service (e.g., basic training, first-term, mid-level, and senior leader).

(DoD 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (30 Apr 14), para 5 (Communications), p. 11)

The CNGB used quarterly GSLCs and monthly GSLUs to provide policy and procedural updates, discuss special initiatives, share trends, and deliver other relevant SAPR messages to TAGs, DARNG, and DANG. The senior leaders, in turn, disseminated this information at various venues to varying audiences within their headquarters and organization.

The Deputy DARNG conducted bi-weekly status update meetings, to include discussions on SHARP, resilience, suicide prevention, and SAP. Additional information briefed included sexual assault numbers, prevention, education and training requirements, policies, upcoming program events, and full-time vacancies within the states.

The ARNG G1 conducted bi-weekly meetings to discuss upcoming SHARP events and the number of trained SHARP personnel in the ARNG. The ARNG SHARP PM conducted monthly teleconferences with all NG JFHQ-State SARC and VACs to discuss current events, best practices, and other SHARP or SAPR related topics. The SHARP Office used weekly emails to address concerns and questions raised from the field during the teleconference.

The ANG SAPR Office hosted a monthly ANG SARC teleconference at two separate times to accommodate different time zones. Topics discussed included training, budget, database management, DoD SAPR certification requirements, policy, and case reporting. Additionally, the SAPR Office emailed weekly field updates. The ANG SAPR SharePoint provides information and documentation regarding all pertinent program items. As needed, the ANG SAPR Office requests data calls to ensure SAPR personnel are certified and equipped to fulfill the requirements.

In general, the SARC and JFHQs-State VACs within the States provided briefings at newcomer briefs or receptions, new employee orientation, recruitment sustainment programs (RSP) and student flight programs, and various deployment briefings. The **Connecticut** (CT) NG JFHQ-State VAC led monthly ARNG RSP "Battle Hand-Off" training and provided 282 Soldiers with follow-on SHARP training after returning from basic training to ensure these new recruits were not influenced by myths or misunderstanding about sexual assault. Additionally, the CTNG Wing SARC gave a Face-to-Face brief to 190 newcomers during quarterly briefings. The CTANG successfully trained 96.13% of their Airmen to meet their AT requirement using Green Dot training. The **Illinois** Recruiting Command has 27 Recruiters qualified as SHARP Specialists to train RSP Soldiers prior to attending basic training. Each student flight member in the **New York** 109th AW received a briefing by the SARC, who informed them about reporting options and provided SARC contact information for home station and Basic Military Training SARC. During WG/CC's call, the CDRs briefed SAPR updates and the SAPR vision of mutual respect and dignity of all members. This discussion included the possibility of losing on-base Privately Owned Vehicle driving privileges for displaying inappropriate bumper stickers. The Airmen received most of the training on Unit Training

Assembly (UTA) weekends from March through December. By the end of October 2016, the 107th AW trained 73% of their unit in Green Dot; JFHQ-State trained 75%; 106th Rescue Wing (RQW) trained 58%; and, 109th AW trained 84% of their wing.

The SARCs and NG JFHQs-State VACs also briefed all CDRs within thirty days of taking command. **Colorado** (CO) took the briefing a step further by including Retaliation /Reprisal training to all first line supervisors in the CO ANG. **Hawaii** (HI) ARNG conducted SHARP Leader Training, specific to first line leaders, company grade and field grade leadership, to 100 personnel. They also provided their Plans and Operations Directorate, and G1 with a monthly update of annual SAPR training status and briefed trends at the Community Health Promotion Council (CHPC). The HIANG conducted training to 44 personnel in response to individual unit climate assessments. The HING TAG and Deputy Adjutant General (DAG) regularly attended training for victim advocates to show support for their work in SAPR. The **Indiana** TAG conducted a Senior Leader Conference to CDRs at the O5 and O6 level along with their associated Senior Enlisted Leaders, all NG JFHQ-State Directors, the NG JFHQ-State Command Group, and all INNG General Officers. The NG JFHQ-State SARC gave a two-hour block of instruction on the SAPR program. The NG JFHQ-State SARC and a Wing SARC discussed CDR responsibilities, reporting options, and culture. The presenters used scenario-based questions to engage in discussion about the SAPR program. In **Minnesota** (MN), the units had permission to tailor the SAPR training program to meet the specific demographics and needs of the unit. The units welcomed this approach and received training in such topics as male survivors, strangulation, sex trafficking, and deoxyribose nucleic acid (DNA) collection and processing. **Michigan** contracted Catharsis Productions to train and assist in engaging their Guard members by using comedy to appeal to all levels and types of personnel. During the year, 70 personnel participated in the CDRs/1SG course; 100 personnel attended EOL training. The SAPR staff provided training and information packets with SAPR program procedures, points of contact (POCs), and early intervention techniques to Command Sergeants Majors, key leaders, and military police during AT operations

Utah (UT) focused on educating and impacting change at the lowest level possible in FY16. The SAPR office personally trained over 5000 Service members. These Service members included **Utah** NG Soldiers, Airmen and families, and Soldiers from other states attending the Regional Training Institute. At the start of FY 16, the SAPR team and senior leadership identified common trends and issues during a CHPC meeting and with one-on-one sit-downs. With this information at hand, they developed state specific training focused on the areas identified. They targeted the "Not in my Squad" concept and "I. A.M. STRONG" Campaign. Training focused on stepping up and intervening to prevent sexual assault. With the **Utah** SAPR team fully engaged with the lower enlisted and new Service members, the senior leadership focused on educating and holding leadership accountable for training and actions. During SAAPM, the leadership hosted a presentation given by two local community partners, Detective Justin Boardman and Donna Kelly from the state prosecutor's office. The presentation focused on trauma; specifically, how to support those that have experienced trauma. Over 250 Soldiers and Airmen attended the presentation. In FY16, **Utah** raised its SHARP training compliance from less than 70% to 96%. The attributable factor in this percentage increase was the ability of UT to fill all

authorized FT SAPR team positions. They currently have more than 70 BDE and BN SAPR VAs statewide.

Many states such as **Alaska** used a variety of media to reach their Guard members. They provided updated SARC and NG JFHQ-State VAC contact flyers, SAPR VA flyers, and TAG policy letter for bulletin boards in unit areas, as well as on the AKNG SAPR Facebook page and AKNG SAPR Twitter account. **Arkansas** (AR) produced a state level SAPR video for use during SAAPM that outlined leadership policy and accountability. The target audience for the video was all levels and both services. After SAAPM, the ARNG SAPR Office distributed the video to the field for use in support of SAPR training. The **District of Columbia** NG integrated their marketing material with the annual flu shot season. **NYANG** aired a monthly SAPR Spotlight on the Commanders Network for all wing members to view. **Hawaii** ARNG developed and distributed over 700 wallet cards for deploying Soldiers and initial entry trainees that contained resource contact information and Restricted and Unrestricted Reporting fundamentals. **Indiana** SAPR program office conducted a series of quarterly SAPR VA webinars to pass on updates on the SAPR program, including new guidance, procedures, and information. Each webinar played at least four times within the quarter to reach as many SAPR VAs as possible. The **Indiana** SAPR program also provided training upon request to various levels of command and groups within the organization. Some of the events included Senior Leader Conference, Peer-to-Peer Workshops, Technician/AGR Supervisor Courses, Department of Army (DA) Civilian Training, Chaplain Assistants Training, CDR/1SG Training, Yellow Ribbon Events, and NG JFHQ-State Annual SAPR training. **Louisiana** NG also utilized a quarterly newsletter to educate Service members on “hot topics” in the SHARP program and to inform CDRs and guardsmen of available resources. LANG managed a social media Facebook page to share information on rape culture and resources, and to encourage reporting and survivor supportive behavior. Additionally, LANG provided access to program information via a SHARP/SAPR webpage on their state’s Geaux Guard website (<http://geauxguard.la.gov/resources/sharp/>).

Florida NG boasted a robust program for distributing information to different audiences. Some of the program included conducting:

- Monthly G1 Conference Calls to disseminate information regarding program needs and changes through BDE and BN Manpower and Personnel (S1) channels.
- Annual CDR and 1SG Courses to provide each student initial training to unit leadership regarding recent changes in regulations and sexual assault response tools for the leadership at the unit level.
- Bi-annual Army Leader Update Brief to provide training to senior command to maintain consistency of the program, policy changes, and regulatory consistency in cases.
- Officer Candidate School, Airmen Leadership School, and Senior Leader Courses in-briefs to provide leadership-based facilitation of SHARP program requirements and identification of key program personnel for students from out of state attending these courses.

FLNG also published Quarterly Operation and Fragmentary Orders to disseminate key requirements and policy changes through command channels. The NG JFHQ-State SAPR Office publishes a monthly Program Management slide deck to provide monthly program statistics, updates, and important dates to all major subordinate commands (MSCs), S1s, and Administrative Officers. The NG JFHQ-State SARC used a SAPR VA email distribution list to monitor and distribute information to SAPR VAs on CET, best practices, and awareness activities. The SAPR VA SharePoint Site listed the SHARP events calendar, SAAPM information, Command Readiness Inspection (CRI) supporting documentation, policy and training guidance, and information for advocate and leader response to reports of sexual assault. The FLNG JFHQ-State SARC Office managed a Facebook page to engage local resources, enhance awareness, and generate opportunities for community involvement, while seeking program and social media feedback from Soldiers and the greater **Florida** community.

In addition to including SAPR guidance in the JFHQ Yearly Training Guidance and updated Active Guard/Reserve Handbook, **Maine** NG JFHQ-State SARC provided training to Pre-Command Course with 40 attendees including chaplains, recruiting, and medical personnel. NG JFHQ-State SARC also provided input to a product called "Crisis Response Playbook" for unit command teams. The goal of this product is to provide a one-stop shop for emergency response steps for various Soldier emergency situations, such as suicidal ideation, substance abuse, sexual harassment, sexual assault, and family issues. Additional SAPR information was released periodically through the MAINEiac Refueled newsletter, MAINEiac Radio Show, and often through CDRs' Calls. SAAPM activities included sharing information via electronic marquees at various locations, pledge boards at the two most populated and traveled locations, and via the MENG SAPR and MENG Facebook pages.

The **Missouri** SAPR Program also geared their training and messaging toward specific audiences. In FY16, they conducted leader training for the Guard Officer Leadership Development Program, Pre-Command and 1SG Course, RSPs, and Joint CDR's Conference.

- The senior leaders training was an interactive small-group led discussion on roles and responsibilities for senior leaders and CDRs. In the training, they discussed plans to prevent sexual assault, as well as how to respond appropriately to a sexual assault victim making an Unrestricted Report. The platform provided an opportunity for senior leaders to promote a positive climate throughout the organization. SMEs in attendance to advise and assist with questions or concern included SARCs, EO advisors, legal, law enforcement, NGB-JA/OCI, and health care personnel.
- The MONG SAPR Staff also planned, coordinated, and executed the inaugural Sexual Harassment/Assault Prevention Education training with Ft. Leonard Wood Installation SAPR Program to teach culture change and bystander intervention. This comprehensive training program targeted Sergeants and Staff Sergeants, Warrant Officers and Chief Warrant Officers, and Second Lieutenants through Captains to discuss bystander intervention, training procedures and guidelines, cultural

socialization and breaking the cycle of abuse leading to sexual violence. The MONG, through data analysis, determined that Soldiers in these ranks, with knowledge and specific training, could facilitate and shape cultural change within the Army community.

- Additionally, MONG Family Assistance Coordinators, Family Readiness Groups, and MOANG New-Comers orientation received awareness training.

The **North Carolina** (NC) NG JFHQ-State SARC received previous training in Mentors in Violence Prevention, which is highly interactive and based on facilitated discussions. The SARC shared this knowledge and experience with the NG JFHQ-State VAC, Wing SARCs, and SAPR VAs to provide options to employ for communicating and engaging with an audience instead of relying on slide-decks and dated videos. The NCANG adapted and provided the National Green Dot training, alongside their already established bystander intervention training; as well as newly added first-line supervisor retaliation training. Implementing this new method helped to increase participation and interest in the information.

1.3 Communications and Engagement: Update your efforts to share and foster practices across all prevention stakeholders (suicide prevention, sexual assault prevention, alcohol reduction, etc.). Detail any effort to incorporate shared messaging (e.g., bystander intervention efforts supporting suicide and sexual assault prevention). (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 4, #5, p. 7)

The NGB-J1-SAPR Office coordinated with the NGB Surgeon General's Office, NGB-EO, NGB Office of Diversity and Inclusion, NG Family Programs, NG Joining Community Forces (JCF), and the NG Yellow Ribbon Reintegration Program as appropriate during FY16. The collaboration of these NGB entities represents the holistic approach to taking care of our Guard members and their families, and Veterans.

The Deputy DARNG conducted bi-weekly status update meetings, to include SHARP, Resilience, Suicide Prevention, and substance abuse program discussion on sexual assault numbers, prevention, education and training requirements, policies, upcoming program events, and full-time vacancies within the states.

The ANG SAPR office continued to collaborate with first responders for all SARC training and with the ANG Surgeon General's Office pertaining to line of duty investigations for sexual assault victims. The ANG SAPR Office also communicated with the ANG Inspector General (IG) on retaliation and wing inspection programs. Wing SARCs collaborate regularly with Wing DPH, Chaplains, Special Victims' Counsel (SVC), EO, and Family Programs. ANG Integrated Delivery System (IDS) and Community Action Information Board (CAIB) met quarterly to identify trends to improve wing's climate and culture.

The SAPR teams in the States routinely communicated with other prevention stakeholders, as well as other offices sharing an interest in the welfare of our Guard members and their families. Most notable were the various components within the Family

Program, EO, R3SP, Chaplain, and DPH. Members of the SAPR teams participated in the CHPC, Ready and Resilient Council (R2C), and JCF within their State, as well as the ANG CAIB and IDS. **Alabama** (AL) engaged their Counterdrug program in the Unit Risk Inventories (URIs). Some states, such as **Arkansas, Arizona (AZ), Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, New Jersey (NJ), North Carolina, Vermont,** and **West Virginia** required or encouraged their SARCs and SAPR VAs to attend Applied Suicide Intervention Skills Training (ASIST), EO, Master Resiliency Training, and substance abuse training. **Louisiana** NG supported R3SP “Fearless 5K,” two Yellow Ribbon events, Family Programs State Workshop, and two CDR/1SG Courses. The SAPR Office regularly communicated with these programs and the Army SAP to investigate and collaborate on areas of mutual concern. Both the NG JFHQ-State SARC and VAC are EOL trained and routinely provided training support to all EOL courses. **Maryland** (MD) NG JFHQ-State SARC also worked with EO to provide SHARP training at EOL training so that all new EO leaders understand the SHARP process. Additionally, the MDNG JFHQ-State SARC conducted a Unity Day in conjunction with EO to encourage awareness of issues related to SHARP and EO, to include their similarities and distinct differences. **Maine** NG JFHQ-State SARC provided training to units as part of ‘Collaborative Team Training’ concept along with EO, Suicide Prevention, SAP, and Resiliency SMEs focusing on resiliency as a protective and preventative set of skills, discussing bystander intervention tools for each area, and addressing how each of the areas can be interrelated. The SARC and SAPR staff continued to attend monthly and quarterly meetings routinely throughout the state to maintain currency on local trends, and remain integrated within the overall system, sharing information and knowledge gained with victim advocates and others within the organization. **North Carolina** NG SAPR/SHARP office worked in conjunction with the Suicide Prevention office, Army SAP, SEEM, and Integrated BH System to collaborate and share messaging across the disciplines and how they relate to prevention and response. Additionally, they attended Yellow Ribbon events, AGR and Technician orientation briefings, as well as monthly and quarterly meetings to include R3SP, Equality and Diversity Council, and EO meetings. **Vermont** NG JFHQ-State SARC completed the State run Victim Assistance Academy hosted by the Center for Crime Victim Services and funded by Violence Against Women Act. The NG JFHQ-State VAC enrolled to complete the academy in FY17. Both NG JFHQ-State SARC and VAC attended monthly county Task Force meetings on sexual and DV; the SARC serves on the Executive Committee for the local task force. Additionally, the NG JFHQ-State VAC is a Behavioral Interventionist, who supports Service members experiencing suicide ideation and uses these skills to support survivors as necessary. The NG-JFHQ-State VAC serves as special emphasis program manager for Spectrum Pride Awareness month.

These additional efforts by some of the individual states demonstrate the collaborative efforts typical within the States to help safeguard its Service members. The **Alaska** NG JFHQ-State SARC participated in the Ready and Resilient Working Group during FY16. This group combines the efforts of suicide prevention, alcohol reduction, sexual assault prevention, religious support, and overall behavioral health initiatives. The **Arizona** NG JFHQ-State SARC is a member of the Suicide Task Force; an organization that actively responds to high risk unites based on URI and Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute (DEOMI) survey results. **Guam** NG established a crisis response team, which

includes the SAPR office, Chaplain, DPH, BH, and suicide prevention personnel. This team met monthly to discuss updates in the programs, trend analyses, and events they can collaborate on to target assistance to Soldiers and Airmen within their organization. The team also engaged in awareness events such as SAAPM and Suicide Prevention month. In **Iowa** (IA), program managers from substance abuse, resiliency, suicide prevention, SAPR, and behavior health participate in a monthly Prevention Working Group under the CHPC. They worked to identify high-risk criteria from URI and Department of Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute Organizational Climate Survey (DEOCS) and developed courses of action to assist command teams in mitigation of the high-risk behaviors identified. When high-risk units requested training, the working group synchronized efforts to include a team of program managers for each risk factor identified to consolidate and customize training to the needs of the unit. **Colorado** ANG created a caregiver's group (similar to a CAIB) that included the DPH, SARC, EO, Human Resources, and Airmen/Family Readiness Coordinator. This group met on a monthly basis to identify possible negative trends within the COANG.

Hawaii SAPR Office worked with the Army SAP to create the TAG's mitigation plan. **Illinois** NG JFHQ-State SARC and NG JFHQ-State VAC attended the monthly behavior health meeting, which included the SEEM and Alcohol Drug Control Officer. **Michigan** NG JFHQ-State SARC and VAC consistently worked with other programs to establish strategic goals and consistency within their programs. They provided contact information and training to EOL courses and collaborated with the SEEM, BH office and drug and alcohol reduction programs to produce a consistent, united message in training throughout the State for Yellow Ribbon, and pre and post deployment support. In **Nebraska** (NE), members of the CHPC, the NG JFHQ-State SARC, R3SP coordinator, and SEEM, visited units in different geographical areas to introduce themselves, share the purpose of the CHPC, and to allow the Guard members to ask questions or address any concerns or issues.

Indiana shared messaging included the SAPR program teaming with the Resilience program to incorporate sexual assault training with a resilience training event, while the Resilience program provided resilience training at a sexual assault training event. The Resilience team hosted Peer-to-Peer training for Service members, E4 and below, to receive training from Suicide Prevention, Resilience, Chaplaincy, and SAPR staff. The IN NG leadership wanted to expose the information about each program and the resources available to every member. The Resilience team also trained a 2-hour block of instruction at the SAPR VA Continuing Education Courses on how to foster a positive attitude and maintain it throughout their day, week, year, and lives. This type of messaging was extremely important for those who work in the SAPR program and have the stressors associated with the sensitive work they do. The **Indiana** NG Recruiting and Retention BN conducted sexual assault training to all leaders and recruiters within the recruiting command. Their senior SAPR VA conducted the training with support from the NG JFHQ-State SARC and VAC.

The **Missouri** NG JFHQ-State SAPR Office and ARNG EO Office combined efforts, resources, and expertise, to create a SHARP/EO training package for all MONG Service

members. SMEs capable of discussing the difference between sexual harassment and sexual assault, the continuum of behaviors and harm, prevention methods, bystander intervention, culture change, reporting options, CDR “no tolerance” policy of sexual harassments and sexual assault presented this training. The **Florida** NG Resilience, EO, SHARP Training Program provided training to units that experienced an incident of sexual harassment or assault, as requested or directed. The training program serves as a mechanism to increase unit cohesion and resiliency through experience and didactic discussion. **Florida** ARNG also conducted a bi-annual Wellness Camp. This wide-ranging program, coordinated by the R3SP program provided Guard members with the tools and training necessary to meet Army Physical Readiness standards, and height/weight requirements, but also focused on helping the participants learn ways to optimize their overall performance, and live a healthier lifestyle. The FLNG NG JFHQ-State SARC attended and provided input for Wellness Camp training, especially for the victims of sexual assault who were able to attend the program in an AT status, at the discretion of their command. The **Connecticut** NG JFHQ-State VAC, a DEOMI trained US Army EO Advisor, was a main instructor for the CTARNG EOL course. The NG JFHQ-State SARC was a guest speaker in the EOL course to provide up to date SAPR/SHARP policies. The CTNG NG JFHQ-State SARC is currently on a 6-month tour to NGB-ANG SAPR Office sharing information from the State level and forging relationships at the National level.

In **New Jersey**, the NG JFHQ-State SARC is responsible for the State SAPR Program, as well as the overall management of suicide prevention, SAP, and Resiliency. Members of these programs worked together collectively to present these programs at the CHPC meetings to BDE CDRs, Deputy Adjutant General, and TAG. They worked closely with their State Psychological Health Coordinators and State Surgeon to assist Soldiers in crisis management. Additionally, they shared resources among the multidisciplinary teams to ensure Soldiers received the resources they need.

The **Ohio** TAG capitalized on the concurrent observance of Alcohol Awareness Month and SAAPM in April and sent a message to all **Ohio** Guardsmen asking for a renewed focus. An excerpt of the message is as follows... “Maybe it's not a coincidence that April is both Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month and Alcohol Awareness month. Alcohol is the number one weapon used in sexual assaults. Multiple studies have shown that close to 70% of assaults involve alcohol by the perpetrator, the victim, or both. An individual cannot give or receive consent if they are intoxicated or under the influence - we must make certain that every one of our Soldiers and Airmen understand this simple concept. Being an advocate for responsible drinking and preventing sexual violence is not only a leadership responsibility - it is the responsibility of every Service member. We must all be proactive in recognizing at risk behaviors and never hesitate to take action and intervene when we see one of our own crossing the red line of our organization's values.”

The **Virgin Islands** (VI) NG began a new collaborative initiative called “Lunch & Learn” conducted on every Wednesday from noon to 1300 and 1300 to 1400. It combined the members of the SHARP program, Family Support, Military Family Life Counselor, and Psychological Health Coordinator, who presented various topics to include anxiety,

depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, relaxation techniques and other remedies or ailments in a small, interactive group setting at a particular break area.

1.4 Peer-to-Peer Mentorship and Support: Describe efforts to support peer-to-peer programs for junior Service members that promote healthy relationships focused at the battalion/squadron/or Military Service equivalent levels. Provide, where appropriate, metrics used to assess efforts and intended outcomes of the efforts. (DoD 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (30 Apr 14), para 5 (Peer-to-Peer Mentorship), p. 10)

The CNGB's "NG Sexual Assault Prevention Strategic Blueprint: Addressing Sexual Assault Prevention in Today's National Guard", provided strategies for this key element of the NG Sexual Assault Prevention Program for the States to use. The goal was to establish a peer-led program that aligns with the goals of the organization and complements the culture of the unit.

Generally, all the States assigned a sponsor to each newcomer, including interstate transfers, to the Guard and gave him or her a sponsorship packet to assist the new member in the integration with the unit or wing. This packet identified important areas and programs available within the State. Each new member used the packet to assist him or her in meeting all key personnel, inside and outside the unit. Additionally, most states ensure they introduce the new member to the SARC and SAPR VA within the unit, BN, or BDE.

Many of the State peer-to-peer programs rely heavily on the RSP and Student Flight Program as a strong base to support additional training. **Arizona** NG Army and Air SAPR Office focused on Bystander Intervention against any unacceptable behavior, understanding what "consent" means, healthy relationships between Soldiers and family members, and the I. A.M. Strong Campaign, specific to victim empathy. In the **Kentucky** NG RSP program, one of the first things new Soldiers receive training on is the Army's SHARP program to ensure they understand the purpose of the program, the services offered, and the personnel who make up the SAPR team if they need to talk. During this training, the instructor explained different means of intervention to stop sexual violence before it happens and covered what healthy relationships are and how to achieve them. **New Mexico** (NM) NG recently established a Female Mentorship Program for all ranks.

Georgia NG 116th Air Control Wing (ACW) has a robust student flight program, which includes a 45 minute to 1-hour long newcomer SAPR briefing, and pairing of new members with a unit POC throughout their accession process. The SARC and unit's SAPR VA introduced themselves to all new members during in processing. Key leadership received separate training for their annual SAPR and Green Dot training requirement. In this training, the instructor addressed retaliation issues and discussed real life examples and scenarios. The Assistant TAG and Unit CDR, both attended the training and reiterated their strict no tolerance policy. They also discussed the importance of improving the climate and culture to allow members to feel comfortable enough to

report a sexual assault and the better way to talk with them without causing additional suffering.

The **Indiana** NG resilience team hosted Peer-to-Peer training for Service members, Specialists and below. This group also received training from Suicide Prevention, Resilience, Chaplaincy, and SAPR staff. The SAPR staff provided a one-hour briefing, which included interactive PowerPoint, group discussion, and video. The training material, geared towards younger Service members, incorporated aspects of modern culture.

In the **Louisiana**, the NG JFHQ-State SARC developed a collection of 10 SAPR/SHARP mini lessons focused on targeting the 18 to 24 year old, Private to Specialist demographic. These lessons supplemented the SAPR/SHARP AT requirements and made available on the LA-Guard Knowledge Online (GKO) SHARP webpage. Additionally, all SAPR VAs who attended the FY16 LANG JFHQ-State SARC and VAC 40-hour CET received the mini-lessons on a compact disc. The mini-lessons included topics such as Respect, Recognizing Sexual Violence, Damaging Behavior and Language, Dispelling Rape Myths, Female Perpetrators, Sexism, Rape Culture, Appropriate Social Behavior, Abusive Dating Relationships, and Sexual Predators.

Michigan NG used consistent messaging throughout the state and conducted group sessions and one-on-one to reach out to junior Service members and higher. Some of the information discussed included inappropriate texting and pictures and their potential affects; and, prevalent underage and social media issues due to the increased use of social media such as Facebook, Twitter, blogs, and other social media platforms. Two other important topics discussed were the risk of abusive relationships and bystander intervention. The facilitator discussed how each of these situations possess risks based on the situation and identified resources available to assist.

Missouri NG employed a joint effort between the ANG and NG JFHQ-State SAPR Office to conduct Newcomer SHARP awareness training. The focus of the training was to ensure new Soldiers and Airmen understood TAG policies and reporting procedures for SHARP issues.

Nebraska NG created specific wallet cards with SAPR related contact and resource information, reporting option details, and key points to bystander intervention techniques.

North Carolina ANG conducted their bystander training and Green Dot implementation as a peer-to-peer instruction. NCNG SHARP and SAPR offices facilitated conversation to encourage the creation of peer-to-peer mentorship amongst units and squadrons, utilizing the sponsorship program, with an emphasis on bystander intervention and prevention. NCNG SHARP and SAPR built relationships with the RSP command to help facilitate SHARP program training before the recruit attends initial entry into the military.

Pennsylvania NG JFHQ-State SARC capitalized on the use of social media to reach out to provide Guard members' quick access to the PANG SAPR website by using a bar code on his business card. With peer-to-peer mentoring occurring by sharing information

through websites, the PANG SAPR team posts healthy communication tools in hopes that Guard members share the message verbally and electronically.

The **Tennessee** NG spearheaded the Guard Your Buddy Program, which incorporated a mobile application. The intent of the program is that every TNNG Service member, Army and Air, has a battle buddy or wingman who shares a responsibility to correspond frequently to check on each other's well-being. This program reinforces that the TNNG is a "Family," as well as a military force. All SAPR and SHARP training venues included Bystander Intervention training to support this prevention strategy of taking care of fellow Service members.

Vermont NG policy, enforced through the Organization Inspection Program, required the assignment of same gender sponsors to each incoming Soldier to a unit. That sponsor ensured the incoming Soldier met all leadership and integrated fully into the organization. The state published a SAPR to Retaliation Policy that outlines expectations of Unit leadership and peers following a report of Sexual Assault, Sexual Harassment, or Sexual Orientation Discrimination. This policy also provided CDRs with the appropriate language to counsel both the subject and survivor of the report as to their rights and boundaries pertaining to retaliation or reprisal. Unit training on sexual assault policies and procedures educated Service members on these expectations as well.

Washington (WA) NG conducted a State level cross-service Peer-to Peer training on a quarterly basis. SAPR programs facilitated conversations designed to encourage all levels of membership to embrace their role in the reduction of sexual assault within the WA Guard formation. Approximately 200 Guard members attended the peer-to-peer training in FY16. **Wisconsin** established peer-to-peer mentorship programs to help promote healthy relationships. Groups of Airmen met consistently to discuss challenges as well as successes.

1.5 Leadership Involvement: Update improvements to local Military Service SAPR programs (on both prevention and response) based on the feedback to local commanders from command climate assessments. (DODI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 5, para 9f)

A number of states addressed issues and concerns identified in the results of command climate assessments. **Arkansas** ANG Wing SARC conducted a "roundtable" with audiences to address issues identified in command climate assessments. The SAPR VA assisted by addressing concerns in the command assessment on knowledge of reporting and support to report. The NG JFHQ-State SARC conducted training to the ARNG on Anger management, DV, and healthy relationships (Strong Bonds) based on feedback received by CDRs from climate assessments and URIs.

Colorado ARNG developed AT based on the SHARP improvement process of FY15. The training requires Soldier involvement in the training in lieu of power point presentations. The ANG WG/CC requested the formation of a Tiger Team to identify any possible

barriers that could have an impact on the decision making process of a victim on whether to report a sexual assault.

Delaware (DE) NG modified their AT to increase leader involvement based on feedback from the climate assessments. The two particular topic areas modified were publicizing investigation outcome and reasoning, and false reporting and leadership trust, specifically relating to victim support.

District of Columbia NG updated the SAPR Command Policy for the DCNG based on the review of climate assessments and individual interviews. The new policy stresses increased leader involvement. The leaders received education on the importance healthy discussions and guided discussions within the workplace.

Based on feedback received from the command climate assessments, **Hawaii** NG CDRs became more responsive in understanding their role in sexual assault incidents. The HIARNG is currently working to ensure that change of command and responsibility briefs are conducted within mandated timelines.

Idaho NG created training material to teach leaders and Service members how to react properly to a report of sexual assault. **New Mexico** NG also developed more interactive training to keep Soldiers more engaged for better retention of the information and resources. **Oklahoma** NG and **West Virginia** NG redesigned training aids, such as specific videos and activities to use as icebreakers, to help encourage more dialogue between leadership and unit members.

The **Illinois** NG JFHQ-State SAPR office pushed the idea of CDRs leading the annual SHARP training for their units. Initial feedback from units following this direction was positive. With the CDR leading this training, the Soldiers view it as an endorsement for the program and take it more seriously. **South Dakota** (SD) NG CDRs also started conducting more of their annual briefs based on the results of the command climate and the unit risk assessments. Commanders are seeking to bring in SMEs and to combine classes. Another action taken based on feedback received from the surveys is the desire by more CDRs to increase their number of SAPR VAs. After reviewing the Command Climate Surveys and URI, many CDRs took the opportunity to talk to their units and identify vulnerabilities within their unit. Based on these assessments, the state developed a mitigation plan for dissemination in FY17.

Results of the **Indiana** NG FY15 DEOCS reported that 77% of Service members did not know their EO representatives or SAPR VAs. Based on this report, the SAPR office developed and sent out flyers with the NG JFHQ-State SARC and VAC pictures, reporting options, 24/7 number, and DoD SHL number. The flyer allowed space for units to add information specific to their SAPR VAs.

One of the more robust response programs to DEOCS reports is in **Kentucky**. The KYNG SEEM collaborated with the NG JFHQ-State SAPR/SHARP Office to review every DEOCS done within the KYARNG. The SARC in turn worked with the CDR to identify

trends and accurately analyze the Command Climate Assessments as it pertains to sexual violence and the SAPR/SHARP program. With this information, the CDR formulated an Action Plan to address their specific unit's needs. This effort resulted in targeted training efforts in units, extra SAPR/SHARP advertisement in unit areas, and updated unit bulletin boards, to include SAPR/SHARP Policy Letters, and other SAPR related material. This review process identified two consistent areas of statewide concern.

First, despite routine AT, some Service members did not understand which SAPR first responders could accept a victim's Restricted Report to maintain confidentiality. Actions taken to remedy this lack of understanding included:

- Requiring additional advertisement on all computers' screensavers with sexual assault reporting options
- Placing signs in all stalls and above all urinals in restrooms in all armories within **Kentucky**
- Emphasizing the types of reports and who to speak to during AT, encouraged leaders at all levels to use sexual assault reporting procedures as a topic for hip pocket training at every opportunity they have, as well as other posters and brochures placed in armories all addressing the sexual assault reporting process.

The second concern was the failure of units to post information pertaining to results of sexual assault courts-martial. Units are now required to post courts-martial results from Army and Air Force wide to show the prosecution of sexual assaults around the services on unit bulletin boards.

KYNG CDRs who reviewed the results of their command climate assessments with the SAPR/SHARP Office developed action plans based on feedback received in the DEOCS to address areas of concern identified, and to sustain areas of strength pertaining to SAPR/SHARP. These actions helped CDRs increase reporting of sexual assaults by building trust in the command team. They also led to more documented cases of intervention in cases that could lead to sexual violence. The KYNG SAPR Office SharePoint site became the single source repository of information for CDRs, Leaders, SARCs, SAPR VAs, and others to access for relevant and up to date information about the SAPR/SHARP program, prevention efforts and materials, and available resources in the military and civilian communities. This SharePoint site was shared with other state's SAPR/SHARP staff at their request for their use it as a template to develop their own up to date resource of information for their states

In **Louisiana** NG, feedback from CDRs resulted in two improvements to the SAPR/SHARP program. The state purchased Bystander intervention materials and disseminated them to the field. Also, they included a "For the Commander" section in the quarterly newsletter to provide information on program changes, best practices, and an updated list on certified advocates within each direct reporting unit and BN authorized to work with victims. Feedback expressed by **Iowa** NG CDRs and senior non-commissioned officers (NCOs) at all levels for more advanced training on sexual assault resulted in an FY16 State SAPR Summit. In excess of 200 company CDRs, 1SGs, and higher-ranking

NCOs from both the ARNG and ANG attended a two-day training event in April 2016. Topics included in the training were case timelines, male-on-male sexual assault, suicide prevention, CDR's responsibilities regarding SAPR and training, tough conversations, case studies, administrative responsibilities (medical), and executive level resiliency. The IA TAG personally addressed the attendees at the conclusion of the training event to affirm the importance of information provided.

Massachusetts (MA) NG utilized "Got Your Back Training" in numerous units after receiving rave reviews and favorable comments on Command Climate Surveys. The NG JFHQ-State SARC in collaboration with the SEEM initiated "sensing sessions" upon unit request after unfavorable comments on Command Climate Surveys. **Maine** ARNG unit CDRs also requested "sensing sessions," as well as additional SAPR training in response to command climate assessments and unit risk inventories. **Minnesota** conducted "sensing sessions" at multiple organizations also as requested by the CDR to ensure their Service members felt comfortable and safe. These sessions also provided opportunities for individual conversation for anyone that wanted to report a sexual assault or had questions regarding the program.

Based on feedback from training surveys, **Maryland** NG SHARP increased focus on male victims of sexual assault. Results from Command Climate Surveys prompted the MDNG SHARP to focus on the steps for filing Unrestricted and Restricted reports, the differences between the options, and resources available based on the reporting option selected.

Montana (MT) NG responded to the Command Climate Survey results for the wing by conducting Retaliation Training. Additionally, CDRs reached out for training on specific topics identified as areas of concern for the unit.

This year, the **Nebraska** NG SEEM, with approval from CDRs, shared the results of every climate assessment with the NG JFHQ-State SARC. This provided an excellent opportunity to identify issues or lack of awareness within units based on sexual harassment/assault and reporting options. It also allowed CDRs to see how much trust or lack of trust exists within their units.

The **North Carolina** NG JFHQ-State SAPR program office provided feedback to leadership at all levels based on results URI, Command Climate, and IG surveys, and Command level inspections. The feedback provided the state leadership with a specific "pulse" for the organization, and the state's status on sexual assault prevention, understanding, and command trust as it applies to sexual harassment and sexual assault. Consequently, there was an increased emphasis placed on existing sexual assault prevention policies and operating procedures, such as I.A.M. Strong, bystander intervention, and Green Dot, and re-addressing the proper response to an individual who indicates being a victim.

New York NG survey results showed that greater emphasis is required on ensuring CDRs receive one-on-one SAPR training within 30-days of receiving command. Within the 174th

AW, the SARC is currently designing posters on Restricted Reports and Unrestricted Reports for display throughout the wing to help Airmen distinguish between the two.

Texas NG identified awareness and training as areas requiring improvement. Leadership implemented a plan to communicate outside of Commanders Calls and formal settings, and in more work environments. The TX JFHQ-State SARC attended meetings with CDRs, discussed issues, and developed resolutions. The JFHQ-State SAPR program office created a CDRs Checklist for readiness in sexual assault response duties and focused more training on identifying sexual harassment, early bystander intervention of sexual harassment, reporting a sexual assault, identifying mandatory reporters.

Wisconsin NG JFHQ-State SAPR program created a more aggressive marketing campaign to ensure all Soldiers and Airmen can recognize their SARC. The other goal is to help build the program's Volunteer VA membership.

1.6 Deterrence: Update your progress in developing and/or enhancing sexual assault deterrence measures and/or messaging and outline how they are provided to Service members at the installation (or Service equivalent) level (i.e., Crime Reduction Program, MCIO Outreach Initiatives, etc.). Provide summary of Service member feedback or metrics to demonstrate progress. (DoD 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (30 Apr 14), para 5 (Deterrence), p. 11)

The CNGB's "NG Sexual Assault Prevention Strategic Blueprint: Addressing Sexual Assault Prevention in Today's National Guard," provided strategies for this key element of the NG Sexual Assault Prevention Program for the States to use. Additionally, the CNGB continued to use the quarterly GSLCs and monthly GSLUs as a method to share feedback and metrics on deterrence. The NGB-J1-SAPR Program Office, in close coordination with TAGs, key state leaders, NGB-JA staffs, and State SJAs, captured the outcomes of sexual assault cases involving Guard members. The metrics provided state-level visibility on offender accountability with the intent to deter the occurrences of incidents, and improve NG investigations and accountability. Once distributed to the field, the publication of the outcomes was determined at the state-level in accordance with (IAW) state law and policy.

The States' primary emphasis on sexual assault deterrence was the proper investigation of every Unrestricted Report of sexual assault. Additional deterrence measures were addressed through training, aggressive marketing and messaging campaigns, and policy letters, such as limited use or no use Alcohol policy during AT and inactive duty training. Described below are specific measures some of the states created to deter sexual assault within the Guard.

Illinois NG posted and read the Non-Judicial Punishment (NJP) memorandum at first formation on all reports of sexual assault. The State SJA office completes the NJP memo quarterly. During annual SHARP training, the unit discussed the possible outcomes for Guard members who assaulted another Guard member. **Michigan** NG included potential punishments based upon Guard member status to let their members know what the

consequences could be for committing a sexual assault into their training program. During all SAPR training for the State, the SJA also briefed this topic to demonstrate a consistent message. TAG and all General Officers within the state declared no tolerance for sexual assault and determination to hold all alleged subjects appropriately accountable.

The **Kentucky** NG invited state police, prosecutors, and other individuals involved in crime reduction, and the investigation and prosecution of sexual assaults to speak with KYNG Service members. These SMEs provided shared messaging from the military and community in developing sexual assault deterrence measures and efforts during training events. In 2016, the KYNG updated and signed into law, the KY CMJ. This new code removed all statutes of limitations pertaining to sexual assaults in the KYNG and more closely mirrored the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ). This code allows for increased investigation and possible prosecution of sexual assaults in the KYNG. Steps to increase awareness of these efforts are being taken, with the intent to further deter Guard members from engaging in inappropriate behaviors. **Louisiana** NG SJA wrote Article 120 into the LA CMJ during FY15 and briefed it to Guard members in FY16 during the annual SHARP/SAPR briefing. The inclusion of Article 120 into the CMJ, which prohibits sexual assault, stalking (120a), and other sexual misconduct (120b), improved the State's ability to effectively and judicially address acts of sexual misconduct via the courts martial process, by providing an additional avenue to local law enforcement (LLE) and administrative adjudication options.

Missouri NG leadership published the inaugural Offender Accountability and Discipline Report to every member of the MONG to show Leader actions and offender discipline after the report process or investigation was completed. This report is published annually with guidance from SJA and case management group (CMG). The State of **Missouri** publishes offender accountability on Case.net and various news sources.

North Carolina NG discussed and promoted the concept of providing a "Teal Report" to the field showing the results of adjudicated cases involving sexual harassment and sexual assault or other sexual violence crimes. The report does not include Personally Identifiable Information, but allows demographics of rank, age, gender, and the crime and punishment or action taken by leadership. The intent of this report is twofold. First, the field knows that leadership is taking action on cases reported, which may have an impact on deterring of future violations. Second, the NCNG incorporated Special Victim's Prosecutors, SVCs, and NGB-JA/OCI investigators to provide briefings to leadership, unit victim advocates, and unit members on the process of reported cases through investigation and legal actions. Again, the purpose is to increase knowledge of the field on the process with a goal of deterring violations based on the serious nature of holding the subject appropriately accountable. The actions of several NCNG Soldiers in Kings Mountain demonstrated their determination to deter sexual assault. As reported by WBTV, a CBS-affiliated television station located in Charlotte, NC, some NC Guard Soldiers and other civilian bystanders were praised for their quick action and preventing the assault of a minor girl across the street from a Guard Armory. As the girl was walking along the roadside, a man grabbed her skirt from behind and groped her. The bystanders, hearing her calls for help, ran to her aid and detained the alleged subject until police

arrived. The 19-yr old alleged subject was charged with sexual assault and sexual battery and jailed.

Tennessee NG created Sexual Assault resource wallet sized laminated cards, as well as reporting guides, for statewide distribution. Since then, reporting numbers doubled in FY16 from previous years, lending itself to support Service members' increased understanding of how to access the resources available.

The **Texas** NG TAG tasked the TXNG JFHQ-State SARC to write a newsletter article focusing on offender accountability and consequences of committing sexual harassment and sexual assault. The article is scheduled for release in the *Dispatch* newsletter during the first quarter of FY17.

The **Vermont** NG JFHQ-State SAPR Program Office created a Strategic Plan that follows three LOEs, each of which fall within the five LOEs defined by the DoD. The three LOEs include - establish a climate of dignity and respect that actively prevents violence within the organization; focus on the response to victims from initial report through recovery, promote confidence to strengthen resilience through advocacy, and increase reporting; improve system accountability to provide a fair and trauma-informed system, which promotes justice, efficiency and effectiveness. In FY14, the VTNG created the Cultural Transformation Task Force, which met through FY16. The task force developed specific tasks to mitigate incidents of violence and prepare the units for the integration of women into non-traditional roles. The tasks included same gender sponsors and establishing bi-annual meetings between CDRs and SAPR VAs.

Washington NG observed a significant influence at the Army company command level due to past efforts to deter sexual assault. An increased number of Service members indicated their willingness to approach their chain of command and NCO support channel to gain assistance before an assault occurs. WANG JFHQ-State SARC received 10 requests for assistance from CDRs to support Service members in hostile or uncomfortable situations. The CDRs also strongly expressed to the formations their zero tolerance for the types of behavior that create such hostile environments.

1.7 Community Involvement: Describe your efforts to engage with military community leaders and organizations (e.g., Family Advocacy Programs, ROTC Programs, Chaplains, Healthcare providers, and Single Soldier Programs) to develop collaborative internal Military Service programs. Describe how you addressed challenges. (DoD 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (30 Apr 14), para 5 (Community Involvement), p. 11 / SecDef Memo (1 May 14), Develop Collaborative Forum for Sexual Assault Methods, p. 2)

Establishing relationships and collaborative efforts to provide services and support to Guard members, their families, and veterans is the norm for the NG of the States. Each state progressively capitalized on the additional resources and partners available to support Guard members in a more holistic manner since the inception of the SAPR program. As noted previously, some of these partners include Family Program entities,

Chaplain's Office, Surgeon's Office, EO, DPH, Recruiters, and JCF. Described below are some specific state efforts and their stakeholders.

Alaska NG JFHQ-State SARC and VAC currently serve on the Ready and Resilient Working group, which partners with Chaplains, Healthcare Providers, Substance Abuse Program, Suicide Prevention Program, and the Resiliency Program to develop collaborative methods to serve the military population. Additionally, the AKNG JFHQ-State SAPR program Office developed relationships with several other important programs on Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson (JBER), including the JBER SAPR offices, the Army SHARP office, and the JBER Family Advocacy Program (FAP).

Colorado NG established a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with Buckley AFB that requires the Installation SARC to act as the Alternate SARC for the CONG during an emergency and for the CONG SARCs to reciprocate when needed for Buckley AFB. This MOU also allows survivors to request a Volunteer VA or SAPR VA from another branch of service (active, reserve, or guard) to support them. In **Georgia** (GA), the 116th ACW established a memorandum of instruction (MOI) with the installation SARC at Robins AFB to notify the ANG Wing SARC if an incident involves an ANG member. The

Massachusetts NG JFHQ is located on the active duty Hanscom AFB. The MANG JFHQ-State SAPR Program Office collaborated regularly with the Hanscom AFB SARC and Domestic Violence/Family Advocacy Representative on trainings and events. **New Mexico** NG JFHQ-State SAPR Program Office worked closely with Kirtland AFB SAPR office and White Sands Missile Range Family Advocacy and SAPR office. The **New York** NG JFHQ-State SAPR Program Office collaborated with active duty installations to provide advocacy services for NG members at Fort Drum, West Point, Fort Hamilton, and Watervliet Arsenal. The **NYANG** 109th AW SARC worked jointly with the unit DPH to start the wing's Master Resiliency Training. They are in the process of establishing an MOU with the host installation unit, the 914th AW on the Niagara Falls Air Reserve Station, to solidify the verbal agreements currently in place to utilize the facilities and resources.

Tennessee NG partnered with Fort Campbell SHARP in FY16 and participated in their SAAPM events, and attended the **Tennessee** Annual Rape Education and Prevention Institute together. The TNNG JFHQ-State SARC is a member of several **Tennessee** county SARTs, and has a good relationship with the Sexual Assault Centers in **Tennessee**. A strong sense of cooperation exists between the TNNG JFHQ-State SARC, Chaplains, Family Assistance Specialists (FASs), and BH Specialists, relying upon each other for information and resources. **Texas** NG Wing SARCs are co-located with Reserve or Active duty installations and attend joint base CMG monthly meetings, as well as the monthly TXNG JFHQ-State CMGs. The TXNG Chaplain, EO, BH, Suicide Prevention, Family Readiness Groups, and Yellow Ribbon POCs often speak at the SAPR VA Refresher Trainings and the JFHQ-State SARC often speaks at their program events. The **Virginia** NG 192nd Fighter Wing worked with Joint Base Langley-Eustis in all SAPR events, such as training for Airmen and SAPR VAs. The VANG JFHQ-State SARC worked with first responders and provided information and training. **Washington** NG JFHQ-State SARC and VAC coordinated with all elements of the WANG Joint Service Support to include Family Assistance staff, Veterans Affairs Claim Assistance, BH

Coordinators, and chaplains. They also maintained their relationships with their active duty resources at JBLM, WA.

Ohio NG JFHQ-State SAPR Program Office and the Defense Logistics Agency Land and Maritime in Columbus collaborate each year to conduct various SAPR events, to include training SAPR personnel to complete their CET requirement. The OHNG also has an agreement with Wright Patterson AFB FAP Office. OHNG SAPR personnel collaborated with the Chaplain corps and gave a Chaplain SAPR brief. OHNG SAPR personnel conducted a briefing for our OHARNG Medical Detachment and created a power point presentation for on-going use outlining their functionality and responsibility as it relates to the SAPR Program. OHNG JFHQ-State SAPR Program Office made themselves available to all **Ohio** Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) programs for briefings and collaboration.

Puerto Rico NG JFHQ-State SAPR Program Office provided training and resources to the administrative personnel and the cadets at the **Puerto Rico** Youth Challenge Academy, a non-DoD program under the PRNG for young school dropouts. They also participated in FT Buchanan Sexual Assault Review Board with Navy, Marines, Coast Guard, Active Duty, US Army Reserve, Criminal Investigation Division (CID), and other agencies to build upon their relationship and share their procedures and services available to their Soldiers and Airmen.

The **Guam** NG initiated a proclamation signing during FY16 Sexual Assault Awareness Month that included their active duty counterparts, the Joint Region Marianas Commander, and the Andersen AFB Wing Commander. This relationship continued after April as the GUNG maintained constant communication with their partners. Each of them routinely invited the others to training events. Recently, GUNG attended a training hosted by the Navy, called "Pure Praxis." The GUNG invited the Army and Air Force Reserves to attend the Air Forces "Green Dot" training.

In **Hawaii**, the HING JFHQ-State SARC began serving as the **Hawaii** Department of Health, Sexual Violence Prevention, and Military Community Action Team (CAT) Leader in May 2016. The HIANG Wing SARC serves as the Alternate CAT Leader. HING JFHQ-State SAPR Program Office initiated planning to host a Joint SARC/SAPR VA Training Summit with all branches of the military present within the state to include over 200 SAPR VAs and SARCs in November of FY17.

Indiana NG BH provides 24/7 behavioral health response to INNG Service members and worked with the INNG JFHQ-State SARC or VAC on specific cases when requested to ensure victims of sexual assault receive all care and resources available to them. The INNG State Family Program Director (SFPD) and the INNG JFHQ-State SARC also worked together on cases involving family members or intimate partner violence. An INNG JFHQ-State SARC notified of a case involving a family member or intimate partner not eligible to file an official report with the SARCs office, the SARC referred the case to the SFPD and gave a warm hand off with the permission of the victim. SFPD then provided resources and assisted the victim with any additional needs/concerns. The SVC

and the INNG JFHQ-State SARC worked together on cases to ensure the victim receives all benefits, resources, and due process. This collaboration was extremely beneficial for all parties involved, but executed only after the victim gave permission for the collaboration.

The **Kentucky** NG JFHQ-State SAPR Program Office sought ways to improve DV services since the KYNG does not have a FAP. The office worked with the Fort Knox FAP and the **Kentucky** Cabinet for Family and Health Services to identify ways of addressing DV, while following state laws when responding to these types of cases involving KYNG Service members or Family members. Due to state law, numerous challenges prevent the Guard from developing similar programs. However, the KYNG JFHQ-State SAPR Program Office identified resources Guard members may use in this situation. The KYNG JFHQ-State SAPR Program Office served as a member of the KYNG CHPC working with the BH Services, Chaplains, SAP, Staff Judge Advocate, and others. This council focused on providing Guard members with resources to meet their needs and afford proper care. The primary focal points included addressing areas of concern and safety that could lead to sexual violence, and the care and response to KYNG and family members who experienced sexual violence and in of need help from these agencies. The KYNG established a partnership with the ROTC programs within the state to provide SAPR/SHARP training at the ROTC programs upon request, provide information and promotional materials for the SAPR/SHARP programs, advocacy response and referrals for sexual assaults, and ROTC guidance for their programs.

Louisiana NG JFHQ-State SAPR program Office cultivated relationships with the following partner programs: Army SAP, Drug Demand Reduction Program, R3SP, Chaplain's program, the DPH program, the Office of Family Programs (OFP), EO and SEEM program, and the Office of the Staff Judge Advocate (OSJA). Representatives from each of these programs are members of the CMG, which allows for collaboration. In addition, program managers assigned to J1 attend a weekly synchronization meeting to identify gaps in service and align efforts collectively to address Soldiers' needs within the state. The LANG JFHQ-State SAPR Program Office works with OFP to provide follow-up assistance for Guardsmen and family members reporting DV to Military One Source.

In addition to working closely with their Family Assistance Centers, Office of the State Surgeon, and Chaplain's Office, the **Minnesota** NG JFHQ-State SAPR Program Office provided training to several ROTC programs for their annual SAPR training. They also collaborated with the active duty SAPR VAs, Army Reserve SARC and Air Force SARC in the area and invited them to attend their yearly SAPR VA CET required for re-certification.

Missouri ARNG Senior Leaders Training is an interactive small group led discussion on roles and responsibilities for Senior Leaders and CDRs. The primary focus is to discuss plans to prevent sexual assault and appropriate responses to a sexual assaulted victim, who has made an Unrestricted Report. This platform provides an opportunity for senior leaders to promote a positive climate throughout the organization. Subject matter experts who attended the training included the SARC, EO Advisor, Legal, Law Enforcement and NGB-JA/OCI, and Health Care personnel to advise and assist with questions or concerns.

MONG also partnered with Army SAP to promote awareness and prevention strategies through displays, training, and awareness campaigns to discuss the correlation of substance abuse and sexual violence.

In **Montana**, both the MTNG JFHQ-State SARC and WING SARC work together with Malmstrom AFB SARC for SAPR program events. Both SARCs also attend the Community Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence Task Force Meetings throughout the State. Routine collaborate with VA MST Coordinator, Chaplains, BH, and State Safety Officer to discuss trends, concerns, and mitigation plans.

The **North Carolina** NG JFHQ-State SAPR Program Office established a relationship internally with the Family Programs Child and Youth department to provide trainings and briefings to help the youth become more knowledgeable on developing healthy relationships, consent, and respect during annual teen retreat events and monthly teen council meetings. Additionally, they collaborated on an event for February's Teen Dating Violence Awareness Month (TDVAM). This event included a midnight bowling event for all NCNG member's children 13-18 years of age to attend and participate in TDVAM projects, discussion and briefing along with a pizza party and evening of bowling. This successful event resulted in a decision to make this an annual occurrence. Additionally, the NCNG JFHQ-State SAPR Program Office continued to be an active member of the state's R3SP Council, the EO Council, and the Diversity and Inclusion Council. The prospect of being able to have a voice and actively participate in these councils helps build the knowledge base of the program and adds to the ongoing change in culture and preventing sexual violence.

New Jersey NG developed and nurtured several relationships with their active and reserve component commands co-located on Joint Base-McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst. Together, they conducted sexual assault refresher training to their SAPR VAs and monthly meetings to foster local-level esprit de corps. The ANG Wing SARCs worked with DPH, Family Advocacy, and Chaplains, and worked closely with the Army Support Activity - Fort Dix SARC.

1.8 Community Involvement: Describe your efforts to engage with non-DoD civilian community leaders and organizations both locally and nationally (e.g., Safer Bars Alliance and Association of Women for Action and Research (AWARE)) to develop collaborative community relationships and programs. Describe how you addressed challenges. (DoD 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (30 Apr 14), para 5, (Community Involvement), p. 11 / SecDef Memo (1 May 14), Develop Collaborative Forum for Sexual Assault Prevention Methods, p. 2)

The National Guard is a community-based organization composed of citizen Soldiers and Airmen, who reside and work within the communities. This serves as an advantage to the Guard when reaching out to gain community involvement. In general, many of the NG JFHQ-State SAPR Program Offices developed supporting relationships with their state's Coalition Against Domestic Violence (CADV), CASA, SARTs, rape crisis centers, Joining Community Forces, LLE, Attorney General's Office, Veterans Affairs (especially MST

Clinics), State Veterans centers, and academic institutions. Some of these states include **Arkansas, Colorado, District of Columbia, Delaware** (includes Sexual Assault Network of **Delaware**), **Florida** (to include Guyana Defence Force SPP SMEE), **Guam** (includes **Guam** Coalition against Sexual Assault and Family Violence), **Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana** (includes Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner [SANE]), **Indiana** Coalition to End Sexual Assault, and Wabash Valley Veterans Services), **Iowa, Louisiana** (includes JFHQ-State VAC supporting a Prevention Summit in August 2016 engaging teachers, coaches, medical personnel, and others in the local community in sexual assault prevention), **Massachusetts, Maryland, Maine, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey** (including coordinating Sexual Assault Forensic Exams [SAFEs] at local hospitals), **New Mexico, Nevada** (NV), **New York, Oklahoma** (including Native Alliance Against Violence, Family Justice Centers, and OK Prevention Through Leadership Committee), **Pennsylvania** (including bar managers), **Puerto Rico** (including memorandums of agreements with local hospitals), **South Carolina** (SC), **South Dakota, Tennessee** (including Centerstone Military Services, a grant-funded resource that offers free counseling both group and individual to military sexual assault survivors and their family members), **Virginia** (including Domestic Violence board in Danville, and providing classes to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People), **Vermont** (including an MOU with the statewide Network to End Domestic and Sexual Violence), **Washington, Wisconsin, and West Virginia**.

Captured below are highlights from additional States on their various collaborative efforts in support of the prevention and awareness of sexual assault, as well as shared resources and information.

Alabama NG JFHQ-State SAPR Program Office is a board advisor for Standing Together Against Rape and Coalition Against Rape. The office also has MOUs with Rape crisis centers within the state.

Arizona NG is consistently involved with the **Arizona** Coalition to End Sexual & Domestic Violence, Community Veterans Centers, Phoenix VA MST Clinic, Community Alliance Against Family Abuse, LLEs, United States Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation Victim Services, and other victim resources.

Alaska NG JFHQ-State SAPR Program Office is involved in the Coalition Against Domestic Violence/Interpersonal Violence Coalition, which consists of local programs that support sexual assault awareness and prevention. AKNG participated in collaborative trainings hosted by the state SART team, which includes agencies in the community that also work to prevent sexual assault. The JFHQ-State SAPR Program Office provided support and resource tables to local events during SAAPM and throughout the year at events to promote prevention against sexual assault and interpersonal violence. AKNG JFHQ-State SAPR Program Office also collaborated with the University of Alaska, Anchorage Nursing students to present a health fair aimed at reducing interpersonal violence. This collaboration also included a senior nursing project that suggested high school students and AKNG Soldiers age 18-25, experience the same stressors and use corresponding coping strategies to support resiliency in both populations. The AKNG

JFHQ-State SAPR Program Office provided sexual assault and harassment prevention training to a local Junior ROTC and Alaska Military Youth Academy. The AKNG invited the Anchorage police department sexual assault officers to CMGs. The AKNG JFHQ-State SAPR Program Office is also an affiliate member with the Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault and the Alaska Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault.

Connecticut NG JFHQ-State SAPR Program Office worked with **Connecticut** State University, Central **Connecticut** State University (CCSU), and **Connecticut** Sexual Assault Crisis Services for different training events. The office also collaborated with local rape crisis coalition. The CT Alliance to End Sexual Violence provided trainers at all of their CET events. This relationship began in 2008 and remains today, keeping a strong communication and training support alliance. This past year CCSU Graduate School invited the CTNG JFHQ-State SAPR Program Office to an Inclusion/Community networking event. Through this event, the CTNG SAPR office gained a speaker on “Hyper-masculinity” for their 2016 CET. Additionally, The CTNG JFHQ-State SARC serves on a local prevention team with high school faculty and the chief of police for East Hampton, CT.

The **Georgia** NG 116th ACW SARC partnered with the Macon Judicial Circuit SART to discuss responding to the sexual assault victim, and developed relationships with the Salvation Army Safe House/Rape Crisis Center and the local legal advocate for Houston County.

Illinois NG developed a strong relationship with the local rape crisis centers. Members of the ILNG JFHQ-State SAPR Program Office spoke at their events and invited their members to training events conducted at Guard facilities. **Illinois** NG signed an MOU with the **Illinois** Coalition against Sexual Assault and several local rape crisis centers throughout the state. **Illinois** has 11 Veterans Centers throughout the state to provide counseling services to their Service members. Veterans Center personnel also spoke at Guard training events and, on occasion, brought their Veterans mobile unit for Guard Members to tour. The newest partnership was with Rush University Medical Center Road Home Program, which provides confidential support, counseling and veteran health services to MST survivors.

The **Kentucky** NG JFHQ-State SAPR Program Office was very active in FY16. The KYNG JFHQ-State SARC served as a member on the KY SART advisory committee and worked with senior members from a number KY agencies. These agencies included the Association of Sexual Assault Programs, State Police, Board of Nursing, Nurses Association, State Police Crime Lab, Chief Medical Examiner, Department of Community Based Services, Victim’s Advocacy Division of the Office of the Attorney General, and SANE, among others. The KY SART advisory committee addresses access to resources and community response to sexual assaults around the state, discusses and identifies best practices, develops model protocols for SARTs around the state, and identifies and addresses systemic issues among many other responsibilities. The KYNG also established MOUs with multiple universities and colleges statewide and continued to

develop more to provide a platform for collaboration with their sexual assault response staff. The MOUs enabled the KYNG to share program data, training resources, advertise their program on the campuses to reach Service members and their dependents, and to collaborate on improving prevention and response efforts. Another partnership created was with the KY Department of Criminal Justice Training. Members of the SAPR Office helped to educate law enforcement and prosecutors around the state on the NG SAPR program, to include services provided, and CDR responsibilities as it related to investigations and prosecutions of Guard members. The KYNG also collaborated with Western **Kentucky** University and the Victim Services section of the Attorney General's Office and other state agencies to develop an advanced victims' advocacy course provided through the **Kentucky** Victim Assistance Academy. They designed the course to train victim advocates around the state on advanced techniques and to provide updated advocacy information to improve victim services around the state.

The KYNG continued its partnership with the University of Louisville Men of Prevention, Education, and Advocacy on Campus and in the Community (PEACC) program. This program works to involve male students in violence prevention efforts and to increase recognition of male sexual assault victims and services provided to them. Men of PEACC conducted a workshop at the KYNG 16-hour CET event, speaking about relationship violence, ways to intervene, and ways to establish healthy relationships. The KYNG SAPR Office participated in Sexual Assault Awareness Month events hosted on campus by Men of PEACC. The newest collaboration established was with the **Kentucky** Division of Veterans Affairs. This relationship focused on educating Service members, SARCs and SAPR VAs on the services offered by the agency, particularly their new Women Veterans Assistance program, and their homeless veteran services. The Veterans Affairs provided two workshops during FY16 to the KYNG about their program and services. The KYNG JFHQ-State SAPR Office conducted free 90-minute workshop seminars and set up information booths at statewide conferences. These conferences included the 17th Annual Ending Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence Conference in Lexington, KY in December 2015; the Victim Assistance Conference in Louisville, KY in 2016; and various other events around the state. Over 300 military and civilians attended these workshops. Attending these conferences led to increased collaborations with new agencies and programs around the state and enabled us to provide updated information about our program to community partners across the state, other service providers, and survivors.

Michigan NG JFHQ-State SAPR Office was also very active in FY16. The JFHQ-State SARC and VAC were actively involved in community and state programs. They attended monthly or more frequent meetings with the Capitol Area SART, who include local hospitals, SANE nurses, **Michigan** State University, detectives and attorneys who specialize in sexual assault cases, psychologists, Small Talk, FireCracker Foundation and other groups. The Capitol Area SART goal is to improve our area and state response to sexual assault. The JFHQ-State SARC and VAC shared this information obtained with their SAPR VAs and other providers. In May 2016, The JFHQ-State SARC and a representative from NGB-J1-SAPR Office provided training for the **Michigan** Coalition of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault. The success of the training prompted an invitation for the JFHQ-State SARC to participate and present at next year's conference

and from the Prosecuting Attorneys Office of **Michigan** to speak at one of their training events. The JFHQ-State SARC also engaged Veterans Hospitals, crisis centers and other organizations regarding resources to assist Service members. The Calhoun Crisis Center in Battle Creek, **Michigan** supported the MING and spoke at their CET events, and other significant training events. This training included tours with SANEs, psychologists, and a service dog, Mattie.

The **Minnesota** NG JFHQ-State SAPR Office worked with many civilian allied organizations, who were excited and anxious to join their network. The Battered Women's Legal Advocacy Project presented their annual Journey of Hope Community Award to the MNNG JFHQ-State SARC for her efforts in supporting victims of sexual and DV. The MNNG SAPR team conducted training for that organization, as well as the MN Coalition Against Sexual Assault, Central MN Sexual Assault Center, Acres for Life (Equine Therapy), and Cornerstone. They also worked with 360 Communities, Breaking Free, and Pathways of West Central **Minnesota**, among others.

When the **Missouri** NG JFHQ-State SAPR Office collaborated with **Kansas** (KS) JFHQ-State SAPR Office to conduct the Annual SAPR VA Refresher training, they also invited several volunteer organizations from the **Kansas** City area to offer information, training, and resources. These included the Metropolitan Organization to Counter Sexual Assault (MOCSA), the **Kansas** City Mobile Veterans Center, SANE from local hospitals, and survivors to share their experience with resources. Additionally, a guest speaker from "We End Violence" provided a one-day event on culture change and bystander intervention. The MONG JFHQ-State SAPR Office also met with five University Title IX Coordinators and provided reference material, contact information and marketing items to increase awareness for their student Soldiers and Airmen. The MONG JFHQ-State SAPR Office established memorandums of agreements (MOAs) with two of **Missouri's** Universities to provide SHARP coverage in the event a MONG Service member requires SAPR services. Additional relationships created by the MONG included community involvement with Buchanan County Prosecuting Attorney's Office and Sheriff's Department; Heartland Regional Medical Center Midwestern State University Police Department, Counseling Center, and Student Health Services; Northwestern State University Children's Advocacy Center; Saint Joseph School District and Young Women's Christian Association; and, Metropolitan Organization to Counter Sexual Assault Community Luncheon.

In addition to the relationships, the **North Carolina** NG already established with both state "COSA" and CADV, the NCNG JFHQ-State SARC, JFHQ-State VAC, and Wing SARC regularly attended monthly SART meetings in numerous counties in the state and shared knowledge, best practices and advocacy resources. Individuals on the NCNG JFHQ-State SAPR Office staff are long time members of the **North Carolina** Victim's Assistance Network, an organization that provides resources and advocacy to all victims of any crime. This membership culminated into an additional inter-agency council (IAC) that helps provide an annual victim's of crime event. Each year, the IAC creates and performs a ceremony in April for the National Crime Victim's Rights Week to bring the community together. This ceremony includes keynote speakers on numerous subjects, with state

officials and families of victims and survivors in attendance. Local high school choirs and Junior ROTC members also participate in this annual event. The NCNG JFHQ-State SAPR Office participated with numerous county SARTs, state coalitions, and the NC Governor's Focus Group on sexual assault and DV, and the events and awareness month projects throughout the year. Additionally, the NCNG JFHQ-State SARC is an acting member on the Governor's Crime Commission Sub-Committee on Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence and attends quarterly meetings or when necessary.

In **New York**, the all wings continued contact and efforts with local rape crisis center and VA for events and information sharing. The 109th AW is updating an MOU with Planned Parenthood-Mohawk Hudson to provide sexual assault services to victims of sexual assault. The 107th AW continued to work with several local police agencies, hospitals, and rape crises centers to share ensure information and resources. On a quarterly basis, the 107th AW SARC meets with these organizations to discuss upcoming awareness events relating to sexual assault, as well as, ideas on how to improve current processes and procedures. The 174th AW SARC worked with the Vera House nursing director in Syracuse, **New York** to establish an MOU between the two organizations. The MOU will provide SAPR support to all personnel assigned to the 174th AW and their family members 18 years old and older. The Vera House is a comprehensive domestic and sexual violence service agency providing shelter, advocacy, and counseling services for women, children & men, education and prevention programs and community coordination. The 174th AW SARC also worked with the medical director of Rome Memorial hospital emergency department to establish an MOU to provide SAPR support to the personnel assigned to the Eastern Air Defense Sector located in Rome, **New York**. The SARC also established an agreement with the Joint Base Bolling Anacostia AFB SARC to provide support to the 224th Air Defense Group located on the Joint Base Bolling Anacostia AFB and Herndon, Virginia. The 105th AW SART consists of County level first responders from Rape Crisis Center, Mobile Life, SANE nurses, and local investigators. The 105th AW is actively involved as part of this team. They also have a Wing DPH who collaborates with local VA and other organizations.

Ohio NG JFHQ-State SAPR team presented military briefings to civilian partnering advocacy programs, such as the **Delaware** and Morrow County VAs and the Sexual Assault Response Network of Central **Ohio** (SARNCO) VAs. The SAPR team continued to foster and grow their relationships with their community partners to include SARNCO, Central **Ohio** Sexual Assault Task Force, **Ohio** Alliance to End Sexual Violence, Buckeye Region Anti-Violence Organization focused on lesbian, gay, bi-sexual, transgender, queer and inter-sex survivors, Deaf World Against Violence Everywhere, and other agencies throughout **Ohio**. The OHNG JFHQ-State SAPR office personnel are also members for some of these agencies.

The **Oregon** (OR) NG JFHQ-State SAPR Office collaborated with the Center for Hope and Safety, a shelter for domestically abused or sexually assaulted women and men; the Willamette University Sexual Assault Resource Associates; and the Cherry City Derby. The ORNG JFHQ-State Office also engaged members of the **Oregon** Legislature to speak at their SAAPM event, collaborated with the Wells Fargo Bank, and the Ms.

Marion/Polk County. All of the above mentioned organizations worked with the ORNG SAPR program to plan, staff, and execute the April 2016 SAAPM event.

The **Texas** NG JFHQ-State SAPR Office engaged routinely with civilian service providers and coalitions to enhance training effectiveness and response to sexual assault. They worked with many state, county, and local Sexual Assault Advocacy Organizations to collaborate trainings for solidier SAPR VAs and leaders. Some of the agencies included the **Texas** Association Against Sexual Assault, **Texas** Advocacy Project, Institute on Domestic and Sexual Violence at the University of **Texas**, and most recently the **Texas**, Office of the Attorney General (OAG). The OAG secured a grant to fund three Civilian **Texas** OAG certified Victim Advocates to assist Service members. Specifically, Service members who were in a non-duty status at the time of the sexual assault incident and need additional state resources, advocacy, and assistance in navigating the civilian criminal justice systems. This grant and initiative increased the JFHQ-State SAPR Office's outreach to local rape crisis centers, law enforcement and victim services agencies. Civilian and Military staff of the SAPR program for the TXNG engage with and sit on county level SART Committees.

Virgin Islands NG JFHQ-State SAPR Office community collaborative efforts continued with the Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Council (DVSAC), the Women's Coalition of St. Croix, and the Family Resource Center on St. Thomas. These efforts included such activities as an Interactive Film Series and Community Speak-Out on Gender-Based Violence with the Women's Coalition, "Youth-Wise Up," group home talks, ASIST suicide prevention training, health fairs, college student talks, and "good touch, bad touch" story-time at elementary schools with DVSAC.

1.9 Incentives to Promote Prevention: Other than the DoD Exceptional SARC and Prevention Innovation Awards, describe your efforts to promote and encourage installation leadership recognition of Service member driven prevention efforts. (DoD 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (30 Apr 14), para 5 (Incentives to Promote Prevention), p. 12)

NGB-J1 established the Jane Lux Exceptional SAPR VA Award to recognize an individual for significant contributions, dedication, and outstanding performance in providing support and resources to sexual assault victims, and enhancing the National Guard SAPR program. The first award was presented in FY16 to the honoree, Ms. E. Jane Lux, who worked tirelessly to help establish and nurture the NG SAPR program from its infancy into a responsive, victim-focused program. This award plays an important role in raising awareness of the critical role the SAPR VA plays in helping a victim recover and assisting in prevention awareness and education. The Jane Lux Exceptional SAPR VA award will be presented annually to the one SAPR VA selected from nominees submitted by the 54 States, Territories and the District of Columbia National Guard during SAAPM. The selection criteria include professional accomplishments and achievements beyond the standard duties and requirements of the position, and demonstration within the SAPR arena of imaginative and unusually high impact initiatives, exceptional resourcefulness, and notable achievement. The following list identifies ways to achieve the criteria.

- Facilitating the sexual assault victim's care and safety, and provide referrals and non-clinical support.
- Explaining the reporting options during initial contact to afford the victim with the necessary information to make an informed decision.
- Supporting the command in raising awareness, prevention, and response to sexual assault.
- Establishing relationships and cooperation with civilian and military organizations to provide the best support and resources available.
- Providing engaging and effective unit and command SAPR prevention and awareness training.

The ARNG SHARP program office and ANG SAPR program offices support nominations for SAPR awards managed at the State level. Over fifteen States developed special SAPR award programs, annual recognition, or incentives for members within the SAPR arena. Some of the highlights are identified below:

- **Arkansas** NG JFHQ-State senior leadership publically recognized prevention and intervention efforts made by Service members.
- **Delaware** NG presented State SAPR VAs awards for exceptional performance and involvement in the SHARP Program.
- **Florida** NG selected top-notch SAPR VAs nominated by their MSC to attend specialized training or conferences outside DoD mandates. One of these special events included the Guyana SHARP SMEE.
- **Georgia** NG held a unit SAAPM poster contest. The 2016 winning slogan was, "Show others they are not alone. Don't be a bystander. Leaders Intervene." submitted by a member of the 1160th Transportation Company. Posters were printed and given to units to display in work areas.
- **Hawaii** NG selected a Team of the Year award, which went to the SAPR team in FY16.
- **Illinois** presented an inaugural SHARP Specialist of the Year Award in FY16. Additionally, the Teal Boot award goes to the BDE that gave the most support to SAPR/SHARP throughout the year.
- **Indiana** TAG recognized an outstanding SAPR VA with a certificate of appreciation and acknowledged her outstanding performance as a BDE SAPR VA. The presentation occurred during SAAPM.
- **Kentucky** NG established a SAPR VA of the Year Award to recognize VAs or SARCs who did an outstanding job supporting the KYNG SAPR program. Some of these efforts included working to increase participation in the SAPR program, to promote greater understanding of services provided for KYNG Service members and Family Members in the SAPR Program, and to eliminate behaviors and cultural

norms that lead to an environment conducive to sexual violence in all forms to include sexual harassment and sexual assaults.

- **Missouri** NG leadership provided awards and coins to individuals who volunteered for or provided additional training opportunities and those personnel who have intervened to prevent a sexual assault incident. This recognition often comes as a private acknowledgment unless multiple individuals are recognized.
- **Montana** NG leadership recognized their SAPR VAs when they took charge of an initiative or event/ training in their unit.
- **Ohio** NG recognized the 121st Air Refueling Wing SARC as the exceptional FY16 SARC of the Year. The OHNG leadership recently formalized their process to recognize an Exceptional SAPR VA for FY17, in addition to the Exceptional SARC of the Year.
- **New York** 19th AW provided Green Dot coins to CDRs, 1SGs and chiefs for presentation to individuals who intervened to disrupt an inappropriate situation.
- **Puerto Rico** ARNG promoted and encouraged installation leadership recognition of Service member driven prevention efforts. They have a SAPR /SHARP VA of the Year award to recognize the SAPR /SHARP VA who gave that extra mile while working with victims and was always engaged and available to support the program.
- **Tennessee** NG TAG and senior leaders placed an emphasis on recognizing Soldiers and Airmen who contributed to the prevention of sexual assault and harassment, and who promoted respect among their peers and leaders.
- **Texas** NG recognized their Exceptional SAPR VAs and SARCs at their three yearly Victim Advocate Refresher Trainings and during their CMGs.
- **Vermont** NG presented certificates signed by VTNG TAG to the "Victim Advocate of the Year" during the SAAPM kick-off events.
- **Washington** NG selected an ARNG and ANG SAPR VA of the year. The Assistant TAG from their branch of service recognized the selectees with a certificate and coin. Additionally, individual Service members were recognized during training for their efforts in supporting the unit, for example, a junior enlisted member seen intervening, or an NCO using Sergeant's time as an opportunity to coach responsible behavior.

A number of states are in the process of developing a SAPR award program or pursuing ways to recognize extraordinary efforts made within the SAPR arena. **Michigan** NG is discussing a process for recommending and recognizing SAPR VAs throughout their state by offering attendance at outside training events, such as the National Organization for Victim Assistance (NOVA) conference, for providing Service member care and fostering an environment where sexual assault is not tolerated. **North Carolina** is taking steps to create a SAPR/SHARP VA of the year award. Each MSC witness or bystander, with knowledge of the advocacy efforts provided by a victim advocate or their actions and behaviors that encouraged a change in culture supporting and advocating for the

SAPR/SHARP programs, may nominate a candidate. **New Mexico** is developing a SAPR VA of the Year Award and Bystander Intervention of the Year Award for the State for implementation in FY17. **Pennsylvania** NG acknowledged volunteers and guest speakers for their efforts on behalf of SAPR, but is looking to develop a better form of recognition for the future.

1.10 Harm Reduction: Describe the metrics being used to assess the effectiveness of Military Service-specific efforts aimed to reduce the impact of high-risk behaviors and personal vulnerabilities. (DoD 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (30 Apr 14), para 5 (Harm Reduction), p. 12)

The ARNG SHARP Program Office is creating a Mitigation Action Plan to address vulnerabilities within ARNG Commander's Area of Responsibilities IAW, Headquarters, Department of Army Executive Order (HQDA EXORD) 204-16, the Chief of the Army's Policy to reduce sexual assault, sexual harassment, and retaliation incidents.

Within the ANG, new WG/CCs are required to conduct a unit climate assessment within 120 days of assuming command. The EO and Wing SARC, in collaboration, routinely review the results of the assessment prior to briefing the WG/CC. Based on the feedback, the CDR and Wing SARC establish additional training or awareness initiatives to improve conditions within the wing. The EO office also tracks sexual harassment and hazing.

The States routinely use information gathered from URIs, Command Climate Surveys, Commanders Critical Incident Reports, Resiliency and Suicide Prevention Programs, CAIBs, CHPC meetings, high-risk response teams, and police reports of Guard members involved in alcohol related offenses, in addition to the number of sexual harassment reports and data from DSAID. Some specific State initiatives are discussed below.

Arkansas JFHQ-State SAPR Office provided their leadership with a program trends analysis monthly, which included the number of alcohol involved sexual assault offenses. The office also provided a quarterly report on the number of cases reported, to trends, such as an increase or decrease in sexual assaults, and a roll up at the end of the FY.

The **District of Columbia** NG gathered much of its information from regularly scheduled CAIBs and CHPC meetings. In these meetings, they addressed the health of the force and unhealthy behaviors. As negative trends developed, they identified and implemented measures to improve the trends. JCF members also engaged regularly, discussed trends, and sought avenues of support inside and outside of the organization.

The **Kentucky** NG utilized shared messaging from the JFHQ-State SAPR Program, substance abuse program, suicide prevention program, Chaplaincy, BH, and other programs to assess the effectiveness of their programs to minimize risky behaviors taken by their Guard members. This collaborative effort was instrumental in identifying Soldiers engaged in high-risk behaviors, such as substance abuse used as a coping mechanism following a sexual assault, and providing assistance aimed at helping the Guard member recover. Overall, these efforts increased command awareness of coexisting issues, such

as substance abuse, suicidal ideations, and sexual assaults, and reaffirmed the importance of taking a holistic view in assisting the victim.

The **Michigan** NG JFHQ-State SARC conducted trend analyses and shared the information at the CMG and with leadership to help reduce sexual assault cases or situations that may precipitate them within our state. The SARC also monitored sexual assault cases, confer often with the SEEM on harassment cases, and monitored hazing, bullying, and possible retaliation types of activities.

In **Missouri**, under the R2C, the MONG Adjutant General chaired the CHPC meetings to integrate garrison, medical and mission efforts in support of the synchronization of health promotion and risk reduction in their State NG. The SMEs included, but not limited to, LLE, alcohol substance abuse officers, and other civilian local agencies to help identify high-risk behaviors and personal vulnerabilities among ARNG Soldiers.

The **New Jersey** Substance Abuse PM conducted URIs of all of their units. The CDRs, SARC, Resilience Coordinator, and Suicide Prevention PM received this information to develop a mitigation plan for high-risk behaviors. Collectively, the group analyzed the trends and presented the results at the CHPC.

In the **New York** NG, cross-collaboration of the State Wellness committee and key stakeholders did not formalize metrics or measures, but started to map incident locations and timeframes to target high risk locations, populations and times of the year for increased command influence on prevention efforts specific to sexual assault incidents and suicide

The **Vermont** NG JFHQ-State SARC participated in the High-Risk Case Management meeting chaired by the Deputy G1, used to discuss trends and to develop mitigation plans.

1.11 Education and Training: Describe efforts to address sexual assault prevention in your organization by educating Service members on healthy relationships. Describe any training, particularly training that focuses on changing skills, attitudes, and behaviors, to encourage Service members to take part in healthy relationships. Describe any increases in complexity or depth of training on healthy relationships over the course of a Service member's career." (DoD 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (30 Apr 14), para 5 (Education and Training), p. 12)

The NGB-J1-SAPR Office developed 40-hour initial SARC and SAPR VA training contains a specific lesson on "Healthy Relationships." Information from this lesson was used during briefings and training conducted at the unit level. Additionally, information garnered by NG SARCS and SAPR VAs from their Service-specific initial SHARP or SAPR training was used Guard training events.

The ARNG SHARP Staff conducted 10 monthly SHARP trainings at Arlington Hall Station for 987 Soldiers and Department of the Army Civilians meeting the Army annual refresher

training requirements. The ARNG published the ARNG SHARP Implementation Guidance, dated 31 May 2016, signed by the DARNG. This memorandum established T32 training guidance, and outlined the responsibilities and requirements for the SHARP program within the ARNG.

In addition to presenting the specified training as designated by their Service to meet the 2016 Annual SAPR training requirement, some states provided additional training or information to augment the required training. Identified below are some of these activities.

Arkansas JFHQ-State SAPR Office used videos on empathy and consent to augment their training to improve the current knowledge base of their Service members. The **Connecticut** JFHQ-State VAC led training for ARNG RSP, "Battle Hand-Off" to 282 Soldiers. The training followed-up on SHARP trainings received prior to basic and at basic training. The intent of the monthly training was to ensure sexual assault myths were debunked and misunderstandings clarified for new recruits. These interactive trainings included the VAC actively asking Soldiers to answer policy or definitions of terms to allow for correction. The **Delaware** NG used the Strong Bonds program and FAPs to augment training, as well as classes presented at Dover AFB on family and parenting. This information was funneled through the Chaplain and Director of BH to address trends identified. **Massachusetts** NG also used multiple "Strong Bonds" training for single Soldiers.

The **Kansas** NG prided itself and creating training that is both informative and interesting, and customized to the specific audience. This type of tailored training proved effective based on the unit's enthusiasm when it comes to SHARP training. More Soldiers talked about the material trained long after the briefing because of the selected focus for each group. The focus in the KSNG was on training the individual on becoming "Agents of Change" and creating a culture that does not tolerate sexual assault. They also stressed the importance of everyone being an active bystander, and empowering Service members with the tools and knowledge needed to defuse possible assaults or inappropriate behavior from taking place. The **Kentucky** NG partnered with The One Love Foundation to use their "Escalation of Force" workshop in our RSP targeted their most at risk population in the KYNG for sexual assaults and other violence. The "Escalation of Force" workshop helped Service members identify different attitudes and behaviors that are signs of an unhealthy relationship. It also gave them the tools to intervene at different stages so they could develop healthy and supporting relationships instead. The KYNG Recruiters are working to bring this workshop to education facilities around the state. This innovative program won the DoD 2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Innovative Program Award within the NG.

Michigan NG JFHQ-State SARC conducted training at the Recruit Sustainment Battalion as a basis for all new Service members. As requested, the SARC provided training for ROTC units. The JFHQ-State SAPR Office strived to provide more in depth or varied training to engage the changing roles of the recruits as they progress in their careers. The JFHQ-State SARC used group sessions and question and answer sessions during the training, but also included new video or materials to present information on newer topics, such as bullying and hazing or transgender advocacy. The new 1SG/CDR briefing was

changed to offer new material, less power point, more interaction, and questions to engage their thought process as developing leaders.

Minnesota NG JFHQ-State SAPR Office invited Russell Strand and Roger Canaff to speak to their State Senior leadership. The topics included sexual assault trauma, roles in responding and establishing culture change, behaviors of survivors, mitigating sexual assault. Mr. Strand spoke to approximately 500 members of the Army and Air Guard community for approximately 3 hours regarding culture change in the military. The State also brought in “Sex Signals” and “Catharsis” to train their RSP units, and Recruiting and Retention BDE leadership. “Male Survivor” conducted 3 separate 8-hour training sessions on male survivors; the MN Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA) conducted training on DFSAs) and DNA processing, our local civilian SANE coordinator conducted training, as did the Ramsey County Attorney and lead champion in changing sex trafficking laws. The MN NG also had their allies from the Battered Women’s Legal Advocacy Project conduct three separate 4-hour training events on stalking. This training was more complex and built on the skills and knowledge of our Service members. Certified SAPR VAs conducted the 2-hour annual in person sexual assault training. The training presented in FY16 focused on drug-facilitated assaults and MN specific information relating to DFSAs, sex trafficking and MN specific metrics, sexting, consent, and male survivors. These topics were in addition to reporting options, reporting processes, roles of victim advocates, and other pertinent SAPR information. The MNNG yearly SAPR training progressively gets more in depth to provide relevant and fresh information to their Service members.

Nebraska NG JFHQ-State SAPR Office created their own specific SHARP/SAPR training and tailored the discussed based on the audience. They used videos on consent, bystander intervention, victim blaming, and others to bring home realistic and in some ways humorous approach to a serious subject. The NENG JFHQ-State SAPR team experienced opened lines of communication and discussion within the units and their Service members. The training also included **Nebraska** specific information to increase the relevancy of the training for their Service members in a civilian community.

For FY16, **New Mexico** NG JFHQ-State SAPR Office presented the SHARP curriculum at each unit. After each training event, the SAPR personnel conducted small group after action reviews with specific ranks to determine training for FY17. Based on the feedback received, the NMNG SAPR team presented 3-5 minute public service announcements (PSAs) on SHARP related topics and DV for Soldiers and Airmen to watch during drill for extra training.

The **Tennessee** NG JFHQ-State SARC invested time with all TNNG SAPR VAs throughout FY16 to discuss effective and valuable training for Soldiers and Airmen at different points along their career. The TNNG SAPR team made considerable effort to develop training appropriate for each level of Service member based on their knowledge, experience, and previous SAPR training. They integrated multiple video resources, such as the “Tea Consent” Video, “James is Dead,” and scenario based videos into the training. Video messaging included dispelling victim-blaming attitudes and bystander intervention’s

role in changing the course of events, all of which were intended to spark discussion and improve understanding.

Vermont NG JFHQ-State SAPR team used vignette based trainings and the screening of “*The Mask We Live In*” documentary. In FY16, the survivor testimony videos were male survivor focused. The VTNG JFHQ-State SAPR team is currently working on creating a multi-year curriculum designed to tie the readiness of units for sexual violence prevention to their ready years based on Army Force Generation cycles.

The **Maine** ARNG is in the developmental stages of adjusting annual refresher training provided to units according to demographics. They provided separate training to junior and to senior Service members at the request of the units, with focus on different pieces of the same basic training material. Because of the wide diversity of units, personnel and locations, tailoring the training to each specific demographic presented challenges. The SAPR team selected and adjusted the most relevant information to the age and experience of the audience. In the future, the MENG SME’s will review URIs and command climate assessments on a regular basis, and actively engage the command to create plans to improve the unit climate and change culture.

1.12 Program Metrics: Describe the metrics used to assess your Military Service Sexual Assault Prevention program. Where appropriate, align the metrics with the 2014-2016 DoD Prevention Strategy elements. (DoD 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (30 Apr 14), para 6 (Prevention Metrics, Assessment, and Research), p. 13)

The NG primarily used the following surveys and database information to help assess aspects of the NG SAPR Prevention Program:

- Workplace Gender Relations Survey of the Reserve Components (WGRR), 2012 and 2015.
 - Prevalence of unwanted sexual contact.
- Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database
 - Prevalence versus reporting
- Department of Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute Organizational Climate Survey address the SAPR Command Climate index in areas of:
 - Chain of Command Support
 - Perception of Safety
 - Reporting Climate (Barriers to Reporting)
 - Prevention Climate & Bystander intervention experience in past 12 months

1.13 Prevention Allocation of Time: As a result of ongoing SAPR related surveys, describe your approved initiatives to assist SAPR professionals improve prevention training. (DoD 2014-2016 Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy (30 Apr 14), para 6 (Prevention Metrics, Assessment, and Research), p. 13)

The ARNG and ANG Program Offices will continue to promote the adherence to their Service-specific training guidance. Additional initiatives within the States include the following:

Arkansas NG JFHQ-State SARC will provide SAPR VAs slide decks that address the risks identified in the surveys to assist the CDR in providing SHARP training.

Of the annual SHARP training presented by the **Colorado** ARNG, 50% or more will consist of prevention training. The COANG Wing SARC will follow the annual sexual assault training guidance provided by HAF.

The **District of Columbia** NG took a proactive role in prevention of sexual assaults in FY16. The focus shifted to primary prevention, which refocused efforts to integrate healthy relationship and teams into multiple programs. JCF, comprehensive Soldier and family fitness, Strong bonds, and Ready and Resilient campaigns were integral parts of the primary prevention program. The SARC made every effort to inject SAPR themes into existing education programs.

Indiana NG JFHQ-State SAPR Office conducted train the trainer classes with their SAPR VAs during their CET event. This approach to the training was to help the SAPR VA feel more comfortable with the material; provide them the confidence to field additional questions, and to ensure their proficiency in mastering the content. The end-result is improved presentation of all pertinent material, in a professional and confident manner.

The **Kentucky** NG JFHQ-State SAPR Office developed training for use in FY17. This training package includes prevention efforts, and targeted training and guidance to address specific issues identified as systemic problems in the KYNG during review of unit DEOCS reports. This training will assist CDRs develop command climates that support Soldiers' ability to intervene when they see incidents of sexual harassment, sexual assaults, or the other derisive behaviors. The small group discussion format of the training will allow Soldiers at all levels the opportunity to speak about specifics affecting them, and to learn from each other about bystander intervention techniques already used successfully. It will also help the Soldiers develop a better understanding of how sexual assaults affect the victim, those around them, and the unit as a whole.

The **Nebraska** NG JFHQ-State SAPR Office will continue to send out invitations to events sponsored by their civilian counterparts as part of the ever-changing world of advocacy and support. The NENG SAPR team recognizes their gain in knowledge from their civilian counterparts, and identifies the topics, tactics, and information presented in schools and within the communities, and ties them in to the CDR led training events. The use of realistic and state-specific information draws in the NENG Soldiers more so than the

overly broad approach used in previous training events. The NENG SAPR team also provided real life examples to emphasize the accountability and judicial processing of Soldiers who commit such crimes.

Based on the positive feedback received from their leadership and Soldiers on prevention training, the **New Jersey** NG JFHQ-State SAPR Office will continue to avoid using PowerPoint presentations and will use real life examples for better feedback from the Soldiers. **West Virginia** SAPR professionals are also avoiding PowerPoint presentations in favor of more dialog with the audience.

The **New Mexico** NG JFHQ-State SAPR office developed training that all SAPR VAs use specifically for sexual assault primary prevention efforts. Their SHARP training is geared towards changing the culture and getting back to Army Values of respecting one another.

Puerto Rico SAPR professionals improved their prevention training by implementing the directive to conduct briefings with no more than 100 Soldiers. This initiative came about because of feedback from the troops indicating that the message is lost when the class size is greater than 100. The PRNG JFHQ-State SAPR team added more videos and images to their training. This helps the Soldiers relate better with the message and helps them the process better when faced with the opportunity to intervene.

The SAPR team will conduct more unit visits to help market their program and the services they can provide. Many Soldiers were still unaware of the SAPR program, its purpose, POCs in the event of a sexual assault. The PRNG JFHQ-State SAPR team will provide a compact disc with all regulations, current All Army Activities, and other documents and templates to the CDR during the unit visits. These resources will help the CDR comply with the regulations and directives. During these visits, the SAPR team will also discuss the importance of the program and promote the recruitment of new SAPR VAs. The team will post JFHQ-State SARC point of contact information and photo on the bulletin board as a resource for all unit personnel.

In **Vermont**, feedback on SAPR training conducted at the unit level was continually incorporated into revised training packages. This process occurred primarily through direct conversation rather than a formalized tracking process.

Washington NG JFHQ-State SAPR Office spent approximately 25% of training time allotted on reviewing the basics, Restricted vs Unrestricted, who to report to, and program overview. The remainder of the training time focused on prevention, smart decision making, supporting survivors, and other items.

1.14 Future Efforts: Describe your future plans for delivering consistent and effective prevention methods and programs, including how these efforts will help your Military Service strategies, enable resourcing, and make progress in your overall SAPR program.

The CNGB will continue to stress the importance of the many elements within the NG SAPR program, but specifically the prevention of sexual assault within the Guard. The GSLCs, GSLUs, CNGB issuances, and other forms of messaging will remain the focal point for disseminating information to the States. The NGB-J1-SAPR Program Office will support the CNGB by continuing to assess the relevancy of DoD SAPR programs to Title 32 Guard members. As necessary, the SAPR office will prepare policy and procedures to assist TAGs, senior leaders, and SAPR personnel within the States support their State Guard members.

The ARNG SHARP Program Office is creating an ARNG Mitigation Action Plan to address vulnerabilities within ARNG CDR's Area of Responsibilities IAW the Chief of the Army's Policy to reduce sexual assault, sexual harassment, and retaliation incidents.

The ANG SAPR Program Office follows Service-specific training requirements. Headquarters, Air Force rolled out a three-phase prevention strategy in meeting DoD requirements. The focus for implementing phase 1 of the 5-year prevention strategy is attitude, norm, and environmental change. The method for training is Green Dot. The focus for implementing phase 2 of the prevention strategy includes individual risk factors. For example, substance abuse, emotional regulation, and peer pressure are targeted activates for high risk sub groups. The focus for implementing phase 3 of the prevention strategy is relationship risk factors. For example, casual sex, relationship conflict, and gender-based attitudes are topics of discussion.

JFHQ-State SAPR Offices within the States will:

Alabama - Use Small group format for SHARP AT instead of large lecture forum and will collaborate with Family Readiness during SAAPM for Beer Goggles game.

Arizona - Continue to deliver consistent effective dialogue with troops to get them involved in the training versus PowerPoint presentations. Include more scenarios and role-playing into the training, and allow additional time to receive feedback from the troops on how the SAPR program can improve.

Colorado - Improve the implementation of SHARP/SARC training and education, specifically as it applies to male victimization, first-line supervisor responsibilities, the retaliation reporting process, and applicability to the non-federalized force.

Connecticut - Work on updating and publicizing TAG Alcohol Policy and the recognition program for SAPR VAs.

Hawaii - Engage "Men and Boys" collaboration with State Department of Health. Provide statewide training to include geographically isolated regions, previously underserved, targeting Service members within 1 year of assignment to first unit of assignment and leadership. Conduct targeted training towards units identified with high rates of sexual harassment from URI surveys. Conduct Initial HIANG Volunteer VA training to certify additional Volunteer VAs. Establish additional coordination and collaboration with

geographically isolated civilian support resources. Execute Joint SARC Victim Advocate Training Summit collaborating with active duty branches to provide CET to SAPR VAs from all branches of military assigned to the state.

Indiana - Introduce new interactive AT for FY17. Continue to provide train the trainer block of instruction to SAPR VAs. Implement reporting requirements for Commands to report training numbers to TAG. Disseminate Command message at various training events (CDR/1SG, Yellow Ribbon briefs, quarterly updates to MACOM CDRs, Senior Leader Conference, etc.). Add SAPR related prevention topics to IG inspection topics, and formalize them into Commander's Inspection Program/Organizational Inspection Program guidance.

Kansas - Empower the individuals to become Agents of Change and Active Bystanders, by fostering a culture that will continue to grow itself through active involvement and an eagerness for doing the right thing. **Kansas** is working with all of its units in understanding that everyone has a voice and the power to change a potentially bad situation, regardless of their rank.

Continue NG JFHQ-State SARC and VAC regular visits out to units for visibility and accessibility. These units will include RSP sites, to teach KS Guard members from the start that sexual assault is not a behavior condoned within their ranks. It is through this type of interaction they hope to foster a relationship of trust with all members and breakdown the fears that might come with reporting a case, or trying to stop and assault from happening.

Work with various agencies in their local communities as they might relate to SAPR and provide this information to the Soldiers. It is the hope that if a Service member does not feel comfortable coming to the KSNG SAPR team directly, they can still seek out the help they need within the community. Additionally, if these community agencies receive one of our Guard members as a client, they will know they can send their clients to the KSNG SAPR team for additional assistance.

Kentucky - Use the training developed for FY17 to increase knowledge and awareness of the SAPR/SHARP program and services offered, and to encourage increased bystander intervention to reduce sexual violence in all its forms in the KYNG.

Continue to use the part-time SARC brought on to assist CDRs during drill weekend in conducting their SHARP training. Having a subject matter expert provide the training will increase knowledge in the unit and bystander intervention efforts, by being able to provide best practices and new techniques that may be unknown to those that have historically conducted this type of training.

Maryland - Utilize civilian providers to provide quality training. Establish relationships with organizations such as NOVA, MD CASA, Office for Victims of Crime Training and Technical Assistance Center, in order to develop consistent and effective training programs to improve prevention efforts

New Jersey ARNG - Standardize the SHARP training for all units and build the program by providing resources to the units (such as bulletin boards, pictures of SARC & Victim Advocates). Emphasize that this is a CDR's program in which the leadership needs to be heavily involved.

New Jersey ANG - Follow a directed curriculum for prevention training, but seek to include more community involvement and partnerships with co-located units.

New Mexico - Work on PSAs that involve SHARP related issues, alcohol and drug abuse, suicide prevention and resources available for each that will be available on our SHAREPOINT, Facebook, and NMNG YouTube channel.

New York - Establish and implement State SHARP Mitigation Action Plan to measure effectiveness of prevention efforts. Continue to analyze and monitor the plan in reducing sexual assault incidents throughout FY 17. Continue efforts of State Wellness Committee to establish metrics for reporting to CHPC and CAIB. Establish and implement Installation Advisory Board to align with Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention Strategy 5-year development plan requirements into the Community Action Information Board.

New York 174th AW - Focus on ensuring that all 174th AW personnel are knowledgeable in the reporting process and the difference between Restricted and Unrestricted Reporting Options. Initiate a monthly refresher program for Volunteer VAs. Initiate a Bystander Intervention Program. Conduct a clothing drive twice annually to provide clothing to the rape crisis center. Contact the Title IX representative at Syracuse University to discuss having the 174th AW Volunteer VA set up an information table and provide briefings to students on the prevention of sexual assault.

Nebraska, Oklahoma, & West Virginia - Maintain training as a commander responsibility as a top down approach to emphasize to the unit the commands focus on preventing sexual assault and seriousness of the topic, and to foster trust and respect.

Oregon - Ensure Defense –Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP) certified SAPR VAs and SARCs receive their CET requirements by sending them to relevant sexual prevention trainings and conferences

Pennsylvania - Provide consistent, training to ensure people become comfortable with interacting with the SHARP Team, and to reinforce the reporting options and resources available through the SAPR office and community contacts. Continue to bring in outside subject matter experts to help identify the prevalence of sexual assault inside and outside the confines of the military making the program more relevant at home and at work.

Puerto Rico - Empower and enforce key leaders to integrate SHARP into daily safety briefings and planning, such as risk assessments of events, training and Morale, Welfare, and Recreation activities. Integrate SHARP visual aids at all Community Clubs or other venues where alcohol is served and consumed, and require a SHARP prevention plan on

all requests for exemption to Alcohol Consumption Policy. Identify units integrating female Soldiers into their ranks and educate leaders to ensure they are treated with respect and equality. Issue all policies with clear, concise instructions, and realistic and achievable actions for those who violate them. Speed up and facilitate the process of cases. Implement quarterly or biannual surveys of troops on SHARP issues and conduct a SHARP assessment in conjunction with Physical Health Assessment.

South Dakota – Implement Mitigation plan. Integrate newly hired SARC fully into the SAPR program.

Tennessee - Address Senior Leaders at the State, BDE, and wing levels at the annual Senior Leaders' Dialogue in FY17 to discuss reporting trends, investigations, quality training, and CDR's responsibilities.

Vermont – Continue toward achieving five primary goals of the VTNG task force to “Employ a multidisciplinary approach in prevention, response, accountability, stakeholder knowledge, advocacy and recovery and assessment to prevent all types of violence and enhance our response.” 1) Establish a climate of prevention to promote an environment of dignity and respect while preventing violence within the organization. 2) Improve the response to enhance trust in the chain of command, increase reporting and reduce the occurrence of survivors feeling ostracized. 3) Improve system accountability to provide a fair and equitable system to promote justice, efficiency, and effectiveness. 4) Focus on advocacy and recovery of survivors from the initial reporting through their recovery to deliver effective support and response, instill confidence and trust, strengthen resilience, and inspire survivors. 5) Develop and implement assessment mechanisms to standardize, measure, analyze, assess and report program progress.

Demonstrate sustained engagement and resolve to eliminate sexual assault within the VTNG by promoting senior leadership involvement in SAPR programs, fostering collaboration among the VTNG and civilian stakeholders and implementing primary prevention education into all SAPR/SHARP training blocks. Moreover, the VTNG will continue to reach out to survivors of sexual assault, civilian advocacy groups, and veterans' organizations to inform them of SAPR program progress and gain their feedback.

2. LOE 2—Investigation—The objective of investigation is to “achieve high competence in the investigation of sexual assault.”

2.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Investigation Endstate: “investigative resources yield timely and accurate results.” (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), p. 3)

The NG does not operate a military criminal investigative organization (MCIO) under 32 U.S.C. The investigative jurisdiction for most non-federalized Guard members falls upon the State Police or LLE. However, when jurisdiction of the sexual assault falls outside the MCIO and State Police or LLE declines to investigate the sexual assault, or does not investigate the sexual assault sufficiently, TAGs will request assistance from the NGB-

JA/OCI under the NGB Chief Counsel to investigate the incident. CNGB policy directs CDRs to refer all Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault to the appropriate MCIO, State Police, LLE, or to NGB-JA/OCI.

The NGB-JA/OCI received 105 requests for investigations from TAGs in FY16. Of those 105 requests, 73 cases were completed and 32 are still under investigation. The OCI teams consider all evidence and apply the administrative and civil standard of preponderance of the evidence to the case. The report of investigation goes through multiple levels of internal review before finalization.

Of the total cases completed during FY16, there were 44% of substantiated cases and 56% of the cases unsubstantiated. The average number of days from the date the state requested an investigation to the date the team traveled to the state was 96 days for FY16 cases; the average number of days from the date the team traveled to completion of the OCI Report of Investigation was 79 days.

Some states took additional efforts to ensure the investigative process was timely and produced accurate results.

Colorado and **Indiana** both assigned a competent POC or Liaison Officer to assist in each investigation. The **Colorado Liaison Officer** ensured all members involved in the investigations were available and scheduled for their interviews to expedite the investigation process. The **Indiana TAG** appointed POC is a state JAG to liaise with OCI, SVC, and Trial Defense Services (TDS) for all Unrestricted sexual assault investigations. This officer ensured all requests, meetings, findings, and other requirements of the case were set, actioned, and monitored. The **Indiana TAG**, Director of Joint Staff (DJS), and JAG reviewed the results of all cases investigated by OCI for further disposition. If substantiated, the reviewers rendered a decision whether the final disposition of the case occurred at the State level or given to the first O6 CDR for further disposition. If unsubstantiated, the reviewers examined the case for any collateral misconduct associated with the sexual assault report and discussed the appropriate resolution or disposition if warranted.

The **North Carolina** NG SAPR/SHARP office along with the NCNG SJA and J1/G1 offices collaborated to establish an updated protocol and timeline of investigation for all Unrestricted sexual assault reports. This group effort established the proper contact of State Police or LLE for jurisdictional precedence, a timeline of the State Police or LLE's response or declination to investigate, and TAG's request for NGB-JA/OCI assistance. This has improved the response time, investigation timeframe, and feedback to survivors, as well as command notification and participation for cases

The **Hawaii** SAPR team and leadership maintained ongoing open communication with State Police or LLE and prosecutor's office to build upon their relationship of mutual trust and professional respect. The **Indiana** ANG 181st Wing SARC developed a close working relationship with the new Office of Special Investigations (OSI) agents out of Wright-Patterson Air Force Base. OSI had a greater presence on their base than ever before and

was a great resource for investigative information. **Nevada** and **South Carolina** each capitalized on traditional Guard members who serve as FT law enforcement officers to established working relationships with their LLE agencies. **Vermont** NG took it a step further by establishing a memorandum of understanding with LLE agencies, State Police, and Special Investigative Units. The MOU outlines the sharing of investigative information, such as affidavits, with the consent of the Survivor in order to minimize re-traumatization.

2.2 Provide an update on the expansion efforts for the Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution Capability for MCIOs, to include how Congressional plus-up funding was spent to directly support this program. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 2, #1, p. 6 / DODI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 2, para 6ac)

The NG does not have an MCIO and relies on the Office of Complex Administrative Investigations to investigate a sexual assault that MCIO or State Police and LLE lack jurisdiction to investigate. In F16, NGB-JA/OCI received 3 million dollars of the 25 million Congressional plus up. The Congressional funding allowed the NG to continue to operate the OCI. Specifically, the funding paid the military pay, training, and travel cost for 25 FT investigators and headquarters staff, who traveled across the States investigating reports of sexual assault. Without this funding, many NG allegations of sexual assault may have gone uninvestigated.

2.3 Describe your progress in enhancing training focusing on special techniques for victim interviewing by investigators of sexual violence. Include efforts to establish common criteria, core competencies, and measures of effectiveness, and to leverage training resources and expertise. (DoDD 5505.19, Establishment of Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution Capability within MCIOs (4 Sep 15), para 3g / DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 2, #3, p. 6)

All newly assigned NGB-JA/OCI investigators attended required training prior to operating in the field to investigate a case. New employee training for the investigators included investigative procedures, and the report writing process. The other course required prior to case assignment is the Army CID Special Victims Capability Course.

Each written report underwent a review process to help evaluate the effectiveness of the training. The process required all reports to go through multiple levels of review before final issuance. Annual refresher training is mandatory for all active investigators, which included special techniques and areas of concern raised during the report review process. In addition to the report review process, NGB-JA/OCI uses multiple metrics, such as the time required to complete each step of the process, and investigator efficiency and accuracy, to evaluate the effectiveness of the training.

Recognizing that the majority of sexual assaults reported by NG members are investigated by State Police or LLE, the **Iowa** NG expanded their 40-year relationship with the **Iowa** Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) to include SAPR training. For the past three years, members of the IANG SAPR team provided training on how to conduct a victim interview as part of a sexual assault investigation. ILEA students must conduct a victim of sexual assault interview as part of their final grade. The IANG JFHQ-State VAC role played as the sexual assault victim based on several scenario-driven victims provided by the ILEA commandant. Each interview lasted between 45 minutes to two hours. One of the key focal points of the training was to help educate potential officers on how to avoid re-victimizing the victim during the interview. Classes run on a quarterly basis and consist of approximately six interviews per class.

2.4 Provide an update on your participation in the Defense Enterprise Working Group of Military Criminal Investigation Organizations and Defense Criminal Investigative Service to assess and validate joint investigative technology, best practices, and resource efficiencies benched against external law enforcement agencies. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 2, #4, p. 6)

Not applicable - As a T32 entity without MCIOs, the NG has no experience with the Defense Enterprise Working Group of Military Criminal Investigation Organizations and Defense Criminal Investigative Services.

2.5 Describe your progress in assessing and coordinating with the United States Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory and Armed Forces Institute of Pathology to improve investigative support and facilitate evidence processing (i.e., turnaround time for processing of SAFE kits). (Joint Chiefs of Staff Strategic Direction to the Joint Force on SAPR (7 May 12), p. 11)

Not applicable – A civilian medical facility, rape crisis center, or other civilian medical asset typically completes the collection of forensic evidence of a sexual assault using a SAFE Kit or civilian equivalent, if available. The laboratory processing the evidence will vary from state-to-state. Each state NG SAPR program attempts to develop MOUs or MOAs with agencies and organizations to serve as a resource for Guard members who make a sexual assault report.

The ARNG SHARP Program encourages the JFHQ SARCs to develop MOUs or MOAs with local agencies and organizations.

The **North Carolina** NG SAPR/SHARP Office developed a close relationship with the State Bureau of Investigation Crime Lab director, a NCNG member and current General Officer Chair of the State’s CMG. This association has provided information on increased productivity to process SAFE kits within NC and improved collaborations with the Crime Lab, local coalitions, and programs.

2.6 Describe your efforts to increase collaboration and improve interoperability with civilian law enforcement to include sharing information on Civilian and Military Protective Orders and assure receipt of civilian case dispositions. (DODI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 4, para 3g)

NGB-JA/OCI investigators collaborated with State Police or LLE in each sexual assault case to obtain their investigative reports and to consult with the officers as needed. New evidence uncovered by NGB-JA/OCI investigators or their case report, occasionally resulted in State Police or LLE reopening cases.

The States' Office of SJA maintain open communication with LLE, State Police and district attorney's offices. They routinely share products of investigations when relevant to hold the subject appropriately accountable. States who recognized special relationships with their State Police and LLE include:

Illinois NG established an MOU with the IL State Police to investigate all sexual assault that happen on NG military installations. The ILNG JAG works directly with the State Police on these cases.

The **Kentucky** NG SJA works with Commonwealth Attorney offices around the state to ensure command receipt of civilian case dispositions involving KYNG Service members. These case dispositions allow the command to develop an accurate response based on the guidance from the SJA and actions that have taken place in the civilian judicial system. The SJA also worked with State Police and LLE agencies around the state to increase quality investigations of sexual assaults reported by KYNG Service members or Family Members and increased use of civilian protective orders (CPOs), emergency protective orders, DV orders, and other types of protective orders.

West Virginia SAPR team worked closely with the WV State Police and many county police departments, such as the Kanawha County Police Department, to ensure consideration of victims' cases for investigation. **Virginia** also has a closely working relationship with the VA State Police to investigate sexual assault cases involving Guard members.

Similar to **Indiana** NG's appointment of a state JAG as a specific POC to help communication efforts with State Police and LLE, the **Texas** National Guard SJA Office secured Active Duty Operational Support (ADOS) personnel support in FY16 to increase communication with State Police and LLE agencies in order to improve the investigation process and timeline. Additionally, the TXNG received a grant to fund a civilian SAPR support specialist. These staff augmentations led to increased communication and response with State Police and LLE when requesting case numbers and disposition. Training provided to law enforcement agencies also helped them understand the processes within the DoD, the challenges, and how best to support each other.

New Mexico worked to build a closer relationship with State Police and LLE and looks forward to establishing MOUs in the future. **New York** SAPR team collaboration with NY State Police and local SARTs increased awareness of Guard specific needs in relation to investigative requirements. A future endeavor is to collaborate with NY State Police to provide oversight and support to LLE investigation of NG incidents of sexual assault.

The State's CMJ determines the authority to issue a military protective order (MPO) within each state, as applicable. To issue an MPO, the CDR coordinates with the state SJA to determine the legal possibility. The CDR issuing the MPO reports it to the State Police or LLE agency with jurisdiction. However, State Police and LLE do not have the authority to enforce an MPO. The most prevalent protective order issued within the NG is the CPO, since most Guard members reside within the community and not on a military installation.

2.7 Describe your efforts in providing training and guidance for all first responders to a report of a sexual assault that ensures the preservation of evidence and witness testimony. Also, describe the training and guidance specifically provided to law enforcement on victim trauma and the requirement that only the MCIO shall conduct the formal victim interview. Describe any additional training and guidance provided for locations where the arrival of the MCIO will be delayed (e.g., due to mission requirements or a submarine cannot surface for a week). Address how this training and guidance assists law enforcement and commanders in responding appropriately to reports of sexual assaults in these locations. (DODI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 10, para 7e)

The ARNG SHARP and ANG SAPR Programs do not provide training for first responders, but relies on the functional community to follow training guidance and core competencies. Since the majority of Guard member sexual assaults fall under State Police or LLE jurisdiction and use civilian healthcare providers, the civilian organizations determine the training received by their personnel.

However, some states do provide training to some of their first responders. The **Illinois** NG invited a detective, who investigates sexual assaults, and a SANE Nurse to talk to Guard members at their 16-hour CET class, on the importance of preserving evidence and witness testimony. The **Indiana** TAG disseminated policy that all INNG members will call the SARC immediately with any report of a sexual assault. Trained in preserving evidence and in providing trauma support to the victim, the SARC serves to ensure the victim receives the appropriate care. The **Kentucky** NG SAPR Office partnered with the KY Department of Criminal Justice to help educate law enforcement and prosecutors around the state about the NG SAPR program and ways they can assist in investigations of sexual assaults involving Service members. The training explained the purpose of KYNG SAPR program, the services they provide, and how CDRs can assist in ensuring the accused is available for investigations and prosecutions by flagging the individuals' Service records. The SAPR team also explained the options available to victims of sexual assault and their dependents through the SAPR program. This training increased KY

State Police and LLE awareness of the KYNG SAPR program and improved outreach on investigations initiated by State Police or LLE involving KYNG Service members.

The **Massachusetts** NG JFHQ-State SARC conducted multiple trainings across the state, to include State Police and LLE, Title IX representatives, and the local NG representatives. In **Michigan**, the NG JFHQ-State SARC invited an attorney, who specializes in sexual assault cases, and a detective who handles sexual assault cases and homicides in Detroit, to present in the CET for SAPR VAs. They discussed evidence protection and the importance of the first person's initial response when speaking to the sexual assault survivor. The significance is both from the case perspective and effect of the trauma based training and response on the victim's recovery. Michigan State Police or LLE most often conducts investigations on sexual assaults involving Guard members. The Michigan State Police has a special team to respond to sexual assault incidents and conduct interviews regarding the incident. **New York** NG collaborates with Rensselaer County SART, specifically their SANE, to train local first responders on care and handling of sexual assault victims and evidence collection procedures. The **Ohio** JFHQ-State SAPR Office, NG JFHQ-State SARC and SAPR VAs attended the Forensic Experiential Trauma Interview course and End Violence Against Women International conference in FY16. The attendees then used this information gathered from the training and conference in the local refresher training of their first responders (SAPR VAs) and in their leader courses. The **Ohio** JFHQ-State SAPR Office and the State SJA communicated on a frequent basis to ensure the judicial realm pursued the cases quickly and efficiently. Additionally, this close relationship between the OHNG JFHQ-State SAPR Office and SJA safeguards the victims and subjects' rights to a fair and just investigation. The NG JFHQ-State SARC works with newly appointed SVC to establish communications and processes for protecting victims.

Oklahoma and **West Virginia** SAPR teams each briefed the investigation process to CDRs, to include their responsibility in safeguarding both parties during an investigation. The training stressed the importance for the CDRs to remain objective and to provide support to the investigation, as required. **Puerto Rico** NG JFHQ-State SAPR Office helped to coordinate specialized training on victim advocacy, sexual assault ethics, law enforcement processes, evidence collection and investigation, the legal system and trial preparation, DNA analysis with ethics, and SAFE Training during SAAPM in FY15 and FY16. This training was available to all leaders and SAPR VAs. The **Texas** NG JFHQ-State SAPR team provided training on trauma-informed care to TXNG SAPR VAs and leaders through collaboration with the **Texas** Association Against Sexual Assault, **Texas** Advocacy Project, and University of **Texas**-Institute on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault. The SAPR team connected with their civilian partners to capitalize on their long use of best practice training models and curriculum with first responders and to collaborate with them to provide training to law enforcement and military first responders. **Washington** NG JFHQ-State SAPR team provided the 24/7 SARC phone to all command elements along with instructions to call the number immediately in the event of a report of sexual assault. All leader training included the importance of caring for the victim (medical and mental health care) and notifying the SARC for assistance. Medical Command

personnel received training on addressing the immediate needs of reporting survivors and obtaining assistance from the SAPR VA and SARC.

2.8 Describe your future plans for the achievement of high competence in the investigation of reports of sexual assault by MCIOs.

As previously addressed, in almost all cases, MCIOs do not have jurisdiction over NG members in a T32 status. To address this gap and ensure quality administrative investigations, all NGB-JA/OCI investigators will continue to adhere to the following requirements:

- All NGB-JA/OCI investigators must complete the Army CID Special Victims Capability Course before assignment to a case with a seasoned investigator.
- All investigators must undergo new investigator training, which covers OCI-specific investigative procedures, including the Report of Investigation (ROI) report writing process.

After initial training and assignment to NGB-JA/OCI, all active investigators must complete an annual multi-disciplinary 40-hour refresher training. To ensure consistency and legal sufficiency, all OCI ROIs undergo multiple levels of review before final issuance to the State. OCI also tracks the time required for each phase of the investigative process, as well as investigator efficiency and accuracy.

Several of the states describe their plans to achieve high competence in the investigation of sexual assault reports:

Florida NG reached out to the FL Chiefs and Sheriffs Association to formulate an MOI for notification of the FLNG JFHQ-State in the event of the arrest of or charge against a FLNG Service member on a sex crime.

Louisiana NG JFHQ-State SAPR Office plans to implement prosecution record tracking and to report the information in Quarterly “Staying SHARP” newsletter or on Facebook page with a goal of recognizing prosecutors and District Attorneys with an 85% or higher sexual assault prosecution rate in their districts.

New York State Police developed a Special Campus Sexual Assault Victims Unit to reduce the incidence of and facilitate the reporting of sexual assault, dating violence, DV, and stalking on college and university campuses. To accomplish this goal, the unit implemented a prevention education campaign, a response-training program, and provided support and assistance to students, faculty and staff, university police, campus safety, LLE, and VAs. The NYNG JFHQ-State SARC presented the idea to include NG victims of sexual assault in this effort at a community SART meeting. The rationale was that parallel challenges with reporting and investigation of sexual assaults exists between the NG community and the college campus community. In addition, the ANG 106th RQW is planning to invite law enforcement agencies to be a part of all CMGs and to provide training. Their Wing SARC is looking forward to attending local community working groups.

3. LOE 3—Accountability—The objective of accountability is to “achieve high competence in holding offenders appropriately accountable.”

3.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Accountability Endstate: “perpetrators are held appropriately accountable.” (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), p. 3)

The Soldiers and Airmen of the NG are subject to the UCMJ only when serving in a federal active-duty status. Non-federalized Guard members fall under the jurisdiction of the individual states for military justice action or disciplinary measures. Each state has its own state military justice system that addresses non-judicial punishment, and the different levels of courts-martial to include pre and post-trial procedures, personnel involved, the trial, and appellate matters. Although a model State CMJ was drafted as directed by Congress, the States may choose to adopt the model in whole, modify it, or not adopt it at all. The result is the potential for 54 different State CMJs. Additionally, unlike the active component, who is on duty status 24-hours a day, the Guard member is on duty status only when performing military duties. A Guard member, who commits a criminal act while in a non-duty status, will most likely fall under the jurisdiction of civilian authorities. However, some states can claim jurisdiction over the offender based on NG membership alone.

The Compliance and Accountability Officer, located within the NGB-J1-SAPR Office, serves as the single point of contact to confirm the referral of all Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault to the appropriate investigative agency and the documentation of all referrals in DSAID. Additionally, the officer tracks the progress of all case referrals throughout the investigation process and reports on case outcomes for all Unrestricted Reports of sexual assaults within the states. To obtain the information, the Compliance and Accountability Officer maintains a close working relationship with the State SJA, SARC, and NGB agents for visibility on the investigation progress through final disposition and case closure on DSAID. The officer also plans, develops, organizes, implements, and directs activities of the Accountability Line of Effort for the NG J1 SAPR program to demonstrate compliance with the NDAA and DoD SAPR Strategic Plan. The measurable results produced during this process serve as metrics to inform the CNGB, Vice Chief of the NGB (VCNGB), DARNG, DANG, and TAGs on the progress to achieve accountability and compliance of all Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault. This officer also maintains program surveillance to identify any emergent high-risk trends for accountability lapses (unintentional or negligence), and provides early warning to NGB leadership.

As mentioned previously, TAGs may request assistance from the NGB-JA/OCI as an investigative resource for all Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault declined for investigation by the law enforcement agency having initial jurisdiction or not sufficiently investigated. The NGB-JA/OCI report following the thorough investigation of the sexual assault provides the state senior leaders with the information necessary to initiate administrative action to hold the offender administratively accountable if substantiated. Of the investigations conducted by NGB-JA/OCI since its inception in 2012, there were 105

substantiated reports, with action taken on 77 of the cases and 28 cases still under review. In five cases, the states were unable to take action due to loss of jurisdiction on the reported perpetrator. Recent actions taken by the states have grown more severe as the NG is seeing an increase in number of Courts-Martial, Administrative Separations, and Withdrawal of Federal Recognition Boards. To date, states have taken action or actions are pending on all substantiated cases where they retained jurisdiction of the reported perpetrator.

Senior Guard leaders view the current process for investigating sexual assaults of or by Guard members and holding the perpetrator appropriately accountable as a positive step. Some senior Guard leaders, such as the **Alabama** TAG, implemented directives to elevate every Unrestricted Report of sexual assault to TAG level for review. All substantiated cases are referred for proper disposition based on the State military justice code. **Minnesota** TAG also works with the State SJA to ensure the appropriate actions are taken on every perpetrator investigated by State Police or LLE. The **New York** NG established a zero tolerance policy for sexual assault violations. Every reported incident in the NYNG is properly investigated and if the case is substantiated, appropriate actions are taken. Commanders failing to meet the set of priorities established within the state are held appropriately accountable.

The **Colorado** ARNG implemented broadcasting a blotter on multiple televisions located throughout **Colorado** armories to show criminal infractions and any disciplinary actions taken. The COANG Public Affairs sends a monthly email to the entire wing that shows criminal infractions and any disciplinary actions taken.

South Carolina ARNG SAPR office continues to meet with the State SJA bi-weekly to ensure MSC CDRs are meeting suspense dates and deadlines, as it relate to the perpetrators.

Virgin Islands NG JFHQ-State SAPR staff gave a presentation to all senior leaders and CDRs entitled "Proper Responses to Reports of Sexual Assault." It covered the procedures and guidelines to mandatory reporting of various sexual assault infractions and initiating separation actions once someone is identified as a registered sex offender.

3.2 Provide an update on SAPR training provided to those who are affiliated with the Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution Capability program (paralegals, trial counsel, special victims' counsel / victims' legal counsel, and victim-witness assistance personnel) for responding to allegations of sexual assault. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 3, #1, p. 6)

The NG has fewer Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution capabilities than the active component simply by virtue of its organizational structure. The applicable NG asset within this category is the Special Victims' Counsel (NGB-JA/SVC) program, structured as a stovepipe regionally aligned Joint (ARNG and ANG) program. Regional SVCs are comprised of both ARNG and ANG Judge Advocates who can assist victims from both services. Before representing victims, all newly assigned SVCs must attend an initial

certification program through either the Army The Judge Advocate General's Legal Center and School (TJAGLCS) or the Air Force Judge Advocate General's School. The Service's The Judge Advocate General certifies the SVCs, who then receive their appointment from the Chief Counsel of the National Guard Bureau.

SVCs also attend a week of NG focused SVC training during their initial months of assuming duties as a regional SVC. This training addresses SVC advocacy areas unique to Guard members and focuses specifically on the application of information learned in the initial training as well as updates on the law, regulations, and policies that affect NG members. Additionally, NG Regional SVCs and program staff attend a five-day continuing legal education (CLE) training program on an annual basis. The CLE is organized and funded by the NG SVC program and includes a wide range of topics. These topics include, but are not limited to, updates on DoD SAPR Office (SAPRO) policy, NGB SAPR policy, the Military Justice system, the neurobiology of sexual assault trauma, victim advocacy resources, Line of Duty determinations, Incapacitation Pay, and protecting the privacy rights of sexual assault survivors in administrative separation proceeding. This program training also allows for information and best practices sharing. NG SVCs attend a minimum of one civilian training or educational conference annually. Among the training available is the National Crime Victim Law Institute's Crime Victim Law Conference, the Conference on Crimes Against Women, the National Sexual Assault Conference, and the NOVA. NG SVCs have the opportunity to attend courses at the Army TJAGLCS such as Criminal Law Advocacy Course and the Intermediate Sexual Assault Litigation and Skills Course at the Air Force Judge Advocate General's school to increase their knowledge in certain subject areas as necessary and to maintain current on changes in policies, procedures, or law. Finally, NG Regional SVCs routinely receive policy, advocacy, and legal guidance through a weekly peer-to-peer conference call and professional consultation with NG SVC program management.

3.3 Describe your efforts to ensure that the personnel records of Service members convicted by court-martial, adjudged non-judicial punishment, or other punitive administrative action for a sex-related offense are updated to reflect punitive action taken, as appropriate. (DODI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 10, para 2d(5)(g))

The ARNG and ANG within the States are required to adhere to Service-specific policies and procedures for annotating a Guard member's conviction by courts-marital, adjudged non-judicial punishment, or other administrative action for a sex related offense in the Guard member's personnel record.

Many states, such as **Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Minnesota, Montana, North Carolina, New Jersey, Tennessee, Texas, and Vermont**, developed internal policies and collaboration between their SAPR office, State J1 personnel action branch State SJA, and Security Clearance managers. Together, they completed all required regulatory guidance actions against a perpetrator for a sex-related offense to include annotating it in the Guard member's official records. In KY, the J1 Personnel Section staff ensured all information was placed in the correct section of the records after referral with the SJA to

ensure it meets the requirements. The communication between these entities allows tracking of the punitive action against perpetrators across multiple levels within the state.

Louisiana NG JFHQ-State SAPR program currently participates in a periodic review of case dispositions with the LANG-OSJA to ensure punishments associated to a sex-related offense are properly filed. The permanent filing requirement per Army Directive 2014-29 was briefed as a part of Annual SHARP training at the unit level.

Maryland NG monitors the personnel actions during the monthly CMGs and during their State's "Personnel Actions" Meeting. MDNG SAPR Office works in close connection with G1. All personnel actions are updated within one week of an adverse action. If convicted in a civilian court, the state of **Maryland** automatically requires sex offenders register on the sex offender registry.

Puerto Rico NG makes certain that the personnel records of Service members convicted by court-martial, adjudged non-judicial punishment, or other punitive administrative action for a sex-related offense were updated to reflect punitive action taken, as appropriate. The SAPR Office staff works hand in hand with Major Commands S1, SIDPERS, Enlisted and Officer Sections, to ensure perpetrators are properly flagged and coded IAW Assignment Consideration Codes (L3 / L8).

The **Iowa** NG JFHQ-State SARC distributed a unit notification memorandum to the Guard member's chain of command for all civilian criminal convictions. The IANG SAPR Office is developing a similar notification to communicate punitive administrative actions that require documenting on the Guard members Non-commissioned Officer Evaluation Report and Officer Evaluation Report.

3.4 Describe your efforts to ensure SARC, SAPR VA, MCIO, and commander knowledge of recent victim rights and military justice updates in FY16. (DODI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 10, para 7a)

The ARNG SHARP and ANG SAPR offices routinely disseminate SAPR program updates to include DoD, Service-specific, and NGB policy or guidance, to the SARCs and VACs in the States. The SARCs follow on by disseminating the information to their SAPR VAs. Another avenue for information dissemination is the SAPR Advisory Committee (SAPRAC). The SAPRAC is composed of selected SARC delegates from the seven regions across the States, ARNG & ANG PMs, and NGB-J1-SAPR Office representatives. This committee conducts a monthly teleconference to discuss new information, policy and procedures, as well as other topics of concern to the SAPR programs within the States.

The monthly CMG meetings are used by many States, such as **Alabama, Florida, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Montana, North Carolina, New York, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico,** and **Texas**, to provide policy and procedure updates to CDRs and senior leadership. The CDRs and senior leadership take the new information and disseminate it to their commands or organizations. **Iowa** NG conducted two Pre-

Command course during FY16. The IANG JFHQ-State SARC, in conjunction with the SJA updated all command teams on recent legislation and regulatory updates. Each command team is given a sexual assault report case study to verify their understanding of the appropriate response.

For CDRs not involved in CMGs, updated information is presented by a SAPR staff member during the new CDR briefing provided within 30 days of assuming command, during pre-command courses. **Maryland** NG includes major updates in the Leader's briefing; SDNG includes this information in their CDR and 1SG courses, Chaplain Corps conferences, Mitigation plan, and trainings provided to SAPR VAs by JAG, chaplains, and EO personnel.

Many states use different forms of media to disseminate the information. **Arizona** NG posts updates on each SHARP information board located in every military facility. **Indiana** NG develops MOIs to inform all personnel of the updates. **Maryland** NG created a SHARP newsletter to distribute to the leadership to provide current information pertaining to the all aspects of the SAPR program. A folder is also maintained on the MDNG SARC web site that allows access 24/7. **Maine** NG also shares recent news on victims' rights, military justice, SAFE kit actions bill on their SAPR Facebook page. **North Carolina** NG also uses a quarterly newsletter, along with email blasts, to provide updates to all NC Guard personnel. **Florida** uses their VA SharePoint site to list SHARP events calendar, SAAPM information, CRI supporting documentation, policy and training guidance, and information for advocates and leader response to reports of sexual assault.

For SAPR personnel, updates are discussed at the Annual Refresher course. This forum offers an opportunity to engage in dialogue to ensure everyone thoroughly understands the change in policy or procedure. States such as **Washington** and **South Carolina**, conduct refresher training on a regular basis throughout the year to disseminate updates as well as other current trends and information to their SAPR personnel. SAPR personnel also take advantage of continuing education opportunities to gather information.

3.5 NGB, provide an update to your efforts to ensure that all Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault (both Title 10 and 32 status) are referred to the appropriate Military Criminal Investigative Organization (MCIO), civilian law enforcement, or to the National Guard Bureau Office of Complex Administrative Investigation (NGB-JA/OCI). (Chief National Guard Bureau Notice 0400 (16 Apr 14), para 1b)

CNGB established policy that directs CDRs to refer all Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault to the appropriate MCIO, State Police or LLE, or to the NGB-JA/OCI. NGB-JA/OCI coordinates closely with state SJAs to ensure that they are aware of the sexual assault referral requirements. OCI also sends speakers to SJA, Trial Defense Services, and SVC conferences to brief on the OCI program.

In addition to CNGB policy, the DARNG published ARNG SHARP implementation guidance, dated 31 May 2016, to reinforce the responsibility of TAGs to include referring all Unrestricted Reports to the appropriate investigative agency.

The ANG SAPR Office works with CDRs at all levels to ensure that all Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault, regardless of duty status, are referred to the appropriate investigative agency. All unrestricted cases are reported to the WG/CC. The WG/CC or their designee contacts LLE. Cases are referred to the following organizations, until one accepts the case: OSI, State Police or LLE, and NGB-JA/OCI. Area Defense Counsel (ADC) represents the alleged offenders.

Discussed in section 3.1, the Compliance and Accountability Officer located in NGB-J1-SAPR, serves as the single point of contact to validate compliance and accountability requirements of the referral process for Unrestricted Reports. The officer analyzed the data gathered to provide the senior leadership with a means to measure compliance and to reinforce making the appropriate investigative determination.

Iowa law mandates notification of State Police or LLE of all Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault. In addition to completing a DD Form 2910, each victim is required to complete an **Iowa** Form 2910 and 2915 to ensure compliance.

Some of the States developed their own process to ensure Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault were referred to the appropriate investigative agency. **Alabama** NG SARC forwards all Unrestricted Reports to their OSJA to ensure the report is referred appropriately and to monitor the actions taken on the case to help keep the victim informed of the status. The ARNG TAG SAPR policy includes the requirement to coordinate with the local JAG to help determine the appropriate investigative agency.

In **Louisiana**, all Unrestricted Reports were reported to State Police or LLE by the complainant or by a member of the OSJA at the direct reporting unit or state level to ensure all Unrestricted Reports were properly investigated. Unrestricted Reports that fell under Title 10 jurisdiction were reported to Fort Polk CID. The JFHQ-State SAPR team worked closely with Fort Polk CID to assist with coordinating victim interviews and act as liaison to LANG-OSJA when required. All **Michigan** NG personnel who file an Unrestricted Report are required to speak to the LLE or **Michigan** State Police based upon the jurisdiction. Once the report was completed, TAG and SJA reviewed it to determine whether it was necessary to request an investigation conducted by NGB-JA/OCI.

The **Minnesota** NG TAG policy on sexual assault states, "When an Unrestricted sexual assault report is received, reporting will be handled in one of two ways depending on the timing of the report.

(1) If the assault is reported directly after an assault has occurred, the incident must be reported immediately to the appropriate law enforcement agency.

(2) If the report is not made directly following the assault, but at some duration after where preservation of physical evidence is not a factor, the victim will be given 20 days from the date of signature on the DD 2910 to report to state or LLE and/or the appropriate military criminal investigative organization (CID or OSI). If the victim

chooses not to report law enforcement, the JFHQ SJA Office will report the crime on behalf of the victim.”

The MNNG JFHQ-State SAPR Office, in conjunction with the SJA, tracks reports made or not made to State Police or LLE. If a report of sexual assault is not reported to State Police or LLE within 20 days, the survivor is contacted regarding the report. If the survivor fails or refuses to report the assault to State Police or LLE, the MNNG will report on his or her behalf. After the initial report is made to law enforcement, TAG, in consultation with the SJA, will review the case and determine whether to request NGB-JA/OCI conduct a military investigation into the incident.

Oregon NG developed a sexual assault battle drill in collaboration with the SJA Office. The purpose of the drill is to ensure CDRs and leaders know the process of reporting a sexual assault. It covers both Restricted and Unrestricted Reporting channels.

In the **Texas** NG, local civilian jurisdiction is the primary investigative agency for all T32 Unrestricted Reports. During training, CDRs discussed the investigative jurisdiction and their responsibility to report to State Police or LLE. The JFHQ-State SAPR Office encouraged all CDRs to call their office upon receiving a sexual assault case to ensure proper execution of all procedures. In FY16, the TXNG TAG approved and implemented the directive, that all cases that cannot be/or declined to be investigated or prosecuted at the state level will be referred to OCI for an administrative investigation.

3.6 Describe your current policies and procedures to ensure alleged offenders are provided due process rights and protections afforded by the Constitution and the UCMJ. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 3, #6, p. 6)

A non-federalized T32 Guard member who allegedly commits a sexual assault offense while on duty status may fall into several different jurisdictional categories depending on the location of the offense. In most cases, the jurisdiction will fall upon State Police or LLE and the civilian court system. Unless the Guard member is on Title 10 status, the UCMJ is not applicable. However, the CDR may pursue actions based on the State Code of Military Justice, which varies from State to State.

CNGB Instruction, dated 16 July 2016, “Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program” specifically states that TAGs will “hold CDRs responsible for developing and implementing policy that prohibits coercion, retaliation, ostracism, maltreatment, and reprisal against victims of sexual assault, alleged subjects, SAPR personnel, witnesses, and intervening bystanders.” The CNGB policy further states, CDRs will “balance the interests of the victim and subject of a sexual assault to enhance protection and maintain good order and discipline.”

CNGB Instruction, dated 06 August 2014, “Expedited Transfer, Reassignment or Removal of National Guard Members Due to an Unrestricted Report of Sexual Assault,” provides the CDR the authority to temporarily and administratively reassign or remove a T32 Guard member who is accused of committing a sexual assault or related offense. These options

support Public Law 113-66, Subtitle B § 1713 and both protect and balance the interests of the victim and the perpetrator of an associated investigation.

Additionally, the NGB-J1-SAPR Office and PMs collaborated to develop a checklist to guide the CDR of an alleged subject to ensure Guard member receives due process and to monitor his or her well-being.

Each state has different positions and needs for Judge Advocates. One of the potential positions for fill is a trial defense attorney in the TDS. There are seven ARNG TDS Regions under the Chief of the ARNG TDS. Within the Regions, there are Trial Defense Teams (TDT) with a Senior Defense Counsel (SDC) providing Technical Supervision of each team and the Regional Defense Counsel providing Technical Supervision of the SDC and the Trial Defense Counsel (TDC). Within that structure, there are 27 TDC positions, but can increase in strength based on current policy. The TDS provides conflict-free legal services to ARNG Soldiers who are facing criminal or adverse administrative actions, at no cost to the Soldier. The regional TDS fall under the ARNG TDS and operates independently from the State command structure. Once an attorney-client relationship is established, effectively all communications between a Soldier and his defense attorney are privileged or confidential and may not be used against him at trial or adverse administrative proceeding. Generally, the TDS is authorized to represent Soldiers in one of the following cases: Trials by Court Martial (Summary, Special, or General); Article 15 Hearings; Involuntary Separations; reduction Boards; Investigations (Army Regulation [AR] 15-6, CID, or Commander's Inquiry; and Letters of Reprimand. The ARNG TDS does not represent Soldiers in civilian court.

The ANG recently launched its TDS program, which will include 15 programs among the States. The TDS will standardize and improve defense services across the ANG. Airmen suspected of wrongdoing or facing potential disciplinary actions are provided with legal representation in the form of an ADC.

In **Alabama**, all Guard members accused of sexual assault receive their Article 31 (Miranda Rights) and are not required to incriminate himself or herself. TDS counsel is offered to the accused Guard members. No final adverse action against the Guard member may be taken without said Guard member and his or her TDS counsel having a right to provide a rebuttal to the charges and/or offer mitigation.

Arizona NG TAG policy directs all CDRs to inform subjects of their rights to seek TDS.

Georgia NG takes only such action as is necessary to ensure the safety of alleged victims until an appropriate investigative agency completed the investigation. Alleged offenders are afforded due process under the U.S. Constitution, GA Constitution, and the GA CMJ. GA NG ensures all alleged offenders are informed of their right to counsel through TDS or private counsel of their choosing.

All **Indiana** NG members suspected or interviewed in relation to a crime receive their rights and warning statement prior to any statements taken during an investigation. TDS

services are offered during this initial rights statement. The state does not conduct investigations pertaining to sexual assault reports, but is aware that OCI administers the statement prior to interviewing subjects and informs them of their right to TDS. All investigations and command actions are subject to legal review before administration.

The **Illinois** ARNG TDS provides conflict-free legal services to Soldiers who are facing adverse military actions, at no cost to the Soldier. Unlike public defenders in civil jurisdictions, there are no eligibility requirements for representation. Rather, all Soldiers are entitled to TDS representation by virtue of their membership in the **Illinois** ARNG. Areas of representation include assistance with administrative separations, non-judicial punishments, AR 15-6 Investigations, CDR's inquiries, responses to letters of reprimand, and other adverse actions taken against a Soldier.

The **Kentucky** NG SJA provides CDRs training on their requirements to ensure alleged offenders are provided due process rights and protections as required by the UCMJ, KY CMJ, and other state and federal laws. This training includes new updates to the KY CMJ that became law in FY16.

The **Louisiana** NG JFHQ-State SAPR Office works with CDRs to ensure alleged offenders receive information on TDS to assist individuals during the investigation and adjudication processes. Commanders are advised to give this notification during a formal counseling (for flagging action, notification of pending investigation, etc.) and provide the information to the alleged offender in writing on the counseling document.

Montana NG CDRs receive a briefing on offenders' rights and are given a CDRs' checklist with information for the alleged offender. SJA works with command to ensure the alleged offender's rights are respected and taken into consideration.

New Mexico NG JFHQ-State SAPR Office worked with SJA to ensure alleged perpetrators receive a TDS offer and are flagged upon start of the investigation and CDR involvement.

New York NG takes every effort to create an environment of dignity and respect, and ensures alleged offenders are afforded due process. During the CMG, the Chair reminds all participants that until the case is either substantiated or adjudicated, that all parties are treated fairly and equitably. Commanders of alleged offenders refer to the CDR's response checklist provided by NGB to ensure there is no maltreatment and will take action as appropriate to maintain a safe working environment. All alleged offenders are offered legal services through TDS or ADC.

The **Ohio** NG JFHQ-State SAPR Office and the SJA worked diligently with CDRs to ensure both the victim and subject receive the appropriate resources. The subject works through Command channels to receive guidance from the TDS.

Texas NG refers and relies on SJA for guidance and procedures on due process rights. All offenders receive proper notification and a suspense to respond to OCI to secure legal

counsel from TDS. The **Texas** Air National Guard recently launched a statewide TDS program to benefit Airmen and CDRs at Joint Base San Antonio –Lackland.

Washington NG CDRs received guidance to contact JAG immediately upon notification of an alleged offender in their unit to help ensure alleged offenders receive all rights and due process. **Wisconsin** TAG Policy Memo #35 directs the protection of the alleged offender's rights and provision of due process.

3.7 Provide an update on the Special Victims' Advocacy Program that affords legal consultation and representation for Service members, eligible adult dependents, and DoD civilian employees who report being a victim of sexual assault, to include how Congressional plus-up funding was spent to directly support this program. Describe how your Military Service is implementing the Special Victims' Advocacy Program for Department of Defense civilian employees. Provide an update on how you are informing Officers, NCOs, and junior Service members of the availability of SVCs/VLCs. Include your Military Service's metrics for measuring the success of the program. (SecDef Memo (14 Aug 13), *Improving Victim Legal Support*, p. 1 / DODI 6495.02, *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15)*, Encl 2, para 6ac / NDAA FY16, Sec 532 / NDAA FY13, Sec 573)

The NG SVC program currently provides victim advocacy services to both ARNG and ANG members, their dependents, and eligible civilians in eight designated geographical regions across the States, plus a dedicated SVC for **Alaska** and **Hawaii/Guam** area to maximize face-to-face interaction with victims. Absent special circumstances or conflicts, NG SVCs are typically assigned victims within their designated region. Assignment within their region fosters more convenient, cost-effective, and efficient travel, which maximizes face-to-face interaction and in-person representation. For the period of July 1, 2016 to September 30, 2016 alone, the 19 credentialed and appointed NG SVCs represented over 60 victims who filed sexual assault reports. As of September 2016, over 400 victims have been, or are currently represented by the NG SVC Program. Additionally, in FY16, the NG SVC program implemented the provision of services to DoD civilian employees. To help disseminate this information, the NGB-JA/SVC Program Office included information on their available services and eligibility in educational and marketing materials distributed within each region. Regional SVCs received thorough training on the relevant portions of NDAA FY16 to prepare them to provide services to DoD civilian employees. In addition, NG SVCs incorporated this information into the outreach and training materials that they provide or present to ARNG SHARP personnel, SJAs, and leadership at all levels from Unit or WG/CCs up to and including state TAGs.

NG SVCs received training not only as advocates for victims, but also as stewards of the NG SVC program and its mission. As a result, NG SVCs routinely undertake additional duties to conduct state-level SVC training to Officers, NCOs, and junior Service members to educate them of NG SVC capabilities. Further, NG SVCs work closely with state SHARP and SAPR offices to ensure that they have current NG SVC program information and access to SVC resources.

In FY16, the NG SVC Program received 4.2 million dollars of the 25 million dollar Congressional plus up. As the NG SVC Program is an emerging requirement, permanent FT stricture is still being established. The Congressional funding allowed the NG to have FT SVCs located throughout the States capable of immediately responding to survivors of sexual assault, on par with our AC counterparts.

The following states shared additional information about specific aspects of their relationship with the SVC program or SVCs and efforts made to ensure victims receive information on services available. **Guam** NG members receive assistance from the regional SVCs based in **Hawaii**. The SVC representative made routine trips to **Guam** to provide services and raise awareness during FY16. The regional SVC worked closely with the GUNG SAPR team to facilitate a solid partnership to ensure services are available and offered to all victims. The **Illinois** NG requires each sexual assault victim to complete the Notification of National Guard Special Victims' Counsel Services form when filing a report. The ILNG JFHQ-State SARC provided the form to all SHARP specialists and SAPR VAs in the field and discussed its use during CET. Unit personnel, new employees, company CDRs, 1SGs, and senior leaders received information on the form and SVC services available to the victim during Annual SHARP briefings, orientation, and Senior Leader Conferences, as applicable. Every **Michigan** NG sexual assault victim who files a report is also required to complete the "Notification of National Guard Special Victims' Counsel Services" and given a copy, which contains the regional SVC's contact information. All MING SHARP specialists and SAPR VAs received a hard copy and electronic version of the form and provided updates as necessary from the regional SVC. The MING SAPR team receives a copy of the form and discussion at their bi-annual CET, and during SHARP/SARC briefings and training events. The regional SVCs met with the MING TAG to answer any questions or concerns regarding the SVC program. Information on the SVC specialized services was disseminated throughout the state to ensure all MI Guard members understood the purpose of the program and its availability.

The **Kansas** NG also took a very proactive approach by requiring all SARCs, JFHQ-State VAC, and SAPR VAs to carry intake packets on their person at all times. These packets include an SVC selection form as part of the intake process to ensure the sexual assault victim receives the option of SVC services. A victim, who initially chooses not to accept the offer, may request the assistance of an SVC later on during their case by notifying their SARC or SAPR VA, who then assists them in completing the required form. The **Kentucky** NG developed a brochure to advertise the SVC program and identify their State POCs; a best practice used by many other state programs. The KYNG invited the regional SVC to speak to KY Guard members and leaders on the SVC services available. Additionally, the KYNG JFHQ-State SAPR Office provided training on the SVC program at Command Leadership events, briefings, and other venues. The annual SAPR training also included a block of training on the SVC program.

3.8 Describe your future plans for the achievement of high competence in holding offenders appropriately accountable.

NGB will continue to use the Compliance and Accountability Officer as the single point of contact to validate the compliance and accountability requirements as described in section 3.1. This position became vacant 30 September 2016. A replacement will fill the position early in FY17.

The **Alabama** OSJA will continue to present all investigative findings and recommendations to TAG and, for substantiated charges, implement the appropriate punishment.

The **Iowa** NG will continue to verify the appropriate and timely communication of sexual assault reports, civilian charges, flagging actions, and process updates to all command levels. Included are the Unit Notification memoranda to trigger flagging actions on subjects and the case closure memoranda. Commands will be given clear guidance on required actions on sexual assault cases and POCs to assist them in completing the actions.

The **Kentucky** NG SAPR Office will continue to provide training to State Police and LLE and prosecutors on the KYNG SAPR program along with the new KCMJ updates which are part of state law. The definition of sexual assault for the military is different from other state laws, yet requires the conduct of an investigation where in similar situations for civilians it would not. By explaining these requirements, the KYNG increased the number of sexual assault investigations by State Police or LLE for cases involving KY Guard Members. This information also decreased the time it took for them to notify the KYNG on a decision not to investigate, prompting a request to NGB-JA/OCI to conduct an investigation.

The **North Carolina** NG SAPR/SHARP Office along with the NCNG SJA Office has continued to collaborate with one another in keeping open dialogue on any changes in policy as well as improved process of accountability and adjudication of offenders. This relationship allows for non-biased and open conversation regarding the case, investigation, and appropriate steps CDRs can take to hold those accountable.

The **Ohio** NG JFHQ-State SAPR Office is considering a “Blotter Report” strategy to assist in drawing attention to sexual assault events without re-victimizing victims.

4. LOE 4—Advocacy/Victim Assistance—The objective of advocacy/victim assistance is to “deliver consistent and effective victim support, response, and reporting options.”

4.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Advocacy/Victim Assistance Endstate: “high quality services and support to instill confidence and trust, strengthen resilience, and inspire victims to report.” Include how competency, ethical, and foundational standards established in DoDI 6400.07, enclosure 2, are met.

(DODI 6400.07, Standards for Victim Assistance Services in the Military Community (25 Nov 13) / DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), p. 3)

The roles of NG SARC, NG JFHQ-State VACs, and SAPR VAs far exceed coordinating resources for sexual assault victims, helping to orchestrate events for SAAPM, and providing AT to Guard members across the 54 States. These individuals are essential to the success of SAPR programs through their influence on Guard members and State senior leaders, and their involvement and openness to brief and discuss the effects of sexual assault with the force and ways to move forward.

The ARNG SHARP and ANG SAPR offices work with the State and wing senior leaders in the selection of highly regarded, motivated, passionate, resourceful, and professional individuals to fill the FT and volunteer positions SAPR positions within the States. The NGB Technician branch updated the NGB Excepted Service Qualification Standard, Series GS-0301 for SARC and VA Positions on 28 January 2016 to address the DoD requirements for the designation of these positions as Positions of Public Trust and Moderate Risk, and favorable completion of the required Tier Two background investigation. This document specifies the educational, basic qualification, experience, quality of experience, and compatible military skill requirements of the qualified applicant. Also identified, are the individuals disqualified from consideration based on potential legal or professional conflicts of interest, such as chaplains and healthcare personnel.

An individual meeting the requirements, and selected to fill one of these positions, is scheduled for the appropriate DoD pre-approved Service-specific Army SHARP, ANG SAPR, or NGB SARC and SAPR VA Initial training program. The NGB-J1-SAPR Office, ARNG SHARP and ANG SAPR offices are continuing to hone the T32 specific augmentation training package required for SAPR personnel who completed a DoD approved Service-specific training to obtain their certification. This training will provide the NG SAPR professionals with the information to perform their duties and responsibilities in a T32 environment, which is critical considering the absence of the same capabilities as the active component (AC), such as MCIOs, military medical treatment facilities, and UCMJ authority.

In a joint effort, the NGB-J1-SAPR Office collaborated with the ARNG SHARP and ANG SAPR offices to develop a SAPR ethics training video. This video is pending approval by DoD SAPRO for its use as the mandatory two-hour CET for D-SAACP certification. Yearly refresher training for SARC, NG JFHQ-State VACs, and SAPR VA is a joint effort between the ARNG, ANG, and NGB-J1-SAPR offices.

The NG published the revised CNGB Manual 1300.01, National Guard Implementation of D-SAACP on 21 September 2016. NG SARC, NG JFHQ-State VACs, and SAPR VAs follow these procedures to obtain certification prior to assignment to a case. The manual also includes CET requirements for re-certification, suspending and revoking certification, closures, appeals, and reinstatements.

In addition to the SAPR personnel within the States, the ARNG also used the unit's master resiliency trainers (MRTs) to help enhance Guard members' courage, and mind and

mental thinking by focusing on physical, psychological, social, spiritual, and family strength. The MRTs trained 14 resiliency skills every 12 months to their organizations. The ANG collaborated with stakeholders to increase awareness of resiliency programs. The Wingmen Toolkit is an online resource for Airmen that connects them with their Wing DPH and Chaplain.

In canvassing the States, they identified the following focus areas.

Training, Mentorship, and Collaboration

Arizona partnered with their state coalition against sexual assault and developed training tools for VAs. One of these training tools was an edited videotape of SAPR VAs interacting with a “survivor.” The videotape was then used during their SAPR VA refresher training to show how advocates sometimes fail to make proper eye contact, or how one’s body language can send the wrong message when talking with people. This state brought in licensed social workers and Chaplains to assist with teaching interactive techniques of conversing with another person who may show different signs of trauma.

Connecticut training is cross service focused and contains highly interactive role-play. Additionally, all SAPR VAs working cases get minimum weekly mentorship from the SHARP.

District of Columbia NG works with adjacent states and supporting civilian agencies when developing and providing education for SAPR VAs. When plausible, SAPR VAs are encouraged to attend educational conferences related to the field of advocacy.

Guam emphasized the need for SAPR VAs to respond appropriately to their victims in their time of need. In their training program, they stress the importance of effective communication when responding to a report of sexual assault or when assisting the victim during the course of their case. They especially focus on their verbal and non-verbal communication as it relates to understanding cultural sensitivity from being born and raised in **Guam**.

The **Indiana** NG JFHQ-State SARC conducts 16 hours of CET to SAPR VAs throughout the state. Training consists of blocks of instruction that are designed to educate, instill confidence in advocate skills, strengthen resilience of the VAs and hone their communication skills with victims. JFHQ SARC is available to VAs at any time for additional questions, guidance, and support.

Colorado provides yearly refresher training for SARCs and Volunteer VAs with collaboration with the NG JFHQ-State SARC, Buckley Air Force Base Installation SARC, and ANG Wing SARC. During Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month (SAAPM), the sexual assault team hosts 9 base-wide events that highlight multiple different aspects of the SAPR program: mock trials, self-defense courses, LGBTQ speakers, and more.

The **Kentucky** ANG and the KYNG JFHQ-State SAPR offices partnered to provide the first ANG Wing 40-hour Victim Advocate Course provided by an individual State NG. Historically, this course was conducted by the active duty AF or NGB ANG Office. They also provided training to SAPR VAs from other states and territories to assist them in meeting the requirements toward certification. The KYNG JFHQ-State SAPR Office provided a quarterly 16-hour SARC/VA Continuing Education course, partnering with community agencies to provide quality training covering updated information and best practices for victim advocacy. During this training, two hours of SAPR specific Ethics training was provided to ensure that SARCs and VAs understand their ethical responsibilities in the SAPR/SHARP programs.

Michigan NG JFHQ-State SARC provides each newly certified SAPR VA with a binder of up to date information and forms to help provide high quality of care and services for each survivor. When a SAPR VA is assigned a case, the NG JFHQ-State SARC has a face-to-face discussion or teleconference to review items and to answer any questions the SAPR VA may have prior to meeting the victim. The NG JFHQ-State SARC remains readily available to assist the SAPR VA with case management and to ensure the victim receives the assistance needed throughout the case. This process helps the victim gain confidence and trust in the SAPR VA and reinforces the relationship between the SARC and the SAPR VA. The **Michigan** NG JFHQ-State SARC conducts mandatory CET for their SAPR VAs twice a year, which incorporates practice scenarios and a review of best practices.

North Carolina continued to increase opportunities for their SAPR VAs to attend national and local training events to improve upon their understanding of rape culture, privilege and oppression, sexual violence, stalking, human trafficking, DV and other related community issues. These opportunities help improve their ability to provide un-biased, competent and ethical advocacy to survivors.

Ohio provided regular training opportunities for individual Guard members and leaders, to ensure proper handling of cases with efficiency and with great discretion. It also trained its SARCs and SAPR VAs on the latest regulatory information, as well as how to use soft skills, such as flexibility, empathy, teamwork and integrity, to help establish credibility of the program and to inspire victims to report. The other important factor toward gaining Guard member trust within the state is by being tough on retaliatory behavior.

The **Pennsylvania** NG SAPR VAs play a critical role in the success of the JFHQ-State SAPR Program. They consistently conducted themselves IAW the highest level of professional standards, as well as being personable and trustworthy – only these attributes will make them an asset to the SAPR Team and only these things will make victims feel comfortable in coming forward to report. They are extremely knowledgeable in military and civilian resources, stress-management and self-care, and possess a high level of self-awareness and excellent listening skills. They recognize the importance of maintaining victims' confidentiality, particularly when working closely with other entities as the investigation moves forward. Victim Advocacy skills are part of the continuing

education for PANG SARCs and SAPR VAs. Continuing education is also something that we regularly seek. The continuing education keeps our team informed and at the ready.

South Carolina NG ensures SAPR VAs are provided the most current and efficient training in order for them to provide personalized care to survivors of sexual assault. The SC NG JFHQ-State SARC continues to encourage CDRs to empower their SAPR VAs to be innovative and take ownership of their programs within their organization.

For the **Tennessee** NG JFHQ-State SAPR Office, instilling trust and operating ethically, are the cornerstones of SAPR VA training. SAPR VAs were taught that competency of their roles and knowledge of resources available to sexual assault victims is key in their ability to perform their duties, and when in doubt, call the SARC. The JFHQ-State SARC stressed that there are people in positions to help them as SAPR VAs when they are unsure of what to do, offer or say, in a specific situation. Consistency in services and knowledge are of the utmost importance when educating CDRs on the resource available to them in their SAPR VAs.

The **Texas** NG also took a strong stance on reports of retaliation with CDRs addressing them swiftly. Commanders, with the assistance of their State's SAPR staff, conducted quality training to their units. The SAPR VAs received DoD and State Law specific training opportunities no less than 3 times a year to ensure each SAPR VA achieved the required 32 hours of CET within the two-year D-SAACP certification period. Each training event included ethics and legislative updates to laws that could affect survivors and advocacy personnel.

Alaska strongly encouraged their SAPR VAs to attend training beyond the minimum requirements of 32 hours of CET over a two-year D-SAACP certification period. Commanders were supportive and allowed personnel time away from their duties to attend this type of training. This support, as well as the additional training opportunities has had a positive effect on their program. Additionally, during the NG JFHQ-State VAC's VA Monthly Meeting, the VAC discussed a selected training topic, current trends, and any policy changes, as applicable.

Hawaii SAPR personnel received 52 hours of CET opportunities through primary platform instruction, external resources, and online training focused on developing competency in advocacy, ethical decision making, and effective communication skills critical to the foundational standards of victim assistance programs outlined in DODI 6400.07 Enclosure 2.

Utah co-hosted a 40-hour SAPR VA Training event with their state coalition. This training was intense and multidisciplinary to broaden the knowledge base of SAPR VAs. The training focused on local **Utah** statutes and locally available resources. Over 20 state SAPR VAs attended the training, while local partners networked into the training. The SAPR office was also able to bring 35 SAPR VAs together for a three-day training event during FY16. To broaden the scope of topics, the UT NG SAPR Office invited outside community partners to help educate the SAPR VAs in trauma, substance abuse and

trauma, suicide, perpetrator behavior, motivational interviewing, ethics, and continuity of the program.

Missouri funded the SARC and five SAPR VAs to attend the Annual NOVA conference in Atlanta, and the National Sexual Violence Resource Center Conference in Washington DC. These combined training events provided more than 32 cumulative CETs in training, prevention, and ethics.

Minnesota offered three CET sessions for their SAPR VAs during FY16. The topics focused on new knowledge areas and competencies. The state also ensured SAPR VAs received the required two hours of VA ethics training within the two-year D-SAACP certification period. The organization “Male Survivor” conducted three separate eight-hour training sessions on male survivors; the MN BCA conducted training on Drug Facilitated Sexual Assault and DNA processing; the local civilian Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner coordinator conducted training; John Choi, Ramsey County Attorney and lead champion in changing sex trafficking laws also provided training in FY16. The “Battered Women’s Legal Advocacy Project” conducted four, one-hour training sessions on stalking, and “Breaking Free” provided training on sex trafficking. The SAPR VAs received training on MST, while the SAPR staff received training on Title IX programs. This training is more complex to build upon the skills and knowledge of our Service members.

Approachable, Accessible, and Active

Kansas NG SARCs and SAPR VAs focus on being approachable, accessible, and active to earn the trust of Guard members who may require their services. SAPR VAs who are approachable and welcome the opportunity to help a Guard member in need is paramount to getting someone to feel comfortable enough to talk with them. A SAPR VA must be accessible at all times to be there when a Guard member may need assistance. Finally, to maintain credibility, a SAPR VA must remain active in their case as assurance to the victim, that helping the victim towards recovery is their number one priority.

Maine NG also focuses on visibility and accessibility of SAPR VAs by using information boards at the units, and encouraging the SAPR VAs to be vocal, visible and to participate in training their units. To reinforce this concept, ME SAPR staff continue to create and hold dynamic, informative, and useful VA and unit refresher training

Maryland NG created an initiative to establish 50% of the state SAPR VAs at the Company level. Currently, 85% of SAPR VAs are BDE/BN members. Ensuring more SAPR VAs are located at the Company level will help ensure the competency, ethical, and foundational standards are implemented at all levels.

Vermont NG had diverse priorities. The process for improving their sexual assault response included multiple policy and program enhancements. The enhancements relevant to these priorities included the following:

- Implemented the FY14 DoD requirement for all Army officers and non-commissioned officers to incorporate SAPR concerns into their annual evaluation.

The rated individual's evaluation now includes goals and objectives in furtherance of committing themselves to eliminating sexual harassment and assault and to fostering climates of dignity and respect in their units.

- Established MOAs with over two-thirds (53 agreements out of 75 agencies) of the Law Enforcement Agencies throughout the state of **Vermont**, (including **Vermont** State Police and **Vermont** Special Investigation Units). The MOA allows both entities to exchange information from investigations involving sexual assault and DV with cases in which the alleged offender acted while on military orders at the time of incident and the survivor consents to the sharing of their information.
- Established an MOU with the **Vermont** Network.
- Completed and signed their Standard Operating Procedures for the VTNG SAPR Program.
- Trained 25 SAPR VAs and SARCs IAW DoD Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program requirements and successfully certified 18 SAPR personnel with seven awaiting Tier II clearance, initiated in March 2016.
- Strengthened Military-Civilian Community Partnerships regarding response to Sexual Assault. Through collaboration, the VTNG has augmented and enhanced its SAPR program with a vast array of survivor services.
- Published the new Prevention and Response to Retaliation Policy Specialized Training: Senior Leader Training, Responder Training, SARCs and SAPR VAs, and CDRs Training

Interviewing, conducting background investigations, providing training, and gaining certification make up the litmus test for SAPR personnel within the **New York** ANG. The objective of the 174th AW SAPR program is to ensure that all members of the wing are informed of their options when dealing with a sexual assault. Members in the unit may contact the Wing SARC 24/7, if they have questions or are in need of assistance. MOUs are in progress to ensure that the four major Medical Centers in the Syracuse, **New York** area will afford any military member with SAPR services IAW AFI 90-6001. The Wing SAPR program provided services to instill confidence in victims by recognizing the range of reactions to victimization and the impact of trauma on victims' ability to connect to assistance services and assist in the military justice or administrative process. They helped to understand the relationship dynamics and environmental stressors, recognize the importance of victim self-care, and understand the impact of certain types of crimes on the needs of victims.

The **Indiana** NG JFHQ-State SAPR program has a 24/7 number that is disseminated to all Commands to the lowest level. Service members are encouraged to utilize this number for reporting a sexual assault or to ask questions regarding the program.

The **Virgin Islands** reserved a block of time for rehearsing initial victim contact in their SHARP VA refresher training. In the scenario, the VA made initial contact and completed a report of sexual assault with a "victim" using a DD Form 2910. This process focused on

minimizing actions or words that could dissuade the victim from reporting, ensuring the needs of the victim are considered, and that the victim receives all the information and resources available to him or her. Over the summer, 14 SAPR VAs attended national conferences: 7 attended the National Sexual Assault Conference in **Washington, DC** and another 7 attended the NOVA conference in Atlanta, GA. These conferences were DoD approved and provided great opportunities for networking, CETs, and professional development. This was especially important exposure for the VING SAPR VAs, who are typically not in a position to engage in that kind of interaction coming from an isolated island environment. To attend these conferences, the SAPR VAs must remain in good standing and maintain D-SAACP certification and background checks. The **Virgin Islands** conducts an annual national sex offender registry check on all their SAPR VAs.

4.2 Describe your current oversight processes over SAPR, to included reviewing credentials, qualifications, continuing education, inappropriate behavior, and revocation of certification, if appropriate. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 4, #1 &15, p. 7)

CNGB policy places the responsibility on the ARNG SHARP and ANG SAPR Program offices for monitoring and assessing SAPR personnel D-SAACP certification. This is to confirm that SAPR personnel possess the proper training and certification prior to providing victim support.

The CNGB Manual, "National Guard Implementation of Department of Defense Sexual Assault Advocate certification Program," provides the basic procedures for obtaining and renewing certification. Within the renewal section, the manual provides specific guidance to obtain DoD SAPRO pre-approval of the detailed CET agenda prior to attendance at the event. Adherence to these procedures eliminates the denial of CET submitted with the recertification packet. The manual also describes the procedures for suspending and revoking certification, non-punitive certification closure, appealing certification revocation, and reinstatement guidelines.

The ARNG SHARP Office provides oversight of the initial certification process by requesting the submission of all credentialing packets from the States to the ARNG SHARP program analysts for quality and control prior to sending them to the convening NOVA credentialing board. The ANG SAPR Office screens and reviews all initial Wing SARC applications. Wing SARCs review all local SARC and SAPR VA credentialing packets, to include DD Forms 2950 and 2950-1, training certificates, and all additional documents, for accuracy and completeness, prior to submitting the packets to NOVA for review and approval. Wing Security Managers are responsible for initiating security clearances. A reinvestigation is required every five years for all SAPR personnel certified at Tier III and above. The SARC communicates with CDRs to ensure the SAPR VA meets the required behavior expectations.

Once the application is under review and consideration, NOVA provides a weekly roster of all NG D-SAACP credentialing applications and the status of each applicant to the NGB-J1-SAPR Office. The NGB-J1-SAPR program analyst forwards this report to the ARNG

and ANG program analysts for their review, reconciliation, and action. The applicable program office coordinates with the States as necessary to address certification packets with deficiencies or errors noted.

The CDR or supervisor of a SARC, NG JFHQ-State VAC, or SAPR VA is responsible for adhering to the procedures in the CNGB Manual, "National Guard Implementation of Department of Defense Sexual Assault Advocate certification Program", in cases of inappropriate behavior, and the suspension and revocation of D-SAACP certification. The manual provides specific procedures for an allegation of sexual misconduct, and a complaint of a non-sexual misconduct allegation. In both cases, the CDR or appointing authority notifies the appropriate stakeholders to take all measures as warranted, to include suspension or revocation of D-SAACP certification and DSAID access, if applicable. The NGB-J1-SAPR Office is the authority to submit these actions to DoD SAPRO upon receipt of a request from the ARNG SHARP and ANG SAPR Program offices.

Additional oversight processes conducted within the States are included below.

Alaska NG JFHQ-State SARC and NG JFHQ-State VAC maintain and filter certification trackers to determine which SAPR VAs are nearing D-SAACP certification. Several months out from expiration, the NG JFHQ-State VAC focuses in on SAPR VAs nearing expiration to ensure they met the minimum CET requirement and submitted their renewal application packet.

Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Michigan, and Washington also use a spreadsheet or tracking system to provide oversight of the certification and recertification processes of the SARCs and SAPR VAs within their state.

The **Guam** NG conducts 30-hour Victim Advocacy refresher training and two hours of ethics for all SAPR VA's during SAAPM. SAPR VAs unable to attend this training are sent to either a 32-hour or 16-hour recertification training available at other states, depending on available funding. Prior to revocation of a SAPR personnel's D-SAACP certification, the case and circumstances are discussed at the monthly CMG meetings.

Hawaii NG JFHQ-State SARC reviews SAPR VA credentials on a regular basis and uses the Personnel Accreditation and Selection Screening (PASS) system for all new SAPR VAs. The State Security Manager checks all HING SAPR VAs for criminal records prior to credentialing.

Indiana NG used ADOS funds to bring on a SAPR Administrative Officer to manage and maintain the credentialing process to include securing school seats, processing packets, renewing credentials, and providing an SME to the NG JFHQ-State SARC.

Louisiana NG JFHQ-State SAPR Office maintains and periodically reviews a Collateral Duty SARC and SAPR VA tracker, which lists current credentials expiration date, number of CET's needed for D-SAACP renewal certification, area of operations (home address

and unit address), contact information, and any conflicts that would interfere with an advocate providing services (for examples, work type, and times unavailable).

Missouri NG JFHQ-State SAPR Office hired a SHARP Training Coordinator to track and coordinate the certification process and recertification of all SAPR personnel.

North Carolina NG JFHQ-State SAPR Office tracks, monitors and records CET of all trained and certified SAPR VAs. They created an internal database in the state SharePoint to allow SAPR VAs and CDRs the ability to monitor continuing education and D-SAACP recertification. Additionally, this office requires a background and Sex Offender Registry check every two years to meet proper standards for positions of trust.

Ohio NG JFHQ-State SAPR Office provides oversight and assistance in organizing credentialing, qualifications and CET, while the BDEs and Wing SARC manage the certification process. The revocation of D-SAACP certifications are managed on a case-by-case basis IAW CNGB publication. Specific state credentialing steps are included in the draft **Ohio** NG SAPR Regulation, soon to be published.

South Carolina NG JFHQ-State SAPR Office is proactive and works with units to address any concerns or issues six months to a year prior to expiration of the certification.

Texas NG conducts background screening, and verifies security clearance adjudication dates and Sex Offender Registry for the initial SAPR VA appointment and re-certification packets. As part of their oversight, the JFHQ-State SAPR Office provides lists of all SAPR VA names and expiration dates to BDE SARC and BDE CDRs for quality assurance and oversight. During the monthly CMGs, the JFHQ-State SARC discussed appointment and recertification procedures for the benefit of the wing and BDE representatives present.

Many states, such as **Vermont**, **New Jersey**, and **Maine**, use their NG JFHQ-State VACs to manage the recertification of all SAPR VAs. **Tennessee** tracks continuing education and credentials at the State level in the JFHQ SHARP program, as well as at BDE and wing levels.

Minnesota NG JFHQ-State VAC tracks all SAPR VAs, both ARNG and ANG, credentialing, expiration, training hours completed, and unit vacancies. The NG JFHQ-State VAC ensures each SAPR VA meets or exceeds the required hours for recertification and reaches out to those that are lacking to ensure they are tracking hours needed. The SAPR Office internally runs a local background check every six months on all advocates to ensure there is no current derogatory information. Per TAG guidance, no one with a DUI or more severe infraction in the last five years will be eligible for a victim advocate position due to risk factors. The NG JFHQ-State SARC is the only authorized individual to bring revocations to TAG for approval and signature.

Pennsylvania NG JFHQ-State SARC and NG JFHQ-State VAC maintain a continuity book, which contains SARC and SAPR VA credentialing and CET information. This is periodically reviewed so that qualifications are current and to standard. In addition, the

SARCs and SAPR VAs in PA meet regularly to ensure the most current data is included in the book. **Nebraska** NG also created, vetted, and distributed a SAPR continuity binder to every unit and detachment within the organization. The binder provides user knowledge and access to current up-to-date information readily available in both hard copy and electronic format in a regularly updated shared file.

4.3 Describe your current progress to ensure SAPR personnel meet D-SAACP screening requirements prior to attending your Military Service’s SAPR certification training. (DODI 6495.03, Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP)(10 Sep 15), Encl 3)

The ARNG conducts all background screenings IAW ARNG Personnel Policy Operational Memorandum 15-040, 16 December 2015, and HQDA EXORD 193-14. All ARNG background screenings include a local background (Part 1) and a Department of Army level (Part 2), which is required before a Soldier enrolls into the Army 80-hour SHARP Foundation Course IAW HQDA 193-14.

The ANG SAPR Office conducts the suitability screening for all Wing SARCs, while the Wing SARCs process SAPR VAs. The ANG SAPR Office tracks background screenings, training, and certification of Wing SARCs and SAPR VAs to ensure completion of all steps prior to serving as a SARC or SAPR VA. This process ensures that the individual, supervisor, CDR, and SARC oversee the completion of requirements.

4.4 Describe your Military Service’s efforts to encourage SARCs and SAPR VAs to renew their certification at a higher level in order to increase the quality of victim assistance providers. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), p. 3)

The majority of the NG SAPR personnel within the States serve in the position as a collateral duty. In most instances, these personnel fail to meet the required number of hours of experience providing sexual assault victim advocacy to renew their certification at a higher level.

Kentucky was successful in tracking each SARC’s and SAPR VA’s hours in providing victim services and submitting recertification packets on FT SARCs and SAPR VAs to achieve a higher level of certification. **Connecticut** is in the process of gaining recertification of their NG JFHQ-State VAC at a higher level.

The states of **Delaware, Maine, Minnesota,** and **Texas,** actively encourage SARCs and SAPR VAs to volunteer within their communities as advocates with local community sexual assault or DV organizations, and rape crisis centers to add to their experience and improve their comfort level for responding. **Minnesota** currently has approximately 10-15 advocates that volunteer in their communities and are pursuing a higher level of certification. One particular individual is ARNG Sergeant First Class (SFC) John Thompson, a UH-60 Black Hawk helicopter standardization instructor, selected to attend the 80-hour SHARP course to become a victim advocate just prior to his unit deploying in

2001. He found the experience very eye opening as he learned of the scope and size of the problem of sexual assault in the military. Despite a few short anxious moments before his first call, SFC Thompson finds himself drawn more to the field of social services. The **Minnesota** NG JFHQ-State VAC suggested that he volunteer in the community to gain experience and confidence. SFC Thompson linked up with “360 Communities,” a nonprofit organization that provides many programs and services that include DV shelters, resources, food shelves and programs that support school success. To volunteer as a victim advocate, Thompson had to attend a 40-hour training class. At the class, he was the only male advocate and, he found out later, the only male advocate they ever had. This was unlike his environment with the **Minnesota** NG, who has more male advocates than female advocates. For SFC Thompson, this was not a path he ever expected, but one he finds to be personally rewarding.

Many other states, **Colorado, Michigan, Montana, New Mexico, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Washington, Wisconsin**, encourage their SARCs and SAPR VAs to track the hours spent working with victims of the sexual assault to recertify, when possible, at a higher level.

4.5 Describe how you addressed any challenges that SARCs and SAPR VAs have in obtaining continuing education training, to included training on emerging issues and victim-focused trauma-informed care. (DODI 6495.03, Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP)(10 Sep 15), Encl 3, para 3)

Members of the NG face a number of challenges in obtaining the required number of CET to maintain their D-SAACP certification. The primary challenge for the Guard is that most Guard members serving as SARCs and SAPR VAs are traditional drilling members, who drill two days out of the month and perform their roles as a collateral duty. In some cases, training opportunities interfere with the civilian work schedules of our traditional Guard members or conflict with family obligations. A concern is that their time away from civilian work may have negative impacts on promotions, opportunities and pay, and equally as detrimental to their family relationships. During drill weekend, some collateral duty SAPR personnel may be hesitant to attend SAPR CET over training in their currently assigned duty, which is required for promotion. Additionally, for ANG traditional Guard members to attend face-to-face and online training, they must first obtain Military Personnel funds.

The second challenge is that funding is not always available to conduct centrally funded Joint SARC and SAPR VA refresher training bi-annually or annually. The benefit of this training opportunity for all Guard SARCs and SAPR VAs is threefold – it allows NGB to provide updates to policies and procedures, discuss trends and strategies, and further establish a working relationship between the States and NGB. Second, guest speakers and SMEs can share their information and experiences with a broader audience, and engage them in useful scenarios, workshops, and discussions. Last, but not least, it offers the SAPR personnel from across the States an opportunity to network, share successful practices, and build a sense of teamwork and collaboration toward eliminating sexual assault within the military.

Third, CNGB Instruction 8100.01, "NG Conference Policy, 29 September 2014, requires SARC and SAPR VAs to request an exception to policy to attend training events and conferences hosted by Non-Federal Government entities. This policy is currently under review to exempt SAPR personnel from this requirement.

During FY16, the ARNG SHARP Program Office hosted refresher training with support from the NGB-J1-SAPR Office. However, primarily FT ARNG SAPR personnel attended this training. The majority of the Guard SARC and SAPR VAs, who volunteer for these positions as a collateral duty, rely heavily on webinars and other alternative learning methods to obtain their CET.

Many states develop relationships with civilian agencies who provide training opportunities in victim focused trauma as part of the state's strategy in helping Guard members achieve their CET requirements.

Alaska partnered with the **Alaska** Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, an amazing resource for the state's SAPR program. This organization offered several types of training opportunities to the SAPR VAs each year. Of special note are the online course offerings through the University of **Alaska** Sitka, which have assisted some of their deployed SAPR VAs to obtain their CETs while abroad.

Other states work with adjacent states and supporting civilian agencies, including the **District of Columbia, Delaware, Idaho, Massachusetts, New Mexico, Oklahoma,** and **South Dakota**, to provide training opportunities for their SAPR VAs and encourage them to attend educational conferences related to the field of victim advocacy and participate in webinars and online training.

Alabama TAG mandated bi-annual training attendance; however, funding is limited to sponsor the training. SAPR personnel participate in the NOVA webinars to help obtain the required number of CET hours. **Connecticut** also uses the webinars and has the NG JFHQ-State VAC forward all webinar notices and links to other online training to their SAPR VA personal email accounts for timely notification. **Louisiana** also relied on online training opportunities and the state's yearly CET for their SAPR VAs. The state was limited in providing quality training from SMEs due to a lack of available funding.

In **Georgia**, the NG JFHQ-State SARC conducted continuing education opportunities throughout the year for the collateral duty SAPR VAs and SARC. **Indiana** works with the schedules of their SAPR VAs and offered two 16-hour CET events, provided four 1-hour webinars, and over 40 hours of online courses. **Illinois** NG JFHQ-State SARC also uses a multifaceted approach and offers yearly classroom training, and notifies their state's SAPR personnel of online training, webinars, and local civilian training availabilities. The **Maryland** SAPR Office scheduled CET on weekends to allow their traditional Guard members to participate and provided funding for a variety of conferences they could attend on weekdays and weekends. Finally, the SAPR Office offered training on a variety of weekdays to accommodate the schedules of AGR Soldiers. **North Carolina** provided as much opportunity for physical attendance of all national and local state conferences

and trainings, while the NG JFHQ-State VAC provided numerous opportunities for webinars and online courses to help with CET on a monthly basis. **Texas** conducted training focused on victim trauma and care during the monthly SAPR VA meetings at the wings, yearly refresher trainings through JFHQ, and monthly CMGs and monthly meeting with the local SART at the local rape crisis center when feasible.

Vermont NG JFHQ-State SARC provided various online modules for CET, to include NOVA pre-approved DoD SAPRO Webinars, for Guard members unable to meet CET requirements for renewal. Additionally, the NG JFHQ-State SARC and NG JFHQ-State VAC advertised trainings, to all military unit VAs, hosted by neighboring states and capitalized on several trainings hosted by other programs such as SEEM and R3SP vetted by NOVA and approved for CET.

The **Kentucky** NG SAPR Office provided quarterly 16-hour CET events to ensure all SARCs and SAPR VAs have the opportunity to receive the required 32 hours of CET every two years. For those that are unable to attend training in person, the SAPR Office identified various webinars, local training events, state conferences, and online training resources (most times at no cost) the SARCs and SAPR VAs may attend to receive their CET hours. This strategy resulted in a very high retention of current SARCs and SAPR VAs D-SAACP credentials.

Minnesota and **New York** SAPR offices expressed no issues during FY16 obtaining the CET required for their SAPR personnel. The **Minnesota** leadership fully supported the SAPR program. **New York** has a strong regional SAPRAC to ensure many training opportunities are provided to the SAPR VAs. The 106th RQW joined forces with Victims Information Bureau of Suffolk for CET, while the 107th AW established an MOU with the installation host (914th AW).

Other states are working diligently to improve CET programs for FY17 to include online, local, and regional opportunities.

4.6 Describe your continued efforts to ensure that the 24/7 DoD Safe Helpline has accurate contact information for on-base SAPR resources (i.e., Chaplains, SARCs, Military Police, and Medical Personnel). (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 4, #2, p. 7)

The NGB-J1-SAPR Office staff is responsible for verifying accurate NG SAPR resource contact information is displayed on the 24/7 DoD SHL website for each of the States. The NG database contains contact information only for the NG JFHQ-State SARCs, NG SVCs, and NG State Chaplains, as other positions are not relevant within the non-federalized NG. The DoD SHL database is verified and updated semi-annually or on an as needed basis.

NGB-J1-SAPR is the lead in notifying all primary stakeholders (ARNG SHARP Office, NGB-JA/SVC, and NGB Chaplains Office) of the semi-annual DoD SHL Call Audit. The staff sends a copy of the current NG responder spreadsheet along with the guidance and

instructions provided by DoD SHL. The stakeholders verify or update all relevant contact information and return it to NGB-J1-SAPR Office within 48 hours of receipt. Following a call audit, the NGB-J1-SAPR staff reconciles the preliminary audit report provided by DoD SHL with the appropriate stakeholders. The reconciliation includes identifying the failed attempts to contact an NG responder, obtaining the reason why the responder failed to reply to the call audit, identifying and implementing corrective actions, and compiling a reconciliation report with the previous information and updating the responder spreadsheet in the DoD SHL data system.

In addition to the DoD SHL call audits, the ARNG SHARP Office conducts monthly telephone audits for the JFHQs-State SARC. The NGB-J1-SAPR staff receives a copy of all changes to personnel or contact information for updating the DoD SHL data system. Following their monthly teleconference, the ARNG SHARP Office disseminates the NG JFHQ-State SARC and NG JFHQ-State VAC POC roster along with the teleconference notes for review and corrections.

In addition to the semi-annual review, some states, such as **Illinois**, and **Indiana**, periodically check the DoD SHL website to ensure it lists the correct contact information. **Kentucky** reviews all first responder contact information on a monthly basis at the monthly CMG. The NG JFHQ-State SARC notifies the NGB-J1-SAPR staff to edit, add or delete information within the DoD SHL data system.

4.7 Describe your efforts to make Service members aware of SAPR resources, such as the DoD Safe Helpline. (DODI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 2, para 6af(1) / Encl 3, para 1k & 1m)

On the Official Homepage of the National Guard website, www.nationalguard.mil contains a link on its home page to the NG SAPR website; the NG SAPR page also contains a link to the DoD SAPRO website and to the DoD SHL, as well as the listing of the 24/7 hotline number. Additional information on the page are the goals of the NG SAPR program, policy documents, two relevant papers, a link to SARC and SAPR VA training registration through the Joint Services Support (JSS) website, and other external links such as the National Sexual Violence Resource Center, and Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network (RAINN).

The NGB-J1 Division sponsors the JSS website as part of its Family Program efforts. The purpose of the website is to serve as a gateway for Service members, Families and Veterans. Among the programs offered is SAPR and one of its partners is DoD SHL. Items on the SAPR site include:

- Prevention – “Sexual Assault is a crime,” “Bystander Intervention,” and “Common Factors of Sexual Assault”
- Articles
- SAPR Blog

- Contact information for a SARC and Special Victim's Counsel
- Getting more help, Frequently Asked Questions and the NG SAPR policy
- List of upcoming events, such as Victim Advocate refresher training

The official Homepage of the ARNG offers a link to the ARNG SAPR site. This site provides contact information on both military and civilian resources for individuals needing assistance. The resources include "Army OneSource, RAINN, and the Sexual Assault Resource Agency.

The ARNG G1 Personnel Gateway SAPR Program website has links to various regulations and supporting resources. Most notable of the resources are the DoD SHL Website, National Sexual Violence Resource Center, and RAINN. Within Arlington Hall Station, home of the ARNG Readiness Center, the ARNG SHARP Program Office prominently displays the DoD SHL poster. A pop-up banner is located in a highly visible area near the dining facility; pamphlets and posters are visible in multiple locations on every floor including the latrines of AHS; building monitors display the SAPR/SHARP program POC info.

The ANG SAPR Office has monthly teleconferences with the Wing SARCs and provides regular guidance on how to advertise and partner with state stakeholders. SARCs are encouraged to add the DoD SHL to their signature block and wing marketing material.

Twice a year, during Sexual Assault Awareness Month in April and Domestic Violence Awareness Month in October, the **Virgin Islands** performs a marketing blitz of awareness items with DoD SHL information to include the SHL number to all Soldiers, Airmen, and Civilians. Additionally, these items are available on table displays and periodically distributed throughout the year.

Steps taken by the States to market the SAPR resources available to their Guard members and to the DoD SHL included a variety of means. Generally, all States placed posters in prominent places within every armory, such as on bulletins boards, State SAPR web sites, and social media pages. The messaging included identifying SARC contact numbers, DoD SHL contact information, and other relevant material such as policy letters. Many States prepared pamphlets, cards, magnets, flyers, or other reading materials, and placed them in various areas throughout the armories and support facilities. Another tactic used by the **Kansas** NG SAPR team is their regular visits to the units throughout the state.

4.8 Describe your efforts to ensure the requirement for both male and female victim input into the development of your Military Service SAPR policy. (SecDef Memo (1 May 14), *Improve Reporting for Male Victims*, p. 2) / GAO Report 15-284, *Actions Needed to Address Sexual Assaults of Male Service members* (March 2015), p. 20)

In FY16, the NGB-J1-SAPR Office established a SAPR working group comprised of personnel from the ARNG and ANG SAPR Program offices, and SAPR personnel from

the States. This group discussed specific issues raised by the SAPR General Officers Advisory Council to assist in developing courses of actions, and to gain consensus on the way forward. The SAPR working group also discussed relevant issues raised from the States and Program Managers pertaining to new DoD requirements and taskings, and gave them a voice in the process for developing, reviewing, and revising SAPR policy and procedures. This information received from the States is critical in the developmental process for both policy and procedures in the NG SAPR program. The community based, joint service environment within the Guard brings along with it influences that are potentially diverse from state to state and community to community. Communication captured within the States comes from many avenues such as those discussed below.

Feedback from Survivors – The NG fully supports the DoD Survivor Summit and actively encourages all survivors to share their thoughts on the positive aspects of the NG SAPR program as well as those areas that are in need of improvement. **Delaware** and **New York** are two states that use and encourage their survivors to complete SAPR surveys to gain valuable insight in efforts to improve the SAPR program.

Training Events and Briefings – Using the proper forum in training events and briefings can offer tremendous opportunities to discuss many aspects of the SAPR program. Many states take advantage of these opportunities, particularly small group, and leader-led discussions. Some of these states include **Idaho, Montana, North Carolina, New Mexico, Puerto Rico, and Washington**. Many of the discussions during these events focused on stereotypes and barriers for both genders in filing a report.

Feedback from SAPR VAs – The SAPR VAs who gain the confidence and trust of the survivors can very often receive valuable information on what helped them in their recovery efforts and what did not; what gave them the strength to report; and what attitudes and approaches were positive or negative.

The **Kansas** NG SAPR teams worked directly with the local Veterans Association hospitals and their MST directors in learning new ways to improve their program and policy, and how the prospective of care and outreach might be different for males and females. The JFHQ-State SARC had Veterans who suffer from MST approach her on ideas that might improve the program's services and policy.

New Mexico NG is working to develop additional policy for TAG signature. The policy will focus on resources available for both male and female victims based on discussions with SAPR VAs on their experiences.

New York NG TAG sends out an updated policy memo annually. Some of the input used to modify it comes for SAPR surveys completed by victims. **Pennsylvania** and **South Dakota** NG SAPR programs maintain a balance of men and women as SAPR VAs, who gather concerns and recommendations from both genders to aid in refining the policy.

4.9 Describe your efforts to improve response to male victims, to include implementing and monitoring methods to improve reporting of male sexual assault

allegations. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 4, #14, p. 7)

The NG continued to stress the importance of increasing awareness of male victimization, identifying and addressing the unique concerns of the male victim, and improving the environment to encourage more men to feel safe enough to come forward. In the NGB 40-hour initial SARC and SAPR VA training and refresher training, participants received a block of instruction on male victimization to improve the response by the SAPR VAs.

In many civilian organizations, victim advocates are predominantly women, but the **Minnesota** NG made a concerted effort to increase its male SAPR VAs. The state now has more male advocates than female advocates. The MNNG JFHQ-State SARC is encouraged with the positive response, noting that no one has requested a female advocate over a male advocate. The male SAPR VAs play an essential role in changing the culture surrounding sexual assault. The MNNG focused on engaging male survivors in FY16 and plan to continue the effort into FY17. They had a “Male Survivor” train three separate 8-hour workshops to their SAPR VAs. The training emphasized how to engage men to report and the different methodologies to use. The main idea of the training was to help the SAPR VAs engage with the male population as a whole and gain their confidence to report by helping them see that the SAPR VA understands their struggle.

In addition to MNNG, many other states used training and education to raise awareness of male victimization and to prepare the SAPR VAs to respond appropriately to male sexual assault victims. In the **Maryland** NG, the training covered common misperceptions about male victimization and discussed these with Soldiers. They conducted a three question pre- and post-test during each briefing related to male sexual assault. They then compared the responses before and after the briefing to see if there was an improvement in the Soldiers’ understanding of male victims. In some cases, this effort helped to increase reporting of male sexual assaults in the Guard.

Again, like MNNG, many states, such as **Colorado, Georgia, and New York** increased the number of male SAPR VAs to ensure each victim had a choice.

New York NG also increased training efforts for CDRs and key leaders in working with male victims of sexual assault and improved support, language, and communication with both male and female victims. Breaking down personal bias and barriers among those in leadership roles led to an increase in male reporting. NYNG noticed that having male SAPR VAs and the male victimization curriculum sparked males to come forward. This continued effort is vital as more and more come forward; it builds the trust in the program to reach those that are still fearful.

Delaware NG collaborated with the “**Delaware Men’s Network**” on prevention efforts. They also increased marketing to the male population to raise awareness that men are victims too.

4.10 Provide your policy for facilitating requests from victims, who report a sexual assault, for accommodations during mandatory SAPR training (e.g., an alternate training setting to prevent re-victimization). (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 4, #16, p. 7)

The NGB 40-hour SARC and SAPR VA initial training and refresher training both address the requirement to accommodate a victim who reported a sexual assault with an alternate training environment to accomplish mandatory SAPR training. As part of the training, the SARCs received a disclaimer or content warning to use prior to the start of a lesson, which allows a participant to take a break to maintain self-care at any time during the lesson. A member of the SAPR team ensures the well-being of the participant and offers assistance if needed and then follows up to ensure the required training is provided later.

The ARNG and ANG SHARP and SAPR Program Offices, respectively, also reinforce this policy with their SARCs. Typically, the SARCs take a proactive approach and brief leaders on the alternate training plan for victims of sexual assault and prearrange alternate training with the victim prior to the regular training event. SAPR personnel work one-on-one with the individual(s) when they feel ready to receive the information needed. The SAPR team tailors the training to the individual's concerns to avoid re-victimization.

Some states, such as **West Virginia** and **North Carolina**, encourage CDRs and SAPR personnel to have a chaplain or member of the behavioral health team available to assist a victim feeling distressed during training.

4.11 Describe your progress to improve victim care services and conduct Case Management Groups at Joint Bases, in Joint Environments, and for the Reserve Components. For the Reserve Components, describe Military Service's actions to promote timely access to Sexual Assault Response Coordinators by members of the National Guard and Reserves. Describe how you addressed any recurring challenges (if any) your Military Service may have had in this area. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 4, #11, p. 7)

Each State may operate its response system to a victim of sexual assault differently, providing it adheres to DoD, Service, and NGB issuances as applicable to a non-federalized Guard member. The inherent joint nature of the NG lends itself to establishing a cross-service joint response capability. Below is a discussion on some of the State response programs.

The **Minnesota** NG JFHQ-State SARC set up a collaborative team with the Wing SARC, Active Component SAPR VA stationed within our area, Army Reserve SARC, and Air Force Reserve SARC to meet and share information and resources. Additionally, the collaboration within the team includes talking issues, comparing trends, and discussing ways to address them in a united front across the Services and components. The JFHQ-State SAPR Office has a 24/7 response line that is advertised and marketed to all Service members. Anyone can call that number or the cell phone number at any time to receive services. **Texas** NG Wing SARCs attend Joint Base CMGs and JFHQ-State CMGs on a

monthly basis. TXNG established an on-call, 24/7, response roster that includes the **Texas** Military Department Hotline, DoD SHL, JFHQ-State SARC, and Joint Base SARCs.

In **Georgia**, the NG JFHQ-State SARC and VAC are on-call 24/7 to ensure members of the GANG have timely access to SAPR services. The GANG also has an application for mobile devices, which contains a link for "Get Help." The NG JFHQ-State SARC phone number and email are listed for quick access. The **Colorado** NG SAPR program has a 24-hour manned phone along with 3 different BlackBerry numbers that are available 24 hours. The **Colorado** NG has a one-hour response time to all incoming calls. The **Indiana** NG SAPR program has a 24/7 number that is always manned by the JFHQ-State SARC, VAC or one of the two Wing SARCs. The **Kansas** NG JFHQ-State SARC maintains a BlackBerry as the 24/7 duty phone in the event of a sexual assault. The JFHQ-State SARC leads by example by constantly monitoring the phone and answering it and addressing any issue on any given day and/or time. An intake from a victim always takes priority to anything else on the SAPR schedule, and the victim sets the time and location of the meeting. Even though the location selected must follow certain guidelines, the safety of both the victim and SAPR team member is always considered. In **Maine**, the JFHQ-State SARC and Wing SARC are on call 24/7. However, due to cell coverage in the state, delays may occur. The **Tennessee** NG JFHQ-State SARC is available 24/7 by phone or text. **Montana** NG JFHQ-State SAPR program works with the Navy and Reserve units in MT for collaboration and SAPR VA response in the event of an incident. **New York** JFHQ-State SARC has a 24/7 response phone. All SAPR personnel in **Delaware** NG have the 326-sarc# for 24-hour access. The **Hawaii** JFHQ-State SARC is on call 24/7 with a 24 hour hotline that is accessible to both HIARNG and HIANG personnel to ensure there are multiple personnel available at all times. One significant challenge they face is the geographic isolation of the islands.

Puerto Rico NG SAPR program identified and resolved the following challenges within their area of operation. The JFHQ-State SARC requested and received approval of Incidental Expenses by Human Resource Office to travel around the island to cover the victim's needs, coordinate law enforcement procedures and provide training for military and civilians. The JFHQ-State SARC coordinates with the victim on the meeting location (on-post or off-post) and preferred attire, uniform, or civilian clothing. The JFHQ-State SARC and VAC offices are equipped with locks for privacy and are located in a semi-private area.

NGB policy requires the JFHQ-State to hold a CMG with TAG or designated alternate as the chair. The JFHQ-State CMG requires a discussion of both ARNG and ANG cases by the principal parties. Wing commanders may conduct their own CMG; however, it does not supplant the JFHQ-State CMG.

4.12 Describe your current progress to inform Officers, NCOs, and junior Service members about your Military Service's expedited transfer request policy. (DODI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), para 4o)

The CNGB Instruction, "Expedited Transfer, Reassignment, or Removal of National Guard Members due to an Unrestricted Report of Sexual Assault" specifies the policy and basic procedures for implementing the NG expedited transfer program. The 40-hour SARC and SAPR VA initial training, as well as the NG T32 specific training package that augments Service-specific SAPR training address these NG procedures. As required by ARNG Implementation guidance, dated 31 May 2016, leaders attend annual leaders' training in addition to the annual soldier training. At this training, leaders receive information on the option for a Soldier to request an expedited transfer. Additionally, the JFHQ-State SARCs brief CDRs on their responsibilities and provide a CDR's checklist as a reference sheet when a Soldier of their unit reports a sexual assault. SAPR training is also provided at the 1SG course, pre-command course, Basic Officer Leader's course, and other leadership events. Expedited transfers are part of the Annual SAPR training.

During the initial interview with a victim of sexual assault, the SARC or SAPR VA informs him or her of the option to request an expedited transfer. The victim initials the DD Form 2910 to the left of the expedited transfer clause indicating that he or she understands the option.

Expedited transfer is often included in State TAG policy or memorandum to emphasize its importance, such as **Minnesota, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Maryland**. In the **Ohio** NG, information on the expedited transfer option is included in the OHNG CDR SAPR checklist. The 174th NY ANG Wing published an informative article on expedited transfer in their newsletter entitled, "Compass Rose."

4.13 In consultation with your SARCs, list the number of victims who reported a sexual assault, if any, whose medical care was hindered due to lack of Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) kits, timely access to appropriate laboratory testing resources, mental health counseling, or other resources. Describe the measure(s) your Military Service took to remedy the situation. (NDAA FY06, Sec 596 / DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), p. 3)

A NG member who is sexually assaulted is typically taken to a civilian medical facility, rape crisis center, or other State resources per an MOU or MOA for a SAFE exam or civilian equivalent.

The **Texas** NG had three Unrestricted Report cases in FY16 in which SAFE exams were conducted. This evidence was held with the appropriate jurisdiction, and as an organization, The TXNG supported and stood with civilian victim services organizations on calling for more resources to clear the rape kit backlog across the state. The TAG is briefed on all trends in the civilian sector that influence the effectiveness of the TXNG to respond to survivors.

Puerto Rico NG had an instance when a sexual assault victim was transported to a local hospital to have a SAFE conducted, but the local hospital did not have the personnel properly trained to conduct the exam on that shift. This issue was addressed and a

course of action developed to provide the appropriate training and orientation for healthcare personnel on the DoD SAFE kit and how to manage the case in that hospital.

4.14 Provide information on how you addressed problems or challenges, if any, with assigning SAPR personnel to handle unrestricted or anonymous reports of sexual assaults made by prisoners in a Military Confinement Facility. Additionally, describe your use of the DoD Safe Helpline as an anonymous reporting resource for prisoners. (Prison Rape Elimination Act (4 Sep 03) / Presidential Memorandum, Implementing the Prison Rape Elimination Act (17 May 12))

Not applicable - The National Guard does not possess Military Confinement Facilities.

4.15 Describe your leadership-approved future plans to deliver consistent and effective victim support, response, and reporting options.

The NGB-J1-SAPR Office is preparing a manual to consolidate all SAPR procedures applicable to non-federalized Guard members. This manual will streamline access to the procedures, as well as provide current changes to the procedures based on DoD or NGB requirements.

The ARNG SHARP Office implemented ARNG specific training into the Army 80-hour SHARP Foundation training to ensure new SARC and SAPR VAs are trained on how to support a victim whether they are on Title 10 or 32-duty status. Within the states, the NG JFHQs-State SARC provide refresher training that includes their respective state specific training procedures and resources. The ARNG SHARP Program Office is creating a Mitigation Action Plan to address vulnerabilities and challenges within ARNG Commander's Area of Responsibilities that hinders victim support and services.

The ANG SAPR program will establish firm infrastructure with victim service delivery once all Wing SARC are hired. The hiring of the Wing SARC will close the gaps in the SAPR program and eliminate the norm for using additional duty SARC as the primary point of contact.

The NGB-JA/OCI program experienced a backlog in conducting investigations preventing a timely response for the TAG and the victim. Local law enforcement's lack of understanding of Title 32 equities often hindered their response. Plans include maintaining the quality and quantity of current qualified SARC and SAPR VAs within the wing. The ANG will also continue to work with their JAG, Chaplains, Medical Professionals, and Wing DPH to provide solid care and response efforts. This collaboration will help to foster a climate of dignity, trust, and respect. The ANG will implement best practices and stay the course on what is working well with victims, and effectively implement all facets of NGB sanctioned SAPR training. The ANG will strive to create a climate that fosters mutual respect amongst all Service members, civilian employees, family members, and community. The ultimate goal is to create a climate that eliminates incidents of sexual violence amongst all Service members, civilian employees, Family members and community, and provide sensitive and comprehensive advocacy to restore victims' health and well-being.

Discussed below are some of the plans of the States.

The **Colorado** ARNG is training more SAPR VAs for a faster response time, and to ensure that survivors have the option to choose whom they want as their SAPR VA. Having SAPR VAs throughout **Colorado** allows the SAPR Office to ensure the protection of the reporting options and continue to give the support needed to the survivor. The CO ANG SAPR Office plans to visit unit training assembly roll calls in every unit. The ANG SAPR team plans to conduct more walkabouts to ensure every member knows who the SARC is and where the office and contact information is located.

The **Georgia** ARNG will execute the SHARP Mitigation Action Plan during FY17. During the 2016 legislative session, GA Statute 35-1-2 passed. This new law, which went into effect on 1 July 2016, ensures the timely collection and submission of sexual assault kits for testing for those victims who wish to proceed with a criminal justice response by reporting the sexual assault to law enforcement. For those victims who do not wish to report their sexual assault, GA Statute 17-5-71 states that the investigating law enforcement agency must maintain custody of any physical evidence (including evidence collected in a sexual assault kit) for not less than 12 months from the date the evidence is collected. The kits collected from sexual assault victims not wishing to report the assault are not submitted for testing.

The **Guam** NG JFHQ-State SAPR Office will continue to provide annual briefs to all CDRs and inform them of DoD, Service, and CNGB policy and updates. The GUNG SAPR Office will monitor all and any types of retaliation toward victims and will also ensure that unit SAPR VAs are available and all personnel know to whom they can report to. The office will continue to emphasize reporting options and DOD's recommendation for filing Unrestricted Reports to hold offenders accountable to their offense.

Indiana NG plans to continue to have a 24/7 response line; collaborate with other organic and civilian agencies who have a role in SAPR response and support, such as Chaplains, BH, Crisis Centers, and SARTs; conduct SAPR VA CET and SAPR training; and participate in awareness events, such as SAAPM and Diversity Day.

Kansas NG SAPR team plans to focus on improving their response to victims by improving the management of their program. The first step is changing from a reactive to a proactive program. Experiences with a warm hand-off from one SARC to another SARC left the team in a reactive mode. Improving program management will eliminate the reactive nature of the team allowing them to respond to victims appropriately. The second step is establishing a well thought out battle rhythm. The goal is to develop a robust program that is Service member focused.

The **Kentucky** NG JFHQ-State SAPR Office developed training guidance for use in FY17. This training will use small group discussion format with updated information pertaining to the program. This format will allow for guided discussions and sharing of information pertaining to sexual assault services and prevention efforts statewide, while still focusing

on unit specific issues as well. The KY TAG signed the KYNG FY17 SHARP training guidance. Various other States have requested a copy of the training guidance to adopt it for their use in their SAPR/SHARP programs. KYNG State Command Sergeant Major put out a call to AGR females for volunteers to be SAPR VAs. Numerous AGR female NCOs volunteered so the KYNG can provide a better gender specific response for providing victim advocacy in the future. Participants at a CMG meeting raised this initiative, which was addressed immediately by the senior state command team.

Louisiana NG JFHQ-State SAPR Office will continue to use unit level SAPR VAs in the field rather than accepting cases at the JFHQ level to maintain continuity of care. In addition, unit level training will focus on emphasizing reporting options and choices for victims seeking support. **Minnesota** NG will continue in-depth training on topics related to sexual assault and look at different ways survivors can report their assault.

Montana NG's future plan is to continue to work with an integrated team for all Guard cases by conducting monthly meetings and coordinating efforts for prevention and response between Wing and JFHQ-State. One team, one fight mentality.

New Mexico NG SAPR team will tailor training to ensure units know what is available and how to get help and support. The SAPR team will ensure SAPR VAs are certified and re-certified, with the funds available for the SAPR VAs to assist when needed for Restricted and Unrestricted cases.

The **New Jersey** JFHQ-State SARC will increase involvement in community support and partner with local police departments and SANE nurses throughout **New Jersey**. Another goal is to identify additional training opportunities for SAPR VAs in place of computer-based training. Lastly, the SAPR Office will strive to gain more Leadership involvement with SHARP programs. The NJANG wing plans to recruit more full time SAPR VAs, and increase training opportunities for SAPR VAs through NOVA, community support organizations, and requests to MAJCOM for support. The Wing SARC will visit rape crisis centers and SANE facilities and verify an exchange of accurate contact information. The wing also plans to broadcast the verdicts of all NJANG sexual assault subjects found guilty to demonstrate the consequence to the wing members.

New York NG plans to continue the cross-collaborative efforts between the Wellness committee and CMG, which proved an effective method to ensure all stakeholders involved with providing victim care and resources remain victim focused. The future plan is to expand collaborative efforts to include more Command involvement and training at the State level throughout the response process.

The **Ohio** NG SAPR Regulation was published on 30 November 2016. The OHNG plans to continue their two-day SAPR Leader Training for Command teams.

Puerto Rico NG leadership is focused on the following initiatives for FY17:

- Increase the awareness and prevention of sexual assault by enforcing the leaders training, commitment and involvement in each case
- Maintain a clear policy and guidance in how to handle sexual assault victims on reported cases without fear of retaliation from the Command or other persons
- Implement safety measures, especially during the months of May through August to avoid sexual violence incidents during AT, such as enforced DA 31 Pass submission and implementing sexual assault risk assessments before coordinating any activity
- Enforce the mentorship program to all new Soldiers arriving from Basic Combat Training and Advance Individual Training.
- Provide Sexual Harassment/Assault training to Family members to inform them and explain the services available in case of a sexual assault incident.

Tennessee NG plans to increase the number of SAPR VAs to one per Company and Detachment level to ensure all Service members have ready access and availability to victim advocacy services.

Texas NG SAPR team plans to continue collaborating with local resources and first responders to improve victim support and continuity of care. The team plans to reapply for existing state grants to continue to fill the gaps in survivor care for NG Soldiers and Airmen. The TXNG SAPR/SHARP Program was just awarded a grant through the Office of the Governor to hire sexual assault specific counselors so survivors can receive advocacy and counseling regardless of duty status.

The **Vermont** NG SAPR team will create a network of knowledgeable SAPR VA professionals capable of delivering training, distributing accurate and timely information of a dynamic SAPR program, and acting as a point of contact for CDRs and Service members to access procedural and referral information. In FY16, the VTNG SAPR team hosted an 80-hour NOVA approved certification course. As a result, the VT ARNG is in the process of increasing the number of certified SAPR VAs to work with sexual assault survivors to over 90% of the DoD operating requirements for BDEs and BNs. In FY17, the VTNG SAPR Program will deliver 16 hours of CET to certified Air and Army SAPR VAs toward reaching the required 32 hours to maintain their certification. The training will focus on specific Advocacy skills, such as active listening, person-centered communication, empathy building and power / privilege / bias awareness. The VTNG VAC will attend and complete the 2017-2018 **Vermont** Victim's Assistance Academy delivered by the Center for Crime Victim Services.

Many states will focus on maintaining or increasing the quantity and quality of their certified SAPR team, increasing training opportunities, improving collaborative efforts with both Guard and civilian professionals, and striving toward a joint cross-service SAPR program within the State. Some of these states include **Arizona, Hawaii, Indiana, Michigan, Nevada, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina.**

5. LOE—Assessment—The objective of assessment is to “effectively standardize, measure, analyze, assess, and report program progress.”

5.1 Summarize your efforts to achieve the Assessment Endstate: “responsive, meaningful, and accurate systems of measurement and evaluation into every aspect of the SAPR program.” (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), p. 3)

Metrics are an important part of the NG program to help assess and monitor our ability to comply with DoD issuances and initiatives, and to meet the endstates of prevention, investigation, accountability and advocacy/victim assistance lines of effort.

In the past, the NG used the GKO SAPR dashboard to gather data from the States to gain a quick snapshot of the effectiveness of their programs. This dashboard is currently under revision; however, the systems that provided the majority of the data are still available and accessed periodically. The information is analyzed to identify trends, success stories, and areas requiring assistance. The systems include:

- **DoD Sexual Assault Incident Database.** The centralized, case-level database for the collection and maintenance of information regarding sexual assaults.
- **Digital Training Management System (DTMS).** ARNG system that tracks and records required annual unit and leaders training attendance.
- **ARCNet.** ANG web-based tool used to monitor training, review leadership training sign-in rosters, planning, scheduling, and tracking SAPR activities.
- **Personnel Accreditation and Suitability Screening Database.** Army system that tracks, and manages the background screenings for SARCs and SAPR VAs working in the Positions of Significant Trust and Authority.
- **DoD Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program.** Mandated by NDAA (FY12) Section 584 requiring the DoD to establish a training and certification program for SARC and SAPR VA.

The NGB-J1-SAPR Office continued to employ a Compliance and Accountability Officer as the single point of contact for monitoring the compliance and accountability measures for appropriate investigation referrals, case documentation, and reporting case outcomes for all Unrestricted Reports of sexual assaults within the States. This officer also tracked the progress of case referrals through the investigation process and confirmed documentation of final disposition in DSAID prior to case closure.

Additional information to assess the program is obtained through the following:

- DSAID daily quality review conducted by the NGB-J1-SAPR Office to identify input missing data or improperly entered.

- Staff assistance visits conducted by a member of the NGB-J1-SAPR staff by invitation from state leadership.
- The SAPRAC is composed of SARCS from the States. This committee serves as a channel of communication among the stakeholders within the States and NGB.
- CMG meetings also offer valuable information on the procedural aspects of victim care.
- Studies and surveys, such as the WGRR and DEOCS, URI, and Management Internal Control Toolset reviews are also used.

In FY16, CNGB directed the NGB IG to conduct an inspection of the NGB SHARP focusing on the Title 10 workforce in the National Capitol Region. The purpose of the inspection was to determine the following:

- Which office(s) are responsible for assisting sexual assault victims, and if those offices were properly manned, equipped, and resourced.
- The availability of medical and mental health services for sexual assault victims.
- The amount of increase or decrease in sexual assaults against NGB personnel.
- The effective implementation of the SHARP education program.

The **Kentucky** NG SAPR Office assisted with a statewide victim advocacy needs assessment to identify needs for victim advocates and services across **Kentucky** through the **Kentucky** Victim Assistance Academy. The members wrote up the results of this assessment into an article for inclusion in a peer-reviewed journal set for publication in FY17.

Vermont NG used the Internal Control Program - a self-inspection based upon internal and external requirements examining 46 areas to assess the state of the program. FY16's assessment found the program complied with 45 items. In order to meet all components, the VTNG must meet manning requirements for BDE and BN level SAPR VAs. Additionally, the Director of the Joint Staff chairs the SAPR Committee that meets bi-monthly to provide executive oversight, procedural guidance, and feedback concerning the installation's SAPR program. This committee reviews the state's prevention program and the response to any sexual assault incidents occurring within the VTNG. This includes reviewing cases and procedures to improve processes, system accountability, and survivor access to quality services.

5.2 Provide an update on oversight improvement activities that assess SAPR program effectiveness. Include frequency, methods/metrics used, findings, and corrective actions taken (e.g., program management reviews and Inspector General compliance inspections). (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), p. 3)

NGB-J1-SAPR Office staff monitored DSAID entries on a daily basis to identify missing data or improperly annotated data. The staff member discussed the discrepancies with

the appropriate program manager to ensure corrective actions took place. The Compliance and Accountability Officer also worked on a daily basis to validate the NG's compliance with NDAA and DoD SAPRO program instructions. The officer made frequent contact with the appropriate state and NGB agents to obtain data. This data provided the NGB with visibility of case progress throughout the investigation process through final disposition. These measurable results provided the CNGB, VCNGB, DARNG, DANG and TAGs information on the progress made in achieving accountability data on all Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault. This continual surveillance was maintained to identify any emergent high-risk trends or accountability lapses (unintentional or intentional), and providing an early warning to NGB leadership.

There are two factions of the SAPRAC, one regional and the other national. Both met on a monthly basis by teleconference. The items discussed in the regional SAPRAC meetings often led the discussion in the national meetings. This forum assisted in developing possible resolutions for issues identified within the States. The leadership of the national SAPRAC raised unresolved issues or concerns to the NGB-J1-SAPR Office.

The ARNG SHARP Office oversight activities included:

- Conducting a monthly teleconference with the JFHQ-State SARCs (attendance required)
- Conducting 100% monthly call audits to all JFHQ-State SARCs in support of the DoD SHL call audit
- Providing a bi-weekly report to DARNG that included the number of sexual assault cases reported to the ARNG, summary of types of sexual assaults reported, and latency report between incident and reporting date
- Providing a monthly state-of-the-state briefing for the DARNG to discuss all ARNG SHARP related issues within the States

The ANG SAPR Office oversight activities included:

- D-SAACP certification of all Wing SAPR personnel on a continual basis
- Reviewing and monitoring MICT checklists
- Monthly teleconferences
- Weekly emails
- Annual IG by-law inspection
- Reviewing the ANG SAPR Database
- Conducting data calls

Generally, the States conducted Command Climate Surveys, organizational inspection program, MICT for the Wings, and URIs, reviewing data from DSAID, DTMS, PASS, and ARCNet to help assess their SAPR program. Described below are additional efforts by some of the states.

Colorado ARNG BDE SARCs were held accountable for tracking SAPR VA training within the BDE and BNs to ensure qualified individuals are maintaining their certifications and attending the mandatory 32-hour CETs.

For FY16, the **District of Columbia** NG conducted an IG inspection of units within the organization. The inspection included knowledge of programs, tracking and conducting training, and appropriate policy publication. The minimal shortcomings discovered during the inspections were remedied by updating policy boards and informational marketing materials. The **North Carolina** NG SAPR/SHARP office assisted with BDE level inspections on the SAPR/SHARP programs. Leaders received feedback on the inspections. Some of the information gathered indicated a lack of materials and advertisement for program contact. A random check of knowledge of the program and POCs for the program is conducted with full-time and M-Day Soldiers and Airmen. Leaders also receive this information to raise awareness and to provide guidelines on items requiring improvement.

The **Georgia** NG tracked discussion of retaliation allegations at each CMG for DoD data. The JFHQ-State SARC conducted Staff Assistance Visits (SAVs) to assist the BDE improve its SAPR program's compliance with DoD, Service, and CNGB policies and guidelines. The SAVs also helped to improve the BDE's ability to prevent sexual assault, ensure proper investigation of allegations, hold offenders appropriately accountable, provide access to available recovery oriented resources to the victim, and assess the effectiveness of BDE's SAPR program.

The **Indiana** NG TAG, accompanied by the J9 Director, conducted armory visits around the State. The J9 Director specifically checked to see if each armory had INNG SAPR flyers posted with SAPR VA and SARC information. The INNG JFHQ-State SARC received a report of those units with deficiencies in this area and provided the necessary information for posting.

The **Maryland** NG JFHQ-State SARC worked with EO to evaluate results of the Command Climate Surveys, particularly those questions related to sexual assault and the reporting process. The MDNG JFHQ-State SARC used this data to evaluate areas for improvement of the SHARP program.

The **Ohio** NG Wing and BDE SAPR programs assisted in gathering data. OHNG SAPRO shares a monthly dashboard and scorecard to wing and BDE CDRs to brief their TAG suite monthly. Included are metrics for Tier I & II training, Green Dot training, certification, case management, and adjudication. These dashboards are also discussed during the CMG.

Texas NG conducted yearly By-Law inspection and MICT assessments monthly and measured quarterly. The CDR submits the deficiencies and recommended timeline for corrective actions.

In the **Washington** NG, the WA IG maintains constant communication with the JFHQ – State SARC to address concerns expressed through that avenue.

5.3 Provide an update on your efforts to ensure integrity of data (i.e., accuracy, completeness, etc.) collected in the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID). (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 5, #2, p. 8)

The NG took several levels of effort to ensure the integrity of data entered onto DSAID. The first level was restricting access to the database. Only FT properly certified and trained JFHQ-State SARCs, VAC and Wing SARCs receive permission to enter data on their respective Service sexual assault incident reports.

The ARNG SHARP and ANG SAPR PMs exercised oversight of the certification process. Only after the SARCs and VACs successfully completed all certification requirements and obtained D-SAACP certification, could they request to enroll in the DSAID on-line training through the NGB-J1-SAPR DSAID system manager. Upon verification of their certification, the NGB-J1-SAPR DSAID system manager conducted the specialized DSAID on-line training, verified the applicant successfully received Personally Identifiable Information and Information Assurance certificates, and met all background screening requirements prior to granting access to the database. The NGB-J1-SAPR DSAID system manager provided oversight for the NG use of the database. Access and revocation actions taken adhered to the CNGB Manual 1300.01.

The NGB-J1-SAPR DSAID system manager, ARNG SHARP and ANG SAPR PMs monitored case entries for accuracy, completeness, and data entry timeliness. Issues identified are coordinated with the entering SARC or JFHQ-State VAC for correction.

In addition to the efforts identified above, some states established their own measures to ensure the integrity of the data. **Colorado** NG JFHQ-State VAC conducted a quarterly audit of the DSAID database. **Ohio** NG improved their management and workflow of case data to reduce the number of errors and omissions. By reducing the number errors or omissions in local data, scrubbing the data within DSAID was more efficient and effective. Additionally, the JFHQ-State SAPR Office convened a monthly conference call with BDE SARCs to discuss individual case updates and to ensure the reports included victim outreach and State Police or LLE details. The **Kentucky** NG SAPR Office reviewed all case information with the victim, investigating agency, legal team, and command team as appropriate to ensure accuracy of DSAID case information for Unrestricted sexual assault reports. The KYNG SAPR Office reviewed Restricted Report case information with the victim and SAPR VA to ensure accuracy of case information. When receiving a case transfer, the KYNG SAPR Office followed up with the previous SARC to ensure case information transferred was accurate and complete prior to accepting the case in DSAID. **Maryland** NG SARC conducted quarterly reviews of the cases in DSAID to ensure all information was accurate and matched the paperwork.

In the **Texas** NG, the JFHQ-State SARC and VAC have visibility of both ARNG and ANG data entries and conduct routine quarterly audits for quality assurance. In compliance with NGB suspense dates, the SARC and VAC reviewed the data, made corrections, and deleted duplicate entries, when necessary. The **Tennessee** NG JFHQ-State SARC scheduled a monthly audit of recent cases, entered any missing data, and updated cases as information on the investigation status changed. The **North Carolina** NG JFHQ-State SARC and Wing SARC updated cases weekly or as needed. They also conducted a regular audit check, comparing information in DSAID with the hard-copy files and updated the database as required.

5.4 Provide an update on your efforts to develop and implement a survey, or leverage existing military training surveys that will provide comprehensive and detailed information to decision makers about sexual assault and other sexual misconduct allegations that occur during initial military training, including basic and subsequent career-specific military training. (GAO Report 14-806, DoD Needs to Take Further Actions to Prevent Sexual Assault During Initial Military Training (March 2015), p. 44)

N/A - The NG does not conduct initial military training.

5.5 Describe your progress in assessing SARC/SAPR VA training effectiveness. Include actions taken to implement training enhancements. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 5, #21, p. 8)

The ARNG conducted Service-specific SHARP training. The participants completed lesson critiques or feedback forms during the training and provided them to the instructors for further disposition by the Service. Additionally, NGB-J1-SAPR Office, in coordination with the ARNG SHARP and ANG SAPR PMs, developed critical T32 augmentation material for use with Service-specific training. Feedback on the training provided by the students is critical to adjusting the material and methods as required. The ANG conducted training locally and provided surveys, feedback forms, and critique sheets to the students to gather input for adjusting the material and methods as required.

Many of the states provided SAPR VA refresher training following their NOVA approved agenda. After each lesson or module, the participant completed a survey or feedback form to identify best practices and areas for improvement. Additionally, the instructors conducted after action reviews to analyze their training material and methods. This feedback guides the revision of the training. Some changes made included implementing more interactive training with real situational videos of events within the community made by **Puerto Rico**. **Louisiana** NG included a cross section of ARNG and ANG military trainers, community partners in advocacy, civilian medical personnel, and LLE to enhance the quality of CET for collateral duty SARCs and SAPR VAs.

5.6 Describe your efforts to assess compliance of commanding officers in conducting organizational climate assessments for purposes of preventing and

responding to allegations of sexual assault. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), LOE 5, #17, p. 8)

CNGB policy states that TAGs are responsible to verify that CDRs conduct a command climate assessment within 120 days of assuming command and annually thereafter IAW CNGB Memorandum, 19 November 2013, "National Guard Command Climate Assessment Policy." Specific guidance from TAGs varies from State to State as do the procedures for monitoring and reviewing the results.

The **Arkansas** NG TAG SAPR policy requires DEOCS to be completed and the results provided to the respective SARCs. **Delaware** NG JFHQ-State SARC reviews climate assessment for trends, and forwards information to CHPC and IDS. In the **Ohio** NG, both the SAPR Office and EO office review the command climate assessments. The **Kentucky** NG JFHQ-State SAPR Office works with the SEEM to ensure all CDRs complete a DEOCS within the required timeframe. The two offices then review the results of the survey, brief the CDR, and offer recommendations tailored to address concerns identified in the survey. The **Tennessee** and **New Jersey** NG JFHQ-State SARCs also work closely with the state SEEMS to assess results of Command Climate Surveys and to discuss the results with the unit leadership.

Commanders in the **Colorado** NG are required to initiate a Command Climate Survey within 30 days of taking command. Commanders must review the results to assess the units overall perspective on sexual harassment and sexual assaults.

Louisiana NG TAG policy requires each CDR to initiate a DEOMI Command Climate Assessment within 120 days of taking command, and once per year following the initial survey. Commanders must review the results of the assessment to address areas of concern. The SEEM provides TAG with completion data at the conclusion of each fiscal year.

In the **Maine** NG, both ARNG and ANG EO Officers and ARNG Prevention Coordinator actively work with CDRs to ensure climate assessments and unit risk inventories are conducted and that the results of the assessments are communicated. **Oregon NG** Human Resources EO monitors the completion of Command Climate Assessments and conducts an analysis of the results of the survey, informing each CDR of the issues that require attention in the survey. The **Maryland** NG EO also tracks the completion of Command Climate Assessments.

5.7 Describe your policy and management control procedures for ensuring that Service members, who reported a sexual assault and are separated for Non-Disability Mental Conditions, are properly counseled, in writing. Additionally, describe how your Military Service ensures that the separations are processed and recorded in accordance with DoDI 1332.14, Enlisted Administrative Separations (4 Dec 14). (DoD IG Report 2016-088, Evaluation of the Separation of Service members Who Made a Report of Sexual Assault (9 May 16), p. i)

The ARNG and ANG follow Service-specific issuances pertaining to processing separations. Some states developed and implemented additional measures.

In the **Hawaii** NG, the policy is to discuss all separations of sexual assault victims, who filed an Unrestricted Report, during their monthly CMG meetings. The two critical items discussed are whether the Service member received proper counseling in writing during the separation process, and whether there was a nexus of retaliation associated with a report of sexual assault. In addition to establishing policy on separation procedures, the **Illinois** NG developed the "ILNG Separation Document Matrix" based on regulatory guidance to track compliance of the procedures. The second measure implemented by the ILNG was assigning a qualified SHARP specialist within the Personnel Actions Branch. All separation requests involving a Soldier who previously reported a sexual assault are referred to the SHARP specialist for additional coordination with the State SHARP coordinator to verify compliance with all procedural requirements. Additionally, the G1 and the SHARP program coordinator verify the separation of the Soldier is IAW AR 135-178 and identify any corrections to the packet prior to staffing for TAG's recommendation. The **North Carolina** and **Ohio** NG JFHQ-State SAPR offices each work with their G1 and SJA to track all separations involving a victim of sexual assault to ensure appropriate handling IAW Army and DoD issuances. **Montana** NG also involves the SJA to ensure the Soldier who filed an Unrestricted Report receives proper counseling. For Restricted Report cases, the Deputy State Surgeon and BH Office provide assistance while maintaining confidentiality.

The **Kentucky** ARNG holds a "final formation" for those who are leaving military service. During this event, the Soldier's records undergo a review and the Soldier is interviewed, screened, and counseled IAW Army and DoD issuances. Additionally, separation packets of Soldiers, who reported a sexual assault in the previous two years, undergo additional scrutiny during processing to ensure consideration of the report of sexual assault prior to recommending separation.

Several states established specific measures for medical issues related to a sexual assault. **New Jersey** NG created a medical management unit for Soldiers who have medical conditions. **New Mexico** NG JFHQ-State SAPR Office works closely with medical personnel involved in the Medical Evaluation Board process to ensure the completion of all steps to move the process along and to assist them in obtaining necessary information or documentation needed from the survivor. In the **Oregon** NG, the Medical Command (MEDCOM) BH specialist is responsible for this action. In **Washington** and **South Carolina** NG, the JFHQ-State SARC communicates with the local MEDCOM on all medical evaluations of sexual assault victims and gains input from the ARNG and ANG program managers, and States and Wings.

In the **New York** NG, the State has oversight on all case management. TAG reviews all administrative separations for all victims of sexual assault to ensure reprisal is not the basis of the separation. The **Pennsylvania** NG JFHQ-State SARC coordinates with the state's line of duty manager and State Medical Detachment to ensure the process

complies with governing issuances and maintains the Guard member's confidentiality. The SVC is also present to explain any legal content requiring explanation. The **Puerto Rico** NG JFHQ-State SARC is also a part of the process to ensure the motive of separation is not related to a sexual assault case. The JFHQ-State SARC requests guidance from the IG, JAG, SVC, and NGB as necessary to verify the medical separation is not based on retaliation and all processes are IAW the regulation.

The **Tennessee** NG JFHQ-State SAPR Office works very closely with the State JAG and the G1/ A1 to track separation actions and counseling taken on Service members who reported a sexual assault IAW DoD issuances. These actions are also a topic of discussion at monthly CMGs.

5.8 Describe actions taken to integrate recent survey (e.g., MIJES, WGRR, and QSAPR) and focus group results into your Military Service SAPR policies and training programs. (DODI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 3, para 1s / Encl 12, para 1f)

The recently published CNGB SAPR policy did not specifically address or include recent survey and focus group results. An NGB-J1-SAPR review of the policy for necessary updates is already underway and consideration of these items will be included in the review.

The NGB-J1-SAPR training developer stays abreast of survey results and participates in various working groups. The training developer reviews the information gleaned from these sources for T32 equities and includes relevant items into the training material when updated.

Many JFHQs-State SARCs conducting Annual SAPR unit training or refresher training for their SAPR VAs often reference statistical data from the surveys to emphasize trends. The metrics often lead to discussions on the cause and effect of behaviors and actions. **Hawaii** NG SAPR personnel included WGRR survey results as part of additional training and information to help explain reserve component trends that are more reflective of HING as compared to active component. **South Dakota** NG is currently working on a new Sexual Assault Prevention Strategic Plan and will use information from Command Climate Assessments, unit risk inventories, focus groups, and wellness groups to support the plan.

5.9 Describe your leadership approved future plans, if any, for effectively standardizing, measuring, analyzing, assessing, and reporting program progress.

NGB is revising and updating the GKO SAPR Dashboard for use in FY17. Once completed the dashboard will be one of the primary oversight systems for the NG SAPR Program. The States will generate the majority of the data and submit it to the NGB-J1-SAPR Office. The metrics will provide a snapshot for State leadership and SAPR personnel to identify the health and effectiveness of their own SAPR program. Originally developed and implemented in 2013, the series of joint metrics and measurements supported the DoD five lines of effort.

The NG compliance and accountability measures will continue in FY17. The Compliance and Accountability Officer located within the NGB-J1-SAPR Office will plan, develop, organize, implement, and direct activities of the accountability line of effort. This program will continuously monitor the investigation and accountability of Unrestricted Report cases to identify any emergent high-risk trends or accountability lapses.

The ARNG SHARP Program Office is drafting the ARNG Mitigation Action Plan for publication and dissemination in FY17. The SHARP Mitigation Action Plan will be a primary focus for the ARNG. States who have established and implemented the plan will begin to measure the effectiveness of their prevention efforts. The focus for the remaining States will be to complete the plan and implement it during FY17. Continued analysis and monitoring of the plan to reduce sexual assault incidents will be ongoing throughout FY17.

With a new FT Wing SARC in place, separate SAPR-specific surveys will help identify areas for improvement. The ANG Wing SARCs work closely with the JFHQ-State SARC, WG/CC, and sister units. The new Wing SARC will play an important role in monitoring the annual Command Climate Assessments and identifying trends.

The **Guam** NG intends to conduct more Command Climate Assessments to ensure their Guard members are comfortable and knowledgeable of their options and the SAPR VAs who can assist them.

The **Michigan** NG will continue to track reports and analyze data to identify trends, and report them to key leadership. The SAPR staff will work with units to assist them in documenting training in the Director's Personnel Readiness Overview for better accountability.

In **Montana**, the JFHQ-State SAPR staff will document methods to access the hotline number for SARCs and determine the comfort level for reporting and the amount of trust in the actions of the SAPR program and staff.

New Mexico NG will use the metrics set up on MilSuite for SAPR VAs and training.

The **Pennsylvania** NG JFHQ-State SAPR Office will measure mandatory training numbers through the Army training management system, which provides units with one centralized location to capture training numbers and SAPR personnel credentialing documents. The SAPR office will implement staff visits throughout the Directorates to address leadership and set the standard for tracking State SAPR programs.

A focus of the **Tennessee** NG is tracking the outcomes of investigations, both in civilian investigative agencies and NGB-JA/OCI. The data provided will serve as a metric to show the consequences associated with such behaviors.

Throughout FY17, the **Vermont** SAPR program will brief the VTNG TAG quarterly to evaluate program performance and provide guidance with respect to all VTNG activities

related to sexual assault prevention and response. The VTNG will conduct individual After Action Reviews of NGB-JA/OCI and Civilian Special Investigative Units usage to make recommendations for continual improvement of services. Additionally, the VTNG will implement survivor surveys that will analyze and assess variances in Restricted and Unrestricted Reporting across the VTNG. This information will identify trends and assess the feasibility of incorporating sexual assault prevention training into other VTNG programs

The **Washington** NG plans to achieve continual communication with all levels of unit membership, to implement a state survey to assess the knowledge base of Guard members and to create a forum for suggestions on improving the SAPR program. The SAPR team will work to create an avenue for survivors to provide personal assessment of the service received.

6. Overarching Tenet: Communication and Policy

6.1 Describe your efforts to post and widely disseminate information on male victim sexual assault prevention and response. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), p. 3)

The NG uses a variety of methods to disseminate general information about the SAPR program, but includes specific efforts for male victims. The primary resources are websites, both for general public use and restricted to NG members only.

The NG Joint Services Support website, designed for Service members and their families as a gateway to resources, support, and assistance in a number of programs, offers the SAPR program a tremendous opportunity to disseminate information. Although a section of the website requires requesting access, the vast majority of the information is readily available to anyone who accesses the site. Some of the specific SAPR related information includes contact information for SARCs located throughout the States and the DoD SHL toll free telephone number. The website also assists a victim to navigate the process of reporting a sexual assault. There are also links to various resources and organizations, who offer help or additional information in the following categories: military resources; national helplines and hotlines; sexual assault organizations; DV organizations; law enforcement organizations; legal action and prosecution; government offices; polices and regulations; research, tools and articles; and training and consulting

The official NGB website has a separate NG SAPR program site operated by the Public Affairs Office. This site includes the DoD SHL toll free telephone number, a list of policy documents, and external links to resources for victims of sexual assault. The ARNG G1 Personnel Gateway offers information on the ARNG SHARP program.

GKO is a secure website, common access card accessible only. This site offers a vast amount of information for both the NG SAPR program and ARNG SHARP program. Although there are restricted areas within the site for use by the SARCs and State senior leadership, much of the information is available to anyone with access to GKO.

New for FY16, the NGB-J1-SAPR Office produced two NG SAPR infographics and disseminated them Guard wide for display on bulletins in the armories and Guard facilities.

Generally, each State distributes, posts, and disseminates sexual assault information in a variety of ways. Some common ways include the following:

- Maintaining a SAPR program information page on their post, base, or unit website or SharePoint.
- Posting contact information on the unit or public bulletin board.
- Placing posters in prominent areas within the workplace.
- Using various social media venues to disseminate SAPR related messaging.
- Information booths at various venues such as SAAPM, Community Day, Diversity Day, and more. Business cards, promotional items, and other giveaways provided.
- Commander briefs, particularly during Family Day or other special and sponsored events.
- Brochures, handouts, newsletters, and other media.
- JFHQ-State or unit SAPR Facebook pages.
- Handouts and posters supporting male victimization training.

The **Louisiana** NG JFHQ-State SAPR office disseminated educational materials on male victimization, reporting options, retaliation reporting, and more using their SHARP Facebook page, "Staying SHARP" newsletter, Geaux Guard SAPR/SHARP webpage, and during SAPR/SHARP training events. The TAG's SAPR policy letter states that acts of retaliation associated with sexual assault reports are reported to the IG's office.

The **Ohio** NG used an Army Ethics Hazing video as annual SHARP training for their units. The video showed how the use of hazing often masks sexual assaults, particularly in the case of male victims.

Texas NG disseminated Male Victimology informational material, conducted retaliation training, and male victim sexual assault training for leaders and members during CDR's calls, Roll Calls, and CMGs. The SAPR VA utilized slides and videos to provide retaliation training to their Service members. The State IG personnel also received training on how to handle a report of retaliation associated with a sexual assault and sexual harassment report.

The **Georgia** NG 116th ACW purchased educational brochures about male victims of sexual assault and placed them in all wing care offices on base, displayed them on tabletops throughout the wing during the month of April, and handed them out during Wing Family Day events. The wing also has applicable SAPR related videos on male victims of sexual assault available by request. The leadership received male victim status briefs at the monthly CMG.

6.2 Describe your efforts to post and widely disseminate information on ways to report allegations of retaliation. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan (26 Jan 15), p. 3)

The same general methods and materials described for disseminating information on male victim sexual assault prevention and response are used to disseminate information on ways to report allegations of retaliation.

The **Kentucky** NG included specific training in their SAPR/SHARP training to cover reporting and responding to allegations of retaliation related to reports of sexual assault or sexual harassment. The KYNG JFHQ-State SAPR Office share information with their community partners on this topic by providing a 90-minute workshop on Allegations of Retaliation in November/December 2016 at a statewide conference. The KYNG JFHQ-State SAPR Office also included advertisement on signs in all latrines across the KYNG explaining reporting options, identifying who can receive a report of sexual assault, and contact information to report a sexual assault.

The **Oregon** NG TAG addressed retaliation in his command policy memorandum. SAPR team presenters briefed retaliation at the annual SAPR briefings, company CDR and 1SG course, and other special events that requested a SAPR presentation. Additionally, the SAPR team briefed the chain of command and CDR of every sexual assault victim who reported the incident about retaliation.

6.3 Provide an update on your development and implementation of new certification standards for sexual assault medical forensic examiners. (DODI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 2, para 3c(3)(b))

Not applicable - the NG does not use military sexual assault forensic examiners when in a non-federalized status. When activated, any examiners would meet their Service requirements for certification standards.

6.4 Describe your ongoing efforts to review, revise, update, and issue policy pertaining to:

- **Safety Assessments for SAPR Program**
- **High-Risk Response Teams**

Were any multi-disciplinary High-Risk Response Team established?

- **If so, how many and what was the duration?**
- **If the High-Risk Response Team was dissolved, explain why?**

(DODI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 5, para 2c / Encl 9, para 2j(3))

The recently updated and published CNGB SAPR policy addressed the formation of high-risk response teams and conducting safety assessments within the SAPR program.

The ARNG published the SHARP Readiness Effort Implementation Guidance Policy, 3 August 2016, IAW EXORD 204-16, directing states to create a mitigation action plan, which would include the high-risk response team and safety assessment.

Louisiana NG updated their SAPR/SHARP Policy Letter to state the following in relation to safety assessments for the SAPR program: “Leadership must ensure that acts of reprisal or retaliation are discouraged and properly addressed if they occur. Leaders will ensure that subordinates adhere to unit risk reduction guidelines, such as using the buddy system, minimizing alcohol consumption, and limiting non-work related after duty hours social activities while in a duty status. It is essential that leaders promote a positive command climate where victims are confident in their leadership. This requires diligent command focus, and in some cases, a change in attitude that focuses on care of the victim, instead of solely focusing on holding someone accountable.”

In **Montana** NG, each time a victim comes forward, the SARC and SAPR VA conduct a safety assessment, followed by an additional assessment by CDRs for Unrestricted Report cases. The high-risk response team is comprised of the Chaplain, BH, and SARC. MTNG did not establish a High Risk Response Team (HRRT) in FY16. The **North Carolina** NG SAPR/SHARP office, per TAG policy, also incorporated safety assessments in all responses to reports of sexual assault, sexual harassment, and DV issues.

Chapters for both Safety Assessment and HRRT are included in the **Ohio** NG SAPR Regulation pending approval and signature.

The **Puerto Rico** NG formally established the Wellness Intervention Team and Risk Management Team in March 2016 to develop and implement policy and controls, and identify and assess hazards through URIs and the Global Assessment Tool. The teams coordinate with BH to synchronize, integrate, and manage the Risk Management Team during a monthly meeting or when needed.

The **Tennessee** NG HRRT is housed largely within the state’s J9 and includes first responder BH resources from both the ARNG and ANG, FASs, Airman and Family Readiness Support Assistants, Chaplains, JFHQ-State and Wing SARCs, unit SAPR VAs, Suicide Prevention Specialists, and Substance Abuse Prevention Specialists. This team was tested in FY16 during the TN Maneuvers statewide disaster exercise

The **Washington** NG uses the CMG meeting to review the safety assessment processes, which include utilization of all appropriate assets at the JSS, which includes BH coordinators, suicide intervention, FAS, and others. WANG did not establish a HRRT in FY16.

6.5 Provide an update on your methods for effectively factoring accountability metrics into commanders’ and subordinate leaders’ performance assessments. (SecDef Memo (6 May 13), *Enhancing Commander Accountability*, p. 2)

ARNG and ANG follow Service-specific regulations, guidance, and directives as it pertains to performance assessments.

The **District of Columbia** NG, as directed by policy, supports addressing SAPR, Equal Employment Opportunity, and EO in all ratings. Compliancy with local policy, care of Soldiers and appropriate response to incidents factors into all assessments.

The **North Carolina** NG SAPR/SHARP office incorporated a “9-line” response checklist for CDRs when dealing directly with a victim of sexual assault. The checklist includes victim safety, and proper response to the sexual assault victim’s needs, with dignity and respect. Commanders, leaders, and peers who fail to take the proper measures to treat a victim appropriately when reporting the incident and during the investigation are subject to reprimand and administrative action. NCNG strongly emphasized the policy on retaliation, clearly defined retaliation, and described the steps to hold individuals accountable for taking retaliatory actions.

The **Oregon** NG G1 briefed all leaders about factoring in accountability metrics in all levels of leaders’ performance assessments. Among the circumstances briefed that would result in an annotation in a leader’s performance evaluation includes failure to take appropriate and timely action on a reported sexual assault, and leader involvement in a sexual assault.

6.6 Provide an update on efforts to improve overall victim care and increase trust in the chain of command: include initiatives or updates undertaken to reduce allegations of retaliation as a means of increasing reporting and the way in which your Military Service is tracking and accounting for these efforts. (SecDef Memo (6 May 13), *Improving Response and Victim Treatment*, p. 2 / DoD Retaliation Prevention and Response Strategy: *Regarding Sexual Assault and Harassment Reports* (April 2016), p. 10)

The CNGB continued to emphasize the objectives of the SAPR program through the GSLCs and GSLUs, where TAGs received updates on key issues surrounding the NG SAPR program. Sexual assault within the NG is a priority for the CNGB, where the prevention of sexual assault and victim advocacy remain a strong focus and is supported by the other lines of efforts, especially accountability.

Continual command emphasis within the States and establishment of policies on sexual assault, sexual harassment, and retaliation, helped to reinforce leaders’ support of the SAPR program. Guard members experienced an increase in leader involvement within the SAPR program for FY16, a positive step in improving the trust within the unit.

In the **District of Columbia** NG, leader education stressed the importance their involvement throughout the process. DCNG SAPR personnel guided leaders on how to fill out a Sexual Assault Incident Response Oversight Report and their requirements in maintaining contact and updates with the survivor. DCNG identified a short fall where

section leaders were assuming responsibilities the CDR was required to perform. The DCNG CG published a policy letter supporting the training and stressing the importance for CDRs' support of Guard members reporting a sexual assault.

Guam NG established a proclamation, signed by TAG, to reinforce that sexual assault within their ranks is not condoned, ignored, or tolerated. The GUNG TAG receives a retaliation synopsis report upon request.

The **Indiana** NG strived to improve victim care, trust, and to reduce retaliation reports through senior leader training. The training focused on ensuring CDRs are culturally sensitive to reports of sexual assault and understand how to respond to reports of sexual assault. Another effort included verifying the required number of certified SAPR VAs available to assist Service members and CDRs. Additionally, the INNG provided the required SAPR AT to all Service members, augmented with events on awareness and cultural sensitivity. Lastly, the annual leader and unit SAPR training addresses retaliation associated with a report of sexual assault.

The **Kentucky** NG SAPR Office reviewed DEOCS reports and provided a back brief to CDRs on their results. The brief included targeted information on improving trust in their chain of command within their units, addressed any identified allegations of retaliation, and assisted the CDR in developing an action plan for their unit based on the results. This effort led to increased trust in the chain of command for responding to reports of sexual assaults, increased reporting of sexual assaults and zero allegations of retaliation reported in FY16 in the KYNG.

The **South Carolina** NG TAG published an updated a message each year for leaders. The message provided all SCNG leaders with a directive that instructs them to create a climate free of retaliation.

The **Tennessee** NG saw a very large increase in reporting in FY16. Several of the victims came forward and indicated that they reported because of the professional manner in which their company and higher-level commands took previous reports. One factor that vastly improved senior leadership understanding and support of overall victim care and the SHARP program, was the one-on-one discussion between each senior leader and the NG JFHQ-State SARC during their annual Senior Leaders' Dialogue. This discussion helped to establish a close working relationship between these entities and answered senior leader questions on issues they did not understand.

The primary mechanism for tracking allegations of retaliation associated with a report of sexual assault is through the monthly CMG meetings. JFHQs-State SARCs enter CMG meeting minutes into the GKO SAPR site following each month's meeting. A member of the NGB-J1-SAPR staff reviews each State's minutes to identify and track all alleged cases of retaliation reported at the CMG.

6.7 Provide an update on your policy for Case Management Group Chairs to regularly assess and refer retaliation allegations, made in conjunction with a sexual

assault report, for appropriate investigation. Additionally, describe your policy for keeping these retaliation allegations on the CMG agenda for status updates until the victim's allegation is appropriately addressed.

(SecDef Memo (3 Dec 14), *Engage Command to Prevent Retaliation*, p. 2 / DODI 6495.02, *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15)*, Encl 9)

CNGB SAPR policy states TAGs will establish and chair, or designate a deputy to chair, the monthly multidisciplinary CMG meeting for reviewing all Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring within the State. NG JFHQ-State SARC will serve as the co-chair of the monthly State CMG meeting. The NGB-J1-SAPR Office provided an agenda template to the NG JFHQs-State SARC for use to establish the State's CMG meeting specific agenda. Each NG JFHQ-State SARC is responsible for posting the completed agenda and the meeting minutes on the GKO SAPR website for every monthly CMG meeting. The agenda template includes the following items relevant to reports of retaliation:

- Number of reports of retaliation
- Initial date the retaliatory incident was introduced to the CMG
- Name of the individual reporting the retaliatory incident and his or her relationship to the report of sexual assault, such as "victim," witness," or "first responder"
- Name of offender and the type of retaliation, such as "social" or "professional"
- Date the retaliatory incident is referred to concerned CDR for appropriate corrective action
- Name and position of the person responsible for resolving the retaliatory incident
- Corrective actions taken to resolve the incident of retaliation and the results
- Date the retaliation incident resolved

The CMG reviews each report of alleged retaliation monthly until the case is resolved and closed. The following definitions pertaining to retaliation are included on the CMG agenda template: Retaliation/reprisal, ostracism, maltreatment, coercion. The agenda also includes a description of professional and social retaliation.

Puerto Rico NG disseminated policy to all PR ARNG members. Leaders received additional information on their responsibility and the importance of their role in the allegations of retaliation and the consequences.

7. Secretary of Defense Initiatives

7.1 Enhance First Line Supervisor Skills and Knowledge: Provide an update on your first line supervisor training that advances a climate of dignity and respect and supports the prevention of potential retaliation associated with reporting. First line supervisors are junior officers, enlisted supervisors, and civilian employees who supervise military members. Address the frequency of the training; policy updates in support of the training; and, how the curriculum emphasizes the importance of

engaging subordinates on sexual assault prevention and response; instructs them on recognizing the signs of possible acts of retaliation; and, provides an opportunity to practice leadership skills to promote a healthy command climate. (SecDef Memo, (3 Dec 14), p. 2)

The structure of the NGB does not include a section for curriculum development. However, the training developer within the NGB-J1-SAPR Office develops individual classes to address new initiatives and changes within the CNGB SAPR program's policy and procedures.

The ARNG and ANG follow the curriculum developed by their Service.

The HAF developed a one-time training requirement that focused specifically on preventing and responding to incidents of retaliation against Airmen who make Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault. The training was directed at CDRs, or appropriate designee - Chief, 1SG, Superintendent at each echelon, to engage directly with the First Line Supervisors under their command to educate and mentor them on recognizing and addressing retaliation and reprisal in their duty sections, and creating a professional environment intolerant of it.

8. NDAA Requirements - Provide your Military Service's update on the following FY15/FY16 NDAA requirements. If the provision has been implemented, indicate "Completed," and provide the implementation date. If the provision has not been implemented, indicate "In Progress" and provide an update (150 words or less), including the projected completion date.

8.1 Review by the Military Service Secretary (at the chief prosecutor's request) of a Convening Authority's decision to not refer charges of certain sex-related offenses for trial by court-martial.

“(c) REVIEW OF CERTAIN CASES NOT REFERRED TO COURT-MARTIAL.—

“(1) CASES NOT REFERRED FOLLOWING STAFF JUDGE ADVOCATE RECOMMENDATION FOR REFERRAL FOR TRIAL.—In any case where”; and (2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(2) CASES NOT REFERRED BY CONVENING AUTHORITY UPON REQUEST FOR REVIEW BY CHIEF PROSECUTOR.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In any case where a convening authority decides not to refer a charge of a sex-related offense to trial by court-martial, the Secretary of the military department concerned shall review the decision as a superior authority authorized to exercise general court martial convening authority if the chief prosecutor of the Armed Force concerned, in response to a request by the detailed counsel for the Government, requests review of the decision by the Secretary.

“(B) CHIEF PROSECUTOR DEFINED.—In this paragraph, the term ‘chief prosecutor’ means the chief prosecutor or equivalent position of an Armed Force, or, if an Armed Force does not have a chief prosecutor or equivalent position,

such other trial counsel as shall be designated by the Judge Advocate General of that Armed Force, or in the case of the Marine Corps, the Staff Judge Advocate to the Commandant of the Marine Corps.” (FY15 NDAA, Sec 541)

N/A to the National Guard.

8.2 Inclusion of disposition results in future annual reports.

(a) SUBMITTAL TO SECRETARY OF DEFENSE OF INFORMATION ON EACH ARMED FORCE.—Subsection (b) of section 1631 of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (10 U.S.C. 1561 note) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(11) An analysis of the disposition of the most serious offenses occurring during sexual assaults committed by members of the Armed Force during the year covered by the report, as identified in Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault by any members of the Armed Forces, including the numbers of reports identifying offenses that were disposed of by each of the following:

“(A) Conviction by court-martial, including a separate statement of the most serious charge preferred and the most serious charge for which convicted.

“(B) Acquittal of all charges at court-martial.

“(C) Non-judicial punishment under section 815 of title 10, United States Code (article 15 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice).

“(D) Administrative action, including by each type of administrative action imposed.

“(E) Dismissal of all charges, including by reason for dismissal and by stage of proceedings in which dismissal occurred.” (FY15 NDAA, Sec 542)

In Progress. The Compliance and Accountability Officer within the NGB-J1-SAPR Office is gathering information to support this requirement as it applies to NG members in a Title 32 status and State CMJ as opposed to the UCMJ. Projected Date of Completion is 1 September 2017.

8.3 Confidential review of the terms or characterization of discharge for Armed Services members who report being victims of sexual assault.

(a) CONFIDENTIAL REVIEW PROCESS THROUGH BOARDS FOR CORRECTION OF MILITARY RECORDS.—The Secretaries of the military departments shall each establish a confidential process, utilizing boards for the correction of military records of the military department concerned, by which an individual who was the victim of a sex-related offense during service in the Armed Forces may challenge the terms or characterization of the discharge or separation of the individual from the Armed Forces on the grounds that the terms or characterization were adversely affected by the individual being the victim of such an offense.

(b) CONSIDERATION OF INDIVIDUAL EXPERIENCES IN CONNECTION WITH OFFENSES.—In deciding whether to modify the terms or characterization of the discharge or separation from the Armed Forces of an individual described in

subsection (a), the Secretary of the military department concerned shall instruct boards for the correction of military records—

- (1) to give due consideration to the psychological and physical aspects of the individual’s experience in connection with the sex-related offense; and
- (2) to determine what bearing such experience may have had on the circumstances surrounding the individual’s discharge or separation from the Armed Forces.

(c) **PRESERVATION OF CONFIDENTIALITY.**—Documents considered and decisions rendered pursuant to the process required by subsection (a) shall not be made available to the public, except with the consent of the individual concerned.

(d) **SEX-RELATED OFFENSE DEFINED.**—In this section, the term “sex-related offense” means any of the following:

- (1) Rape or sexual assault under subsection (a) or (b) of section 920 of title 10, United States Code (article 120 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice).
- (2) Forcible sodomy under section 925 of such title (article 125 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice).
- (3) An attempt to commit an offense specified in paragraph (1) or (2) as punishable under section 880 of such title (article 80 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice).

(FY15 NDAA, Sec 547)

The ARNG and ANG follow Service-specific regulations, instructions, and directives as it pertains to confidential review of the terms or characterization of discharge for Armed Services members who report being victims of sexual assault.

8.4 Applicability of sexual assault prevention and response and related military justice enhancements to military service academies.

(a) **MILITARY SERVICE ACADEMIES.**—The Secretary of the military department concerned shall ensure that the provisions of title XVII of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 127 Stat. 950), including amendments made by that title, and the provisions of subtitle D, including amendments made by such subtitle, apply to the United States Military Academy, the Naval Academy, and the Air Force Academy, as applicable. **(FY15 NDAA, Sec 552)**

Not applicable to the National Guard.

8.5 Sexual assault prevention and response training for administrators and instructors of Senior Reserve Officers’ Training Corps.

The Secretary of a military department shall ensure that the commander of each unit of the Senior Reserve Officers’ Training Corps and all Professors of Military Science, senior military instructors, and civilian employees detailed, assigned, or employed as administrators and instructors of the Senior Reserve Officers’ Training Corps receive regular sexual assault prevention and response training and education. **(FY16 NDAA, Sec 540)**

Not applicable to the National Guard.

9. Analytic Discussion

9.1 Military Services/NGB*, provide an analytic discussion (1,000 words or less) of your Military Service's Statistical Report of reported sexual assault cases from the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID). Required elements included on this template are information on Unrestricted Reports; Restricted Reports; Service referrals for victims alleging sexual assault; and case synopses of completed investigations.

***NGB should provide comments based on their available information and data.**

This section shall include such information as:

- **Notable changes in the data over time**
- **Insight or suspected reasons for noted changes, or lack of change, in data**
- **The application of insights from data analyses for programmatic planning, oversight, and/or research**
- **Prevalence vs. reporting (the percentage of Service member incidents captured in reports of sexual assault (Restricted Reports and Unrestricted Reports) (Metric #2)**
- **Total number of Sexual Assaults (Restricted Reports and Unrestricted Reports) over time (since FY08) (Metric #12)**
- **Military Protective Orders issued as a result of an Unrestricted Report (e.g., number issued, number violated)**
- **Approved expedited transfers and reasons why transfers were not approved**
- **The number of sexual assault investigations completed by the MCIO in the FY and the corresponding mean and median investigation length. Case open date can be in any year, but the close date must be by the end of the FY (Metric # 5)**
- **The number of subjects with victims who declined to participate in the military justice process (Metric #8)**
- **Command action for military subjects under DoD legal authority (to be captured using the most serious crime investigated, comparing penetration to contact crimes) (Non-Metric #1)**
- **Sexual assault court-martial outcomes (to be captured using the most serious crime charged, comparing penetration to contact crimes) (Non- Metric #2)**
- **Summary of referral data – Unrestricted and Restricted Reports - either referrals received from other sources or referrals made to other sources (e.g., medical/mental health, command, criminal investigation/security services, legal, civilian or VA authorities, etc.)**
- **Any other data relating to sexual assault case data**

Total number of Sexual Assaults, FY13 – FY16

Sexual Assault reporting in the NG increased concurrently with enhanced efforts to create a culture where Service members feel confident in the sexual assault reporting process

and safe enough to reach out to SAPR first responders for assistance, **(Figure A)**. The total number of all NG sexual assaults reported in FY13 equaled 313 and 435 in FY16, showing an increase of 122 reports of sexual assault over this period. Of the total 435 reports of sexual assault filed involving Guard members in FY16, 102 reports or 23.4% of the total, represented the number of sexual assaults experienced by Guard members on active duty (Title 10) and reported to NG SARCs. The remaining 333 or 76.6% of the total number of reports were cases where the Guard member was either the victim or the subject in the sexual assault incident and not on federal duty. Of those 333 T32 reports, 295 or 88.6% of the reports involved a NG member as the sexual assault victim and the remaining 38 reports involved a U.S. civilian or military dependent as the victim, or a NG member as the subject.

Male Sexual Assault Reporting, FY15 – FY16

Over the past two years, the NG increased efforts to reach out to males in the Guard, specifically male members victimized by a sexual assault. These prevention and response efforts are credited with helping to increase the number of males reporting from 21 or 6.7% of the total reports in FY13 to 67 or 15.4 % of total reports in FY16. On-going and new efforts to create an environment safe for male members to reach out for support is expected to continue to drive male reports to a higher percentage of the reports and increase the total reports from male Service members.

Prevalence versus Reporting

The NG continued efforts to increase the sexual assault reporting rate while addressing prevention efforts to decrease prevalence rates of sexual assault involving members of the NG. Results of the 2015 WGRR survey showed 3.3% of NG female and 0.6% of NG male respondents identified being sexually assaulted in the twelve months prior to taking the survey.

Expedited Transfer Requests

The NG received and approved 11 expedited transfer requests and processed them according to CNGB Instruction 1301.01 in FY16, **(Figure B)**. During the last three FYs, the NG received, approved, and processed 36 expedited transfer requests from Service members making an Unrestricted Report. Expedited transfers in the NG are limited to within the state Army or Air Guard they currently serve in as a NG member.

NGB-JA/OCI Completed Sexual Assault Investigation

After closing 26 investigations in FY2014, NGB-JA/OCI increased the number of completed investigations to 50 in FY15 and 96 in FY16, representing a 92% and 96% increase, respectively, over the last two years, **(Figure C)**. Furthermore, the OCI program intake of sexual assault cases grew significantly each year, as the number of requests from States grew from 35, to 80 and then 106 during FY14 through FY16.

Total Unrestricted Reports, FY13 – FY16

Unrestricted Reporting in the NG maintained a trend line near 75% of the total reports over the past four FYs with the exception of FY15 showing a dip to 68%, **(Figure D)**. Typically, Unrestricted Reports constituted 78% of the reports occurring in a T32 status

over the last four FYs while Unrestricted Reports made up 62% of the Reports for incidents that occurred in Title 10 status.

Latency of Sexual Assault Reporting

The latency from the date the sexual assault occurred to the date the Service member reported the sexual assault to the military identifies how long Service members go without receiving support towards the recovery process. Comparing the report time of T32 and Title 10 Service members in FY16, Guard members reported their sexual assaults to military SAPR first responder within 365 days from the incident approximately 61% of the time. The NG member serving on active duty tended to report a sexual assault to a military SAPR first responder within 365 days only 44% of the time.

Declined to Participate in Investigation and Prosecution

During FY16, only four Unrestricted Reports of sexual assaults in the NG involved individuals that did not want to continue to participate in the investigation and prosecution efforts of a military subject.

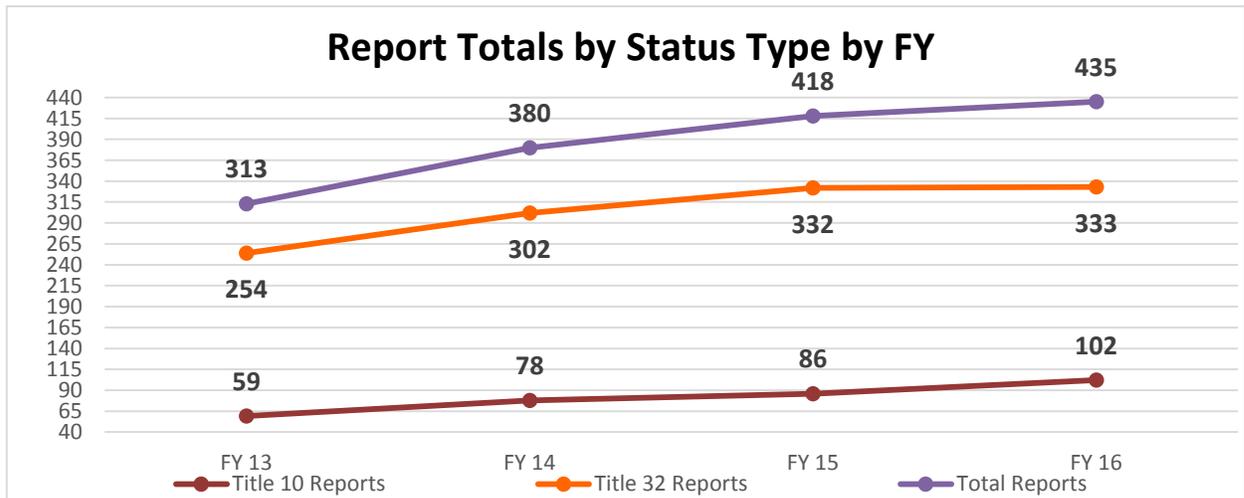


Figure A. Total number of National Guard Sexual Assault Reports by Status Type over time (since FY13)

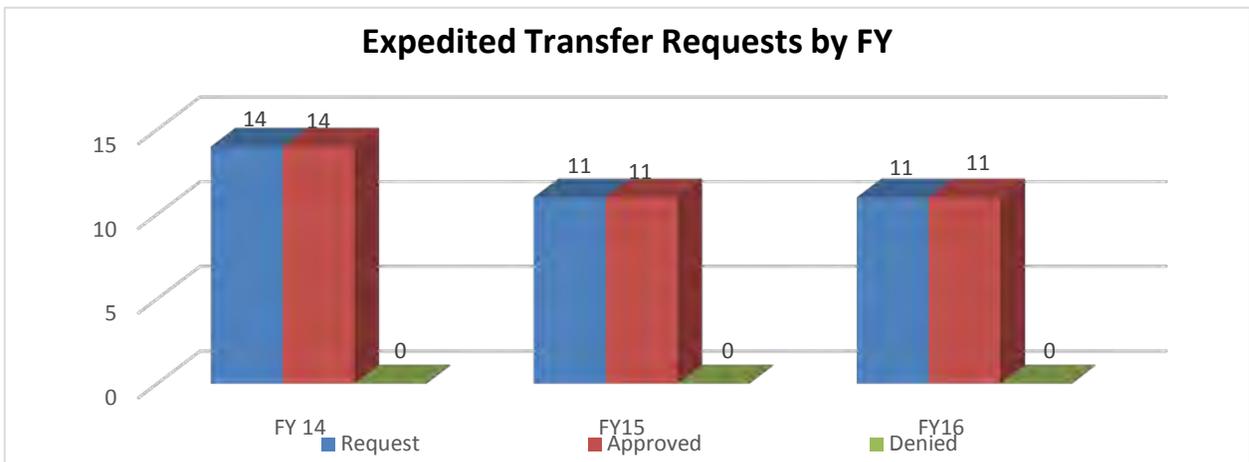


Figure B. Total number of National Guard Expedited Transfer Requests and Command Approvals by FY

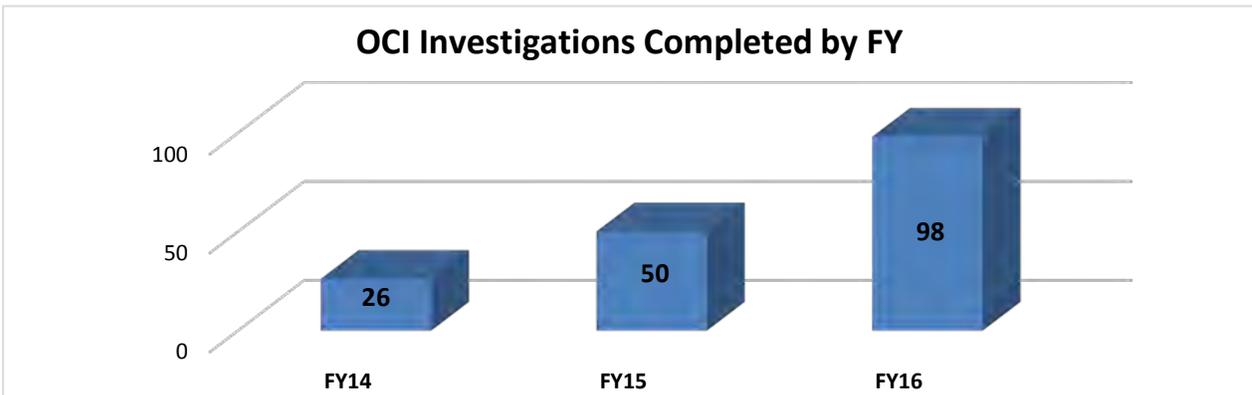


Figure C. Investigation Completed by Office of Complex Administrative Investigation by Year

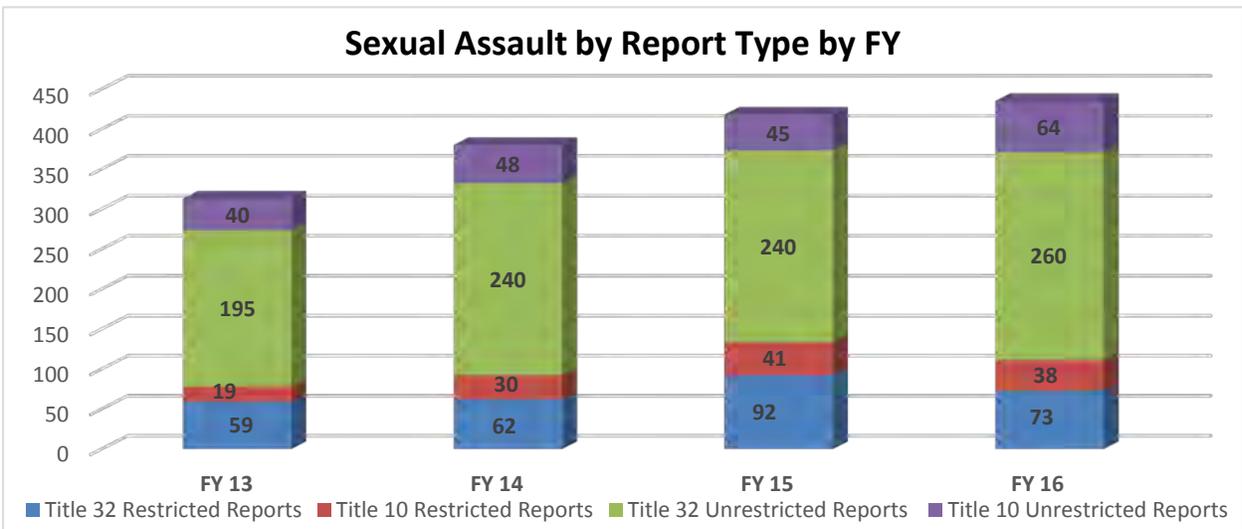


Figure D. Total number of National Guard Restricted Reports and Unrestricted Reports over time FY13 – FY16

9.2 Complete the following table with your numbers as of the end of the fiscal year. Use the job/duty descriptions provided and the following inclusion criteria:

- Include all Reserve and Active Duty military personnel. Army and Air Force do not need to include National Guard personnel, as they will be included in the National Guard Bureau’s response.
- Include civilian and contractor personnel
- Only include filled positions
- Indicate the number of full-time and part-time personnel
- Provide the exact number of current personnel, whenever possible. If the number is an estimate, please indicate how the estimate was reached and any other relevant information.

(DODI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures (7 Jul 15), Encl 2, para 6ac)

Job/Duty Title	Description of Job/Duty	Full-Time	Part-Time
Program Managers	Capability in developing policy, or program management and execution; and completion of 40+ hours of Military Service-specific National Advocate Credentialing Program and approved SARC training.	2	0
Dedicated Headquarters-Level Professionals	Include policy, advocacy, and prevention professionals who support the headquarters-level SAPR program offices at each Military Service/National Guard Bureau (<i>not including program managers, who are counted in their own category</i>).	14	0
Uniformed SARCs	Serve as the single point of contact at an installation or within a geographic area to oversee sexual assault awareness, prevention, and response training; coordinate medical treatment, including emergency care, for victims of sexual assault; and track the services provided to victims from the initial report through final disposition and resolution. Certified under the nationally accredited DoD Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP).	68	821
Civilian SARCs	See above.	33	0
Uniformed SAPR-VAs	Provide non-clinical crisis intervention, referral, and ongoing non-clinical support to adult sexual assault victims; offer information on available options/resources to victims; coordinate liaison assistance with other organizations and agencies on victim care matters; and report directly to the SARC. Certified under the nationally accredited D-SAACP.	44	1187
Civilian SAPR-VAs	See Uniformed SAPR VAs above.	10	
Sexual Assault-Specific Legal	Legal personnel who specialize in sexual assault cases including prosecutors, Victim Witness Assistance Program personnel, paralegals, legal experts, and Special Victim's Counsel/Victim's Legal Counsel.	25	
Sexual Assault – Specific Investigators	Military Criminal Investigation Office investigators who specialize in sexual assault cases. For NG, this represents NGB-JA/OCI investigators.	25	0
Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiners	Medical providers that have completed the DoD course at Fort Sam Houston, or equivalent.	N/A	N/A

NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU ACRONYMS

1SG	First Sergeant
AC	Active Component
ACW	Air Control Wing
ADC	Area Defense Counsel
ADOS	Active Duty Operational Support
AFB	Air Force Base
AGR	Active Guard and Reserve
AK	Alaska
AL	Alabama
ANG	Air National Guard
AR	Arkansas/Army Regulation
ARNG	Army National Guard
ASIST	Applied Suicide Intervention Skills
AT	annual training
AW	Attack Wing
AZ	Arizona
BCA	Bureau of Criminal Apprehension
BDE	brigade
BH	Behavioral Health
BN	battalion
BW	Bomber Wing
CAIB	Community Action Information Board
CASA	Coalition Against Sexual Assault
CAT	Community Action Team

CCSU	Central Connecticut State University
CDR	commander
CET	continuing education training
CG	commanding general
CHPC	Community Health Promotion Council
CID	Criminal Investigation Division
CLE	continuing legal education
CMG	case management group
CMJ	code of military justice
CNGB	Chief of the National Guard Bureau
CO	Colorado
CPOs	civilian protective orders
CT	Connecticut
CRIs	Command Readiness Inspections
DA	Department of the Army
DAG	Deputy Adjutant General
DANG	Director, Air National Guard
DARNG	Director, Army National Guard
DC	District of Columbia
DE	Delaware
DEOCS	Department of Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute Organizational Climate Survey
DEOMI	Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute
DFSA	drug facilitated sexual assaults
DNA	deoxyribose nucleic acid

DoD	Department of Defense
DPH	Director of Psychological Health
DSAID	Department of Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database
D-SAACP	Department of Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Credentialing program
DTMS	Digital Training Management System
DVSAC	Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Council
DV	domestic violence
EO	Equal Opportunity
EOL	Equal Opportunity Leader
EXORD	Executive Order
FAP	Family Assistance Program
FAS	Family Assistance Specialist
FL	Florida
FT	full-time
FY	Fiscal Year
G1	Human Resources Directorate
GA	Georgia
GDF	Guyana Defence Force
GKO	Guard Knowledge Online
GS	general schedule
GSLC	Guard Senior Leader Conference
GSLU	Guard Senior Leader Update
GU	Guam
HAF	Headquarters, Air Force

HI	Hawaii
HRRT	High Risk Response Team
HQDA	Headquarters, Department of the Army
IA	Iowa
IAC	inter-agency council
IAW	in accordance with
ID	Idaho
IDS	Integrated Delivery System
IG	Inspector General
IL	Illinois
ILEA	Iowa Law Enforcement Academy
IN	Indiana
JBER	Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson
JCF	Joining Community Forces
JSS	Joint Services Support
KS	Kansas
KY	Kentucky
LA	Louisiana
LLE	local law enforcement
LOEs	lines of effort
MA	Massachusetts
MAJCOM	major command
MCIO	military criminal investigative organization
MD	Maryland
ME	Maine

MEDCOM	Medical Command
MI	Michigan
MN	Minnesota
MO	Missouri
MOA	memorandum of agreement
MOI	memorandum of instruction
MOU	memorandum of understanding
MPO	military protective order
MRT	Master Resiliency training
MST	Military Sexual Trauma
MT	Montana
NC	North Carolina
NCOs	Non-Commissioned Officers
NDAA	National Defense Authorization Act
NE	Nebraska
NG	National Guard
NGB	National Guard Bureau
NGB-EO	Office of Equal Opportunity
NGB-JA	Chief Counsel
NGB-JA/OCI	Office of Complex Administrative Investigations
NGB-JA/SVC	Special Victims Counsel program
NGB-J1	Manpower and Personnel Directorate
NGB-J1-SAPR	Manpower and Personnel, NGB SAPR Office
NG JFHQ-State	National Guard Joint Force Headquarters-State
NJ	New Jersey

NJP	non-judicial punishment
NM	New Mexico
NOVA	National Organization for Victim Assistance
NV	Nevada
NY	New York
OAG	Office of the Attorney General
OFP	Office of Family Program
OH	Ohio
OK	Oklahoma
OR	Oregon
OSI	Office of Special Investigations
OSJA	Office of Staff Judge Advocate
PA	Pennsylvania
PASS	Personnel Accreditation and Selection Screening
PEACC	Prevention, Education, and Advocacy on Campus and in the Community
PM	program manager
POC	point of contact
PR	Puerto Rico
R2C	Ready and Resilient Council
R3SP	Resilience, Risk Reduction, and Suicide Prevention
RAINN	Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network
ROI	Report of Investigation
ROTC	Reserve Officers' Training Corps
RQW	Rescue Wing

RSP	Recruit Sustainment Program
S1	Brigade and Battalion Manpower and Personnel
SAAPM	Sexual Assault Awareness Prevention Month
SAFE	sexual assault forensic exam
SANE	sexual assault nurse examiner
SAP	substance abuse prevention
SAPR	sexual assault prevention and response
SAPRAC	Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Advisory Committee
SAPRO	Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office
SARC	Sexual Assault Response Coordinator
SARNCO	Sexual Assault Response Network of Central Ohio
SART	Sexual Assault Response Team
SC	South Carolina
SD	South Dakota
SEEM	State Equal Employment Manager
SFC	Sergeant First Class
SFPD	State Family Program Director
SHARP	Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention
SHL	Safe Helpline
SJA	Staff Judge Advocate
SMEs	subject matter experts
SMEE	Subject Mater Expert Exchange
SPP	State Partnership Program
SVC	Special Victims' Counsel

T32	Title 32
TAGs	The Adjutants General
TDS	Trial Defense Services
TDVAM	Teen Dating Violence Awareness Month
TJAGLCS	The Judge Advocate General's Legal Center and School
TN	Tennessee
TX	Texas
UCMJ	Uniform Code of Military Justice
URIs	Unit Risk Inventories
UT	Utah
UTA	unit training assembly
VA	Victim Advocate/Virginia
VAC	Victim Advocate Coordinator
VCNGB	Vice Chief of the National Guard Bureau
VI	Virgin Islands
VT	Vermont
VVA	Volunteer Victim Advocate
WA	Washington
WG/CC	Wing Commander
WGRR	Workplace Gender Relations Survey of the Reserve Components
WI	Wisconsin
WV	West Virginia

Office of People Analytics (OPA)



**2016 Workplace and Gender
Relations Survey of Active Duty
Members**

Overview Report

Additional copies of this report may be obtained from:

Defense Technical Information Center

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8725 John J. Kingman Rd., Suite #0944

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Ask for report by DTIC # AD1032638

2016 WORKPLACE AND GENDER RELATIONS SURVEY OF ACTIVE DUTY MEMBERS

Ms. Lisa Davis, Ms. Amanda Grifka, Ms. Kristin Williams, and Ms. Margaret Coffey, editors

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Table of Authors

Section/Chapter	Author(s)	Page
Executive Summary		
	Ms. Lisa Davis, Dr. Elizabeth P. Van Winkle, and Dr. Laura Severance	v
Chapter 1:		
Introduction	Ms. Lisa Davis and Ms. Amanda Grifka	1
Chapter 2:		
Survey Methodology	Ms. Lisa Davis, Mr. Eric Falk, and Mr. Jeff Schneider	19
Chapter 3:		
Estimated Sexual Assault Prevalence Rates	Ms. Lisa Davis and Ms. Amanda Grifka	31
Chapter 4:		
One Situation of Sexual Assault with Biggest Effect	Ms. Lisa Davis and Ms. Amanda Grifka	51
Chapter 5:		
Reporting the One Situation of Sexual Assault	Ms. Lisa Davis and Ms. Amanda Grifka	103
Chapter 6:		
Sex-Based Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) Violations	Ms. Amanda Grifka	143
Chapter 7:		
One Situation of Sex-Based Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) Violation With the Biggest Effect	Ms. Amanda Grifka and Ms. Lisa Davis	165
Chapter 8:		
Training on Topics Related to Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment	Mr. Michael Siebel and Ms. Amanda Grifka	217
Chapter 9:		
Military Workplace Climate	Mr. Hunter Peebles, Ms. Amanda Grifka, and Ms. Lisa Davis	231
Chapter 10:		
Perceptions of Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors in the Military	Mr. William Xav Klauberg, Ms. Lisa Davis, Ms. Amanda Grifka, and Mr. Michael Siebel	285
Chapter 11:		
An Analysis of Men Who Indicate Experiencing Sexual Assault	Dr. Laura Severance, Dr. Jason Debus, and Ms. Lisa Davis	313

Chapter 12:

The Continuum of Harm: Workplace Factors and Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors in Association With Sexual Assault	Dr. Ashlea Klahr, Dr. Jason Debus, and Dr. Laura Severance	345
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------	-----

Chapter 13:

Additional Descriptive Analyses and Future Directions	Ms. Lisa Davis, Dr. Ronald P. Vega, and Mr. Jeffrey McLeod	355
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Executive Summary

Ms. Lisa Davis, Dr. Elizabeth P. Van Winkle, and Dr. Laura Severance

To address unwanted gender-related issues in the military, each of the Services and DoD has implemented and expanded sexual assault and sexual harassment programs to provide reporting options and survivor care procedures. Continuing evaluation of these programs through cross-component surveys is important to reducing instances of sexual assault and sexual harassment of military members. This report presents findings from the *2016 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members (2016 WGRA)*, a key source of information for evaluating these programs and for assessing the gender relations environment across the Services.

Study Background and Methodology

Study Background

The Defense Research, Surveys, and Statistics Center (RSSC), within the Office of People Analytics (OPA)¹, has been conducting the congressionally-mandated gender relations surveys of active duty members since 1988 as part of a quadrennial cycle of human relations surveys outlined in Title 10 U. S. Code Section 481. Past surveys of this population were conducted by OPA in 1988, 1995, 2002, 2006, 2010, and 2012. At the request of Congress, the RAND Corporation conducted the *2014 RAND Military Workplace Study (2014 RMWS)* of military members (both the active duty and Reserve components) to provide an independent assessment of unwanted gender-related behaviors in the military force. The measures for sexual assault and Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) violations developed by RAND for use in the *2014 RMWS* will be used in Workplace and Gender Relations (WGR) surveys hereafter.

The ability to estimate annual prevalence rates is a distinguishing feature of this survey. Results are included for estimated prevalence rates of sexual assault and Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) violations pertaining to sexual harassment and gender discrimination. Historically, to measure sexual assault, OPA's WGR surveys have used a measure of Unwanted Sexual Contact (USC) on surveys conducted in 2006, 2010, and 2012 of active duty members and 2008 and 2012 of Reserve component members. Although the term "USC" does not appear in the UCMJ, it is used to refer to a range of activities that the UCMJ prohibits, including uninvited and unwelcome 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. As originally developed, the goal of the USC measure was to act as a proxy for "sexual assault" while balancing the emotional burden to the respondent. The intention of the USC measure was not to provide a crime victimization rate in this regard, but to provide the Department with information about military men and women who indicated experiencing behaviors prohibited by the UCMJ consistent with sexual assault and would qualify the individual to receive Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) support services.

¹ Prior to 2016, the Defense Research Surveys, and Statistics Center resided within the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC). In 2016, DHRA reorganized and moved RSSC under the newly established Office of People Analytics (OPA).

In 2014, Congressional leaders requested that the Department update their survey metrics to be more specific with regard to the types of crimes experienced by military members. This new measure of sexual assault aligns with the language used in the elements of proof required for sexual assault under Article 120, UCMJ, and meets the requirements of Congress. In 2014, the Department contracted with RAND to conduct a large-scale survey of active duty and Reserve component members on issues of sexual assault. RAND developed this new measure of sexual assault which incorporates UCMJ-prohibited behaviors and consent factors to derive estimated prevalence rates of crimes committed against Service members. While the terms and acts in this sexual assault measure are anatomical and more graphic, RAND had reported the measures provide a reliable estimate of sexual assault. As experiences of behaviors are self-reported on surveys, such experiences may or may not have been investigated, therefore, conclusions that a crime occurred may not be made.

To evaluate the differences between the previous USC metric and the new sexual assault metric, researchers at RAND fielded two versions of the survey: one using the USC question (the *2014 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey*) and one using a newly constructed crime victimization measure aligned with the specific legal definitions of sexual assault and abusive sexual contact as delineated in the UCMJ (*2014 RAND Military Workplace Survey [2014 RMWS]*). Using both measures, and weighting up to the full population for both, they found the estimated rate using the USC question and the estimated rate using a sexual assault crime index were not significantly different. The new sexual assault measure was approved by the Secretary of Defense and the Service Chiefs as the crime victimization measure of sexual assault for DoD and was incorporated on the *2016 WGRA*.² Chapter 1 of this report provides additional information on the construction of the sexual assault metric and how follow up questions allow for construction of an estimated crime rate.

In 2014, RAND also developed new measures of sex-based MEO experiences for the *2014 RMWS* that were designed to align with criteria for a DoD-based MEO violation. RAND developed the new measures of MEO violations that incorporate behaviors and follow-up criteria to derive estimated prevalence rates. The new measure provides an estimated prevalence rate of sexual harassment, which includes behaviors that may be consistent with a sexually hostile work environment and/or sexual quid pro quo, and gender discrimination.³ Chapter 1 provides additional information on the construction of these metrics.

Survey Methodology

OPA conducts DoD cross-component surveys that provide leadership with assessments of attitudes, opinions, and experiences of the entire population of interest using standard scientific methods. OPA's survey methodology meets industry standards that are used by government statistical agencies (e.g., the Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics), private survey

² As a new sexual assault measure was used in 2014 and 2016, direct comparisons between survey years prior to 2014 are not possible. Although direct comparisons are not possible, the top-line estimates between the new measure and the old USC measure are statistically similar as found by the RAND Corporation in their 2014 bridge study.

³ As experiences of behaviors are self-reported on surveys, such experiences may or may not have been investigated, therefore, conclusions that a crime occurred may not be made.

organizations, and well-known polling organizations. OPA adheres to the survey methodology best practices promoted by the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR) for all scientifically constructed surveys.⁴

Although OPA has used industry standard scientific survey methodology for many years, it is important to clarify how scientific practices employed by large survey organizations control for bias and allow for generalizability to populations. Appendix C contains frequently asked questions (FAQs) on the methods employed by government and private survey agencies, including OPA. The survey methodology used on prior WGR surveys has remained largely consistent across time, which allows for comparisons across survey administrations. In addition, the scientific methods used by OPA have been validated by independent organizations (e.g., RAND, GAO).⁵ The methodology for selecting the *2016 WGRA* sample, based on a stratified random sampling, is the same as in prior years. However, the methodology used for weighting the respondents to the population is different. To maintain comparability, OPA used the generalized boosted models (GBM) used by RAND for this administration, which adjusts for nonresponse by predicting responses to key survey measures (e.g. sexual assault) on the survey as well as predicting survey response. Additional details about the complex weighting can be found in Chapter 2 of the report and in the 2016 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members: Statistical Methodology Report (OPA, 2016a).

Data were collected between July 22 and October 14, 2016. The survey procedures were reviewed by a DoD Human Subjects Protection Officer as part of the DoD survey approval and licensing process. Additionally, OPA received a Certificate of Confidentiality from the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) at the Department of Health and Human Services to ensure the respondent data are protected.⁶

The target population for the *2016 WGRA* consisted of active duty members from the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard who were below flag rank and had been on active duty for approximately five months.⁷ Single-stage, nonproportional stratified random sampling procedures were used in the *2016 WGRA* for the DoD Services. A census of the Coast Guard was taken for this survey as they have a small population.

⁴ AAPOR's "Best Practices" state that, "virtually all surveys taken seriously by social scientists, policy makers, and the informed media use some form of random or probability sampling, the methods of which are well grounded in statistical theory and the theory of probability" (http://aapor.org/Best_Practices1/4081.htm#best3). OPA has conducted surveys of the military and DoD community using these "Best Practices" for over 25 years, tailored as appropriate for the unique design needs of specific surveys.

⁵ In 2014 an independent analysis of the methods used for a 2012 survey on gender relations in the active duty force, which aligns with methods used in the *2016 WGRA*, determined that "[OPA] relied on standard, well accepted, and scientifically justified approaches to survey sampling and derivation of survey results as reported for the *2012 WGRA*." (Morrall, Gore, & Schell, 2014, p. 3). In 2010, GAO conducted an evaluation of OPA's methods. While they found the sampling and weighting procedures aligned with industry standards and were reliable for constructing estimates, recommendations on conducting non-response bias analyses were accepted by OPA and are now standard products for OPA surveys (GAO-10-751R Human Capital).

⁶ This Certificate of Confidentiality means that OPA cannot be forced to disclose information that may identify study participants in any federal, state, or local civil, criminal, administrative, legislative, or other proceedings.

⁷ The sampling frame was developed five months prior to fielding the survey. Therefore, the sampling population including those active duty members with approximately five months of service at the start of survey fielding.

OPA sampled a total of 735,329 active duty service members. Surveys were completed by 151,010 active duty members. The weighted response rate for the 2016 WGRA was 24%, which is typical for large DoD-wide surveys.

OPA scientifically weights the survey data so findings can be generalized to the full population of active duty members. Within this process, statistical adjustments are made so that the sample more accurately reflects the characteristics of the population from which it was drawn. This ensures that the oversampling within any one subgroup does not result in overrepresentation in the total force estimates, and also properly adjusts to account for survey nonresponse. OPA typically weights the data based on an industry standard process that includes 1) assigning a base weight based on a selection probability, 2) adjusting for nonresponse which includes eligibility to the survey and completion of the survey, and 3) adjusting for poststratification to known population totals. Further information on this process can be found in Chapter 2.

The remainder of this Executive Summary details the top-line results from the overview report. The full overview report is not an exhaustive summary of all data points in the survey. Rather, it provides an overview of the primary prevalence metrics and supporting data to help inform sexual assault prevention and response within the Department. References to perpetrator/offender throughout this report should be interpreted as “alleged perpetrator” or “alleged offender” because without knowing the specific outcomes of particular allegations, the presumption of innocence applies unless there is an adjudication of guilt. Additionally, behaviors endorsed by respondents are based on self-reports, therefore, conclusions on whether the events reported occurred are beyond the purview of this survey. References to “sexual assault” throughout the report do not imply legal definitions for sexual assault and should be interpreted as “alleged” events. Additionally, references to “retaliation,” “reprisal,” “ostracism” or “maltreatment,” or perceptions thereof, are based on the negative behaviors as reported by the survey respondents; without knowing more about the specifics of particular cases or reports, this data should not be construed as substantiated allegations of reprisal, ostracism, or maltreatment.

Summary of Top-Line Results

Sexual Assault Among Active Duty Members

Sexual Assault Prevalence Rate Estimates

On the survey, active duty members were asked to think about events that happened in the past 12 months and were asked specifically about the following types of unwanted experiences in which someone:

- Put his penis into their vagina, anus, or mouth
- Put any object or any body part other than a penis into their vagina, anus, or mouth
- Made them put any part of their body or any object into someone’s mouth, vagina, or anus when they did not want to
- Intentionally touched private areas of their body (either directly or through clothing)

- Made them touch private areas of their body or someone else's body (either directly or through clothing)
- Attempted to put a penis, an object, or any body part into their vagina, anus, or mouth, but no penetration actually occurred.

This section provides the estimated overall roll up prevalence rates for members who indicated experiencing these behaviors, who met the UCMJ-based criteria for experiencing a sexual assault, and who indicated the sexual assault happened within the past 12 months.

Overall, 1.2% (± 0.1) of DoD active duty members indicated experiencing **sexual assault** in the past 12 months. This represents approximately 1 in 23 women (4.3%) and 1 in 167 men (0.6%). Based on a constructed 95 percent confidence interval ranging from 14,041 to 15,748, an estimated total of 14,881 DoD active duty members indicated experiencing a **sexual assault** in the past 12 months. Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing **sexual assault** is a statistically significant *decrease* in 2016 for women (0.6 percentage points) and men (0.3 percentage points). While there were downward trends in **sexual assault prevalence** for all Services, the statistically significant *decrease* for DoD women is driven by the statistically significant *decrease* for Navy women (1.4 percentage points lower than 2014). For men, the statistically significant *decrease* for DoD men overall was driven by the statistically significant *decrease* for Army men (0.3 percentage points lower than 2014).

Rates prior to 2014 used the measure of unwanted sexual contact and therefore trends prior to 2014 are not possible due to measurement differences.

Type of Sexual Assault Members Indicated Experiencing

Of all DoD active duty women, 2.2% indicated the unwanted event was **penetrative sexual assault**, 2.1% indicated experiencing **non-penetrative sexual assault**, and 0.1% indicated experiencing **attempted penetrative sexual assault**. Compared to 2014, the percentage of women who indicated experiencing **non-penetrative sexual assault** showed a statistically significant *decrease* in 2016 (0.5 percentage points) as well as for the percentage of women who indicated experiencing **attempted sexual assault** (0.1 percentage points). The estimated rate of **penetrative sexual assault** remained *statistically unchanged* for women from 2014.

Of all DoD active duty men, 0.2% indicated experiencing **penetrative sexual assault**, 0.4% indicated experiencing **non-penetrative sexual assault**, and <0.1% indicated experiencing **attempted penetrative sexual assault**. Compared to 2014, the percentage of men who indicated experiencing **non-penetrative sexual assault** showed a statistically significant *decrease* in 2016 (0.2 percentage points). The estimated rates of **penetrative sexual assault** and **attempted penetrative sexual assault** remained *statistically unchanged* for men since 2014.

Details of the Most Serious Assault Members Indicated Experiencing

As survivors of sexual assault often experience more than one assault, the 2016 WGRA asked the 4.3% of DoD women and the 0.6% of DoD men who indicated having experienced a sexual assault in the past 12 months to consider the assault that had the biggest effect on them. They were then asked specific questions on the circumstances surrounding this experience. In limiting

responses to this one situation, overall burden on the respondent is minimized. The following details are of this most serious assault.

DoD women (48%) were *more likely* than DoD men (35%) to indicate the most serious behavior experienced to be **penetrative sexual assault**, while men (59%) were *more likely* than women (43%) to indicate **non-penetrative sexual assault** was the most serious behavior experienced. With regard to considering the one situation as involving **hazing or bullying**, men were *more likely* than women to indicate the one situation involved **hazing** (27% for men and 9% for women) and/or **bullying** (39% for men and 24% for women). When asked about alcohol use during the one situation, women (59%) were *more likely* than men (39%) to indicate **either they and/or the alleged offender(s) had been drinking alcohol** at the time of the unwanted event.

When asked to describe where and when the one situation of sexual assault occurred, the majority of women and men (73% for both) indicated the assault occurred **at a military location**. Women (45%) were *more likely* than men (25%) to indicate the situation occurred **while in their or someone else's home or quarters**, while men (45%) were *more likely* than women (27%) to indicate it occurred **while at work during duty hours**.

Sexual assault is often not experienced in isolation and behaviors may be present both prior to, and after, the assault. Over half of DoD women (56%) and DoD men (52%) indicated being **sexually harassed and/or stalked** before and/or after the one situation. These findings support the Department's emphasis on reporting as a potential way to stop the alleged offender from continuing or escalating behaviors.

Experiencing sexual assault could lead to members wanting to separate from the Service. In 2016, about one-quarter of women (28%) and men (23%) indicated they **took steps to leave or separate from the military** as a result of the one situation they experienced. Future research could examine whether or not members actually do separate from the Service based on their experiences of sexual assault.

In general, DoD women who indicated experiencing sexual assault were *satisfied* with the response and services they received from a majority of individuals or providers. Specifically women *more likely* than men to be *satisfied* with **SARCs** (64% for women and 43% for men), **a chaplain** (63% for women and 43% for men), and **SVCs/VLCs** (62% for women 38% for men). Compared to women, men were *more likely* to indicate they were *dissatisfied* with the responses they received from their chain of command: 53% were *dissatisfied* with their **immediate supervisor** (34% for women), 51% were *dissatisfied* with their **senior enlisted advisor** (34% for women), and half (50%) were *dissatisfied* with the responses received from their **unit commander/director** (31% for women). With the largest levels of dissatisfaction for both women and men, this suggests there is room for improvement in the level and quality of response from leadership when members experience sexual assault.

Characteristics of the Alleged Offender in the One Situation

When asked to describe the alleged offender(s) in the one situation, a little more than two-thirds (67%) of women indicated there was only **one alleged offender** and the vast majority (94%) of women indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) **men**. More than half (58%) of men

indicated only **one alleged offender** was involved in the one situation, and compared to women, men were *more likely* to indicate the alleged offender(s) was (were) **women** (25% for men and 2% for women) or were **a mix of men and women** (12% for men and 4% for women). Women (58%) were more likely than men (43%) to indicate the alleged offender was **a friend or acquaintance**.

The vast majority of women (90%) and about three-quarters of men (74%) indicated at least one of the alleged offenders were **in the military**, of which, the vast majority (94% of women and 91% of men) indicated they were in the **same Service** as them. The top three rank selections of the alleged offender(s) was (were) all enlisted members: **E5–E6** (39% of women and 43% of men), **E4** (33% of women and men), and **E1–E3** (29% of women and 30% of men). Taking into account the member's rank, over half of women (57%) and men (53%) indicated the alleged **offender was ranked higher than them**. This suggests those who indicated having experienced sexual assault are junior enlisted members who indicate being assaulted by someone who is slightly higher than them but within the enlisted ranks and is an area that could be further analyzed.

Reporting the One Situation

Most members who indicate having experienced sexual assault do not report to a military authority. In 2016, women (31%) were more likely than men (15%) to indicate **reporting sexual assault to the military**. Of the 69% of women and 85% of men who *did not report*, men (78%) were more likely than women (70%) to indicate they **never considered reporting and do not plan to**.

For those who reported to the military, over half of women (54%) and men (55%) **initially made an unrestricted report** and around one-third **initially made a restricted report** (35% of women and 31% of men). If restricted reporting was not an option, over half of DoD women (58%) **would not have reported**, emphasizing the importance of having a restricted reporting option available for members who experience sexual assault (results for DoD men were not reportable). For those that made a restricted report, they could have chosen to convert the report to unrestricted or an independent investigation could have occurred and resulted in a conversion to unrestricted. Therefore, the *final report disposition* for women and men were as follows: 73% of women and 61% of men had an **unrestricted report** while 18% of women and 23% of men still maintained a **restricted report**.

Members who reported their sexual assault to the military were asked to what extent they were provided information and support after reporting. Of the 31% of DoD women who indicated having reported a sexual assault to the military, more than half of women indicated they were **provided information on their right to consult a Special Victims' Counsel (SVC)/Victims' Legal Counsel (VLC) to a large extent** (60%) and were **provided safety planning information regarding their immediate situation and regular contact regarding their well-being to a large extent** (54% for both). Data were not presented for DoD men due to high margins of error. When asked more specifically about the extent to which their leadership took positive actions after the member made a report, women were *more likely* than men to indicate their **leadership expressed concern for their well-being to a large extent** (46% for women and 26% for men). Overall, men were *more likely* than women to indicate **their leadership did not at all provide positive actions as**

a result of reporting sexual assault. This suggests there is a need for increased leadership support for males who experience and report sexual assault.

Two of the top three reasons women and men chose to report sexual assault included wanting to stop the (alleged) offender from hurting others (53% for women and 45% for men) and wanting to stop the (alleged) offender from hurting them again (42% for women and 47% for men). Additionally, women also reported because someone they told encouraged them to report (44%) and 41% of men indicated they reported because it was their civic or military duty to report it. Based on their overall experience of the reporting process and services available to members who report sexual assault, 67% of women and 59% of men would recommend others to report sexual assault should it happen to them.

For members who *did not report* their sexual assault to the military, the main reason provided was because they wanted to forget about it and move on (68% of women and 47% of men, both of which showed a statistically significant decrease from 2014 of 5 percentage points for women and 17 percentage points for men). The other two main reasons for not reporting included not wanting more people to know about the assault (58% of women and 39% of men) and they felt shamed or embarrassed (52% for women and 37% of men).

Members were asked if they could do it all over again, would they make the same decision on reporting sexual assault. Eleven percent of women and 7% of men indicated they would not make the same decision to report the sexual assault if they could do it over, which would result in a drop in the already low numbers of members reporting sexual assault. Almost half of women (49%) and over half of men (57%) indicated they would make the same decision to not report, supporting the statement where military members tend to not report sexual assaults to the military.

Negative Outcomes Associated With Reporting

The Department strives to create an environment where military members feel comfortable and safe reporting a potential sexual assault to a military authority. To further ensure a safe environment for reporting, the Department has been monitoring whether repercussions, i.e., retaliatory behavior, have resulted from reporting a sexual assault. Specifically, two forms of retaliatory behaviors have been outlined: professional reprisal and ostracism/maltreatment. Professional reprisal, used for purpose of this survey, is a personnel or other unfavorable action taken by the chain of command against an individual for engaging in a protected activity. Ostracism and maltreatment, however, can be negative behaviors, such as actions of social exclusion or misconduct against the military member taken by peers or an individual in a position of authority, because the member reported, or intends to report a criminal offense.

Until 2014, the Department used a general climate measure of “retaliation” to capture these potential experiences. Survey results on estimated rates of perceived experiences of both types of retaliatory behaviors by sexual assault survivors have been relatively constant since first measured in 2006. Specifically, survey findings have consistently shown that more than half of

female military members⁸ who made an unrestricted report perceived some amount of retaliatory behavior.⁹ Using this general measure, the Department was able to gauge perceptions of retaliatory behaviors, but this prior measure did not necessarily align with the specific requirements of policy to allow for an investigation. In 2015, the Secretary of Defense determined that more detailed information was needed on the circumstances of these perceived experiences. As a result, the Secretary of Defense directed the Department to “develop a DoD-wide comprehensive strategy to prevent retaliation against Service members who report or intervene on behalf of victims of sexual assault and other crimes.”¹⁰

This increased focus led to a number of new initiatives, including the revision of survey measures to be more consistent with the directives prohibiting retaliation.¹¹ To develop a more comprehensive measure, which was more consistent with law, but still allowed for measurement of general negative behaviors, SAPRO assembled a Retaliation Roundtable which included subject matter experts from across the Department along with other DoD stakeholders. The goal was to create a detailed set of survey items that more carefully measure ostracism/maltreatment and professional reprisal so that these outcomes associated with reporting a sexual assault could be better addressed by the Department.¹²

The new metric constructed by this group no longer refers to general “retaliation” and instead uses the terms explained previously for professional reprisal, ostracism, and maltreatment. Questions were designed to measure negative behaviors a respondent may have experienced as a result of making a sexual assault report and to account for additional motivating factors as indicated by the member that may be consistent with prohibited actions of professional reprisal, ostracism, and maltreatment in the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) and military policies and regulations. This includes the alleged perpetrator having knowledge about the report and that the actions were perceived to be taken with a specific intent (i.e., to discourage the military member from moving forward with the report of sexual assault or to exclude them).

Survey questions are only able to provide a general understanding of the self-reported outcomes that may constitute reprisal, ostracism, or maltreatment and therefore we refer to such outcomes as “perceived.” Ultimately, only the results of an investigation (which takes into account all legal aspects, such as the intent of the alleged perpetrator) can determine whether self-reported negative behaviors meet the requirements of prohibited retaliation. The estimates presented in this section reflect the active duty members' perceptions about a negative experience associated with their reporting of a sexual assault and not necessarily a reported or legally substantiated incident of retaliation. As such, rates for these items are caveated as “perceived.”

⁸ Data for men were not reportable due to the small number of male respondents in this category.

⁹ DMDC (2012), Van Winkle, Rock, Coffey, & Hurley (2014), Morral, Gore, & Schell (2014).

¹⁰ Secretary of Defense (2015, May 1).

¹¹ The implementation of Section 1709(a) of the NDAA for FY 2014 requires the Secretary of Defense to prescribe regulations, or require the Secretaries of the military departments to prescribe regulations, that prohibit retaliation against an alleged victim or other member of the Armed Forces who reports a criminal offense. The section further requires that violation of those regulations be punishable under Article 92 of the UCMJ, 10 U.S.C. § 892 (2012).

¹² As legal definitions of retaliatory behaviors change, survey metrics will be re-evaluated to align with such changes.

Prior to categorizing members as experiencing “perceived” reprisal, ostracism, and/or maltreatment, members had to indicate experiencing a “potential” retaliatory action and/or behavior. Specifically, the member had to indicate experiencing any behavior consistent with professional reprisal or ostracism/maltreatment which would precede the questions to ascertain the member’s perception of the motivating factors of those perceived retaliatory behaviors. Therefore, there may be higher percentages of members who experience “potential” behaviors, but they do not, on their own reflect a “rate.” “Perceived” actions and/or behaviors are those retaliatory behaviors where potential behaviors were experienced and additional motivating factors, as indicated by the member, were present. Details about the construction of this new metric are included in Chapter 1.

Perceived Professional Reprisal. To be included in the estimated rate of perceived professional reprisal, members must have met the following criteria:

- Experienced a sexual assault in the past 12 months,
- Reported the assault to a military authority,
- Experienced at least one behavior consistent with professional reprisal perpetrated by someone in leadership (e.g., was demoted, denied promotion, rated lower than deserved, reassigned, made to perform additional duties, disciplined, etc.),
- Indicated the actions experienced were based only on their report of sexual assault (i.e., not based on conduct or performance), and
- Indicated leadership took these actions to get back at them for making a report, to discourage them from moving forward with the report, and/or because they were mad at them for causing problems.

Of the DoD women and DoD men who indicated experiencing a sexual assault in the past year and reported the assault to a military authority, 36% of women and half (50%) of men indicated experiencing [at least one behavior in line with potential professional reprisal](#), of which, 19% of women and 36% of men indicated experiencing [perceived professional reprisal](#) as a result of reporting sexual assault by meeting the additional motivating factors consistent with prohibited actions to get into the official rate.

Perceived Ostracism. To be included in the estimated rate of perceived ostracism, active duty members must have indicated the event met the following criteria:

- Experienced a sexual assault in the past 12 months,
- Reported the assault to a military authority,
- Experienced at least one behavior consistent with ostracism allegedly perpetrated by a peer or someone in a position of authority (e.g., made insulting or disrespectful remarks/jokes at your expense in public, excluded or threatened to exclude them from social activities/interactions, or ignored them),

- Indicated the alleged perpetrator(s) of the actions knew, or suspected, they had made a report of sexual assault, and
- Indicated the alleged perpetrators(s) took these actions to discourage them from moving forward with the report or discourage others from reporting.

Of the DoD women and DoD men who indicated experiencing a sexual assault in the past year and reported the assault to a military authority, over half (51%) of women and less than half (47%) of men indicated experiencing **at least one behavior in line with potential ostracism**, of which, only 12% of women and 17% of men indicated experiencing **perceived ostracism** as a result of reporting sexual assault by meeting the additional motivating factors consistent with prohibited actions to get into the official rate.

Perceived Maltreatment. To be included in the estimated rate of perceived maltreatment, active duty members must have indicated the event met the following criteria:

- Experienced a sexual assault in the past 12 months,
- Reported the assault to a military authority,
- Experienced at least one behavior consistent with maltreatment allegedly perpetrated by a peer or someone in a position of authority (e.g., made insulting or disrespectful remarks/jokes at your expense in private, showed or threatened to show private images/photos/video to others, bullied them, was physically violent to them etc.),
- Indicated the alleged perpetrator(s) of the actions knew, or suspected, they had made a report of sexual assault, and
- Indicated the alleged perpetrators(s) took these actions to discourage them from moving forward with the report or discourage others from reporting and/or to abuse or humiliate them.

Of the DoD women and DoD men who indicated experiencing a sexual assault in the past year and reported the assault to a military authority, 38% of women and men indicated experiencing **at least one behavior in line with potential maltreatment**, of which, 18% of women and 19% of men indicated experiencing **perceived maltreatment** as a result of reporting sexual assault by meeting the additional motivating factors consistent with prohibited actions to get into the official rate.

Perceived Professional Reprisal, Ostracism, and/or Maltreatment. To be included in the roll-up rate of perceived professional reprisal, ostracism, and/or maltreatment, active duty members must have met criteria for perceived professional reprisal, perceived ostracism, and/or perceived maltreatment.

Of the DoD women and DoD men who indicated experiencing a sexual assault in the past year and reported the assault to a military authority, 58% of women and 60% of men indicated experiencing **at least one behavior in line with potential professional reprisal, ostracism, and/or**

maltreatment. Of which, 28% of women and 42% of men indicated experiencing **perceived professional reprisal, ostracism, and/or maltreatment** as a result of reporting sexual assault by meeting the additional motivating factors consistent with prohibited actions to get into the official rate.

Sexual Harassment and Gender Discrimination

Sex-based Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) violations are defined as having at least one self-reported experience that meets the criteria for a DoD-based MEO violation of sexual harassment or gender discrimination. To obtain an estimated prevalence rate for sex-based MEO violations, two requirements must be met:

- Experience of sexual harassment (which includes sexually hostile work environment or sexual *quid pro quo*) and/or gender discrimination behavior(s) by someone in the 12 months prior to the survey and
- Meet at least one of the follow-up legal criteria required for an MEO violation.

Data in this section includes overall estimated prevalence rates for sexually hostile work environment, sexual *quid pro quo*, sexual harassment, gender discrimination, and the estimated overall sex-based MEO prevalence rate. Details on the construction of the sex-based MEO metrics can be found in Chapter 1.

Sexual Harassment Prevalence Rate Estimates

Sexual harassment includes sexually hostile work environment and sexual *quid pro quo*. The estimated prevalence rate for sexual harassment is a “roll up” of those who met criteria for the estimated sexually hostile work environment prevalence rate and/or those who met criteria for the estimated sexual *quid pro quo* prevalence rate.

Overall, 21.3% of DoD women and 5.6% of DoD men indicated experiencing a **sexually hostile work environment** in the past 12 months. Compared to 2014, there was a statistically significant *decrease* in the **sexually hostile work environment** rate for DoD men (1.0 percentage point), driven by a *decrease* for Army men of 1.7 percentage points from 2014 (6.0%). Fewer DoD women (2.2%) and DoD men (0.3%) indicated experiencing **sexual quid pro quo**. Compared to 2014, there was a statistically significant *increase* in the **sexual quid pro quo** rate for DoD women (0.5 percentage points), driven by an *increase* for Navy women of 1.2 percentage points from 2014 (3.4%).

If a member indicated they met criteria for either sexually hostile work environment or sexual *quid pro quo*, they are combined into the full estimated rate of sexual harassment. As estimated rates for sexually hostile work environment are typically higher than sexual *quid pro quo*, the former construct often drives the estimated sexual harassment rates (i.e., estimated sexual harassment rates typically align with rates for sexually hostile work environment). In 2016, 21.4% of DoD women and 5.7% of DoD men indicated experiencing **sexual harassment** in the past 12 months. For men, this showed a statistically significant *decrease* of 0.9 percentage points from 2014, driven by a statistically significant *decrease* for Army men of 1.7 percentage points (6.0%).

Gender Discrimination Prevalence Rate Estimates

Gender discrimination is defined as experiencing behaviors or comments directed at someone because of their gender that harmed or limited their career. To get into the estimated prevalence rate for gender discrimination, members must have indicated experiencing one of these behaviors and endorse a corresponding follow-up item that indicated the actions and/or beliefs harmed or limited their career.

In 2016, 14.1% of DoD women and 2.0% of DoD men indicated experiencing **gender discrimination** in the past 12 months. Compared to 2014, there was a statistically significant *increase* in the rate of **gender discrimination** for DoD women of 1.7 percentage points, which was driven by a statistically significant *increase* of 2.5 percentage points for Air Force women (9.2%).

Sex-Based MEO Violation Prevalence Rate Estimates

The estimated sex-based MEO violation prevalence rate is a “roll up” of those who met the requirements for inclusion into at least one of the following estimated prevalence rates: sexual harassment (sexually hostile work environment and/or sexual *quid pro quo*) and/or gender discrimination. In 2016, 26.5% of DoD women and 6.8% of DoD men indicated experiencing a **sex-based MEO violation**.

Details of the Most Serious Sex-Based MEO Violation

As members who experience a sex-based MEO violation may often experience more than one violation, the 2016 *WGRA* asked the 26.5% of DoD women and the 6.8% of DoD men who indicated experiencing a sex-based MEO violation in the past 12 months to consider the situation that had the biggest effect on them. They were then asked specific questions on the circumstances surrounding this experience. Similar to the sexual assault section, in limiting responses to this one situation, overall burden on the respondent is minimized. The following details are of this most serious sex-based MEO violation allegation.

The vast majority of DoD women (95%) and DoD men (92%) indicated the unwanted situation occurred **at a military location**, with 92% of women and 88% of men indicating it happened **at a military installation or ship**. When asked about how long the unwanted situation continued, 40% of women and 32% of men indicated the situation continued for **a few months**. Compared to 2014, there was a statistically significant *increase* for DoD men who indicated the situation occurred only **one time** (28%, increase of 7 percentage points from 2014) and a *decrease* in those who said the situation continued for **a year or more** (21%, down 8 percentage points from 2014).

Similar to the sexual assault one situation, members were asked if they would consider the unwanted behaviors they indicated having experienced to be hazing or bullying. Forty-two percent of both DoD women and DoD men indicated they would consider their situation to involve **bullying** and 17% of women and 25% of men would consider it as involving **hazing**. Men (19%) were *more likely* than women (13%) to indicate the situation involved **both hazing and bullying**, while women (28%) were *more likely* than men (22%) to indicate the situation involved **only bullying**.

When asked if they took steps to leave or separate from the military based on the reported sex-based MEO experienced they considered to be the most serious, less than one-third of women (29%) and men (27%) indicated they did [take steps to leave](#).

Characteristics of the Alleged Offender in the Sex-Based MEO Violation One Situation.

Members who indicated experiencing a sex-based MEO violation were asked to provide details of the alleged offender in the one situation they considered to be the most serious. For women, 59% indicated [more than one alleged offender](#) was involved (a statistically significant *increase* of 22 percentage points compared to 2014), 77% indicated the alleged offender was [male](#) (a statistically significant *decrease* of 10 percentage points compared to 2014), and 19% indicated [both men and women](#) were involved in the one situation (statistically significant *increase* of 10 percentage points compared to 2014). With regards to the status of the alleged offender, 95% of women indicated [at least one of the alleged offenders were in the military](#). Forty-one percent of women indicated the alleged offender was [someone else in their chain of command](#) and 34% indicated it was [their immediate supervisor](#) or [some other higher ranking military member](#). With regards to the specific rank of the alleged offender, 53% of women identified the alleged offender as an [E5–E6](#), 36% as [E7–E9](#), and about one-quarter (26%) were ranked [E4](#).

For men, 57% indicated [more than one alleged offender](#) was involved (a statistically significant *increase* of 11 percentage points compared to 2014), 53% indicated the alleged offender was [male](#) (a statistically significant *decrease* of 14 percentage points compared to 2014), and 29% indicated [both men and women](#) were involved in the one situation (statistically significant *increase* of 13 percentage points compared to 2014). With regards to the status of the alleged offender, 92% of men indicated [at least one of the alleged offenders were in the military](#). Forty percent of men indicated the alleged offender was [someone else in their chain of command](#), 32% indicated it was [their immediate supervisor](#), and 31% indicated they were [some other higher ranking military member](#). With regards to the specific rank of the alleged offender, 55% of men identified the alleged offender as an [E5–E6](#), 34% as [E7–E9](#), and more than one-quarter (29%) were ranked [E4](#).

Reporting the Sex-Based MEO Violation One Situation. Similar to sexual assault, the majority of active duty members who indicated experiencing a sex-based MEO violation chose not to make a report or to discuss the situation with their supervisor and/or chain of command. However, rates of reporting to a supervisor or member of their chain of command were higher, potentially due to the ability to handle a sex-based MEO violation at the lowest level. Of those DoD women who indicated experiencing a sex-based MEO violation, 50% indicated they [reported and/or discussed the situation with their supervisor/someone in their chain of command](#). For DoD men who indicated experiencing a sex-based MEO violation, 37% indicated they [reported and/or discussed the situation with their supervisor/someone in their chain of command](#). Additional information about the actions taken as a result of the report can be found in Chapter 7.

Bystander Intervention

Prevention of sexual assault is a major line of effort for SAPRO. Part of this prevention effort places the onus on each member to uphold the values of dignity and respect and to confront appropriately those who do not maintain these values. To measure this aspect of prevention, the 2016 WGRA asked active duty members whether they witnessed a potential sexual assault

situation in the past year, and if so what were their actions in response to observing the situation, and what led them to decide to intervene.

The 2016 WGRA found that while few members observe potential sexual assault situations, the vast majority of members took action. Specifically, 8% of DoD women and 4% of DoD men indicated **observing a potential sexual assault situation**, of which 92% of women and 89% of men **took action** as a result. To get a better idea about why members choose to intervene, the 2016 WGRA asked members what contributed to their decision to intervene. The top three responses for women and men were **it was the right thing to do** (95% for both women and men), **they were confident in their ability to prevent a sexual assault** (69% for women and 72% for men), and **they had a desire to uphold their core military values** (65% for women and 66% for men). Additional information on bystander intervention, along with training on sexual assault and sexual harassment, can be found in Chapters 8 and 9.

Leadership Climate

On the 2016 WGRA, active duty members were asked to rate how well members they interact with across ranks demonstrate positive workplace behaviors and actions. Examples of some of the behaviors and actions include making it clear that sexual assault has no place in the military, leading by example by refraining from sexist comments and behaviors, encouraging bystander intervention, and encouraging victims to report sexual assault. Members were asked how well each of the following ranking groups demonstrated these behaviors/actions: E1–E3, E4, E5, E6, E7–E9, O1–O3, O4–O6, O7 and above, and W1–W5.

Overall, DoD women and men indicated members ranked **E1–E3** lower overall for encouraging, promoting, and/or demonstrating positive workplace actions or behaviors, while members ranked **O4–O6** and **O7 and above** better overall. The results suggest junior enlisted members do not promote positive workplace behaviors as well as those ranked higher than them, such as senior enlisted members and officers. Given the large percentage of active duty members indicating they are being sexually assaulted by the more junior enlisted members, targeted improvements in positive workplace behaviors and actions are needed for this group of active duty members.

Additional Analyses

An Analysis of Males Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Assault

The 2016 prevalence rate of sexual assault was 0.6% for DoD men. Given the large male population in the DoD Services, this equates to a substantial number of survivors. Most of the research examining sexual assault has focused on women given that they are at higher risk for sexual assault than men. However, it is crucial to consider the unique experiences of men who experience sexual assault with an eye toward prevention and response. Therefore, OPA examined the demographic profile of men who indicated experiencing sexual assault before turning to an in-depth examination of hazing and bullying, both of which affect men to a larger degree than women.

Most men who indicated experiencing sexual assault were younger than 25 years of age, enlisted, and within their first five years of service. Targeting efforts toward this population is especially important as these individuals are more likely to experience sexual assault.

One key area in which gender differences emerged is the characterization of the one sexual assault situation with the largest effect as hazing or bullying, as men were far more likely than women to characterize the one situation as hazing or bullying. The demographic profile of men who characterize the one situation as hazing or bullying is largely similar to those who do not, though small differences were observed for level of education, paygrade, and age. However, hazing- and bullying-related sexual assault situations differ from non-hazing and non-bullying situations in several ways. For example, compared to men who did not characterize the one situation as hazing, men who characterized the one situation as hazing were more likely to indicate multiple alleged offenders were involved, both men and women were involved, and alleged offenders were all military members. This fits with the definition of hazing, which generally involves group members engaging in actions intended to humiliate or otherwise abuse a potential new group member. Men who characterized the one situation as hazing or bullying indicated multiple people were often involved and they experienced stalking and/or sexual harassment before the assault, which may indicate such assaults are planned as opposed to spontaneous events. This may be an area of prevention where if others (either leadership or peers) hear about an assault being planned, they may intervene or alert the appropriate party. The finding that alcohol is less likely to be involved in situations characterized as hazing or bullying also lends some support to this notion, as it implies that hazing and bullying are not fueled by impulse-inhibiting substances.

Men who characterized their experience as hazing or bullying were especially likely to indicate the alleged offender(s) was (were) of a higher rank, which may indicate alleged offenders are targeting lower-ranking service members. A power differential between the offender and victim is common in hazing and bullying dynamics and it appears that this finding extends to male Service members. Men who characterized their experience as hazing indicated lower levels of satisfaction with support provided by their unit commander/director and immediate supervisor after the assault. It may be that some higher ranking individuals are permissive of hazing and, at worst, engage in hazing. Accordingly, it is sensible that hazing victims would perceive lower levels of support from these individuals. Additional training on prohibitions against hazing and bullying and how to respond in hazing and bullying situations may be helpful for leadership.

Men who characterized the situation as hazing or bullying were also likely to experience multiple sexual assault incidents over the past 12 months, which indicates that they are repeatedly victimized. This is consistent with the definition of bullying, which entails repeated abuse. This pattern is especially concerning given that repeated sexual abuse is associated with particularly negative outcomes (Creech & Orchowski, 2016).

Workplace climate perceptions also appear to have a relationship with hazing- and bullying-related sexual assault. Men who characterized their sexual assault experience as hazing or bullying were more likely to perceive high levels of workplace hostility than were men who did not. Given that alleged perpetrators of hazing- and bullying-related sexual assault are overwhelmingly coworkers of survivors (i.e., fellow Service members); it follows that survivors of sexual assault might perceive their workplace as especially hostile. In a similar vein, men who characterized sexual assault as hazing or bullying were less likely to indicate that their fellow service members at various paygrades exhibited behaviors consistent with a healthy climate with respect to sexual assault. Again, if a survivor's coworker(s) is (are) perpetrating sexual assault, perceptions of healthy climate with respect to sexual assault are likely to be low.

It is not possible to determine the direction of the relationship between workplace climate and the actual occurrence of sexual assault given the data available. However, these results suggest that environments that are high on workplace hostility and/or have an unhealthy climate with respect to sexual assault are associated with hazing- and bullying-related sexual assault.

Finally, men who characterized their sexual assault experiences as either hazing or bullying were more likely to indicate they had taken steps to separate from the military than those who did not characterize the situation as such. Men who characterized the one situation as bullying were less likely to indicate that they would choose to remain on active duty if given the choice.

Accordingly, hazing- and bullying-related sexual assault may represent a threat to readiness given its effect on retention.

Overall, this detailed information on experiences of males who experience sexual assault may be used to inform prevention efforts with the goal of eliminating these damaging behaviors. Details on this analysis are provided in Chapter 11.

Continuum of Harm

Scientific survey data provides the Department with force-wide estimated prevalence rates on a variety of critical measures and allows for data-driven decisions for policies and resources impacting military members. However, survey data alone may sometimes fail to detect important patterns and interrelationships within the data. As such, additional analyses can identify additional findings to help better understand the top-line survey results. For the *2016 WGRA*, OPA conducted a number of additional analyses, one of which examined the continuum of harm among active duty members who indicated experiencing a sexual assault. This full analysis can be found in Chapter 12.

In the realm of sexual assault, the continuum of harm describes “inappropriate actions, such as sexist jokes, hazing, and cyber bullying that are used before or after the assault and or supports an environment which tolerates these actions” (Department of Defense, 2014a). Results from the *2016 WGRA* showed that DoD active duty members who indicated experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors were more likely to indicate experiencing a sexual assault. More specifically, those who indicated experiencing a sex-based MEO violation such as sexual harassment (i.e., a sexually hostile work environment and/or sexual quid pro quo) and/or gender discrimination were more likely to indicate experiencing sexual assault than those who did not.

Various workplace factors were also assessed in relation to sexual assault because such factors might contribute to a culture that is tolerant of, or increases risk for, sexual assault. Results from this analysis demonstrated that high levels of workplace hostility, an unhealthy enlisted and officer climate with respect to sexual assault, quality of training, and low presence of female coworkers¹³ were all related to increased likelihood of sexual assault. Of note, enlisted climate and workplace hostility had a strong association with sexual assault. While a climate of high workplace hostility was predictive of higher rates of sexual assault/harassment, a healthy climate with low workplace hostility had a protective effect against sexual assault, even when sexual

¹³ Low presence of female coworkers was not a significant finding for DoD men.

harassment was present. Findings from this analysis support the Department's increased emphasis on leadership engagement and a healthy climate when addressing these issues.

Analysis of LGBT Service Members

Prior to 2016, the Department had not established sexual assault and sexual harassment prevalence rates for those Service members who identify as LGBT. In the civilian sector, rates of sexual assault and harassment are higher for individuals that identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender (LGBT). The 2016 WGRA included questions addressing sexual orientation and transgender identity to gain a better understanding of the risk of sexual assault and sexual harassment for military members identifying as LGBT and will assist in improved prevention and targeted response efforts for these members.

To analyze experiences of unwanted gender-related behaviors among members who identify as LGBT, responses to the sexual orientation and transgender questions were combined to form two groups: those identifying as LGBT and those who do not. As a result, in 2016 5% of DoD active duty members indicated they identify as LGBT, with 12% of DoD women and 3% of DoD men indicated they identify as LGBT.

Overall, DoD members *identifying as LGBT* were more likely than members who *do not identify as LGBT* to experience unwanted gender-related behaviors:

- Sexual Assault Prevalence Rate: 4.5% for members *identifying as LGBT* and 0.8% for those who *do not identify as LGBT*,
- Sexual Harassment Prevalence Rate: 22.8% for members *identifying as LGBT* and 6.2% for those who *do not identify as LGBT*, and
- Gender Discrimination Prevalence Rate: 8.8% for members *identifying as LGBT* and 3.2% for those who *do not identify as LGBT*.

Given the increased odds members identifying as LGBT have for experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors, further research should be conducted to explore what makes this population more vulnerable to such crimes. Similar to the research provided on the experience of male victims, analysis of LGBT members who indicate experiencing sexual assault would provide a more in-depth look of their experiences and provide the Department with valuable information on how to better support and increase prevention for this vulnerable population.

Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Executive Summary	v
Study Background and Methodology.....	v
Study Background.....	v
Survey Methodology.....	vi
Summary of Top-Line Results.....	viii
Sexual Assault Among Active Duty Members	viii
Sexual Assault Prevalence Rate Estimates	viii
Type of Sexual Assault Members Indicated Experiencing.....	ix
Details of the Most Serious Assault Members Indicated Experiencing	ix
Characteristics of the Alleged Offender in the One Situation	x
Reporting the One Situation.....	xi
Negative Outcomes Associated With Reporting	xii
Perceived Professional Reprisal.....	xiv
Perceived Ostracism.....	xiv
Perceived Maltreatment.	xv
Perceived Professional Reprisal, Ostracism, and/or Maltreatment.....	xv
Sexual Harassment and Gender Discrimination	xvi
Sexual Harassment Prevalence Rate Estimates	xvi
Gender Discrimination Prevalence Rate Estimates	xvii
Sex-Based MEO Violation Prevalence Rate Estimates	xvii
Details of the Most Serious Sex-Based MEO Violation.....	xvii
Characteristics of the Alleged Offender in the Sex-Based MEO Violation One	
Situation.	xviii
Reporting the Sex-Based MEO Violation One Situation.	xviii
Bystander Intervention.....	xviii
Leadership Climate	xix
Additional Analyses.....	xix
An Analysis of Males Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Assault.....	xix
Continuum of Harm	xxi
Analysis of LGBT Service Members.....	xxii
Chapter 1: Introduction	1
DoD Sexual Assault and Equal Opportunity Programs and Policies	1
DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Policies.....	2
Program Oversight.....	2
Defining Sexual Assault	3

Table of Contents (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
DoD Equal Opportunity Sexual Harassment and Gender Discrimination Policies	4
Program Oversight	4
Defining Sexual Harassment and Gender Discrimination	4
Measurement of Constructs	5
Sexual Assault	5
Construction of Sexual Assault Prevalence Rates	5
Sex-Based Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) Violations	7
Construction of MEO Violation Prevalence Rates	7
Negative Outcomes Associated With Reporting a Sexual Assault	9
Construction of Metric for Perceived Retaliatory Behaviors	10
Perceived Professional Reprisal	11
Perceived Ostracism	12
Perceived Maltreatment	13
Perceived Ostracism/Maltreatment	14
Perceived Professional Reprisal and/or Perceived Ostracism/Maltreatment	14
Overview of Report	14
Survey Content by Chapter	15
Chapter 2: Survey Methodology	19
Differences Between 2016 WGRA and 2014 RMWS	19
Consolidation of Sexual Assault Consent Items	19
Consolidation of Sexually Hostile Work Environment Criteria	20
Changes to Eligibility Criteria: Separated Military Members	21
2016 WGRA Methodology	21
Statistical Design	22
Sampling Design	22
Survey Administration	24
Data Weighting	24
Presentation of Results	27
Chapter 3: Estimated Sexual Assault Prevalence Rates	31
Introduction	31
Estimated Past Year Sexual Assault Prevalence Rates	31

Table of Contents (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
DoD.....	32
Coast Guard	36
Estimated Sexual Assault Rates: Prior to Joining the Military, Since Joining the Military, and Lifetime	37
Estimated Sexual Assault Rate Prior to Joining the Military	37
DoD.....	37
Coast Guard	38
Estimated Sexual Assault Rate Since Joining the Military.....	39
DoD.....	39
Coast Guard	39
Estimated Lifetime Sexual Assault Rate.....	40
DoD.....	40
Coast Guard	41
Description of Unwanted Events Experienced in the Past Year.....	42
Number of Unwanted Events Experienced in the Past Year	42
DoD.....	42
Coast Guard	43
Repeat Alleged Offender in Unwanted Events Experienced in the Past Year	44
DoD.....	44
Coast Guard	46
Considered Any Unwanted Event in Past Year as Hazing and/or Bullying.....	47
DoD.....	47
Coast Guard	49
Chapter 4: One Situation of Sexual Assault with Biggest Effect.....	51
Introduction.....	51
Most Serious Behavior Experienced in the One Situation	52
DoD.....	52
Coast Guard	53
Characteristics of the Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation	54
Number of Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation.....	54
DoD.....	54
Coast Guard	55

Table of Contents (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
Gender of Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation	56
DoD.....	56
Coast Guard	58
Military Status of Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation.....	59
DoD.....	59
Coast Guard	62
Rank of Alleged Military Offender(s)	64
DoD.....	64
Coast Guard	67
Status of Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation	69
DoD.....	69
Coast Guard	71
Relationship to Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation.....	72
DoD.....	72
Coast Guard	74
Where and When the One Situation Occurred.....	75
Location Where the One Situation Occurred.....	76
DoD.....	76
Coast Guard	79
When the One Situation Occurred	81
DoD.....	81
Coast Guard	83
Considered the One Situation as Hazing and/or Bullying	84
DoD.....	84
Coast Guard	86
Experience of Sexual Harassment and/or Stalking Before or After the One Situation	87
DoD.....	87
Coast Guard	89
Alcohol and/or Drug Involvement in the One Situation	90
DoD.....	90
Coast Guard	93
Outcomes of the One Situation	95
Made Member Take Steps to Leave/Separate From the Military.....	95

Table of Contents (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
DoD.....	95
Coast Guard	95
Received a Sexual Assault Forensic Exam.....	96
DoD.....	96
Coast Guard	97
Satisfaction With Responses/Services Received From Individuals/Providers	98
DoD.....	98
Coast Guard	102
Chapter 5: Reporting the One Situation of Sexual Assault	103
Introduction.....	103
Reporting the One Situation to the Military	103
DoD.....	103
Coast Guard	107
Outcomes of Reporting.....	108
Information and Resources Provided After Reporting	108
DoD.....	108
Coast Guard	110
Positive Leadership Actions as a Result of Reporting.....	110
DoD.....	111
Coast Guard	112
Expedited Transfers	113
DoD.....	113
How Aspects of Life Have Changed After Receiving an Expedited Transfer	114
DoD.....	114
Recommend Others Report Sexual Assault.....	115
DoD.....	115
Reasons for Reporting the One Situation	116
DoD.....	116
Reasons for Not Reporting the One Situation	118
DoD.....	118
Coast Guard	124

Table of Contents (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
In Retrospect, Would Members Make the Same Decision About Reporting.....	126
DoD.....	126
Coast Guard	127
Negative Outcomes Associated With Reporting the One Situation of Sexual Assault	128
Perceived Professional Reprisal.....	128
Rate of Perceived Professional Reprisal	129
Findings From Perceived Professional Reprisal	130
Perceived Ostracism.....	131
Rate of Perceived Ostracism.....	131
Findings From Perceived Ostracism	133
Perceived Maltreatment	133
Rate of Perceived Maltreatment.....	133
Findings From Perceived Maltreatment.....	135
Rate of Perceived Ostracism and/or Maltreatment	136
Rate of Perceived Professional Reprisal, Ostracism, and/or Maltreatment	138
Actions Following Negative Behaviors From Leadership or Military Peers, Based on Experiences of Perceived Professional Reprisal, Ostracism, and/or Maltreatment.....	141
Chapter 6: Sex-Based Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) Violations	143
Introduction.....	143
Estimated Past Year Sexually Hostile Work Environment Prevalence Rate.....	143
DoD.....	145
Coast Guard	146
Estimated Past Year Sexual <i>Quid Pro Quo</i> Prevalence Rate	147
DoD.....	148
Coast Guard	149
Estimated Past Year Sexual Harassment Prevalence Rate.....	150
DoD.....	150
Coast Guard	152
Estimated Past Year Gender Discrimination Prevalence Rate	152
DoD.....	153

Table of Contents (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
Coast Guard	154
Estimated Past Year Sex-Based Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) Violation Prevalence Rate.....	155
DoD.....	155
Coast Guard	156
Combination of Sex-Based MEO Violation Behaviors Experienced	157
DoD.....	157
Coast Guard	160
Considered Any Behaviors in Past Year as Hazing and/or Bullying	161
DoD.....	161
Coast Guard	163
Chapter 7: One Situation of Sex-Based Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) Violation With the Biggest Effect	165
Introduction.....	165
Type of Behavior Experienced in the One Situation as Identified by Members.....	166
DoD.....	166
Coast Guard	168
Characteristics of the Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation	169
Number and Gender of Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation	169
DoD.....	169
Coast Guard	172
Status and Rank of Alleged Military Offender(s) in the One Situation.....	173
DoD.....	173
Coast Guard	180
Length of Time the One Situation Continued	183
DoD.....	183
Coast Guard	185
Where the One Situation Occurred.....	186

Table of Contents (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
DoD.....	186
Coast Guard	190
Considered the One Situation as Hazing and/or Bullying	192
DoD.....	192
Coast Guard	194
Situation Made Member Take Steps to Leave/Separate From the Military	195
DoD.....	195
Coast Guard	196
Reporting/Discussing of the One Situation.....	197
DoD.....	197
Coast Guard	200
Actions Taken in Response to Reporting/Discussing the One Situation.....	201
DoD.....	201
Coast Guard	207
Satisfaction With Reporting/Discussing the One Situation	209
DoD.....	209
Coast Guard	211
Reasons for Not Reporting/Discussing the One Situation With Someone in the Chain of Command With the Expectation of Action	212
DoD.....	212
Coast Guard	215
Chapter 8: Training on Topics Related to Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment	217
Introduction.....	217
Training on Topics Related to Sexual Assault	217
DoD.....	217
Coast Guard	218
Effectiveness/Relevance of Sexual Assault Training	219
DoD.....	219
Coast Guard	223
Training on Topics Related to Sexual Harassment	225
DoD.....	225

Table of Contents (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
Coast Guard	226
Effectiveness/Relevance of Sexual Harassment Training	227
DoD.....	227
Coast Guard	229
Chapter 9: Military Workplace Climate	231
Introduction.....	231
Likelihood to Encourage a Member to Come Forward to Report Sexual Assault and/or Sexual Harassment	231
DoD.....	231
Coast Guard	235
Bystander Intervention.....	236
Observed a Potential Sexual Assault Situation.....	236
DoD.....	236
Coast Guard	240
Actions Taken in Response to Observing Potential Sexual Assault Situation	243
DoD.....	243
Coast Guard	246
Reasons for Intervening	247
DoD.....	247
Coast Guard	249
Positive Workplace Actions/Behaviors Demonstrated by Military Members	249
DoD.....	250
DoD Within Service Comparisons on How Well Members Across Ranks Promoted a Positive Military Workplace	254
Made it Clear That Sexual Assault Has No Place in the Military (Q181).....	254
How Well Members Across Ranks Promoted a Unit Climate Based on Mutual Respect and Trust (Q182).....	255
How Well Members Led by Example by Refraining From Sexist Comments and Behaviors (Q183).....	256
How Well Members Across Ranks Recognized and Immediately Corrected Incidents of Sexual Harassment (Q184)	257
How Well Members Across Ranks Created an Environment Where Victims Would Feel Comfortable Reporting Sexual Harassment or Sexual Assault (Q185).....	259

Table of Contents (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
How Well Members Across Ranks Encouraged Bystander Intervention to Assist Others in Situations at Risk for Sexual Assault or Other Harmful Behaviors (Q186).....	260
How Well Members Across Ranks Publicized Sexual Assault Report Resources (Q187).....	261
How Well Members Across Ranks Encouraged Victims to Report Sexual Assault (Q188).....	263
Coast Guard	264
Female Coworkers in the Workplace.....	266
Female Coworkers Uncommon in the Workplace.....	266
DoD.....	266
Coast Guard	267
Current Unit/Career Field Recently Opened to Women and the Impact of Opening Unit/Career Field to Women on Climate	268
DoD.....	268
Coast Guard	271
Social Media Use in the Workplace.....	273
Military Workplace Has Formal Policy on Use of Social Media and Compliance With Social Media Policy	273
DoD.....	273
Coast Guard	276
Awareness of Abuse of Social Media by Service Member(s)	277
DoD.....	277
Coast Guard	279
Made Appropriate Notifications of Social Media Misuse	280
DoD.....	280
Coast Guard	282
Chapter 10: Perceptions of Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors in the Military.....	285
Introduction.....	285
Perception of Sexual Assault in the Military.....	285
Perception of Sexual Assault in the Military Over Past Two Years.....	285
DoD.....	285
Coast Guard	287
Perception of Military’s Response to Sexual Assault.....	288

Table of Contents (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
DoD.....	288
Coast Guard	291
Perceptions of Sexual Harassment in the Military	292
Perception of Sexual Harassment in the Military Over Past Two Years	293
DoD.....	293
Coast Guard	294
Perception of Leadership’s Response to Sexual Harassment	295
DoD.....	295
Coast Guard	297
Willingness to Act to Prevent Sexual Harassment	298
DoD.....	298
Coast Guard	301
Predictive Capabilities.....	302
Perceptions of Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault	302
Trust in the Military’s Response to Sexual Assault.....	304
Willingness to Act to Prevent Sexual Harassment	307
Chapter 11: Analysis of Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Assault	313
Demographic Differences Between Women and Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Assault.....	314
Demographics Differences Between Men Who Did and Did Not Indicate Experiencing Sexual Assault.....	317
Characteristics of Sexual Assault: Differences Between Men and Women.....	318
Findings.....	319
Rates of Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Assault	319
Male Profile For Those Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Assault	319
Characteristics of the One Situation of Sexual Assault	323
Satisfaction With Services Received in Response to the One Situation of Sexual Assault.....	324
Reporting Behaviors	325
Exploration of Differences Between Men Who Did and Did Not Characterize the Situation as Hazing or Bullying.....	331

Table of Contents (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
Hazing.....	332
Bullying.....	337
Discussion.....	341
Chapter 12: The Continuum of Harm: Workplace Factors and Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors in Association With Sexual Assault.....	345
Methodology	347
Study 1: Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Sexual Assault	347
Study 2: Workplace Factors and Sexual Assault	348
Dominance Analysis of Workplace Factors	351
Study 3: Interactions Between Sexual Harassment and Workplace Factors in Predicting Sexual Assault	352
Discussion.....	353
Chapter 13: Additional Descriptive Analyses and Future Directions.....	355
Analysis of LGBT Service Members	355
Self-Report Identification as LGBT.....	355
Prevalence Rates for LGBT Members.....	357
Continuum of Harm and Odds Ratios for LGBT Members	360
Discussion.....	361
Expanded Sexual Assault Metric.....	362
Background.....	362
Methodology.....	364
Supportive Sexual Assault Reporting Environment	364
Supportive Leadership/Peer Attitudes Toward Sexual Assault Prevention.....	364
Workplace Aggression.....	365
Perceived Ease of Reporting.....	365
Sexual Assault Prevention Training.....	365
Threatening Social Media Use.....	365
Depression.....	365
PTSD.....	365
Retention Intention.....	365
Results.....	366
Discussion.....	366
Continuing Assessment.....	367

Table of Contents (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
Additional Research.....	367
References.....	369

Appendixes

A. Survey Instrument.....	373
B. Frequently Asked Questions.....	431
C. Communications.....	437

List of Tables

1. 2016 WGRA Counts of Respondents and Weighted Response Rates.....	27
2. Sexual Assault Prevalence Rate by Behavior for DoD (Q65–Q85, Q87–Q93, Q95–Q106).....	35
3. Unwanted Events in the Past 12 Months Done by Same Person for DoD (Q109).....	46
4. Any Unwanted Event Consider as Hazing and/or Bullying for DoD (Q110, Q121).....	49
5. Gender of Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation for DoD (Q113).....	58
6. Military Status of Alleged Offender(s) and Member in Same Service in the One Situation for DoD (Q114–Q115).....	62
7. Rank of Alleged Military Offender(s) in the One Situation for DoD (Q116).....	67
8. Status of Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation for DoD (Q117).....	71
9. Relationship to Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation for DoD (Q118).....	74
10. Location Where One Situation Occurred for DoD Women (Q119).....	77
11. Location Where One Situation Occurred for DoD Men (Q119).....	78
12. Location Where One Situation Occurred for Coast Guard (Q119).....	80
13. When the One Situation Occurred for DoD (Q120).....	83
14. Considered One Situation as Hazing and/or Bullying for DoD (Q121).....	86
15. Alcohol and/or Drug Involvement in the One Situation for DoD (Q123–Q125).....	93
16. Satisfaction With Responses/Services Received From Individuals/Providers for DoD Women (Q128).....	101
17. Satisfaction With Responses/Services Received From Individuals/Providers for DoD Men (Q128).....	102
18. Extent Provided Information/Resources After Reporting Unwanted Event for DoD Women (Q135).....	110
19. Positive Leadership Action Taken After Reporting Unwanted Event for DoD Women (Q136).....	112

Table of Contents (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
20. Reasons for Reporting the One Situation for DoD Women (Q139).....	118
21. Reasons for Not Reporting the One Situation for DoD Women (Q141).....	121
22. Reasons for Not Reporting the One Situation for DoD Men (Q141).....	123
23. Reasons for Not Reporting the One Situation for Coast Guard (Q141).....	125
24. Considered Any Behaviors in Past Year as Hazing and/or Bullying for DoD (Q49).....	163
25. Number and Gender of Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation for DoD (Q52– Q53)	172
26. Military Status of Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation for DoD (Q54).....	177
27. Employment Status of Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation for DoD (Q55)	178
28. Rank of Alleged Military Offender(s) in Relation to Member’s Rank in the One Situation for DoD (Q56).....	179
29. Length of Time the One Situation Continued for DoD (Q57).....	185
30. Location Where the One Situation Occurred for DoD (Q58).....	189
31. Where the One Situation Occurred for Coast Guard (Q58).....	191
32. Considered One Situation as Hazing and/or Bullying for DoD (Q60).....	194
33. Reporting/Discussing the One Situation for DoD (Q61).....	200
34. Actions Taken in Response to Reporting/Discussing the One Situation for DoD Women (Q62)	205
35. Actions Taken in Response to Reporting/Discussing the One Situation for DoD Men (Q62).....	206
36. Actions Taken in Response to Reporting/Discussing the One Situation for Coast Guard (Q62).....	209
37. Reasons for Not Reporting/Discussing the One Situation With Someone in the Chain of Command With the Expectation of Action for DoD Women (Q64).....	214
38. Reasons for Not Reporting/Discussing the One Situation With Someone in the Chain of Command With the Expectation of Action for DoD Men (Q64)	215
39. Reasons for Not Reporting/Discussing the One Situation With Someone in Chain of Command With Expectation for Action for Coast Guard (Q64).....	216
40. Effectiveness/Relevance of Sexual Assault Training for DoD Women (Q200).....	221
41. Effectiveness/Relevance of Sexual Assault Training for DoD Men (Q200).....	223
42. Effectiveness/Relevance of Sexual Assault Training for Coast Guard (Q200).....	224
43. Effectiveness/Relevance of Sexual Harassment Training for DoD (Q202)	229
44. Likelihood to Encourage a Member to Come Forward to Report for DoD Women (Q177).....	233
45. Likelihood to Encourage a Member to Come Forward to Report for DoD Men (Q177).....	234
46. Likelihood to Encourage a Member to Come Forward to Report for Coast Guard (Q177).....	236
47. Bystander Intervention for DoD (Q178–Q179, Q203a).....	240
48. Bystander Intervention for Coast Guard (Q178–Q179, Q203a).....	243

Table of Contents (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
49. Actions Taken in Response to Observing Potential Sexual Assault Situation for DoD (Q179)	245
50. Reasons for Intervening for DoD (Q180)	248
51. How Well Members Across Ranks Promoted a Positive Military Workplace for DoD (Q181–Q188)	253
52. How Well Members Across Ranks Made it Clear That Sexual Assault Has No Place in the Military for DoD (Q181).....	255
53. How Well Members Across Ranks Promoted a Unit Climate Based on Mutual Respect and Trust for DoD (Q182).....	256
54. How Well Members Across Ranks Led by Example by Refraining From Sexist Comments and Behaviors for DoD (Q183)	257
55. How Well Members Across Ranks Recognized and Immediately Corrected Incidents of Sexual Harassment for DoD (Q184).....	258
56. How Well Members Across Ranks Created an Environment Where Victims Would Feel Comfortable Reporting Sexual Harassment or Sexual Assault for DoD (Q185)	260
57. How Well Members Across Ranks Encouraged Bystander Intervention to Assist Others in Situations at Risk for Sexual Assault or Other Harmful Behaviors for DoD (Q186)	261
58. How Well Members Across Ranks Publicized Sexual Assault Report Resources for DoD (Q187).....	262
59. How Well Members Across Ranks Encouraged Victims to Report Sexual Assault for DoD (Q188).....	264
60. Impact on Climate After Opening Unit or Career Field to Women for DoD (Q192).....	271
61. Workplace Has Formal Policy on Use of Social Media Sites and Members Comply with Social Media Policy for DoD (Q207, Q208)	275
62. Awareness of Service Member Misuse of Social Media Sites to Ridicule, Abuse, Stalk, or Harm for DoD (Q205).....	279
63. Made Appropriate Notifications on Social Media Misuse for DoD (Q206)	282
64. Trust in the Military System’s Response to Sexual Assault for DoD (Q203b–d).....	291
65. Willingness to Act to Prevent Sexual Harassment for DoD (Q204)	301
66. Age of Women and Men Who Did and Did Not Indicate Experiencing Sexual Assault.....	315
67. Years of Service of Women and Men Who Did and Did Not Indicate Experiencing Sexual Assault	315
68. AFQT Category of Women and Men Who Did and Did Not Indicate Experiencing Sexual Assault.....	316
69. Level of Education of Women and Men Who Did and Did Not Indicate Experiencing Sexual Assault	316

Table of Contents (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
70. Race/Ethnicity of Women and Men Who Did and Did Not Indicate Experiencing Sexual Assault.....	316
71. Paygrade of Women and Men Who Did and Did Not Indicate Experiencing Sexual Assault.....	317
72. Deployment Status of Women and Men Who Did and Did Not Indicate Experiencing Sexual Assault	317
73. Summary of Demographic Differences Between Men Who Did and Did Not Indicate Experiencing Sexual Assault	318
74. Characteristics of Any Unwanted Event(s) in the Past 12 Months for DoD	319
75. Characteristics of the Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation of Sexual Assault for DoD	321
76. Where and When the One Situation of Sexual Assault Occurred for DoD	323
77. Behaviors Part of the One Situation of Sexual Assault for DoD	324
78. Satisfaction With Responses/Services Received From Individuals/Providers for DoD.....	325
79. Reporting the One Situation to the Military for DoD	326
80. Extent Provided Information/Resources After Reporting Unwanted Event for DoD.....	327
81. Positive Leadership Action After Reporting Unwanted Event.....	328
82. Reasons for Reporting Sexual Assault for DoD	328
83. Recommend Others Report Sexual Assault Based on Experience With Reporting for DoD	329
84. Reasons for Not Reporting Sexual Assault for DoD	330
85. In Retrospect, Would You Make Same Decision Again About Reporting for DoD	331
86. Outcomes Associated With Reporting Sexual Assault for DoD	331
87. Characteristics of Alleged Offender(s) for Men Who Did and Did Not Characterize the One Situation as Hazing	334
88. Sexual Harassment and Stalking for Men Who Did and Did Not Characterize the One Situation as Hazing.....	334
89. Location of the One Situation for Men Who Did and Did Not Characterize the One Situation as Hazing.....	335
90. Satisfaction With Services for Men Who Did and Did Not Characterize the One Situation as Hazing	336
91. Perceptions of a Healthy Climate With Respect to Sexual Assault for Men Who Did and Did Not Characterize the One Situation as Hazing.....	336
92. Alleged Offender(s) of the One Situation for Men Who Did and Did Not Characterize the One Situation as Bullying.....	339
93. Relationship with Alleged Offender(s) for Men Who Did and Did Not Characterize the One Situation as Bullying.....	339
94. Location of the One Situation for Men Who Did and Did Not Characterize the One Situation as Bullying.....	340

Table of Contents (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
95. Sexual Harassment and Stalking for Men Who Did and Did Not Characterize the One Situation as Bullying	340
96. Perceptions of a Healthy Climate With Respect to Sexual Assault for Men Who Did and Did Not Characterize the One Situation as Bullying	341
97. Sexual Assault Rate and Odds Ratio Estimates for Women and Men Who Did and Did Not Experience Other Unwanted Gender-related Behaviors Along the Continuum of Harm	348
98. Question Wording and Sample Items, Proportions, and Standard Errors of Workplace Factors	349
99. Rates of Sexual Assault by Unhealthy Versus Healthy Levels of Workplace Factors, Separately by Gender	351
100. Results of Dominance Analyses Examining the Relative Importance of Workplace Factors in Predicting Sexual Assault, by Gender	352
101. Sexual Assault Rate and Odds Ratio Estimates for LGBT and Non-LGBT DoD Members Who Did and Did Not Experience Sexual Harassment	361
102. Odds Ratios for LGBT Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Rates Versus Non-LGBT Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Rates for DoD	361
103. Relationships Between Current and Expanded Metrics of Sexual Assault and Other Attributes	366

List of Figures

1. Sexual Assault Prevalence Rate Metrics	6
2. Hierarchy of Estimated Sexual Assault Prevalence Rates	7
3. Sex-Based MEO Violation Prevalence Rate Metrics	9
4. Perceived Professional Reprisal Metric	12
5. Perceived Ostracism Metric	13
6. Perceived Maltreatment Metric	14
7. Survey Content by Form	15
8. Metric Changes to Sexual Assault Consent Factors	20
9. Metric Changes to Sexually Hostile Work Environment Criteria	21
10. 2016 WGRA Stratified Sample Design for DoD Services	23
11. Three-Step Weighting Process	26
12. Example Figure	29
13. Sexual Assault Prevalence Rate Estimates for DoD (Q65–Q85, Q87–Q93, Q95–Q106)	33
14. Sexual Assault Prevalence Rate for DoD Women (Q65–Q85, Q87–Q93, Q95–Q105)	34
15. Sexual Assault Prevalence Rate for DoD Men (Q65–Q85, Q87–Q93, Q95–Q106)	34
16. Sexual Assault Prevalence Rate for Coast Guard (Q65–Q85, Q87–Q93, Q95–Q106)	36

Table of Contents (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
17. Sexual Assault Rate Prior To Joining the Military for DoD (Q171–Q172)	38
18. Sexual Assault Rate Prior To Joining the Military for Coast Guard (Q171a–d, f, 172)	38
19. Sexual Assault Rate Since Joining the Military for DoD (Q65–Q85, Q87–Q93, Q95–Q106, Q171a–d, f, Q172b).....	39
20. Sexual Assault Rate Since Joining the Military for Coast Guard (Q65–Q85, Q87–Q93, Q95–Q106, Q171a–d, f, Q172b).....	40
21. Lifetime Sexual Assault Rate for DoD (Q65–Q85, Q87–Q93, Q95–Q106, Q171a–d, f).....	41
22. Lifetime Sexual Assault Rate for Coast Guard (Q65–Q85, Q87–Q93, Q95–Q106, Q171a–d, f)	41
23. Number of Unwanted Events Experienced in the Past 12 Months for DoD Women (Q108).....	42
24. Number of Unwanted Events Experienced in the Past 12 Months for DoD Men (Q108).....	43
25. Number of Unwanted Events Experienced in the Past 12 Months for Coast Guard (Q108).....	44
26. Unwanted Events in the Past 12 Months Done by Same Person for DoD (Q109).....	45
27. Unwanted Events in the Past 12 Months Done by Same Person for Coast Guard (Q109).....	47
28. Any Unwanted Event Consider as Hazing and/or Bullying for DoD (Q110, Q121)	48
29. Any Unwanted Event Consider as Hazing and/or Bullying for Coast Guard (Q110, Q121)	50
30. Most Serious Behavior Experienced in the One Situation for DoD (Q65–Q85, Q87–Q93, Q95–Q106, Q108, Q111).....	53
31. Most Serious Behavior Experienced in the One Situation for Coast Guard (Q111)	54
32. Number of Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation for DoD (Q112).....	55
33. Number of Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation for Coast Guard (Q112)	56
34. Gender of Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation for DoD (Q113).....	57
35. Gender of Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation for Coast Guard (Q113).....	59
36. Military Status of Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation for DoD Women (Q114–Q115)	60
37. Military Status of Alleged Offender(s) the One Situation for DoD Men (Q114–Q115)	61
38. Military Status of Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation for Coast Guard Women (Q114–Q115)	63
39. Military Status of Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation for Coast Guard Men (Q114–Q115)	64
40. Rank of Alleged Military Offender(s) in the One Situation for DoD (Q116)	65
41. Rank of Member Compared to Rank of Alleged Military Offender(s) in the One Situation for DoD (Q116).....	66

Table of Contents (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
42. Rank of Alleged Military Offender(s) in the One Situation for Coast Guard (Q116).....	68
43. Rank of Member Compared to Rank of Alleged Military Offender(s) in the One Situation for Coast Guard (Q116).....	69
44. Status of Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation for DoD (Q117).....	70
45. Status of Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation for Coast Guard (Q117).....	72
46. Relationship to Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation for DoD (Q118).....	73
47. Relationship to Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation for Coast Guard (Q118)	75
48. Top Five Locations Where One Situation Occurred for DoD (Q119).....	76
49. Combinations of Locations Where One Situation Occurred for DoD (Q119)	79
50. Top Five Locations Where One Situation Occurred for Coast Guard (Q119)	80
51. Combinations of Locations Where One Situation Occurred for Coast Guard (Q119).....	81
52. When the One Situation Occurred for DoD (Q120)	82
53. When the One Situation Occurred for Coast Guard (Q120).....	84
54. Considered One Situation as Hazing and/or Bullying for DoD (Q121)	85
55. Considered One Situation as Hazing and/or Bullying for Coast Guard (Q121).....	87
56. Experienced Sexual Harassment and/or Stalking Before or After the One Situation for DoD Women (Q122).....	88
57. Experienced Sexual Harassment and/or Stalking Before or After the One Situation for DoD Men (Q122)	89
58. Experienced Sexual Harassment and/or Stalking Before or After the One Situation for Coast Guard (Q122)	90
59. Alcohol and/or Drug Involvement in the One Situation for DoD (Q123–Q125).....	92
60. Alcohol and/or Drug Involvement in the One Situation for Coast Guard (Q123–Q125)	94
61. One Situation Made Member Take Steps To Leave/Separate From the Military for DoD (Q126)	95
62. One Situation Made Member Take Steps To Leave/Separate From the Military Coast Guard (Q126).....	96
63. Received a Sexual Assault Forensic Exam for DoD (Q127).....	97
64. Received a Sexual Assault Forensic Exam for Coast Guard (Q127).....	98
65. Satisfaction With Responses/Services Received From Individuals/Providers for DoD Women (Q128).....	99
66. Satisfaction With Responses/Services Received From Individuals/Providers for DoD Men (Q128).....	100
67. Reported the One Situation to the Military for DoD (Q129).....	104
68. Initial Type of Report Made for DoD (Q131)	105
69. Details on Restricted Reporting for DoD Women (Q132–Q134)	106
70. Final Report Disposition for DoD (Q131, Q133)	107

Table of Contents (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
71. Reported the One Situation to the Military and Initial Type of Report Made for Coast Guard (Q129, Q131).....	108
72. Extent Provided Information/Resources After Reporting Unwanted Event for DoD Women (Q135).....	109
73. Positive Leadership Action Taken After Reporting Unwanted Event for DoD (Q136).....	111
74. Positive Leadership Action Taken After Reporting Unwanted Event for Coast Guard Women (Q136)	113
75. Expedited Transfers DoD (Q137).....	114
76. Life Aspects as a Result of Expedited Transfer for DoD Women (Q138).....	115
77. Recommend Others Report Sexual Assault Based on Experience With Reporting for DoD (Q140).....	116
78. Reasons for Reporting the One Situation for DoD (Q139).....	117
79. Top 10 Reasons for Not Reporting the One Situation for DoD (Q141).....	119
80. In Retrospect, Would Members Make the Same Decision About Reporting for DoD (Q129, Q142)	127
81. In Retrospect, Would Members Make the Same Decision About Reporting for Coast Guard (Q129, Q142).....	128
82. Rate of Perceived Professional Reprisal for Total DoD (Q143–Q145).....	129
83. Rate of Perceived Professional Reprisal for DoD by Gender (Q143–Q145)	130
84. Findings From Perceived Professional Reprisal for DoD Women (Q146–Q148)	131
85. Rate of Perceived Ostracism for Total DoD (Q149–Q151).....	132
86. Rate of Perceived Ostracism for DoD by Gender (Q149–Q151)	132
87. Findings From Perceived Ostracism for DoD Women (Q152–Q153)	133
88. Rate of Perceived Maltreatment for Total DoD (Q154–Q156)	134
89. Rate of Perceived Maltreatment for DoD (Q154–Q156).....	135
90. Findings from Perceived Maltreatment for DoD Women (Q157–Q159).....	136
91. Rate of Perceived Ostracism and/or Maltreatment for Total DoD (Q149–Q151, Q154–Q156, Q160).....	137
92. Rate of Perceived Ostracism and/or Maltreatment for DoD by Gender (Q149–Q151, Q154–Q156).....	138
93. Rate of Perceived Professional Reprisal, Ostracism, and/or Maltreatment for Total DoD (Q143–Q145, Q149–Q151, Q154–Q156, Q166).....	139
94. Rate of Perceived Professional Reprisal, Ostracism, and/or Maltreatment for DoD Women (Q143–Q145, Q149–Q151, Q154–Q156, Q166).....	140
95. Rate of Perceived Professional Reprisal, Ostracism, and/or Maltreatment for DoD Men (Q143–Q145, Q149–Q151, Q154–Q156, Q166)	140
96. Actions Following Negative Behaviors From Leadership or Military Peers, Based on Experiences of Perceived Professional Reprisal, Ostracism, and/or Maltreatment for DoD Women (Q161–Q165)	142

Table of Contents (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
97. Sexually Hostile Work Environment Prevalence Rate for DoD Women (Q8–Q20, Q25–43)	145
98. Sexually Hostile Work Environment Prevalence Rate for DoD Men (Q8–Q20, Q25–43)	146
99. Sexually Hostile Work Environment Prevalence Rate for Coast Guard (Q8–Q20, Q25–43)	147
100. Sexually Quid Pro Quo Prevalence Rate for DoD Women (Q21–Q22, Q44–45).....	148
101. Sexually Quid Pro Quo Prevalence Rate for DoD Men (Q21–Q22, Q44–45).....	149
102. Sexually Quid Pro Quo Prevalence Rate for Coast Guard (Q21–Q22, Q44–45).....	150
103. Sexual Harassment Prevalence Rate for DoD Women (Q8–Q22, Q25–45)	151
104. Sexual Harassment Prevalence Rate for DoD Men (Q8–Q22, Q25–45).....	151
105. Sexual Harassment Prevalence Rate for Coast Guard (Q8–Q22, Q25–45).....	152
106. Gender Discrimination Prevalence Rate for DoD Women (Q23–Q24, Q46–47)	153
107. Gender Discrimination Prevalence Rate for DoD Men (Q23–Q24, Q46–47).....	154
108. Gender Discrimination Prevalence Rate for Coast Guard (Q23–Q24, Q46–47).....	154
109. Sex-Based MEO Violation Prevalence Rate for DoD Women (Q8–Q47).....	155
110. Sex-Based MEO Violation Prevalence Rate for DoD Men (Q8–Q47)	156
111. Sex-Based MEO Violation Prevalence Rate for Coast Guard (Q8–Q47)	157
112. Combination of Sex-Based MEO Violation Behaviors for DoD Women (Q8–Q47)	159
113. Combination of Sex-Based MEO Violation Behaviors for DoD Men (Q8–Q47).....	160
114. Combination of Sex-Based MEO Violation Behaviors for Coast Guard (Q8–Q47).....	161
115. Considered Any Behaviors in Past Year as Hazing and/or Bullying for DoD (Q49).....	162
116. Considered Any Behaviors in Past Year as Hazing and/or Bullying for Coast Guard (Q49).....	164
117. Sexually Hostile Work Environment Identified by Members as Most Upsetting Behavior Experienced in the One Situation for DoD (Q51).....	167
118. Sexual Quid Pro Quo Identified by Members as Most Upsetting Behavior Experienced in the One Situation for DoD (Q51)	167
119. Gender Discrimination Identified by Members as Most Upsetting Behavior Experienced in the One Situation for DoD (Q51)	168
120. Sex-Based MEO Violation Behavior Indicated by Members as Most Upsetting Behavior Experienced in the One Situation for Coast Guard (Q51)	169
121. Number and Gender of Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation for DoD (Q52–Q53)	170
122. Number and Gender of Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation for Coast Guard (Q52–Q53).....	173
123. Military Status and Rank of Alleged Offender(s) for DoD Women (Q54–Q56).....	175
124. Military Status and Rank of Alleged Offender(s) for DoD Men (Q54–Q56).....	176
125. Military Status and Rank of Alleged Offender(s) for Coast Guard Women (Q54–Q56)	181

Table of Contents (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
126. Military Status and Rank of Alleged Offender(s) for Coast Guard Men (Q54–Q56)	182
127. Length of Time the One Situation Continued for DoD (Q57).....	183
128. Length of Time the One Situation Continued for Coast Guard (Q57)	186
129. Top Five Locations Where the One Situation Occurred for DoD (Q58).....	187
130. Where the One Situation Occurred for DoD (Q58).....	190
131. Where the One Situation Occurred for Coast Guard (Q58).....	192
132. Considered One Situation as Hazing and/or Bullying for DoD (Q60).....	193
133. Considered One Situation as Hazing and/or Bullying for Coast Guard (Q60).....	195
134. Situation Made Member Take Steps to Leave/Separate From the Military for DoD (Q59).....	196
135. Situation Made Member Take Steps to Leave/Separate From the Military for Coast Guard (Q59).....	197
136. Reporting/Discussing the One Situation for DoD (Q61).....	198
137. Reporting/Discussing the One Situation for Coast Guard (Q61).....	201
138. Positive and/or Negative Actions Taken in Response to Reporting/Discussing the One Situation for DoD (Q62)	202
139. Actions Taken in Response to Reporting/Discussing the One Situation for DoD (Q62).....	203
140. Positive and/or Negative Actions Taken in Response to Reporting/Discussing the One Situation for Coast Guard (Q62).....	207
141. Actions Taken in Response to Reporting/Discussing the One Situation for Coast Guard (Q62).....	208
142. Satisfaction With How the Reporting/Discussion Was Handled for DoD Women (Q63).....	210
143. Satisfaction With How the Reporting/Discussion Was Handled for DoD Men (Q63).....	211
144. Satisfaction With How the Reporting/Discussion Was Handled for Coast Guard (Q63).....	212
145. Reasons for Not Reporting/Discussing the One Situation With Someone in the Chain of Command With the Expectation of Action for DoD (Q64).....	213
146. Training During the Last 12 Months on Topics Related to Sexual Assault for DoD Women (Q199)	217
147. Training During the Last 12 Months on Topics Related to Sexual Assault for DoD Men (Q199).....	218
148. Training During the Last 12 Months on Topics Related to Sexual Assault for Coast Guard (Q199).....	219
149. Training During the Last 12 Months on Topics Related to Sexual Harassment for DoD Women (Q201).....	225
150. Training During the Last 12 Months on Topics Related to Sexual Harassment for DoD Men (Q201).....	226

Table of Contents (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
151. Training During the Last 12 Months on Topics Related to Sexual Harassment for Coast Guard (Q201).....	227
152. Effectiveness/Relevance of Sexual Harassment Training for DoD (Q202)	228
153. Effectiveness/Relevance of Sexual Harassment Training for Coast Guard (Q202).....	230
154. Observed a Potential Sexual Assault Situation and Whether Action Was Taken for DoD Women (Q178–Q179).....	237
155. Observed a Potential Sexual Assault Situation and Whether Action Was Taken for DoD Men (Q178–Q179).....	238
156. Observed a Potential Sexual Assault Situation and Whether Action Was Taken for Coast Guard Women (Q178–Q179)	241
157. Observed a Potential Sexual Assault Situation and Whether Action Was Taken for Coast Guard Men (Q178–Q179).....	242
158. Actions Taken in Response to Observing Potential Sexual Assault Situation for DoD (Q179)	244
159. Actions Taken in Response to Observing Potential Sexual Assault Situation for Coast Guard (Q179).....	246
160. Reasons for Intervening for DoD (Q180)	247
161. Reasons for Intervening for Coast Guard (Q180).....	249
162. Questions on Positive Workplace Actions/Behaviors Demonstrated by Military Members	250
163. How Well Members Across Ranks Encouraged, Promoted, and/or Demonstrated Positive Workplace Actions or Behaviors for DoD Women (Q181–Q188).....	251
164. How Well Members Across Ranks Encouraged, Promoted, and/or Demonstrated Positive Workplace Actions or Behaviors for DoD Men (Q181–Q188).....	252
165. How Well Members Across Ranks Encouraged, Promoted, and/or Demonstrated Positive Workplace Actions or Behaviors for Coast Guard Women (Q181–Q188)	265
166. How Well Members Across Ranks Encouraged, Promoted, and/or Demonstrated Positive Workplace Actions or Behaviors for Coast Guard Men (Q181–Q188).....	266
167. Female Coworkers Uncommon in the Workplace for DoD (Q190).....	267
168. Female Coworkers Uncommon in the Workplace for Coast Guard (Q190)	268
169. Current Unit or Career Field Recently Opened to Women in the Past 12 Months and the Result of Recent Opening for DoD Women (Q191–Q192).....	269
170. Current Unit or Career Field Recently Opened to Women in the Past 12 Months and the Result of Recent Opening for DoD Men (Q191–Q192)	270
171. Current Unit or Career Field Recently Opened to Women in the Past 12 Months and the Result of Recent Opening for Coast Guard Women (Q191–Q192).....	272
172. Current Unit or Career Field Recently Opened to Women in the Past 12 Months and the Result of Recent Opening for Coast Guard Men (Q191–Q192).....	273
173. Workplace Has Formal Policy on Use of Social Media Sites and Compliance With Social Media Policy for DoD Women (Q207–Q208).....	274

Table of Contents (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
174. Workplace Has Formal Policy on Use of Social Media Sites and Compliance With Social Media Policy for DoD Men (Q207–Q208).....	274
175. Workplace Has Formal Policy on Use of Social Media Sites and Compliance With Social Media Policy for Coast Guard Women (Q207–Q208).....	276
176. Workplace Has Formal Policy on Use of Social Media Sites and Compliance With Social Media Policy for Coast Guard Men (Q207–Q208).....	277
177. Awareness of Service Member Misuse of Social Media Sites to Ridicule, Abuse, Stalk, or Harm for DoD (Q205).....	278
178. Awareness of Service Member Misuse of Social Media Sites to Ridicule, Abuse, Stalk, or Harm for Coast Guard (Q205).....	280
179. Made Appropriate Notifications on Social Media Misuse for DoD (Q206)	281
180. Made Appropriate Notifications on Social Media Misuse for Coast Guard (Q206)	283
181. Perception of Sexual Assault in the Military Over Past Two Years for DoD Women (Q210)	286
182. Perception of Sexual Assault in the Military Over Past Two Years for DoD Men (Q210).....	287
183. Perception of Sexual Assault in the Military Over Past Two Years for Coast Guard (Q210).....	288
184. Trust in the Military System’s Response to Sexual Assault for DoD (Q203b–d).....	289
185. Trust in the Military System’s Response to Sexual Assault for Coast Guard (Q203b–d).....	292
186. Perception of Sexual Harassment in the Military Over Past Two Years for DoD Women (Q209)	293
187. Perception of Sexual Harassment in the Military Over Past Two Years for DoD Men (Q209).....	294
188. Perception of Sexual Harassment in the Military Over Past Two Years for Coast Guard (Q209).....	295
189. Perception of Being Treated Differently by Leadership if Member Reports Member Was Sexually Harassed for DoD (Q203e)	296
190. Perception of Being Treated Differently by Leadership if Member Reports Someone Else Was Sexually Harassed for DoD (Q203f).....	297
191. Perception of Being Treated Differently by Leadership if Member Reports Member Was Sexually Harassed (Q203e) and if Reports Someone Else Was Sexually Harassed (Q203f) for Coast Guard	298
192. Willingness to Act to Prevent Sexual Harassment for DoD (Q204)	299
193. Willingness to Act to Prevent Sexual Harassment for Coast Guard (Q204).....	302
194. Perception of Sexual Assault in the Military Over the Past Two Years for Total DoD—Removing “Do not know” (Q210).....	303
195. Perception of Sexual Harassment in the Military Over the Past Two Years for Total DoD—Removing “Do not know” (Q209).....	304

Table of Contents (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
196. Trust in the Military System’s Response to Sexual Assault for DoD Active Duty Members by Perceptions of Sexual Assault (Q203b–d, Q210)	305
197. Changes in Gender—Trust in the Military System’s Response to Sexual Assault for DoD Active Duty Members by Perceptions of Sexual Assault (Q203b–d, Q210)	306
198. Changes Based on Experienced Sexual Assault—Trust in the Military System’s Response to Sexual Assault for DoD Active Duty Members by Perceptions of Sexual Assault (Q203b–d, Q210)	307
199. Willingness to Act to Prevent Sexual Harassment for DoD Active Duty Members by Perceptions of Sexual Harassment (Q204, Q209)	309
200. Changes in Gender—Willingness to Act to Prevent Sexual Harassment for DoD Active Duty Members by Perceptions of Sexual Harassment (Q204, Q209).....	310
201. Changes based on Experienced Sexual Harassment—Willingness to Act to Prevent Sexual Harassment for DoD Active Duty Members by Perceptions of Sexual Harassment (Q204, Q209)	311
202. Proportion of Men Who Characterized the One Situation as Hazing or Bullying, by Service.....	337
203. The Continuum of Harm in Relation to Sexual Assault	346
204. Association Between Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault Across Levels of Workplace Hostility	353
205. Self-Reported Sexual Orientation for DoD (Q211)	356
206. Self-Reported Identification as Transgender for DoD (Q212)	356
207. Self-Reported Identification as LGBT for DoD (Q211–Q212).....	357
208. Sexual Assault Past Year Prevalence Rate for DoD by LGBT Identification	358
209. Sexual Harassment Past Year Prevalence Rate for DoD by LGBT Identification	358
210. Gender Discrimination Past Year Prevalence Rate for DoD by LGBT Identification	359
211. Sex-Based MEO Violation Past Year Prevalence Rate for DoD by LGBT Identification	360
212. Metric Changes for Sexual Assault Behaviors	363

Chapter 1: Introduction

Ms. Lisa Davis and Ms. Amanda Grifka

To address unwanted gender-related issues in the military, each of the Services and Department of Defense (DoD) has implemented and expanded sexual assault and sexual harassment programs to provide reporting options and survivor care procedures. Continuing evaluation of these programs through cross-component surveys is important to identifying areas of improvement for reducing instances of sexual assault and sexual harassment of military members. This report presents findings from the *2016 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members (2016 WGRA)*, a source of information for evaluating these programs and for assessing the gender relations environment across the Services. This introductory chapter provides background on why this survey was conducted, a summary of recent DoD policies and programs associated with gender-relations issues, a review of the survey measures, and an overview of the report chapters.

References to perpetrator/offender throughout this report should be interpreted as “alleged perpetrator” or “alleged offender.” Without knowing the specific outcomes of particular allegations, the presumption of innocence applies unless there is an adjudication of guilt. References to “retaliation,” “reprisal,” “ostracism,” or “maltreatment,” or perceptions thereof are based on the negative behaviors as reported by the survey respondents; without knowing more about the specifics of particular cases or reports, this data should not be construed as substantiated allegations of reprisal, ostracism, or maltreatment. Therefore, no legal conclusions can be drawn on whether behaviors meet the definition of an offense having been committed.

DoD Sexual Assault and Equal Opportunity Programs and Policies

The Defense Research, Surveys, and Statistics Center (RSSC), within the Office of People Analytics (OPA),¹⁴ has been conducting the congressionally-mandated gender relations survey of active duty members since 1988 as part of a quadrennial cycle of human relations surveys outlined in Title 10 U. S. Code Section 481. Past surveys of this population were conducted by OPA in 1988, 1995, 2002, 2006, 2010, and 2012. At the request of Congress, the RAND Corporation conducted the *2014 RAND Military Workplace Study (2014 RMWS)* of military members (both the active duty and Reserve components) to provide an independent assessment of unwanted gender-related behaviors in the military force. The measures for sexual assault and Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) violations developed by RAND for use in the *2014 RMWS* will be used in Workplace and Gender Relations (WGR) surveys hereafter.

As a result of the gender relations surveys being moved to a biennial cycle starting in 2013 as mandated by the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) Fiscal Year 2013 Section 570, OPA conducted the *2016 WGRA*. This section provides a review of DoD sexual assault and sexual harassment policies and programs, which acts as a foundation for the establishment and

¹⁴ Before 2016, the Defense Research, Surveys, and Statistics Center (RSSC) resided within the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC). In 2016, the Defense Human Resources Activity (DHRA) reorganized and moved RSSC under the newly established Office of People Analytics (OPA).

requirements of the 2016 *WGRA*, as well as a description of how results are presented in this report.

DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Policies

Program Oversight

In February 2004, the then-Undersecretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (USD[P&R]) testified before the Senate Armed Services Committee on the prevalence of sexual assault in the DoD and the programs and policies planned to address this issue. In accordance with legislative requirements (Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act [NDAA] for Fiscal Year 2005), the USD(P&R) issued memoranda to the Services in November and December 2004 to provide DoD policy guidance on sexual assault, including a new standard definition, response capability, training requirements, response actions, and reporting guidance throughout the Department.

DoD Directive (DoDD) 6495.01 charged the USD(P&R) with implementing the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) program and monitoring compliance with the Directive through data collection and performance metrics. It established the DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO) within the Office of the USD(P&R) to address all DoD sexual assault policy matters, except criminal investigations and legal processes within the responsibility of the Offices of the Judge Advocates General in the Military Departments. DoD SAPRO supported implementation of this new policy and required data to continually assess the prevalence of sexual assault in the Department and the effectiveness of the programs and resources they implemented.

DoD refined its policy on sexual assault prevention and response through a series of directives issued in late 2004 and early 2005. DoDD 6495.01, “Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program,” was reissued in January 2012, and then updated again in April 2013 and January 2015 by the then-Deputy Secretary of Defense and USD(P&R), to implement DoD policy and assign responsibilities for the SAPR program on prevention of, and response to, sexual assault and the oversight of these efforts. DoDD 6495.01 established a comprehensive DoD policy on the prevention and response to sexual assault (Department of Defense, 2015b). The policy states:

“The DoD goal is a culture free of sexual assault, through an environment of prevention, education and training, response capability (defined in Reference C), victim support, reporting procedures, and appropriate accountability that enhances the safety and well-being of all persons covered by this directive and Reference C.”¹⁵

In addition, the updated 2015 DoD Directive mandated standardized requirements and documents, an immediate, trained response capability at all permanent and deployed locations, effective awareness and prevention programs for the chain of command, and options for both

¹⁵ “Reference C” is Department of Defense. (2008). Sexual assault prevention and response program procedures. (DoD Instruction 6495.02). Washington, DC: Author.

restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assaults.¹⁶ It also prohibited the enlistment or commissioning of people convicted of sexual assault.

Defining Sexual Assault

DoDD 6495.01 defines sexual assault as any “intentional sexual contact characterized by use of force, threats, intimidation, or abuse of authority or when the victim does not or cannot consent” (Department of Defense, 2015). Under this definition, sexual assault includes rape, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy (forced oral or anal sex), or attempts to commit these acts. “Consent” shall not be deemed or construed to mean the failure by the victim to offer physical resistance. DoDD 6495.01 defines “consent” as:

“A freely given agreement to the conduct at issue by a competent person. An expression of lack of consent through words or conduct means there is no consent. Lack of verbal or physical resistance or submission resulting from the use of force, threat of force, or placing another person in fear does not constitute consent. A current or previous dating or social or sexual relationship by itself or the manner of dress of the person involved with the accused in the sexual conduct at issue shall not constitute consent. A sleeping, unconscious, or incompetent person cannot consent” (Department of Defense, 2015b).

In Section 522 of the NDAA for FY 2006, Congress amended the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) to consolidate and reorganize the array of military sex offenses. These revised provisions took effect October 1, 2007. Article 120, UCMJ, was subsequently amended in FY2012.

As amended, Article 120, UCMJ, “Rape, Sexual Assault, and Other Sexual Misconduct,” defines rape as “a situation where any person causes another person of any age to engage in a sexual act by: (1) using unlawful force; (2) causing grievous bodily harm; (3) threatening or placing that other person in fear that any person will be subjected to death, grievous bodily harm, or kidnapping; (4) rendering the person unconscious; or (5) administering a substance, drug, intoxicant, or similar substance that substantially impairs the ability of that person to appraise or control conduct” (Title 10 U.S. Code Section 920, Article 120). Article 120 of the UCMJ defines “consent” as “words or overt acts indicating a freely given agreement to the sexual act at issue by a competent person.” The term is further explained as:

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

¹⁶ Restricted reporting allows a sexual assault victim to confidentially disclose the details of the assault to specified individuals and receive medical treatment and counseling without prompting an official investigation. Unrestricted reporting is for sexual assault victims who want medical treatment, counseling, command notification, and an official investigation of the assault.

- A person cannot consent to sexual activity if he or she is “substantially incapable of appraising the nature of the sexual conduct at issue” due to mental impairment or unconsciousness resulting from consumption of alcohol, drugs, a similar substance, or otherwise, as well as when the person is unable to understand the nature of the sexual conduct at issue due to a mental disease or defect
- Similarly, a lack of consent includes situations where a person is “substantially incapable of physically declining participation” or “physically communicating unwillingness” to engage in the sexual conduct at issue

As described above, the DoDD 6495.01 was revised on October 1, 2007, to be consistent with these changes. It was also subsequently revised January 23, 2012.

DoD Equal Opportunity Sexual Harassment and Gender Discrimination Policies

Program Oversight

The Office of Diversity Management and Equal Opportunity (ODMEO) is the primary office within DoD that sets and oversees equal opportunity policies. ODMEO monitors the prevention and response of sexual harassment and gender discrimination. The overall goal of ODMEO is to provide an “environment in which Service members are ensured an opportunity to rise to the highest level of responsibility possible in the military profession, dependent only on merit, fitness, and capability” (DoDD 1350.2).

Defining Sexual Harassment and Gender Discrimination

The DoD military sexual harassment policy was defined in 1995, and revised in 2015, in DoDD 1350.2 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.¹⁷

Workplace conduct, to be actionable as ‘abusive work environment’ harassment, need not result in concrete psychological harm to the victim, but rather need only be so severe or

¹⁷ NDAA for FY2017 amended this definition by eliminating the word “working.” However, data captured in this survey is based on the definition in effect at the time of the survey administration in July 2016.

pervasive that a reasonable person would perceive, and the victim does perceive, the work environment as hostile or offensive” (Department of Defense, 2015c).

Gender discrimination is defined in DoDD 1350.2 as “unlawful discrimination” in which there is discrimination based on “sex that is not otherwise authorized by law or regulation” (Department of Defense, 2015c).

Measurement of Constructs

Historically, OPA gender relations surveys have been designed to estimate the perceived experiences of sexual harassment and sexual assault in the Services based on self-reported responses from Service members to provide information on a variety of consequences of sexual harassment and sexual assault experiences (Bastian, Lancaster, & Reist, 1996). Prior to 2014, the OPA gender relations surveys captured experiences of sexual assault through its Unwanted Sexual Contact (USC) measure and experiences of sexual harassment were derived from the Sexual Experiences Questionnaire (SEQ; Fitzgerald et al., 1988; Fitzgerald, Gelfand, & Drasgow, 1995), which was adapted for a military population (SEQ-DoD) and was the DoD-approved data collection method for measuring sexual harassment experiences starting in 2002. These measures were used on surveys conducted in 2006, 2010, and 2012 of active duty members and in 2008 and 2012 of Reserve component members. The *2016 WGRA* covers sexual assault and MEO violations described in detail below.

Sexual Assault

In 2014, Congressional leaders requested DoD update its survey methodology to be more specific with regard to the types of crimes military members’ experience. The RAND Corporation developed a new measure of sexual assault incorporating UCMJ-prohibited behaviors and consent factors to derive prevalence rates of crimes committed against military members (Morrall, Gore, & Schell, 2014). This 94-item measure of sexual assault aligned with the elements of proof required for sexual assault under Article 120, UCMJ, and meets the requirements outlined by Congress. This measure was approved by the Secretary of Defense and the Service Chiefs as the crime victimization measure of sexual assault for DoD and was first used on the *2014 RMWS*.

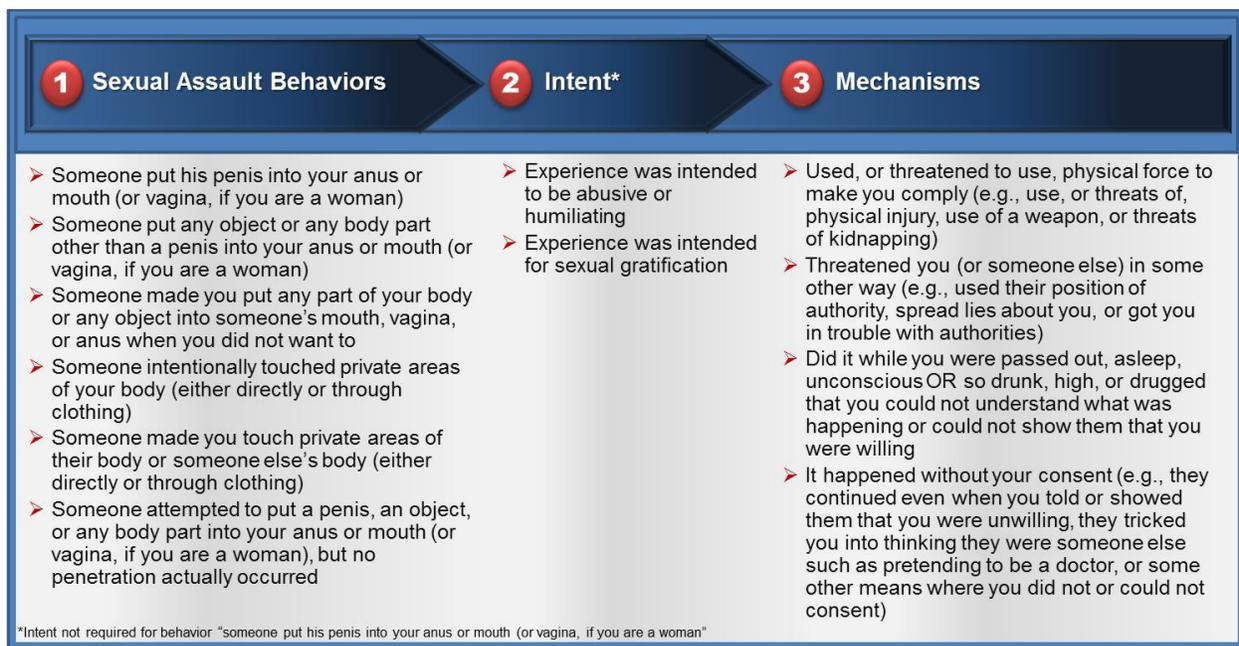
Construction of Sexual Assault Prevalence Rates

Following the guidelines set forth in the *2014 RMWS*, to meet the elements of proof for sexual assault within the UCMJ, OPA used the same steps to construct prevalence rates of sexual assault in the *2016 WGRA*. Sexual assault offenses refer to a range of **behaviors** prohibited by the UCMJ and include: penetrative sexual assault (completed sexual intercourse, sodomy [oral or anal sex], and penetration by an object); non-penetrative sexual assault (unwanted touching of genitalia and other sexually related areas of the body); and attempted penetrative sexual assault (attempted sexual intercourse, sodomy [oral or anal sex], and penetration by an object). Second, these behaviors must be done with the **intent** to either gratify a sexual desire or to abuse, humiliate, or degrade (with the exception of penetration with a penis where intent is not required to meet the criminal elements of proof). Finally, the UCMJ requires that a **mechanism** such as force or threats must be used or, in instances where the assault happened while the victim was

unconscious or drugged, the offender behaved fraudulently, or the victim was unable to provide consent.

As shown in Figure 1, within the *2016 WGRA*, the sexual assault measure is constructed from Q65–Q106 and contains three requirements: (1) the member must indicate experiencing at least one of the six UCMJ-based sexual assault **behaviors**, (2) at least one UCMJ-based **intent** behavior where required,¹⁸ and (3) at least one UCMJ-based coercive **mechanism** that indicated consent was not freely given. If a respondent indicates experiencing any sexual assault behavior classified as meeting the intent and mechanism criteria for a sexual assault, they would only see questions for the remaining sexual assault behaviors—they would not see the follow-up questions on intentions and consent mechanisms for additional behaviors experienced. Additionally, respondents who indicated the incident occurred outside of the past 12 months are coded as “No” for the behaviors they experienced (Q167–Q169). References to past-year sexual assault prevalence rates in this report all require the members to have indicated this time frame.

Figure 1.
Sexual Assault Prevalence Rate Metrics



Using the criteria listed in Figure 2 the *2016 WGRA* produced estimated prevalence rates for three categories of sexual assault using a hierarchical system: **penetrative** sexual assault, **non-penetrative** sexual assault, and **attempted** penetrative sexual assault. Penetrative sexual assault

¹⁸ Intent items were not a requirement for “someone put his penis into your anus or mouth (or vagina, if you are a woman).”

includes members who indicated “Yes” to any of the items that assess penetration of the vagina, anus, or mouth. Non-penetrative sexual assault includes members who indicated “Yes” to either of the behaviors assessing unwanted sexual touching and were not previously counted as penetrative sexual assault. Attempted penetrative sexual assault includes members who indicated “yes” to the item that assesses attempted sexual assault and were not previously counted as having experienced either penetrative or non-penetrative sexual assault. Each of these behaviors must have met the appropriate criteria for the behavior to be included in the prevalence rates. Since the *2016 WGRA* and the *2014 RMWS* used the same hierarchical measure, OPA is able to provide DoD with comparable estimated sexual assault prevalence rates between 2014 and 2016.

Figure 2.
Hierarchy of Estimated Sexual Assault Prevalence Rates



Sex-Based Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) Violations

Construction of MEO Violation Prevalence Rates

Following the *2014 RMWS* guidelines, OPA used a two-step process to determine sex-based MEO violation prevalence rates. First, questions were asked about whether members experienced behaviors prohibited by MEO policy by someone from their military workplace and the circumstances of those experiences. Second, the behaviors were categorized into two types of MEO violations—sexual harassment (defined as either sexually hostile work environment or sexual *quid pro quo*) and gender discrimination—to produce estimated prevalence rates for these two categories.

Similar to the multi-faceted requirements of the new UCMJ-based criminal measure of sexual assault, two requirements are needed in the MEO measure for behaviors experienced to be in violation of DoD policy (DoDD 1350.2). First, MEO offenses refer to a range of sex-based

MEO violations specified by DoDD 1350.2 and include indicating experiencing either sexual harassment (sexually hostile work environment or sexual *quid pro quo*) and/or gender discriminatory behaviors by someone from their military workplace. Second, the member also had to indicate “Yes” to one of the follow-up items assessing persistence and severity of the behaviors experienced.¹⁹

Prevalence rates of sex-based MEO violations were derived from Q8–Q47 and represent a continuum of behaviors, including sexual harassment (sexually hostile work environment and sexual *quid pro quo*) and gender discrimination. The behaviors comprising each of the included MEO violations are described below, with details on prevalence rate construction depicted in Figure 3.

- *Sexual Harassment* (Q8–Q22 and Q25–Q45) includes two behaviors:
 - *Sexually Hostile Work Environment* (Q8–Q20 and Q25–Q43): Includes unwelcome sexual conduct or comments that interfere with a person’s work performance or creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive work environment, or where the conduct is a condition of a person’s job, pay, or career. Additionally, these behaviors have to either continue after the alleged offender knew to stop, or were so severe that most Service members would have found them offensive, to meet the criteria for inclusion in the prevalence rate.
 - *Sexual Quid Pro Quo* (Q21–Q22 and Q44–Q45): Includes instances of job benefits or losses conditioned on sexual cooperation.
- *Gender Discrimination* (Q23–Q24 and Q46–Q47): Includes comments and behaviors directed at someone because of his/her gender and these experiences harmed or limited his/her career.

¹⁹ The behavior “Intentionally touched you in a sexual way when you did not want them to” does not require any legal criteria follow-up questions. The behavior “Took or shared sexually suggestive pictures or videos of you when you did not want them to and it made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset” does not require the persistence follow-up criteria—only the severity criteria is required.

Figure 3.
Sex-Based MEO Violation Prevalence Rate Metrics



**Only required the criteria of being severe enough that most Service members would have been offended*

***Did not require any follow-up criteria*

Negative Outcomes Associated With Reporting a Sexual Assault

The DoD strives to create an environment where military members feel comfortable and safe reporting a potential sexual assault to a military authority. One area the DoD has been monitoring is repercussions (i.e., retaliatory behaviors as a result of reporting sexual assault). Specifically, three forms of retaliatory behaviors have been outlined: professional reprisal, ostracism, and maltreatment. Professional reprisal, as defined in law and policy, is a personnel or other unfavorable action taken by the chain of command against an individual for engaging in a protected activity. Ostracism and maltreatment, however, can be negative behaviors, such as actions of social exclusion (ostracism) or misconduct against the member taken either by peers or an individual in a position of authority (maltreatment), because the military member reported, or intends to report, a criminal offense. The DoD’s ability to deter retaliatory behavior was strengthened by section 1714 of the NDAA for FY 2014, enhancing the protections in section 1034 of Title 10, USC. Protections were also strengthened for military members by section 1709, which requires the promulgation of regulations to punish retaliatory behaviors.

Both OPA and RAND survey results on rates of perceived experiences of members who made a report of sexual assault have been relatively constant for these types of retaliatory behavior since first measured in 2006. Specifically, survey findings have consistently shown that more than half of female members²⁰ who made a report perceived some amount of retaliatory behavior.²¹ Therefore, in 2015, the Secretary of Defense determined that more detailed information was needed on the circumstances of these perceived experiences. As a result, the Secretary of Defense directed “that we develop a DoD-wide comprehensive strategy to prevent retaliation against Service members who report or intervene on behalf of victims of sexual assault and other crimes.”²²

This increased focus on retaliation led to a number of new initiatives, including the revision of survey measures to be consistent with the directives prohibiting retaliation and behaviors that allow for departmental action. The implementation of Section 1709(a) of the NDAA for FY 2014 requires the Secretary of Defense to prescribe regulations, or require the Secretaries of the military departments to prescribe regulations that prohibit retaliation against an alleged victim or other member of the Armed Forces who reports a criminal offense. The section further requires that violation of those regulations be punishable under Article 92 of the UCMJ, 10 U.S.C. § 892.

To develop the new comprehensive measures, SAPRO assembled a Retaliation Roundtable, made up of subject matter experts from across the DoD, including representatives from each Service. The goal was to create a detailed set of survey items to more accurately measure perceptions of ostracism, maltreatment, and professional reprisal to better address these potential negative outcomes associated with reporting a sexual assault.

Construction of Metric for Perceived Retaliatory Behaviors

OPA worked closely with the Services and DoD stakeholders to design behaviorally based questions to better capture perceptions of a range of outcomes resulting from reporting sexual assault. The resulting bank of questions were designed to measure negative behaviors a member may have experienced as a result of making a report of sexual assault and to account for additional motivating factors, as indicated by the member, consistent with prohibited actions of professional reprisal, ostracism, and maltreatment in the UCMJ and military policies and regulations. In this way, these questions are able to provide the Department with perceived experiences of the respondents for each of the different types of possible retaliatory behaviors as well as various “roll-up” scales to obtain broader understanding of the issue. These items were reviewed and approved by all Services through the Retaliation Roundtable convened by SAPRO in June 2015. They were also reviewed by SAPRO’s Retaliation, Response, and Prevention Strategy working group in Spring 2016, whose feedback was incorporated into the metric.

Survey questions are only able to provide a general understanding of the self-reported outcomes that may constitute reprisal, ostracism, or maltreatment, and therefore, are referred to as “perceived.” Ultimately, only the results of an investigation (which takes into account all legal aspects, such as the intent of the alleged perpetrator) can determine whether self-reported

²⁰ Data for men were not reportable due to the small number of male respondents in this category.

²¹ DMDC (2012), DMDC (2014a), and Morral, Gore, & Schell (2014).

²² Secretary of Defense (2015, May 1)

negative behaviors meet the requirements of prohibited retaliatory behaviors. The estimates presented in this report reflect the members' perceptions about a negative experience associated with their reporting of sexual assault and not necessarily a reported or legally substantiated incident of retaliation. As such, rates for these items are caveated as "perceived."

Before categorizing members as experiencing "perceived" professional reprisal, ostracism, and/or maltreatment, members had to indicate experiencing a "potential" retaliatory action and/or behavior. Specifically, the member had to indicate experiencing any behavior consistent with professional reprisal, ostracism, or maltreatment, which would precede the questions to ascertain the member's perception of the motivating factors of that perceived retaliatory behavior. Therefore, there may be higher percentages of members who indicated experiencing "potential" behaviors, but they do not, on their own, reflect a "rate." "Perceived" actions and/or behaviors are those retaliatory behaviors in which potential behaviors were experienced and additional motivating factors were present as indicated by the member. Construction of perceived rates of professional reprisal, ostracism, and maltreatment are based on general policy prohibitions. Perceived rates should not be construed as a legal crime victimization rate due to slight differences across the Services on the definition of behaviors and requirements of retaliation and slight differences in the absence of an investigation being conducted to determine a verified outcome.

Perceived Professional Reprisal. (Q143–145): Under the UCMJ, reprisal is defined as "Taking or threatening to take an adverse personnel action, or withholding or threatening to withhold a favorable personnel action, with respect to a member of the Armed Forces because the member reported a criminal offense." Reprisal may occur only if the actions in question were taken by leadership with the intent of having a specific detrimental impact on the career or professional activities of the member who reported the crime. The rate of perceived professional reprisal is a summary measure reflecting whether respondents indicated they experienced unfavorable actions taken by leadership (or an individual with the authority to affect a personnel decision) as a result of reporting sexual assault (not based on conduct or performance) and met the criteria for elements of proof for an investigation to occur. Figure 4 shows the behaviors and two follow-up criteria required to be included in the rate.

Figure 4.
Perceived Professional Reprisal Metric

Perceived Professional Reprisal Rate	1 Experienced at least one behavior from leadership in line with potential professional reprisal
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Demoted you or denied you a promotion ➤ Denied you a training opportunity that could have led to promotion or is needed in order to keep your current position ➤ Rated you lower than you deserved on a performance evaluation ➤ Denied you an award you were previously eligible to receive ➤ Reduced your pay or benefits without doing the same to others ➤ Reassigned you to duties that do not match your current grade ➤ Made you perform additional duties that do not match your current grade ➤ Transferred you to a different unit or installation without your request or agreement ➤ Ordered you to one or more command directed mental health evaluations ➤ Disciplined you or ordered other corrective action ➤ Prevented, or attempted to prevent, you from communicating with the Inspector General or a member of Congress ➤ Some other action that negatively affects, or could negatively affect, your position or career
	2 Belief that the leadership actions experienced were ONLY based on their report of sexual assault (i.e., not based on their conduct or performance)
3 Belief that the leadership took action for one of the following reasons:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To get back at you for making a report (unrestricted or restricted) ➤ To discourage you from moving forward with your report ➤ They were mad at you for causing a problem for them

Perceived Ostracism. (Q149–151): Implementing strategies to eliminate retaliatory behaviors such as ostracism, presents some challenges to the Department. For example, enacting prohibitions against ostracism within the context of retaliation requires a specific set of criteria in order to maintain judicial validation against the limitations on the freedom of disassociation. Therefore, the Services crafted policies that implement the regulation of these prohibitions against ostracism outlined in section 1709(a) of the NDAA for FY 2014. In the *Report on Prohibiting Retaliation Against an Alleged Victim or Other Member of the Armed Forces Who Reports a Criminal Offense*, the Department states that “the punitive Service regulations issued in accordance with section 1709(a) of the NDAA for FY 2014 as supplemented by existing UCMJ articles that can be applied to some specific aspects of retaliation—such as Article 93’s prohibition of maltreatment and Article 133’s prohibition of misconduct by commissioned officers, cadets, and midshipmen—are the optimal means of criminalizing retaliation against victims or other members of the Armed Forces who report criminal offenses.”²³

Although the interpretation of ostracism varies slightly across the DoD Services, in general, ostracism may occur if retaliatory behaviors were taken either by a member’s military peers or by leadership for having reported a sexual assault or were planning to report a sexual assault. The rate of perceived ostracism is a summary measure reflecting whether, as a result of reporting a sexual assault, respondents indicated experiencing negative behaviors from military peers and/or coworkers to make them feel excluded or ignored and met the legal criteria for elements of

²³ Department of Defense (2014).

proof for an investigation to occur. Figure 5 shows the behaviors and two follow-up criteria required to be included in the rate.

Figure 5.
Perceived Ostracism Metric

Perceived Ostracism Rate	1 Experienced at least one behavior from military peers and/or coworkers in line with potential ostracism
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Made insulting or disrespectful remarks or made jokes at your expense—in <u>public</u> ➤ Excluded you or threatened to exclude you from social activities or interactions ➤ Ignored you or failed to speak to you (for example, gave you “the silent treatment”)
	2 Belief that at least one individual knew or suspected the respondents made an official report of sexual assault (unrestricted or restricted)
3 Belief that the action was taken to discourage you from moving forward with your report or discourage others from reporting	

Perceived Maltreatment. (Q154–Q156): In the context of retaliation, perceived maltreatment prohibitions must include a specific set of criteria in order to maintain judicial validation against the limitations on the freedom of disassociation. As with perceived ostracism, the Services crafted regulations making certain behavior punitive under Article 92, of the UCMJ, as mandated by Section 1709(a).²⁴ On the survey, cruelty, oppression, and maltreatment are defined as acts that occur without a valid military purpose and may include physical or psychological force or threat or abusive or unjustified treatment that results in physical or mental harm. For the purposes of this report, the construct of “cruelty, oppression, and maltreatment” are referenced broadly as “maltreatment.”²⁵

The rate of perceived maltreatment is a summary measure reflecting whether, as a result of reporting a sexual assault, respondents indicated experiencing negative behaviors from military peers and/or coworkers that occurred without a valid military purpose and may include physical or psychological force, threats, or abusive or unjustified treatment that results in physical or mental harm and met the legal criteria for elements of proof for an investigation to occur. Figure 6 shows the behaviors and two follow-up criteria required to be included in the rate.

²⁴ Department of Defense (2014).

²⁵ Maltreatment as used in this survey comprises maltreatment in the context of reporting an offense and maltreatment defined under Article 93 of the UCMJ.

Figure 6.
Perceived Maltreatment Metric

Perceived Maltreatment Rate	1 Experienced at least one behavior from military peers and/or coworkers in line with potential maltreatment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Made insulting or disrespectful remarks or made jokes at your expense—to you in <u>private</u> ➤ Showed or threatened to show private images, photos, or videos of you to others ➤ Bullied you or made intimidating remarks about the assault ➤ Was physically violent with you or threatened to be physically violent ➤ Damaged or threatened to damage your property
	2 Belief that at least one individual knew or suspected the respondents made an official report of sexual assault (unrestricted or restricted)
	3 Belief that the action was taken for one of the following reasons:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To discourage you from moving forward with your report or discourage others from reporting ➤ They were trying to abuse or humiliate you

Perceived Ostracism/Maltreatment. By regulations, ostracism/maltreatment are defined as “ostracism and acts of maltreatment committed by peers or a member of the Armed Forces or by other persons because the member reported a criminal offense.”²⁶ The rate of perceived ostracism/maltreatment is an overall measure showing whether members reported experiencing behaviors or actions by military peers and/or coworkers meeting the requirements for inclusion in the estimates of perceived ostracism and/or maltreatment.

Perceived Professional Reprisal and/or Perceived Ostracism/Maltreatment. The rate of perceived reprisal and/or ostracism/maltreatment is an overall measure reflecting whether respondents experienced either perceived professional reprisal, perceived ostracism, and/or perceived maltreatment by leadership or military peers and/or coworkers for reporting sexual assault.

Overview of Report

The principal purpose of the 2016 WGRA is to report estimated prevalence rates of sexual assault, sexual harassment, and gender discrimination as well as to assess attitudes and perceptions about personnel programs and policies designed to reduce the occurrence of these unwanted behaviors and improve the gender relations climate between men and women.

As depicted in Figure 7, there were two forms of the 2016 WGRA: the short form and the long form. The short form was a paper survey containing survey items used to assess sex-based MEO violations, UCMJ-based sexual assault, and details of the sexual assault that had the greatest impact on the survivor. The long form, or web survey, contained all of the items on the short

²⁶ Section 1709(a) of the NDAA for FY 2014 requires regulations prohibiting retaliation against an alleged survivor or other member of the Armed Forces who reports a crime, and requires that violations of those regulations be punishable under Article 92.

form, but also included additional topics on perceptions of SAPR programs, bystander intervention, culture and climate, and comparisons between sexual assault and sexual harassment in the military versus the nation. For purposes of this report, all references to question numbers refer to the long survey form.

Figure 7.
Survey Content by Form

Survey Sections	Web (Long Form)	Paper-And-Pen (Short Form)
Background Information	✓	✓
Time reference	✓	✓
Gender-related MEO violations	✓	✓
Gender-related MEO violations with the greatest effect	✓	
Experiences of sexual assault	✓	✓
Experiences of sexual assault with the greatest effect	✓	✓
Outcomes associated with reporting sexual assault	✓	✓
Prior experiences	✓	✓
Additional background information	✓	✓
Your military workplace	✓	
Stress, health and well-being	✓	
Training and culture	✓	
Social media use	✓	
How are we doing; and additional information	✓	

Survey Content by Chapter

- Chapter 2 provides information on the survey methodology including details on the sampling and weighting strategies used for the *2016 WGRA*.
- Chapter 3 covers the estimated past-year prevalence rates of sexual assault, sexual assault experiences since entering the military, before entering the military, and within their lifetime, the number of unwanted events experienced, and whether any unwanted event experienced was considered hazing and/or bullying.
- Chapter 4 provides details about the one situation of sexual assault in the past 12 months that had the biggest effect on members. Included is information about the circumstances pertaining to the most serious experience of sexual assault, such as specific behaviors experienced; considering the unwanted event as involving hazing or bullying; characteristics of alleged offender(s); where and when the one situation occurred; experiences of stalking and harassment before or after the situation; drug and/or alcohol involvement; and outcomes of the one situation.

- Chapter 5 provides details on reporting the one situation of sexual assault in the past 12 months that had the biggest effect on members. Included is information about the type of report made; outcomes of reporting, resources provided, actions from leadership, expedited transfers, including life after the transfer; and recommendation of others to report sexual assault. This chapter also includes information on reasons for reporting and not reporting, and whether the member would make the same decision about reporting in the future. The chapter concludes with negative outcomes associated with reporting the one situation, including perceived professional reprisal, perceived ostracism, and perceived maltreatment, along with characteristics of each—such as the specific behavior experienced, individual(s) who took the actions, and participation in reporting of sexual assault as a result of actions taken—and characteristics of discussing and/or filing a complaint as a result of such actions.
- Chapter 6 covers perceived experiences of sex-based Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) violations in the past 12 months. Included are estimated prevalence rates for perceived sexual hostile work environment, sexual *quid pro quo*, sexual harassment, and gender discrimination, as well as consideration of any of the behaviors as hazing and/or bullying.
- Chapter 7 provides details about the one situation of sex-based MEO violations in the past 12 months that had the biggest effect on members. Included is information about the circumstances pertaining to the most serious experience of sexual assault, such as specific behaviors experienced, characteristics of alleged offender(s), length of time the situation occurred, where and when the one situation occurred, considering the one situation as involving hazing and/or bullying, reporting/discussing the one situation, and reasons for not reporting.
- Chapter 8 addresses the training members receive on sexual assault and sexual harassment prevention and response. Included are estimates on whether members participated in trainings and members' perceptions of the effectiveness of training in preventing sexual assault and sexual harassment.
- Chapter 9 covers topics on workplace climate. Included is the likelihood to encourage a member to come forward to report sexual assault and/or sexual harassment and bystander intervention. This chapter also provides information on positive workplace actions and behaviors demonstrated by fellow members. The chapter concludes with a section on women in the workplace, and social media use in the workplace.
- Chapter 10 addresses perceptions of unwanted gender-related behaviors, including perception of sexual assault and sexual harassment in the military over the last two years and the military's response to such behaviors.
- Chapter 11 covers additional analyses on male Service members who have experienced sexual assault and analysis on males experiencing hazing and/or bullying as part of the sexual assault.
- Chapter 12 covers analysis on the continuum of harm.

- Chapter 13 provides information on lesbian, gay, bi-sexual, and transgender (LGBT) members in the military, including estimated prevalence rates for this population. This chapter also includes analysis on an expanded metric of sexual assault, continuing assessment, and additional research.

Chapter 2: Survey Methodology

Ms. Lisa Davis, Mr. Eric Falk, and Mr. Jeff Schneider

In 2014, at the request of Congress, the RAND Corporation conducted the *2014 Rand Military Workplace Study (2014 RMWS)* and re-evaluated how the Department measures sexual assault and sexual harassment. As a result of this evaluation, RAND administered the *2014 RMWS* which included newly constructed measures of sexual assault and military equal opportunity (MEO) violations that meet elements of proof within the Uniformed Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) and departmental policy. This resulted in metrics that could generate a crime victimization rate for these behaviors (for more details on metrics, please see Chapter 1). OPA adopted the *2014 RMWS* measure construction and weighting methods for the *2016 WGRA* with the exceptions discussed below. This enables OPA to create estimates that can be trended and can evaluate change over time.

Differences Between 2016 WGRA and 2014 RMWS

Consolidation of Sexual Assault Consent Items

To determine the UCMJ-based sexual assault prevalence rate, respondents must experience at least one of the behaviors in line with sexual assault and meet two follow-up criteria. First, the behaviors must have been done with the intent to abuse, humiliate, or degrade or to gratify a sexual desire.²⁷ Second, behaviors must include a coercive mechanism, indicating consent was not given freely. These criteria were maintained between the *2014 RMWS* and *2016 WGRA*. However, based on respondents concerns and to minimize burden, OPA consolidated the consent factors (coercive mechanisms) for the sexual assault behaviors from 11 to four questions in the *2016 WGRA*. Similar factors were grouped together, thus, reducing the number of sexual assault behavior follow-up consent items while maintaining the range of behaviors captured on the *2014 RMWS*. This change to the construct was approved by SAPRO. See Figure 8 for the comparison of consent items between the *2014 RMWS* and *2016 WGRA*.

²⁷ For experiences in which someone put his penis into someone's anus or mouth (or vagina, if she is a woman), intent is not required to meet the criminal elements of proof, and hence not needed to get into the prevalence rate.

Figure 8.
Metric Changes to Sexual Assault Consent Factors

	2014 RMWS	2016 WGRA
Sexual Assault Consent Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Used physical force to make you comply ➤ Physically injured you ➤ Threatened to physically hurt you (or someone else) OR threatened you (or someone else) with a weapon OR threatened to seriously injure, kill, or kidnap you (or someone else) ➤ Threatened you (or someone else) in some other way. For example by using their position of authority, by spreading lies about you, or by getting you in trouble with authorities ➤ Did it when you were passed out, asleep, or unconscious ➤ Did it when you were so drunk, high, or drugged that you could not understand what was happening or could not show them that you were unwilling ➤ Did it after you had consumed so much alcohol that the next day you could not remember what happened ➤ It happened without your consent ➤ Continued even when you told/showed them that you were unwilling ➤ Made you so afraid that you froze and could not tell/show them that you were unwilling ➤ Tricked you into thinking that they were someone else or that they were allowed to do it for a professional purpose 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Used, or threatened to use, physical force to make you comply (e.g., use, or threats of, physical injury, use of a weapon, or threats of kidnapping) ➤ Threatened you (or someone else) in some other way (e.g., used their position of authority, spread lies about you, or got you in trouble with authorities) ➤ Did it while you were passed out, asleep, unconscious, or were so drunk, high, or drugged that you could not understand what was happening, or could not show them that you were unwilling ➤ It happened without your consent (e.g., they continued even when you told or showed them that you were unwilling, they tricked you into thinking they were someone else such as pretending to be a doctor, or some other means where you did not or could not consent)

Consolidation of Sexually Hostile Work Environment Criteria

To determine the prevalence rate for a sexually hostile work environment, respondents must experience at least one of the behaviors in line with a sexually hostile work environment and meet requirements of the behavior being pervasive or severe. Most items in the set of questions use both the “pervasive” or “severe” criteria. Of those that do, the following modifications were made to the 2016 WGRA questionnaire.

First, for determining if the behaviors either continued after the alleged offender knew to stop, the two questions provided in the 2014 RMWS survey were consolidated into one question in the 2016 WGRA (see Figure 9 for questions). This update maintains the ability to capture the criteria needed to capture behaviors that could constitute a sexually hostile work environment while reducing respondent burden by combining similar questions. Second, the referent was changed from persons of the respondents gender (“most men” or “most women”) to the neutral “most Service members” for the criteria which the behavior had to be so severe that most would have been offended by the behavior (Figure 9). This change aligns with the definition per Section 1560 of US Code Title 10:

“(b) ...Is so severe or pervasive that a reasonable person would perceive, and the victim does perceive, the work environment as hostile or offensive.”

Figure 9.
Metric Changes to Sexually Hostile Work Environment Criteria

Sexually Hostile Work Environment: Legal Criteria Text Updates	2014 RMWS	2016 WGRA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ [1] Do you think they knew that you or someone else <u>wanted them to stop</u>? If it happened more than once or by more than one person, do you think any of them ever knew? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Yes → Go to [2] ➤ No → Go to [3] ➤ [2] Did they <u>continue</u> this unwanted behavior even <u>after</u> they knew that you or someone else wanted them to stop? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Yes ➤ No ➤ [3] Do you think that this was ever severe enough that <u>most [men/women]</u> in the military would have been offended by [behavior]? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Yes ➤ No 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Did they <u>continue</u> this unwanted behavior even <u>after</u> they knew that you or someone else wanted them to stop? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Yes ➤ Not applicable, they did not know I or someone else wanted them to stop ➤ No ➤ Do you think that this was ever severe enough that <u>most Service members</u> in the military would have been offended by [behavior]? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Yes ➤ No

Changes to Eligibility Criteria: Separated Military Members

DoD Information Collection policy views military members who have separated from military service as members of the general public who require Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approval before they can be included in a DoD survey. DoD survey regulations limit the surveying of these members without additional approvals required by the OMB under the Paperwork Reduction Act. The Workplace and Gender Relations (WGR) surveys are targeted towards DoD personnel and are not designed for surveying members of the general public (e.g., those who have left military service and DoD contractors).

To ensure the *2016 WGRA* did not inadvertently survey retired or separated members, an eligibility item was included in the survey to filter out members who may have separated or retired after sample design but before survey fielding. If a respondent indicated they had separated or retired, they are not asked additional items and received a sample disposition code of “survey ineligible.” The *2014 RMWS* did not have this additional eligibility item; therefore, RAND may have picked up responses from retired or separated members. For the *2016 WGRA*, only 1,278 (0.2%) sample members self-identified as retired or separated and were coded as ineligible. Additionally, OPA checked the separation status of all members using data from a newer administrative file closer to the survey opening to remove known members who have separated. This process excluded an additional 9,247 (1.2%) from the survey sample.

2016 WGRA Methodology

This section describes the scientific methodology used for the *2016 WGRA*, including the statistical design, survey administration, and analytical procedures. A copy of the *2016 WGRA* long form survey instrument is provided in Appendix A.

OPA conducts cross-Service surveys that provide leadership with assessments of attitudes, opinions, and experiences of the entire population of interest using standard scientific methods. OPA's survey methodology meets, and often exceeds, industry standards that are used by government statistical agencies (e.g., the Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics), private survey organizations, and well-known polling organizations. OPA adheres to the survey methodology best practices promoted by the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR).²⁸

Statistical Design

Although OPA has used industry standard scientific survey methodology for many years, it is important to clarify how scientific practices employed by large survey organizations control for bias and allow for generalizability to populations. Appendix B contains frequently asked questions (FAQs) on the methods employed by government and private survey agencies, including OPA. The survey methodology used on prior WGR surveys has remained largely consistent across time, which allows for comparisons across survey administrations. In addition, the scientific methods used by OPA have been validated by independent organizations (e.g., RAND and GAO).²⁹ The methodology for selecting the *2016 WGRA* sample, stratified random sampling, is the same as in prior years. However, the methodology used for weighting the respondents to the population is different. To maintain comparability, OPA—in collaboration with Westat statisticians—decided to use the generalized boosted models (GBM) used by RAND—for this administration, which adjusts for nonresponse by predicting experiences with key survey measures (e.g. sexual assault) as well as adjust by predicting survey response. More details about the complex weighting can be found below and in the *2016 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members: Statistical Methods Report* (OPA 2016).

Sampling Design

OPA uses known population characteristics, response rates from prior surveys, and an optimization algorithm for determining sample sizes needed to achieve desired precision levels on key reporting categories (domains). For the *2016 WGRA*, OPA substantially increased the sample size to ensure accurate estimates of important rare events (e.g., sexual assault, sexual harassment, gender discrimination, and perceived experiences of professional reprisal, ostracism, and/or maltreatment as a result of reporting a sexual assault). Overall, the sample was designed to ensure there are enough respondents who submit completed surveys in order to make generalizations to the Total Force. The target population for the *2016 WGRA* consisted of active

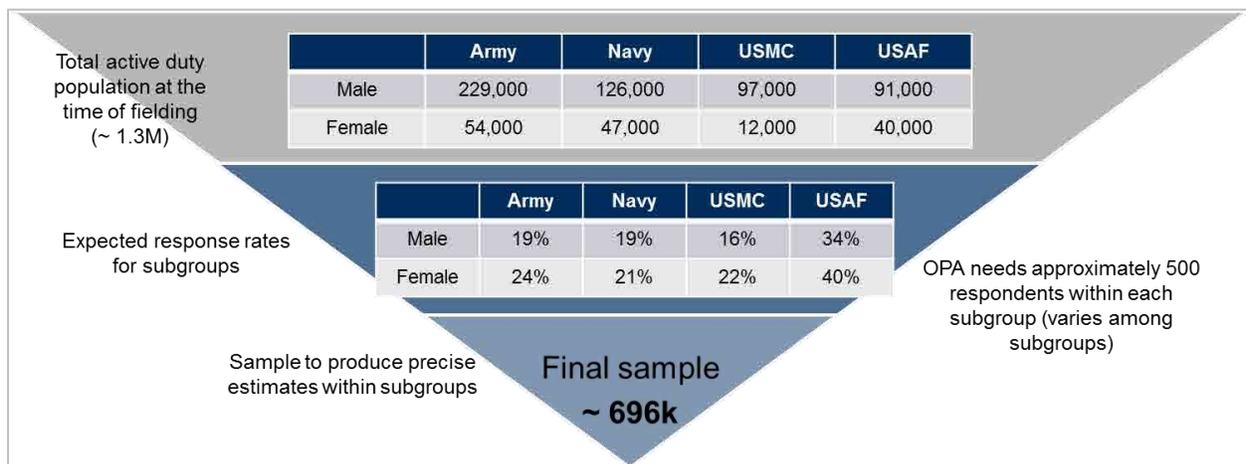
²⁸ AAPOR's "Best Practices" state that, "virtually all surveys taken seriously by social scientists, policy makers, and the informed media use some form of random or probability sampling, the methods of which are well grounded in statistical theory and the theory of probability" (http://aapor.org/Best_Practices1/4081.htm#best3). OPA has conducted surveys of the military and DoD community using these "Best Practices" for over 25 years, tailored as appropriate for the unique design needs of specific surveys.

²⁹ In 2014, an independent analysis of the methods used for the *2012 WGRA* determined that "[OPA] relied on standard, well accepted, and scientifically justified approaches to survey sampling and derivation of survey results as reported for the *2012 WGRA*" (Morral, Gore, & Schell, 2014). In 2010, GAO conducted an evaluation of OPA's methods, and although they found the sampling and weighting procedures aligned with industry standards and were reliable for constructing estimates, they provided recommendations on conducting non-response bias analyses are now standard products for OPA surveys (GAO-10-751R Human Capital).

duty members from the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard who were below flag rank and had been on active duty for approximately five months.³⁰ Single-stage, nonproportional stratified random sampling procedures were used in the 2016 WGRA for the DoD Services. A census of the Coast Guard was taken for this survey as they have a small population.

In stratified random sampling, all members of a population are categorized into homogeneous groups. For example, members might be grouped by gender and Service (e.g., all male Army personnel in one group and all female Army personnel in another). Members are chosen at random within each group. Small groups are oversampled in comparison to their proportion of the population so there will be enough responses from small groups to analyze (e.g., female Marine Corps officers). The sample for the 2016 WGRA consisted of 735,329 individuals drawn from the sample frame constructed from the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) *Active Duty Master Edit File (ADMF)*. A match to the July *ADMF* was done to remove those from the survey that had separated since the population file was developed, removing 9,247 (1.2%) sample members. Members in the sample also became ineligible if they indicated in the survey or by other contact (e.g., e-mails or telephone calls to the data collection contractor) they were not a member of the active duty Services as of the first day of the survey, July 25, 2016 (0.2% of sample). Details of the sampling strategy for selecting the DoD sample used in the 2016 WGRA are shown in Figure 10.³¹

Figure 10.
2016 WGRA Stratified Sample Design for DoD Services



³⁰ The sampling frame was developed five months before fielding the survey. Therefore, the sampling population included those active duty members with approximately five months of service at the start of survey fielding.

³¹ A census of active duty Coast Guard members was taken and, therefore, are not including in the stratified sample design.

Survey Administration

Data were collected between July 22 and October 14, 2016, for the *2016 WGRA*. The survey was administered using both web (long form) and paper (short form) survey instruments.

The survey administration process began on July 21, 2016, with the mailing of an announcement letter to sample members. On July 22, 2016, the survey website opened and e-mail announcements were sent to sample members on July 25, 2016.³² The announcement letter and e-mail explained why the survey was being conducted, how the survey information would be used, why participation was important, and opt-out information for those who did not want to participate. Throughout the administration period, up to an additional 10 e-mails and one postal reminder were sent to encourage survey participation. Paper surveys were mailed on August 24, 2016, to sample members who had not previously responded to the web survey. Paper surveys were collected from August 24 through October 5, 2016. Postal mailings and e-mails stopped once the sample member submitted their survey or requested to opt-out of receiving additional communications. Appendix C includes copies of the e-mails and postal letters mailed to sampled members.

The survey procedures were reviewed by a DoD Human Subjects Protection Officer as part of the DoD survey approval and licensing process. Additionally, OPA received a Certificate of Confidentiality from the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) at the Department of Health and Human Services to ensure the respondent's data are protected. This Certificate provides an additional layer of protection, whereby OPA cannot be forced to disclose information that may identify study participants in any federal, state, or local civil, criminal, administrative, legislative, or other proceedings.

Data Weighting

OPA scientifically weighted the *2016 WGRA* respondents to be generalizable to the active duty population using the generalized boosted modeling (GBM) approach. Within this process, statistical adjustments are made to ensure the sample respondents accurately reflect the characteristics of the population from which it was drawn and provide a more rigorous accounting to reduce nonresponse bias in estimates. This ensures oversampling within any one subgroup does not result in overrepresentation in the Total Force estimates.

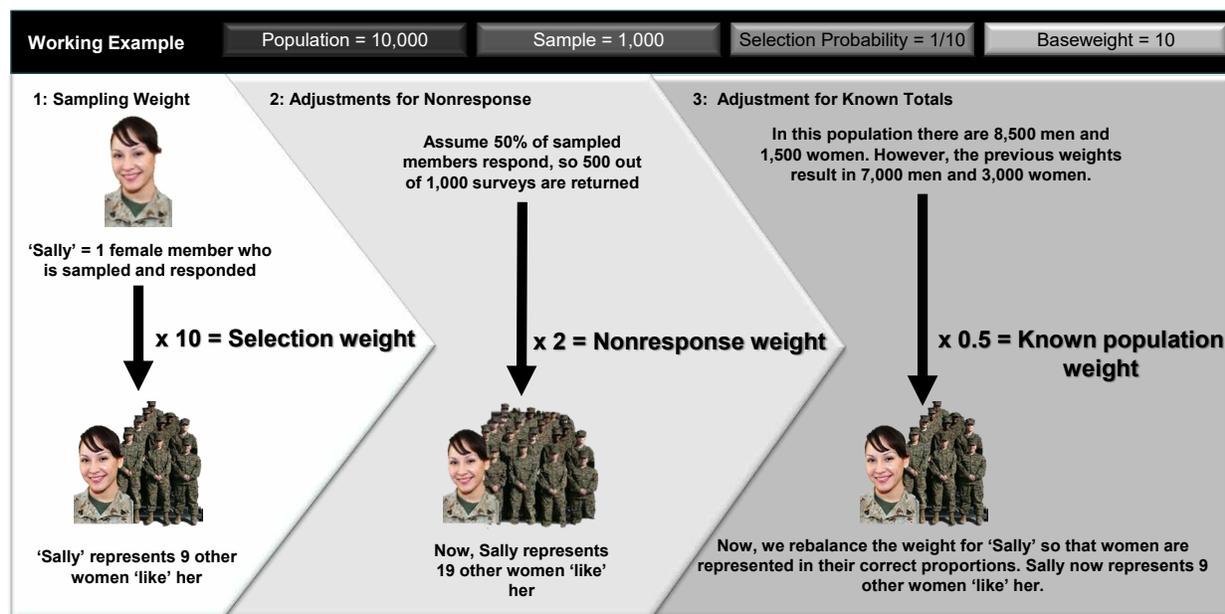
For the *2016 WGRA*, OPA mirrored a modeling process used by RAND in the *2014 RMWS* (Morrall, Gore, & Schell, 2014) and Westat in the *2015 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Reserve Component Members (2015 WGRR)*. This form of weighting produces survey estimates of population totals, proportions, and means (as well as other statistics) that are representative of their respective populations. Unweighted survey data, in contrast, are likely to produce biased estimates of population statistics. The process of weighting for the *2016 WGRA*

³² Each Service also reached out to their members to make them aware of the survey and encouraged members to see if they were part of the survey sample by visiting the survey ticket look-up site. Some survey respondents who used the ticket look-up site were able to access/complete the survey before receiving the initial e-mail announcement from OPA.

consists of the following three steps (described below) and a working example is depicted in Figure 11:

1. *Adjustment for selection probability.* Probability samples, such as the sample for this survey, are selected from lists and each member of the list has a known nonzero probability of selection. For example, if a list contained 10,000 members in a demographic subgroup and the desired sample size for the subgroup was 1,000, one in every tenth member of the list would be selected. During weighting, this selection probability (1/10) is taken into account. The base, or first weight, used to adjust the sample is the reciprocal of the selection probability. In this example, the adjustment for selection probability (base weight) is 10 for members of this subgroup.
2. *Adjustment for nonresponse.* This adjustment develops a model for predicting an outcome to a critical question. OPA used GBM to model the propensity that each member experienced the six outcome variables: sexual harassment, gender discrimination, sexual *quid pro quo*, attempted penetrative sexual assault, non-penetrative sexual assault, and penetrative sexual assault. For example, a female/E1–E4/Army/minority may have a predicted probability of experiencing sexual assault of 4%, whereas a female/E1–E4/Navy/non-minority has a predicted probability of 2%. Next, OPA used GBM to model the response propensity of each member using the six outcome variables modeled in step one. Details regarding the criteria used for selecting the best model are found in OPA, 2016.
3. *Adjustment to known population values.* After the nonresponse adjustments from step two, weighted estimates will differ from known population totals (e.g., number of members in the Army). It is standard practice to adjust the weighted estimates to the known population totals to reduce both the variance and bias in survey estimates. Therefore, OPA performed a final weighting adjustment, called raking, which exactly matches weighted estimates and known population totals for important demographics. For example, suppose the population for the subgroup was 8,500 men and 1,500 women but the nonresponse-adjusted weighted estimates from the respondents were 7,000 men and 3,000 women. To reduce this possible bias and better align with known population totals, we would adjust the weights by 1.21 for men and 0.5 for women so that the final weights for men and women applied to the survey estimates would be 24.3 and 10, providing unbiased estimates of the total and of women and men in the subgroup.

Figure 11.
Three-Step Weighting Process



Note. In reality a female O4–O6 is more likely to respond than a female E1–E3 and thus the adjustments would vary based on demographics. In practice, “Sally” would represent a member among the 207 strata (e.g., Army, female, and E1–E4).

Table 1 shows the number of survey respondents and the response rate by subgroups. The weighted response rate for the 2016 WGRA was 24% (including DoD and Coast Guard), and the weighted response rate for total DoD was 23%, both of which are typical for large DoD-wide surveys. This response rate was lower than the 29% response rate for the 2014 RMWS and comparable with the 24% response rate in 2012 WGRA. Differences in the percentages of respondents and population for the reporting categories reflect differences in the number of members included in the sample, as well as differences in response rates.

Table 1.
2016 WGRA Counts of Respondents and Weighted Response Rates

Response Group	Number of Respondents (n)	Weighted Response Rate (%)
Total (DoD and Coast Guard)	151,010	24
Total DoD	132,429	23
Women	39,388	28
Army	12,195	24
Navy	9,116	21
Marine Corps	2,447	22
Air Force	15,630	40
Men	93,041	22
Army	32,587	19
Navy	19,478	19
Marine Corps	11,915	16
Air Force	29,061	34
Total Coast Guard	18,581	48
Women	3,075	54
Men	15,506	47

Presentation of Results

Results of the 2016 WGRA are presented by reporting categories within the report. For each section of the report, results are presented in the following order (including a trend back to prior survey administrations, if applicable):

- DoD
 - Survey year by gender
 - Service by gender
- Coast Guard
 - Survey year by gender

Definitions for the reporting categories above are:

- DoD: Includes Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.
- Coast Guard: This category is self-explanatory.
- Gender: Male or Female.

- Survey Year: Current survey year (2016) and trend survey year (2014, and for some, 2012, 2010, and 2006).

Only statistically significant comparisons are discussed in this report. Comparisons are generally made along a single dimension (e.g., Service) at a time. For these comparisons, the responses for one group are compared to the weighted average of the responses of all other groups in that dimension. For example, responses of women in the Army are compared to the weighted averages of the responses from women in the Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force. When comparing estimates between the *2016 WGRA* and the *2014 RMWS*, the results for each analysis group in 2016 are compared to those in 2014 for the same group (e.g., women in 2016 compared to women in 2014).

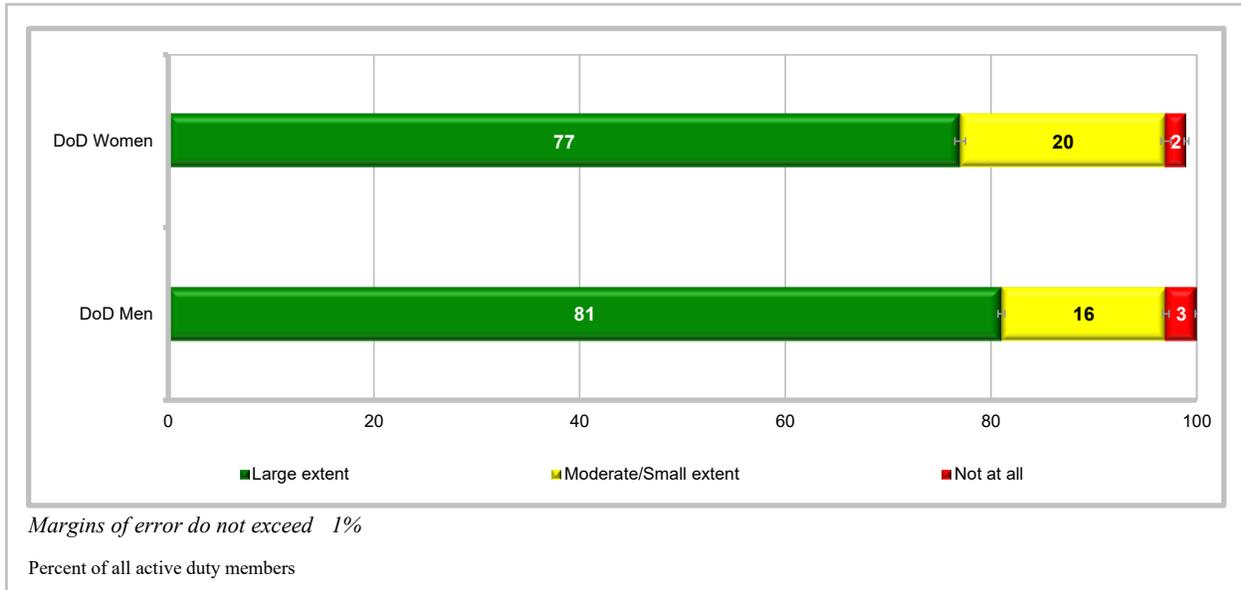
For all statistical tests, OPA uses “two-independent sample t-tests” and adjusts for multiple comparisons using the False Discovery Rate (FDR) method to control for the number of statistical tests that are incorrectly determined to be significant (Type I errors; see OPA, 2016 for additional information). The results of comparisons generalize to the population because they are based on weighted estimates.

The tables and figures in the report are numbered sequentially. Unless otherwise specified, the numbers presented are percentages. Ranges of margins of error are shown when more than one estimate is displayed in a table or figure. Each finding in the *2016 WGRA* is presented in graphical or tabular form along with its associated margin of error. The margin of error represents the precision of the estimate, and the confidence interval coincides with how confident we are the interval contains the true population value being estimated. For example, if 55% of respondents selected an answer and the margin of error was ± 3 , although not statistically correct, we often draw conclusions from this one sample that we are 95% confident that the interval 52% to 58% contains the unknown “true” population value being estimated. Because the results of comparisons in the *2016 WGRA* are based on weighted results, the reader can assume the results generalize to the active duty population within the margin of error.

The annotation “NR” indicates that a specific result is not reportable due to low reliability. Estimates of low reliability are not presented based on criteria defined in terms of nominal number of respondents (less than 5), effective number of respondents (less than 15), or relative standard error (greater than 0.225). Effective number of respondents takes into account the finite population correction (fpc) and variability in weights. An “NR” presentation protects the Department, and the reader, from drawing incorrect conclusions or potentially presenting inaccurate findings due to instability of the estimate. Unstable estimates usually occur when only a small number of respondents contribute to the estimate. Caution should be taken when interpreting significant differences when an estimate is not reportable (NR). Although the result of the statistical comparison is sound, the instability of at least one of the estimates makes it difficult to specify the magnitude of the difference.

Elongated bar charts in this report may not extend to the 100% end of the scale. This may be due to a few factors, including rounding and NR estimates. As seen in the example below (Figure 12), there is a small space between the bar chart and the end of the chart for women. This is due to rounding. Additionally, some estimates might be so small as to appear to approach a value of 0. In those cases an estimate of less than 1 (e.g., “<1”) is displayed.

Figure 12.
Example Figure



Chapter 3: Estimated Sexual Assault Prevalence Rates

Ms. Lisa Davis and Ms. Amanda Grifka

Introduction

This chapter examines active duty members' experiences of sexual assault. As described in Chapter 1, sexual assault offenses refer to a range of behaviors prohibited by the UCMJ and include: penetrative sexual assault (completed sexual intercourse, sodomy [oral or anal sex], and penetration by an object); non-penetrative sexual assault (unwanted touching of genitalia); and attempted penetrative sexual assault (attempted sexual intercourse, sodomy [oral or anal sex], and penetration by an object).

This chapter provides the estimated overall sexual assault prevalence rate as well as the estimated individual sexual assault prevalence rates for these three types of behaviors within the past 12 months. Additionally, this chapter provides information for experiences as indicated by respondents on sexual assault before entering the military, since entering the military, and across their lifetime, as well as descriptions of any unwanted events experienced, including the number of events, alleged repeat offenders, and perceptions of events involving hazing and/or bullying. All prevalence rates in this section are estimates that have corresponding margins of error. Results are reported for 2016 by gender by Service and are noted where significant differences exist. Trend comparisons to the *2014 RMWS* are provided where data are available.

Estimated Past Year Sexual Assault Prevalence Rates

On the survey, active duty members were asked to think about events that happened in the past 12 months and were asked specifically about the following types of unwanted experiences in which someone:

- Put his penis into their vagina, anus, or mouth;
- Put any object or any body part other than a penis into their vagina, anus, or mouth;
- Made them put any part of their body or any object into someone's mouth, vagina, or anus when they did not want to;
- Intentionally touched private areas of their body (either directly or through clothing);
- Made them touch private areas of their body or someone else's body (either directly or through clothing); or
- Attempted to put a penis, an object, or any body part into their vagina, anus, or mouth, but no penetration actually occurred.

This section provides the estimated overall "roll-up" prevalence rate for members who indicated experiencing these behaviors, who met the UCMJ-based criteria for the sexual offense, and who indicated the offense happened within the past 12 months.

Figure 13 displays the estimated past year sexual assault prevalence rate by gender for active duty DoD members. In 2016, 1.2% (± 0.1) of DoD active duty members indicated experiencing **sexual assault** in the past 12 months. This represents approximately 1 in 23 women (4.3%) and 1 in 167 men (0.6%). Based on a constructed 95% confidence interval ranging from 14,041 to 15,748, an estimated total of 14,881 DoD active duty members indicated experiencing a **sexual assault** in the past 12 months.

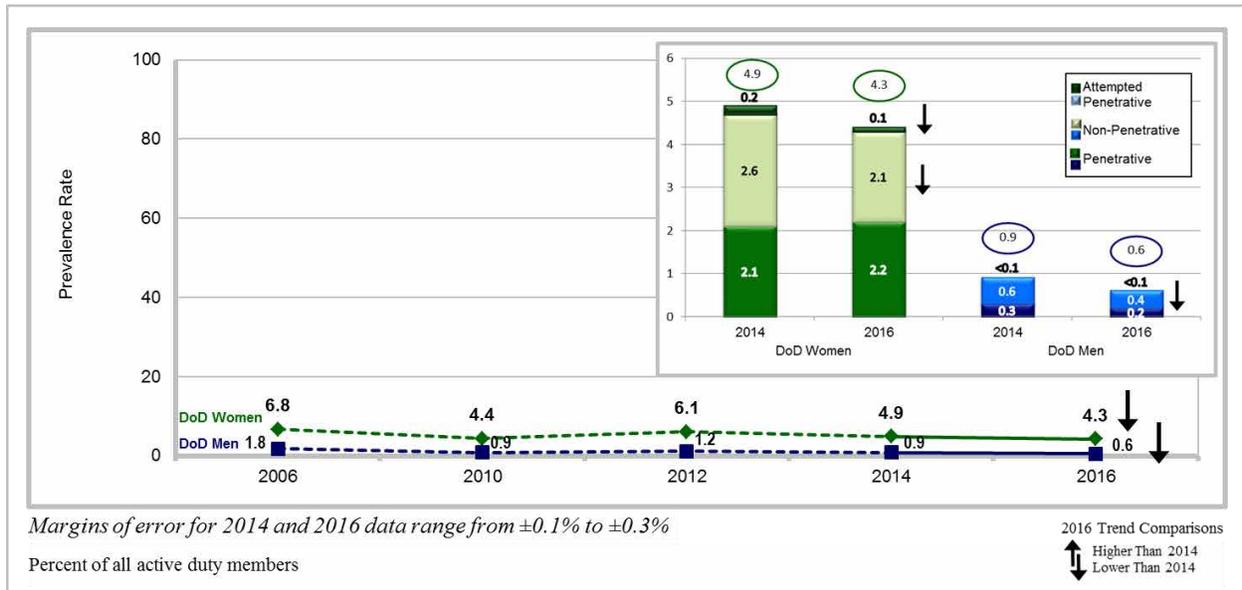
DoD

As shown in Figure 13, in 2016, 4.3% of DoD women and 0.6% of DoD men indicated experiencing **sexual assault** in the past year. Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing **sexual assault** showed a statistically significant *decrease* in 2016 for both women (0.6 percentage points) and men (0.3 percentage points). Although data are presented for 2006, 2010, and 2012, no direct comparisons can be made between rates before 2014 due to measurement differences as indicated by the dashed lines.

Also shown in Figure 13 are breakouts of the specific sexual assault behaviors making up the sexual assault prevalence rate. In 2016, 2.2% of DoD women indicated the unwanted event was **penetrative sexual assault**, 2.1% indicated experiencing **non-penetrative sexual assault**, and 0.1% indicated experiencing **attempted penetrative sexual assault**. Compared to 2014, the percentage of women who indicated experiencing **non-penetrative sexual assault** showed a statistically significant *decrease* in 2016 (0.5 percentage points) as well as the percentage of women who indicated experiencing **attempted penetrative sexual assault** (0.1 percentage points). The estimated rate of **penetrative sexual assault** remained *statistically unchanged* for women since 2014.

For DoD men, 0.2% indicated experiencing **penetrative sexual assault**, 0.4% indicated experiencing **non-penetrative sexual assault**, and $<0.1\%$ indicated experiencing **attempted penetrative sexual assault**. Compared to 2014, the percentage of men who indicated experiencing **non-penetrative sexual assault** showed a statistically significant *decrease* in 2016 (0.2 percentage points). The estimated rates of **penetrative sexual assault** and **attempted penetrative sexual assault** remained *statistically unchanged* for men since 2014.

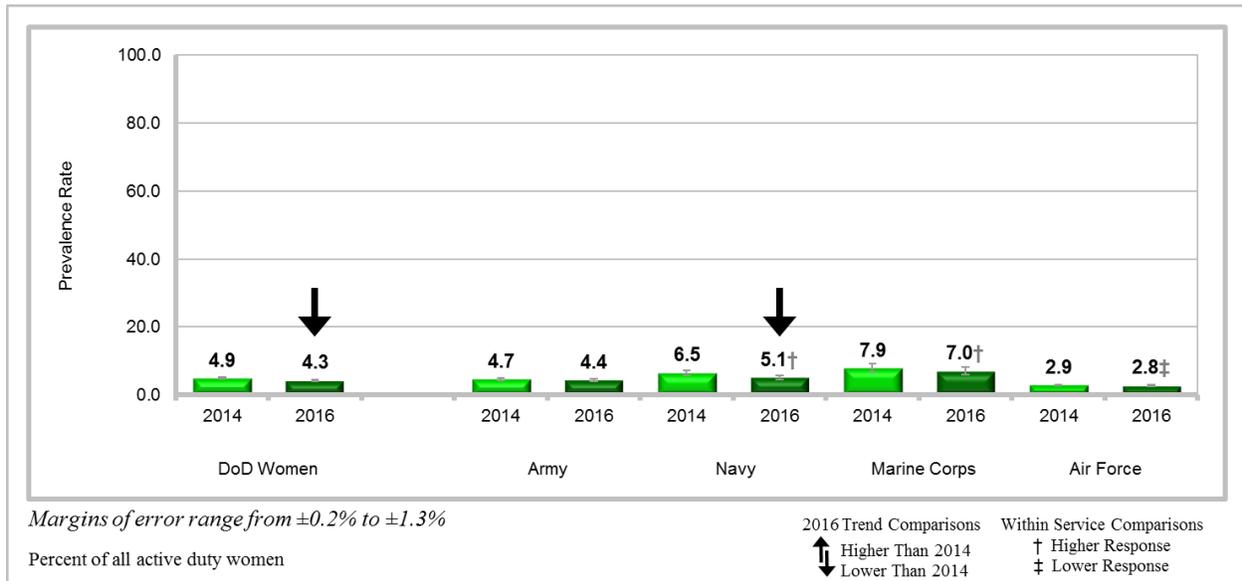
Figure 13.
Sexual Assault Prevalence Rate Estimates for DoD (Q65–Q85, Q87–Q93, Q95–Q106)³³



As shown in Figure 14, women in the Marine Corps (7.0%) and Navy (5.1%) were *more likely* to indicate experiencing **sexual assault** than women in the other Services, whereas Air Force women (2.8%) were *less likely*. Compared to 2014, the percentage of women who indicated experiencing **sexual assault** showed a statistically significant *decrease* in 2016 for Navy women (1.4 percentage points).

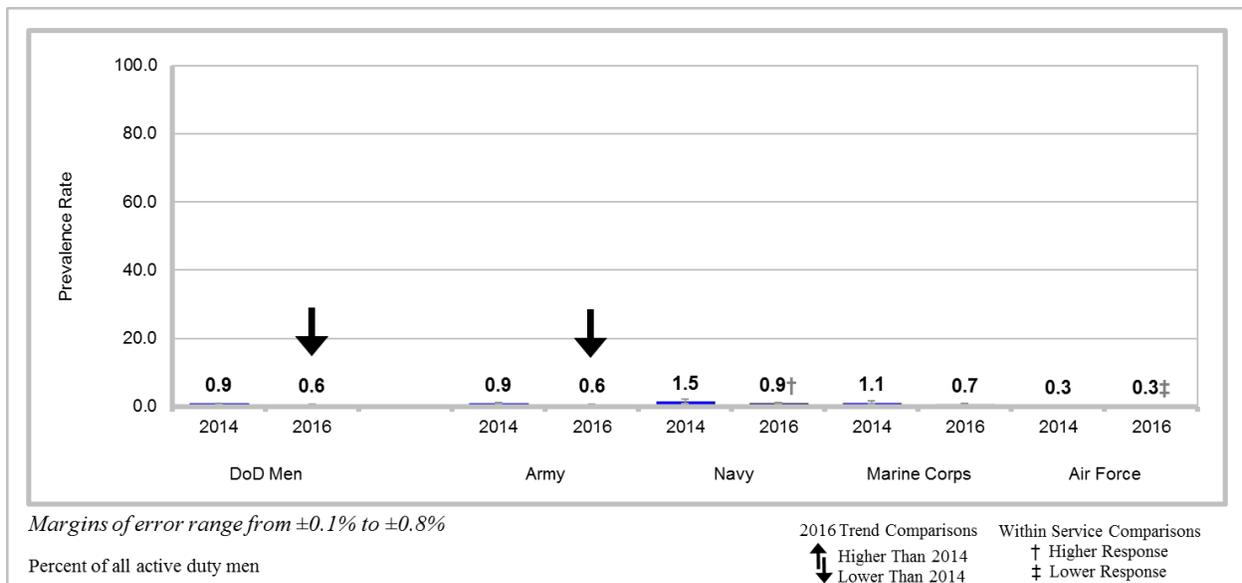
³³ Due to metrics changes in 2014, data cannot be statistically compared back to 2012, 2010, or 2006. This is indicated by the dashed line in the figure.

Figure 14.
Sexual Assault Prevalence Rate for DoD Women (Q65–Q85, Q87–Q93, Q95–Q105)



As shown in Figure 15, men in the Navy (0.9%) were *more likely* to indicate experiencing **sexual assault** than men in the other Services, whereas Air Force men (0.3%) were *less likely*. Compared to 2014, the percentage of men who indicated experiencing **sexual assault** showed a statistically significant *decrease* in 2016 for Army men (0.3 percentage points).

Figure 15.
Sexual Assault Prevalence Rate for DoD Men (Q65–Q85, Q87–Q93, Q95–Q106)

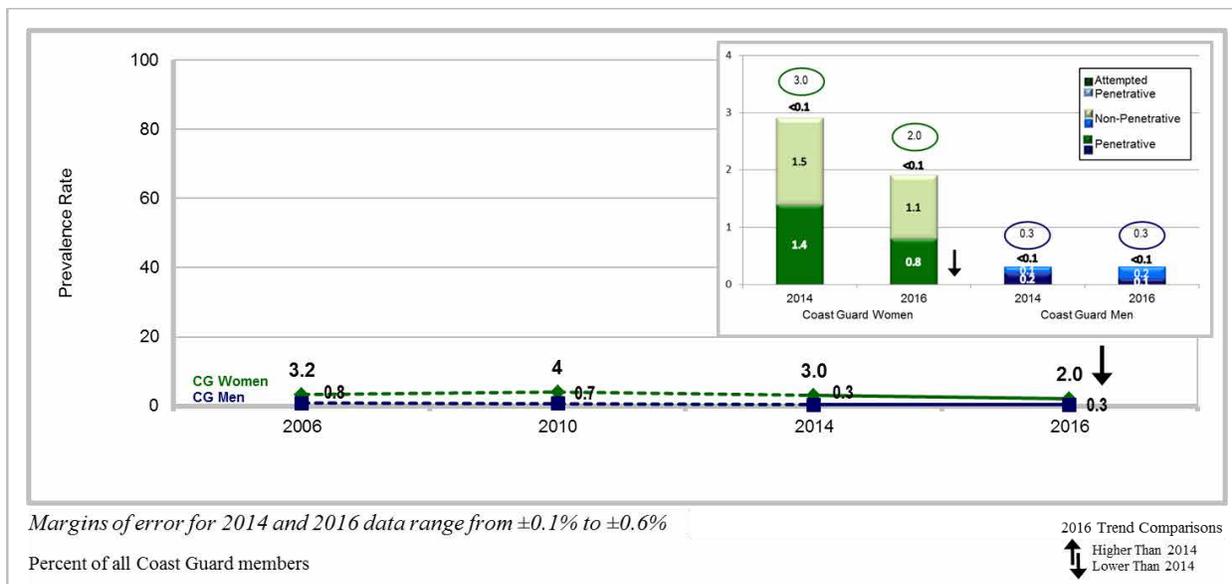


Coast Guard

Figure 16 shows the overall prevalence rate of **sexual assault** in 2016 was 2.0% for Coast Guard women and 0.3% for Coast Guard men. Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing **sexual assault** showed a statistically significant *decrease* in 2016 for Coast Guard women (1 percentage point) and remained statistically *unchanged* since 2014 for Coast Guard men.

Also shown in Figure 16 are breakouts of the specific sexual assault behaviors making up the sexual assault prevalence rate for Coast Guard members. In 2016, 0.8% of Coast Guard women indicated experiencing **penetrative sexual assault**, 1.1% indicated experiencing **non-penetrative sexual assault**, and <0.1% indicated experiencing **attempted penetrative sexual assault**. Compared to 2014, the percentage of Coast Guard women who indicated experiencing **penetrative sexual assault** showed a statistically significant *decrease* in 2016 (0.6 percentage points). The estimated rates of **non-penetrative sexual assault** and **attempted penetrative sexual assault** remained statistically *unchanged* for Coast Guard women since 2014. In 2016, of the 0.3% of Coast Guard men who indicated experiencing sexual assault, 0.1% of indicated experiencing **penetrative sexual assault**, 0.2% indicated experiencing **non-penetrative sexual assault**, and <0.1% indicated experiencing **attempted penetrative sexual assault**, all of which remained statistically unchanged since 2014.

Figure 16.
Sexual Assault Prevalence Rate for Coast Guard (Q65–Q85, Q87–Q93, Q95–Q106)³⁴



³⁴ Due to metrics changes in 2014, data cannot be statistically compared back to 2010, or 2006 as indicated by the dashed line in the figure.

Estimated Sexual Assault Rates: Prior to Joining the Military, Since Joining the Military, and Lifetime

In addition to asking about experiencing sexual assault in the past year, active duty members were also asked to think about events that happened prior to the past 12 months, both while in the military or prior to entry into the military, consistent with the following types of behaviors in which someone:

- Put a penis, an object, or any body part into their vagina, anus, or mouth when they did not want it and did not consent;
- Put any object or any body part other than a penis into your vagina, anus, or mouth;
- Made you insert their penis, an object, or body part into someone's mouth, vagina, or anus when they did not want to and did not consent;
- Tried to put a penis, an object, or any body part into their vagina, anus, or mouth, against their will but it did not happen;
- Intentionally touched private areas of their body (either directly or through clothing) when they did not want it and did not consent; or
- Made them touch private areas of their body or someone else's body (either directly or through clothing) when they did not want it and did not consent.

The behaviorally based items for sexual assault prior to joining the military, since joining the military, and lifetime prevalence of sexual assault require affirmative selection of one of the sexual assault behaviors. However, it does not require the legal criteria for intent and/or consent.

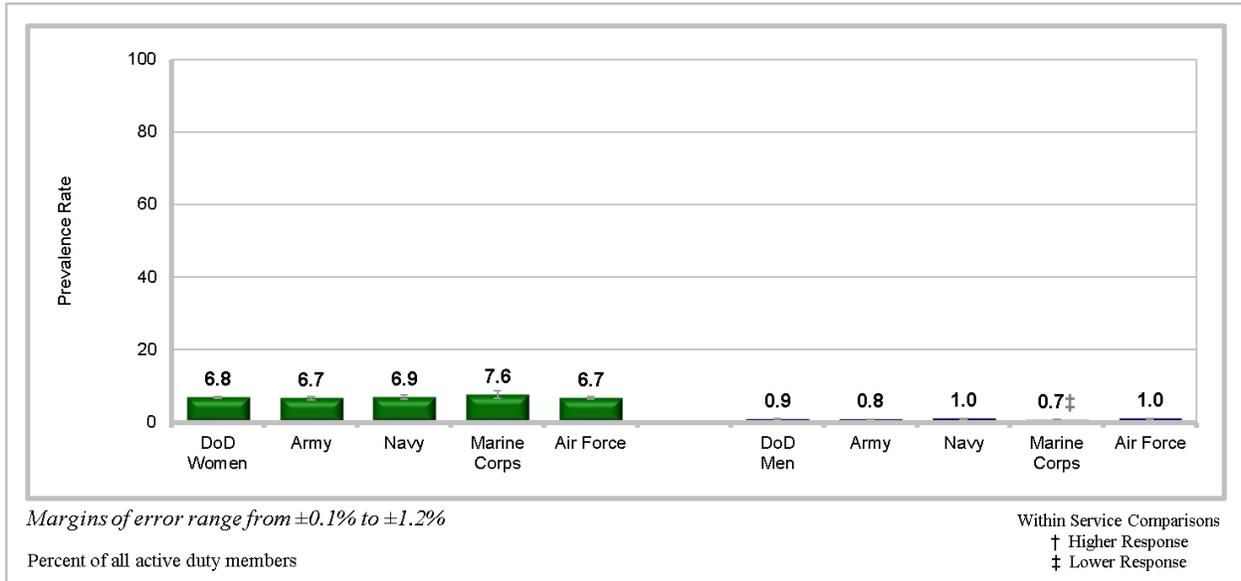
Estimated Sexual Assault Rate Prior to Joining the Military

Service members were asked if they experienced any of the unwanted behaviors prior to joining the military.

DoD

Overall, 1.8% (± 0.1) of DoD members indicated experiencing **sexual assault prior to joining the military**, with a rate of 6.8% for DoD women and 0.9% for DoD men (Figure 17). Marine Corps men (0.7%) were *less likely* than men in the other Services to indicate experiencing **sexual assault prior to joining the military**.

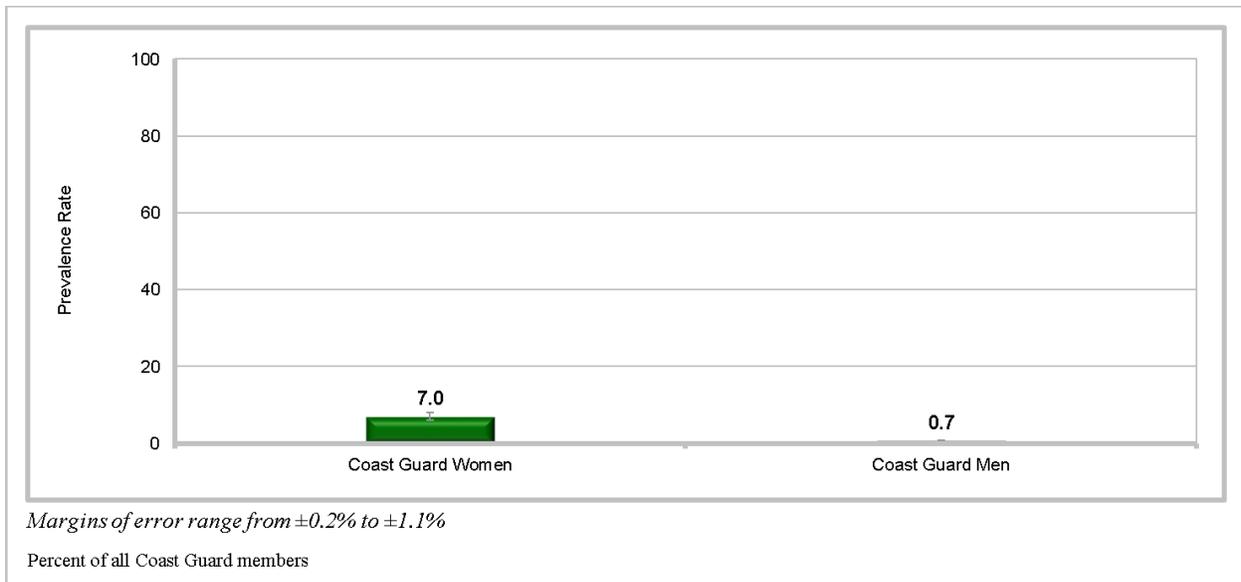
Figure 17.
Sexual Assault Rate Prior To Joining the Military for DoD (Q171–Q172)



Coast Guard

Overall, 1.6% (± 0.2) of Coast Guard members indicated experiencing [sexual assault prior to joining the military](#), with a rate of 7.0% for Coast Guard women and 0.7% for Coast Guard men (Figure 18).

Figure 18.
Sexual Assault Rate Prior To Joining the Military for Coast Guard (Q171a–d, f, 172)



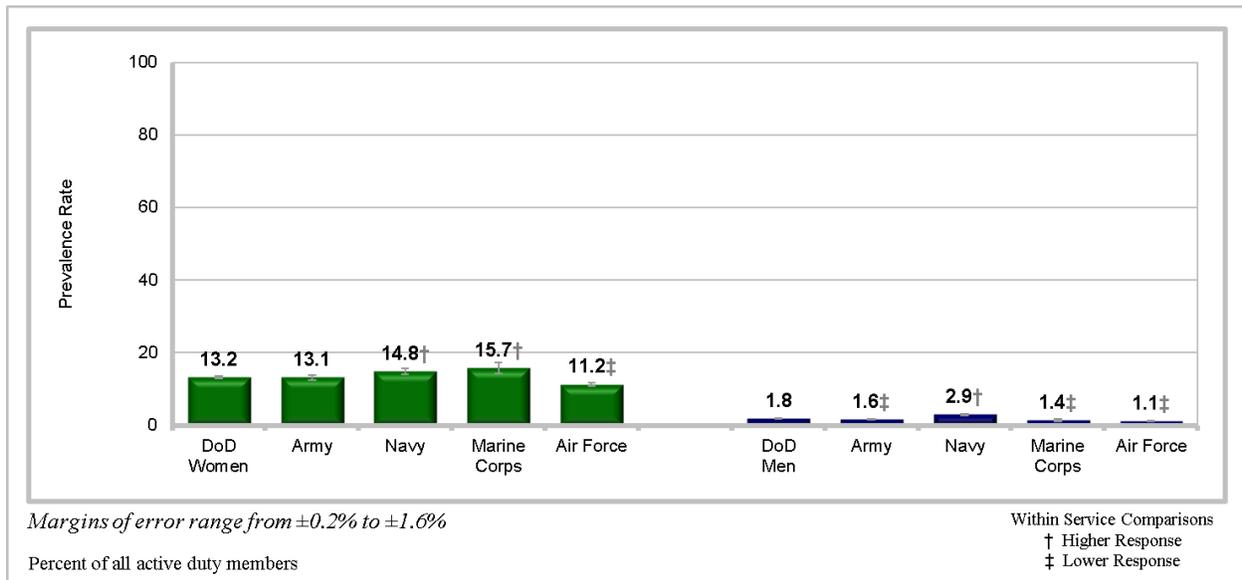
Estimated Sexual Assault Rate Since Joining the Military

The estimated sexual assault rate since joining the military combines members who indicated experiencing a sexual in the past 12 months with those who were sexually assaulted more than a year ago but after joining the military.

DoD

For the overall DoD, 3.6% (± 0.2) of members indicated experiencing a **sexual assault since joining the military**, including those that happened in the past 12 months. Breaking this rate out by gender, 13.2% of DoD women and 1.8% of DoD men indicated experiencing **sexual assault since joining the military** (Figure 19). In 2016, women in the Air Force (11.2%) were *less likely* than women in the other Services to indicate experiencing **sexual assault since joining the military**, whereas Navy (14.8%) and Marine Corps women (15.7%) were *more likely*. For DoD men, Army (1.6%), Marine Corps (1.4%), and Air Force men (1.1%) were *less likely* than men in the other Services to indicate experiencing **sexual assault since joining the military**, whereas men in the Navy (2.9%) were *more likely*.

Figure 19.
Sexual Assault Rate Since Joining the Military for DoD (Q65–Q85, Q87–Q93, Q95–Q106, Q171a–d, f, Q172b)

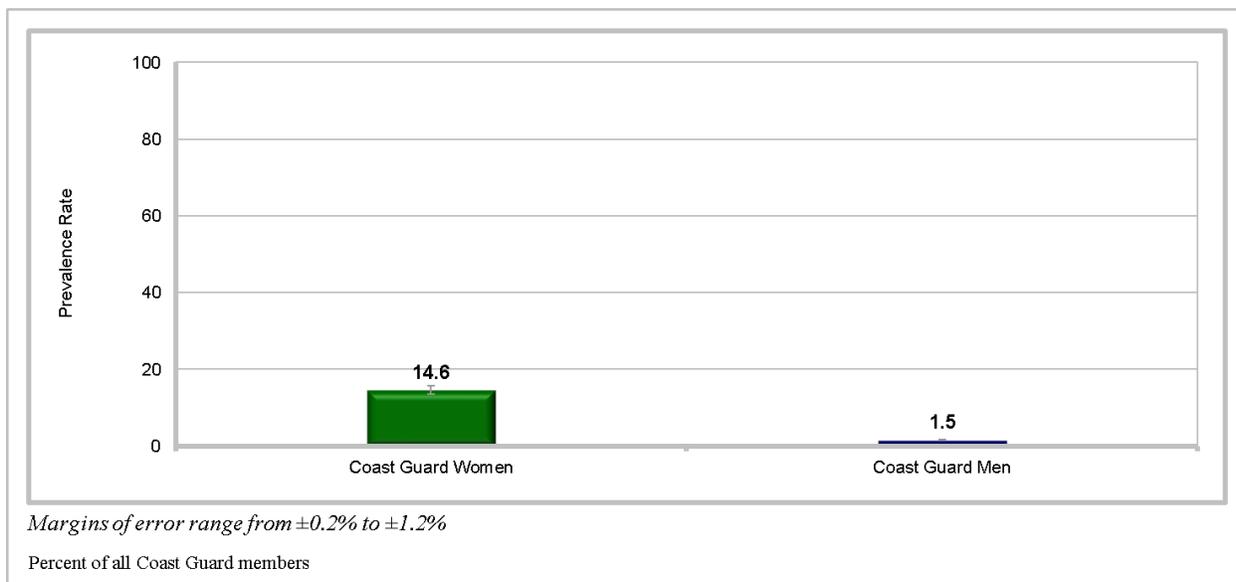


Coast Guard

In 2016, 3.5% (± 0.3) of Coast Guard members indicated experiencing **sexual assault since joining the military**. As shown in Figure 20, the rate of **sexual assault since joining the military**, including those that happened in the past 12 months for Coast Guard women was 14.6% and was 1.5% for Coast Guard men for 2016.

Figure 20.

Sexual Assault Rate Since Joining the Military for Coast Guard (Q65–Q85, Q87–Q93, Q95–Q106, Q171a–d, f, Q172b)



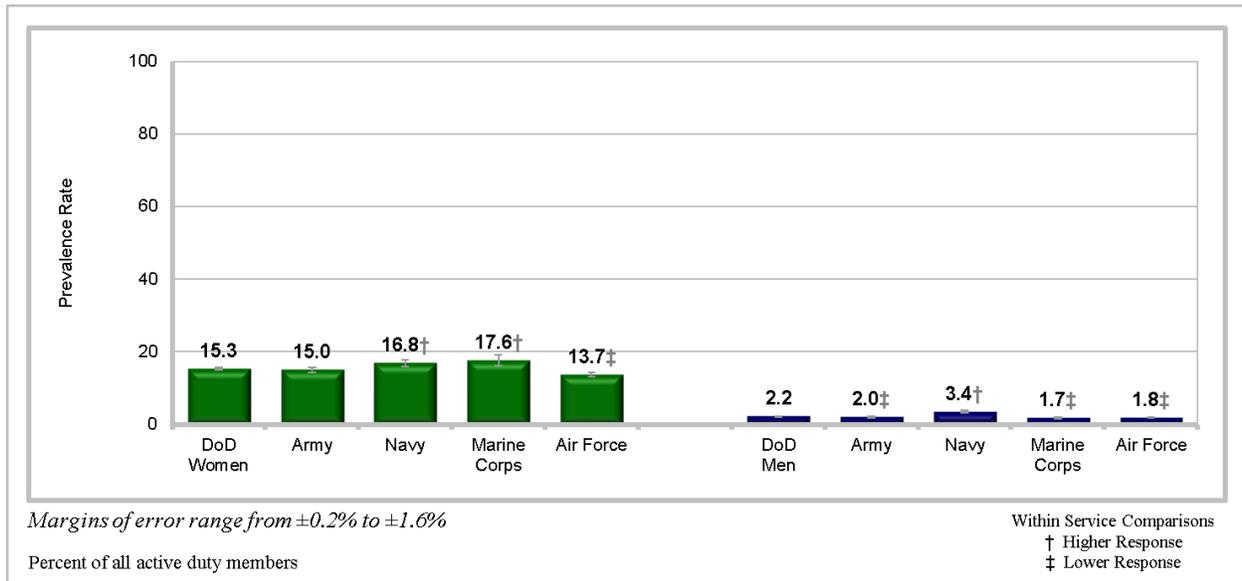
Estimated Lifetime Sexual Assault Rate

The estimated lifetime sexual assault rate includes sexual assaults that occurred in the past year as well as those that occurred more than a year ago, including unwanted events that occurred prior to joining the military.

DoD

For the DoD, 4.3% (± 0.2) of members indicated experiencing [sexual assault in their lifetime](#). Breaking this out by gender, 15.3% of DoD women and 2.2% of DoD men indicated experiencing [sexual assault in their lifetime](#) (Figure 21). In 2016, women in the Air Force (13.7%) were *less likely* than women in the other Services to indicate experiencing [sexual assault in their lifetime](#), whereas women in the Navy (16.8%) and Marine Corps (17.6%) were *more likely*. Men in the Army (2.0%), Marine Corps (1.7%) and Air Force (1.8%) were *less likely* than men in the other Services to indicate experiencing [sexual assault in their lifetime](#), whereas men in the Navy (3.4%) were *more likely*.

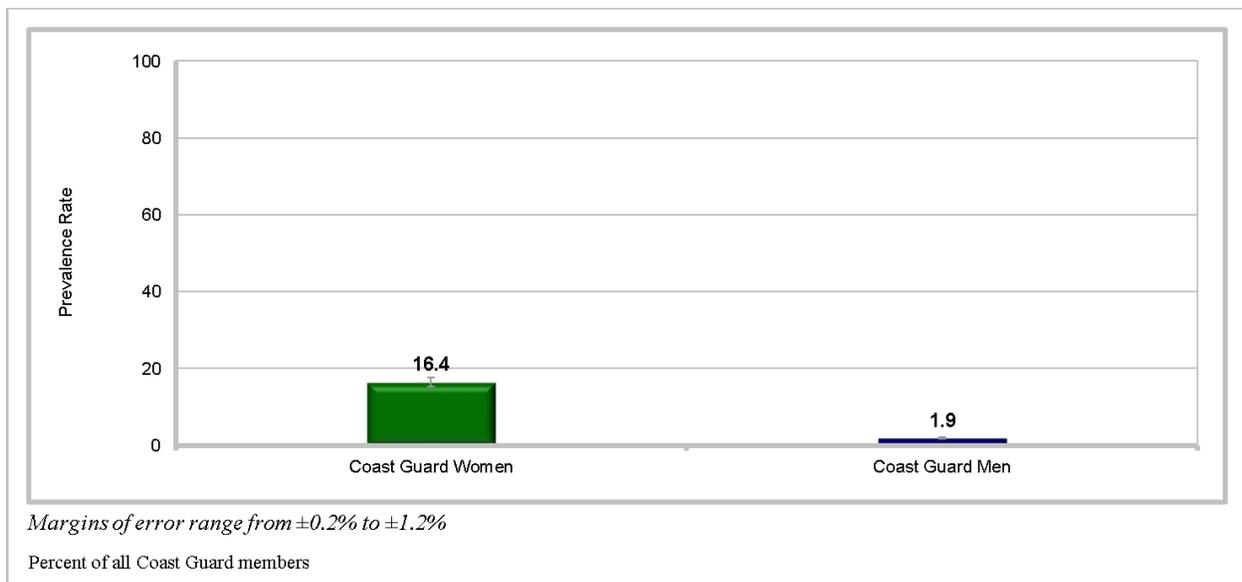
Figure 21.
Lifetime Sexual Assault Rate for DoD (Q65–Q85, Q87–Q93, Q95–Q106, Q171a–d, f)



Coast Guard

In 2016, 4.0% (± 0.3) of Coast Guard members indicated experiencing [sexual assault in their lifetime](#). As shown in Figure 22, 16.4% of Coast Guard women and 1.9% of Coast Guard men indicated experiencing [sexual assault in their lifetime](#).

Figure 22.
Lifetime Sexual Assault Rate for Coast Guard (Q65–Q85, Q87–Q93, Q95–Q106, Q171a–d, f)



Description of Unwanted Events Experienced in the Past Year

Active duty members who indicated experiencing sexual assault in the past 12 months were asked a series of questions to provide further details on the unwanted event(s), including the number of unwanted events, if all events were done by the same person, and if any of the unwanted experiences were considered to involve hazing and/or bullying.

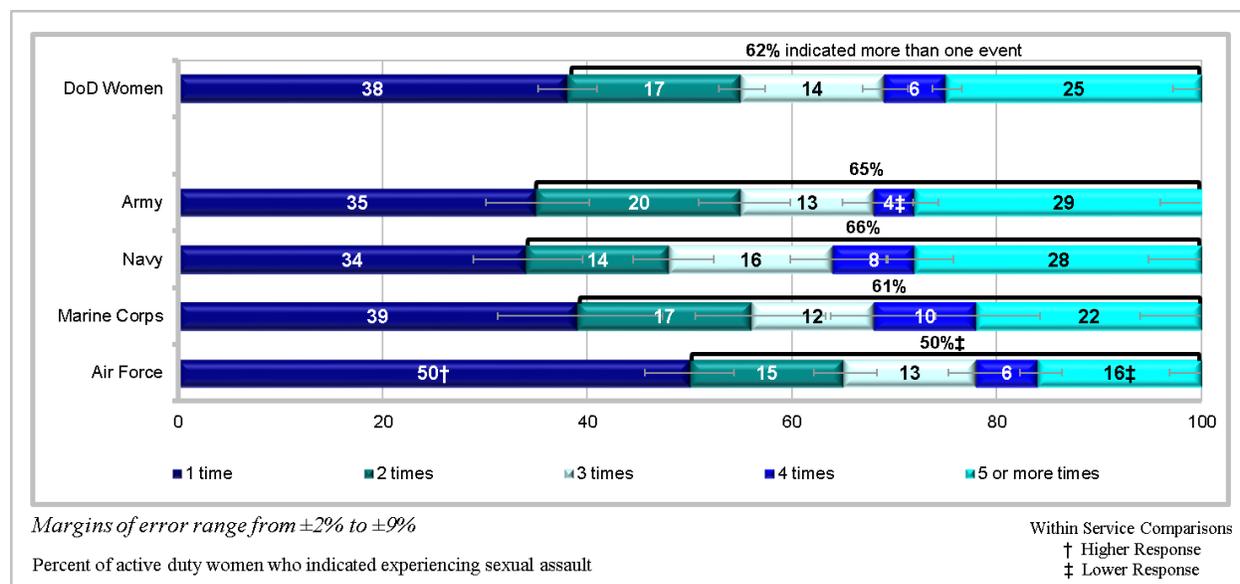
Number of Unwanted Events Experienced in the Past Year

DoD

As shown in Figure 23 and Figure 24, of the 4.3% of DoD women and 0.6% of men who indicated experiencing sexual assault in the past 12 months, 62% of women and 67% of men indicated having **more than one** unwanted experience in the past 12 months.

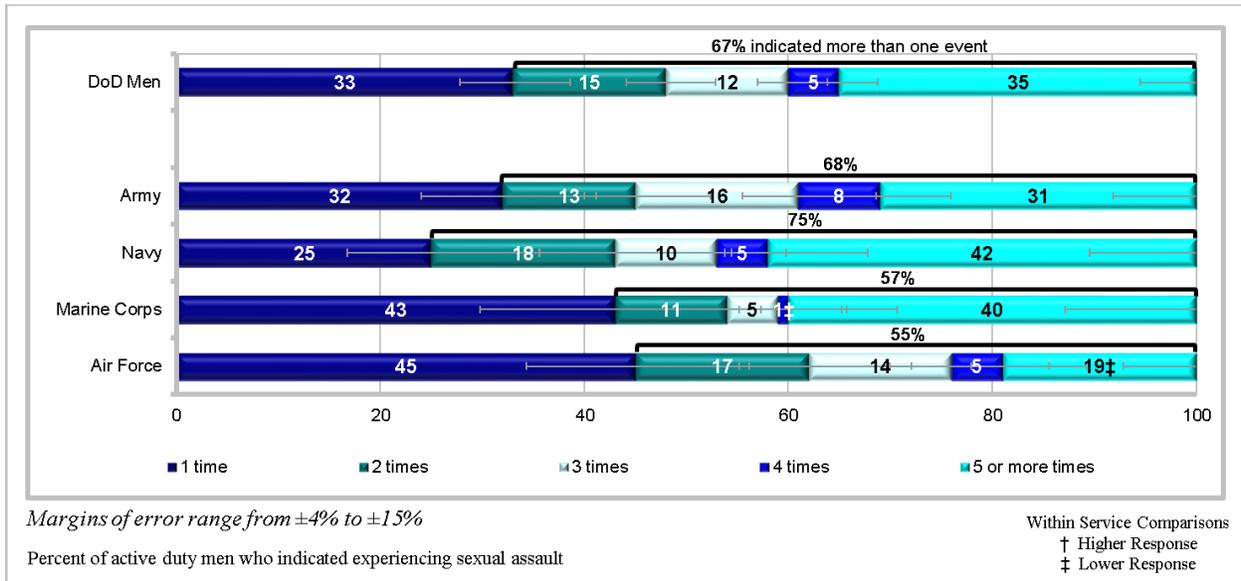
More than one-third (38%) of DoD women indicated experiencing unwanted events **one time in the past 12 months**, while 62% indicated experiencing **more than one** event in the past 12 months. One-quarter (25%) of women indicated unwanted events happened on **five or more separate occasions**. Seventeen percent indicated unwanted events happened **two times**, 14% indicated experiencing unwanted events **three times**, and 6% indicated experiencing unwanted events **four times**. In 2016, Air Force women (50%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate the unwanted events occurred **one time** and were *less likely* to indicate unwanted events occurred **five or more times** (16%), and **more than one time** (50%; Figure 23). Army women (4%) were *less likely* than women in the other Services to indicate experiencing unwanted events **four times**.

Figure 23.
Number of Unwanted Events Experienced in the Past 12 Months for DoD Women (Q108)



As shown in Figure 24, one-third (33%) of DoD men indicated they experienced unwanted event(s) **one time**, whereas a little more than one-third (35%) indicated experiencing unwanted events on **five or more separate occasions**. Fifteen percent indicated experiencing unwanted events **two times**, 12% indicated **three times**, and 5% of men indicated experiencing unwanted events **four times**. In 2016, Marine Corps men (1%) were *less likely* than men in the other Services to indicate experiencing unwanted events **four times**. Air Force men (19%) were *less likely* than men in the other Services to indicate experiencing unwanted events **five or more times**.

Figure 24.
Number of Unwanted Events Experienced in the Past 12 Months for DoD Men (Q108)



Coast Guard

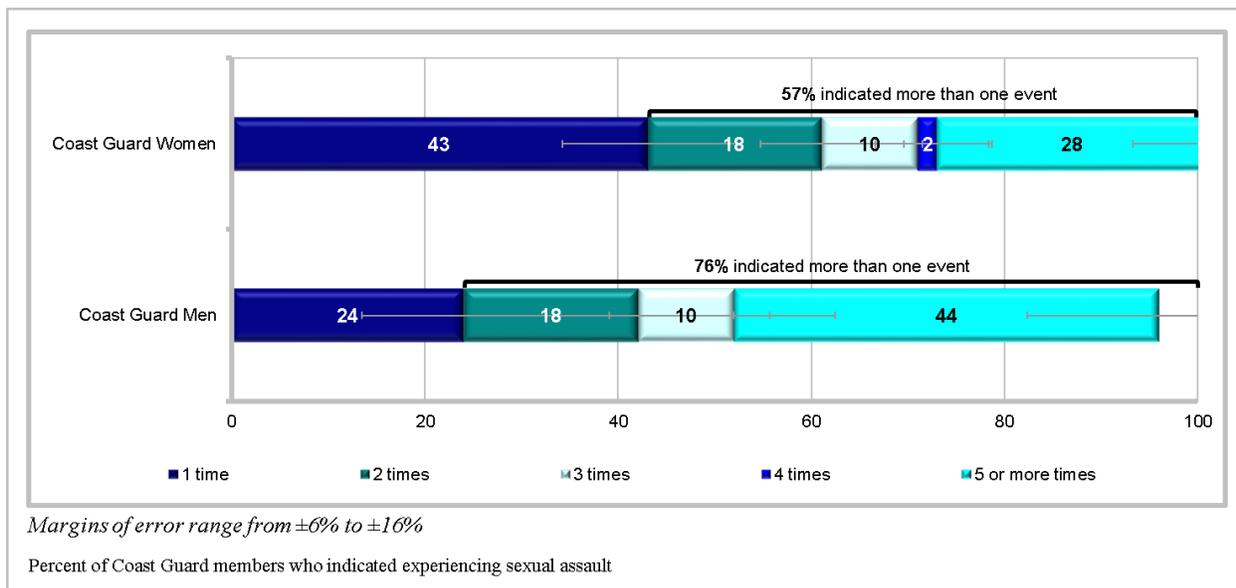
Figure 25 displays the number of unwanted events Coast Guard members indicated experiencing in the past 12 months. Of the 2% of Coast Guard women and 0.3% of Coast Guard men who indicated experiencing sexual assault in the past 12 months, 57% of women and 76% of men indicated experiencing **more than one** unwanted event in the past 12 months.

Less than half (43%) of Coast Guard women indicated experiencing **one unwanted event** in the past 12 months, whereas more than one-quarter (28%) indicated experiencing unwanted events **five or more times**. Eighteen percent of women indicated the unwanted events occurred **two times**, 10% indicated experiencing events **three times**, and 2% indicated experiencing unwanted events **four times** in the past 12 months.

Forty-four percent of Coast Guard men indicated experiencing unwanted events **five or more times**, whereas a little less than one-quarter (24%) indicated it happened **one time**. Additionally, a little less than one-fifth (18%) indicated experiencing unwanted events **two times**, and 10%

indicated events occurred **three times**. Results for Coast Guard men who indicated experiencing unwanted events **four times** are not reportable.

Figure 25.
Number of Unwanted Events Experienced in the Past 12 Months for Coast Guard (Q108)



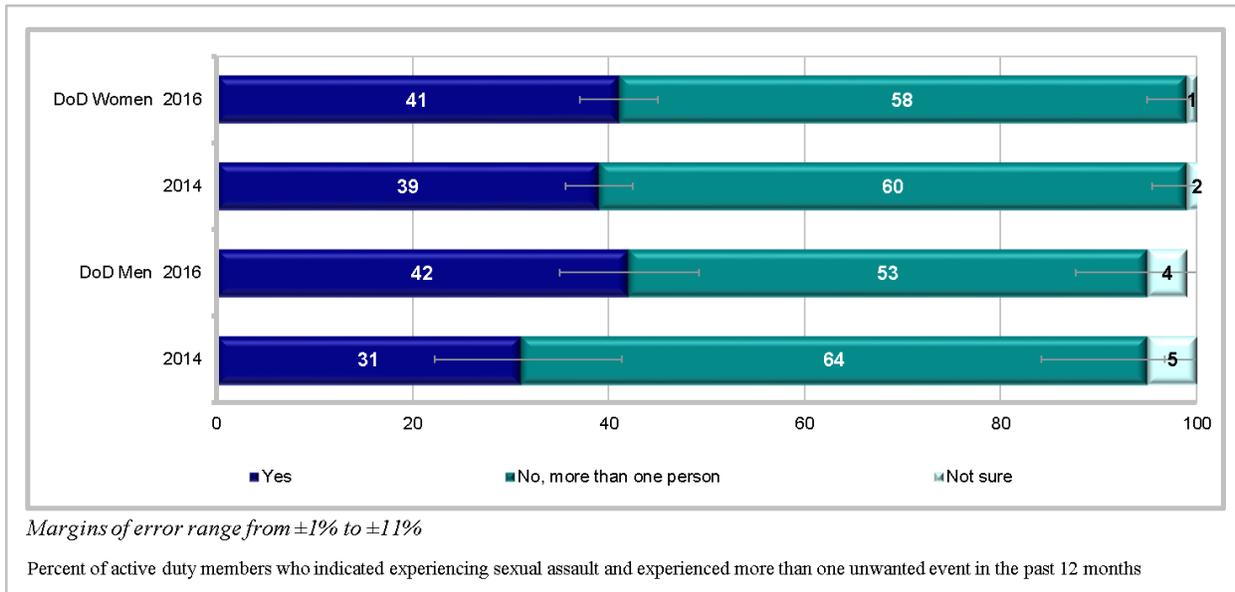
Repeat Alleged Offender in Unwanted Events Experienced in the Past Year

DoD

As shown in Figure 26, of the 62% of DoD women who indicated experiencing more than one unwanted event in the past 12 months, more than half (58%) indicated all of the unwanted events they indicated experiencing in the past 12 months were done by **more than one person**. Forty-one percent indicated all of the events were done by **the same person**.

Of the 67% of DoD men who indicated experiencing more than one unwanted event in the past 12 months, 53% indicated all of the unwanted events they indicated experiencing in the past 12 months were done by **more than one person**. Forty-two percent indicated all of the events were done by **the same person**.

Figure 26.
Unwanted Events in the Past 12 Months Done by Same Person for DoD (Q109)



As shown in Table 3, in 2016, Army women (47%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate the unwanted events were done by **the same person**, whereas Marine Corps women (28%) were *less likely*. However, Marine Corps women (72%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate the unwanted events were done by **more than one person**. For men, those in the Army (54%) were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate the unwanted events were done by **the same person** and were *less likely* (41%) to indicate they were done by **more than one person**.

Table 3.
Unwanted Events in the Past 12 Months Done by Same Person for DoD (Q109)

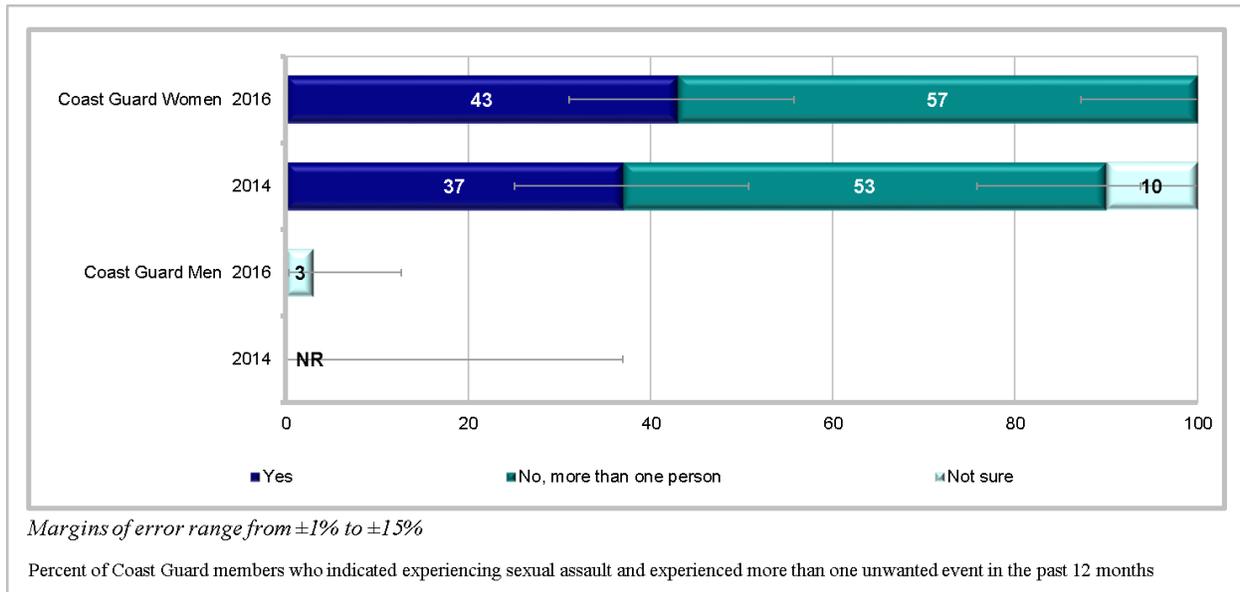
2016 Trend Comparisons ↑ Higher Than 2014 ↓ Lower Than 2014	Within Service Comparisons						
	Survey Year	Total DoD	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	
			■	Higher Response		■	Lower Response
Women							
Yes	2016	41	47	38	28	43	
	2014	39	42	37	28	46	
No, more than one person	2016	58	52	62	72	55	
	2014	60	58	61	71	52	
Not sure	2016	1	<1	<1	NR	2	
	2014	2	1	2	1	2	
<i>Margins of Error</i>		±1-5	±2-8	±2-8	±3-11	±2-7	
Men							
Yes	2016	42	54	42	NR	41	
	2014	31	37	29	NR	NR	
No, more than one person	2016	53	41	56	NR	59	
	2014	64	NR	68	NR	NR	
Not sure	2016	4	5	2	NR	NR	
	2014	5	NR	3	NR	NR	
<i>Margins of Error</i>		±4-11	±8-16	±5-18	NR	±16	

Percent of active duty member who indicated experiencing sexual assault and experienced more than one unwanted event in the past 12 months

Coast Guard

Of the 57% of Coast Guard women who indicated experiencing more than one unwanted event in the past 12 months, more than half (57%) indicated the unwanted events in the past 12 months were done by **more than one person**, whereas less than half (43%) indicated the unwanted events were done by **the same person** (Figure 27). Data are not reportable for Coast Guard men.

Figure 27.
Unwanted Events in the Past 12 Months Done by Same Person for Coast Guard (Q109)



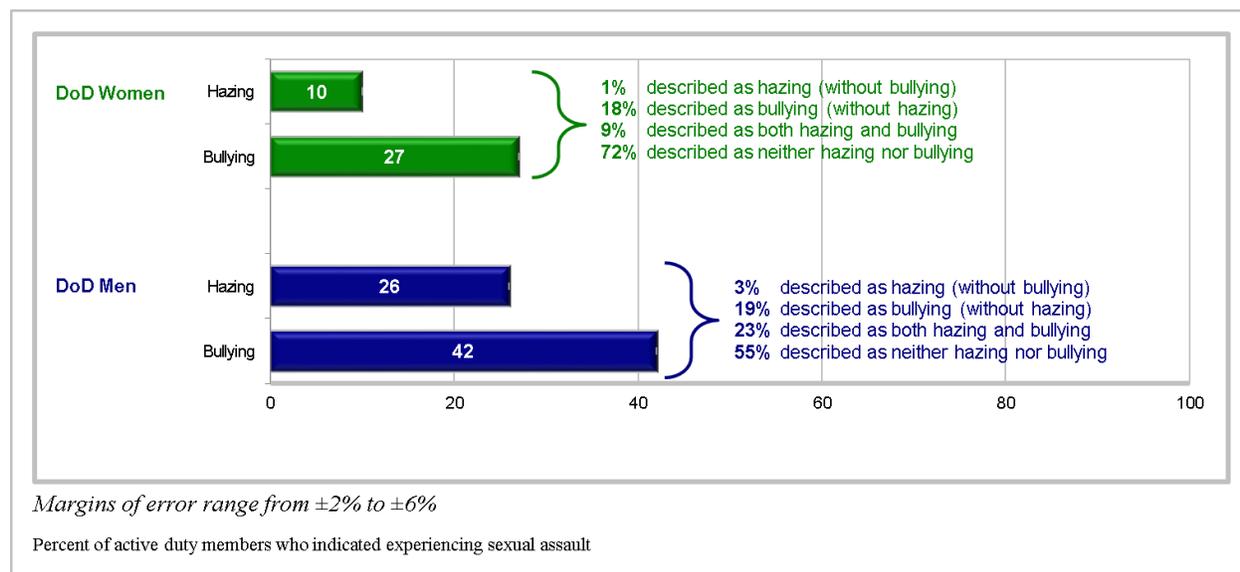
Considered Any Unwanted Event in Past Year as Hazing and/or Bullying

The last section of this chapter addresses issues of hazing and bullying surrounding experiences of sexual assault in the military. Active duty members who indicated experiencing at least one sexual assault in the past 12 months were asked to identify if they would consider any of the events they experienced to be hazing and/or bullying. Hazing refers to things done to humiliate or “toughen up” people before accepting them into a group, whereas bullying refers to repeated verbally or physically abusive behaviors that are threatening, humiliating, or intimidating.

DoD

Of the 4.3% of DoD women who indicated experiencing sexual assault in the past year, 10% would describe any of the behaviors as **hazing** and 27% would consider them as **bullying** (Figure 28). When combining these behaviors to assess whether they considered any of the behaviors to be a combination of hazing and bullying, 9% of women considered any unwanted event to involve **both hazing and bullying**. The majority (72%) would **not** describe any unwanted event to be **hazing or bullying**, whereas 18% would describe them as **bullying (without hazing)** and 1% would describe the unwanted events as **hazing (without bullying)**.

Of the 0.3% of DoD men who indicated experiencing sexual assault in the past year, 26% would describe any behavior as **hazing** and 42% as **bullying** (Figure 28). When combining these behaviors to assess whether they considered any of the behaviors to be a combination of hazing and bullying, 23% of men considered any of the unwanted events to involve **both hazing and bullying**. More than half (55%) would **not** describe any unwanted event as **hazing or bullying**, whereas 19% indicated any unwanted event experienced as **bullying (without hazing)** and 3% as **hazing (without bullying)**.

Figure 28.***Any Unwanted Event Consider as Hazing and/or Bullying for DoD (Q110, Q121)***

As shown in Table 4, when examining the behaviors of hazing and bullying, Army women (15%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to describe any unwanted event they experienced as **hazing**. When considering the combination of hazing and bullying behaviors experienced, Army women (14%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate experiencing **both hazing and bullying**, whereas Air Force women (6%) were *less likely*. Marine Corps women (<1%) were *less likely* than women in the other Services to indicate any unwanted event was considered to be **hazing (without bullying)**.

For DoD men, when examining the behaviors of hazing and bullying, Army men (52%) were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate experiencing **bullying**, whereas Air Force men (28%) were *less likely*. Air Force men (13%) were *less likely* than men in the other Services to indicate experiencing **hazing**. When considering the combination of hazing and bullying behaviors experienced, Air Force men (72%) were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate any unwanted event they experienced to **neither be hazing nor bullying**, and were *less likely* to indicate **both hazing and bullying** (12%) took place during any unwanted event. Army men (28%) were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate any unwanted event experienced to be **bullying (without hazing)**.

Table 4.
Any Unwanted Event Consider as Hazing and/or Bullying for DoD (Q110, Q121)

	Within Service Comparisons				
	Total DoD	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force
 Higher Response Lower Response					
Women					
Hazing and Bullying					
Experienced hazing	10	15	9	6	7
Experienced bullying	27	32	25	25	24
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±3	±6	±5-6	±6-8	±4
Hazing and Bullying Combinations					
Hazing (without bullying)	1	1	1	<1	1
Bullying (without hazing)	18	18	18	19	18
Both hazing and bullying	9	14	7	6	6
Neither hazing nor bullying	72	67	74	75	75
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±2-3	±3-6	±3-6	±1-8	±3-5
Men					
Hazing and Bullying					
Experienced hazing	26	25	26	35	13
Experienced bullying	42	52	35	45	28
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±6	±9-10	±11	±14	±10-11
Hazing and Bullying Combinations					
Hazing (without bullying)	3	1	5	3	NR
Bullying (without hazing)	19	28	13	13	16
Both hazing and bullying	23	24	22	32	12
Neither hazing nor bullying	55	47	60	52	72
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±3-6	±5-10	±8-11	±6-14	±10-11

Percent of active duty members who indicated experiencing sexual assault

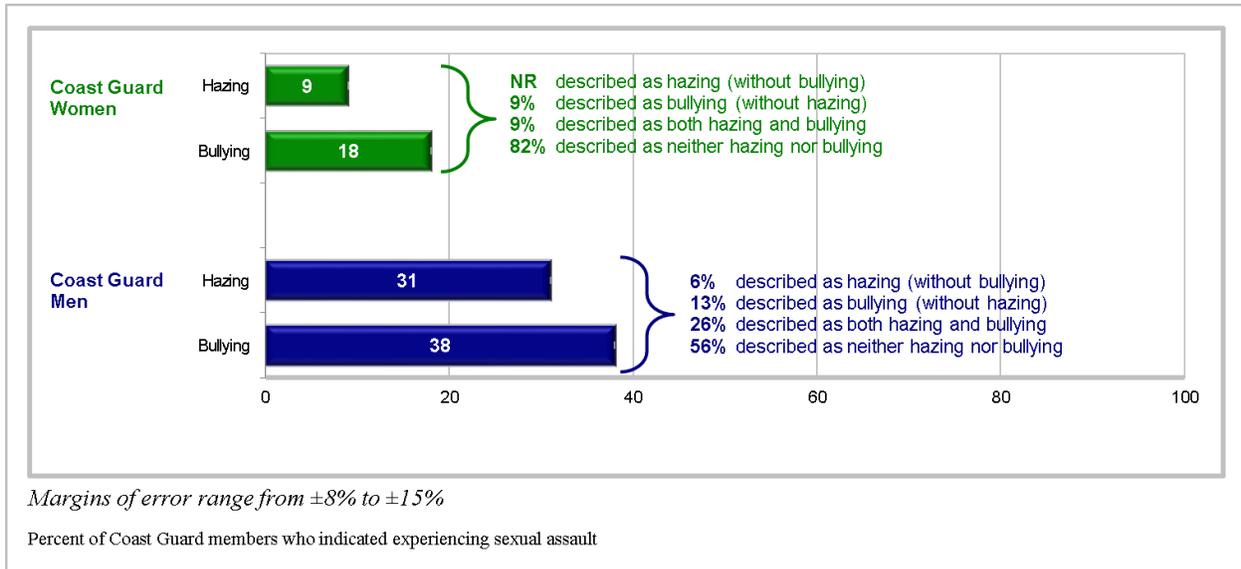
Coast Guard

As shown in Figure 29, of the 2.0% of Coast Guard women who indicated experiencing sexual assault in the past year, 9% would describe any of the behaviors as **hazing** and 18% would consider any of the behaviors as **bullying**. When combining these behaviors to assess whether they considered any of the behaviors to be a combination of hazing and bullying, 9% of women considered behaviors as **both hazing and bullying**. The majority (82%) would **not** describe any unwanted event as **hazing or bullying**. Fewer (9%) would describe any unwanted events as **bullying (without hazing)**. Results for **hazing (without bullying)** are not reportable for women.

Of the 0.3% of Coast Guard men who indicated experiencing sexual assault in the past year, 31% would describe any of the behaviors as **hazing** and 38% would consider any of the behaviors as **bullying** (Figure 29). When combining these behaviors to assess whether they considered any of the behaviors to be a combination of hazing and bullying, 26% of men considered behaviors to be **both hazing and bullying**. More than half (56%) would **not** describe any of the behaviors as

hazing or bullying, whereas 6% would describe any unwanted event they experienced as hazing (without bullying) and 13% would describe the behaviors as bullying (without hazing).

Figure 29.
Any Unwanted Event Consider as Hazing and/or Bullying for Coast Guard (Q110, Q121)



Chapter 4: One Situation of Sexual Assault with Biggest Effect

Ms. Lisa Davis and Ms. Amanda Grifka

Introduction

On the 2016 *WGRA*, active duty members who indicated experiencing a sexual assault that met legal criteria³⁵ were asked to consider the one situation experienced in the past 12 months that had the biggest effect on them. Members who indicated experiencing sexual assault outside of this time frame are excluded from the analysis of the one situation with the biggest effect. This chapter provides details on the circumstances in which potential sexual assault incidents occurred. Members were then asked follow-up questions about the one situation in order to provide additional detail on the circumstances surrounding the experience. This chapter addresses the following topics:

Characteristics of the Offender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number and gender ▪ Military status and rank ▪ Employment status ▪ Relationship to offender
Characteristics of the Situation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Where did the situation occur? ▪ When did the situation occur?
Bullying/Hazing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Situation involved bullying and/or hazing
Stalking/Harassment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Offender stalked and/or harassed member before and/or after the situation
Alcohol/Drugs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Situation involved alcohol and/or drugs
Reaction to the Situation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Made member take steps to leave or separate from the military ▪ Received a sexual assault forensic exam ▪ Satisfaction with response/services

Results are reported for 2016 and trend comparisons to the 2014 *RMWS* are provided where data are available.

³⁵ In addition to meeting the UCMJ-based requirements, members also had to indicate that this experience happened within the past 12 months.

Most Serious Behavior Experienced in the One Situation

The first section of this chapter examines the type of behavior active duty members indicated happened during the unwanted event with the biggest effect. Active duty members were asked to endorse the event considered as the worst or most serious (hereafter referred to as “the one situation”). Responses from this question were used to construct the three-level hierarchical variable of the most serious behavior experienced: penetrative sexual assault, attempted penetrative sexual assault, and non-penetrative sexual assault. It should be noted this hierarchy differs from that used to construct the prevalence rates of sexual assault presented in Chapter 3. The sexual assault prevalence rates hierarchy follows *2014 RMWS* (penetrative sexual assault, non-penetrative sexual assault, attempted penetrative sexual assault), whereas the most serious behavior hierarchy discussed in this chapter uses OPA metrics, which places attempted penetrative sexual assault before non-penetrative sexual assault as described below:

- Penetrative sexual assault includes individuals who indicated “Yes” to any of the items that assess penetration of the vagina, anus, or mouth.
- Attempted penetrative sexual assault includes individuals who indicated “Yes” to the item that assesses attempted sexual assault and were not previously counted as penetrative sexual assault.
- Non-penetrative sexual assault includes individuals who indicated “Yes” to either of the screener items that assess unwanted sexual touching and were not previously counted as having experienced either penetrative sexual assault or attempted penetrative sexual assault.

The most serious behavior discussed in the unwanted event with the biggest effect did not have to meet the legal criteria, as long as one of the sexual assault behaviors endorsed previously met the legal criteria for sexual assault as outlined in Chapter 1.

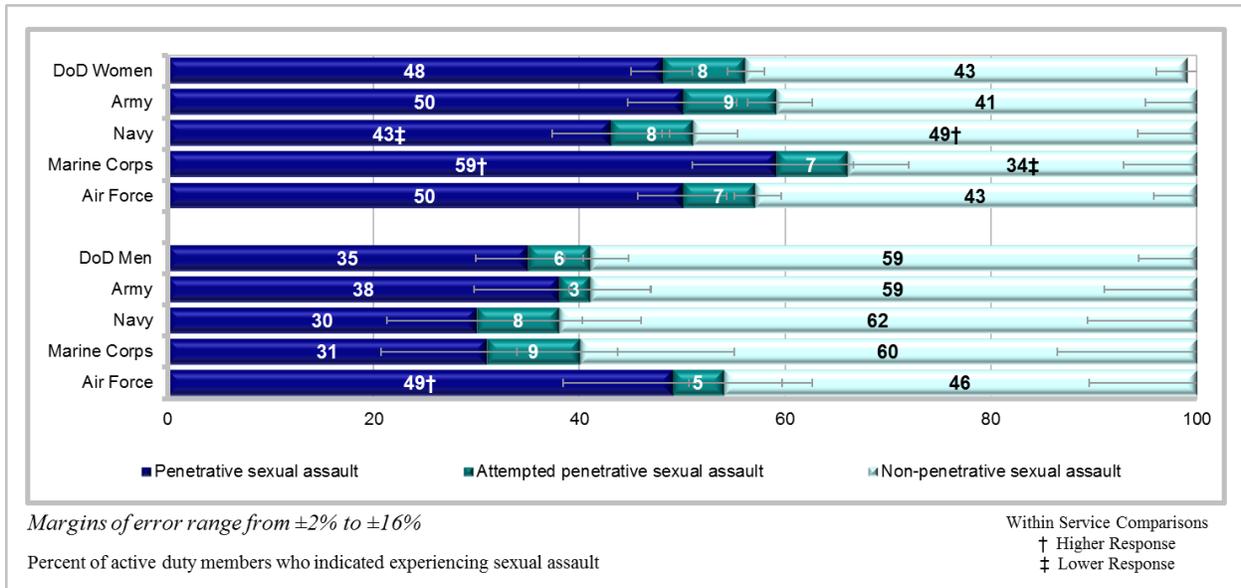
DoD

As shown in Figure 30, of the 4.3% of DoD women and 0.6% of DoD men who indicated experiencing sexual assault in the past 12 months, a little less than half (48%) of women and more than one-third (35%) of men indicated the most serious behavior experienced was **penetrative sexual assault**. Eight percent of women and 6% of men indicated **attempted penetrative sexual assault** was the most serious behavior they experienced. Furthermore, 43% of women and 59% of men indicated the most serious behavior was **non-penetrative sexual assault**.

In 2016, Marine Corps women (59%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate the most serious behavior experienced was **penetrative sexual assault**, whereas women in the Navy (43%) were *less likely*. Conversely, Navy women (49%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate the most serious behavior experienced was **non-penetrative sexual assault**, whereas Marine Corps women (34%) were *less likely*.

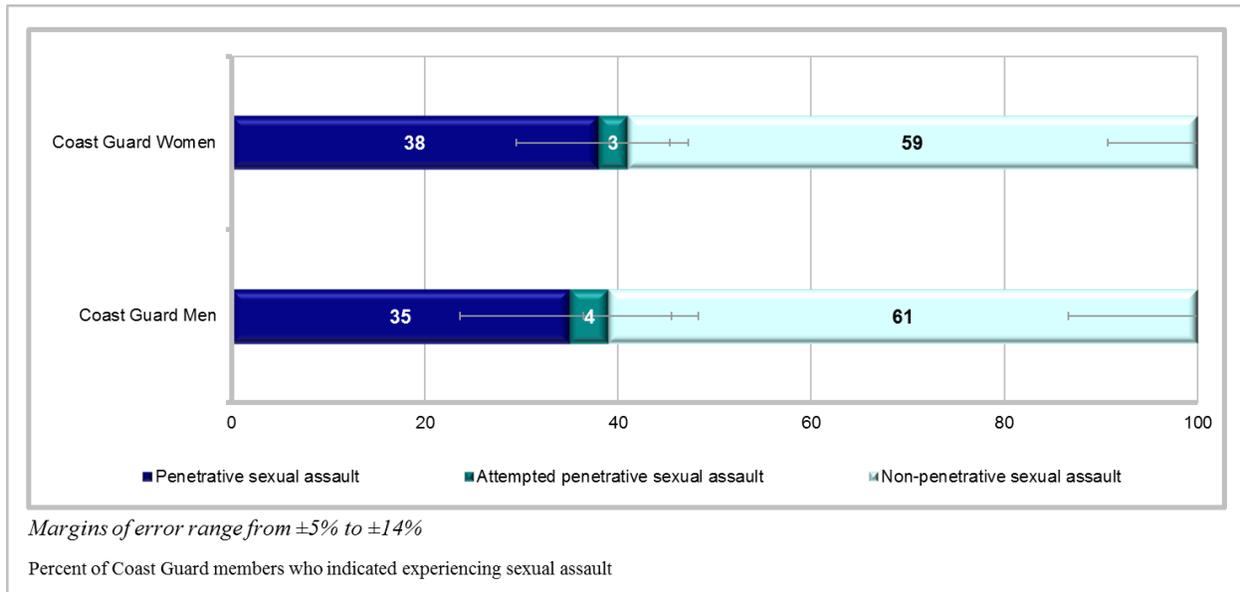
For DoD men in 2016, Air Force men (49%) were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate the most serious behavior experienced was **penetrative sexual assault**.

Figure 30.
Most Serious Behavior Experienced in the One Situation for DoD (Q65–Q85, Q87–Q93, Q95–Q106, Q108, Q111)



Coast Guard

The most serious behavior experienced in the one situation for Coast Guard members is presented in Figure 31. Of the 2.0% of Coast Guard women and 0.3% of Coast Guard men who indicated experiencing sexual assault in the past 12 months, more than one-third (38%) of women and men (35%) indicated the most serious behavior experienced was **penetrative sexual assault**. Three percent of women and 4% of men indicated **attempted penetrative sexual assault** was the most serious behavior experienced. Additionally, more than half (59%) of Coast Guard women and a little less than two-thirds (61%) of Coast Guard men indicated **non-penetrative sexual assault** was the most serious behavior experienced.

Figure 31.***Most Serious Behavior Experienced in the One Situation for Coast Guard (Q111)***

Characteristics of the Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation

Active duty members who indicated experiencing sexual assault in the past 12 months were asked to identify various characteristics of the alleged offender(s) in the one situation that had the biggest effect on them. Characteristics of the alleged offender(s) from the one situation examined in this section include the number of alleged offenders, gender, military status, rank within the military, employment status, and the relationship of the alleged offender(s) to the member.

Number of Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation

DoD

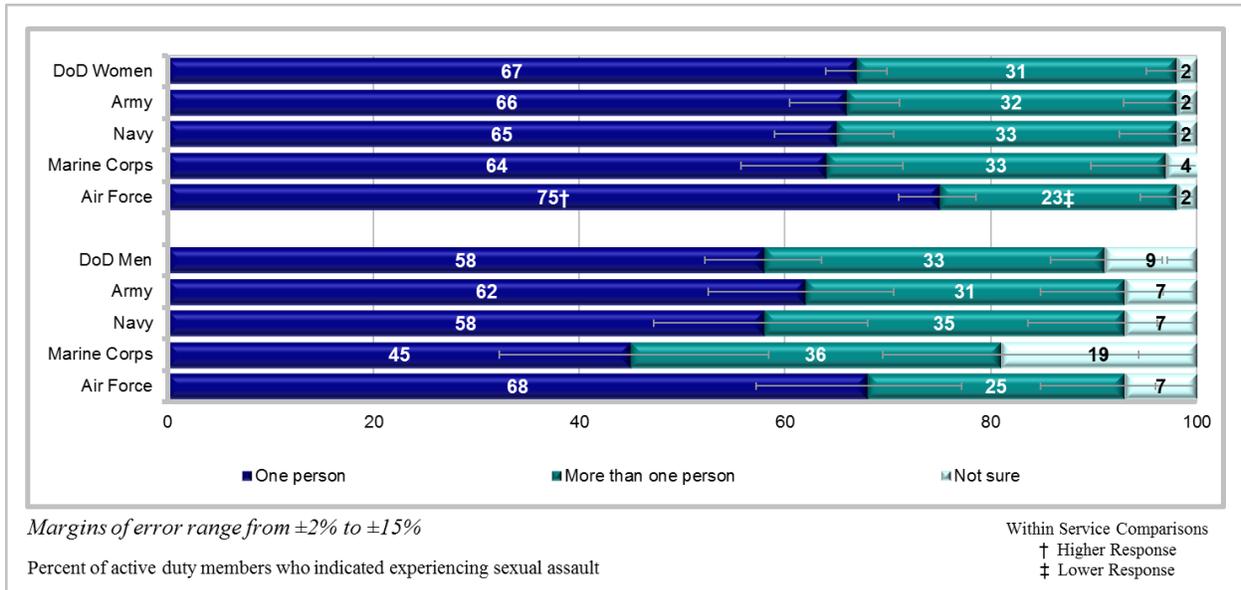
As shown in Figure 32, of the 4.3% of DoD women who indicated experiencing sexual assault in the past year, a little more than two-thirds (67%) indicated **one person** was involved in the one situation. A little less than one-third (31%) of women indicated **more than one person** was involved in the situation, and 2% of women indicated they were **not sure** how many offenders were involved.

Of the 0.6% of DoD men who indicated experiencing sexual assault in the past year, more than half (58%) indicated **one person** was involved in the one situation. One-third (33%) of men indicated **more than one person** was involved in the situation, and 9% indicated they were **not sure** how many offenders were involved.

In 2016, Air Force women (75%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate the situation involved **one person** and were *less likely* than women in the other Services to

indicate **more than one person** was involved in the one situation (23%). There were no significant differences between Services for men.

Figure 32.
Number of Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation for DoD (Q112)

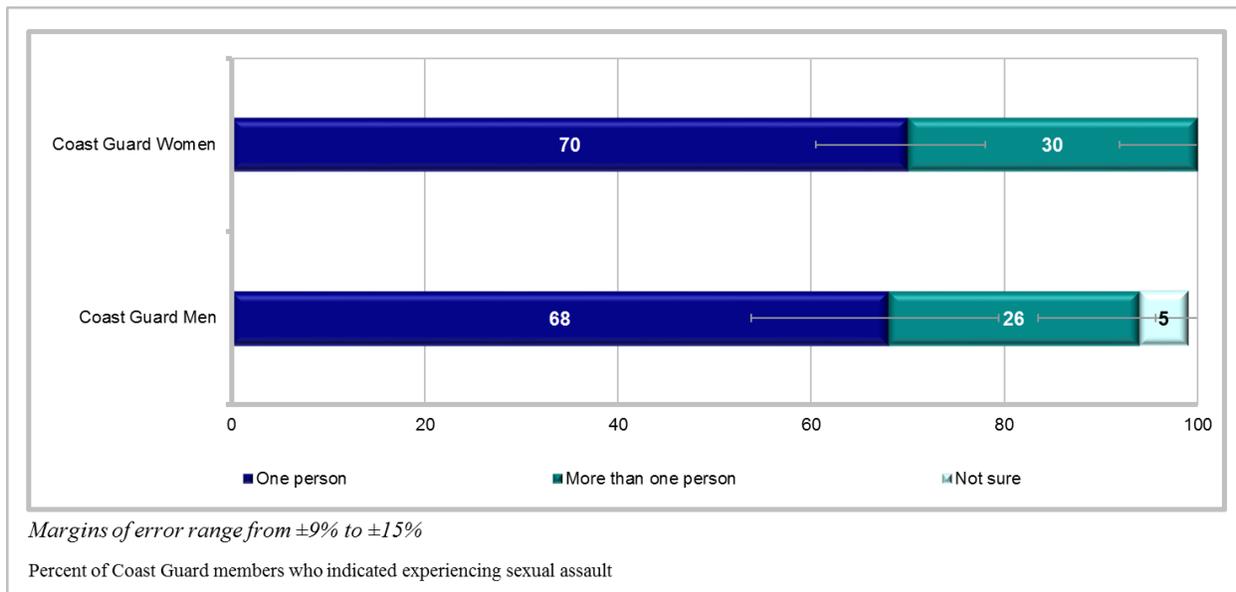


Coast Guard

Figure 33 shows the number of alleged offender(s) in the one situation for Coast Guard members. Of the 2.0% of Coast Guard women who indicated experiencing sexual assault in the past year, the majority (70%) of women indicated **one person** was involved in the one situation, whereas a little less than one-third (30%) indicated **more than one person** was involved.

Of the 0.3% of Coast Guard men who indicated experiencing sexual assault in the past year, a little more than two-thirds (68%) of men indicated **one person** was involved in the one situation, whereas more than one-quarter (26%) indicated **more than one person** was involved. Fewer (5%) were **not sure** of the number of offender(s) involved in the one situation.

Figure 33.
Number of Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation for Coast Guard (Q112)



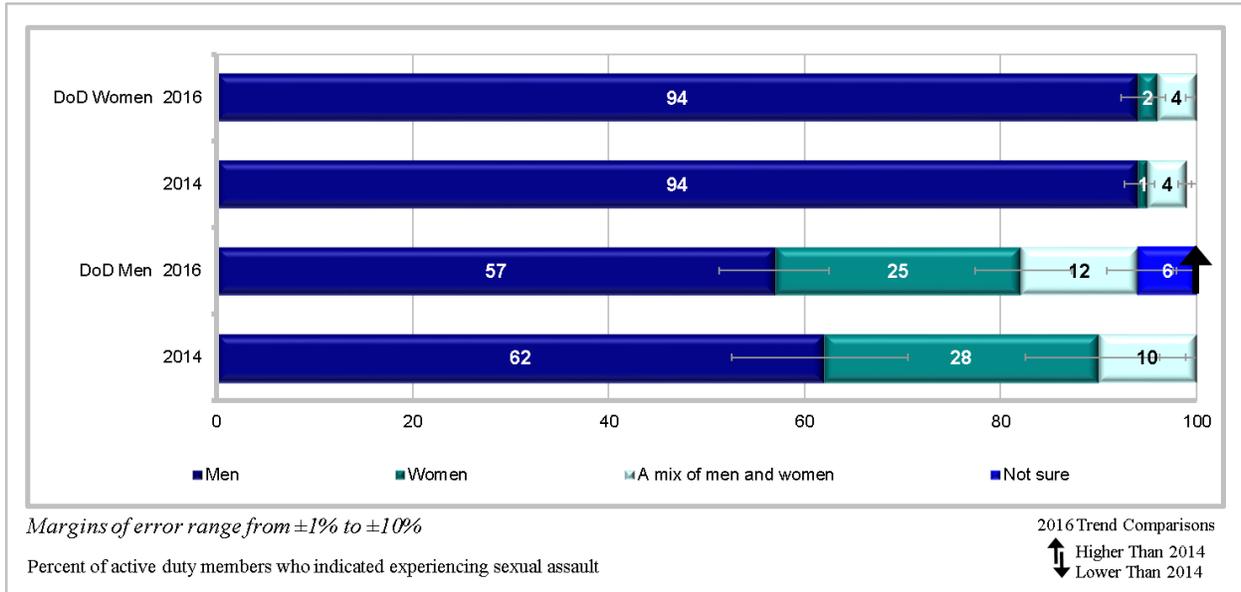
Gender of Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation

DoD

Of the 4.3% of DoD women who indicated experiencing sexual assault in the past year, the vast majority (94%) of women indicated the alleged offender(s) in the one situation was (were) **men** (Figure 34). Fewer indicated the alleged offender(s) in the one situation was (were) **women** (2%) or **a mix of men and women** (4%).

Of the 0.6% of DoD men who indicated experiencing sexual assault in the past year, more than half (57%) of men indicated the alleged offender(s) in the one situation was (were) **men** (Figure 34). One-quarter (25%) of men indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) **women** and a little more than one-tenth (12%) indicated they were **a mix of men and women**. Fewer (6%) men indicated they were **not sure** of the gender of the alleged offender(s), which compared to 2014, showed a statistically significant increase in 2016 (6 percentage points).

Figure 34.
Gender of Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation for DoD (Q113)



In 2016, women in the Marine Corps (<1%) and Army (1%) were *less likely* than women in the other Services to indicate the gender of the alleged offender(s) was (were) **women** (Table 5). There are no significant differences between 2014 and 2016 for DoD women on gender of the alleged offender(s).

In 2016, Air Force men (1%) were *less likely* to indicate they were **not sure** of the gender of the alleged offender(s) (Table 5). Compared to 2014, the percentage of DoD men who indicated they were **not sure** of the gender of the alleged offender(s) showed a statistically significant *increase* in 2016 for Army (7 percentage points) and Marine Corps men (13 percentage points).

Table 5.
Gender of Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation for DoD (Q113)

2016 Trend Comparisons ↑ Higher Than 2014 ↓ Lower Than 2014	Within Service Comparisons					
	Survey Year	Total DoD	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force
			Higher Response	Lower Response		
Women						
Men	2016	94	94	94	94	95
	2014	94	94	93	96	96
Women	2016	2	1	2	<1	3
	2014	1	1	2	<1	2
A mix of men and women	2016	4	5	3	5	2
	2014	4	5	5	2	2
Not sure	2016	<1	<1	1	1	1
	2014	<1	<1	<1	1	<1
<i>Margins of Error</i>		±1-2	±1-4	±2-4	±4-6	±1-3
Men						
Men	2016	57	59	54	60	53
	2014	62	63	66	NR	NR
Women	2016	25	25	28	16	31
	2014	28	33	23	NR	NR
A mix of men and women	2016	12	9	15	11	14
	2014	10	4	11	NR	NR
Not sure	2016	6↑	7↑	4	13↑	1
	2014	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
<i>Margins of Error</i>		±4-10	±5-14	±4-17	±9-14	±1-12

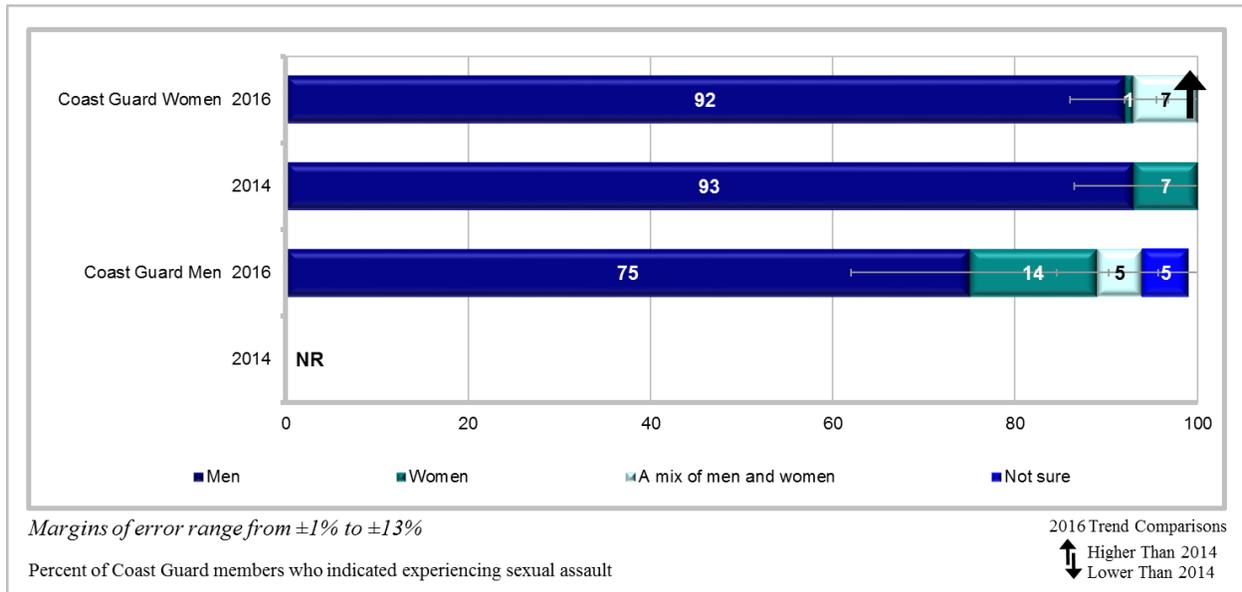
Percent of active duty members who indicated experiencing sexual assault

Coast Guard

Of the 2% of Coast Guard women who indicated experiencing sexual assault in the past year, the vast majority (92%) indicated the alleged offender(s) in the one situation was (were) **men** (Figure 35). Fewer indicated the alleged offender(s) in the one situation was (were) **women** (1%) or **a mix of men and women** (7%). Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated the alleged offenders were **a mix of men and women** showed a statistically significant *increase* in 2016 for Coast Guard women (7 percentage points).

For Coast Guard men, of the 0.3% who indicated experiencing sexual assault in the past year, the majority (75%) indicated the alleged offender(s) in the one situation was (were) **men** (Figure 35). Fourteen percent indicated the alleged offender(s) in the one situation was (were) **women**, whereas fewer indicated they were **a mix of men and women** or were **not sure** of the gender of the alleged offender(s) (both 5%). Statistical significance between 2014 and 2016 cannot be calculated because results are not reportable for Coast Guard men in 2014.

Figure 35.
Gender of Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation for Coast Guard (Q113)



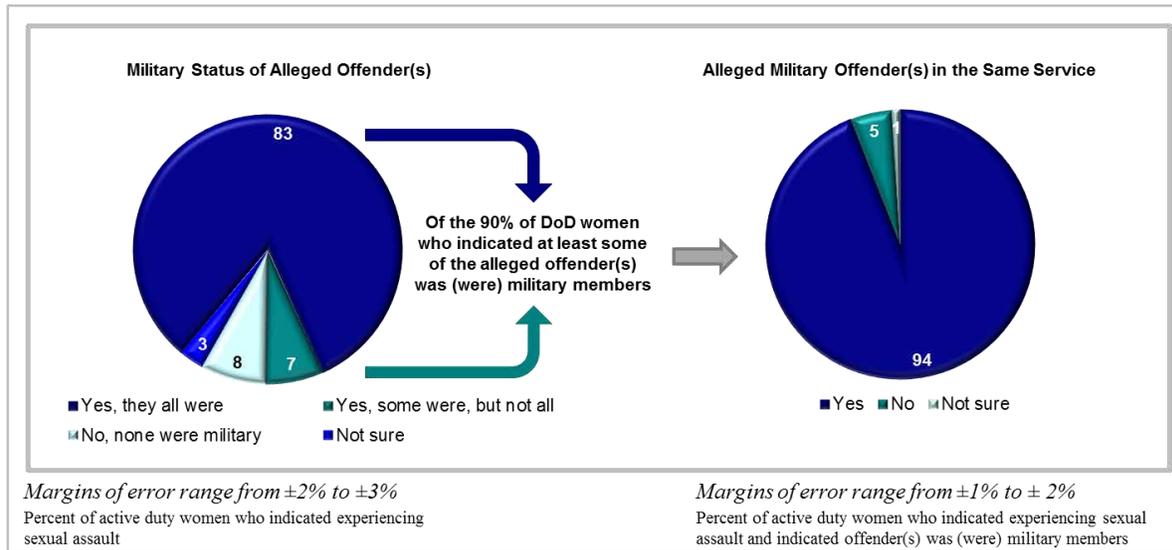
Military Status of Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation

Active duty members who indicated experiencing sexual assault in the past 12 months were asked to indicate if the alleged offender(s) was (were) in the military. For those who indicated some or all of the alleged offenders were in the military, they were asked if the alleged offenders were in the same Service.

DoD

As shown in Figure 36, of the 4.3% of DoD women who indicated experiencing sexual assault in the past year, the majority (83%) indicated **all** of the alleged offenders in the one situation **were military members**, whereas fewer (7%) indicated **some were military, but not all**. Combining these two results, 90% of DoD women indicated **some or all of the alleged offenders were military members**. Furthermore, 8% of women indicated **none** of the alleged offenders **were military members**, whereas 3% indicated they were **not sure** if the alleged offender(s) was (were) a military member.

Additionally, of the 90% of DoD women who indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) military members, the vast majority (94%) indicated the alleged military offender(s) was (were) **in the same Service** as them. Conversely, only 5% of women indicated the alleged military offender(s) was (were) **not in the same Service** and 1% of women were **not sure**.

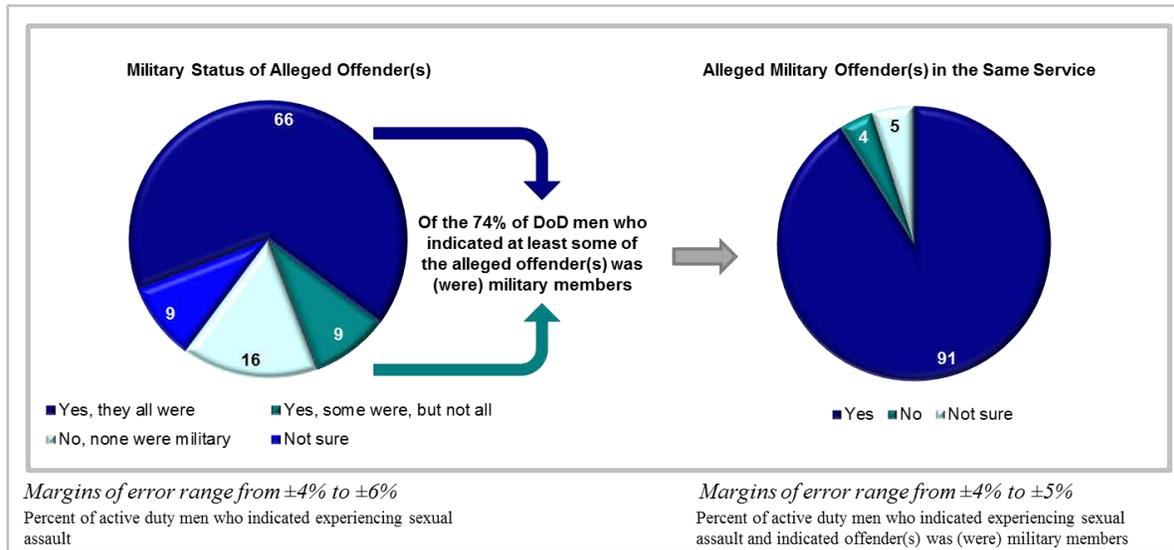
Figure 36.***Military Status of Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation for DoD Women (Q114–Q115)***

For DoD men, of the 0.6% who indicated experiencing sexual assault in the past year, two-thirds (66%) indicated **all** of the alleged offenders in the one situation **were military members**, whereas fewer (9%) indicated **some were military, but not all**. Combining these two results, 74%³⁶ of DoD men indicated **some or all of the alleged offenders were military members** (Figure 37). Sixteen percent of men indicated **none** of the alleged offenders **were military members**, whereas 9% indicated they were **not sure** if the alleged offenders were a military member.

Additionally, of the 74% of DoD men who indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) military members, the vast majority (91%) indicated the alleged military offender(s) was (were) **in the same Service** as them. Conversely, only 4% of men indicated the alleged military offender(s) was (were) **not in the same Service** and 5% were **not sure**.

³⁶ When combining the two data points to create this estimate, it does not add up to the two data points shown due to rounding.

Figure 37.
Military Status of Alleged Offender(s) the One Situation for DoD Men (Q114–Q115)



In 2016, women in the Marine Corps (92%) and Army (87%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate **all** of the alleged offenders in the one situation **were in the military**, whereas women in the Air Force (75%) were *less likely* (Table 6). Conversely, Air Force women (14%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate **none** of the alleged offenders in the one situation **were military**, whereas Marine Corps women (1%) were *less likely*. Army women (1%) were *less likely* than women in the other Services to indicate they were **not sure** of the military status of the alleged offender(s). Additionally, Air Force women (87%) were *less likely* than women in the other Services to indicate the alleged military offender(s) was (were) **in the same Service** as them.

For men in 2016, Air Force men (48%) were *less likely* than men in the other Services to indicate **all** of the alleged offenders in the one situation **were military members** (Table 6). Additionally, Air Force men (32%) were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate **none** of the alleged offenders **were military members**.

Table 6.**Military Status of Alleged Offender(s) and Member in Same Service in the One Situation for DoD (Q114–Q115)**

	Within Service Comparisons				
	Total DoD	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force
		■		■	
		Higher Response		Lower Response	
Women					
Military Status of Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation (Q114)					
Yes, they all were	83	87	80	92	75
Yes, some were, but not all	7	6	9	4	8
No, none were military	8	6	8	1	14
Not sure	3	1	4	3	4
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±2–3	±2–4	±3–5	±4–6	±3–4
Alleged Military Offender(s) in the Same Service (Q115)					
Yes	94	95	94	95	87
No	5	4	4	5	10
Not sure	1	1	1	1	2
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±1–2	±3	±2–4	±4–6	±2–4
Men					
Military Status of Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation (Q114)					
Yes, they all were	66	68	70	62	48
Yes, some were, but not all	9	7	9	12	9
No, none were military	16	18	14	10	32
Not sure	9	8	8	15	12
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±4–6	±7–9	±9–11	±10–15	±8–12
Alleged Military Offender(s) in the Same Service (Q115)					
Yes	91	91	90	90	96
No	4	4	5	NR	NR
Not sure	5	5	5	5	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±4–5	±6–8	±10–11	±9–13	±10

Percent of active duty members who indicated experiencing sexual assault (Q114)

Percent of active duty members who indicated experiencing sexual and indicated offender(s) was (were) a military member (Q115)

Coast Guard

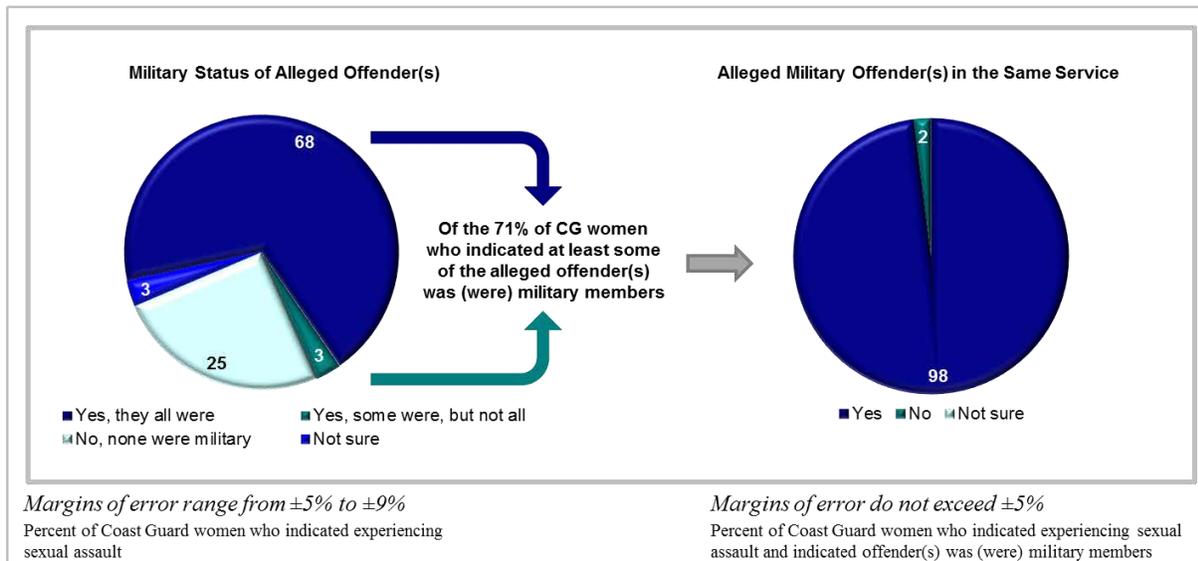
Figure 38 displays, of the 2.0% of Coast Guard women who indicated experiencing sexual assault in the past year, a little more than two-thirds (68%) indicated **all** of the alleged offenders in the one situation **were military members**, whereas fewer (3%) indicated **some were military, but not all**. Combining these two results, 71% of Coast Guard women indicated **some or all of the alleged offenders were military members**. One-quarter (25%) of women indicated **none** of the alleged offenders **were military members**, whereas 3% indicated they were **not sure** if the alleged offender(s) was (were) a military member.

Additionally, of the 71% of Coast Guard women who indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) military members, the vast majority (98%) indicated the alleged military offender(s) was

(were) **in the same Service** as them. Conversely, only 2% of women indicated the alleged military offender(s) was (were) **not in the same Service**.

Figure 38.

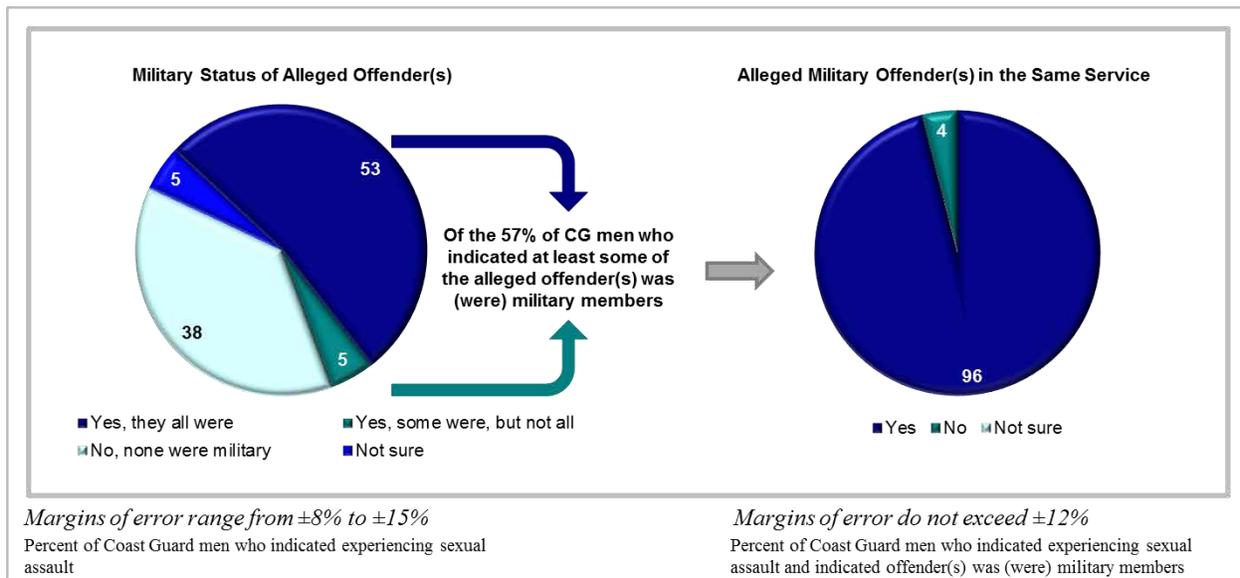
Military Status of Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation for Coast Guard Women (Q114–Q115)



As shown in Figure 39, of the 0.3% of Coast Guard men who indicated experiencing sexual assault in the past year, a little more than half (53%) indicated **all** of the alleged offenders in the one situation **were military members**, whereas fewer (5%) indicated **some were military, but not all**. Combining these two results, 57%³⁷ of Coast Guard men indicated **some or all of the alleged offenders were military members**. More than one-third (38%) of men indicated **none** of the alleged offenders **were military members**, whereas 5% indicated they were **not sure** if the alleged offender(s) was (were) in the military.

Additionally, of the 57% of Coast Guard men who indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) military members, the vast majority (96%) indicated the alleged military offender(s) was (were) **in the same Service** as them. Conversely, only 4% of men indicated the alleged military offender(s) was (were) **not in the same Service**.

³⁷ When combining the two data points to create this estimate, it does not add up to the two data points shown due to rounding.

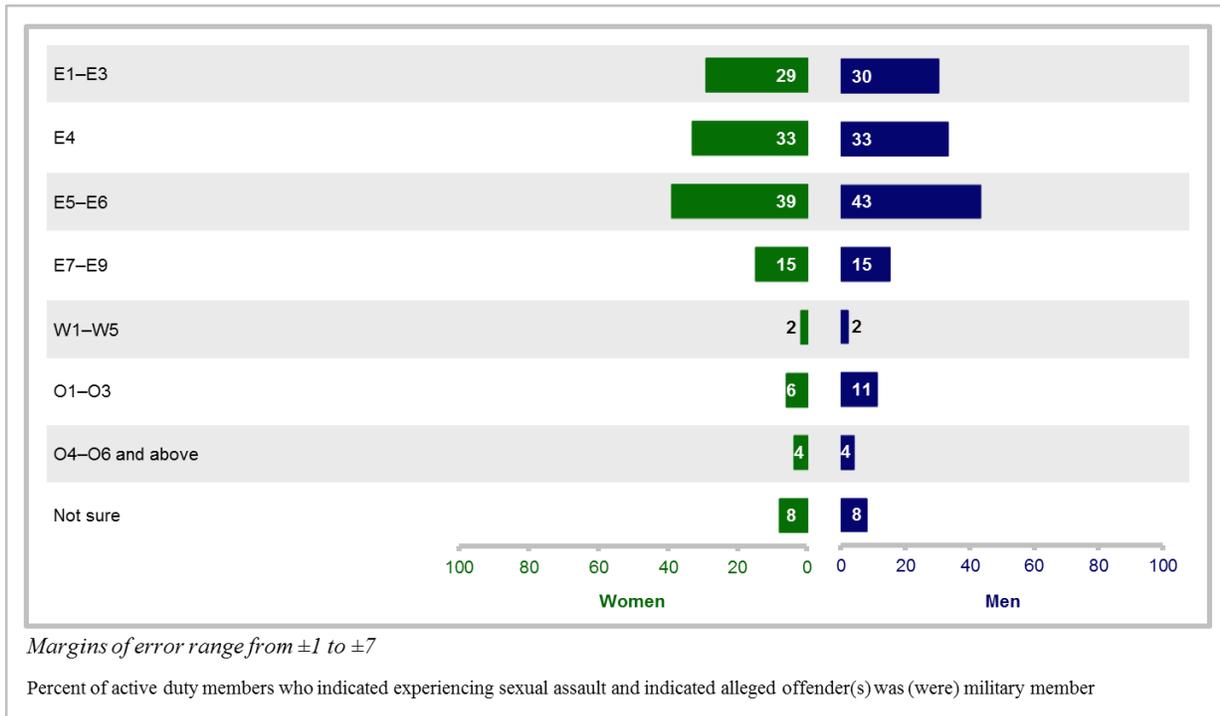
Figure 39.***Military Status of Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation for Coast Guard Men (Q114–Q115)******Rank of Alleged Military Offender(s)***

Members who indicated at least some or all of the alleged offender(s) were in the military were asked to indicate the rank of the alleged offender(s). Members could mark all of the ranks applicable for the alleged offender(s).

DoD

As shown in Figure 40, of the 90% of DoD women and 74% of DoD men who indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) in the military, more than one-third (39%) of women and less than half (43%) of men indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) ranked **E5–E6**. One-third of women and men (both 33%), indicated the alleged offender(s) in the one situation was (were) ranked **E4**, whereas 29% of women and 30% of men indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) ranked **E1–E3**. Fifteen percent of women and men indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) ranked **E7–E9**, whereas 6% of women and 11% of men indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) ranked **O1–O3**. Fewer women and men (both 4%) indicated the alleged offender(s) in the one situation was (were) ranked **O4–O6 and above**, and 2% of women and men indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) ranked **W1–W5**. Eight percent of both women and men indicated they were **not sure** of the rank of the alleged offender(s).

Figure 40.
Rank of Alleged Military Offender(s) in the One Situation for DoD (Q116)



Comparing the rank of the member to the rank of the alleged offender(s) in the one situation, 57% of DoD women and 53% of DoD men indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) in a higher rank than them (Figure 41). A little more than one-third (38%) of women and 40% of men indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) in the same rank as them and a little less than one-fifth (19%) of women and a little more than one-quarter (29%) of men indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) in a lower rank than them.

Figure 41.**Rank of Member Compared to Rank of Alleged Military Offender(s) in the One Situation for DoD (Q116)**

As shown in Table 7, in 2016, Marine Corps women (43%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate the alleged offender(s) was (were) ranked [E1–E3](#). Air Force women were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate the alleged offender(s) was (were) ranked [O4–O6 and above](#) (7%) as well as were *not sure* (15%) of the rank of the offender(s), but were *less likely* (25%) to indicate the alleged offender(s) was (were) ranked [E4](#). Navy women (51%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate the alleged offender(s) was (were) ranked [E5–E6](#), whereas women in the Marine Corps and Air Force (both 27%) were *less likely*. Army women (19%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate the alleged offender(s) was (were) ranked [E7–E9](#), whereas Marine Corps (10%) were *less likely*.

When comparing the rank of the member to the rank of the alleged offender(s), Navy women (63%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate the alleged offender(s) was (were) in a [higher rank](#) than them, while Air Force women (45%) were *less likely* (Table 7).

In 2016, Navy men (58%) were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate the alleged offender(s) was (were) ranked [E5–E6](#), whereas Army men (32%) were *less likely* (Table 7). Marine Corps men (4%) were *less likely* than men in the other Services to indicate the alleged offender(s) was (were) ranked [O1–O3](#). There were no significant differences between Services for men when comparing the rank of the member to the rank of the alleged offender(s).

Table 7.
Rank of Alleged Military Offender(s) in the One Situation for DoD (Q116)

	Within Service Comparisons				
	Total DoD	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force
	■ Higher Response		■ Lower Response		
Women					
Rank of Alleged Offender(s)					
E1–E3	29	28	26	43	28
E4	33	36	32	38	25
E5–E6	39	37	51	27	27
E7–E9	15	19	13	10	13
W1–W5	2	2	1	2	1
O1–O3	6	6	5	6	9
O4–O6 and above	4	3	2	3	7
Not sure	8	7	6	7	15
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±1–4	±2–7	±2–7	±3–9	±4–5
Rank of Alleged Offender(s) Compared to Rank of Member					
Alleged offender(s) in a lower rank than member	38	37	36	47	39
Alleged offender(s) in the same rank as member	19	21	16	21	17
Alleged offender(s) in a higher rank than member	57	60	63	52	45
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±3–4	±6	±5–7	±8–9	±5
Men					
Rank of Alleged Offender(s)					
E1–E3	30	25	30	43	31
E4	33	36	27	43	21
E5–E6	43	32	58	35	44
E7–E9	15	18	16	9	10
W1–W5	2	4	1	NR	NR
O1–O3	11	17	9	4	8
O4–O6 and above	4	5	2	3	5
Not sure	8	10	4	14	9
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±3–7	±8–11	±4–14	±9–17	±12–16
Rank of Alleged Offender(s) Compared to Rank of Member					
Alleged offender(s) in a lower rank than member	40	37	42	45	37
Alleged offender(s) in the same rank as member	29	30	32	19	34
Alleged offender(s) in a higher rank than member	53	51	55	56	46
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±7	±11–12	±12–13	±14–16	±15

Percent of active duty members who indicated experiencing sexual assault and indicated alleged offender(s) was (were) military member

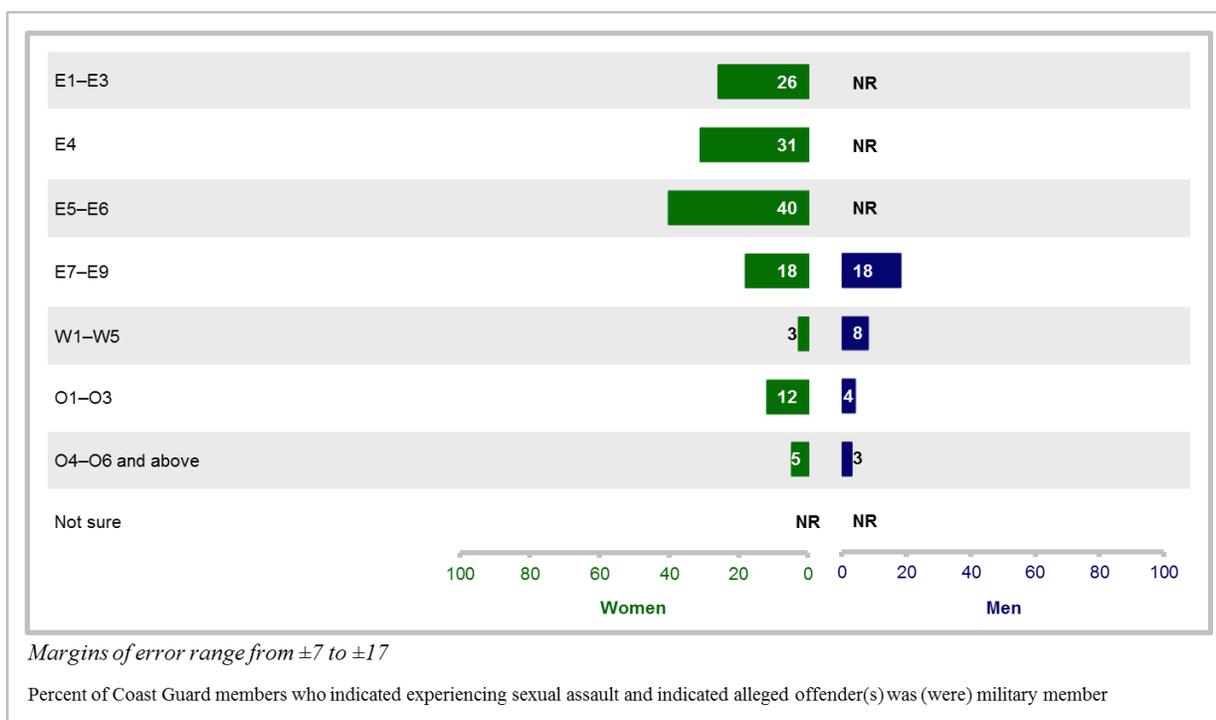
Coast Guard

As shown in Figure 42, of the 71% of Coast Guard women who indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) in the military, 40% of women indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) ranked E5–E6, a little less than one-third (31%) indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) ranked E4, and more than one-quarter (26%) indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) ranked E1–E3. A

little less than one-fifth (18%) of women indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) ranked **E7–E9**, while 12% indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) ranked **O1–O3**, and fewer indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) ranked **O4–O6 and above** (5%) or ranked **W1–W5** (3%).

Of the 57% of Coast Guard men who indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) in the military, a little less than one-fifth (18%) of men indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) ranked **E7–E9**, 8% indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) ranked **W1–W5**, and fewer indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) ranked **O1–O3** (4%) or ranked **O4–O6 and above** (3%). Data for the other ranks of alleged offender(s) were not reportable for Coast Guard men.

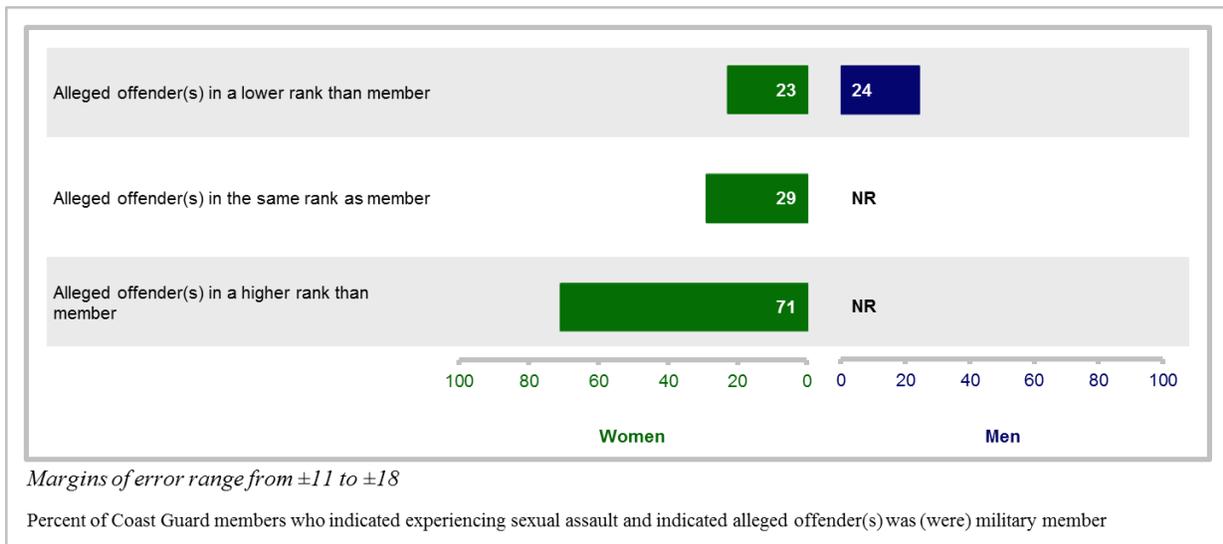
Figure 42.
Rank of Alleged Military Offender(s) in the One Situation for Coast Guard (Q116)



Comparing the rank of the member to the rank of the alleged offender(s) in the one situation, 71% of Coast Guard women indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) in a **higher rank** than them (results for Coast Guard men are not reportable, Figure 43). More than one-quarter (29%) of women indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) in **the same rank** as them (results for men are not reportable) and a little less than one-quarter (23%) of women and men (24%) indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) in a **lower rank** than them.

Figure 43.

Rank of Member Compared to Rank of Alleged Military Offender(s) in the One Situation for Coast Guard (Q116)



Status of Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation

Active duty members were asked to indicate the employment status of the alleged offender(s). Members were asked to mark all applicable statuses of the alleged offender(s) involved in the one situation.

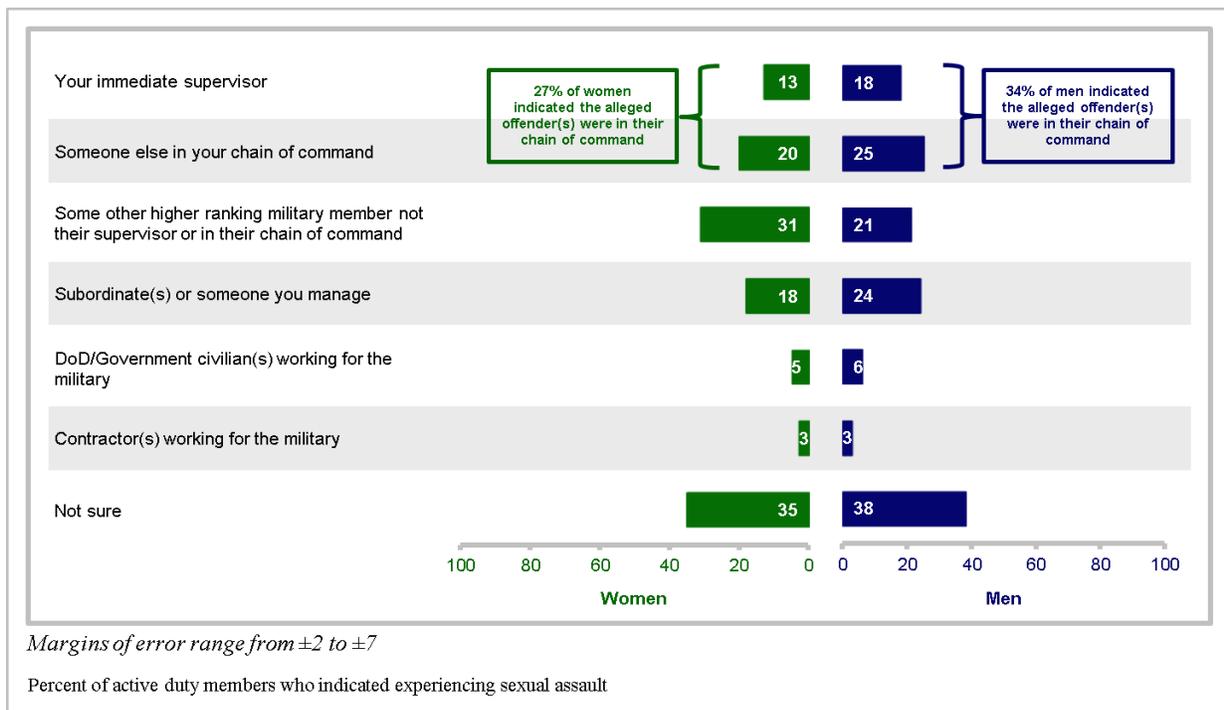
DoD

As shown in Figure 44, of the 4.3% of DoD women who indicated experiencing sexual assault in the past 12 months, more than one-third (35%) indicated they were **not sure** about the status of the alleged offender(s). A little less than one-third (31%) indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) **some other higher ranking military member not their supervisor or in their chain of command** and 20% indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) **someone else in their chain of command (excluding their immediate supervisor)**. Additionally, 18% of women indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) **subordinate(s) or someone they manage**, whereas 13% indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) **their immediate supervisor**. Fewer women indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) **DoD or government civilians working for the military** (5%) or **contractor(s) working for the military** (3%). Combining those who indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) their immediate supervisor or someone else in their chain of command (excluding their immediate supervisor), 27% of women indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) **in their chain of command**.

Across the 0.6% of DoD men who indicated experiencing sexual assault in the past year, more than one-third (38%) indicated they were **not sure** about the status of the alleged offender(s). One-quarter (25%) of men indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) **someone else in their chain of command (excluding their immediate supervisor)**, and 24% indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) **subordinate(s) or someone they manage**. Additionally, 21% of men

indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) **some other higher ranking military member not their supervisor or in their chain of command**, whereas 18% indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) **their immediate supervisor**. Fewer men indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) **DoD or government civilians working for the military** (6%) or **contractor(s) working for the military** (3%). Combining those who indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) their immediate supervisor or someone else in their chain of command (excluding their immediate supervisor), 34% of men indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) **in their chain of command**.

Figure 44.
Status of Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation for DoD (Q117)



In 2016, as shown in Table 8, Air Force women (50%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate they were **not sure** of the status of the alleged offender(s), but were *less likely* to indicate the alleged offender(s) was (were) **subordinate(s) or someone they manage** (10%) or **their immediate supervisor** (8%). Marine Corps women (1%) were *less likely* than women in the other Services to indicate the alleged offender(s) was (were) **DoD or government civilian(s) working for the military**. Marine Corps and Army women (both 1%) were *less likely* than women in the other Services to indicate the alleged offender(s) was (were) **contractor(s) working for the military**.

In 2016, men in the Air Force (8%) were *less likely* than men in the other Services to indicate the alleged offender(s) was (were) **their immediate supervisor** (Table 8). Men in the Army (3%) were *less likely* than men in the other Services to indicate the alleged offender(s) was (were) **DoD or government civilian(s) working for the military**.

Table 8.
Status of Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation for DoD (Q117)

	Within Service Comparisons				
	Total DoD	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force
	■ Higher Response		■ Lower Response		
Women					
Your immediate supervisor	13	15	13	13	8
Someone else in your chain of command	20	19	22	23	16
Some other higher ranking military member not their immediate supervisor or in their chain of command	31	30	34	31	27
Subordinate(s) or someone you manage	18	21	18	23	10
DoD/Government civilian(s) working for the military	5	3	7	1	5
Contractor(s) working for the military	3	1	5	1	4
Not sure	35	35	31	31	50
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±2-4	±2-6	±5-7	±4-9	±3-6
Men					
Your immediate supervisor	18	13	23	22	8
Someone else in your chain of command	25	20	28	32	22
Some other higher ranking military member not their immediate supervisor or in their chain of command	21	21	19	23	22
Subordinate(s) or someone you manage	24	26	22	28	16
DoD/Government civilian(s) working for the military	6	3	5	10	13
Contractor(s) working for the military	3	4	3	2	2
Not sure	38	41	36	35	45
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±3-7	±4-11	±5-13	±8-16	±8-13

Percent of active duty members who indicated experiencing sexual assault

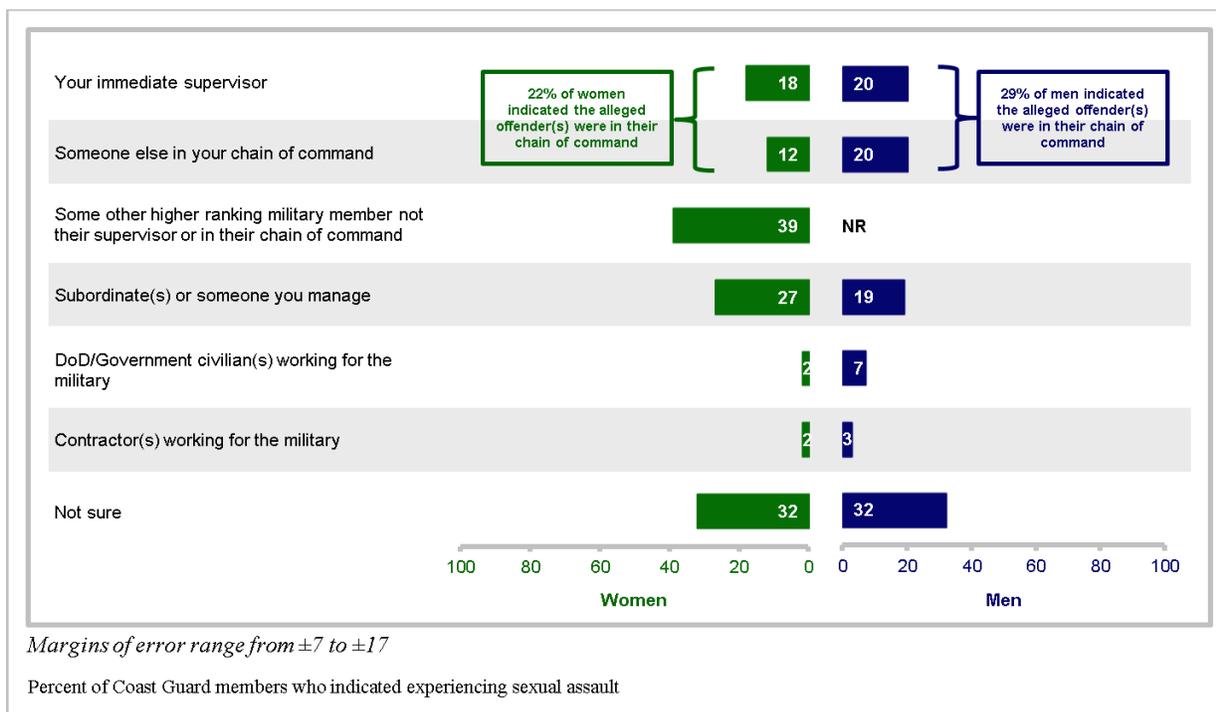
Coast Guard

Of the 2.0% of Coast Guard women who indicated experiencing sexual assault in the past year, more than one-third (39%) indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) **some other higher ranking military member (not their supervisor or in their chain of command)**; Figure 45). A little less than one-third (32%) indicated they were **not sure** of the status of the alleged offender(s), 27% indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) **subordinate(s) or someone they manage**, and 18% indicate the alleged offender(s) was (were) **their immediate supervisor**. Additionally, 12% of women indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) **someone else in their chain of command (excluding their immediate supervisor)**, and fewer indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) **DoD or government civilian(s) working for the military or contractor(s) working for the military** (both 2%). Combining those who indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) their immediate supervisor or someone else in their chain of command (excluding their immediate supervisor), 22% of women indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) **in their chain of command**.

Also shown in Figure 43, of the 0.3% of Coast Guard men who indicated experiencing sexual assault in the past year, a little less than one-third (32%) indicated they were **not sure** of the status of the alleged offender(s) (Figure 45). One-fifth (20%) of men indicated the alleged

offender(s) was (were) **their immediate supervisor or someone else in their chain of command (excluding their immediate supervisor)**, whereas 19% indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) **subordinate(s) or someone they manage**. Fewer men indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) **DoD or government civilian(s) working for the military (7%) or contractor(s) working for the military (3%)**. Combining those who indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) their immediate supervisor or someone else in their chain of command (excluding their immediate supervisor), 29% of men indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) **in their chain of command**.

Figure 45.
Status of Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation for Coast Guard (Q117)



Relationship to Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation

To assess whether members who indicated experiencing sexual assault in the past 12 months knew the alleged offender(s), they were asked to indicate the relationship(s) they have with the alleged offender(s). Members were asked to mark all applicable relationships they had with the alleged offender(s).

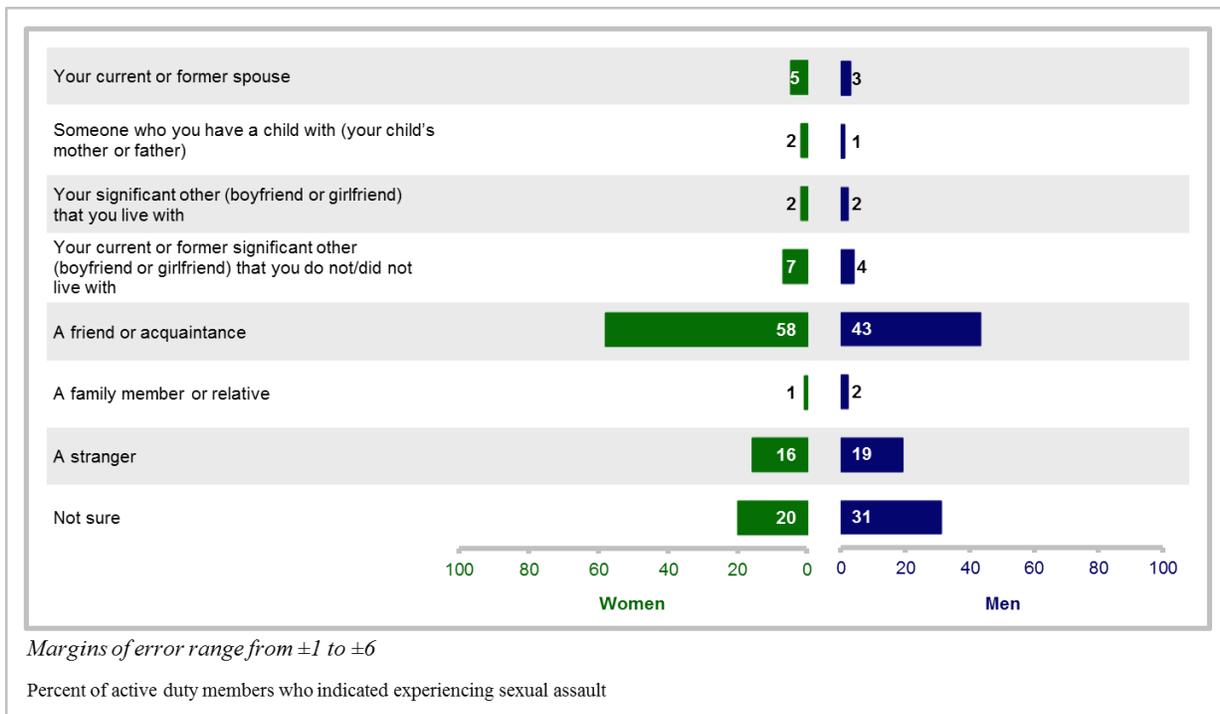
DoD

As shown in Figure 46, of the 4.3% of DoD women who indicated experiencing sexual assault in the past year, more than half (58%) indicated the alleged offender(s) in the one situation was (were) **a friend or acquaintance**. One-fifth (20%) indicated they were **not sure** if they had a relationship with the alleged offender(s), and 16% indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) **a**

stranger. Fewer women indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) a **current or former significant other (boyfriend or girlfriend) they do not or did not live with** (7%) or **their current or former spouse** (5%). Two percent of women indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) **someone they have a child with** or **a significant other (boyfriend or girlfriend) they live with**, and one percent indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) **a family member or relative**.

Similar results are shown for DoD men (Figure 46). Of the 0.6% of DoD men who indicated experiencing sexual assault in the past year, less than half (43%) indicated the alleged offender(s) in the one situation was (were) **a friend or acquaintance**. A little less than one-third (31%) indicated they were **not sure** if they had a relationship with the alleged offender(s), and 19% indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) **a stranger**. Fewer men indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) a **current or former significant other (boyfriend or girlfriend) they do not or did not live with** (4%) or **their current or former spouse** (3%). Two percent of men indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) **a family member or relative** or **a significant other (boyfriend or girlfriend) they live with**, and one percent indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) **someone they have a child with**.

Figure 46.
Relationship to Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation for DoD (Q118)



In 2016, Air Force women (16%) were *less likely* than women in the other Services to indicate they were **not sure** of the relationship they had with the alleged offender(s) (Table 9). Women in the Navy were *less likely* than women in the other Services to indicate the alleged offender(s) was (were) **their current or former spouse** (3%) or **a family member or relative** (<1%).

In 2016, Navy men (1%) were *less likely* than men in the other Services to indicate the alleged offender(s) was (were) their **current or former significant other (boyfriend or girlfriend) they do not or did not live with** (Table 9).

Table 9.
Relationship to Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation for DoD (Q118)

	Within Service Comparisons				
	Total DoD	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force
			Higher Response	Lower Response	
Women					
Your current or former spouse	5	8	3	4	4
Someone who you have a child with (your child's mother or father)	2	3	1	2	2
Your significant other (boyfriend or girlfriend) that you live with	2	3	2	2	2
Your current or former significant other (boyfriend or girlfriend) that do not/did not live with	7	7	6	8	9
A friend or acquaintance	58	55	63	57	57
A family member or relative	1	2	<1	1	<1
A stranger	16	17	15	19	17
Not sure	20	22	20	23	16
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 1-4$	$\pm 3-6$	$\pm 1-6$	$\pm 4-9$	$\pm 1-5$
Men					
Your current or former spouse	3	4	1	3	2
Someone who you have a child with (your child's mother or father)	1	2	<1	2	2
Your significant other (boyfriend or girlfriend) that you live with	2	2	1	3	2
Your current or former significant other (boyfriend or girlfriend) that do not/did not live with	4	5	1	8	6
A friend or acquaintance	43	43	41	47	46
A family member or relative	2	1	1	4	1
A stranger	19	16	23	16	24
Not sure	31	31	36	25	22
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 2-6$	$\pm 5-10$	$\pm 2-12$	$\pm 7-15$	$\pm 6-12$

Percent of active duty members who indicated experiencing sexual assault

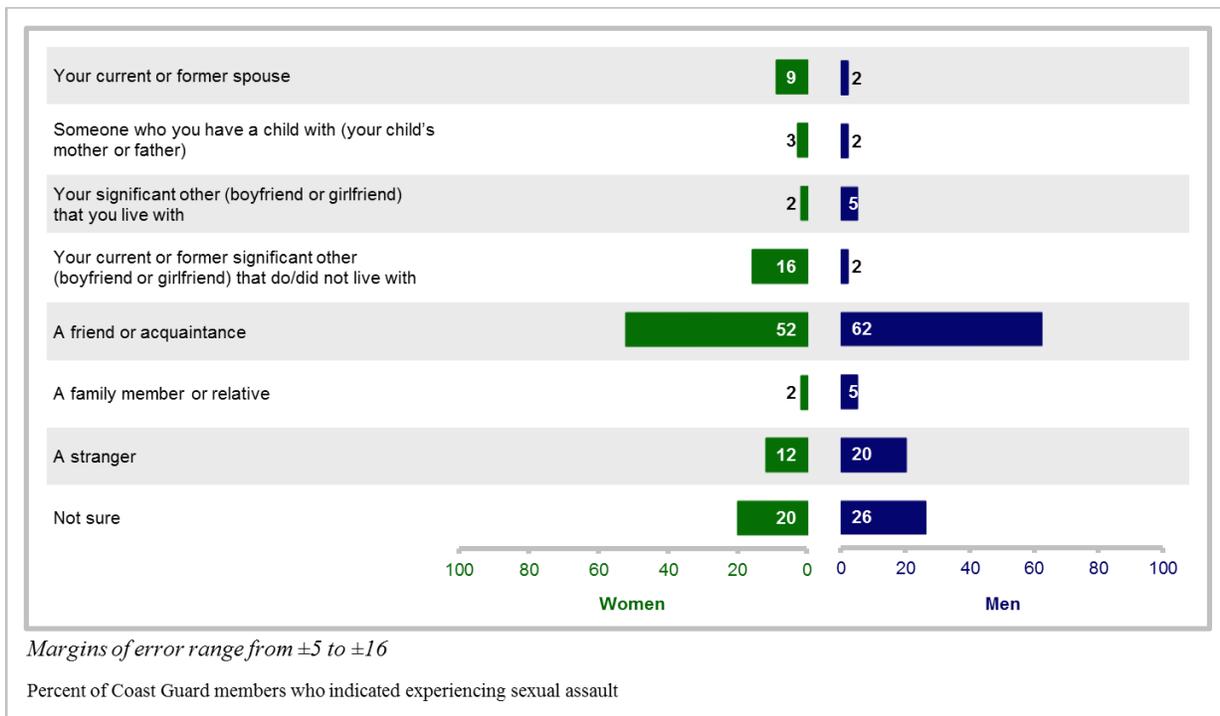
Coast Guard

Figure 47 shows of the 2.0% of Coast Guard women who indicated experiencing sexual assault in the past year, a little more than half (52%) indicated the alleged offender(s) in the one situation was (were) **a friend or acquaintance**. One-fifth (20%) of women indicated they were **not sure** of the relationship they had with the alleged offender(s), whereas 16% indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) **their current or former significant other (boyfriend or girlfriend) they do not or did not live with**. A little more than one-tenth (12%) indicated the alleged

offender(s) was (were) a **stranger**, and 9% indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) **their current or former spouse**. Additionally, fewer Coast Guard women indicated the offender(s) was (were) **someone they have a child with** (3%), **their significant other (boyfriend or girlfriend) they live with** (2%), or a **family member or relative** (2%).

Of the 0.3% of Coast Guard men who indicated experiencing sexual assault in the past year, a little less than two-thirds (62%) indicated the alleged offender(s) in the one situation was (were) **a friend or acquaintance** (Figure 47). More than one-quarter (26%) of men indicated they were **not sure** of the relationship they had with the alleged offender(s) and 20% indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) **a stranger**. Fewer men indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) **their significant other (boyfriend or girlfriend) they live with** (5%) or a **family member or relative** (5%). Two percent of men indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) **their current or former significant other (boyfriend or girlfriend) they do not or did not live with, their current or former spouse, or someone they have a child with**.

Figure 47.
Relationship to Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation for Coast Guard (Q118)



Where and When the One Situation Occurred

Active duty members who indicated experiencing sexual assault in the past 12 months were asked to identify where and when the one situation with the biggest effect took place. This section aims to assess whether the situation occurred while on a military location (where) and during various types of events (when).

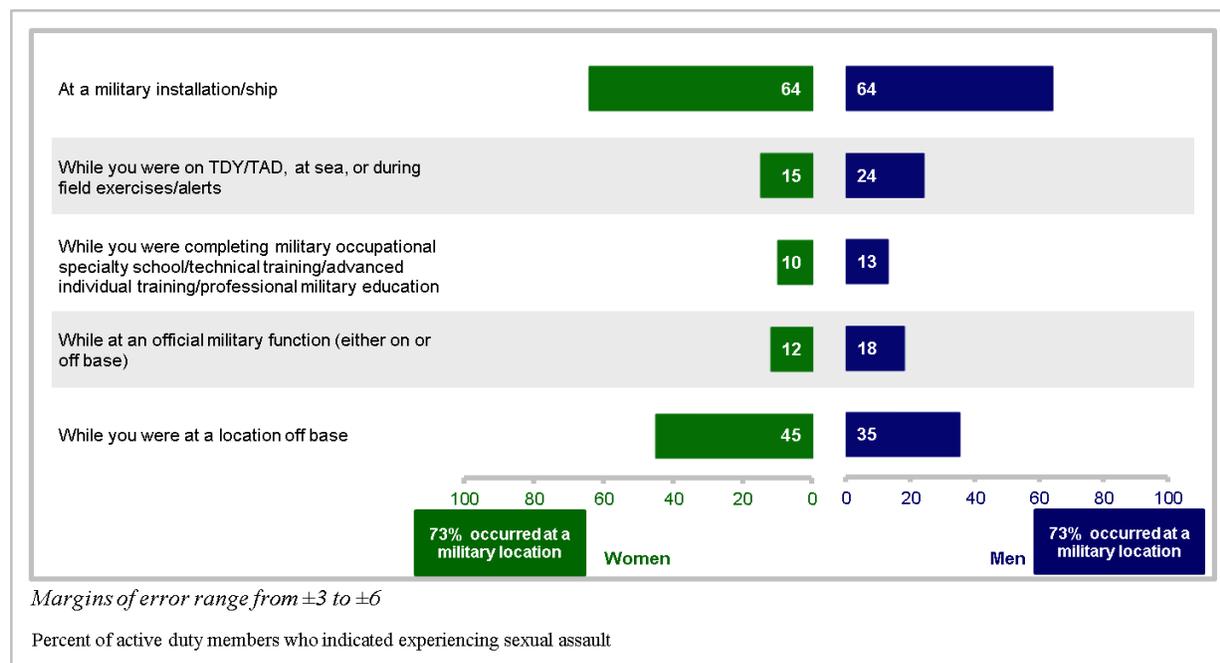
Location Where the One Situation Occurred

Members were asked to indicate “Yes” or “No” to a series of locations where the one situation may have occurred. Response options were then categorized as either a military location, civilian location, both military and civilian locations, or no location was disclosed. Because the locations are not mutually exclusive, members could select more than one location as “Yes.” Members were instructed to indicate “No” for locations they had not visited or had not performed the indicated activities during the past 12 months.

DoD

In Figure 48, the top five locations (out of 12) where the one situation occurred are shown for the 4.3% of DoD women and 0.6% of DoD men who indicated experiencing sexual assault in the past 12 months. A little less than two-thirds (64%) of both women and men indicated the situation occurred **at a military installation/ship**. A little less than half (45%) of women and more than one-third (35%) of men indicated the one situation occurred **while at a location off base**. Fifteen percent of women and 24% of men indicated the situation occurred **while on TDY/TAD, at sea, or during field exercises/alerts**, whereas 12% of women and 18% of men indicated it occurred while **at an official military function (either on or off base)**, and 10% of women and 13% of men indicated it occurred **while completing military occupational specialty school/technical training/advanced individual training/professional military education**. When combining response across military locations, 73% of women and men indicated the unwanted event occurred **at a military location**.

Figure 48.
Top Five Locations Where One Situation Occurred for DoD (Q119)



In 2016, Army women (72%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate the situation occurred **at a military installation/ship**, whereas Air Force women (51%) were *less likely* (Table 10). Navy women (13%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate the situation occurred **during an overseas port visit while deployed**, whereas Army and Air Force women (both 2%) were *less likely*. Army women (6%) were *more likely* to indicate the situation occurred **while in recruit or basic training**, whereas Navy women (1%) were *less likely*. Army women (40%) were *less likely* than women in the other Services to indicate the situation occurred **while at a location off base**. Air Force women were *less likely* than women in the other Services to indicate the situation occurred at the following locations: **while on TDY/TAD, at sea, or during field exercises or alerts** (11%), **while at an official military function (either on or off base)** (7%), or **while transitioning between operational theaters** (1%). Army women (79%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate the situation occurred **at a military location**, while Air Force women (61%) were *less likely*.

Table 10.
Location Where One Situation Occurred for DoD Women (Q119)

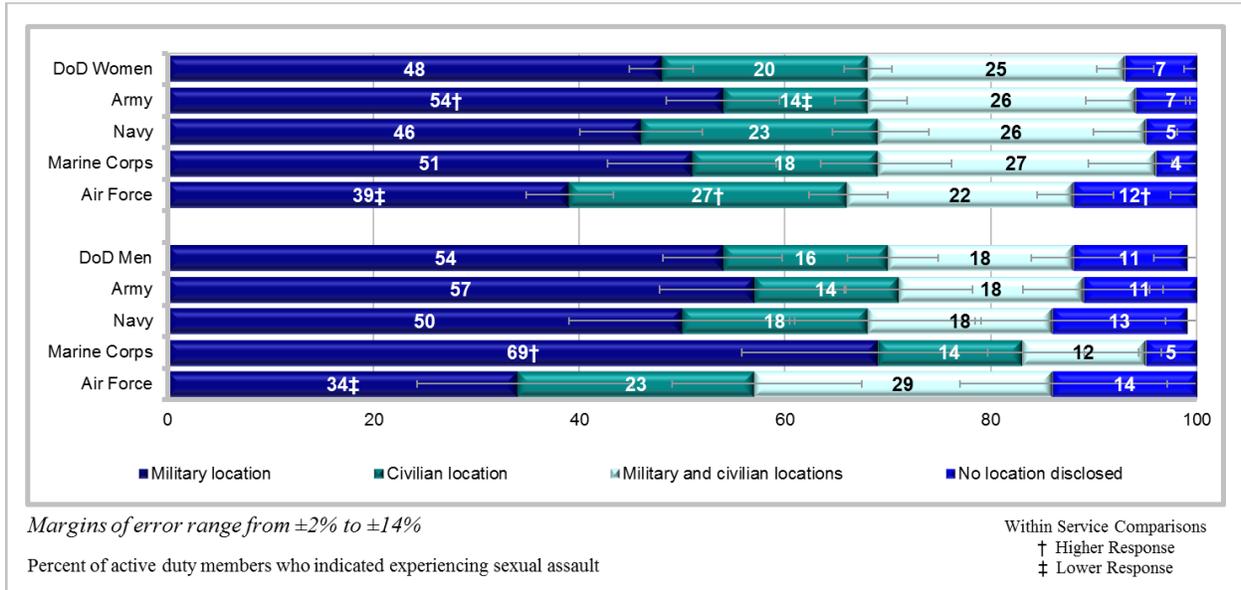
	Within Service Comparisons				
	Total DoD	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force
		Higher Response		Lower Response	
At a military installation/ship	64	72	63	69	51
While you were on TDY/TAD, at sea, or during field exercises/alerts	15	14	19	17	11
While you were deployed to a combat zone or to an area where you drew imminent danger pay or hostile fire pay	6	8	6	5	5
During an overseas port visit while deployed	6	2	13	3	2
While transitioning between operational theaters	5	5	8	5	1
While you were in a delayed entry program	3	3	3	4	1
While you were in recruit training/basic training	3	6	1	1	1
While you were in any other type of military combat training	4	4	4	3	2
While you were in Officer Candidate or Training School/Basic or Advanced Officer Course	2	5	1	2	1
While you were completing military occupational specialty school/technical training/advanced individual training/professional military education	10	11	9	11	10
While at an official military function (either on or off base)	12	14	12	13	7
While you were at a location off base	45	40	49	45	49
Situation occurred at a military location	73	79	72	77	61
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±2-4	±4-6	±3-6	±4-9	±2-5

Percent of active duty women who indicated experiencing sexual assault

For DoD men in 2016, Navy men (17%) were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate the situation occurred **during an overseas port visit while deployed**, whereas men in the Army (5%) and Air Force (3%) were *less likely* (Table 11). Air Force men (51%) were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate the situation occurred **while at a location off**

For men in 2016, Marine Corps men (69%) were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate the situation occurred at a **military location**, whereas Air Force men (34%) were *less likely*.

Figure 49.
Combinations of Locations Where One Situation Occurred for DoD (Q119)



Coast Guard

The top five locations where the one situation occurred for Coast Guard women and men are displayed in Figure 50. Of the 2.0% of Coast Guard women and 0.3% of Coast Guard men who indicated experiencing sexual assault in the past year, a little less than two-thirds (64%) of women and 40% of men indicated the situation occurred **while at a location off base**. More than one-quarter (29%) of women and more than half (54%) of men indicated the situation occurred **at a military installation/ship**, whereas 16% of women and 25% of men indicated it occurred **while on TDY/TAD, at sea, or during field exercises/alerts**. Sixteen percent of women and 19% of men indicated the situation occurred **during an overseas port visit while deployed**, whereas 8% of women and 18% of men indicated it occurred **while at an official military function** (either on or off base). When combining response across military locations, 42% of women and 62% of men indicated the unwanted event occurred at a **military location**. Table 12 displays results for all 12 locations for Coast Guard women and men.

Figure 50.
Top Five Locations Where One Situation Occurred for Coast Guard (Q119)

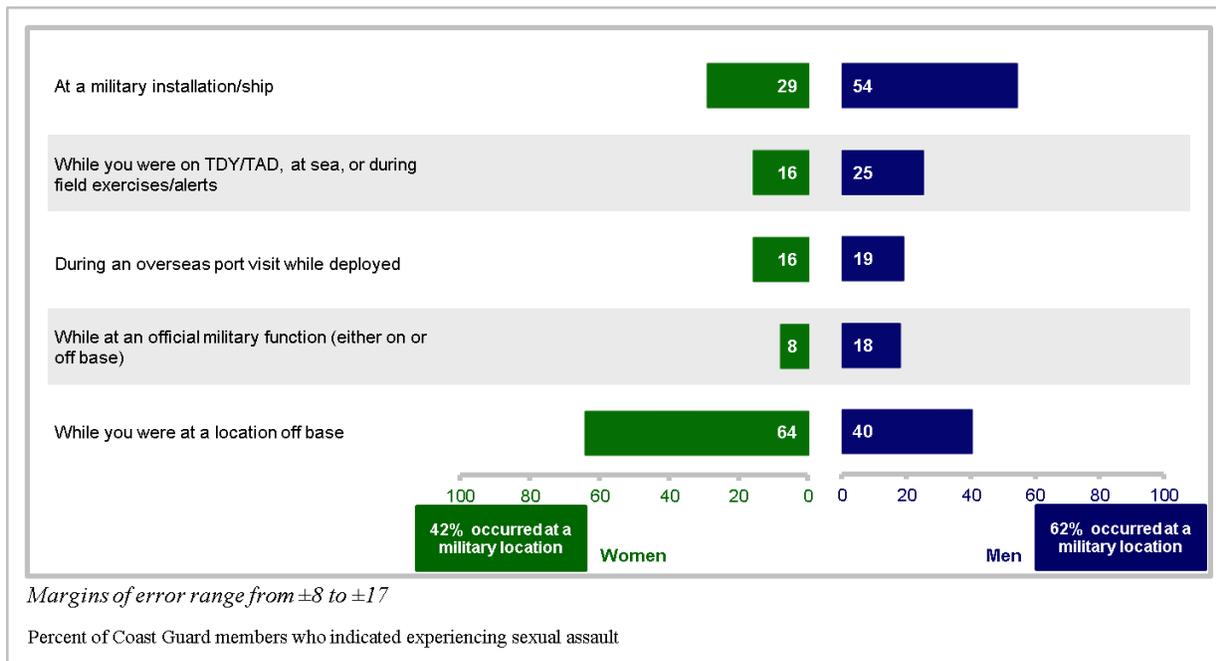


Table 12.
Location Where One Situation Occurred for Coast Guard (Q119)

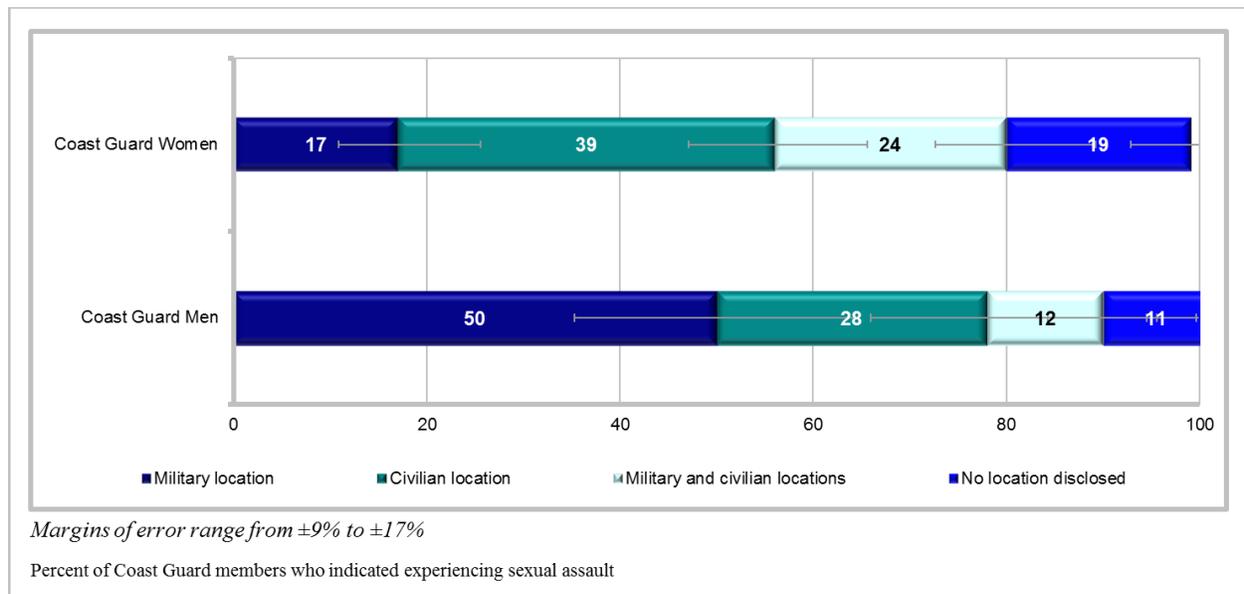
	CG Women	CG Men
At a military installation/ship	29	54
While you were on TDY/TAD, at sea, or during field exercises/alerts	16	25
While you were deployed to a combat zone or to an area where you drew imminent danger pay or hostile fire pay	2	2
During an overseas port visit while deployed	16	19
While transitioning between operational theaters	4	5
While you were in a delayed entry program	2	5
While you were in recruit training/basic training	2	2
While you were in any other type of military combat training	4	2
While you were in Officer Candidate or Training School/Basic or Advanced Officer Course	2	2
While you were completing military occupational specialty school/technical training/advanced individual training/professional military education	6	6
While at an official military function (either on or off base)	8	18
While you were at a location off base	64	40
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 5-10$	$\pm 6-17$

Percent of Coast Guard members who indicated experiencing sexual assault

Coast Guard members could select more than one location where the one situation occurred. Figure 51 displays whether Coast Guard members indicated the situation occurred at a military location, a civilian location, both military and civilian locations, or did not endorse any location.

As shown in Figure 51, a little less than one-fifth (17%) of Coast Guard women and half (50%) of Coast Guard men indicated the situation occurred at a **military location**, 39% of women and 28% of men indicated it occurred at a **civilian location**, and 24% of women and 12% of men indicated this situation occurred at **both military and civilian locations**. A little less than one-fifth (19%) of women and 11% of men **did not disclose** where the situation occurred.

Figure 51.
Combinations of Locations Where One Situation Occurred for Coast Guard (Q119)



When the One Situation Occurred

After indicating where the one situation occurred, members were asked to identify when (or in what context) the one situation occurred. Response options included: out with friends or at a party that was not an official military function, on a date, at work during duty hours, on approved leave, while being intimate with the other person, and while in member’s or someone else’s home or quarters. Because the situations are not mutually exclusive, members could select more than one option.

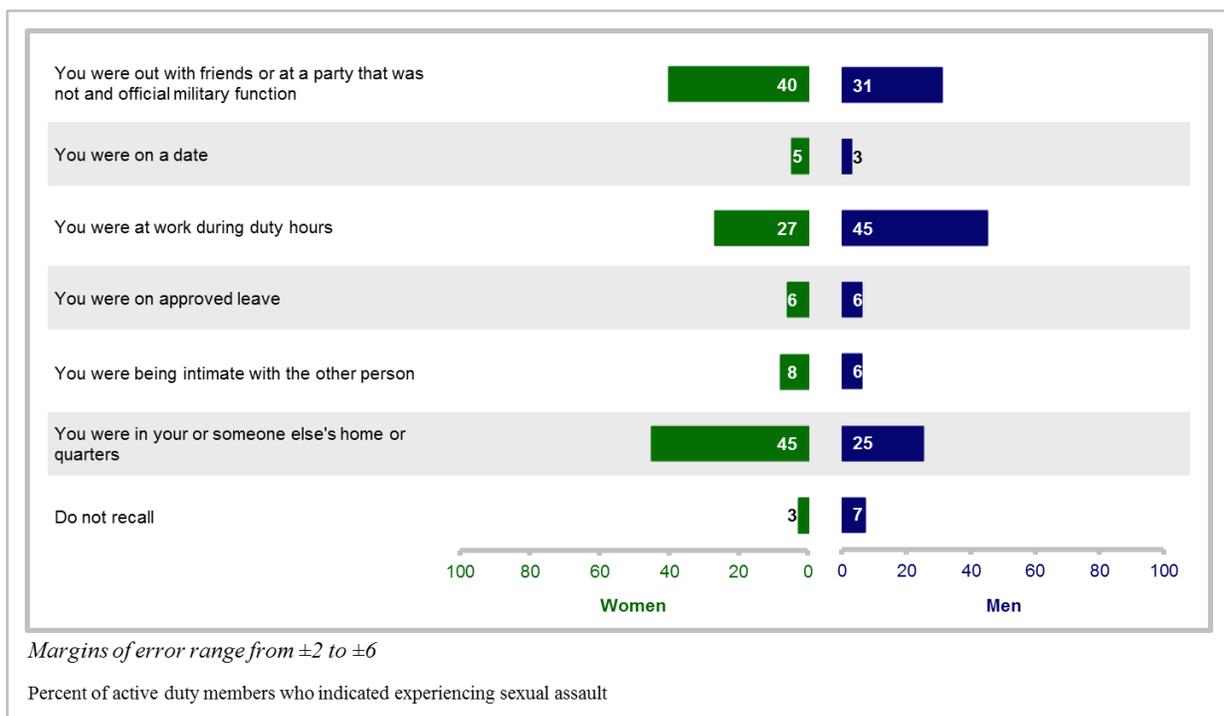
DoD

As shown in Figure 52, of the 4.3% of DoD women who indicated experiencing sexual assault in the past 12 months, less than half (45%) indicated the unwanted event occurred **when they were in their or someone else’s home or quarters**. Forty percent of women indicated the situation happened **when they were out with friends or at a party that was not an official military function**, whereas more than one-quarter (27%) indicated it happened **when they were at work during duty**

hours. Fewer women indicated the situation happened when they were being intimate with the other person (8%), when on approved leave (6%), or when on a date (5%). Three percent of women could not recall the context in which the situation occurred.

Of the 0.6% of DoD men who indicated experiencing sexual assault in the past year, less than half (45%) indicated the unwanted event occurred when they were at work during duty hours. A little less than one-third (31%) of men indicated the situation happened when they were out with friends or at a party that was not an official military function, whereas 25% indicated it happened when they were in their or someone else's home or quarters. Fewer men indicated the situation happened when they were being intimate with the other person (6%), when on approved leave (6%), or when on a date (3%). Seven percent of men could not recall the context in which the situation occurred.

Figure 52.
When the One Situation Occurred for DoD (Q120)



In 2016, Navy women (33%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate the situation happened when at work during duty hours, whereas women in the Air Force (16%) and Marine Corps (14%) were *less likely* (Table 13). For men, those in the Air Force were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate the situation happened when out with friends or at a party that was not an official military function (45%) as well as when they were in their or someone else's home or quarters (38%), but were *less likely* to indicate the situation happened when at work during duty hours (23%). Men in the Navy (<1%) were *less likely* than men in the other Services to indicate the situation occurred when on a date.

Table 13.
When the One Situation Occurred for DoD (Q120)

	Within Service Comparisons				
	Total DoD	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force
			■	■	
			Higher Response	Lower Response	
Women					
You were out with friends or at a party that was not an official military function	40	41	37	43	40
You were on a date	5	6	4	4	5
You were at work during duty hours	27	30	33	14	16
You were on approved leave	6	7	6	5	6
You were being intimate with the other person	8	9	6	6	9
You were in your or someone else's home or quarters	45	44	42	49	47
Do not recall	3	2	3	3	3
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±2-4	±2-6	±4-7	±5-9	±3-5
Men					
You were out with friends or at a party that was not an official military function	31	29	31	27	45
You were on a date	3	4	<1	4	9
You were at work during duty hours	45	48	54	36	23
You were on approved leave	6	7	6	7	6
You were being intimate with the other person	6	8	4	5	10
You were in your or someone else's home or quarters	25	22	22	26	38
Do not recall	7	6	7	NR	5
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±3-6	±6-10	±7-13	±7-14	±7-12

Percent of active duty members who indicated experiencing sexual assault

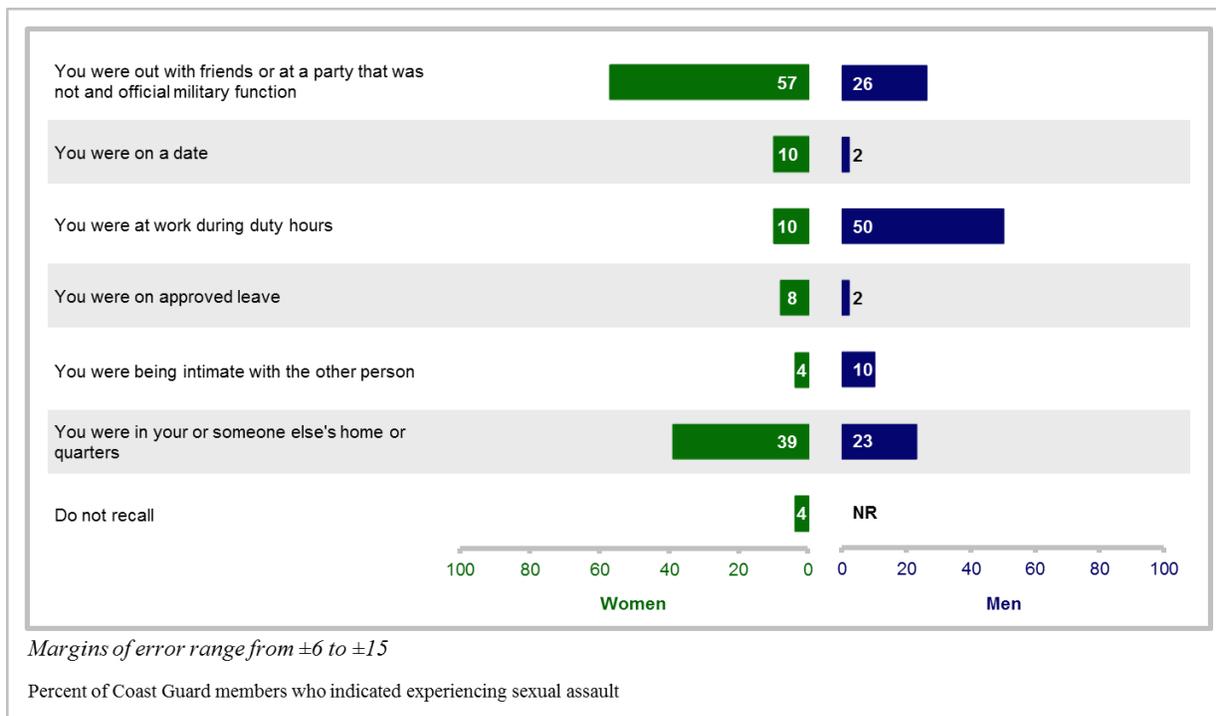
Coast Guard

Figure 53 shows of the 2.0% of Coast Guard women who indicated experiencing sexual assault in the past 12 months, more than half (57%) indicated the unwanted event occurred [when they were out with friends or at a party that was not an official military function](#). More than one-third (39%) indicated it happened [when they were in their or someone else's home or quarters](#), whereas 10% of women indicated it happened [when on a date or at work during duty hours](#). Fewer women indicated the situation happened [when on approved leave](#) (8%). Four percent indicated they did [not recall](#) the context in which the situation occurred or it happened [when they were being intimate with the other person](#).

Of the 0.3% of Coast Guard men who indicated experiencing sexual assault in the past 12 months, half (50%) indicated the unwanted event occurred [when they were at work during duty hours](#) (Figure 53). More than one-quarter (26%) indicated it happened [when they were out with friends or at a party that was not an official military function](#), and a little less than one-quarter (23%) indicated it happened [when they were in their or someone else's home or quarters](#). One-tenth (10%) of Coast Guard men indicated the situation occurred [when they were being intimate](#)

with the other person, whereas fewer indicated it occurred when on approved leave (2%) or when on a date (2%).

Figure 53.
When the One Situation Occurred for Coast Guard (Q120)



Considered the One Situation as Hazing and/or Bullying

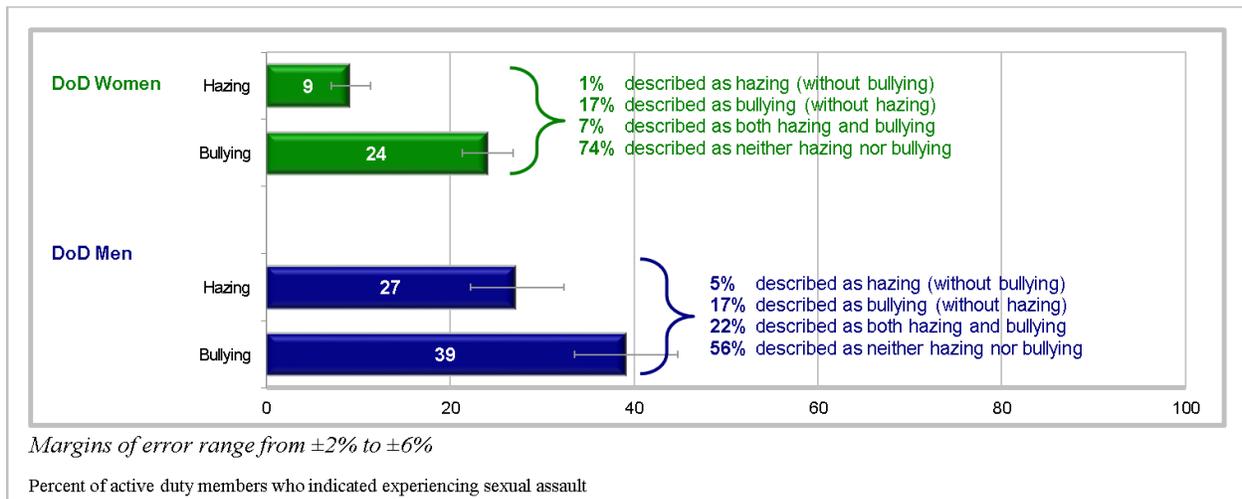
Active duty members who indicated experiencing sexual assault in the past 12 months were asked to indicate if the one situation with the biggest effect could be described as hazing and/or bullying. Hazing refers to things done to humiliate or “toughen up” people before accepting them into a group. Bullying refers to repeated verbally or physically abusive behaviors that are threatening, humiliating, or intimidating.

DoD

As shown in Figure 54, of the 4.3% of DoD women who indicated experiencing sexual assault in the past 12 months, 9% indicated they considered the situation to be hazing and a little less than one-quarter (24%) indicated they considered it to be bullying. When combining these behaviors to assess whether they considered the one situation to be a combination of hazing and bullying, 7% of women considered it to be both hazing and bullying. The majority (74%) would not describe the unwanted event as hazing or bullying, whereas 17% would describe the unwanted event as bullying (without hazing) and 1% would describe the unwanted event as hazing (without bullying).

Of the 0.6% of DoD men who indicated experiencing sexual assault in the past 12 months, more than one-quarter (27%) indicated they considered the situation to be **hazing** and more than one-third (39%) indicated they considered it to be **bullying**. When combining these behaviors to assess whether they considered the one situation to be a combination of hazing and bullying, 22% of men considered it as involving **both hazing and bullying** (Figure 54). More than half (56%) would **not** describe the unwanted event as **hazing or bullying**, whereas 17% would describe the unwanted event as **bullying (without hazing)** and 5% would describe the unwanted event as **hazing (without bullying)**.

Figure 54.
Considered One Situation as Hazing and/or Bullying for DoD (Q121)



As displayed in Table 14, in 2016, Air Force men were *less likely* than men in the other Services to indicate they considered the one situation to be **hazing** (13%) or **bullying** (24%). When combining these behaviors to assess whether they considered the one situation to be a combination of hazing and bullying, Air Force men (73%) were *more likely* than men in the other Services to **not** consider the one situation to be **hazing or bullying** and were *less likely* to indicate the one situation involved **both hazing and bullying** (11%). In 2016, there were no significant differences between Services for DoD women on considering the one situation to be hazing and/or bullying.

Table 14.
Considered One Situation as Hazing and/or Bullying for DoD (Q121)

	Within Service Comparisons				
	Total DoD	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force
 Higher Response  Lower Response					
Women					
Hazing and Bullying					
Experienced hazing	9	12	8	6	7
Experienced bullying	24	28	23	21	21
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±3	±6	±5-6	±5-8	±4
Hazing and Bullying Combinations					
Hazing (without bullying)	1	1	2	1	2
Bullying (without hazing)	17	17	16	16	17
Both hazing and bullying	7	11	6	5	5
Neither hazing nor bullying	74	71	76	78	77
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±2-3	±3-6	±3-6	±3-8	±3-5
Men					
Hazing and Bullying					
Experienced hazing	27	27	28	34	13
Experienced bullying	39	46	33	45	24
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±6	±9-10	±11	±14	±10-11
Hazing and Bullying Combinations					
Hazing (without bullying)	5	3	7	4	2
Bullying (without hazing)	17	22	13	16	13
Both hazing and bullying	22	24	20	29	11
Neither hazing nor bullying	56	51	59	50	73
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±4-6	±7-10	±10-12	±7-14	±7-11

Percent of active duty members who indicated experiencing sexual assault

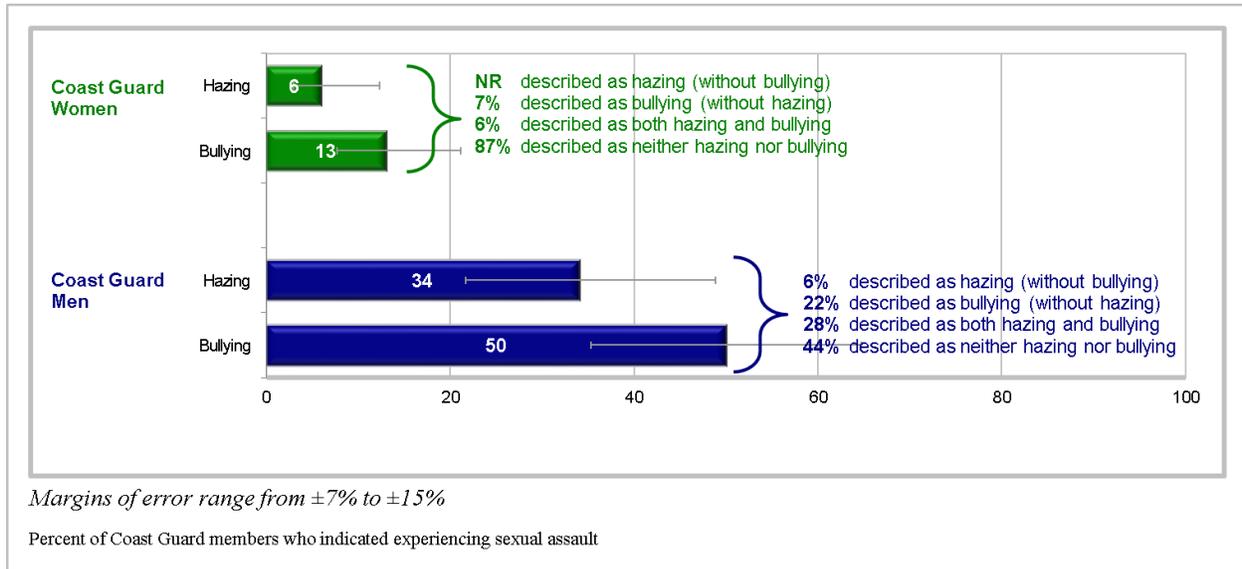
Coast Guard

As shown in Figure 55, of the 2.0% of Coast Guard women who indicated experiencing sexual assault in the past 12 months, 6% indicated they considered the situation to be **hazing** and 13% indicated they considered it to be **bullying**. When combining these behaviors to assess whether they considered the one situation to be a combination of hazing and bullying, 6% of women considered it to be **both hazing and bullying**, while the majority (87%) would **not** describe the unwanted event as **hazing or bullying**, whereas 7% would describe the unwanted event as **bullying (without hazing)**.

Of the 0.3% of Coast Guard men who indicated experiencing sexual assault in the past 12 months, more than one-third (34%) indicated they considered the situation to be **hazing** and half (50%) indicated they considered it to be **bullying**. When combining these behaviors to assess whether they considered the one situation to be a combination of hazing and bullying, 28% of men considered it to involve **both hazing and bullying** (Figure 55). Less than half (44%) would **not** describe the unwanted event as **hazing or bullying**, whereas 22% would describe the

unwanted event as **bullying (without hazing)** and 6% would describe the unwanted event as **hazing (without bullying)**.

Figure 55.
Considered One Situation as Hazing and/or Bullying for Coast Guard (Q121)



Experience of Sexual Harassment and/or Stalking Before or After the One Situation

The next section examines whether sexual harassment and/or stalking happened in the time leading up to and/or after the one situation of sexual assault. Active duty members who indicated experiencing sexual assault in the past 12 months were asked whether they experienced sexual harassment or stalking before the situation and/or after the situation.

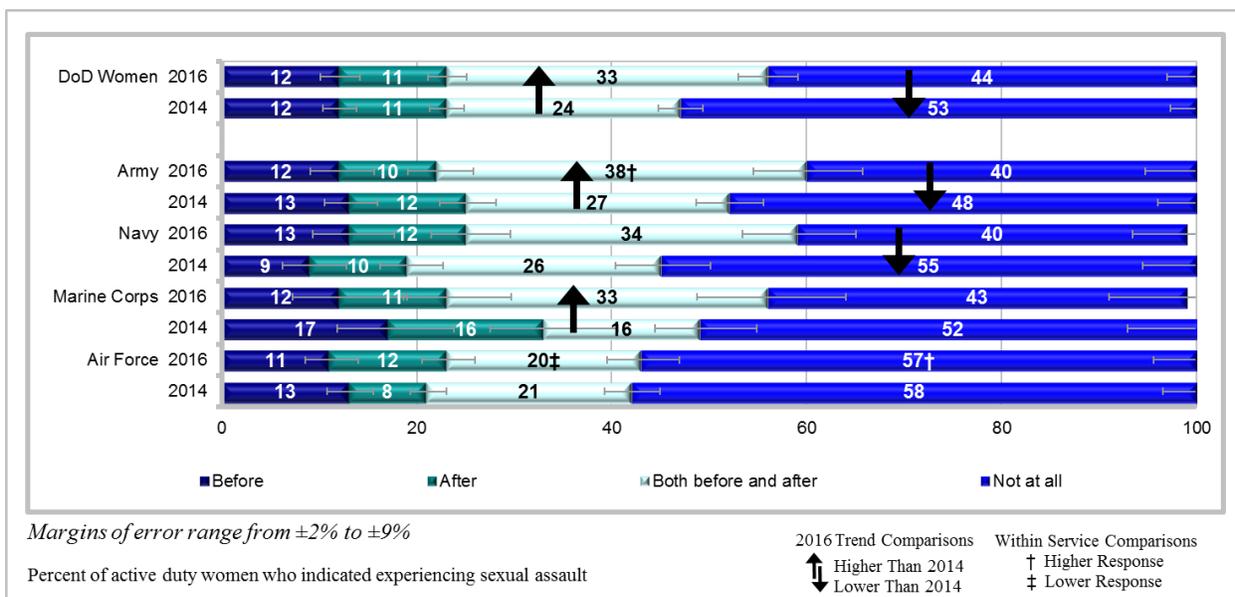
DoD

Figure 56 shows of the 4.3% of DoD women who indicated experiencing sexual assault in the past 12 months, a little more than one-tenth (12%) indicated they were **sexually harassed and/or stalked** by the alleged offender(s) **before** the one situation, whereas 11% indicated they were **sexually harassed and/or stalked after** the situation. One-third (33%) of women indicated they were **sexually harassed and/or stalked both before and after** the one situation by the alleged offender(s). This percentage represents a statistically significant *increase* of 9 percentage points for DoD women in 2016 compared to 2014. Less than half (44%) of women indicated they were **not harassed or stalked before or after** the one situation, which showed a statistically significant *decrease* compared to 2014 of 9 percentage points.

In 2016, Army women (38%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate they experienced **sexual harassment and/or stalking both before and after** the one situation, whereas Air Force women (20%) were *less likely*. Air Force women (57%) were *more likely* than women

in the other Services to indicate they were **not harassed or stalked before or after** the one situation. Compared to 2014, the percentage of women who indicated they were **sexually harassed and/or stalked both before and after** the one situation showed a statistically significant *increase* for Army and Marine Corps women (11 percentage points for Army and 17 percentage points for Marine Corps). The percentage of women who indicated they were **not sexually harassed or stalked before or after** the situation showed a statistically significant *decrease* compared to 2014 for Army and Navy women (8 percentage points for Army and 15 percentage points for Navy).

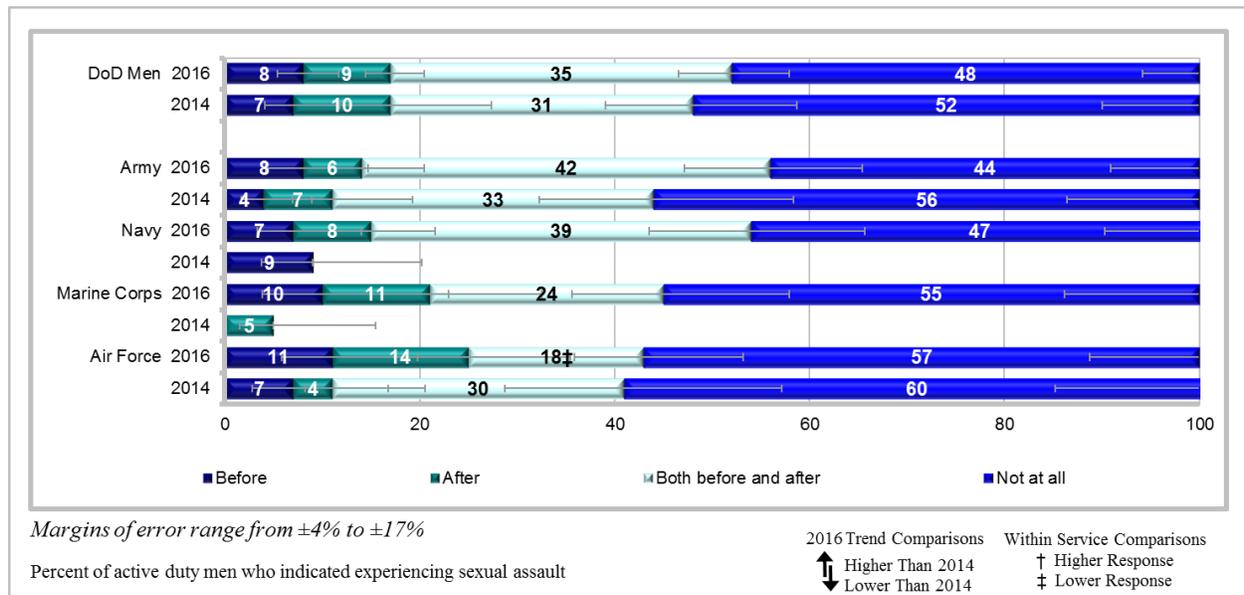
Figure 56.
Experienced Sexual Harassment and/or Stalking Before or After the One Situation for DoD Women (Q122)



As shown in Figure 57, of the 0.6% of DoD men who indicated experiencing sexual assault in the past 12 months, 8% indicated they were **sexually harassed and/or stalked** by the alleged offender(s) **before** the one situation, whereas 9% indicated they were **sexually harassed and/or stalked after** the situation. More than one-third (35%) of men indicated they were **sexually harassed and/or stalked both before and after** the one situation by the alleged offender(s), whereas a little less than half (48%) indicated they were **not sexually harassed or stalked before or after** the one situation.

In 2016, men in the Air Force (18%) were *less likely* than men in the other Services to indicate they were **sexually harassed and/or stalked both before and after** the one situation by the alleged offender(s). There were no significant differences between 2016 and 2014 for men experiencing sexual harassment and/or stalking before and/or after the one situation.

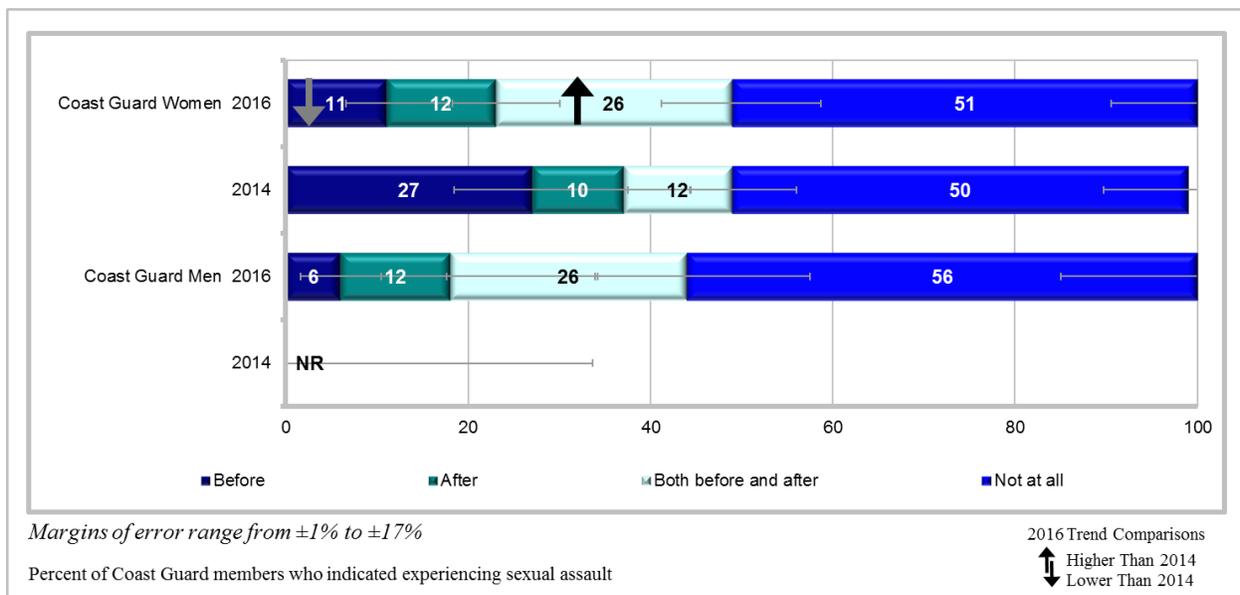
Figure 57.
Experienced Sexual Harassment and/or Stalking Before or After the One Situation for DoD Men (Q122)



Coast Guard

As shown in Figure 58, of the 2.0% of Coast Guard women who indicated experiencing sexual assault in the past 12 months, 11% indicated they were sexually harassed and/or stalked by the alleged offender(s) before the one situation, which showed a statistically significant decrease of 16 percentage points compared to 2014. Twelve percent of Coast Guard women indicated they were sexually harassed and/or stalked after the one situation. More than one-quarter (26%) of women indicated they were sexually harassed and/or stalked both before and after the one situation by the alleged offender(s), which showed a statistically significant increase of 14 percentage points for Coast Guard women in 2016 compared to 2014. A little more than half (51%) of women indicated they were not sexually harassed or stalked before or after the one situation.

Of the 0.3% of Coast Guard men who indicated experiencing sexual assault in the past 12 months, 6% indicated they were sexually harassed and/or stalked by the alleged offender(s) before the one situation, whereas 12% indicated they were sexually harassed and/or stalked after the one situation. More than one-quarter (26%) of men indicated they were sexually harassed and/or stalked both before and after the one situation by the alleged offender(s) and more than half (56%) indicated they were not sexually harassed or stalked before or after the one situation. Significance between 2014 and 2016 cannot be determined for Coast Guard men due to results for 2014 being not reportable.

Figure 58.***Experienced Sexual Harassment and/or Stalking Before or After the One Situation for Coast Guard (Q122)***

Alcohol and/or Drug Involvement in the One Situation

Active duty members who indicated they experienced a sexual assault in the past 12 months were asked about alcohol and drug involvement during the one situation. Members were asked whether they or the alleged offender(s) had been drinking alcohol, whether the alleged offender(s) bought them alcohol, and whether they thought they may have been given a drug without knowledge or consent before the sexual assault discussed in the one situation.

DoD

Of the 4.3% of DoD women who indicated experiencing sexual assault in the past year, a little less than half (48%) indicated **they had been drinking alcohol at the time of the unwanted event**, which showed a statistically significant *increase* of 7 percentage points since 2014. Of those who indicated they had been drinking alcohol at the time of the unwanted event, a little less than two-thirds (64%) indicated the **alleged offender(s) had bought or gave them alcohol to drink**, which showed a statistically significant *increase* of 8 percentage points since 2014 (Figure 59). A little less than half (49%) of women indicated the **alleged offender(s) had been drinking alcohol**, whereas fewer (6%) **thought they may have been given a drug without their knowledge or consent** (a statistically significant *increase* of 3 percentage points since 2014). Combining alcohol use by the alleged offender(s) and/or member, more than half (59%) of DoD women indicated **they and/or the person(s) who did this to them had been drinking alcohol at the time of the unwanted event**. When adding in the possibility of being given a drug without their knowledge or consent, 60% of women indicated **drugs and/or alcohol were involved in the one situation**.

As shown in Table 15, Marine Corps women (58%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate *they drank alcohol before the situation*. Navy women (3%) were *less likely* than women in the other Services to indicate *they may have been given a drug without their knowledge or consent*. Compared to 2014, the percentage of women who indicated the *person(s) who did this to them bought or gave them alcohol to drink* showed a statistically significance *increase* in 2016 for Navy women (19 percentage points). The percentage of women who indicated *they might have been given a drug without their knowledge or consent* showed a statistically significant *increase* in 2016 for Air Force women (3 percentage points). Additionally, Marine Corps women (73% for both) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate *they and/or the offender(s) used alcohol during the unwanted event* and *they and/or offender(s) used alcohol and/or drugs during the unwanted event*, which showed a statistically significant *increase* in 2016 for Marine Corps women (17 percentage points and 15 percentage points, respectively).

Of the 0.6% of DoD men who indicated experiencing sexual assault in the past year, a little less than one-third (30%) indicated *they had been drinking alcohol at the time of the unwanted event*, of which, more than half (60%) indicated the *alleged offender(s) had bought or gave them alcohol to drink* (Figure 59). More than one-quarter (26%) of men indicated the *alleged offender(s) had been drinking alcohol*, whereas fewer (7%) *thought they may have been given a drug without their knowledge or consent*. Combining alcohol use by the alleged offender(s) and/or member, more than one-third (39%) of DoD men indicated *they and/or the person(s) who did this to them had been drinking alcohol at the time of the unwanted event*. When adding in the possibility of being given a drug without their knowledge or consent, 42% of men indicated *drugs and/or alcohol were involved in the one situation*.

As shown in Table 15, in 2016, Air Force men (56%) were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate *they and/or offender used alcohol and/or drugs during the unwanted event*. Compared to 2014, the percentage of men who indicated *they drank alcohol before the situation* showed a statistically significance *decrease* in 2016 for Army men (16 percentage points).

Figure 59.
Alcohol and/or Drug Involvement in the One Situation for DoD (Q123–Q125)

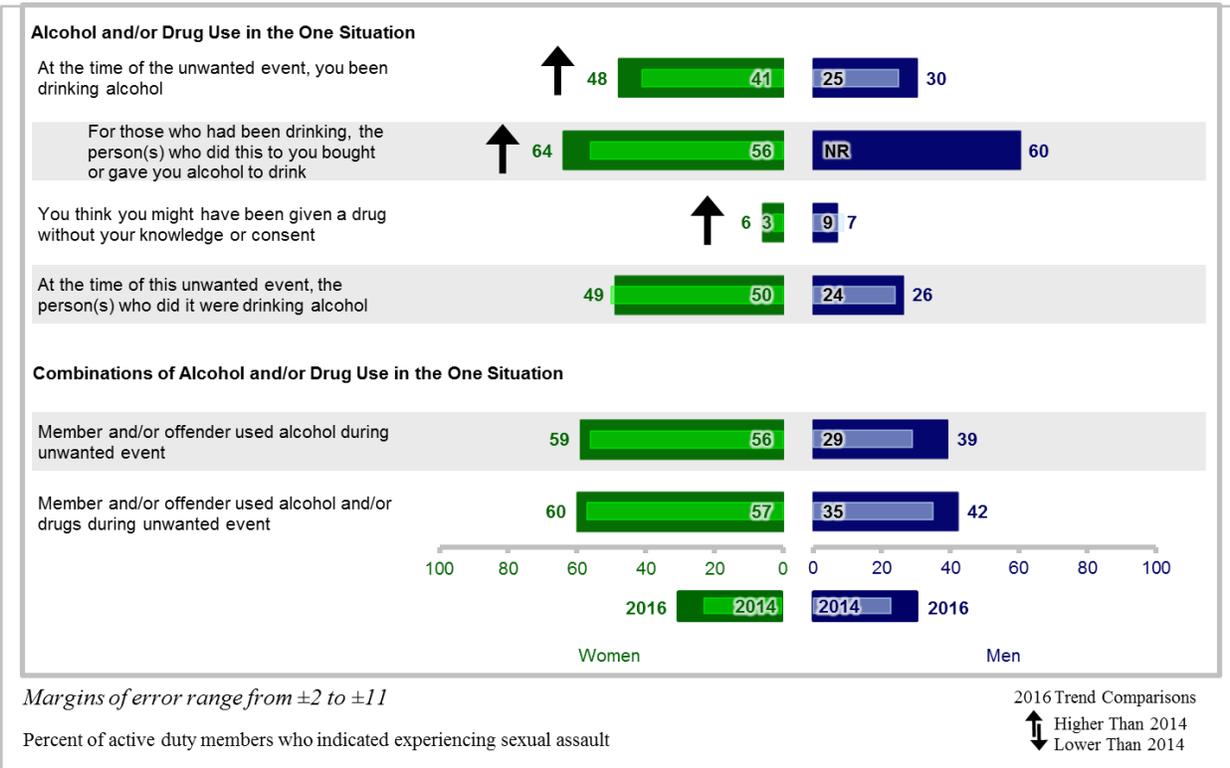


Table 15.
Alcohol and/or Drug Involvement in the One Situation for DoD (Q123–Q125)

2016 Trend Comparisons ↑ Higher Than 2014 ↓ Lower Than 2014	Within Service Comparisons					
	Survey Year	Total DoD	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force
			Higher Response	Lower Response		
Women						
<i>Alcohol and Drug Use During the One Situation</i>						
Drank alcohol before the situation	2016	48 ↑	45	45	58	50
	2014	41	38	39	46	50
For those who had been drinking, the person(s) who did this bought or gave you alcohol to drink	2016	64 ↑	60	70 ↑	64	62
	2014	56	60	51	61	53
Might have been given a drug without knowledge or consent	2016	6 ↑	9	3	6	6 ↑
	2014	3	4	3	4	3
Person(s) who did this had been drinking	2016	49	47	46	58	51
	2014	50	46	51	52	55
<i>Combinations of Alcohol and/or Drug Use During the One Situation</i>						
Member and/or offender used alcohol during unwanted event	2016	59	56	56	73 ↑	61
	2014	56	52	57	56	62
Member and/or offender used alcohol and/or drugs during unwanted event	2016	60	57	56	73 ↑	62
	2014	57	52	57	58	62
<i>Margins of Error</i>		±2–5	±2–9	±3–8	±4–12	±2–6
Men						
<i>Alcohol and Drug Use During the One Situation</i>						
Drank alcohol before the situation	2016	30	33 ↓	25	29	38
	2014	25	17	NR	NR	36
For those who had been drinking, the person(s) who did this bought or gave you alcohol to drink	2016	60	68	NR	NR	NR
	2014	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Might have been given a drug without knowledge or consent	2016	7	7	8	4	9
	2014	9	11	2	NR	NR
Person(s) who did this had been drinking	2016	26	26	26	24	35
	2014	24	20	NR	NR	34
<i>Combinations of Alcohol and/or Drug Use During the One Situation</i>						
Member and/or offender used alcohol during unwanted event	2016	39	39	35	38	49
	2014	29	23	NR	NR	41
Member and/or offender used alcohol and/or drugs during unwanted event	2016	42	42	38	40	56
	2014	35	30	NR	NR	43
<i>Margins of Error</i>		±4–11	±8–17	±5–12	±7–14	±9–17

Percent of active duty members who indicated experiencing sexual assault

Coast Guard

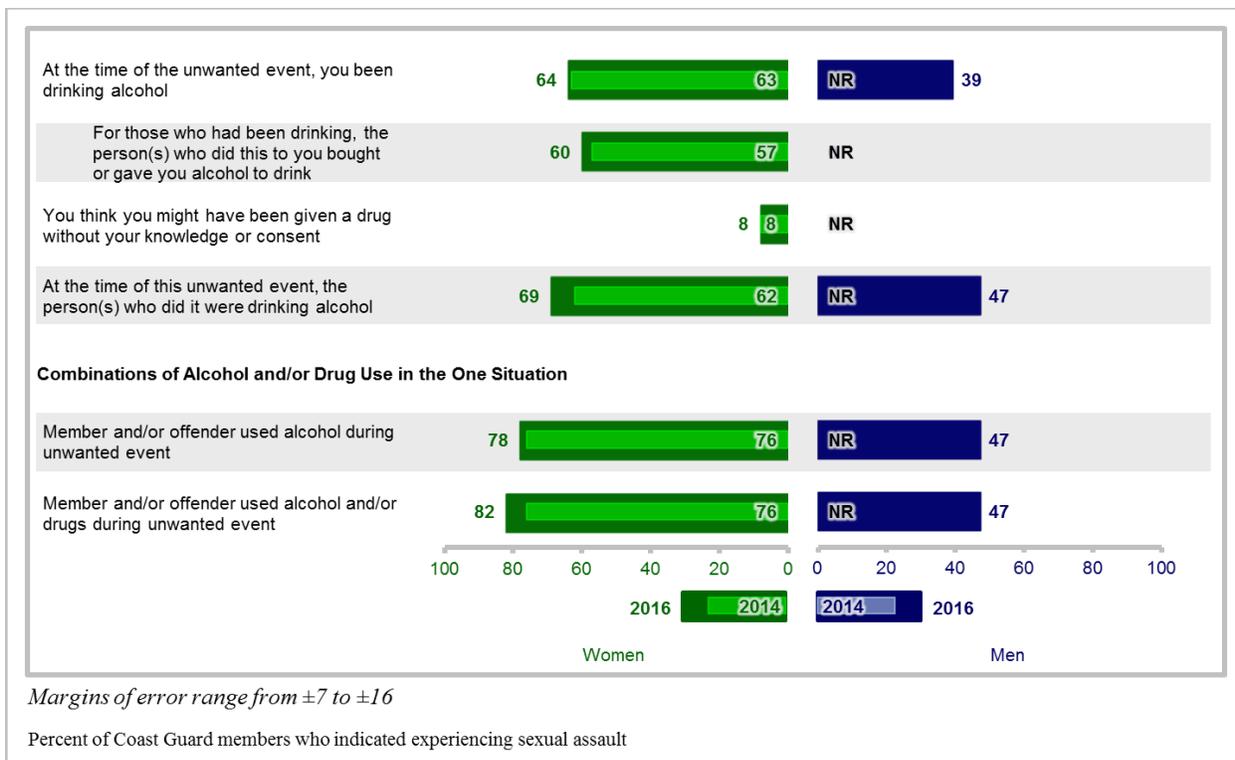
Of the 2.0% of Coast Guard women who indicated experiencing sexual assault in the past year, a little less than two-thirds (64%) indicated [they had been drinking alcohol at the time of the](#)

unwanted event, of which, more than half (60%) indicated the alleged offender(s) had bought or gave them alcohol to drink (Figure 60). A little less than two-thirds (69%) of women indicated the alleged offender(s) had been drinking alcohol, whereas fewer (8%) thought they may have been given a drug without their knowledge or consent. Combining alcohol use by the alleged offender(s) and/or member, the majority (78%) of Coast Guard women indicated they and/or the person(s) who did this to them had been drinking alcohol at the time of the unwanted event. When adding in the possibility of being given a drug without their knowledge or consent, 82% of women indicated drugs and/or alcohol were involved in the one situation.

Of the 0.3% of Coast Guard men who indicated experiencing sexual assault in the past year, more than one-third (39%) indicated they had been drinking alcohol at the time of the unwanted event (Figure 58). A little less than half (47%) of men indicated the alleged offender(s) had been drinking alcohol. Combining alcohol use by the alleged offender(s) and/or member, a little less than half (47%) of Coast Guard men indicated they and/or the person(s) who did this to them had been drinking alcohol at the time of the unwanted event. When adding in the possibility of being given a drug without their knowledge or consent, 47% of men indicated drugs and/or alcohol were involved in the one situation.

There were no significant differences in responses between 2014 and 2016 for Coast Guard women and Coast Guard men on alcohol and/or drug use during the one situation.

Figure 60.
Alcohol and/or Drug Involvement in the One Situation for Coast Guard (Q123–Q125)



Outcomes of the One Situation

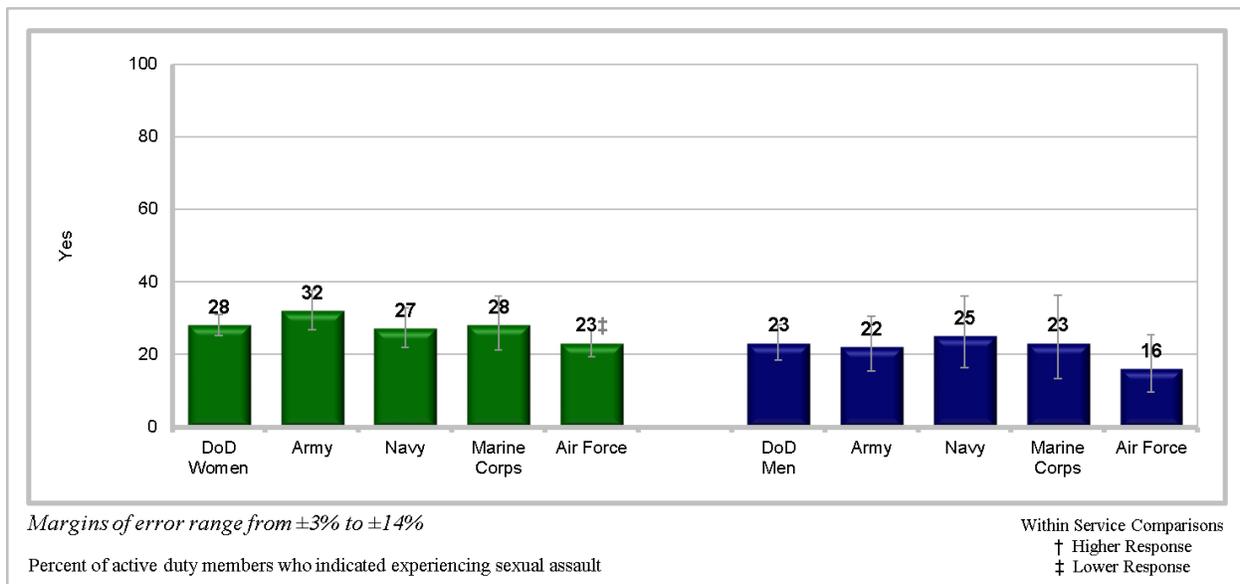
The last section of this chapter details the outcomes associated with the one situation with the biggest effect. Active duty members who indicated experiencing sexual assault in the past 12 months were asked questions about whether the unwanted event made them take steps to leave the military, if they received a sexual assault forensic exam, and how satisfied they were with the responses/services received regarding the one situation.

Made Member Take Steps to Leave/Separate From the Military

DoD

As shown in Figure 61, of the 4.3% of DoD women and 0.6% of DoD men who indicated experiencing sexual assault in the past 12 months, more than one-quarter (28%) of women and a little less than one-quarter (23%) of men indicated the **unwanted event made them take steps to leave or separate from the military**. Air Force women (23%) were *less likely* than women in the other Services to indicate the **unwanted event made them take steps to leave or separate from the military**. There were no significant differences between Services for DoD men.

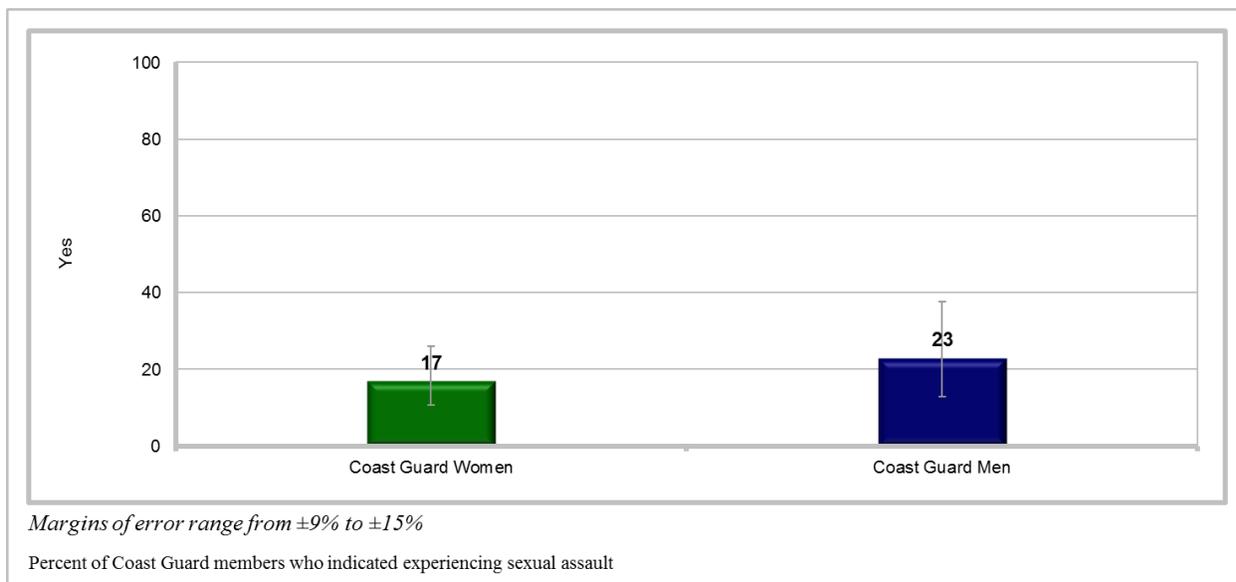
Figure 61.
One Situation Made Member Take Steps To Leave/Separate From the Military for DoD (Q126)



Coast Guard

Figure 62 shows of the 2.0% of Coast Guard women and 0.3% of Coast Guard men who indicated experiencing sexual assault in the past 12 months, 17% of women and a little less than one-quarter (23%) of men indicated the **unwanted event made them take steps to leave or separate from the military**.

Figure 62.
One Situation Made Member Take Steps To Leave/Separate From the Military Coast Guard (Q126)

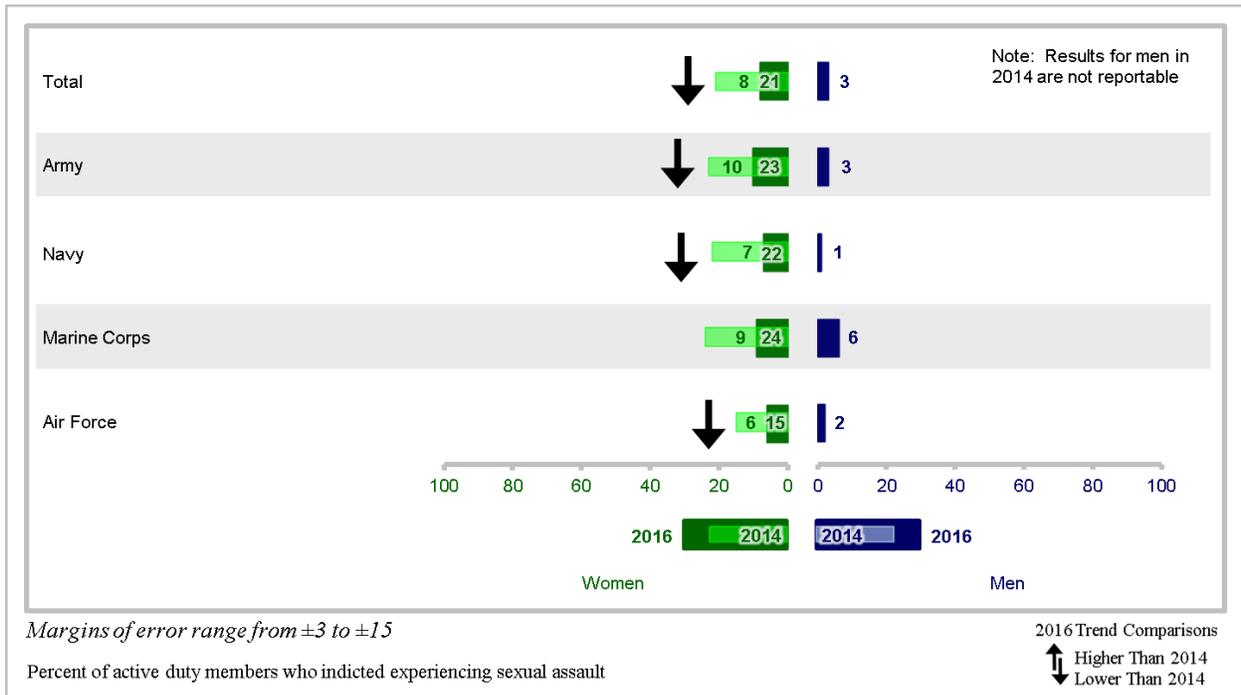


Received a Sexual Assault Forensic Exam

DoD

Figure 63 shows of the 4.3% of DoD women and 0.6% of DoD men who indicated experiencing sexual assault in the past 12 months, 8% of women and 3% of men indicated [receiving a sexual assault forensic exam or “rape exam.”](#) Compared to 2014, the percentage of women who indicated [receiving a sexual assault forensic exam or “rape exam”](#) showed a statistically significant *decrease* for DoD women (13 percentage points), Army women (13 percentage points), Navy women (15 percentage points), and Air Force (9 percentage points). There were no significant differences between Services for DoD women and DoD men. Results are not reportable for DoD men in 2014 and therefore comparisons between 2014 and 2016 are not possible for DoD men.

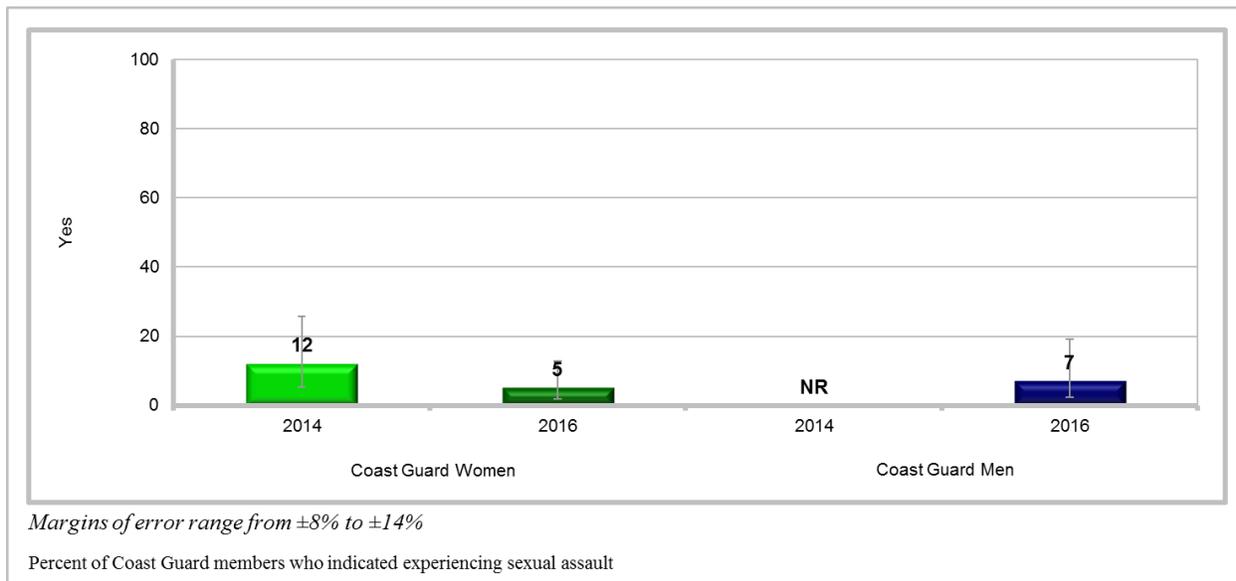
Figure 63.
Received a Sexual Assault Forensic Exam for DoD (Q127)



Coast Guard

Figure 64 shows of the 2.0% of Coast Guard women and 0.3% of men who indicated experiencing sexual assault in the past 12 months, 5% of women and 7% of men indicated receiving a sexual assault forensic exam or “rape exam.” There were no significant differences between 2014 and 2016 for the Coast Guard.

Figure 64.
Received a Sexual Assault Forensic Exam for Coast Guard (Q127)



Satisfaction With Responses/Services Received From Individuals/Providers

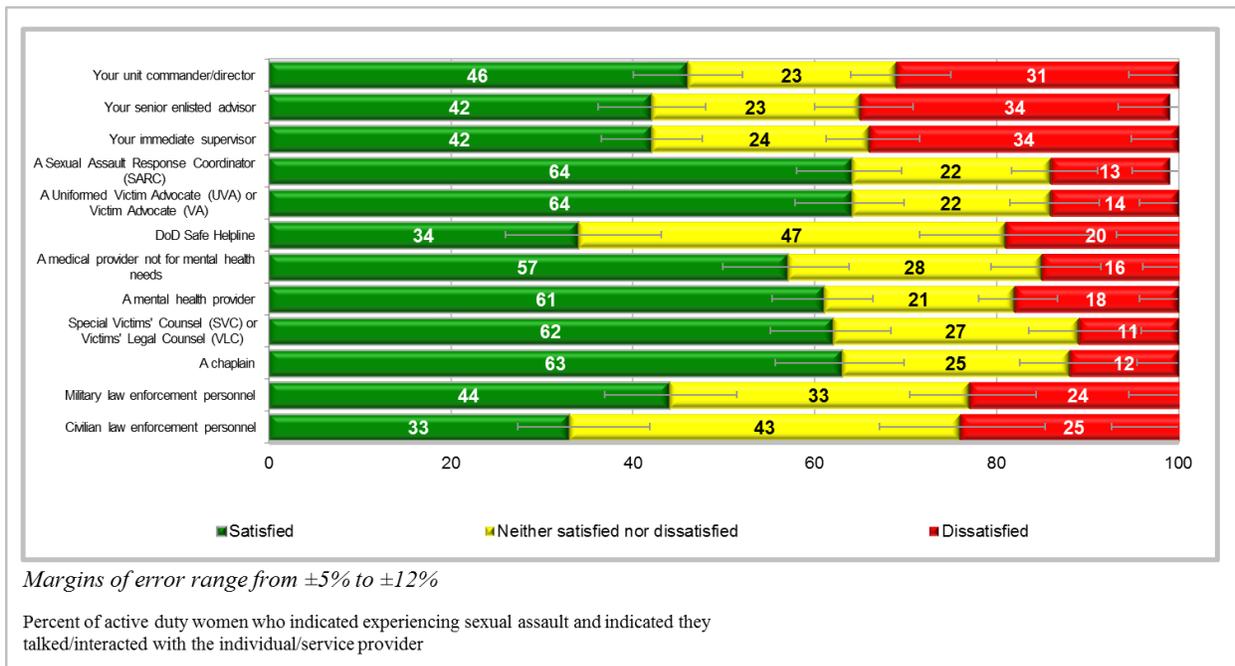
Active duty members who indicated experiencing sexual assault in the past year were asked to indicate if they had received services or responses from individuals or providers. If they had interacted with the specified individual or provider, they were asked to provide their level of satisfaction with the services or responses they received from each.

DoD

Shown in Figure 65 are satisfaction levels with responses/services received from individuals/providers DoD women indicated they interacted with. A little less than two-thirds (64%) indicated they were satisfied with the responses/services they received from a [Sexual Assault Response Coordinator \(SARC\)](#) and a [Uniformed Victim Advocate \(UVA\)](#) or [Victim Advocate \(VA\)](#). A little less than two-thirds of women also indicated they were satisfied with the responses/services they received from a [chaplain](#) (63%), [Special Victims' Counsel \(SVC\)](#) or [Victims' Legal Counsel \(VLC\)](#) (62%), and a [mental health provider](#) (61%). More than half (57%) indicated they were satisfied with the responses/services received from a [medical provider not for mental health needs](#), whereas a little less than half (46%) were satisfied with the response from [their unit commander](#).

Further, 44% of DoD women indicated they were satisfied with the response/services they received from [military law enforcement personnel](#), and 42% were satisfied with the response received from [their senior enlisted advisor](#) and [immediate supervisor](#) (Figure 65). More than one-third (34%) indicated satisfaction with the response/services from the [DoD Safe Helpline](#), and one-third (33%) were satisfied with [civilian law enforcement personnel](#).

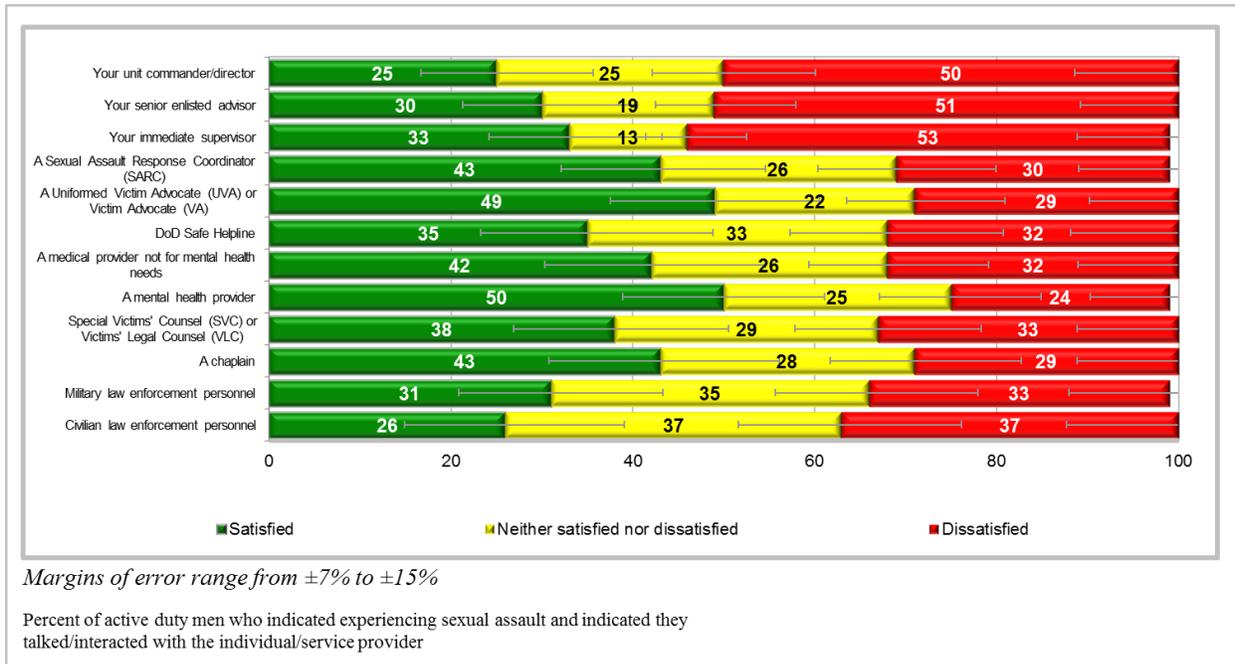
Figure 65.
Satisfaction With Responses/Services Received From Individuals/Providers for DoD Women (Q128)



Shown in Figure 66 are satisfaction levels with responses/services received from individuals/providers DoD men indicated they interacted with. Half (50%) indicated they were satisfied with the responses/services they received from a **mental health provider**, and a little less than half (49%) were satisfied with the **UVA/VA**. Less than half of men also indicated they were satisfied with the responses/services they received from a **chaplain** (43%), a **SARC** (43%), and a **medical provider not for mental health needs** (42%). More than one-third of men indicated they were satisfied with the responses/services received from a **SVC/VLC** (38%) and the **DoD Safe Helpline** (35%).

Further, one-third (33%) of DoD men indicated they were satisfied with the response/services they received from their **immediate supervisor**, 31% were satisfied with **military law enforcement personnel**, and 30% were satisfied with the response received from their **senior enlisted advisor** (Figure 66). More than one-quarter (26%) indicated satisfaction with the response/services from a **civilian law enforcement personnel**, and one-quarter (25%) were satisfied with responses received from their **unit commander**.

Figure 66.
Satisfaction With Responses/Services Received From Individuals/Providers for DoD Men (Q128)



As shown in Table 16, in 2016, Air Force women were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate they were satisfied with a **SARC (75%)**, **their unit commander (57%)**, and **their senior enlisted advisor (54%)**.

Table 16.
Satisfaction With Responses/Services Received From Individuals/Providers for DoD Women (Q128)

	Within Service Comparisons				
	Total DoD	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force
	 Higher Response  Lower Response				
Satisfied					
Your unit commander/director	46	47	43	37	57
Your senior enlisted advisor	42	47	36	32	54
Your immediate supervisor	42	49	36	36	45
A Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC)	64	66	55	66	75
A Uniformed Victim Advocate or Victim Advocate	64	62	60	67	71
DoD Safe Helpline	34	40	26	NR	41
A medical provider not for mental health needs	57	66	51	NR	56
A mental health provider	61	66	53	62	64
Special Victims' Counsel or Victims' Legal Counsel	62	63	56	60	72
A chaplain	63	65	63	53	68
Military law enforcement personnel	44	47	32	NR	54
Civilian enforcement personnel	33	29	23	NR	44
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±6-10	±10-17	±12-17	±14-17	±8-17
Dissatisfied					
Your unit commander/director	31	35	28	36	23
Your senior enlisted advisor	34	35	37	37	26
Your immediate supervisor	34	35	33	39	30
A Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC)	13	16	17	6	7
A Uniformed Victim Advocate or Victim Advocate	14	14	19	10	8
DoD Safe Helpline	20	12	NR	NR	NR
A medical provider not for mental health needs	16	15	19	8	18
A mental health provider	18	16	24	15	17
Special Victims' Counsel or Victims' Legal Counsel	11	15	NR	11	4
A chaplain	12	9	NR	11	12
Military law enforcement personnel	24	26	NR	NR	22
Civilian enforcement personnel	25	NR	NR	NR	16
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±6-12	±9-15	±11-16	±11-16	±8-17

Percent of active duty women who indicated experiencing sexual assault and indicated they talked/interacted with the individual/service provider

There were no significant differences within Services for DoD men (Table 17).

Table 17.
Satisfaction With Responses/Services Received From Individuals/Providers for DoD Men (Q128)

	Within Service Comparisons				
	Total DoD	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force
	Higher Response		Lower Response		
Satisfied					
Your unit commander/director	25	20	NR	NR	NR
Your senior enlisted advisor	30	30	NR	NR	NR
Your immediate supervisor	33	25	NR	NR	NR
A Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC)	43	NR	NR	NR	NR
A Uniformed Victim Advocate or Victim Advocate	49	NR	NR	NR	NR
DoD Safe Helpline	35	NR	NR	NR	NR
A medical provider not for mental health needs	42	NR	NR	NR	NR
A mental health provider (e.g., counselor)	50	NR	NR	NR	NR
Special Victims' Counsel or Victims' Legal Counsel	38	NR	NR	NR	NR
A chaplain	43	NR	NR	NR	NR
Military law enforcement personnel	31	27	NR	NR	NR
Civilian enforcement personnel	26	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 11-14$	$\pm 14-18$	NR	NR	NR
Dissatisfied					
Your unit commander/director	50	NR	NR	NR	NR
Your senior enlisted advisor	51	44	NR	NR	NR
Your immediate supervisor	53	60	NR	NR	NR
A Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC)	30	27	NR	NR	NR
A Uniformed Victim Advocate or Victim Advocate	29	20	NR	NR	NR
DoD Safe Helpline	32	NR	NR	NR	NR
A medical provider not for mental health needs	32	NR	NR	NR	NR
A mental health provider (e.g., counselor)	24	NR	NR	NR	NR
Special Victims' Counsel or Victims' Legal Counsel	33	NR	NR	NR	NR
A chaplain	29	NR	NR	NR	NR
Military law enforcement personnel	33	NR	NR	NR	NR
Civilian enforcement personnel	37	NR	NR	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 11-15$	$\pm 15-18$	NR	NR	NR

Percent of active duty men who indicated experiencing sexual assault and indicated they talked/interacted with the individual/service provider

Coast Guard

Results on satisfaction with responses or services received as a result of experiencing sexual assault are not reportable for Coast Guard women or men.

Chapter 5: Reporting the One Situation of Sexual Assault

Ms. Lisa Davis and Ms. Amanda Grifka

Introduction

This chapter provides details about reporting of the one situation of sexual assault with the biggest effect on the member. Information from this section of the survey specifically focuses on the type of report made, outcomes of reporting, reasons for reporting and not reporting, and if the member would make the same decision about reporting in the future. The last section of this chapter more closely examines the negative outcomes associated with reporting the one situation to include experiences of perceived professional reprisal, ostracism, and maltreatment. Within each of these three outcomes, members were asked about the individual(s) who took the actions, if the experience(s) was (were) perceived as harmful to the member's career, and participation in the report of sexual assault as a result of actions. This last section also addresses if the member discussed and/or filed a complaint as a result of perceived professional reprisal, ostracism, and/or maltreatment as well as the relationship between the individual(s) who took actions and the perpetrator(s) identified in the sexual assault report.

Results are reported for 2016 and trend comparisons to the 2014 *RMWS* are provided where data are available.

Reporting the One Situation to the Military

Active duty members who indicated experiencing a sexual assault in the past 12 months were asked to indicate if they reported the unwanted event to the military. Members indicating "Yes" were then asked about the type of initial report made: restricted report, unrestricted report, or unsure. Restricted and unrestricted reports were defined on the survey as:

- Restricted reports allow people to get information, collect evidence, and receive medical treatment and counseling without starting an official investigation of the assault, and
- Unrestricted reports start an official investigation in addition to allowing the services available in restricted reporting.

For those who initially made a restricted report, they were asked about who they made the report to, what happened with their restricted report, and what they would have done if restricted reporting was not available. Members who indicated they did not report their sexual assault were asked if they considered reporting it. Finally, the final disposition of the member's report is provided, accounting for converted reports. Results are reported by gender and Service where reportable.

DoD

Overall, in 2016, of the 4.3% of DoD women who indicated experiencing a sexual assault in the past 12 months, a little less than one-third (31%) indicated **reporting** the unwanted event to the military, which remained statistically unchanged since 2014 (Figure 67). Of this 31%, more than

half (54%) initially made an **unrestricted report** and a little more than one-third (35%) made a **restricted report**. In 2016, Marine Corps women were *more likely* to indicate they initially made a **restricted report** (53%) but were *less likely* than women in the other Services to indicate they initially made an **unrestricted report** (35%; Figure 68).

Of the 0.6% of DoD men who indicated experiencing a sexual assault in the past 12 months, 15% indicated **reporting** the unwanted event to the military, which remained statistically unchanged since 2014 (Figure 67). Of the 15% of DoD men who reported, a little more than half (55%) initially made an **unrestricted report** and a little less than one-third (31%) made a **restricted report** (Figure 68). In 2016, Navy men (8%) were *less likely* to **report** than men in the other Services.

Figure 67.
Reported the One Situation to the Military for DoD (Q129)

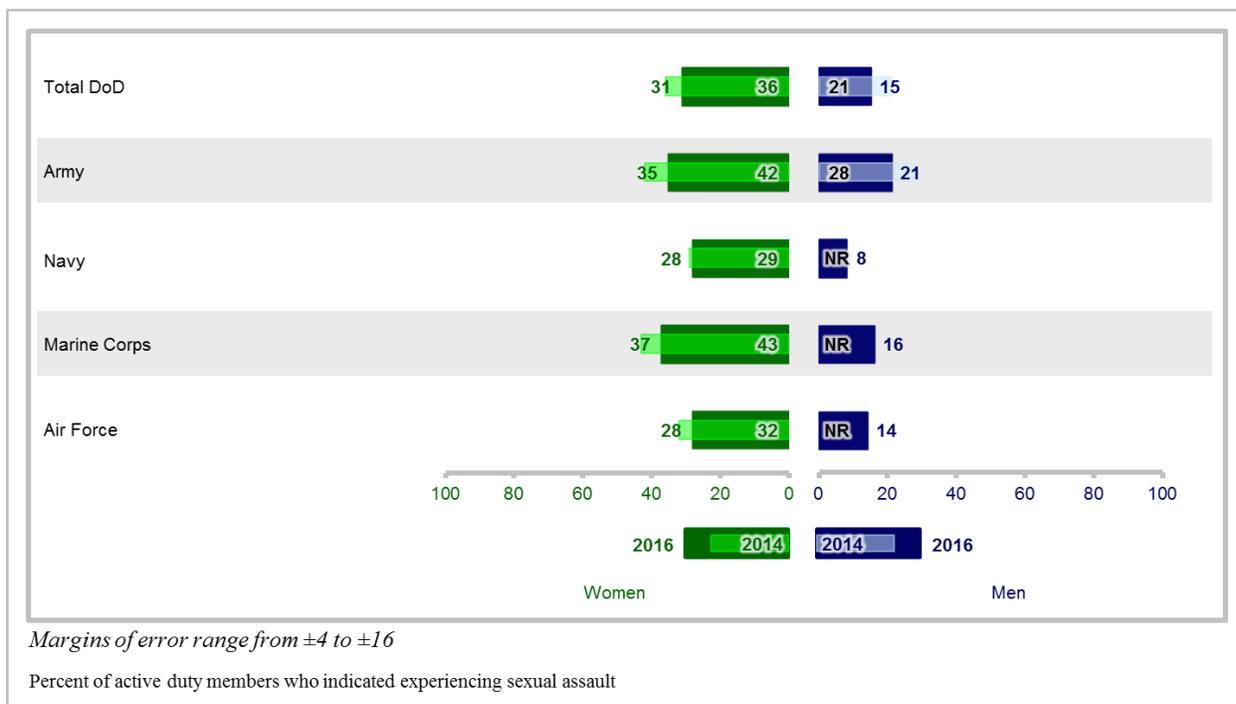
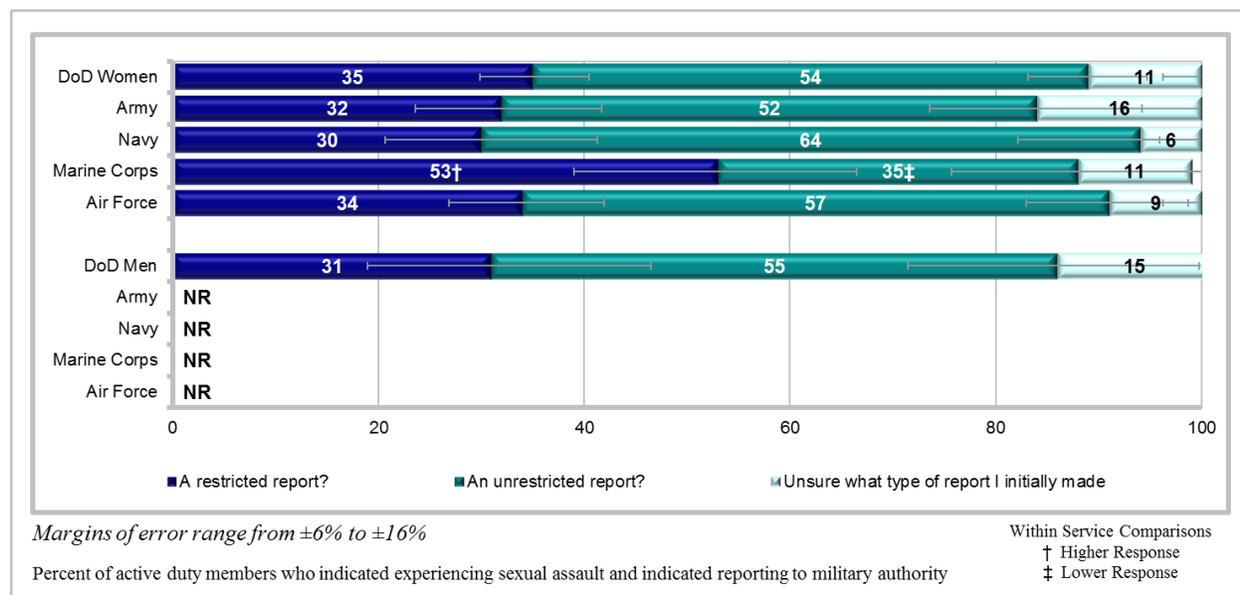


Figure 68.
Initial Type of Report Made for DoD (Q131)

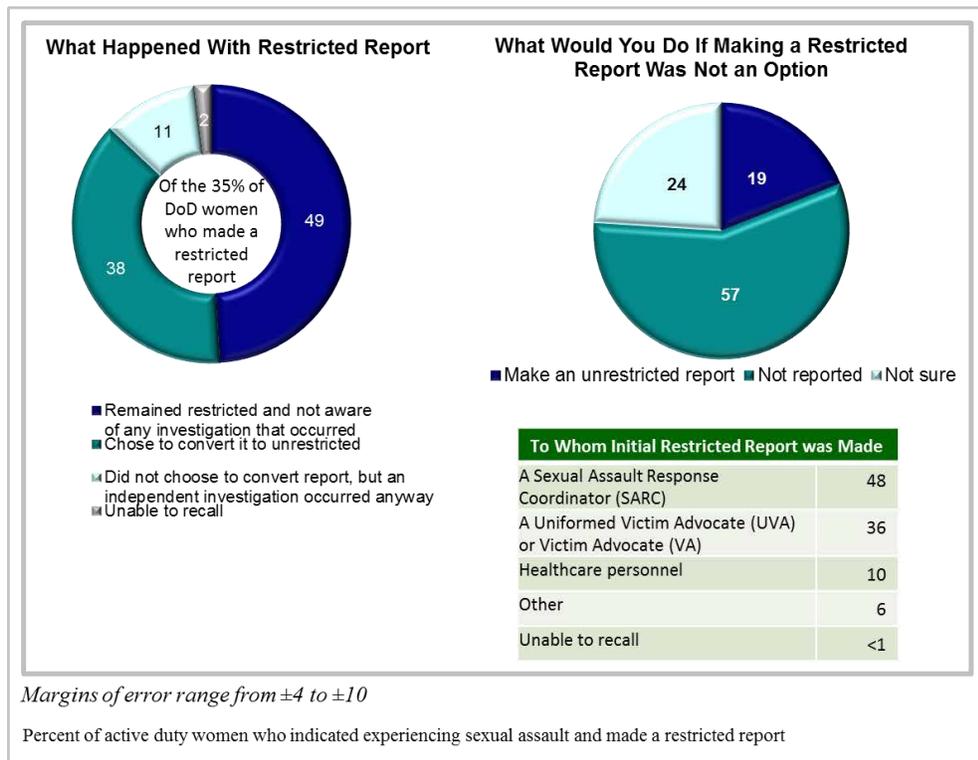


As shown in Figure 69, of the 35% of DoD women who initially made a restricted report, a little less than half (48%) indicated they reported to a [Sexual Assault Response Coordinator \(SARC\)](#) and more than a third (36%) reported to a [Uniformed Victim Advocate \(UVA\)](#) or [Victim Advocate \(VA\)](#). One-tenth (10%) of women indicated they reported to [healthcare personnel](#) and fewer (6%) reported to [some other person or office](#).

Additionally, members who filed restricted reports were asked about whether their restricted report remained restricted. Of the 35% of DoD women who initially made a restricted report, a little less than half (49%) indicated the [report remained restricted and they were not aware of any investigation that occurred](#) and more than one-third (38%) [chose to convert it to an unrestricted report](#) (Figure 69). A little more than one-tenth (11%) [did not choose to convert their report, but an independent investigation occurred anyway](#) and fewer (2%) were [unable to recall](#).

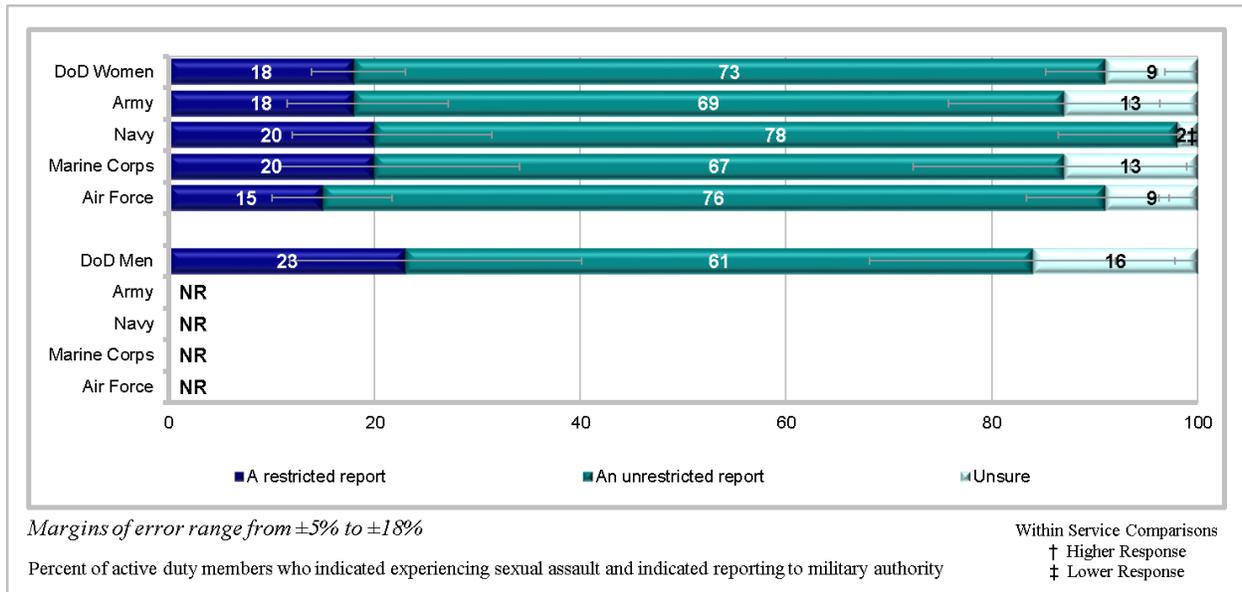
Finally, members were also asked what they would have done had restricted reporting not been an option. As shown in Figure 69, of the 35% of DoD women who made a restricted report initially, more than half (58%) [would not have reported](#), whereas a little less than one-fifth (18%) [would have made an unrestricted report](#), and a little less than one-quarter (23%) were [unsure](#) about what they would do. Results for DoD men are not reportable for questions regarding making an initial restricted report.

Figure 69.
Details on Restricted Reporting for DoD Women (Q132–Q134)



The final report disposition is constructed by combining the initial report type with the results of possible conversions of restricted reports. The majority (73%) of DoD women ended the reporting process with an **unrestricted report**, whereas 18% had a **restricted report**, and 9% were **not sure** of their final report disposition (Figure 70). In 2016, Navy women (2%) were *less likely* to indicate they were **unsure** of their final report type than women in the other Services. For DoD men, a little less than two-thirds (61%) ended the reporting process with an **unrestricted report**, 23% had a **restricted report**, and 16% were **not sure** of their final report disposition.

Figure 70.
Final Report Disposition for DoD (Q131, Q133)



Coast Guard

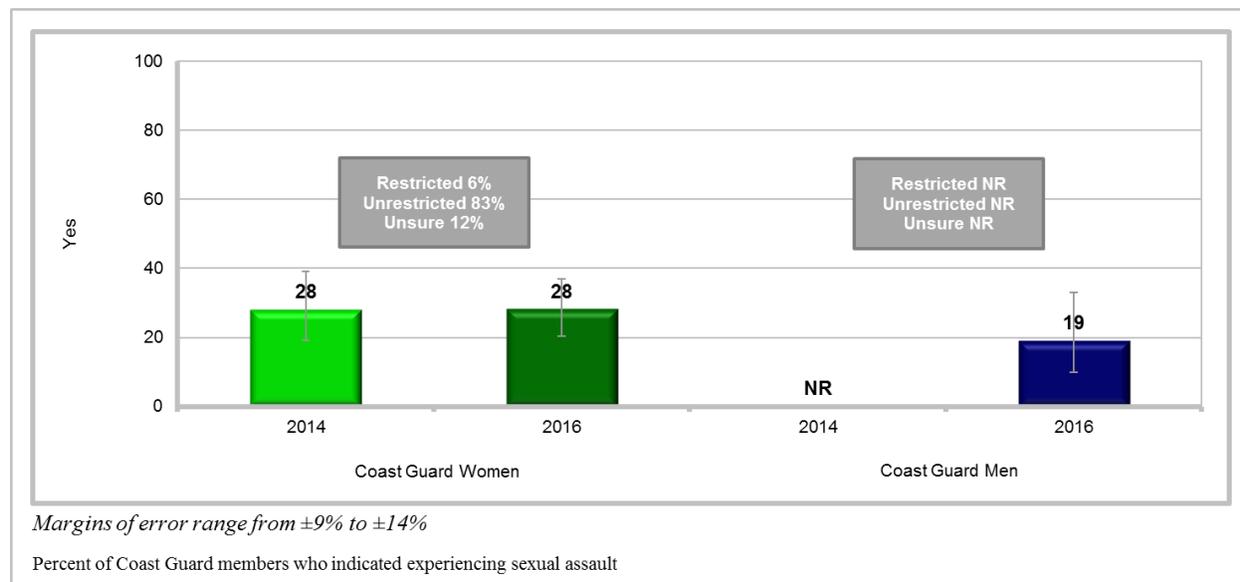
As shown in Figure 71, of the 2.0% of Coast Guard women who indicated experiencing a sexual assault in the past 12 months, more than one-quarter (28%) indicated **reporting** the unwanted event to the military, which has remained statistically unchanged since 2014. Of this 28%, the majority (83%) of women **initially made an unrestricted report**, whereas fewer (6%) made a **restricted report**, and 12% were **unsure** of the type of report they initially made.

Of the 0.3% of Coast Guard men who indicated experiencing a sexual assault in the past 12 months, a little less than one-fifth (19%) indicated **reporting** the unwanted event to the military (Figure 71). Statistical significance for Coast Guard men cannot be calculated because the 2014 estimate was not reportable for this group. Results are not reportable for Coast Guard men on the initial type of report made.

Results on details of filing an initial restricted report and final report disposition are not reportable for Coast Guard women and men.

Figure 71.

Reported the One Situation to the Military and Initial Type of Report Made for Coast Guard (Q129, Q131)



Outcomes of Reporting

The following section addresses issues regarding outcomes of reporting the one situation of sexual assault. Members were asked about various types of information and resources they were provided after reporting and positive leadership actions as a result of reporting. They were also asked about receiving an expedited transfer and how that affected the member's life. Finally, members were also asked if they would recommend others report a sexual assault based on their experience with the reporting process overall.

Information and Resources Provided After Reporting

Active duty members who indicated experiencing sexual assault in the past 12 months and indicated reporting the incident to the military were asked to what extent they were provided various information and resources following reporting. Members who indicated the information and/or resource were not applicable are excluded from this analysis.

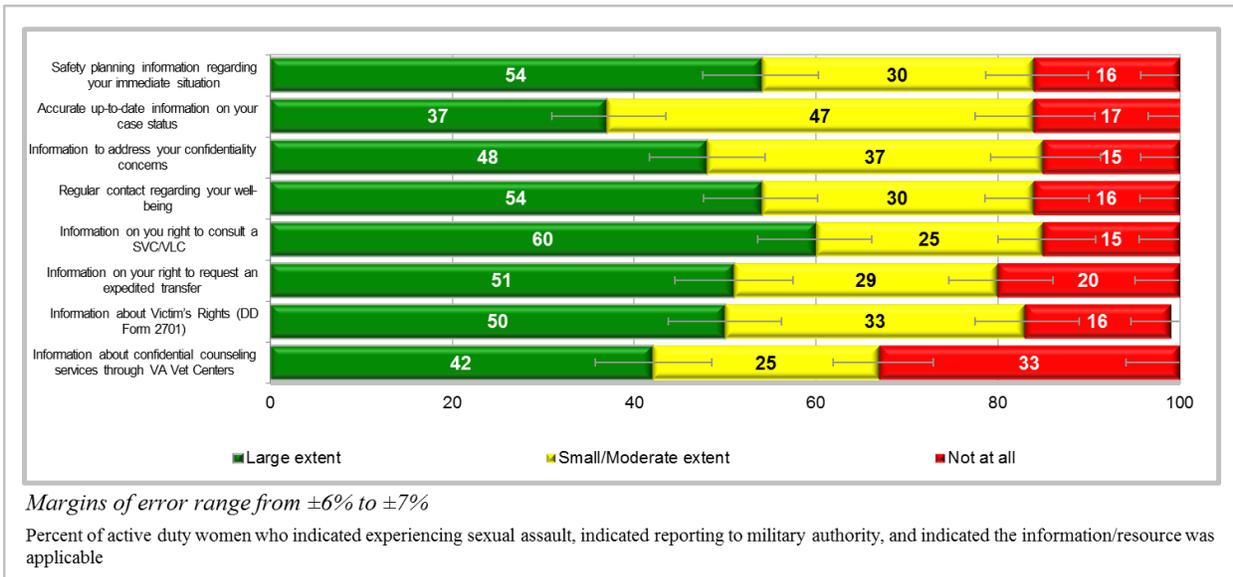
DoD

Of the 31% of DoD women who reported a sexual assault to the military, more than half (60%) were provided information on their right to consult a Special Victims' Counsel (SVC)/Victims' Legal Counsel (VLC) to a large extent (Figure 72). A little more than half (54%) of DoD women indicated they were provided safety planning information regarding their immediate situation and received regular contact regarding their well-being to a large extent. A little more than half (51%) of DoD women indicated they were provided information on their right to request an expedited transfer and half (50%) indicated they were provided information about Victim's Rights (DD Form 2701) to a large extent. A little less than half (48%) of DoD women

indicated they were provided information to address their confidentiality concerns to a *large extent*, 42% were provided information about confidential counseling services through Veterans Affairs (VA) Vet Centers to a *large extent*, and more than one-third (37%) indicated they were provided accurate up-to-date information on their case status to a *large extent*.

Results for DoD men are not presented due to the amount of unreportable data.

Figure 72.
Extent Provided Information/Resources After Reporting Unwanted Event for DoD Women (Q135)



In 2016, women in the Air Force were *more likely* to indicate they received information on their right to consult a SVC/VLC (73%) and received regular contact regarding their well-being (72%) to a *large extent* than women in the other Services (Table 18). Women in the Army were *less likely* than women in the other Services to indicate they were provided accurate up-to-date information on their case status (27%) and information to address their confidentiality concerns (39%) to a *large extent*.

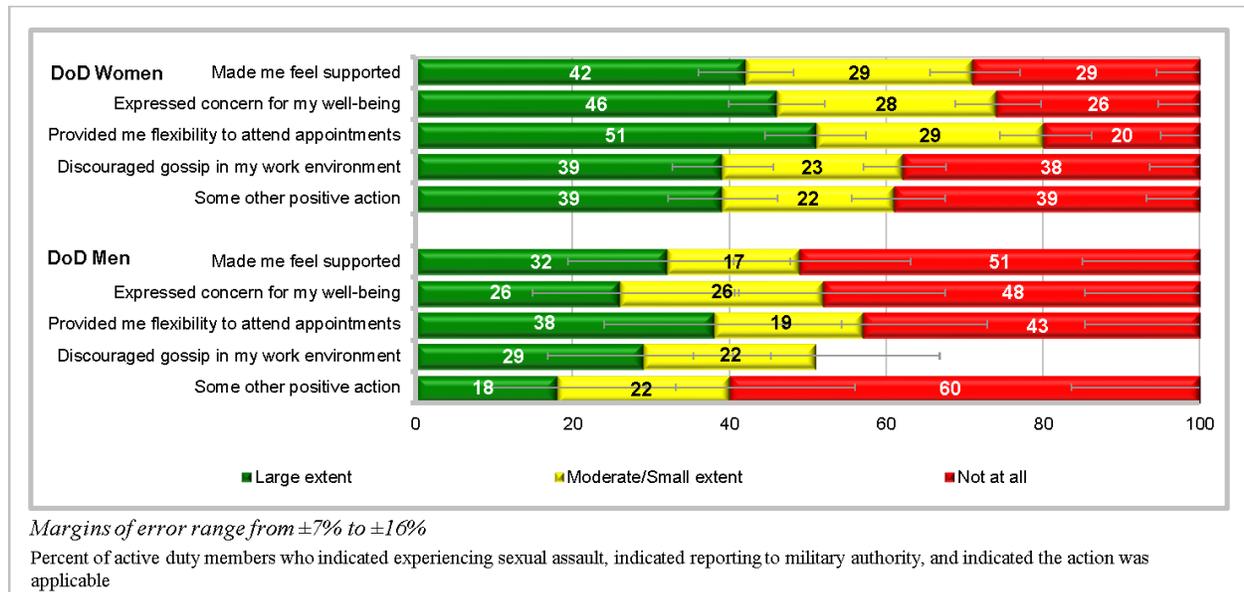
DoD

Figure 73 displays the extent to which members received positive leadership actions as a result of reporting their unwanted event. Of the 31% of DoD women who reported a sexual assault to the military, a little more than half (51%) indicated leadership provided them the flexibility to attend appointments related to their sexual assault as needed to a large extent. A little less than half (46%) indicated their leadership expressed concern for their well-being to a large extent, whereas 42% indicated their leadership made them feel supported to a large extent.

Of the 15% of DoD men who reported a sexual assault to the military, more than one-third (38%) indicated their leadership provided them flexibility to attend appointments related to their sexual assault as needed to a large extent (Figure 73). A little less than one-third (32%) indicated their leadership made them feel supported to a large extent, and more than one-quarter (29%) of men indicated their leadership discouraged gossip in their work environment to a large extent.

More interesting than the results regarding whether their leadership took positive actions to a large extent are the results for men indicating their leadership did not at all take positive actions. A little more than half (51%) of men indicated their leadership did not at all make them feel supported, whereas 48% indicated their leadership did not at all express concern for their well-being, and 43% indicated they were not at all provided the flexibility to attend appointments related to their sexual assault as needed (Figure 73).

Figure 73.
Positive Leadership Action Taken After Reporting Unwanted Event for DoD (Q136)



In 2016, Air Force women were more likely than women in the other Services to indicate their leadership took positive actions across the specified actions to a large extent (Table 19). Results for men by Service on the extent to which they were provided positive actions from their leadership as a result of their report of sexual assault are not reportable.

Table 19.
Positive Leadership Action Taken After Reporting Unwanted Event for DoD Women (Q136)

	Within Service Comparisons				
	Total DoD	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force
	■ Higher Response		■ Lower Response		
Large Extent					
They made me feel supported	42	43	33	45	52
They expressed concern for my well-being	46	47	36	51	56
They provided me flexibility to attend appointments related to my sexual assault as needed	51	50	43	NR	66
They discouraged gossip in my work environment	39	38	32	38	53
Some other positive action	39	40	35	NR	48
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±7-8	±12-13	±13-15	±15-17	±9-11
Not at all					
They made me feel supported	29	27	34	33	22
They expressed concern for my well-being	26	27	30	20	21
They provided me flexibility to attend appointments related to my sexual assault as needed	20	22	26	10	14
They discouraged gossip in my work environment	38	38	46	36	22
Some other positive action	39	36	44	NR	34
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±7-8	±12-14	±13-15	±13-17	±8-11

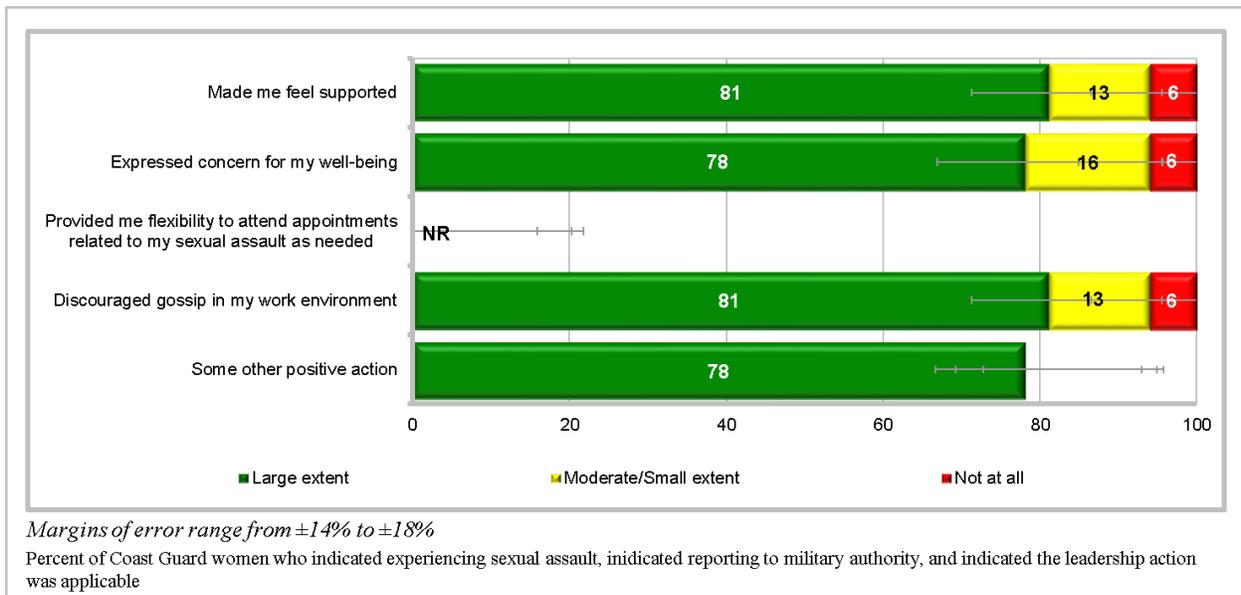
Percent of active duty women who indicated experiencing sexual assault, indicated reporting to military authority, and indicated the leadership action was applicable

Coast Guard

Figure 74 shows Coast Guard women overall indicated their **leadership took positive actions** after they reported sexual assault to a *large extent* (78%–81%). Results for Coast Guard women indicating their leadership did *not at all* take positive actions have large margins of error and caution should be taken when interpreting the results.

Results for men on the extent to which they were provided positive actions from their leadership as a result of their report of sexual assault are not reportable.

Figure 74.
Positive Leadership Action Taken After Reporting Unwanted Event for Coast Guard Women (Q136)



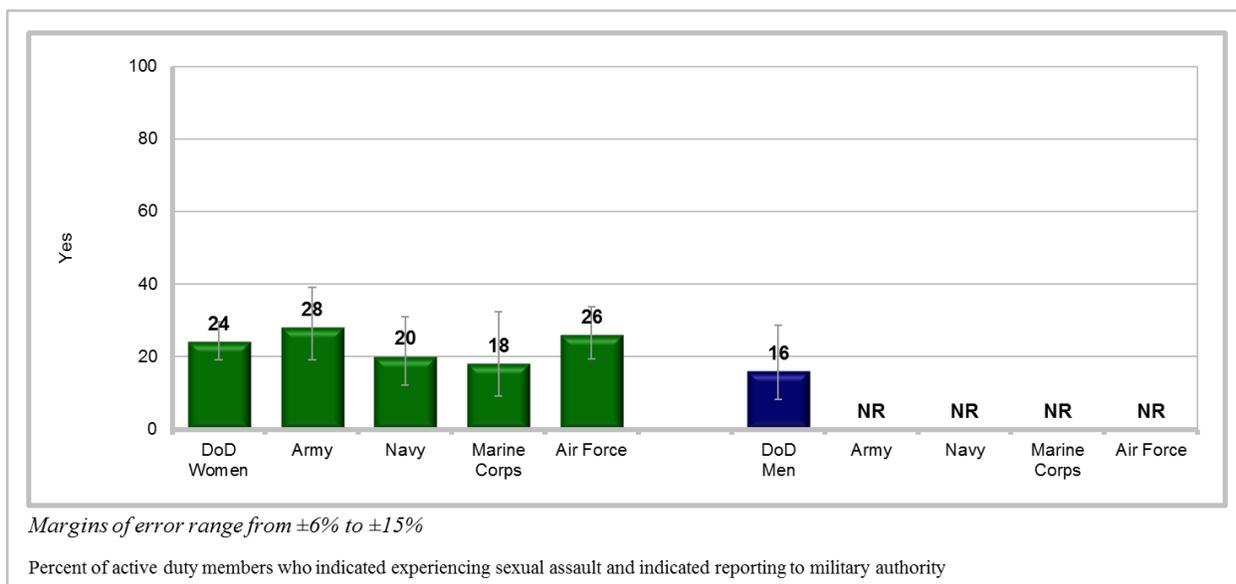
Expedited Transfers

Another outcome of reporting addressed receiving an expedited transfer. Active duty members who indicated experiencing sexual assault in the past 12 months and reported the unwanted event were asked to indicate either “Yes” or “No” as to if the member received an expedited transfer as a result of reporting sexual assault. Results are not reportable for Coast Guard women and Coast Guard men.

DoD

As shown in Figure 75, of the 31% of DoD women and the 15% of men who reported a sexual assault to the military, 24% of women and 16% of men [received an expedited transfer](#).

Figure 75.
Expedited Transfers DoD (Q137)



How Aspects of Life Have Changed After Receiving an Expedited Transfer

Members who indicated receiving an expedited transfer were asked how aspects of their life have changed compared to the time before they were transferred. Members were asked to answer each of the aspects as “Better than before,” “About the same as before,” “Worse than before,” or “Not applicable.” The analysis presented excludes those who indicated “Not applicable.” Results for Coast Guard women and Coast Guard men are not reportable.

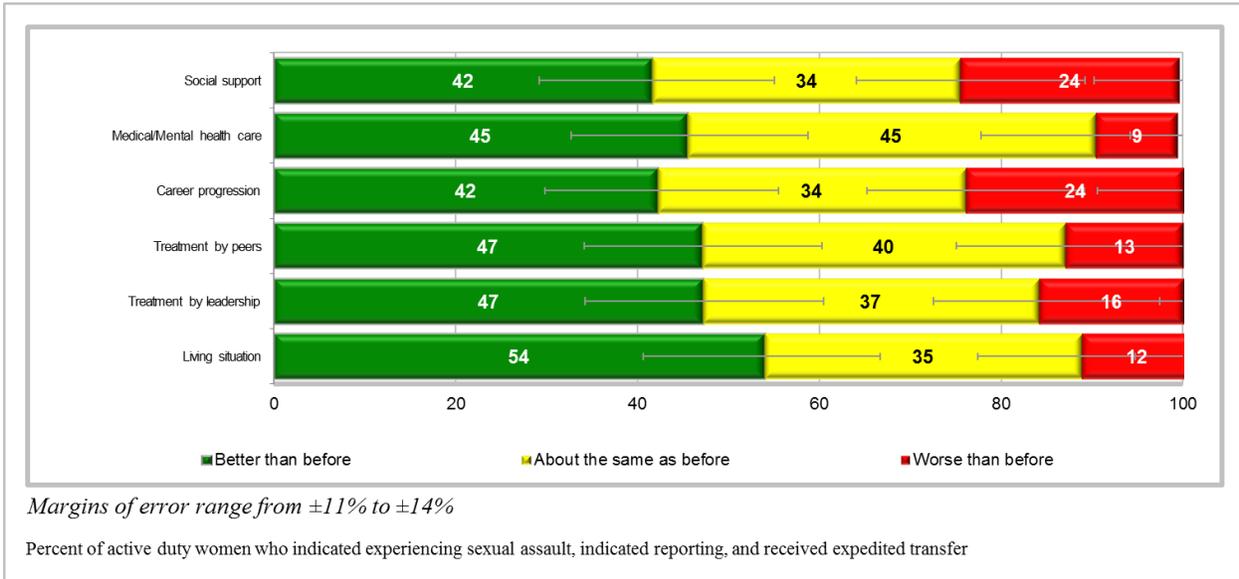
DoD

Figure 76 shows how different aspects of life have changed as a result of an expedited transfer for DoD women. Of the 24% of DoD women who indicated they received an expedited transfer, a little more than half (54%) indicated their **living situation** was *better than before*, while 47% indicated their **treatment by leadership and peers** was *better than before*. Forty-five percent indicated their **medical and mental health care** was *better than before*, and 42% indicated their **social support** and **career progression** was *better than before* they received an expedited transfer.

Results for DoD women by Service on how various aspects of life have changed as a result of an expedited transfer are not reportable.

Results are not reportable for DoD men.

Figure 76.
Life Aspects as a Result of Expedited Transfer for DoD Women (Q138)



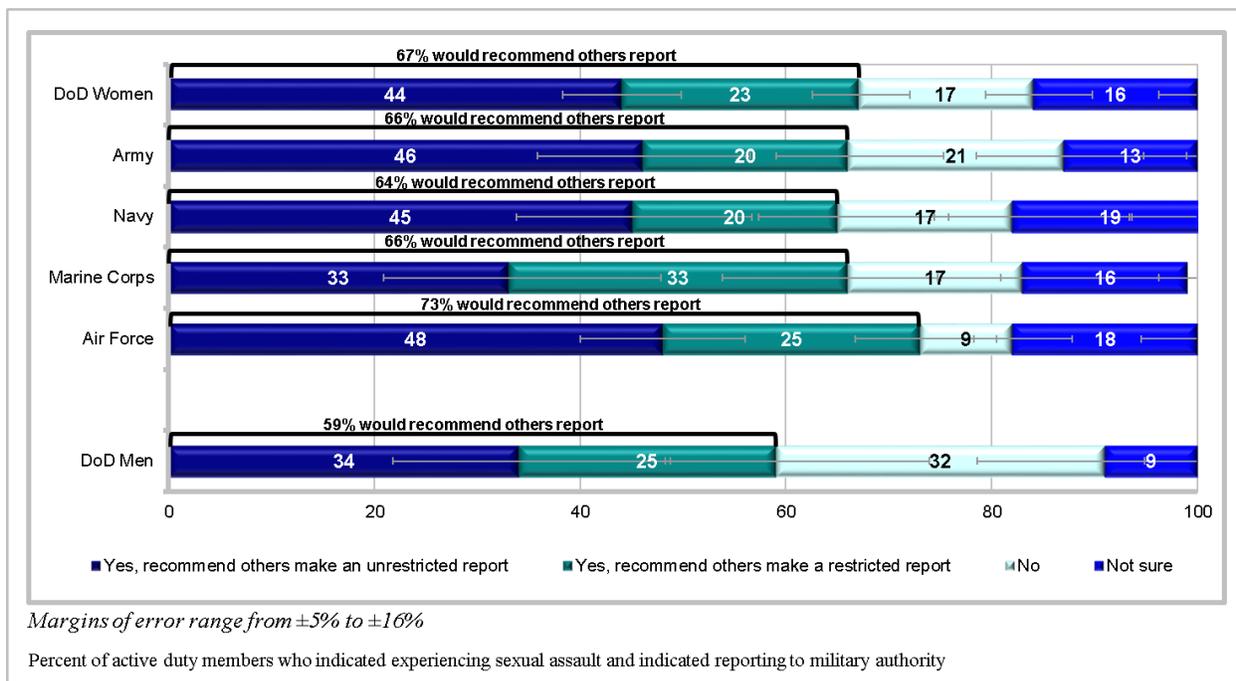
Recommend Others Report Sexual Assault

Members were asked to indicate whether they would recommend others report their sexual assault based on their overall experience with reporting and the services available. Results are not reportable for Coast Guard women and Coast Guard men.

DoD

As shown in Figure 77, a little more than two-thirds (67%) of women and more than a half (59%) of DoD men indicated they **would recommend others report sexual assault**. Specifically, less than half (44%) of DoD women and more than one-third (34%) of DoD men **would recommend others make an unrestricted report**, and a little less than one-quarter (23%) of women and one-quarter (25%) of men **would recommend others make a restricted report**. Seventeen percent of women and a little less than one-third (32%) of men **would not recommend others report a sexual assault if they were to experience it**, whereas 16% of women and 9% of men were **not sure if they would recommend others report**. In 2016, Air Force women (9%) were *less likely* than women in the others Services **to not recommend others report a sexual assault**.

Figure 77.
Recommend Others Report Sexual Assault Based on Experience With Reporting for DoD (Q140)



Reasons for Reporting the One Situation

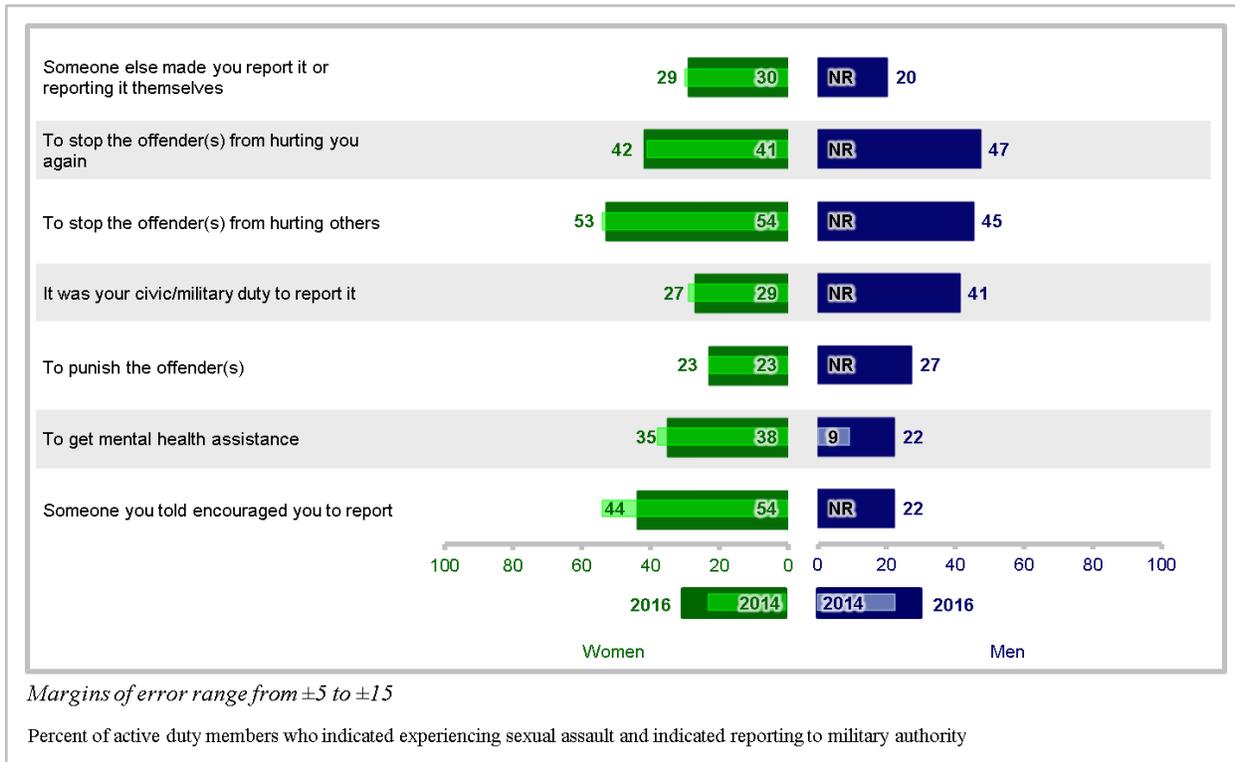
Active duty members who indicated experiencing sexual assault in the past 12 months and who officially reported the unwanted event were asked to indicate why they chose to report it. Members were asked to mark all applicable options from the list of reasons for reporting. Results are not available for Coast Guard women and Coast Guard men.

DoD

The top seven (out of 11) reasons for reporting the one situation are provided in Figure 78 and the top three are discussed here. Of the 31% of DoD women who reported to the military, the top reason for reporting the unwanted event was [to stop the offender from hurting others](#) (53%). Less than half (44%) indicated they reported because [someone they told encouraged them to report](#), and 42% reported [to stop the offender\(s\) from hurting them again](#).

Of the 15% of DoD men who reported to the military, a little less than half (47%) indicated the top reason for reporting the event to a military authority was [to stop the offender\(s\) from hurting them again](#) (Figure 78). A little less than half (45%) indicated they reported [to stop the offender\(s\) from hurting others](#), and 41% indicated reporting because [it was their civic or military duty to report it](#).

Figure 78.
Reasons for Reporting the One Situation for DoD (Q139)



In 2016, Navy women (20%) were *less likely* than women in the other Services to indicate they reported because *someone else made them report it or reported it themselves* (Table 20). Marine Corps women (20%) were *less likely* than women in the other Services to indicate they reported *to stop the offender(s) from hurting them again* and because *it was their civic or military duty to report it* (10%). Army women (21%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate they reported *to document the incident to get help or benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs*. Compared to 2014, the percentage of women who indicated they reported because *someone they told encouraged them to report* showed a statistically significant *decrease* in 2016 for Marine Corps women (37 percentage points). Reasons for reporting the one situation are not reportable for DoD men by Service.

Table 20.
Reasons for Reporting the One Situation for DoD Women (Q139)

2016 Trend Comparisons ↑ Higher Than 2014 ↓ Lower Than 2014	Within Service Comparisons					
	Survey Year	Total DoD	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force
				Higher Response	Lower Response	
Someone else made you report it or reporting it themselves	2016	29	30	20	42	34
	2014	30	28	35	25	30
To stop the offender(s) from hurting you again	2016	42	47	46	20	43
	2014	41	46	37	37	35
To stop the offender(s) from hurting others	2016	53	55	54	42	57
	2014	54	56	52	NR	56
It was your civic/military duty to report it	2016	27	32	27	10	29
	2014	29	36	23	18	28
To punish the offender (s)	2016	23	23	25	21	18
	2014	23	26	20	26	18
To discourage other potential offenders	2016	21	19	29	15	19
	2014	19	21	17	19	19
To get medical assistance	2016	20	20	22	19	21
	2014	28	29	31	25	21
To get mental health assistance	2016	35	39	32	42	29
	2014	38	43	33	NR	30
To stop rumors	2016	10	11	11	6	7
	2014	12	13	8	24	10
Someone you told encouraged you to report	2016	44	50	40	37 ↓	43
	2014	54	55	44	74	56
To document the incident to get help/benefits from Department of Veterans Affairs (VA)	2016	14	21	9	10	11
	2014	14	13	17	8	12
	<i>Margins of Error</i>	±5-6	±7-12	±8-15	±10-18	±6-9

Percent of active duty women who indicated experiencing sexual assault and indicated reporting to military authority

Reasons for Not Reporting the One Situation

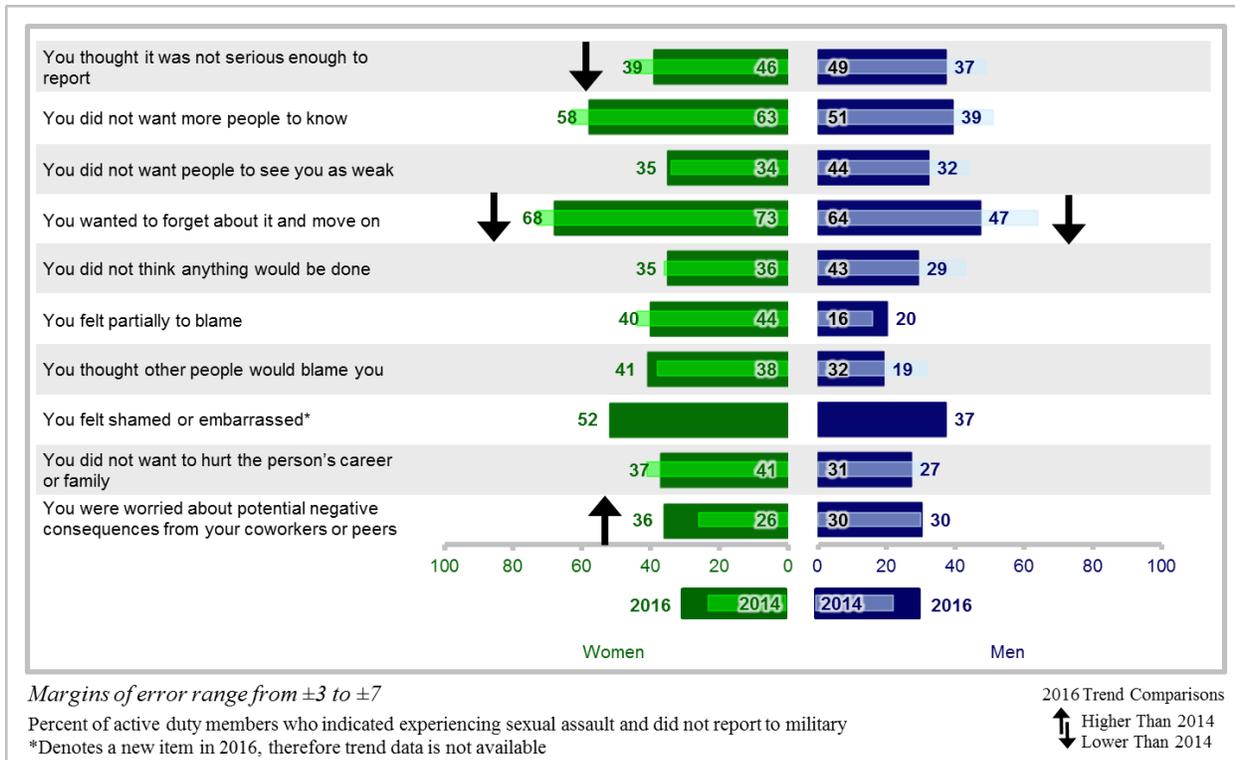
Active duty members who did not report the unwanted event to the military were asked to indicate why they chose not to report. Responders were asked to mark all applicable reasons for not reporting.

DoD

Figure 79 shows the top 10 reasons for not reporting the one situation with the biggest effect for DoD members. A little more than two-thirds (68%) of DoD women and a little less than half (47%) of DoD men indicated their top reason for not reporting was because they **wanted to forget about it and move on**. This represents a statistically significant *decrease* for both DoD women (5 percentage points) and DoD men (17 percentage points) compared to 2014. More than half (58%) of women and more than one-third (39%) of men indicated they **did not want more people to know**, and a little more than half (52%) of women and more than one-third (37%) of men **felt**

shamed or embarrassed. Compared to 2014, the percentage of women who indicated they did not report because they thought it was not serious enough to report showed a statistically significant decrease of 7 percentage points in 2016. The percentage of women who indicated they did not report because they were worried about potential negative consequences from their coworkers or peers showed a statistically significant increase compared to 2014 (10 percentage points).

Figure 79.
Top 10 Reasons for Not Reporting the One Situation for DoD (Q141)



In 2016, Air Force women were generally *less likely* than women in the other Services to indicate reasons for not reporting the one situation (Table 21). For example, Air Force women (24%) were *less likely* to indicate they did not report because they *thought it would hurt their career*, whereas Navy women (45%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services. Air Force women (25%) were *less likely* than women in the other Services to indicate they *did not think anything would be done*, whereas Navy women (42%) were *more likely*. Women in the Air Force (23%) were also *less likely* than women in the other Services to indicate they did not report because they *did not trust the process would be fair*, whereas Navy women (38%) were *more likely*. Navy women (28%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate the reason they did not report the one situation was because they *thought it might hurt their performance evaluation/fitness report*, whereas Air Force (13%) and Marine Corps women (12%) were *less likely*.

As shown in Table 21, the percentage of DoD women who indicated they did not report because [they took other actions to handle the situation](#) showed a statistically significant *decrease* in 2016 compared to 2014 (8 percentage points). The percentage of women who indicated they [took other actions to handle the situation](#) also showed a statistically significant *decrease* in 2016 for Army women (10 percentage points) and Marine Corps women (16 percentage points).

The percentage of Navy women who indicated they did not report the one situation because [they did not think they would be believed](#) showed a statistically significant *increase* in 2016 (14 percentage points). Additionally, percentages for Navy women showed statistically significant *increases* compared to 2014 for indicating they did not report because [they were worried about potential negative consequences from their supervisor or someone in their chain of command](#) (15 percentage points) and [they were worried about potential negative consequences from their coworkers or peers](#) (18 percentage points).

Compared to 2014, the percentage of Air Force women who indicated [they did not think it was serious enough to report](#) (9 percentage points) and [they did not think anything would be done](#) (8 percentage points) showed a statistically significant *decrease* in 2016. Conversely, the percentage of Air Force women who indicated [they were worried about potential negative consequences from their supervisor or someone in their chain of command](#) showed a statistically significant *increase* in 2016 (both 6 percentage points).

Table 21. (continued)

2016 Trend Comparisons ↑ Higher Than 2014 ↓ Lower Than 2014	Within Service Comparisons					
	Survey Year	Total DoD	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force
		Higher Response		Lower Response		
You were worried about potential negative consequences from supervisor/someone in chain of command	2016	27 ↑	28	31 ↑	20	19 ↑
	2014	17	21	16	20	13
You were worried about potential negative consequences from your coworkers or peers	2016	36 ↑	36	44 ↑	29	26
	2014	26	27	26	28	23
You took other actions to handle the situation	2016	28 ↓	28 ↓	29	20 ↓	32
	2014	36	38	34	36	36
	<i>Margins of Error</i>	±3-4	±4-7	±6-8	±6-11	±3-6

Percent of active duty women who indicated experiencing sexual assault and did not report to military

*Denotes new item for 2016 WGRA and therefore not comparable to 2014 RMWS

As shown in Table 22, in 2016, Air Force men were *less likely* than men in the other Services to indicate they did not report sexual assault for many of the reasons listed. For example, Air Force men were *less likely* than men in the other Services to indicate they did not report the one situation because *they did not want people to see them as weak* (15%), *they did not think their report would be kept confidential* (10%), and *they did not think anything would be done* (12%). In 2016, Army men were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate they did not report because *they did not want to hurt their career* (34%), whereas Air Force men were *less likely* (13%).

Compared to 2014, the percentage of Army men who indicated *they wanted to forget about it and move on* showed a statistically significant *decrease* in 2016 (23 percentage points). The percentage of DoD men who indicated *they took other actions to handle the situation* showed a statistically significant *decrease* in 2016 (15 percentage points).

Table 22. (continued)

2016 Trend Comparisons ↑ Higher Than 2014 ↓ Lower Than 2014	Within Service Comparisons					
	Survey Year	Total DoD	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force
		Higher Response		Lower Response		
You were worried about potential negative consequences from the person(s) who did it	2016	21	25	22	21	9
	2014	34	NR	NR	NR	21
You were worried about potential negative consequences from supervisor/someone in chain of command	2016	26	31	32	16	7
	2014	27	NR	NR	NR	13
You were worried about potential negative consequences from your coworkers or peers	2016	30	35	29	28	21
	2014	30	41	NR	NR	13
You took other actions to handle the situation	2016	25 ↓	25	24	24	31
	2014	40	44	NR	NR	NR
<i>Margins of Error</i>		±5-13	±6-18	±9-13	±10-18	±8-18

Percent of active duty men who indicated experiencing sexual assault and did not report to military

*Denotes new item for 2016 WGRA and therefore not comparable to 2014 RMWS

Coast Guard

Table 23 displays reasons why Coast Guard members did not report the one situation of sexual assault and the top three reasons are explained here. Of the Coast Guard women who did not report to the military, the majority (70%) indicated the reason for not reporting was because [they did not want more people to know](#). A little more than two-thirds (68%) indicated the reason for not reporting was because [they wanted to forget about it and move on](#), and a little less than two-thirds (64%) indicated [they felt shamed or embarrassed](#). There were no significant differences between 2014 and 2016 for Coast Guard women on reasons for not reporting sexual assault.

Of the Coast Guard men who did not report the one situation to the military, a little less than one-third indicated the reasons for not reporting were [they thought it was not serious enough to report](#) (32%), [they did not think anything would be done](#) (31%), and more than one-quarter (29%) indicated they didn't report because [they felt shamed or embarrassed](#).³⁸

Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated they [did not want more people to know](#) showed a statistically significant *increase* in 2016 for Coast Guard men (17 percentage points). Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated they [did not want to hurt the person's career or family](#) showed a statistically significant *increase* in 2016 for Coast Guard men (16 percentage points).

³⁸ Caution should be taken when analyzing reasons for not reporting for Coast Guard men due to high margins of error.

Table 23.
Reasons for Not Reporting the One Situation for Coast Guard (Q141)

	2016 Trend Comparisons		Survey Year	Women	Men
	↑ Higher Than 2014	↓ Lower Than 2014			
You thought it was not serious enough to report	2016		45	32	
	2014		54	NR	
You did not want more people to know	2016		70	17 ↑	
	2014		69	<1	
You did not want people to see you as weak	2016		38	23	
	2014		35	NR	
You wanted to forget about it and move on	2016		68	NR	
	2014		81	NR	
You did not think your report would be kept confidential	2016		22	NR	
	2014		40	<1	
You did not think anything would be done	2016		31	31	
	2014		43	NR	
You did not think you would be believed	2016		29	NR	
	2014		27	NR	
You did not trust the process would be fair	2016		24	17	
	2014		35	NR	
You felt partially to blame	2016		51	NR	
	2014		45	<1	
You thought other people would blame you	2016		40	12	
	2014		59	<1	
You thought you might get in trouble for something you did	2016		24	NR	
	2014		18	<1	
You thought you might be labeled as a troublemaker	2016		32	26	
	2014		44	NR	
You felt shamed or embarrassed*	2016		64	29	
	2014		NA	NA	
You were concerned for your physical safety*	2016		3	4	
	2014		NA	NA	
You or the other person(s) who did it knew the person you would report the event to*	2016		3	NR	
	2014		NA	NA	
You thought it might hurt your performance evaluation/fitness report	2016		24	11	
	2014		21	NR	
You thought it might hurt your career	2016		25	NR	
	2014		33	NR	
You did not want to hurt the person's career or family	2016		46	16 ↑	
	2014		52	<1	
You were worried about potential negative consequences from the person(s) who did it	2016		29	7	
	2014		35	NR	
You were worried about potential negative consequences from supervisor/someone in chain of command	2016		23	12	
	2014		18	NR	
You were worried about potential negative consequences from your coworkers or peers	2016		31	25	
	2014		44	NR	
You took other actions to handle the situation	2016		42	14	
	2014		44	NR	
			<i>Margins of Error</i>	±7-13	±10-18

Percent of Coast Guard members who indicated experiencing sexual assault and did not report to military

*Denotes new item for 2016 WGRA and therefore not comparable to 2014 RMWS

In Retrospect, Would Members Make the Same Decision About Reporting

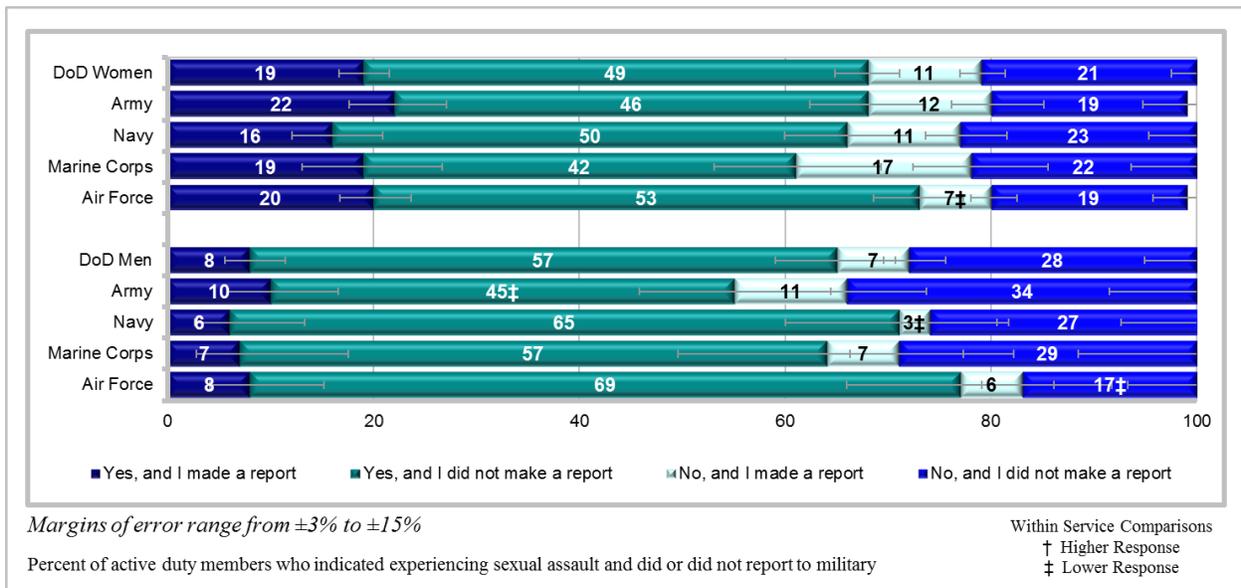
Regardless of whether or not an active duty member indicated reporting or not reporting the unwanted event, members were asked if they would make the same decision about reporting if they could do it over again.

DoD

Of the 31% of DoD women and 15% of DoD men who indicated they reported sexual assault to the military, a little less than one-fifth (19%) of DoD women and 8% of DoD men who reported to the military indicated they would **make the same decision to report again**, whereas a little more than one-tenth (11%) of DoD women and fewer (7%) DoD men **who reported to the military would not make the same decision again** (Figure 80). Of the 69% of DoD women and 85% of DoD men who did not report sexual assault to the military, a little less than half (49%) of women and more than half (57%) of men would **make the same decision to not report again**, whereas 21% of women and 28% of men who **did not report to the military would report if they could do it over**.

In 2016, Air Force women (7%) were *less likely* than women in the other Services to indicate **they reported to the military but would not make the same decision again** (Figure 80). Men in the Army (45%) were *less likely* than men in the other Services to **make the same decision to not report again**. Navy men (3%) were *less likely* than men in the other Services to indicate they **reported to the military but would not make the same decision again**. Finally, Air Force men (17%) were *less likely* than men in the other Services to indicate they **did not report to the military but would report if they could do it over**.

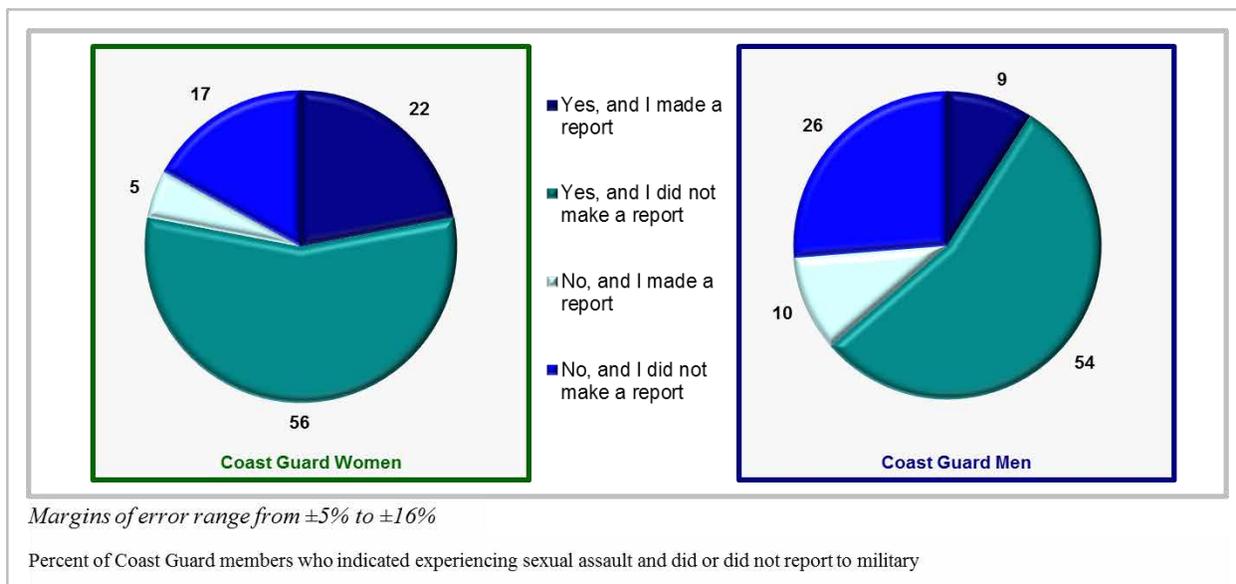
Figure 80.
In Retrospect, Would Members Make the Same Decision About Reporting for DoD (Q129, Q142)



Coast Guard

As shown in Figure 81, of the 28% of Coast Guard women and 19% of Coast Guard men who reported sexual assault to the military, a little more than one-fifth (22%) of Coast Guard women and fewer (9%) Coast Guard men indicated they *would make the same decision to report again*, whereas fewer (5%) women and 10% of men who *would not make the same decision to report again*. Of the 72% of Coast Guard women and 81% of Coast Guard men who did not report sexual assault, more than half (56%) of women and a little more than half (54%) of men would *make the same decision to not report again*, whereas 17% of women and 26% of men who *did not report to the military would report if they could do it over*.

Figure 81.
In Retrospect, Would Members Make the Same Decision About Reporting for Coast Guard (Q129, Q142)



Negative Outcomes Associated With Reporting the One Situation of Sexual Assault

The last section in this chapter provides details on negative outcomes associated with reporting sexual assault including the estimated rates and experiences of perceived professional reprisal, perceived ostracism, and perceived maltreatment, including “roll-up” rates of perceived ostracism and/or maltreatment and perceived professional reprisal, ostracism, and/or maltreatment. This section also addresses issues of perceived ostracism and/or maltreatment involving social media, information about whether or not a complaint was discussed and/or filed as a result of actions, and the relationship between those who took actions and the alleged perpetrator(s) identified in the report of sexual assault. Results for rates of perceived reprisal, ostracism, and/or maltreatment will be presented for total DoD and DoD by gender. The remaining questions on the experiences of negative outcomes will be shown only for DoD women. Results for DoD men, DoD Service by gender, and Coast Guard breakouts are unavailable due to data being not reportable and/or due to large margins of error.

Perceived Professional Reprisal

The overall rate of perceived professional reprisal, along with information on the individual(s) who took actions, if the experience(s) was (were) perceived as harmful to the member’s career, and participation in reporting of the sexual assault as a result of these actions are all discussed in greater detail in this section.

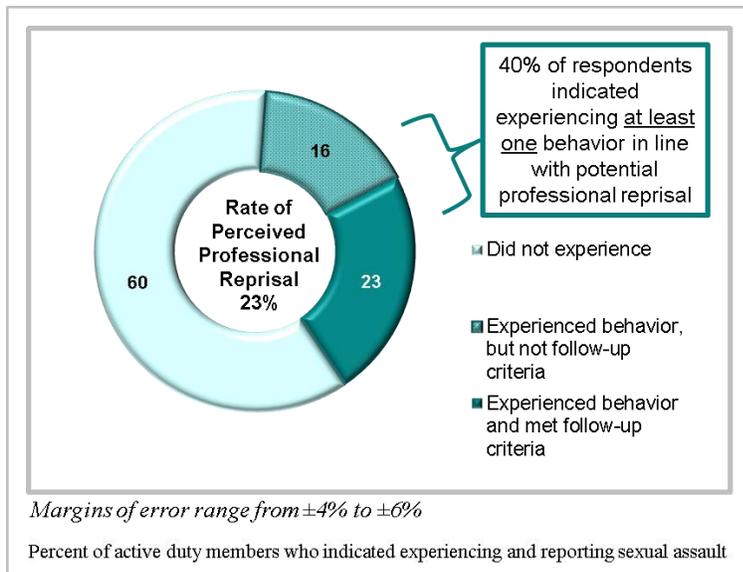
Rate of Perceived Professional Reprisal

The rate of perceived professional reprisal is a summary measure reflecting whether respondents indicated experiencing unfavorable actions taken by leadership (or an individual with the authority to affect a personnel decision) as a result of reporting a sexual assault (not based on conduct or performance) and experienced additional motivating factors for an investigation to occur (e.g., believed leadership took these actions for a specific set of reasons).

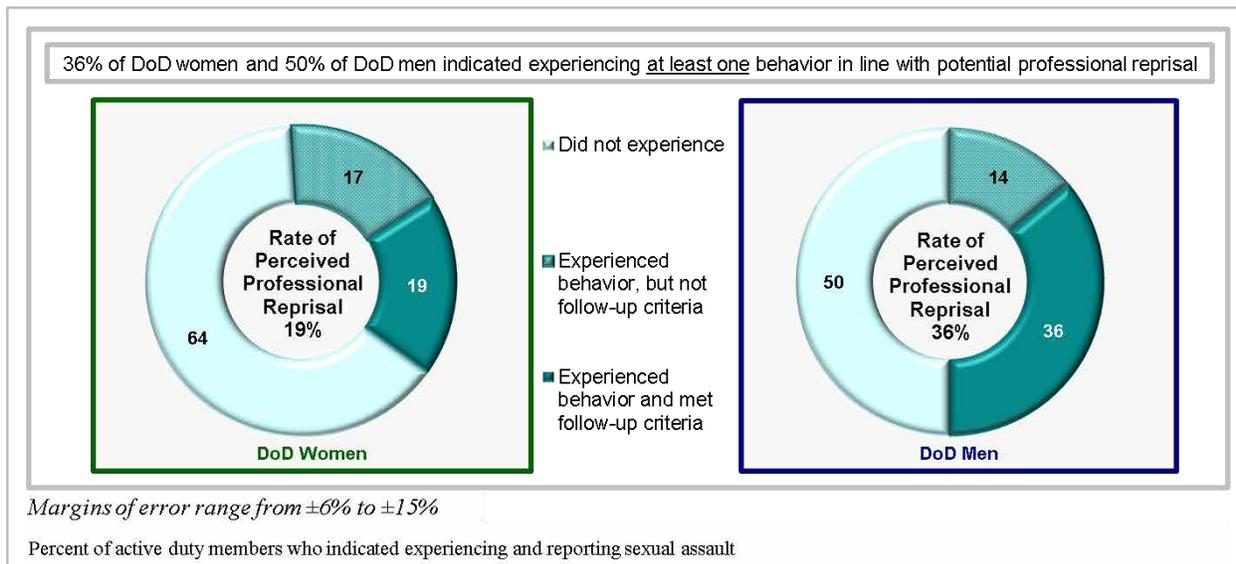
In 2016, 40% of DoD active duty members indicated experiencing **at least one behavior in line with potential professional reprisal**, of which, a little less than one-quarter (23%) of indicated experiencing **perceived professional reprisal** as a result of reporting sexual assault (Figure 82).

Figure 82.

Rate of Perceived Professional Reprisal for Total DoD (Q143–Q145)



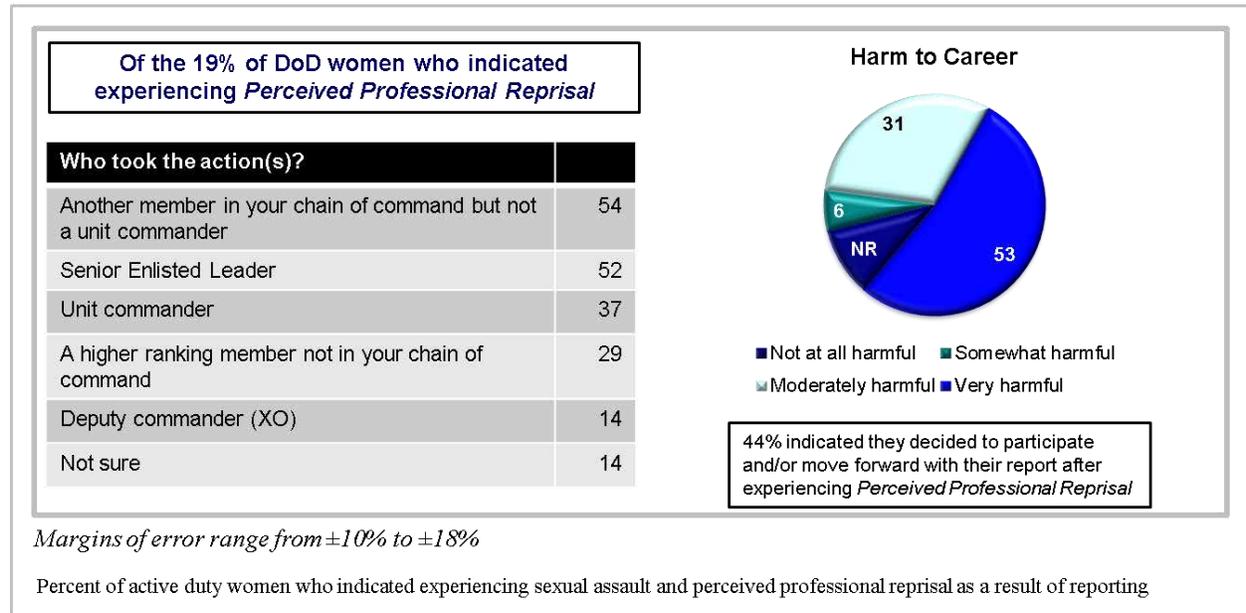
A little more than one-third (36%) of DoD women and half (50%) of DoD men indicated experiencing **at least one behavior in line with potential professional reprisal**, of which, a little less than one-fifth (19%) of women and more than one-third (36%) of men indicated experiencing **perceived professional reprisal** (Figure 83).

Figure 83.***Rate of Perceived Professional Reprisal for DoD by Gender (Q143–Q145)******Findings From Perceived Professional Reprisal***

After indicating the experienced behaviors were in line with perceived professional reprisal, members were asked to indicate all applicable individuals who took the actions. They were also asked to indicate how harmful these experiences would be to their career and whether they decided to participate or move forward with their report of sexual assault as a result of the actions taken against them (perceived professional reprisal).

As shown in Figure 84, over half (54%) of DoD women indicated the person who took these actions was **another member in their chain of command (but not their unit commander)**, whereas 52% indicated it was **their senior enlisted leader** who took the actions, and 37% indicated **their unit commander** took the actions. More than half of women (53%) indicated the behaviors taken by their leadership were **very harmful to their career**, a little less than one-third (31%) indicated the behaviors were **moderately harmful to their career**, and 6% indicated the behaviors were **somewhat harmful to their career**. After indicating they experienced perceived professional reprisal as a result of reporting sexual assault, 44% of women indicated they **decided to participate and/or move forward with their report of sexual assault**.

Figure 84.
Findings From Perceived Professional Reprisal for DoD Women (Q146–Q148)



Perceived Ostracism

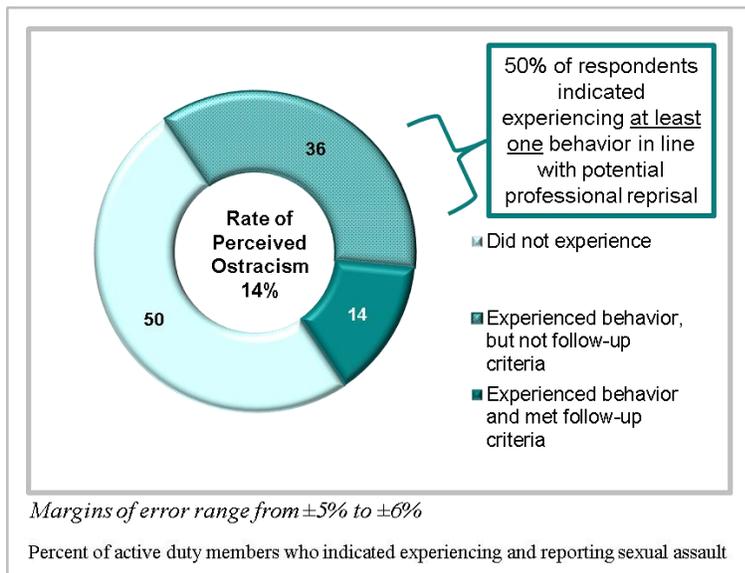
The overall rate of perceived ostracism, individual(s) is provided in this section, along with who took the actions, and whether the member participated and/or moved forward with their report of sexual assault as a result of these actions.

Rate of Perceived Ostracism

The rate of perceived ostracism is a summary measure reflecting whether, as a result of reporting a sexual assault, respondents indicated experiencing negative behaviors from military peers and/or coworkers to make them feel excluded or ignored and experienced additional motivating factors for an investigation to occur.

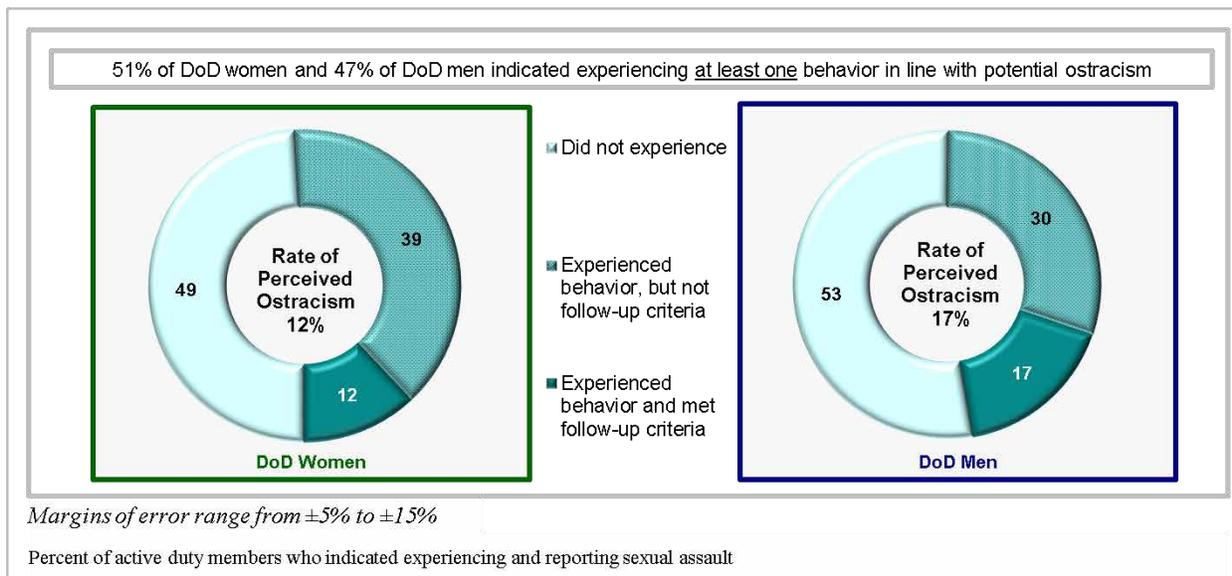
As shown in Figure 85, half (50%) of DoD active duty members indicated experiencing **at least one behavior in line with potential ostracism**, of which, 14% of DoD members met the criteria for inclusion in the estimated overall rate of **perceived ostracism**.

Figure 85.
Rate of Perceived Ostracism for Total DoD (Q149–Q151)



A little more than half (51%) of DoD women and a little less than half (47%) of DoD men indicated experiencing at least one behavior in line with potential ostracism, with 12% of women and 17% of men indicating experiencing perceived ostracism (Figure 86).

Figure 86.
Rate of Perceived Ostracism for DoD by Gender (Q149–Q151)

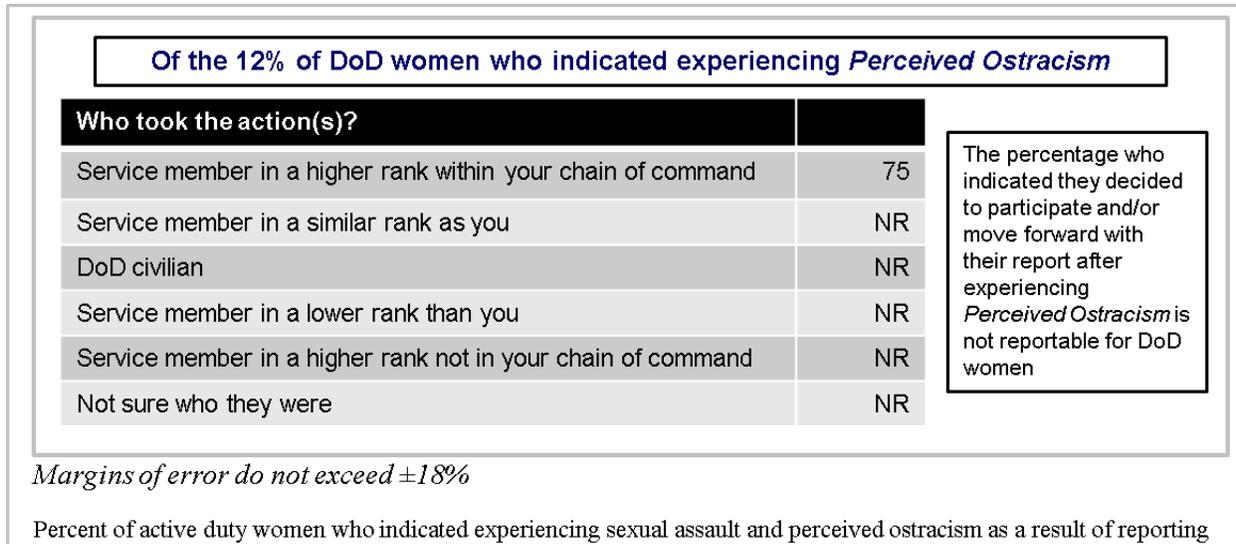


Findings From Perceived Ostracism

After indicating they experienced behaviors in line with perceived ostracism, members were asked to indicate all applicable individuals who took the actions. Members were also asked if they decided to participate or move forward with their report of sexual assault as a result of the actions taken against them (perceived ostracism).

As shown in Figure 87, three-quarters (75%) of DoD women indicated the person who took the actions was a **Service member in a higher rank in their chain of command**. Results for deciding whether to participate or move forward with their report of sexual assault are not reportable for DoD women.

Figure 87.
Findings From Perceived Ostracism for DoD Women (Q152–Q153)



Perceived Maltreatment

The overall rate of perceived maltreatment is provided in this section, followed by details on who took the actions, including whether they were in a position of leadership over them, and whether they participated and/or moved forward with their report of the sexual assault as a result of these actions.

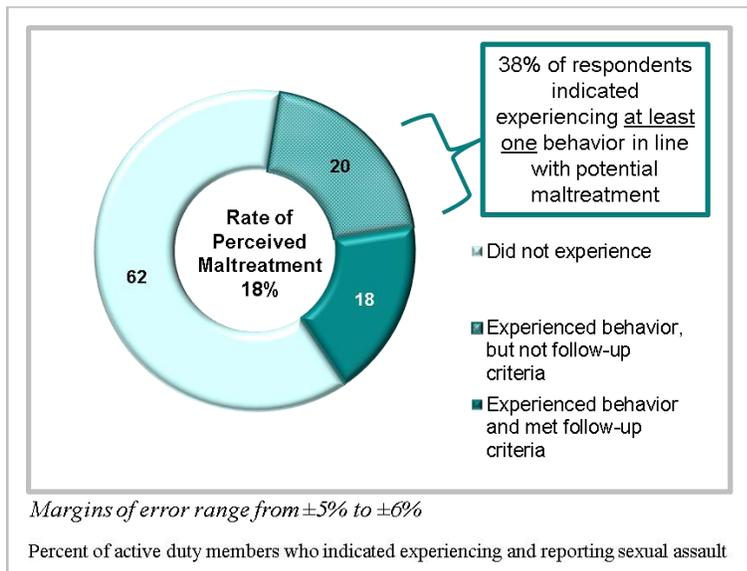
Rate of Perceived Maltreatment

The rate of perceived maltreatment is a summary measure reflecting whether, as a result of reporting a sexual assault, respondents indicated experiencing negative behaviors from military peers and/or coworkers. These behaviors must have occurred without a valid military purpose and may include physical or psychological force, threats, or abusive or unjustified treatment that resulted in physical or mental harm and experienced additional motivating factors for an investigation to occur.

As shown in Figure 88, more than one-third (38%) of DoD members indicated experiencing **at least one behavior in line with potential maltreatment**, of which, a little less than one-fifth (18%) indicated experiencing **perceived maltreatment**.

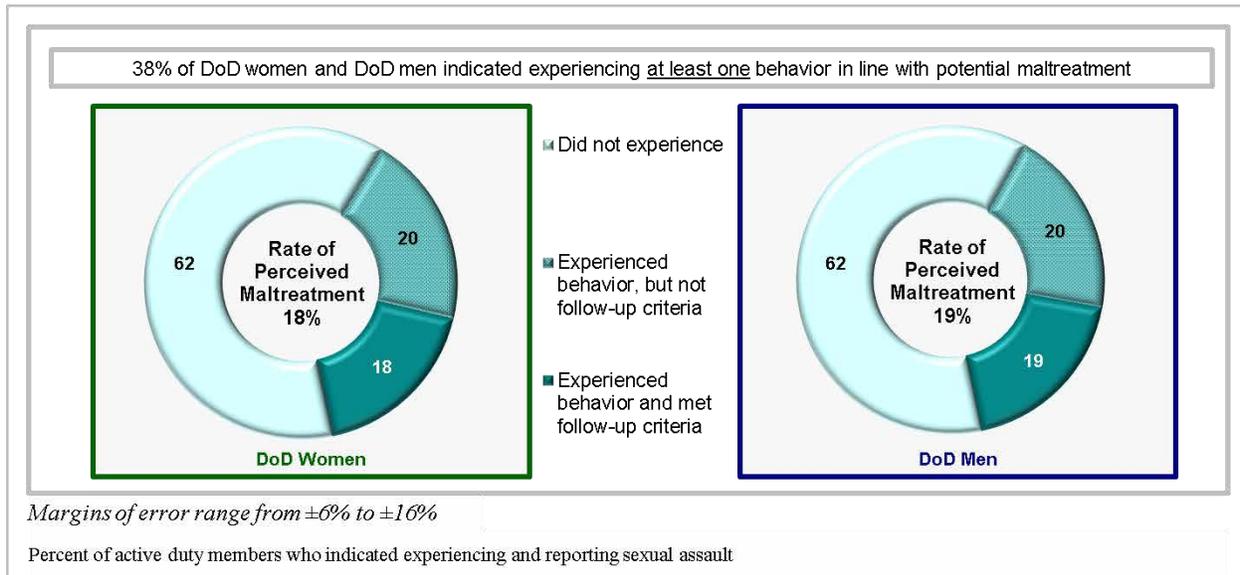
Figure 88.

Rate of Perceived Maltreatment for Total DoD (Q154–Q156)



More than one-third (38%) of DoD women and men indicated experiencing **at least one behavior in line with potential maltreatment**, of which, 18% of women and 19% of men indicated experiencing **perceived maltreatment** (Figure 89).

Figure 89.
Rate of Perceived Maltreatment for DoD (Q154–Q156)

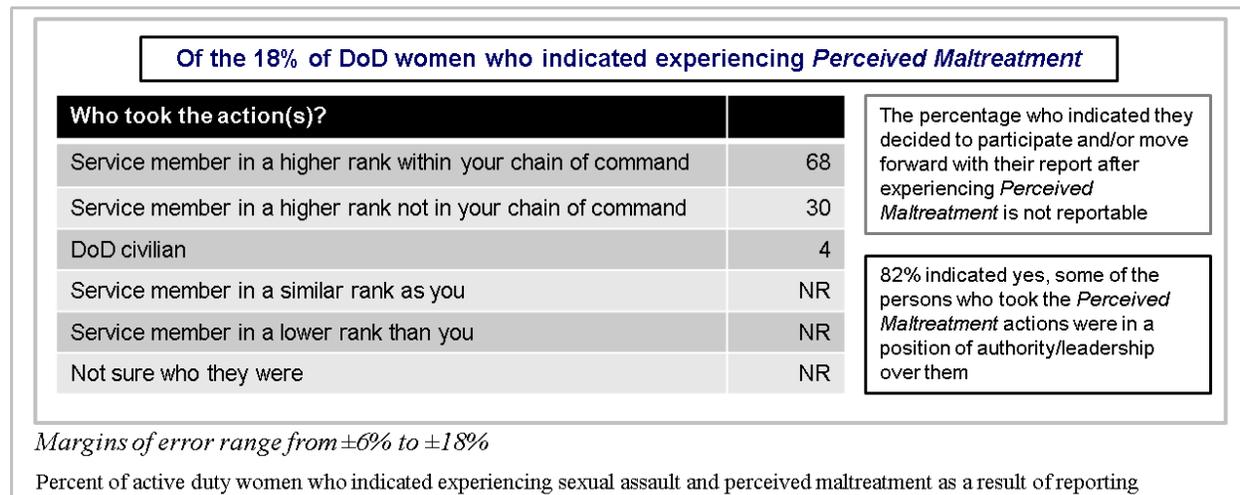


Findings From Perceived Maltreatment

After indicating experiencing behaviors in line with perceived maltreatment, members were asked to indicate all applicable individuals who took the actions, along with indicating if they were in a position of authority or leadership over them. Members were also asked if they decided to participate or move forward with their report of sexual assault as a result of the actions taken against them (perceived maltreatment).

As shown in Figure 90, a little more than three-quarters (68%) of DoD women indicated the person who took these actions was a [Service member in a higher rank in their chain of command](#), whereas 30% indicated it was a [Service member in a higher rank not in your chain of command](#). Further, 82% of women indicated the person who took the actions was [in a position of authority or leadership over them](#). The percentage of women who indicated they [decided to participate and/or move forward with their report of sexual assault](#) is not reportable.

Figure 90.
Findings from Perceived Maltreatment for DoD Women (Q157–Q159)

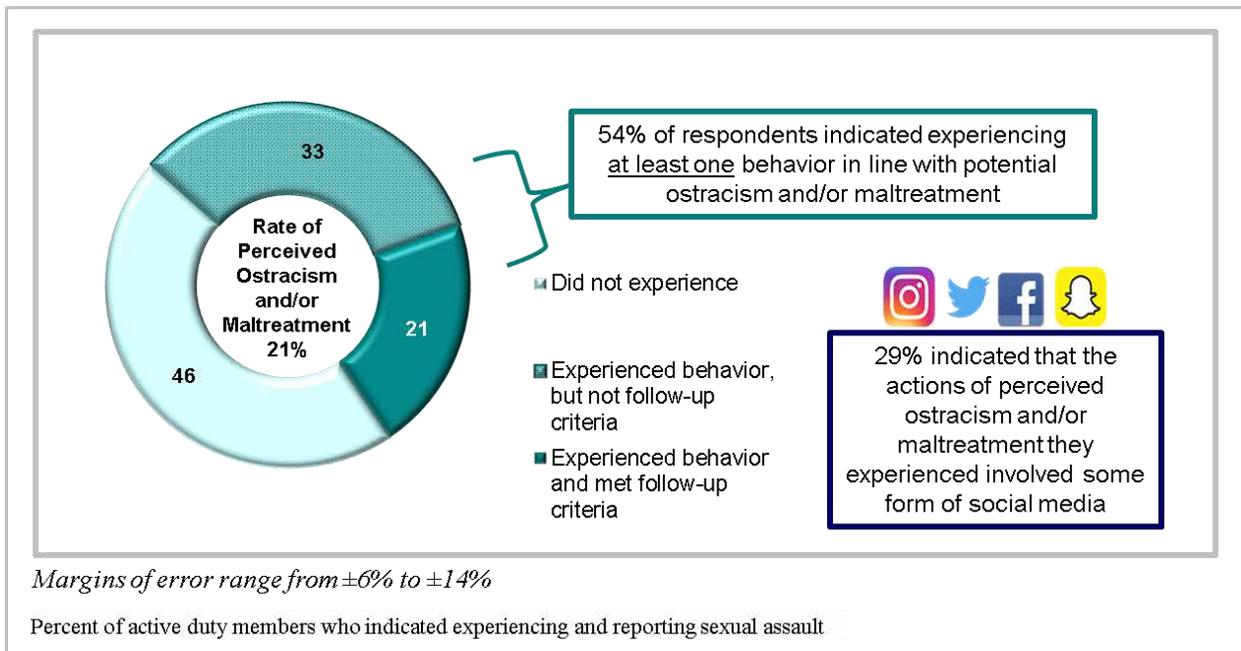


Rate of Perceived Ostracism and/or Maltreatment

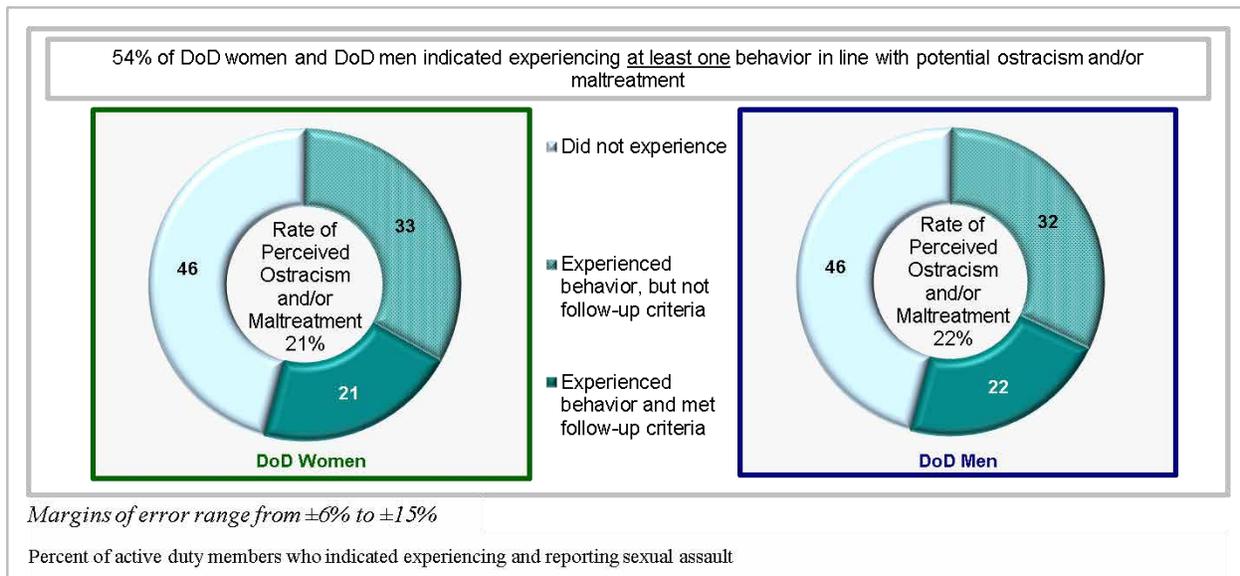
The rate of perceived ostracism and/or maltreatment is an overall measure showing whether members who reported experiencing behaviors or actions by military peers and/or coworkers meet the requirements for inclusion in the rates of perceived ostracism and/or perceived maltreatment. Members who indicated experiencing behavior in line with perceived ostracism and/or maltreatment were also asked if any of the actions they marked involved social media. The survey question provided examples of social media as Facebook, Twitter, Kik, Yik Yak, and Snapchat.

Overall, a little more than half (54%) of DoD members indicated experiencing [at least one behavior in line with potential ostracism and/or maltreatment](#), of which, when combining perceived ostracism and perceived maltreatment into one rate, 21% of DoD members indicated experiencing [perceived ostracism and/or maltreatment](#) (Figure 91). Twenty-nine percent indicated the [actions they experienced involved some form of social media](#).

Figure 91.
Rate of Perceived Ostracism and/or Maltreatment for Total DoD (Q149–Q151, Q154–Q156, Q160)

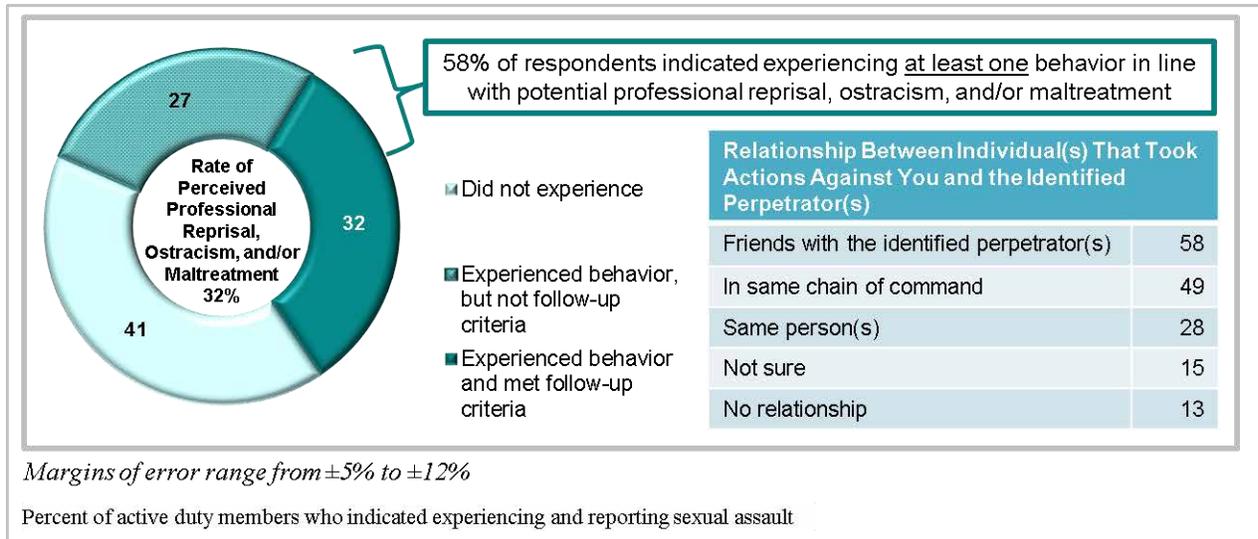


Overall, a little more than half (54%) of DoD women and DoD men indicated experiencing at least one behavior in line with potential ostracism and/or maltreatment, of which, when combining perceived ostracism and perceived maltreatment into one rate, 21% of women and 22% of men indicated experiencing perceived ostracism and/or maltreatment (Figure 92).

Figure 92.**Rate of Perceived Ostracism and/or Maltreatment for DoD by Gender (Q149–Q151, Q154–Q156)****Rate of Perceived Professional Reprisal, Ostracism, and/or Maltreatment**

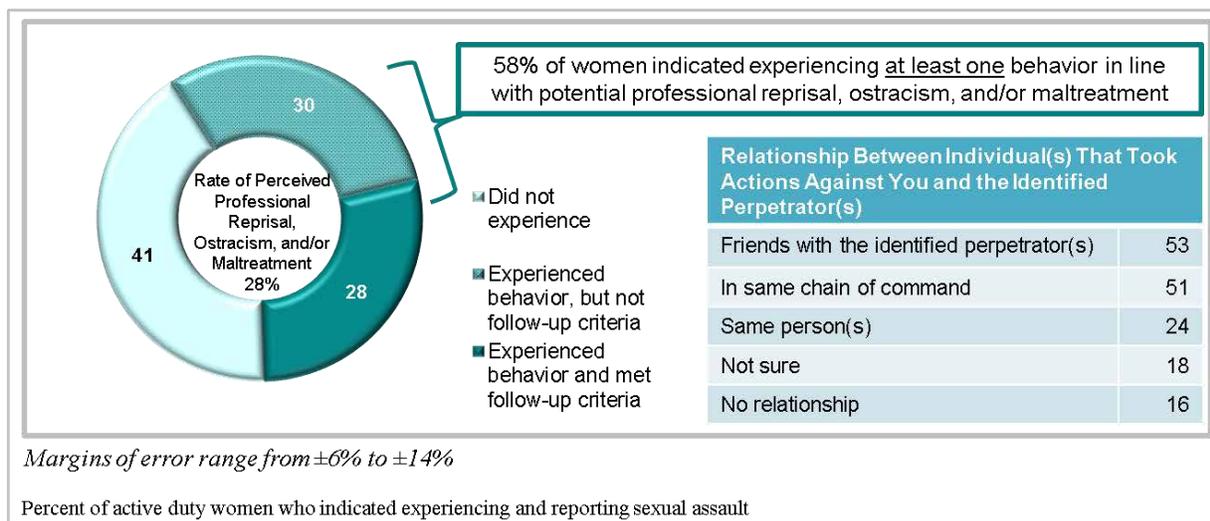
The rate of perceived professional reprisal, ostracism, and/or maltreatment is an overall measure reflecting whether respondents experienced behaviors in line with any of the three negative outcomes as a result of reporting a sexual assault. As shown in Figure 93, more than half (58%) of DoD members indicated experiencing at least one behavior in line with potential professional reprisal, ostracism, and/or maltreatment, of which, 32% of DoD members met criteria for inclusion in the combined rate of perceived professional reprisal, ostracism, and/or maltreatment. When asked what the relationship was between the individual(s) who took the actions against them and the identified perpetrator(s) in the sexual assault, 58% of DoD members indicated the individual(s) was (were) friends with the identified perpetrator(s), 49% were in the same chain of command, and 28% indicated they were the same person(s).

Figure 93.
Rate of Perceived Professional Reprisal, Ostracism, and/or Maltreatment for Total DoD (Q143–Q145, Q149–Q151, Q154–Q156, Q166)



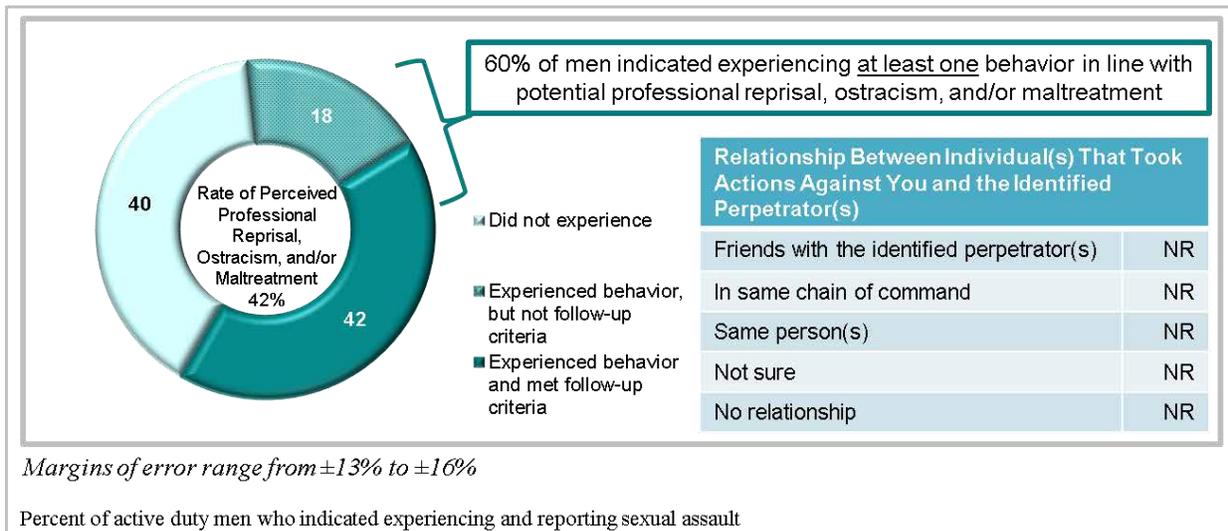
As shown in Figure 94, more than half (58%) of DoD women indicated experiencing at least one behavior in line with potential professional reprisal, ostracism, and/or maltreatment, of which, 28% of DoD women met criteria for inclusion in the combined rate of perceived professional reprisal, ostracism, and/or maltreatment. When asked what the relationship was between the individual(s) who took the actions against them and the identified perpetrator(s) in the sexual assault, 53% of women indicated the individual(s) was (were) friends with the identified perpetrator(s), 51% were in the same chain of command, and 24% indicated they were the same person(s).

Figure 94.
Rate of Perceived Professional Reprisal, Ostracism, and/or Maltreatment for DoD Women (Q143–Q145, Q149–Q151, Q154–Q156, Q166)



As shown in Figure 95, more than half (60%) of DoD men indicated experiencing at least one behavior in line with potential professional reprisal, ostracism, and/or maltreatment, of which, 42% of DoD men met criteria for inclusion in the combined rate of perceived professional reprisal, ostracism, and/or maltreatment. Results on the relationship between the individual(s) who took the actions against them and the identified perpetrator(s) in the sexual assault are not reportable for DoD men.

Figure 95.
Rate of Perceived Professional Reprisal, Ostracism, and/or Maltreatment for DoD Men (Q143–Q145, Q149–Q151, Q154–Q156, Q166)



Actions Following Negative Behaviors From Leadership or Military Peers, Based on Experiences of Perceived Professional Reprisal, Ostracism, and/or Maltreatment

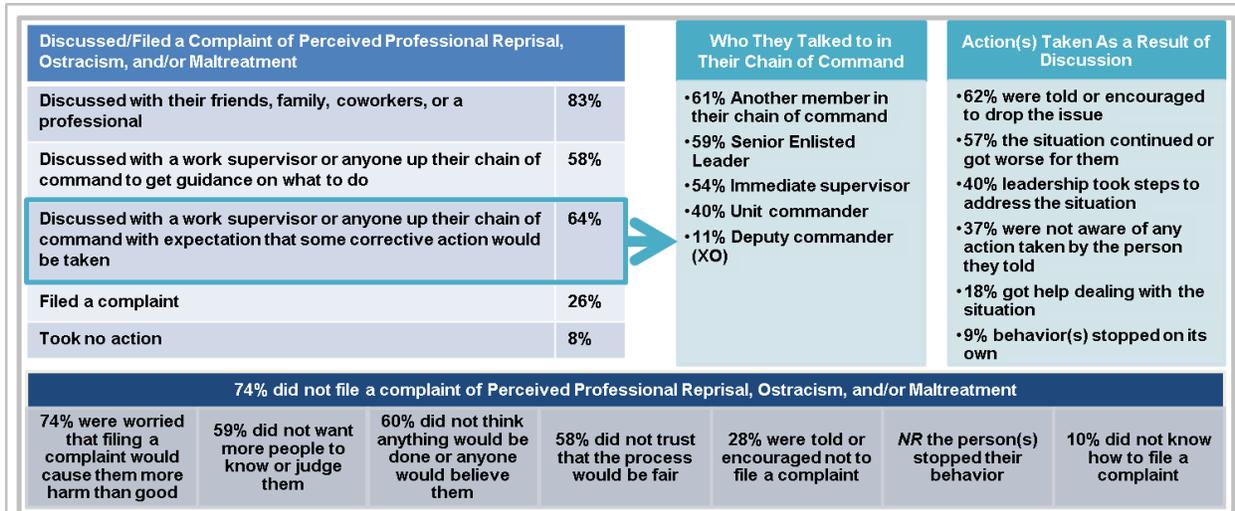
Members who met the criteria for inclusion in the rate of perceived professional reprisal, ostracism, and/or maltreatment were asked to think about the negative actions they selected that were taken by military coworkers, peers, and/or leadership. Members were asked to indicate who they discussed with/filed a complaint to regarding these actions, along with follow up questions regarding outcomes of the discussions, filing of complaints, and what happened for those who did not file a complaint. Respondents were instructed to mark all appropriate options.

As shown in Figure 96, after experiencing perceived professional reprisal, ostracism, and/or maltreatment, the majority (83%) of DoD women indicated they **discussed the behaviors with their friends, family, coworkers, or a professional**, whereas more than half (58%) indicated they **discussed with a work supervisor or anyone up their chain of command to get guidance on what to do** and 64% **discussed with a work supervisor or anyone up their chain of command with the expectation that some corrective action would be taken**. About one-quarter (26%) **filed a complaint** of perceived professional reprisal, ostracism, and/or maltreatment. Actions taken as a result of filing a complaint are not reportable.

Of the 64% of women who indicated they discussed with a work supervisor or anyone up their chain of command with the expectation that some corrective action would be taken, a little less than two-thirds (61%) indicated they talked with **another member in their chain of command**, 59% talked with their **senior enlisted leader**, and 54% indicated they talked to **their immediate supervisor** (Figure 96). As a result of this discussion, a little less than two-thirds (62%) indicated they were **told or encouraged to drop the issue**, more than half (57%) indicated the **situation continued or got worse for them**, and less than half (40%) indicated **leadership took steps to address the situation**.

Of the 74% of DoD women who did not file a complaint based on experiences of perceived professional reprisal, ostracism, and/or maltreatment, the top three reasons are discussed. The majority (74%) of women indicated they did not report because they **were worried that filing a complaint would cause them more harm than good**, more than half (60%) indicated **they did not think anything would be done or anyone would believe them**, and 59% **did not want more people to know or judge them** (Figure 96).

Figure 96.
Actions Following Negative Behaviors From Leadership or Military Peers, Based on Experiences of Perceived Professional Reprisal, Ostracism, and/or Maltreatment for DoD Women (Q161–Q165)



Margins of error range from ±9% to ±18%

Percent of active duty women who indicated experiencing perceived professional reprisal/ostracism/maltreatment

Chapter 6: Sex-Based Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) Violations

Ms. Amanda Grifka

Introduction

This chapter examines active duty members' experiences of sex-based military equal opportunity (MEO) violations. As described in Chapter 1, to get to an estimated prevalence rate for sex-based MEO violations, two requirements must be met:

1. Experience gender-related behavior(s) in line with sexual harassment (which includes sexually hostile work environment or sexual *quid pro quo*) and/or gender discrimination by someone in their military workplace in the 12 months before the survey, and
2. Meet at least one of the follow-up criteria for the sex-based MEO violation behavior(s) experienced.

This chapter provides the estimated overall prevalence rates for sexually hostile work environment, sexual *quid pro quo*, sexual harassment, gender discrimination, the overall estimated sex-based MEO prevalence rate, and combinations of sex-based MEO violations they indicated experiencing. In addition, this chapter also provides information on whether the experienced sex-based MEO violation behavior(s) was (were) considered to be bullying and/or hazing.³⁹ All prevalence rates presented are estimates with corresponding margins of error.

Results are reported for 2016 and trend comparisons to the *2014 RMWS* are provided where data are available.

Estimated Past Year Sexually Hostile Work Environment Prevalence Rate

Active duty members were asked about behaviors they may have experienced in their military workplace in the 12 months before taking the survey that may have been upsetting or offensive. A sexually hostile work environment includes unwelcome sexual conduct or comments that interfere with a person's work performance or creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive work environment. For the purpose of this survey, a sexually hostile work environment includes experiences where someone from work:

- Repeatedly told sexual "jokes" that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset;
- Embarrassed, angered, or upset you by repeatedly suggesting that you do not act like a man/woman is supposed to;

³⁹ The experienced sex-based MEO violation behaviors did not have to meet the criteria for these items.

- Repeatedly made sexual gestures or sexual body movements that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset;
- Displayed, showed, or sent sexually explicit materials like pictures or videos that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset;
- Repeatedly told you about their sexual activities in a way that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset;
- Repeatedly asked you questions about your sex life or sexual interests that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset;
- Made repeated sexual comments about your appearance or body that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset;
- Took or shared sexually suggestive pictures or videos of you when you did not want them to and it made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset;
- Made repeated attempts to establish an unwanted romantic or sexual relationship with you and it made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset;
- Intentionally touched you in a sexual way when you did not want them to; or
- Repeatedly touched you in any other way that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset.

To be included in the estimated prevalence rate for a sexually hostile work environment, members must have indicated experiencing one of the behaviors above along with endorsing “yes” to one of the follow-up items below:⁴⁰

- They continued this unwanted behavior even after they knew you or someone else wanted them to stop;⁴¹ or
- The experience was severe enough that most Service members would have been offended.⁴²

⁴⁰ The behavior “Intentionally touched you in a sexual way when you did not want them to” does not require any legal criteria follow-up questions.

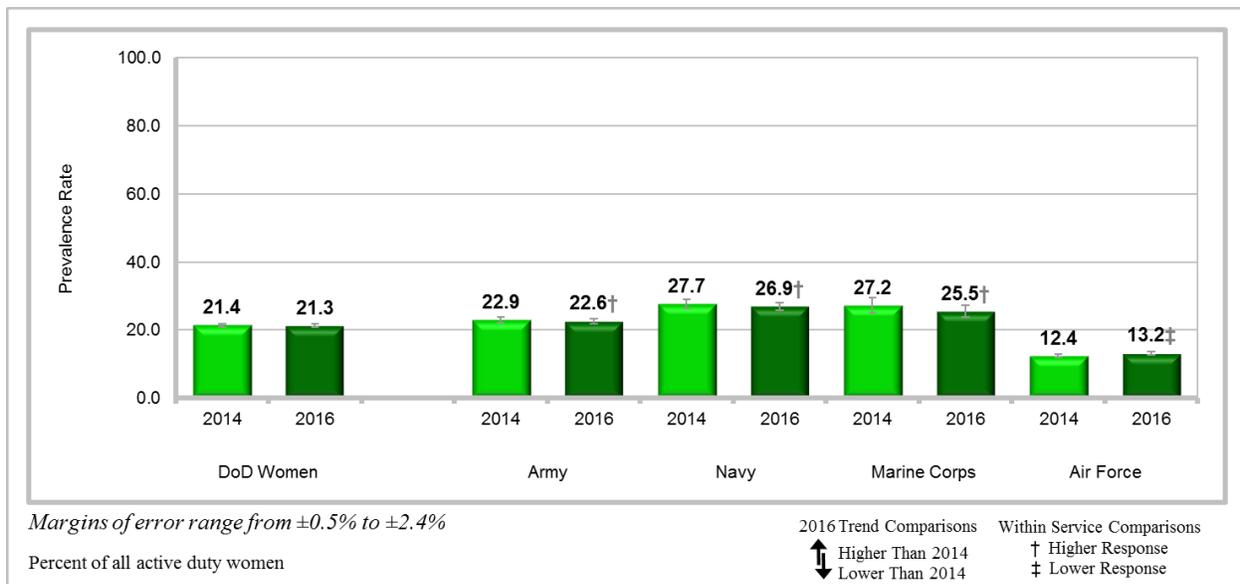
⁴¹ This criteria follow-up question does not apply to the behavior “Took or shared sexually suggestive pictures or videos of you when you did not want them to and it made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset.”

⁴² It should be noted the second endorsement option listed above had a word change from the *2014 RMWS*. The *2014 RMWS* follow-up question was gender-specific and stated: “Do you think this was ever severe enough that **most [men/women]** in the military would have been offended?” In comparison, the new 2016 question stated: “Do you think the experience was severe enough that **most Service members** would have been offended?” Caution should be used in interpreting trend results between 2014 and 2016.

DoD

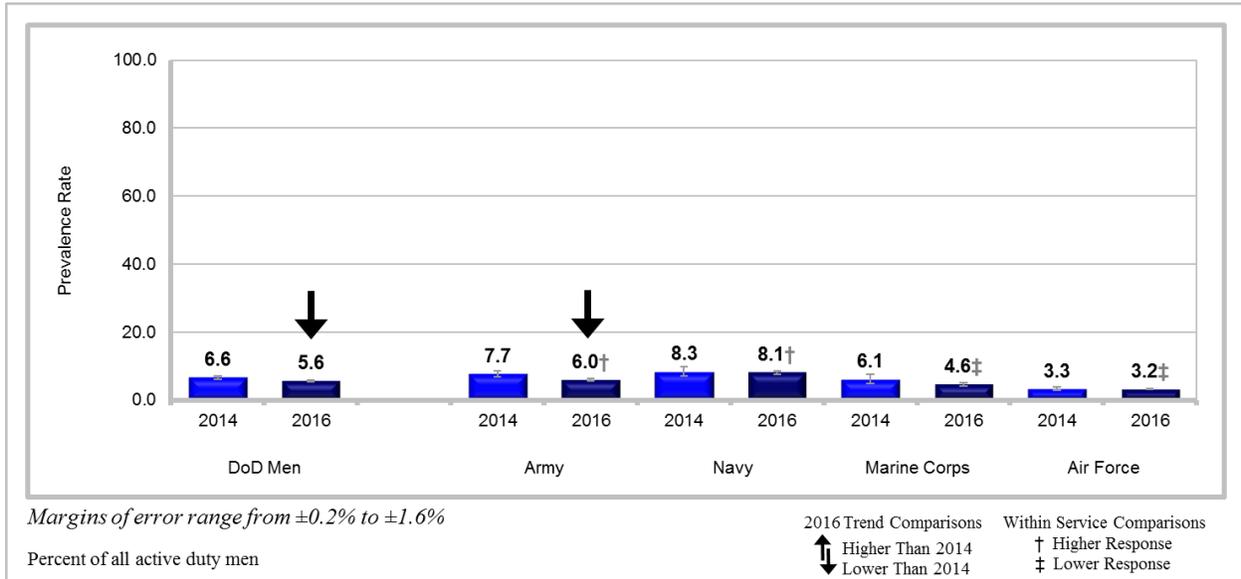
In 2016, 8.1% (± 0.2) of DoD active duty members indicated experiencing a **sexually hostile work environment** in the past 12 months. As shown in Figure 97, a little more than one-fifth (21.3%) of DoD women indicated experiencing a **sexually hostile work environment** in the past year, which remained statistically unchanged since 2014. In 2016, women in the Navy (26.9%), Marine Corps (25.5%), and Army (22.6%) were *more likely* to indicate experiencing a **sexually hostile work environment** than women in the other Services, whereas women in the Air Force (13.2%) were *less likely*. There were no significant differences between 2016 and 2014 for DoD women experiencing a sexually hostile work environment.

Figure 97.
Sexually Hostile Work Environment Prevalence Rate for DoD Women (Q8–Q20, Q25–43)



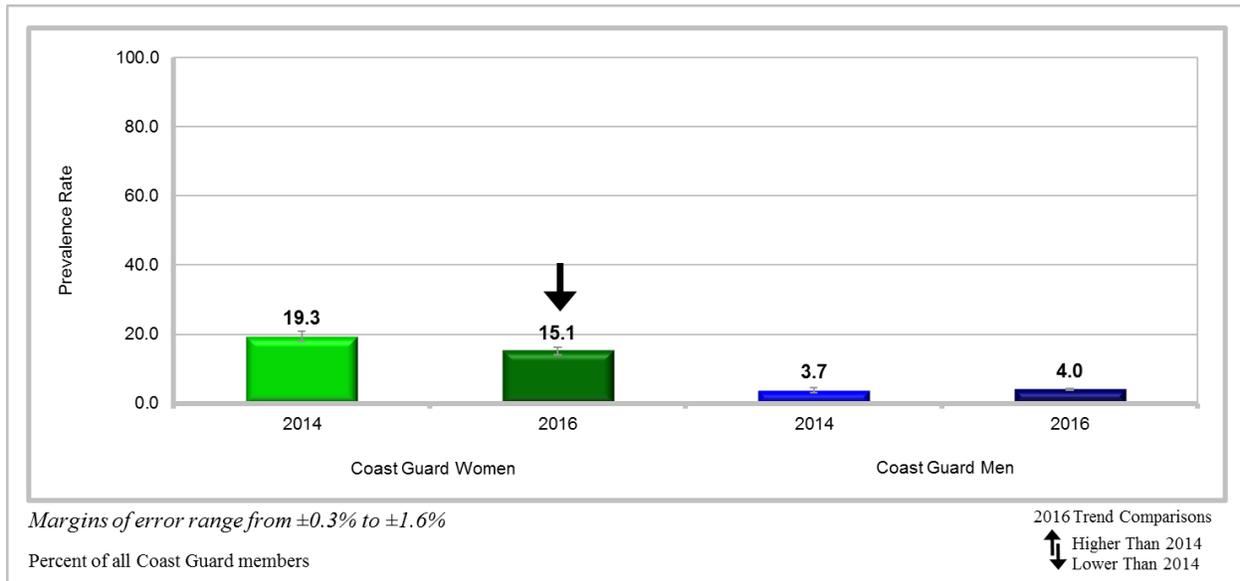
For DoD men, 5.6% (± 0.2) indicated experiencing a **sexually hostile work environment** in 2016 (Figure 98), which compared to 2014, showed a statistically significant *decrease* of 1 percentage point. In 2016, men in the Navy (8.1%) and Army (6.0%) were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate experiencing a **sexually hostile work environment**, whereas men in the Marine Corps (4.6%) and Air Force (3.2%) were *less likely*. Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing a **sexually hostile work environment** showed a statistically significant *decrease* in 2016 for Army men (1.7 percentage points).

Figure 98.
Sexually Hostile Work Environment Prevalence Rate for DoD Men (Q8–Q20, Q25–43)



Coast Guard

In 2016, 5.7% (± 0.3) of Coast Guard members indicated experiencing a [sexually hostile work environment](#). As shown in Figure 99, 15.1% of Coast Guard women indicated experiencing a [sexually hostile work environment](#), which compared to 2014, showed a statistically significant decrease of 4.2 percentage points. For Coast Guard men, 4.0% indicated experiencing a [sexually hostile work environment](#) in 2016, which remained statistically unchanged since 2014.

Figure 99.***Sexually Hostile Work Environment Prevalence Rate for Coast Guard (Q8–Q20, Q25–43)***

Estimated Past Year Sexual *Quid Pro Quo* Prevalence Rate

Sexual *quid pro quo* behaviors are used to control, influence, or affect one's job, career, or pay. Instances of sexual *quid pro quo* include situations in which job benefits or losses are conditioned on sexual cooperation. To get into the estimated prevalence rate for sexual *quid pro quo*, members must have indicated experiencing one of the two behaviors below, along with endorsing one of the corresponding follow-up items:

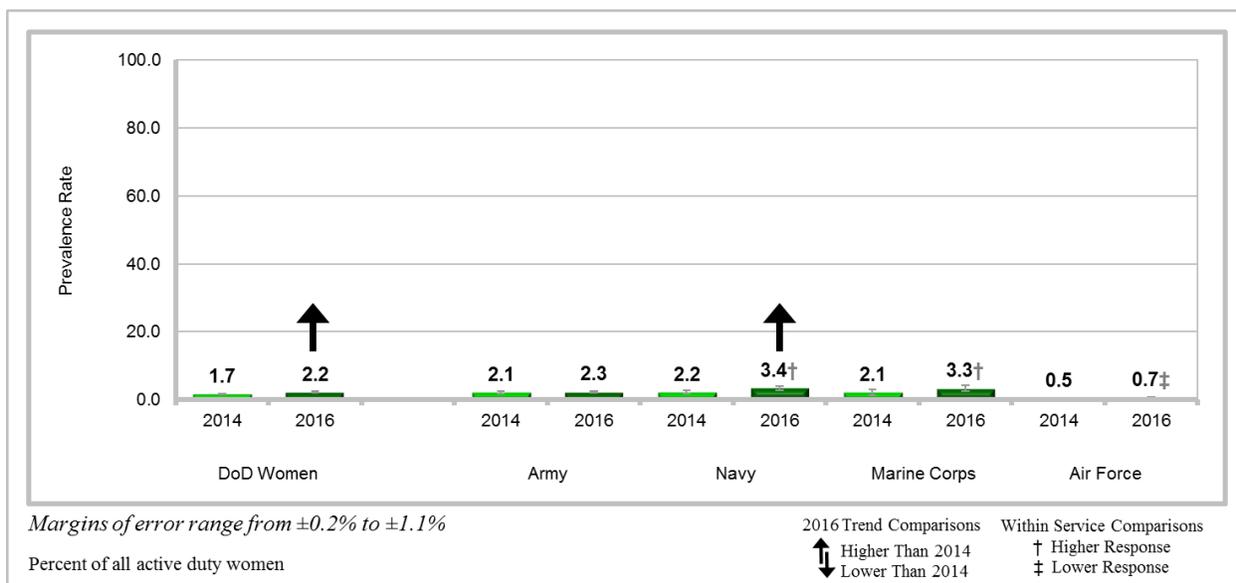
- Made you feel as if you would get some military workplace benefit in exchange for doing something sexual, and:
 - They told you that they would give you a reward or benefit for doing something sexual; or
 - They hinted that you would get a reward or benefit for doing something sexual; or
 - Someone else told you that they got benefits from this person by doing sexual things.
- Made you feel like you would get punished or treated unfairly in the military workplace if you did not do something sexual, and:
 - They told you that you would be punished or treated unfairly if you did not do something sexual; or
 - They hinted that you would be punished or treated unfairly if you did not do something sexual; or

- Someone else told you they were punished or treated unfairly by this person for not doing something sexual.

DoD

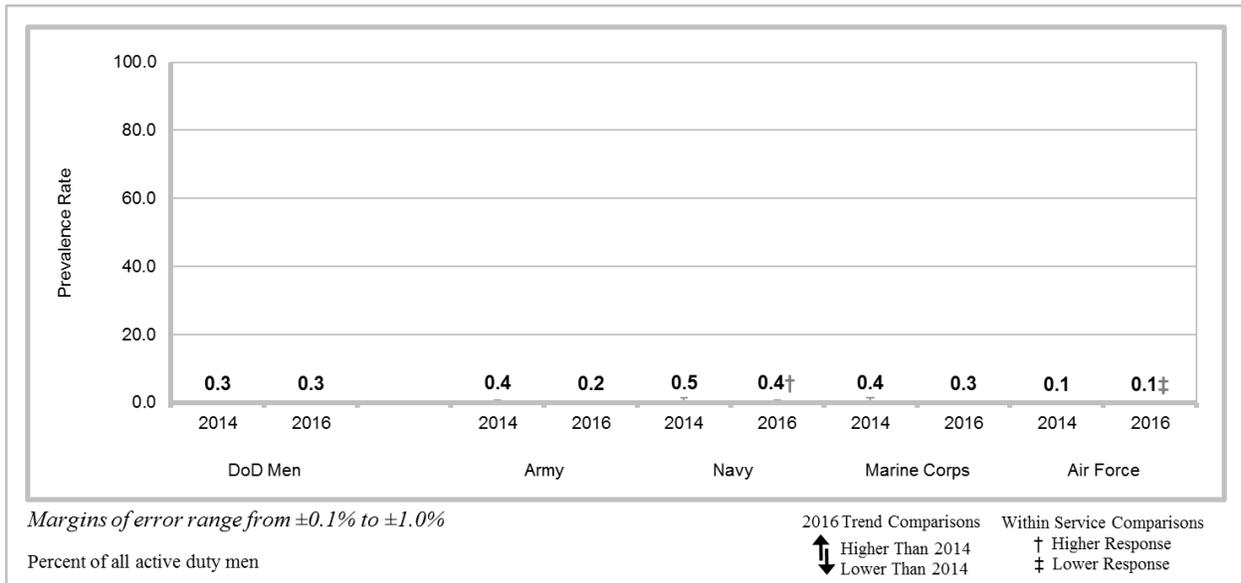
In 2016, 0.6% (±0.1) of DoD active duty members indicated experiencing *sexual quid pro quo* in the past 12 months. As shown in Figure 100, 2.2% of DoD women indicated experiencing *sexual quid pro quo* in the past year, which compared to 2014, showed a statistically significant increase of 0.5 percentage points. In 2016, women in the Navy (3.4%) and Marine Corps (3.3%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate experiencing *sexual quid pro quo*, whereas women in the Air Force (0.7%) were *less likely*. Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated experiencing *sexual quid pro quo* showed a statistically significant increase in 2016 for Navy women (1.2 percentage points).

Figure 100.
Sexually Quid Pro Quo Prevalence Rate for DoD Women (Q21–Q22, Q44–45)



As shown in Figure 101, 0.3% of DoD men indicated experiencing *sexual quid pro quo* in 2016 which remained statistically unchanged since 2014. In 2016, Navy men (0.4%) were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate experiencing *sexual quid pro quo*, whereas Air Force men (0.1%) were *less likely*. There were no significant differences between 2016 and 2014 for men experiencing *sexual quid pro quo*.

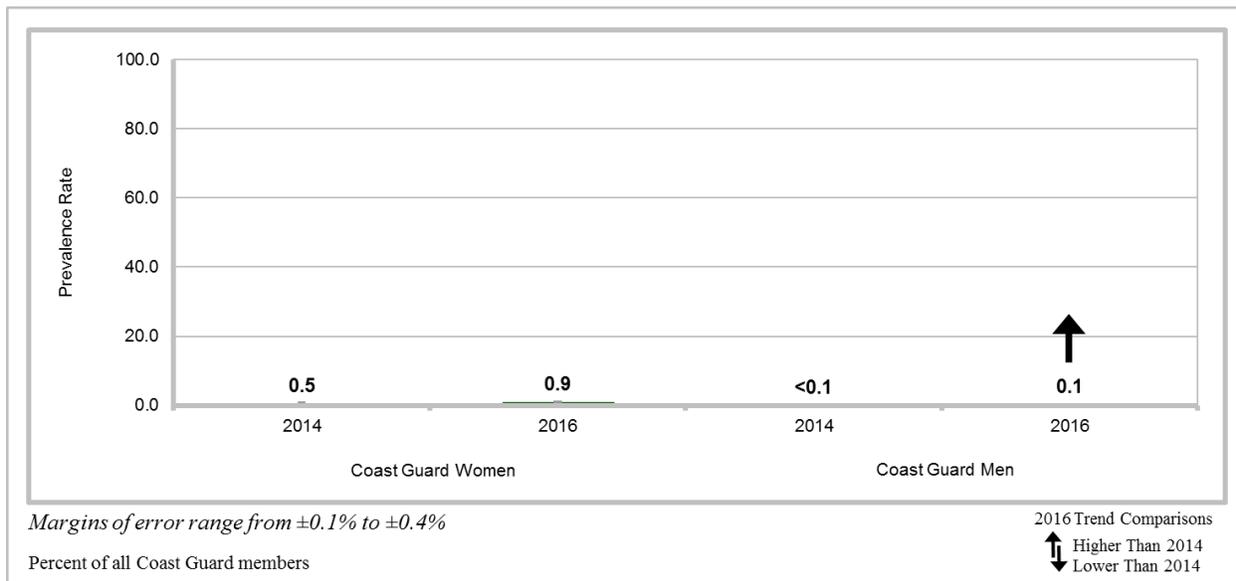
Figure 101.
Sexually Quid Pro Quo Prevalence Rate for DoD Men (Q21–Q22, Q44–45)



Coast Guard

In 2016, 0.2% (± 0.1) of Coast Guard members indicated experiencing *sexual quid pro quo* in the past year. For Coast Guard women, 0.9% indicated experiencing *sexual quid pro quo* in the past year, which remained statistically unchanged since 2014 (Figure 102). For Coast Guard men, 0.1% indicated experiencing *sexual quid pro quo* in the past year, which compared to 2014, showed a statistically significant *increase* of 0.1 percentage points.

Figure 102.
Sexually Quid Pro Quo Prevalence Rate for Coast Guard (Q21–Q22, Q44–45)



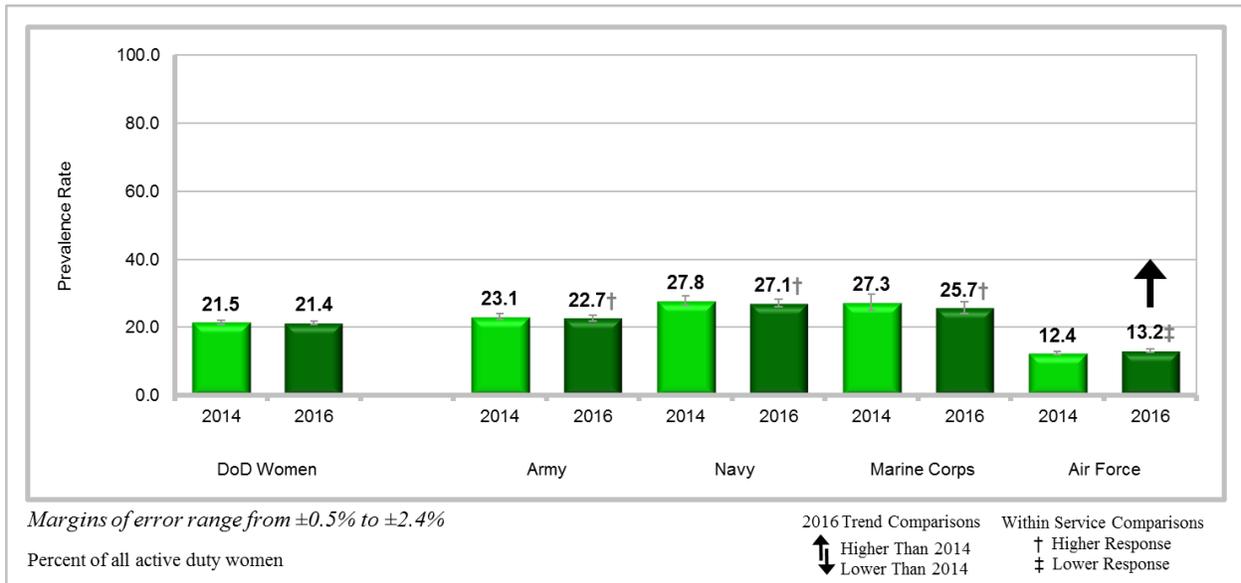
Estimated Past Year Sexual Harassment Prevalence Rate

The estimated prevalence rate for sexual harassment is a “roll-up” of those who met criteria for the estimated sexually hostile work environment prevalence rate and/or those who met criteria for the estimated sexual *quid pro quo* prevalence rate.

DoD

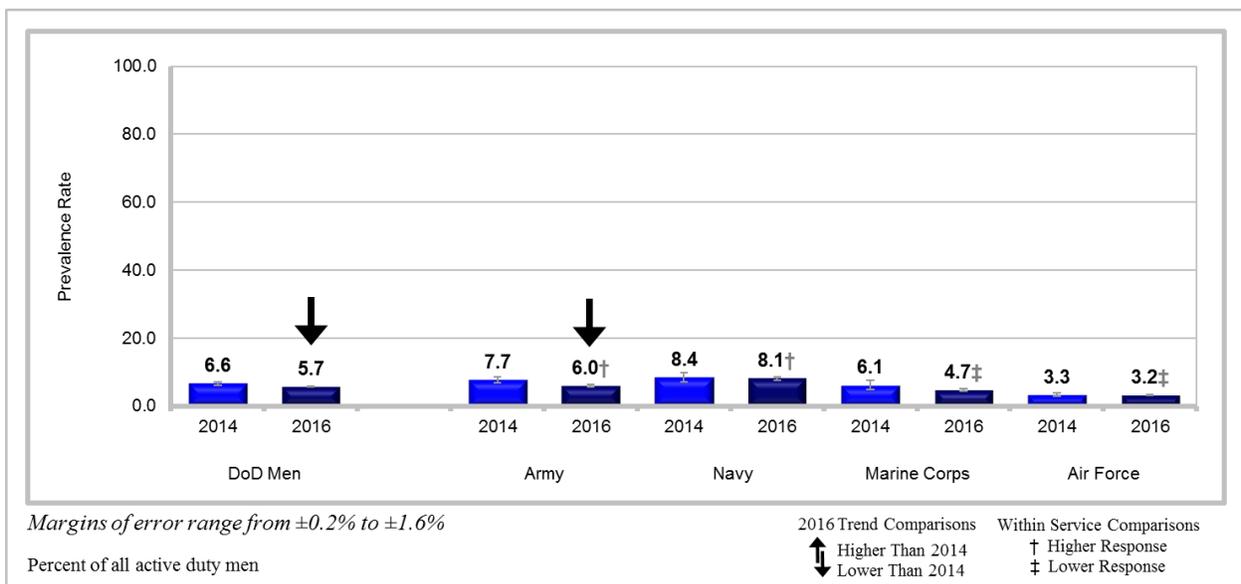
In 2016, 8.1% (± 0.2) of DoD active duty members indicated experiencing **sexual harassment** in the past 12 months. As shown in Figure 103, 21.4% of DoD women indicated experiencing **sexual harassment**, which remained statistically unchanged since 2014. In 2016, women in the Navy (27.1%), Marine Corps (25.7%), and Army (22.7%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate experiencing **sexual harassment**, whereas women in the Air Force (13.2%) were *less likely*. Compared to 2014, the percentage of women who indicated experiencing **sexual harassment** showed a statistically significant *increase* in 2016 for Air Force (0.8 percentage points).

Figure 103.
Sexual Harassment Prevalence Rate for DoD Women (Q8–Q22, Q25–45)



As shown in Figure 104, 5.7% of DoD men indicated experiencing **sexual harassment** in the past year, which compared to 2014, showed a statistically significant *decrease* of 0.9 percentage points. Men in the Navy (8.1%) and Army (6.0%) were *more likely* to indicate experiencing **sexual harassment** than men in the other Services, whereas Marine Corps (4.7%) and Air Force (3.2%) were *less likely*. Compared to 2014, the percentage of men who indicated experiencing **sexual harassment** showed a statistically significant *decrease* for Army (1.7 percentage points).

Figure 104.
Sexual Harassment Prevalence Rate for DoD Men (Q8–Q22, Q25–45)

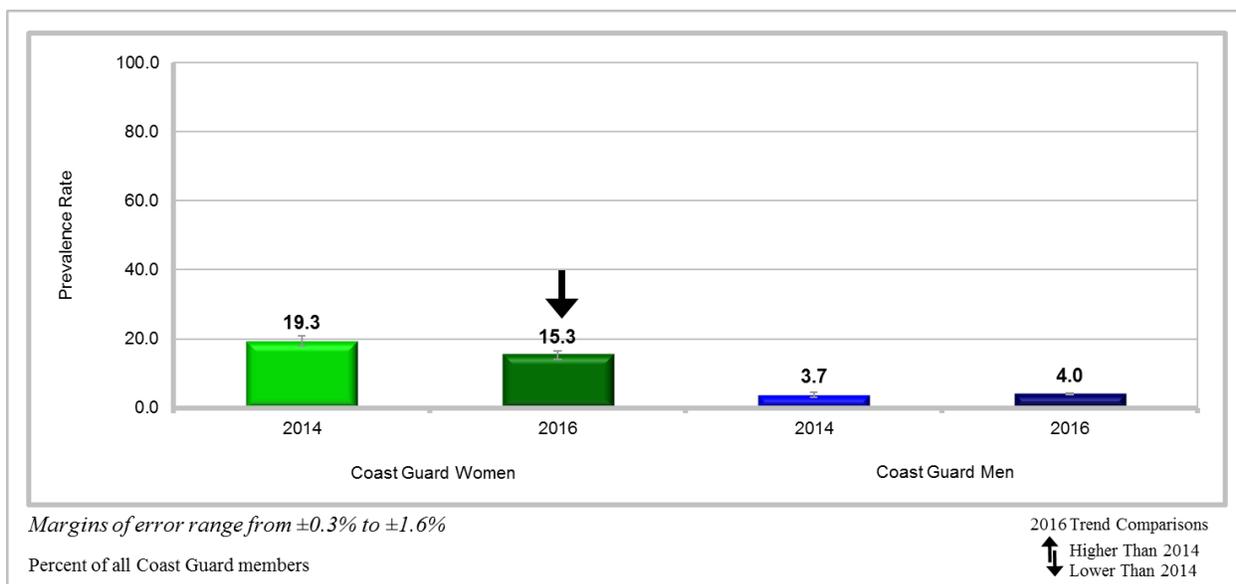


Coast Guard

In 2016, 5.7% (± 0.3) of Coast Guard members indicated experiencing [sexual harassment](#) in the past year. As shown in Figure 105, 15.3% of Coast Guard women indicated experiencing [sexual harassment](#) in the past year, which showed a statistically significant *decrease* in 2016 compared to 2014 (4 percentage points). For Coast Guard men, 4.0% indicated experiencing [sexual harassment](#), which remained statistically unchanged since 2014.

Figure 105.

Sexual Harassment Prevalence Rate for Coast Guard (Q8–Q22, Q25–45)



Estimated Past Year Gender Discrimination Prevalence Rate

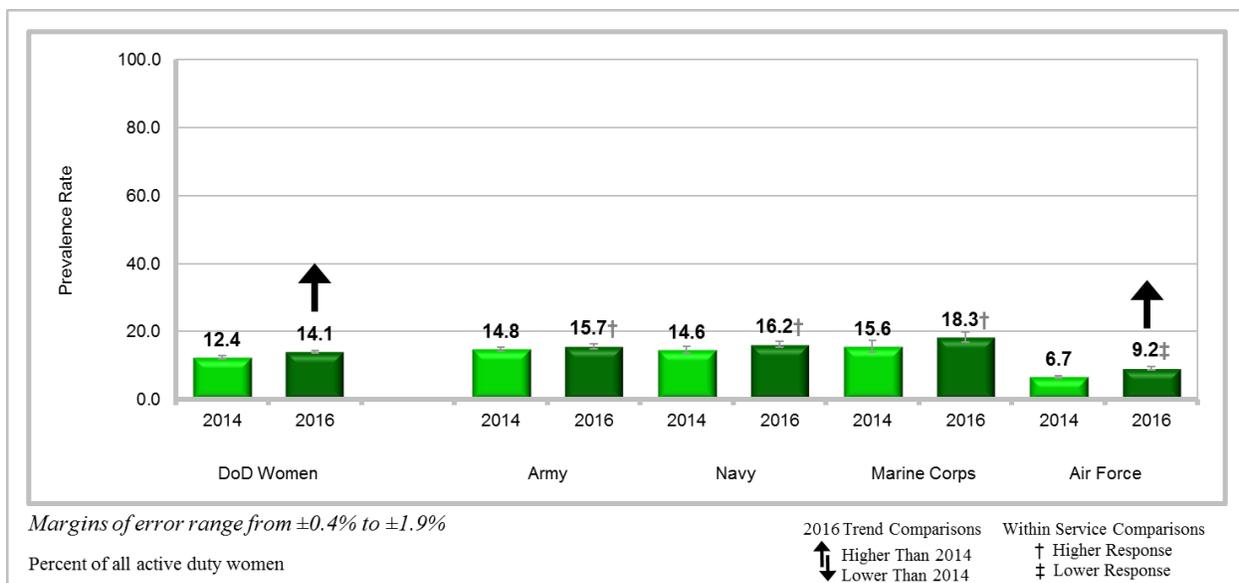
Gender discrimination includes comments and behaviors directed at someone because of his/her gender that harmed or limited his/her career. To get into the estimated prevalence rate for gender discrimination, members must have indicated experiencing one of the behaviors below and endorsed its corresponding follow-up item:

- Heard someone from work say that men/women are not as good as men/women at your particular job, or that men/women should be prevented from having your job, and:
 - Their beliefs about men/women harmed or limited your career.
- Mistreated, ignored, excluded, or insulted you because you are a man/woman, and:
 - This treatment harmed or limited your career.

DoD

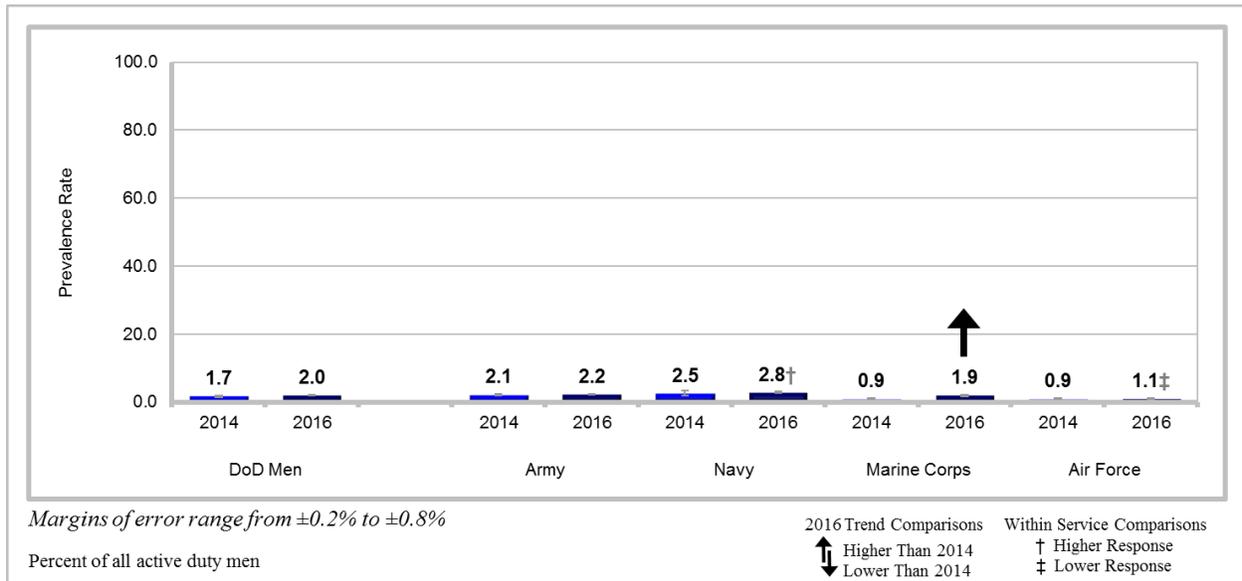
In 2016, 3.9% (± 0.2) of DoD active duty members indicated experiencing **gender discrimination** in the past 12 months. As shown in Figure 106, 14.1% of DoD women indicated experiencing **gender discrimination** in the past year, which compared to 2014, showed a statistically significant *increase* of 1.7 percentage points. In 2016, women in the Marine Corps (18.3%), Navy (16.2%), and Army (15.7%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate experiencing **gender discrimination**, whereas women in the Air Force (9.2%) were *less likely*. Compared to 2014, the percentage of Air Force women who indicated experiencing **gender discrimination** showed a statistically significant *increase* in 2016 (2.5 percentage points).

Figure 106.
Gender Discrimination Prevalence Rate for DoD Women (Q23–Q24, Q46–47)



For DoD men, 2.0% indicated experiencing **gender discrimination** in the past year, which remained statistically unchanged from 2014 (Figure 107). In 2016, men in the Navy (2.8%) were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate experiencing **gender discrimination**, whereas men in the Air Force (1.1%) were *less likely*. Compared to 2014, the percentage of Marine Corps men who indicated experiencing **gender discrimination** showed a statistically significant *increase* in 2016 (1 percentage point).

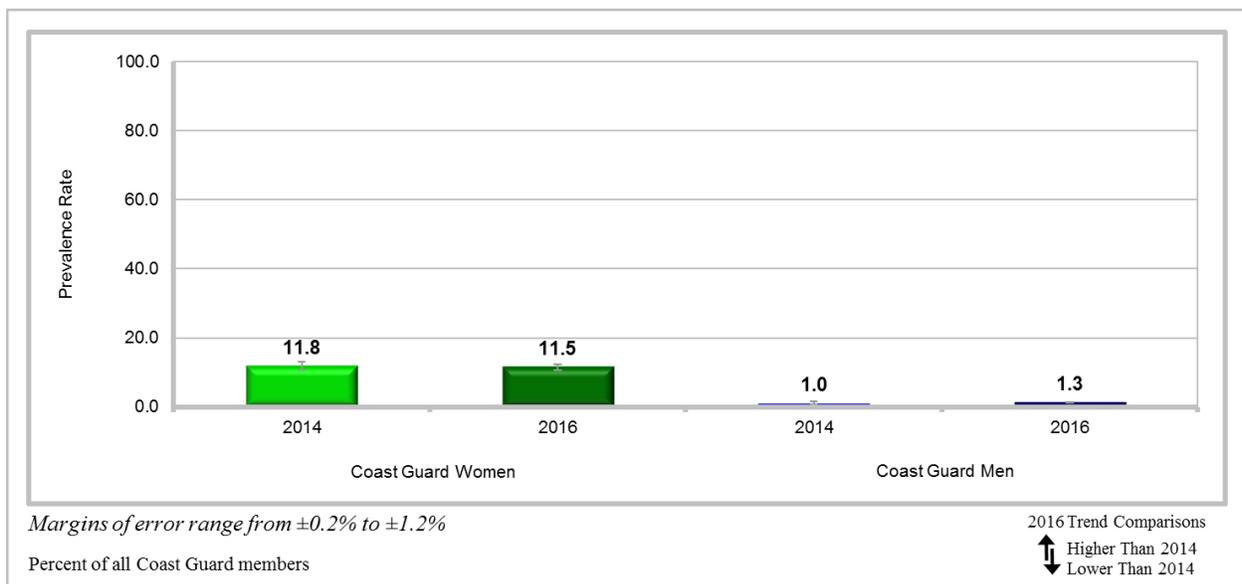
Figure 107.
Gender Discrimination Prevalence Rate for DoD Men (Q23–Q24, Q46–47)



Coast Guard

In 2016, 2.8% (± 0.2) of Coast Guard members indicated experiencing gender discrimination in the past year. As shown in Figure 108, 11.5% of Coast Guard women and 1.3% of Coast Guard men indicated experiencing gender discrimination in the past year which remained statistically unchanged since 2014 for both women and men.

Figure 108.
Gender Discrimination Prevalence Rate for Coast Guard (Q23–Q24, Q46–47)



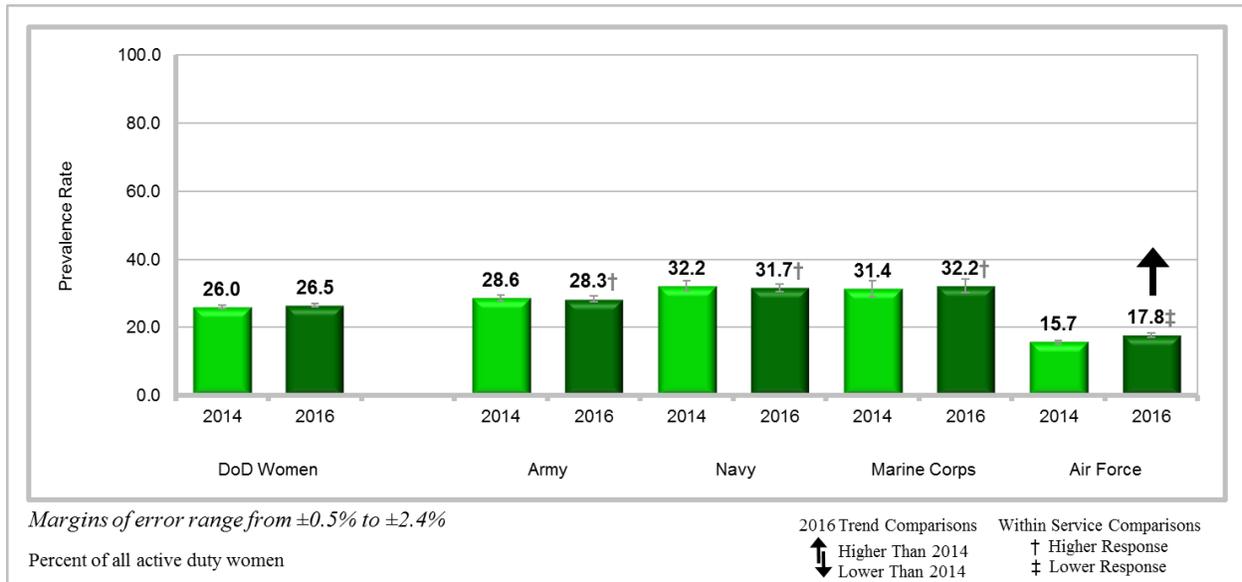
Estimated Past Year Sex-Based Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) Violation Prevalence Rate

The estimated sex-based MEO violation prevalence rate is a “roll-up” of those who met the requirements for inclusion into at least one of the following estimated prevalence rates: sexual harassment (i.e., sexually hostile work environment and/or sexual *quid pro quo*) and/or gender discrimination.

DoD

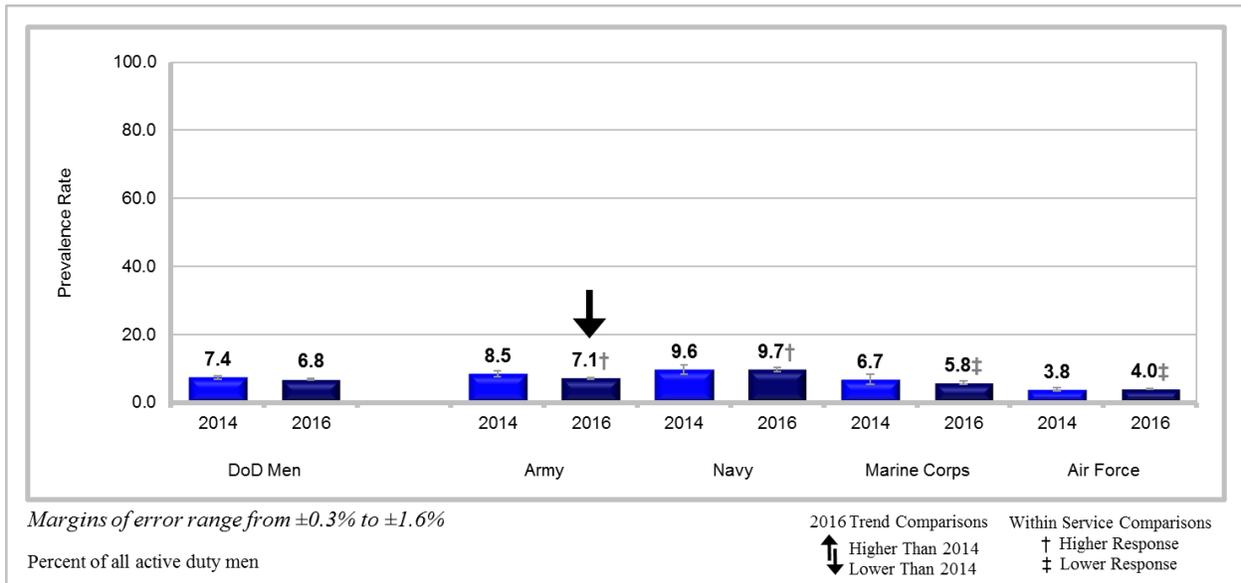
In 2016, 9.9% (± 0.2) of DoD active duty members indicated experiencing a **sex-based MEO violation** in the past 12 months. As shown in Figure 109, 26.5% of DoD women indicated experiencing at least one **sex-based MEO violation** in the past year, which remained statistically unchanged since 2014. In 2016, women in the Marine Corps (32.2%), Navy (31.7%), and Army (28.3%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate experiencing a **sex-based MEO violation**, whereas women in the Air Force (17.8%) were *less likely*. Compared to 2014, the percentage of women who indicated experiencing a **sex-based MEO violation** showed a statistically significant *increase* in 2016 for Air Force (2.1 percentage points).

Figure 109.
Sex-Based MEO Violation Prevalence Rate for DoD Women (Q8–Q47)



In 2016, as shown in Figure 110, 6.8% of DoD men indicated experiencing at least one behavior that was consistent with a **sex-based MEO violation**, which remained statistically unchanged since 2014. In 2016, men in the Navy (9.7%) and Army (7.1%) were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate experiencing a **sex-based MEO violation**, whereas men in the Marine Corps (5.8%) and Air Force (4.0%) were *less likely*. Compared to 2014, the percentage of men who indicated experiencing a **sex-based MEO violation** showed a statistically significant *decrease* in 2016 for Army (1.4 percentage points).

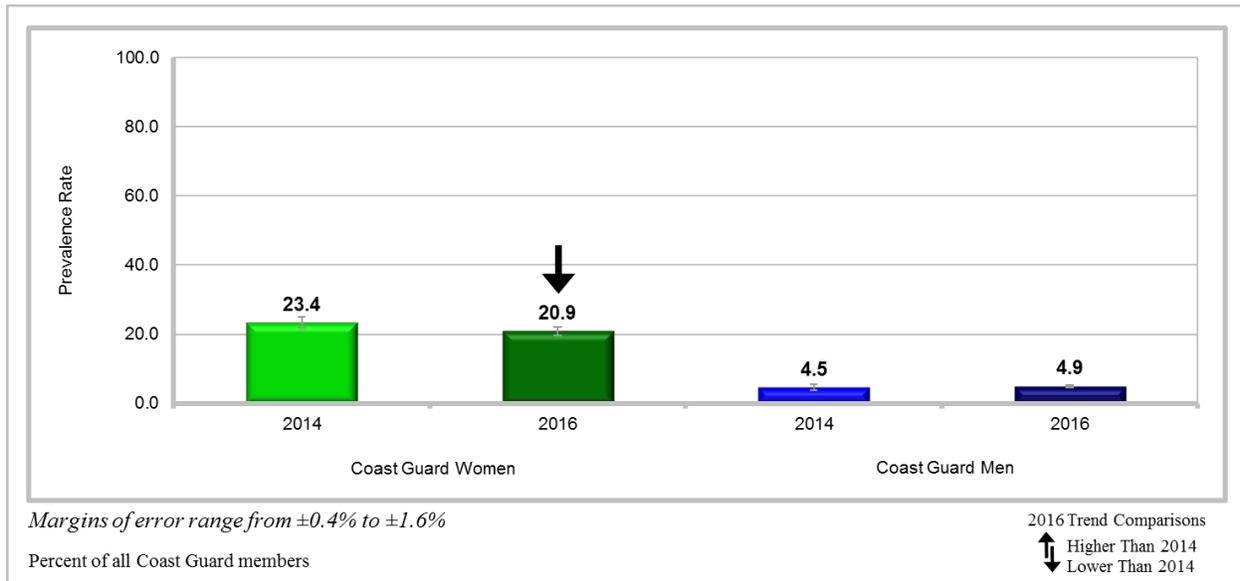
Figure 110.
Sex-Based MEO Violation Prevalence Rate for DoD Men (Q8–Q47)



Coast Guard

In 2016, 7.3% (±0.4) of Coast Guard members indicated experiencing a [sex-based MEO violation](#) in the past year. As shown in Figure 111, for Coast Guard women, 20.9% indicated experiencing a [sex-based MEO violation](#) in the past year, which compared to 2014, showed a statistically significant *decrease* of 2.5 percentage points. For Coast Guard men, 4.9% indicated experiencing at least one behavior that was consistent with a [sex-based MEO violation](#) in the past year, which remained statistically unchanged since 2014.

Figure 111.
Sex-Based MEO Violation Prevalence Rate for Coast Guard (Q8–Q47)



Combination of Sex-Based MEO Violation Behaviors Experienced

It is possible a member could have experienced more than one potential sex-based MEO violation (i.e., sexually hostile work environment, sexual *quid pro quo*, and/or gender discrimination). This section details the combination of experiences making up the estimated sex-based MEO violation prevalence rate and is broken down into the following categories:

- Experienced sexually hostile work environment only;
- Experienced sexual *quid pro quo* only;
- Experienced gender discrimination only;
- Experienced a combination of sex-based MEO violations; and
- Did not experience any sex-based MEO violation.

DoD

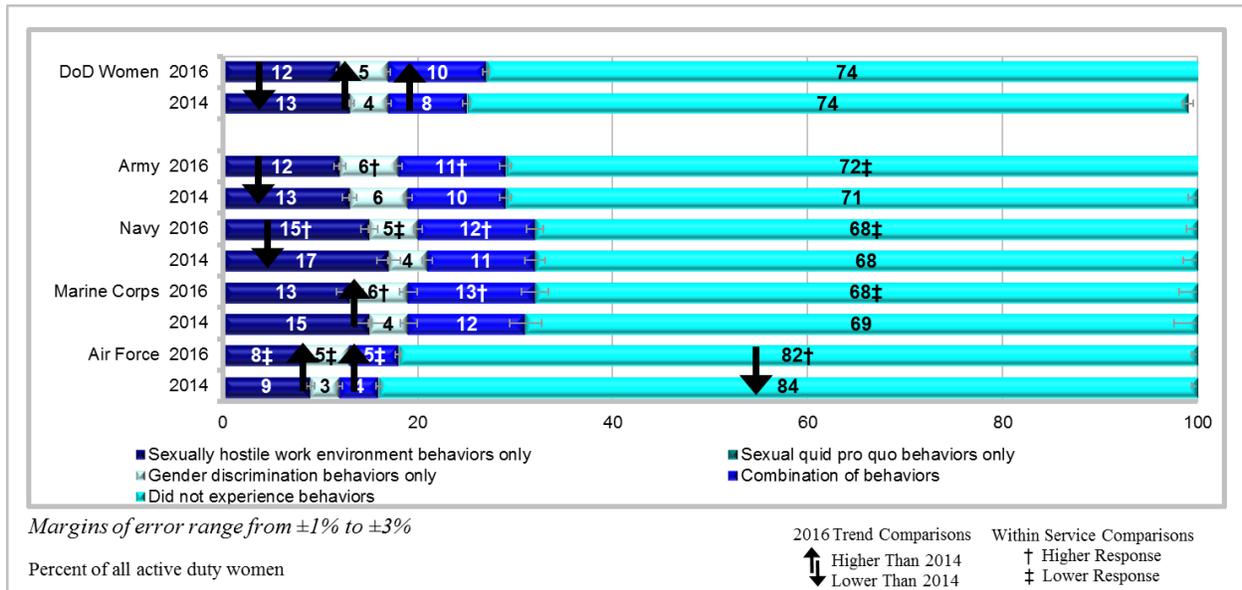
As shown in Figure 112, the majority (74%) of women **did not indicate experiencing any sex-based MEO violations** in the past year. A little more than one-tenth (12%) indicated experiencing a **sexually hostile work environment only**, which compared to 2014, showed a statistically significant *decrease* in 2016 (1 percentage point). Additionally, <1% of women indicated experiencing behaviors of **sexual *quid pro quo* only**, which remained statistically unchanged since 2014. Moreover, 5% of women indicated experiencing **gender discrimination only**, which showed a statistically significant *increase* from 2014 (1 percentage point). Finally,

one-tenth (10%) of women indicated experiencing a [combination of behaviors](#) in the past 12 months, which showed a statistically significant *increase* from 2014 (2 percentage points).

In 2016, Air Force women were *less likely* than women in the other Services to indicate experiencing sex-based MEO violations. Specifically, women in the Air Force (82%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to [not indicate experiencing any sex-based MEO violations](#) in the past 12 months, whereas women in the Army (72%), Navy (68%), and Marine Corps (68%) were *less likely*. Air Force women (8%) were *less likely* than women in the other Services to indicate experiencing a [sexually hostile work environment only](#), whereas Navy women (15%) were *more likely*. Air Force women (<1%) were also *less likely* than women in the other Services to indicate experiencing [sexual quid pro quo only](#) behaviors. Navy and Air Force women (both 5%) were *less likely* than women in the other Services to indicate experiencing [gender discrimination only](#), whereas Army and Marine Corps women (both 6%) were *more likely*. Air Force women (5%) were *less likely* than women in the other Services to indicate experiencing a [combination of behaviors](#), whereas women in the Marine Corps (13%), Navy (12%), and Army (11%) were *more likely*.

Compared to 2014, the percentage of women who indicated they [did not indicate experiencing any sex-based MEO violation behaviors](#) showed a statistically significant *decrease* in 2016 for Air Force (2 percentage points). The percentage of women who indicated experiencing a [sexually hostile work environment only](#) showed a statistically significant *decrease* in 2016 for Army and Navy women (1 percentage point for Army and 2 percentage points for Navy). The percentage of women who indicated experiencing [gender discrimination only](#) showed a statistically significant *increase* in 2016 for women in the Marine Corps and Air Force (2 percentage points for both). Lastly, the percentage of women who indicated experiencing a [combination of behaviors](#) showed a statistically significant *increase* in 2016 for Air Force (1 percentage point).

Figure 112.
Combination of Sex-Based MEO Violation Behaviors for DoD Women (Q8–Q47)

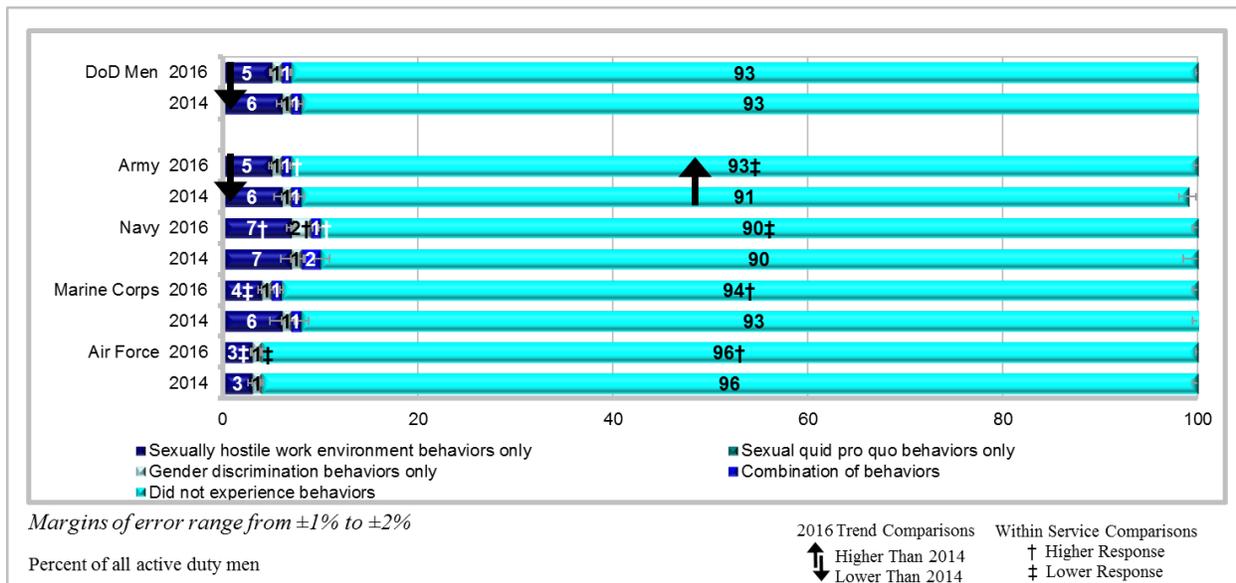


As shown in Figure 113, the vast majority (93%) of men **did not indicate experiencing any sex-based MEO violations** in 2016. However, 5% indicated experiencing a **sexually hostile work environment only**, which showed a statistically significant *decrease* from 2014 (1 percentage point). Additionally, <1% indicated experiencing **sexual quid pro quo only** (statistically unchanged since 2014), and 1% indicated experiencing **gender discrimination only**, which showed a statistically significant *increase* from 2014 (<1 percentage point). One percent of men indicated experiencing a **combination of behaviors** (statistically unchanged since 2014).

In 2016, Air Force men were *less likely* than men in the other Services to indicate experiencing sex-based MEO violations (Figure 113). Specifically, men in the Air Force (96%) and Marine Corps (94%) were *more likely* than men in the other Services to **not indicate experiencing any sex-based MEO violations** in the past 12 months, whereas men in the Army (93%) and Navy (90%) were *less likely*. Marine Corps (4%) and Air Force men (3%) were *less likely* than men in the other Services to indicate experiencing a **sexually hostile work environment only**, whereas Navy men (7%) were *more likely*. Air Force men (1%) were also *less likely* than men in the other Services to experience **gender discrimination only**, whereas Navy men (2%) were *more likely*. Men in the Air Force (<1%) were *less likely* than men in the other Services to indicate experiencing a **combination of behaviors**, whereas men in the Army and Navy (both 1%) were *more likely*.

Compared to 2014, the percentage of men who indicated they **did not indicate experiencing any sex-based MEO violations** showed a statistically significant *increase* in 2016 for Army (2 percentage points). The percentage of Army men who indicated experiencing a **sexually hostile work environment only** showed a statistically significant *decrease* in 2016 (1 percentage point). The percentage of men who indicated experiencing **gender discrimination only** showed a statistically significant *increase* in 2016 for Marine Corps (<1 percentage point).

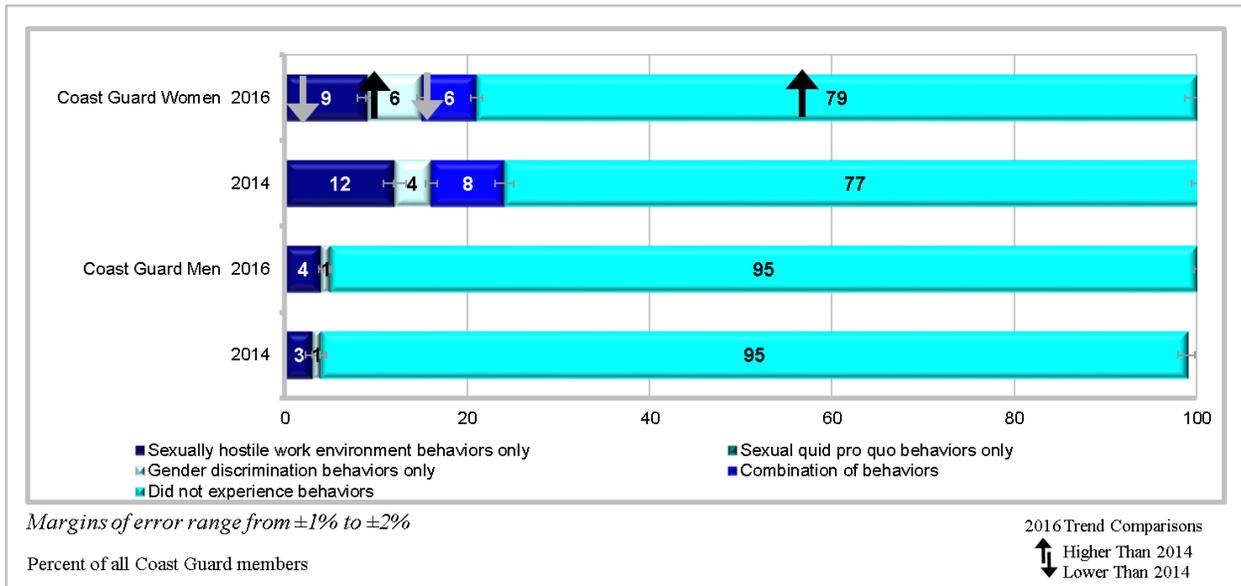
Figure 113.
Combination of Sex-Based MEO Violation Behaviors for DoD Men (Q8–Q47)



Coast Guard

For the Coast Guard, the majority (79%) of women and the vast majority (95%) of men **did not indicate experiencing any sex-based MEO violations** in the past 12 months (Figure 114). Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated they **did not indicate experiencing any MEO violation behaviors** showed a statistically significant *increase* in 2016 for Coast Guard women (2 percentage points) and remained statistically unchanged for men. Nine percent of women and 4% of men indicated experiencing a **sexually hostile work environment only**, which showed a statistically significant *decrease* in 2016 for women (3 percentage points) and remained statistically unchanged since 2014 for men. Additionally, 6% of women and 1% of men indicated experiencing **gender discrimination only**, which showed a statistically significant *increase* in 2016 for women (2 percentage points) and remained statistically unchanged for men. Less than one percent of women and men indicated experiencing **sexual quid pro quo only**, which remained statistically unchanged since 2014. Fewer (6%) women and <1% of men indicated experiencing a **combination of behaviors** in the past 12 months, which showed a statistically significant *decrease* in 2016 for women (2 percentage points) and remained statistically unchanged for men.

Figure 114.
Combination of Sex-Based MEO Violation Behaviors for Coast Guard (Q8–Q47)



Considered Any Behaviors in Past Year as Hazing and/or Bullying

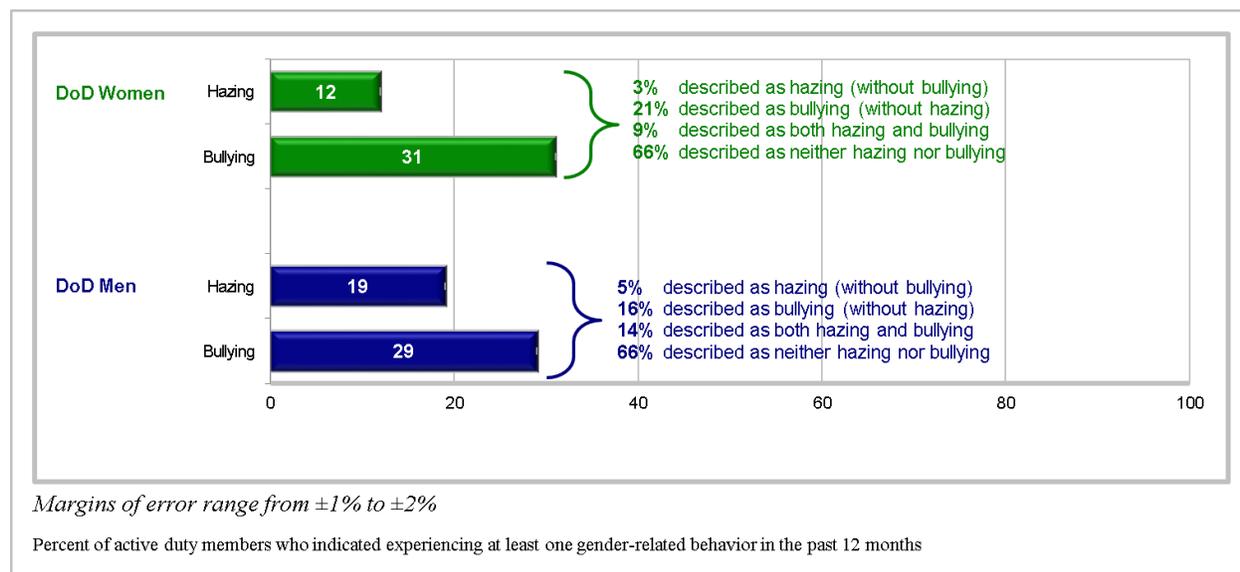
Active duty members who indicated experiencing any unwanted gender-related behaviors were asked to consider if any of the behaviors they selected as happening to them were hazing and/or bullying. Hazing refers to things done to humiliate or “toughen up” people before accepting them into a group. Bullying refers to repeated verbally or physically abusive behaviors that are threatening, humiliating, or intimidating.

DoD

As shown in Figure 115, of the 41% of DoD women who indicated experiencing any unwanted gender-related behaviors in the past 12 months, 12% would consider any of the behaviors to be **hazing** and 31% would consider any of the behaviors to be **bullying**. When combining these behaviors to assess whether they considered any of the behaviors they indicated experiencing to be a combination of hazing and bullying, 9% of women considered the behaviors to be **both hazing and bullying**. Sixty-six percent **did not consider** any of the unwanted gender-related behaviors as either hazing or bullying, whereas 3% would describe any behavior as **hazing (without bullying)** and 21% would describe any behavior as **bullying (without hazing)**.

Of the 13% of DoD men who indicated experiencing any unwanted gender-related behaviors in the past 12 months, 19% would consider any of the behaviors as **hazing** and 29% would consider any of the behaviors as **bullying** (Figure 115). When combining these behaviors to assess whether they considered any of the behaviors they indicated experiencing to be a combination of hazing and bullying, 14% of men considered the behaviors to be **both hazing and bullying**. Sixty-six percent **did not consider** any of the unwanted gender-related behaviors as being either hazing or bullying in the past year, whereas 5% would describe any behavior as **hazing (without bullying)** and 16% would describe any behavior as **bullying (without hazing)**.

Figure 115.
Considered Any Behaviors in Past Year as Hazing and/or Bullying for DoD (Q49)



As shown in Table 24, examining the behaviors of hazing and bullying shows Navy women (14%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to describe any of the unwanted gender-related behaviors as **hazing**, whereas women in the Marine Corps and Air Force (both 10%) were *less likely*. Air Force women (26%) were also *less likely* than women in the other Services to consider the behaviors to involve **bullying**. When considering the combination of behaviors experienced, Air Force women (71%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate **neither hazing nor bullying** were involved, whereas Army women (65%) were *less likely*. Navy women (12%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate the unwanted gender-related behaviors they indicated experiencing included **both hazing and bullying**, whereas Air Force women (6%) were *less likely*. Marine Corps women (25%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate any of the unwanted gender-related behaviors were considered to be **bullying (without hazing)**, whereas Air Force women (20%) were *less likely*. Marine Corps women (2%) were also *less likely* than women in the other Services to indicate the behaviors could be considered **hazing (without bullying)**.

When examining the behaviors of hazing and bullying for men, Army men (20%) were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate the behaviors experienced could be described as **hazing**, whereas Marine Corps men (14%) were *less likely* (Table 24). Additionally, Air Force men (24%) were *less likely* than men in the other Services to indicate the upsetting behaviors could be described as **bullying**. When considering the combination of behaviors experienced, Marine Corps and Air Force men (both 70%) were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate **neither hazing nor bullying** were involved in any of the unwanted situations, whereas Navy men (63%) were *less likely*. Army men (16%) were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate the behaviors involved **both hazing and bullying**, whereas Marine Corps (12%) and Air Force men (11%) were *less likely*. Air Force men (13%) were *less likely* than men in the other Services to indicate the unwanted situations could be described as **bullying (without hazing)**. Air Force men (6%) were *more likely* than men in the other Services to

indicate the unwanted situations could be described as **hazing (without bullying)**, whereas Marine Corps men (3%) were *less likely*.

Table 24.
Considered Any Behaviors in Past Year as Hazing and/or Bullying for DoD (Q49)

	Within Service Comparisons				
	Total DoD	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force
 Higher Response Lower Response					
Women					
Hazing and Bullying					
Experienced hazing	12	13	14	10	10
Experienced bullying	31	32	32	32	26
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±1	±1-2	±2	±2	±1
Hazing and Bullying Combinations					
Hazing (without bullying)	3	3	3	2	4
Bullying (without hazing)	21	22	20	25	20
Both hazing and bullying	9	10	12	8	6
Neither hazing nor bullying	66	65	65	66	71
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±1	±1-2	±1-2	±2-4	±1-2
Men					
Hazing and Bullying					
Experienced hazing	19	20	19	14	17
Experienced bullying	29	31	31	27	24
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±1	±2	±2	±2-3	±2
Hazing and Bullying Combinations					
Hazing (without bullying)	5	5	5	3	6
Bullying (without hazing)	16	15	17	16	13
Both hazing and bullying	14	16	14	12	11
Neither hazing nor bullying	66	64	63	70	70
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±1-2	±1-2	±2-3	±2-3	±2

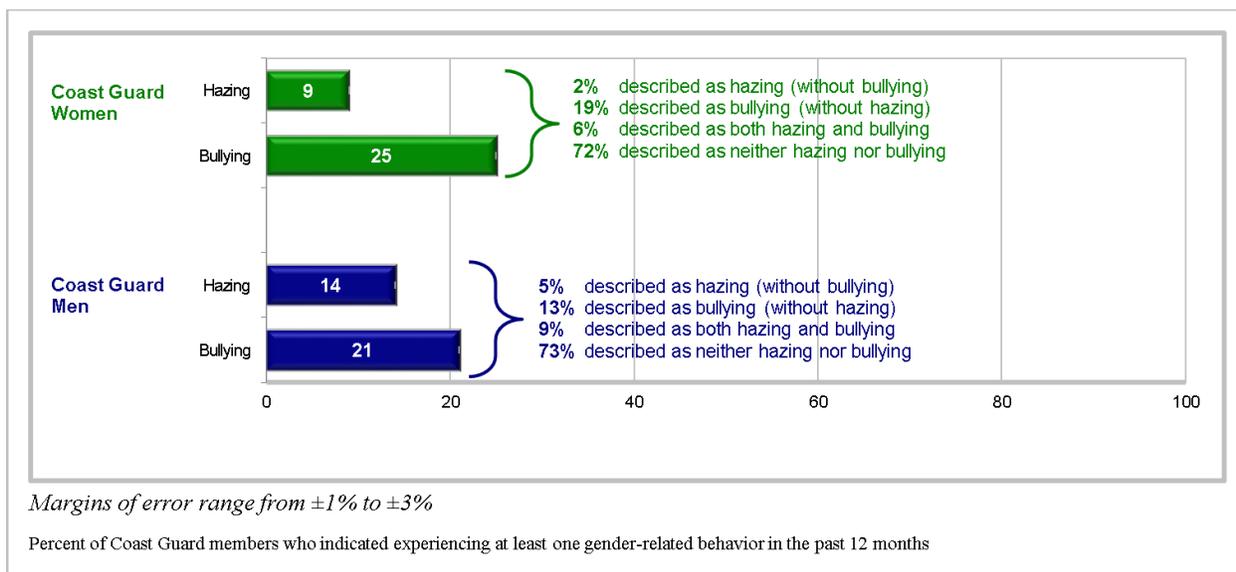
Percent of active duty members who indicated experiencing at least one unwanted gender-related behavior in the past 12 months

Coast Guard

As shown in Figure 116, of the 20.9% of Coast Guard women who indicated experiencing at least one unwanted gender-related behavior in the past 12 months, 9% would consider any of the behaviors to be **hazing** and 25% would consider any of the behaviors to be **bullying**. When combining these behaviors to assess whether they considered any of the behaviors they indicated experiencing to be a combination of hazing and bullying, 6% considered the behavior(s) as **both hazing and bullying**. The majority (72%) of Coast Guard women **did not consider** any of the unwanted gender-related behaviors to be hazing or bullying in the past year. However, 19% considered the behavior(s) as **bullying (without hazing)**, whereas 2% considered the behavior(s) as **hazing (without bullying)**.

Of the 4.9% of Coast Guard men who indicated experiencing at least one unwanted gender-related behavior in the past 12 months, 14% would consider any of the behaviors to be **hazing** and 21% would consider any of the behaviors to be **bullying**. When combining these behaviors to assess whether they considered any of the behaviors they indicated experiencing to be a combination of hazing and bullying, 9% considered the behavior(s) to involve **both hazing and bullying**. The majority (73%) **did not consider** any of the unwanted gender-related behaviors as either hazing or bullying. However, 13% considered the behavior(s) to be **bullying (without hazing)**, whereas 5% considered the behavior(s) to be **hazing (without bullying)**.

Figure 116.
Considered Any Behaviors in Past Year as Hazing and/or Bullying for Coast Guard (Q49)



Chapter 7: One Situation of Sex-Based Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) Violation With the Biggest Effect

Ms. Amanda Grifka and Ms. Lisa Davis

Introduction

This chapter provides details of the circumstances in which perceived sex-based MEO violations occur. Active duty members who indicated experiencing at least one upsetting behavior that is considered to be a sex-based MEO violation were asked to consider the one situation in the past 12 months that had the biggest effect—the one considered to be the worst or most serious. To be counted in the one situation, members must have indicated experiencing at least one upsetting behavior that is consistent with sexual harassment (i.e., hostile work environment and/or sexual *quid pro quo*) and/or gender discrimination and met the legal requirements for the experienced behavior(s) to be considered a sex-based MEO violation. With that one situation in mind, members then reported on the circumstances surrounding the experience.⁴³ This chapter addresses the following topics:

Characteristics of the Offender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number and Gender ▪ Military status and rank
Characteristics of the Situation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ When did the situation occur? ▪ Where did the situation occur? ▪ Hazing and/or bullying
Reaction to the Situation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Made member take steps to leave or separate from the military
Reporting and/or Discussing the Situation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reported/discussed the situation ▪ Actions taken in response to reporting ▪ Satisfaction with reporting ▪ Reasons for not reporting

Results are reported for 2016 and trend comparisons to the *2014 RMWS* are provided where data are available.

⁴³ While all members who responded to questions on the one situation had previously indicated experiencing a sex-based MEO violation, there was no requirement for members to meet legal criteria for the one situation they indicated had the biggest effect on them.

Type of Behavior Experienced in the One Situation as Identified by Members

Members who indicated experiencing at least one sex-based MEO violation in the past 12 months were asked to think about the one situation that had the biggest effect—the one situation considered to be the worst or most serious. In order to better understand if members correctly categorized the various types of sex-based MEO violations they indicated experiencing, members were asked if they would consider the one situation to be a hostile work environment, sexual *quid pro quo*, and/or gender discrimination. Definitions were provided to the respondent for each behavior:

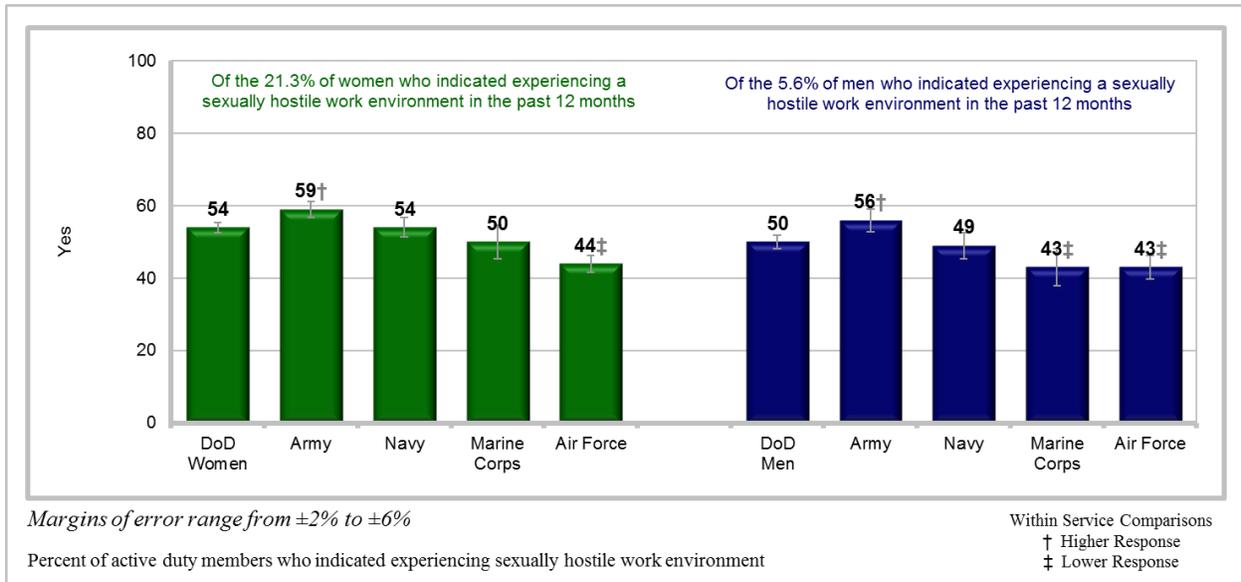
Hostile Work Environment	Repeated unwelcome advances, used language/behavior/jokes of a sexual nature, or offensive physical conduct
Sexual <i>Quid Pro Quo</i>	Someone implied preferential treatment in exchange for your sexual cooperation
Gender Discrimination	Someone mistreated you because of your gender or exposed you to language/behaviors that conveyed offensive or condescending gender-based attitudes

Members were asked to mark “Yes” or “No” for each of the three behaviors to indicate the one situation that had the biggest effect. Respondents could have considered the one situation to include more than one behavior (e.g., sexual *quid pro quo* and gender discrimination).

DoD

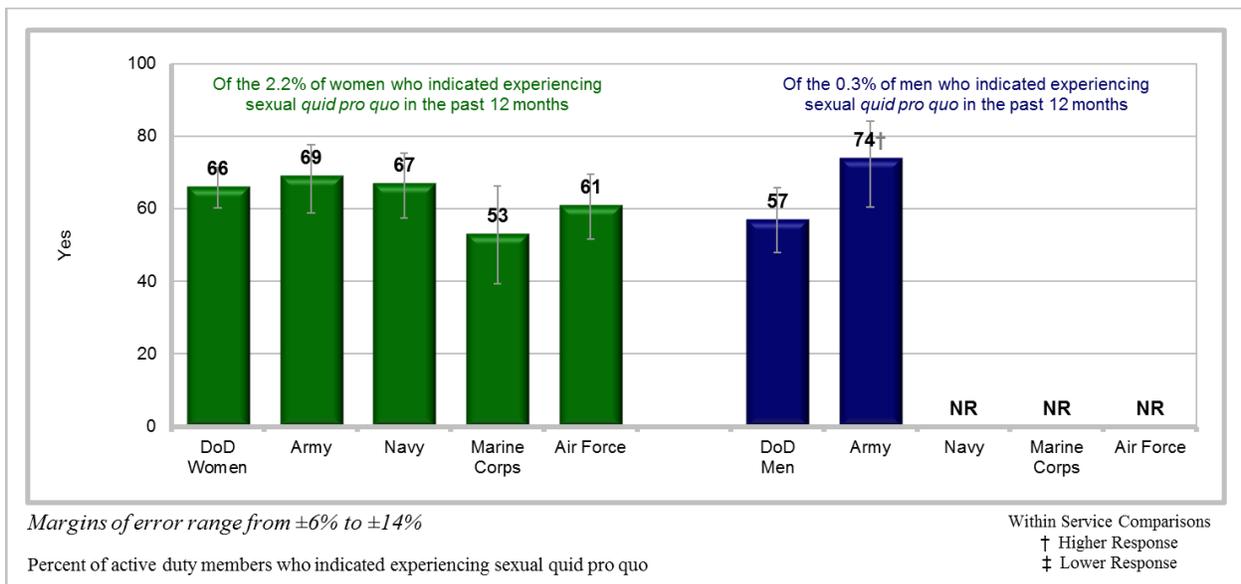
As shown in Figure 117, in 2016, of the 21.3% of DoD women and 5.6% of DoD men who indicated experiencing a sexually hostile work environment in the past 12 months, a little more than half (54%) of women and half (50%) of men **identified the most upsetting situation as a sexually hostile work environment**. Women in the Army (59%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to **identify the situation as a sexually hostile work environment**, whereas Air Force women (44%) were *less likely*. Similarly, Army men (56%) were *more likely* than men in the other Services to identify the situation as a **sexually hostile work environment**, whereas men in the Marine Corps and Air Force (both 43%) were *less likely*.

Figure 117.
Sexually Hostile Work Environment Identified by Members as Most Upsetting Behavior Experienced in the One Situation for DoD (Q51)



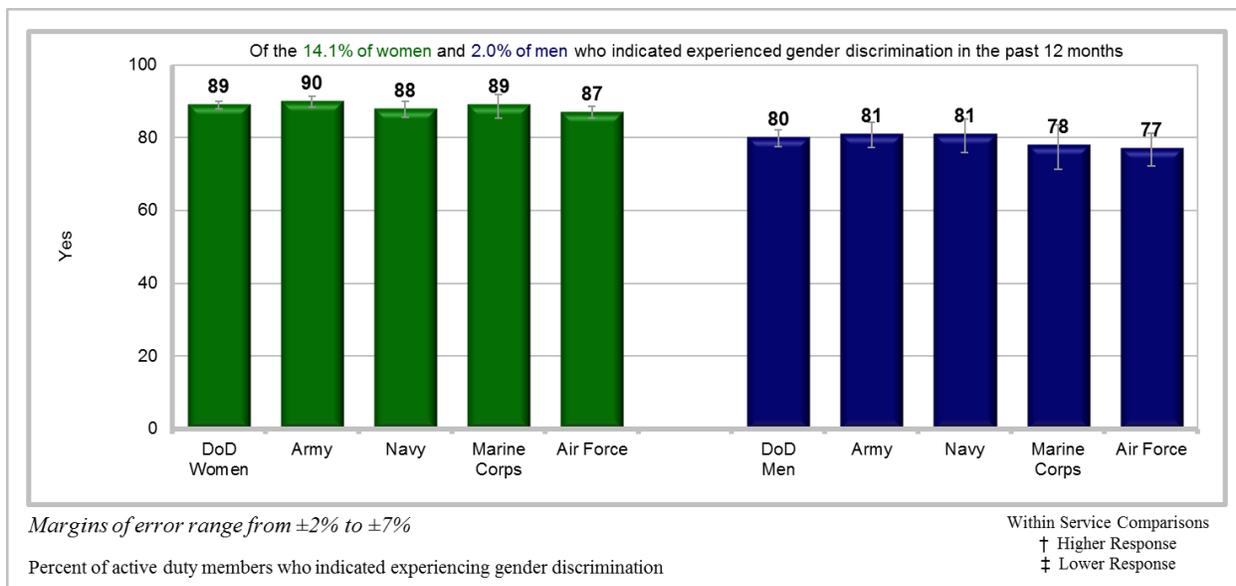
Of the 2.2% of DoD women and 0.3% of DoD men who indicated experiencing sexual *quid pro quo*, two-thirds (66%) of women and more than half (57%) of men identified the most upsetting situation as sexual *quid pro quo* (Figure 118). Men in the Army (74%) were more likely than men in the other Services to identify the situation as sexual *quid pro quo*.

Figure 118.
Sexual Quid Pro Quo Identified by Members as Most Upsetting Behavior Experienced in the One Situation for DoD (Q51)



As shown in Figure 119, of the 14.1% of DoD women and 2.0% of DoD men who indicated experiencing gender discrimination, the majority of women (89%) and men (80%) identified the most upsetting situation as gender discrimination. There were no significant differences between the Services for identifying the most upsetting situation as gender discrimination.

Figure 119.
Gender Discrimination Identified by Members as Most Upsetting Behavior Experienced in the One Situation for DoD (Q51)

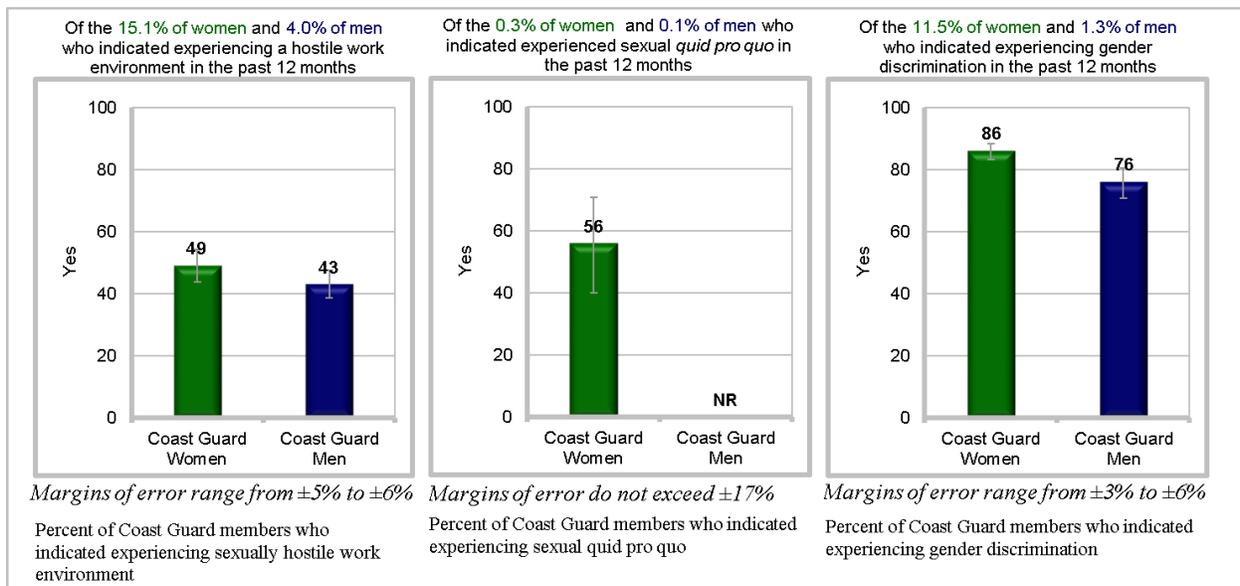


Coast Guard

As shown in Figure 120, of the 15.1% of Coast Guard women and 4.0% of Coast Guard men who indicated experiencing a sexually hostile work environment in the past 12 months, a little less than half (49%) of Coast Guard women and less than half (43%) of Coast Guard men identified the most upsetting situation as a sexually hostile work environment. Of the 0.9% of Coast Guard women who indicated experiencing sexual *quid pro quo*, more than half (56%) identified the most upsetting situation as sexual *quid pro quo*. Data are not reportable for the 0.1% of Coast Guard men who indicating experiencing sexual *quid pro quo*. Of the Coast Guard members who indicated experiencing gender discrimination—11.5% of women and 1.3% of men—the majority of women (86%) and men (76%) identified the most upsetting situation as gender discrimination.

Figure 120.

Sex-Based MEO Violation Behavior Indicated by Members as Most Upsetting Behavior Experienced in the One Situation for Coast Guard (Q51)



Characteristics of the Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation

Active duty members who indicated experiencing a sex-based MEO violation in the past 12 months were asked to describe the alleged offender(s) in the most upsetting situation. Members were asked to indicate the number, gender, military status, and rank of the alleged offender(s).

Number and Gender of Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation

DoD

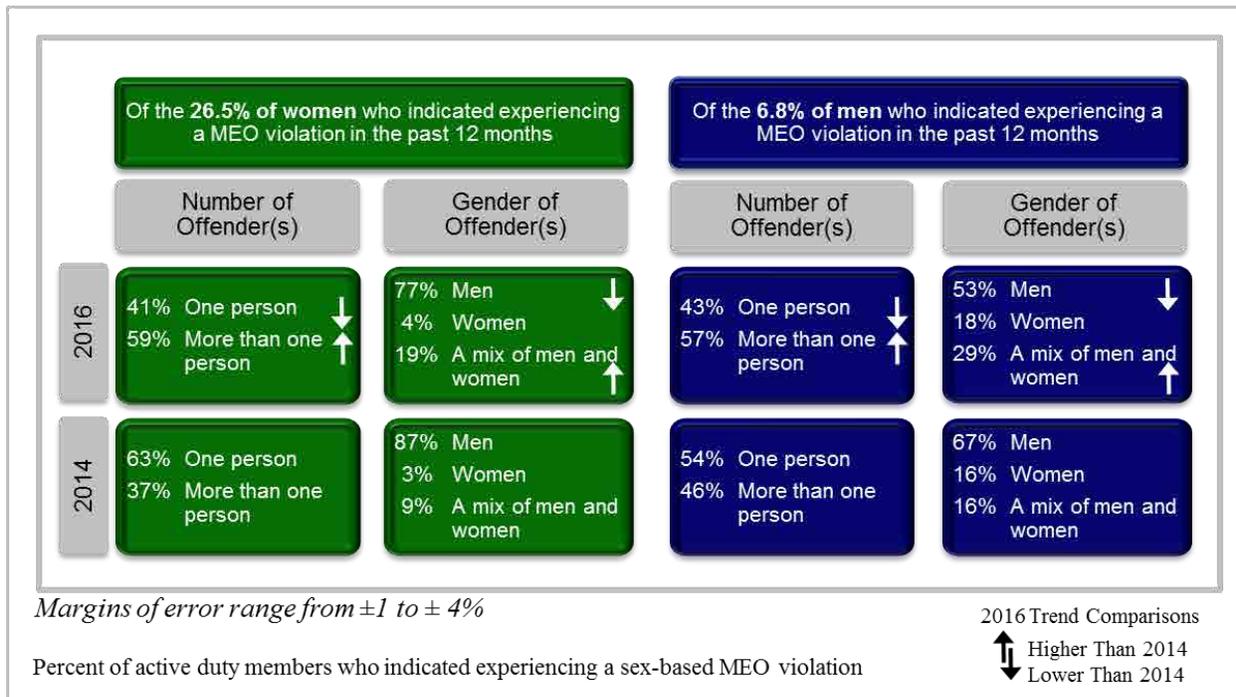
In 2016, of the 26.5% of DoD women who indicated experiencing a sex-based MEO violation, more than half (59%) indicated **more than one person** was involved in the upsetting situation (Figure 121). Compared to 2014, this showed a statistically significant *increase* of 22 percentage points in 2016 for women. With regard to gender of the alleged offender(s), the majority (77%) of women indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) **men** (a statistically significant *decrease* of 10 percentage points since 2014), whereas only 4% indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) **women** (statistically unchanged from 2014). Additionally, 19% of women indicated the alleged offenders were **a mix of men and women** (a statistically significant *increase* in 2016 of 10 percentage points since 2014).

Of the 6.8% of DoD men who indicated experiencing a sex-based MEO violation, more than half (57%) indicated **more than one person** was involved in the upsetting situation (Figure 121). Compared to 2014, this showed a statistically significant *increase* in 2016 of 11 percentage points for men. When asked about the gender of the alleged offender(s), a little more than half (53%) indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) **men**, a little less than one-fifth (19%) indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) **women**, and more than one-quarter (29%) indicated

they were a **mix of men and women**. Compared to 2014, there were no significant differences in gender of the alleged offender(s) for DoD men in 2016.

Figure 121.

Number and Gender of Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation for DoD (Q52–Q53)



As shown in Table 25, in 2016, Navy women (61%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate **more than one person** was involved in the one situation, whereas Air Force women (56%) were *less likely*. Conversely, Air Force women (44%) were *more likely* to indicate only **one person** was involved in the situation, whereas Navy women (39%) were *less likely*. Compared to 2014, the percentage of women who indicated **more than one person** was involved in the upsetting situation showed a statistically significant *increase* for women in all Services: 23 percentage points for Marine Corps, 22 percentage points for Army and Air Force, and 21 points for Navy.

In 2016, Marine Corps women (2%) were *less likely* than women in the other Services to indicate the alleged offender(s) was (were) **women**, whereas Navy women (21%) were *more likely* to indicate the alleged offenders were **a mix of women and men**. Compared to 2014, the percentage of women who indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) **men** showed a statistically significant *decrease* across all Services: 14 percentage points for Marine Corps, 11 percentage points for Army, 9 percentage points for Navy, and 8 percentage points for Air Force. With regard to indicating the alleged offender(s) was (were) **women**, compared to 2014, this response showed a statistically significant *increase* of 2 percentage points for Army women in 2016. Compared to 2014, the percentage of women who indicated the alleged offenders were **a mix of men and women** showed a statistically significant *increase* across all Services (13 percentage points for Marine Corps and 9 percentage points for Army, Navy, and Air Force).

As shown in Table 25, in 2016, there were no significant differences between Services for men who indicated the number of alleged offender(s) involved in the one situation. Compared to 2014, the percentage of men who indicated **more than one person** was involved in the upsetting situation showed a statistically significant *increase* for Army (19 percentage points) and Air Force men (14 percentage points).

In 2016, Marine Corps men (14%) were *less likely* than men in the other Services to indicate the alleged offender(s) was (were) **women**, while Army men (27%) were *less likely* to indicate the alleged offenders were **a mix of women and men**. Compared to 2014, the percentage of men who indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) **men** showed a statistically significant *decrease* in 2016 for men in all Services: 24 percentage points for Marine Corps, 15 percentage points for Army, and 11 percentage points for Navy and Air Force. The percentage of men who indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) **women** in 2016 showed a statistically significant *increase* of 8 percentage points for Marine Corps men. Compared to 2014, the percentage of men who indicated the alleged offenders were **a mix of men and women** showed a statistically significant *increase* in 2016 for men in all Services: 15 percentage points for Marine Corps, 13 percentage points for Army and Air Force, and 12 percentage points for Navy.

Table 25.
Number and Gender of Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation for DoD (Q52–Q53)

2016 Trend Comparisons ↑ Higher Than 2014 ↓ Lower Than 2014	Within Service Comparisons					
	Survey Year	Total DoD	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force
				Higher Response	Lower Response	
Women						
Number of Offender(s) (Q52)						
One person	2016	41 ↓	42 ↓	39 ↓	39 ↓	44 ↓
	2014	63	64	60	62	66
More than one person	2016	59 ↑	58 ↑	61 ↑	61 ↑	56 ↑
	2014	37	36	40	38	34
Gender of Offender(s) (Q53)						
Men	2016	77 ↓	77 ↓	76 ↓	79 ↓	78 ↓
	2014	87	88	85	93	86
Women	2016	4	5 ↑	3	2	5
	2014	3	3	3	1	6
A mix of men and women	2016	19 ↑	18 ↑	21 ↑	19 ↑	18 ↑
	2014	9	9	12	6	9
<i>Margins of Error</i>		±1–2	±1–2	±1–3	±2–5	±1–3
Men						
Number of Offender(s) (Q52)						
One person	2016	43 ↓	42 ↓	43	42	41 ↓
	2014	54	61	50	39	55
More than one person	2016	57 ↑	58 ↑	57	58	59 ↑
	2014	46	39	50	61	45
Gender of Offender(s) (Q53)						
Men	2016	53 ↓	54 ↓	52 ↓	54 ↓	53 ↓
	2014	67	69	63	78	64
Women	2016	18	19	17	14 ↑	18
	2014	16	17	18	6	20
A mix of men and women	2016	29 ↑	27 ↑	31 ↑	31 ↑	29 ↑
	2014	16	14	19	16	16
<i>Margins of Error</i>		±2–4	±3–6	±4–8	±5–11	±3–7

Percent of active duty members who indicated experiencing a sex-based MEO violation

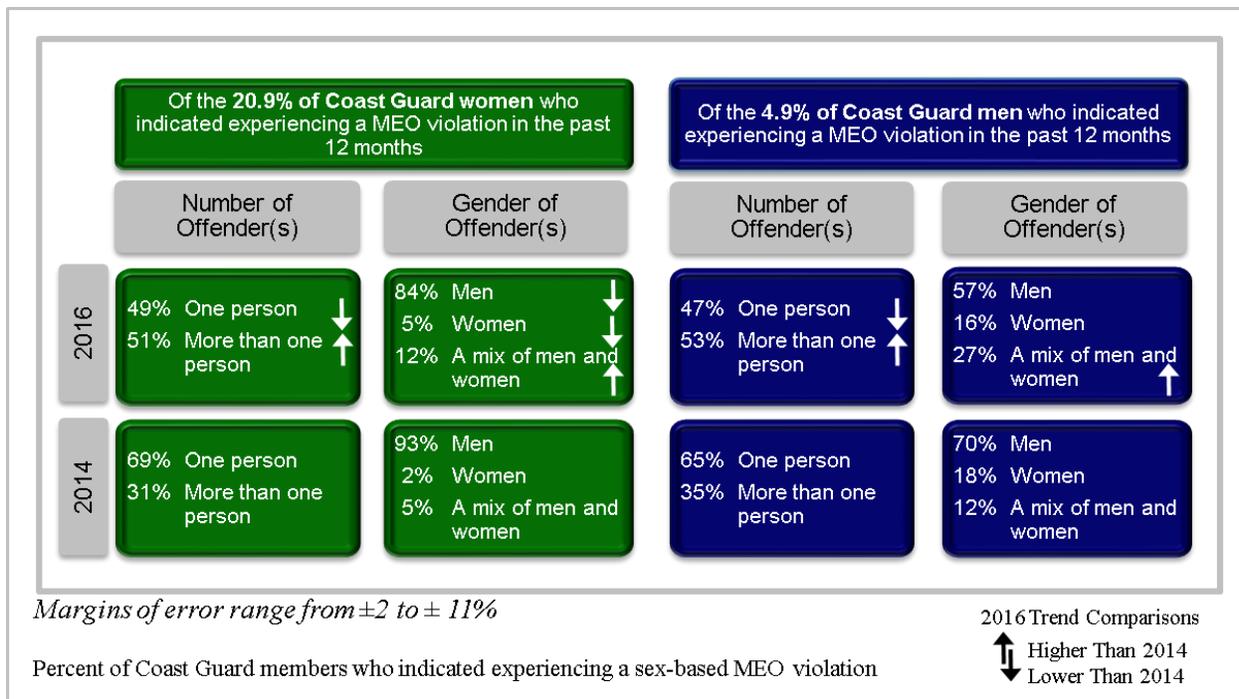
Coast Guard

In 2016, of the 20.9% of Coast Guard women who experienced a sex-based MEO violation, more than half (51%) indicated **more than one person** was involved in the upsetting situation (Figure 122). This is a significant *increase* of 14 percentage points compared to 2014. When asked about the gender of the alleged offender(s), the majority (84%) of women indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) **men**, which showed a statistically significant *decrease* from 2014 of 9 percentage points. Only 5% of Coast Guard women indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) **women** (a statistically significant *decrease* from 2014 of 3 percentage points) and 12%

indicated they were a mix of men and women (a statistically significant increase from 2014 of 7 percentage points).

Of the 4.9% of Coast Guard men who indicated experiencing a sex-based MEO violation, more than half (53%) indicated more than one person was involved. Compared to 2014, this is a significant increase of 18 percentage points. More than half (57%) of Coast Guard men indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) men and 16% indicated the alleged offender(s) was women. More than one-quarter (27%) of men indicated the alleged offenders were a mix of men and women, which showed a statistically significant increase from 2014 of 15 percentage points.

Figure 122.
Number and Gender of Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation for Coast Guard (Q52–Q53)



Status and Rank of Alleged Military Offender(s) in the One Situation

Active duty members were asked if any of the individuals involved in the one situation were military members. They were also asked about details of the employment status of the alleged offender(s). If a member indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) a military member, then the member was asked to identify the rank(s) of the member(s).

DoD

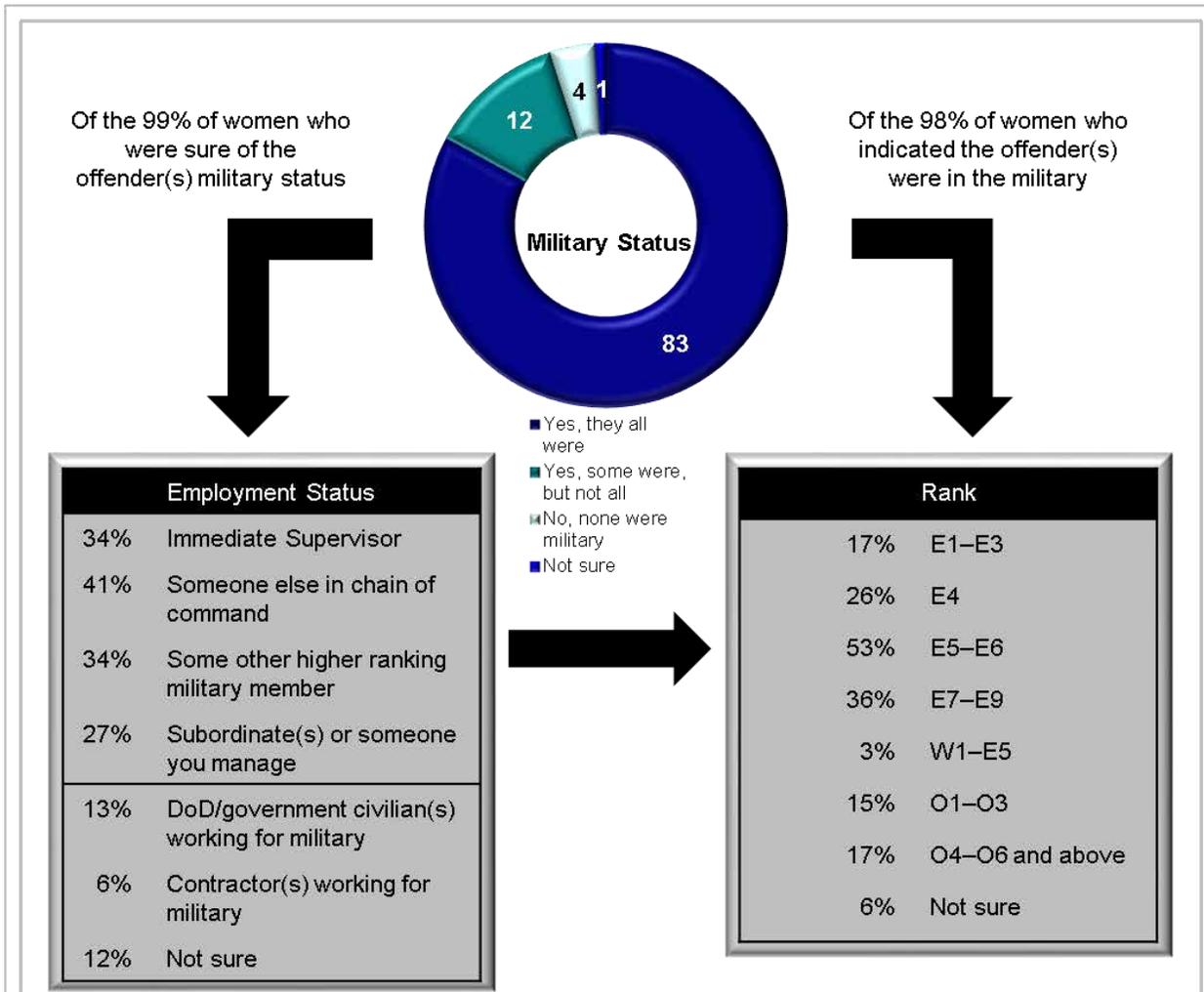
As shown in Figure 123, of the 26.5% of DoD women who indicated experiencing a sex-based MEO violation, the majority (83%) indicated all of the offenders in the one situation were military members, 12% indicated some were, but not all, whereas fewer (4%) indicated none

were military, and 1% were not sure. Of the 99% of women who knew the alleged offender(s) military status,⁴⁴ 41% indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) someone in their chain of command (excluding their immediate supervisor), whereas more than one-third indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) an immediate supervisor or some other higher ranking military member (both 34%). More than one-quarter (27%) of women indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) a subordinate(s) or someone they manage, whereas 13% indicated they were a DoD or government civilian working for the military, and 6% indicated they were contractor(s) working for the military. A little more than one-tenth (12%) of women indicated they were not sure of the employment status of the alleged offender(s).

Of the 95% of women who indicated at least some or all of the alleged offender(s) was (were) in the military, a little more than half (53%) indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) ranked E5–E6, whereas more than one-third (36%) indicated they were ranked E7–E9, and more than one-quarter (26%) indicated they were ranked E4.

⁴⁴ Active duty DoD women who indicated they were not sure of the military status of the alleged offender(s) were not asked this question.

Figure 123.
Military Status and Rank of Alleged Offender(s) for DoD Women (Q54–Q56)



Margins of error range from ±1 to ±2

Percent of active duty women who indicated experiencing a sex-based MEO violation

As shown in Figure 124, of the 6.8% of DoD men who indicated experiencing a sex-based MEO violation, the majority (82%) indicated the alleged offenders in the one situation were **all military members**, whereas 10% indicated **some were, but not all**, and 4% indicated **none were military** or they were **not sure** of the military status of the alleged offender(s). Of the 96% of men who knew the alleged offender(s) military status,⁴⁵ 40% of men indicated they were **someone in their chain of command (excluding their immediate supervisor)**, whereas less than one-third (32%) indicated they were an **immediate supervisor**, and 31% indicated they were **some other higher ranking military** member. More than one-quarter (28%) indicated the alleged offender(s) was

⁴⁵ Active duty DoD men who indicated they were not sure of the military status of the alleged offender(s) were not asked this question.

(were) subordinate(s) or someone they manage, whereas a little more than one-tenth (11%) indicated they were a DoD or government civilian working for the military, and fewer (5%) indicated they were contractor(s) working for the military. Seventeen percent of men were not sure of the employment status of the alleged offender(s).

Of the 92% of DoD men who indicated at least some or all of the alleged offenders were in the military, more than half (55%) indicated the alleged offenders were ranked E5–E6. More than one-third (34%) of men indicated the alleged offenders were ranked E7–E9, and 29% indicated they were ranked E4.

Figure 124.
Military Status and Rank of Alleged Offender(s) for DoD Men (Q54–Q56)

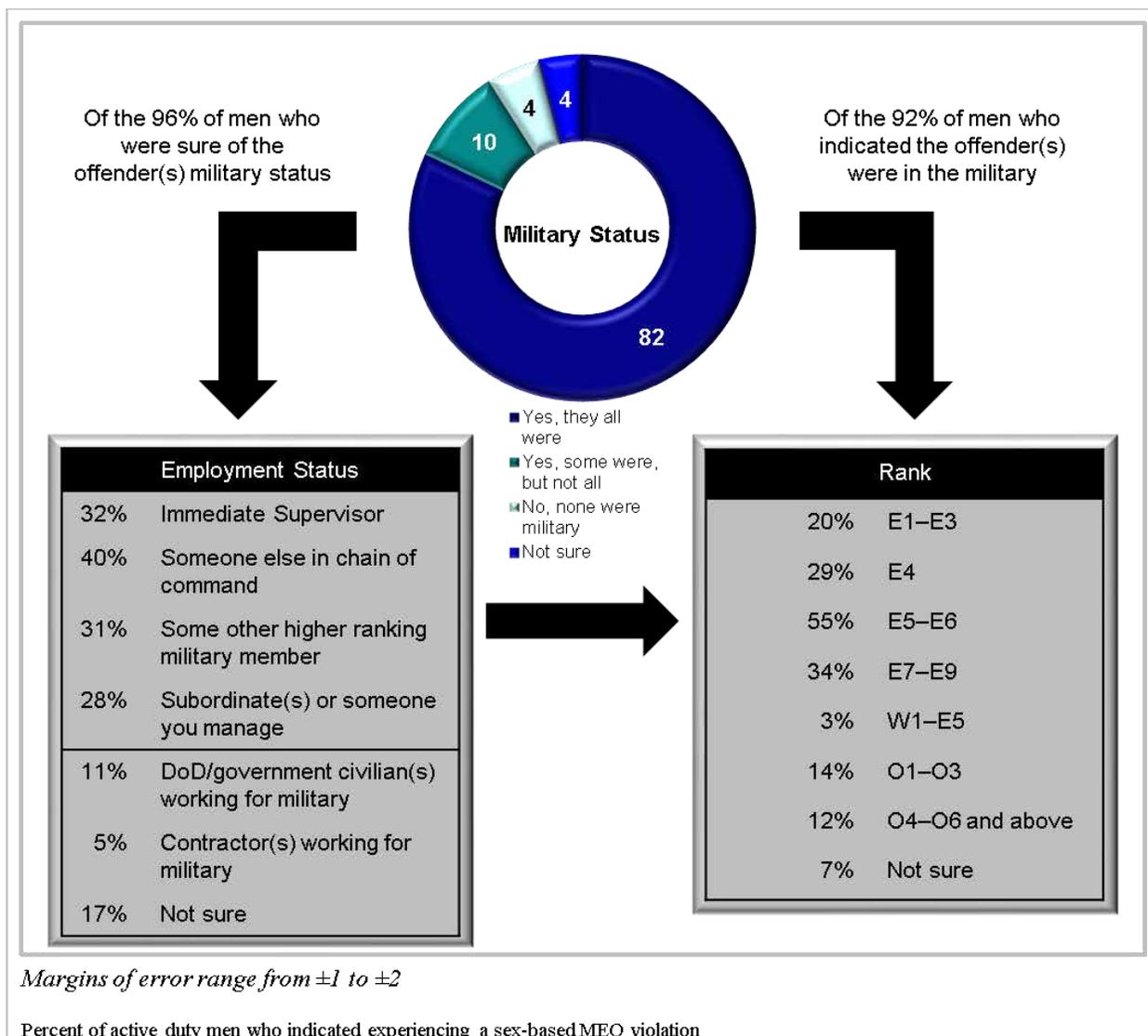


Table 26 shows within Service comparisons for both DoD women and DoD men. In 2016, women in the Marine Corps (89%), Army, and Navy (both 85%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate the alleged offenders were **all military members**, whereas Air Force women (75%) were *less likely*. Air Force women (16%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate **some of the alleged offenders were military members, but not all**, whereas Marine Corps women (7%) were *less likely*. Women in the Air Force (7%) were also *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate **none of the alleged offenders were military members**, whereas Navy (3%) and Marine Corps (1%) were *less likely*.

In 2016, men in the Army (84%) were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate the alleged offenders were **all military members**, whereas Air Force men (76%) were *less likely* (Table 26). Air Force men were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate **some of the alleged offenders were military members, but not all** (14%) and **none were military** (7%).

Table 26.
Military Status of Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation for DoD (Q54)

	Within Service Comparisons				
	Total DoD	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force
		■		■	
		Higher Response		Lower Response	
Women					
Yes, they all were	83	85	85	89	75
Yes, some were, but not all	12	11	11	7	16
No, none were military	4	3	3	1	7
Not sure	1	1	1	3	2
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±1	±1-2	±1-2	±1-3	±1-3
Men					
Yes, they all were	82	84	83	79	76
Yes, some were, but not all	10	10	9	10	14
No, none were military	4	4	3	3	7
Not sure	4	3	5	8	4
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±1-2	±1-2	±2-3	±2-4	±2-3

Percent of active duty members who indicated experiencing a sex-based MEO violation

As shown in Table 27, with regard to employment status of the alleged offender(s), women in the Navy (37%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate the alleged offender(s) was (were) an **immediate supervisor**, whereas Air Force women (27%) were *less likely*. Navy women (31%) were also *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate the alleged offender(s) was (were) **subordinate(s) or someone they manage**, whereas Army (25%) and Air Force women (23%) were *less likely*. Army women (36%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate the alleged offender(s) was (were) **some other higher ranking military member**, whereas Navy women (32%) were *less likely*. In regards the status of the alleged offender(s) as **DoD or government civilians working for the military**, Air Force women (20%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate this status, whereas Army (11%) and Marine Corps (5%) women were *less likely*. For **contractor(s) working for the military**, both Air Force (9%) and Navy women (7%) were *more likely* than women in the other

Services to indicate they were the alleged offender(s), whereas Army (4%) and Marine Corps women (3%) were *less likely*.

Air Force men were *less likely* than men in the other Services to indicate the status of the alleged offender(s) was (were) an **immediate supervisor** (22%) or a **subordinate(s) or someone they manage** (21%; Table 27). However, Air Force men (20%) were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate the alleged offender(s) was (were) **DoD or government civilian(s) working for the military**, whereas Navy men (9%) were *less likely*. Marine Corps men (3%) were *less likely* than men in the other Services to indicate the alleged offender(s) was (were) **contractor(s) working for the military**.

Table 27.
Employment Status of Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation for DoD (Q55)

	Within Service Comparisons				
	Total DoD	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force
			■	■	
			Higher Response	Lower Response	
Women					
Your immediate supervisor	34	35	37	34	27
Someone else in your chain of command	41	41	41	44	41
Some other higher ranking military member not listed	34	36	32	34	34
Subordinate(s) or someone you manage	27	25	31	26	23
DoD/government civilian(s) working for the military	13	11	12	5	20
Contractor(s) working for the military	6	4	7	3	9
Not sure	12	12	12	14	12
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±1-2	±2-3	±2-3	±2-5	±2-3
Men					
Your immediate supervisor	32	33	35	36	22
Someone else in your chain of command	40	39	41	41	39
Some other higher ranking military member not listed	31	33	30	30	31
Subordinate(s) or someone you manage	28	28	30	30	21
DoD/government civilian(s) working for the military	11	11	9	10	20
Contractor(s) working for the military	5	4	5	3	6
Not sure	17	16	17	20	18
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±1-2	±2-3	±2-4	±2-5	±2-4

Percent of active duty members who indicated experiencing a sex-based MEO violation and knew the military status of the alleged offender(s)

As shown in Table 27, women in the Navy and Marine Corps were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate the rank of the alleged military offender(s) was (were) **E1-E3** (23% Navy, 25% Marine Corps) and **E4** (30% Navy, 38% Marine Corps), whereas Army and Air Force women (12% for both for **E1-E3**, 22% for Army and 19% for Air Force for **E4**) were *less likely*. Women in the Army were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate the rank of the alleged military offender(s) was (were) **E7-E9** (39%), **W1-W5** (5%), **O1-O3** (19%), and **O4-O6** (19%), but were *less likely* to indicate the alleged military offender(s) was (were) an **E5-E6** (49%). Navy women (61%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to

indicate the alleged military offender(s) was (were) an E5–E6, whereas Air Force women (46%) were *less likely*. Additionally, Navy women were *less likely* than women in the other Services to indicate the rank of the military alleged offender(s) was (were) W1–W5 (1%), O1–O3 (10%), and O4–O6 (12%). Women in the Marine Corps (5%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate the rank of the alleged offender(s) was (were) W1–W5, but were less likely to indicate the alleged military offender(s) was (were) E7–E9 (27%) or O4–O6 (10%).

Similar patterns are shown for DoD men (Table 27). Men in the Air Force were *less likely* than men in the other Services to indicate the rank of the alleged military offender(s) was (were) E1–E3 (16%), E4 (25%), E5–E6 (47%), E7–E9 (30%), and W1–W5 (1%), but were *more likely* to indicate the alleged military offender(s) was (were) an O4–O6 (20%). Army men were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate the rank of the alleged offender(s) was (were) E7–E9 (38%), W1–W5 (5%), O1–O3 (18%), and O4–O6 (15%), whereas Navy men were *less likely* (2% for W1–W5, 11% for O1–O3, and 7% for O4–O6). Additionally, Marine Corps men were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate the alleged military offender(s) was (were) an E1–E3 (25%) and E4 (37%), but were *less likely* to indicate they were ranked E7–E9 (26%) and O4–O6 (7%).

Table 28.
Rank of Alleged Military Offender(s) in Relation to Member’s Rank in the One Situation for DoD (Q56)

	Within Service Comparisons					
	Total DoD	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	
		Higher Response		Lower Response		
Women						
E1–E3	17	12	23	25	12	
E4	26	22	30	38	19	
E5–E6	53	49	61	50	46	
E7–E9	36	39	34	27	38	
W1–W5	3	5	1	5	<1	
O1–O3	15	19	10	13	14	
O4–O6 and above	17	19	12	10	25	
Not sure	6	6	5	6	7	
	<i>Margins of Error</i>	±1–2	±1–3	±1–3	±3–5	±1–3
Men						
E1–E3	20	18	21	25	16	
E4	29	27	30	37	25	
E5–E6	55	53	59	53	47	
E7–E9	34	38	34	26	30	
W1–W5	3	5	2	4	1	
O1–O3	14	18	11	12	14	
O4–O6 and above	12	15	7	7	20	
Not sure	7	5	6	13	8	
	<i>Margins of Error</i>	±1–2	±2–4	±2–4	±3–6	±1–4

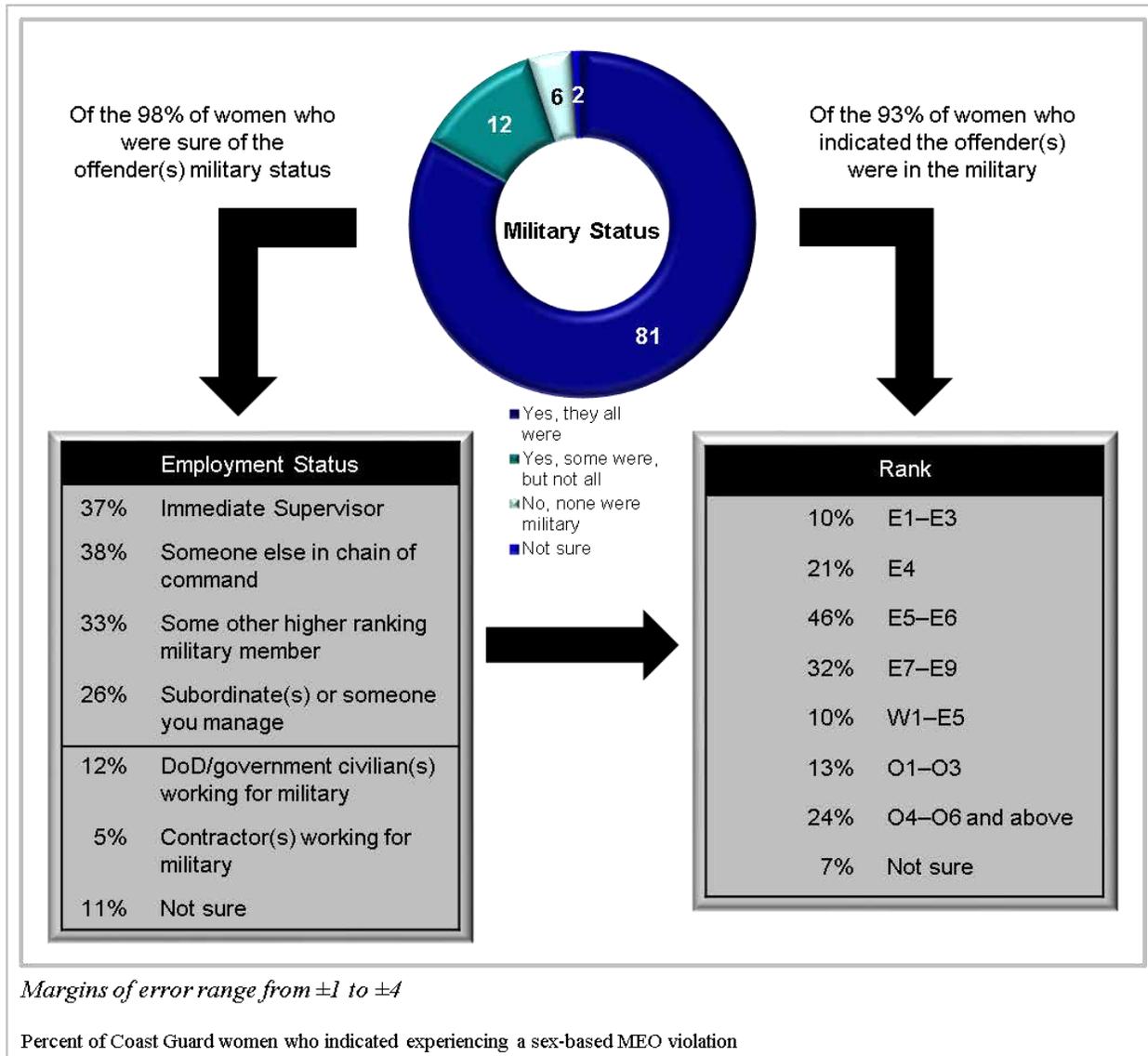
Percent of active duty members who indicated experiencing a sex-based MEO violation and indicated offender was a military member

Coast Guard

As shown in Figure 125, of the 20.9% of Coast Guard women who indicated experiencing a sex-based MEO violation, the majority (81%) indicated the alleged offender(s) in the one situation **were all military members**, whereas 12% indicated **some were, but not all**. Of the 98% of Coast Guard women who knew the military status of the alleged offender(s), more than one-third indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) **someone in their chain of command (excluding their immediate supervisor; 38%)** or their **immediate supervisor (37%)**, while 33% indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) **some other higher ranking military member**. More than one-quarter (26%) indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) **subordinate(s) or someone they manage**, 12% indicated they were a **DoD or government civilian(s) working for the military**, and fewer (5%) indicated they were **contractor(s) working for the military**. A little more than one-tenth (11%) of women indicated they were **not sure** of the employment status of the alleged offender(s).

Of the women who indicated at least some of the alleged offenders were in the military, a little less than half (46%) indicated they were ranked **E5–E6**, whereas 32% indicated they were ranked **E7–E9**, and 21% indicated they were ranked **E4**.

Figure 125.
Military Status and Rank of Alleged Offender(s) for Coast Guard Women (Q54–Q56)

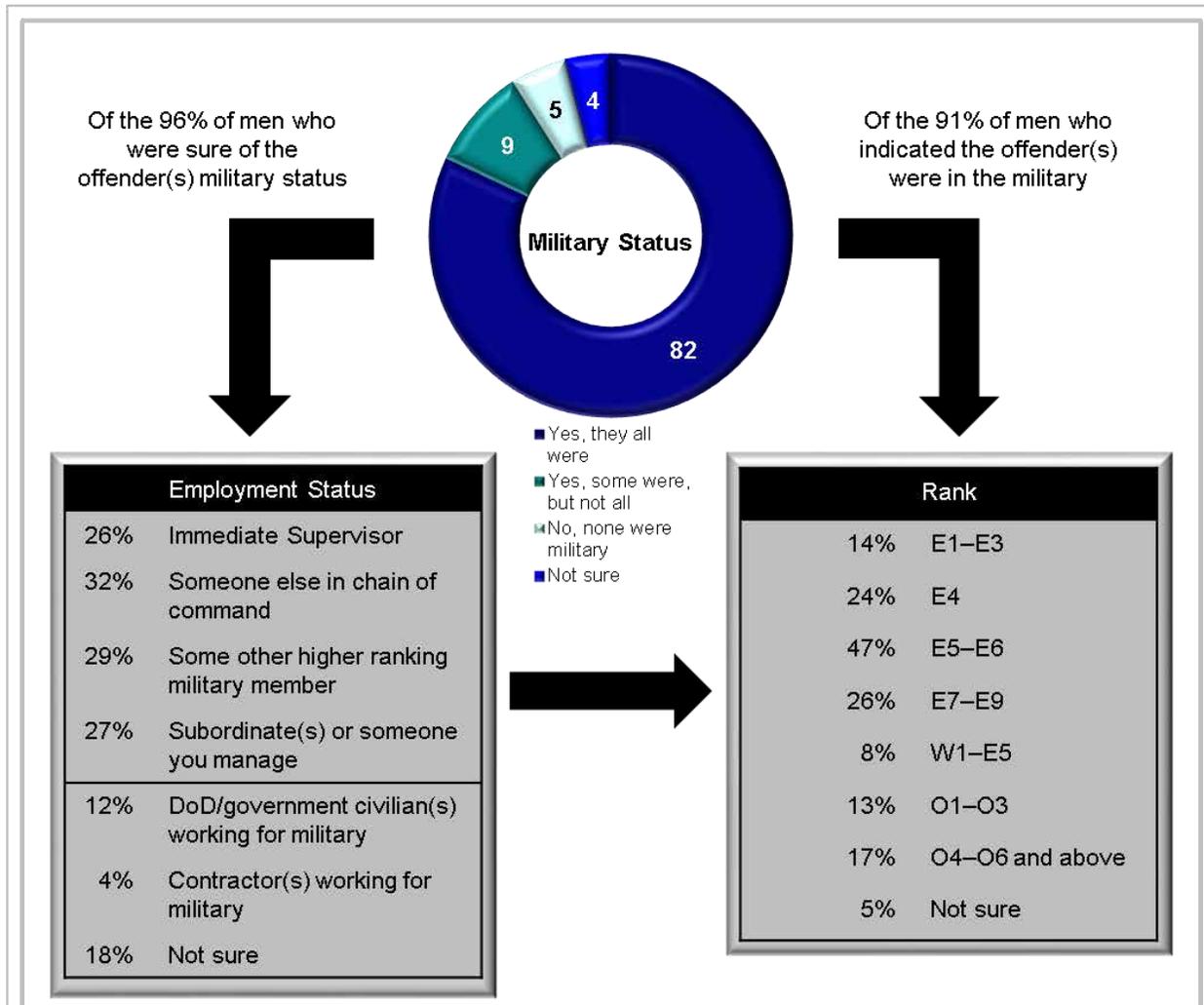


As shown in Figure 126, of the 6.8% of Coast Guard men who indicated experiencing a sex-based MEO violation, the majority (82%) indicated the alleged offenders in the one situation were **all military members**, whereas 9% indicated **some were, but not all**, and fewer indicated **none were in the military** (5%) or were **not sure** (4%). Of the 96% of Coast Guard men who knew of the military status of the alleged offender(s), 32% indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) **someone in their chain of command (excluding their immediate supervisor)**, whereas more than one-quarter indicated the alleged offender was (were) **some other higher ranking military member** (29%), was (were) **subordinate(s) or someone they manage** (27%) or an **immediate supervisor** (26%). Additionally, 12% indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) **DoD or government civilian(s) working for the military**, and fewer (4%) indicated the alleged

offender(s) was (were) **contractor(s) working for the military**. A little less than one-fifth (18%) of men indicated they were **not sure** of the employment status of the alleged offender(s).

Of the Coast Guard men who indicated at least one of the alleged offenders were in the military, a little less than half (47%) indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) ranked **E5–E6**. More than one-quarter (26%) of men indicated the alleged military offender(s) was (were) ranked **E7–E9**, whereas 24% indicated they were ranked **E4**.

Figure 126.
Military Status and Rank of Alleged Offender(s) for Coast Guard Men (Q54–Q56)



Margins of error range from ±2 to ±4

Percent of Coast Guard men who indicated experiencing a sex-based MEO violation

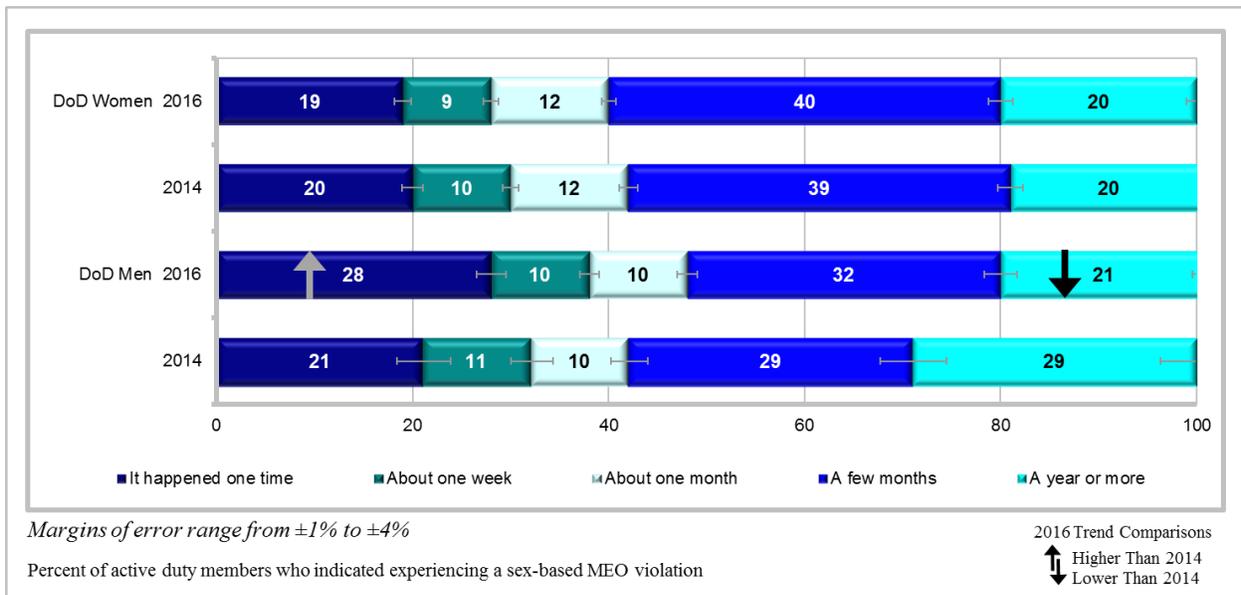
Length of Time the One Situation Continued

DoD

Of the 26.5% of DoD women and 6.8% of DoD men who indicated experiencing a sex-based MEO violation, a little less than one-fifth (19%) of women and more than one-quarter (28%) of men indicated the most upsetting situation occurred **one time** (Figure 127). Forty percent of DoD women and a little less than one-third (32%) of DoD men indicated the situation continued for **a few months**, whereas 20% of women and 21% of men indicated it continued for **a year or more**. Twelve percent of women and 10% of men indicated the situation continued for **about one month**, and 9% of women and 10% of men indicated the upsetting situation occurred for **about one week**.

Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated the upsetting behavior happened **one time** showed a statistically significant *increase* in 2016 of 7 percentage points in 2016 for men. Conversely, the percentage of men who indicated the upsetting behavior continued for **a year or more** showed a statistically significant *decrease* in 2016 of 8 percentage points. There were no significant differences compared to 2014 on length of time the one situation continued for women.

Figure 127.
Length of Time the One Situation Continued for DoD (Q57)



As shown in Table 28, in 2016, Air Force women were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate the upsetting situation **occurred one time** (22%) and continued for **a year or more** (23%). They were also *less likely* than women in the other Services to indicate the upsetting situation continued for **about one week** (8%) and **a few months** (37%). Additionally, Army women (18%) were *less likely* than women in the other Services to indicate the upsetting situation continued for **a year or more**.

Compared to 2014, the percentage of women who indicated the upsetting situation happened **one time** showed a statistically significant *increase* of 3 percentage points in 2016 for Air Force.

In 2016, men in the Army (12%) were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate the upsetting situation continued for **about one month**, whereas Navy men (8%) were *less likely* (Table 28). Air Force men were *less likely* to indicate the upsetting behavior occurred for **a few months** (27%), but were *more likely* to indicate it occurred for **a year or more** (24%) compared to men in the other Services.

Compared to 2014, the percentage of men who indicated the upsetting behavior **happened one time** showed a statistically significant *increase* in 2016 for Navy (9 percentage points), Air Force (7 percentage points), and Army (6 percentage points). The percentage of men who indicated the situation continued for **about one week** showed a statistically significant *increase* of 6 percentage points in 2016 for Marine Corps compared to 2014. The percentage of men who indicated the upsetting situation continued for **a year or more** showed a statistically significant *decrease* of 15 percentage points in 2016 for Navy men compared to 2014.

Table 29.
Length of Time the One Situation Continued for DoD (Q57)

2016 Trend Comparisons ↑ Higher Than 2014 ↓ Lower Than 2014	Within Service Comparisons						
	Survey Year	Total DoD	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	
			■		■		
			Higher Response		Lower Response		
Women							
It happened one time	2016	19	19	18	19	22	↑
	2014	20	19	20	22	19	
About one week	2016	9	9	10	9	8	
	2014	10	9	11	10	8	
About one month	2016	12	13	11	12	11	
	2014	12	13	13	12	11	
A few months	2016	40	41	41	40	37	
	2014	39	41	37	36	39	
A year or more	2016	20	18	20	20	23	
	2014	20	18	19	19	23	
<i>Margins of Error</i>		±1-2	±2	±2-3	±3-5	±1-3	
Men							
It happened one time	2016	28	↑	27	↑	28	↑
	2014	21		21		19	
About one week	2016	10	10	9	11	↑	9
	2014	11	15	8	5	11	
About one month	2016	10	12	8	8	11	
	2014	10	10	9	13	13	
A few months	2016	32	32	34	29	27	
	2014	29	30	28	25	31	
A year or more	2016	21	↓	19	21	↓	24
	2014	29		24	36	33	24
<i>Margins of Error</i>		±2-4	±2-6	±3-9	±3-12	±2-8	

Percent of active duty members who indicated experiencing a sex-based MEO violation

Coast Guard

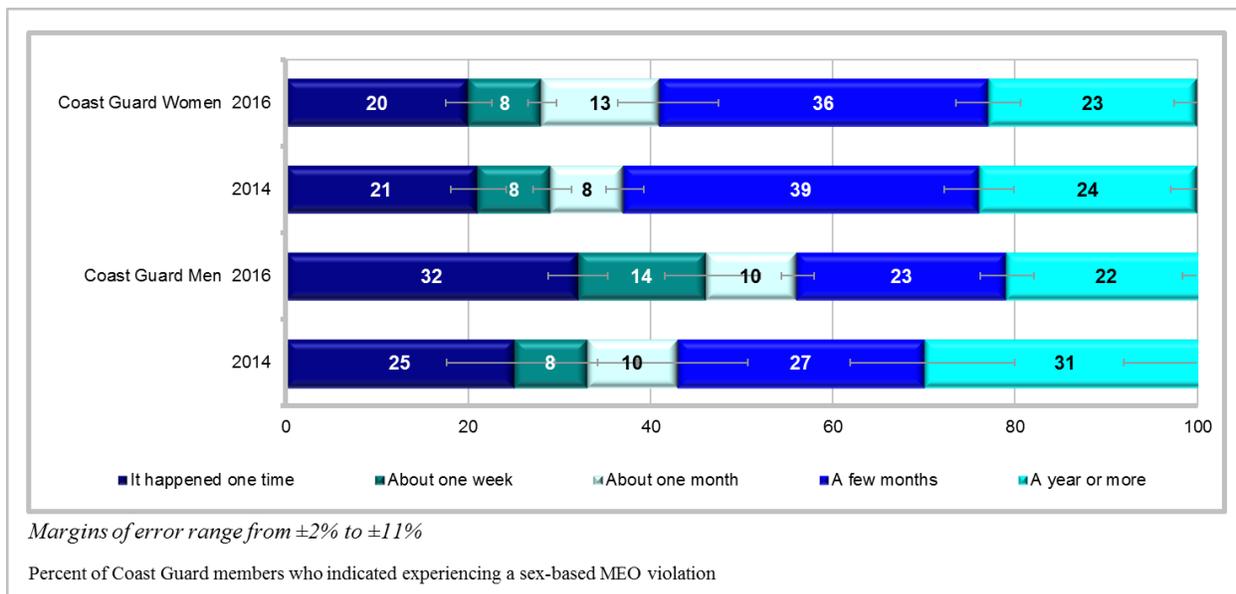
As shown in Figure 128, of the 20.9% of Coast Guard women who indicated experiencing a sex-based MEO violation, more than one-third (36%) indicated the upsetting situation continued for **a few months**. A little less than one-quarter (23%) indicated it continued for **a year or more**, whereas one-fifth (20%) indicated it happened **one time**. Thirteen percent of Coast Guard women indicated the upsetting situation continued for **about one month** and fewer (8%) indicated it continued for **about one week**.

Of the 4.9% of Coast Guard men who indicated experiencing a sex-based MEO violation, a little less than one-third (32%) indicated the upsetting situation happened **one time** (Figure 128). A little less than one-quarter (23%) indicated it continued for **a few months**, whereas a little more than one-fifth (22%) indicated it continued for **a year or more**. Fourteen percent of Coast Guard men indicated the upsetting situation continued for **about one week**, whereas 10% indicated it

continued for [about one month](#). Compared to 2014, there were no statistically significant differences for Coast Guard women and Coast Guard men in 2016.

Figure 128.

Length of Time the One Situation Continued for Coast Guard (Q57)



Where the One Situation Occurred

Active duty members who indicated experiencing a sex-based MEO violation in the past 12 months were asked to select all applicable locations of where the one situation occurred. Examples of locations include at a military installation or ship, during an overseas port visit while deployed, or while at a location off base. Detailed location information is displayed followed by a “roll-up” of whether the locations selected were military or civilian locations.

DoD

Figure 129 shows the top five (out of 12) locations where the one situation occurred for DoD women and DoD men. Of the 26.5% of women and 6.8% of men who indicated experiencing a sex-based MEO violation in the past 12 months, the majority of women (92%) and men (88%) indicated the upsetting situation occurred [at a military installation/ship](#). A little more than one-fifth (22%) of women and 23% of men indicated the upsetting situation occurred [while on TDY/TAD, at sea, or during field exercises/alerts](#), and similarly, 21% of women and 22% of men indicated the upsetting situation occurred [while at an official military function \(either on or off base\)](#). A little less than one-fifth (19%) of DoD women and 15% of DoD men indicated the situation occurred [while at a location off base](#), whereas 12% of women and 13% of men indicated it occurred [while completing military occupational specialty school or technical training](#).

Figure 129.
Top Five Locations Where the One Situation Occurred for DoD (Q58)

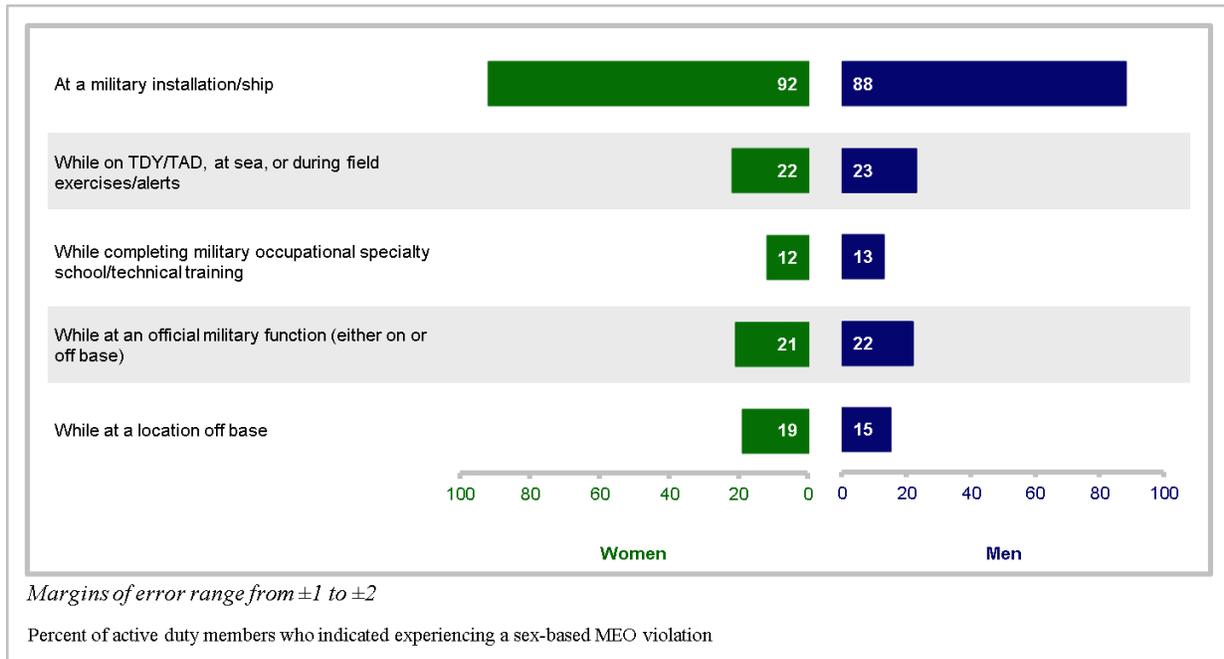


Table 29 displays the gender and Service breakouts for active duty DoD members for all 12 locations provided for members to endorse. To highlight some key differences, in 2016, women in the Air Force were generally *less likely* than women in the other Services to indicate the one situation occurred at a majority of the locations listed. For example, women in the Air Force were *less likely* than women in the other Services to indicate the situation occurred [while at a location off base](#) (17%), [while at an official military function \(either on or off base\)](#) (15%), and [while on TDY/TAD, at sea, or during field exercises/alerts](#) (15%).

In 2016, women in the Army and Marine Corps yielded similar patterns of responses in regard to the locations they each endorsed. For example, they were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate the one situation occurred [at an official military function](#) (23% for Army and 25% for Marine Corps) and [while completing military occupational specialty school or technical training](#) (14% for Army and 17% for Marine Corps). Women in the Army (12%) and Marine Corps (13%) were also *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate the upsetting situation occurred [while in any other military combat training](#) (12% for Army and 13% for Marine Corps), and [while in Officer Candidate or Training School or a Basic or Advanced Officer Course](#) (4% for both Army and Marine Corps women).

Women in the Navy (93%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate the one situation occurred [at a military installation/ship](#), whereas Marine Corps women (86%) were *less likely*. Women in the Navy were also *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate the situation occurred [during an overseas port visit while deployed](#) (15%), whereas women in the other Services were *less likely* (4% for Army, 3% for Marine Corps, and 2% for Air Force). Navy women (10%) were also *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate the

situation occurred *while transitioning between operational theaters*, whereas Army women (5%) and Air Force women (2%) were *less likely*.

Among the Services, patterns of responses for DoD men yielded similar results as DoD women for locations where the one situation occurred (Table 29). Navy men (90%) were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate the upsetting situation occurred at a *military installation/ship*, whereas Marine Corps men (79%) were *less likely*. Air Force men were *less likely* than men in the other Services to indicate the upsetting situation occurred at the locations provided. For example, Air Force men were *less likely* to indicate the situation occurred *while at an official military function* (18%), *while on TDY/TAD, at sea, or during field exercises/alerts* (15%), or *while in recruit/basic training* (5%). Many of the locations *more likely* to be endorsed by Army men were *less likely* to be endorsed by Navy men. For instance, the upsetting situation was *more likely* to *occur at an official military function* for Army men (24%) and *less likely* for Navy men (19%). This also applies to *while completing military occupational specialty school/technical training* (15% for Army and 10% for Navy), *while in recruit/basic training* (11% for Army and 5% for Navy), and *while in any other training* (14% for Army and 5% for Navy). Men in the Navy were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate the upsetting situation occurred *during an overseas port visit while deployed* (15%) and *while transitioning between operational theaters* (12%).

Table 30.
Location Where the One Situation Occurred for DoD (Q58)

	Within Service Comparisons				
	Total DoD	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force
			■	■	
			Higher Response		Lower Response
Women					
At a military installation/ship	92	91	93	86	91
While on TDY/TAD, at sea, or during field exercises/alerts	22	23	26	21	15
While deployed to a combat zone/area where you drew imminent danger pay or hostile fire pay	10	11	10	6	9
During an overseas port visit while deployed	7	4	15	3	2
While transitioning between operational theaters	6	5	10	5	2
While in a delayed entry program	2	3	2	5	1
While in recruit training/basic training	5	10	3	4	2
While in any other type of military combat training	7	12	4	13	3
While in Officer Candidate or Training School/Basic or Advanced Officer Course	2	4	1	4	1
While completing military occupational specialty school/technical training	12	14	9	17	10
While at an official military function (either on or off base)	21	23	20	25	15
While at a location off base	19	18	21	23	17
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 1-2$	$\pm 1-2$	$\pm 1-3$	$\pm 2-4$	$\pm 1-3$
Men					
At a military installation/ship	88	88	90	79	89
While on TDY/TAD, at sea, or during field exercises/alerts	23	24	25	24	15
While deployed to a combat zone/area where you drew imminent danger pay or hostile fire pay	11	12	11	8	9
During an overseas port visit while deployed	8	5	15	7	3
While transitioning between operational theaters	8	7	12	7	3
While in a delayed entry program	2	2	2	6	2
While in recruit training/basic training	8	11	5	10	5
While in any other type of military combat training	9	14	5	11	4
While in Officer Candidate or Training School/Basic or Advanced Officer Course	3	4	2	3	2
While completing military occupational specialty school/technical training	13	15	10	14	11
While at an official military function (either on or off base)	22	24	19	27	18
While at a location off base	15	16	14	17	15
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 1-2$	$\pm 1-3$	$\pm 1-4$	$\pm 3-5$	$\pm 1-3$

Percent of active duty members who indicated experiencing a sex-based MEO violation

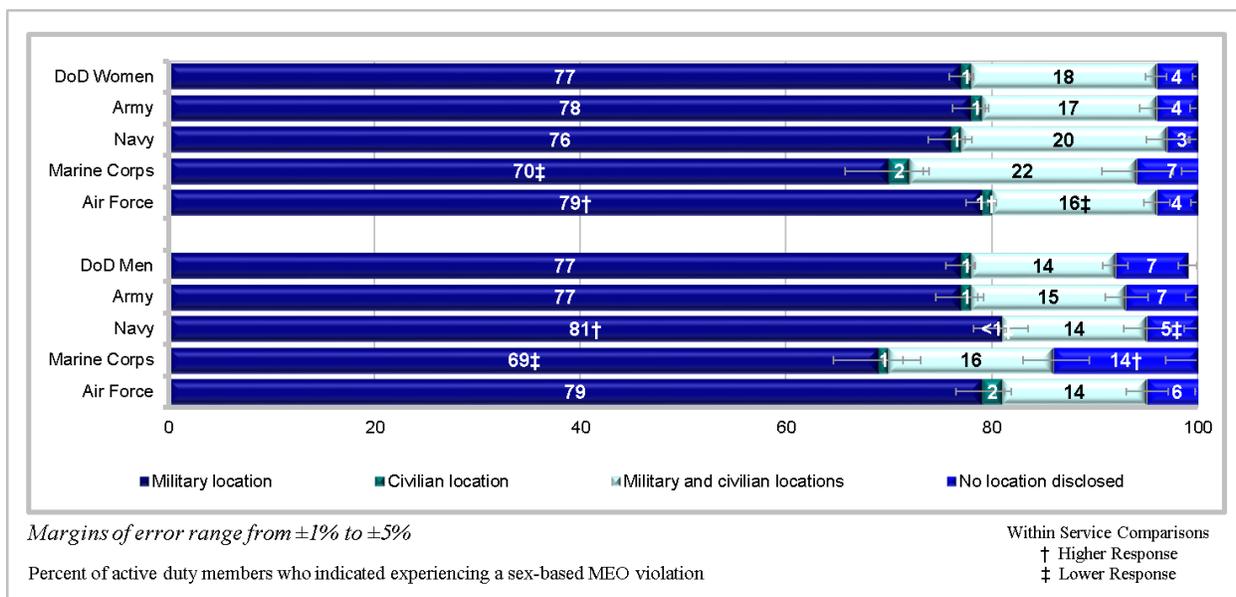
Combining the locations where active duty members indicated the upsetting situation occurred, results are shown in Figure 130 for whether the situation occurred at a military location, a civilian location, at both locations, or at neither location. Of the 26.5% of DoD women and 6.8% of DoD men who indicated experiencing a sex-based MEO violation in the past 12 months, the majority of women and men (both 77%) indicated the one situation occurred [at a military location](#). A little less than one-fifth (18%) of women and 14% of men indicated it occurred at

both military and civilian locations, whereas fewer (1% for both women and men) indicated the situation occurred only at a civilian location.

Women in the Air Force (79%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate the situation occurred at a military location, whereas Marine Corps women (70%) were *less likely*. Air Force women (1%) were also *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate the situation occurred at a civilian location but were *less likely* to indicate it occurred at both military and civilian locations (16%).

Men in the Navy (81%) were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate the situation occurred at a military location, whereas Marine Corps men (69%) were *less likely*. However, Navy men (<1%) were *less likely* than men in the other Services to indicate the situation occurred at a civilian location. Marine Corps men (14%) were *more likely* than men in the other Services to not disclose a location, while Navy men (5%) were *less likely*.

Figure 130.
Where the One Situation Occurred for DoD (Q58)



Coast Guard

As shown in Table 31, of the 20.9% of Coast Guard women and 4.9% of Coast Guard men who indicated experiencing a sex-based MEO violation in the past 12 months, the majority of Coast Guard women (89%) and Coast Guard men (86%) indicated the one situation occurred at a military installation/ship. One-quarter (25%) of women and 16% of men indicated it occurred while at a location off base, whereas one-fifth (20%) of women and 23% of men indicated the situation occurred while on TDY/TAD, at least, or during field exercises/alerts.

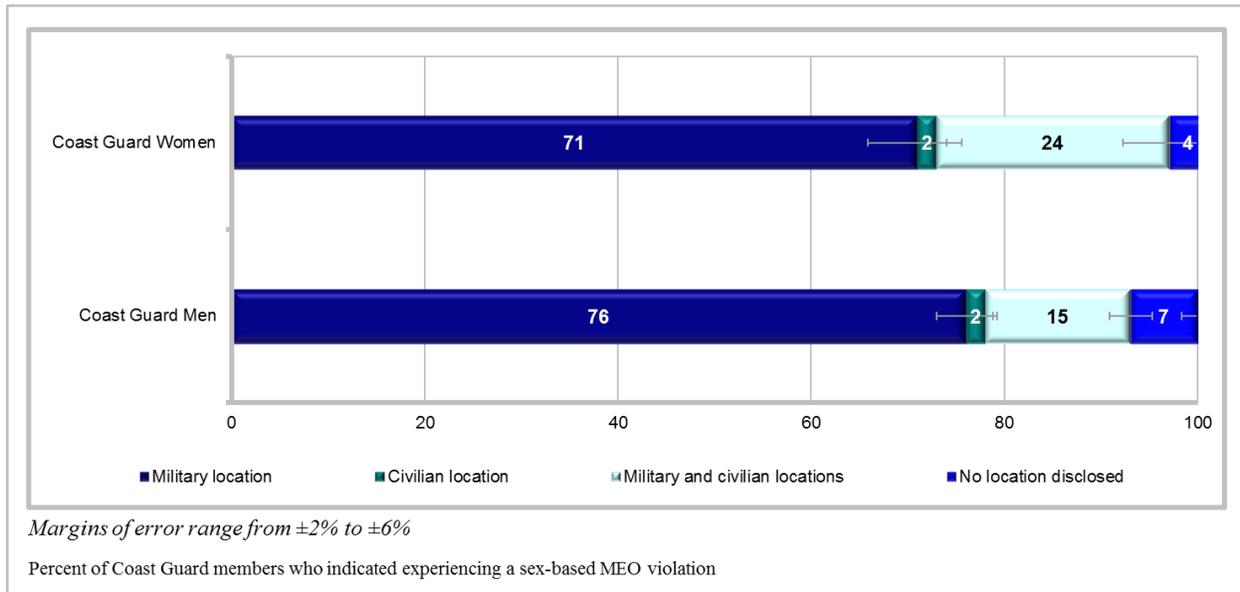
Table 31.
Where the One Situation Occurred for Coast Guard (Q58)

	Women	Men
At a military installation/ship	89	86
While you were on TDY/TAD, at sea, or during field exercises/alerts	20	23
While you were deployed to a combat zone or to an area where you drew imminent danger pay or hostile fire pay	1	2
During an overseas port visit while deployed	11	11
While transitioning between operational theaters	3	5
While you were in a delayed entry program	1	<1
While you were in recruit training/basic training	3	3
While you were in any other type of military combat training	1	1
While you were in Officer Candidate or Training School/Basic or Advanced Officer Course	2	1
While you were completing military occupational specialty school/technical training/advanced individual training/professional military education	13	7
While at an official military function (either on or off base)	15	16
While you were at a location off base	25	16
	<i>Margins of Error</i>	
	±1-7	±1-4

Percent of Coast Guard members who indicated experiencing a sex-based MEO violation

Looking at the combinations of where the location occurred, the majority of Coast Guard women (71%) and Coast Guard men (76%) indicated the one situation occurred [at a military location](#) (Figure 131). Twenty-four percent of women and 15% of men indicated the situation occurred at [both military and civilian locations](#), whereas fewer (2% for both women and men) indicated it occurred [at a civilian location](#).

Figure 131.
Where the One Situation Occurred for Coast Guard (Q58)



Considered the One Situation as Hazing and/or Bullying

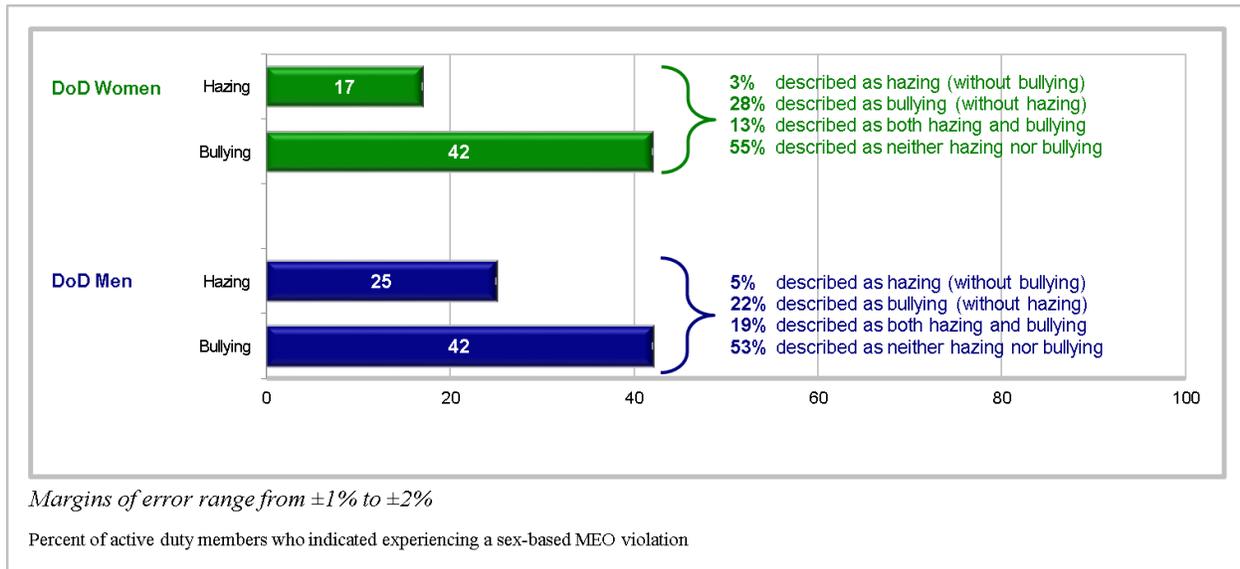
Active duty members who indicated experiencing a sex-based MEO violation in the past 12 months were asked if they would consider the one situation with the biggest effect to be hazing and/or bullying. Hazing refers to things done to humiliate or “toughen up” people before accepting them into a group. Bullying refers to repeated verbally or physically abusive behaviors that are threatening, humiliating, or intimidating.

DoD

As shown in Figure 132, of the 26.5% of DoD women who indicated experiencing a sex-based MEO violation in the past 12 months, 17% indicated they considered the situation to be **hazing**, and 42% indicated it involved **bullying**. When combining these behaviors to assess whether they considered the one situation to be a combination of hazing and bullying, 13% of women considered it to be **both hazing and bullying**. More than half (55%) would **not** describe the one situation as **hazing or bullying**, whereas 28% would describe the unwanted situation as **bullying (without hazing)** and 3% would describe the unwanted situation as **hazing (without bullying)**.

As shown in Figure 132, of the 6.8% of DoD men who indicated experiencing a sex-based MEO violation in the past 12 months, 25% indicated they considered the one situation to be **hazing** and 42% indicated it involved **bullying**. When combining these behaviors to assess whether they considered the one situation to be a combination of hazing and bullying, 19% of men considered the situation to be **both hazing and bullying**. More than half (53%) would **not** describe the unwanted situation as **hazing or bullying**, whereas 22% would describe the unwanted situation as **bullying (without hazing)** and 5% would describe the unwanted situation as **hazing (without bullying)**.

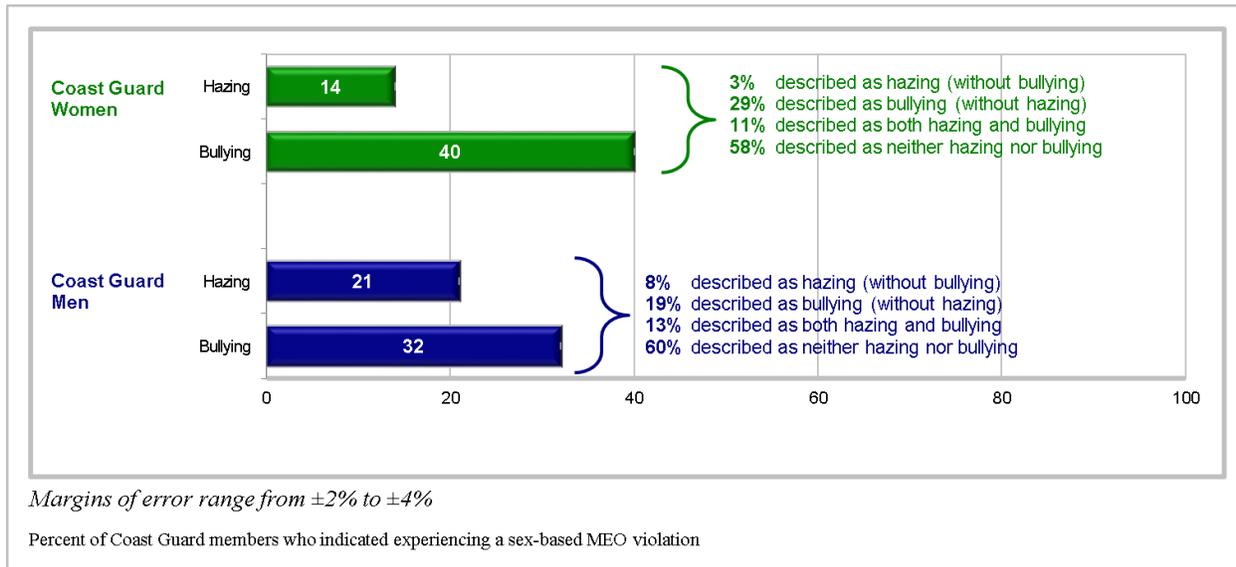
Figure 132.
Considered One Situation as Hazing and/or Bullying for DoD (Q60)



As shown in Table 30, women in the Navy (19%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to consider the situation to be **hazing**, whereas Marine Corps and Air Force women (both 13%) were *less likely*. Marine Corps women (47%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to consider the situation to be **bullying**, whereas Air Force women (37%) were *less likely*. When combining these behaviors together, women in the Air Force (59%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate **neither hazing nor bullying** took place during the one situation. Navy women (16%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to consider the unwanted situation to involve **both hazing and bullying**, whereas Air Force women (9%) were *less likely*. Marine Corps women (35%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate **bullying (without hazing)** took place and were *less likely* to indicate **hazing (without bullying)** took place during the one situation.

Men in the Army (29%) were *more likely* to indicate the situation involved **hazing** than men in the other Services, whereas Marine Corps men (19%) were *less likely* (Table 30). Additionally, Army men (46%) were *more likely* than men in the other Services to consider the one situation to be **bullying**, whereas Air Force men (34%) were *less likely*. When combining these behaviors together, men in the Marine Corps and Air Force (both 59%) were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate **neither hazing nor bullying** were involved in the one situation, whereas men in the Army (48%) were *less likely* (Table 30). Army men (23%) were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate **both hazing and bullying** took place, whereas Air Force men (15%) were *less likely*. Air Force men (19%) were *less likely* than men in the other Services to indicate they considered **bullying (without hazing)** took place, while Marine Corps men (2%) were *less likely* to indicate **hazing (without bullying)** was involved in the one situation.

Figure 133.
Considered One Situation as Hazing and/or Bullying for Coast Guard (Q60)

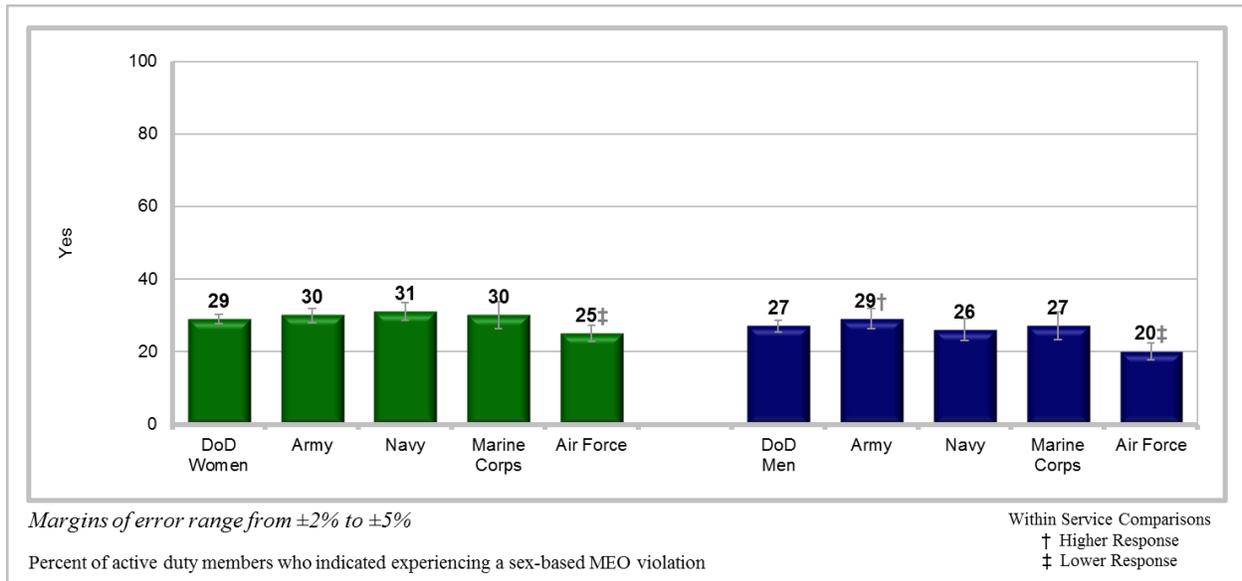


Situation Made Member Take Steps to Leave/Separate From the Military

DoD

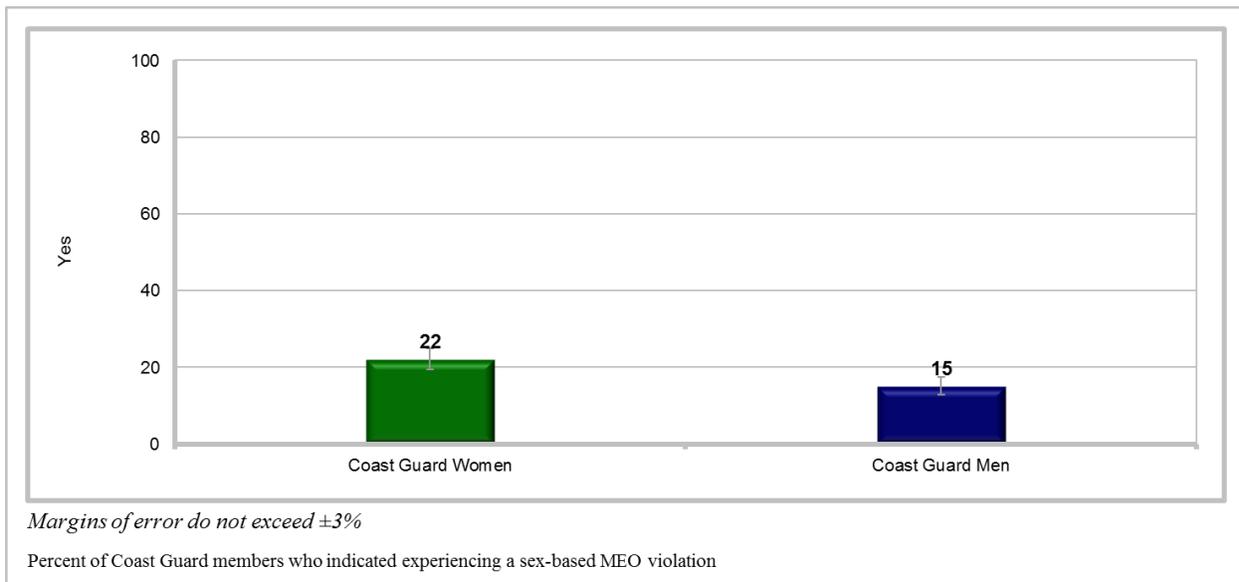
Of the 26.5% of DoD women and 6.8% of DoD men who indicated experiencing a sex-based MEO violation in the past 12 months, 29% of women and 27% of men indicated the upsetting situation **made them take steps to leave or separate from the military** (Figure 134). Women in the Air Guard (25%) were *less likely* than women in the other Services to indicate they **took steps to leave or separate from the military** as a result of the upsetting situation. Army men (29%) were *more likely* to indicate they **took steps to leave or separate from the military** because of the upsetting situation, whereas Air Force men (20%) were *less likely* than men in the other Services.

Figure 134.
Situation Made Member Take Steps to Leave/Separate From the Military for DoD (Q59)



Coast Guard

As shown in Figure 135, of the 20.9% of Coast Guard women and 4.9% of Coast Guard men who indicated experiencing a sex-based MEO violation in the past 12 months, 22% of Coast Guard women and 15% of Coast Guard men indicated they [took steps to leave or separate from the military](#) because of the upsetting situation.

Figure 135.***Situation Made Member Take Steps to Leave/Separate From the Military for Coast Guard (Q59)***

Reporting/Discussing of the One Situation

Active duty members who indicated experiencing a sex-based MEO violation in the past 12 months were asked to indicate who they discussed the one situation with and if they reported the situation to the military.

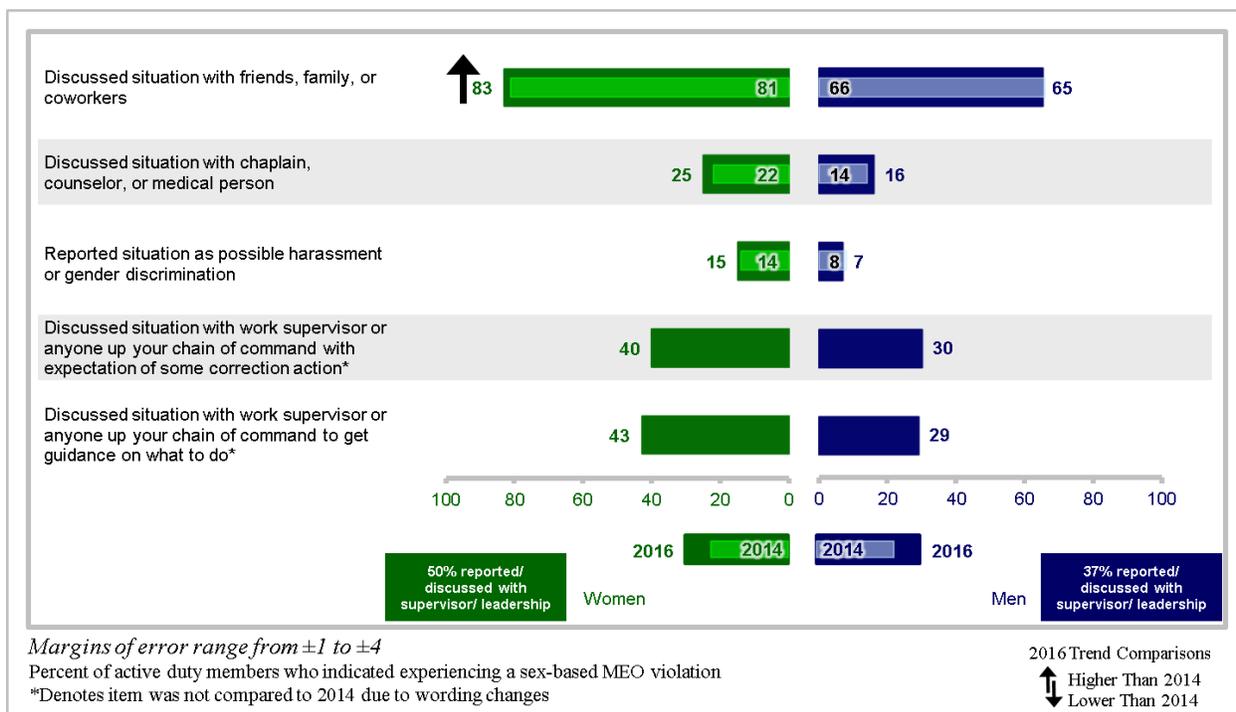
DoD

As shown in Figure 136, of the 26.5% of DoD women who indicated experiencing a sex-based MEO violation, the majority (83%) indicated they discussed the situation with family, friends, or coworkers. Less than half (43%) of women indicated they discussed the situation with a supervisor/chain of command to get guidance on what to do, and 40% indicated they discussed the situation with a supervisor/chain of command with the expectation of corrective action. One-quarter (25%) indicated they discussed the situation with a chaplain, counselor, or medical person, and 15% indicated they reported the situation as possible harassment or gender discrimination.

Of the 6.8% of DoD men who indicated experiencing a sex-based MEO violation, a little less than two-thirds (65%) indicated they discussed with family, friends, or coworkers. A little less than one-third (30%) indicated they discussed the situation with a supervisor/chain of command with the expectation of corrective action, and 29% indicated they discussed the situation with a supervisor/chain of command to get guidance on what to do. Sixteen percent indicated they discussed the situation with a chaplain, counselor, or medical person, and 7% indicated they reported the situation as possible harassment or gender discrimination.

Compared to 2014, the percentage of women who indicated **discussing the upsetting situation with a chaplain, counselor, or medical person** showed a statistically significant *increase* in 2016 of 2 percentage points. There were no significant differences between 2014 and 2016 for DoD men on reporting or disclosing the one situation.

Figure 136.
Reporting/Discussing the One Situation for DoD (Q61)



As shown in Table 32, Air Force women (85%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate **discussing the situation with friends, family, or coworkers**, and were *less likely* to indicate **discussing with a chaplain, counselor, or medical person** (21%). Army women (18%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate **reporting the situation as possible harassment or gender discrimination**, whereas Air Force women (11%) were *less likely*.

Compared to 2014, the percentage of women who indicated **discussing the upsetting situation with friends, family, or coworkers** showed a statistically significant *increase* of 2 percentage points in 2016 for Air Force. The percentage of Navy women who indicated **discussing the upsetting situation with a chaplain, counselor, or medical person** showed a statistically significant *increase* of 8 percentage points in 2016 compared to 2014.

In 2016, Marine Corps men were *less likely* than men in the other Services to indicate they **discussed the situation with friends, family, or workers** (60%). Army men were *more likely* than men in the other Services to **discuss the situation with a chaplain, counselor, or medical person** (20%), whereas Air Force men (11%) were *less likely*. Army men were also *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate they **reported the situation** (9%), whereas Air Force men

were *less likely* (4%). Although Army men were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate they *discussed the situation with a supervisor/chain of command with the expectation of corrective action* (32%), Marine Corps men (25%) and Air Force men (26%) were *less likely*. Marine Corps and Air Force men (both 25%) were *less likely* than men in the other Services to indicate they *discussed the situation with a supervisor/chain of command to get guidance on what to do*.

Compared to 2014, the percentage of men who indicated *discussing with a chaplain, counselor, or medical person* showed a statistically significant *increase* in 2016 for Army men (6 percentage points).

Table 33.
Reporting/Discussing the One Situation for DoD (Q61)

2016 Trend Comparisons ↑ Higher Than 2014 ↓ Lower Than 2014	Within Service Comparisons					
	Survey Year	Total DoD	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force
			■ Higher Response	■ Lower Response		
Women						
To Whom Discussed/Reported To						
Discussed situation with friends, family, or coworkers	2016	83	83	82	80	85 ↑
	2014	81	81	81	78	83
Discussed situation with chaplain, counselor, or medical person	2016	25 ↑	27	26 ↑	27	21
	2014	22	25	18	26	18
Reported situation as possible harassment or gender discrimination	2016	15	18	13	12	11
	2014	14	19	11	14	10
Discussed situation with supervisor/chain of command with expectation of correction action*	2016	40	40	41	39	40
	2014	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Discussed situation with supervisor/chain of command to get guidance on what to do*	2016	43	42	44	42	44
	2014	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Summary Of To Whom Discussed/Reported To						
Reported/discussed with supervisor/leadership	2016	50	50	50	49	51
	2014	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<i>Margins of Error</i>		±1-2	±2	±2-3	±3-5	±2-3
Men						
To Whom Discussed/Reported To						
Discussed situation with friends, family, or coworkers	2016	65	66	65	60	67
	2014	66	67	67	59	66
Discussed situation with chaplain, counselor, or medical person	2016	16	20 ↑	16	13	11
	2014	14	14	13	16	13
Reported situation as possible harassment or gender discrimination	2016	7	9	6	6	4
	2014	8	8	7	14	6
Discussed situation with supervisor/chain of command with expectation of correction action*	2016	30	32	30	25	26
	2014	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Discussed situation with supervisor/chain of command to get guidance on what to do*	2016	29	31	32	25	25
	2014	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Summary Of To Whom Discussed/Reported To						
Reported/discussed with supervisor/leadership	2016	37	39	38	33	33
	2014	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<i>Margins of Error</i>		±1-4	±2-6	±3-8	±3-12	±2-6

Percent of active duty members who indicated experiencing a sex-based MEO violation

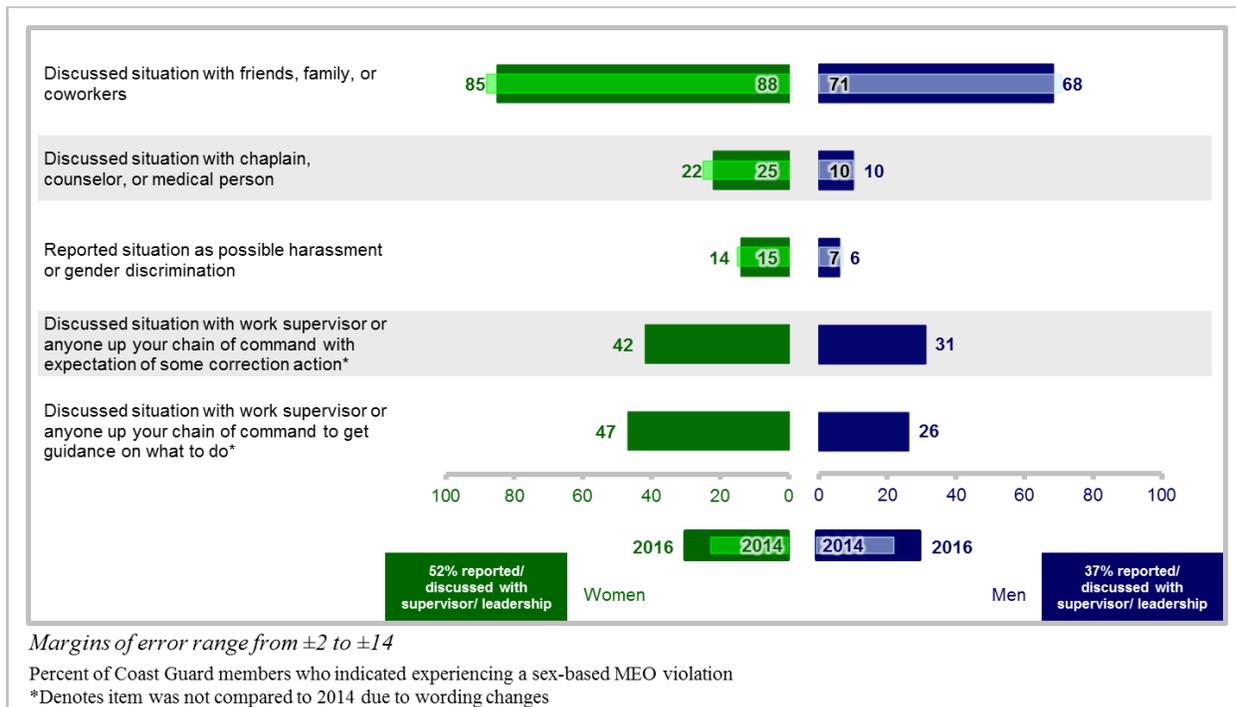
*Denotes item is not comparable to 2014 due to wording changes

Coast Guard

Of the 20.9% of Coast Guard women and 4.9 % of Coast Guard men who indicated experiencing a sex-based MEO violation in the past 12 months, the vast majority of women (85%) and a little more than two-thirds (68%) of men indicated [discussing the one situation with family, friends, or](#)

coworkers (Figure 137). Less than half (47%) of women and 26% of men indicated they discussed the situation with a work supervisor or anyone up their chain of command to get guidance, whereas 42% of women and 31% of men indicated they discussed the situation with those individuals with the expectation of some corrective action. Additionally, 22% of women and 10% of men indicated discussing with a chaplain, counselor, or medical person, and fewer (14% of women and 6% of men) indicated they reported the situation. There were no significant differences between 2014 and 2016 for Coast Guard women or Coast Guard men on reporting or disclosing the one situation.

Figure 137.
Reporting/Discussing the One Situation for Coast Guard (Q61)



Actions Taken in Response to Reporting/Discussing the One Situation

Active duty members who indicated experiencing a sex-based MEO violation and either reported the situation or discussed the situation with a supervisor or chain of command, were asked to indicate the actions taken in response to the report/discussion.

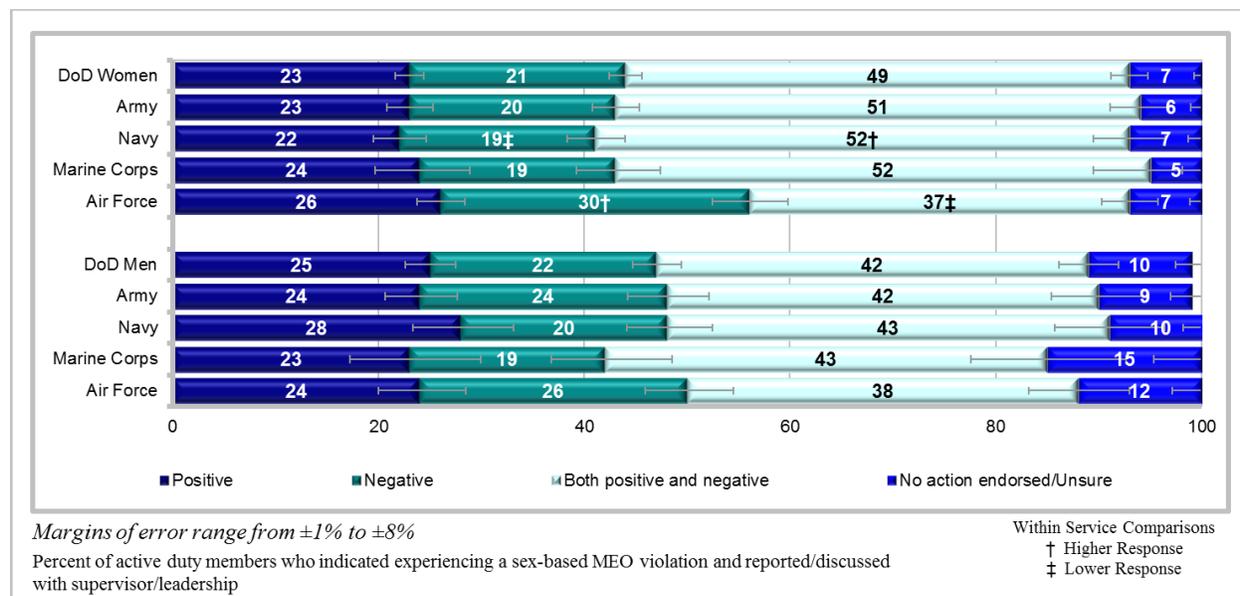
DoD

Of the 50% of DoD women and 37% of DoD men who reported or discussed the sex-based MEO violation with a supervisor or someone in the chain of command, 23% of women and 25% of men indicated a positive action was taken in response to reporting/disclosing the one situation (Figure 138). Conversely, 21% of women and 22% of men indicated a negative action was taken, whereas 49% of women and 42% of men indicated experiencing both positive and negative actions taken in response to reporting/disclosing the one situation.

Navy women (52%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate experiencing **both positive and negative actions**, whereas Air Force women (37%) were *less likely*. However, women in the Navy (19%) were *less likely* than women in the other Services to indicate experiencing **negative actions**, whereas Air Force women (30%) were *more likely*.

In 2016, there were no significant differences between Services for men who indicated experiencing positive and/or negative actions taken in response to reporting/disclosing the one situation.

Figure 138.
Positive and/or Negative Actions Taken in Response to Reporting/Discussing the One Situation for DoD (Q62)



The top four positive and negative actions are shown in Figure 139, and all actions along with Service breakouts are shown in Table 34 (DoD women) and Table 35 (DoD men). As shown in Figure 139, the positive action selected most by DoD women was **the rules of harassment were explained to everyone in the workplace** (44%). Compared to 2014, this showed a statistically significant *decrease* in 2016 (20 percentage points). Forty-one percent of women indicated **someone talked to the person(s) to ask them to change their behavior**, which showed a statistically significant *decrease* from 2014 (8 percentage points). Additionally, 22% of women indicated **their work station or duties were changed to help them avoid the person(s)** and 29% of women indicated the **person(s) stopped their upsetting behavior**, which showed a statistically significant *decrease* from 2014 (3 percentage points).

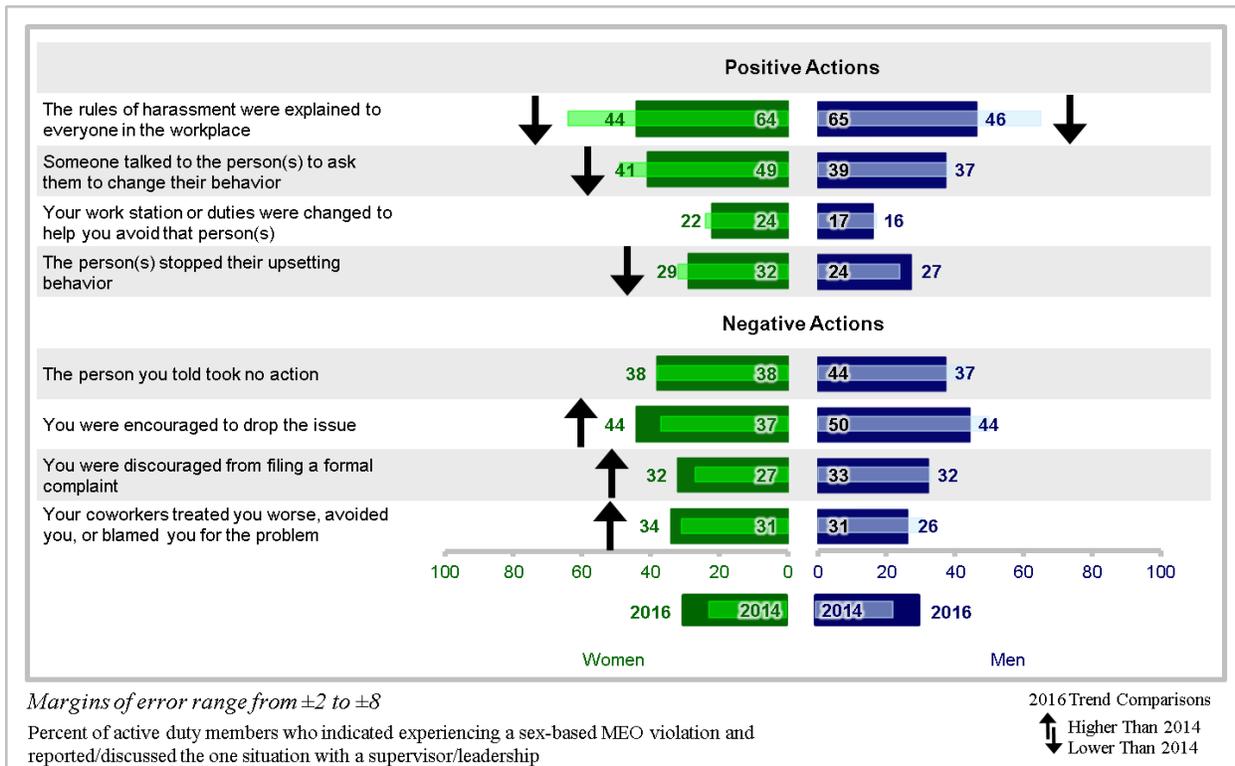
The top negative action to reporting/discussing the one situation indicated by DoD women was **they were encouraged to drop the issue** (44%). Compared to 2014, this showed a statistically significant *increase* in 2016 (7 percentage points). Thirty-eight percent of women indicated **the person they told took no action**. Additionally, 34% of women indicated **their coworkers treated them worse, avoided them, or blamed them for the problem**, which showed a statistically

significant *increase* from 2014 (3 percentage points). A little less than one-third (32%) of women indicated *they were discouraged from filing a complaint*, which showed a statistically significant *increase* from 2014 (5 percentage points).

As shown in Figure 139, of the 37% of DoD men who reported or discussed the sex-based MEO violation with a supervisor or someone in the chain of command, the positive action selected most was *the rules of harassment were explained to everyone in the workplace* (46%). Compared to 2014, this showed a statistically significant *decrease* in 2016 for DoD men (19 percentage points). Thirty-seven percent of men indicated *someone talked to the person(s) to ask them to change their behavior*, and 27% indicated *the person(s) stopped their upsetting behavior*. Sixteen percent indicated *their work station or duties were changed to help them avoid the person(s)*.

In 2016, as shown in Figure 139, the top negative action of reporting/discussing the one situation indicated by DoD men was *they were encouraged to drop the issue* (44%). Thirty-seven percent of men indicated *the person they told took no action* and 32% indicated *they were discouraged from filing a complaint*. Additionally, 26% of men indicated *their coworkers treated them worse, avoided them, or blamed them for the problem*.

Figure 139.
Actions Taken in Response to Reporting/Discussing the One Situation for DoD (Q62)



In 2016, as shown in Table 34, Air Force women were *less likely* than women in the other Services to indicate experiencing many of the positive actions taken in response to reporting.

For example, Air Force women were *less likely* than women in the other Services to indicate *someone talked to the person(s) to ask them to change their behavior* (34%), whereas Marine Corps women (51%) were *more likely*. In addition, Air Force women (33%) were *less likely* than women in the other Services to indicate *the rules of harassment were explained to everyone in the workplace*, whereas Army women (48%) were *more likely*. Further, Army women (25%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate *their work station/duties were changed to help avoid the person(s)*, whereas Air Force women (19%) were *less likely*. Army women (33%) were also *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate *the person(s) stopped their upsetting behavior*, whereas Navy and Air Force women (both 26%) were *less likely*. Marine Corps women (13%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate *there was some official career action taken against the person(s) for their upsetting behavior*, whereas Navy women (7%) were *less likely*.

Compared to 2014, the percentage of women who indicated *the rules of harassment were explained to everyone in the workplace* showed a statistically significant *decrease* in 2016 for all Services: Air Force (24 percentage points), Navy (21 percentage points), Marine Corps (19 percentage points), and Army (18 percentage points). There were also statistically significant *decreases* in 2016 for women who indicated *someone talked to the person(s) to ask them to change their behavior* (8 percentage points for Air Force and 6 percentage points for Army women) and *the person(s) stopped their upsetting behavior* compared to 2014 (6 percentage points each for Navy and Air Force women). Further, the percentage of Air Force women who indicated *their work station was changed to help avoid the person(s) and the person(s) was (were) moved so the member did not have as much contact with them* showed statistically significant *decreases* in 2016 (5 percentage points for both). Lastly, the percentage of women who indicated there was *some official career action taken against the person(s)* showed a statistically significant *decrease* in 2016 for Army (6 percentage points).

Similar to the positive actions experienced from reporting the one situation, in 2016, Air Force women were *less likely* to indicate experiencing many of the negative actions (Table 34). Specifically, Air Force women were *less likely* than women in the other Services to *indicate they were discouraged from filing a formal complaint* (26%), whereas Navy women (38%) were *more likely*. Women in the Air Force (29%) were also *less likely* than women in the other Services to *indicate their coworkers treated them worse*, whereas Navy women (38%) were *more likely*. Air Force women were also *less likely* than women in the other Services to indicate *the person(s) who did this took action against them for complaining* (22%) and *their supervisor punished them for bringing it up* (16%). Additionally, Navy women (48%) were *more likely* to indicate *they were encouraged to drop the issue* than women in the other Services.

Compared to 2014, the percentage of women who indicated *their coworkers treated them worse/avoided them/blamed them* showed a statistically significant *increase* in 2016 for Navy women (10 percentage points), *they were encouraged to drop the issue* (8 percentage points), *they were discouraged from filing a formal complaint* (8 percentage points), and *their supervisor punished them for bring it up* (6 percentage points).

Table 34.
Actions Taken in Response to Reporting/Discussing the One Situation for DoD Women (Q62)

2016 Trend Comparisons ↑ Higher Than 2014 ↓ Lower Than 2014	Within Service Comparisons						
	Survey Year	Total DoD	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	
			Higher Response		Lower Response		
Positive Actions							
The rules of harassment were explained to everyone in the workplace	2016	44 ↓	48 ↓	45 ↓	45 ↓	33 ↓	
	2014	64	66	66	64	57	
Someone talked to the person(s) to ask them to change their behavior	2016	41 ↓	42 ↓	43	51	34 ↓	
	2014	49	48	49	58	46	
Your work station or duties were changed to help you avoid that person(s)	2016	22	25	22	21	19 ↑	
	2014	24	26	21	27	24	
The person(s) was/were moved/reassigned so that you did not have as much contact with them	2016	15 ↓	17	14	20	14 ↓	
	2014	18	21	15	18	19	
There was some official career action taken against the person(s) for their upsetting behavior	2016	9 ↓	10 ↓	7	13	8	
	2014	12	16	8	15	7	
The person(s) stopped their upsetting behavior	2016	29 ↓	33	26 ↓	32	26 ↓	
	2014	32	32	32	36	32	
Negative Actions							
The person you told took no action	2016	38	39	37	35	40	
	2014	38	40	36	36	39	
You were encouraged to drop the issue	2016	44 ↑	42	48 ↑	45	42	
	2014	37	38	36	42	37	
You were discouraged from filing a formal complaint	2016	32 ↑	31	38 ↑	31	26	
	2014	27	29	26	30	23	
The person(s) who did this took action against you for complaining	2016	26	29	26	29	22	
	2014	28	32	24	31	24	
Your coworkers treated you worse, avoided you, or blamed you for the problem	2016	34 ↑	34	38 ↑	36	29	
	2014	31	32	28	40	31	
Your supervisor punished you for bringing it up	2016	21	23	21 ↑	20	16	
	2014	19	23	15	21	18	
<i>Margins of Error</i>			±1-2	±2-3	±2-5	±3-8	±2-5

Percent of active duty women who indicated experiencing a sex-based MEO violation and reported/discussed with a supervisor/leadership

In 2016, as shown in Table 35, men across the Services showed little difference in their likelihood to indicate or not indicate nearly all positive actions taken in response to reporting the one situation. The exceptions include Air Force men (39%) who were *less likely* than men in the other Services to indicate [the rules of harassment were explained to everyone](#) and Navy men (9%) who were *less likely* than men in the other Services to indicate [the person\(s\) was \(were\) moved/reassigned so the member did not have as much contact with them](#).

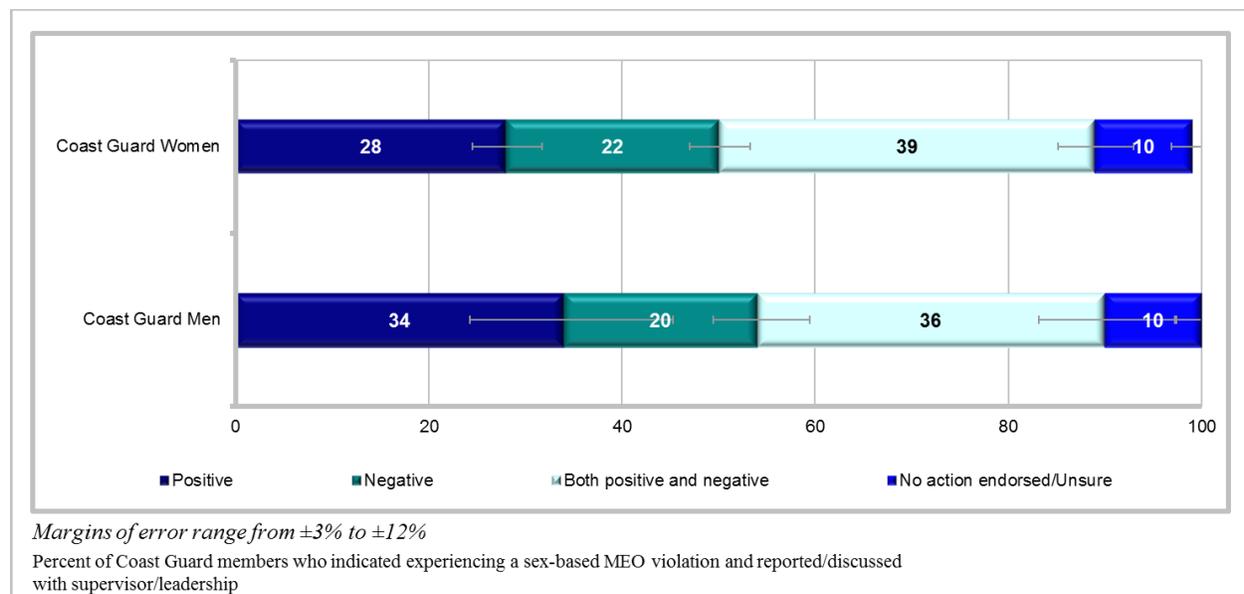
There were also nearly no significant differences among Services for men from 2014 and 2016 for the positive actions, except the percentage of men who indicated [the rules of harassment were explained to everyone in the workplace](#) which showed a statistically significant *decrease* in 2016

Coast Guard

Of the 52% of Coast Guard women and 37% of Coast Guard men who reported or discussed the sex-based MEO violation with a supervisor or someone in the chain of command, 28% of women and 34% of men indicated experiencing a **positive action** taken in response to reporting/discussing the one situation (Figure 140). Conversely, 22% of women and 20% of men indicated experiencing a **negative action**, whereas 39% of women and 36% of men indicated experiencing **both positive and negative actions** taken in response to reporting/discussing the one situation.

Figure 140.

Positive and/or Negative Actions Taken in Response to Reporting/Discussing the One Situation for Coast Guard (Q62)



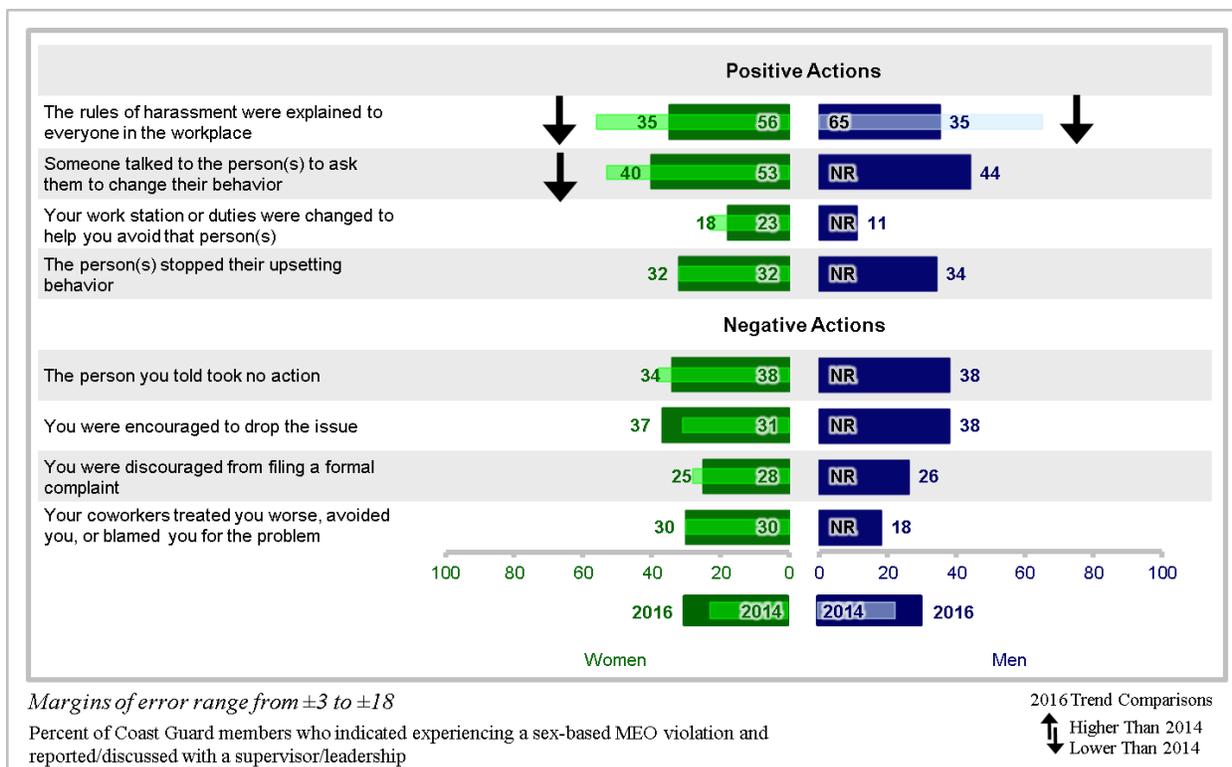
The top four positive and negative actions taken in response to reporting/discussing the one situation for the Coast Guard are shown in Figure 141, and all actions are shown in Table 36. As shown in Figure 141, the positive action selected most by Coast Guard women was **someone talked to the person(s) to ask them to change their behavior** (40%), which showed a statistically significant *decrease* from 2014 (13 percentage points). More than one-third (35%) of women indicated **the rules of harassment were explained to everyone in the workplace**, which showed a statistically significant *decrease* from 2014 (21 percentage points). Additionally, 32% of women indicated **the person(s) stopped their upsetting behavior** and 18% indicated **their work station or duties were changed to help them avoid the person(s)**.

The top negative action indicated by Coast Guard women was **they were encouraged to drop the issue** (37%; Figure 141). Thirty-four percent of women also indicated **the person they told took no action**, and 30% indicated **their coworkers treated them worse, avoided them, or blamed them for the problem**. One-quarter (25%) of women indicated **they were discouraged from filing a formal complaint**. There were no statistically significant differences between 2014 and 2016 for negative actions experienced by Coast Guard women.

As shown in Figure 141, the positive action selected most by Coast Guard men was *someone talked to the person(s) to ask them to change their behavior* (44%). More than one-third (35%) of men indicated *the rules of harassment were explained to everyone in the workplace*, which showed a statistically significant *decrease* from 2014 (30 percentage points). Additionally, 34% of men indicated *the person(s) stopped their upsetting behavior*, and 11% indicated *their work station or duties were changed to help them avoid the person(s)*.

The top negative actions indicated by Coast Guard men were *they were encouraged to drop the issue* and *the person they told took no action* (38% for both; Figure 141). Further, 26% of men indicated *they were discouraged from filing a formal complaint*, and 16% indicated *their coworkers treated them worse, avoided them, or blamed them for the problem*.

Figure 141.
Actions Taken in Response to Reporting/Discussing the One Situation for Coast Guard (Q62)



As shown in Table 36, compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated *the person(s) was/were moved/reassigned so that they did not have as much contact with member* showed a statistically significant *decrease* in 2016 for Coast Guard women (7 percentage points). Data are not reportable for 2014 for Coast Guard men for all negative actions; therefore comparisons between survey years are not possible.

Table 36.
Actions Taken in Response to Reporting/Discussing the One Situation for Coast Guard (Q62)

	2016 Trend Comparisons		Survey Year	Women	Men
	↑ Higher Than 2014	↓ Lower Than 2014			
Positive Actions					
The rules of harassment were explained to everyone in the workplace	2016		35	↓	35
	2014		56		65
Someone talked to the person(s) to ask them to change their behavior	2016		40	↓	44
	2014		53		NR
Your work station or duties were changed to help you avoid that person(s)	2016		18		11
	2014		23		NR
The person(s) was/were moved/reassigned so that you did not have as much contact with them	2016		11	↓	10
	2014		18		NR
There was some official career action taken against the person(s) for their upsetting behavior	2016		12		8
	2014		18		NR
The person(s) stopped their upsetting behavior	2016		32		34
	2014		32		NR
			<i>Margins of Error</i>	±3-6	±4-18
Negative Actions					
The person you told took no action	2016		34		38
	2014		38		NR
You were encouraged to drop the issue	2016		37		38
	2014		31		NR
You were discouraged from filing a formal complaint	2016		25		26
	2014		28		NR
The person(s) who did this took action against you for complaining	2016		22		18
	2014		28		NR
Your coworkers treated you worse, avoided you, or blamed you for the problem	2016		30		18
	2014		30		NR
Your supervisor punished you for bringing it up	2016		16		17
	2014		20		NR
			<i>Margins of Error</i>	±3-6	±4-11

Percent of Coast Guard members who indicated experiencing a sex-based MEO violation and reported/discussed with a supervisor/leadership

Satisfaction With Reporting/Discussing the One Situation

For those active duty members who indicated experiencing a sex-based MEO violation and either reported the situation or discussed the situation with their supervisor or someone in the chain of command, they were asked to indicate their level of satisfaction with how the report and/or discussion was handled.

DoD

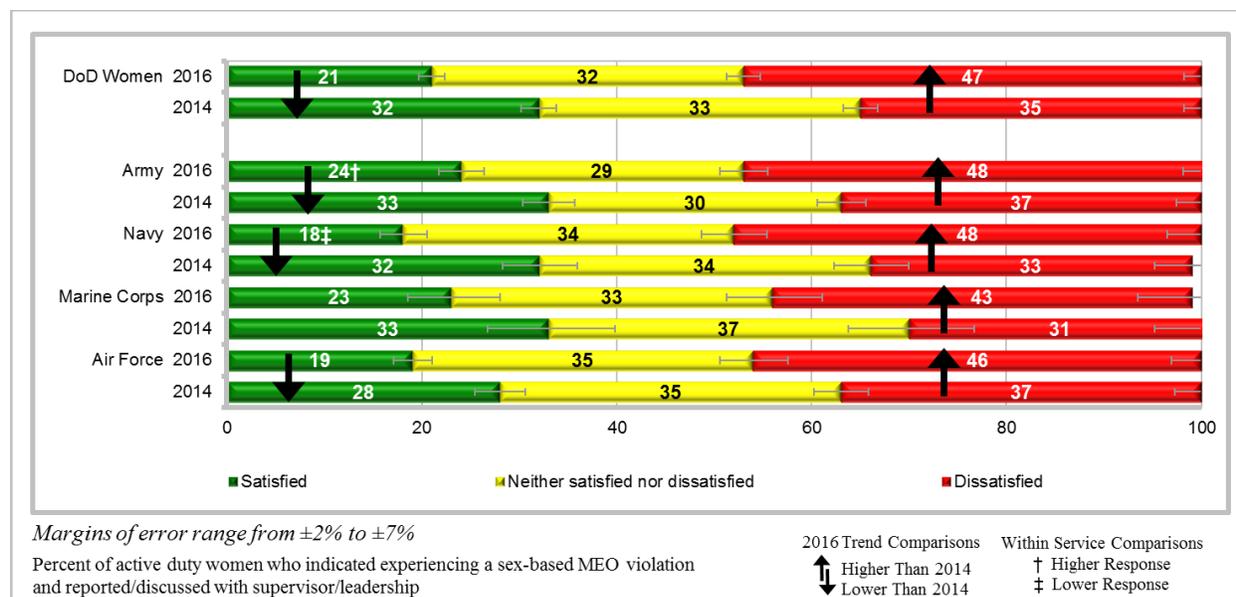
Of the 50% of DoD women who reported or discussed the sex-based MEO violation with a supervisor or someone in the chain of command, 21% indicated they were **satisfied** with the responses/actions taken by the personnel handling their situation, which showed a statistically

significant *decrease* of 11 percentage points from 2014 (Figure 142). A little less than half (47%) of women were *dissatisfied* with the responses/actions taken, which showed a statistically significant *increase* of 12 percentage points from 2014.

In 2016, women in the Army (24%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate they were *satisfied* with the responses/actions taken, whereas Navy women (18%) were *less likely*.

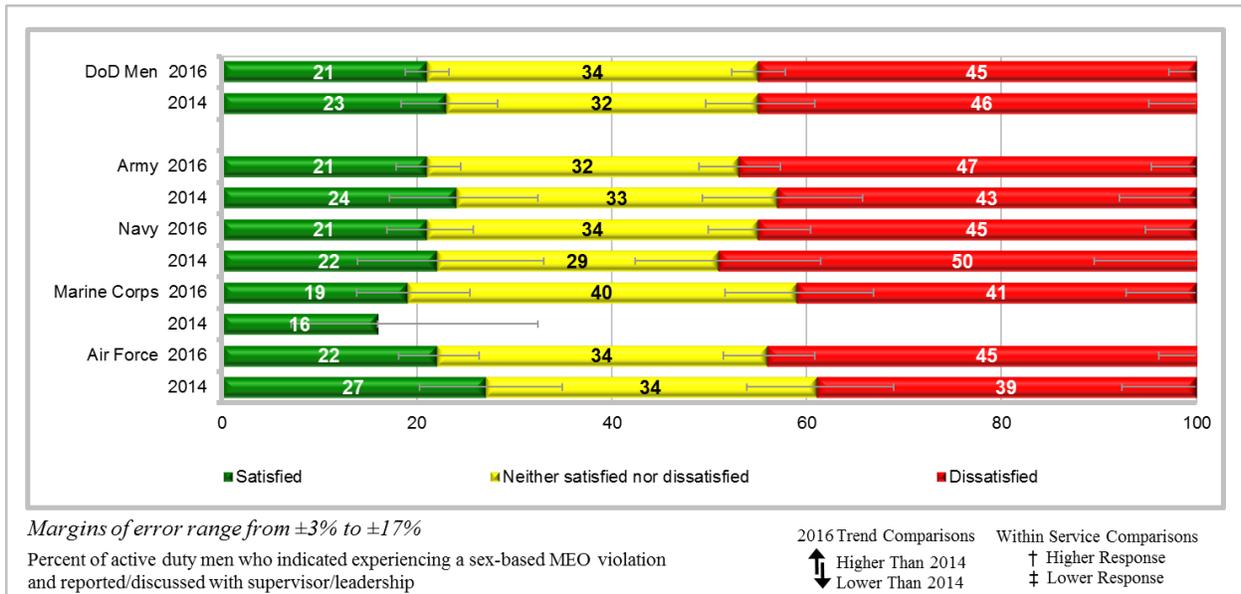
Compared to 2014, the percentage of women who indicated they were *satisfied* with the responses/actions taken by the personnel handling their situation showed a statistically significant *decrease* in 2016 for Navy (14 percentage points), Army, and Air Force women (9 percentage points for both). Those who indicated they were *dissatisfied* with responses/actions showed a statistically significant *increase* in 2016 for women in all Services compared to 2014: Navy (15 percentage points), Marine Corps (12 percentage points), Army (11 percentage points) and Air Force (9 percentage points).

Figure 142.
Satisfaction With How the Reporting/Discussion Was Handled for DoD Women (Q63)



As shown in Figure 143, of the 37% of DoD men who indicated they reported or discussed the sex-based MEO violation with a supervisor or someone in the chain of command, 21% indicated they were *satisfied*, whereas a little less than half (45%) indicated they were *dissatisfied* with the response/actions taken by the personnel handling their situation. There were no significant differences among Services between 2014 and 2016 for DoD men on satisfaction with reporting/discussing the one situation.

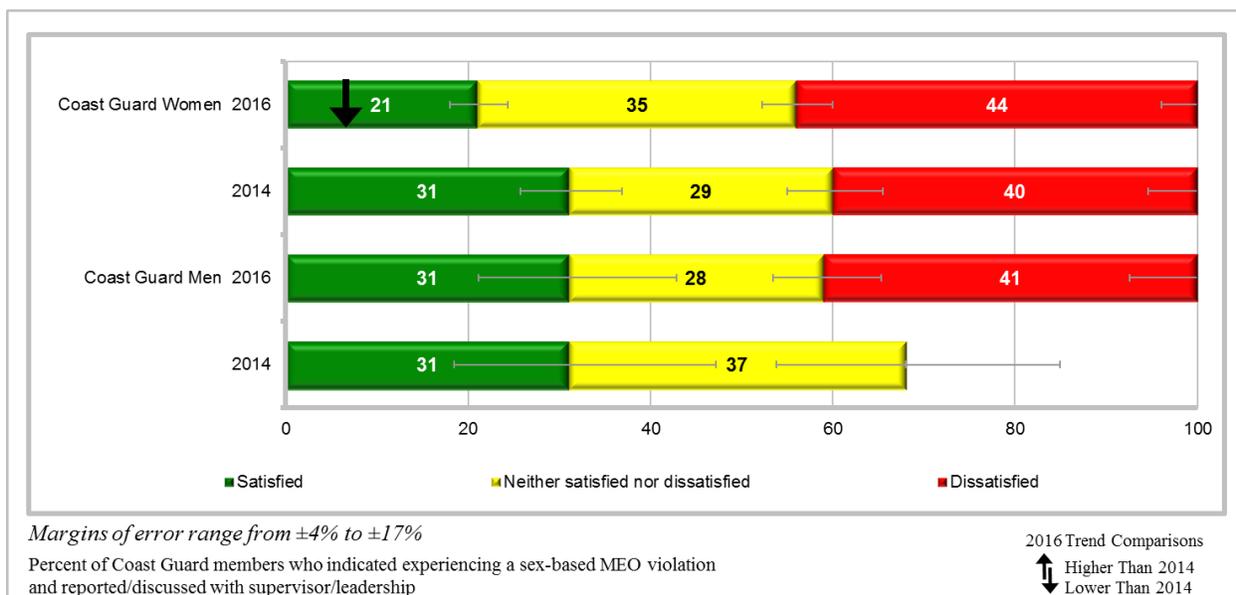
Figure 143.
Satisfaction With How the Reporting/Discussion Was Handled for DoD Men (Q63)



Coast Guard

As shown in Figure 144, of the 28% of Coast Guard women and 34% Coast Guard of men who reported or discussed the sex-based MEO violation with a supervisor or someone in the chain of command, a little more than one-fifth (21%) of women and a little less than one-third (31%) of men indicated they were **satisfied** with the responses/actions taken by the personnel handling their situation. For women, this showed a statistically significant *decrease* from 2014 of 10 percentage points. Less than half (44%) of women and 41% of men indicated they were **dissatisfied** with the responses/actions taken by the personnel handling their situation (statistically unchanged for men and women compared to 2014).

Figure 144.
Satisfaction With How the Reporting/Discussion Was Handled for Coast Guard (Q63)



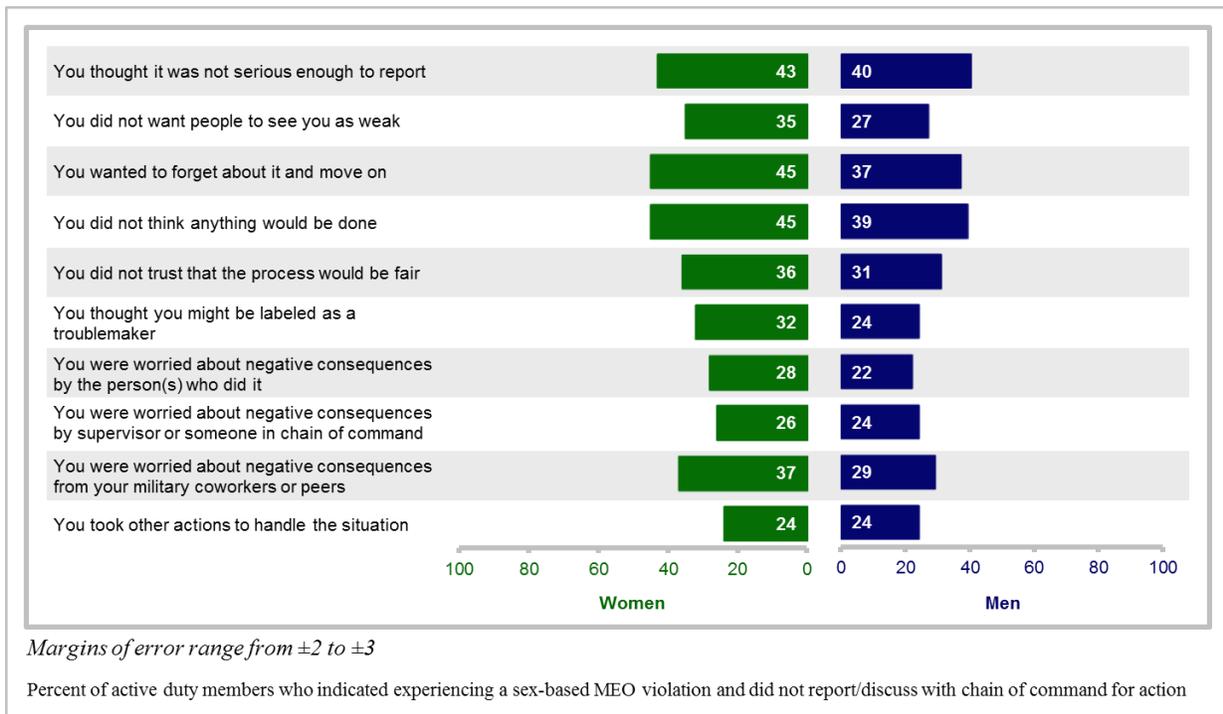
Reasons for Not Reporting/Discussing the One Situation With Someone in the Chain of Command With the Expectation of Action

Active duty members who indicated they did not report or discuss their sex-based MEO violation with leadership with the expectation for action to be taken were asked to indicate all applicable reasons for deciding not to report or discuss the one situation.

DoD

As shown in Figure 145, the top 10 reasons DoD women selected for not reporting/discussing the situation with someone in the chain of command with the expectation for action are shown and the top three reasons endorsed are described. A little less than half (45%) of women indicated they did not report because *they wanted to forget about it and move on*. Forty-five percent also indicated *they did not think anything would be done*, and 43% of women indicated *they thought it was not serious enough to report*.

For DoD men, 40% indicated they did not report because *they did not think it was serious enough to report*. Thirty-nine percent of men indicated *they did not think anything would be done*, and 37% indicated *they wanted to forget about it and move on*.

Figure 145.***Reasons for Not Reporting/Discussing the One Situation With Someone in the Chain of Command With the Expectation of Action for DoD (Q64)***

As shown in Table 37, there is little difference between women in the Services on reasons for not reporting. However, Air Force women were *less likely* than women in the other Services to indicate *they wanted to forget and move on* (41%), *they thought it would hurt their performance evaluation* (19%), *they felt shamed or embarrassed* (18%), *they thought they would get in trouble for something they did* (7%), and *they were concerned for their physical safety* (1%). Air Force women (48%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate *it was not serious enough to report*, whereas Army women (38%) were *less likely*. Navy women (21%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate *the offensive behavior stopped on its own*, whereas Marine Corps women (14%) were *less likely*. Marine Corps women (42%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate *they did not want people to see them as weak*. Additionally, Army women were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate *it might hurt their career* (29%) and *they were worried about negative consequences by the person(s) who did it* (29%).

Table 37.***Reasons for Not Reporting/Discussing the One Situation With Someone in the Chain of Command With the Expectation of Action for DoD Women (Q64)***

	Within Service Comparisons				
	Total DoD	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force
			Higher Response	Lower Response	
The offensive behavior stopped on its own	18	17	21	14	17
You thought it was not serious enough to report	43	38	44	44	48
You did not want more people to know	29	29	28	33	27
You did not want people to see you as weak	35	33	36	42	34
You did not know who to discuss with/report the situation to	10	9	12	12	9
You wanted to forget about it and move on	45	45	47	46	41
You did not think anything would be done	45	43	46	46	47
You did not think you would be believed	21	21	21	23	19
You did not trust that the process would be fair	36	36	37	36	34
You felt partially to blame	12	11	12	14	12
You thought other people would blame you	20	20	20	25	18
You thought you might get in trouble for something you did	9	9	11	8	7
You thought you might be labeled as a troublemaker	32	33	31	32	30
You felt shamed or embarrassed	20	20	20	24	18
You were concerned for your physical safety	3	3	3	3	1
You thought it might hurt your performance evaluation	22	23	23	21	19
You thought it might hurt your career	27	29	26	24	25
You did not want to hurt the person's career or family	23	23	25	23	21
You were worried about negative consequences by the person(s) who did it	28	29	28	26	25
You were worried about negative consequences by supervisor or someone in chain of command	26	29	25	24	25
You were worried about negative consequences from your military coworkers or peers	37	36	40	37	36
You took other actions to handle the situation	24	25	24	21	26
<i>Margins of Error</i>	$\pm 1-2$	$\pm 2-3$	$\pm 2-4$	$\pm 3-7$	$\pm 1-4$

Percent of active duty women who indicated experiencing a sex-based MEO violation and did not report/discuss with chain of command for action

As shown in Table 38, men in the Army were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate they did not report/discuss the situation with the chain of command with expectation for action because they thought they would be labeled as a troublemaker (28%), they were worried about negative consequences from the chain of command (28%), and they were worried about negative consequences from the person(s) who did it (26%), but were *less likely* to indicate they thought it was not serious enough to report (35%). Navy men were *less likely* than men in the other Services to indicate they thought they would be labeled as a troublemaker (21%) and they felt shamed or embarrassed (11%). Marine Corps men (20%) were *less likely* than men in the other Services to indicate they were worried about negative consequences by their supervisor or someone in their chain of command. Additionally, Air Force men (33%) were *more likely* than

men in the other Services to indicate they were worried about negative consequences from their peers, whereas Marine Corps men were less likely (23%). Air Force men (1%) were less likely than men in the other Services to indicate they were concerned for their physical safety.

Table 38.
Reasons for Not Reporting/Discussing the One Situation With Someone in the Chain of Command With the Expectation of Action for DoD Men (Q64)

	Within Service Comparisons				
	Total DoD	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force
		■		■	
The offensive behavior stopped on its own	19	19	20	18	19
You thought it was not serious enough to report	40	35	42	42	43
You did not want more people to know	19	20	20	16	17
You did not want people to see you as weak	27	27	26	28	27
You did not know who to discuss with/report the situation to	8	8	8	8	9
You wanted to forget about it and move on	37	38	38	34	36
You did not think anything would be done	39	39	39	40	38
You did not think you would be believed	18	19	18	20	15
You did not trust that the process would be fair	31	32	31	33	32
You felt partially to blame	6	6	6	5	6
You thought other people would blame you	12	12	11	12	13
You thought you might get in trouble for something you did	8	9	9	7	7
You thought you might be labeled as a troublemaker	24	28	21	21	27
You felt shamed or embarrassed	14	15	11	15	14
You were concerned for your physical safety	4	6	4	4	1
You thought it might hurt your performance evaluation	21	21	22	20	20
You thought it might hurt your career	24	26	23	21	23
You did not want to hurt the person’s career or family	20	20	21	21	20
You were worried about negative consequences by the person(s) who did it	22	26	20	20	22
You were worried about negative consequences by supervisor or someone in chain of command	24	28	23	20	22
You were worried about negative consequences from your military coworkers or peers	29	32	28	23	33
You took other actions to handle the situation	24	23	25	22	23
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±2-3	±2-4	±3-5	±3-6	±2-4

Percent of active duty men who indicated experiencing a sex-based MEO violation and did not report/discuss with chain of command for action

Coast Guard

As shown in Table 39, the top reason Coast Guard women did not report/discuss the situation with someone in the chain of command with the expectation for corrective action was they thought it was not serious enough to report (56%). Forty-one percent indicated they wanted to forget about it and move on, whereas 38% indicated they did not think anything would be done.

For Coast Guard men, 40% indicated they did not report/discuss the situation with someone in the chain of command with the expectation for corrective action because they did not think it was serious enough to report (Table 39). Thirty-four percent of men indicated they wanted to forget about it and move on, whereas 30% indicated they did not think anything would be done.

Table 39.
Reasons for Not Reporting/Discussing the One Situation With Someone in Chain of Command With Expectation for Action for Coast Guard (Q64)

	Women	Men
The offensive behavior stopped on its own	18	23
You thought it was not serious enough to report	56	40
You did not want more people to know	25	12
You did not want people to see you as weak	34	21
You did not know who to discuss with/report the situation to	10	6
You wanted to forget about it and move on	41	34
You did not think anything would be done	38	30
You did not think you would be believed	17	10
You did not trust that the process would be fair	31	23
You felt partially to blame	11	4
You thought other people would blame you	20	7
You thought you might get in trouble for something you did	11	5
You thought you might be labeled as a troublemaker	32	22
You felt shamed or embarrassed	19	10
You were concerned for your physical safety	2	1
You thought it might hurt your performance evaluation/fitness report	23	14
You thought it might hurt your career	26	18
You did not want to hurt the person's career or family	18	19
You were worried about negative consequences by the person(s) who did it	28	19
You were worried about negative consequences by supervisor or someone in chain of command	27	16
You were worried about negative consequences from your military coworkers or peers	34	23
You took other actions to handle the situation	30	23
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±2-9	±1-4

Chapter 8: Training on Topics Related to Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

Mr. Michael Siebel and Ms. Amanda Grifka

Introduction

This chapter provides information on sexual assault and sexual harassment training—the percentage of active duty members who had training in the past 12 months, information on various aspects of training, effectiveness of training, and awareness of resources for prevention of and response to sexual assault.

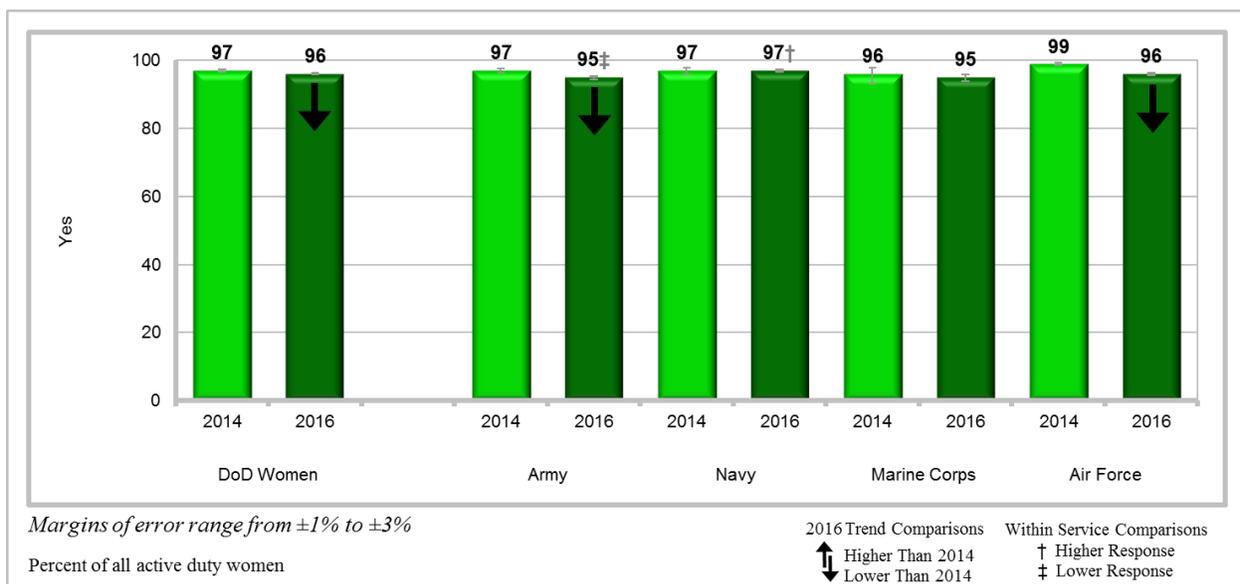
Results are reported for 2016 and trend comparisons to the 2014 *RMWS* are provided where data are available.

Training on Topics Related to Sexual Assault

DoD

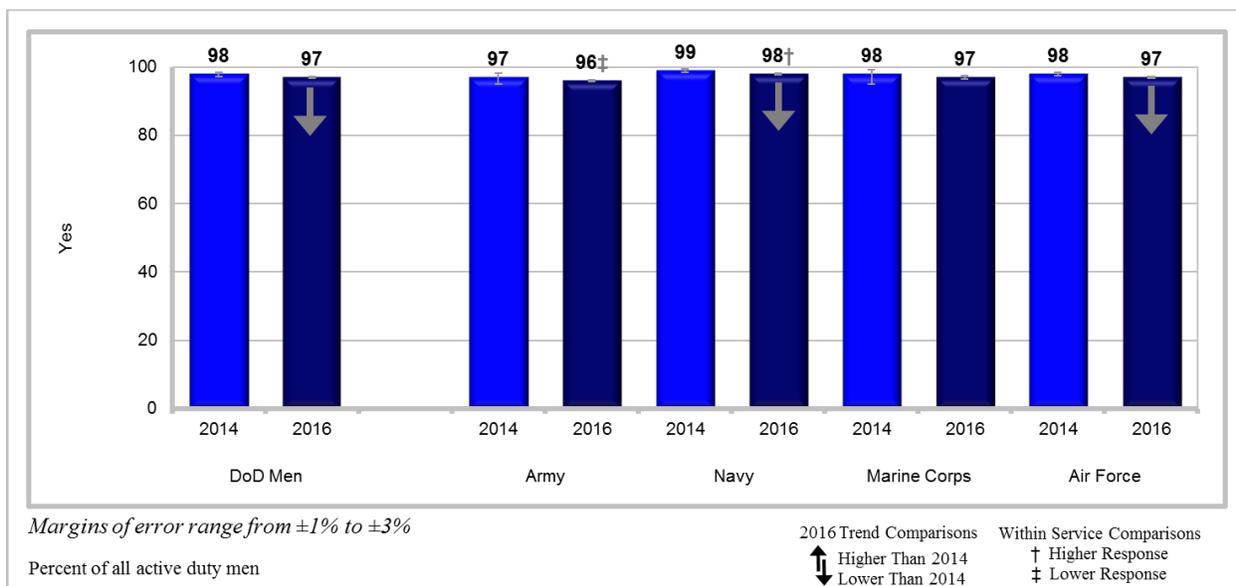
As shown in Figure 146, the vast majority of DoD women (96%) received **training on topics related to sexual assault** in the past 12 months, which compared to 2014, showed a statistically significant *decrease* of 1 percentage point. In 2016, Navy women (97%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate receiving **sexual assault training**, whereas Army women (95%) were *less likely*. Compared to 2014, the percentage of women who indicated receiving **sexual assault training** showed a statistically significant *decrease* in 2016 for Air Force (3 percentage points) and Army women (2 percentage points).

Figure 146.
Training During the Last 12 Months on Topics Related to Sexual Assault for DoD Women (Q199)



As shown in Figure 147, the vast majority of DoD men (97%) received **training on topics related to sexual assault** in the past 12 months, which compared to 2014, showed a statistically significant *decrease* of 1 percentage point. In 2016, Navy men (98%) were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate receiving **sexual assault training**, whereas Army men (96%) were *less likely*. Compared to 2014, the percentage of men who indicated receiving **sexual assault training** showed a statistically significant *decrease* in 2016 for Navy and Air Force men (1 percentage point for both).

Figure 147.
Training During the Last 12 Months on Topics Related to Sexual Assault for DoD Men (Q199)

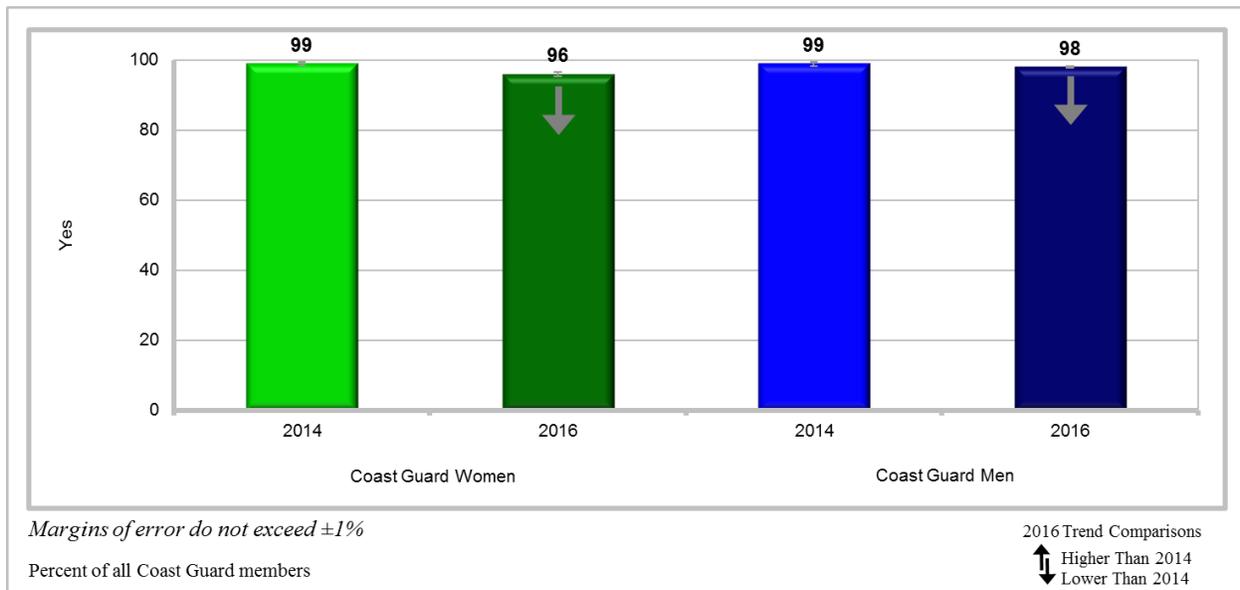


Coast Guard

The vast majority of Coast Guard members (96% of women and 98% of men) **received training on topics related to sexual assault** in the past 12 months (Figure 148). Compared to 2014, this showed a statistically significant *decrease* in 2016 for women (3 percentage points) and men (1 percentage point).

Figure 148.

Training During the Last 12 Months on Topics Related to Sexual Assault for Coast Guard (Q199)



Effectiveness/Relevance of Sexual Assault Training

Members who indicated they had training in the past 12 months on sexual assault were asked about the effectiveness/relevance of training topics related to sexual assault, such as training provides a good understanding of what actions are considered sexual assault and whether it explained how sexual assault is a mission readiness problem.

DoD

Across all topics of sexual assault training, the majority of DoD members (81%–95% of women, 87%–95% of men) indicated training was *effective* (Table 40 and Table 41). The percentage of women and men who rated the effectiveness of sexual assault training showed a statistically significant *increase* in 2016 on all metrics compared to 2014 (2–4 percentage points for women and 3–5 percentage points for men).

In general, women in the Navy and Air Force were *more likely* than women in the other Services to agree their Service's training was *effective*, and Army women were *less likely* (Table 40). For example, women in the Air Force (94%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate their Service's **training provides a good understanding of what actions are considered sexual assault**, whereas Army women (93%) were *less likely*. Air Force women (94%) were also *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate **training teaches you to intervene when you witness a situation involving a fellow Service member**, whereas Army women (91%) were *less likely*. Air Force women were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate **training explains reporting options available if a sexual assault occurs** (95%) and **training identifies the point of contact for reporting** (96%). Army women were *less likely* than women in the other Services to indicate **training explains the reporting options** (94%) and **training identifies**

the point of contact for reporting (92%). Additionally, Air Force women were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate training *explains the resources available to victims* (94%) and *explains that, in addition to women, men can experience sexual assault* (95%), whereas Army women were *less likely* (*training explains the resources available to victims* [92%] and *training explains men can be victims too* [93%]).

Women in the Navy were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate their Service's training *teaches how to intervene when you witness a situation involving a fellow Service member* (94%), *teaches how to avoid situations that might increase the risk of sexual assault* (91%), and *teaches how to obtain medical care following a sexual assault* (91%). Additionally, women in the Navy and Marine Corps were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate training *teaches that the consumption of alcohol may increase the likelihood of sexual assault* (93% Navy and 94% Marine Corps) and *explains how sexual assault is a mission readiness problem* (91% Navy and 92% Marine Corps).

Compared to 2014, the percentage of women who indicated *topics were effective and/or relevant to sexual assault training* showed a statistically significant *increase* in general for Army (2–4 percentage points), Navy (3–6 percentage points), and Marine Corps women (5–6 percentage points).

Table 40.
Effectiveness/Relevance of Sexual Assault Training for DoD Women (Q200)

2016 Trend Comparisons ↑ Higher Than 2014 ↓ Lower Than 2014	Within Service Comparisons					
	Survey Year	Total DoD	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force
			Higher Response	Lower Response		
Women						
Provides a good understanding of what actions are considered sexual assault	2016	94 ↑	93 ↑	94 ↑	94 ↑	94 ↑
	2014	90	90	88	88	93
Teaches that the consumption of alcohol may increase the likelihood of sexual assault	2016	92 ↑	92	93 ↑	94 ↑	91
	2014	90	90	89	88	92
Teaches how to avoid situations that might increase risk of being a victim of sexual assault	2016	90 ↑	90 ↑	91 ↑	91 ↑	89
	2014	87	87	85	86	89
Teaches how to intervene when you witness a situation involving a fellow Service member	2016	93 ↑	91 ↑	94 ↑	93 ↑	94 ↑
	2014	90	89	88	88	92
Teaches how to obtain medical care following a sexual assault	2016	90 ↑	89 ↑	91 ↑	90 ↑	90
	2014	86	86	85	84	89
Explains the role of the chain of command in handling sexual assault allegations	2016	90 ↑	90 ↑	90 ↑	91 ↑	91
	2014	87	86	84	85	90
Explains the reporting options available if a sexual assault occurs	2016	95 ↑	94 ↑	95 ↑	95 ↑	95 ↑
	2014	91	90	89	89	94
Identifies the point of contact for reporting sexual assault (e.g., SARC, VA)	2016	94 ↑	92 ↑	94 ↑	94 ↑	96 ↑
	2014	91	89	90	88	94
Explains how sexual assault is a mission readiness problem	2016	90 ↑	90 ↑	91 ↑	92 ↑	89
	2014	88	88	88	84	90
Explains the recourses available to victims (e.g., Safe Helpline)	2016	93 ↑	92 ↑	93 ↑	94 ↑	94 ↑
	2014	89	88	88	88	92
Explains that, in addition to women, men can experience sexual assault*	2016	94	93	95	94	95
	2014	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Highlights engagement of chain of command outside of formal training*	2016	86	85	85	87	86
	2014	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Explains use of social media and community to engage with SAPR prevention*	2016	81	81	82	81	81
	2014	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<i>Margins of Error</i>		±1	±1-2	±1-3	±2-5	±1-2

Percent of active duty women who received sexual assault training in the past 12 month

*Denotes new item for 2016 WGRA and therefore not comparable to 2014 RMWS

As shown in Table 41, in 2016, there was little difference between Services for men on their views of effectiveness of sexual assault training, with the exceptions of Air Force and Army men. Air Force men generally were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate [sexual assault training was effective](#), and Army men were *less likely*. For example, men in the Air Force (94%) were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate their Service’s training [explains the role of the chain of command in handling sexual assault allegations](#), whereas Army men (93%) were *less likely*. Air Force men were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate training [explains the reporting options available if sexual assault occurs](#) (96%), whereas Army (95%) and Marine Corps men (94%) were *less likely*. Air Force men were *more likely*

than men in the other Services to indicate training **identifies the point of contact for reporting sexual assault** (96%), whereas Army and Marine Corps men (94% for both) were *less likely*. Additionally, Air Force men were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate **training explains resources available to victims** (95%) and **highlights engagement of chain of command outside of formal training** (91%), whereas Army men were *less likely* (**explains resources available** [94%] and **highlights chain of command outside of formal training** [90%]). Men in the Marine Corps (93%) and Navy (93%) were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate **training teaches how to avoid situations that might increase risk of being a victim of sexual assault**, whereas Air Force men (91%) were *less likely*.

Compared to 2014, the percentage of men who **indicated topics were effective and/or relevant to sexual assault training** showed a statistically significant *increase* in 2016 for Army (2–4 percentage points), Navy (4–6 percentage points), Marine Corps (4–6 percentage points), and Air Force men (1–2 percentage points).

Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated they agree **training provides an effective and/or relevant understanding of sexual assault** showed a statistically significant *increase* on all topics in 2016 for Coast Guard women (4–8 percentage points) and Coast Guard men (4–7 percentage points).

Table 42.
Effectiveness/Relevance of Sexual Assault Training for Coast Guard (Q200)

	2016 Trend Comparisons		Survey Year	Women	Men
	↑ Higher Than 2014	↓ Lower Than 2014			
Provides a good understanding of what actions are considered sexual assault	2016	96 ↑	96 ↑		
	2014	91	92		
Teaches that the consumption of alcohol may increase the likelihood of sexual assault	2016	96 ↑	96 ↑		
	2014	92	92		
Teaches how to avoid situations that might increase risk of being a victim of sexual assault	2016	92 ↑	95 ↑		
	2014	88	90		
Teaches how to intervene when you witness a situation involving a fellow Service member	2016	93 ↑	95 ↑		
	2014	87	88		
Teaches how to obtain medical care following a sexual assault	2016	91 ↑	94 ↑		
	2014	83	87		
Explains the role of the chain of command in handling sexual assault allegations	2016	91 ↑	95 ↑		
	2014	84	90		
Explains the reporting options available if a sexual assault occurs	2016	97 ↑	97 ↑		
	2014	91	91		
Identifies the point of contact for reporting sexual assault (e.g., SARC, VA)	2016	96 ↑	96 ↑		
	2014	88	90		
Explains how sexual assault is a mission readiness problem	2016	90 ↑	94 ↑		
	2014	86	90		
Explains the recourses available to victims (e.g., Safe Helpline)	2016	94 ↑	96 ↑		
	2014	87	90		
Explains that, in addition to women, men can experience sexual assault*	2016	95	95		
	2014	NA	NA		
Highlights engagement of chain of command outside of formal training*	2016	83	92		
	2014	NA	NA		
Explains use of social media and community to engage with SAPR prevention*	2016	73	85		
	2014	NA	NA		
			<i>Margins of Error</i>	±1-2	±1-2

Percent of Coast Guard members who received sexual assault training in the past 12 month

*Denotes new item for 2016 WGRA and therefore not comparable to 2014 RMWS

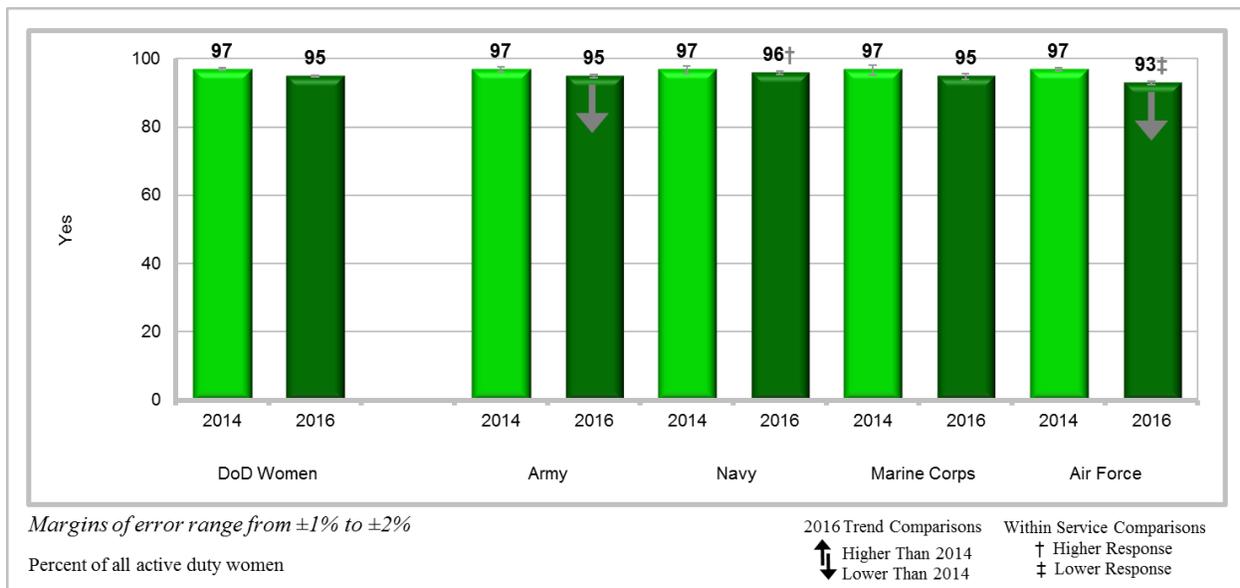
Training on Topics Related to Sexual Harassment

DoD

As shown in Figure 149, the vast majority of DoD women (95%) received [training on topics related to sexual harassment](#) in the past 12 months, which compared to 2014, showed a statistically significant *decrease* in 2016 (2 percentage points).

Navy women (96%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to receive [training on topics related to sexual harassment](#) in the past 12 months, whereas Air Force women (93%) were *less likely* (Figure 149). Compared to 2014, the percentage of women who indicated receiving [training on sexual harassment](#) in the past 12 months showed a statistically significant *decrease* in 2016 for Air Force (4 percentage points) and Army women (2 percentage points).

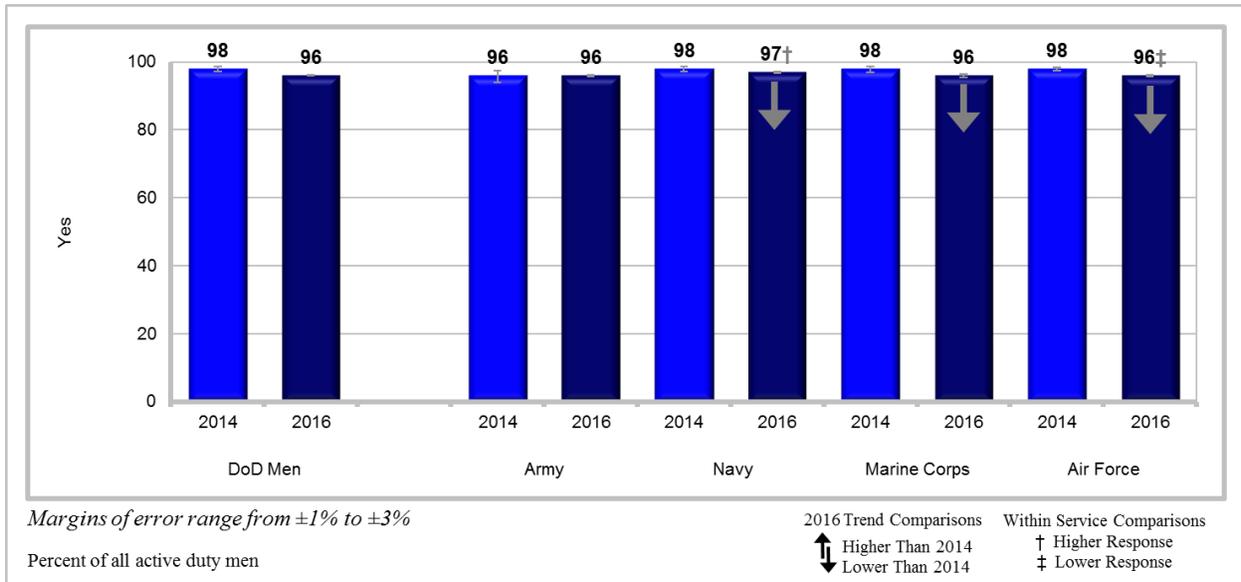
Figure 149.
Training During the Last 12 Months on Topics Related to Sexual Harassment for DoD Women (Q201)



As shown in Figure 150, the vast majority of DoD men (96%) received [training on topics related to sexual harassment](#) in the past 12 months, which compared to 2014, showed a statistically significant *decrease* in 2016 (2 percentage points).

Navy men (97%) were *more likely* than men in the other Services to receive [training on topics related to sexual harassment](#) in the past 12 months, whereas Air Force men (96%) were *less likely* (Figure 150). Compared to 2014, the percentage of men who indicated receiving [training on sexual harassment](#) in past 12 months showed a statistically significant *decrease* in 2016 for Air Force and Marine Corps men (2 percentage points for both), and Navy men (1 percentage point).

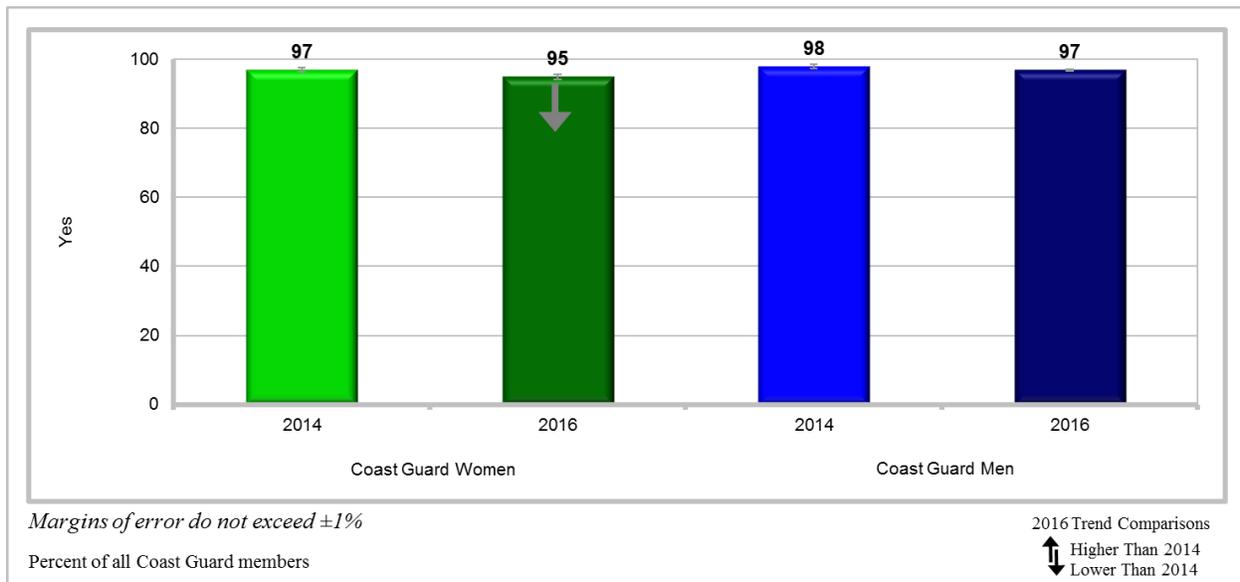
Figure 150.
Training During the Last 12 Months on Topics Related to Sexual Harassment for DoD Men (Q201)



Coast Guard

As shown in Figure 151, the vast majority of Coast Guard members (95% of women and 97% of men) received training on topics related to sexual harassment in the past 12 months. Compared to 2014, this showed a statistically significant decrease in 2016 for Coast Guard women (2 percentage points) but remained statistically unchanged since 2014 for Coast Guard men.

Figure 151.
Training During the Last 12 Months on Topics Related to Sexual Harassment for Coast Guard (Q201)



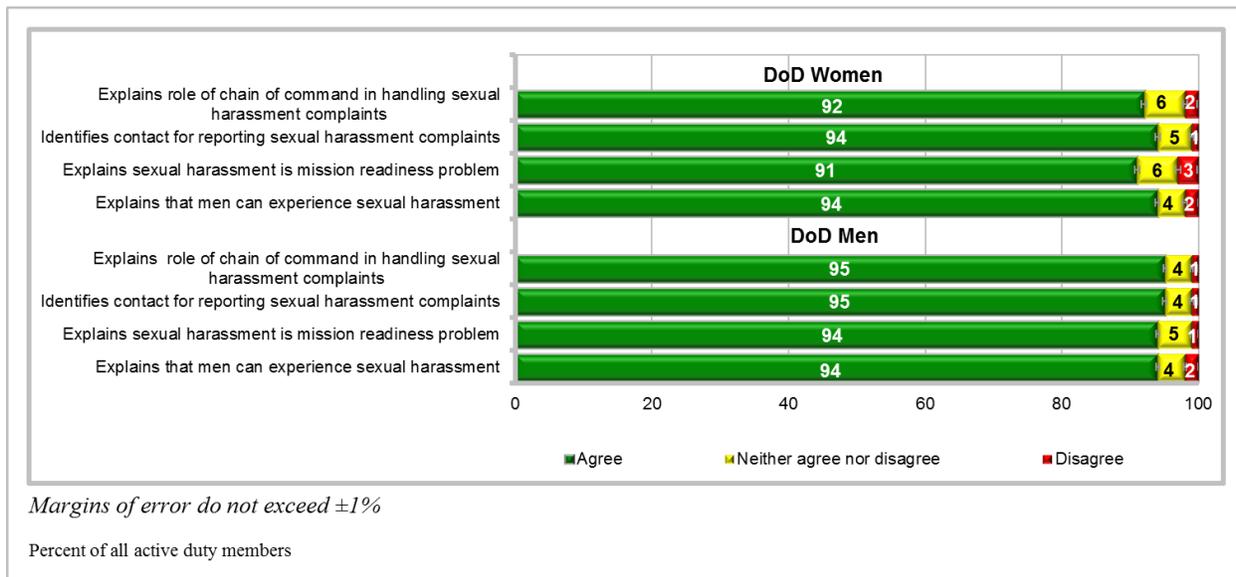
Effectiveness/Relevance of Sexual Harassment Training

Members who indicated receiving training in the past 12 months on sexual harassment were asked about a series of topics related to sexual harassment, such as whether training explained that, in addition to women, men can experience sexual harassment and whether it identified the point of contact for reporting sexual harassment complaints. Members were asked to indicate the level of effectiveness/relevance for each item.

DoD

The vast majority of DoD members (91%–94% of women, 94%–95% of men), indicated their Service’s sexual harassment training was *effective* in conveying relevant information (Figure 152). Ninety-two percent of women and 95% of men indicated their [training explains the role of the chain of command in handling sexual harassment complaints](#). Ninety-four percent of women and 95% of men indicated [training identifies the point of contact for reporting sexual harassment complaints](#), whereas 91% of women and 94% of men indicated [training explains sexual harassment is a mission readiness problem](#). Additionally, 94% of women and men indicated [training explains that, in addition to women, men can be experience sexual harassment](#).

Figure 152.
Effectiveness/Relevance of Sexual Harassment Training for DoD (Q202)



As shown in Table 43, there is little difference between Services among DoD women on their views of *effectiveness* of sexual harassment training, with the exceptions of Air Force and Army. Air Force women (94%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate their Service’s [sexual harassment training identifies the points of contact for reporting sexual harassment complaints](#). Women in the Air Force (95%) were also *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate their Service’s [sexual harassment training explains that, in addition to women, men can experience sexual harassment](#), whereas Army women (93%) were *less likely*.

Similar to DoD women, there is little difference between Services for DoD men on their views of the *effectiveness* of [sexual harassment training](#), with the exception of the Air Force (Table 43). Air Force men were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate their Service’s [sexual harassment training explains the role of the chain of command in handling sexual harassment complaints](#) (95%) and [identifies the points of contact for reporting sexual harassment](#) (96%).

Table 43.
Effectiveness/Relevance of Sexual Harassment Training for DoD (Q202)

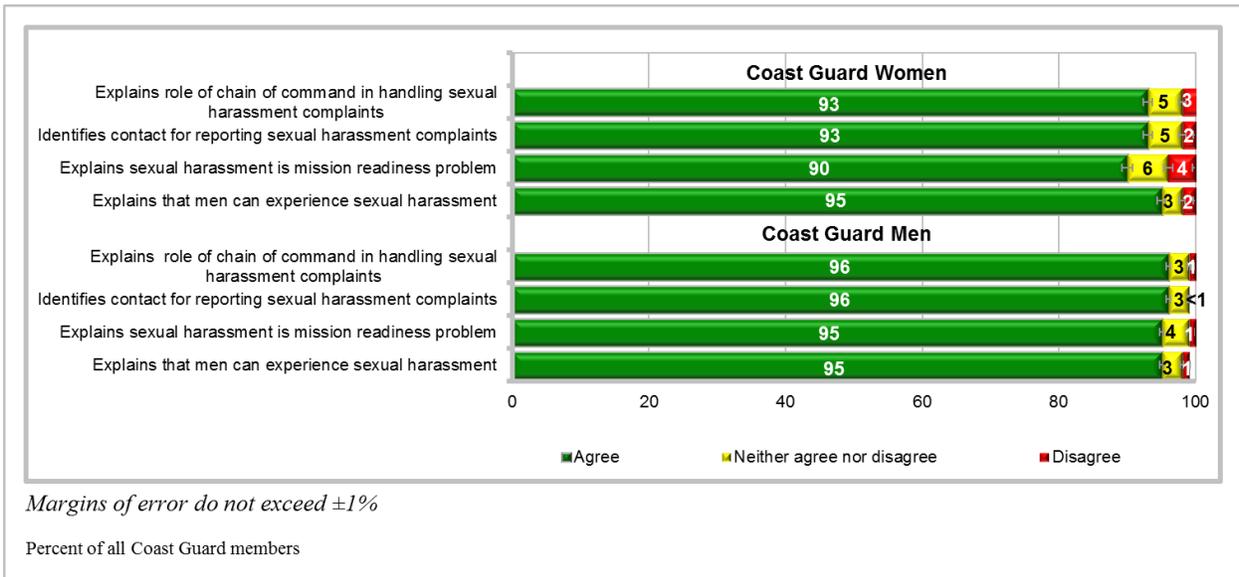
	Within Service Comparisons				
	Total DoD	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force
■ Higher Response ■ Lower Response					
Women					
Explains the role of the chain of command in handling sexual harassment complaints	92	92	91	92	92
Identifies the point of contact for reporting sexual harassment complaints	94	93	93	93	94
Explains how sexual harassment is a mission readiness problem	91	91	92	91	91
Explains that, in addition to women, men can experience sexual harassment	94	93	94	93	95
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±1	±1	±1	±2	±1
Men					
Explains the role of the chain of command in handling sexual harassment complaints	95	95	95	94	95
Identifies the point of contact for reporting sexual harassment complaints	95	95	95	95	96
Explains how sexual harassment is a mission readiness problem	94	94	94	94	94
Explains that, in addition to women, men can experience sexual harassment	94	94	94	94	94
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±1	±1	±1	±1	±1

Percent of active duty members who received sexual harassment training in the past 12 months

Coast Guard

The vast majority of Coast Guard members (90%–95% of women and 94%–96% of men) indicated their Service’s sexual harassment training is *effective* in conveying relevant information (Figure 153). Ninety-three percent of Coast Guard women and 96% of Coast Guard men indicated their training [explains the role of the chain of command in handling sexual harassment complaints](#). Ninety-three percent of women and 96% of men indicated training [identifies the point of contact for reporting sexual harassment complaints](#), whereas 90% of women and 95% of men indicated training [explains sexual harassment is a mission readiness problem](#). Additionally, 95% of women and men indicated [training explains that, in addition to women, men can experience sexual harassment](#).

Figure 153.
Effectiveness/Relevance of Sexual Harassment Training for Coast Guard (Q202)



Chapter 9: Military Workplace Climate

Mr. Hunter Peebles, Ms. Amanda Grifka, and Ms. Lisa Davis

Introduction

This chapter examines various topics related to the workplace climate within the military. One of the main topics covered within this section is bystander intervention—witnessing a problematic situation that potentially involved sexual assault, the actions taken in response to observing the harmful situation, and what contributed to the decision to intervene. Other important topics on military workplace climate that are discussed below include positive actions and/or behaviors demonstrated by military members within the workplace, female coworkers in the workplace, and the use of social media in the workplace.

Results are reported for 2016 and trend comparisons to the 2014 RMWS are provided where data are available.

Likelihood to Encourage a Member to Come Forward to Report Sexual Assault and/or Sexual Harassment

Active duty members were asked how likely they would be to encourage a member to come forward to report sexual assault and/or sexual harassment, to tell a military supervisor about sexual harassment if it happened to them, and to report a sexual assault if it happened to them.

DoD

As shown in Table 44 and Table 45, the majority of DoD women and men indicated they would encourage a member to come forward to report sexual assault and/or sexual harassment.

Overall, women in the Army were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate that they would be more likely to encourage a member to come forward to report, whereas Marine Corps women were *less likely* (Table 44). For example, Army women were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate they would be likely to [encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to report it \(95%\)](#), to [encourage someone who has experienced sexual harassment to tell a military supervisor \(91%\)](#), to [tell a military supervisor about sexual harassment if it happened to them \(79%\)](#), and to [report a sexual assault if it happened to them \(87%\)](#). Moreover, Marine Corps women were *less likely* than women in the other Services to indicate they would be likely to [encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to report it \(91%\)](#), to [tell a military supervisor about sexual harassment if it happened to them \(71%\)](#), and to [report a sexual assault if it happened to them \(78%\)](#).

Additionally, women in the Air Force (97%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate they would be likely to [encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to seek counseling](#), while Marine Corps women (94%) were *less likely*. Air Force women were *less likely* than women in the other Services to indicate they would be likely to [encourage someone to tell a military supervisor \(87%\)](#) and to [tell a military supervisor if it happened to them \(75%\)](#).

Navy women were *less likely* than women in the other Services to indicate they would be likely to encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to report it (93%) and to encourage someone who has experienced sexual harassment to tell a military supervisor (87%).

As shown in Table 44, compared to 2014, the percentage of women who indicated they would be likely to encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to seek counseling and encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to report it showed statistically significant *increases* in 2016 for Army (3 percentage points for each) and Navy women (3 percentage points and 4 percentage points, respectively). The percentage of women who indicated they would be likely to tell a military supervisor about sexual harassment if it happened to them showed a statistically significant *increase* in 2016 for Army (5 percentage points), Navy (5 percentage points), and Air Force women (2 percentage points). The percentage of women who indicated they would report a sexual assault if it happened to them showed a statistically significant *increase* in 2016 for Army (5 percentage points), Navy (3 percentage points), and Air Force women (2 percentage points).

Table 44.
Likelihood to Encourage a Member to Come Forward to Report for DoD Women (Q177)

2016 Trend Comparisons ↑ Higher Than 2014 ↓ Lower Than 2014	Within Service Comparisons						
	Survey Year	Total DoD	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	
			Higher Response		Lower Response		
Likely							
Would encourage someone who has experienced sexual harassment to tell a military supervisor	2016	89	91	87	87	87	
	2014	88	89	85	86	88	
Would encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to seek counseling	2016	97 ↑	96 ↑	96 ↑	94	97	
	2014	94	93	93	90	97	
Would encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to report it	2016	94 ↑	95 ↑	93 ↑	91	94	
	2014	91	92	89	88	94	
Would tell a military supervisor about sexual harassment if it happened to you	2016	77 ↑	79 ↑	76 ↑	71	75 ↑	
	2014	72	74	71	69	73	
Report a sexual assault if it happened to you	2016	85 ↑	87 ↑	84 ↑	78	85 ↑	
	2014	82	82	81	78	83	
<i>Margins of Error</i>			±1-2	±1-2	±1-3	±2-5	±1-2
Unlikely							
Would encourage someone who has experienced sexual harassment to tell a military supervisor	2016	5	4	5	5	5	
	2014	4	4	4	5	4	
Would encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to seek counseling	2016	1 ↓	1 ↓	1	1	1	
	2014	2	2	1	3	1	
Would encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to report it	2016	2	2	2	2	1	
	2014	2	2	2	3	1	
Would tell a military supervisor about sexual harassment if it happened to you	2016	11 ↓	10 ↓	11	13	12 ↓	
	2014	13	13	13	15	14	
Report a sexual assault if it happened to you	2016	7 ↓	6 ↓	7	9	6	
	2014	8	8	8	10	7	
<i>Margins of Error</i>			±1	±1-2	±1-3	±1-4	±1-2

Percent of active duty women

Overall, men in the Army and Air Force were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate they would be likely to encourage a member to come forward to report, while men in the Marine Corps were *less likely* (Table 45). For example, Army (95%) and Air Force men (96%) were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate they would be likely to **encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to report it**, whereas men in the Marine Corps (92%) were *less likely*. Similarly, men in the Army (91%) and Air Force (90%) were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate they would be likely to **report a sexual assault if it happened to them**, whereas Navy (89%) and Marine Corps (86%) were *less likely*. Additionally, men in the Army (93%) were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate they would be likely to **encourage someone who has experienced sexual harassment to tell a military supervisor**, whereas men in the Marine Corps (90%) and Air Force (92%) were *less likely*. Men in the Army (87%) were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate they would be likely to **tell a military supervisor about sexual harassment if it happened to them**, whereas Navy (84%) and Marine Corps men (82%) were *less likely*. Air Force men (97%) were *more likely*

than men in the other Services to indicate they would be likely to **encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to seek counseling**, whereas Marine Corps men (93%) were *less likely*.

Compared to 2014, the percentage of men who indicated they would be likely to **encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to seek counseling** showed a statistically significant *increase* in 2016 for Army (4 percentage points) and Air Force men (2 percentage points; Table 45). The percentage of men who indicated they would be likely to **encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to report it** showed a statistically significant *increase* in 2016 for Army (2 percentage points) and Air Force men (1 percentage point), as well as their likelihood to **report sexual assault if it happened to them** (Army men by 4 percentage points and Air Force men by 1 percentage point). The percentage of men who indicated they would be likely to **tell a military supervisor about sexual harassment if it happened to them** showed a statistically significant *increase* in 2016 for Army men (3 percentage points).

Table 45.
Likelihood to Encourage a Member to Come Forward to Report for DoD Men (Q177)

2016 Trend Comparisons ↑ Higher Than 2014 ↓ Lower Than 2014	Within Service Comparisons					
	Survey Year	Total DoD	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force
			Higher Response		Lower Response	
Likely						
Would encourage someone who has experienced sexual harassment to tell a military supervisor	2016	92	93	92	90	92
	2014	91	91	91	90	91
Would encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to seek counseling	2016	95 ↑	96 ↑	95	93	97 ↑
	2014	94	92	97	93	95
Would encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to report it	2016	95	95 ↑	94	92	96 ↑
	2014	94	93	96	93	95
Would tell a military supervisor about sexual harassment if it happened to you	2016	85	87 ↑	84	82	85
	2014	84	84	84	83	83
Report a sexual assault if it happened to you	2016	89 ↑	91 ↑	89	86	90 ↑
	2014	88	87	89	87	89
<i>Margins of Error</i>		±1-2	±1-3	±1-6	±1-4	±1-2
Unlikely						
Would encourage someone who has experienced sexual harassment to tell a military supervisor	2016	3	2	3	3	2
	2014	2	3	2	2	3
Would encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to seek counseling	2016	1	1	1	2	1 ↓
	2014	2	2	1	2	2
Would encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to report it	2016	1	1	1	2	1 ↓
	2014	2	2	1	2	2
Would tell a military supervisor about sexual harassment if it happened to you	2016	6	5	7 ↑	7	6 ↓
	2014	6	6	5	7	7
Report a sexual assault if it happened to you	2016	4	4 ↓	4	5	3 ↓
	2014	5	6	4	5	4
<i>Margins of Error</i>		±1	±1-2	±1-4	±1-4	±1

Percent of active duty men

Coast Guard

As shown in Table 46, the vast majority of Coast Guard members were likely to indicate they would [encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to seek counseling](#) (98% of women and 97% of men), [report a sexual assault if it happened to them](#) (94% of women and 97% of men), and [encourage someone who has experienced sexual harassment to tell a military supervisor](#) (91% of women and 95% of men). The majority of members (80% of women and 90% of men) were likely to indicate they would [tell a military supervisor if sexual harassment happened to them](#) and [report sexual assault if it happened to them](#) (87% of women and 93% of men).

Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated they would be likely to [encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to seek counseling](#) showed a statistically significant *increase* in 2016 for Coast Guard women and men (1 percentage point for each). The percentage who indicated they would be likely to [report a sexual assault if it happened to them](#) showed a statistically significant *increase* in 2016 for women (3 percentage points) and men (2 percentage points). Additionally, the percentage of those who indicated they would be likely to [tell a military supervisor about sexual harassment if it happened to them](#) showed a statistically significant *increase* in 2016 for Coast Guard women (3 percentage points).

Table 46.
Likelihood to Encourage a Member to Come Forward to Report for Coast Guard (Q177)

	2016 Trend Comparisons		Survey Year	Women	Men
	↑ Higher Than 2014	↓ Lower Than 2014			
Likely					
Would encourage someone who has experienced sexual harassment to tell a military supervisor			2016	91	95
			2014	90	95
Would encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to seek counseling			2016	98 ↑	97 ↑
			2014	97	96
Would encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to report it			2016	94	97
			2014	94	96
Would tell a military supervisor about sexual harassment if it happened to you			2016	80 ↑	90
			2014	77	88
Report a sexual assault if it happened to you			2016	87 ↑	93 ↑
			2014	84	91
			<i>Margins of Error</i>	±1-2	±1-2
Unlikely					
Would encourage someone who has experienced sexual harassment to tell a military supervisor			2016	3	1
			2014	3	2
Would encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to seek counseling			2016	<1	1 ↓
			2014	1	1
Would encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to report it			2016	1	1 ↓
			2014	1	1
Would tell a military supervisor about sexual harassment if it happened to you			2016	9	3
			2014	10	5
Report a sexual assault if it happened to you			2016	5 ↓	2
			2014	7	3
			<i>Margins of Error</i>	±1-2	±1-2

Percent of all Coast Guard members

Bystander Intervention

Bystander intervention involves members maintaining vigilance and acting to prevent sexual assault. It focuses on perpetrators of sexual assault and on changing social norms around appropriate sexual behavior in a social setting. To gauge the extent of bystander intervention, members were asked whether they had observed a situation they believed was, or could have led to, sexual assault and, if so, whether and how they had intervened, and what led them to decide to intervene.

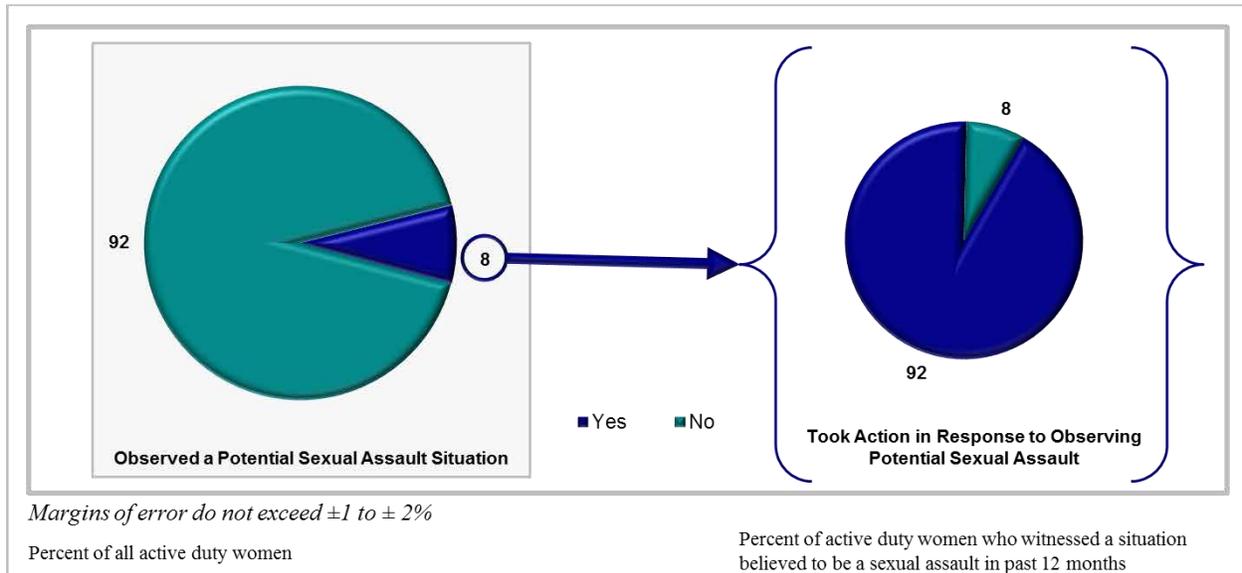
Observed a Potential Sexual Assault Situation

DoD

As shown in Figure 154, 8% of DoD women indicated they [observed a situation in the past 12 months they believed was, or could have led to, a sexual assault](#). As shown in Table 47, compared to 2014, this showed a statistically significant *decrease* in 2016 for DoD women (3

percentage points). Of this 8% of DoD women who observed a potential sexual assault situation, the vast majority (92%) indicated they took action.

Figure 154.
Observed a Potential Sexual Assault Situation and Whether Action Was Taken for DoD Women (Q178–Q179)



As shown in Figure 155, 4% of DoD men indicated they observed a situation in the past 12 months they believed was, or could have led to, a sexual assault. As shown in Table 47, compared to 2014, this showed a statistically significant decrease in 2016 for DoD men (2 percentage points). Of this 4% of DoD men who observed a potential sexual assault situation, the majority (89%) indicated they took action.

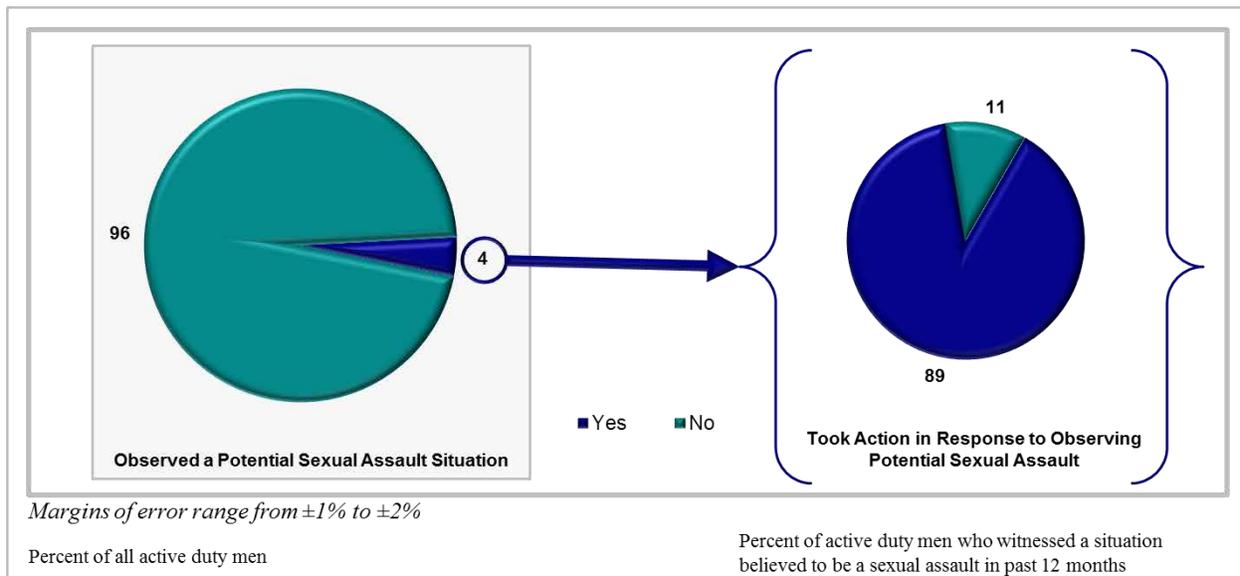
Figure 155.***Observed a Potential Sexual Assault Situation and Whether Action Was Taken for DoD Men (Q178–Q179)***

Table 47 shows in 2016, women in the Marine Corps (12%) and Navy (10%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate [observing a potential sexual assault situation in the past 12 months](#), whereas Air Force women (6%) were *less likely*. Compared to 2014, the percentage of women who indicated they [observed a situation they believed was, or could have led to, a sexual assault](#) showed a statistically significant *decrease* in 2016 for Army (4 percentage points), Navy (3 percentage points), and Air Force women (2 percentage points). There were no significant differences within Services for women who indicated they [took action in response to observing a potential sexual assault](#) in 2016. Compared to 2014, the percentage of women who indicated they [took action in response to observing a potential sexual assault](#) showed a statistically significant *decrease* in 2016 for Air Force women (3 percentage points).

Similar observations were found among DoD men in 2016 (Table 47). Men in the Navy and Marine Corps (5% for both) were *more likely* than men in the other Services to [observe a potential sexual assault situation](#), whereas Air Force men (3%) were *less likely*. Compared to 2014, the percentage of men who indicated they [observed a situation they believed was, or could have led to, a sexual assault](#) showed a statistically significant *decrease* in 2016 for Navy (3 percentage points) and Air Force men (1 percentage point). There were no significant differences within Services from 2014 to 2016 for men who indicated they took action.

Related to bystander intervention, members were also asked to what extent they agreed it is their duty to confront a fellow Service member from doing something potentially harmful to themselves or others in social situations. In 2016, 93% of women indicated that [in a social setting, it is their duty to confront a fellow Service member from doing something potentially harmful to themselves or others](#), which showed a statistically significant *increase* in 2016 by 1 percentage point. Women in the Air Force (95%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate that [in a social setting, it is their duty to confront a fellow Service member](#)

from doing something potentially harmful to themselves or others, whereas Army women (92%) were *less likely*. Compared to 2014, this showed a statistically significant *increase* in 2016 for Marine Corps (5 percentage points) and Navy women (3 percentage points).

For DoD men, 94% of men indicated that in a social setting, it is their duty to confront a fellow Service member from doing something potentially harmful to themselves or others, which showed a statistically significant *increase* in 2016 by 3 percentage points. Men in the Air Force (95%) were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate that in a social setting, it is their duty to confront a fellow Service member from doing something potentially harmful to themselves or others, whereas Army and Marine Corps men (both 93%) were *less likely*. Compared to 2014, this showed a statistically significant *increase* in 2016 for Army men (4 percentage points).

Table 47.
Bystander Intervention for DoD (Q178–Q179, Q203a)

2016 Trend Comparisons ↑ Higher Than 2014 ↓ Lower Than 2014	Within Service Comparisons						
	Survey Year	Total DoD	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	
			■	Higher Response		■	Lower Response
Women							
Observed a potential sexual assault situation (Q178)							
Yes	2016	8 ↓	8 ↓	10 ↓	12	6 ↓	
	2014	11	12	13	13	8	
<i>Margins of Error</i>		±1	±1–2	±1–3	±2–4	±1	
Of those who observed a potential sexual assault situation, took action in response to observing potential sexual assault (Q179)							
Yes	2016	92	92	92	92	93 ↓	
	2014	93	90	93	NR	96	
<i>Margins of Error</i>		±2–3	±4–6	±4–6	±5	±3	
In a social setting, it is your duty to confront a fellow Service member from doing something potentially harmful to themselves or others (Q203a)							
Agree	2016	93 ↑	92	92 ↑	94 ↑	95	
	2014	92	91	89	89	95	
<i>Margins of Error</i>		±1	±1–2	±1–3	±2–4	±1	
Men							
Observed a potential sexual assault situation (Q178)							
Yes	2016	4 ↓	4	5 ↓	5	3 ↓	
	2014	6	6	8	6	4	
<i>Margins of Error</i>		±1	±1–2	±1–3	±1–4	±1	
Of those who observed a potential sexual assault situation, took action in response to observing potential sexual assault (Q179)							
Yes	2016	89	88	89	91	90	
	2014	85	84	86	NR	88	
<i>Margins of Error</i>		±2–6	±4–12	±3–13	±4	±3–8	
In a social setting, it is your duty to confront a fellow Service member from doing something potentially harmful to themselves or others (Q203a)							
Agree	2016	94 ↑	93 ↑	93	93	95	
	2014	91	89	92	89	95	
<i>Margins of Error</i>		±1–2	±1–2	±1–3	±1–4	±1	

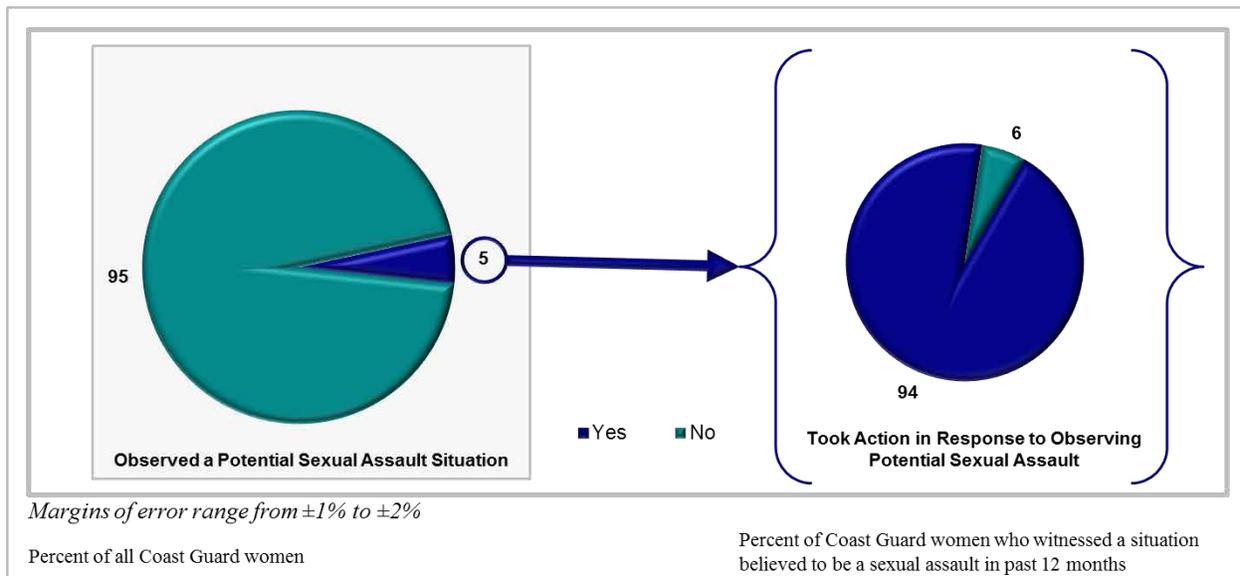
Percent of all active duty members

Coast Guard

For Coast Guard women, 5% indicated they [observed a situation in the past 12 months they believed was, or could have led to, a sexual assault](#) (Figure 156). Compared to 2014, this showed a statistically significant *decrease* for Coast Guard women in 2016 (3 percentage points). Of this 5% of Coast Guard women who observed a potential sexual assault situation, the vast majority (94%) indicated [they took action](#) (statistically unchanged since 2014; Table 48).

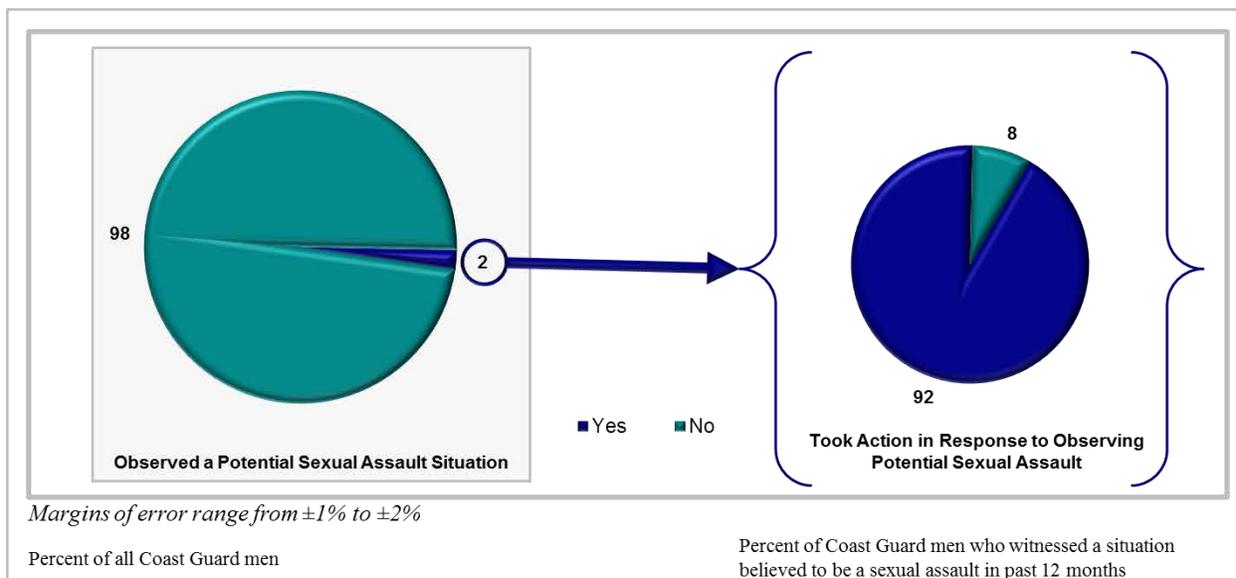
Figure 156.

Observed a Potential Sexual Assault Situation and Whether Action Was Taken for Coast Guard Women (Q178–Q179)



As shown in Figure 157, 2% of Coast Guard men indicated they **observed a situation in the past 12 months they believed was, or could have led to, a sexual assault**. Of this 2%, the vast majority (92%) indicated **they took action**. There were no statistically significant differences between 2014 and 2016 for Coast Guard men for observing and reacting to a potential sexual assault situation (Table 48).

Figure 157.
Observed a Potential Sexual Assault Situation and Whether Action Was Taken for Coast Guard Men (Q178–Q179)



Related to bystander intervention, members were also asked to what extent they agreed it is their duty to confront a fellow Service member from doing something potentially harmful to themselves or others in social situations. As shown in Table 48, 96% of Coast Guard women indicated *in a social setting, it is their duty to confront a fellow Service member from doing something potentially harmful to themselves or others*, which showed a statistically significant *increase* in 2016 by 5 percentage points. Additionally, 96% of Coast Guard men indicated *in a social setting, it is their duty to confront a fellow Service member from doing something potentially harmful to themselves or others*, which showed a statistically significant *increase* in 2016 by 3 percentage points.

Table 48.
Bystander Intervention for Coast Guard (Q178–Q179, Q203a)

	2016 Trend Comparisons		Survey Year	Women	Men
	↑ Higher Than 2014	↓ Lower Than 2014			
<i>Observed a potential sexual assault situation (Q178)</i>					
Yes			2016	5 ↓	2
			2014	8	3
			<i>Margins of Error</i>	±1	±2
<i>Of those who observed a potential sexual assault situation, took action in response to observing potential sexual assault (Q179)</i>					
Yes			2016	94	92
			2014	95	NR
			<i>Margins of Error</i>	±4	±3
<i>In a social setting, it is your duty to confront a fellow Service member from doing something potentially harmful to themselves or others (Q203a)</i>					
Agree			2016	96 ↑	96 ↑
			2014	91	93
			<i>Margins of Error</i>	±1–2	±1–2

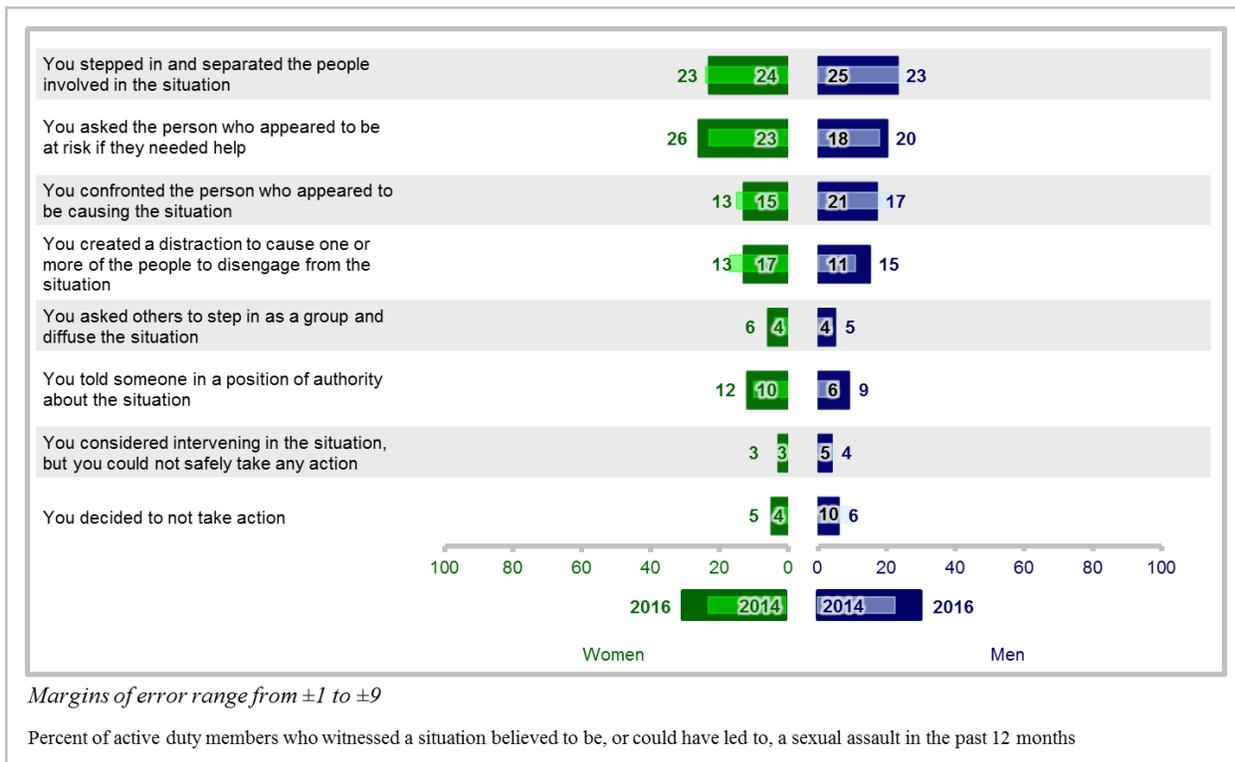
Percent of all Coast Guard members

Actions Taken in Response to Observing Potential Sexual Assault Situation

DoD

The top three actions taken in response to observing a potential sexual assault situation are the same for DoD women and DoD men (Figure 158). More than a quarter (26%) of women and 20% of men [asked the person who appeared to be at risk if they needed help](#). A little less than one-quarter (23%) of women and men [stepped in and separated the people involved](#). Additionally, 13% of women and 17% of men indicated they [confronted the person who appeared to be causing the situation](#).

Figure 158.
Actions Taken in Response to Observing Potential Sexual Assault Situation for DoD (Q179)



There is little difference among women in the Services, with the exception of Army women (4%) who were *less likely* than women in the other Services to [ask others to step in as a group and diffuse the situation](#) and Marine Corps women (19%) who were *less likely* to [ask the person who appeared to be at risk if they needed help](#) (Table 49). There is also little difference between women in 2014 and 2016 regarding actions taken. The exception is the percentage of women who indicated they [created a distraction to cause one or more of the people to disengage from the situation](#), which showed a statistically significant *decrease* in 2016 for Air Force women (6 percentage points).

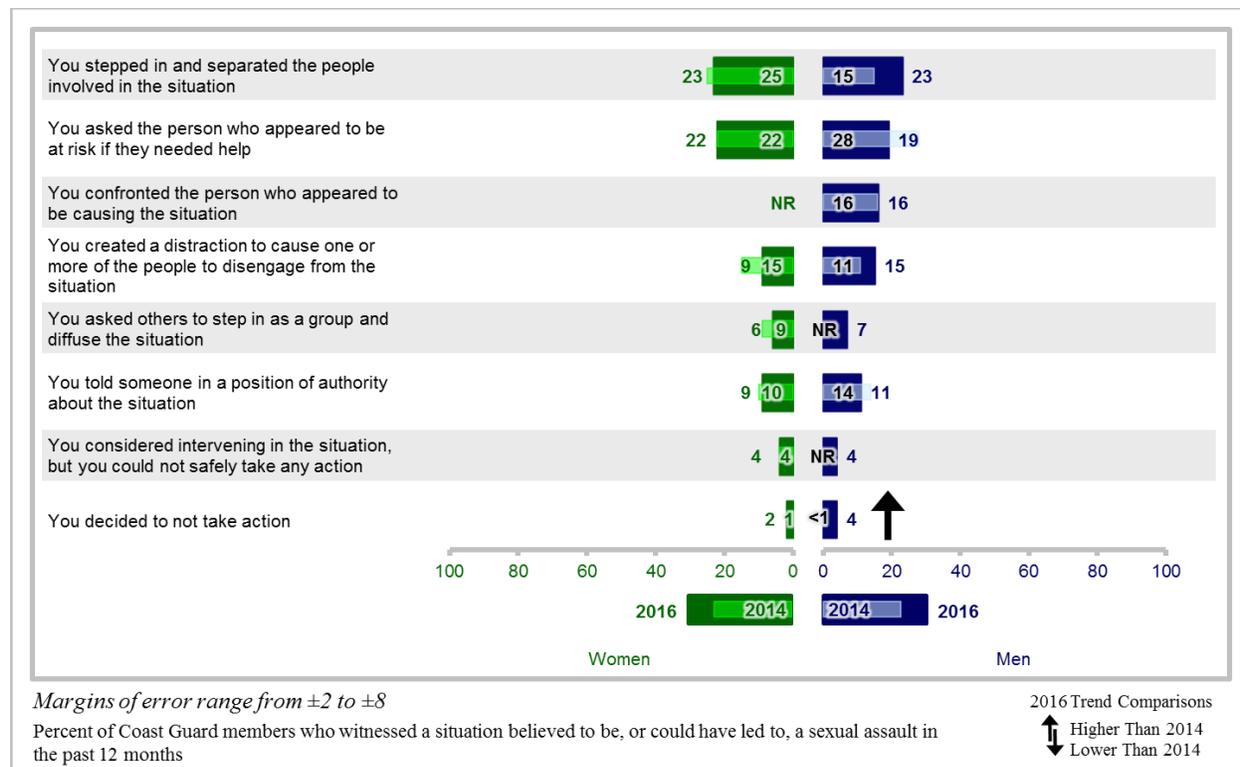
There is no difference among men in the Services on the likelihood to take certain actions (Table 49). However, compared to 2014, the percentage of Marine Corps men who indicated they [asked the person who appeared at risk if they needed help](#) and [created a distraction to cause one or more of the people to disengage from the situation](#) showed statistically significant *increases* in 2016 (13 percentage points and 14 percentage points, respectively). The percentage of men who [told someone in a position of authority about the situation](#) showed a statistically significant *increase* in 2016 for Navy men (5 percentage points).

Coast Guard

Figure 159 shows the top actions taken in response to observing a potential sexual assault situation for Coast Guard women and men. Twenty-three percent of women and men stepped in and separated the people involved, whereas 22% of women and 19% of men asked the person who appeared to be at risk if they needed help. Additionally, 9% of Coast Guard women created a distraction to cause one or more of the people disengage from the situation and 9% also told someone in a position of authority. Sixteen percent of men confronted the person who appeared to be causing the situation and 15% created a distraction.

Compared to 2014, the percentage of those who indicated they decided to not take action showed a statistically significant increase in 2016 for Coast Guard men (4 percentage points). There were no statistically significant differences between 2014 and 2016 for Coast Guard women (Figure 159).

Figure 159.
Actions Taken in Response to Observing Potential Sexual Assault Situation for Coast Guard (Q179)

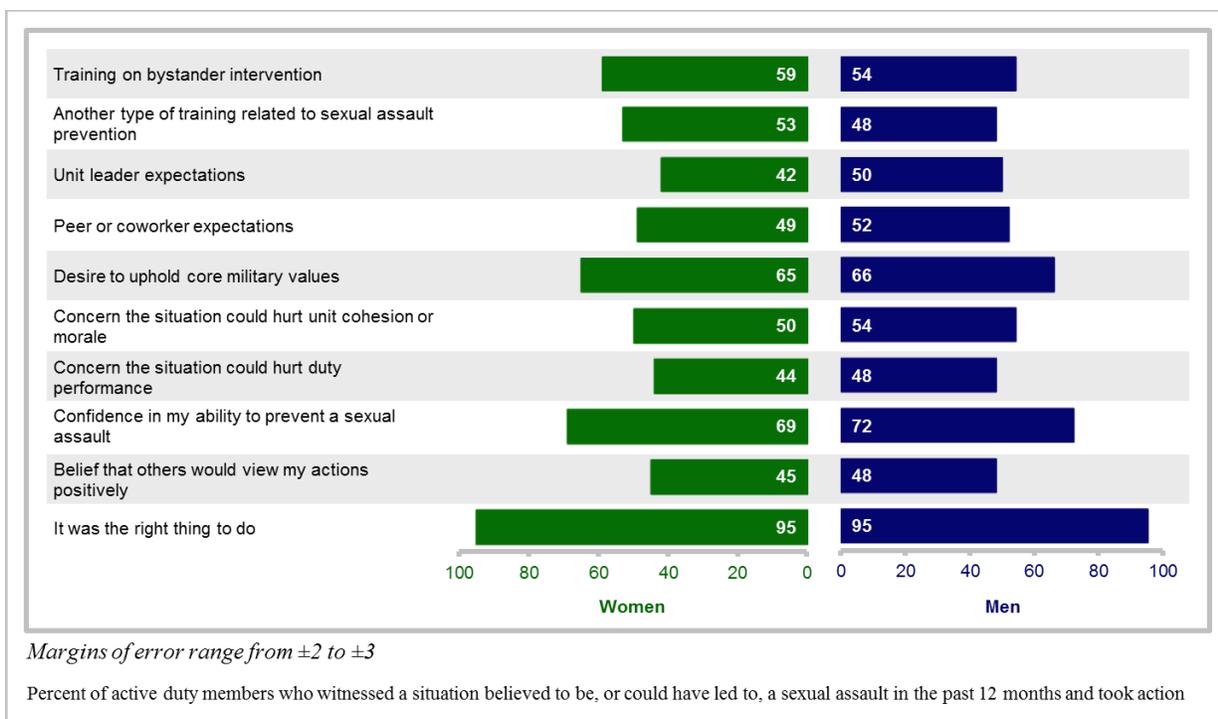


Reasons for Intervening

DoD

As shown in Figure 160, the most selected contribution to the decision to intervene in a situation that was believed to be a sexual assault for DoD women and men (both 95%) was that *it was the right thing to do*. *Confidence in their ability to prevent a sexual assault* was the second highest selected contribution by 69% of women and 72% of men. Additionally, 65% of women and 66% of men indicated a *desire to uphold core military values* was what led to the decision to intervene.

Figure 160.
Reasons for Intervening for DoD (Q180)



In general, Air Force women were *less likely* than women in the other Services to indicate nearly all of the contributions on their decision intervene (Table 50). For example, women in the Navy were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate *training on bystander invention* (69%) and *another type of training related to sexual assault prevention* (58%) contributed to their decision to intervene, whereas Air Force women (*training on bystander intervention* [50%] and *another type of training* [46%]) were *less likely*. Army women were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate a *desire to uphold core military values* (71%), *concern the situation could hurt unit cohesion or morale* (54%), and *concern the situation could hurt duty performance* (49%), whereas Air Force women were *less likely* (*desire to uphold core military values* [57%], *harm to unit cohesion/morale* [40%], and *harm to duty performance* [36%]).

Similar to DoD women, men in the Army were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate nearly all of the reasons on their decision to intervene and Air Force men were *less likely* (Table 50). For example, men in the Army were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate a *desire to uphold core military values* (75%) and *peer or coworker expectations* (55%), whereas Air Force men were *less likely* (*desire to uphold core military values* [54%] and *peer/coworker expectations* [40%]). Additionally, men in the Navy (60%) and Army (58%) were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate *training on bystander intervention* contributed to their decision to intervene, whereas men in the Marine Corps and Air Force men (44% for both) were *less likely*.

Table 50.
Reasons for Intervening for DoD (Q180)

	Within Service Comparisons				
	Total DoD	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force
			 Higher Response	 Lower Response	
Women					
Training on bystander intervention	59	57	69	52	50
Another type of training related to sexual assault prevention	53	51	58	53	46
Unit leader expectations	42	46	42	49	32
Peer or coworker expectations	49	51	50	49	41
Desire to uphold core military values	65	71	64	67	57
Concern the situation could hurt unit cohesion or morale	50	54	51	55	40
Concern the situation could hurt duty performance	44	49	45	45	36
Confidence in my ability to prevent a sexual assault	69	69	71	66	66
Belief that others would view my actions positively	45	47	47	45	39
It was the right thing to do	95	93	95	95	97
Some other reason	43	45	43	49	38
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±2-3	±3-5	±3-5	±4-8	±2-5
Men					
Training on bystander intervention	54	58	60	44	44
Another type of training related to sexual assault prevention	48	52	52	43	40
Unit leader expectations	50	54	50	52	35
Peer or coworker expectations	52	55	53	54	40
Desire to uphold core military values	66	75	65	63	54
Concern the situation could hurt unit cohesion or morale	54	58	56	52	41
Concern the situation could hurt duty performance	48	53	50	46	34
Confidence in my ability to prevent a sexual assault	72	74	75	69	66
Belief that others would view my actions positively	48	52	51	45	39
It was the right thing to do	95	94	96	93	97
Some other reason	38	38	41	41	32
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±2-3	±2-4	±3-5	±3-5	±2-4

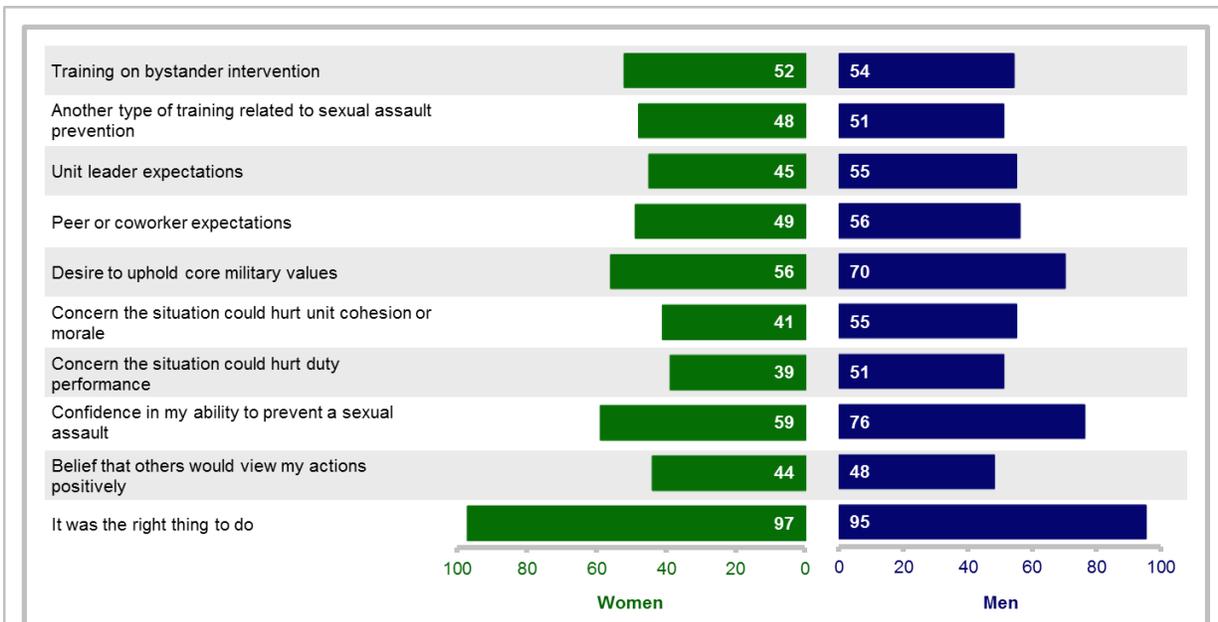
Percent of active duty members who witnessed a situation believed to be, or could have led to, a sexual assault in the past 12 months and took action

Coast Guard

As shown in Figure 161, the vast majority of Coast Guard members (97% of women and 95% of men) intervened because **it was the right thing to do**. More than half (59%) of women indicated they intervened because of **confidence in their ability to prevent a sexual assault**, a **desire to uphold core military values** (56%), and **training on bystander intervention** (52%).

Coast Guard men were motivated to intervene by **confidence in their ability to prevent a sexual assault** (76%), a **desire to uphold core military values** (70%), **peer or coworker expectations** (56%), **unit leader expectations** (55%), and **concern that the situation could hurt unit cohesion or morale** (55%; Figure 161).

Figure 161.
Reasons for Intervening for Coast Guard (Q180)⁴⁶



Margins of error range from ±3 to ±16

Percent of Coast Guard members who witnessed a situation believed to be, or could have led to, a sexual assault in the past 12 months and took action

Positive Workplace Actions/Behaviors Demonstrated by Military Members

Active duty members were asked a series of questions regarding how well military members in specific paygrades encouraged, promoted, and/or demonstrated positive military workplace actions or behaviors regarding sexual assault and sexual harassment in the past 12 months. The

⁴⁶ It should be noted that “some other reason” is not represented in Figure 161, but was selected by 55% of Coast Guard women and 38% of men.

questions asked are provided in Figure 162. Members were asked to select “Not applicable” if they did not have interactions with members of a specific paygrade.

The first part of this section provides an overview of DoD members’ perceptions regarding their leadership. Following this overview, each action/behavior is discussed in further detail for within Service comparisons.

Figure 162.

Questions on Positive Workplace Actions/Behaviors Demonstrated by Military Members

Positive Workplace Actions/Behaviors Demonstrated by Military Members	
Q181	Made it Clear That Sexual Assault Has No Place in the Military
Q182	Promoted a Unit Climate Based on Mutual Respect and Trust
Q183	Led by Example by Refraining From Sexist Comments and Behaviors
Q184	Recognized and Immediately Corrected Incidents of Sexual Harassment
Q185	Created Environment Where Victims Feel Comfortable Reporting
Q186	Encouraged Bystander Intervention
Q187	Publicized Sexual Assault Report Resources
Q188	Encouraged Victims to Report Sexual Assault

DoD

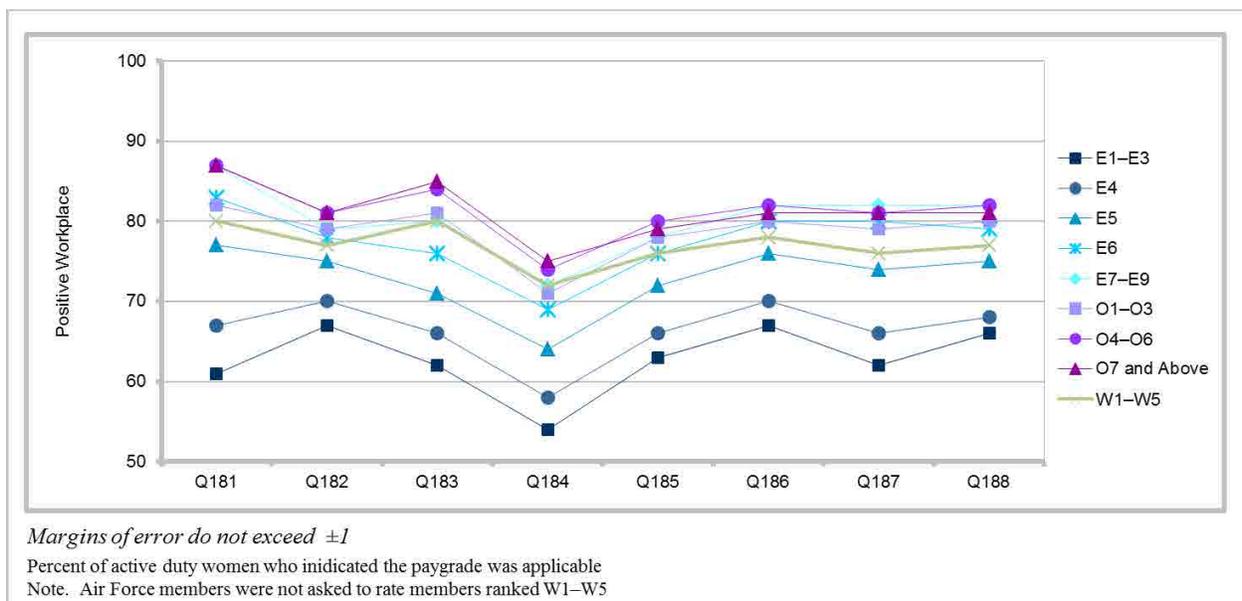
Figure 163 and Figure 164 show how well active duty members believe members across ranks demonstrate a [positive workplace through their actions and behaviors](#). In general, according to both DoD women and men, as a member’s paygrade increases, DoD women’s and men’s views of a positive workplace increase as well.

Figure 163 shows the “well/very well” responses for DoD women by question number and leadership ranking (question response options). The lowest paygrade—**E1–E3**— is represented by the dark blue line falling below all other paygrade lines (hence, having the lowest scores overall for encouraging, promoting, and/or demonstrating positive workplace actions or behaviors). Moreover, the two highest paygrades—**O4–O6** and **O7 and above**—are the top most lines, meaning DoD women indicated members in these paygrade encouraged, promoted, and/or demonstrated positive workplace actions better overall than members in the lower ranks.

Examining the responses across behaviors (question numbers), DoD women overall tended to indicate lower responses to Q184 than the other questions. This suggests DoD women did not indicate military members across the paygrades [recognized and immediately corrected incidents of sexual harassment, such as inappropriate jokes, comments, and behaviors](#) as highly as they indicated military members’ demonstrate other actions or behaviors. Furthermore, 54% of women indicated members ranked **E1–E3** [recognized and immediately corrected incidents of](#)

sexual harassment well, and 75% of women indicated the same for members ranked **O7 and above** (Table 51). When looking at an item that falls in the middle, such as whether members across paygrades encouraged bystander intervention to assist others in situations at risk for sexual assault or other harmful behaviors (Q186), 67% of women indicated members ranked **E1–E3** do this well and 81% of women indicated members ranked **O7 and above** do this well. This suggests recognizing and immediately correcting incidents of sexual harassment is viewed less favorable across paygrades among DoD women.

Figure 163.
How Well Members Across Ranks Encouraged, Promoted, and/or Demonstrated Positive Workplace Actions or Behaviors for DoD Women (Q181–Q188)



DoD men (Figure 164) overall indicated all paygrades as more likely to encourage, promote and/or demonstrate positive workplace behaviors or actions more so than DoD women (Figure 163). This is shown by the general shift in the lines (paygrades) being higher for men, indicating a more positive perception than women.

Similar to DoD women, for men, as paygrade increases, so does the overall perception of members encouraging, promoting, and/or demonstrating positive workplace actions or behaviors. The item that asks if military members recognized and immediately corrected incidents of sexual harassment, such as inappropriate jokes, comments, and behaviors tends to be less favorable than the other items. Another interesting finding among DoD men is the dispersion of Q181 among paygrades (response options). As shown in Table 51, for made it clear that sexual assault has no place in the military, 70% of men indicated members within **E1–E3** do this well, while 92% indicated members ranked **O7 and above** do this well.

Figure 164.
How Well Members Across Ranks Encouraged, Promoted, and/or Demonstrated Positive Workplace Actions or Behaviors for DoD Men (Q181–Q188)

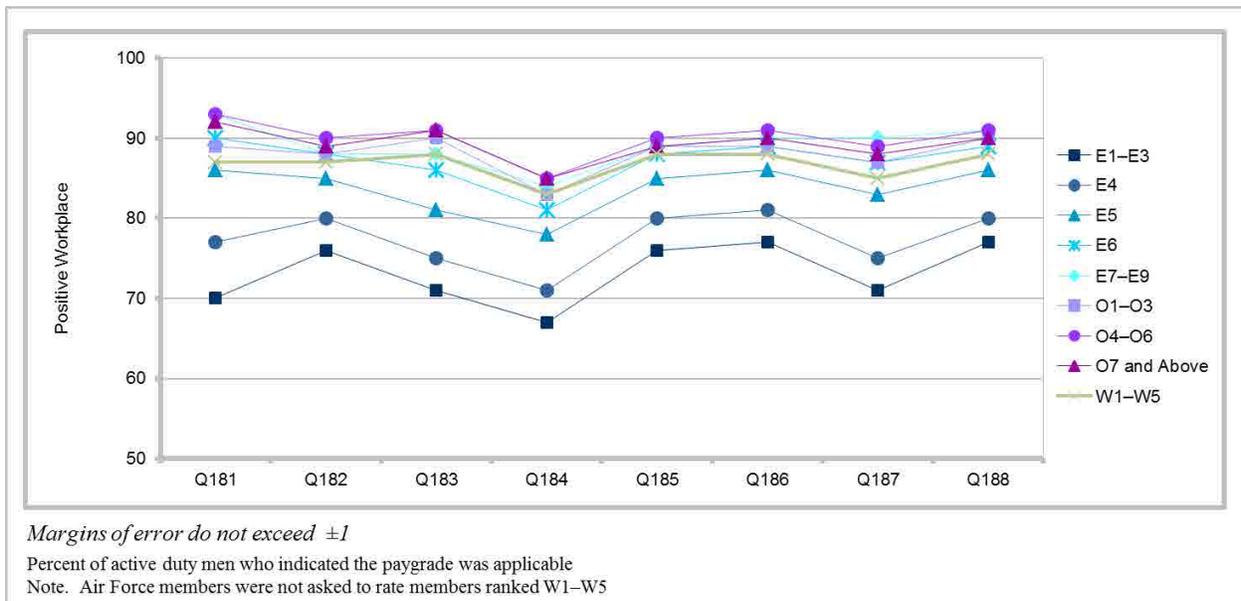


Table 51.
How Well Members Across Ranks Promoted a Positive Military Workplace for DoD (Q181–Q188)

Paygrades Perceived as Promoting “Well/Very Well” Behaviors (Q181–Q188 Response Options)									
	E1–E3	E4	E5	E6	E7–E9	O1–O3	O4–O6	O7 and Above	W1–W5*
Women									
Made it clear that sexual assault has no place in military (Q181)	61	67	77	83	87	82	87	87	80
Promoted a unit climate based on mutual respect/trust (Q182)	67	70	75	78	79	79	81	81	77
Refrained from sexist comments/behaviors (Q183)	62	66	71	76	80	81	84	85	80
Recognized/corrected incidents of sexual harassment (Q184)	54	58	64	69	72	71	74	75	72
Victims comfortable reporting sexual harassment/assault (Q185)	63	66	72	76	78	78	80	79	76
Encouraged bystander intervention (Q186)	67	70	76	80	82	80	82	81	78
Publicized sexual assault report resources (Q187)	62	66	74	80	82	79	81	81	76
Encouraged victims to report sexual assault (Q188)	66	68	75	79	82	80	82	81	77
<i>Margins of Error</i>	± 1	± 1							
Men									
Made it clear that sexual assault has no place in military (Q181)	70	77	86	90	93	89	93	92	87
Promoted a unit climate based on mutual respect/trust (Q182)	76	80	85	88	88	88	90	89	87
Refrained from sexist comments/behaviors (Q183)	71	75	81	86	88	89	91	91	88
Recognized/corrected incidents of sexual harassment (Q184)	67	71	78	81	84	83	85	85	83
Victims comfortable reporting sexual harassment/assault (Q185)	76	80	85	88	89	89	90	89	88
Encouraged bystander intervention (Q186)	77	81	86	89	90	89	91	90	88
Publicized sexual assault report resources (Q187)	71	75	83	87	90	87	89	88	85
Encouraged victims to report sexual assault (Q188)	77	80	86	89	91	90	91	90	88
<i>Margins of Error</i>	± 1	± 1							

Percent of all active duty members who indicated the paygrade was applicable (interacted with member of paygrade)

*Air Force members were not asked to rate members ranked W1–W5

DoD Within Service Comparisons on How Well Members Across Ranks Promoted a Positive Military Workplace

The second part of this section discusses within Service comparisons on the perceptions of whether members encouraged, promoted, and/or demonstrated positive military workplace actions or behaviors in the past 12 months regarding sexual assault and sexual harassment by each individual question.

Made it Clear That Sexual Assault Has No Place in the Military (Q181)

As shown in Table 52, women in the Air Force were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate members in **all paygrades** (except **O1–O3**) made it clear that sexual assault has no place in the military, whereas Army women were *less likely* (except **E7–E9** and **O1–O3**). Marine Corps women were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate members in paygrades **E4** (71%), **E6** (85%), **O1–O3** (86%), and **W1–W5** (84%) made it clear that sexual assault has no place in the military. Conversely, Navy women were *less likely* than women in the other Services to indicate members in paygrades **E4** (66%), **E5** (76%), **E7–E9** (85%), **O1–O3** (81%), and **O7 and above** (85%) made it clear that sexual assault has no place in the military.

Men in the Air Force were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate members in **all paygrades** (except members ranked **O1–O3**, which were *less likely*) made it clear that sexual assault has no place in the military (Table 52). Army men were *less likely* than men in the other Services (except members ranked **E7–E9** and **O1–O3**, for which Army men were *more likely*) to indicate members **across paygrades** made it clear that sexual assault has no place in the military. Navy men were also *less likely* than men in the other Services to indicate members across **all paygrades** made it clear that sexual assault has no place in the military (except members ranked **E1–E3** and **W1–W5**). Men in the Marine Corps were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate members across **all paygrades** made it clear that sexual assault has no place in the military (except members ranked **E7–E9**, **O4–O6**, and **O7 and above**).

Additionally, Army and Navy men were *less likely* than men in the other Services to indicate *all paygrades* (except members ranked E7–E9, O1–O3 and W1–W5 for Army, and O4–O6 and W1–W5 for Navy) promoted a unit climate based on mutual respect and trust.

Table 53.
How Well Members Across Ranks Promoted a Unit Climate Based on Mutual Respect and Trust for DoD (Q182)

	Within Service Comparisons				
	Total DoD	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force
		■	■		
Women					
E1–E3	67	65	65	62	72
E4	70	69	68	67	75
E5	75	74	73	73	80
E6	78	76	76	76	82
E7–E9	79	78	76	79	84
O1–O3	79	78	77	78	83
O4–O6	81	79	80	79	86
O7 and above	81	79	79	79	87
W1–W5	77	77	77	78	NA
	<i>Margins of Error</i>	±1	±1–2	±2	±2–3
Men					
E1–E3	76	74	74	77	80
E4	80	78	79	83	84
E5	85	84	84	86	88
E6	88	87	86	87	90
E7–E9	88	88	86	88	91
O1–O3	88	88	86	88	90
O4–O6	90	88	89	89	92
O7 and above	89	88	88	88	92
W1–W5	87	86	87	88	NA
	<i>Margins of Error</i>	±1	±1	±1	±1

Percent of active duty members who indicated the item was applicable

How Well Members Led by Example by Refraining From Sexist Comments and Behaviors (Q183)

As shown in Table 54, women in the Air Force were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate members across *all paygrades* led by example by refraining from sexist comments and behaviors, whereas Army and Navy women were *less likely* (for all paygrades except E5 and W1–W5 for Army and W1–W5 for Navy). Marine Corps women were *less likely* than women in the other Services to indicate members ranked E1–E3 (57%), E4 (61%), E5 (65%), E6 (73%), and O4–O6 (82%) led by example by refraining from sexist comments and behaviors.

Similar results are shown for DoD men (Table 54). Air Force men were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate members across **all paygrades** led by example by refraining from sexist comments and behaviors, whereas Army and Navy men were *less likely* (for **all paygrades** except **O1–O3** and **W1–W5** for Army and **W1–W5** for Navy). Men in the Marine Corps were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate members in paygrades **E4** (77%) and **W1–W5** (89%) led by example by refraining from sexist comments and behaviors and *less likely* to indicate members ranked **O4–O6** demonstrated this behavior.

Table 54.
How Well Members Across Ranks Led by Example by Refraining From Sexist Comments and Behaviors for DoD (Q183)

	Within Service Comparisons				
	Total DoD	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force
					
Women					
E1–E3	62	60	58	57	69
E4	66	64	62	61	73
E5	71	70	67	65	77
E6	76	74	72	73	82
E7–E9	80	79	76	78	85
O1–O3	81	80	80	80	85
O4–O6	84	82	83	82	88
O7 and above	85	83	83	83	89
W1–W5	80	80	79	81	NA
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±1	±1–2	±2	±2–3	±1
Men					
E1–E3	71	68	70	71	78
E4	75	72	73	77	81
E5	81	80	80	81	86
E6	86	85	84	86	89
E7–E9	88	88	86	88	92
O1–O3	89	88	87	89	91
O4–O6	91	90	90	90	94
O7 and above	91	90	89	90	93
W1–W5	88	87	87	89	NA
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±1	±1	±1	±1	±1

Percent of active duty members who indicated the item was applicable

How Well Members Across Ranks Recognized and Immediately Corrected Incidents of Sexual Harassment (Q184)

Women in the Air Force were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate members in **all paygrades** recognized and immediately corrected incidents of sexual harassment, whereas

Navy women were *less likely* to indicate members in **all paygrades** (except **W1–W5**) demonstrated this behavior (Table 55).

As shown in Table 55, Air Force men were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate members in **all paygrades** recognized and immediately corrected incidents of sexual harassment, whereas Navy men were *less likely* to indicate members in **all paygrades** (except **W1–W5**) demonstrate this behavior. Additionally, Marine Corps men were *more likely* to indicate members in **all paygrades** (except those ranked **E7–E9**, **O4–O6**, and **O7 and above**) recognized and immediately corrected incidents of sexual harassment. Army men were *less likely* than members in the other Services to indicate members ranked **E1–E3** (65%), **E4** (69%), **E5** (77%), and **O7 and above** (85%) recognized and immediately corrected incidents of sexual harassment.

Table 55.
How Well Members Across Ranks Recognized and Immediately Corrected Incidents of Sexual Harassment for DoD (Q184)

	Within Service Comparisons				
	Total DoD	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force
			■	■	
			Higher Response		Lower Response
Women					
E1–E3	54	54	51	53	72
E4	58	57	54	59	75
E5	64	65	60	63	81
E6	69	69	66	68	84
E7–E9	72	72	69	72	86
O1–O3	71	72	69	72	84
O4–O6	74	74	73	74	87
O7 and above	75	74	73	75	88
W1–W5	72	72	71	73	NA
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±1	±2	±2	±3	±1
Men					
E1–E3	67	65	65	69	72
E4	71	69	68	75	75
E5	78	77	75	79	81
E6	81	81	79	82	84
E7–E9	84	84	81	85	86
O1–O3	83	83	80	84	84
O4–O6	85	85	84	86	87
O7 and above	85	85	83	86	88
W1–W5	83	82	82	84	NA
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±1	±1	±1–2	±1–2	±1

Percent of active duty members who indicated the item was applicable

How Well Members Across Ranks Created an Environment Where Victims Would Feel Comfortable Reporting Sexual Harassment or Sexual Assault (Q185)

Table 56 shows women in the Air Force were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate members across **all paygrades** (except **W1–W5**) created an environment where victims would feel comfortable reporting sexual harassment or sexual assault, whereas Navy women were *less likely* to indicate members across **all paygrades** (except **W1–W5**) demonstrated this behavior. Army women were *less likely* than women in the other Services to indicate this behavior was demonstrated by members in the following ranks: **E4** (65%), **E5** (71%), **O4–O6**, and **O7 and above** (78% for both). Marine Corps women were *less likely* than women in the other Services to indicate members ranked **E1–E3** (59%), **E4** (63%), and **E5** (69%) created an environment where victims would feel comfortable reporting sexual harassment or sexual assault.

As shown in Table 56, Air Force men were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate members across **all paygrades** created an environment where victims would feel comfortable reporting sexual harassment or sexual assault, whereas Army and Navy men were *less likely* (except for members ranked **E7–E9** and **O1–O3** for Army and **E6**, **O4–O6**, **O7 and above**, and **W1–W5** for Navy). Marine Corps men were *more likely* to indicate members ranked **E4** (83%) and **W1–W5** (89%) created an environment where victims would feel comfortable reporting sexual harassment or sexual assault.

intervention to assist others in situations at risk for sexual assault or other harmful behaviors. Marine Corps men were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate members in paygrades E1–E3 (79%), E4 (84%), E5 (88%), O1–O3 (90%), and W1–W5 (89%) encouraged bystander intervention to assist others in situations at risk for sexual assault or other harmful behaviors.

Table 57.
How Well Members Across Ranks Encouraged Bystander Intervention to Assist Others in Situations at Risk for Sexual Assault or Other Harmful Behaviors for DoD (Q186)

	Within Service Comparisons				
	Total DoD	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force
		■	■		
Women					
E1–E3	67	64	67	65	70
E4	70	67	71	71	73
E5	76	73	77	75	78
E6	80	77	81	79	81
E7–E9	82	79	83	81	84
O1–O3	80	78	81	80	82
O4–O6	82	79	84	81	85
O7 and above	81	78	82	80	85
W1–W5	78	76	80	80	NA
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±1	±1–2	±2	±2–3	±1
Men					
E1–E3	77	74	78	79	81
E4	81	78	81	84	83
E5	86	84	87	88	88
E6	89	87	90	90	90
E7–E9	90	89	91	90	92
O1–O3	89	89	90	90	90
O4–O6	91	89	92	91	92
O7 and above	90	88	90	89	92
W1–W5	88	86	89	89	NA
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±1	±1	±1	±1	±1

Percent of active duty members who indicated the item was applicable

How Well Members Across Ranks Publicized Sexual Assault Report Resources (Q187)

As shown in Table 58, Air Force women were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate members across *all paygrades* (except E6) publicized sexual assault report resources, whereas Army women were *less likely* (except O1–O3). Marine Corps women were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate members ranked E4 (69%), E5 (77%), E6 (82%), O1–O3 (82%), and W1–W5 (81%) publicized sexual assault report resources. Additionally,

Navy women were *less likely* than women in the other Services to indicate members in paygrades **O1–O3** (78%) and **O7 and above** (79%) publicized sexual assault report resources.

Marine Corps and Air Force men were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate members across **all paygrades** (except **E7–E9** for Marine Corps and **O1–O3** for Air Force) publicize sexual assault report resources, whereas Army men were *less likely* (except **O1–O3**; Table 58). Navy men were *less likely* than men in the other Services to indicate members in paygrades **E7–E9** (89%), **O1–O3** (86%), and **O7 and above** (87%) publicized sexual assault report resources.

Table 58.
How Well Members Across Ranks Publicized Sexual Assault Report Resources for DoD (Q187)

	Within Service Comparisons				
	Total DoD	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force
		 Higher Response	 Lower Response		
Women					
E1–E3	62	59	62	63	66
E4	66	62	66	69	69
E5	74	71	74	77	76
E6	80	78	80	82	80
E7–E9	82	81	82	83	84
O1–O3	79	79	78	82	81
O4–O6	81	79	80	82	84
O7 and above	81	78	79	82	84
W1–W5	76	74	77	81	NA
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±1	±1–2	±2	±2–3	±1
Men					
E1–E3	71	68	71	73	75
E4	75	71	75	79	78
E5	83	80	82	85	85
E6	87	86	87	89	88
E7–E9	90	89	89	90	91
O1–O3	87	87	86	89	88
O4–O6	89	87	88	90	91
O7 and above	88	86	87	89	91
W1–W5	85	84	86	88	NA
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±1	±1	±1	±1–2	±1

Percent of active duty members who indicated the item was applicable

How Well Members Across Ranks Encouraged Victims to Report Sexual Assault (Q188)

As shown in Table 59, Air Force women were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate members across **all paygrades** (except **O1–O3**) encouraged victims to report sexual assault, whereas Navy women were *less likely* (except members ranked **W1–W5**). Marine Corps women were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate members ranked **W1–W5** (80%) encouraged victims to report sexual assault. Women in the Army were *less likely* than women in the other Services to indicate members ranked **O4–O6** and **O7 and above** (80% for both) encouraged victims to report sexual assault.

Air Force men were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate members across **all paygrades** (except **O1–O3**) encouraged victims to report sexual assault (Table 59). Marine Corps men were also *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate members in paygrades **E4** (83%), **E5** (87%), **E6** (90%), and **W1–W5** (89%) encourage victims to report sexual assault. Army men were *less likely* than men in the other Services to indicate members in **all paygrades**—except members ranked **O1–O3** (which was *more likely*), **E6**, and **E7–E9**—encouraged victims to report sexual assault. Additionally, men in the Navy were *less likely* than men in the other Services to indicate **all paygrades**, except members ranked **E6**, **O4–O6**, and **W1–W5**, encouraged victims to report sexual assault.

Table 59.
How Well Members Across Ranks Encouraged Victims to Report Sexual Assault for DoD (Q188)

	Within Service Comparisons				
	Total DoD	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force
	Higher Response		Lower Response		
Women					
E1–E3	66	65	64	63	69
E4	68	68	67	69	71
E5	75	75	73	75	77
E6	79	79	78	80	80
E7–E9	82	82	80	82	83
O1–O3	80	80	78	81	80
O4–O6	82	80	80	81	84
O7 and above	81	80	79	81	85
W1–W5	77	77	77	80	NA
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±1	±1–2	±2	±2–3	±1
Men					
E1–E3	77	76	76	78	80
E4	80	79	79	83	83
E5	86	86	85	87	88
E6	89	89	89	90	90
E7–E9	91	91	90	91	92
O1–O3	90	90	88	90	90
O4–O6	91	90	90	91	92
O7 and above	90	89	89	90	92
W1–W5	88	87	88	89	NA
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±1	±1	±1	±1	±1

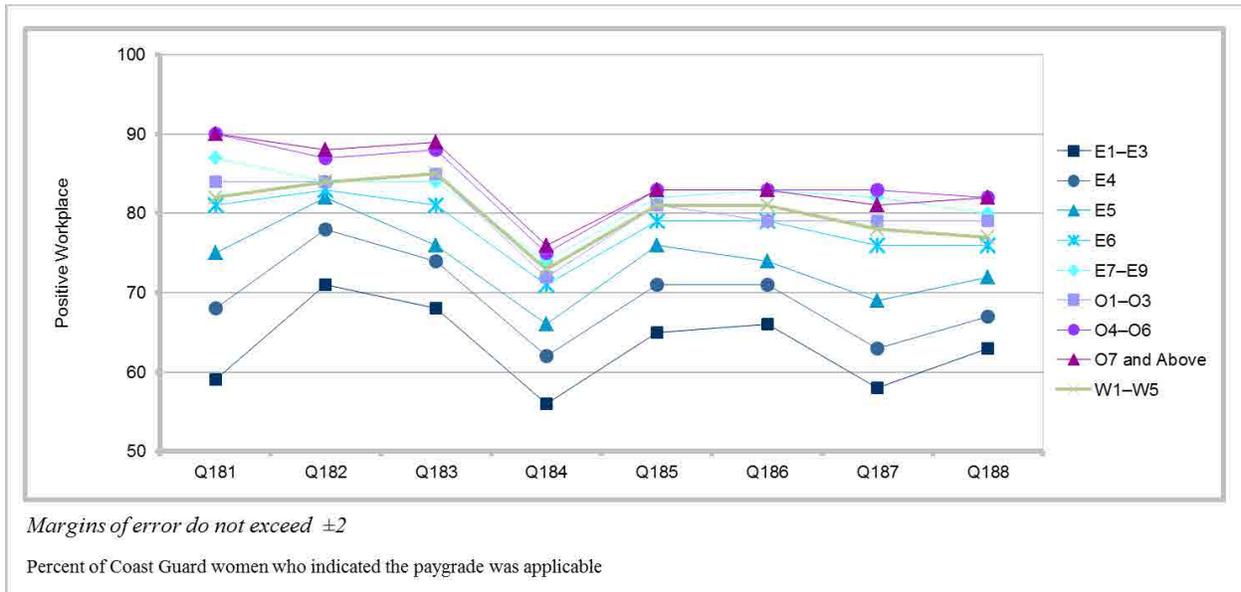
Percent of active duty members who indicated the item was applicable

Coast Guard

Figure 165 and Figure 166 show how well Coast Guard members across ranks demonstrated a positive workplace through their actions and behaviors. As shown in Figure 165, for Coast Guard women, as paygrade increases, members' views of a positive workplace increase as well. Overall, Q184 and Q181 had the lowest responses from Coast Guard women who indicated members do these behaviors/actions *well*. In other words, compared to the other behavior/action questions, those specified in Q184 and Q181 showed lower responses for members demonstrating these behaviors *well/very well*. Specifically, for Q184, *recognized and immediately corrected incidents of sexual harassment, such as inappropriate jokes, comments, and behaviors*, 56% of women indicated members ranked **E1–E3** do this *well*, while 76% indicated members **O7 and above** do this *well*. Similarly, for Q181, *made it clear that sexual assault has no place in the military*, 59% of women indicated members ranked **E1–E3** do this *well*, but as paygrade increases, the higher ranking members tend to be viewed as demonstrating

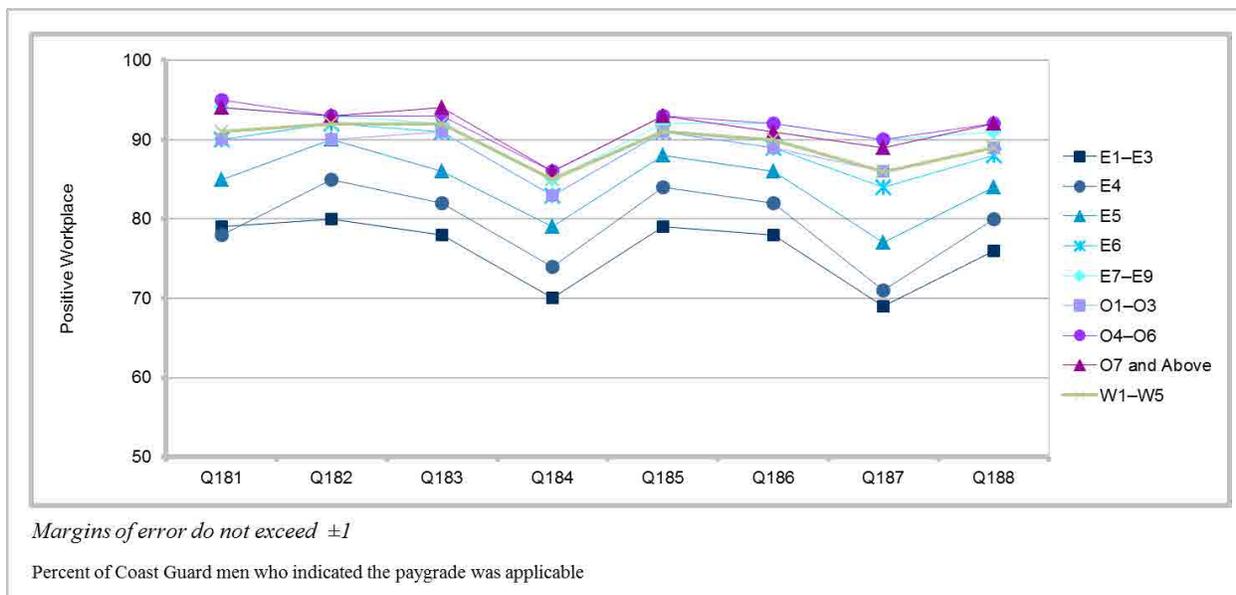
this behavior *well*. This suggests members within the lower ranks do not demonstrate this behavior as *well/very well* as members in higher ranks.

Figure 165.
How Well Members Across Ranks Encouraged, Promoted, and/or Demonstrated Positive Workplace Actions or Behaviors for Coast Guard Women (Q181–Q188)



As shown in Figure 166, Coast Guard men tend to endorse all paygrades as higher in terms of encouraging, promoting, and/or demonstrating positive workplace behaviors or actions compared to the results of Coast Guard women (Figure 165). The action/behavior ranking lowest (Q187) shows 69% of Coast Guard men indicated members ranked **E1–E3 publicize sexual assault report resources, such as SARC information, UVA/VA information, awareness posters, sexual assault hotline number** *well*.

Figure 166.
How Well Members Across Ranks Encouraged, Promoted, and/or Demonstrated Positive Workplace Actions or Behaviors for Coast Guard Men (Q181–Q188)



Female Coworkers in the Workplace

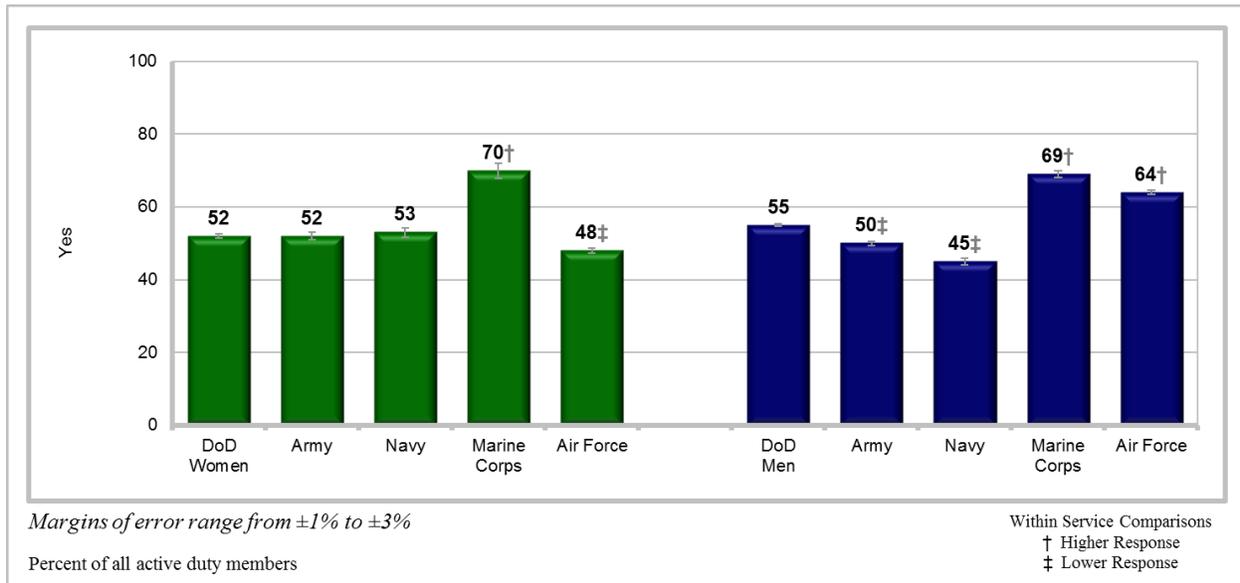
Over the last three years, the military has opened approximately 110,000 positions to women and have independently studied, developed, and verified operationally relevant standards for them. Anyone who can meet these operationally relevant gender neutral standards, regardless of gender, should be allowed to serve in that position. To assess this change in law, active duty members were asked a series of questions regarding female coworkers in their workplace, including if women are uncommon in the workplace, if their unit/career field has recently been opened up to women, and the perceived impact of opening the unit/career field to women on workplace climate.

Female Coworkers Uncommon in the Workplace

DoD

As shown in Figure 167, 52% of DoD women and 55% of DoD men indicated they currently work in an environment where female coworkers are uncommon (less than 25% of their military coworkers).

Figure 167.
Female Coworkers Uncommon in the Workplace for DoD (Q190)

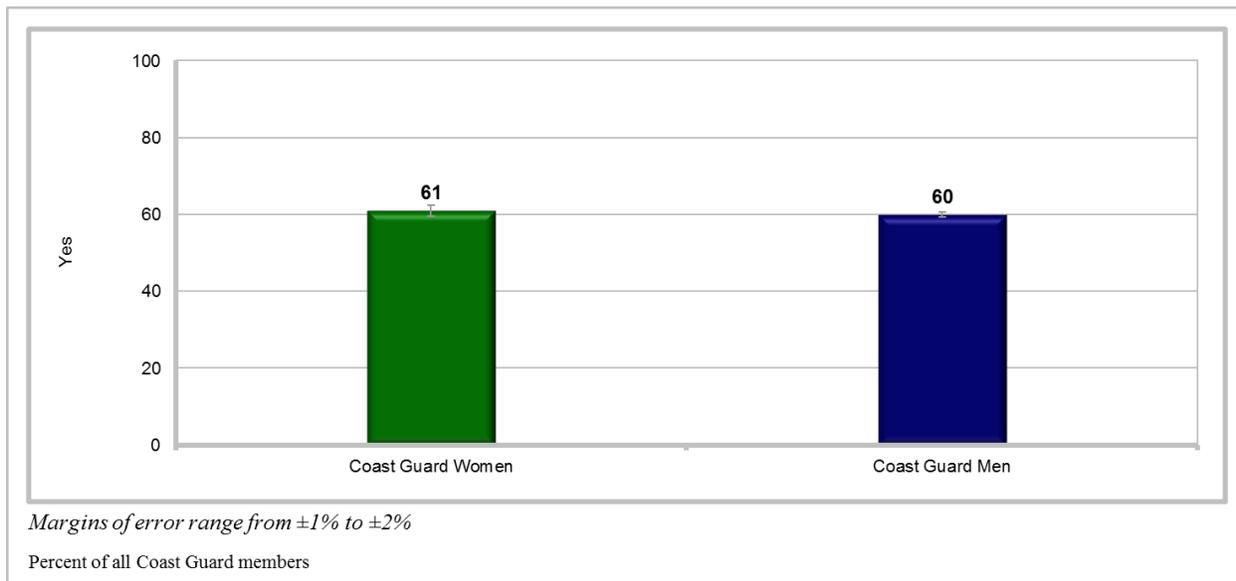


Women in the Marine Corps (70%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate working in an environment where **female coworkers are uncommon**, whereas Air Force women (48%) were *less likely*.

Men in the Marine Corps (69%) and Air Force (64%) were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate working in an environment where **female coworkers are uncommon**, whereas Army (50%) and Navy (45%) men were *less likely*.

Coast Guard

A little less than two-thirds of Coast Guard women (61%) and Coast Guard men (60%) indicated they work in an environment where **female coworkers are uncommon** (Figure 168).

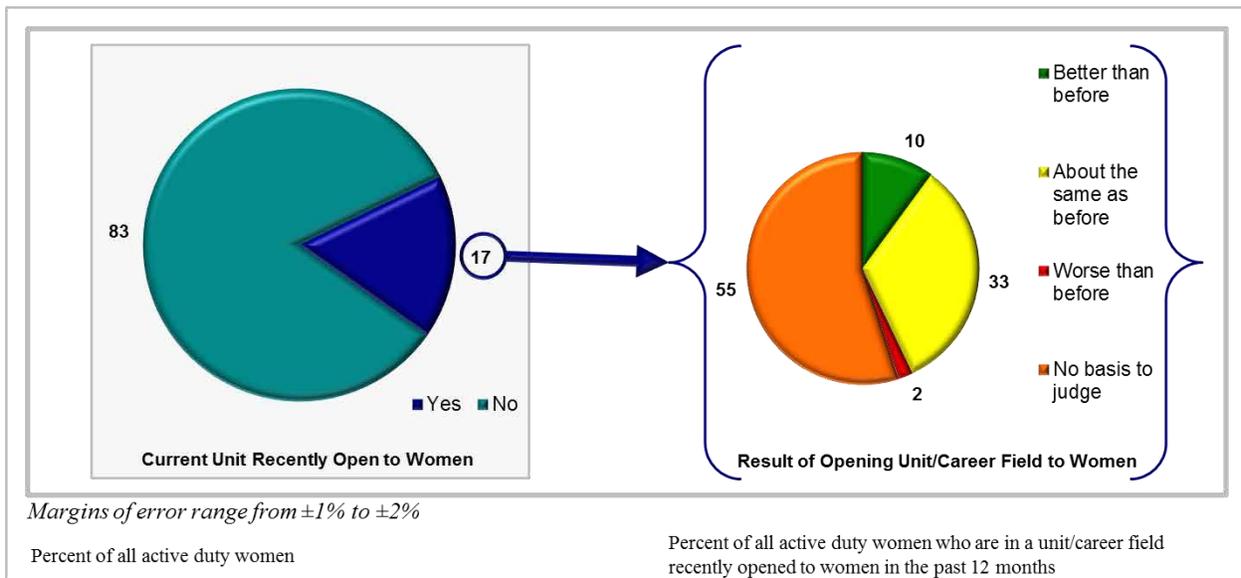
Figure 168.***Female Coworkers Uncommon in the Workplace for Coast Guard (Q190)***

Current Unit/Career Field Recently Opened to Women and the Impact of Opening Unit/Career Field to Women on Climate

DoD

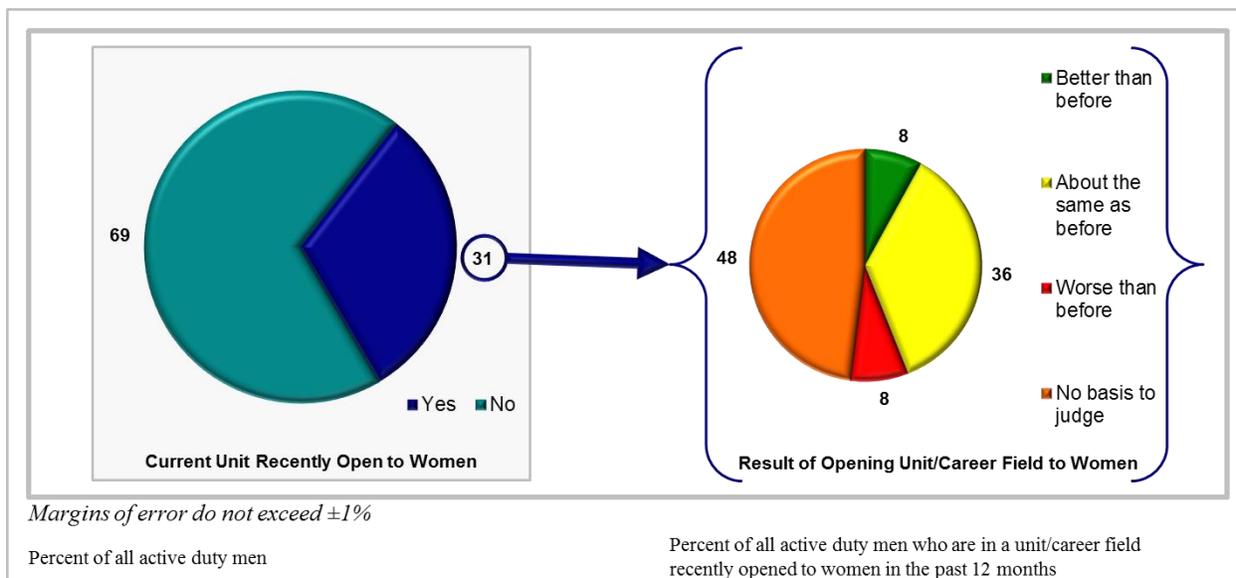
A little less than one-fifth (17%) of DoD women indicated they **currently serve in a unit/career field recently opened to women** in the past 12 months (Figure 169). Of this 17%, 10% indicated the climate in their unit is **better than before** being opened to women and 2% indicated it is **worse than before**. More than half (55%) indicated they have **no basis to judge**, and 33% indicated the climate is **about the same**.

Figure 169.
Current Unit or Career Field Recently Opened to Women in the Past 12 Months and the Result of Recent Opening for DoD Women (Q191–Q192)



A little less than one-third (31%) of DoD men indicated they **currently serve in a unit/career field recently opened to women** in the past 12 months (Figure 170). Of this 31%, 8% indicated the climate in their unit is **better than before** being opened to women and 8% indicated it is **worse than before**. Forty-eight percent indicated they have **no basis to judge**, and 36% indicated the climate is **about the same**.

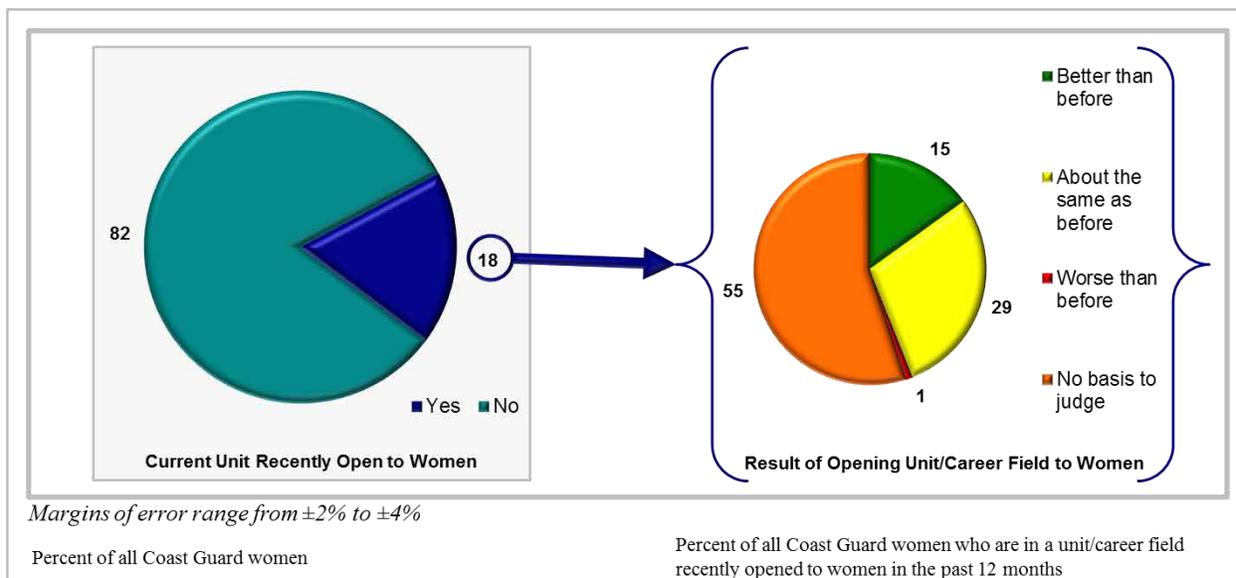
Figure 170.
Current Unit or Career Field Recently Opened to Women in the Past 12 Months and the Result of Recent Opening for DoD Men (Q191–Q192)



As shown in Table 60, women in the Army (3%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate the climate is *worse than before*, whereas Air Force women (1%) were *less likely*. Air Force women (27%) were also *less likely* than women in the other Services to indicate the climate is *about the same* as before opening the unit/career field to women.

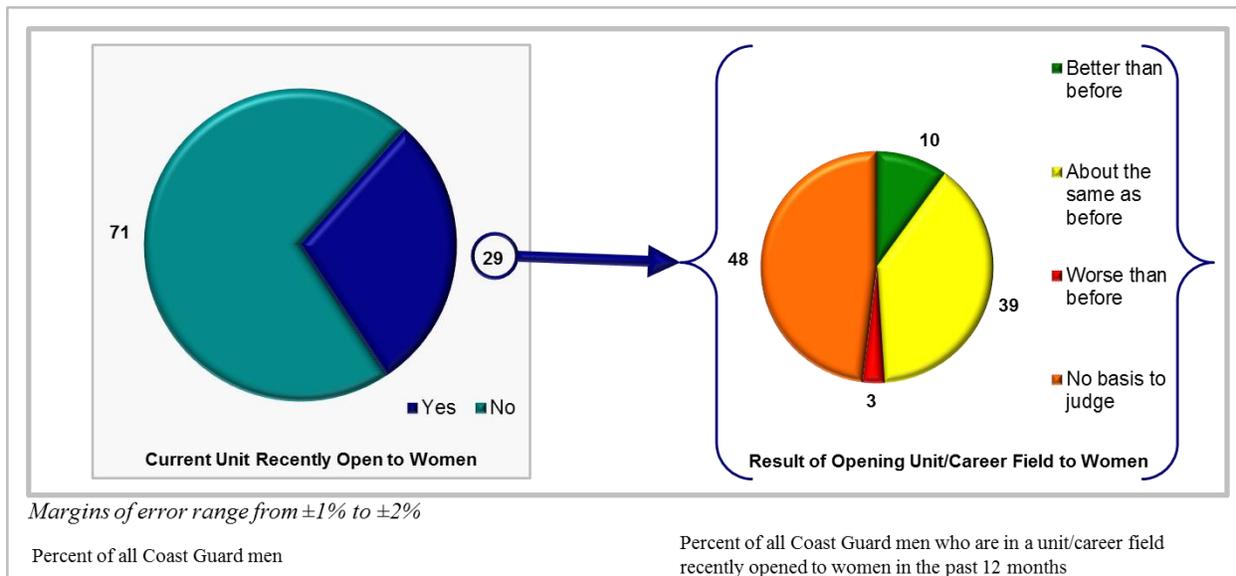
Navy men (10%) were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate their climate is *better than before*, whereas Marine Corps men (3%) were *less likely* (Table 60). Men in the Navy (38%) were also *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate the climate is *about the same*, whereas Marine Corps men (34%) were *less likely*. Additionally, men in the Marine Corps (12%) and Army (9%) were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate the climate is *worse than before*, whereas Navy (7%) and Air Force (2%) were *less likely*.

Figure 171.
Current Unit or Career Field Recently Opened to Women in the Past 12 Months and the Result of Recent Opening for Coast Guard Women (Q191–Q192)



For Coast Guard men, more than one-quarter (29%) indicated they **currently serve in a unit/career field recently opened to women** (Figure 172). Of this 29%, a little less than half (48%) indicated they have **no basis to judge** how this opening has affected the climate in their unit. More than one-third (39%) indicated the climate is **about the same**. Ten percent indicated it is **better than before** being opened to women, whereas 3% indicated the **climate is worse**.

Figure 172.
Current Unit or Career Field Recently Opened to Women in the Past 12 Months and the Result of Recent Opening for Coast Guard Men (Q191–Q192)



Social Media Use in the Workplace

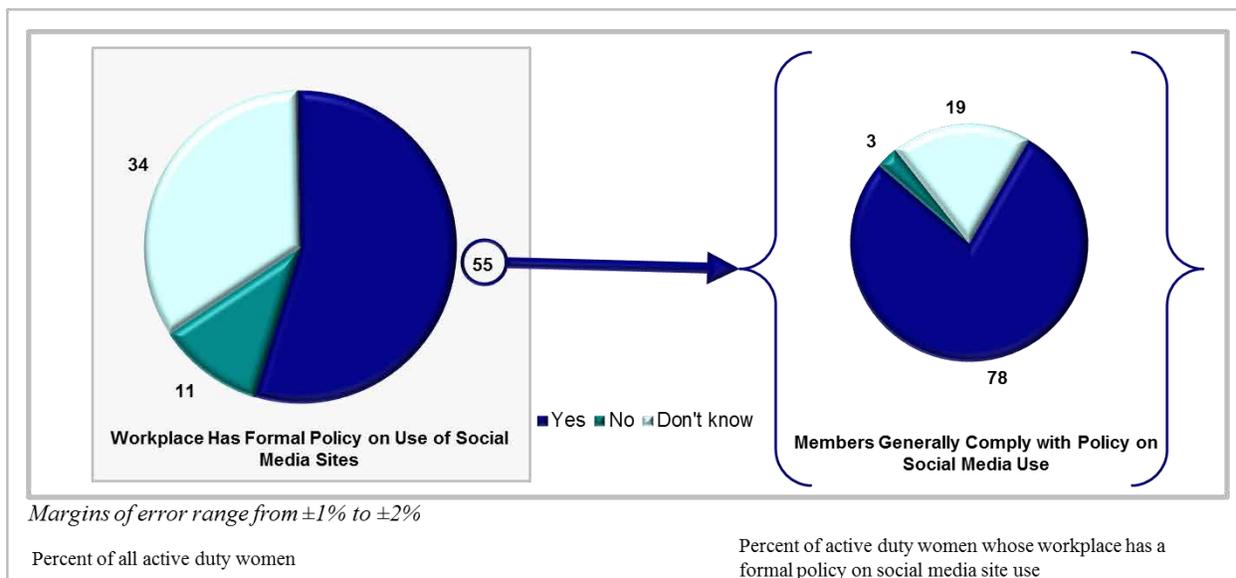
The last section in this chapter addresses the issue of social media use within the military workplace. Members were asked a series of questions about whether a social media policy exists within their workplace, whether members comply to the policy, awareness of Service members misusing social media, and if so, whether the member notified anyone about such misuse.

Military Workplace Has Formal Policy on Use of Social Media and Compliance With Social Media Policy

DoD

As shown in Figure 173, 55% of DoD women indicated their workplace has a formal policy explaining appropriate and inappropriate use of social media sites. Of this 55%, the majority (78%) indicated members of their work group generally comply with the policy.

Figure 173.
Workplace Has Formal Policy on Use of Social Media Sites and Compliance With Social Media Policy for DoD Women (Q207–Q208)



Two-thirds (66%) of DoD men indicated their workplace has a formal policy explaining appropriate and inappropriate use of social media sites (Figure 174). Of this 66%, the majority (84%) indicated members of their work group generally comply with the policy.

Figure 174.
Workplace Has Formal Policy on Use of Social Media Sites and Compliance With Social Media Policy for DoD Men (Q207–Q208)

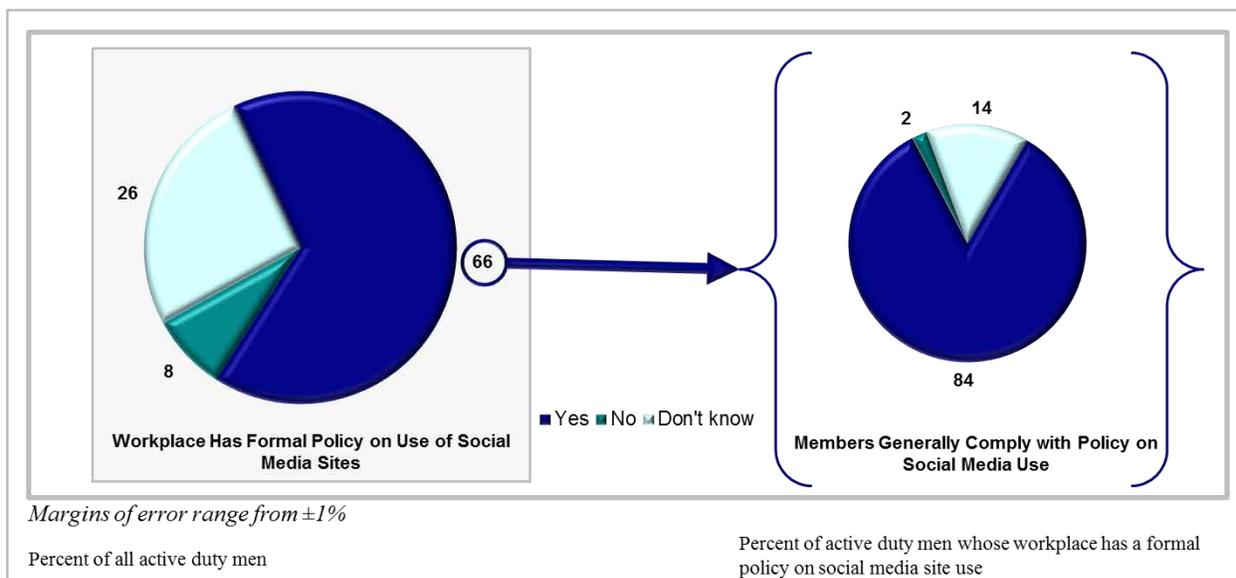


Table 61 shows women in the Marine Corps (60%) and Navy (59%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate their **workplace has a formal policy** explaining appropriate social media use, whereas Air Force women (50%) were *less likely*. However, Air Force women (82%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate **members generally comply with the policy**, whereas women in the Navy (76%) were *less likely*.

Similar to women, men in the Navy and Marine Corps (both 69%) were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate their **workplace has a formal policy** explaining appropriate social media use, whereas men in the Army (65%) and Air Force (61%) were *less likely* (Table 61). Marine Corps and Air Force men (86%) were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate **members generally comply with the policy**, whereas men in the Army (84%) and Navy (82%) were *less likely*.

Table 61.
Workplace Has Formal Policy on Use of Social Media Sites and Members Comply with Social Media Policy for DoD (Q207, Q208)

	Within Service Comparisons				
	Total DoD	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force
■ Higher Response ■ Lower Response					
Women					
Workplace Has Formal Policy on Use of Social Media (Q207)					
Yes	55	54	59	60	50
No	11	11	11	9	12
Do not know	34	35	30	31	38
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±1	±1-2	±1-2	±2-3	±1
Members Generally Comply With Policy on Uses of Social Media (Q208)					
Yes	78	77	76	80	82
No	3	3	3	3	2
Do not know	19	19	21	17	16
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±1	±1-2	±1-2	±2-3	±1
Men					
Workplace Has Formal Policy on Use of Social Media (Q207)					
Yes	66	65	69	69	61
No	8	9	8	8	9
Do not know	26	26	23	24	30
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±1	±1	±1	±1	±1
Members Generally Comply With Policy on Uses of Social Media (Q208)					
Yes	84	84	82	86	86
No	2	2	3	2	1
Do not know	14	14	15	11	13
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±1	±1	±1	±1	±1

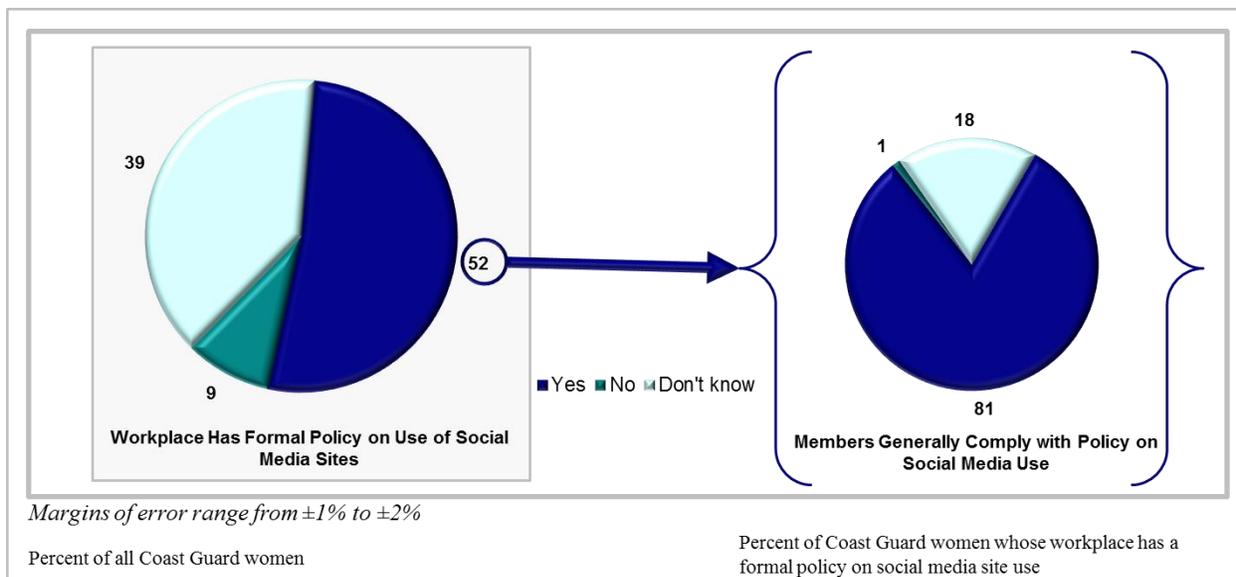
Percent of all active duty members (Q207)

Percent of active duty members whose workplace has formal policy on social media site use (Q208)

Coast Guard

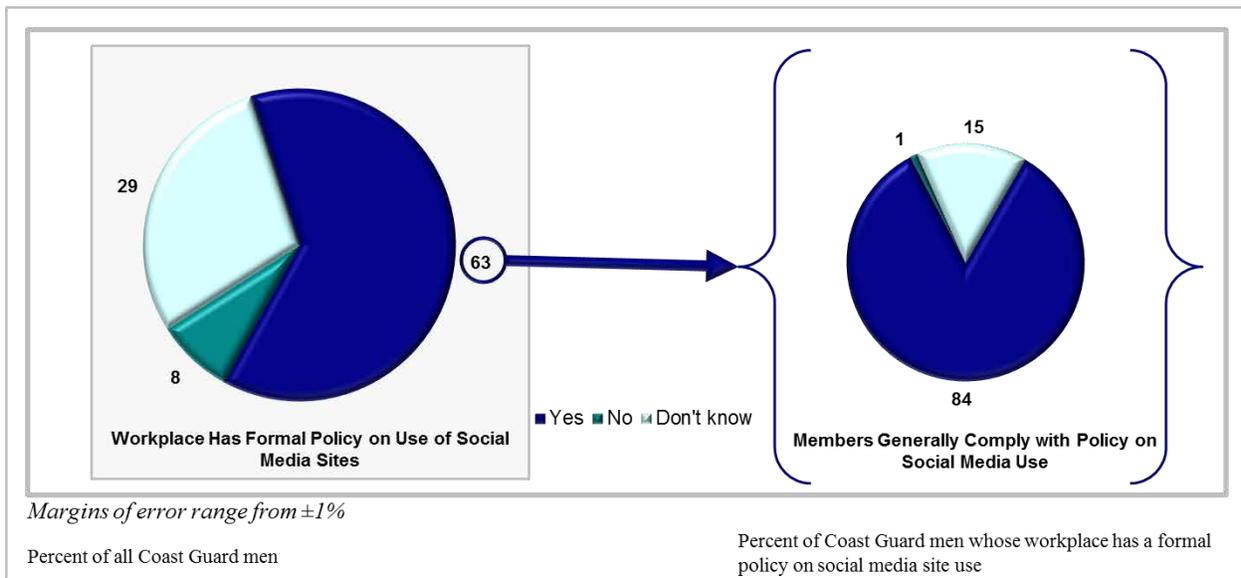
As shown in Figure 175, a little more than half (52%) of Coast Guard women indicated their workplace has a formal policy explaining appropriate and inappropriate uses of social media sites. Of this 52%, the majority (81%) indicated members generally comply with the policy.

Figure 175.
Workplace Has Formal Policy on Use of Social Media Sites and Compliance With Social Media Policy for Coast Guard Women (Q207–Q208)



A little less than two-thirds (63%) of Coast Guard men indicated their workplace has a formal policy for social media use (Figure 176). Of this 63%, the majority (84%) indicated members generally comply with the policy.

Figure 176.
Workplace Has Formal Policy on Use of Social Media Sites and Compliance With Social Media Policy for Coast Guard Men (Q207–Q208)



Awareness of Abuse of Social Media by Service Member(s)

Members were asked whether they were aware of any Service member misusing social media sites to ridicule, abuse, stalk, or harm another military member, their chain of command, their Service, and/or the DoD as a whole. If they were aware of misuse, they were asked to indicate if they notified anyone of this misuse.

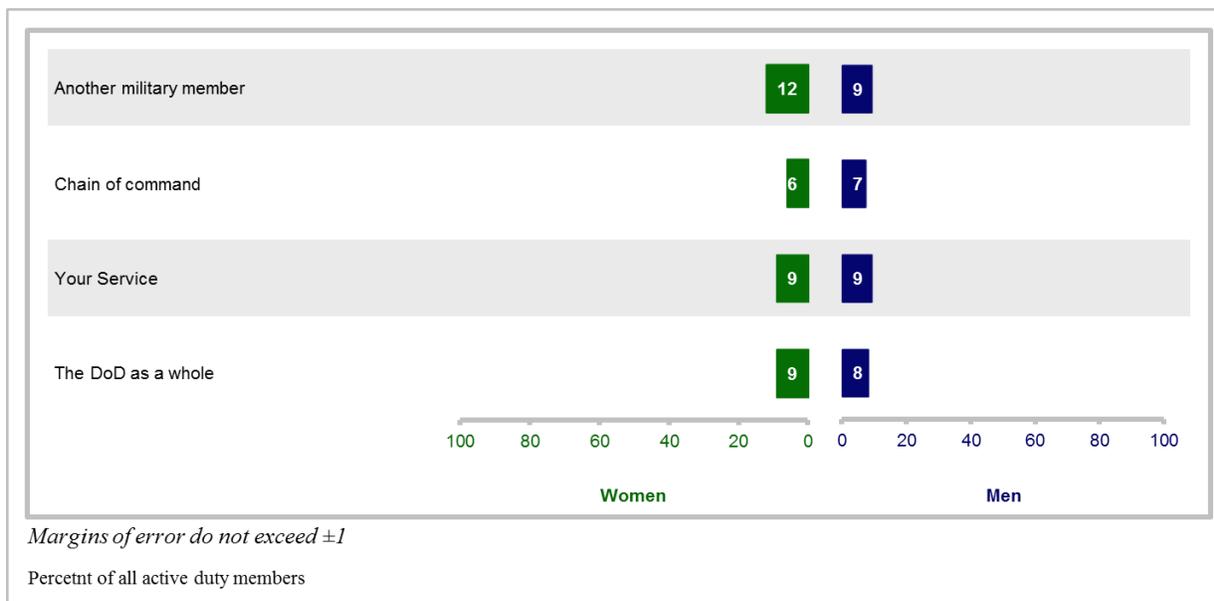
DoD

Twelve percent of DoD women indicated they were aware of a Service member misusing social media to ridicule, abuse, stalk, or harm another military member (Figure 177). Nine percent indicated social media was used to harm their Service as well as used to harm the DoD as a whole. Fewer (6%) indicated social media was used to harm their chain of command.

For DoD men, 9% indicated they are aware of a Service member misusing social media to ridicule, abuse, stalk, or harm another military member and indicated the same for their Service. Fewer (8%) indicated social media was used to harm the DoD as a whole and 7% indicated it was used to harm their chain of command.

Figure 177.

Awareness of Service Member Misuse of Social Media Sites to Ridicule, Abuse, Stalk, or Harm for DoD (Q205)



As shown in Table 62, women in the Navy and Marine Corps were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate **all four populations** were ridiculed, abused, stalked, or harmed by a Service member's social media misuse, whereas Air Force women were *less likely*.

Similarly, men in the Navy and Marine Corps were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate **all four populations** were ridiculed, abused, stalked, or harmed by a Service member's social media misuse, whereas Air Force men were *less likely* (Table 62). Additionally, Army men were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate a Service member misused social media to ridicule, abuse, stalk, or harm **their chain of command**.

Table 62.
Awareness of Service Member Misuse of Social Media Sites to Ridicule, Abuse, Stalk, or Harm for DoD (Q205)

	Within Service Comparisons					
	Total DoD	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	
			■	■		
			Higher Response			Lower Response
Women						
Another military member	12	12	13	19	8	
Your chain of command	6	7	8	10	4	
Your Service	9	9	11	17	6	
The DoD as a whole	9	9	10	15	6	
<i>Margins of Error</i>	± 1	± 1	$\pm 1-2$	± 2	± 1	
Men						
Another military member	9	9	10	11	6	
Your chain of command	7	7	7	8	5	
Your Service	9	9	10	11	6	
The DoD as a whole	8	9	9	11	6	
<i>Margins of Error</i>	± 1	± 1	± 1	± 1	± 1	

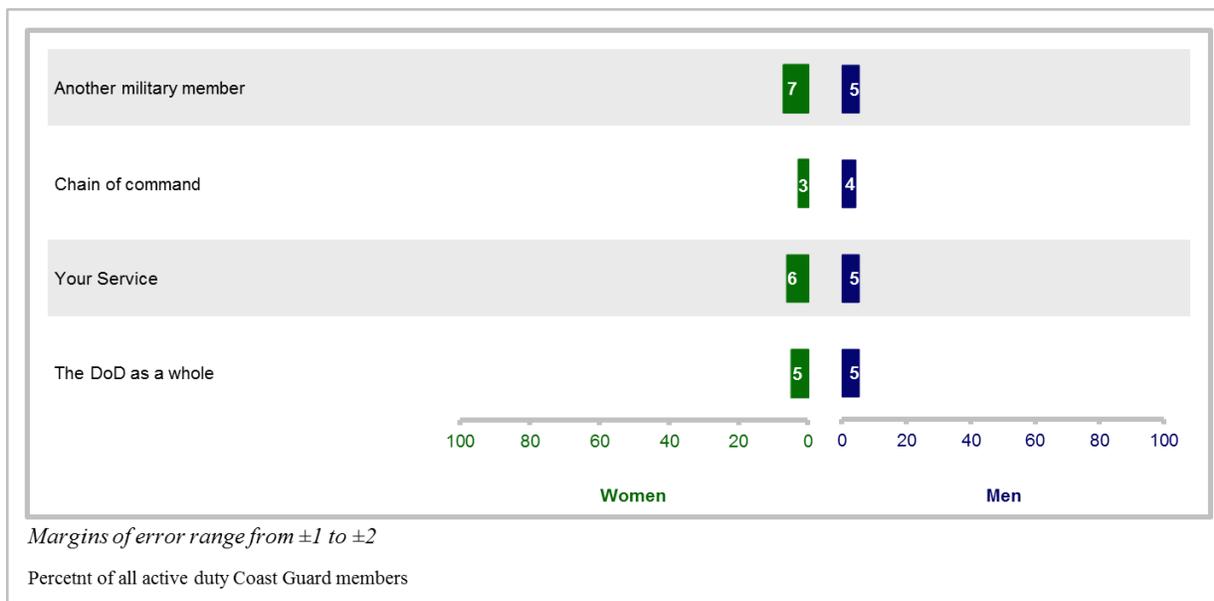
Percent of all active duty members

Coast Guard

As shown in Figure 178, 7% of Coast Guard women and 5% of Coast Guard men indicated they are aware of a Service member misusing social media to ridicule, abuse, stalk, or harm **another military member**. Six percent of women and 5% of men indicated it was used to harm **their Service**, and 5% of women and men indicated it was used to harm the **DoD as a whole**. Fewer (3% of women and 4% of men) indicated social media was used to harm their **chain of command**.

Figure 178.

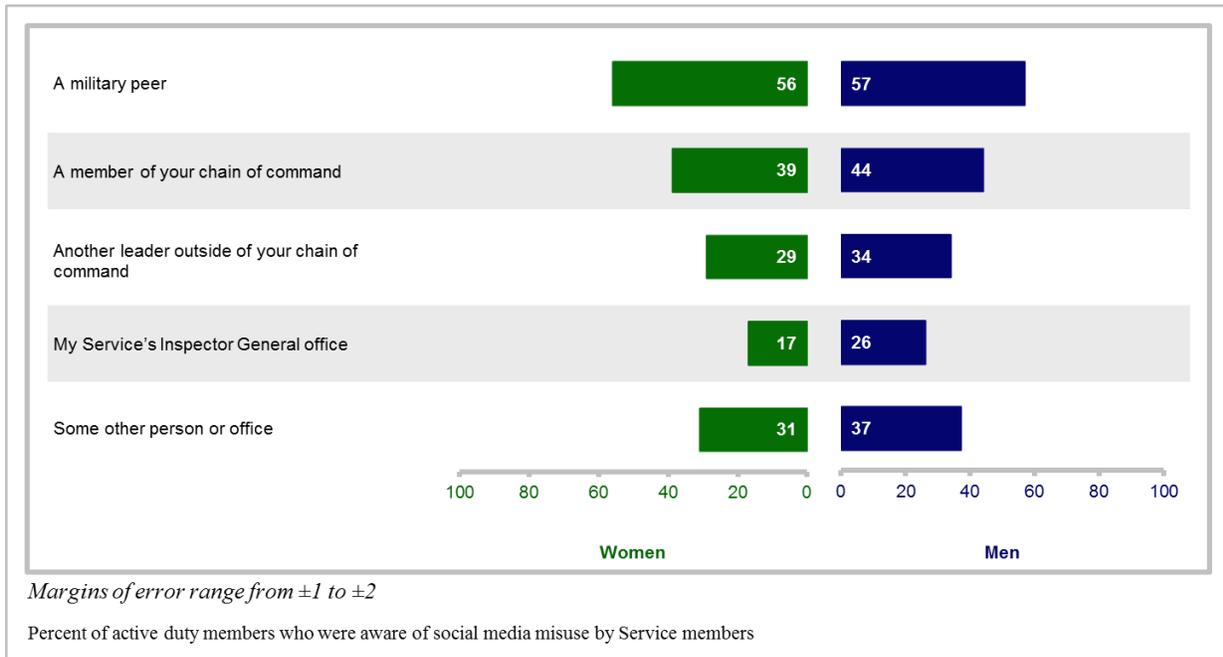
Awareness of Service Member Misuse of Social Media Sites to Ridicule, Abuse, Stalk, or Harm for Coast Guard (Q205)



Made Appropriate Notifications of Social Media Misuse

DoD

As shown in Figure 179, of those who indicated they were aware of a Service member misusing social media, more than half of members (56% of women and 57% of men) notified a [military peer](#) of the misuse of social media. Thirty-nine percent of women and 44% of men notified a [member in their chain of command](#). More than one-quarter (29%) of women and 34% of men notified [another leader outside of their chain of command](#), whereas 31% of women and 37% of men notified [some other person or office](#). Additionally, 17% of women and 26% of men notified [their Service's Inspector General office](#).

Figure 179.***Made Appropriate Notifications on Social Media Misuse for DoD (Q206)***

Women in the Army were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate notifying social media misuse to [some other person or office](#) (34%), [another leader outside of their chain of command](#) (32%), and [their Service's Inspector General Office](#) (20%; Table 63). Women in the Navy (28%) were *less likely* than women in the other Services to notify [some other person or office](#), and Air Force women (25%) were *less likely* than women in the other Services to notify [another leader outside of their chain of command](#).

As shown in Table 63, Army men were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate they notified [another leader outside of their chain of command](#) (37%) and [their Service's Inspector General Office](#) (28%) of social media misuse. Marine Corps men were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate they notified [some other person or office](#) (40%) and [their Service's Inspector General Office](#) (29%). Navy men were *less likely* than men in the other Services to indicate they notified [some other person or office](#) (33%), [another leader outside of their chain of command](#) (31%), and [their Service's Inspector General Office](#) (23%). Men in the Air Force were *less likely* than men in the other Services to indicate they notified a [military peer](#) (54%), a [member of their chain of command](#) (42%), and [another leader outside of their chain of command](#) (30%).

Table 63.
Made Appropriate Notifications on Social Media Misuse for DoD (Q206)

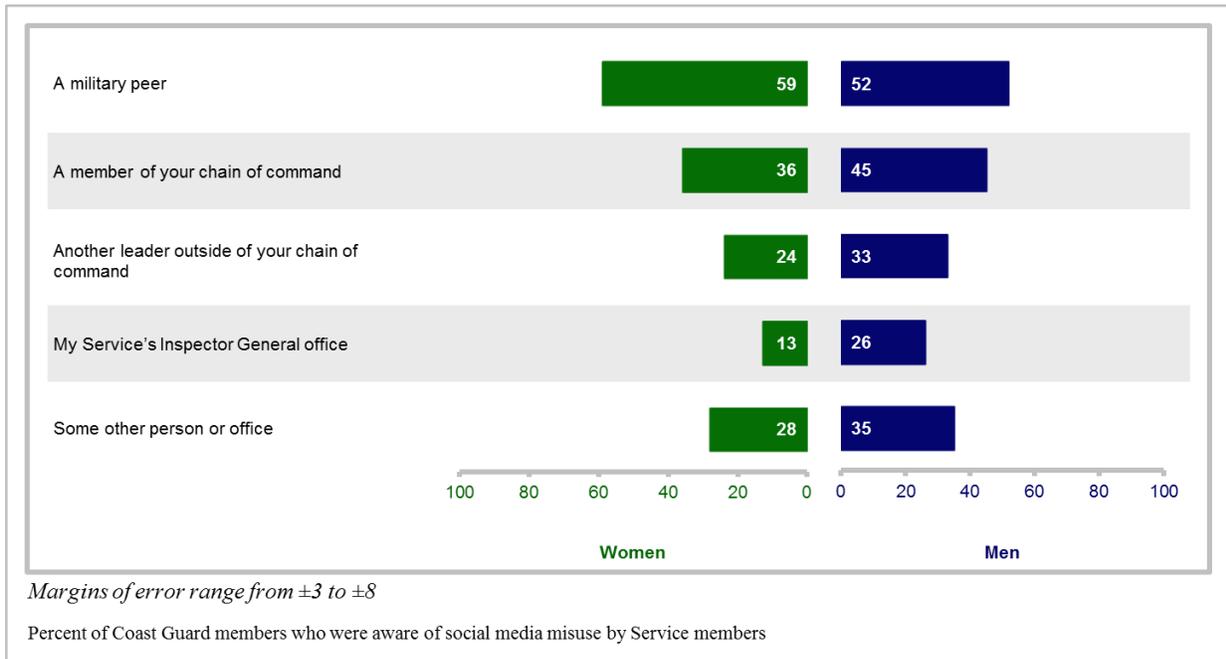
	Within Service Comparisons				
	Total DoD	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force
		■		■	
Women					
A military peer	56	58	54	57	56
A member of your chain of command	39	41	38	38	36
Another leader outside of your chain of command	29	32	30	26	25
My Service's Inspector General office	17	20	16	19	15
Some other person or office	31	34	28	31	33
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±2	±3-4	±3-4	±5-6	±2-3
Men					
A military peer	57	58	57	59	54
A member of your chain of command	44	45	44	47	42
Another leader outside of your chain of command	34	37	31	37	30
My Service's Inspector General office	26	28	23	29	25
Some other person or office	37	38	33	40	35
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±2	±2	±3	±3	±2-3

Percent of active duty members who were aware of social media misuse by Service members

Coast Guard

As shown in Figure 180, of the Coast Guard members who indicated they were aware of a Service member misusing social media, more than half of women (59%) and men (52%) notified a [military peer](#) of the misuse of social media. Thirty-six percent of women and 45% men indicated they notified a [member of their chain of command](#), whereas 28% of women and 35% of men notified [some other person or office](#). Additionally, 24% of women and 33% of men notified [another leader outside of their chain of command](#) and 13% of women and 26% of men notified [their Service's Inspector General Office](#) about social media misuse.

Figure 180.
Made Appropriate Notifications on Social Media Misuse for Coast Guard (Q206)



Chapter 10: Perceptions of Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors in the Military

Mr. William Xav Klauberg, Ms. Lisa Davis, Ms. Amanda Grifka, and Mr. Michael Siebel

Introduction

This chapter examines perceptions of sexual assault and sexual harassment in the military and the military's willingness to act to prevent these behaviors. Service members were asked about sexual assault and sexual harassment as problems in the military over the past two years as well as their perceptions of the military's response to sexual assault and sexual harassment.

Results are reported for 2016 and trend comparisons to the 2014 *RMWS* are provided where data are available.

Perception of Sexual Assault in the Military

The first section of this chapter examines the perceptions of sexual assault in the military. Members were asked if sexual assault in the military has become more or less of a problem over the past two years as well as how much they agree or disagree with various statements about their trust in the military's response to sexual assault.

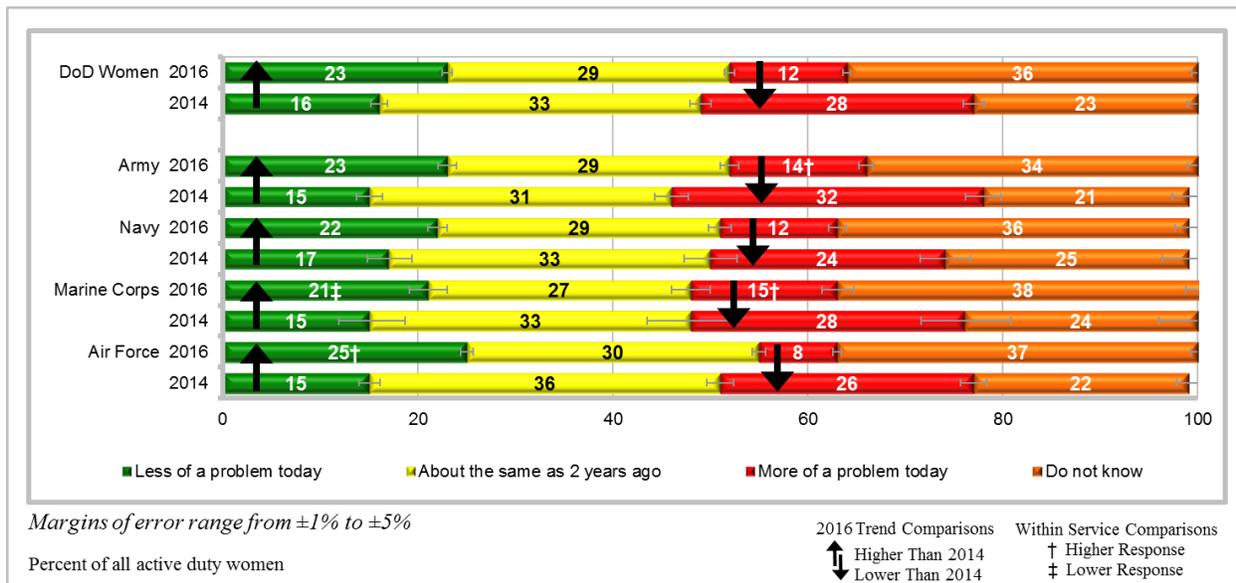
Perception of Sexual Assault in the Military Over Past Two Years

DoD

When members were asked to assess how sexual assault in the military compares to two years ago, a little less than one-quarter (23%) of DoD women *agreed* sexual assault is **less of a problem** in the military today (Figure 181). Compared to 2014, this showed a statistically significant *increase* in 2016 for women (7 percentage points). A little more than one-tenth (12%) of women indicated sexual assault is **more of a problem** today. Compared to 2014, this showed a statistically significant *decrease* for women (16 percentage points).

As shown in Figure 181, Air Force women (25%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate sexual assault in the military is **less of a problem** today than two years ago, whereas Marine Corps (21%) were *less likely*. Women in the Marine Corps (15%) and Army (14%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate sexual assault in the military is **more of a problem** today.

Compared to 2014, perceptions about sexual assault in the military have *improved* for DoD women (Figure 181). The percentage of women who indicated sexual assault in the military is **less of a problem** today than two years ago showed a statistically significant *increase* for women across all DoD Services in 2016 (10 percentage points for Air Force, 8 percentage points for Army, 6 percentage points for Marine Corps, and 5 percentage points for Navy). Conversely, the percentage of women indicating sexual assault in the military is **more of a problem** today than two years ago showed a statistically significant *decrease* in 2016 for women across all Services (18 percentage points for Army and Air Force, 13 percentage points for Marine Corps, and 12 percentage points for Navy).

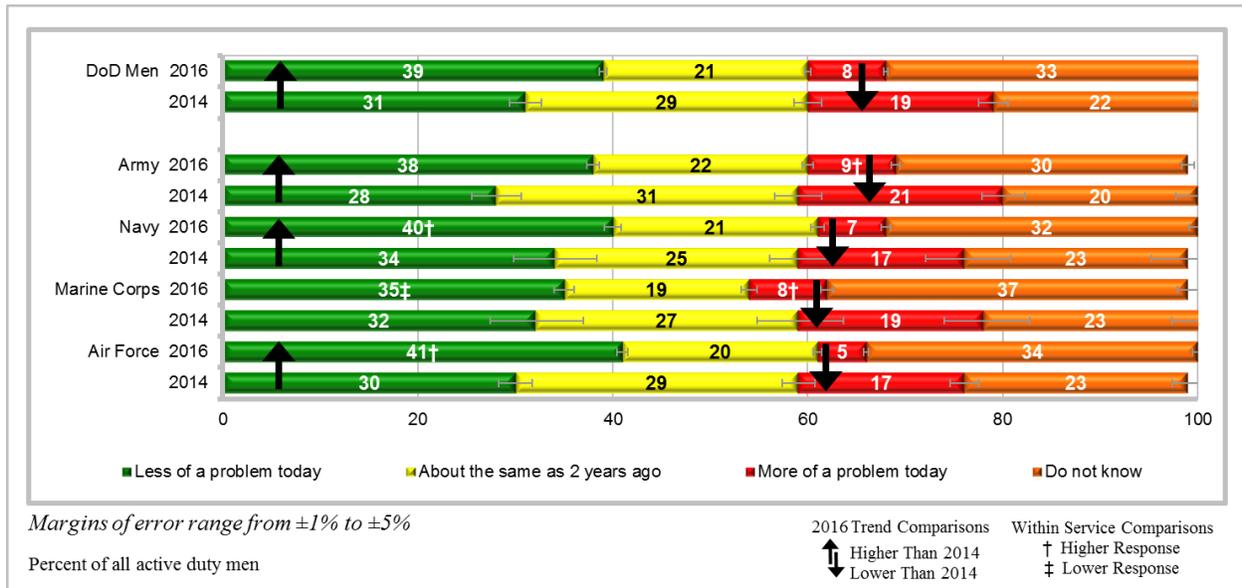
Figure 181.**Perception of Sexual Assault in the Military Over Past Two Years for DoD Women (Q210)**

When members were asked to assess how sexual assault in the military compares to two years ago, more than one-third (39%) of DoD men *agreed* sexual assault is **less of a problem** in the military today (Figure 182). Compared to 2014, this showed a statistically significant *increase* in 2016 for men (8 percentage points). Fewer (8%) men indicated sexual assault is **more of a problem** today, which compared to 2014, showed a statistically significant *decrease* for men (11 percentage points).

As shown in Figure 182, Air Force (41%) and Navy men (40%) were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate sexual assault in the military is **less of a problem** today than two years ago, whereas Marine Corps men (35%) were *less likely*. Men in the Army (9%) and Marine Corps (8%) were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate sexual assault in the military is **more of a problem** today than two years ago.

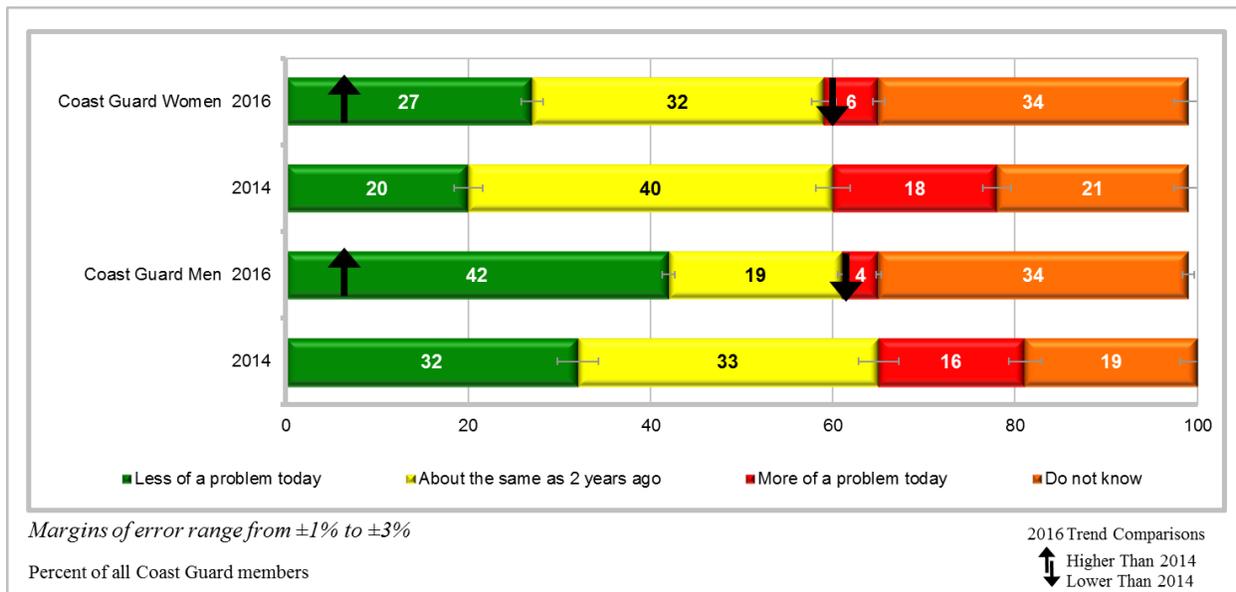
Compared to 2014, perceptions about sexual assault in the military have also *improved* for DoD men. The percentage of men indicating sexual assault in the military is **less of a problem** today than two years ago showed a statistically significant *increase* in 2016 for Air Force (11 percentage points), Army (10 percentage points), and Navy men (6 percentage points). Conversely, the percentage of men indicating sexual assault in the military is **more of a problem** today than two years ago showed a statistically significant *decrease* in 2016 for men in all Services (12 percentage points for Air Force and Army, 11 percentage points for Marine Corps, and 10 percentage points for Navy).

Figure 182.
Perception of Sexual Assault in the Military Over Past Two Years for DoD Men (Q210)



Coast Guard

As shown in Figure 183, more than one-quarter (27%) of Coast Guard women and 42% of Coast Guard men indicated sexual assault is **less of a problem** today than two years ago. Compared to 2014, this showed a statistically significant *increase* for women (7 percentage points) and men (10 percentage points). Six percent of women and 4% of men indicated sexual assault in the military is **more of a problem** today than two years ago, which showed a statistically significant *decrease* for both women and men in 2016 (12 percentage points for both).

Figure 183.**Perception of Sexual Assault in the Military Over Past Two Years for Coast Guard (Q210)****Perception of Military's Response to Sexual Assault**

Service members were asked to indicate their level of agreement regarding trust in the military system if they were to experience a sexual assault. Members were asked about trusting the military system to protect their privacy, ensure their safety, and to treat them with dignity and respect should they experience a sexual assault while in the military.

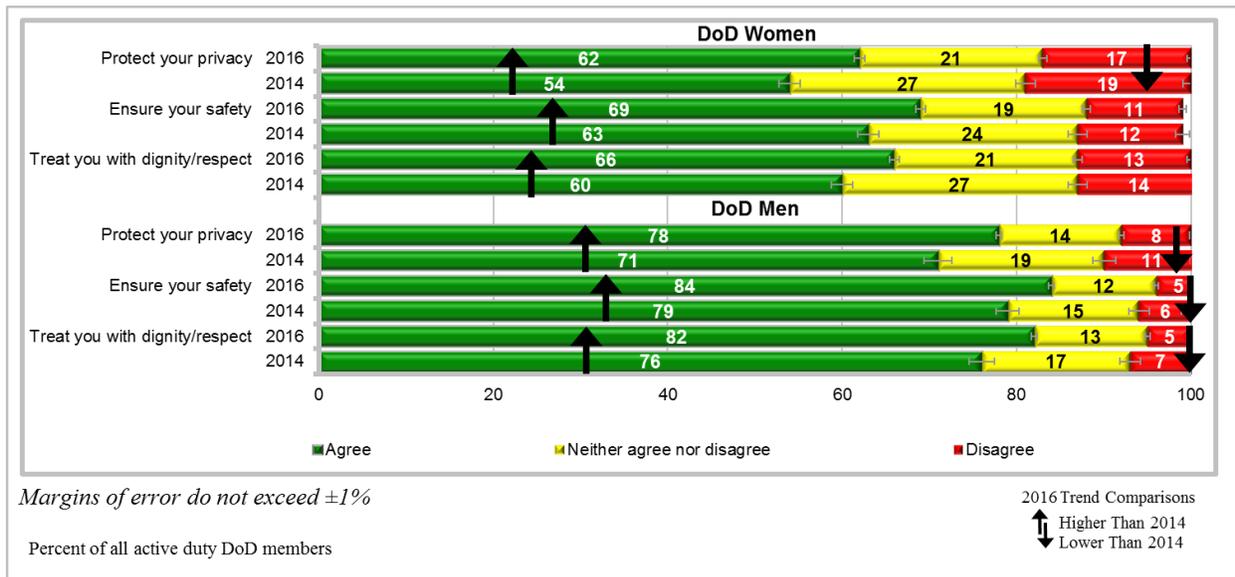
DoD

As shown in Figure 184, a little less than two-thirds (62%) of DoD women and the majority (78%) of DoD men indicated if they were sexually assaulted, they would **trust the military system to protect their privacy**, which showed a statistically significant *increase* compared to 2014 for both women and men (8 percentage points for women and 7 percentage points for men). Conversely, a little less than one-fifth (17%) of women and 8% of men indicated if they were sexually assaulted, they would **not trust the military system to protect their privacy**, which showed a statistically significant *decrease* compared to 2014 for both women and men (2 percentage points for women and 3 percentage points for men).

A little more than two-thirds (69%) of women and the majority (84%) of men indicated they would **trust the military system to ensure their safety** if they were sexually assaulted, which showed a statistically significant *increase* compared to 2014 (6 percentage points for women and 5 percentage points for men). Conversely, a little more than one-tenth (11%) of women and 5% of men indicated they would **not trust the military system to ensure their safety** if they were sexually assaulted, which showed a statistically significant *decrease* compared to 2014 for men (1 percentage point).

Lastly, two-thirds (66%) of women and the majority (82%) of men indicated if they were sexually assaulted, they would **trust the military system to treat them with dignity and respect**. Compared to 2014, this showed a statistically significant *increase* (6 percentage points for women and men). Conversely, 13% of women and 5% of men indicated if they were sexually assaulted, they would *not trust the military system to treat them with dignity and respect*. Compared to 2014, this showed a statistically significant *decrease* in 2016 for men (2 percentage points).

Figure 184.
Trust in the Military System’s Response to Sexual Assault for DoD (Q203b–d)



As shown in Table 64, in 2016, Air Force women were overall *more likely* than women in the other Services to **trust in the military system to protect their privacy** (65%), **ensure their safety** (73%), and **treat them with dignity and respect** (69%) if they were to experience sexual assault. Navy women were *less likely* than women in the other Services to **trust the military system to protect their privacy** (59%), and Army (68%) and Navy women (67%) were *less likely* than women in the other Services to **trust the military system to ensure their safety**. Lastly, both Marine Corps and Navy women (both 63%) were *less likely* than women in the other Services to indicate they would **trust the military system to treat them with dignity and respect** if they were to experience sexual assault.

In 2016, Navy women were overall *more likely* than women in the other Services to *not trust the military system to protect their privacy* (19%), *ensure their safety* (13%), or *treat them with dignity and respect* (15%) if they were to experience sexual assault (Table 64). In addition, Army women (12%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to *not trust the military system to ensure their safety*. Marine Corps women (15%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to *not trust the military system to treat them with dignity and respect*.

Compared to 2014, DoD women from all Services showed a statistically significant *increase* when indicating they [trust in the military system to protect their privacy](#) if they were to experience a sexual assault (10 percentage points for Army, 8 percentage points for Marine Corps, 7 percentage points for Navy, and 5 percentage points for Air Force; Table 64). A statistically significant *increase* was also found for women in the Army, Navy, and Air Force women indicating they [trust the military system to ensure their safety](#) (8 percentage points for Army, 6 percentage points for Navy, and 3 percentage points for Air Force) and [treat them with dignity and respect](#) when compared to 2014 (10 percentage points higher for Army, 6 percentage points higher for Navy, and 4 percentage points higher for Air Force).

For indicating disagreement with trust in the military, Army women showed a statistically significant *decrease* when indicating their level of *distrust* in the military system if they were to experience a sexual assault: [distrust in the military system to protect their privacy](#) (4 percentage points), [distrust in the military system to ensure their safety](#) (3 percentage points), and [distrust in the military system to treat them with dignity and respect](#) (2 percentage points).

As shown in Table 64, Marine Corps (80%) and Air Force men (79%) were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate they would [trust the military system to protect their privacy](#) if they were to be sexually assaulted, whereas Navy men (76%) were *less likely*. Conversely, Navy men were *more likely* than men in the other Services to *not trust in the military system to protect their privacy* (9%). Similarly, Marine Corps and Air Force men (both 85%) were *more likely* than men in the other Services to [trust the military system to ensure their safety](#), whereas Army and Navy men (both 83%) were *less likely*. Conversely, Army men were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate they would *not trust the military system to ensure their safety* (5%). Finally, Air Force men (83%) were *more likely* than men in the other Services to [trust the military system to treat them with dignity and respect](#), whereas Navy men (80%) were *less likely*. Conversely, Navy men were *more likely* than men in the other Services to *not trust the military system to treat them with dignity and respect* (6%) if they were to experience sexual assault.

Compared to 2014, as displayed in Table 64, percentages for men from all Services showed a statistically significant *increase* when indicating they [trust the military system to protect their privacy](#) (10 percentage points for Army, 8 percentage points for Marine Corps, 6 percentage points for Navy, and 4 percentage points for Air Force). A statistically significant *increase* in responses from men in the Army and Air Force was also found when indicating they would [trust the military system to ensure their safety](#) if they were to experience sexual assault compared to responses from 2014 (9 percentage points for Army and 2 percentage points for Air Force). Men in the Army, Marine Corps, and Air Force showed a statistically significant *increase* for indicating they [trust the military system to treat them with dignity and respect](#) compared to responses from 2014 (9 percentage points for Army, 6 percentage points for Marine Corps, and 3 percentage points for Air Force). For indicating disagreement with trust in the military, Marine Corps men showed a statistically significant *decrease* when indicating their level of *distrust* in the military system if they were to experience a sexual assault: [distrust in the military system to protect their privacy](#) (6 percentage points), [distrust in the military system to ensure their safety](#) (3 percentage points), and [distrust in the military system to treat them with dignity and respect](#) (4 percentage points).

Table 64.
Trust in the Military System’s Response to Sexual Assault for DoD (Q203b–d)

2016 Trend Comparisons ↑ Higher Than 2014 ↓ Lower Than 2014	Within Service Comparisons					
	Survey Year	Total DoD	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force
		■ Higher Response		■ Lower Response		
Women						
Agree						
If you are sexually assaulted, you can trust the military system to protect your privacy	2016	62 ↑	62 ↑	59 ↑	62 ↑	65 ↑
	2014	54	52	52	54	60
If you are sexually assaulted, you can trust the military system to ensure your safety	2016	69 ↑	68 ↑	67 ↑	67	73 ↑
	2014	63	60	61	62	70
If you are sexually assaulted, you can trust the military system to treat you with dignity/respect	2016	66 ↑	67 ↑	63 ↑	63	69 ↑
	2014	60	57	57	57	65
<i>Margins of Error</i>		±1–2	±2	±2–4	±3–5	±1–2
Disagree						
If you are sexually assaulted, you can trust the military system to protect your privacy	2016	17 ↓	17 ↓	19	18	15
	2014	19	21	19	17	17
If you are sexually assaulted, you can trust the military system to ensure your safety	2016	11	12 ↓	13	12	9
	2014	12	15	13	11	9
If you are sexually assaulted, you can trust the military system to treat you with dignity/respect	2016	13	13 ↓	15	15	11
	2014	14	15	15	15	11
<i>Margins of Error</i>		±1	±1–2	±2–3	±2–5	±1–2
Men						
Agree						
If you are sexually assaulted, you can trust the military system to protect your privacy	2016	78 ↑	78 ↑	76 ↑	80 ↑	79 ↑
	2014	71	68	70	72	75
If you are sexually assaulted, you can trust the military system to ensure your safety	2016	84 ↑	83 ↑	83	85	85 ↑
	2014	79	74	81	81	83
If you are sexually assaulted, you can trust the military system to treat you with dignity/respect	2016	82 ↑	82 ↑	80	82 ↑	83 ↑
	2014	76	73	77	76	80
<i>Margins of Error</i>		±1–2	±1–3	±1–5	±1–5	±1–2
Disagree						
If you are sexually assaulted, you can trust the military system to protect your privacy	2016	8 ↓	8	9	7 ↓	8
	2014	11	10	11	13	9
If you are sexually assaulted, you can trust the military system to ensure your safety	2016	5 ↓	5	5	4 ↓	4
	2014	6	6	6	7	5
If you are sexually assaulted, you can trust the military system to treat you with dignity/respect	2016	5 ↓	5	6	5 ↓	5
	2014	7	7	8	9	6
<i>Margins of Error</i>		±1–2	±1–3	±1–3	±1–5	±1–2

Percent of all active duty members

Coast Guard

As shown in Figure 185, more than half (60%) of Coast Guard women and the majority (78%) of Coast Guard men indicated if they were sexually assaulted, they would [trust the military system](#)

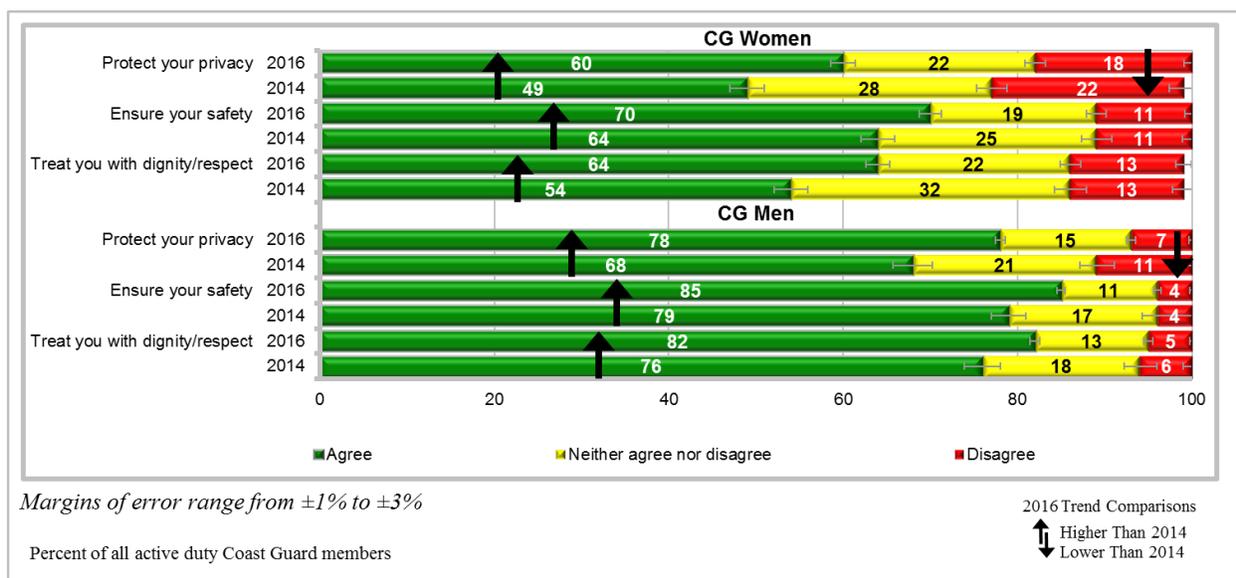
to protect their privacy. Compared to 2014, this showed a statistically significant *increase* (11 percentage points for women and 10 percentage points for men). Conversely, a little less than one-fifth (18%) of women and 7% of men indicated if they were sexually assaulted, they would *not trust the military system to protect their privacy*, which showed a statistically significant *decrease* compared to 2014 for both women and men (4 percentage points for women and men).

The majority (70%) of women and men (85%) indicated they would *trust the military system to ensure their safety*, which showed a statistically significant *increase* compared to 2014 (6 percentage points for both women and men). Conversely, a little more than one-tenth (11%) of women and 4% of men indicate they would *not trust the military system to ensure their safety*, which remained statistically unchanged in 2016 compared to 2014.

A little less than two-thirds (64%) of women and the majority (82%) of men indicated they would *trust the military system to treat them with dignity and respect* if they were to experience sexual assault, which showed a statistically significant *increase* from 2014 of 10 percentage points for women and 6 percentage points for men. Conversely, 13% of women and 5% of men indicate they would *not trust the military system to treat them with dignity and respect*, which remained statistically unchanged in 2016 compared to 2014.

Figure 185.

Trust in the Military System’s Response to Sexual Assault for Coast Guard (Q203b–d)



Perceptions of Sexual Harassment in the Military

The second section of this chapter examines the perceptions of sexual harassment in the military. Service members were asked about sexual harassment in the military today compared to two years ago, their perception of how their supervisor or chain of command would react to instances of sexual harassment, and to what extent they would be willing to act to prevent sexual harassment.

Perception of Sexual Harassment in the Military Over Past Two Years

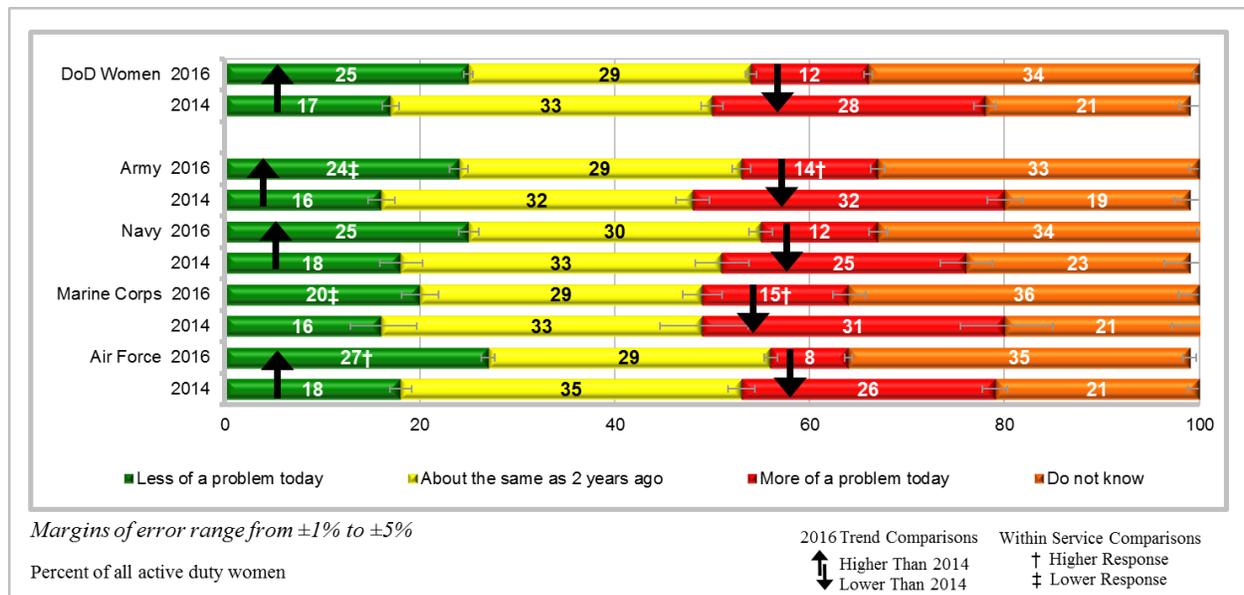
DoD

As shown in Figure 186, 25% of DoD women indicated sexual harassment in the military is **less of a problem** today compared to two years ago, which showed a statistically significant *increase* compared to 2014 (8 percentage points). Conversely, a little more than one-tenth (12%) of women indicated sexual harassment in the military is **more of a problem** today than two years ago. Compared to 2014, this showed a significant *decrease* for women (16 percentage points).

Figure 186 shows in 2016, Air Force women (27%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate sexual harassment in the military is **less of a problem** today than two years ago, whereas Army (24%) and Marine Corps (20%) women were *less likely*. Women in the Marine Corps (15%) and Army (14%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate sexual harassment in the military is **more of a problem** today than two years ago.

Compared to 2014, the percentage of women who indicated sexual harassment in the military is **less of a problem** today than two years ago showed a statistically significant *increase* in responses for women in the Air Force, Army, and Navy in 2016 (9 percentage points for Air Force, 8 percentage points for Army, and 7 percentage points for Navy). Responses from women in all Services indicating sexual harassment in the military is **more of a problem** today showed a statistically significant *decrease* compared to responses in 2014 (18 percentage points for Army and Air Force, 16 percentage points for Marine Corps, and 13 percentage points for Navy).

Figure 186.
Perception of Sexual Harassment in the Military Over Past Two Years for DoD Women (Q209)

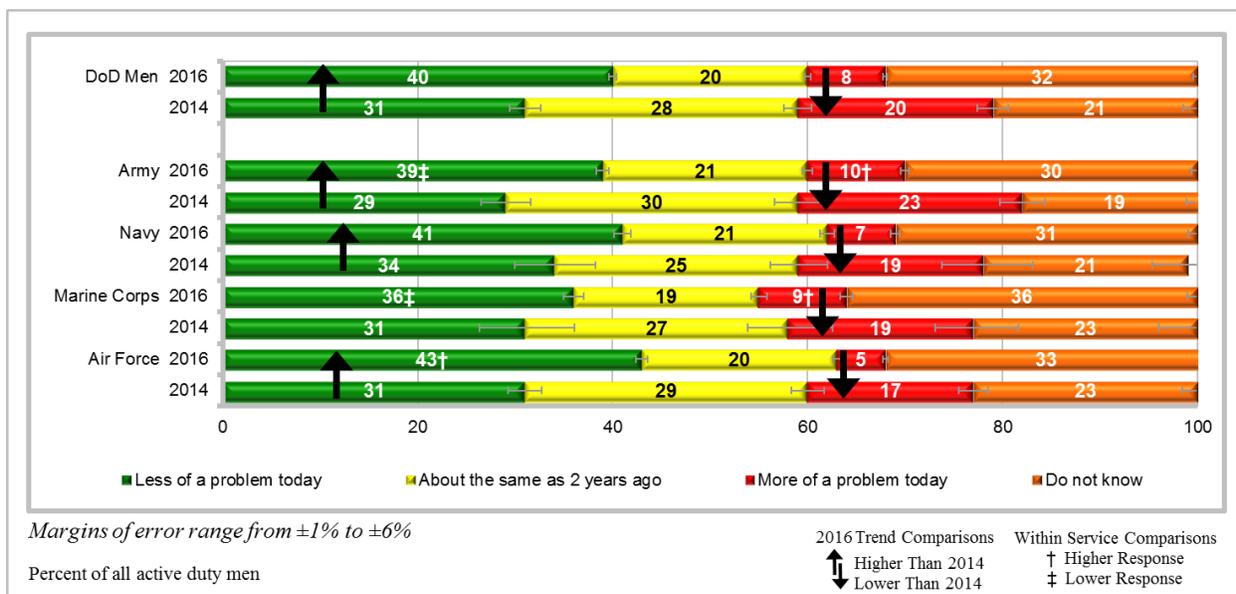


As shown in Figure 187, 40% of DoD men indicated sexual harassment in the military is **less of a problem** today compared to two years ago, which showed a statistically significant *increase* compared to 2014 (9 percentage points for men). Conversely, 8% of men indicated sexual harassment in the military is **more of a problem** today than two years ago. Compared to 2014, this showed a significant *decrease* for men (12 percentage points).

In 2016, Air Force men (43%) were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate sexual harassment in the military is **less of a problem** today than two years ago, whereas men in the Army (39%) and Marine Corps (36%) were *less likely*. Army (10%) and Marine Corps (9%) men were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate sexual harassment is **more of a problem** today compared to two years ago.

Compared to 2014, the percentage of men who indicated sexual harassment in the military is **less of a problem** today than two years ago showed a statistically significant *increase* for Air Force (12 percentage points), Army (10 percentage points), and Navy men (7 percentage points). Responses from men across all Services indicating sexual harassment in the military is **more of a problem** today than two years ago showed a statistically significant *decrease* compared to responses in 2014 (13 percentage points for Army, 12 percentage points for Navy and Air Force, and 10 percentage points for Marine Corps).

Figure 187.
Perception of Sexual Harassment in the Military Over Past Two Years for DoD Men (Q209)

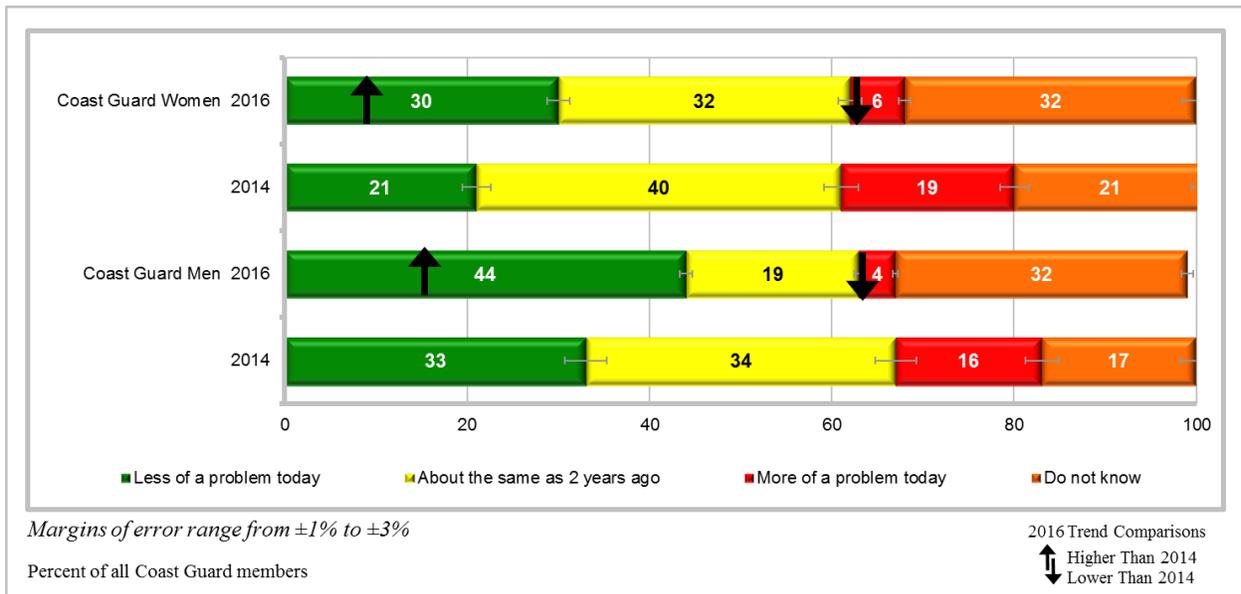


Coast Guard

As shown in Figure 188, a little less than one-third (30%) of Coast Guard women and less than half (44%) of Coast Guard men indicated sexual harassment is **less of a problem** today than it was two years ago. Fewer (6%) women and men (4%) indicated sexual harassment in the military is **more of a problem** today than compared to two years ago.

Compared to 2014, responses from Coast Guard women and men indicating sexual harassment is **less of a problem** today than two years ago showed a statistically significant *increase* (11 percentage points for men and 9 percentage points for women). A statistically significant *decrease* was also found for Coast Guard women and men indicating sexual harassment is **more of a problem** today compared to 2014 (13 percentage points for women and 12 percentage points for men).

Figure 188.
Perception of Sexual Harassment in the Military Over Past Two Years for Coast Guard (Q209)



Perception of Leadership’s Response to Sexual Harassment

DoD

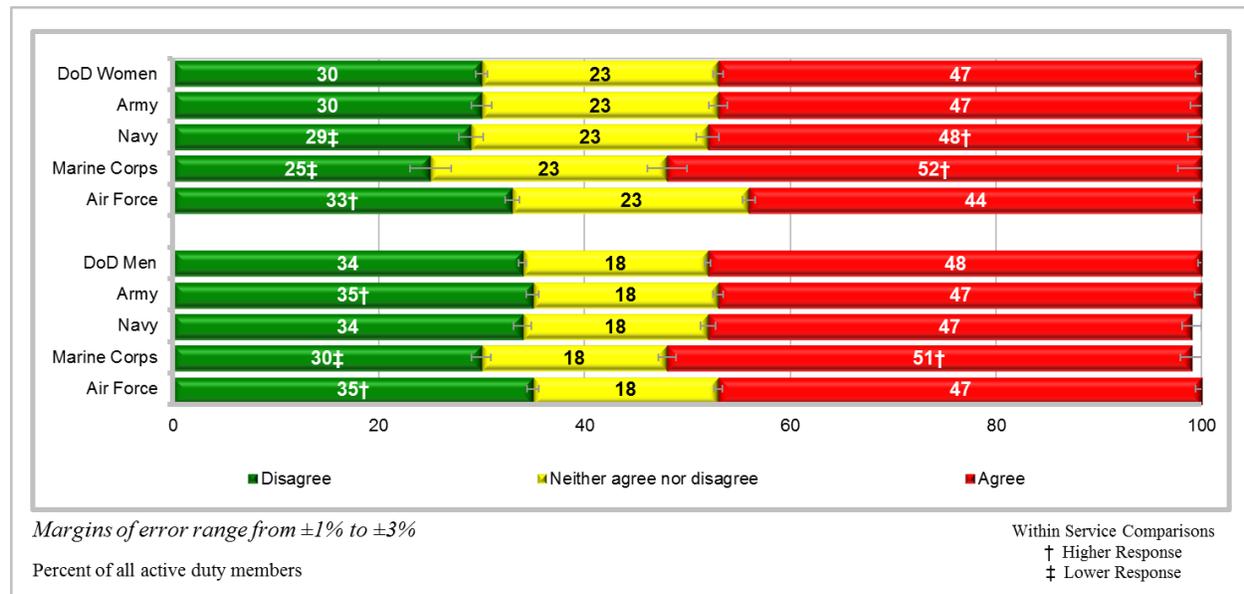
As shown in Figure 189, a little less than one-third (30%) of DoD women indicated they **would not be treated differently** by their supervisor or chain of command if they reported they were sexually harassed, whereas a little less than half (47%) indicated they **would be treated differently**. Air Force women (33%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate they *disagree* that their supervisor or chain of command would treat them differently if they reported being sexually harassed, whereas Navy (29%) and Marine Corps (25%) women were *less likely* to disagree. Marine Corps (52%) and Navy women (48%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to agree they **would be treated differently** by leadership.

More than one third (34%) of DoD men indicated their supervisor or chain of command would **not treat them differently** if they reported that they were sexually harassed, whereas 48% indicated they **would be treated differently** (Figure 189). Army and Air Force men (35% for both) were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate they *disagree* leadership would treat them differently if they reported being sexually harassed, whereas Marine Corps (30%)

were *less likely* to *disagree*. Men in the Marine Corps (51%) were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate they *agree* leadership would treat them differently if they reported being sexually harassed.

Figure 189.

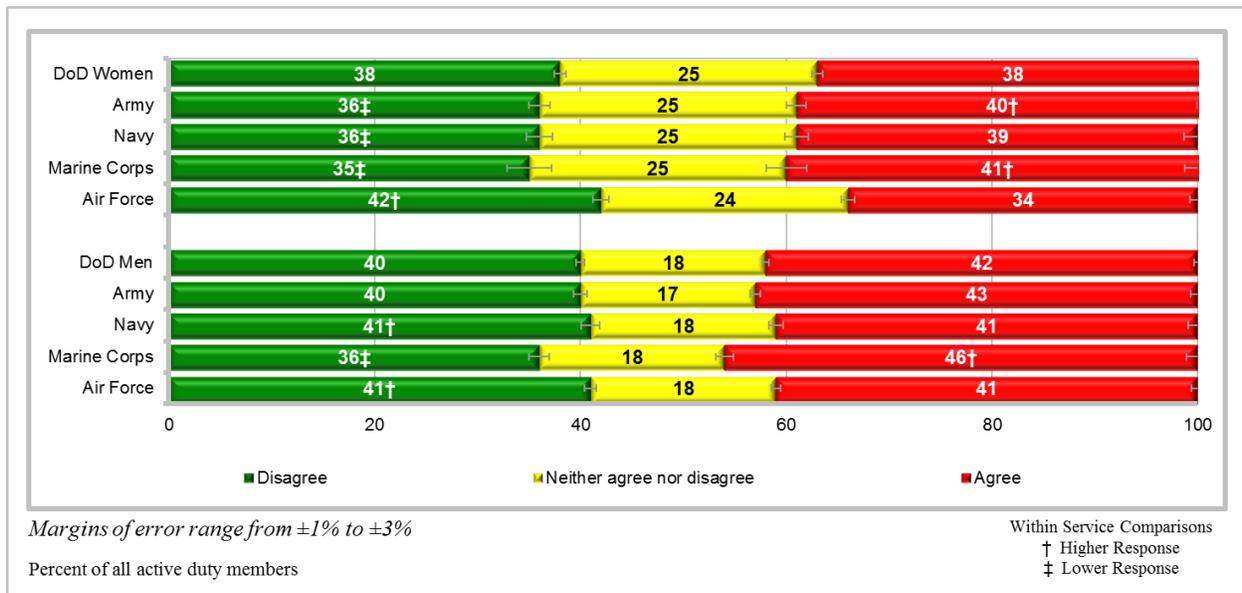
Perception of Being Treated Differently by Leadership if Member Reports Member Was Sexually Harassed for DoD (Q203e)



As shown in Figure 190, more than one-third (38%) of women indicated their supervisor or chain of command would not treat them differently if they reported someone else was sexually harassed; however, the same percentage (38%) agreed they would be treated differently. Air Force women (42%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate they *disagree* leadership would treat them differently if they reported someone else was sexually harassed, whereas Army (36%), Navy (36%), and Marine Corps women (35%) were *less likely* to *disagree*. Women in the Marine Corps (41%) and Army (40%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate they *agree* leadership would treat them differently.

Forty percent of men indicated they *disagreed* their supervisor or chain of command would treat them differently if they reported that someone else was sexually harassed; however, 42% agreed they would be treated differently. Navy (41%) and Air Force men (41%) were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate they *disagree* leadership would treat them differently if they reported someone else was sexually harassed, whereas Marine Corps (36%) were *less likely* to *disagree*. Marine Corps men (46%) were also *more likely* than men in the other Services to *agree* leadership would treat them differently.

Figure 190.
Perception of Being Treated Differently by Leadership if Member Reports Someone Else Was Sexually Harassed for DoD (Q203f)

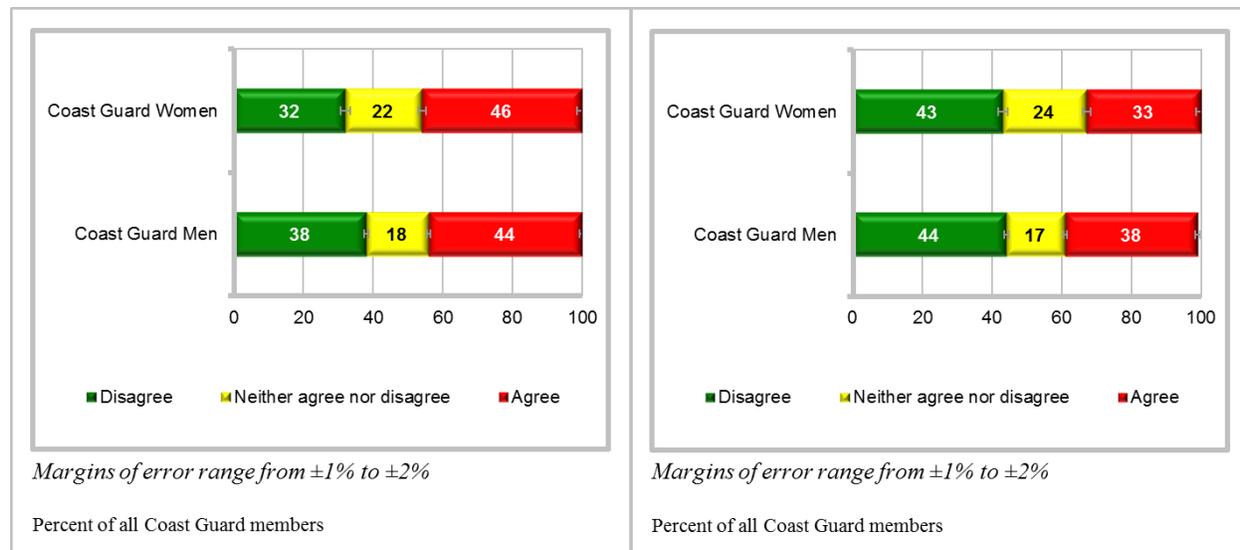


Coast Guard

As shown in Figure 191, a little less than one-third (32%) of Coast Guard women and more than one-third (38%) of Coast Guard men indicated *their supervisor or chain of command would not treat them differently if they reported being sexually harassed*; however, a little less than half (46%) of women and less than half (44%) of men indicated *they would be treated differently*. With regard to *reporting someone else was sexually harassed*, less than half (43%) of women and men (44%) indicated *they would not be treated differently by leadership if they reported*. One-third (33%) of women and more than one-third (38%) of men indicated *leadership would treat them differently if they reported someone else was sexually harassed*.

Figure 191.

Perception of Being Treated Differently by Leadership if Member Reports Member Was Sexually Harassed (Q203e) and if Reports Someone Else Was Sexually Harassed (Q203f) for Coast Guard



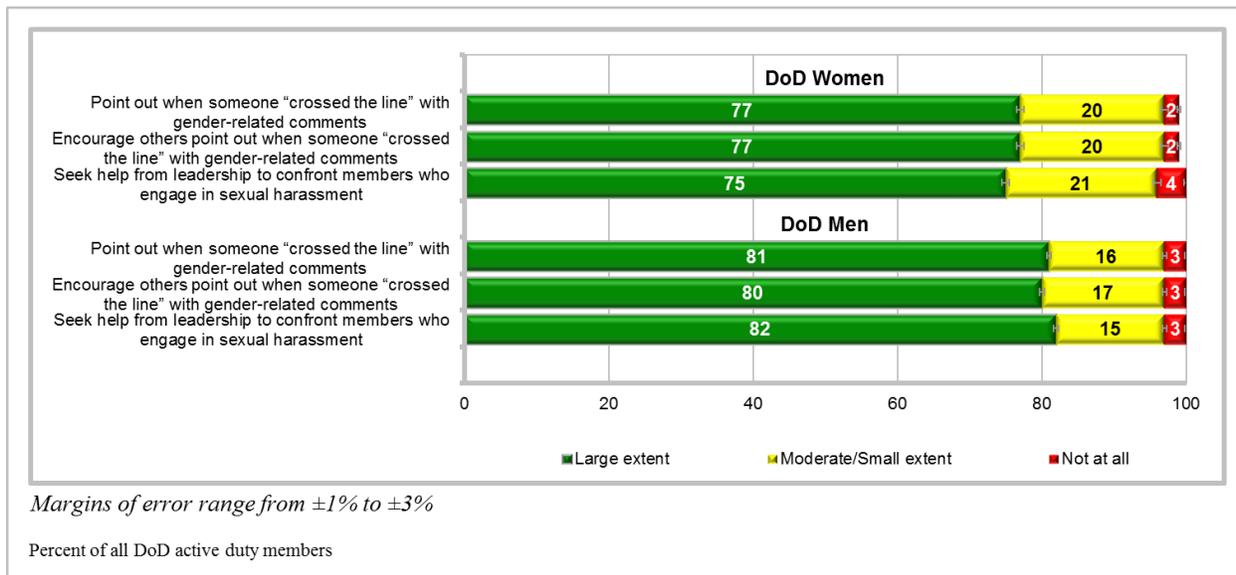
Willingness to Act to Prevent Sexual Harassment

Active duty members were asked to indicate to what extent they are willing to respond to various situations involving sexual harassment, such as to point out when someone “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes, their willingness to encourage other Service members to do the same, and their willingness to seek help from their chain of command.

DoD

As shown in Figure 192, the majority of DoD women (77%) and DoD men (81%) indicated they would point out when they think someone “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes to a *large extent* and would encourage others to point out when they think others “crossed the line” (77% of women and 80% of men). Additionally, the majority of women (75%) and men (82%) indicated they would seek help from their chain of command to confront Service members who continue to engage in sexual harassment. Conversely, fewer women (2%–4%) and men (3%) would *not at all* intervene to prevent sexual harassment.

Figure 192.
Willingness to Act to Prevent Sexual Harassment for DoD (Q204)



As shown in Table 65, women in the Army and Air Force (both 79%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate they would **point out to someone when they think they "crossed the line" with gender-related comments or jokes** to a *large extent*, whereas women in the Navy (75%) and Marine Corps (75%) were *less likely*. Similarly, women in the Army (78%) and Air Force (79%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate they would **encourage others to point out when they think others "crossed the line" with gender-related comments or jokes** to a *large extent*, whereas women in the Navy (75%) and Marine Corps (73%) were *less likely*. Lastly, Air Force women (78%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate they would **seek help from their chain of command to confront members who continue to engage in sexual harassment**, whereas women in the Navy (73%) and Marine Corps (70%) were *less likely*.

As far as *not intervening at all*, Army women (5%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate they would **not seek help from leadership to confront members who continue to engage in sexual harassment**. Marine Corps women (3%) were *more likely* than women in the other Services to indicate they would *not* **point out to someone when they "crossed the line" with gender-related comments or jokes**.

Men in the Army (83%) and Air Force (82%) were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate they would **point out to someone when they think they "crossed the line" with gender-related comments or jokes** to a *large extent*, whereas Navy (80%) and Marine Corps men (77%) were *less likely* (Table 65). Similarly, Army (82%) and Air Force (81%) men were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate they would **encourage others to point out when they think others "crossed the line" with gender-related comments or jokes** to a *large extent*, whereas men in the Navy (78%) and Marine Corps (76%) were *less likely*. Army (83%) and Air Force men (84%) were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate they would **seek help**

from their chain of command to confront members who continue to engage in sexual harassment, whereas men in the Navy (80%) and Marine Corps (77%) were *less likely*.

As far as *not intervening at all*, Army and Marine Corps men were *more likely* than men in the other Services to indicate they would not point out to someone when they “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes (3% for Army men and 4% for Navy men), they would not encourage others to point out when they think others “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes (4% for both), and they would not seek help from leadership to confront members who continue to engage in sexual harassment (4% for both).

Table 65.
Willingness to Act to Prevent Sexual Harassment for DoD (Q204)

	Within Service Comparisons				
	Total DoD	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force
					
Women					
Large Extent					
Point out to someone when you think they “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes	77	79	75	75	79
Encourage others point out when they think others “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes	77	78	75	73	79
Seek help from chain of command to confront members who continue to engage in sexual harassment	75	75	73	70	78
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±1	±1	±2	±3	±1
Not at All					
Point out to someone when you think they “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes	2	3	2	3	1
Encourage others point out when they think others “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes	2	3	3	3	2
Seek help from chain of command to confront members who continue to engage in sexual harassment	4	5	5	5	3
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±1	±1	±1	±2	±1
Men					
Large Extent					
Point out to someone when you think they “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes	81	83	80	77	82
Encourage others point out when they think others “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes	80	82	78	76	81
Seek help from chain of command to confront members who continue to engage in sexual harassment	82	83	80	77	84
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±1	±1	±1	±1	±1
Not at All					
Point out to someone when you think they “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes	3	3	3	4	2
Encourage others point out when they think others “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes	3	4	3	4	2
Seek help from chain of command to confront members who continue to engage in sexual harassment	3	4	4	4	2
<i>Margins of Error</i>	±1	±1	±1	±1	±1

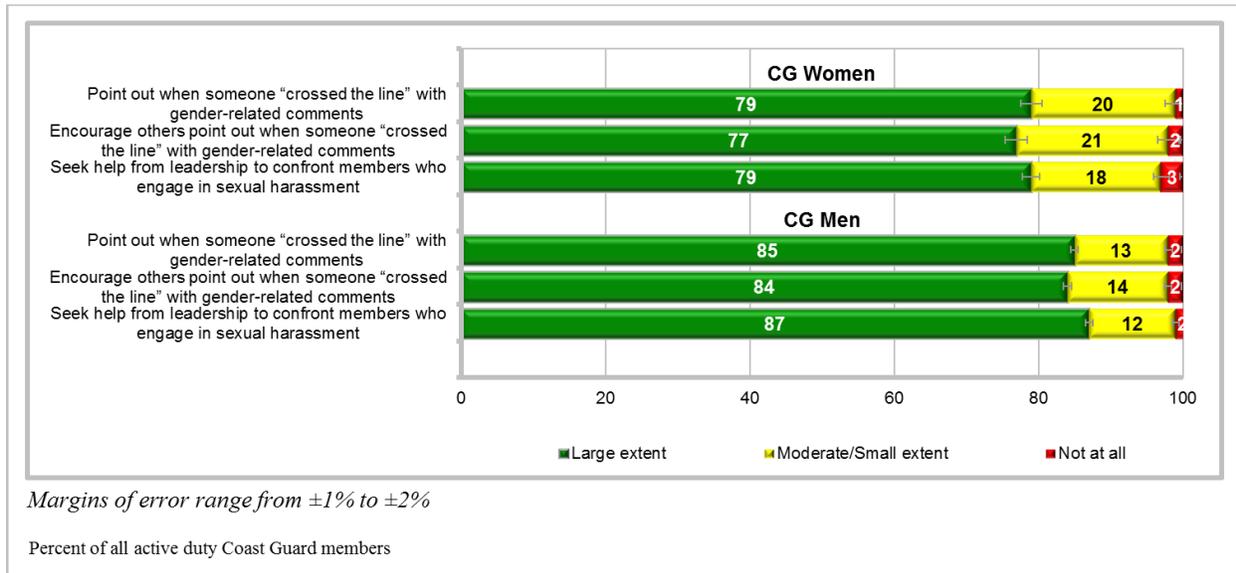
Percent of all active duty members

Coast Guard

As shown in Figure 193, the majority of Coast Guard women (79%) and Coast Guard men (85%) indicated they would point out to someone when they think they “crossed the line” with gender-related comments or jokes. The majority of women (77%) and men (84%) indicated they would encourage others to point out when they think others “crossed the line,” and would seek help

from chain of command to confront members who continue to engage in sexual harassment (79% of women and 87% of men). Fewer Coast Guard women (1%–3%) and Coast Guard men (2%) would *not at all* act to prevent sexual harassment.

Figure 193.
Willingness to Act to Prevent Sexual Harassment for Coast Guard (Q204)



Predictive Capabilities

The 2016 WGRA provides important information on how members’ trust in the military system affects their perception of the DoD in preventing instances of sexual assault and sexual harassment. This section connects actionable policy items related to military culture with DoD members’ perception regarding the effectiveness of sexual assault and sexual harassment prevention strategies. Specifically, this chapter seeks to understand whether increases in members’ trust in the military system to protect sexual assault victims lead to perceived improvements in preventing sexual assault. Analysis is then extended to sexual harassment by observing whether increases in members’ willingness to speak openly about sexual harassment issues or to seek help from the chain of command leads to perceived improvements in preventing of sexual harassment in the military.

Perceptions of Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault

Earlier in this chapter, members’ responses to whether sexual assault and sexual harassment in the military is *more or less of a problem* today than two years ago were discussed. As shown in Figure 194 and Figure 195, DoD active duty members generally hold positive perceptions regarding the DoD’s handling of sexual assault and sexual harassment in the military, with only 8% (for each) indicating *more of a problem today* compared to two years ago.

In order to analyze these perceptions, the next sections will examine what potentially contributes to predicting three outcomes. These three outcomes include members indicating there is **more of a problem today** compared to two years ago, **less of a problem today** compared to two years ago, and it is **same as two years ago**. To accomplish this, only members who indicated one of the previously mentioned response options were examined; members who did not endorse one of these response options or indicated they did not know are excluded from this analysis as it is assumed they do not hold an opinion on sexual assault or sexual harassment in the military.

As shown in Figure 194 and Figure 195, among members who indicated they had an opinion on sexual assault or sexual harassment in the military, more than half indicated sexual assault and sexual harassment (both 55%) was **less of a problem today** than two years ago. In both cases, 12% of members indicated it was **more of a problem today** than two years ago.

Figure 194.
Perception of Sexual Assault in the Military Over the Past Two Years for Total DoD—
Removing “Do not know” (Q210)

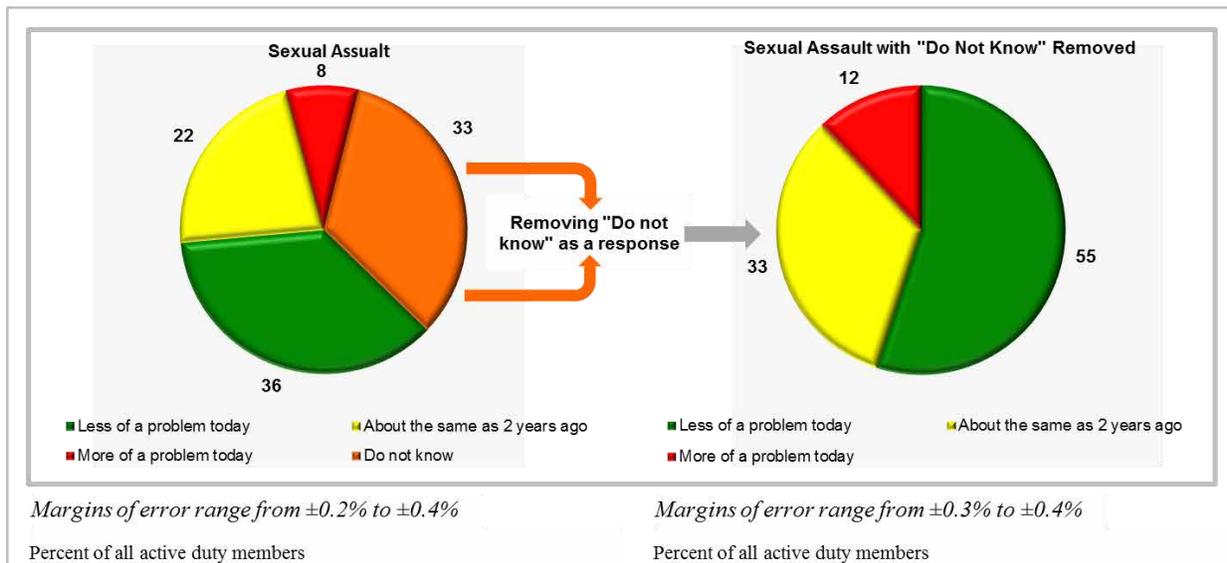
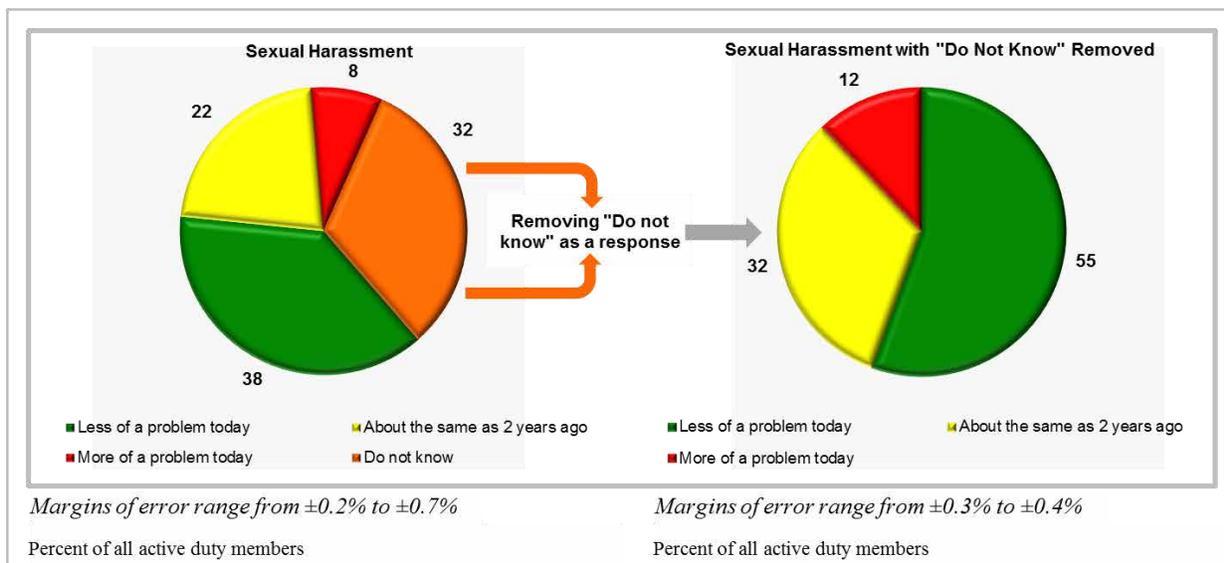


Figure 195.

Perception of Sexual Harassment in the Military Over the Past Two Years for Total DoD— Removing “Do not know” (Q209)



Trust in the Military’s Response to Sexual Assault

Members were asked to indicate their level of agreement regarding trust of the military system if they were to experience a sexual assault. Members were asked about trusting the military system to protect their privacy, ensure their safety, and treat them with dignity and respect should they experience a sexual assault while in the military. These responses were combined into a single index based on their inter-item covariances ($\alpha = 0.94$), which measures members’ trust in the military’s response to sexual assault (Trust in the Military System index).

An ordered logistic regression was used to capture the relationship between members’ opinions of sexual assault as a problem in the military over the last two years and their trust in the military’s response to sexual assault. An open climate in which members trust the military system to protect sexual assault victims is hypothesized to yield a perceived improvement in the military in regards to issues related to sexual harassment. The regression holds members’ Service, race, gender, and experiences of sexual assault at their mean and only applies to members who indicated having an opinion on the problem of sexual assault in the military.

While holding all other variables at their means, Figure 196 displays predicted probabilities of members’ opinions of sexual assault as a problem in the military as their agreement regarding trust in the military’s system changes from *strongly disagree* to *strongly agree*. For members who are the *least trusting in the military system*, the predicted probability of perceiving sexual assault as *less of a problem today* is 18%. The predicted probability of this positive perception rises to 63% as members’ trust in the military system increases. By contrast, the predicted probabilities of perceiving sexual assault as *more of a problem today* decreases from 40% to 8% as members’ trust in the military system moves from *disagreement* to *agreement*.

Members were *more likely* to perceive that sexual assault is becoming *less of a problem today* compared to *more of a problem* if they indicated a response beyond *disagree* regarding *their trust in the military system*. As members continue to mark *higher* responses on the Trust in the Military System index, their positive perception of the DoD’s sexual assault prevention grows at a high rate, demonstrating a strong relationship between policy and reality. In other words, a member’s higher level of trust in the military system about sexual assault-related issues potentially causes a very large difference between predicted probabilities of positive (63%) and negative perceptions (8%) about problems in the military; specifically a 55-percentage-point gap.

Figure 196.
Trust in the Military System’s Response to Sexual Assault for DoD Active Duty Members by Perceptions of Sexual Assault (Q203b–d, Q210)

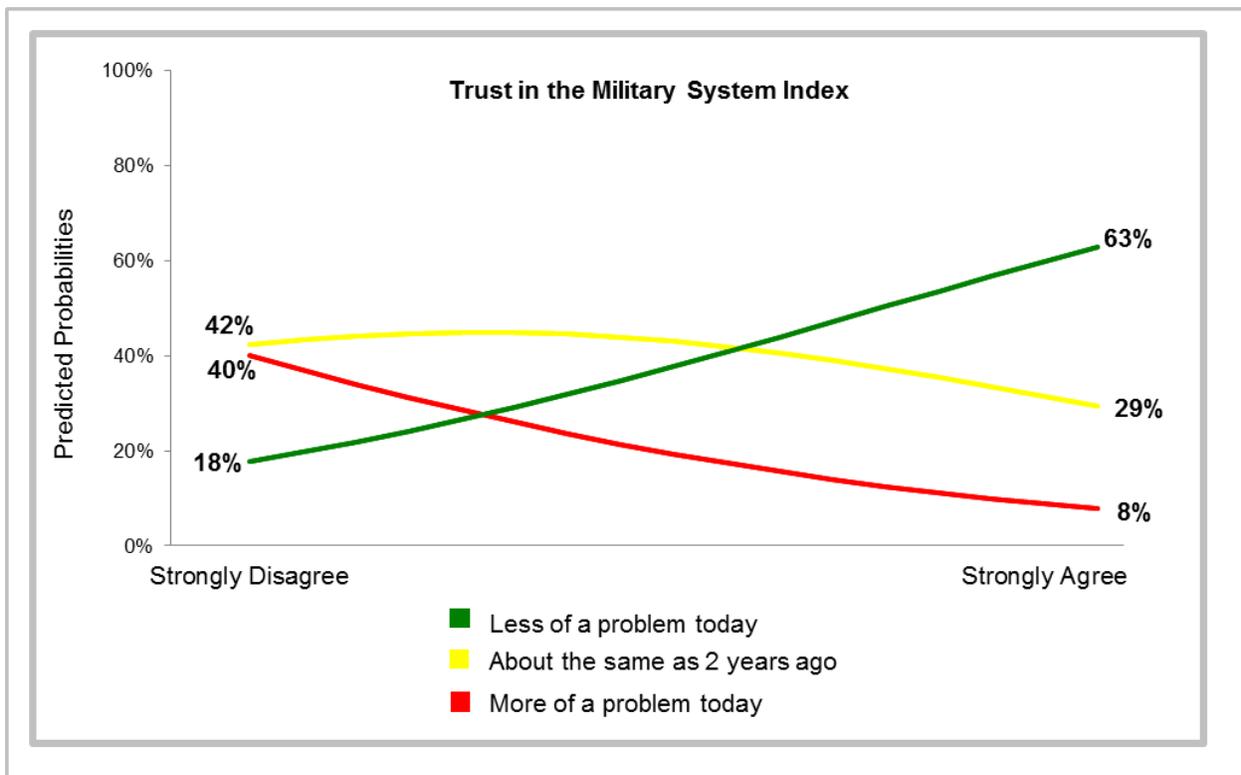
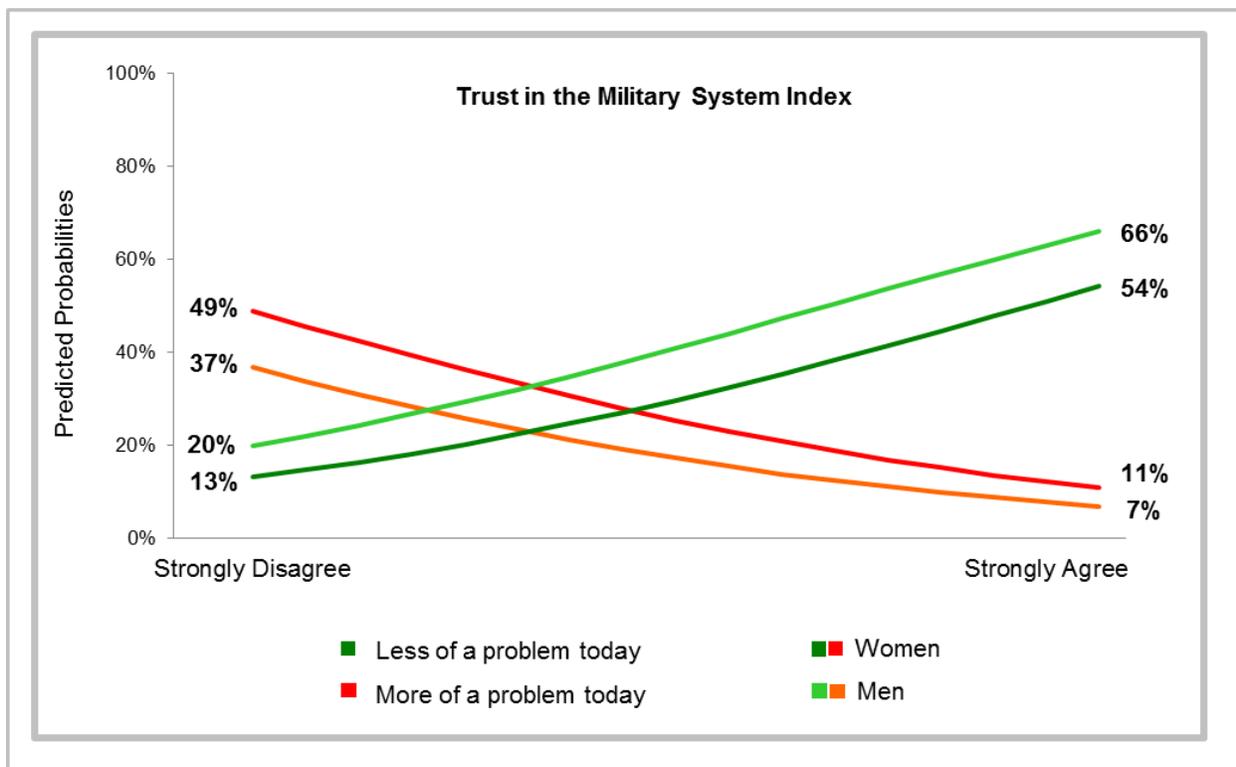


Figure 197 displays predicted probabilities of the same model—while distinguishing between DoD men and women using marginal standardization.⁴⁷ The predicted probabilities for DoD men indicating sexual assault was *less of a problem today* is 20% among DoD men that are the *least trusting in the military system*. The predicted probability of this positive perception is expected to *rise* to 66% as male members maximize *their trust in the military system*. As *trust in the military system* moves from *disagreement* to *agreement*, the predicted probabilities among DoD women indicating sexual assault as *less of a problem today* *increases* from 13% to 54%.

⁴⁷ Members indicating no change in sexual harassment as a problem in the military for the past two years are not displayed for easier interpretability. Service, race, and experiences of sexual harassment are held at their means.

Figure 197.

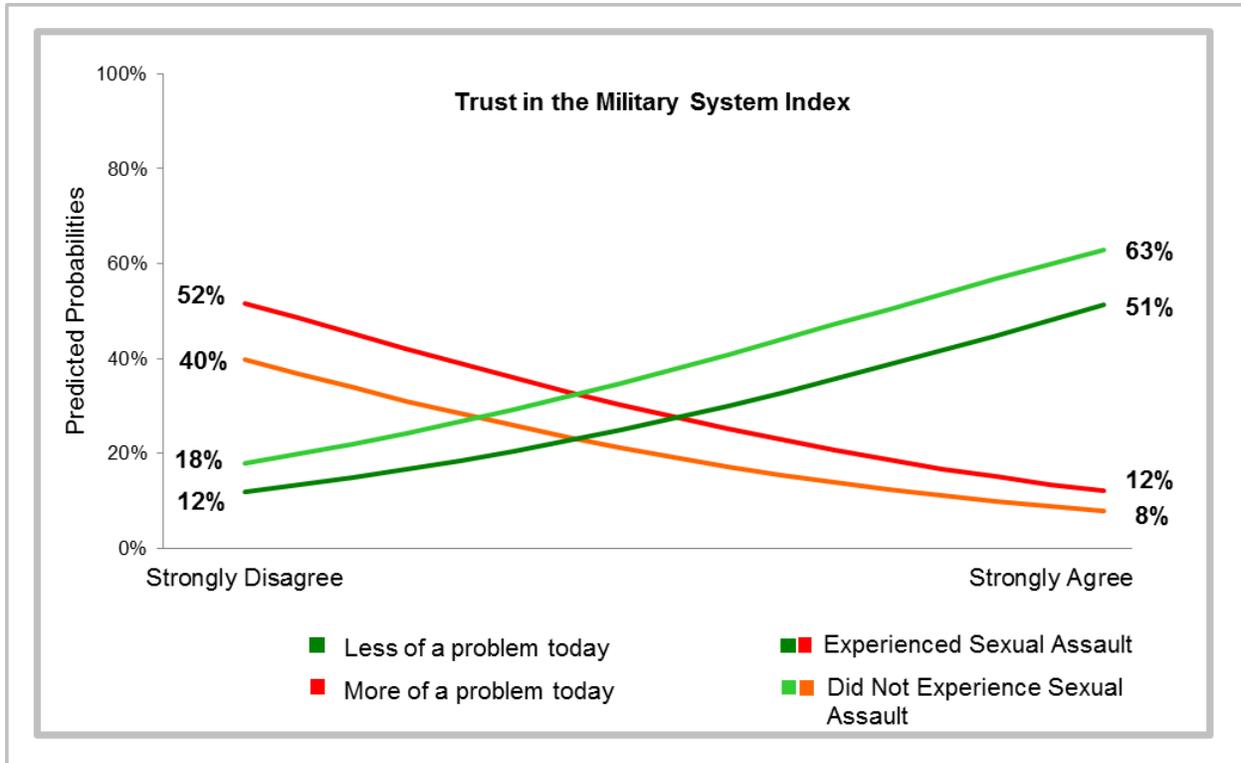
Changes in Gender—Trust in the Military System’s Response to Sexual Assault for DoD Active Duty Members by Perceptions of Sexual Assault (Q203b–d, Q210)



Using marginal standardization, Figure 198 displays predicted probabilities distinguishing between members who experienced sexual assault and those who did not. Among those who *did not experience sexual assault*, the predicted probability for members indicating sexual assault is *less of a problem today* is 18% for members who are the *least trusting in the military system*. Among those who indicated *experiencing a sexual assault*, the predicted probability of members indicating sexual assault is *less of a problem today* is 12% for members who are the *least trusting of the military system*. The predicted probabilities of these positive perceptions of the military’s response to sexual assault *rise* to 63% among members who *did not experience sexual assault*, whereas the predicted probabilities *increase* to 51% for members who *experienced sexual assault*.

In order for the predicted probability for members who indicated sexual assault is becoming *less of a problem today* to be *higher* among those who *did not experience sexual assault*, members needed to indicate a response beyond *disagreement* in *their trust in the military system*. However, members who *experienced sexual assault* needed to indicate a response beyond *neither agreeing nor disagreeing* in *their trust in the military system* in order to *increase* the predicted probability for a positive perception.

Figure 198.
Changes Based on Experienced Sexual Assault—Trust in the Military System’s Response to Sexual Assault for DoD Active Duty Members by Perceptions of Sexual Assault (Q203b–d, Q210)



Willingness to Act to Prevent Sexual Harassment

Members were asked to indicate to what extent they are willing to respond to various situations involving sexual harassment. Specifically, they were asked how willing they were to point out when someone “crossed the line” using gender-related comments or jokes, to encourage other members to do the same, and to seek help from their chain of command. Responses to these assessments were combined into a single index based on their inter-item covariances ($\alpha = 0.92$), which measures members’ willingness to act to prevent sexual harassment (Willingness to Act index).

An ordered logistic regression was used to capture the relationship between members’ opinions of sexual harassment as a problem in the military over the last two years and their willingness to act to prevent sexual harassment. An open climate in which members feel they are able to speak openly about sexual harassment and/or seek help from their chain of command is hypothesized to yield a perceived improvement in the military in regards to issues related to sexual harassment in the past two years. The regression holds members’ Service, race, gender, and experiences of sexual harassment at their mean and only applies to members who indicated having an opinion on the problem of sexual harassment in the military.

While holding all other variables at their means, Figure 199 displays predicted probabilities of members' *opinions of sexual harassment as a problem in the military* as their *willingness to act to prevent sexual harassment* changes from *not at all* to *very large extent*. These predicted probabilities show as members feel more willing to prevent sexual harassment, they were *more likely* to have positive perceptions about sexual harassment in the military. For example, the predicted probability of members perceiving sexual harassment is *less of a problem today* is 32% for those who were *not at all willing to act to prevent sexual harassment*. The predicted probability of this positive perception *rises* to 59% as members maximize their *willingness to act to prevent sexual harassment*. By comparison, this same change in the *Willingness to Act index* shows a *decrease* in the predicted probabilities of members perceiving sexual harassment is *more of a problem today* from 26% to 10%.

In a climate where members are *not at all willing to discuss or seek help regarding sexual harassment*, they are *more likely* to hold a positive perception regarding sexual harassment in the military (32%). However, this positive perception has a predicted probability of only 6 percentage points *higher* than the predicted probability of a negative perception (26%). Meanwhile, positive perceptions (59%) have a predicted probability of 49 percentage points *higher* than the predicted probability of negative perceptions (10%) in a climate where all members feel *willing to act to prevent sexual harassment*. This shows that although assessments of how the DoD handles sexual harassment are mostly positive, effective policy aimed at fostering a climate where members can speak openly about sexual harassment issues and/or seek help from their chain of command can greatly increase overall perceptions on sexual harassment in the military.

Figure 199.

Willingness to Act to Prevent Sexual Harassment for DoD Active Duty Members by Perceptions of Sexual Harassment (Q204, Q209)

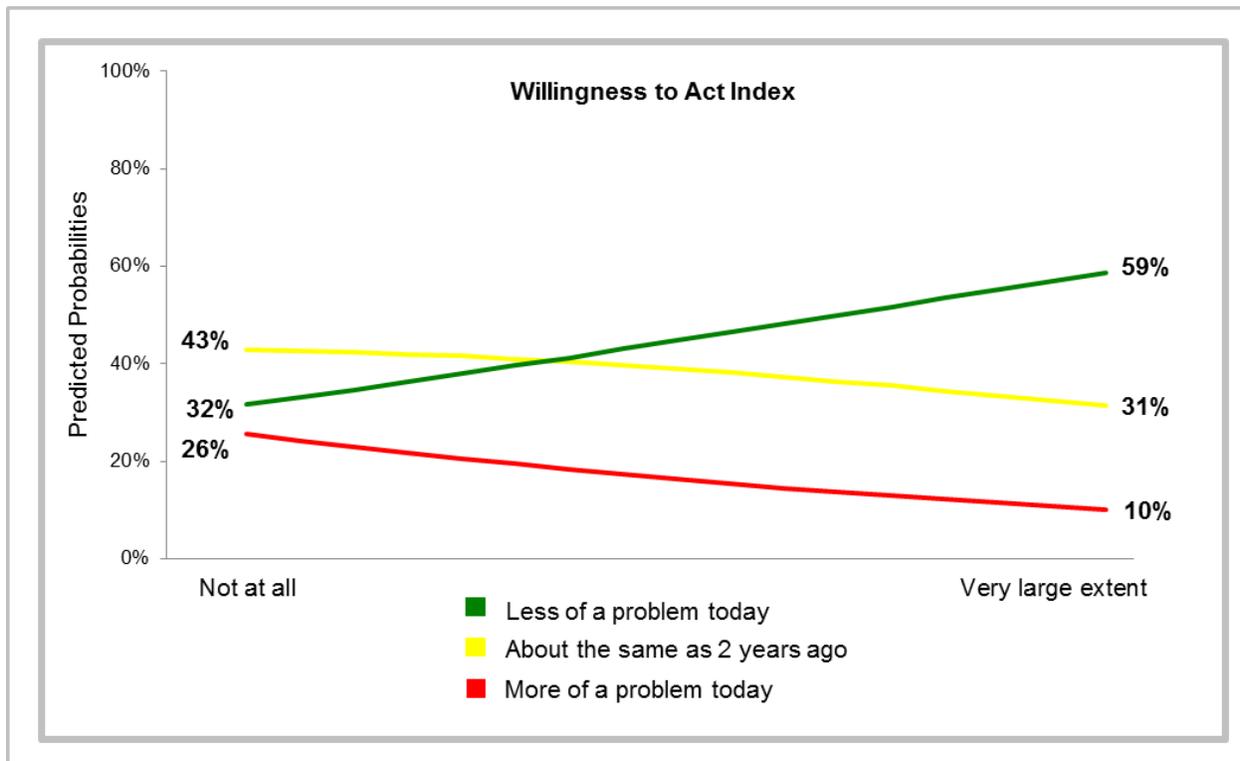


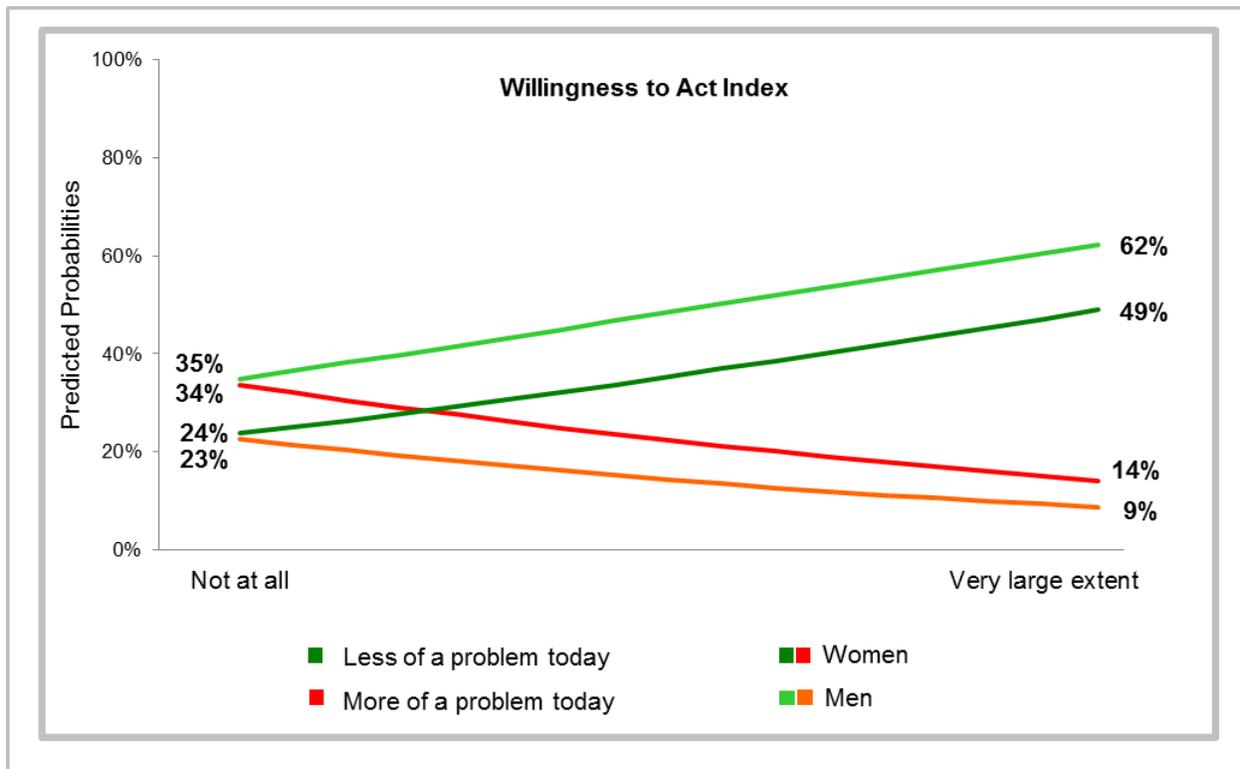
Figure 200 displays predicted probabilities of the same model, while distinguishing between men and women using marginal standardization.⁴⁸ The predicted probability of DoD men who indicated sexual harassment is *less of a problem today* is 35% for those that are *not at all willing to act to prevent sexual harassment*. By comparison, the predicted probability for DoD women is 24%. The predicted probabilities for these positive perceptions *rise* to 62% among DoD men and 49% for DoD women who are among the *most willing to act to prevent sexual harassment*.

DoD men were *more likely* to hold positive perceptions about occurrences of sexual harassment in the military. By contrast, DoD women only become *more likely* to indicate that sexual harassment is becoming *less of a problem today* if they indicate their *willingness to act to prevent sexual harassment* is beyond a *small extent*.

⁴⁸ Members indicating no change in sexual harassment as a problem in the military for the past two years are not displayed for easier interpretability. Service, race, and experiences of sexual harassment are held at their means.

Figure 200.

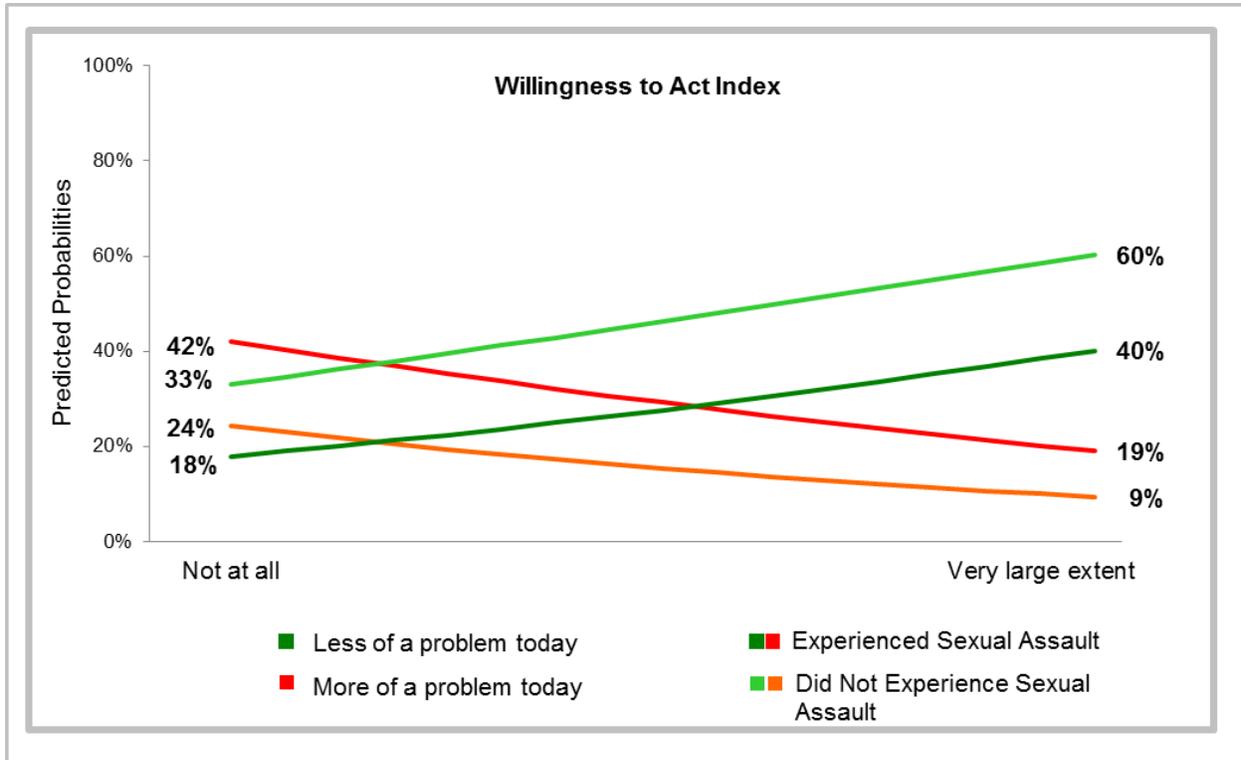
Changes in Gender—Willingness to Act to Prevent Sexual Harassment for DoD Active Duty Members by Perceptions of Sexual Harassment (Q204, Q209)



Using marginal standardization, Figure 201 shows the same relationship while distinguishing between members who experienced sexual harassment and those who did not. The gap between those experiencing sexual harassment and those who did not is considerably large. Among members who *did not experience sexual harassment*, the predicted probability of indicating sexual harassment is becoming *less of a problem today* increases from 33% to 60% across the *Willingness to Act index*. This same change in predicted probabilities *increases* from 18% to 40% among those who *experienced sexual harassment*.

Again, the predicted probability of positive perceptions is always *higher* than negative perceptions among those who *did not experience sexual harassment*. Among members who *experienced sexual harassment*, positive perceptions were *more likely* to occur for members who indicated their *willingness to act to prevent sexual harassment* was beyond a *moderate extent*. Figure 201 suggests that policies targeted at improving workplace climate might help incline members who experienced sexual harassment to believe sexual harassment is becoming less of a problem in the military. Further, it also suggests policies should establish a strong willingness among members to speak openly about sexual harassment issues and/or seek help from their chain of command.

Figure 201.
Changes based on Experienced Sexual Harassment—Willingness to Act to Prevent Sexual Harassment for DoD Active Duty Members by Perceptions of Sexual Harassment (Q204, Q209)



In summary, specific policies that foster openness between military members and their chain of command increase the probability of members’ positive assessment of the DoD’s handling of sexual harassment and sexual assault in the military. Particularly, policy aimed at increasing a member’s confidence to speak to a higher authority in the military on matters of sexual assault makes a substantial difference in the viewpoint of all members. This research suggests focusing on improving both dialogue and trust between members and their military superiors regarding gender-based issues would have an impact on the overall DoD workplace climate.

Chapter 11: Analysis of Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Assault

Dr. Laura Severance, Dr. Jason Debus, and Ms. Lisa Davis

The goal of this chapter is to examine men who indicated experiencing sexual assault. To date, most of the research on sexual assault both in the military and beyond has focused on women, largely due to the fact that sexual assault is more prevalent among women than men. However, due to the large male population in the military, sexual assault remains an issue that affects a high number of men (Schry et al., 2015). The negative consequences of sexual assault make this an important area for further exploration. Research conducted by Tolin and Foa (2008) and Tewksbury (2007) showed that the consequences of sexual assault, although similar in kind, are not similar in severity in men and women. Both women and men experience various physical, emotional, psychological, and behavioral effects of sexual assault, with women more likely to meet the criteria of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) than men (Tolin & Foa, 2008). Male survivors of sexual assault, on the other hand, face issues that do not necessarily occur among women who experience sexual assault. For example, men struggle to seek treatment and acceptance as survivors of sexual assault. In fact, Donnelly and Kenyon (1996) found that some treatment facilities did not believe that sexual assault could even occur among men. Javaid (2014) made the observation that men experiencing sexual assault are often not well-supported and that the lack of treatment options after an assault may contribute to underreporting. This observation is supported by research in which men tend to underreport to a greater extent than women, partially due to gender-based stereotypes and culturally-defined roles that impede survivors from reporting the assault (Turchik, Bucossi, & Kimerling, 2014).

Another unique factor is that men are more likely to be victims of same-sex perpetrators which, for some men, calls into question their masculinity, sexual orientation, and gender identity (Bell, Turchik, & Karpenko, 2014). This is a core difference in the experiences between male and female survivors of sexual assault. Men are more likely to face gender identity, sexual orientation, and sexual identity issues as a result of the assault than women. This contributes to higher instances of self-harm and other negative psychological effects (Walker, Archer, & Davies, 2005). In a military environment where traditional gender roles are emphasized and masculinity is a valued commodity, for males who have experienced sexual assault, that role is called into question, which may lead to feelings of shame, guilt, and embarrassment (Sable, Danis, Mauzy, & Gallagher, 2006).

To aid in our understanding of the dynamics surrounding men who experience sexual assault, we first sought to explore how men and women who indicated experiencing sexual assault differ with respect to demographic characteristics. We also examined demographic differences between men who do and do not indicate experiencing sexual assault. Understanding such differences may help the Department target prevention and/or support efforts to more vulnerable populations—the first focus on this chapter. The second part of this chapter outlines top-level gender differences, highlighting where results of the 2016 WGRA have shown statistical differences between the circumstances of women and men who indicated experiencing a sexual assault. Of note, this preliminary analysis provides only simple single-dimensional statistical findings.

We then turn our attention to one focal issue—the characterization of sexual assault as hazing and/or bullying. Men are *far more likely* to characterize the one sexual assault situation that had the largest effect on them (henceforth referred to as the “one situation”) as hazing or bullying than women. More specifically, 27% of men who indicated experiencing sexual assault characterized the one situation as hazing compared to only 9% of women, and 39% of men who indicated experiencing sexual assault characterized the one situation as bullying compared to 24% of women. Understanding the dynamics surrounding hazing-related and bullying-related sexual assault may aid the Department in developing prevention-related efforts. Toward this end, we examine demographic differences between those who characterize the one situation as hazing or bullying versus those who do not to identify whether certain subpopulations are particularly vulnerable. Subsequently, we examine characteristics of hazing and bullying sexual assault situations to gain an understanding of how and when these incidents occur.

The *WGRA 2016* false discovery rate⁴⁹ for within year between subgroup analyses of $p = .024$ was used as the significance level for analyses conducted in this chapter. Analyses involving interactions were conducted in Stata. Analyses involving subgroup comparisons were conducted using OPA’s Statistical Analysis Macro program. Analyses are limited to the DoD active duty Services.

Demographic Differences Between Women and Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Assault

We sought to explore the **demographic profile** of men who indicated experiencing **sexual assault**, focusing on how they may differ from women who indicated experiencing sexual assault. To do so, we examined interactions between **gender** and **demographic variables** of interest (i.e., age, years of service, race/ethnicity, paygrade, education, Armed Forces Qualification Test [AFQT] category, and deployment within the last 12 months) on the likelihood of experiencing sexual assault. We chose to examine the interaction between **gender** and **demographic characteristics** rather than simply conducting comparisons between men and women who indicated experiencing **sexual assault** on **demographic characteristics**, because men and women *overall* (i.e., the total population of men and women in the Services) differ on certain demographic characteristics (such as race/ethnicity). Examining the interaction between **gender** and **demographic characteristics** allows us to identify any predictors of sexual assault that may be unique to men or women. Results showed **age** was the only unique demographic factor that placed men versus women at risk of **sexual assault**. Results are described in more detail below.

With the exception of age, there were no unique demographic factors that place men versus women at risk of sexual assault.

Results showed a significant interaction between **gender** and **age** on experiencing **sexual assault**, with women who indicated experiencing sexual assault tending to be *slightly younger* and men tending to be *slightly older* (odds ratio = .96, $p < .001$; age was included as a continuous variable in the regression equation but is shown as a categorical variable in the table below). As shown in Table 66, 24% of women who indicated experiencing **sexual assault** were **under the age of 21**

⁴⁹ For more information, see the *WGRA 2016* Statistical Methods Report.

compared to only 12% of men who indicated experiencing **sexual assault**. In contrast, 29% of men who indicated experiencing **sexual assault** were above the **age of 30** compared to only 15% of women who indicated experiencing **sexual assault**.

Table 66.

Age of Women and Men Who Did and Did Not Indicate Experiencing Sexual Assault

	Indicated Experiencing Sexual Assault		Did Not Indicate Experiencing Sexual Assault	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
<21	24%	12%	11%	10%
21 to 24.9	37%	37%	24%	22%
25 to 29.9	24%	22%	25%	23%
30 and older	15%	29%	39%	46%

A marginally significant interaction emerged between **gender** and **years of service**, with women who indicated experiencing **sexual assault** tending to have *fewer years of service* and men who indicated experiencing **sexual assault** tending to have *more years of service*. For example, as seen in Table 67, 9% of women who indicated experiencing **sexual assault** had **ten or more years of service** compared to 14% of men (odds ratio = .70, $p = .029$). It is important to note, however, that women who did not experience **sexual assault** also tend to have *fewer years of service* than men who did not experience **sexual assault**.

Table 67.

Years of Service of Women and Men Who Did and Did Not Indicate Experiencing Sexual Assault

	Indicated Experiencing Sexual Assault		Did Not Indicate Experiencing Sexual Assault	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
1 to 2 years	57%	46%	36%	31%
3 to 5 years	23%	27%	22%	20%
6 to 9 years	11%	13%	15%	14%
10+ years	9%	14%	28%	34%

There were no significant interactions between **gender** and **AFQT** category (Table 68), **level of education** (Table 69), **race/ethnicity** (Table 70), **paygrade** (Table 71), or **deployment status** (Table 72) on experiencing **sexual assault**.

Table 68.
AFQT⁵⁰ Category of Women and Men Who Did and Did Not Indicate Experiencing Sexual Assault

	Indicated Experiencing Sexual Assault		Did Not Indicate Experiencing Sexual Assault	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
I	7%	17%	5%	10%
II	47%	48%	40%	45%
III	46%	35%	55%	44%
IV and V	<1%	<1%	1%	1%

Table 69.
Level of Education of Women and Men Who Did and Did Not Indicate Experiencing Sexual Assault

	Indicated Experiencing Sexual Assault		Did Not Indicate Experiencing Sexual Assault	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
No College	73%	74%	51%	60%
Some College	10%	11%	17%	15%
4-year Degree	11%	11%	18%	15%
Graduate/Professional Degree	4%	3%	11%	9%
Unknown	1%	1%	2%	2%

Table 70.
Race/Ethnicity of Women and Men Who Did and Did Not Indicate Experiencing Sexual Assault

	Indicated Experiencing Sexual Assault		Did Not Indicate Experiencing Sexual Assault	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Hispanic	18%	19%	18%	16%
White	51%	56%	45%	59%
Black	16%	9%	22%	13%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1%	<1%	1%	1%
Asian	3%	4%	6%	5%
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	1%	1%	1%	1%
Two or More Races	9%	10%	7%	6%

⁵⁰ Lower categories indicate higher scores on the AFQT.

Table 71.
Paygrade of Women and Men Who Did and Did Not Indicate Experiencing Sexual Assault

	Indicated Experiencing Sexual Assault		Did Not Indicate Experiencing Sexual Assault	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
E1–E4	70%	67%	45%	43%
E5–E9	20%	24%	36%	40%
W1–W5	<1%	<1%	1%	2%
O1–O3	8%	7%	13%	9%
O4–O6	1%	1%	6%	6%

Table 72.
Deployment Status of Women and Men Who Did and Did Not Indicate Experiencing Sexual Assault

	Indicated Experiencing Sexual Assault		Did Not Indicate Experiencing Sexual Assault	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Deployed within last 12 months	21%	30%	15%	21%

Demographics Differences Between Men Who Did and Did Not Indicate Experiencing Sexual Assault

Subsequently, we compared the **demographic characteristics** of **men** who did and did not indicate experiencing **sexual assault**. Results revealed that, relative to men who did not indicate experiencing **sexual assault**, those who did were *younger*, had *fewer years of service*, had *less education*, were in *lower pay grades*, had *higher AFQT scores*, were *more likely to have been deployed in the last 12 months*, were *less likely to be Black*, and were *more likely to be multi-racial*. This information may help to identify men who are at higher risk of **sexual assault** so that the Department may focus efforts on these individuals. Table 73 summarizes the **demographic characteristics** on which **men** who did and did not indicate experiencing **sexual assault** differ; statistically significant differences are bolded.

Table 73.
Summary of Demographic Differences Between Men Who Did and Did Not Indicate Experiencing Sexual Assault

	Indicated Experiencing Sexual Assault	Did Not Indicate Experiencing Sexual Assault
Age	12% are younger than 21 37% are age 21 to 25 22% are age 25 through 29 29% are age 30 and older	10% are younger than 21 22% are age 21 to 25 23% are age 25 through 29 46% are age 30 and older
Years of Service	46% have 1 to 2 years 27% have 3 to 5 years 13% have 6 to 9 years 14% have 10 or more years	31% have 1 to 2 years 20% have 3 to 5 years 14% have 6 to 9 years 34% have 10 or more years
AFQT Score	17% Category I 48% Category II 35% Category III <1% Category IV and V	10% Category I 45% Category II 44% Category III 1% Category IV and V
Level of Education	74% have no college 11% have some college 11% have a 4- year degree 3% have a graduate/professional degree	60% have no college 15% have some college 15% have a 4- year degree 9% have a graduate/professional degree
Race/Ethnicity	19% are Hispanic 56% are White 9% are Black <1% are American Indian/Alaska Native 4% are Asian 1% are Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander 10% are two or more races	16% are Hispanic 59% are White 13% are Black 1% are American Indian/Alaska Native 5% are Asian 1% are Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander 6% are two or more races
Paygrade	67% are E1-E4 24% are E5-E9 <1% are W1-W5 7% are O1-O3 1% are O4-O6	43% are E1-E4 40% are E5-E9 2% are W1-W5 9% are O1-O3 6% are O4-O6
Deployment Status	30% deployed within last 12 months	21% deployed within last 12 months

Note: Bolded categories indicate statistically significant differences between men who did and did not indicate experiencing sexual assault. T-Tests were computed and the significance level of $p < .024$ was used.

These results indicate it may be helpful to target general sexual assault prevention efforts toward men who are within their first five years of service, who are younger than 25 years of age, and who are enlisted, as these appear to be the most defining characteristics of men who indicate experiencing sexual assault.

Characteristics of Sexual Assault: Differences Between Men and Women

This section provides top-level gender differences to highlight which results of the 2016 WGRA have shown statistical differences between the circumstances of women and men who indicated

experiencing a sexual assault. Also noted are any statistically different results from the 2016 WGRA survey to the 2014 RMWS.

Findings

Rates of Men Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Assault

As reported in Chapter 3, in 2016, 0.6% of DoD men indicated experiencing **sexual assault** in the past 12 months, which showed a statistically significant *decrease* in 2016 compared to 2014 (0.3 percentage points). Breaking down this rate by the type of sexual assault experienced, 0.4% indicated experiencing **non-penetrative sexual assault** (or unwanted sexual touching), 0.2% indicated experiencing **penetrative sexual assault**, and <0.1% indicated experiencing **an attempted penetrative sexual assault**. As shown in Table 74, for any experiences of sexual assault in the past 12 months, 67% of men indicated they experienced **more than one unwanted event** in the past 12 months, and specifically, men were *more likely* than women to indicate they experienced **five or more unwanted events** in the past year (35%). Men were also *more likely* than women to classify those unwanted events as involving **hazing** (26%) or **bullying** (42%).

Table 74.
Characteristics of Any Unwanted Event(s) in the Past 12 Months for DoD

	Higher Response	Lower Response	Women	Men
Experienced more than one unwanted event in the past 12 months			62	67
Indicated five or more unwanted events in the past 12 months			25	35
Unwanted events in past 12 months done by same person			41	42
Unwanted events in past 12 months done by more than one person			58	53
Considered any unwanted experience in past 12 months as bullying			27	42
Considered any unwanted experience in past 12 months as hazing			10	26
<i>Margins of error</i>			±3–5	±6–8

Male Profile For Those Who Indicated Experiencing Sexual Assault

Summarized below is the profile of males who indicated experiencing sexual assault in the past 12 months. Top findings for males are described below regarding the alleged offender(s) and where and when the one situation occurred. Table 74 and Table 75 display this data and the comparisons of DoD men to DoD women in more detail.

Respondents were asked to identify the one experience they felt was the most serious. If respondents indicated more than one behavior was the most serious, a hierarchy was applied to identify the one behavior: penetrative, attempted penetrative, then non-penetrative. Therefore, if a respondent indicated the one situation included both penetrative and non-penetrative, they would be categorized as just penetrative. DoD men were *more likely* than women to indicate the most serious situation was **a non-penetrative sexual assault** (59%), and *less likely* to indicate the one situation to be the most serious was **penetrative sexual assault** (35%). Fewer (6%) men indicated the one situation involved **an attempted penetrative sexual assault**. For the remainder

of the survey, respondents were asked to think about this one situation they considered the most serious when answering the remaining questions.

As shown in Table 75, when describing the alleged offender(s) in the one situation, men were *less likely* to say there was only **one person** involved (58%). Although 57% of men indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) also **men**, compared to women, men were *more likely* to indicate the alleged offender(s) was (were) **women** (25%) or **a mix or men and women** (12%). Although most men indicated the offenders were **all military members** (66%), men were *more likely* than women to indicate the alleged offenders **were not in the military** (16%). When a military member was identified as the alleged offender(s), 53% indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) of **a higher rank** and 40% was (were) **the same rank** as them. When compared to women, men were *more likely* to indicate the offender(s) was (were) of **a lower rank than them** in the military (29%).

For the status of the alleged offender(s), although 38% of men indicated they were **not sure** of the alleged offender(s) status, 25% indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) **someone else in their chain of command (not their immediate supervisor)** and 24% indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) a **subordinate(s) or someone they managed**. When compared to women, men were *less likely* to indicate the alleged offender(s) was (were) **some other higher ranking military member not previously listed** (21%). Although 43% of men indicated the alleged offender(s) was (were) **a friend or acquaintance**, they were *less likely* to indicate this than DoD women. Men were *more likely* to indicate they were **not sure** (31%) of the relationship to the alleged offender(s), and 19% of men indicated the person was **a stranger**.

Table 75.
Characteristics of the Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation of Sexual Assault for DoD

	Higher Response	Lower Response	Women	Men
<i>Number of alleged offender(s)</i>				
One person	67	58		
More than one person	31	33		
Not sure	2	9		
<i>Gender of the alleged offender(s)</i>				
Men	94	57		
Women	2	25		
A mix of men and women	4	12		
Not sure	<1	6		
<i>Alleged offender(s) military status</i>				
Yes, they all were	83	66		
Yes, some were, but not all	7	9		
No, none were military	8	16		
Not sure	3	9		
Alleged military member offender(s) in same service	94	91		
<i>Rank of alleged military member offender(s)</i>				
E1–E3	29	30		
E4	33	33		
E5–E6	39	43		
E7–E9	15	15		
W1–W5	2	2		
O1–O3	6	11		
O4–O6 and above	4	4		
Not sure	8	8		
<i>Rank of alleged offender(s) in relation to member rank</i>				
Offender was of a lower rank	19	29		
Offender was the same rank	38	40		
Offender was of a higher rank	57	53		
<i>Status of alleged offender(s)</i>				
Immediate supervisor	13	18		
Someone else in your chain of command	20	25		
Some other higher ranking military member not listed	31	21		
Subordinate(s) or someone you manage	18	24		
DoD/Government civilian(s) working for the military	5	6		
Contractor(s) working for the military	3	3		
Not sure	35	38		

Table 75. (continued)

 Higher Response	 Lower Response	Women	Men
<i>Relationship to alleged offender(s)</i>			
Current or former spouse		5	3
Someone who you have a child with (your child's mother or father)		2	1
Significant other (boyfriend or girlfriend) you live with		2	2
Current or former significant other (boyfriend or girlfriend)		7	4
A friend or acquaintance		58	43
A family member or relative		1	2
A stranger		16	19
Not sure		20	31
<i>Margins of error</i>		± 14	$\pm 2-7$

As shown in Table 76, the top three locations men indicated the one situation occurred were [at a military installation or ship](#) (64%), [while at a location off base](#) (35%, where men were *less likely* to indicate than women), and [while on TDY/TAD, at sea, or during field exercises or alerts](#) (24%, where men were *more likely* to indicate than women). Further comparisons to women showed that men were *more likely* to indicate the situation occurred [while at an official military function \(either on or off base\)](#) (18%), [during an overseas port visit while deployed](#) (11%), or [while in any other type of military combat training](#) (9%). Compared to 2014, the percentage (9%) who indicated the situation occurred [while you were deployed to a combat zone/area where you drew imminent danger pay/hostile fire pay](#) showed a statistically significant *decrease* in 2016 for DoD men (11 percentage points).

When asked about when the one situation occurred, men were *more likely* to indicate it occurred [while at work during duty hours](#) (45%). Men were *less likely* than women to indicate the one situation occurred [while out with friends or at a party that was not an official military function](#) (31%) or [while in your or someone else's home or quarters](#) (25%).

Table 76.
Where and When the One Situation of Sexual Assault Occurred for DoD

 Higher Response	 Lower Response	Women	Men
<i>Location(s) where the one situation occurred</i>			
At a military installation/ship		64	64
While you were TDY/TAD, at sea, or during field exercises/alerts		15	24
While you were deployed to a combat zone/area where you drew imminent danger pay/hostile fire pay		6	9
During an overseas port visit while deployed		6	11
While transitioning between operational theaters		5	7
While you were in a delayed entry program		3	4
While you were in recruit training/basic training		3	4
While you were in any other type of military combat training		4	9
While you were in Officer Candidate or Training School/Basic or Advanced Officer Course		2	4
While you were completing military occupational specialty school/technical training		10	13
While at an official military function (either on or off base)		12	18
While you were at a location off base		45	35
<i>When did the one situation occur</i>			
You were out with friends/at party that was not an official military function		40	31
You were on a date		5	3
You were at work during duty hours		27	45
You were on approved leave		6	6
You were being intimate with the other person		8	6
You were in your or someone else's home or quarters		45	25
Do not recall		4	7
	<i>Margins of error</i>	±2-4	±3-6

Characteristics of the One Situation of Sexual Assault

Members who indicated experiencing sexual assault were asked about behaviors that were part of the unwanted situation, such as the situation being described as hazing and/or bullying, whether alcohol or drugs were involved, if they experienced any sexual harassment or stalking before or after this unwanted situation, or if they took steps to leave the military as a result of the one situation. Table 77 displays these characteristics and the comparisons of DoD men to DoD women in more detail.

With regard to considering the unwanted situation as bullying or hazing, men were *more likely* than women to indicate they would consider the one situation to be **bullying** (39%) or **hazing** (27%). Fifty-two percent of men experienced sexual harassment or stalking before or after the one situation occurred. For alcohol use before the one situation occurred, men were *less likely* than women to indicate **they drank alcohol at the time of the unwanted event** (30%), the **offender had been drinking alcohol** (26%), and the combination of **either them and/or the alleged**

offender(s) using alcohol before the one situation (39%). Twenty-three percent of men also indicated this unwanted event made them take steps to leave or separate from the military. Compared to women, men were *less likely* to receive a sexual assault forensic exam following the unwanted event (3%).

Table 77.
Behaviors Part of the One Situation of Sexual Assault for DoD

	Higher Response	Lower Response	Women	Men
Considered the one situation as bullying			24	39
Considered the one situation as hazing			9	27
Experienced sexual harassment or stalking before or after the situation			56	52
Before			12	8
After			11	9
Both before and after			33	35
Not at all			44	48
Member drank alcohol before the situation			48	30
Person(s) who did this to you bought or gave you alcohol to drink			64	60
You might have been given a drug without your knowledge or consent			6	7
Offender had been drinking alcohol			49	26
Member and/or offender used alcohol during unwanted event			59	39
Any alcohol and/or drug use during unwanted event			60	42
Unwanted event made member take steps to leave/separate from military			29	27
Received a sexual assault forensic exam or “rape exam”			8	3
			<i>Margins of error</i>	
			±2–5	±4–11

Satisfaction With Services Received in Response to the One Situation of Sexual Assault

Various individuals and providers are available for military members who experience a sexual assault. Members were asked to rate their satisfaction with the responses and/or services they received from such individuals or providers. All responses are out of those who reached out to the individual specified or used the service noted. Table 78 displays the details on the responses from DoD men compared to DoD women and are summarized here.

When asked about their satisfaction with responses and services received, men were generally *more likely* to be dissatisfied with a majority of the responses and/or services received from individuals and/or providers, including their leadership ([unit commander/director](#) [50%], [senior enlisted advisor](#) [51%], and [immediate supervisor](#) [53%]), Sexual Assault Prevention and Response providers ([SARCs](#) [30%], [VAs](#) [29%], [SVCs/VLCs](#) [33%]), and other providers such as a [chaplain](#) (29%) and [medical providers not for mental health needs](#) (32%). This suggests improvements could be made in providing responses and services to men who experience sexual assault.

Table 78.***Satisfaction With Responses/Services Received From Individuals/Providers for DoD***

		Higher Response Satisfied		Lower Response Satisfied		Higher Response Dissatisfied		Women	Men
Your unit commander/director	Satisfied							46	25
	Dissatisfied							31	50
Your senior enlisted advisor	Satisfied							42	30
	Dissatisfied							34	51
Your immediate supervisor	Satisfied							42	33
	Dissatisfied							34	53
A Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC)	Satisfied							64	43
	Dissatisfied							13	30
A Uniformed Victim Advocate (UVA) or Victim Advocate (VA)	Satisfied							64	49
	Dissatisfied							14	29
DoD Safe Helpline	Satisfied							34	35
	Dissatisfied							20	32
A medical provider not for mental health needs	Satisfied							57	42
	Dissatisfied							16	32
A mental health provider (e.g., counsel)	Satisfied							61	50
	Dissatisfied							18	24
Special Victims' Counsel (SVC) or Victims' Legal Counsel (VLC)	Satisfied							62	38
	Dissatisfied							11	33
A chaplain	Satisfied							63	43
	Dissatisfied							12	29
Military law enforcement personnel	Satisfied							44	31
	Dissatisfied							24	33
Civilian law enforcement personnel	Satisfied							33	26
	Dissatisfied							25	37
		<i>Margins of error</i>						±6–12	±11–15

Reporting Behaviors

Of those who indicated experiencing a sexual assault, men (15%) were *less likely* than women to indicate they [reported the situation to the military](#) (Table 79). Of those who [did not report the situation to the military](#), men (78%) were *more likely* than women to indicate [they never considered reporting and/or do not plan to report](#) and were *less likely* than women to indicate [they considered reporting but decided not to](#) (17%).

For the 15% of men who reported the one situation to the military, 55% indicated they initially made an [unrestricted report](#) and 31% indicated they made a [restricted report](#). Details on men who initially made a restricted report, such as to whom they made the report to, what happened with their restricted report, and what they would do if restricted reporting were not an option, are not reportable. However, the final report disposition, taking into account the initial type of report made and whether their restricted report was converted to an unrestricted report, indicated 61%

of men ended up with an [unrestricted report](#), and 23% with a [restricted report](#). Further detailed data on reporting is provided in Table 79.

Table 79.
Reporting the One Situation to the Military for DoD

	Higher Response	Lower Response	Women	Men
Indicated reporting the one situation to the military	31	15		
Type of report initially made (of those who reported)				
Restricted report			35	31
Unrestricted report			54	55
Unsure what type of report I initially made			11	15
To whom did you make this initial restricted report (of those who made a restricted report only)				
A Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC)			48	NR
A Uniformed Victim Advocate (UVA) or Victim Advocate (VA)			36	NR
Healthcare personnel			10	NR
Other			6	NR
Unable to recall			<1	<1
Considering reporting, or ever considered reporting (of those who did not report)				
Currently considering whether or not to report			6	5
Considered reporting but decided not to	25	17		
Never considered reporting/do not plan to report	70	78		
What happened with your restricted report (of those who made a restricted report only)				
It remained restricted and I am not aware of any investigation that occurred			49	NR
I chose to convert it to unrestricted			38	NR
I did not choose to convert by report, but an independent investigation occurred anyway			11	NR
Unable to recall			2	NR
Decision on reporting if no restricted option available (of those who made a restricted report only)				
Would have made an unrestricted report			18	NR
Would have not reported			58	NR
Not sure			23	NR
Final report disposition				
Restricted report			18	23
Unrestricted report			73	61
Unknown			9	16
			<i>Margins of error</i>	
			±3–10	±4–18

After reporting the unwanted event, members were asked to provide the extent to which they were provided information and resources, which is displayed in Table 80. Male responses ranged from 27% to 32% for whether they were provided the listed resources or information to a *large extent*, and responses ranged from 22% to 30% for *not* being provided the listed resources or information *at all*. This suggests improvements could be made to ensure men are provided more resources or information after reporting an unwanted event.

Table 80.
Extent Provided Information/Resources After Reporting Unwanted Event for DoD

		Higher Response Large Extent		Lower Response Large Extent	
		Higher Response	Not At All	Higher Response	Not At All
		Women	Men		
Safety planning information regarding your immediate situation	Large extent	54	27		
	Not at all	16	26		
Accurate up-to-date information on your case status	Large extent	37	28		
	Not at all	17	NR		
Information to address your confidentiality concerns	Large extent	48	NR		
	Not at all	15	22		
Regular contact regarding your well-being	Large extent	54	32		
	Not at all	16	25		
Information on you right to consult a SVC/VLC	Large extent	60	NR		
	Not at all	15	23		
Information on your right to request an expedited transfer	Large extent	51	31		
	Not at all	20	27		
Information about Victim's Rights (DD Form 2701)	Large extent	50	NR		
	Not at all	16	22		
Information about confidential counseling services through the Department of Veterans Affairs' Vet Centers	Large extent	42	30		
	Not at all	33	30		
<i>Margins of error</i>		$\pm 6-7$	$\pm 16-17$		

When asked to what extent their leadership took positive actions after reporting the unwanted event (Table 81), men were more likely than women to indicate their leadership did *not at all* take positive actions such as their [leadership made them feel supported](#) (51%), [expressed concern for their well-being](#) (48%), and [provide them the flexibility to attend appointments related to their sexual assault as needed](#) (43%). This suggests improvements in leadership response to males who experience sexual assault.

Table 81.
Positive Leadership Action After Reporting Unwanted Event

		Women	Men
	 Higher Response Large Extent  Higher Response Not At All  Lower Response Large Extent		
They made me feel supported	Large extent	42	32
	Not at all	29	51
They expressed concern for my well-being	Large extent	46	26
	Not at all	26	48
The provided me the flexibility to attend appointments related to my sexual assault as needed	Large extent	51	38
	Not at all	20	43
They discouraged gossip in my work environment	Large extent	39	29
	Not at all	38	NR
Some other positive action	Large extent	39	18
	Not at all	39	60
<i>Margins of error</i>		$\pm 7-8$	$\pm 16-17$

For reasons why they reported the one situation, the top three responses from men are provided (see Table 82 for data on all reasons). Forty-seven percent of men indicated they reported the situation [to stop the offender\(s\) from hurting them again](#), 45% [to stop the offender\(s\) from hurting others](#), and 41% because it was [their civic or military duty to report it](#). When compared to women, men were *less likely* to indicate they reported because [someone they told encouraged them to report](#) (22%). When asked if they would recommend others report sexual assault based on their experience with reporting, 59% of men said they would [recommend others report sexual assault](#), out of which 34% would recommend others make an [unrestricted report](#) and 25% a [restricted report](#) (Table 83).

Table 82.
Reasons for Reporting Sexual Assault for DoD

	Women	Men
	 Higher Response  Lower Response	
Someone else made you report it or reported it themselves	29	20
To stop the offender(s) from hurting you again	42	47
To stop the offender(s) from hurting others	53	45
It was your civic/military duty to report it	27	41
To punish the offender(s)	23	27
To discourage other potential offenders	21	20
To get medical assistance	20	15
To get mental health assistance	35	22
To stop rumors	10	14
Someone you told encouraged you to report	44	22
You wanted to document the incident so you could get help or benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) in the future	14	23
<i>Margins of error</i>		$\pm 5-6$ $\pm 11-15$

Table 83.
Recommend Others Report Sexual Assault Based on Experience With Reporting for DoD

Higher Response	Lower Response	Women	Men
Based on overall experience of the reporting process/services available, recommend others report		67	59
Yes, recommend others make an unrestricted report		44	34
Yes, recommend others make a restricted report		23	25
No		17	32
Not sure		16	9
<i>Margins of error</i>		±5–6	±11–16

For men who indicated they did not report their sexual assault to the military, the top reasons why are provided (see Table 84 for data on all reasons). Forty-seven percent of men indicated they did not report because they [wanted to forget about it and move on](#). Compared to 2014, this showed a statistically significant *decrease* in 2016 for DoD men (17 percentage points). Thirty-nine percent of men indicated the reason they did not report their sexual assault was because they [did not want more people to know](#), and 37% indicated they [thought it was not serious enough to report](#) or [felt shamed or embarrassed](#). Compared to 2014, the percentage (25%) of those who indicated they [took other actions to handle the situation](#) showed a statistically significant *decrease* in 2016 for DoD men (15 percentage points).

Table 84.
Reasons for Not Reporting Sexual Assault for DoD

	Higher Response	Lower Response	Women	Men
You thought it was not serious enough to report			39	37
You did not want more people to know	58	39		
You did not want people to see you as weak			35	32
You wanted to forget about it and move on	68	47		
You did not think your report would be kept confidential			31	25
You did not think anything would be done			35	29
You did not think you would be believed			32	27
You did not trust the process would be fair			31	30
You felt partially to blame	40	20		
You thought other people would blame you	41	19		
You thought you might get in trouble with something you did			20	14
You thought you might be labeled a troublemaker	30	20		
You felt shamed or embarrassed	52	37		
You were concerned for your physical safety	13	7		
You or the person(s) who did it knew the person you would report the event to			7	7
You thought it might hurt your performance evaluation/fitness report			20	20
You thought it might hurt your career	36	24		
You did not want to hurt the person's career or family	37	27		
You were worried about potential negative consequences from the person(s) who did it	31	21		
You were worried about potential negative consequences from a supervisor or someone in your chain of command			27	26
You were worried about potential negative consequences from your coworkers or peers			36	30
You took other actions to handle the situation			28	25
			<i>Margins of error</i>	
			±3-4	±5-7

When asked if they would make the same decision about reporting if they were to experience another sexual assault in the future, men (57%) were *more likely* than women (49%) to indicate they would [make the same decision to not report again](#) (Table 85). Men were also *more likely* than women to indicate they [did not make a report but would report if they experienced a sexual assault again](#) (28% for men and 21% for women).

Table 85.
In Retrospect, Would You Make Same Decision Again About Reporting for DoD

	Higher Response	Lower Response	Women	Men
Yes, and I made a report			19	8
Yes, and I did not make a report			49	57
No, and I made a report			11	7
No, and I did not make a report			21	28
	<i>Margins of error</i>		±3–4	±4–6

Members were asked a battery of questions relating to experiencing negative outcomes associated with reporting sexual assault. As shown in Table 86, for men, the combined rate of perceived professional reprisal, ostracism, or maltreatment was 42%. Breaking these negative outcomes into individual rates, the rate of perceived professional reprisal for men was 36%, the rate of perceived ostracism was 17%, and the rate of perceived maltreatment was 19%. There were no gender differences on rates of perceived professional reprisal, ostracism, and/or maltreatment.

Table 86.
Outcomes Associated With Reporting Sexual Assault for DoD

	Women	Men
Rate of Perceived Professional Reprisal, Ostracism, or Maltreatment	28	42
Rate of Perceived Professional Reprisal	19	36
Rate of Perceived Ostracism	12	17
Rate of Perceived Maltreatment	18	19
	<i>Margins of error</i>	±5–6 ±14–16

Exploration of Differences Between Men Who Did and Did Not Characterize the Situation as Hazing or Bullying

One area of interest to the Department is the characterization of sexual assault as hazing or bullying. Hazing refers to things done to humiliate or “toughen up” people before accepting them into a group, whereas bullying refers to repeated verbally or physically abusive behaviors that are threatening, humiliating, or intimidating.⁵¹ As noted, men are more likely to characterize the one sexual assault situation with the greatest effect as hazing or bullying than are women (27% versus 9% for hazing and 39% versus 24% for bullying). We sought to explore whether characteristics of the individual and the one sexual assault situation might vary between situations characterized as hazing or bullying from those that were not. First, examining factors that underlie hazing and bullying is helpful to provide context for understanding why and how it occurs.

⁵¹ These definitions were included on the survey instrument.

To date, research on hazing and bullying has primarily focused on the educational setting with a small amount being conducted in the military setting. However, there is reason to believe that hazing, in particular, is prevalent within the military, as evidenced by a recent the Government Accountability Office report that indicated that hazing remains an issue for the DoD Services (GAO, 2016). One explanation for why hazing occurs in the military context is because it is motivated by dominance and group solidarity (Cimino, 2011), both of which are defining characteristics of military culture. From this perspective, hazing serves to (1) generate cohesion, (2) allow for the expression of dominance, and (3) allow for the selection of committed members to the group. These characteristics (i.e., cohesion, dominance, and commitment) are valued by the military community. Men, in particular, are more likely to engage in hazing behavior to become part of the group and be accepted than women (Goldman & Hogg, 2016).

Although group solidarity, cohesion and dominance are desirable and can result from certain types of initiation (LaFerney, 2016), hazing is not by definition initiation. In its most benign form it is pranking but, most often hazing can cross the line into bullying (Groah, 2005) and can sometimes turn into sexual assault (Kirby & Wintrup, 2002; LaFerney, 2016). Van Raalte, Cornelius, Linder, and Brewer (2007) reported that hazing is actually detrimental to group cohesion, whereas team-building produces more team cohesion.

Bullying is similar to hazing in many ways. For example, both are types of abuse that allow for the expression of dominance. Despite their commonalities, however, hazing and bullying are unique constructs. For example, hazing is necessarily tied to gaining membership in a group, whereas bullying is not (Bersani, Nesci, & Pozzi, 1980). In a similar vein, hazing is generally perpetrated by multiple people, whereas bullies may act alone. Bullying also involves repeated acts over time, whereas hazing may be a singular instance (Østvik & Rudmin, 2001). That said, in practice, there is a large degree of overlap between situations that may be construed as hazing or bullying. Indeed, of men who characterized the one sexual assault situation as hazing, 83% also characterized it as bullying. Further, both hazing and bullying result in negative consequences for victims and are the focus of prevention initiatives within the Department.

This research looks to further inform the Department on how they can bolster policy and training to reduce the incidence of hazing-related and bullying-related sexual assault. Below, we first examine the demographic differences between men who do and do not characterize the one situation as hazing or bullying. Subsequently, we examine how situations characterized as hazing or bullying versus not differ on a wide range of characteristics such as alleged offenders, time, location, and separation actions.

Hazing

T-Tests were computed to compare men who did and did not characterize the one situation as **hazing**, and a significance level of $p < .024$ was used. Only statistically significant differences are discussed. Overall, men who characterized the one situation as **hazing** *did not differ* largely from those who did not with respect to **demographic factors**. There were small differences with respect to **level of education**, **age**, **paygrade**, and **deployment status**, but there were *no differences* with respect to **years of service**, **race/ethnicity**, or **AFQT category**. More specifically, men who characterized the one situation as hazing were *more likely* to have **no college** (81%) than men who did not (70%). Men who characterized the one situation as **hazing** were *less likely* to be

younger than 21 years old (4%) than those who did not (14%). In addition, men who characterized the one situation as **hazing** were *less likely* to be O1–O3 (1%) or O4–O6 (<1%) than men who did not (of whom 9% were O1–O3 and 2% were O4–O6). In addition, men who characterized the one situation as **hazing** were *less likely* to have been **deployed in the past 12 months** (20%) than those who did not (34%).

With respect to Service differences, the Army (27%), Navy (28%), and Marine Corps (33%) were *similar* with respect to the proportion of men who characterized the one situation as **hazing**, whereas the Air Force was *lower* (13%).

Looking across Services, men who characterized the one situation as hazing described the one situation in many different ways than those who did not characterize the one situation as hazing, which may aid the Department in better understanding hazing-related sexual assault. It is important to note that the results presented in this section provide an understanding of sexual assault situations described as hazing relative to those not described as hazing. This is helpful in identifying characteristics that uniquely define hazing-related sexual assault (in comparison to non-hazing-related sexual assault). However, it does not provide a “snapshot” of what hazing-related sexual assault looks like in an absolute sense.

High level findings indicate that, relative to men who did not characterize the one situation as hazing, **men who characterized the one situation as hazing were *more likely* to indicate:**

- *multiple people were involved in the one situation*
- *both men and women were involved in the one situation*
- *the alleged offender(s) was (were) all military members*
- *the alleged offender(s) was (were) people of a higher rank*
- *a higher number of sexual assault incidents took place during the last 12 months*
- *they were sexually harassed or stalked both before and after the situation*
- *the one situation occurred on a military installation or ship, on TDY/TAD, while in some type of training program, or at an official military function*
- *they took steps to separate from the military*
- *they perceive high levels of workplace hostility*

Men who characterized the one situation as hazing were *less likely* to indicate:

- *alcohol was involved*
- *only women were involved*
- *they were satisfied with the support they received from their unit commander/director and immediate supervisor*
- *they perceive healthy levels of climate with respect to sexual assault among both enlisted and officer members*

More specifically, men who characterized the one situation as hazing were *more likely* to indicate **more than one person** was involved (53%) than those who did not (25%). They were also *more likely* to indicate a **mix of men and women** were involved (22%) than those who did

not (5%) and *less likely* to indicate **only women** were involved (6%) than those who did not (34%). Men who characterized the one situation as hazing were also *more likely* to indicate they had experienced **five or more sexual assaults** within the past 12 months (53%) than those who did not (30%). They were *more likely* to indicate the alleged **offenders were all military members** (82%) than those who did not (60%). In terms of consequences of the sexual assault, they were *more likely* to indicate the situation made them **take steps to separate from the military** (43%) than those who did not (15%).

Table 87 shows that men who characterized the one situation as hazing were *more likely* to indicate that the alleged **offender(s) was (were) their immediate supervisor, someone else in their chain of command, or some other higher ranking military member**. Further, men who characterized the sexual assault as **hazing** were *more likely* to indicate that they were **sexually harassed and stalked both before and after the one situation**, as displayed in Table 88.

Table 87.

Characteristics of Alleged Offender(s) for Men Who Did and Did Not Characterize the One Situation as Hazing

	Characterized Situation as Hazing	Did Not Characterize Situation as Hazing
Your immediate supervisor	38%	10%
Someone else in your chain of command (excluding your immediate supervisor)	40%	16%
Some other higher ranking military member	35%	14%

Table 88.

Sexual Harassment and Stalking for Men Who Did and Did Not Characterize the One Situation as Hazing

	Characterized Situation as Hazing	Did Not Characterize Situation as Hazing
Sexually harass you <u>before</u> the situation	60%	31%
Stalk you <u>before</u> the situation	23%	11%
Sexually harass you <u>after</u> the situation	58%	31%
Stalk you <u>after</u> the situation	33%	16%

When indicating where the one situation occurred, men who characterized the situation as **hazing** were more likely to indicate nearly every response option, as demonstrated in Table 89. The largest differences observed were for **while in any other type of military combat training, while at an official military function, and while on TDY/TAD, at sea, or during field exercises/alerts**.

This suggests that hazing is more likely to occur in training-related contexts or at official military functions.

Table 89.

Location of the One Situation for Men Who Did and Did Not Characterize the One Situation as Hazing

	Characterized Situation as Hazing	Did Not Characterize Situation as Hazing
At a military installation/ship (for example, on base, on shore duty, etc.)	79%	59%
While you were on TDY/TAD, at sea, or during field exercises/alerts*	39%	19%
While transitioning between operational theaters (for example, going to or returning from forward deployment)	14%	4%
While you were in a delayed entry program	12%	2%
While you were in recruit training/basic training	13%	2%
While you were in any other type of military combat training*	24%	3%
While you were completing military occupational specialty school/technical training/advanced individual training/professional military education	21%	9%
While at an official military function (either on or off base)*	35%	12%

* Categories with the three largest t-test values.

In addition, alcohol use is *less common* in situations described as [hazing](#). More specifically, only 12% of men who described the one situation as [hazing](#) indicated that [they had used alcohol before or during the one situation](#) compared to 37% of men who did not characterize the situation as hazing. Further, 11% of men who described the situation as [hazing](#) indicated that the alleged [offender used alcohol](#) before or during the one situation, compared to 33% of those who did not characterize the situation as [hazing](#). As such, alcohol does not appear to be a key factor in hazing-related sexual assault.

Men who characterized the one situation as [hazing](#) indicated *lower* levels of [satisfaction with the support provided by their unit commander/director and immediate supervisor](#) as displayed in Table 90. It is worth noting that roughly 40% of men who characterized the one situation as [hazing](#) indicated that the alleged offender was their [immediate supervisor, someone else in their chain of command, or some other higher ranking military member](#) (see Table 87). As such, it follows that they might perceive lower levels of support from these individuals.

Table 90.
Satisfaction With Services for Men Who Did and Did Not Characterize the One Situation as Hazing

	Characterized Situation as Hazing	Did Not Characterize Situation as Hazing
Your unit commander/director	14%	38%
Your immediate supervisor	19%	46%

Men who characterized the one situation as **hazing** were *more likely* to indicate high levels of **workplace hostility** (50%) than those who did not (12%). It is worth noting that this is a metric on which a significant gender difference between men and women who indicated experiencing sexual assault emerged. Men who indicated experiencing **sexual assault** were far *more likely* to perceive high levels of **workplace hostility** (22%) than women who indicated experiencing **sexual assault** (8%).

We also explored perceptions of **workplace climate with respect to sexual assault**; for example, do fellow service members recognize and immediately correct incidents of sexual harassment; encourage bystander intervention to assist others in situations at risk for sexual assault or other harmful behaviors, or publicize sexual assault report resources? Climate was assessed for Service members in different pay grades and results showed men who characterized their experience as **hazing** had *lower* perceptions of a **healthy workplace climate with respect to sexual assault** when assessing fellow Service members at nearly all paygrades (Table 91).

Table 91.
Perceptions of a Healthy Climate With Respect to Sexual Assault for Men Who Did and Did Not Characterize the One Situation as Hazing

	Characterized Situation as Hazing	Did Not Characterize Situation as Hazing
E5	16%	30%
E6	18%	35%
E7–E9	23%	44%
O1–O3	25%	48%
O4–O6	33%	56%

Bullying

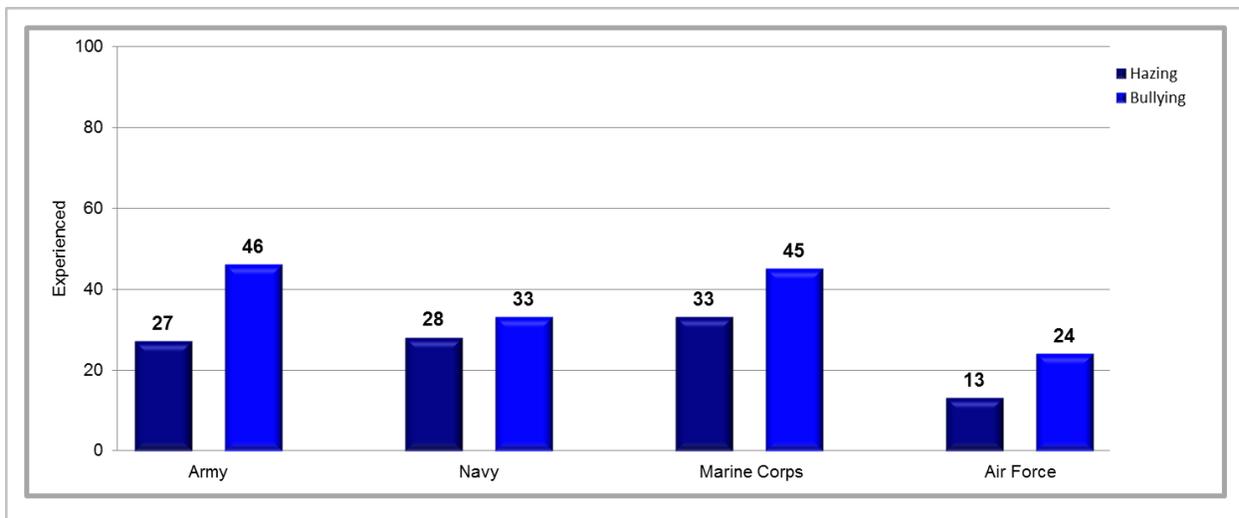
Findings regarding bullying are similar to those for hazing. As noted, 83% of men who characterized the one situation as **hazing** also characterized it as **bullying**. However, there are some characteristics of the one situation that are unique to **bullying**.

T-Tests were computed to compare men who did and did not characterize the one situation as **bullying** and a significance level of $p < .024$ was used. Only statistically significant differences are discussed. Overall, men who characterized the one situation as **bullying** *differ little* from those who did not with respect to **demographic factors**. There was a small effect of **age**, as those who characterized the one situation as bullying were *less likely* to be **under 21 years of age** (4%) than those who did not (17%). There was also a small effect for **paygrade**, with those who described the one situation as bullying being slightly *less likely* to be an **O4–O6** (<1%) than those who did not (2%). No differences were observed for **years of service**, **education**, **race/ethnicity**, **AFQT category**, or **deployment status**.

With respect to Service differences, the Army (46%), Navy (33%), and Marine Corps (45%) were *similar* with respect to the proportion of men who characterized the one situation as **bullying**, whereas the Air Force was *lower* (24%). As shown in Figure 202, this mirrors the same trend as hazing.

Figure 202.

Proportion of Men Who Characterized the One Situation as Hazing or Bullying, by Service



Looking across Services, men who characterized the one situation as bullying described the one situation in many different ways than those who did not characterize the one situation as bullying.

High level findings indicate that, relative to men who did not characterize the one situation as bullying, **men who characterized the one situation as bullying were *more likely* to indicate:**

- *multiple people were involved in the one situation*
- *both men and women were involved in the one situation*
- *the alleged offender(s) was (were) military members*
- *the alleged offender(s) was (were) people of a higher rank*
- *a higher number of sexual assault incidents took place*
- *they were sexually harassed both before and after the situation*
- *they were stalked before the situation*
- *the one situation occurred during normal duty hours*
- *the one situation occurred on a military installation or ship, on TDY/TAD, while deployed to a combat zone, while transitioning between operational theaters, while in some type of training program, or at an official military function*
- *take steps to separate from the military*
- *they perceive high levels of workplace hostility*

Men who characterized the one situation as bullying were *less likely* to indicate:

- *alcohol was involved*
- *only women were involved*
- *the one situation occurred when they were out with friends or at a party*
- *the alleged offender(s) was (were) a friend or acquaintance*
- *they would choose to remain on active duty*
- *they perceive healthy levels of climate with respect to sexual assault among both enlisted and officer members*

More specifically, men who characterized the one situation as **bullying** were *more likely* to indicate **more than one person** was involved (50%) than those who did not (22%). They were also *more likely* to indicate a **mix of men and women** were involved (20%) than those who did not (5%) and *less likely* to indicate **only women** were involved (15%) than those who did not (33%). Men who characterized the one situation as bullying were also *more likely* to indicate they had experienced **five or more sexual assaults** within the past 12 months (50%) than those who did not (28%). They were *more likely* to indicate the alleged **offender(s) was (were) all military members** (79%) than those who did not (58%). In terms of consequences of the sexual assault, they were *more likely* to indicate the situation made them **take steps to separate from the military** (40%) than those who did not (12%), and they were *less likely* to indicate they would **choose to remain on active duty** (30%) than those who did not (47%).

Men who characterized the one situation as **bullying** were *more likely* to indicate the one situation happened when they were **at work during normal duty hours** (73%) than those who did not (28%), and they were *less likely* to indicate it happened when they were **out with friends or at a party that was not an official military function** (20%) than those who did not (39%).

Table 92 shows that men who characterized the one situation as bullying were *more likely* to indicate the **alleged offender(s) was (were) their immediate supervisor, someone else in their chain of command, or some other higher ranking military member** and *less likely* to indicate they were **not sure**.

Table 92.

Alleged Offender(s) of the One Situation for Men Who Did and Did Not Characterize the One Situation as Bullying

	Characterized Situation as Bullying	Did Not Characterize Situation as Bullying
Your immediate supervisor	34%	7%
Someone else in your chain of command (excluding your immediate supervisor)	36%	15%
Some other higher ranking military member not listed above	28%	15%
Not sure	23%	49%

In addition, men who characterized the one situation as **bullying** were *less likely* to indicate the **alleged offender(s) was (were) a friend or acquaintance or none of the above** (see Table 93). Men who characterized the one situation as **bullying** were *more likely* to indicate the **offender was none of the individuals** listed in Table 87. Men who characterized the one situation as **bullying** were slightly *more likely* to indicate the **alleged offender was a current or former spouse, someone with whom they have a child, a significant other they live with, or a family member or relative**, but it should be noted these options were indicated by a very small proportion of men.

Table 93.

Relationship with Alleged Offender(s) for Men Who Did and Did Not Characterize the One Situation as Bullying

	Characterized Situation as Bullying	Did Not Characterize Situation as Bullying
Your current or former spouse	6%	1%
Someone who you have a child with (your child's mother or father)	4%	<1%
Your significant other (boyfriend or girlfriend) you <u>live</u> with	5%	<1%
A friend or acquaintance	35%	50%
A family member or relative	4%	<1%
None of the above	45%	21%
Not sure	11%	10%

When indicating where the one situation occurred, men who characterized the situation as **bullying** were *more likely* to indicate nearly every response option, as demonstrated in Table 94. The largest differences observed were at a **military installation/ship, while on TDY/TAD, at sea, or during field exercises/alerts**, and **while at an official military function**.

Table 94.
Location of the One Situation for Men Who Did and Did Not Characterize the One Situation as Bullying

	Characterized Situation as Bullying	Did Not Characterize Situation as Bullying
At a military installation/ship (for example, on base, on shore duty, etc.) *	81%	53%
While you were on TDY/TAD, at sea, or during field exercises/alerts*	38%	15%
While you were deployed to a combat zone or to an area where you drew imminent danger pay or hostile fire pay	16%	4%
While transitioning between operational theaters (for example, going to or returning from forward deployment)	11%	4%
While you were in a delayed entry program	8%	2%
While you were in recruit training/basic training	9%	1%
While you were in any other type of military combat training	17%	4%
While at an official military function (either on or off base)*	30%	11%

* Categories with the three largest T-test values.

Further, men who characterized the sexual assault as **bullying** were *more likely* to indicate they were **sexually harassed both before and after the one situation**, and **stalked before the situation**, as displayed in Table 95.

Table 95.
Sexual Harassment and Stalking for Men Who Did and Did Not Characterize the One Situation as Bullying

	Characterized Situation as Bullying	Did Not Characterize Situation as Bullying
Sexually harass you <u>before</u> the situation	60%	26%
Stalk you <u>before</u> the situation	21%	10%
Sexually harass you <u>after</u> the situation	59%	26%

Like hazing, alcohol use was *less common* in situations described as **bullying**. More specifically, only 15% of men who described the one situation as **bullying** indicated **they had used alcohol before or during the one situation** compared to 40% of men who did not characterize the situation as bullying. Further, 14% of men who described the situation as bullying indicated that the

alleged offender(s) used alcohol before or during the one situation, compared to 35% of those who did not characterize the situation as bullying.

Men who did and did not characterize the one situation as bullying indicated *similar levels* of satisfaction with support provided by individuals and service providers.

Men who characterized the one situation as bullying were *more likely* to indicate high levels of workplace hostility (36%) than those who did not (12%). Analyses examining workplace climate for sexual assault showed men who characterized their experience as bullying had *lower perceptions* of a healthy workplace climate with respect to sexual assault when assessing fellow Service members at nearly every paygrade (see Table 96).

Table 96.
Perceptions of a Healthy Climate With Respect to Sexual Assault for Men Who Did and Did Not Characterize the One Situation as Bullying

	Characterized Situation as Bullying	Did Not Characterize Situation as Bullying
E4	16%	35%
E5	15%	37%
E6	19%	37%
E7–E9	28%	46%
O1–O3	31%	50%
O4–O6	39%	57%

Discussion

The 2016 prevalence rate of sexual assault was 0.6% for DoD men. Given the large male population in the DoD Services, this equates to a substantial number of survivors. Most of the research examining sexual assault has focused on women given that they are at higher risk for sexual assault than men. However, it is crucial to consider the unique experiences of men who experience sexual assault with an eye toward prevention and response. This chapter examined the demographic profile of men who indicated experiencing sexual assault and topline gender differences in sexual assault experiences before turning to an in-depth examination of hazing and bullying, both of which affect men to a larger degree than women.

Most men who indicated experiencing sexual assault are younger than 25 years of age, enlisted, and within their first five years of service. Targeting efforts toward this population is especially important as these individuals are more likely to experience sexual assault.

One key area in which gender differences emerged is the characterization of the one sexual assault situation with the largest effect as hazing or bullying, as men were far more likely than women to characterize the one situation as hazing or bullying. The demographic profile of men who characterize the one situation as hazing or bullying is largely similar to those who do not, although small differences were observed for level of education, paygrade, and age. As such, hazing and bullying victims do not have a unique demographic profile in comparison men who do not characterize the one situation as hazing or bullying.

However, hazing- and bullying-related sexual assault situations differ from non-hazing and non-bullying situations in several ways. For example, compared to men who did not characterize the one situation as hazing, men who characterized the one situation as hazing were more likely to indicate multiple alleged offenders were involved, both men and women were involved, and alleged offenders were all military members. This fits with the definition of hazing, which generally involves group members engaging in actions intended to humiliate or otherwise abuse a potential new group member. Men who characterized the one situation as hazing or bullying indicated multiple people were often involved and they experienced stalking and/or sexual harassment before the assault, which may indicate such assaults are planned as opposed to spontaneous events. This may be an area of prevention because if others (either leadership or peers) hear about an assault being planned, they may intervene or alert the appropriate party. The finding that alcohol is less likely to be involved in situations characterized as hazing or bullying also lends some support to this notion, as it implies that hazing and bullying are not fueled by impulse-inhibiting substances.

Men who characterized their experience as hazing or bullying were especially likely to indicate the alleged offender(s) was (were) of a higher rank, which may indicate offenders are targeting lower-ranking Service members. A power differential between the offender and victim is common in hazing and bullying dynamics and it appears that this finding extends to male Service members. Men who characterized their experience as hazing indicated lower levels of satisfaction with support provided by their unit commander/director and immediate supervisor after the assault. It may be that some higher ranking individuals are permissive of hazing and, at worst, engage in hazing. Accordingly, it is sensible that hazing victims would perceive lower levels of support from these individuals. Additional training on prohibitions against hazing and bullying and how to respond in hazing and bullying situations may be helpful for leadership.

Men who characterized the situation as hazing or bullying were also likely to experience multiple sexual assault incidents over the past 12 months, which indicates that they are repeatedly victimized. This is consistent with the definition of bullying, which entails repeated abuse. This pattern is especially concerning given that repeated sexual abuse is associated with particularly negative outcomes (Creech & Orchowski, 2016).

Men indicated hazing- and bullying-related sexual assault takes place at multiple locations. Compared to those who did not characterize their experience as hazing or bullying, those who did were particularly likely to indicate the situation occurred at a military installation/ship; while on TDY/TAD, at sea, or during field exercises/alerts; while at an official military function; or while in any other type of military combat training. Bullying (but not hazing) was less likely to occur when out with friends or at a party and more likely to occur during normal duty hours.

Overall, hazing- and bullying-related sexual assault is happening in Service members' regular place of work and training rather than in solely social situations or during trips off base.

Workplace climate perceptions also appear to have a relationship with hazing- and bullying-related sexual assault. Men who characterized their sexual assault experience as hazing or bullying were more likely to perceive high levels of workplace hostility than men who did not. Given that alleged perpetrators of hazing- and bullying-related sexual assault are overwhelmingly coworkers of survivors (i.e., fellow Service members); it follows that survivors of sexual assault might perceive their workplace as especially hostile. In a similar vein, men who characterized sexual assault as hazing or bullying were less likely to indicate that their fellow Service members at various paygrades exhibited behaviors consistent with a healthy climate with respect to sexual assault. Again, if a survivor's coworker(s) is (are) perpetrating sexual assault, perceptions of healthy workplace climate with respect to sexual assault are likely to be low. It is not possible to determine the direction of the relationship between workplace climate and the actual occurrence of sexual assault given the data available. However, these results suggest that environments that are high on workplace hostility and/or have an unhealthy climate with respect to sexual assault are associated with hazing- and bullying-related sexual assault.

Finally, men who characterized their sexual assault experiences as either hazing or bullying were more likely to indicate they had taken steps to separate from the military than those who did not characterize the situation as such. Men who characterized the one situation as bullying were less likely to indicate that they would choose to remain on active duty if given the choice. Accordingly, hazing- and bullying-related sexual assault may represent a threat to readiness given its effect on retention.

This chapter provides an understanding of hazing- and bullying-related sexual assault toward men. This information may be used to inform prevention efforts with the goal of eliminating these damaging behaviors.

Chapter 12: The Continuum of Harm: Workplace Factors and Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors in Association With Sexual Assault

Dr. Ashlea Klahr, Dr. Jason Debus, and Dr. Laura Severance

In the realm of sexual assault, the continuum of harm describes “inappropriate actions, such as sexist jokes, hazing, cyber bullying, that are used before or after the assault and/or supports an environment which tolerates these actions” (Department of Defense, 2014a). Analysis of the data from the 2016 *WGRA* demonstrated that DoD active duty Service members who indicated experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors, such as sexual harassment or gender discrimination, were more likely to experience sexual assault. In addition, workplace factors, including workplace hostility, enlisted climate with respect to sexual assault, officer climate with respect to sexual assault, quality of sexual assault training, and the presence of female coworkers, were related to the likelihood of sexual assault. Among these workplace factors, workplace hostility and enlisted climate with respect to sexual assault were the strongest predictors of sexual assault. These results highlight the continuum of harm understanding of sexual assault, whereby lower level offenses, such as workplace hostility or sexual harassment are associated with the occurrence of sexual assault. Efforts to reduce workplace hostility and bolster a healthy workplace climate with respect to sexual assault are recommended as areas of emphasis in efforts to prevent sexual assault.

Background

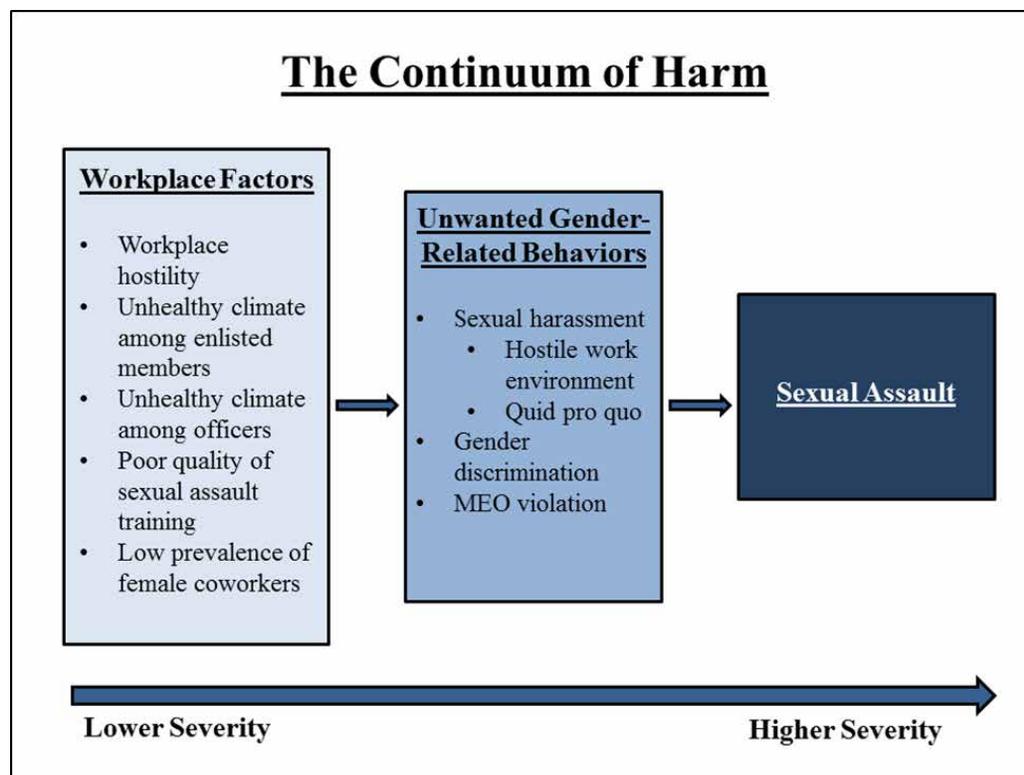
The risk of sexual assault among military Service members can be understood along a continuum of harm of behaviors that generally decrease in prevalence and increase in severity moving along the continuum, ranging from workplace factors (e.g., workplace hostility, presence of female coworkers) to sexual harassment and related behaviors to sexual assault (Department of Defense, 2014a, Department of Defense, 2014b; see Figure 203). Numerous studies have demonstrated the interconnected nature of sexual assault and other types of aggression (e.g., Defense Manpower Data Center, 2014; Espelage, Low, Polanin, & Brown, 2013; Tjaden & Thoennes, 1998; Wilkins, Tsao, Hertz, Davis, & Klevens, 2014; Stockdale & Nadler, 2012). Furthermore, research has shown that falling victim to one type of violence increases the likelihood that survivors will either (a) commit a violent act (Wilkins et. al, 2014) or (b) experience later victimization (Gidycz, Coble, Latham, & Layman, 1993).

Sexual harassment and its detrimental nature in the workplace are well-documented, and sexual harassment is often accompanied by bullying and other forms of mistreatment (Lim & Cortina, 2005). Organizational factors in civilian workplaces that increase the likelihood for these types of behaviors include a climate of tolerance for sexual harassment, permissive leadership attitudes toward sexual harassment, imbalanced gender ratios, high power differentials between men and women, and the presence of other types of discrimination (based on gender or based on other characteristics such as race/ethnicity; Bell, Quick, & Cocyota, 2002; Fitzgerald, Swan, & Fischer, 1995; Harned, Ormerod, Palmieri, Collinsworth, & Reed, 2002). Consistent with research on civilian populations, sexual harassment is associated with multiple workplace factors among military Service members, such as workplace hostility and an unhealthy climate with respect to sexual assault (Defense Manpower Data Center, 2016; Fitzgerald, Drasgow, &

Magley, 1999). In addition, unwanted gender-related experiences, such as sexual harassment, are associated with significantly increased likelihood of sexual assault in the military (Defense Manpower Data Center, 2016; Sadler et al., 2003). It is important to note that the cross-sectional nature of most existing studies, as well as the current study, precludes the determination of whether unwanted gender-related experiences generally precede sexual assault or whether these experiences happen afterward, the research only suggests that these types of experiences often co-occur. It is not suggested that being a victim of sexual harassment *causes* an individual to become a victim of sexual assault. Instead, it is suggested that both types of experiences are related and may be indicative of environmental/cultural problems that increase risk for multiple types of adverse experiences.

Figure 203.

The Continuum of Harm in Relation to Sexual Assault



Approach

To further understand the continuum of harm as it relates to active duty Service members, OPA analyzed statistical relationships among rates of unhealthy workplace environments, unwanted gender-related behaviors, and past-year prevalence rates of sexual assault presented in the 2016 *WGRA*. It is important to reiterate that these analyses do not imply causation (i.e., they do not imply that the experience of an unwanted behavior, such as sexual harassment, causes sexual assault), but simply explore the association between unwanted gender-related behaviors and sexual assault (i.e., they examine whether sexual harassment and sexual assault are related).

Methodology

In the studies that follow, the associations between various continuum of harm behaviors and sexual assault rates are explored. First, associations between unwanted gender-related behaviors were examined using logistic regression. Subsequently, workplace factors—including workplace hostility, unit climate with respect to sexual assault at both the enlisted and the officer level, quality of sexual assault training, and presence of female coworkers in the workplace—were examined in relation to sexual assault using logistic regression. Dominance analysis was then used to rank these workplace factors in order of importance in terms of their association with sexual assault. Finally, the third study examined interactions between workplace factors and sexual harassment in predicting sexual assault in order to assess whether certain workplace factors might exacerbate or protect against the risk for sexual assault in the presence of sexual harassment. All analyses in this section were conducted using Stata 14.1 and included only DoD active duty Service members. Coast Guard members were excluded. Analyses were conducted using survey weighted data with adjustments for strata and finite population correction (fpc).

Study 1: Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors and Sexual Assault

Across the Services, the rate of **sexual assault** was 4.3% for women and 0.6% for men (see Chapter 3 for a thorough overview of this topic). In order to test whether unwanted gender-related behaviors are part of a continuum of harm that increases risk for sexual assault, we examined whether **sexual assault** rates were higher for those who experienced **other unwanted gender-related behaviors** compared to those who did not. Table 97 displays the **sexual assault** rates for women and men who experienced and did not experience other **unwanted gender-related behaviors**, including **sexual harassment** (which is further broken into **sexually hostile work environment** and **sexual *quid pro quo***), **gender discrimination**, and **sex-based MEO violations** (which includes both sexual harassment and gender discrimination that meet legal criteria for a violation).⁵²

As shown in Table 97, rates of **sexual assault** were *higher* among women and men who experienced **other unwanted gender-related behaviors**. For example, among women who experienced **sexual harassment**, 15.9% reported experiencing **sexual assault**. Among women who did not experience **sexual harassment**, 1.2% reported experiencing **sexual assault**. These associations were further examined using logistic regression, first without any statistical control variables and then controlling for the following demographic factors: paygrade group, Service, and deployment status (whether the individual was deployed within the last 12 months). Odds ratios from both sets of regressions are displayed in Table 97. An odds ratio represents the odds that an outcome (i.e., sexual assault) will occur given a particular exposure (i.e., sexual harassment). For example, the odds ratio for women for sexual harassment (15.77) indicates that the odds of being sexually assaulted are approximately 16 times higher for women who have experienced sexual harassment than for women who have not. Across all comparisons, the odds ratios were statistically significant ($p < 0.001$), indicating that men and women who experienced

⁵² Chapter 1 details the construction of both the sexual assault measure and the sex-based MEO measures including specific criteria required to be included in the rate.

other unwanted gender-related behaviors in the past year were statistically *more likely* to experience a sexual assault compared to those who did not experience such behaviors.

Table 97.

Sexual Assault Rate and Odds Ratio Estimates for Women and Men Who Did and Did Not Experience Other Unwanted Gender-related Behaviors Along the Continuum of Harm

Unwanted Behaviors	Sexual Assault Rate for Women				Sexual Assault Rate for Men			
	Experienced Behavior	Did Not Experience Behavior	Odds Ratio	Odds Ratio with controls	Experienced Behavior	Did Not Experience Behavior	Odds Ratio	Odds Ratio with controls
Sexual Harassment	15.9%	1.2%	15.77	14.58	7.7%	0.2%	49.64	42.78
Hostile Work Environment	15.9%	1.2%	15.82	14.63	7.7%	0.2%	49.30	42.50
Sexual Quid Pro Quo	34.2%	3.6%	13.76	11.03	30.4%	0.5%	84.79	65.97
Military Equal Opportunity Violation	13.1%	1.2%	12.82	12.34	6.6%	0.2%	47.00	40.88
Gender Discrimination	11.7%	3.1%	4.15	4.16	7.3%	0.5%	17.46	14.96

Note: All odds ratios are significant at $p < .001$. Paygrade group, Service, and deployment status were included as controls.

Study 2: Workplace Factors and Sexual Assault

Workplace factors may contribute to a culture that is tolerant of or increases risk for sexual assault. The following workplace factors were examined in relation to sexual assault rates: workplace hostility, climate with respect to sexual assault among enlisted Service members and officers (i.e., the extent to which unit members display intolerance toward sexual harassment and promote a respectful climate), quality of sexual assault training, and presence of female coworkers in the workplace. Table 98 displays sample items for each workplace scale. The internal reliability of each scale was calculated using Cronbach’s alpha. All scales demonstrated excellent internal consistency. In order to report proportions, continuous scale scores (values of 1–5) were dichotomized into healthy versus unhealthy categories. For the purpose of these analyses, low presence of female coworkers was considered an unhealthy or “risk” environment (versus a high presence of female coworkers). The measures of climate by paygrade were collapsed into summary scales of enlisted climate (E1–E9) and officer climate (O1–O6 and above, and W1–W5).

The proportion of the overall sample reporting unhealthy levels of workplace factors ranged from 7% (workplace hostility) to 54% (low presence of female coworkers). One-quarter of respondents reported an unhealthy quality of sexual assault training. Unhealthy climate proportions differed by rank, with 45% reporting an unhealthy climate among E1–E3 members to 23% reporting an unhealthy climate among O4–O6 members. Overall, a higher proportion of respondents reported an unhealthy climate among enlisted members (32%) than among officers (24%).

Table 98.
Question Wording and Sample Items, Proportions, and Standard Errors of Workplace Factors

Workplace Variable (Cronbach's Alpha Reliability Statistic)	Question Wording and Sample Items	Coding	Proportion of the Full Sample Reporting an Unhealthy Environment	St. Error
Workplace hostility ($\alpha = 0.91$)	Q193: How often have you experienced any of the following behaviors, where military coworkers or supervisors... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>Used insults, sarcasm, or gestures to humiliate you?</i> – <i>Gossiped/talked about you?</i> – <i>Did not provide information or assistance when you needed it?</i> 	Moderate-to-high scores (3–5) coded as unhealthy	6.75%	0.0010
Enlisted climate ($\alpha = 0.96$)	Q181–Q188: In the past 12 months, how well have military members of the following paygrades... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>Promoted a unit climate based on mutual respect and trust?</i> – <i>Led by example by refraining from sexist comments and behaviors?</i> 	Low-to-moderate scores (1–3.99) coded as unhealthy	32.32%	0.0017
E1–E3 climate ($\alpha = 0.95$)			44.79%	0.0019
E4 climate ($\alpha = 0.95$)			40.74%	0.0018
E5 climate ($\alpha = 0.94$)			33.70%	0.0017
E6 climate ($\alpha = 0.94$)			28.11%	0.0016
E7–E9 climate ($\alpha = 0.94$)			24.10%	0.0016
Officer climate ($\alpha = 0.97$)			23.51%	0.0015
O1–O3 climate ($\alpha = 0.94$)			26.51%	0.0016
O4–O6 climate ($\alpha = 0.94$)			22.62%	0.0015
O7 and above climate ($\alpha = 0.95$)			23.27%	0.0017
W1–W5 climate ($\alpha = 0.95$)			28.03%	0.0023

Table 97. (continued)

Workplace Variable (Cronbach's Alpha Reliability Statistic)	Question Wording and Sample Items	Coding	Proportion of the Full Sample Reporting an Unhealthy Environment	St. Error
Quality of sexual assault training ($\alpha = 0.97$)	Q200: My Service's sexual assault training... – <i>Provides a good understanding of what actions are considered sexual assault.</i> – <i>Explains the reporting options available if a sexual assault occurs.</i>	Low-to-moderate scores (1–3.99) coded as unhealthy	24.88%	0.0015
Presence of female coworkers	Q190: Are you currently in a military work environment where female coworkers are uncommon (less than 25% of your military coworkers)?	Yes (females coworkers are uncommon coded as unhealthy)	54.44%	0.0017

Note: α = Cronbach's alpha.

Table 99 displays the [sexual assault](#) rates and odds ratio estimates for women and men who reported unhealthy versus healthy levels of workplace factors. Paygrade group, Service, and deployment status were included as control variables in the logistic regressions and workplace factor variables were treated as continuous when possible. Across nearly all comparisons, the odds ratios were statistically significant ($p < 0.001$), indicating that Service members in [unhealthy military workplace environments](#) were statistically *more likely* to indicate experiencing a [sexual assault](#). As an example, the odds ratio for men for [workplace hostility](#) (2.85) indicates that the odds of being [sexually assaulted](#) are roughly 3 times *higher* for men who indicated experiencing an [unhealthy level of workplace hostility](#) compared to men who did not experience [workplace hostility](#). Although these results point to an association between workplace factors and sexual assault, it is important to note that, because this is a cross-sectional study, it is possible that individuals who experience sexual assault are more likely to describe their workplace as unhealthy following the assault (and not necessarily before the assault).

Table 99.
Rates of Sexual Assault by Unhealthy Versus Healthy Levels of Workplace Factors, Separately by Gender

Workplace Factor	Sexual Assault Rate for Women			Sexual Assault Rate for Men		
	Unhealthy Level	Healthy Level	Odds Ratio Estimate With Controls	Unhealthy Level	Healthy Level	Odds Ratio Estimate With Controls
Workplace Hostility	10.49%	3.18%	1.92**	3.40%	0.29%	2.85**
Enlisted Climate	6.37%	1.62%	2.42**	1.17%	0.17%	3.33**
Officer Climate	6.03%	2.46%	1.98**	1.22%	0.27%	2.58**
Quality of Training	6.22%	2.71%	2.20**	0.90%	0.29%	2.44**
Presence of Female Coworkers	4.64%	2.96%	1.47**	0.50%	0.52%	0.96

Note: ** $p < .01$

Dominance Analysis of Workplace Factors

The results of the logistic regressions demonstrated that almost all workplace variables were related to **sexual assault** for both women and men (only presence of female coworkers was non-significant, and this was only for men). Thus, a dominance analysis was conducted, separately by gender, to identify which workplace variables are the strongest predictors of **sexual assault** among female and male Service members (see Table 100).⁵³ Results demonstrated that **enlisted climate with regard to sexual assault** was the strongest predictor of **sexual assault** for women, with **workplace hostility** as the second strongest predictor. For men, **workplace hostility** was the strongest predictor of **sexual assault**, followed by **enlisted climate**. **Presence of female coworkers** was the weakest predictors for both men and women, whereas **officer climate** and **quality of sexual assault training** fell in the middle for both men and women.

⁵³ Dominance analysis is a statistical technique that allows for the determination of relative importance among a set of independent variables in a statistical model. The approach is based on a mathematical comparison of all possible subset models. The model calculates a standardized dominance statistic for each independent variable, which is used to rank predictors in order to importance (Azen & Traxel, 2009; Budescu, 1993; Luchman, 2013, 2014).

Table 100.

Results of Dominance Analyses Examining the Relative Importance of Workplace Factors in Predicting Sexual Assault, by Gender

Variable	Women		Men	
	Standardized Dominance Statistic	Rank	Standardized Dominance Statistic	Rank
Enlisted Climate	0.3179	1	0.3050	2
Workplace Hostility	0.1555	2	0.3397	1
Officer Climate	0.1266	3	0.1079	3
Quality of Training	0.1108	4	0.0682	4
Presence of Female Coworkers	0.0108	5	0.0014	5

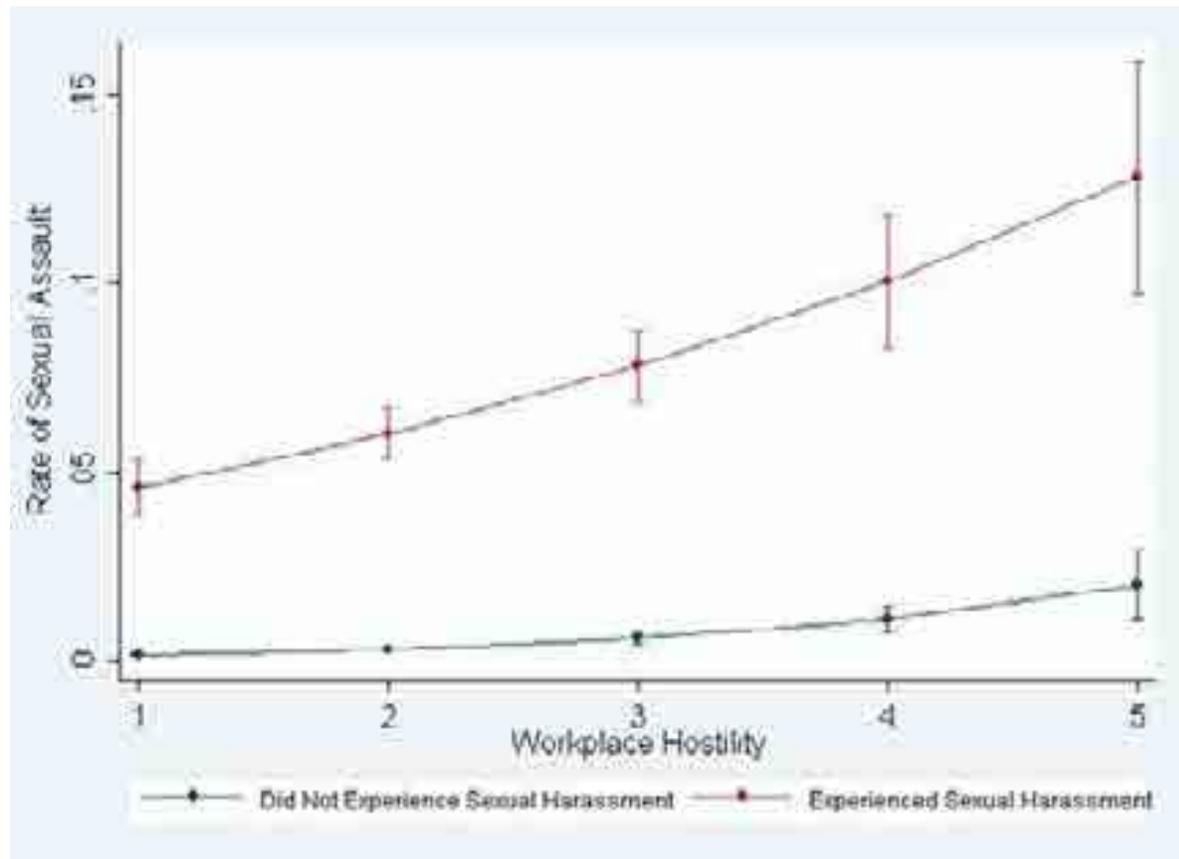
Study 3: Interactions Between Sexual Harassment and Workplace Factors in Predicting Sexual Assault

Following examination of the association between unwanted gender-related behaviors and workplace factors on sexual assault as described above, we examined whether [sexual harassment](#) and [workplace factors](#) interact to predict [sexual assault](#) (i.e., whether workplace factors moderate the association between sexual harassment and sexual assault) using logistic regression.⁵⁴ [Sexual harassment](#) was chosen for examination from the list of previously examined unwanted gender-related behaviors because of its strong association with [sexual assault](#). This moderation model allowed us to examine, for example, whether workplace hostility might exacerbate the link between sexual harassment and sexual assault or whether the quality of sexual assault training provided might attenuate the link between sexual harassment and sexual assault.

Consistent with prior models, paygrade group, Service, and deployment status were included as control variables. In order to maximize power for detecting significant effects among many potential interactions, analyses were run for women and men combined and gender was added as a control variable. All interaction terms were modeled simultaneously in order to mitigate the effects of multiple testing. Only one interaction reached statistical significance: [Sexual harassment](#) by [Workplace hostility](#) (Odds ratio = 0.67, $p < .001$).

As shown in Figure 204, [workplace hostility](#) acts to exacerbate the link between [sexual harassment](#) and [sexual assault](#). Although [sexual harassment](#) is a robust predictor of [assault](#) (regardless of workplace hostility), [workplace hostility](#) strengthens the link between [sexual harassment](#) and [sexual assault](#). Individuals who experience both [sexual harassment](#) and [workplace hostility](#) are at particularly high risk of [sexual assault](#). Conversely, in the absence of [workplace hostility](#) and [sexual harassment](#), the rate of [sexual assault](#) is extremely low.

⁵⁴ The logistic regression model included the main effects of sexual harassment and all workplace variables, interactions between sexual harassment and all workplace variables, and control variables (gender, paygrade, Service, and deployment status).

Figure 204.***Association Between Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault Across Levels of Workplace Hostility***

Note: Bars indicate predictive margins with 95% confidence intervals.

Discussion

Results from the 2016 WGRA suggest that there is a continuum of harm that is associated with sexual assault, with “lower-level” behaviors, including unwanted gender-related behaviors (e.g., sexual harassment) and workplace factors (e.g., workplace hostility, low quality sexual assault prevention training), increasing the likelihood of sexual assault for both men and women. These lower level problems, which occur at higher rates than sexual assault itself, are more readily visible in the workplace and are appropriate targets for prevention and intervention policies seeking to decrease the occurrence of sexual assault.

Among workplace factors, workplace hostility emerged as a salient predictor of sexual assault, particularly among men but also among women. Sexual assault is an extreme type of hostile workplace behavior, so it is perhaps unsurprising that the presence of other hostile behaviors (e.g., insulting or humiliating coworkers) is associated with sexual assault. Tolerance of these types of hostile behaviors may communicate that such behaviors are acceptable—and for some, hostile behaviors may escalate to the point of sexual assault or allow for a culture that accepts these behaviors from others.

The climate among enlisted Service members was also an important predictor of sexual assault and was the strongest predictor for women. Young adults often look to their peers to set the standard for acceptable behavior (Arnett, 2007), and young adults in the military are no exception. Although leadership behaviors are crucial, the typical Service member spends more time interacting with individuals of a similar rank. For the vulnerable junior enlisted population, the climate among fellow junior enlisted personnel is highly important. When enlisted Service members create a climate that demonstrates intolerance for behaviors such as sexist comments and instead promotes an atmosphere of mutual respect, the likelihood of sexual assault is decreased. This finding emphasizes that building a respectful environment and preventing sexual assault is not only the responsibility of leadership. Every Service member has a role to play in fostering a military workplace environment that is free from sexual assault.

Chapter 13: Additional Descriptive Analyses and Future Directions

Ms. Lisa Davis, Dr. Ronald P. Vega, and Mr. Jeffrey McLeod

The 2016 WGRA is scientifically conducted to allow for generalization to the full active duty force. As such, it provides the Department with important information to inform policies and resources. Additional analyses are often required to fully understand the patterns and trends contained in the survey data. This chapter provides additional analyses on topics of interest to the Department. Specifically, this chapter covers two areas of interest: an analysis of prevalence rates for those who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender (LGBT) and an analysis of an expanded metric of sexual assault.

Statistical comparisons provided in the following sections are used to assess observed differences between groups but cannot provide predictive interpretations or be used to measure causation. Many analyses, although informative, may raise additional questions. Where applicable, each section identifies these gaps in understanding and provides considerations for future analyses.

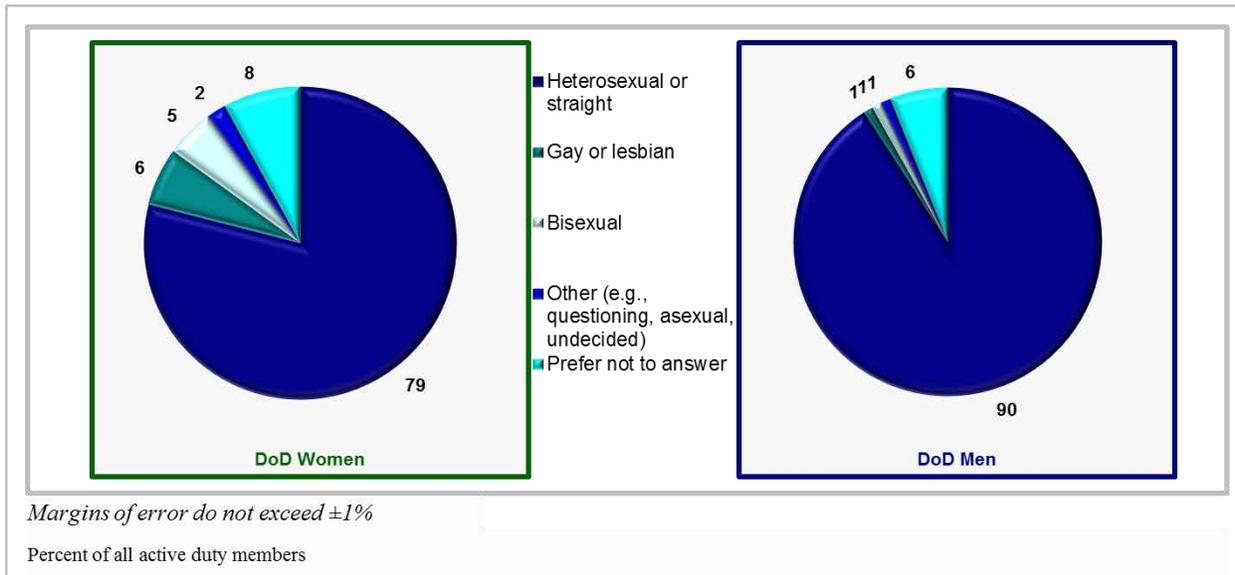
Analysis of LGBT Service Members

Before 2016, the Department had not established sexual assault and sexual harassment prevalence rates for those Service members who identify as LGBT. The 2016 WGRA included questions addressing sexual orientation and transgender identity to gain a better understanding of the risk of sexual assault, sexual harassment, and gender discrimination for military members identifying as LGBT and will assist in improved prevention and targeted response efforts for these members.

Self-Report Identification as LGBT

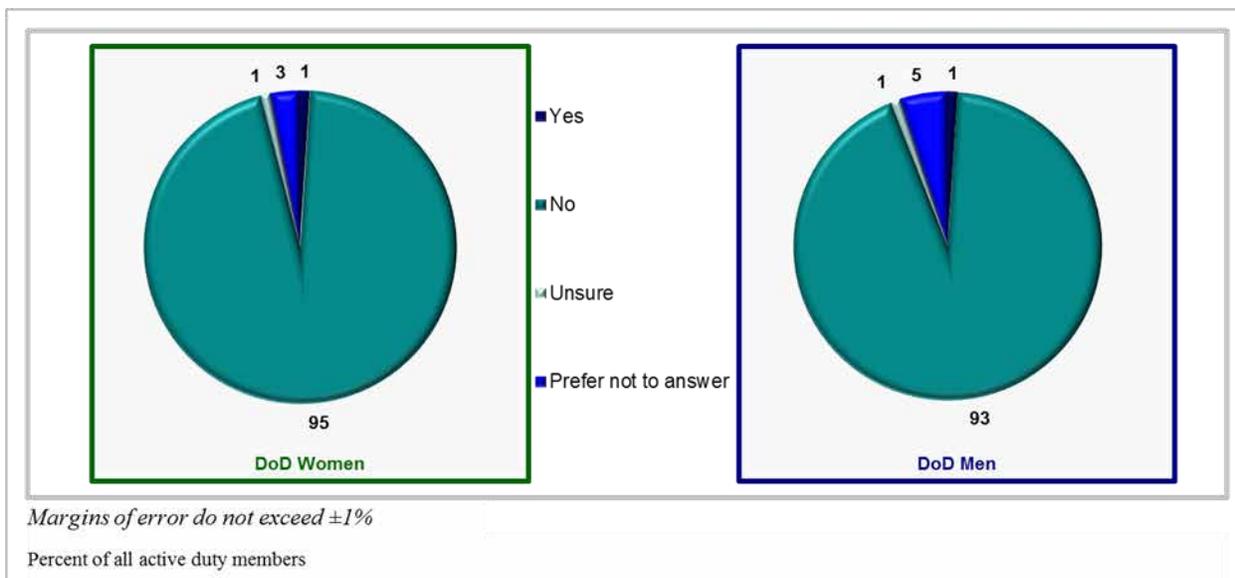
As shown in Figure 205, in 2016, the majority of DoD women (79%) and DoD men (90%) indicated they were **heterosexual or straight**. Six percent of women and 1% of men indicated they were **gay or lesbian**, 5% of women and 1% of men indicated they were **bisexual**, and 2% of women and 1% of men indicated **some other sexual orientation**. Eight percent of women and 6% of men indicated they **preferred not to answer** the question.

Figure 205.
Self-Reported Sexual Orientation for DoD (Q211)



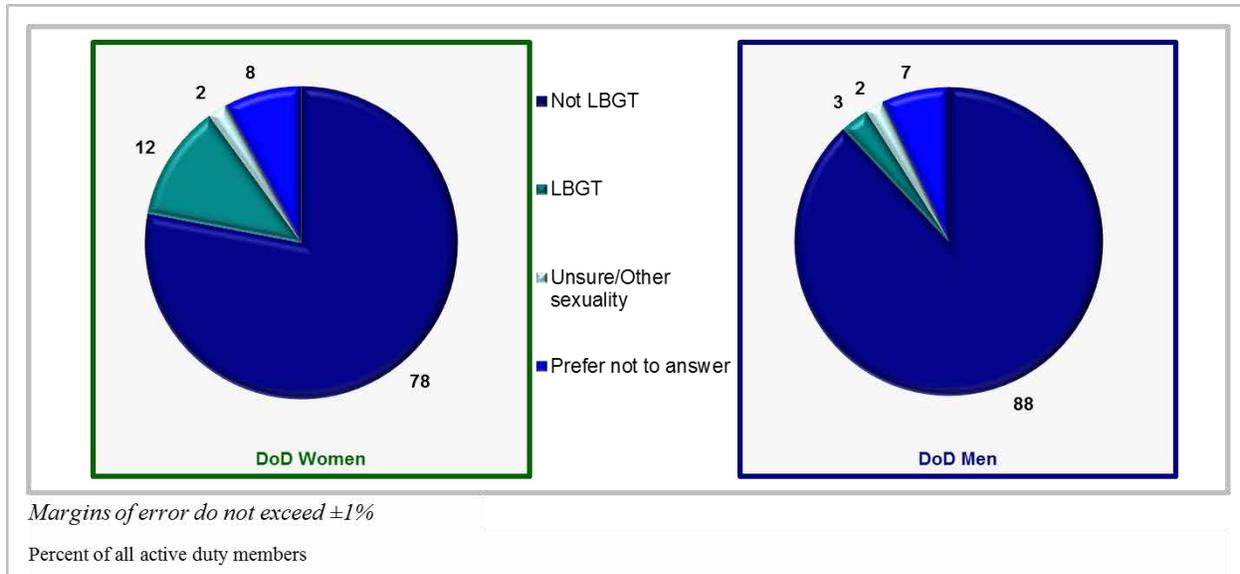
As shown in Figure 206, only 1% of DoD women and DoD men indicated they identified as transgender. The vast majority of women (95%) and men (93%) indicated they are **not transgender**. Only 1% of women and men were unsure, and 3% of women and 5% of men preferred not to answer.

Figure 206.
Self-Reported Identification as Transgender for DoD (Q212)



To analyze experiences of unwanted gender-related behaviors among members who identify as LGBT, responses to the sexual orientation and transgender questions were combined to form two groups: those identifying as LGBT and those who do not. As a result, in 2016, 5% (± 1) of DoD active duty members indicated they identify as LGBT. As shown in Figure 207, 12% of DoD women and 3% of DoD men indicated they identify as LGBT.

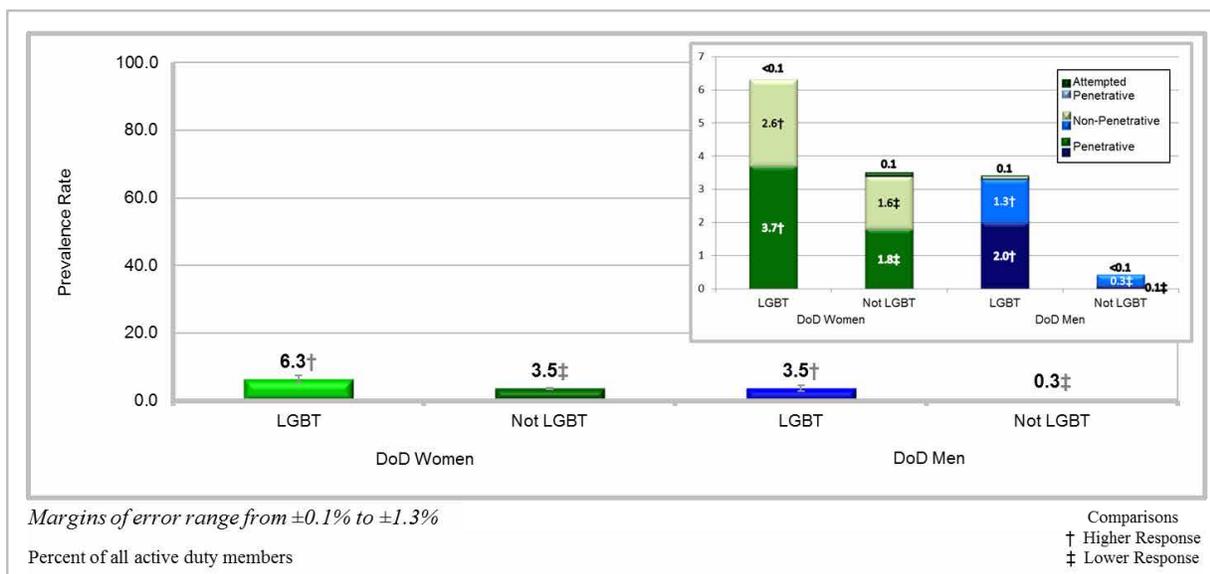
Figure 207.
Self-Reported Identification as LGBT for DoD (Q211–Q212)



Prevalence Rates for LGBT Members

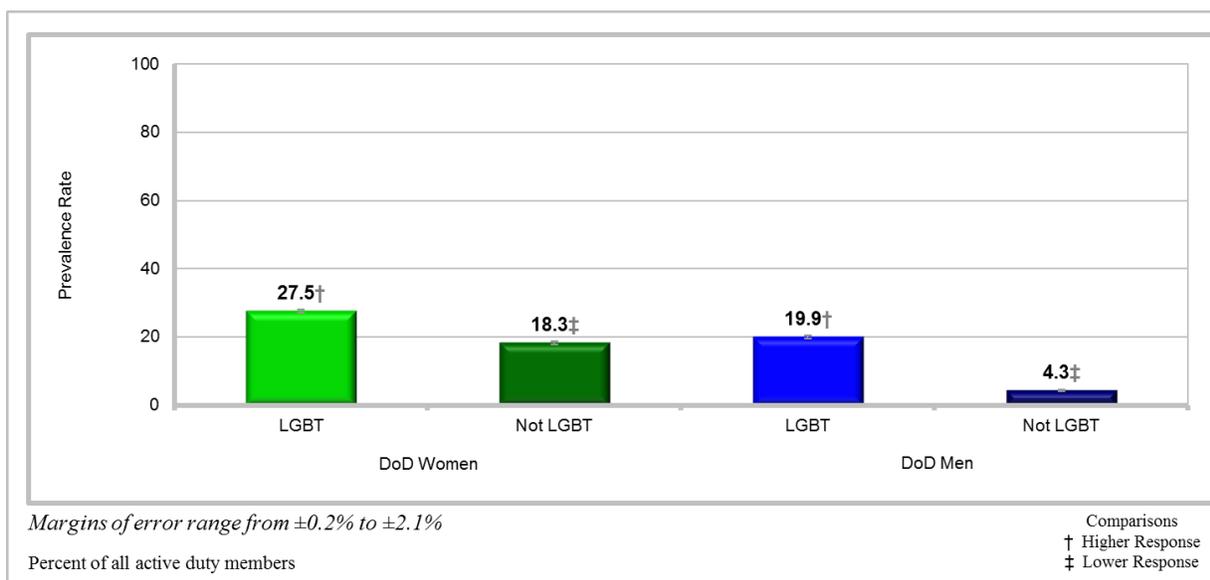
The [sexual assault prevalence rate](#) for DoD members *identifying as LGBT* is 4.5% (± 0.8) compared to 0.8% (± 0.1) for those who *do not identify as LGBT*. Members *identifying as LGBT* are *more likely* to indicate experiencing [sexual assault](#) than members who *do not identify as LGBT*. When looking at the rates by self-reported gender, the same is true: women and men who *identify as LGBT* (6.3% for women and 3.5% for men) are more likely to indicate experiencing [sexual assault](#) than those who *do not identify as LGBT* (3.5% for women and 0.3% for men; Figure 208).

Figure 208.
Sexual Assault Past Year Prevalence Rate for DoD by LGBT Identification



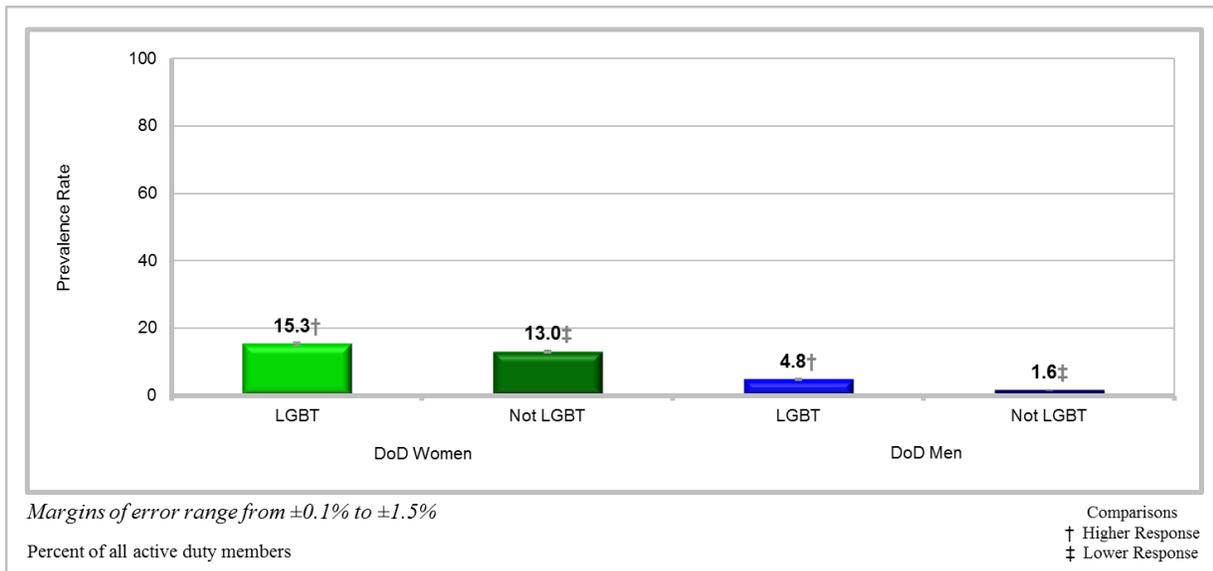
The **sexual harassment** rate for DoD members *identifying as LGBT* is 22.8% (±1.5) compared to 6.2% (±0.2) for those who *do not identify as LGBT*. Members *identifying as LGBT* are *more likely* to indicate experiencing **sexual harassment** than members who *do not identify as LGBT*. When looking at the rates by self-reported gender, the same is true: women and men who *identify as LGBT* (27.5% for women and 19.9% for men) are more likely to indicate experiencing **sexual harassment** than those who *do not identify as LGBT* (18.3% for women and 4.3% for men; Figure 209).

Figure 209.
Sexual Harassment Past Year Prevalence Rate for DoD by LGBT Identification



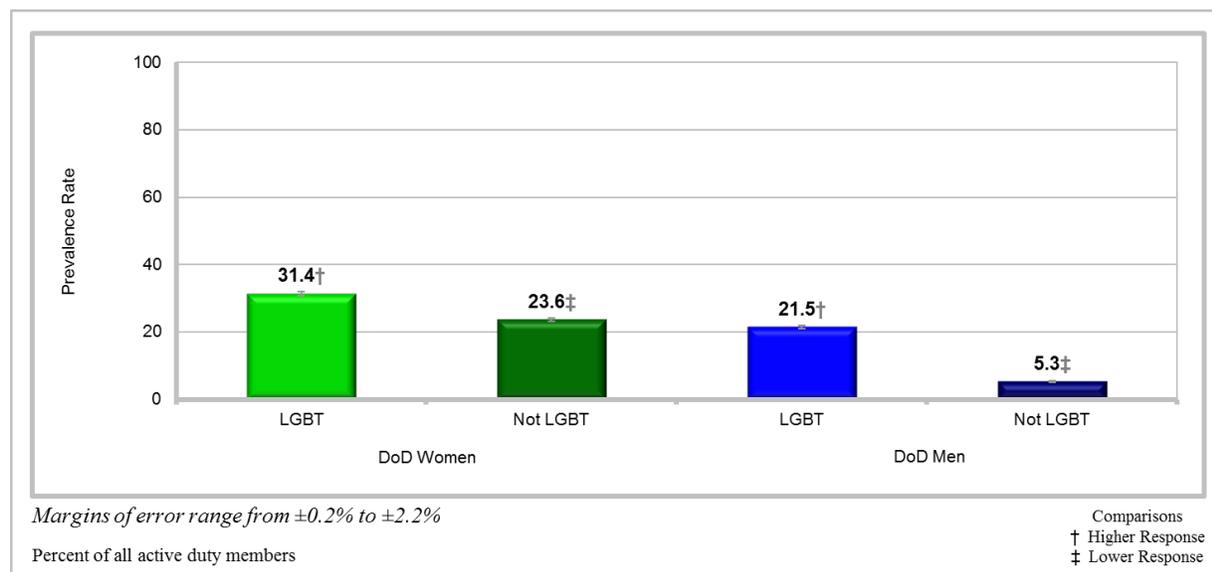
The **gender discrimination** rate for DoD members *identifying as LGBT* is 8.8% (± 1.0) compared to 3.2% (± 0.2) for those who *do not identify as LGBT*. Members *identifying as LGBT* are *more likely* to indicate experiencing **gender discrimination** than members who *do not identify as LGBT*. When looking at the rates by self-reported gender, the same is true: women and men who *identify as LGBT* (15.3% for women and 4.8% for men) are more likely to indicate experiencing **gender discrimination** than those who *do not identify as LGBT* (13.0% for women and 1.6% for men; Figure 210).

Figure 210.
Gender Discrimination Past Year Prevalence Rate for DoD by LGBT Identification



The **sex-based MEO violation** rate for DoD members *identifying as LGBT* is 25.3% (± 1.5) compared to 7.8% (± 0.2) for those who *do not identify as LGBT*. Members *identifying as LGBT* are *more likely* to indicate experiencing a **sex-based MEO violation** than members who *do not identify as LGBT*. When looking at the rates by self-reported gender, the same is true: women and men who *identify as LGBT* (31.4% for women and 21.5% for men) are more likely to indicate experiencing a **sex-based MEO violation** than those who *do not identify as LGBT* (23.6% for women and 5.3% for men; Figure 211).

Figure 211.
Sex-Based MEO Violation Past Year Prevalence Rate for DoD by LGBT Identification



Continuum of Harm and Odds Ratios for LGBT Members

In order to test whether unwanted gender-related behaviors are part of a continuum of harm that increases risk for sexual assault, we examined whether sexual assault rates were higher for those who experienced other unwanted gender-related behaviors compared to those who did not. Table 95 displays the sexual assault rates for women and men who experienced and did not experience sexual harassment.

As seen in Table 101, rates of sexual assault were higher among DoD members who experienced sexual harassment, including among DoD members identifying as LGBT. For example, among LGBT women who experienced sexual harassment, 19.6% reported experiencing sexual assault. Among LGBT women who did not experience sexual harassment, 1.2% reported experiencing sexual assault. These associations were further examined using logistic regression, first without any statistical control variables and then controlling for the following demographic factors: paygrade group, Service, and deployment status (whether the individual was deployed within the last 12 months). Odds ratios from both sets of regressions are displayed in Table 102. An odds ratio represents the odds that an outcome (i.e., sexual assault) will occur given a particular exposure (i.e., sexual harassment). For example, the odds ratio for LGBT women for sexual harassment (20.4) indicates that the odds of being sexually assaulted are approximately 20 times higher for LGBT women who have experienced sexual harassment than for LGBT women who have not. The odds ratio (likelihood of sexual assault given sexual harassment) is higher among LGBT women (20.4) than non-LGBT women (13.0); however, among men, the odds ratio is higher among non-LGBT men (48.4) than LGBT men (11.1).

Table 101.

Sexual Assault Rate and Odds Ratio Estimates for LGBT and Non-LGBT DoD Members Who Did and Did Not Experience Sexual Harassment

	Sexual Assault Rates among LGBT Members			Sexual Assault Rates Among Non-LGBT Members		
	Experienced Sexual Harassment	Did Not Experience Sexual Harassment	Odds Ratio with Controls	Experienced Sexual Harassment	Did Not Experience Sexual Harassment	Odds Ratio with Controls
Total DoD	15.8%	1.2%	14.7	8.8%	0.2%	38.9
DoD Women	19.6%	1.2%	20.4	13.8%	1.1%	13.0
DoD Men	12.6%	1.2%	11.1	5.5%	0.1%	48.4

Note. All odds ratios significant at $p < .01$ while controlling for Service, paygrade, and deployment status

As shown in Table 102, LGBT DoD members report higher rates of sexual harassment and sexual assault than non-LGBT members, both overall and looking at DoD women and DoD men separately.

Table 102.

Odds Ratios for LGBT Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Rates Versus Non-LGBT Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Rates for DoD

	Rate Among LGBT Members	Rate Among Non-LGBT Members	Odds Ratio with Controls
Total DoD			
Sexual Harassment	22.8%	6.2%	3.9
Sexual Assault	4.5%	0.8%	5.0
DoD Women			
Sexual Harassment	27.5%	18.3%	1.5
Sexual Assault	6.3%	3.5%	1.5
DoD Men			
Sexual Harassment	19.9%	4.3%	4.8
Sexual Assault	3.5%	0.3%	8.6

Note. All odds ratios significant at $p < .01$, while controlling for Service, paygrade, and deployment status

Discussion

Given the increased odds that members identifying as LGBT have for experiencing unwanted gender-related behaviors, further research should be conducted to explore what makes this population more vulnerable to such crimes. Similar to the research provided on the experience of male victims, analysis of LGBT members who indicate experiencing sexual assault would

provide a more in-depth look of their experiences and provide the Department with valuable information on how to better support and increase prevention for this vulnerable population.

Expanded Sexual Assault Metric

Background

In 2012, the definition of the term “sexual act” was revised per Article 120, UCMJ, to include “any touching, or causing another person to touch, either directly or through the clothing, any body part of any person, if done with an intent to arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person. Touching may be accomplished by any part of the body.” The sexual assault metric used in the *2014 RMWS* did not account for this revision to expand touching to any part of the body. When developing the sexual assault metric for the *2014 RMWS*, RAND explained where the metric does and does not align with the law and provided the following rationale for not including the revised touching of any part of the body when asking about non-penetrative crimes:

“...the screening questions do not attempt to comprehensively assess a new type of Sexual Contact that was introduced in the 2012 version of the code. Specifically, contact for a sexual purpose that does not involve the designated private body areas (see Article 120[g][2][B]). This instrument only counts such instances if they occurred as part of an attempted penetrative Sexual Act. Thus the instrument may miss some unusual types of sexual assaults (e.g., sexual practices involving only those body parts that are not usually seen as private areas). RAND has omitted this class because such behaviors cannot be measured without a highly detailed and lengthy series of questions,” (RAND, 2014).

For the *2016 WGRA*, OPA worked with SAPRO and the Office of General Counsel (OGC) to expand the sexual assault metric to account for this change in the definition of non-penetrative crimes. While maintaining the ability to trend back to the measure in the *2014 RMWS*, OPA identified two additional sexual assault behaviors for unwanted touching to include in the *2016 WGRA* that reference “any” body part. Respondents were only presented these new questions about touching of “any” body part if they indicated they did not experience touching of private areas, which allows OPA to trend back to the *2014 RMWS* sexual assault prevalence rates. See Figure 212 for the comparison of behaviors from the *2014 RMWS* and *2016 WGRA*.

Figure 212.
Metric Changes for Sexual Assault Behaviors

	2014 RMWS	2016 WGRA
Sexual Assault Behaviors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Someone put his penis into your vagina, anus, or mouth ➤ Someone put any object or any body part other than a penis into your vagina, anus, or mouth ➤ Someone made you put any part of your body or any object into someone's mouth, vagina, or anus when you did not want to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Someone put his penis into your anus or mouth (or vagina, if you are a woman) ➤ Someone put any object or any body part other than a penis into your anus or mouth (or vagina, if you are a woman) ➤ Someone made you put any part of your body or any object into someone's mouth, vagina, or anus when you did not want to
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Someone intentionally touched private areas of your body (either directly or through clothing) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Someone intentionally touched private areas of your body (either directly or through clothing) ➤ OR someone intentionally touched ANY area of your body (either directly or through clothing)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Someone made you touch private areas of their body or someone else's body (either directly or through clothing) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Someone made you touch private areas of their body or someone else's body (either directly or through clothing) ➤ OR someone made you touch ANY area of their body or someone else's body (either directly or through clothing)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Someone attempted to put a penis, an object, or any body part into your vagina, anus, or mouth, but no penetration actually occurred 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Someone attempted to put a penis, an object, or any body part into your vagina, anus, or mouth, but no penetration actually occurred

This chapter evaluates the expanded measure to determine if we can conclude with reasonable certainty that the choice between the two measures (the original metric and the expanded metric) would not alter the conclusions of this report. Results from this analysis can be used to determine which metric should be used in future gender relations surveys.

To achieve this goal, a literature review was conducted to determine the relationships between sexual assault and other physical, psychological, and social attributes, resulting in a network of related antecedents and outcomes of sexual assault. Below is a discussion of the results of this literature review and the results of the analyses comparing the two metrics. For additional information regarding the calculation of the sexual assault metric, please refer to Chapters 1 and 2.

Previous research has suggested that sexual assault is related to attributes of the social climate surrounding the sexual assault. For example, Willness et. al., (2007) show meta-analytically that gendered job context and organizational climate predict reports of sexual harassment in the workplace. An organizational climate for sexual harassment and sexual assault has three characteristics: First, individuals feel there is risk connected with complaining or reporting sexual assault or harassment, such as receiving poorer performance evaluations or becoming a social outcast. Second, individuals have a perceived lack of punishment for perpetrators. Third, and finally, individuals feel as if their complaints or reports of sexual harassment or assault are not taken seriously. In another study examining risk and preventative factors outside of the organizational context, several additional climate factors were identified such as aggressiveness, training about sexual assault prevention, and a socially hostile climate (Harrell & Castaneda,

2009; Tharp et al., 2013). For these reasons, the current analysis examined the relationship between the sexual assault rate and a supportive sexual assault reporting climate, supportive leadership attitudes toward sexual assault prevention, Workplace Aggression, perceived ease of reporting, sexual assault training, and threatening social media use.

Previous research has also identified the impact of experiencing sexual assault on social and psychological outcomes. Experiencing sexual assault has been shown to be related to depression and Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD; Harrell & Castaneda, 2009; Willness et al., 2007). Additionally, experiencing sexual harassment in the workplace has predicted turnover (Willness et al., 2007). For the investigation of the relationships between the two sexual assault metrics and outcomes, the analysis will focus on depression, PTSD, and retention intention.

Methodology

In order to examine the relationships between the above mentioned attributes and characteristics (e.g., PTSD, Workplace Aggression) and the two approaches to operationalizing sexual assault (current metric and expanded metric), a survey weighted Pearson correlation was calculated for each relationship. The goal of this analysis was to investigate whether the current metric and expanded metric had similar relationships with other attributes of sexual assault (e.g., PTSD, Workplace Aggression), thus suggesting that policy implications and conclusions of this report would be the same if the expanded definition of sexual assault was used instead of the current definition. In null-hypothesis significance testing language, we are hypothesizing the null (i.e., there are no differences between the two groups of analyses) and therefore statistical comparisons of the groups would be inappropriate. Alternatively, a qualitative comparison of the two groups of relationships will be conducted by comparing the direction and statistical significance of each relationship to determine whether the two metrics are comparable. The operational definitions of the attributes are discussed below. For variables that are reported as a mean score, this analysis used all available data by including any participant that responded to at least one question in the item set. This decision was made to ensure maximal amount of data was used due to the low prevalence of sexual assault.

Supportive Sexual Assault Reporting Environment

[Supportive sexual assault reporting environment](#) was generated by averaging items Q177a–Q177e. These items ask respondents how likely they would be to encourage others to report sexual harassment and sexual assault. This scale score had a sufficient Cronbach Alpha, suggesting that the items do indeed represent a similar construct ($\alpha = .86$).

Supportive Leadership/Peer Attitudes Toward Sexual Assault Prevention

[Supportive leadership and peer attitudes toward sexual assault prevention](#) were generated by averaging items Q181a–Q181i. These items ask respondents how well military members across different paygrades made it clear that sexual assault has no place in the military. This scale score had a sufficient Cronbach Alpha, suggesting that the items do indeed represent a similar construct ($\alpha = .93$).

Workplace Aggression

Workplace aggression was generated by averaging items Q193a–Q193i. These items ask respondents whether coworkers or supervisors engage in behaviors such as provide excessively harsh criticism, yell when they were angry, and damage or steal property. This scale score had a sufficient Cronbach Alpha suggesting that the items do indeed represent a similar construct ($\alpha = .91$).

Perceived Ease of Reporting

Perceived ease of reporting was generated by averaging items Q203a–Q203f. These items focus on respondents' perceptions that they trusted that if they were sexually assaulted or harassed that they would be treated properly (e.g., with dignity and respect). This scale score had a sufficient Cronbach Alpha, suggesting that the items do indeed represent a similar construct ($\alpha = .71$).

Sexual Assault Prevention Training

The indicator used to identify whether a participant has had **sexual assault prevention training** in the previous 12 months was Q199.

Threatening Social Media Use

Threatening social media use was measured by a series of items (Q205a–Q205d) that ask if the participant was aware of a Service member misusing social media sites to ridicule, abuse, stalk, or harm another military member, a member of the participant's chain of command, another leader outside of the participant's chain of command, or the DoD as a whole.

Depression

Depression was generated by averaging items Q198a–Q198h. These items focus on the frequency symptoms of depression, including feeling down, depressed, or hopeless. This scale score had a sufficient Cronbach Alpha, suggesting that the items do indeed represent a similar construct ($\alpha = .92$).

PTSD

The **PTSD** metric was constructed using items Q197a–Q197e. This series of items asks respondents who have experienced an especially traumatic event if in the past month they have experienced negative outcomes such as nightmares about the event and feelings of guilt about the event.

Retention Intention

Retention intention was measured by asking participants how likely they would be to stay on active duty.

Results

The *unweighted* frequency counts for the current sexual assault are 1,682 respondents who indicated experiencing sexual assault and 130,740 respondents who indicated not experiencing sexual assault. The *unweighted* frequency counts for the expanded sexual assault are 2,043 respondents who indicated experiencing sexual assault and 130,375 respondents who indicated not experiencing sexual assault. Given that the expanded metric only identifies 361 additional respondents as having indicated experiencing sexual assault, the below analyses have a limited ability to compare the new and expanded metrics. In light of this, the similarities between the two metrics should be interpreted cautiously.

Overall, the results of this analysis suggest that the current and expanded metrics of sexual assault are very comparable and displayed similar patterns and magnitudes of relationships with known correlates of sexual assault (see Table 103). Each of the expected relationships were significant and in the anticipated direction based on previous research (Harrell & Castaneda, 2009; Tharp et al., 2013; Willness, et al., 2007). On both metrics, *workplace aggression*, *threatening social media use*, *depression*, and *PTSD* had a positive relationship with experiencing sexual assault. Again, on both metrics, a *supportive sexual assault reporting climate*, *supportive leadership attitudes toward sexual assault prevention*, *perceived ease of reporting*, *sexual assault prevention training*, and *retention intention* had a negative relationship with sexual assault.

Table 103.

Relationships Between Current and Expanded Metrics of Sexual Assault and Other Attributes

	Current SA Metric	Expanded SA Metric
Supportive sexual assault reporting environment	-.13*	-.13*
Supportive leadership/peer attitudes toward sexual assault prevention	-.11*	-.12*
Workplace aggression	.12*	.13*
Perceived ease of reporting	-.10*	-.10*
Sexual assault prevention training	-.03*	-.02*
Threatening social media use	.05*	.05*
Depression	.12*	.12*
PTSD	.09*	.09*
Retention intention	-.05*	-.06*

Note. Sexual assault coded 0, 1 with 1 representing participant reporting experiencing sexual assault

Note. * $p < .02388$ (family-wise error rate adjusted p-value)

Discussion

The conclusions and policy recommendations drawn from this report are dependent on the survey methodological and analytic decisions made to generate the report content. One such decision was determining to report the current or expanded version of the sexual assault metric. Although the rationale for this decision has been discussed at length in previous chapters of this report (see Chapter 2), statistical analyses were used in this section to determine whether the results or recommendations might have been different had the other metric been used for

reporting. The results of these analyses suggest that the expanded and current metrics of sexual assault are comparable. By investigating the nomological network of sexual assault based on previous research, we can conclude with reasonable certainty that the choice between the two metrics would not alter the conclusion from this report.

Continuing Assessment

The *2016 WGRA* is part of a biennial cycle of the active duty military designed to provide results comparable across survey years for evaluation of progress. On non-survey years, focus groups of active duty members at varying installations are conducted to delve deeper into current issues and to seek further understanding of findings which were not fully captured during the survey administration. Results from the focus groups aid in developing new survey questions more relevant to the current state of the active duty force, including any new areas of interest to the Department. Examples are provided below.

The *2016 WGRA* showed concerning levels of dissatisfaction with leadership response to men who experience sexual assault in the military. Therefore, *2017 WGRA* focus groups could explore why men are dissatisfied with the leadership response when they come forward to report a sexual assault. The results would help the Department understand where military leadership is falling short in response to sexual assault and identify areas for future improvement.

Recent news has highlighted the misuse of social media sites across the military. While the *2016 WGRA* provides some data regarding such misuse, results are limited due to the nature of the survey questions. Asking such questions at the focus groups could shed more light onto the misuse of social media from active duty members' perspectives from the focus groups. Information could be used by the Department to further identify areas of risk of social media and help formulate policy and guidelines for proper use of social media sites for military members. In addition, results could help develop future survey items for inclusion on the next *WGRA*.

Additional Research

The *2016 WGRA* report provides extensive information taken directly from analyses of the survey. While this information is valuable to the Department and Service leaders, further analyses can provide more targeted results. For example, while individual questions provide estimates of rates, behaviors, and perceptions of the active duty military, taking these questions and combining the results can provide a more complete look at situations or constructs of interest. OPA conducts ongoing analyses of survey data using complex modeling techniques to explore and quantify potential covariates in the data. Survey notes are published based on such efforts and posted on https://www.dmdc.osd.mil/appj/dwp/dwp_surveys.jsp. Future analyses will include further analysis of leadership climate and hazing and bullying.

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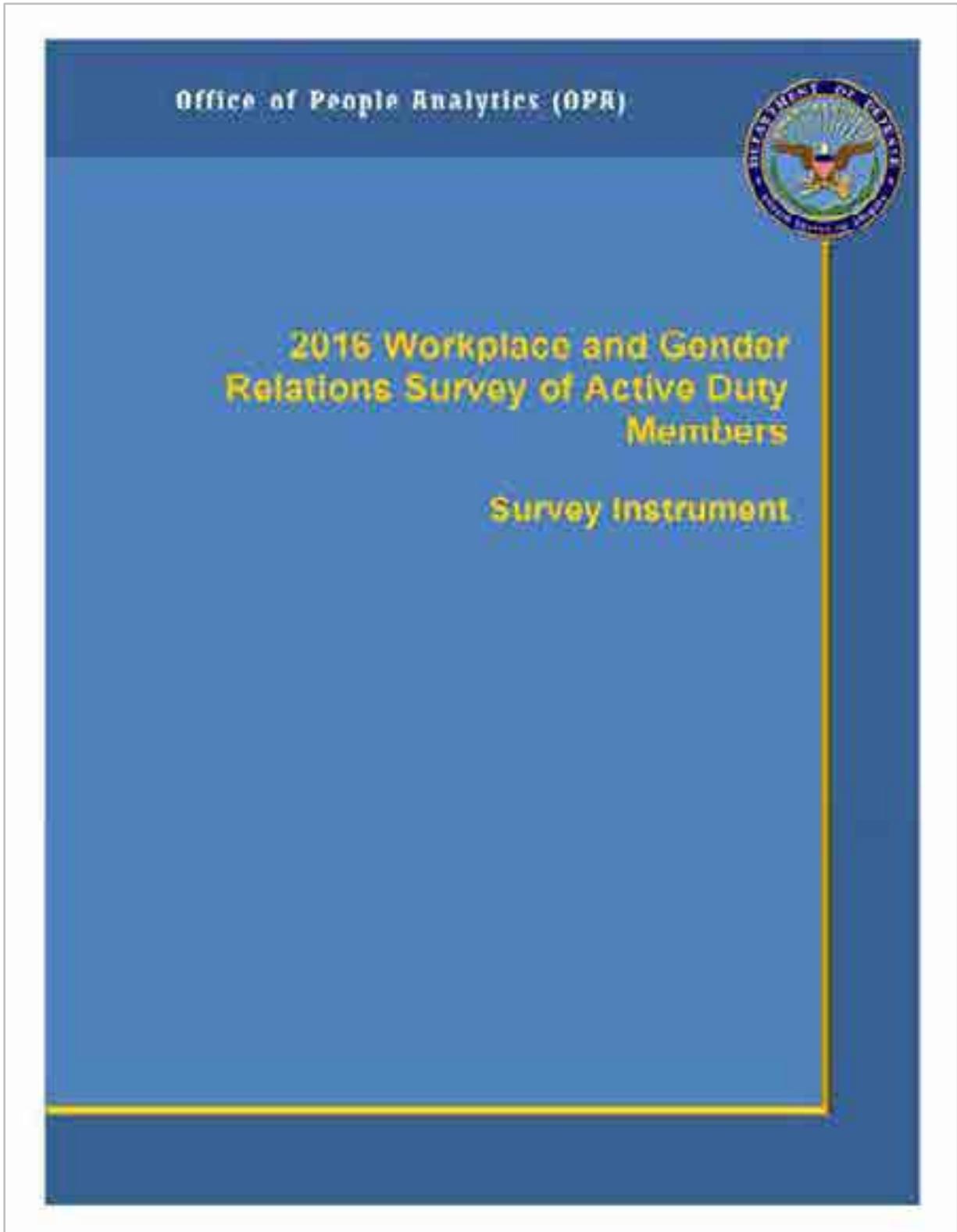
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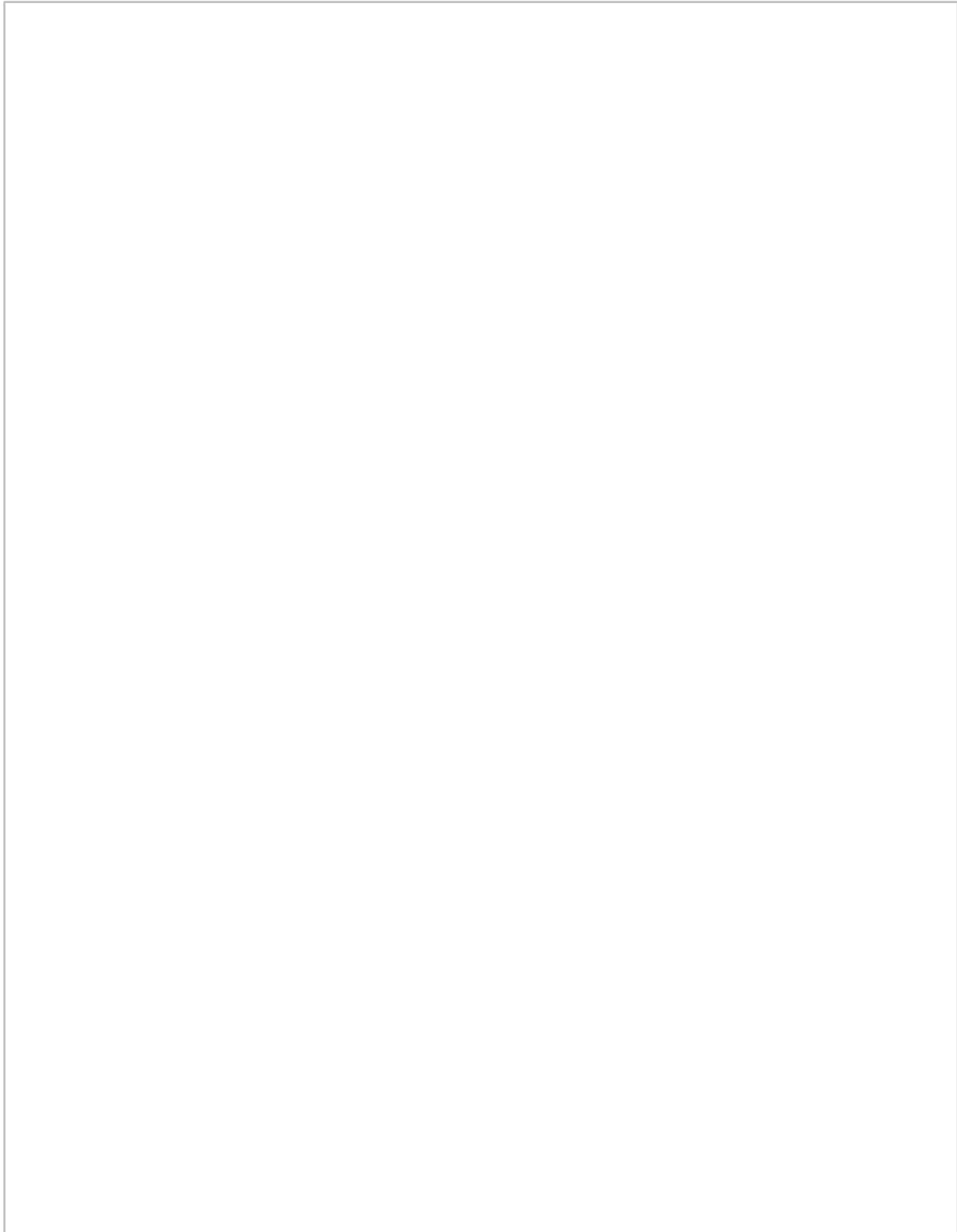
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**Appendix A.
Survey Instrument**

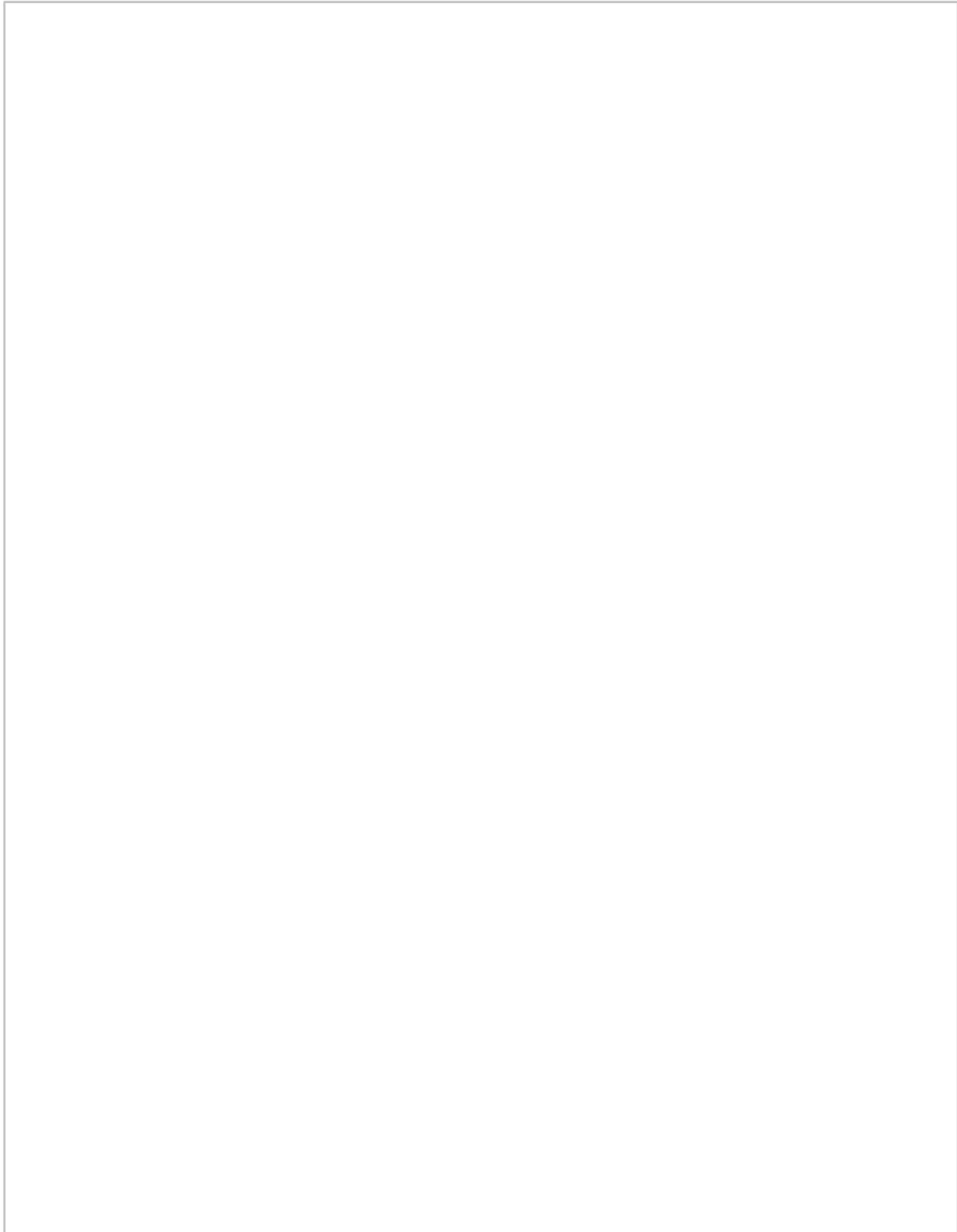
Survey Instrument

Survey Sections	Web (Long Form)	Paper-And-Pen (Short Form)
Background Information	✓	✓
Time reference	✓	✓
Gender-related MEO violations	✓	✓
Gender-related MEO violations with the greatest effect	✓	
Experiences of sexual assault	✓	✓
Experiences of sexual assault with the greatest effect	✓	✓
Outcomes associated with reporting sexual assault	✓	✓
Prior experiences	✓	✓
Additional background information	✓	✓
Your military workplace	✓	
Stress, health and well-being	✓	
Training and culture	✓	
Social media use	✓	
How are we doing; and additional information	✓	





Survey Instrument





Defense Research, Surveys, and Statistics Center (RSSC)

You have reached the webcheck page for Department of Defense Research, Surveys, and Statistics Center (DMDC) surveys. This will be redirected to our contractors work with its access. You will see by Data Management Corporation (DMC) for participants in the survey.

DMDC has set up a database for you to check if you are in the survey's registry. Call DMN 177, 1774 from any 7x24 or other government telephone with DMN for a list of current DMDC surveys. It also do not have access to a DMDC telephone list, call 1-877-177-1034. The requested address and email address should be for a service other than DMDC.

- Please enter your TIDAL Number below, then click the Continue button to access your survey.
- If you are not currently registered, click on the link: [DMDC Registration](#)

To check if you have been selected to participate in a DMDC survey, please click the button below:

Am I in a DMDC Survey Sample?

- Activities: 10 USC 1207
- Sponsor: Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness
- Report Control Number: DSI-PBA/ARJ-145
- Contract: MPR04-04-D-0018
- Survey Results: [DMDC Surveys and Surveys](#) (Accessible by CAC/DS Login)
- Accession Number: 2016-201



Health & Resilience Surveys

2016 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members

Welcome

[Access the Survey](#)

You have been selected to take a survey that will help us understand your workplace and gender experiences over the past year. When you click the Continue button below, you will be asked to:

- Create a Personal Identification Number (PIN)
- Read the Privacy Policy and Terms
- Take the survey

Thank you for your time and participation!

Survey Completion

The U.S. Department of Defense is committed to building a workforce that is diverse and resilient. Your participation in this survey is an important step in the process of understanding the experiences of our military members and their families. For more information about the survey, please visit the [DMDC Survey Web Center](#). Let Us Know! 88 11 2017

[Emergency Contact Information](#) | [How to Contact Us](#)

2016 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members

PRIVACY ACT STATEMENT & INFORMED CONSENT INFORMATION

Your name and contact information have been used only for the distribution of this survey. Your responses to the demographic questions will allow DoD to better analyze all responses among varying demographic groups. Responding to this survey is voluntary. The survey is confidential. DoD is promising confidentiality to those who were selected to participate in this important survey. Therefore, any responses you provide regarding experiences of unwanted gender-related behaviors will not impact your reporting options. Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) has received a federal "Certificate of Confidentiality" that provides DMDC with additional protection against any attempt to subpoena confidential survey records. Most people can complete the survey in 30 minutes. There is no penalty to you if you choose not to respond. However, maximum participation is encouraged so the data will be complete and representative. This survey assesses the respondent's perspective regarding experiences of sexual harassment and sexual assault. Any reference to a perpetrator is not intended to convey guilt or innocence of any person.

Additional Information

10 USC Sections 136, 481, 1782, 2358, 14 USC 1 and Section 570 of the FY13 NDAA, authorize the Department of Defense to conduct this survey. Reports will be provided to the Department of Defense (DoD), each Military Department, and the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

DMDC uses well-established, scientific procedures to randomly select a sample representing the Defense community based on combinations of demographic characteristics (for example, Service and gender).

Identifying information will be used only by government and contractor staff engaged in, and for purposes of, survey research. In no case will individual identifiable survey responses be reported.

The data collection procedures are not expected to involve any risk or discomfort to you.

Survey data may be shared with DoD researchers or organizations outside the DoD who are conducting research on DoD personnel. DMDC performs a disclosure avoidance analysis to reduce the risk of there being a combination of demographic variables which can single out an individual.

Your responses could be used in future research. Results from these surveys will be posted on the web: https://www.dmdc.osd.mil/app/dwp/dwp_surveys.jsp

If you answer any items or indicate distress or being upset, etc., you will not be contacted for follow-up purposes. However, if you indicate a direct threat to harm yourself or others within responses or communications about the survey, because of concern for your welfare, DMDC may notify an office in your area for appropriate action.

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

- If you are a victim of sexual assault, or a person who wishes to prevent or respond to this crime, you may want to contact a Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) or Victim Advocate (VA).

- To reach Military OneSource 24/7 for restricted/unrestricted reporting and established DoD Sexual Assault Services, call a hotline number:

Stateside: 1-800-342-9647

Overseas: 00-800-3429-6477 or call collect 1-484-530-5908

Worldwide: <http://www.militaryonesource.com/> or www.sapr.mil/

- If you are a victim of sexual harassment, or a person who wishes to prevent or respond to it, you may want to contact your Service's local sexual harassment or equal opportunity office.

- To reach a hotline for your Service, call:

Army: 1-800-267-9964

Marine Corps: 703-784-9371

Navy: 1-800-253-0931

Air Force: 1-800-616-3775

Coast Guard: 1-888-992-7387

If you experience any difficulties while taking the survey, please contact the Survey Processing Center by sending an e-mail to wgr-survey@mail.mil or calling, 1-800-881-5307. If you have concerns about your rights as a research participant, please contact the OUSD(P&R) Research Regulatory Oversight Office at 703-681-6522/ 703-681-8320 or e-mail DHRA.R202.PR@mail.mil.

2016 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members

Once you start answering the survey, if you desire to withdraw your answers, please notify the Survey Processing Center prior to September 28, 2016. Please include in the e-mail or phone message your name and Ticket Number. Unless withdrawn, partially completed survey data may be used after that date.

Click **Continue** if you agree to take the survey.

HOW TO CONTACT US

If you have questions or concerns about this survey, you have three ways to contact the Survey Operations Center:

- **Call:** 1-800-881-5307
- **E-mail:** wgr-survey@mail.mil
- **Fax:** 1-763-268-3002

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

What is Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC)?

- DMDC maintains the largest archive of personnel, manpower, training, and financial data in the Department of Defense (DoD). DMDC also conducts Joint-Service surveys including the Status of Forces Surveys, QuickCompass Surveys, and Health and Resilience Surveys for the DoD. To learn more, visit the DMDC website.

<http://www.dmdc.osd.mil/>

What is the Health and Resilience Program?

- Health and Resilience is a DoD personnel program that features paper and web-based surveys sponsored by the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (USD[P&R]).
- These surveys enable DoD to regularly assess the attitudes and opinions of the DoD community, including active duty and Reserve component members, on the full range of personnel issues.

How do I know this is an official, approved DoD survey?

- In accordance with DoD Instruction 8910.01, all data collection in DoD must be licensed and show that license as a Report Control Symbol (RCS). The RCS for this survey is RCS# DD-P&R(QD)1947.

How did you pick me?

- DMDC uses well-established, scientific procedures to randomly select a sample that represents the Defense community based on combinations of demographic characteristics (e.g., Service and gender).

Why should I participate?

- This is your chance to be heard on issues that directly affect you, including policies and practices regarding general workplace respect issues as well as sexual assault, and other gender-related issues.
- Your responses on this survey **make a difference**.

What is wgr-survey@mail.mil?

- The official e-mail address for communicating with active duty members about Health and Resilience. "WGR-Survey" is short for Workplace and Gender Relations Survey.

Why am I being asked to use the web?

- Web administration enables us to get survey results to senior Defense leaders faster.

Why are you using a .net instead of a .mil domain to field your survey?

- The survey is administered by our contractor, Data Recognition Corporation, an experienced survey operations company. The survey collection tool starts on a .mil site within DMDC. Once you enter your ticket number, you are redirected to a contractor site which uses a .net domain. This allows everyone to access the survey, even from a non-government computer.

Do I have to answer all questions?

- No, it is not necessary to answer every question. Within the survey screen, you have four control buttons: *Next Page* (→), *Previous Page* (←), *Clear Responses*, and *Save and Return Later*. Use these buttons to navigate through the survey or skip questions. Use *Save and Return Later* to give yourself flexibility to complete the survey

2016 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members

at some point in your participation survey where you'll be asked to enter your military post in the survey where you had stopped.

Why does the survey ask personal questions?

- DOD requires information about some of your characteristics to better understand your experience. To conduct these analyses we need demographic information about respondents.
- A lot of research has shown that diverse teams have better ideas and outcomes. A subset of researchers have even shown that diverse teams are more effective.
- Some of the survey questions are used to determine program needs, our programs and policies. A lot of our research has been used to help us improve our programs.

Will my answers be kept private?

- All data will be reported in the aggregate and none of your data will be reported.
- We will not give you any feedback on the survey. We will not provide individual names or any other information that could identify you. Your privacy is always our top priority. We will not give you any feedback on the survey. We will not give you any feedback on the survey. We will not give you any feedback on the survey.
- You will not see any results from the survey. We will not give you any feedback on the survey. We will not give you any feedback on the survey. We will not give you any feedback on the survey.

Can I withdraw my answers once I have started the survey?

- If you wish to withdraw your answers, please contact the Survey Research Office (SRO) at September 16, 2016 by email at sro@mil.mil or by calling toll-free 1-800-501-5201. We will give you a one-time chance to withdraw your answers.

Will I ever see the results of the survey?

- DOD posts survey results on the following website:

<https://www.mil.mil/2016/09/16/2016-workplace-and-gender-relations-survey-09-16-2016>

2016 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Thank you for agreeing to participate in this important study. Please answer each question thoughtfully and truthfully. This will allow us to provide an accurate picture of the different experiences of today's military members. If you prefer not to answer a specific question for any reason, just leave it blank. Some of the questions in this survey will be repeated. For your privacy, you may want to take this survey where other people won't see your screen.

1. Were you on active duty on [OPEN DATE]?

- Yes
- No, I was separated or retired

2. Are you...?

- Male
- Female

3. In the past 12 months, have you been deployed longer than 90 consecutive days?

- Yes, currently deployed
- Yes, deployed in the past 12 months, but not currently deployed
- No

4. [As if Q3 is "Yes, currently deployed" or Q3 is "Yes, deployed in the past 12 months, but not currently deployed"] Where are/were you employed?

- OCONUS
- OCONUS

TIME REFERENCE

Most of this survey asks about experiences that have happened within the past 12 months. When answering these questions, please do NOT include any events that occurred before [Date of item, X Date]

Please try to think of any important events in your life that occurred near [X Date] such as birthdays, weddings, or family activities. These events may help you remember which things happened before [X Date] and which happened after as you answer the rest of the survey questions.

The following questions will help you think about your life one year ago.

5. Do you currently live in the same house or building that you did on [X Date]?

- Yes
- No
- Do not remember

6. Are you the same rank today that you were on [X Date]?

- Yes
- No
- Do not remember

7. Were you married or dating someone on [X Date]?

- Yes
- No
- Do not remember

GENDER-RELATED EXPERIENCES IN THE MILITARY

In this section, you will be asked about several things that someone from work might have done to you that were creating or offensive, and that happened AFTER [X Date]

When the questions say "someone from work," please include any person you have contact with as part of your military duties. "Someone from work" could be a superior, someone above or below you in rank, or a civilian employee/contractor. They could be in your unit or in other units.

These things may have occurred on-duty or off-duty, on-base or off-base. Please include them as long as the person who did them to you was someone from work.

Remember, all the information you share will be kept confidential.

"Someone from work" includes any person you have contact with as part of your military duties. "Someone from work" could be a superior, someone above or below you in rank, or a civilian employee/contractor. They could be in your unit or in other units. These things may have occurred off-duty or off-base. Please include them as long as the person who did them to you was someone from work.

8. Since [X Date], did someone from work repeatedly tell sexual "jokes" that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset?

- Yes
- No

2016 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members

"Someone from work" includes any person you have contact with as part of your military duties. "Someone from work" could be a supervisor, someone above or below you in rank, or a civilian employee/contractor. They could be in your unit or in other units. These things may have occurred off-duty or off-base. Please include them as long as the person who did them to you was someone from work.

9. Since [X Date], did someone from work embarrass, anger, or upset you by repeatedly suggesting that you do not act like a [man] [woman] is supposed to? For example, by calling you [a woman, a fag, or gay] [a fake or butch].

Yes

No

"Someone from work" includes any person you have contact with as part of your military duties. "Someone from work" could be a supervisor, someone above or below you in rank, or a civilian employee/contractor. They could be in your unit or in other units. These things may have occurred off-duty or off-base. Please include them as long as the person who did them to you was someone from work.

10. Since [X Date], did someone from work repeatedly make sexual gestures or sexual body movements (for example, thrusting their pelvis or grabbing their crotch) that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset?

Yes

No

"Someone from work" includes any person you have contact with as part of your military duties. "Someone from work" could be a supervisor, someone above or below you in rank, or a civilian employee/contractor. They could be in your unit or in other units. These things may have occurred off-duty or off-base. Please include them as long as the person who did them to you was someone from work.

11. Since [X Date], did someone from work display, show, or send sexually explicit materials like pictures or videos that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset? Do not include materials you may have received as part of your professional duties (for example, as a criminal investigator).

Yes

No

"Someone from work" includes any person you have contact with as part of your military duties. "Someone from work" could be a supervisor, someone above or below you in rank, or a civilian employee/contractor. They could be in your unit or in other units. These things may have occurred off-duty or off-base. Please include them as long as the person who did them to you was someone from work.

12. Since [X Date], did someone from work repeatedly tell you about their sexual activities in a way that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset?

Yes

No

"Someone from work" includes any person you have contact with as part of your military duties. "Someone from work" could be a supervisor, someone above or below you in rank, or a civilian employee/contractor. They could be in your unit or in other units. These things may have occurred off-duty or off-base. Please include them as long as the person who did them to you was someone from work.

13. Since [X Date], did someone from work repeatedly ask you questions about your sex life or sexual interests that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset?

Yes

No

"Someone from work" includes any person you have contact with as part of your military duties. "Someone from work" could be a supervisor, someone above or below you in rank, or a civilian employee/contractor. They could be in your unit or in other units. These things may have occurred off-duty or off-base. Please include them as long as the person who did them to you was someone from work.

14. Since [X Date], did someone from work make repeated sexual comments about your appearance or body that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset?

Yes

No

"Someone from work" includes any person you have contact with as part of your military duties. "Someone from work" could be a supervisor, someone above or below you in rank, or a civilian employee/contractor. They could be in your unit or in other units. These things may have occurred off-duty or off-base. Please include them as long as the person who did them to you was someone from work.

15. Since [X Date], did someone from work either take or share sexually suggestive pictures or videos of you when you did not want them to?

Yes

No

2016 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members

16. [Ask if Q18 = "Yes"] **Did this make you uncomfortable, angry, or upset?**

- Yes
 No

"Someone from work" includes any person you have contact with as part of your military duties. "Someone from work" could be a supervisor, someone above or below you in rank, or a civilian employee/contractor. They could be in your unit or in other units. These things may have occurred off-duty or off-base. Please include them as long as the person who did them to you was someone from work.

17. Since [X Date], did someone from work make repeated attempts to establish an unwanted romantic or sexual relationship with you? These could range from repeatedly asking you out on a date to asking you for sex or a "hook up."

- Yes
 No

18. [Ask if Q17 = "Yes"] **Did these attempts make you uncomfortable, angry, or upset?**

- Yes
 No

"Someone from work" includes any person you have contact with as part of your military duties. "Someone from work" could be a supervisor, someone above or below you in rank, or a civilian employee/contractor. They could be in your unit or in other units. These things may have occurred off-duty or off-base. Please include them as long as the person who did them to you was someone from work.

19. Since [X Date], did someone from work intentionally touch you in a sexual way when you did not want them to? This could include touching your genitals, breasts, buttocks, or touching you with their genitals anywhere on your body.

- Yes
 No

"Someone from work" includes any person you have contact with as part of your military duties. "Someone from work" could be a supervisor, someone above or below you in rank, or a civilian employee/contractor. They could be in your unit or in other units. These things may have occurred off-duty or off-base. Please include them as long as the person who did them to you was someone from work.

20. [Ask if Q18 = "Unsure" or Q19 = "No"] Since [X Date], did someone from work repeatedly touch you in any other way that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset? This could include almost any unintentional physical contact including hugs, shoulder rubs, or touching your hair, but would not usually include handshakes or routine uniform adjustments.

- Yes
 No

"Someone from work" includes any person you have contact with as part of your military duties. "Someone from work" could be a supervisor, someone above or below you in rank, or a civilian employee/contractor. They could be in your unit or in other units. These things may have occurred off-duty or off-base. Please include them as long as the person who did them to you was someone from work.

21. Since [X Date], has someone from work made you feel as if you would get some workplace benefit in exchange for doing something sexual? For example, they might hint that they would give you a good evaluation/fitness report, a better assignment, or better treatment at work in exchange for doing something sexual. Something sexual could include talking about sex, undressing, sharing sexual pictures, or having some type of sexual contact.

- Yes
 No

"Someone from work" includes any person you have contact with as part of your military duties. "Someone from work" could be a supervisor, someone above or below you in rank, or a civilian employee/contractor. They could be in your unit or in other units. These things may have occurred off-duty or off-base. Please include them as long as the person who did them to you was someone from work.

22. Since [X Date], has someone from work made you feel like you would get punished or treated unfairly in the workplace if you did not do something sexual? For example, they hinted that they would give you a bad evaluation/fitness report, a bad assignment, or bad treatment at work if you were not willing to do something sexual. This could include being unwilling to talk about sex, undress, share sexual pictures, or have some type of sexual contact.

- Yes
 No

2016 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members

"Someone from work" includes any person you have contact with as part of your military duties. "Someone from work" could be a supervisor, someone above or below you in rank, or a civilian employee/contractor. They could be in your unit or in other units. These things may have occurred off-duty or off-base. Please include them as long as the person who did them to you was someone from work.

23. Since [X Date], did you hear someone from work say that [men] [women] are not as good as [women] [men] at your particular job, or that [men] [women] should be prevented from having your job?

- Yes
- No

"Someone from work" includes any person you have contact with as part of your military duties. "Someone from work" could be a supervisor, someone above or below you in rank or a civilian employee/contractor. They could be in your unit or in other units. These things may have occurred off-duty or off-base. Please include them as long as the person who did them to you was someone from work.

24. Since [X Date], do you think someone from work mistreated, ignored, excluded, or insulted you because you are a [man] [woman]?

- Yes
- No

You indicated that, after [X Date], someone from work made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset by repeatedly telling sexual "jokes."

25. [Ask if Q3 = "Yes"] Did they continue this unwanted behavior even after they knew that you or someone else wanted them to stop?

- Yes
- Not applicable, they did not know I or someone else wanted them to stop
- No

20. [Ask if Q3 = "Yes"] Do you think that this was ever severe enough that most service members would have been offended by these jokes if they had heard them? If you are not sure, choose the best answer.

- Yes
- No

You indicated that, after [X Date], someone from work made you embarrassed, angry, or upset by repeatedly suggesting that you do not act like a man/woman it supposed to. For example, by calling you [a woman, a lag, or gay] [a dyke or butch].

27. [Ask if Q3 = "Yes"] Did they continue this unwanted behavior even after they knew that you or someone else wanted them to stop?

- Yes
- Not applicable, they did not know I or someone else wanted them to stop
- No

29. [Ask if Q3 = "Yes"] Do you think that this was ever severe enough that most service members would have been offended if someone had said these things to them? If you are not sure, choose the best answer.

- Yes
- No

You indicated that, after [X Date], someone from work made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset by repeatedly making sexual gestures or sexual body movements.

28. [Ask if Q3 = "Yes"] Did they continue this unwanted behavior even after they knew that you or someone else wanted them to stop?

- Yes
- Not applicable, they did not know I or someone else wanted them to stop
- No

29. [Ask if Q10 = "Yes"] Do you think that this was ever severe enough that most service members would have been offended by these gestures? If you are not sure, choose the best answer.

- Yes
- No

You indicated that, after [X Date], someone from work made you embarrassed, angry, or upset by displaying, showing, or performing sexually explicit materials like pictures or videos.

21. [Ask if Q11 = "Yes"] Did they continue this unwanted behavior even after they knew that you or someone else wanted them to stop?

- Yes
- Not applicable, they did not know I or someone else wanted them to stop
- No

2016 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members

32. [ASK IF Q11 = "Yes"] Do you think that this was ever severe enough that most Service members would have been offended by seeing these sexually explicit materials? If you are not sure, choose the best answer.

- Yes
- No

You indicated that, after [X Date], someone from work made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset by repeatedly talking to you about their sexual activities.

33. [ASK IF Q12 = "Yes"] Did they continue this unwanted behavior even after they knew that you or someone else wanted them to stop?

- Yes
- Not applicable, they did not know I or someone else wanted them to stop.
- No.

34. [ASK IF Q12 = "Yes"] Do you think that this was ever severe enough that most Service members would have been offended by hearing about these sexual activities? If you are not sure, choose the best answer.

- Yes
- No

You indicated that, after [X Date], someone from work made you embarrassed, angry, or upset by giving you feedback about your sex life or sexual interests.

35. [ASK IF Q13 = "Yes"] Did they continue this unwanted behavior even after they knew that you or someone else wanted them to stop?

- Yes
- Not applicable, they did not know I or someone else wanted them to stop.
- No.

36. [ASK IF Q13 = "Yes"] Do you think that this was ever severe enough that most Service members would have been offended if they had been asked these questions? If you are not sure, choose the best answer.

- Yes
- No

You indicated that, after [X Date], someone from work made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset by making repeated sexual comments about your appearance or body.

37. [ASK IF Q14 = "Yes"] Did they continue this unwanted behavior even after they knew that you or someone else wanted them to stop?

- Yes
- Not applicable, they did not know I or someone else wanted them to stop.
- No.

38. [ASK IF Q14 = "Yes"] Do you think that this was ever severe enough that most Service members would have been offended if these remarks had been directed to them? If you are not sure, choose the best answer.

- Yes
- No.

You indicated that, after [X Date], someone from work made you embarrassed, angry, or upset by taking or sharing sexually suggestive pictures or videos of you when you did not want them to.

39. [ASK IF Q15 = "Yes" and Q16 = "Yes"] Do you think that this was ever severe enough that most Service members would have been offended if it happened to them? If you are not sure, choose the best answer.

- Yes
- No.

You indicated that, after [X Date], someone from work made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset by making repeated attempts to establish an unwanted romantic or sexual relationship with you.

40. [ASK IF Q17 = "Yes" and Q18 = "Yes"] Did they continue this unwanted behavior even after they knew that you or someone else wanted them to stop?

- Yes
- Not applicable, they did not know I or someone else wanted them to stop.
- No.

41. [ASK IF Q17 = "Yes" and Q18 = "Yes"] Do you think that this was ever severe enough that most Service members would have been offended by these unwanted attempts? If you are not sure, choose the best answer.

- Yes
- No.

2016 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members

You indicated that, after [X Date], someone from work made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset by something you considered unnecessary.

39. [Ask if Q14 = "Missing" or Q15 = "No"] AND Q16 = "Yes" Did they continue this unwanted behavior even after they knew that you or someone else wanted them to stop?

Yes
 Not applicable: they did not know I or someone else wanted them to stop.
 No

40. [Ask if Q16 = "Missing" or Q17 = "No"] AND Q22 = "Yes" Do you think that this was ever severe enough that most Service members would have been offended by this unnecessary harassment? If you are not sure, choose the best answer.

Yes
 No

You indicated that, after [X Date], someone from work made you feel as if you would get some unfair benefit in exchange for doing something sexual.

44. [Ask if Q21 = "Yes"] What led you to believe that you would get a workplace benefit if you agreed to do something sexual? Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

	Yes	No
a. They told you that they would give you a reward or benefit for doing something sexual.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. They hinted that you would get a reward or benefit for doing something sexual. For example, they reminded you about your evaluation/fitness report about the same time that they expressed sexual interest.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Someone else told you they got benefits from the person by doing something sexual.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

You indicated that, after [X Date], someone from work made you feel as if you would get punished or treated unfairly in the workplace if you did not do something sexual.

45. [Ask if Q22 = "Yes"] What led you to believe that you would get punished or treated unfairly in the workplace if you did not do something sexual? Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

	Yes	No
a. They told you that you would be punished or treated unfairly if you did not do something sexual.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

You indicated that, after [X Date], someone from work made you feel as if you would be punished or treated unfairly in your personal life or that they would be preventing from having your job.

46. [Ask if Q23 = "Yes"] Do you think their beliefs about [men] [women] ever harmed or limited your career? For example, did they feel your evaluation/fitness report, affect your chances of promotion or your next assignment?

Yes
 No

You indicated that, after [X Date], someone from work prevented, delayed, or missed you because you are a [man] [woman].

47. [Ask if Q24 = "Yes"] Do you think this treatment ever harmed or limited your career? For example, did it hurt your evaluation/fitness report, affect your chances of promotion or your next assignment?

Yes
 No

Earlier you answered questions about upsetting or offensive things that someone from work did since [X Date].

48. [Ask if Q8 = "Yes" or Q9 = "Yes" or Q10 = "Yes" or Q11 = "Yes" or Q12 = "Yes" or Q13 = "Yes" or Q14 = "Yes" or Q15 = "Yes" or Q16 = "Yes" or Q17 = "Yes" or Q18 = "Yes" or Q19 = "Yes" or Q20 = "Yes" or Q21 = "Yes" or Q22 = "Yes" or Q23 = "Yes" or Q24 = "Yes"] Would you consider any of the behaviors that you collected as happening to you to be... Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

	Yes	No
a. Sexual harassment?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Gender discrimination?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

10 OPA

2016 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members

49. [Ask if Q0 = "Yes" or Q9 = "Yes" or Q10 = "Yes" or Q11 = "Yes" or Q12 = "Yes" or Q13 = "Yes" or Q14 = "Yes" or Q15 = "Yes" or Q16 = "Yes" or Q17 = "Yes" or Q18 = "Yes" or Q19 = "Yes" or Q20 = "Yes" or Q21 = "Yes" or Q22 = "Yes" or Q23 = "Yes" or Q24 = "Yes"]
Would you consider any of the behaviors that you selected as happening to you to be... Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

	No	Yes
a. Hazing? Hazing refers to things done to humiliate or "touchen up" people prior to accepting them into a group.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Bullying? Bullying refers to repeated verbally or physically abusive behaviors that are threatening, humiliating, or intimidating.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

GENDER-RELATED EXPERIENCES IN THE MILITARY WITH BIGGEST EFFECT

Based on your answers earlier, it appears that at least one person you worked with in the last 12 months acted in a way that created an upsetting or offensive work environment.

50. [Ask if (B00CHNGE) = "Yes" and (M001) = "Yes"] The following content includes additional questions about the upsetting situation(s) you experienced, including those situations in which someone from work:

- Repeatedly had sexual jokes
- Repeatedly suggested that you do not act like a [man] [woman] or supposed to
- Repeatedly made sexual gestures or sexual body movements
- Displayed, showed you, or sent you sexually explicit material like pictures or videos
- Repeatedly told you about their sexual activities
- Repeatedly asked you questions about your sex life or sexual interests
- Made repeated sexual comments about your appearance or body
- Took or shared sexually suggestive pictures or videos of you
- Made repeated attempts to establish an unwanted romantic or sexual relationship with you
- Touched you in a sexual way
- Touched you in any other way that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset
- Made you feel like you would get some workplace benefit in exchange for doing something sexual
- Made you feel like you would get punished or treated unfairly if you refused to do something sexual
- Said that [men] [women] are not as good as [women] [men] at your job, or that they should be prevented from having that job
- Misheard, ignored, or refused you because you were a [man] [woman]

You indicated you had at least one upsetting experience. Please think about the one situation since it was that had the biggest effect on you—the one you consider to be the worst or most serious.

51. [Ask if (B000_PLAC) = "True"] Would you consider this upsetting situation to be... Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

	No	Yes
a. Harassment or discrimination? For example, repeated unwanted sexual advances, used language with a hostile or a sexual nature, or offensive physical conduct.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Quid pro quo? For example, someone offered preferential treatment in exchange for your sexual involvement.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Gender discrimination? For example, mistreated you because of your gender or expected you to engage in behaviors that were offensive or unbecoming gender-based attitudes.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

52. [Ask if (B000_PLAC) = "True"] Please indicate how many people were involved in this upsetting situation.

- One person
- More than one person

53. [Ask if (B000_PLAC) = "True"] Please indicate the gender(s) of this person(s).

- Men
- Women
- A mix of men and women

54. [Ask if (B000_PLAC) = "True"] Was/Were any of the person(s) who acted this way a military member?

- Yes, they all were
- Yes, some were, but not all
- No, none were military
- Not sure

2016 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members

50. [Ask if (INDO_FLAG) = "True" and Q04 = "Yes, they all were" or Q04 = "Yes, some were, but not all" or Q04 = "No, none were military."] **At the time of the upsetting situation, was/were any of the person(s)...** *Mark all that apply.*
- Your immediate supervisor?
 - Someone else in your chain of command (excluding your immediate supervisor)?
 - Some other higher-ranking military member not listed above?
 - Subordinate(s) or someone you manage?
 - DoD/Government civilian(s) working for the military?
 - Contractor(s) working for the military?
 - Not sure

51. [Ask if (INDO_FLAG) = "True" and Q04 = "Yes, they all were" or Q04 = "Yes, some were, but not all" or Q04 = "No, none were military."] **At the time of the event, what paygrade was/were the military member(s) who did this to you?** *Mark all that apply.*
- E1
 - E2
 - E3
 - E4
 - E5
 - E6
 - E7
 - E8
 - E9
 - WO-01
 - O1
 - O2
 - O3
 - O4
 - O5
 - O6
 - Higher than O6
 - Not sure

57. [Ask if (INDO_FLAG) = "True"] **Thinking about this situation, about how long have/did these upsetting behaviors continue?**
- It happened one time
 - About one week
 - About one month
 - A few months
 - A year or more

58. [Ask if (INDO_FLAG) = "True"] **Thinking about this upsetting behavior, did it ever occur** *Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item. If you have not existed these behaviors or performed these activities since [X date], mark "No."*

	Yes	No
a. As a military installation (for example, on base, on shore duty, etc.)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. While you were on TDY/TAD, at sea, or during field exercises/deployments?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. While you were deployed to a combat area or to an area where you knew imminent danger pay or benefits for pay?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. During an overseas visit while deployed?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. While transitioning between operational theaters (for example, going to or returning from forward deployment)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. While you were in a delayed entry program?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g. While you were in recruit training/basic training?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h. While you were in any other type of military combat training?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
i. While you were in Officer Candidate or Training School/Star or Lieutenant Officer Course?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
j. While you were completing military occupational specialty school/technical training/advanced individual training/professional military education?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
k. While at an official military function (either on or off base)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
l. While you were at a location off base (for example, in temporary lodging/hotel room, a restaurant, bar, nightclub, etc.)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

59. [Ask if (INDO_FLAG) = "True"] **Thinking about this upsetting situation, did it make you take steps to leave or separate from the military?**
- Yes
 - No

2016 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members

60. [ASK IF (REQ_FLAG) = "Yes"] Would you describe this upsetting situation as... Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

	Yes	No
a. Hazing? Hazing refers to things done to humiliate or "toughen up" people prior to accepting them into a group.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Bullying? Bullying refers to repeated verbally or physically abusive behaviors that are threatening, humiliating, or intimidating.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

61. [ASK IF (REQ_FLAG) = "True"] Thinking about this upsetting situation... Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

	Yes	No
a. Did you discuss this situation with your friends, family, or coworkers?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Did you discuss this situation with a chaplain, counselor, or medical person?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Did you discuss this situation with a work supervisor or anyone up your chain of command with an expectation that some administrative action must be taken?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Did you discuss this situation with a work supervisor or anyone up your chain of command to get guidance on what to do?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Did you discuss this situation to possible harassment or gender discrimination to any person tasked with enforcing sexual harassment or Equal Opportunity regulations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

62. [ASK IF (REQ_FLAG) = "True" and (Q81 a = "Yes" or Q81 b = "Yes" or Q81 c = "Yes")] What actions were taken in response to your discussing/reporting the upsetting situation? Mark one answer for each item.

	Yes	No	Do not know
a. The person you told took no action.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. The rules on harassment were explained to everyone in the workplace.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Someone talked to the person(s) to ask them to change their behavior.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Your work status or duties were changed to help you avoid that person(s).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. The person(s) was/were moved or reassigned so that you did not have as much contact with them.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

63. [ASK IF (REQ_FLAG) = "True" and (Q81 c = "Yes" or Q81 d = "Yes" or Q81 e = "Yes")] How satisfied were/are you with the reciprocal actions taken by the personnel handling your situation?

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

GPA 13

2016 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members

54. (ASK IF (DOB:PLAU) = "True" AND (DOB:LE) = "No" AND (Q8) < "Yes") OR (DOB:LE) = "Yes" AND (Q8) < "No") What were your reasons for not discussing it with someone above you in your chain of command with the expectation of corrective action or not reporting it to a person who enforces sexual harassment regulations? **Mark all that apply.**

- The offensive behavior stopped on its own.
- You thought it was not serious enough to report.
- You did not want more people to know.
- You did not want people to see you in court.
- You did not know who to discuss/report the situation to.
- You wanted to forget about it and move on.
- You did not think anything would be done.
- You did not think you would be believed.
- You did not think that the process would be fair.
- You felt pity/ sorry to blame.
- You thought other people would blame you.
- You thought you might get in trouble for something you did.
- You thought you might be looked at as too sensitive.
- You felt ashamed or embarrassed.
- You were concerned for your physical safety.
- You thought it might hurt your performance evaluation/fitness report.
- You thought it might hurt your career.
- You did not want to hurt the person's career or family.
- You were worried about negative consequences by the person(s) who did it.
- You were worried about negative consequences by a superior or someone in your chain of command (for example, being labeled a problem, discipline, need to perform additional duties, etc.)
- You were worried about negative consequences from your military comrades or peers (for example, excluding you from social activities, ignoring you, making insulting or disrespectful remarks, etc.)
- You took other actions to handle the situation.
- None of the above.

GENDER-RELATED EXPERIENCES

Please read the following special instructions before answering the survey.

Questions in this next section ask about unwanted experiences of an abusive, humiliating, or sexual nature. These types of unwanted experiences vary in severity. Some of them must be viewed as an assault. Others could be viewed as hazing or some other type of unwanted experience. They can happen to both women and men.

The next questions include some graphic words. They describe events that DoD regulations define with precise anatomical language. It is important to use the same names of the specific body parts the DoD uses. This is the best way to determine whether or not people have had these types of experiences.

When answering these questions, please **include experiences no matter who did it to you or where it happened**. It could be done to you by a male or female, service member or civilian, someone you knew or a stranger.

Please include experiences even if you or others had been drinking alcohol, using drugs, or were intoxicated.

The following questions will ask you about events that happened AFTER (X Date).

You will have an opportunity to describe experiences that happened BEFORE (X Date) later in the survey.

Remember, all the information you share will be kept confidential.

55. Since (X Date), did you have any unwanted experiences in which someone put his penis into your anus or mouth (or vagina, if you are a woman)?

- Yes
- No

The following statements are about things that might have happened to you when you had this experience. In these statements, "my" means the person or people who did this to you.

Please indicate which of the following happened.

56. (ASK IF (DOB) = "Yes") They used, or threatened to use, physical force to make you comply. For example, use, or threats of, physical injury, use of a weapon, or threats of kidnapping.

- Yes
- No

2016 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members

The following statements are about things that might have happened to you when you had this experience. In these statements, "they" means the person or people who did this to you.

Please indicate which of the following happened.

67. [Ask if Q08 = "Yes"] **They threatened you (or someone else) in some other way.** For example, by using their position of authority, by spreading lies about you, or by getting you in trouble with authorities.

- Yes
- No

The following statements are about things that might have happened to you when you had this experience. In these statements, "they" means the person or people who did this to you.

Please indicate which of the following happened.

68. [Ask if Q08 = "Yes"] **They did it while you were passed out, asleep, unconscious, or so drunk, high, or drugged that you could not understand what was happening or could not show them that you were unwilling.**

- Yes
- No

The following statements are about things that might have happened to you when you had this experience. In these statements, "they" means the person or people who did this to you.

Please indicate which of the following happened.

69. [Ask if Q08 = "Yes"] **It happened without your consent.** For example, they continued even when you told or showed them that you were resisting, they tricked you into thinking they were someone else such as pretending to be a doctor, or some other means where you did not or could not consent.

- Yes
- No

70. **Since [X Date], did you have any unwanted experiences in which someone put any object or any body part other than a penis into your anus or mouth (or vagina, if you are a woman)?** The body part could include a finger, tongue, or testicles.

- Yes
- No

71. [Ask if [QA17] = "Not true" and Q70 = "Yes"] **Was this unwanted experience (or any experiences like this if you had more than one) abusive or humiliating, or intended to be abusive or humiliating?** If you are not sure, choose the best answer.

- Yes
- No

72. [Ask if [QA17] = "Not true" and Q70 = "Yes"] **Do you believe the person did it for a sexual reason?** For example, they did it because they were sexually aroused or to get sexually aroused. If you are not sure, choose the best answer.

- Yes
- No

The following statements are about things that might have happened to you when you had this experience. In these statements, "they" means the person or people who did this to you.

Please indicate which of the following happened.

73. [Ask if [QA17] = "Not true" and Q70 = "Yes" and Q71 = "Yes" or Q72 = "Yes"] **They used, or threatened to use, physical force to make you comply.** For example, use, or threats of, physical injury, use of a weapon, or threats of kidnapping.

- Yes
- No

The following statements are about things that might have happened to you when you had this experience. In these statements, "they" means the person or people who did this to you.

Please indicate which of the following happened.

74. [Ask if [QA17] = "Not true" and Q70 = "Yes" and Q71 = "Yes" or Q72 = "Yes"] **They threatened you (or someone else) in some other way.** For example, by using their position of authority, by spreading lies about you, or by getting you in trouble with authorities.

- Yes
- No

2016 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members

The following statements are about things that might have happened to you when you had this experience. In these statements, "they" means the person or people who did this to you.

Please indicate which of the following happened:

75. [ASK IF [SA2179000] = "Not true" and Q71 = "Yes" and [Q71 = "Yes" or Q72 = "Yes"]] **They did it while you were passed out, asleep, unconscious, or so drunk, high, or drugged that you could not understand what was happening or could not show them that you were unwilling.**

- Yes
- No

The following statements are about things that might have happened to you when you had this experience. In these statements, "they" means the person or people who did this to you.

Please indicate which of the following happened:

76. [ASK IF [SA11710] = "Not true" and Q70 = "Yes" and [Q71 = "Yes" or Q72 = "Yes"]] **It happened without your consent.** For example, they continued even when you told or showed them that you were unwilling, they tricked you into thinking they were someone else such as pretending to be a doctor, or some other means where you did not or could not consent.

- Yes
- No

77. **Since [X Date], did anyone make you put any part of your body or any object into someone's mouth, vagina, or anus when you did not want to?** A part of the body could include your tongue or fingers (or penis or testicles, if you are a man).

- Yes
- No

78. [ASK IF [SA2179000] = "Not true" and Q71 = "Yes"] **Was this unwanted experience (or any experience like this if you had more than one) abusive or humiliating, or intended to be abusive or humiliating?** If you are not sure, choose the best answer.

- Yes
- No

79. [ASK IF [SA2179000] = "Not true" and Q71 = "Yes"] **Do you believe the person did it for a sexual reason?** For example, they did it because they were sexually aroused or to get sexually aroused. If you are not sure, choose the best answer.

- Yes
- No

The following statements are about things that might have happened to you when you had this experience. In these statements, "they" means the person or people who did this to you.

Please indicate which of the following happened:

80. [ASK IF [SA2179000] = "Not true" and Q71 = "Yes" and [Q72 = "Yes" or Q73 = "Yes"]] **They used, or threatened to use, physical force to make you comply.** For example, use of threats of physical injury, use of a weapon, or threats of kidnapping.

- Yes
- No

The following statements are about things that might have happened to you when you had this experience. In these statements, "they" means the person or people who did this to you.

Please indicate which of the following happened:

81. [ASK IF [SA2179000] = "Not true" and Q71 = "Yes" and [Q74 = "Yes" or Q75 = "Yes"]] **They threatened you (or someone else) in some other way.** For example, by using their position of authority, by spreading lies about you, or by getting you in trouble with authorities.

- Yes
- No

The following statements are about things that might have happened to you when you had this experience. In these statements, "they" means the person or people who did this to you.

Please indicate which of the following happened:

82. [ASK IF [SA2179000] = "Not true" and Q71 = "Yes" and [Q76 = "Yes" or Q77 = "Yes"]] **They did it while you were passed out, asleep, unconscious, or so drunk, high, or drugged that you could not understand what was happening or could not show them that you were unwilling.**

- Yes
- No

2016 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members

The following statements are about things that might have happened to you when you had this experience. In these statements, "they" means the person or people who did this to you.

Please indicate which of the following happened:

63. [Ask if (GA3FlagCom) = "Not true" and (Q77 = "Yes" and (Q78 = "Yes" or Q79 = "Yes"))] **It happened without your consent.** For example, they performed even when you told or showed them that you were unwilling, they tricked you into thinking they were someone else such as pretending to be a doctor, or some other means where you did not or could not consent.

- Yes
- No

64. Since [X Date], did you have any **unwanted** experiences in which someone **intentionally touched private areas of your body (either directly or through clothing)**? Private areas include buttocks, inner thigh, breasts, groin, anus, vagina, penis, or testicles.

- Yes
- No

65. [Ask if (GA3FlagCom) = "Not true" and (Q84 = "Yes")] Was this unwanted experience (or any experiences like this if you had more than one) **abusive or humiliating, or intended to be abusive or humiliating?** If you are not sure, choose the best answer.

- Yes
- No

66. [Ask if (GA3FlagCom) = "Not true" or (Q84 = "Missing")] Since [X Date], did you have any **unwanted** experiences in which someone **intentionally touched ANY area of your body (either directly or through clothing)**?

- Yes
- No

67. [Ask if (GA3FlagCom) = "Not true" and (Q84 = "Yes" or Q85 = "Yes")] **Do you believe the person did it for a sexual reason?** For example, they did it because they were sexually aroused, to get sexually aroused, or to sexually arouse you or another person. If you are not sure, choose the best answer.

- Yes
- No

The following statements are about things that might have happened to you when you had this experience. In these statements, "they" means the person or people who did this to you.

Please indicate which of the following happened:

68. [Ask if (GA3FlagCom) = "Not true" and (Q86 = "Yes" and (Q89 = "Yes" or Q91 = "Yes")) or (Q86 = "Yes" and Q92 = "Yes")] **They used, or threatened to use, physical force to make you comply.** For example, use, or threats of, physical injury, use of a weapon, or threats of kidnapping.

- Yes
- No

The following statements are about things that might have happened to you when you had this experience. In these statements, "they" means the person or people who did this to you.

Please indicate which of the following happened:

69. [Ask if (GA3FlagCom) = "Not true" and (Q86 = "Yes" and (Q93 = "Yes" or Q94 = "Yes")) or (Q95 = "Yes" and Q97 = "Yes")] **They threatened you (or someone else) in some other way.** For example, by using their position of authority, by spreading lies about you, or by getting you in trouble with authorities.

- Yes
- No

The following statements are about things that might have happened to you when you had this experience. In these statements, "they" means the person or people who did this to you.

Please indicate which of the following happened:

70. [Ask if (GA3FlagCom) = "Not true" and (Q86 = "Yes" and (Q96 = "Yes" or Q97 = "Yes")) or (Q98 = "Yes" and Q99 = "Yes")] **They did it while you were passed out, asleep, unconscious, or so drunk, high, or drugged that you could not understand what was happening or could not show them that you were unwilling.**

- Yes
- No

2016 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members

The following statements are about things that might have happened to you when you had this experience. In these statements, "they" means the person or people who did this to you.

Please indicate which of the following happened.

81. [Ask if [GA.FlagCode] = "Not true" and (Q24 = "Yes" and (Q25 = "Yes" or Q27 = "Yes") or (Q26 = "Yes" and Q27 = "Yes"))] **It happened without your consent.** For example, they continued even when you told or showed them that you were unwilling; they kissed you and thinking they were someone else such as pretending to be a doctor, or some other means where you did not or could not consent.

- Yes
- No

82. Since [X Data], did you have any **unwanted** experiences in which someone **made you touch private areas of their body or someone else's body (either directly or through clothing)?** This could involve the person placing their hands areas on you. Private areas include buttocks, inner thigh, breasts, groin area, vagina, penis, or testicles.

- Yes
- No

83. [Ask if [GA.FlagCode] = "Not true" and Q22 = "Yes"] **Was this unwanted experience (or any experiences like this if you had more than one) abusive or humiliating, or intended to be abusive or humiliating?** If you are not sure, choose the best answer.

- Yes
- No

84. [Ask if Q22 = "No" or Q22 = "Following"] Since [X Date], did you have any **unwanted** experiences in which someone **made you touch ANY** area of their body or someone else's body (either directly or through clothing)?

- Yes
- No

85. [Ask if [GA.FlagCode] = "Not true" and (Q22 = "Yes" or Q24 = "Yes")] **Do you believe the person did it for a sexual reason?** For example, they did it because they were sexually aroused, to get sexually aroused, or to sexually arouse you or another person. If you are not sure, choose the best answer.

- Yes
- No

The following statements are about things that might have happened to you when you had this experience. In these statements, "they" means the person or people who did this to you.

Please indicate which of the following happened.

86. [Ask if [GA.FlagCode] = "Not true" and (Q22 = "Yes" and (Q23 = "Yes" or Q26 = "Yes") or (Q24 = "Yes" and Q25 = "Yes"))] **They used, or threatened to use, physical force to make you comply.** For example, use, or threats of, physical injury, use of a weapon, or threats of kidnapping.

- Yes
- No

The following statements are about things that might have happened to you when you had this experience. In these statements, "they" means the person or people who did this to you.

Please indicate which of the following happened.

87. [Ask if [GA.FlagCode] = "Not true" and (Q22 = "Yes" and (Q23 = "Yes" or Q26 = "Yes") or (Q24 = "Yes" and Q25 = "Yes"))] **They threatened you (or someone else) in some other way.** For example, by using their position of authority, by spreading lies about you, or by getting you in trouble with authorities.

- Yes
- No

The following statements are about things that might have happened to you when you had this experience. In these statements, "they" means the person or people who did this to you.

Please indicate which of the following happened.

88. [Ask if [GA.FlagCode] = "Not true" and (Q22 = "Yes" and (Q26 = "Yes" or Q27 = "Yes") or (Q24 = "Yes" and Q25 = "Yes"))] **They did it while you were passed out, asleep, unconscious, or so drunk, high, or drugged that you could not understand what was happening or could not chew them that you were unwilling.**

- Yes
- No

2016 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members

The following statements are about things that might have happened to you when you had this experience. In these statements, "they" means the person or people who did this to you.

Please indicate which of the following happened:

99. [Ask if (Q44FrogCum) = "Not true" and Q100 = "Yes" and (Q101 = "Yes" or Q102 = "Yes") or (Q103 = "Yes" and Q104 = "Yes")] **It happened without your consent.** For example, they continued even when you told or showed them that you were unwilling, they picked you up if they thought you were someone else such as pretending to be a doctor, or some other means where you did not or could not consent.

- Yes
 No

100. Since [X Data], did you have any unwanted experiences in which someone attempted to put a penis, an object, or any body part into your anus or mouth (or vagina, if you are a woman), but no penetration actually occurred?

- Yes
 No

101. [Ask if (Q44FrogCum) = "Not true" and Q100 = "Yes"] Was this unwanted experience (or any experiences like this if you had more than one) abusive or humiliating, or intended to be abusive or humiliating? If you are not sure, choose the best answer.

- Yes
 No

102. [Ask if (Q44FrogCum) = "Not true" and Q100 = "Yes"] **Do you believe the person did it for a sexual reason?** For example, they did it because they were sexually aroused or to get sexually aroused. If you are not sure, choose the best answer.

- Yes
 No

The following statements are about things that might have happened to you when you had this experience. In these statements, "they" means the person or people who did this to you.

Please indicate which of the following happened:

103. [Ask if (Q44FrogCum) = "Not true" and Q100 = "Yes" and (Q101 = "Yes" or Q102 = "Yes")] **They used, or threatened to use, physical force to make you comply.** For example, use of threats of physical injury, use of a weapon, or threats of kidnapping.

- Yes
 No

The following statements are about things that might have happened to you when you had this experience. In these statements, "they" means the person or people who did this to you.

Please indicate which of the following happened:

104. [Ask if (Q44FrogCum) = "Not true" and Q100 = "Yes" and (Q101 = "Yes" or Q102 = "Yes")] **They threatened you (or someone else) in some other way.** For example, by using their position of authority, by contacting his about you, or by getting you in trouble with authorities.

- Yes
 No

The following statements are about things that might have happened to you when you had this experience. In these statements, "they" means the person or people who did this to you.

Please indicate which of the following happened:

105. [Ask if (Q44FrogCum) = "Not true" and (Q100 = "Yes" and (Q101 = "Yes" or Q102 = "Yes"))] **They did it while you were passed out, asleep, unconscious, or so drunk, high, or drugged that you could not understand what was happening or could not show them that you were unwilling.**

- Yes
 No

2016 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members

The following statements are about things that might have happened to you when you had this experience. In these statements, "they" means the person or people who did this to you.

Please indicate which of the following happened:

109. [ASK IF (DAPLAW) = "True" AND Q100 = "Yes"] **Were all these events done by the same person?**
 Yes
 No, most of them done by one
 Not sure

Thank you for answering the questions so far. Remember that your answers are confidential.

Based on your previous answer, you indicated that you had at least one of these unwanted experiences since [X Date].

107. [ASK IF (DAPLAW) = "True" AND (DAPLAW) = "Yes"] **The items that follow will ask for additional information about the unwanted event(s) in which someone**

- a. Put their penis into your anus or mouth (or vagina, if you are a woman)
- b. Put any object or any body part other than a penis into your anus or mouth (or vagina, if you are a woman)
- c. Made you put any part of your body or any object into someone's mouth, vagina, or anus
- d. Intentionally touched private areas of your body
- e. Intentionally touched ANY area of your body
- f. Made you touch private areas of their body or someone else's body
- g. Made you touch ANY area of their body or someone else's body
- h. Attempted to put a penis, an object, or any body part into your anus or mouth (or vagina, if you are a woman) but no penetration actually occurred

100. [ASK IF (DAPLAW) = "True"] **Thinking about the past 12 months, please give your best estimate of how many separate occasions you had these unwanted experiences**

Times

You indicated that you had more than one unwanted event since [X Date].

109. [ASK IF (DAPLAW) = "True" AND Q100 = "1"] **Were all these events done by the same person?**
 Yes
 No, most of them done by one
 Not sure

110. [ASK IF (DAPLAW) = "True" AND Q100 = "1"] **Would you describe any of these unwanted experiences as ... Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.**

	Yes	No
1. Hazing? Hazing refers to things done to humiliate or "toughen up" people prior to accepting them into a group.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2. Bullying? Bullying refers to repeated verbally or physically abusive behavior such as threatening, intimidating, or embarrassing.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

GENDER-RELATED EXPERIENCES WITH BIGGEST EFFECT

The following questions ask about the unwanted event that had the biggest effect on you. Before you continue, please choose the one unwanted event since [X Date] that you consider to be the worst or most serious.

111. [ASK IF (DAPLAW) = "True" AND Q100 = "1" AND (DAPLAW) = "1" AND (DAPLAW) = "Yes"] **Which of the following experiences happened during the event you chose as the worst or most serious? Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.**

	Yes	No
a. Did their penis enter your anus or mouth (or vagina, if you are a woman)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Put any object or any body part other than a penis into your anus or mouth (or vagina, if you are a woman)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Made you put any part of your body or any object into someone's mouth, vagina, or anus	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Intentionally touched private areas of your body	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Intentionally touched ANY area of your body	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Made you touch private areas or any body part of someone else's body	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Made you touch ANY area of their body or someone else's body	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Attempted to put a penis, an object, or any body part into your anus or mouth (or vagina, if you are a woman) but no penetration actually occurred	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

112. [ASK IF (DAPLAW) = "True"] **How many people did this to you?**
 One person
 More than one person
 Not sure

2016 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members

113. [ASK IF (DAPFLNR) = "True"] Please indicate the gender(s) of this person(s).

- Men
- Women
- A mix of men and women
- Not sure

114. [ASK IF (DAPFLNR) = "True"] Was/were any of the person(s) who did this to you a military member?

- Yes, they all were
- Yes, some were, but not all
- No, none were military
- Not sure

115. [ASK IF (DAPFLNR) = "True" and (Q314 = "Yes, they all were" or Q315 = "Yes, some were, but not all")] Was/were any of the military member(s) who did this to you in the same Service as you?

- Yes
- No
- Not sure

116. [ASK IF (DAPFLNR) = "True" and (Q314 = "Yes, they all were" or Q315 = "Yes, some were, but not all")] At the time of the event, what paygrade were/were the military member(s) who did this to you? Mark all that apply.

- E1
- E2
- E3
- E4
- E5
- E6
- E7
- E8
- E9
- WT-W5
- O1
- O2
- O3
- O4
- O5
- O6
- Higher than O6
- Not sure

117. [ASK IF (DAPFLNR) = "True"] At the time of the event, was/were the person(s) who did this to you? Mark all that apply.

- Your immediate supervisor?
- Someone else in your chain of command (excluding your immediate supervisor)?
- Some other higher ranking military member (not listed above)?
- Subordinate(s) or someone you manage?
- DoD/Department of Defense working for the military?
- Contractor(s) working for the military?
- Not sure

GPA

21

2016 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members

110. [ASK IF [DISPLAY] = "True"] At the time of the event, was/were the person(s) who did this to you... **Mark all that apply.**

- Your current or former spouse?
- Someone who you have a child with (your child's mother or father)?
- Your significant other (boyfriend or girlfriend) you live with?
- Your current or former significant other (boyfriend or girlfriend) you ~~do not live with~~ with?
- A friend or acquaintance?
- A family member or relative?
- A stranger?
- None of the above
- Not sure

111. [ASK IF [DISPLAY] = "True"] Did the unwanted event occur... **Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item. If you have not visited those locations or performed those activities since [X Date], please mark "No."**

	Yes	No
a. At a military installation (for example, on base, on shore duty, etc.)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. While you were on TDY/AD, at sea, or during field exercises/ports?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. While you were deployed to a combat zone or to an area where you faced imminent danger (e.g., hostile fire) or fire?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. During an overseas port visit while deployed?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. While transiting between operational theaters (for example, going to or returning from forward deployment)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. While you were in a delayed entry program?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g. While you were in camp or housing/overseas training?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h. While you were in any other type of military overseas training?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
i. While you were in Officer Candidate or Training School/basic or Advanced Officer Course?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
j. While you were completing military occupational specialty school/technical training/individualized individual training/professional military education?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
k. While at an official military function (on or off base)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
l. While you were at a location off base (for example, in temporary lodging/hotel, near a restaurant, bar, nightclub, etc.)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

120. [ASK IF [DISPLAY] = "True"] Which of the following best describe the situation when this unwanted event occurred? **Mark all that apply.**

- You were out with friends at a party that was ~~not~~ an official military function
- You were not a date
- You were at work during duty hours
- You were on approved leave
- You were being intimate with the other person
- You were in your or someone else's home or quarters
- None of the above
- Do not recall

121. [ASK IF [DISPLAY] = "True"] Would you describe this unwanted event as... **Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.**

	Yes	No
a. Harassment? Harassment refers to things done to humiliate or "toughen up" people prior to receiving them into a group.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Bullying? Bullying refers to repeated verbally or physically abusive behaviors that are threatening, humiliating, or intimidating.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

122. [ASK IF [DISPLAY] = "True"] Did the offender(s)... **Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.**

	Yes	No
a. Sexually harass you <u>during</u> the situation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Did you <u>justify</u> the situation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Sexually harass you <u>after</u> the situation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Did you <u>justify</u> the situation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

123. [ASK IF [DISPLAY] = "True"] At the time of this unwanted event, had you been drinking alcohol? Even if you had been drinking, it does not mean that you are in blame for what happened.

- Yes
- No
- Not sure

2016 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members

124. [Ask if (DAFLA1A) = "True" and (M122) = "True"] Just prior to this unwanted event... Mark one answer for each item.

	Do not know	No	Yes
a. Did the person(s) who did this to you buy or give you alcohol to drink?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Do you think that you might have been given a drug without your knowledge or consent?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

125. [Ask if (DAFLA1A) = "True"] At the time of this unwanted event, had the person(s) who did it been drinking alcohol?

Yes

No

Do not know

126. [Ask if (DAFLA1A) = "True"] Thinking about this unwanted event, did it make you take steps to leave or separate from the military?

Yes

No

127. [Ask if (DAFLA1A) = "True"] Did you receive a sexual assault forensic exam or "rape exam"? This is often given by military or civilian medical personnel to collect evidence about a sexual assault.

Yes

No

128. [Ask if (DAFLA1A) = "True"] Thinking about this unwanted event, overall how satisfied are/were you with responses/services you received from the following individuals/service providers? Mark one answer for each item.

	Not applicable, I did not talk or interact with this individual/service provider	Very dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Satisfied	Very satisfied
A. Your unit commander/director	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B. Your senior enlisted advisor (for example, First or Master Sergeant, Sergeant Major, Chief Petty Officer)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C. Your immediate supervisor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
D. A Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
E. A Uniformed Victims Advocate (UVA) or Victim Advocate (VA)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
F. DoD Safe Helpline (877-895-5247)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
G. A medical provider (not for mental health needs (for example, someone from a military medical treatment facility or civilian treatment facility)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
H. A mental health provider (for example, counselor)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I. Special Victims Counsel (SVC) or Victim Legal Counsel (VLC)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
J. A chaplain	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
K. Military law enforcement personnel	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
L. Civilian law enforcement personnel	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

OPA

23

2016 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members

DoD provides two types of sexual assault reports:

- **Restricted reports** allow people to get information, collect evidence, and receive medical treatment and counseling without status as official investigation of the assault
- **Unrestricted reports** start an official investigation in addition to allowing the services available in restricted reporting

129. [ASK IF (SAFLAG) = "True" and Q128 = "Yes"] **Did you officially report this unwanted event in the military?** This could have been either a restricted or unrestricted report.

Yes

No

130. [ASK IF (SAFLAG) = "True" and Q128 = "Yes"] **Are you considering reporting, or ever considered reporting?**

Yes, I am currently considering whether or not to report

Yes, I considered reporting but decided not to

No, I never considered reporting and do not plan to report

DoD provides two types of sexual assault reports:

- **Restricted reports** allow people to get information, collect evidence, and receive medical treatment and counseling without status as official investigation of the assault
- **Unrestricted reports** start an official investigation in addition to allowing the services available in restricted reporting

131. [ASK IF (SAFLAG) = "True" and Q129 = "Yes"] **Did you initially make...**

A Restricted report?

An Unrestricted report?

Unsure what type of report I initially made

132. [ASK IF (SAFLAG) = "True" and Q129 = "Yes" and Q131 = "A Restricted report?"] **To whom did you make this initial restricted report?** Mark one.

A Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC)

A Confirmed Victim Advocate (CVA) or Victim Advocate (VA)

Healthcare personnel

Other

Unable to recall

133. [ASK IF (SAFLAG) = "True" and Q129 = "Yes" and Q131 = "A Restricted report?"] **What happened with your restricted report?** Mark one.

It remained reported and I am not aware of any investigation that occurred

I chose to convert it to unrestricted

I did not choose to convert my report, but an independent investigation occurred anyway (for example, someone you talked to about it notified your chain of command and they initiated an investigation)

Unable to recall

134. [ASK IF (SAFLAG) = "True" and Q129 = "Yes" and Q131 = "A Restricted report?"] **If making a restricted report was not an option, what would you have done?** Mark one.

Made an unrestricted report

Not reported

Not sure

135. [ASK IF (SAFLAG) = "True" and Q129 = "Yes"] **After reporting this unwanted event, to what extent were you provided the following?** Mark one answer for each item



2016 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members

Not applicable
Not at all
Small extent
Moderate extent
Large extent
Very large extent

136. (ASK IF (DAPFLR) = "True" and Q128 = "Yes")
After reporting this unwanted event, to what extent were you provided the following from your leadership? Mark one answer for each item.

a. Information to address your (previously) concerns (for example, your right to privacy)	<input type="radio"/>				
b. Regular contact regarding your well-being (for example, your Social Annot Response Document (SARC) or Unarmed Victim Advocate (UVA)/Victim Advocate (VA) checked in with you to address any new concerns, perform case management, or make referrals)	<input type="radio"/>				
c. Information on your right to consult a Special Victims Counsel (SVC) or Victims' Legal Counsel (VLC)	<input type="radio"/>				
d. Information on your right to request an expedited transfer	<input type="radio"/>				
e. Information about Victims' Rights (DO Form 2701)	<input type="radio"/>				
f. Information about confidential counseling services through the Department of Veterans Affairs' Veterans	<input type="radio"/>				

Not applicable
Not at all
Small extent
Moderate extent
Large extent
Very large extent

136. (ASK IF (DAPFLR) = "True" and Q128 = "Yes")
After reporting this unwanted event, to what extent were you provided the following from your leadership? Mark one answer for each item.

a. They made me feel supported	<input type="radio"/>				
b. They expressed concern for my well-being	<input type="radio"/>				
c. They provided me the flexibility to avoid appointments related to my sexual assault as needed	<input type="radio"/>				
d. They discouraged gossip in my work environment	<input type="radio"/>				
e. They spoke with positive action	<input type="radio"/>				

(ASK IF (DAPFLR) = "True" and Q128 = "Yes" and Q130 = "I don't intend" or Q130 = "Moderate extent" or Q130 = "I agree extent" or Q130 = "Very large extent") Please specify the other positive action taken by your leadership after you reported this unwanted event. Please do not use identifying names of information

An expedited transfer is a temporary re-assignment requested by a Service member who has made an unclassified report of sexual assault. By policy, such requests are processed by the unit commander within 72 hours.

137. (ASK IF (DAPFLR) = "True" and Q128 = "Yes")
Did you receive an expedited transfer as a result of your report of sexual assault?

Yes

No

GPA

25

2016 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members

138. [ASK IF (COMPLAINT) = "True" and Q128 = "Yes" and Q137 = "Yes"] **Compared to the time before you were transferred, are the following aspects of your life better, worse, or about the same?** Mark one answer for each item.

	Not applicable	Worse than before	About the same as before	Better than before
a. Social support	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Medical/behavioral health care	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Career progression	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Treatment by peers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Treatment by leadership	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Living situation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

139. [ASK IF (COMPLAINT) = "True" and Q128 = "Yes"] **What were your reasons for reporting the event to a military authority? Mark all that apply.**

- Someone else made you report it or reported it themselves
- To stop the offender(s) from hurting you again
- To stop the offender(s) from hurting others
- It was your moral/ethics duty to report it
- To punish the offender(s)
- To discourage other potential offenders
- To get medical assistance
- To get mental health assistance
- To stop rumors
- Someone you held accountable you to report
- You wanted to document the incident so you could get help or benefits from the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) in the future
- Some other reason

140. [ASK IF (COMPLAINT) = "True" and Q128 = "Yes"] **Based on your overall experience of the reporting process and services available, would you recommend that others report their sexual assault? Mark one.**

- Yes, recommend others make an unrestricted report
- Yes, recommend others make a restricted report
- No
- Not sure

141. [ASK IF (COMPLAINT) = "True" and Q128 = "No"] **What were your reasons for not reporting the event to a military authority? Mark all that apply.**

- You thought it was not serious enough to report
- You did not want more people to know
- You did not want people to see you as weak
- You wanted to forget about it and move on
- You did not think your report would be kept confidential
- You did not think anything would be done
- You did not think you would be believed
- You did not trust the process would be fair
- You felt partly to blame
- You thought other people would blame you
- You thought you might get in trouble for something you did. For example, underage drinking or fraternization
- You thought you might be labeled as a troublemaker
- You felt shamed or embarrassed
- You were concerned for your physical safety
- You or the person(s) who did it knew the person you should report the event to (the available SARC, ASAGO, I/VA/VA)
- You thought it might hurt your performance evaluation/fitness report
- You thought it might hurt your career
- You did not want to hurt the person's career or family
- You were worried about potential negative consequences from the person(s) who did it
- You were worried about potential negative consequences from a supervisor or someone in your chain of command
- You were worried about potential negative consequences from your coworkers or peers
- You took other actions to handle the situation
- Some other reason

142. [ASK IF (COMPLAINT) = "True" and Q128 = "Yes" or Q128 = "No"] **In retrospect, would you make the same decision about reporting if you could do it over?**

- Yes
- No

2016 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members

OUTCOMES ASSOCIATED WITH REPORTING

143. [ASK 2 (DAFLAQ) = "True" and Q129 = "Yes"]
As a result of you reporting a sexual assault, has your leadership, or another individual who has the authority to affect a personnel decision, either done or threatened to do any of the following? Mark all that apply.

- Demoted you or denied you a promotion
- Denied you a training opportunity that could have led to promotion or is needed in order to keep your current position
- Rated you lower than you deserved on a performance evaluation
- Denied you an award you were previously eligible to receive
- Reduced your pay or benefits without doing the same to others
- Reassigned you to duties that do not match your current grade
- Made you perform additional duties that do not match your current grade
- Transferred you to a different unit or installation without your request or agreement
- Ordered you to one or more command directed mental health evaluations
- Disciplined you or ordered other corrective action
- Discouraged, or attempted to prevent, you from communicating with the Inspector General or a member of Congress
- Some other action that negatively affects, or could negatively affect, your position or career
- Does not apply, you have not experienced any of the above

[ASK 1 (DAFLAQ) = "True" and Q128 = "Yes" and Q143 is "Marked"] **Please specify the other negative action taken as a result of you reporting a sexual assault. Please do not use identifying names or information.**

144. [ASK 1 (DAFLAQ) = "True" and Q128 = "Yes" and Q142 is "Marked" or Q143 is "Marked" or Q144 is "Marked" or Q145 is "Marked" or Q146 is "Marked" or Q147 is "Marked" or Q148 is "Marked" or Q149 is "Marked" or Q150 is "Marked" or Q151 is "Marked" or Q152 is "Marked" or Q153 is "Marked" or Q154 is "Marked"] **Do you have reason to believe that any of the actions you marked in the previous item were only based on your report of sexual assault (i.e., not based on your conduct or performance)?**

- Yes
- No
- Not sure

145. [ASK 1 (DAFLAQ) = "True" and Q128 = "Yes" and Q142 is "Marked" or Q143 is "Marked" or Q144 is "Marked" or Q145 is "Marked" or Q146 is "Marked" or Q147 is "Marked" or Q148 is "Marked" or Q149 is "Marked" or Q150 is "Marked" or Q151 is "Marked" or Q152 is "Marked" or Q153 is "Marked" or Q154 is "Marked"] **Why do you believe this individual(s) took the actions you marked as happening to you? Mark all that apply.**

- They were trying to get back at you for making a report (unrestricted or restricted)
- They were trying to discourage you from reporting (unrestricted or restricted)
- They did not believe you
- They were mad at you for causing a problem for them
- They did not understand the situation
- They were trying to help you
- They were following established protocol by temporarily reassigning you during recovery
- They were friends with the person(s) whom you indicated committed the sexual assault
- They were addressing an issue of collateral misconduct
- Some other reason
- Not sure

2016 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members

146. [Y/N] (Q141) = "Yes" and Q128 = "Yes" and (Q141 is "Marked" or Q143 is "Marked") Who took the action(s)? Mark all that apply.

- Unit commander
- Deputy commander (XO)
- Senior Enlisted Leader
- Another member in your chain of command but not a unit commander
- A higher ranking member not in your chain of command
- Not sure

147. [Y/N] (Q142) = "Yes" and Q128 = "Yes" and (Q142 is "Marked" or Q143 is "Marked") Think about all the behaviors you selected above that were taken by this individual(s). Overall, how harmful do you believe these experiences will be to your career?

- Not at all harmful—they are unlikely to have a short-term or lasting impact on your career
- Somewhat harmful—they are likely to have a short-term impact, but not a lasting impact on your career
- Moderately harmful—they are likely to have a short-term impact and some lasting impact on your career
- Very harmful—they are likely to have both a short-term and lasting impact on your career

148. [Y/N] (Q144) = "Yes" and Q128 = "Yes" and (Q144 is "Marked" or Q143 is "Marked") As a result of the actions taken against you, did you decide not to participate or move forward with your report of sexual assault?

- Yes, I chose not to participate or move forward with my report
- No, I am participating and/or moving forward with my report
- Still considering

149. [Y/N] (Q145) = "Yes" and Q128 = "Yes" As a result of you reporting a sexual assault, have any of your military peers and/or coworkers (including those in your chain of command or DoD civilians) done any of the following? Mark all that apply.

- Made insulting or disrespectful remarks or made jokes at your expense—in public
- Excluded you or threatened to exclude you from social activities or meetings
- Ignored you or failed to speak to you (for example, gave you the silent treatment)
- You did not experience any of the above

150. [Y/N] (Q146) = "Yes" and Q128 = "Yes" and (Q146 is "Marked" or Q143 is "Marked" or Q143 is "Marked") Did anyone who took these actions know or suspect you made an official (unrestricted or restricted) sexual assault report?

- Yes
- No
- Not sure

151. [Y/N] (Q147) = "Yes" and Q128 = "Yes" and (Q147 is "Marked" or Q143 is "Marked" or Q143 is "Marked") Why do you believe your military peers and/or coworkers took the actions you marked as happening to you? Mark all that apply.

- They were trying to discourage you from moving forward with your report or discourage others from reporting
- They were trying to make you feel excluded
- They were friends with the person(s) whom you accuse committed the sexual assault
- They did not believe you
- Some other reason
- Not sure

152. [Y/N] (Q148) = "Yes" and Q128 = "Yes" and (Q148 is "Marked" or Q143 is "Marked" or Q143 is "Marked") Who took the action(s)? Mark all that apply.

- Service member in a lower rank than you
- Service member in a similar rank as you
- Service member in a higher rank within your chain of command
- Service member in a higher rank not in your chain of command
- DoD civilian
- Not sure who they were

2016 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members

153. [ASK # [3AFL6A] = "True" and Q128 = "Yes" and (Q139 = "Marked" or Q140 = "Marked" or Q141 = "Marked")]. **As a result of the actions taken against you, did you decide not to participate or move forward with your report of sexual assault?**

- Yes, I chose not to participate or move forward with my report.
- No, I am participating and/or moving forward with my report.
- Still considering.

154. [ASK # [3AFL6A] = "True" and Q128 = "Yes"] **As a result of you reporting a sexual assault have any of your military peers and/or coworkers (including those in your chain of command or DOD civilians) done any of the following? Mark all that apply.**

- Made insulting or disrespectful remarks or made jokes at your expense. (to you or spouse)
- Showed or threatened to show private images, photos, or videos of you to others.
- Duffed you or made humiliating remarks about the assault.
- Was physically violent with you or threatened to be physically violent.
- Damaged or threatened to damage your property.
- Some other negative action.
- Does not apply, you did not experience any of the above.

[ASK # [3AFL6A] = "True" and Q128 = "Yes" and Q139 = "Marked"] **Please specify the other negative action taken by your military peers and/or coworkers as a result of you reporting a sexual assault. (Please do not use identifying terms or identifiers)**

155. [ASK # [3AFL6C] = "True" and Q128 = "Yes" and (Q142 = "Marked" or Q143 = "Marked" or Q144 = "Marked" or Q145 = "Marked" or Q146 = "Marked" or Q147 = "Marked")]. **Did anyone who took these actions know or suspect you made an official (unrestricted or restricted) sexual assault report?**

- Yes.
- No.
- Not sure.

156. [ASK # [3AFL6D] = "True" and Q128 = "Yes" and (Q151 = "Marked" or Q152 = "Marked" or Q153 = "Marked" or Q154 = "Marked" or Q155 = "Marked")]. **Why do you believe your military peers and/or coworkers took the actions you marked as happening to you? Mark all that apply.**

- They were trying to discourage you from moving forward with your report, or discourage others from reporting.
- They were trying to abuse or humiliate you.
- They were friends with the person(s) whom you indicated committed the sexual assault.
- They did not believe you.
- Some other reason.
- Not sure.

157. [ASK # [3AFL6E] = "True" and Q128 = "Yes" and (Q156 = "Marked" or Q157 = "Marked" or Q158 = "Marked" or Q159 = "Marked" or Q160 = "Marked")]. **Were any of your military peers and/or coworkers who took these actions in a position of authority/leadership over you?**

- Yes.
- No.
- Not sure.

158. [ASK # [3AFL6F] = "True" and Q128 = "Yes" and (Q161 = "Marked" or Q162 = "Marked" or Q163 = "Marked" or Q164 = "Marked" or Q165 = "Marked")]. **Who took the action(s)? Mark all that apply.**

- Service member in a lower rank than you.
- Service member in a similar rank as you.
- Service member in a higher rank within your chain of command.
- Service member in a higher rank not in your chain of command.
- DOD civilian.
- Not sure what they were.

2016 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members

159. [ASK IF [SAFEFLAW] = "True" AND Q122 = "Yes" AND (Q154 a = "Marked" OR Q154 b = "Marked" OR Q154 c = "Marked" OR Q154 d = "Marked" OR Q154 e = "Marked" OR Q154 f = "Marked")] **As a result of the actions taken against you, did you decide not to participate or move forward with your report of sexual assault?**

- Yes, I chose not to participate or move forward with my report.
- No, I am participating and/or moving forward with my report.
- Not considering.

160. [ASK IF [SAFE_FLG] = "True" AND Q122 = "Yes" AND (Q154 a = "Marked" OR Q154 b = "Marked" OR Q154 c = "Marked" OR Q154 d = "Marked" OR Q154 e = "Marked" OR Q154 f = "Marked" OR Q154 g = "Marked" OR Q154 h = "Marked" OR Q154 i = "Marked" OR Q154 j = "Marked" OR Q154 k = "Marked" OR Q154 l = "Marked" OR Q154 m = "Marked" OR Q154 n = "Marked" OR Q154 o = "Marked" OR Q154 p = "Marked" OR Q154 q = "Marked" OR Q154 r = "Marked" OR Q154 s = "Marked" OR Q154 t = "Marked" OR Q154 u = "Marked" OR Q154 v = "Marked" OR Q154 w = "Marked" OR Q154 x = "Marked" OR Q154 y = "Marked" OR Q154 z = "Marked")] **Did any of the actions you marked involve social media? For example, Facebook, Twitter, iK, YA, Yik, Snapchat.**

- Yes.
- No.

161. [ASK IF [SAFEFLAW] = "True" AND Q122 = "Yes" AND (Q154 a = "Marked" OR Q154 b = "Marked" OR Q154 c = "Marked" OR Q154 d = "Marked" OR Q154 e = "Marked" OR Q154 f = "Marked" OR Q154 g = "Marked" OR Q154 h = "Marked" OR Q154 i = "Marked" OR Q154 j = "Marked" OR Q154 k = "Marked" OR Q154 l = "Marked" OR Q154 m = "Marked" OR Q154 n = "Marked" OR Q154 o = "Marked" OR Q154 p = "Marked" OR Q154 q = "Marked" OR Q154 r = "Marked" OR Q154 s = "Marked" OR Q154 t = "Marked" OR Q154 u = "Marked" OR Q154 v = "Marked" OR Q154 w = "Marked" OR Q154 x = "Marked" OR Q154 y = "Marked" OR Q154 z = "Marked")] **Thinking about all of the negative actions you selected that were taken by military coworkers, peers, and/or leadership, did you... Mark all that apply.**

- Discuss these behaviors with your family, friend, coworker, or a professional?
- Discuss these behaviors with a work supervisor or anyone up your chain of command with the expectation that some remedial action would be taken?
- Discuss these behaviors with a work supervisor or anyone up your chain of command to get guidance on what to do?
- File a complaint (for example, with the Inspector General, Military Equal Opportunity Office, commander)?
- None of the above actions.

162. [ASK IF [SAFEFLAW] = "True" AND Q122 = "Yes" AND (Q143 a = "Marked" OR Q143 b = "Marked" OR Q143 c = "Marked" OR Q143 d = "Marked" OR Q143 e = "Marked" OR Q143 f = "Marked" OR Q143 g = "Marked" OR Q143 h = "Marked" OR Q143 i = "Marked" OR Q143 j = "Marked" OR Q143 k = "Marked" OR Q143 l = "Marked" OR Q143 m = "Marked" OR Q143 n = "Marked" OR Q143 o = "Marked" OR Q143 p = "Marked" OR Q143 q = "Marked" OR Q143 r = "Marked" OR Q143 s = "Marked" OR Q143 t = "Marked" OR Q143 u = "Marked" OR Q143 v = "Marked" OR Q143 w = "Marked" OR Q143 x = "Marked" OR Q143 y = "Marked" OR Q143 z = "Marked")] **Who did you talk to in your chain of command with the expectation that some corrective action would be taken? Mark all that apply.**

- Unit commander
- Deputy commander (AU)
- Senior Enlisted Leader
- Another member in your chain of command, not listed above
- No one in the organization

163. [ASK IF [SAFE_FLG] = "True" AND Q122 = "Yes" AND (Q143 a = "Marked" OR Q143 b = "Marked" OR Q143 c = "Marked" OR Q143 d = "Marked" OR Q143 e = "Marked" OR Q143 f = "Marked" OR Q143 g = "Marked" OR Q143 h = "Marked" OR Q143 i = "Marked" OR Q143 j = "Marked" OR Q143 k = "Marked" OR Q143 l = "Marked" OR Q143 m = "Marked" OR Q143 n = "Marked" OR Q143 o = "Marked" OR Q143 p = "Marked" OR Q143 q = "Marked" OR Q143 r = "Marked" OR Q143 s = "Marked" OR Q143 t = "Marked" OR Q143 u = "Marked" OR Q143 v = "Marked" OR Q143 w = "Marked" OR Q143 x = "Marked" OR Q143 y = "Marked" OR Q143 z = "Marked")] **What happened in response to this discussion? Mark all that apply.**

- You got help dealing with the situation.
- Your leadership took steps to address the situation.
- The behavior(s) stopped on its own.
- The situation continued or got worse for you.
- You were told/encouraged to drop the issue.
- You are not aware of any action taken by the person that you told.

2016 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members

104. [ASK IF (SAFLNO) = "True" and Q128 = "Yes" and (Q143 a = "Marked" or Q143 b = "Marked" or Q143 c = "Marked" or Q143 d = "Marked" or Q143 e = "Marked" or Q143 f = "Marked" or Q143 g = "Marked" or Q143 h = "Marked" or Q143 i = "Marked" or Q143 j = "Marked" or Q143 k = "Marked" or Q143 l = "Marked" or Q143 m = "Marked" or Q143 n = "Marked" or Q143 o = "Marked" or Q143 p = "Marked" or Q143 q = "Marked" or Q143 r = "Marked" or Q143 s = "Marked" or Q143 t = "Marked" or Q143 u = "Marked" or Q143 v = "Marked" or Q143 w = "Marked" or Q143 x = "Marked" or Q143 y = "Marked" or Q143 z = "Marked")]

What happened as a result of filing a complaint? Mark all that apply.

- You got help dealing with the situation.
- Your leadership took steps to address the situation.
- The behavior(s) stopped on its own.
- The situation continued or got worse for you.
- You were discouraged to drop the issue.
- You are not aware of any action taken by the person that you told.

105. [ASK IF (SAFLNO) = "True" and Q128 = "Yes" and (Q143 a = "Marked" or Q143 b = "Marked" or Q143 c = "Marked" or Q143 d = "Marked" or Q143 e = "Marked" or Q143 f = "Marked" or Q143 g = "Marked" or Q143 h = "Marked" or Q143 i = "Marked" or Q143 j = "Marked" or Q143 k = "Marked" or Q143 l = "Marked" or Q143 m = "Marked" or Q143 n = "Marked" or Q143 o = "Marked" or Q143 p = "Marked" or Q143 q = "Marked" or Q143 r = "Marked" or Q143 s = "Marked" or Q143 t = "Marked" or Q143 u = "Marked" or Q143 v = "Marked" or Q143 w = "Marked" or Q143 x = "Marked" or Q143 y = "Marked" or Q143 z = "Marked")]

You indicated you chose not to file a complaint. Please indicate why you made this decision. Mark all that apply.

- The person(s) stopped their behavior.
- You did not want more people to know about you.
- You did not know how to file a complaint.
- You were discouraged not to file a complaint.
- You did not think anything would be done or anyone would believe you.
- You did not trust that the process would be fair.
- You were worried that filing a complaint would cause you more harm than good.
- Some other reason.

106. [ASK IF (SAFLNO) = "True" and Q128 = "Yes" and (Q143 a = "Marked" or Q143 b = "Marked" or Q143 c = "Marked" or Q143 d = "Marked" or Q143 e = "Marked" or Q143 f = "Marked" or Q143 g = "Marked" or Q143 h = "Marked" or Q143 i = "Marked" or Q143 j = "Marked" or Q143 k = "Marked" or Q143 l = "Marked" or Q143 m = "Marked" or Q143 n = "Marked" or Q143 o = "Marked" or Q143 p = "Marked" or Q143 q = "Marked" or Q143 r = "Marked" or Q143 s = "Marked" or Q143 t = "Marked" or Q143 u = "Marked" or Q143 v = "Marked" or Q143 w = "Marked" or Q143 x = "Marked" or Q143 y = "Marked" or Q143 z = "Marked")]

What is the relationship between the individual(s) that took these actions against you and the perpetrator(s) identified in your report of sexual assault? Mark all that apply.

- Same person(s).
- Friends with the identified perpetrator(s).
- In same chain of command.
- No relationship.
- Not sure.

GENDER-RELATED EXPERIENCES

Earlier in the survey you indicated that you experienced an unwanted event.

It can be difficult to remember the exact date when events occurred. In this survey, it is important to know which events happened in the last 12 months, and which events happened earlier.

107. [ASK IF (SAFLNO) = "True"] **Thinking about when the event occurred, how certain are you that it occurred in the last 12 months? If the event occurred over a long time, think about whether it ever happened after (X Date).**

- Definitely occurred AFTER (X Date).
- Not sure if it occurred BEFORE or AFTER (X Date).
- Definitely occurred BEFORE (X Date).

108. [ASK IF (SAFLNO) = "True" and Q128 = "Yes" and Q157 = "Definitely occurred BEFORE (X Date)" and (Q170 a = 1)] **Earlier in the survey you indicated that you experienced more than one unwanted event in which someone...**

- a. Put their penis into your anus or mouth (or vagina, if you are a woman).
- b. Put any object or any body part other than a penis into your anus or mouth (or vagina, if you are a woman).
- c. Made you put any part of your body or any object into someone's mouth, vagina, or anus.
- d. Intentionally touched private areas of your body.
- e. Intentionally touched ANY area of your body.

2016 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members

- a. force you touch private areas of their body or someone else's body.
- d. Made you touch ANY area of their body or someone else's body.
- e. Attempted to put a penis, an object, or any body part into your anus or mouth (or vagina, if you are a woman), before penetration intentionally occurred.

160. [SKIP IF (DAPFLA01) = "True" and (D1E7) = "Definitely occurred BEFORE [X Date]" and (G10B7) = "1"] What was the date of your MOST RECENT unwanted event like this?

Month:

Year:

Thank you for sharing these details about the unwanted event you chose as the worst or most serious. For the next question, please consider any unwanted event that happened to you.

170. [SKIP IF (DAPFLA01) = "True"] For your unwanted experiences since [X Date], did you initiate and sign a form labeled VICTIM REPORTING PREFERENCE STATEMENT (DD Form 2610 or CO Form 6066) in response to a past year event? This form allows you to decide whether to make a restricted or unrestricted report of sexual assault. A Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) or Victim Advocate (VA) would have assisted you with completing this form. To see a version of this form, click here.

- Yes
- No
- Not sure

PRIOR EXPERIENCES

The questions we've been asking about things that occurred in the past year. For the next questions, please think about events that happened before [X Date] your last DEPLOYMENT (or leave). These are all experiences that you did not tell us about earlier in the survey.

These questions assess experiences of an abusive, humiliating, or sexual nature, and that occurred even though you did not want it and did not consent.

Please include an experience regardless of when and if you or anyone happened.

"Did not consent" means that you told or showed them that you were unwilling, that they used physical force or threats to make you do it, or that they did it to you when you were unconscious, asleep, or so high or drunk that you could not understand what was happening.

171. Before [X Date], had anyone... Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

	Yes	No
1. Put a penis, an object, or any body part into your anus or mouth (or vagina, if you are a woman) when you did not want it and did not consent?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Made you insert an object or body part into someone's mouth, vagina, or anus when you did not want to and did not consent?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. 1760 Put a penis, an object, or any body part into your anus or mouth (or vagina, if you are a woman) against your will but it did not happen?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. <u>Intentionally</u> touched private areas of your body (either directly or through clothing) when you did not want it and did not consent? (Private areas include buttocks, inner thigh, breasts, groin area, vagina, penis, or testes)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. <u>Intentionally</u> touched ANY area of your body (either directly or through clothing) when you did not want it and did not consent?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Made you touch private areas of their body or someone else's body (either directly or through clothing) when you did not want it and did not consent? This might have involved the person touching the private areas on you. (Private areas include buttocks, inner thigh, breasts, groin, anus, vagina, penis, or testes)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Made you touch ANY area of their body or someone else's body (either directly or through clothing) when you did not want it and did not consent?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2016 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members

100. Which of Q178 = "Yes" and Q179 = "You stopped it" and identified the people involved in the situation" or Q178 = "You asked the person who appeared to be at risk if they needed help" or Q179 = "You encouraged the person who appeared to be causing the situation" or Q178 = "You created a distraction to cause two or more of the people to disengage from the situation" or Q179 = "You asked officers to step in as a group and diffuse the situation" or Q178 = "You told someone in a position of authority about the situation" **Did any of the following contribute to your decision to intervene? Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item**

	Yes	No
a. Training on bystander intervention	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Another type of training related to sexual assault prevention	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Unit leader expectations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Peer or coworker expectations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. Desire to uphold core military values	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. Concern the situation could hurt unit cohesion or morale	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g. Concern the situation could hurt duty performance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h. Confidence in my ability to prevent a repeat incident	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
i. Belief that others would view my actions positively	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
j. It was the right thing to do	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
k. Some other reason	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The next several items ask how well military members in specific paygrades encourages, promotes, and/or demonstrated positive military workplace actions or behaviors in the past 12 months regarding sexual assault, sexual harassment, and other harmful behavior. Each of these questions asks about different actions or behaviors. This is the first group of positive military workplace actions or behaviors items.

101. In the past 12 months, how well have military members of the following paygrades made it clear that sexual assault has no place in the military? Mark one answer for each item. If you have not had interactions with members of a specific paygrade, please select "Not applicable."

	Very poorly	Poorly	Neither well nor poorly	Well	Very well	Not applicable
a. E1-E4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
b. E4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
c. E5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
d. E6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
e. E7-E9	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
f. O1-O5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
g. O4-O6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
h. O7 and above	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
i. All of IC SERVICES = "Army" or "Marine" or "Navy" or "Air Force" or "Space Force"	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
j. "Special Source" WTR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
k. WO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					

2016 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members

The next several items ask how well military members in specific paygrades encouraged, promoted, and/or demonstrated positive military workplace actions or behaviors in the past 12 months regarding sexual assault, sexual harassment, and other harmful behavior. Each of these questions asks about different actions or behaviors. This is the second group of positive military workplace actions or behaviors items.

102. In the past 12 months, how well have military members of the following paygrades promoted a unit climate based on mutual respect and trust? Mark one answer for each item. If you have not had interactions with members of a specific paygrade, please select "Not applicable."

	Very well	Well	Neither well nor poorly	Poorly	Very poorly	Not applicable
a. E1-E3	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. E4	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. E5	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. E6	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. E7-E9	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. O1-O3	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g. O4-O6	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
h. O7 and above	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
i. (All) (CARE/VCE) = "Army" or (ARVN/AFCE) = "Army" or (CCAF/VCE) = "Marine Corps" or (BBN/VCE) = "Navy" or (WV) = "West" or (WV) = "West"	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

The next several items ask how well military members in specific paygrades encouraged, promoted, and/or demonstrated positive military workplace actions or behaviors in the past 12 months regarding sexual assault, sexual harassment, and other harmful behavior. Each of these questions asks about different actions or behaviors. This is the third group of positive military workplace actions or behaviors items.

103. In the past 12 months, how well have military members of the following paygrades and by example by refraining from sexist comments and behaviors? Mark one answer for each item. If you have not had interactions with members of a specific paygrade, please select "Not applicable."

	Very well	Well	Neither well nor poorly	Poorly	Very poorly	Not applicable
a. E1-E3	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. E4	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. E5	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. E6	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. E7-E9	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. O1-O3	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g. O4-O6	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
h. O7 and above	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
i. (All) (CARE/VCE) = "Army" or (ARVN/AFCE) = "Army" or (CCAF/VCE) = "Marine Corps" or (BBN/VCE) = "Navy" or (WV) = "West" or (WV) = "West"	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

2016 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members

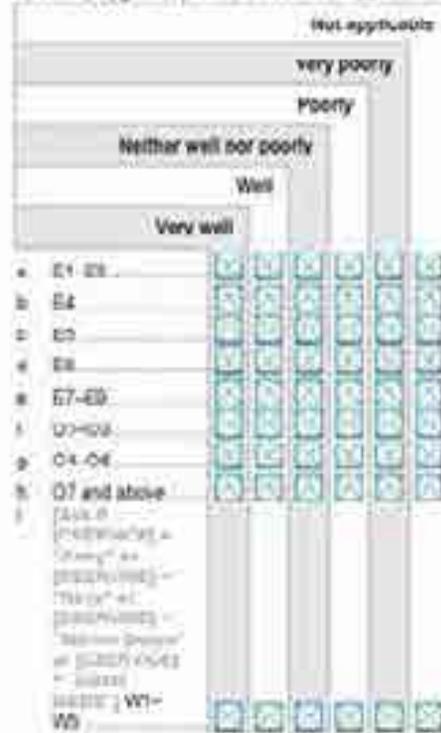
The next several items ask how well military members of specific paygrades encouraged, promoted, and/or demonstrated positive military workplace actions or behaviors in the past 12 months regarding sexual assault, sexual harassment, and other harmful behavior. Each of these questions asks about different actions or behaviors. This is the fourth group of positive military workplace actions or behaviors items.

104. In the past 12 months, how well have military members of the following paygrades recognized and immediately corrected incidents of sexual harassment (for example, inappropriate jokes, comments, and behaviors)? Mark one answer for each item. If you have not had interactions with members of a specific paygrade, please select "Not applicable."



The next several items ask how well military members of specific paygrades encouraged, promoted, and/or demonstrated positive military workplace actions or behaviors in the past 12 months regarding sexual assault, sexual harassment, and other harmful behavior. Each of these questions asks about different actions or behaviors. This is the fifth group of positive military workplace actions or behaviors items.

105. In the past 12 months, how well have military members of the following paygrades created an environment where victims would feel comfortable reporting sexual harassment or sexual assault? Mark one answer for each item. If you have not had interactions with members of a specific paygrade, please select "Not applicable."



2016 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members

The next several items ask how well military members of specific paygrades encouraged, promoted, and/or demonstrated positive military workplace actions or behaviors in the past 12 months regarding sexual assault, sexual harassment, and other harmful behavior. Each of these questions asks about different actions or behaviors. This is the sixth group of positive military workplace actions or behaviors items.

106. In the past 12 months, how well have military members of the following paygrades encouraged bystander intervention to assist others in situations at risk for sexual assault or other harmful behaviors? Mark one answer for each item. If you have not had interactions with members of a specific paygrade, please select "Not applicable."

	Very well	Well	Neither well nor poorly	Poorly	Very poorly	Not applicable
a. E1-E3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
b. E4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
c. E5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
d. E6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
e. E7-E9	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
f. O1-O3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
g. O4-O6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
h. O7 and above	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
i. (Not applicable)						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
j. Army (AR)						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
k. Army Air (ARAF)						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
l. Army (AR)						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
m. Marine Corps (MARB)						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
n. Navy (NAVY)						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
o. Air Force (AF)						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
p. Coast Guard (CG)						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
q. Other (Other)						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
r. W5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				

The next several items ask how well military members of specific paygrades encouraged, promoted, and/or demonstrated positive military workplace actions or behaviors in the past 12 months regarding sexual assault, sexual harassment, and other harmful behavior. Each of these questions asks about different actions or behaviors. This is the seventh group of positive military workplace actions or behaviors items.

There is one more group after this one.
187. In the past 12 months, how well have military members of the following paygrades publicized sexual assault report resources (for example, OAFB information, UVAVA information, awareness posters, sexual assault hotline number)? Mark one answer for each item. If you have not had interactions with members of a specific paygrade, please select "Not applicable."

	Very well	Well	Neither well nor poorly	Poorly	Very poorly	Not applicable
a. E1-E3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
b. E4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
c. E5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
d. E6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
e. E7-E9	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
f. O1-O3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
g. O4-O6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
h. O7 and above	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
i. (Not applicable)						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
j. Army (AR)						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
k. Army Air (ARAF)						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
l. Army (AR)						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
m. Marine Corps (MARB)						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
n. Navy (NAVY)						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
o. Air Force (AF)						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
p. Coast Guard (CG)						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
q. Other (Other)						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
r. W5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				

2016 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members

The next several items ask how well military members of specific paygrades encouraged, promoted, and/or demonstrated positive military workplace actions or behaviors in the past 12 months regarding sexual assault, sexual harassment, and other harmful behavior. Each of these questions asks about different actions or behaviors. This is the eighth group of positive military workplace actions or behaviors items.

100. In the past 12 months, how well have military members of the following paygrades encouraged victims to report sexual assault?
 Mark one answer for each item. If you have not had interactions with members of a specific paygrade, please select "Not applicable."

	Not applicable	Very poorly	Poorly	Neither well nor poorly	Well	Very well
a. E1-E3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. E4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. O1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. O3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. E7-E9	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. O4-O6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. O7-O9	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. O1 and above	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. All of (COUNCIL = "Army" or "Marine" or "Navy" or "Air Force" or "Space Force")	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. All of (COUNCIL = "Army" or "Marine" or "Navy" or "Air Force" or "Space Force")	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. All of (COUNCIL = "Army" or "Marine" or "Navy" or "Air Force" or "Space Force")	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
l. All of (COUNCIL = "Army" or "Marine" or "Navy" or "Air Force" or "Space Force")	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

101. (If you do not "Yes, currently deployed" or "No, Yes, deployed in the past 12 months, but not currently deployed") To what extent do you think your access to the resources listed below would be constrained/limited if you were to experience a sexual assault while deployed? Mark one answer for each item.

	Not at all	Small extent	Moderate extent	Large extent	Very large extent
a. Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences (USUHS) or Victim Advocate (VA)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Local care (e.g., 1877-MY-5247)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Installation 24-hour helpline	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Local civilian 24-hour helpline	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Special Victims Counsel (SVC)/Victim Legal Counsel (VLC)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Medical care for survivors of sexual assault (for example, screening for sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), preventative treatment, any related follow-up medical care)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Sexual Assault Forensic Examinations (SAFE) for survivors of sexual assault	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. Mental health counseling/care for survivors of sexual assault	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. Chaplain services for survivors of sexual assault	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

102. Are you currently in a work environment where female coworkers are un/vulnerable (less than 25% of your military coworkers)?
 Yes
 No

2016 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members

Over the last three years, the Military Services have opened up 110 OASD positions to women and have independently studied, developed, and verified operationally relevant standards for them. Anyone who can meet operationally and relevant gender neutral standards, regardless of gender, should be allowed to serve in that position.

101. Are you currently serving in a unit or career field that has been opened up to women in the past 12 months?

Yes

No

102. [ASK IF Q101 = "YES"] How has opening this unit or career field to women affected the climate in your unit?

Better than before

About the same as before

Worse than before

No basis to judge

103. During the past 12 months, how often have you experienced any of the following behaviors, where coworkers or supervisors... Mark one answer for each item.

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

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

Very likely

Likely

Neither likely nor unlikely

Unlikely

Very unlikely

STRESS, HEALTH, AND WELL-BEING

105. In general, would you say your health is...?

Excellent

Very good

Good

Fair

Poor

Sometimes things happen to people that are unusual or especially frightening, horrible, or traumatic. For example, a serious accident or fire, physical or sexual assault or abuse, meningitis or flu, heat, severe sunburns or illness or military injuries, or facing a loved one die (through homicide or suicide).

106. Have you ever experienced this kind of event?
Please count any event in your entire life.

Yes

No

107. [ASK IF Q106 = "YES"] In the past month, have you... Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

	No	Yes
a. Felt right/wrong about the event(s) or thought about the event(s) when you did not want to?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Tried hard not to think about the event(s) or went out of your way to avoid situations that reminded you of the event(s)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Been involuntarily re-griefed, with/did not easily "forget"?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Felt numb or detached from people, activities, or your surroundings?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. Felt guilty or unable to stop blaming yourself or others for the event(s) or any problems the event(s) may have caused?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

2016 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members

198. Over the last two weeks, how often have you been bothered by any of the following problems? Mark one answer for each item.

	Hoarily every day	More than half the days	Several days	Less than all
e. Little interest or pleasure in doing things	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Feeling down, depressed, or hopeless	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Trouble falling or staying asleep, or sleeping too much	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Feeling tired or having little energy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. Poor appetite or overeating	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. Feeling bad about yourself—or that you are a failure or have let yourself or your family down	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. Trouble concentrating on things, such as reading the newspaper or watching television	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
l. Moving or speaking so slowly that other people could have noticed. Or the opposite—being so fidgety or restless that you have been moving around a lot more than usual	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

TRAINING AND CULTURE

199. Have you had any military training during the last 12 months on topics related to sexual assault?

- Yes
- No

200. (ASK IF CORRECTLY TRAINED) My Service's sexual assault training... Mark one answer for each item.

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
a. Provides a good understanding of what actions are considered sexual assault	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
b. Teaches that the consumption of alcohol only increases the likelihood of sexual assault	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Teaches how to avoid situations that might increase the risk of being a victim of sexual assault	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Teaches how to intervene when you witness a situation involving a fellow Service member (bystander intervention)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Teaches how to obtain medical care following a sexual assault	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Explains the role of the chain of command in handling sexual assault allegations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Explains the reporting options available if a sexual assault occurs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Identifies the points of contact for reporting sexual assault (for example, CASR, Victim Advocate)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. Explains how sexual assault is a mission readiness problem	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. Explains the resources available to victims (for example, Safe Helpline)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. Provides that, in addition to service, men can experience sexual assault	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
l. Highlights engagement of chain of command outside of formal training	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
m. Explains use of social media and the community to engage with Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) prevention (for example, Facebook messages, "turns," organized events)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
n. Provides a good understanding of what actions are considered sexual assault	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2016 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members

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

Yes

No

202. (Ask if 2001 is "Yes") My Service's sexual harassment training...

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
a. Explains the role of the chain of command in handling sexual harassment complaints	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Identifies the points of contact for reporting sexual harassment complaints	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Explains how sexual harassment is a mission readiness problem	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Explains that in addition to women, men can experience sexual harassment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

203. How much do you agree with the following statements? Mark one answer for each item.

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
a. When you are in a social setting, it is your duty to confront a fellow Service member from doing something potentially harmful to themselves or others	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. If you are sexually assaulted, you can trust the military system to protect your privacy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. If you are sexually assaulted, you can trust the military system to ensure your safety following the incident	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. If you are sexually assaulted, you can trust the military system to treat you with dignity and respect	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. You believe you will be treated differently by your supervisor or chain of command if you report you were sexually harassed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. You believe you will be treated differently by your supervisor or chain of command if you report someone else was sexually harassed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

204. To what extent are you willing to... Mark one answer for each item.

	Not at all	Small extent	Medium extent	Large extent	Very large extent
a. Post (and to someone else) you think they crossed the line with gender-related comments or jokes?	<input type="checkbox"/>				

GPA

41

2016 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members

	Not at all	Small extent	Medium extent	Large extent	Very large extent
b. Covertly or overtly pressure others to go out to someone when they drink or are otherwise "loose" and gender-related comments or jokes?	<input type="checkbox"/>				
c. Seek help from the chain of command in confronting other Service members who continue to engage in sexual harassment after having been previously spoken to?	<input type="checkbox"/>				

SOCIAL MEDIA USE

204. Are you aware of a Service member misusing social media sites to ridicule, abuse, stalk, or harm... Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

	Yes	No
a. Another military member?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Your chain of command?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Your Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. The DoD as a whole?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

206. [Ask if Q204 is a "Yes" or Q205 is a "Yes" or Q206 is a "Yes" or Q207 is a "Yes" or Q208 is a "Yes"] Did you notify any of the following individuals of this misuse of social media? Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

	Yes	No
a. A military peer	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. A member of your chain of command	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Another leader outside of your chain of command	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. My Service's Inspector General office	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Some other person or office	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

207. Does your workplace have a formal policy explaining appropriate or inappropriate uses of social media sites?

- Yes
- No
- Do not know

208. [Ask if Q207 is "Yes"] Do members of your work group generally comply with the policy on uses of social media?

- Yes
- No
- Do not know

HOW ARE WE DOING?

209. In your opinion, has sexual harassment in the military become more or less of a problem over the last 2 years?

- Less of a problem today
- About the same as 2 years ago
- More of a problem today
- Do not know

210. In your opinion, has sexual assault in the military become more or less of a problem over the last 2 years?

- Less of a problem today
- About the same as 2 years ago
- More of a problem today
- Do not know

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

211. Do you consider yourself to be... MAX ONE

- Heterosexual or straight?
- Gay or lesbian?
- Bisexual?
- Other (for example, questioning, asexual, transgender, and intersex, etc.)
- Prefer not to answer

2016 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members

212. Some people describe themselves as transgender when they experience a different gender identity from their sex at birth. For example, a person born into a male body, but who feels female or lives as a woman. Do you consider yourself to be transgender? Mark one.

- Yes, transgender, male to female
- Yes, transgender, female to male
- Yes, transgender, gender non-conforming
- No
- I refuse
- Don't not or answer

TRAINING AND CULTURE

213. [Ask if [DODRVA02] = "Navy"] In your opinion, what percentage of sexual assault reports are made by individuals when they know the report is not true?

- Less than 10%
- 11-25%
- 26-50%
- 51-75%
- 76-100%

214. [Ask if [DODRVA02] = "Navy"] [Ask if [DODRVA02] = "Marine Corps" AND [Q214] = "Less than 10%" or [Q214] = "11-25%" or [Q214] = "26-50%" or [Q214] = "51-75%" or [Q214] = "76-100%"] Why do you think that percent of sexual assault reports are not true? Mark all that apply.

- I have had someone make a false report about me
- I am aware of a false report made about a friend or colleague
- I don't see anyone getting convicted or punished
- The person making the report is unreliable
- The person making the report has told me it was false
- The person making the report is only interested in a transfer
- Other/other reason

215. [Ask if [DODRVA02] = "Navy"] To what extent... Mark one answer for each item.

	NOT AT ALL	Small extent	Moderate extent	Large extent	Very large extent
a. Does your immediate supervisor encourage Sailors to challenge sexual harassment and gender discrimination when they witness it?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
b. Does your immediate supervisor encourage Sailors to challenge sexual behaviors when they witness them?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
c. Do you think individuals within your work center would fully support someone who came forward with a complaint of gender discrimination?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

216. [Ask if [DODRVA02] = "Navy"] Are you currently stationed on an aircraft carrier or large deck amphibious assault ship?

- Yes, I am currently stationed on a carrier/ship
- No, but I have been stationed on a carrier/ship in the past 12 months
- No, and it has been more than 12 months since I've been stationed on a carrier/ship
- No, and I have never been stationed on a carrier/ship

217. [Ask if [DODRVA02] = "Navy" and [Q216] = "Yes, I am currently stationed on a carrier/ship" or [Q216] = "Yes, but I have been stationed on a carrier/ship in the past 12 months" or [Q216] = "Yes, and it has been more than 12 months since I've been stationed on a carrier/ship"] Have you heard of the Deployed Resiliency Campaign (DRC)?

- Yes, and I have received services from them
- Yes, but I have not received services from them
- No, I have never heard of the DRC

2016 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members

210. [ASK IF [NOSERVICE] = "Very" and [Q216] = "Yes, I am currently stationed on a carrier/ship" or [Q216] = "No, but I have been stationed on a carrier/ship in the past 12 months" or [Q216] = "Yes, and it has been more than 12 months since I've been stationed on a carrier/ship" or [Q217] = "Yes, and I have received services from them"] **Based on your experience working with the Deployed Resiliency Counselors (DRCs), to what extent... Mark one answer for each item.**

	Not at all				
	Small extent				
	Moderate extent				
	Large extent				
	Very large extent				
1. Were they appropriate?	<input type="radio"/>				
2. Were they helpful?	<input type="radio"/>				
3. Were they accessible?	<input type="radio"/>				
4. Were you able to get one on to see the DRC?	<input type="radio"/>				
5. Did you prefer having a civilian counselor who is not in your chain of command?	<input type="radio"/>				

210. [ASK IF [NOSERVICE] = "Very" and [Q216] = "Yes, I am currently stationed on a carrier/ship" or [Q216] = "No, but I have been stationed on a carrier/ship in the past 12 months" or [Q216] = "Yes, and it has been more than 12 months since I've been stationed on a carrier/ship" or [Q217] = "Yes, and I have received services from them" or [Q217] = "Yes, but I have not received services from them"] **To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements regarding Deployed Resiliency Counselors (DRCs)? Mark one answer for each item.**

	Strongly disagree				
	Disagree				
	Neither agree nor disagree				
	Agree				
	Strongly agree				
6. The embedded nature of the DRCs is critical to making services accessible aboard carrier/ships (after in port as well).	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

	Strongly disagree				
	Disagree				
	Neither agree nor disagree				
	Agree				
	Strongly agree				
7. I am confident in the DRC's ability to meet my needs.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8. I am confident the DRCs would maintain my confidentiality.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
9. I would have faith from the DRC's if needed.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
10. Having DRCs embed the carrier/ship makes it more likely they will use their services.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

220. [ASK IF [NOSERVICE] = "Service Corps"] **Do you agree or disagree that your Service's sexual assault bystander intervention training teaches how to recognize high risk situations and behaviors that may lead to a sexual assault?**

Strongly agree

Agree

Neither agree nor disagree

Disagree

Strongly disagree

221. [ASK IF [NOSERVICE] = "Service Corps"] **To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? Mark one answer for each item.**

	Do not know				
	Strongly disagree				
	Disagree				
	Neither agree nor disagree				
	Agree				
	Strongly agree				
11. My Service's social media message for Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram raised my awareness about sexual assault.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

2016 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members

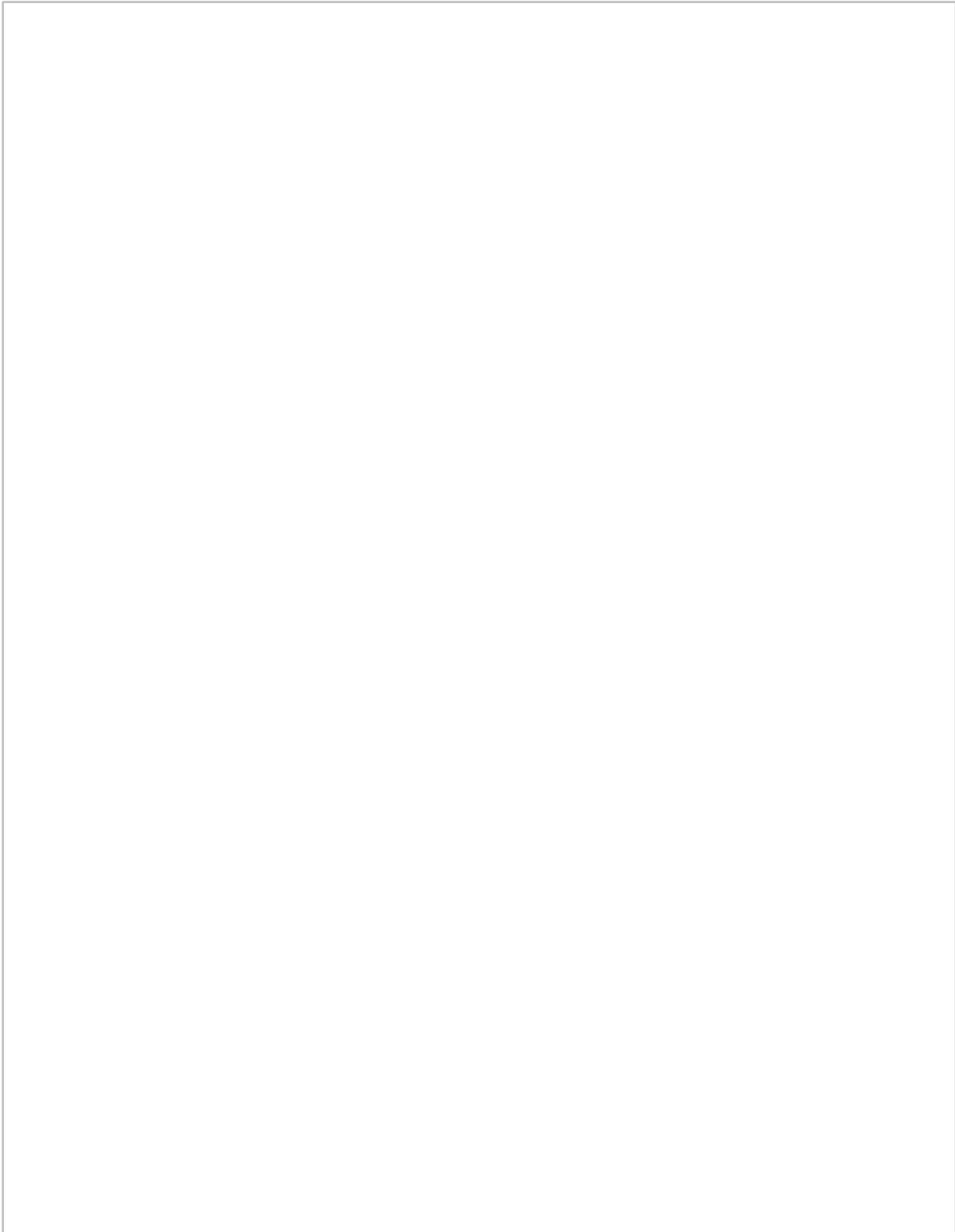
223. [ASK IF (JOBPROVIDER) = "MILITARY"] To what extent...
 Mark one answer for each item.

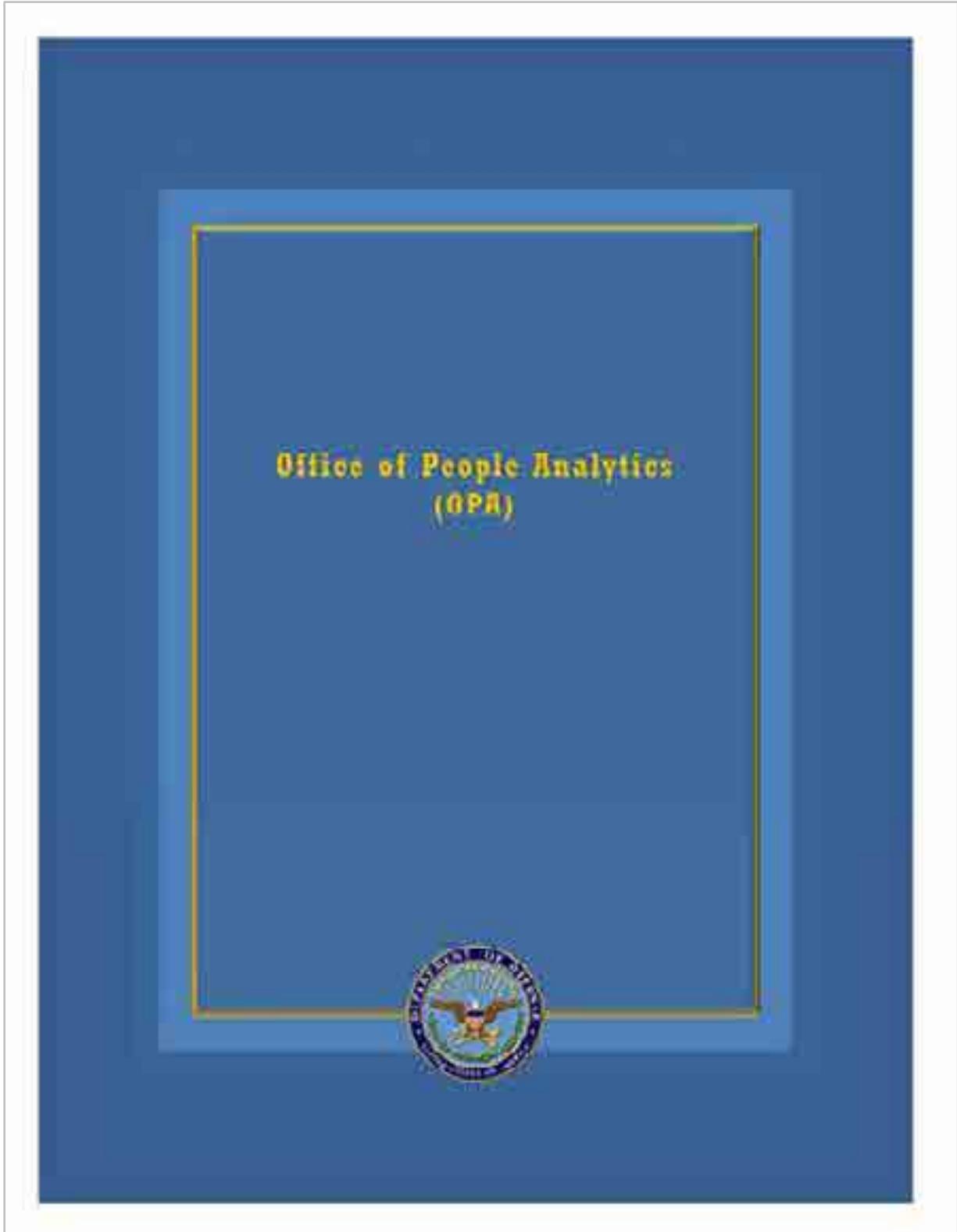
	Not at all	Small extent	Moderate extent	Large extent	Very large extent
a. Do you share a sense of belongingness to your unit/workgroup?	<input type="radio"/>				
b. Does your unit/workgroup pull together to get the job done?	<input type="radio"/>				
c. Does your unit/workgroup really care about each other?	<input type="radio"/>				

TAKING THE SURVEY

224. If you have comments or concerns that you were not able to express in answering this survey, please enter them in the space provided. Please do not use identifying names or information. Your feedback is useful and appreciated.

226. [ASK IF Q2 = "No, I was surprised or confused"]
 Based on your answer to the previous question, you are ineligible to take this survey. If you feel you have encountered this message in error, click the back arrow button and check your answer.
 To submit your answer, click Submit. For further help, please call our survey Processing Center toll-free at 1-800-851-5307, e-mail wgr-survey@mail.mil, or send a fax to 1-763-268-3000.





**Appendix B.
Frequently Asked Questions**

Frequently Asked Questions

2016 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members Office of People Analytics

The Defense Research, Surveys, and Statistics Center (RSSC), Office of People Analytics (OPA), has been conducting surveys of gender issues for the active duty military since 1988. RSSC uses scientific state of the art statistical techniques to draw conclusions from random, representative samples of the active duty populations. To construct estimates for the 2016 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members (2016 WGRA), OPA used complex sampling and weighting procedures to ensure accuracy of estimates to the full active duty population. This approach, though widely accepted as the standard method to construct generalizable estimates, is often misunderstood. The following details some common questions about our methodology as a whole and the 2016 WGRA specifically.

1. What was the population of interest for the 2016 WGRA?

The target population consisted of members from the active duty from the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard who were below flag rank and have at least four months of service.

OPA sampled 50% of men and 75% of women, consisting of 735,329 members. Data were collected between 22 July and 14 October 2016.

The weighted total DoD response rate for the 2016 WGRA was 23%, which is typical for large DoD-wide surveys. This rate was similar to the 29% response rate for the 2014 Rand Military Workplace Survey and the 24% response rate in the 2012 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members.

2. The 2016 WGRA uses “sampling” and “weighting.” Why are these methods used and what do they do?

Simply stated, sampling and weighting allows for data, based on a sample, to be accurately generalized up to the total population. In the case of the 2016 WGRA, this allows OPA to generalize to the full population of active duty members that meet the criteria listed above.

In stratified random sampling, all members of a population are categorized into homogeneous groups. For example, members might be grouped by gender and component (e.g., all male Army personnel in one group, all female Army personnel in another). Members are chosen at random within each group so that all eligible military members have an equal chance of selection to participate in the survey. Small groups are oversampled in comparison to their proportion of the population so there will be enough responses (approximately 500) from small groups to provide reliable estimates for population subgroups.

OPA scientifically weights the data so findings can be generalized to the full population of active duty members. Within this process, statistical adjustments are made to ensure the sample more accurately reflects the characteristics of the population from which it was drawn. This ensures that the oversampling within any one subgroup does not result in overrepresentation in the total force estimates, and also properly adjusts to account for survey nonresponse.

This methodology meets industry standards used by government statistical agencies including the Census Bureau, Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Agricultural Statistical Service, National Center for Health Statistics, and National Center for Education Statistics. In addition, private survey firms including RAND, WESTAT, and RTI use this methodology, as do well-known polling firms such as Gallup, Pew, and Roper.

3. **Are survey estimates valid with only a 23% weighted response rate?**

Response rates to the 2016 WGRA are consistent with response rate levels and trends for both the 2014 Rand Military Workplace Survey (29% response rate) and the 2012 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members (24% response rate). Experts in the field have found that surveys with similar response rates, or lower, are able to produce reliable estimates. While non-response bias due to low response rates is always a concern, OPA has knowledge, based on administrative records, of the characteristics of both survey respondents and survey nonrespondents, and uses this information to make statistical adjustments that compensate for survey non-response. This important advantage improves the quality of estimates from OPA surveys that other survey organizations rarely have.

OPA uses accurate administrative records (e.g., demographic data) for the active duty population both at the sample design stage as well as during the statistical weighting process to account for survey non-response and post-stratification to known key variables or characteristics. Prior OPA surveys provide empirical results showing how response rates vary by many characteristics (e.g., paygrade and Service). OPA uses this information to accurately estimate the optimum sample sizes needed to obtain sufficient numbers of respondents within key reporting groups (e.g., Army, female). After the survey is complete, OPA makes statistical weighting adjustments so that each subgroup (e.g., Army, E1-E3, and female) contributes toward the survey estimates proportional to the known size of the subgroup.

In addition, OPA routinely conducts “Non-Response Bias Analyses” on the Gender Relations surveys. This type of analyses measures whether respondents to the survey are fundamentally different from non-responders on a variety of dimensions. If differences are found, this may be an indication that there is bias in the estimates produced. Using a variety of methods to gauge potential non-response bias, OPA has found no evidence of non-response bias on the Gender Relations Surveys (OPA, 2016a).

4. **Is 23% a common response rate for other military or civilian surveys?**

Response rates of less than 30% are not uncommon for surveys that use similar sampling and weighting procedures. Many civilian surveys often do not have the same knowledge about the composition of the total population in order to generalize results to the full population via sampling and weighting. Therefore, these surveys often require much higher response rates in order to construct accurate estimates. For this reason, it is difficult to compare civilian survey response rates to OPA survey response rates. However, many of the large-scale surveys conducted by DoD or civilian survey agencies rely on similar sampling and weighting procedures as OPA to obtain accurate and generalizable findings with response rates lower than 30% (see Q5). Of note, OPA has a further advantage over these surveys by maintaining the administrative record data (e.g., demographic data) on the full population. This rich data, rarely available to survey organizations, is used to reduce bias associated with the weighted estimates and increase the precision and accuracy of estimates.

5. **Can you give some examples of other studies with similar response rates that were used by DoD to understand military populations and inform policy?**

The 2011 Health and Related Behaviors Survey, conducted by ICF International on behalf of the Tricare Activity Management, had a 22% response rate weighted up to the full active duty military population. This 22% represented approximately 34,000 respondents from a sample of about 154,000 active duty military members. In 2010, Gallup conducted a survey for the Air Force on sexual assault within the Service. Gallup weighted the results to generalize to the full population of Air Force members based on about 19,000 respondents representing a 19% response rate. Finally, in 2011, the U.S. Department of Defense Comprehensive Review Working Group, with the assistance of Westat and OPA, conducted a large-scale survey to measure the impact of overturning the Don't Ask Don't Tell (DADT) policy. The DADT survey, which was used to inform DoD policy, was sent to 400,000 active duty and Reserve members. It had a 28% response rate and was generalized up to the full population of military members, both active duty and Reserve. The survey methodology used for this survey, which used the OPA sampling design, won the 2011 Policy Impact Award from The American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR), which “recognizes outstanding research that has had a clear impact on improving policy decisions practice or discourse, either in the public or private sectors.”

6. **What about surveys that study the total U.S. population? How do they compare?**

Surveys of sensitive topics and rare events rely on similar methodology and response rates to project estimates to the total U.S. adult population. For example, the 2010 National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, calculated population estimates on a variety of sensitive measures based on about 18,000 interviews, reflecting a weighted response rate of between 28% to 34%.

Appendix C. Communications

Communications



**PERSONNEL AND
MANPOWER**

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
4000 DEFENSE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301-4500

July 27, 2016

EXAMPLE A SAMPLE
C/O SAMPLE D SAMPLE
123 MAIN STREET
456 LOWER APARTMENT
GROUND FLOOR
ANYTOWN MN 12345-1234
[Barcode]

Dear Sample A, Sample:

One of my primary objectives as a military leader is to ensure you are provided the best military work environment possible. The 2016 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members assesses my experiences you may have had exactly with sexual harassment and sexual assault. This is the only survey the Department uses to construct official rates of these behaviors across the force. Results from this survey will be used by DoD to refine the policies that support you and your fellow military members. Your participation is essential to an understanding of military life informed by fact instead of anecdotes.

DoD remains committed to confronting inappropriate behaviors. One of the ways to understand what is happening in your military workplace is through surveys. While I recognize you receive numerous requests to take surveys, this survey is the only one of its kind given to active duty members this year. It is vital to DoD's ability to understand the problems or absence of these problems in the military workplace. The survey is **confidential**, but your response is encouraged to ensure the results we obtain are truly representative. The survey is confidential to the extent permitted by law. All responses will be reported in the aggregate, and no individual data will be reported.

The survey is currently open at the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) website: <https://www.dodsurveyx.mil>. At the website, you will be asked to enter your Ticket Number. Your ticket number is ABCDEF.

Because this survey is considered *Official Business*, it can be completed using your government computer or your own computer if you choose. This is your chance to share your experiences and help us to continue improving policies and programs in the military workplace.

For questions pertaining to the survey, please call our Survey Processing Center at 1-800-881-5107, e-mail WGR.survey@mail.mil or send a fax to 1-763-768-3903. If you do not wish to participate or to receive reminders about this survey, you may remove yourself from the mailing list by contacting the Survey Processing Center. Be sure to include your Ticket Number in all communications. If you wish to withdraw your answers after starting this survey, notify the Survey Processing Center prior to September 28, 2016. You will be required to provide your Ticket Number.

Thank you for helping us continue to make the U.S. military the most honorable profession in the world. **"Know Your Part; Do Your Part!"**

Sincerely,



Camille M. Nichols, Major General, U.S. Army
Director, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office

In accordance with DoD Instruction #110.01, all data collection in the Department must be licensed and show that datum as a Report Control Symbol (RCS) with an expiration date. The RCS for this survey is F416QD(197), expiring 07-2021.

E4110000013



OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
 WWW.DEFENSE.PENTAGON
 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301-4000

PERSONNEL AND
 READINESS

SAMPLE A XAMPLE
 UO XAMPLE B XAMPLE
 123 MAIN STREET
 154 LOWER APARTMENT
 GROUND FLOOR

August 23, 2016

ANY UJWN MN 12345-1234
 [Barcode]

Dear Sample A Sample:

You were recently sent a letter inviting you to participate in the 2016 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members. If you have completed the survey, thank you for your time. If you have not already done so, please take the time to complete it today. The survey is voluntary. Although your participation in the survey is voluntary, I hope you will recognize its importance and find a few minutes to answer these questions about your experiences. I realize you receive requests to take many surveys, but this critical survey is the only one of its kind given to active duty members this year.

This is an opportunity for you to help us continue to focus our efforts on preventing sexual assault and sexual harassment in our ranks. As the Department's official survey on these issues, the MIA BYRA is critical to DoD's ability to understand the presence or absence of these problems in the military workplace. This is a difficult topic, but the Department wants to know about your experiences and thoughts on gender relations in the military, positive or negative.

If you are a survivor, please know we understand your experiences cannot be summed up in a survey. For many of you, you just want to put this behind you and move on. We hope, despite this, you will consider sharing your experiences. Regardless of your decision to take the survey, please consider getting help and support if you have not done so already, whether it is support from within the military community or outside of the military community.

This survey is considered Official Business and can be completed at work if you choose. You can either complete the paper survey that is included in this package or access the survey website. The survey is available at the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC)'s website: <https://www.dodsurvey.mil>. At the website, you will be asked to enter your Ticket Number. Your ticket number is ABCDEF.

For questions pertaining to the survey, please call our Survey Processing Center at 1-800-881-5307, e-mail WGR-survey@mail.mil or send a fax to 1-763-268-4002. If you do not wish to participate or to receive reminders about this survey, you may remove yourself from the mailing list by contacting the Survey Processing Center. Be sure to include your Ticket Number in all communications. If you wish to withdraw your answers after starting this survey, notify the Survey Processing Center prior to September 28, 2016. You will be required to provide your Ticket Number.

Thank you for helping us continue to make the U.S. military the best profession in the world.
 "Know Your Fact, Do Your Part!"

Sincerely,

Carol M. Nichols, Major General, U.S. Army
 Director, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office

In accordance with DoD Instruction #91001, all data collection in the Department must be licensed and allow full access at a Report Center Number (RCN) with an expiration date. The RCN for this survey is F080201191, expiring 03-22-21.

0411000013



OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
4000 DEFENSE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301-4000

PERMANENT MAIL
READINESS

SAMPLE A SAMPLE
O O SAMPLE B SAMPLE
123 MAIN STREET
456 LOWER APARTMENT
GROUND FLOOR

ANYTOWN MN 12345-1234

[Barcode]

September 08, 2016

Dear Sample A, Sample:

Recently, I contacted you about participating in the 2016 *Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members*. Your completed responses have not yet been received and our deadline of September 28, 2016 is fast approaching. If you have not already done so, please take the time to complete the survey today.

The DoD remains committed to combating these unwanted behaviors. Although this is a difficult topic, the Department wants to know about your experiences and thoughts, positive or negative. This survey is the primary way of gathering quantifiable and systematic data from as many people as possible, to shed light on what is happening in the active duty. However, surveys often feel impersonal and to most accurately measure some of these experiences based on industry standards for measuring criminal acts, we have to use language and terminology that is not easy to read and even more difficult to answer. We are committed to providing leadership with your important and confidential feedback with our utmost respect for your comfort level.

While participation is voluntary, your opinions are very important. These surveys are *Official Business*; you may complete the survey at your duty station, using government equipment. The survey is confidential to the extent permitted by law. All data will be reported in the aggregate, and no individual data will be reported. To access the survey, go to <https://www.dodsurvey.s.mil> and enter your Ticket Number: ABCDEF.

If you have partially completed the survey but have not clicked the "Submit Button," please go back, log onto the website, complete as many items as you can, and submit your responses. After September 28, 2016, we will consider the items you have completed to be your intended response.

For questions pertaining to the survey, please call our Survey Processing Center at 1-800-881-5207, e-mail WGR-survey@mail.mil or send a fax to 1-763-268-3002. If you do not wish to participate or to receive reminders about this survey, you may remove yourself from the mailing list by contacting the Survey Processing Center. Be sure to include your Ticket Number in all communications. If you wish to withdraw your answers after starting this survey, notify the Survey Processing Center prior to September 28, 2016. You will be required to provide your Ticket Number.

Thank you for helping us continue to make the U.S. military the best profession in the world.
"Know Your Part; Do Your Part!"

Sincerely,

Jennifer M. Nichols, Major General, U.S. Army
Director, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office

In accordance with DoD Instruction 5400.07, all data collected in the Department must be processed and stored that format as a Report Control Symbol (RCS) with an expiration date. The RCS for this survey is FRCR(03)1981, expiring 03/22/27.

64110000013

FROM: Workforce and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members
DATE: 06/03/16, 11:15 AM EDT
TO: 03040156@mil.mil
SUBJECT: 2016 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members (invitation)
Original Message: 03040156@mil.mil

Dear Valued Member:

RE: 2016 SURVEY: INVITE

Thank you for being a part of the 2016 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members. The survey is an important tool for the Department of Defense to understand the experiences of active duty members and their families. The survey will help us to identify areas where we can improve our policies and procedures. The survey is confidential and your responses will be kept secure. The survey is available at this website: www.dod.mil/survey

If you are unable to access the survey, please contact the survey administrator at 03040156@mil.mil. If you are unable to access the survey, please contact the survey administrator at 03040156@mil.mil. If you are unable to access the survey, please contact the survey administrator at 03040156@mil.mil.

Most people use 10 minutes to complete the survey. Please use the survey code: 03040156 to access the survey. You will need to enter the following street number to log on: 03040156

This survey is confidential and your responses will be kept secure. The survey is available at this website: www.dod.mil/survey. If you are unable to access the survey, please contact the survey administrator at 03040156@mil.mil. If you are unable to access the survey, please contact the survey administrator at 03040156@mil.mil. If you are unable to access the survey, please contact the survey administrator at 03040156@mil.mil.

Thank you for participating in the 2016 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members.

Sincerely,
Dr. Elizabeth A. ...
Director, Workforce and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: It is not necessary to complete the survey in any order. You can stop and return to the survey at any time. If you are unable to access the survey, please contact the survey administrator at 03040156@mil.mil. If you are unable to access the survey, please contact the survey administrator at 03040156@mil.mil. If you are unable to access the survey, please contact the survey administrator at 03040156@mil.mil.

For more information, visit the survey website at www.dod.mil/survey. If you are unable to access the survey, please contact the survey administrator at 03040156@mil.mil. If you are unable to access the survey, please contact the survey administrator at 03040156@mil.mil. If you are unable to access the survey, please contact the survey administrator at 03040156@mil.mil.

From: workplaceandgender@icm.com [mailto:workplaceandgender@icm.com]
 Date: Thursday, August 21, 2016 1:40 PM
 To: CAO@mil.gov
 Subject: 2016 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members (Ref: 616)
 Reply-To: workplaceandgender@icm.com

Dear Colleague:

Your Ticket Number: 6161616

We would like to have completed the 2016 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members which you initiated. If you have not had a chance to complete the survey, please try to find the time to do so before the close of the data collection on September 30, 2016. Your participation is voluntary. ICM has provided confidentiality to ensure any data collected is not shared in this manner.

The results for the survey for 2016, along with the survey tool, if you elect to accept the survey tool questionnaire, will be available on the survey tool website. The information collected during the survey will be used for the survey from a government contractor. Each link I will send will require access and will allow you to access the survey tool. If the same URL, once on the website, you will need to enter the following ticket number: 6161616

If you have any questions, please email the survey tool team at workplaceandgender@icm.com or call the website number at 800-833-8333. We will be happy to help you with any questions.

We assure that all data will be reported in the aggregate and no individual data will be reported. Thank you for participating in the 2016 survey and please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any questions.

Sincerely,
 Dr. Elizabeth M. Spangenberg
 Director of Workplace and Gender Relations
 Defense Acquisition Work Center (DAWC)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: This survey is "Official Business" and will be conducted at your work station using government equipment. If you received this message at your official military email, you can forward the message to a personal e-mail. For any questions, contact the information you can also contact the survey tool team at workplaceandgender@icm.com.

If you have any questions or concerns, please call our survey teaming phone toll free at 800-833-8333 or e-mail workplaceandgender@icm.com. However, you do not wish to participate or to contact our office regarding this survey, you may remove yourself from the mailing list by replying to this message. Be sure to include your email address and the words: "Please remove me from this survey's mailing list." If you do not wish to participate in the survey, you may also provide your mailing address. Please contact us by September 15, 2016. We will be happy to provide your mailing address.

For your convenience, ICM has set up a telephone line for anyone who wishes to verify the survey's legitimacy. Call 800-833-8333 toll free for our government telephone number for a list of numbers that will be available to you. If you do not have access to a pay telephone line, you may call 800-833-8333. This information is for your use and is not to be shared with anyone else.

From: [redacted]
 To: [redacted]
 Subject: [redacted]
 Sent: [redacted]

Dear [redacted],

Your ticket number: [redacted]

For those who have completed the 2016 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members, thank you for your time and assistance in completing the survey. Please try to close the survey as soon as possible before the results show. You are responsible for 2016 survey participation and confidentiality. Your participation and information for those who are not active participants in the 2016 survey.

The deadline for the survey is [redacted]. If you are unable to complete the survey by the deadline, please contact the survey administrator at [redacted]. The survey administrator will provide you with a link to the survey. The survey administrator will also provide you with a link to the survey. The survey administrator will also provide you with a link to the survey. The survey administrator will also provide you with a link to the survey. Ticket Number: [redacted]

If you have previously completed the survey, but have not checked the "submit" button, please go back to the survey page and click the "submit" button. Thank you for your time and effort in completing the survey.

Be assured that all data will be reported in the aggregate and no individual data will be reported.

Thank you for your assistance in the 2016 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members.

Sincerely,
 J. [redacted]
 [redacted]
 [redacted]

Additional information: This survey is "Office of Support" and can be completed at your work station using government equipment. If you have not had access to your official military email, you can forward the message to a personal email for use of access to the information. You can also complete the survey at home or while on the go. Thank you for your time.

If you have any questions or concerns, please reply to this message (and do not call the [redacted] number) or have a response message call-free at 1-800-331-1347. If, however, you do not wish to have a call, you may receive additional information about this survey. You may remove yourself from the mailing list by replying to this message. Be sure to include your ticket number and the survey administrator's name in the subject line of the message. If you wish to unsubscribe from the mailing list, please contact the survey administrator at [redacted]. Thank you for your time.

For your privacy, DOD has set up a telephone line for anyone who wishes to identify the survey as being urgent. Call 1-800-331-1347 for any questions or concerns. Department of Defense, Office of Support, 1111 [redacted] Ave, Suite 1111, [redacted] DC 20330-1111. If you do not have access to a computer, please contact the survey administrator at [redacted]. Thank you for your time.

NAME: Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members
 DATE: Survey begins 07/04/2016
 TO: 237433@defense.mil
 SUBJECT: Treasury for Treasury (R02300)
 SUBJECT: 237433@defense.mil

Dear Active Duty:

YOUR TICKET NUMBER: 00000000

FOR DODD WHO HAVE LONGERED THE "WOMEN AND GENDER RELATIONS SURVEY" OF ACTIVE DUTY MEMBERS, WE WOULD LIKE TO INVITE YOU TO PARTICIPATE IN THE SURVEY. THE SURVEY IS A CONFIDENTIAL SURVEY THAT WILL BE CONDUCTED BY THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE. THE SURVEY IS A CONFIDENTIAL SURVEY THAT WILL BE CONDUCTED BY THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE. THE SURVEY IS A CONFIDENTIAL SURVEY THAT WILL BE CONDUCTED BY THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.

The purpose of the survey is to determine the workplace and gender relations of active duty members. The survey is a confidential survey that will be conducted by the Office of the Secretary of Defense. The survey is a confidential survey that will be conducted by the Office of the Secretary of Defense. The survey is a confidential survey that will be conducted by the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

If you have any questions about the survey, please contact the "Women and Gender Relations Survey" office at 203-755-1234. The office is located at 203-755-1234. The office is located at 203-755-1234.

The Department of Defense (DOD) is conducting a survey of active duty members. The survey is a confidential survey that will be conducted by the Office of the Secretary of Defense. The survey is a confidential survey that will be conducted by the Office of the Secretary of Defense. The survey is a confidential survey that will be conducted by the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

If you are a member, please know that your participation in the survey is voluntary. Your participation in the survey is voluntary. Your participation in the survey is voluntary. Your participation in the survey is voluntary.

CONFIDENTIAL
 Do Not Distribute Outside
 Principal Directorate, Workplace and Gender Relations Survey
 Defense Support Data Center (DSDC)

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD: This survey is a confidential survey, and will be conducted by the Office of the Secretary of Defense. The survey is a confidential survey that will be conducted by the Office of the Secretary of Defense. The survey is a confidential survey that will be conducted by the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION, YOUR RESPONSE WILL BE USED TO IMPROVE THE SURVEY. YOUR RESPONSE WILL BE USED TO IMPROVE THE SURVEY. YOUR RESPONSE WILL BE USED TO IMPROVE THE SURVEY. YOUR RESPONSE WILL BE USED TO IMPROVE THE SURVEY.

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**Office of People Analytics
(OPA)**



Office of People Analytics (OPA)



2016 Military Investigation and Justice Experience Survey (MIJES)

Overview Report

Additional copies of this report may be obtained from:

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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 DTIC #

**2016 MILITARY INVESTIGATION AND JUSTICE
EXPERIENCE SURVEY (MIJES):
OVERVIEW REPORT**

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Acknowledgments

The Office of People Analytics (OPA) is indebted to numerous people for their assistance with the 2016 Military Investigation and Justice Experience Survey (2016 MIJES), which was conducted on behalf of Major General Camille Nichols, Director, DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO). The survey was conducted under the leadership of Dr. Elizabeth P. Van Winkle, former Director of the *Defense Research, Surveys, and Statistics Center for Health and Resilience* (RSSC[H&R]) and Ms. Kristin Williams, acting Director RSSC[H&R]. The project manager for this effort was Dr. Ashlea Klahr, Fors Marsh Group, LLC.

DoD SAPRO officials contributing to the development and administration of this assessment include Dr. Nathan Galbreath. Service/National Guard officials contributing to the development and administration of this survey include Dr. Jessica Gallus (Army), Mr. Paul Rosen and Ms. Kimberly Lahm (Navy), Dr. Paul Garst (Department of Navy, SAPRO), Ms. Aileen Richards (Air Force), Dr. Jessica Zabecki (Marine Corps), and Mr. James Thompson (National Guard).

The lead survey design analyst for this survey is Ms. Natalie Namrow, Fors Marsh Group, LLC. Ms. Namrow and Ms. Sarah De Silva, Fors Marsh Group, LLC, designed the unique presentation of complex items used in this report. Ms. Margaret Coffey, Team Lead of Survey Operations, is responsible for the survey database construction and archiving. The lead operations analysts on this survey were Ms. Sarah De Silva, who used OPA's Statistical Analysis Macros to calculate the results presented in this report.

Ms. Sue Reinhold provided assistance with programming and merging contact information.

Ms. Mary Padilla, Fors Marsh Group, LLC, formatted and assembled the charts in this report using OPA's Survey Reporting Tool. A team consisting of Ms. Natalie Namrow, Ms. Sarah De Silva, Ms. Amanda Barry, Dr. Ashlea Klahr, Mr. Brock Brothers, Mr. William Xav Klauberg, Ms. Yvette Claros, Ms. Margaret Coffey, Dr. Katherine Ely, and Ms. Kristin Williams completed quality control for this report.

The results of this report would not be possible without the courage of the survivors who shared their opinions and experiences with us.

Executive Summary

The Department of Defense (DoD) has a strong commitment to providing Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) resources and services to all military members who report a sexual assault. The Department, under the guidance of the DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO), has worked to create and improve programs in an effort to provide support to military sexual assault survivors. The *Military Investigation and Justice Experience Survey (MIJES)* is an anonymous survey designed to assess the investigative and legal processes experienced by military members that have made a report of sexual assault, have gone through the military investigation process, and who have agreed to voluntarily participate in this survey. Administered in fiscal year 2016 (FY16), the *2016 MIJES* reflects the attitudes and opinions of 225 military members who brought forward a report of sexual assault to military officials and completed the military justice process from investigation to case closure. The *2016 MIJES* was not weighted; therefore, results of the study are not generalizable to those Service members who had a closed case in Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID).

Study Background and Methodology

This overview report discusses findings from the *2016 MIJES*, which includes data collected between August 29 to December 6, 2016. This survey was conducted in response to a Secretary of Defense Directive requiring that a standardized and voluntary survey for military members who brought forward a report of sexual assault and participated in the military justice process, be developed and regularly administered to “provide the sexual assault victim/survivor the opportunity to assess and provide feedback on their experiences with SAPR victim assistance, the military health system, the military justice process, and other areas of support” (Secretary of Defense, 2014). The Defense Research, Surveys, and Statistics Center (RSSC) within the Office of People Analytics (OPA) was tasked with this effort.

The *2016 MIJES* focuses specifically on military members who made a report of sexual assault and have a closed case (e.g., investigation done, disposition complete, and case information entered into DSAID) between April 1, 2015 and March 31, 2016 (FY15 Q3–FY16 Q2).¹ Uniformed military members include members of the active duty (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force), the Reserve (Army Reserve, Navy Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, and Air Force Reserve), and the National Guard (Army National Guard and Air National Guard). All military members who met the above criteria were eligible to participate in the survey. Additionally, respondents who were not currently uniformed military members, whose report did not result in a criminal investigation by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization (MCIO), whose alleged perpetrator was not a military member, or who chose not to participate in the investigation or military justice process were ineligible.² The survey instrument and methodology were designed with input from SAPR representatives from Department leadership, the Services, the National Guard Bureau, and other DoD stakeholders. All representatives had a shared goal of gathering accurate data on survivor experiences, while balancing respect for the survivor and the need for anonymity. The population of interest for this survey is very specific.

¹ The total eligible sample number was 2,041 members.

² *2016 MIJES* Q1, Q10, Q11, Q16.

As such, a non-probability survey approach was appropriate to gather data on this specific subpopulation. As a result of this approach, the *2016 MIJES* does not employ statistical sampling or scientific weighting. Therefore results from this survey cannot be generalized to the full population of military members who made a report of sexual assault; results can only be attributed to those eligible respondents who completed the survey.

The survey administration process began on August 29, 2016, with an e-mail announcement message to military members in the sample.³ This anonymous survey was administered via the web and paper-and-pen. Data were collected via the web between August 29, 2016 and December 6, 2016. Data were collected via paper-and-pen surveys between September 27, 2016 and December 2, 2016.⁴ During the administration period, the *2016 MIJES* had 225 completed surveys (188 completed web surveys and 37 completed paper surveys). Results in this report are presented at the Total DoD level. No personally identifiable information was attached to survey data.

The remainder of this executive summary provides a general overview of top-line results from the *2016 MIJES*. Additional information about the construction of metrics and rates, as well as additional data on findings can be found in the full report. References to a “perpetrator” or “offender” throughout this report should be interpreted as “alleged perpetrator” or “alleged offender”; without knowing the specific outcomes of particular allegations, the presumption of innocence applies unless there is an adjudication of guilt. References to “sexual assault” throughout the report do not imply legal definitions for sexual assault. Additionally, references to “retaliation,” “professional reprisal,” “ostracism,” “maltreatment,” or perceptions thereof, are based on negative behaviors as reported by the eligible survey respondents. Without knowing the specifics of cases or reports, this data should not be construed as substantiated allegations of professional reprisal, ostracism, or maltreatment.

General Satisfaction With Individuals/Resources

Throughout the military justice process, a military member may interact with a number of individuals and resources. The *2016 MIJES* assessed respondents satisfaction with various aspects of these interactions. The majority of respondents to the *2016 MIJES* were satisfied with the overall services provided.⁵ However, responses about SAPR-specific resources (i.e., Sexual Assault Response Coordinator [SARC], Uniformed Victim Advocate/Victim Advocate [UVA/VA], and Special Victims’ Counsel/Victims’ Legal Counsel [SVC/VLC]) were generally more positive and received the highest rates of satisfaction, whereas members of leadership, (e.g., senior enlisted advisors, unit commanders, immediate supervisors) received lower ratings.

³ Prior to administration, a notification e-mail was sent to sample members by SAPRO Director, Major General Camille Nichols, to validate the survey’s legitimacy as well as to make sample members aware that they would be receiving the survey via e-mail or United Parcel Service (UPS) package requiring signature. UPS was used to increase response rates and to provide additional assurance that the survivor alone (e.g., not a family member, roommate) would receive the survey package.

⁴ All sample members who had not taken the survey by early September received a paper survey via UPS. The package required the recipient’s signature to ensure the sample member was the only one to receive the package in order to maximize privacy.

⁵ Respondents were first asked if they interacted with each individual/resource. Rates of satisfaction are only of those respondents who interacted with these individuals during the military justice process. Data on the percent of respondents who interacted with each individual/resource are included in the full report.

Specifically, 78% of respondents were satisfied with overall services provided by the SVC/VLC during the military justice process, 79% were satisfied with the services provided by the UVA, 75% were satisfied with the services provided by the VA, and 73% were satisfied with the services provided by the SARC. Across these respondents, less than 20% were actively dissatisfied with the services provided by SAPR-specific resources.

Individuals involved more directly in the military justice process, such as the military trial counsel and MCIOs, also received generally high marks in satisfaction; 64% of respondents indicated they were satisfied with the services provided by the military trial counsel and 53% indicated satisfaction with the services provided by the MCIO. Between 23% and 28%, respectively, indicated they were actively dissatisfied with the services provided by the military trial counsel or MCIO.

While about half of respondents indicated satisfaction with the interactions they had with their unit commander, senior enlisted advisor, or immediate supervisor, comparatively these individuals received the lowest marks. Specifically, 58% indicated they were satisfied with the interactions with their senior enlisted advisor, 57% indicated they were satisfied with the interactions with their unit commander, and 50% indicated they were satisfied with the interactions with their immediate supervisor. However, about one-third of respondents indicated they were dissatisfied with their interactions with these individuals. Of note, higher marks of dissatisfaction might reflect the dissimilarities between the expectations for these individuals to provide specific amounts of support compared to SAPR-specific resources. For example, the amount of knowledge the individual had about handling sexual assault cases, their comfort about handling sexual assault cases, and their overall involvement in the military justice process are comparatively different to other resources.

Perceived Professional Reprisal, Ostracism, and Maltreatment

The Department strives to create an environment where military members feel comfortable and safe reporting a potential sexual assault to a military authority. To further ensure a safe environment for reporting, the Department has been monitoring perceived repercussions (i.e. retaliatory behavior) as a result of reporting a sexual assault. Specifically, two forms of retaliatory behaviors have been outlined: professional reprisal and ostracism/maltreatment. Professional reprisal is a personnel or other unfavorable action taken by the chain of command against an individual for engaging in a protected activity. Ostracism and maltreatment can be negative behaviors, such as actions of social exclusion or misconduct against the military member taken by peers or an individual in a position of authority, because the military member reported, or intends to report a criminal offense.

Similar to metrics on the 2015 *MIJES*, questions were designed to measure negative behaviors a respondent may have experienced as a result of making a sexual assault report and to account for additional motivating factors that may be consistent with prohibited actions of professional reprisal, ostracism, and maltreatment in the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) and military policies and regulations. This includes the alleged perpetrator having knowledge about the report and that the actions were perceived to be taken with a specific intent (i.e., to discourage the military member from moving forward with the report of sexual assault or to

abuse or humiliate the respondent). A full description of these measures can be found in Chapter 4 of this report.

Survey questions are only able to provide a general understanding of the self-reported outcomes that may constitute professional reprisal, ostracism, or maltreatment and therefore OPA refers to such outcomes as “perceived.” Ultimately, only the results of an investigation can determine whether self-reported negative behaviors meet the requirements of prohibited retaliation. Therefore, the percentages discussed reflect the respondents’ perceptions about a negative experience associated with their report of a sexual assault and not necessarily a reported or legally substantiated incident of retaliation.

To better align with legal indicators, additional questions about the perceived intent regarding negative behaviors or actions were used to calculate a metric accounting for additional motivating factors that are consistent with prohibited actions.⁶ Once these additional motivating factors were overlaid, the 2016 MIJES found that 38% of respondents indicated experiencing perceived professional reprisal, ostracism, and/or maltreatment. Specifically, 28% of respondents indicated experiencing perceived professional reprisal, while 27% perceived experiencing ostracism/maltreatment (17% perceived experiencing ostracism and 24% perceived experiencing maltreatment). Of note, respondents who perceived experiencing these negative behaviors were asked whether these actions impacted their decision to continue participating and/or moving forward with their report; the majority indicated they chose to continue.

Respondents who indicated experiencing perceived professional reprisal and/or perceived ostracism/maltreatment were asked whether they chose to file a complaint. About one-quarter, 23%, filed a complaint (e.g., with the Inspector General, Military Equal Opportunity Office, commander). Of those who filed a complaint, one-third indicated the situation continued or got worse, were told/encouraged to drop the issue, or were not aware of any action taken by the person they told, whereas 28% indicated they got help dealing with the situation and 17% indicated their leadership took steps to address the situation. The top reasons for not filing a complaint included the respondent was worried reporting would cause more harm than good (67%), they did not trust that the process would be fair (66%), they did not think anything would be done or anyone would believe them (59%), and/or they did not want more people to know and/or judge them (48%). Approximately one-third (34%) of respondents who chose not to file a complaint indicated they did not know how to report.

Of respondents who indicated experiencing perceived professional reprisal and/or perceived ostracism/maltreatment, 44% indicated they discussed these with a work supervisor or anyone up their chain of command to get guidance on what to do. These respondents most often indicated the discussion was held with another member in their chain of command (57%), their senior enlisted leader (51%), or their immediate supervisor (43%). Of these respondents, 52% indicated as a result of their discussion they are not aware of any action taken by the person that they told. These respondents also indicated as a result of their discussion, the situation continued or got worse for them (44%), they were told/encouraged to drop the issue (42%), they got help dealing

⁶ Construction of perceived reprisal, ostracism, and maltreatment rates are based on general policy prohibitions and should not be construed as a legal crime victimization rate due to slight differences across the Services on the definition of behaviors and requirements of retaliation.

with the situation (21%), and/or their leadership took steps to address the situation (17%). In summary, 29% of these respondents indicated they received help or assistance as a result of their discussion of these behaviors.

Discretion, Preparedness, and Provision of Information

The criminal justice process is often a difficult process for any survivor, military or civilian. While all resources, including command, were assessed somewhat positively in providing support to the respondent during the military justice process, survey responses highlighted a few areas for the Department to note. Overall, 41% of respondents indicated they were kept up to date on the progress of their case to a large extent/very large extent and 51% indicated they had been kept up to date to a small extent/moderate extent; 8% indicated they were not at all kept up to date on the progress of their case during the military justice process. Continuing to improve communication for all resources may be an opportunity for the Department to strengthen its ability to serve military members during the military justice process. Data from the *2016 MIJES* also highlight that certain resources can improve upon their use of discretion in discussing details about a case as well as aiding respondents in preparing for the military justice process. The majority of respondents agreed that SAPR-specific resources used discretion in sharing details of their case, whereas less than two-thirds indicated their unit commander/director (64%), their senior enlisted advisor (57%), or their immediate supervisor (55%) used discretion. The Department has also worked to prepare military members who bring forth a report of sexual assault for the process as best as possible. The *2016 MIJES* found that 41% of respondents indicated that based on the services provided, they felt well prepared for the military justice process, whereas 23% felt poorly prepared. The 23% of respondents who indicated they were poorly prepared for the military justice process were asked to specify what could have helped to better prepare them. The most frequently mentioned actions in the qualitative comments included needing better explanation of the military justice process and their rights and better support overall. Of those who felt well-prepared, the majority credited SAPR-specific resources with 69% indicating the SVC/VLC helped prepare them, 53% indicating the SARC, and 50% indicating the UVA/VA helped prepare them for the process. Qualitative comments from the survey further identified friends and family, SAPR-specific services, and mental health providers as playing a large role in supporting and assisting them in preparation for the justice process.

General Perceptions of the Military Justice Process

The *2016 MIJES* reflects varied opinions from respondents on how they navigated the military justice process. While most respondents were satisfied with the services provided to them, some resources and individuals were more beneficial to them, while others were less so. Further, while the majority of respondents did not perceive experiencing any retribution as a result of making a report of sexual assault, 38% did perceive retribution. Overall, **77% of all respondents said they would recommend others in the military make a report if they experienced a sexual assault.** This rate speaks to the potential benefit of reporting within the military, but also to the benefit of many of the SAPR-specific resources provided to military members who bring forward a report of sexual assault.

The *2016 MIJES* represents the attitudes and opinions of eligible respondents of the survey. OPA will continue to collect data from this important population to gauge progress and target

areas for improvement. Results will help to inform current and future resources and programs with the goal of assisting and supporting military members who bring forward a report of sexual assault navigate through the military justice process.

Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Executive Summary	iii
Study Background and Methodology	iii
General Satisfaction With Individuals/Resources	iv
Perceived Professional Reprisal, Ostracism, and Maltreatment	v
Discretion, Preparedness, and Provision of Information	vii
General Perceptions of the Military Justice Process	vii
Chapter 1: Study Background and Design	1
Study Background.....	1
Survey Content by Chapter	2
Methodology	4
Population and Reporting Categories	4
Presentation of Results.....	8
Comparative Analysis.....	8
Qualitative Analyses	9
Summary	9
Chapter 2: Reporting Sexual Assault.....	11
Type of Initial Report.....	11
Restricted Report Converted to Unrestricted Report	12
Final Report Type	13
Time to Convert Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report	14
Details of Reporting.....	14
Report Resulted in a Military Criminal Investigation.....	14
Alleged Perpetrator Was a Military Member.....	15
Time Frame for When Report Was Made.....	15
Time Frame for How Soon the Report Was Made After the Sexual Assault Occurred.....	16
Military Justice Process Details	17
Made Aware of Legal Rights Throughout the Military Justice Process	17
Knew Who to Contact to Help Assert Rights	18
Participation in any Part of the Investigation or Military Justice Process	19
Time Frame for When Sexual Assault Investigation Closed.....	19
Chapter 3: Experiences With Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Resources and Command.....	21
Interaction With SAPR Resources and Command	21
Experiences With Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC)	22

Table of Contents (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
Interaction With a SARC During the Military Justice Process.....	22
Assessment of Experiences With SARC	22
Satisfaction With SARC During the Military Justice Process.....	23
Experiences With Uniformed Victim Advocate (UVA)/Victim Advocate (VA).....	24
Interaction With a UVA/VA During the Military Justice Process	25
Type of UVA/VA the Respondent Interacted With.....	25
Worked With Same UVA/VA Throughout the Military Justice Process	25
Assessment of Experiences With UVA	26
Satisfaction With UVA During the Military Justice Process.....	27
Assessment of Experiences With VA	28
Satisfaction With VA During the Military Justice Process	28
Experiences With Military Criminal Investigative Organizations (MCIO)	29
Interaction With a Military Criminal Investigator	30
Assessment of Experiences With Military Criminal Investigator	30
Satisfaction With Military Criminal Investigators During the Criminal Investigation Process	31
Experiences With Military Trial Counsel.....	32
Interaction With a Military Trial Counsel	32
Overall Information Provided by the Military Trial Counsel	32
Assessment of Experiences With Military Trial Counsel.....	33
Satisfaction With Military Trial Counsel During the Military Justice Process	34
Experiences With Special Victims’ Counsel (SVC) or Victims’ Legal Counsel (VLC)	35
Interaction With SVC/VLC	35
Awareness of SVC/VLC Prior to Report.....	35
Assignment of SVC/VLC	36
Supported by More Than One SVC/VLC Throughout the Military Justice Process.....	36
Number of SVCs or VLCs That Supported the Respondent Throughout the Military Justice Process	36
Impact of Changing SVC or VLC on Assistance Received	37
Assessment of Experiences With SVC/VLC	38
SVC/VLC Availability.....	39
Overall Role of SVC/VLC.....	40
Satisfaction With SVC/VLC.....	41
Experiences With Victim Witness Assistance Provider (VWAP).....	42
Interaction With a VWAP.....	42
Overall Role of VWAP	42
Assessment of Experiences With VWAP	43
Satisfaction With a VWAP	44
Experiences With Leadership	45
Interaction With Unit Commander	45
Satisfaction With Unit Commander Actions During the Military Justice Process.....	45

Table of Contents (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
Satisfaction With Unit Commander Response During the Military Justice Process	46
Interaction With Immediate Supervisor	47
Assessment of Experiences With Immediate Supervisor	47
Satisfaction With Immediate Supervisor	48
Interaction With Senior Enlisted Advisor	49
Assessment of Experiences With Senior Enlisted Advisor	49
Satisfaction With Senior Enlisted Advisor	50
Chapter 4: Outcomes Associated With Reporting.....	53
Construction of Items.....	54
Perceived Professional Reprisal.....	55
Perceived Ostracism.....	56
Perceived Maltreatment	57
Perceived Ostracism/Maltreatment.....	59
Perceived Professional Reprisal and/or Perceived Ostracism/Maltreatment.....	59
Perceived Professional Reprisal.....	60
Behaviors Consistent With Perceived Professional Reprisal.....	61
Perceived Reasons Why Leadership Took the Actions Aligned With Perceived Professional Reprisal	64
Individual(s) Who Took the Perceived Professional Reprisal Action	66
Perceived Harm to Career	67
Decision to Participate or Move Forward With Report as a Result of Experiencing Perceived Professional Reprisal.....	68
Perceived Ostracism.....	69
Behaviors Consistent With Perceived Ostracism	70
Perceived Reasons Why Military Peers and/or Coworkers Took the Actions Aligned With Perceived Ostracism.....	71
Individual(s) Who Took the Perceived Ostracism Action.....	73
Decision to Participate or Move Forward With Report as a Result of Experiencing Perceived Ostracism.....	74
Perceived Maltreatment	75
Behaviors Consistent With Perceived Maltreatment	76
Perceived Reasons Why Military Peers and/or Coworkers Took the Actions Aligned With Perceived Maltreatment	79
Were Military Peers and/or Coworkers Who Took Maltreatment Actions in a Position of Authority/Leadership.....	80
Individual(s) Who Took the Perceived Maltreatment Action.....	81
Decision to Participate or Move Forward With Report as a Result of Experiencing Perceived Maltreatment	82
Perceived Ostracism/Maltreatment.....	83

Table of Contents (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
Actions Involving Social Media	84
Perceived Professional Reprisal, Perceived Ostracism, and/or Perceived Maltreatment	84
Actions Following Negative Behaviors From Leadership or Military Peers	86
Agreement to Bring Allegation to a Case Management Group (CMG) Following Discussion	87
Individual With Whom Behaviors Were Discussed With Expectation for Corrective Action	88
Actions Taken in Response to Discussion With Expectation For Corrective Action	89
Respondents Who Reported Experiencing Perceived Professional Reprisal, Perceived Ostracism, and/or Perceived Maltreatment and Chose to File a Complaint	90
Respondents Who Reported Experiencing Perceived Professional Reprisal, Perceived Ostracism, and/or Perceived Maltreatment and Chose Not to File a Complaint	91
Relationship Between Individual(s) Who Took Actions and Offender in Report of Sexual Assault	92
Chapter 5: Overall Military Justice Experience	95
Extent Respondents Felt Up to Date on the Progress of the Case	95
Individuals or Services Which Provided Majority of Information About the Progress of the Case	96
Assessment of Discretion Used	96
Charges Preferred Against the Alleged Perpetrator	97
Article 32 Preliminary Hearing on Case	98
Satisfied With the Charges Preferred Against the Alleged Perpetrator	99
Perceived Action(s) Taken Against the Alleged Perpetrator	99
Satisfaction With Official Action(s) Taken Against the Alleged Perpetrator	100
Ease of Military Justice Process	101
Helpful Resources During Challenging Times	102
Most Helpful Resources Received During Military Justice Process	104
Least Helpful Resources Received During the Military Justice Process	107
Preparedness for the Military Justice Process	108
Individuals and/or Services Beneficial in Preparing for the Military Justice Process	109
Would Recommend Others Who Experience a Sexual Assault Make a Report	111
Opportunities to Help Future Military Members Who Bring Forward a Report of Sexual Assault Through the Military Justice Process	111
Expedited Transfer	112
Received an Expedited Transfer	113
Aspects of Life Following Expedited Transfer	113

Table of Contents (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
Chapter 6: Additional Analysis	115
Decision to Recommend to Others to Make a Report	116
Speed of Military Justice Process	117
Discretion Used.....	119
Overall Preparedness for Military Justice Process.....	120
Satisfaction With Perceived Action(s) Taken Against the Alleged Perpetrator	122
Expedited Transfer.....	123
Summary of Analysis.....	125
Chapter 7: Discussion	127
Summary of Findings.....	127
Reporting Sexual Assault.....	127
Restricted Report Converted to Unrestricted Report.....	127
Experiences with SAPR Resources and Command.....	128
Interaction With SAPR Resources and Command.....	128
Experience With Military Criminal Investigator (MCI).....	128
Experience With Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC).....	129
Experience With Uniformed Victim Advocate (UVA)/Victim Advocate (VA).....	130
Experience With Special Victims' Counsel (SVC) or Victims' Legal Counsel (VLC).....	131
Experience With Unit Commander.....	132
Experience With Military Trial Counsel.....	132
Experience With Senior Enlisted Advisor.....	133
Experience With Immediate Supervisor.....	134
Experience With Victim Witness Assistance Provider (VWAP).....	135
Outcomes Associated With Reporting.....	136
Perceived Professional Reprisal.....	136
Perceived Ostracism.....	137
Perceived Maltreatment.....	137
Perceived Ostracism/Maltreatment.....	137
Perceived Professional Reprisal and/or Perceived Ostracism/Maltreatment.....	138
Overall Military Justice Experience.....	139
Extent Respondents Felt Up to Date on the Progress of the Case.....	139
Charges Preferred Against Perpetrator.....	140
Official Action(s) Taken Against the Alleged Perpetrator.....	140
Ease of and Preparedness for the Military Justice Process.....	140
Recommend Others Report Sexual Assault Based on Overall Experiences With Military Justice Process.....	140
Expedited Transfer.....	140

Table of Contents (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
Future Directions	141
References	143

Appendixes

Appendix A. Frequently Asked Questions.....	145
Appendix B. Service-Specific Language Presented on the Web Survey.....	151
Appendix C. Survey Note: Analysis of Members Who Chose Not to Participate in the Military Justice Process	155

List of Tables

Table 1. Number of Respondents by Reporting Category	7
Table 2. Behaviors in Line With Perceived Professional Reprisal	62
Table 3. Reasons That Leadership Took the Perceived Professional Reprisal Actions	66
Table 4. Behaviors in Line With Perceived Ostracism.....	71
Table 5. Reasons That Military Peers/Coworkers Took the Perceived Ostracism Actions	73
Table 6. Behaviors in Line With Perceived Maltreatment.....	77
Table 7. Reasons That Military Peers/Coworkers Took the Perceived Maltreatment Actions	80
Table 8. Actions Following Negative Behaviors From Leadership or Military Peers/Coworkers	87
Table 9. Actions Taken in Response to Discussion With Expectation For Corrective Action.....	90
Table 10. Respondents Who Reported Experiencing Perceived Professional Reprisal, Perceived Ostracism, and/or Perceived Maltreatment and Chose to File a Complaint.....	91
Table 11. Respondents Who Reported Experiencing Perceived Professional Reprisal, Perceived Ostracism, and/or Perceived Maltreatment and Chose Not to File a Complaint.....	92
Table 12. Number of Eligible Respondents by Reporting Category for 2015 MIJES and 2016 MIJES Administrations.....	116
Table 13. Number of Respondents for Survey Administration Year, by Time When Report Was Made	117
Table 14. Number of Eligible Respondents for Analysis of Overall Speed of Military Justice Process and Recommendation to Make a Report.....	118

Table of Contents (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
Table 15. Number of Eligible Respondents for Analysis of Discretion Used by Members of Command and Recommendation to Make a Report.....	120
Table 16. Number of Eligible Respondents for Analysis of Overall Preparedness for Military Justice Process and Recommendation to Make a Report	122
Table 17. Number of Eligible Respondents for Analysis of Satisfaction With Perceived Action(s) Taken Against the Perpetrator and Recommendation to Make a Report.....	123
Table 18. Number of Eligible Respondents for Analysis of Receiving an Expedited Transfer and Recommendation to Make a Report	124

List of Figures

Figure 1. 2016 MIJES Responders.....	6
Figure 2. Example Figure	8
Figure 3. Type of Initial Report Made	12
Figure 4. Restricted Report Converted to Unrestricted Report	13
Figure 5. Final Report Type	13
Figure 6. Time to Convert Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report	14
Figure 7. Alleged Perpetrator Was a Military Member.....	15
Figure 8. Time Frame for When Report Was Made.....	16
Figure 9. Time Frame for How Soon the Report Was Made After the Sexual Assault Occurred.....	17
Figure 10. Made Aware of Legal Rights Throughout the Military Justice Process	18
Figure 11. Knew Who to Contact to Help Assert Rights	19
Figure 12. Time Frame for When Sexual Assault Investigation Closed.....	20
Figure 13. Interaction With SAPR Resources and Command	22
Figure 14. Assessment of Experiences With SARC	23
Figure 15. Satisfaction With SARC During the Military Justice Process.....	24
Figure 16. Type of UVA/VA the Respondent Interacted With.....	25
Figure 17. Worked With Same UVA/VA Throughout the Military Justice Process	26
Figure 18. Assessment of Experiences With UVA	27
Figure 19. Satisfaction With UVA During the Military Justice Process.....	27
Figure 20. Assessment of Experiences With VA	28
Figure 21. Satisfaction With VA During the Military Justice Process	29
Figure 22. Assessment of Experiences With Military Criminal Investigator	31
Figure 23. Satisfaction With Military Criminal Investigators During the Criminal Investigation Process	32
Figure 24. Overall Information Provided by the Military Trial Counsel	33
Figure 25. Assessment of Experiences With Military Trial Counsel.....	34
Figure 26. Satisfaction With Military Trial Counsel During the Military Justice Process	35

Table of Contents (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
Figure 27. Awareness and Influence of SVC/VLC Prior to Report.....	36
Figure 28. Number of SVCs or VLCs That Supported the Respondent Throughout the Military Justice Process	37
Figure 29. Impact of Changing SVC or VLC on Assistance Received	38
Figure 30. Assessment of Experiences With SVC/VLC.....	39
Figure 31. SVC/VLC Availability.....	40
Figure 32. Overall Role of SVC/VLC.....	41
Figure 33. Satisfaction With SVC/VLC.....	42
Figure 34. Overall Role of VWAP.....	43
Figure 35. Assessment of Experiences With VWAP	44
Figure 36. Satisfaction With a VWAP	45
Figure 37. Satisfaction With Unit Commander Actions During the Military Justice Process	46
Figure 38. Satisfaction With Unit Commander Response During the Military Justice Process	47
Figure 39. Assessment of Experiences With Immediate Supervisor	48
Figure 40. Satisfaction With Immediate Supervisor	49
Figure 41. Assessment of Experiences With Senior Enlisted Advisor	50
Figure 42. Satisfaction With Senior Enlisted Advisor	51
Figure 43. Construction of Perceived Professional Reprisal Rate	56
Figure 44. Construction of Perceived Ostracism Rate	57
Figure 45. Construction of Perceived Maltreatment Rate.....	58
Figure 46. Construction of Perceived Ostracism/Maltreatment Rate.....	59
Figure 47. Construction of Perceived Professional Reprisal and/or Perceived Ostracism/Maltreatment Rate	60
Figure 48. 2016 Perceived Professional Reprisal Rate of MIJES Respondents	61
Figure 49. Perceived Reasons Why Leadership Took the Actions Aligned With Perceived Professional Reprisal.....	65
Figure 50. Individual(s) Who Took the Perceived Professional Reprisal Action.....	67
Figure 51. Perceived Harm to Career.....	68
Figure 52. Decision to Participate or Move Forward With Report as a Result of Experiencing Perceived Professional Reprisal	69
Figure 53. 2016 Perceived Ostracism Rate of MIJES Respondents	70
Figure 54. Perceived Reasons Why Military Peers and/or Coworkers Took the Actions Aligned With Perceived Ostracism	72
Figure 55. Individual(s) Who Took the Perceived Ostracism Action.....	74
Figure 56. Decision to Participate or Move Forward With Report as a Result of Experiencing Perceived Ostracism	75
Figure 57. 2016 Perceived Maltreatment Rate of MIJES Respondents	76
Figure 58. Perceived Reasons Why Military Peers and/or Coworkers Took the Actions Aligned With Perceived Maltreatment.....	79

Table of Contents (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
Figure 59. Were Military Peers and/or Coworkers Who Took Maltreatment Actions in a Position of Authority/Leadership.....	81
Figure 60. Individual(s) Who Took the Perceived Maltreatment Action.....	82
Figure 61. Decision to Participate or Move Forward With Report as a Result of Experiencing Perceived Maltreatment.....	83
Figure 62. 2016 Perceived Ostracism/Maltreatment Rate of MIJES Respondents.....	84
Figure 63. 2016 Perceived Professional Reprisal, Perceived Ostracism, and/or Perceived Maltreatment Rate of MIJES Respondents.....	85
Figure 64. Venn Diagram of Perceived Professional Reprisal, Perceived Ostracism, and/or Perceived Maltreatment.....	86
Figure 65. Agreement to Bring Allegation to a Case Management Group (CMG) Following Discussion.....	88
Figure 66. Individual With Whom Behaviors Were Discussed With Expectation for Corrective Action.....	89
Figure 67. Relationship Between Individual(s) Who Took Actions and Offender in Report of Sexual Assault.....	93
Figure 68. Extent Respondents Felt Up to Date on the Progress of the Case.....	95
Figure 69. Individuals or Services Which Provided Majority of Information About the Progress of the Case.....	96
Figure 70. Assessment of Discretion Used.....	97
Figure 71. Charges Preferred Against the Alleged Perpetrator.....	98
Figure 72. Article 32 Preliminary Hearing on Case.....	98
Figure 73. Satisfied With the Charges Preferred Alleged Against the Perpetrator.....	99
Figure 74. Perceived Action(s) Taken Against the Perpetrator.....	100
Figure 75. Satisfaction With Official Action(s) Taken Against the Alleged Perpetrator.....	101
Figure 76. Ease of Military Justice Process.....	101
Figure 77. Preparedness for the Military Justice Process.....	108
Figure 78. Individuals and/or Services Beneficial in Preparing for the Military Justice Process.....	110
Figure 79. Would Recommend Others Who Experience a Sexual Assault Make a Report.....	111
Figure 80. Aspects of Life Following Expedited Transfer.....	114
Figure 81. Recommendation to Make a Report by Speed of Military Justice Process.....	118
Figure 82. Recommendation to Make a Report by Discretion Used by Members of Command.....	120
Figure 83. Recommendation to Make a Report by Overall Preparedness for Military Justice Process.....	121
Figure 84. Recommendation to Make a Report by Satisfaction With Perceived Action(s) Taken Against the Perpetrator.....	123
Figure 85. Recommendation to Make a Report by Receiving an Expedited Transfer.....	124

Table of Contents (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
Figure 86. 2016 Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Resources: Use and Satisfaction.....	128
Figure 87. Experience With MCI(s).....	129
Figure 88. Experience With a SARC	130
Figure 89. Experience With a UVA/VA	131
Figure 90. Experience With a SVC/VLC	132
Figure 91. Experience With a Unit Commander	132
Figure 92. Experience With Military Trial Counsel.....	133
Figure 93. Experience With Senior Enlisted Advisor	134
Figure 94. Experience With Immediate Supervisor	135
Figure 95. Experience With VWAP.....	136
Figure 96. Rate of Perceived Professional Reprisal	137
Figure 97. Rate of Perceived Ostracism/Maltreatment	138
Figure 98. Rate of Perceived Professional Reprisal and/or Perceived Ostracism/Maltreatment.....	139

Chapter 1: Study Background and Design

The Department of Defense (DoD) has a strong commitment to providing Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) resources and services to all military members who report a sexual assault. Over the years, the Department, under the guidance of the DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO), has worked to create and improve programs in an effort to provide support to military sexual assault survivors. The 2016 Military Investigation and Justice Experience Survey (*MIJES*) is the second administration of this DoD-wide survey effort designed to assess the investigative and legal processes experienced by military members that have made a formal report of sexual assault. This overview report for the *2016 MIJES* is based on findings from investigations that were closed/adjudicated during Quarter 3 and Quarter 4 of fiscal year 2015 (FY2015) and Quarter 1 and Quarter 2 of fiscal year 2016 (FY2016).

Study Background

This overview report discusses findings from the *2016 MIJES*, which includes data collected from August 29 to December 6, 2016. The *2016 MIJES* is designed to assess the investigative and legal processes experienced by military members that have made a formal report of sexual assault. This survey was conducted in response to a Secretary of Defense Directive requiring that a standardized and voluntary survey for military members who brought forward a report of sexual assault be developed and regularly administered to “provide the sexual assault victim/survivor the opportunity to assess and provide feedback on their experiences with (Sexual Assault Prevention and Response) SAPR victim assistance, the military health system, the military justice process, and other areas of support” (Secretary of Defense, 2014). The Defense Research, Surveys, and Statistics Center (RSSC), within the Office of People Analytics (OPA), was tasked with this effort.⁷ For over 25 years, RSSC has been DoD’s lead organization for conducting impartial and objective scientific survey and focus group research for the Department.

By focusing on military members who made a formal report of sexual assault and have a closed case (e.g., investigation done, disposition complete, and case information entered into the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database [DSAID]), OPA is assessing the military justice experiences of a unique population that has not previously been studied. The *2016 MIJES* was designed with input from SAPR representatives from the DoD, the Services, the National Guard Bureau, the Office of Inspector General, and other DoD stakeholders. All representatives had a shared goal of gathering accurate data on the experiences of military members who brought forward a report of sexual assault, while balancing respect for the military member and the need for anonymity. The *MIJES* is not intended to be a probability-based survey (i.e., employing statistical sampling and weighting). It is an anonymous effort providing the responding military members maximum protection of their privacy concerns. This is the only formal assessment of this population across DoD, including active duty and Reserve component members.

⁷ Prior to 2016, the Defense Research Surveys, and Statistics Center (RSSC) resided within the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC). In 2016, the Defense Human Resource Activity (DHRA) reorganized and moved RSSC under the newly established Office of People Analytics (OPA).

The *MIJES* fielded in the last quarter of FY2016 in order to capture findings from those eligible military members that made a formal report of sexual assault any time after October 1, 2013, and the disposition of their case was complete and entered into DSAID between April 1, 2015 and March 31, 2016 (FY15 Q3–FY16 Q2). The survey focuses on experiences with the military investigation and justice process only and does not ask military members questions about the circumstances or details of the assault. This chapter outlines report content by chapter and provides an overview of the 2016 *MIJES* methodology. References to perpetrator/offender throughout this report should be interpreted as “alleged perpetrator” or “alleged offender” because without knowing the specific outcomes of particular allegations, the presumption of innocence applies unless there is an adjudication of guilt. References to “sexual assault” throughout the report do not imply legal definitions for sexual assault. Additionally, references to “retaliation,” “reprisal,” “ostracism” or “maltreatment,” or perceptions thereof, are based on the negative behaviors as reported by the survey respondents; without knowing more about the specifics of particular cases or reports, this data should not be construed as substantiated allegations of reprisal, ostracism, or maltreatment.

Survey Content by Chapter

The goal of the *MIJES* is to hear directly from military members in the active duty, Reserve, and National Guard, who made a formal report of sexual assault and have a closed case, about the investigative and legal processes they experienced. OPA worked closely with representatives from DoD SAPRO and SAPR across all of the Services and National Guard to create a survey that would enable the DoD to gauge whether the investigative and military justice processes are effectively meeting the needs of military members who bring forward a report of sexual assault. Areas that were of specific interest to the Department were: the reporting process and details about the military member’s choice to report; experience and satisfaction with specific SAPR resources (including Sexual Assault Response Coordinators [SARCs], Uniformed Victims’ Advocates/Victims’ Advocates [UVAs/VAs], military criminal investigators, military trial counsel, Special Victims’ Counsel [SVC]/Victims’ Legal Counsel [VLC], and Victim Witness Assistance Providers [VWAP]) as well as the military member’s command; outcomes associated with reporting (e.g., perceived professional reprisal, ostracism, and maltreatment as a result of reporting a sexual assault); satisfaction with the overall military justice experience; and experiences with expedited transfers. With these interests in mind, the *MIJES* was developed to provide self-reported details related to the overall military justice experience of military members who brought forward a report of sexual assault.

Specific topics covered in this report are organized across six chapters:

- Chapter 2 summarizes the type of report initially made by the eligible respondent,⁸ and for those respondents who made a restricted report, whether their report was converted to an unrestricted report and the time frame in which it was converted. Additionally, this chapter highlights whether their report resulted in a criminal investigation by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization (MCIO), indication that at least one alleged

⁸ Respondents who were not currently uniformed military members, whose report did not result in a criminal investigation by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization, whose alleged perpetrator was not a military member, and who chose not to participate in the investigation or military justice process were ineligible (2016 Q1, Q10, Q11, Q16 *MIJES*).

perpetrator of the reported sexual assault was a military member, the time frame for when their report was made in relation to the sexual assault, whether the respondent was made aware of their legal rights, whether the respondent participated in any part of the investigation or military justice process for their sexual assault case, and the time frame in which the sexual assault investigation was closed.⁹

- Chapter 3 summarizes the experiences, satisfaction, and interactions of respondents with SAPR resources and command during the military justice process. Specific SAPR resources include the SARC, UVA/VA, military criminal investigators, military trial counsel, SVC/VLCs, and Victim Witness Assistance Providers (VWAP). Command includes the respondent's unit commander or other member of their chain of command including senior enlisted advisor or immediate supervisor.
- Chapter 4 summarizes other perceived outcomes associated with reporting, specifically behaviorally-based questions designed to capture examples of perceived professional reprisal, perceived ostracism, and perceived maltreatment as a result of reporting a sexual assault along with questions regarding who took the action(s), overall perceived impact of these experiences on the respondent's career, involvement of social media, and actions that may have occurred as a result of these perceived behaviors. The estimates presented in this chapter reflect the respondents' perceptions about a negative experience associated with their reporting of a sexual assault and not necessarily a reported or legally substantiated incident of retaliation.
- Chapter 5 summarizes the experiences of respondents with the overall military justice process. This includes the extent respondents felt up to date on the progress of the case, their awareness of individuals involved with the case using discretion, whether charges were preferred or if there was an Article 32 preliminary hearing, whether official actions were taken against the alleged perpetrator, overall perceptions about the military justice process, and experiences of respondents with expedited transfers.
- Chapter 6 provides a summary of chi square analyses investigating potential influences on overall respondent choice to recommend to another survivor to make a report. A merged dataset combining data from the 2016 MIJES and 2015 MIJES¹⁰ administrations was used for all analyses.
- Chapter 7 provides a summary of all findings.

Appendix A contains Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs). Appendix B includes the dynamic Service-specific language presented on the web survey. Appendix C presents findings from members who were not eligible to respond to the full survey because they chose not to participate in the investigation or military justice process; findings summarize why these members chose not to report and whether they received supportive services and resources.

⁹ Appendix C provides findings for three questions, Q17, Q18, and Q127, which are not included in this report because they were only seen by members who were not eligible to complete the survey. These members indicated they chose not to participate in any part of the investigation or military justice process, but were asked follow-up questions about their decision not to participate.

¹⁰ Namrow, N., Hurley, M., Van Winkle, E., & De Silva, S. (2016).

Methodology

OPA conducts both web-based and paper-and-pen surveys to support the personnel information needs of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (USD[P&R]). These surveys assess the attitudes and opinions of the entire DoD community on a wide range of personnel issues. This section details the methodology employed for the *2016 MIJES*.

Population and Reporting Categories

The population of interest for the *2016 MIJES* was current uniformed military members who had a closed case (e.g., investigation done, disposition complete, and case information entered into DSAID) between April 1, 2015 and March 31, 2016 (FY14 Q3–FY15 Q2).¹¹ Uniformed military members include members of the active duty (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force), the Reserve (Army Reserve, Navy Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, and Air Force Reserve), and the National Guard (Army National Guard and Air National Guard). All respondents who met the above criteria were eligible to participate in the survey. Respondents who were not currently uniformed military members, whose report did not result in a criminal investigation by an MCIO, whose alleged perpetrator was not a military member, or who chose not to participate in the investigation or military justice process were ineligible.¹²

Results are presented in this report at the Total DoD level.¹³ Survey items were constructed to be dynamic for web data collection so as to match the Service-specific resources available to each respondent. For example, for items that referenced “Uniformed Victims’ Advocate/Victims’ Advocate,” Army and Army Reserve respondents saw “SHARP Victim Advocate” and Navy and Navy Reserve respondents saw “Unit Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Victim Advocate (Unit SAPR VA) or Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Victims’ Advocate (SAPR VA).” The Tabulation of Responses (OPA, 2017) includes the glossary of specific language presented on the paper survey; both the Tabulation of Responses and Appendix B include the dynamic text used on the web version of the survey.

The survey opened August 29, 2016 and represents data for the first half of FY16 (Q1/Q2), as well as past fiscal years. This survey was conducted across all DoD components including the Reserve/National Guard members. As previously mentioned, the *2016 MIJES* was designed with input from a wide range of SAPR representatives with a shared goal of gathering accurate data on experiences of military members who brought forward a report of sexual assault, while balancing respect for the military member and the need for anonymity. As such, the *2016 MIJES* is an anonymous and voluntary survey and does not use scientific sampling/weighting which would allow generalizability to the full population of military members who have participated in the military investigative and justice processes. Although not generalizable to the full population

¹¹ The total eligible sample number was 2,041 members. There is a distinction between eligibility of respondents and the availability of the data in DSAID. Data were collected on military members whose investigation was completed in FY15 and FY16; therefore to be eligible for *MIJES*, a military member’s case had to be completed after October 1, 2013. However, the sample for the *2016 MIJES* included military members whose cases were entered into DSAID during Q3/Q4 of 2015 (beginning April 1, 2015) and Q1/Q2 of 2016 (through March 31, 2016).

¹² *2016 MIJES* Q1, Q10, Q11, Q16.

¹³ Full results of data provided in the 2016 Military Investigation and Justice Experience Survey: Tabulations of Responses: August 31–December 4, 2015 (OPA, 2016).

of military sexual assault survivors, *MIJES* results provide a rich data source based on the responses of hundreds of military members who brought forward a report of sexual assault, data that has not previously been available.

This anonymous survey was administered via the web and paper-and-pen. The survey administration process began on August 29, 2015, with an e-mail announcement message to military members in the sample.¹⁴ This announcement e-mail explained the *2016 MIJES* data collection effort, why the survey was being conducted, how the survey information would be used, how to access the survey, why participation was important, as well as information about how to opt out of the survey if the sample member did not want to participate. Throughout the administration period, a limited number of additional e-mail reminders were sent to sample members to remind them of the survey effort and to encourage them to take the survey. Data were collected via the web between August 29, 2016 and December 6, 2016. Data were collected via paper-and-pen surveys between September 27, 2016 and December 2, 2016.¹⁵

The initial sample population for the *2016 MIJES* consisted of 3,230 military members who brought forward a report of sexual assault who had a closed case (e.g., investigation done, disposition completed, and case information entered into DSAID) between April 1, 2015 and March 31, 2016 (FY15 Q3 – FY16 Q2). Of the 3,230 military members in the initial sample, 2,041 were current military members as of the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) May 2016 Active Duty Master File (ADMF) or Reserve Master File (RMF) and therefore comprised the eligible sample population. Those who were no longer members of the military as of the May ADMF and RMF were not selected. OPA used contact data to ensure the survey was directed to eligible respondents, however it was not used for any part of the data collection effort and all survey responses received (on both web and paper surveys) were completely anonymous. OPA maintained response anonymity by breaking the link between the sample members' addresses and the survey returns to ensure there was no way to link the respondents' identities to their responses. Additionally, disclosure protection was afforded by the OPA policy on sharing data and management of data per regulations.¹⁶

Overall, 308 members responded to the *2016 MIJES*. Of the respondents who took the survey, 83 were ineligible to answer all the survey questions based on their responses to four eligibility questions and whether they met completion criteria. Specifically, the four eligibility items confirmed that respondents who were not currently uniformed military members, whose report did not result in a criminal investigation by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization, whose perpetrator was not a military Service member, and who chose not to participate in the investigation or military justice process were ineligible respondents (Q1, Q10, Q11, Q16).

¹⁴ Prior to administration, a notification e-mail was sent to sample members by SAPRO Director, Major General Camille Nichols, to validate the survey's legitimacy as well as to make sample members aware that they would be receiving the survey via e-mail or United Parcel Service (UPS) package requiring signature. UPS was used to increase response rates and to provide additional assurance that the survivor alone (e.g., not a family member, roommate) would receive the survey package.

¹⁵ All sample members who had not taken the survey by early September received a paper survey via UPS. The package required the recipient's signature to ensure the sample member was the only one to receive the package in order to maximize privacy.

¹⁶ DMDC (2014). The Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness) Research Regulatory Oversight Office reviewed the *MIJES* and determined that the study was not research involving human subjects according to Department of Defense Instruction 3216.02.

Completion criteria for the survey is defined as answering 50% or more of the questions asked of all respondents.

As seen in Figure 1, after accounting for these five criteria, the 2016 MIJES had 225 responders (188 completed web surveys and 37 completed paper surveys) who met all criteria, and therefore are considered eligible responders.

Figure 1.
2016 MIJES Responders

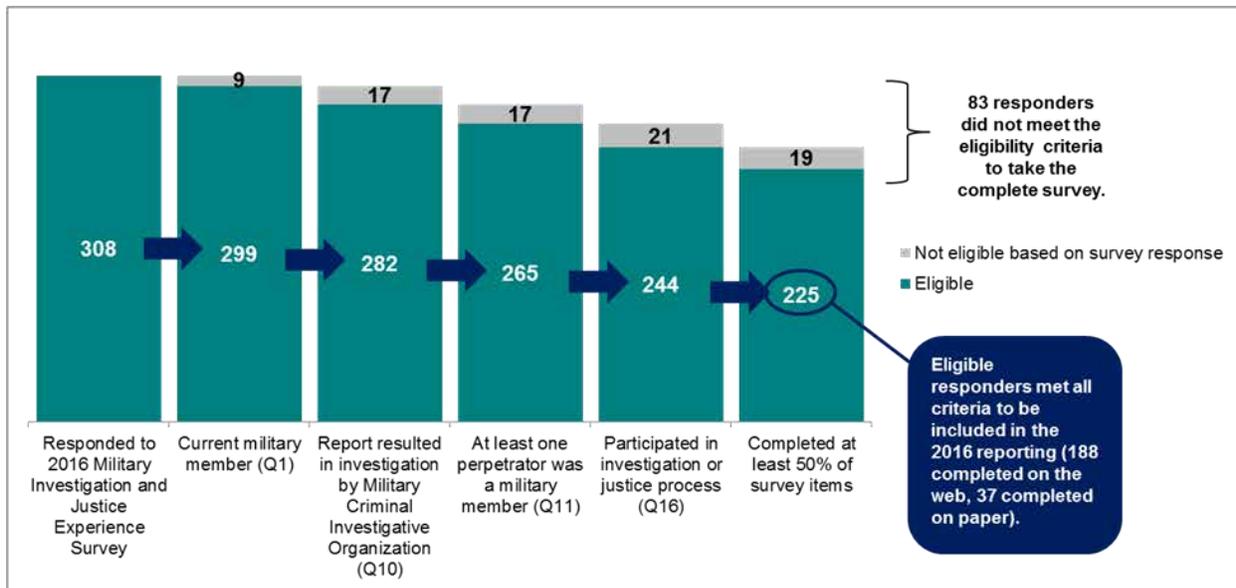


Table 1 shows the number of respondents for the 2016 MIJES broken out by individual reporting categories: Total DoD, Gender, Service, Age, and Time When Report Was Made.

- Gender is broken out into two categories: male and female.
- Service is broken out into five categories: Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and National Guard. Reserve members are included in the Service totals (e.g., Army Reserve is included in the Army results). National Guard results include both Army National Guard and Air National Guard.
- Age is broken out into three groups: 24 Years Old and Younger, 25-33 Years Old, and 34 Years Old and Older.
- Time When Report Was Made includes four categories: Pre-FY14, FY14, FY15, and FY16. For the 2016 MIJES, this is based on when the *final* report was made.¹⁷

¹⁷ A military member who initially makes a restricted report may decide to convert the report to unrestricted. Alternatively, a military member may have their report involuntarily converted if the command or law enforcement is made aware of the incident. Therefore, *final* report indicates the type of report last made by the respondent.

Respondents who made their report before October 1, 2013 are included in *Pre-FY14*; respondents who made their report between October 1, 2013 and September 30, 2014 are included in *FY14*; respondents who made their report between October 1, 2014 and September 30, 2015 are included in *FY15*; and respondents who made their report between October 1, 2015 and March 31, 2016 are included in *FY16*.

Table 1.
Number of Respondents by Reporting Category

	Count	Percent
Total DoD	225	100%
Gender		
Men	22	10%
Women	201	89%
Service/Component		
Army	77	34%
Navy	44	20%
Marine Corps	24	11%
Air Force	68	30%
National Guard	10	4%
Age		
24 Years Old and Younger	80	36%
25-33 Years Old	107	48%
34 Years Old and Older	37	16%
Time When Report Was Made		
Pre-FY14	21	9%
FY14	87	39%
FY15	99	44%
FY16	16	7%

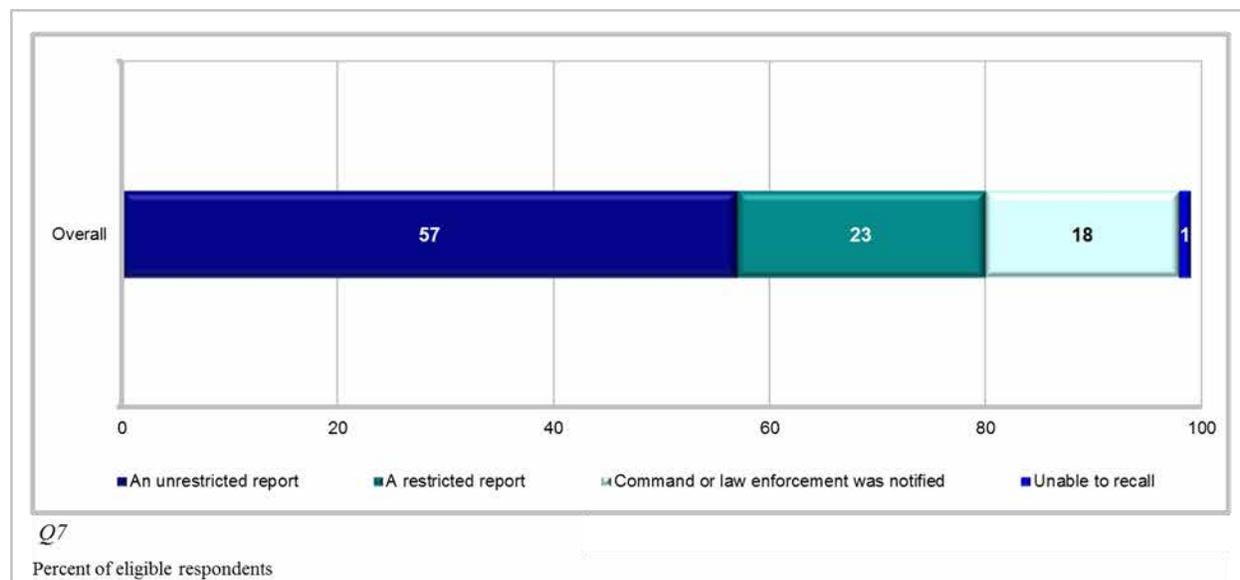
Note. Some reporting category percentages may not add up to 100% due to item nonresponse and/or rounding. Respondents who were not currently uniformed military members, whose report did not result in a criminal investigation by an MCIO, whose alleged perpetrator was not a military member, and who chose not to participate in the investigation or military justice process were ineligible (2016 Q1, Q10, Q11, Q16 *MIJES*).

Results from this survey represent the experiences of survey respondents only and cannot be generalized to the population of all military sexual assault survivors. For some categories, cell sizes were too small to report results without potentially identifying a respondent. In these cases, the cell will reflect “NR” for “Not Reportable.” Due to the anonymous nature of the survey, no administrative data was used to confirm the Service, gender, or paygrade of respondents. Therefore, data in these categories are classified according to self-reported data.

Presentation of Results

Some findings in the 2016 MIJES are presented in graphical form. Elongated bar charts in this report may not extend to the 100% end of the scale due to rounding. As seen in Figure 2, if this occurs, there is a small space between the bar chart and the end of the chart for results.

Figure 2.
Example Figure



As the data from the 2016 MIJES are unweighted, results may reflect a “true” 0% (i.e., no respondents endorsed the option). This will be reflected in text and chart form as “0.”

Comparative Analysis

All military members who brought forward a report of sexual assault who met the eligibility criteria during the targeted time frame, and were current military members as of May 2016 were invited to participate in the 2016 MIJES; however, because the 2016 MIJES is an anonymous survey, no scientific sampling/weighting was performed, and therefore no margins of error were calculated. Therefore, caution should be taken when interpreting results based on small numbers.

Comparative analyses will be reported in Chapter 6. Estimates reported in this chapter will reflect a “merged” dataset combing parallel data from the 2016 MIJES and 2015 MIJES administrations. Caution should be taken when interpreting results based on these analyses as they reflect the responses of those who chose to take the survey and do not represent all members who made a report of sexual assault.

Qualitative Analyses

Within *2016 MIJES*, ten open-ended questions asked respondents to provide additional details or to make suggestions for improvement. For example, Question 97 asked all respondents to specify which services received during the military justice process were the most useful to them. Other questions asked for suggestions for improvements. For example, Question 102 asked all respondents to specify what the DoD could do to help future survivors of sexual assault through the military justice process.

Each open-ended question was content coded by two reviewers to identify the major themes or concerns expressed. Because not every respondent left comments, no attempt was made to quantify comments or make general assertions about the population of respondents based on the comments. However, the summaries of these comments provide insights for consideration by the Department.

Summary

The following chapters provide results from the *2016 MIJES*. As mentioned, findings from this survey only reflect data from the sample members who responded to the survey and cannot be generalized to all military members who made a report of sexual assault. Overall, from August 29 to December 6, 2016, the *2016 MIJES* had 225 completed surveys (188 completed web surveys and 37 completed paper surveys). This is the second administration of the *MIJES*; survey results will continue to be reported out each year.

Chapter 2: Reporting Sexual Assault

This chapter provides information on the method used by the respondent to report the sexual assault. The Department offers military members who experienced a sexual assault two options for formal reporting: *restricted* and *unrestricted* reporting. *Restricted* reporting allows military members to access medical care, mental health care, and advocacy services, without initiating a criminal investigation or notifying their command. An *unrestricted* report allows military members to access the same care as those who file a restricted report, but the report is also referred for investigation to a Military Criminal Investigative Organization (MCIO) and the military member's command is notified of the incident. Military members may also initially make a restricted report, but may later choose to convert this report to an unrestricted report in order to initiate an investigation. Conversely, once a military member makes an unrestricted report, he/she cannot convert this to a restricted report. Respondents who were not currently uniformed military members, whose report did not result in a criminal investigation by an MCIO, whose alleged perpetrator was not a military member, and who chose not to participate in the investigation or military justice process were ineligible.¹⁸

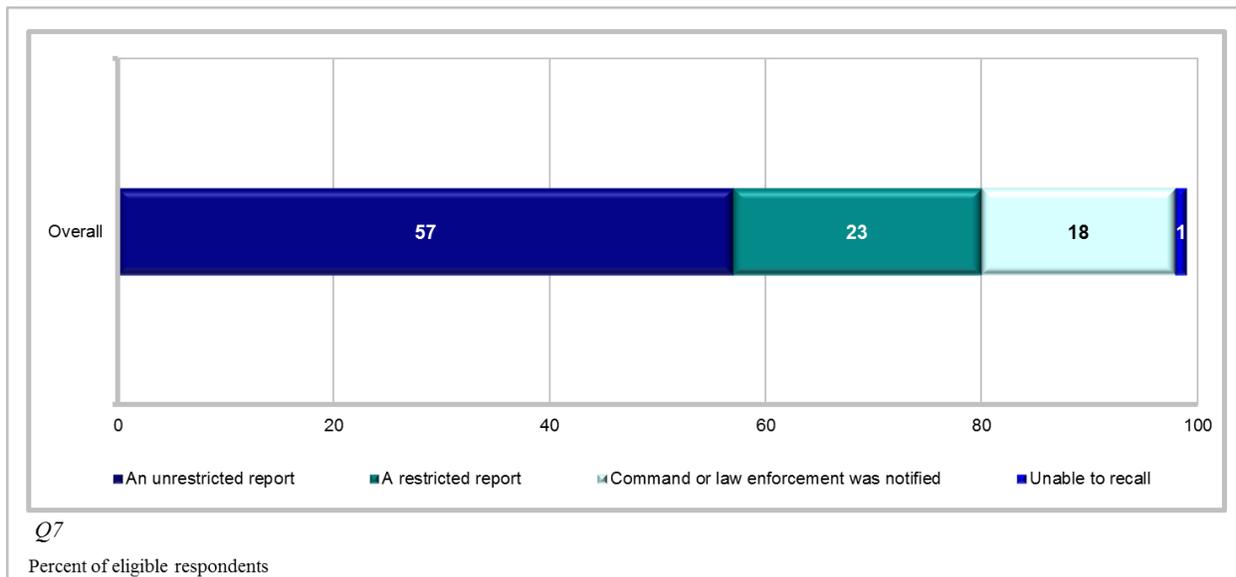
This section includes data on the type of initial report respondents made; for respondents who made a restricted report, whether their report was converted to an unrestricted report, and the time frame in which it was converted; whether the report resulted in a criminal investigation by an MCIO; indication that at least one alleged perpetrator of the reported sexual assault was a military member; time frame for when the report was made in relation to the sexual assault; whether respondents were made aware of their legal rights and who to contact to help them assert their rights; whether respondents participated in any part of the investigation or military justice process for their sexual assault case; and when the sexual assault investigation was closed. Results are presented for survey respondents at the Total DoD level.

Type of Initial Report

As seen in Figure 3, 57% of respondents indicated they initially made an *unrestricted report*, whereas 23% indicated they initially made a *restricted report* and 18% indicated that *command or law enforcement was notified before they could make a reporting option choice*. Only 1% of respondents were *unable to recall* what type of initial report they made. The eligible number of respondents who answered the question is 224.

¹⁸ 2016 MIJES Q1, Q10, Q11, and Q16.

Figure 3.
Type of Initial Report Made

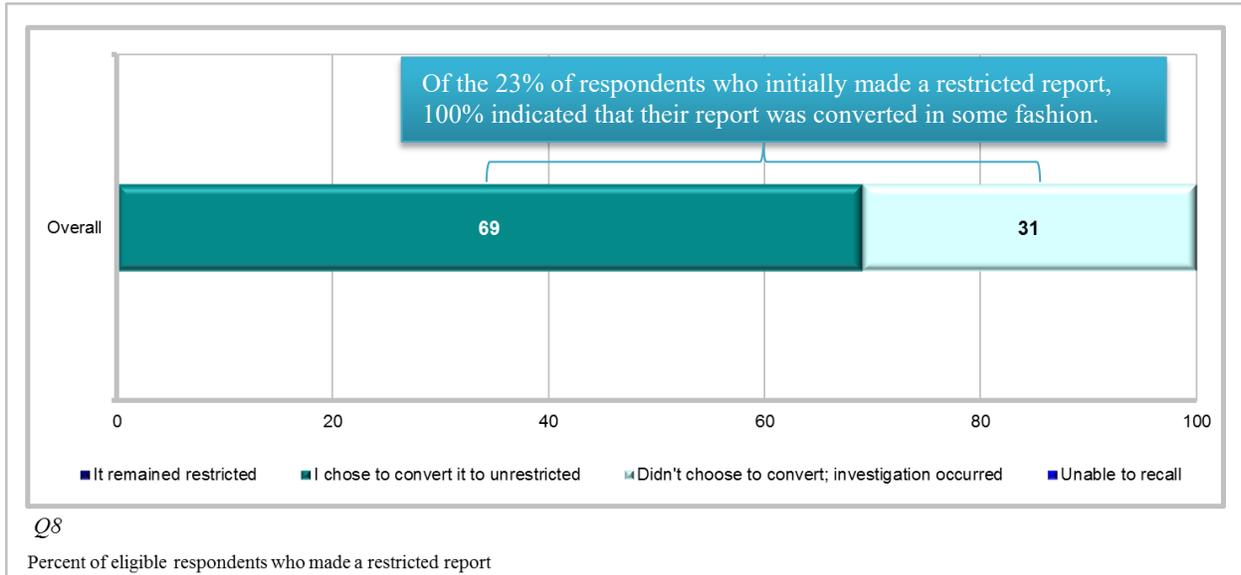


Restricted Report Converted to Unrestricted Report

As mentioned, a military member who initially makes a restricted report may decide to convert the report to unrestricted in order to initiate an investigation by an MCIO. Alternatively, if command or law enforcement is made aware of the incident, an investigation may proceed without the military member’s participation.

The survey asked respondents to indicate whether their restricted report was converted to an unrestricted report for any reason. As seen in Figure 4, of the 23% of respondents who initially made a restricted report, 69% indicated *they chose to convert it to unrestricted* and 31% indicated *they did not choose to convert their report, but an independent investigation occurred anyway (for example, someone they talked to about it notified their chain of command and they initiated an investigation)*. The eligible number of respondents who answered the question is 52.

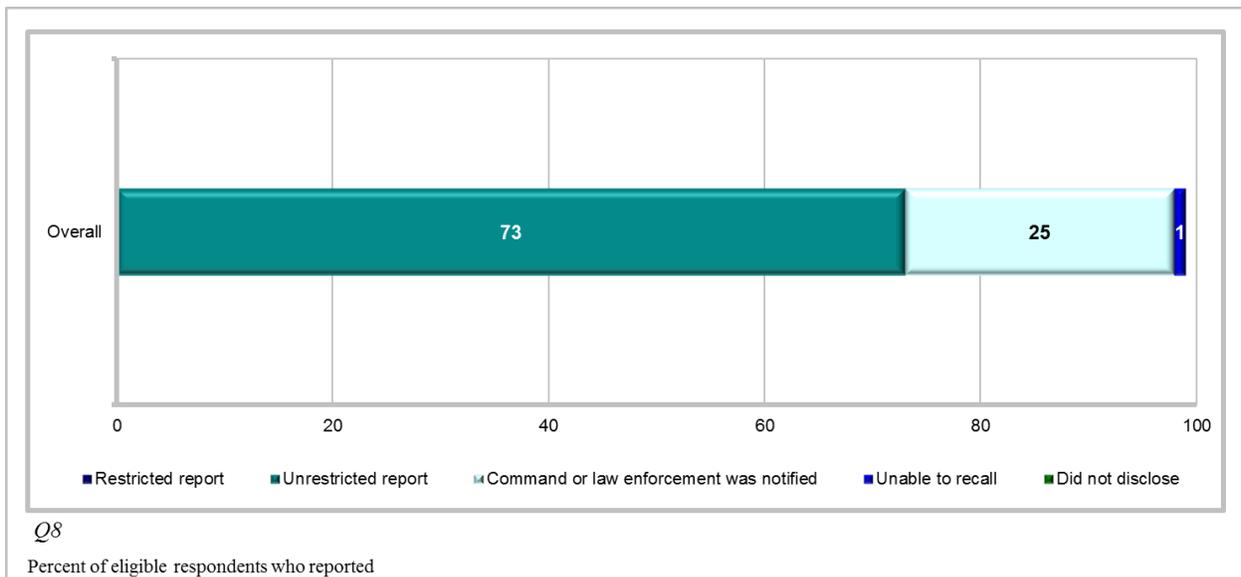
Figure 4.
Restricted Report Converted to Unrestricted Report



Final Report Type

As seen in Figure 5, 73% of respondents indicated their final report, including those restricted reports that were converted to unrestricted, was an *unrestricted report*, 25% indicated *command or law enforcement was notified*, and 1% indicated they were *unable to recall*. The eligible number of respondents who answered the question is 225.

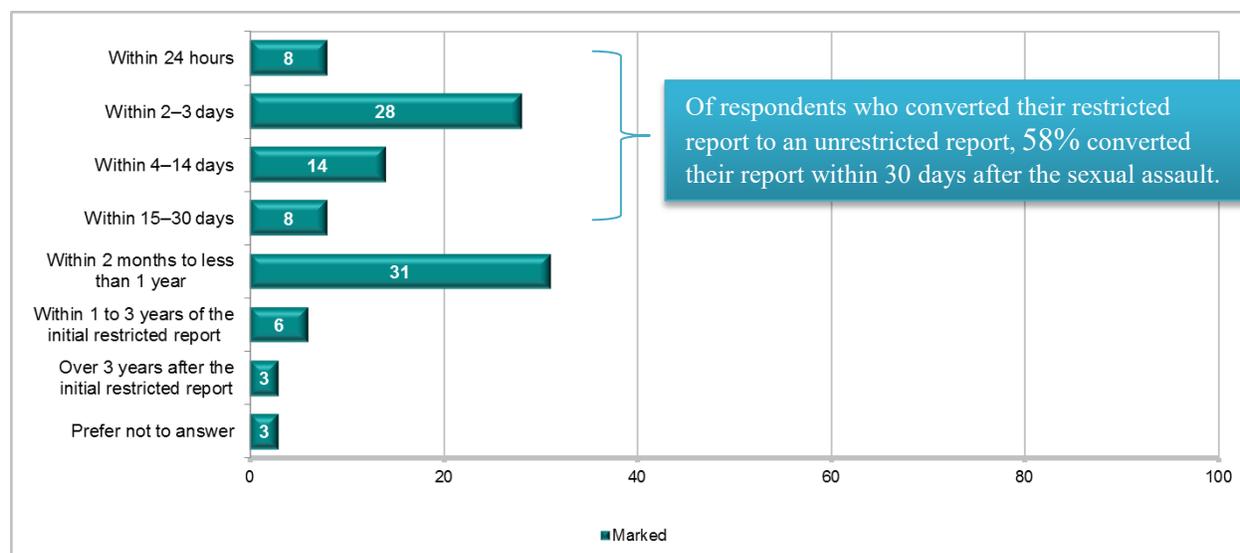
Figure 5.
Final Report Type



Time to Convert Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report

There are several factors that may impact a military member’s decision to convert a restricted report to an unrestricted report. Therefore, military members might take their time in deciding whether or not to make this decision. As seen in Figure 6, for respondents who converted their restricted report to an unrestricted report, 31% indicated that they converted their report *within 2 months to less than 1 year* after the sexual assault occurred, 28% indicated *within 2-3 days*, 14% indicated *within 4-14 days*, 8% indicated *within 24 hours*, 8% indicated *within 15-30 days*, 6% indicated *within 1 to 3 years of the initial restricted report*, 3% indicated *over 3 years after the initial restricted report* and 3% indicated that they *prefer not to answer*. The eligible number of respondents is 36.

Figure 6.
Time to Convert Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report



Q9
Percent of eligible respondents who took the survey and converted their restricted report to an unrestricted report.

Details of Reporting

Respondents were asked to specify certain details about the report they made. Specifically, they were asked whether their report resulted in a criminal investigation by an MCIO,¹⁹ if at least one alleged perpetrator was a military member, the time frame for when they made their report, and how soon after the sexual assault occurred they chose to make their report.

Report Resulted in a Military Criminal Investigation

Per eligibility requirements, all respondents to the 2016 MIJES must have participated in a criminal investigation. Each Service has its own MCIO to conduct these investigations. To

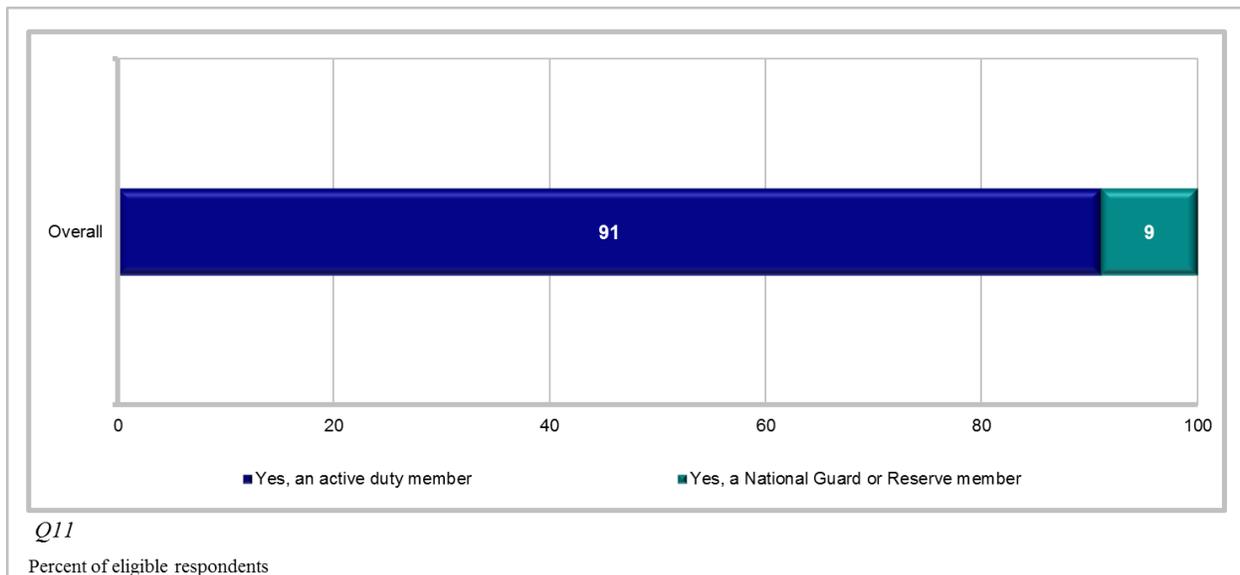
¹⁹ The MCIOs for the Services are as follows: Criminal Investigation Command (CID) [Army], Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) [Navy/Marine Corps], and Office of Special Investigations (OSI) [Air Force].

ensure eligibility, respondents were asked on the *2016 MIJES* whether they made a formal report. Of respondents who made a formal report, 100% indicated that their report of sexual assault resulted in a criminal investigation by an MCIO.

Alleged Perpetrator Was a Military Member

An MCIO investigation is often dependent on whether the alleged perpetrator of the crime is a military member. Per eligibility requirements, all respondents to the *2016 MIJES* must have indicated that at least one alleged perpetrator(s) was a military member. As seen in Figure 7, 91% of respondents indicated that *yes, an active duty member* was the alleged perpetrator of the sexual assault and 9% indicated that *yes, a National Guard or Reserve member* was the alleged perpetrator. The eligible number of respondents who answered the question is 224.

Figure 7.
Alleged Perpetrator Was a Military Member



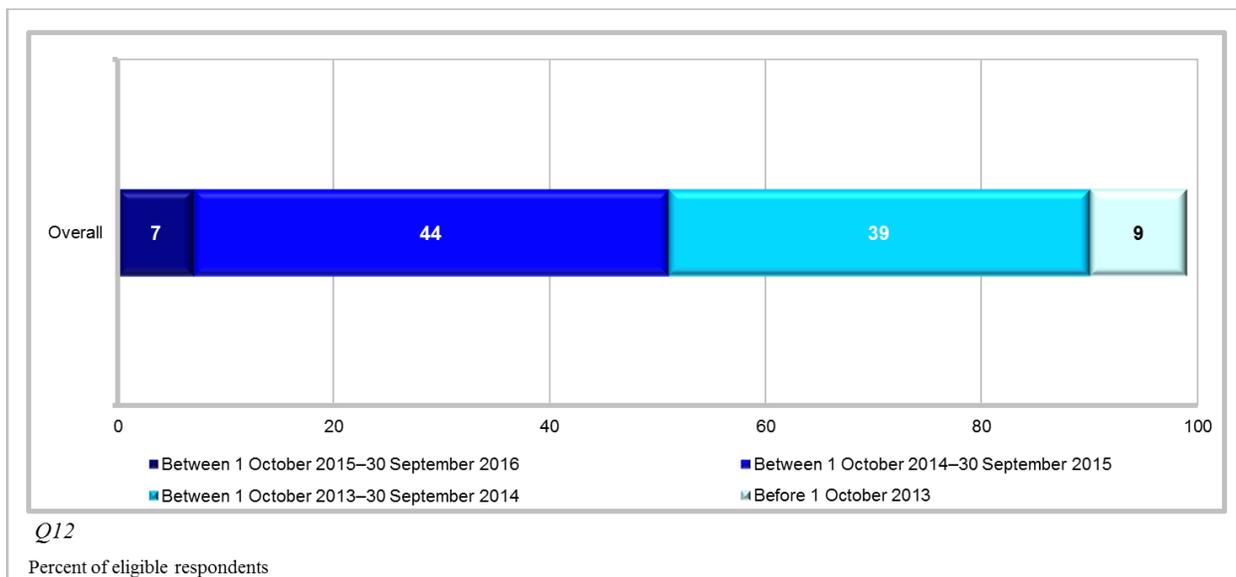
Time Frame for When Report Was Made

There have been many improvements and implementation of additional supports for military members in Sexual Assault and Prevention Response (SAPR) resources and programs over the last few years. In order for the Department to know which services were available to the military member immediately after their report of sexual assault, respondents were asked to indicate the time frame that most accurately represents when they reported their sexual assault.²⁰ As seen in Figure 8, 7% of respondents indicated that their report was made *between 1 October 2015–30 September 2016 (FY16)*, 44% indicated their report was made *between 1 October 2014–30*

²⁰ Respondents who made an *unrestricted report*, were asked to provide information on that report. Those whose restricted report was *converted to an unrestricted report* were asked to provide information on the unrestricted report. Those whose report was *investigated before they could make a reporting option choice* were asked to provide information for when the command was notified.

September 2015 (FY15), 39% indicated their report was made *between 1 October 2013–30 September 2014* (FY14), and 9% indicate their report was made *before 1 October 2013* (pre-FY14). The eligible number of respondents who answered the question is 223.

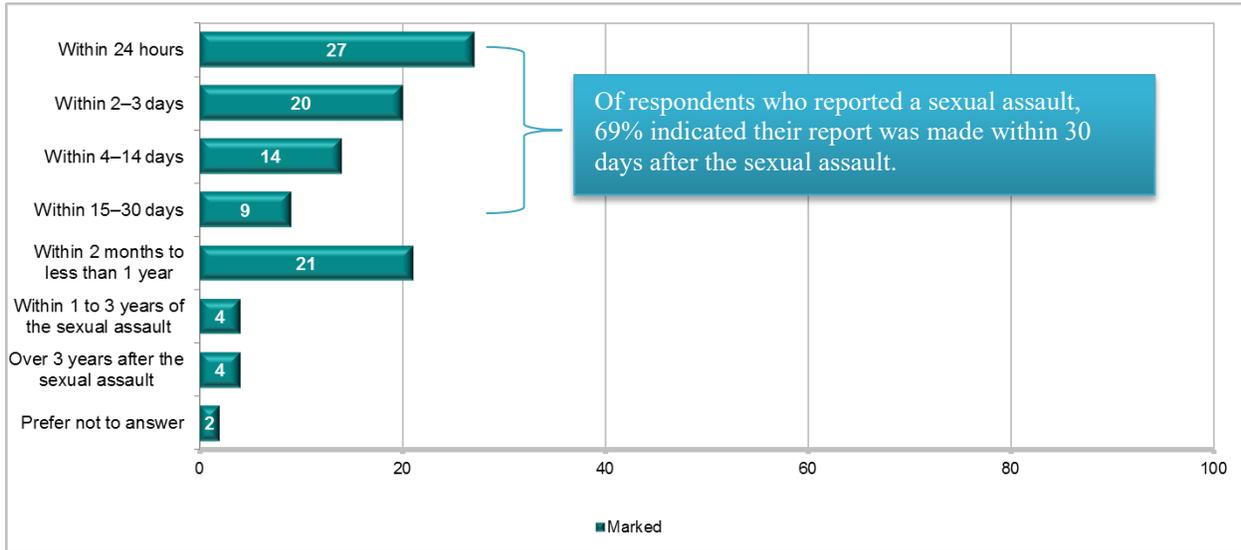
Figure 8.
Time Frame for When Report Was Made



Time Frame for How Soon the Report Was Made After the Sexual Assault Occurred

The length of time between when an assault occurs and when a report is made can often impact the outcome of an investigation. Therefore it is of interest to the Department to know how long after the assault most military members report. As seen in Figure 9, of respondents who reported a sexual assault, 27% indicated their report was made *within 24 hours* of the sexual assault, 21% indicated that they made their report *within 2 months to less than 1 year* of the sexual assault occurring, 20% indicated that they made their report *within 2-3 days*, 14% indicated *within 4-14 days*, 9% indicated *within 15-30 days*, 4% indicated *within 1 to 3 years of the sexual assault*, 4% indicated that they chose to report *over 3 years after the sexual assault*, and 2% indicated that they *preferred not to answer*. The eligible number of respondents who answered the question is 225.

Figure 9.
Time Frame for How Soon the Report Was Made After the Sexual Assault Occurred



Q13
Percent of eligible respondents who took the survey.

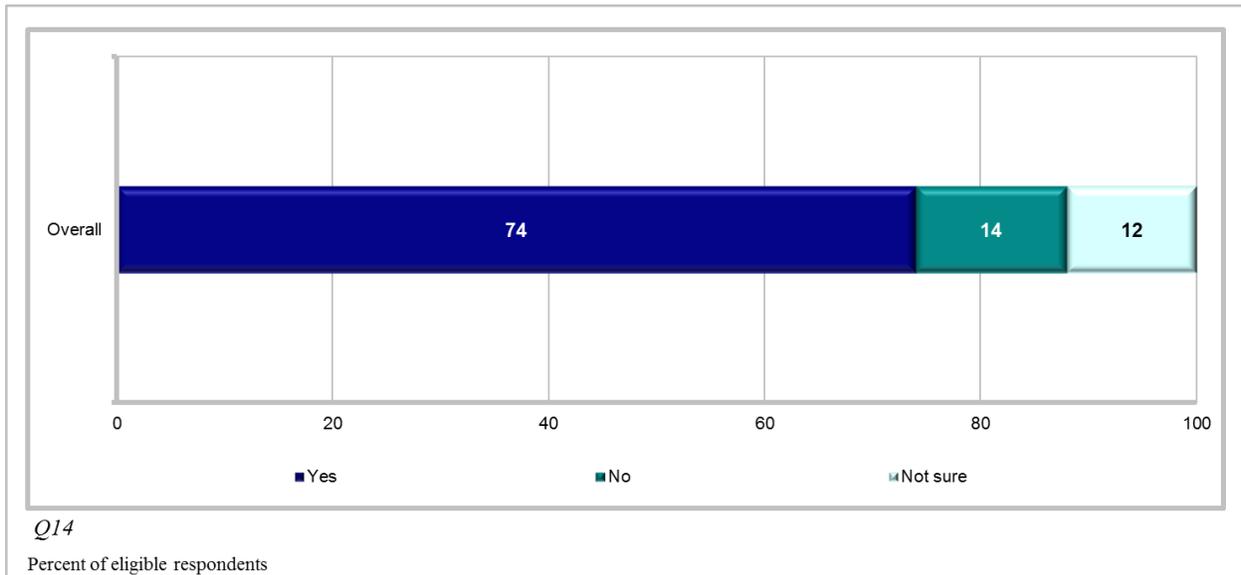
Military Justice Process Details

Throughout the remainder of the survey, respondents were asked about their experience with the “military justice process.” While agencies often work together when handling sexual assault cases, for the purposes of this survey, OPA uses the term “military justice process” to refer only to the military justice legal proceedings associated with the report of sexual assault, separate from the investigation. It is up to military members to decide whether or not they want to participate in the military justice process, though participation often assists the investigation and legal proceedings. Respondents were asked about their awareness of their legal rights, whether they decided to participate in any part of the investigation or military justice process for their sexual assault case, and how long ago their sexual assault investigation was closed.

Made Aware of Legal Rights Throughout the Military Justice Process

Military members who report a sexual assault are to be made aware of their legal rights including their right to be heard, right to confer with an attorney, and right to proceedings without unreasonable delay. Respondents were asked whether they had been made aware of their legal rights throughout the military justice process. As seen in Figure 10, 74% indicated *yes*, they were made aware, 14% indicate *no*, and 12% indicated they were *not sure*. The eligible number of respondents who answered the question is 225.

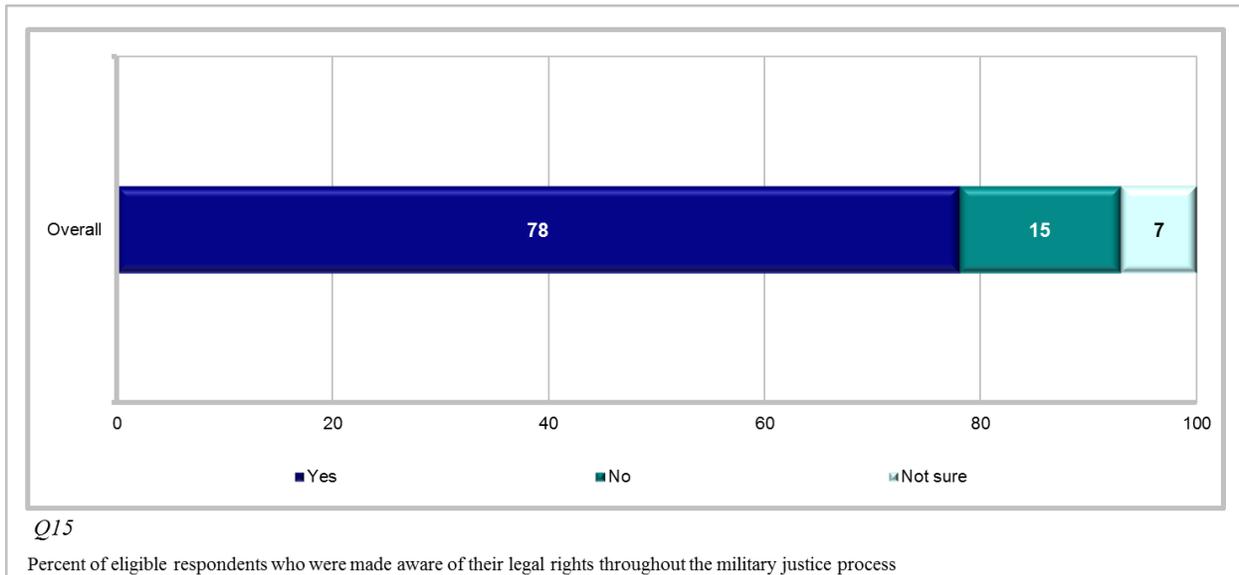
Figure 10.
Made Aware of Legal Rights Throughout the Military Justice Process



Knew Who to Contact to Help Assert Rights

As indicated above, military members who report a sexual assault have legal rights throughout the military justice process. Members who choose to report a sexual assault should be provided information regarding who they can contact to help them assert these legal rights. As seen in Figure 11, of respondents who indicated they had been made aware of their legal rights throughout the military justice process, 78% indicated *yes*, they knew who to contact to help assert their rights, 15% indicated *no*, and 7% indicated they were *not sure*. The eligible number of respondents who answered the question is 166.

Figure 11.
Knew Who to Contact to Help Assert Rights



Participation in any Part of the Investigation or Military Justice Process

Per eligibility requirements, all respondents to the *2016 MIJES* must have indicated that they participated in some part of the investigation and/or military justice processes for their sexual assault case. Of respondents who reported a sexual assault, 100% indicated that *yes, they participated in all or some of the investigation and/or military justice process.*

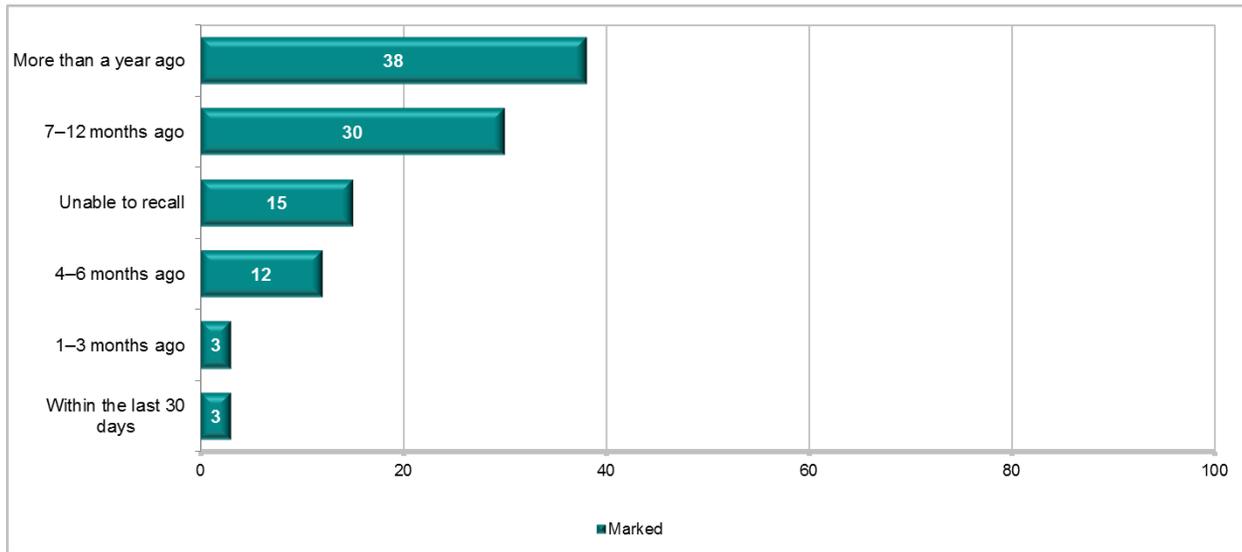
Time Frame for When Sexual Assault Investigation Closed²¹

Criteria for eligibility to take the *2016 MIJES* includes SAPR personnel indicating that the military member's case had been closed in Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID). However, often there is a delay in entering this information into DSAID, and OPA cannot assure information is entered immediately after the case is closed. Therefore, the Department asked *MIJES* respondents when they believed the investigation closed.

As seen in Figure 12, of respondents who made a report of sexual assault, 38% indicated that the investigation closed *more than a year ago*, 30% indicated the investigation closed *7-12 months ago*, 15% indicated they were *unable to recall* when their investigation closed, 12% indicated *4-6 months ago*, 3% indicated *1-3 months ago*, and 3% indicated that their sexual assault investigation was closed *within the last 30 days* before taking the survey. The eligible number of respondents who answered the question is 223.

²¹ If a respondent did not participate in the investigation, they are unable to gauge their satisfaction with resources and were, therefore, not included as an eligible respondent. Thus, questions 17 ("Were you assigned a Special Victims' Counsel (SVC) or Victims' Legal Counsel (VLC)") and 18 ("Why did you choose not to participate in the investigation or military justice process?") in the *2016 MIJES* were not included in this report because they were designed to capture information on respondents who were ineligible for the survey. Similar questions were asked of eligible respondents.

Figure 12.
Time Frame for When Sexual Assault Investigation Closed



Q19
Percent of eligible respondents who took the survey.

The following chapter reflects respondents opinions about the SAPR resources and programs available to them during the military justice process.

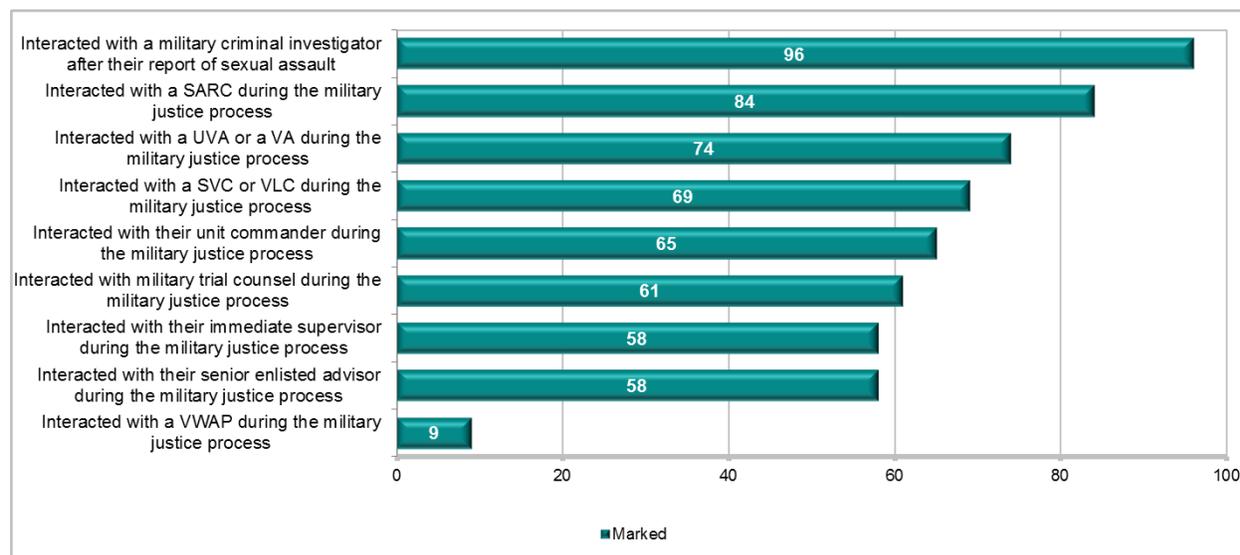
Chapter 3: Experiences With Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Resources and Command

Military members who make an unrestricted report of sexual assault have a variety of resources available to them throughout the military justice process. This chapter provides information about the experiences and assessments of resources that respondents elected to use and interact with during the military justice process as well as experiences with command. Resources include the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC), the Uniformed Victim Advocate (UVA)/Victim Advocate (VA), military criminal investigators, military trial counsel, Special Victims' Counsel (SVC) or Victims' Legal Counsel (VLC), and Victim Witness Assistance Provider (VWAP). Command includes the respondent's unit commander and their immediate supervisor and/or senior enlisted advisor. Results are presented for respondents at the Total DoD level.

Interaction With SAPR Resources and Command

As seen in Figure 13, 96% of respondents indicated interacting with *a military criminal investigator after their report of sexual assault*, 84% indicated interacting with *a SARC* and 74% indicated interacting with *a UVA or a VA*. Sixty-nine percent indicated interacting with *a SVC or VLC*, 65% indicated interacting with *their unit commander*, 61% indicated interacting with *military trial counsel*, 58% indicated interacting with their *immediate supervisor*, and 58% indicated interacting with their *senior enlisted advisor* during the military justice process. Nine percent indicated they interacted with a *VWAP* during the military justice process. These percentages are of the total population of respondents. All information about resources used or available and levels of command highlighted in the rest of the chapter are based only on those respondents indicating that they interacted with the specific resource. These percentages are out of the total population of eligible respondents.

Figure 13.
Interaction With SAPR Resources and Command



Q20, Q23, Q30, Q33, Q37, Q48, Q52, Q55, Q58

Experiences With Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC)

The position of the SARC was established to coordinate sexual assault victim care. Upon receipt of a report of sexual assault, the SARC assigns a VA to help military members obtain necessary services and provides crisis intervention, referrals, and ongoing nonclinical support. This support includes providing information on available options and resources so the military member can make informed decisions about the case.

The SARC serves as the single point of contact to coordinate sexual assault victim care. The term “Sexual Assault Response Coordinator” is a term utilized throughout DoD and the Services to facilitate communication and transparency regarding sexual assault response capability. The SARC is responsible for providing a variety of resources to military members who bring forward a report of sexual assault, including ensuring there is 24/7 response capability, ensuring appropriate care is coordinated and provided to military members, and tracking the services provided from initial report through final disposition.

Interaction With a SARC During the Military Justice Process

84% of respondents indicated interacting with a SARC during the military justice process.

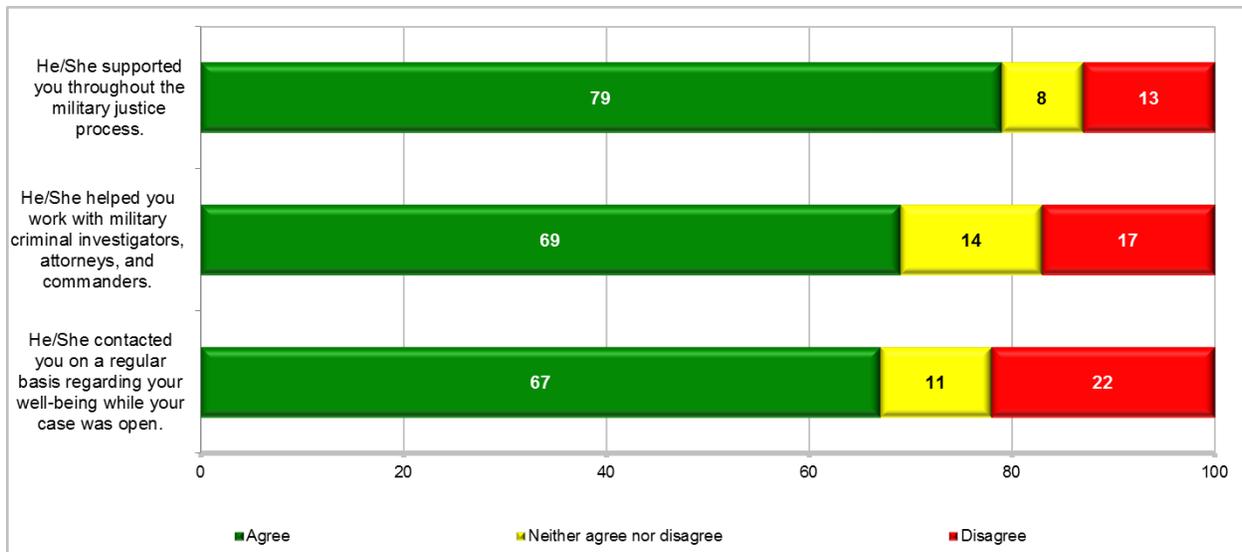
The eligible number of respondents who answered the question is 223. The remaining items in this section are of this 84%.

Assessment of Experiences With SARC

As seen in Figure 14, respondents who interacted with a SARC during the military justice process were asked whether they **agreed** with statements pertaining to their experience with the

SARC. Overall, 79% indicated the SARC *supported them throughout the military justice process*; 69% indicated the SARC *helped them work with military criminal investigators, attorneys, and commanders*; and 67% indicated the SARC *contacted them on a regular basis regarding their well-being while their case was open*. Of respondents who interacted with a SARC during the military justice process, respondents indicated they **disagreed** that the SARC *contacted them on a regular basis regarding their well-being while their case was open* (22%); *helped them work with military criminal investigators, attorneys, and commanders* (17%); and *supported them throughout the military justice process* (13%). The eligible number of respondents who answered the question ranges from 183-186. Results exclude those who indicated “Not applicable.”

Figure 14.
Assessment of Experiences With SARC

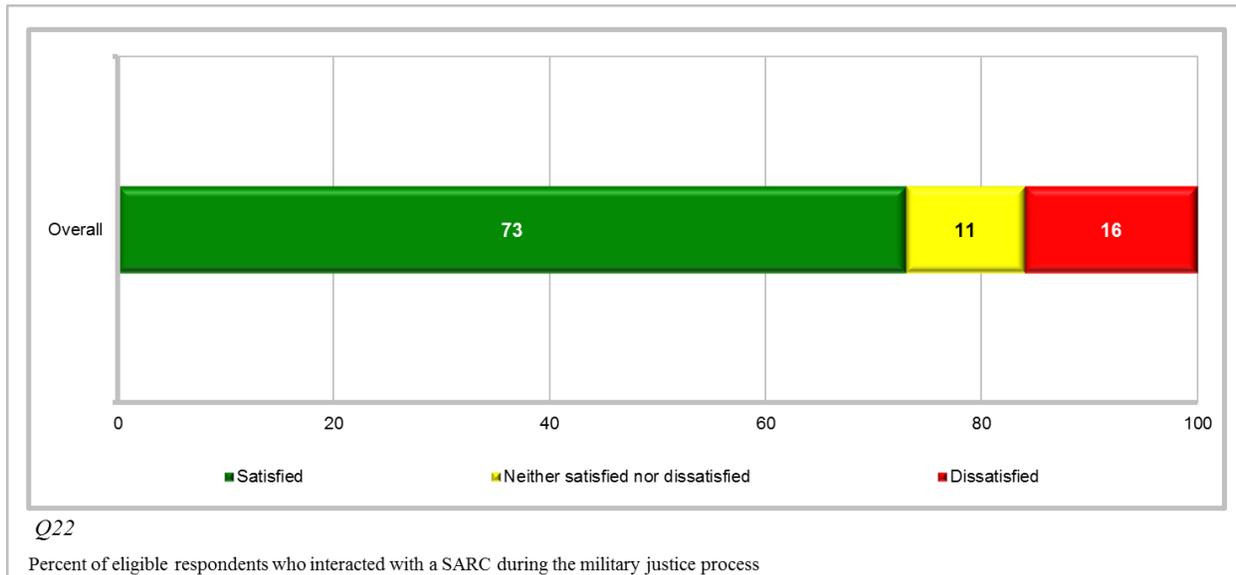


Q21
Percent of eligible respondents who took the survey and interacted with a SARC during the military justice process.

Satisfaction With SARC During the Military Justice Process

As seen in Figure 15, of respondents who interacted with a SARC during the military justice process, 73% indicated that they were *satisfied* with the services of their SARC during the military justice process; 16% were *dissatisfied*. The eligible number of respondents who answered the question is 186.

Figure 15.
Satisfaction With SARC During the Military Justice Process



Experiences With Uniformed Victim Advocate (UVA)/Victim Advocate (VA)

The Department offers survivors of sexual assault assistance and services from SARCs and UVAs/VAs. A UVA is a Uniformed Victims’ Advocate (typically a military member) and a VA is an installation-level Victims’ Advocate (typically a DoD civilian). A military member who makes a report of sexual assault may interact with a UVA, a VA, or potentially both.²² As Services and components have different names for these providers, for the paper mode of the survey, a glossary was provided, and for the web version of the survey, dynamic text was used.²³ For the purposes of this report, these resources, when combined, will be referred to as UVA/VA.

UVAs/VAs are professionals trained to support victims of crime. UVAs/VAs offer information, emotional support, and help finding resources and filling out paperwork to military members who bring forward a report of sexual assault. A UVA/VA will accompany these military members to interviews and appointments and may continue to assist them until they no longer feel a need for support. UVAs/VAs also provide direct assistance to military members who bring forward a report of sexual assault, listen to their needs, and then connect them with appropriate resources, including medical care, mental health care, legal advice, and spiritual support. UVAs/VAs work with military members to help them make informed choices and then support them each step of the process. UVAs/VAs report directly to the SARC for Victim Advocate duties, specifically that they are available to respond 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, provide ongoing nonclinical support, facilitate care for the military member, provide information on options and resources, assist the military member with accessing resources, accompany the

²² A military member may interact with both a UVA and a VA in certain circumstances, including if the military member makes an initial report to the UVA and the UVA refers him/her to the installation VA.

²³ Dynamic text used for the web version of the survey is provided in Appendix B. Glossary presented for paper mode is provided in the 2016 Military Investigation and Justice Experience Survey: Tabulations of Responses: August 29–December 6, 2016 (OPA, 2016).

military member to appointments, if desired, and provide monthly case status updates to the military member.

Interaction With a UVA/VA During the Military Justice Process

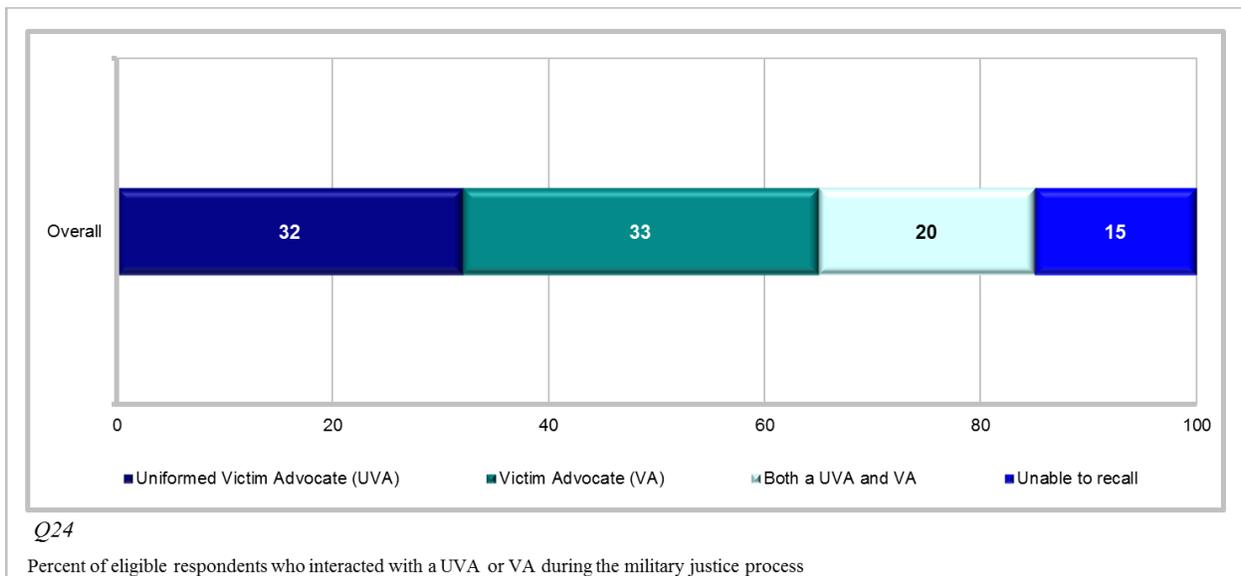
74% of respondents indicated interacting with a UVA and/or a VA during the military justice process.

The eligible number of respondents who answered the question is 224. The remaining items in this section are of this 74%.

Type of UVA/VA the Respondent Interacted With

As seen in Figure 16, of respondents who interacted with a UVA or VA during the military justice process, 32% indicated they interacted with an *UVA*, 33% indicated they interacted with a *VA*, 20% indicated interacting with *both a UVA and VA*, whereas 15% were *unable to recall* with which type of advocate they interacted. Therefore, of those who indicated interacting with a UVA and/or a VA, 52% indicated using a UVA and 53% used with a VA. The eligible number of respondents who answered the question is 165.

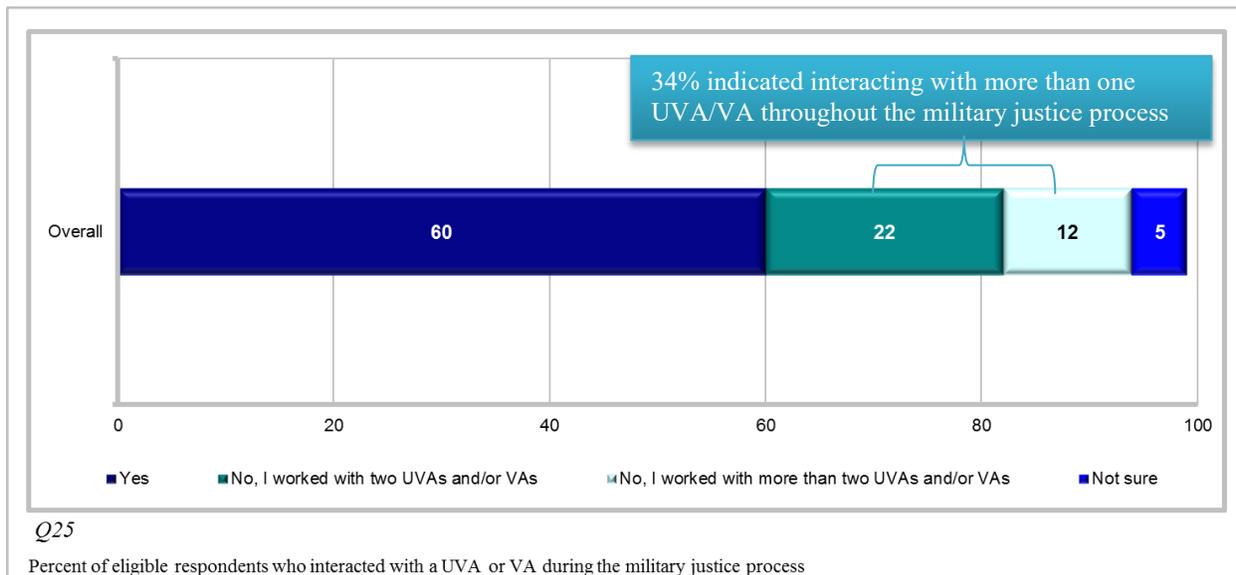
Figure 16.
Type of UVA/VA the Respondent Interacted With



Worked With Same UVA/VA Throughout the Military Justice Process

As seen in Figure 17, of respondents who interacted with a UVA or VA during the military justice process, 60% indicated *yes*, they worked with the same UVA/VA during the military justice process. 22% of respondents indicated *no, they worked with two UVAs and/or VAs*, 12% indicated *no, they worked with more than two UVAs and/or VAs*, and 5% indicated they were *not sure* if they worked with the same UVA/VA throughout the military justice process.

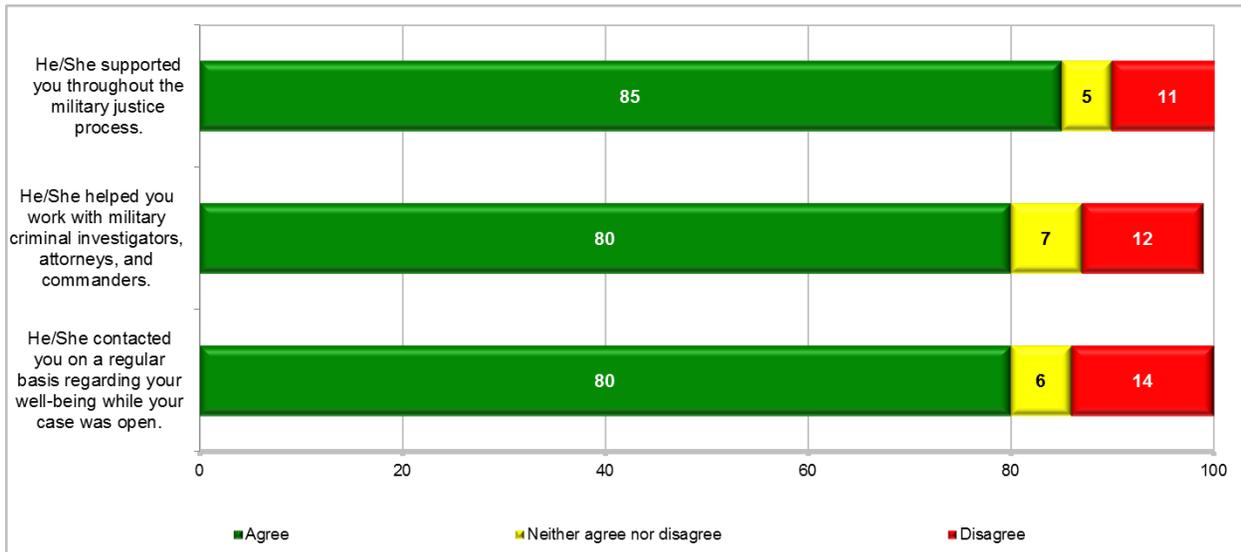
Figure 17.
Worked With Same UVA/VA Throughout the Military Justice Process



Assessment of Experiences With UVA

As seen in Figure 18, respondents who interacted with a UVA during the military justice process were asked whether they **agreed** with statements pertaining to their experience with the UVA. Overall, 85% indicated the UVA *supported them throughout the military justice process*; 80% indicated the UVA *helped them work with military criminal investigators, attorneys, and commanders*; and 80% indicated the UVA *contacted them on a regular basis regarding their well-being while their case was open*. Of respondents who interacted with the UVA during the military justice process, respondents indicated they **disagreed** that the UVA *contacted them on a regular basis regarding their well-being while their case was open* (14%); *helped them work with military criminal investigators, attorneys, and commanders* (12%); and *supported them throughout the military justice process* (11%). The eligible number of respondents ranges from 84-85. Results exclude those who indicated “Not applicable.”

Figure 18.
Assessment of Experiences With UVA



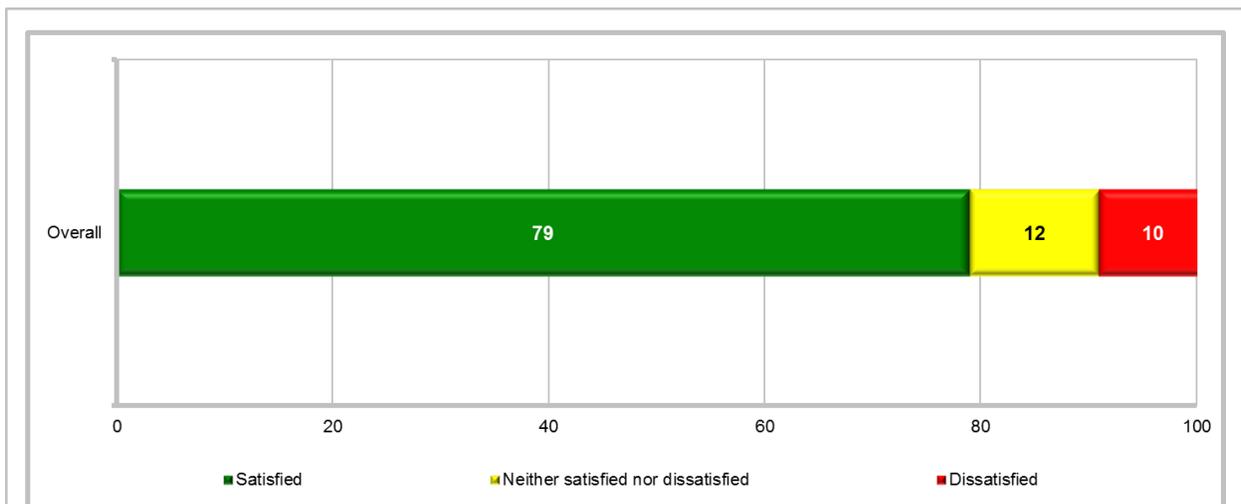
Q26

Percent of eligible respondents who took the survey and interacted with a UVA during the military justice process.

Satisfaction With UVA During the Military Justice Process

As seen in Figure 19, of respondents who interacted with a UVA during the military justice process, 79% indicated that they were *satisfied* with the services of their UVA during the military justice process, whereas 10% were *dissatisfied*. The eligible number of respondents who answered the question is 84.

Figure 19.
Satisfaction With UVA During the Military Justice Process



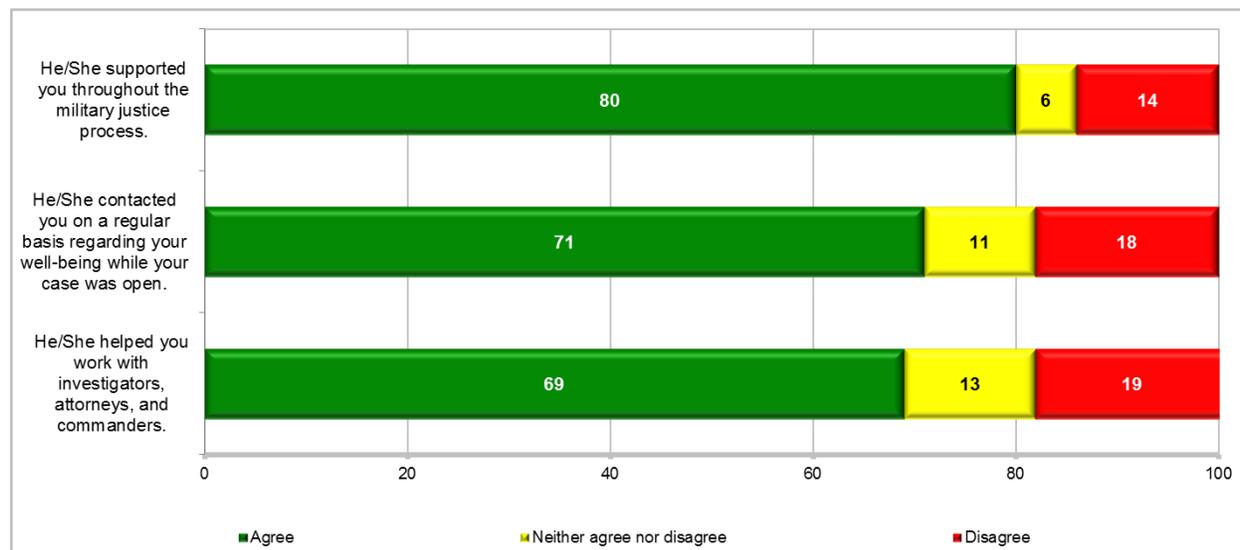
Q27

Percent of eligible respondents who interacted with a UVA during the military justice process

Assessment of Experiences With VA

As seen in Figure 20, respondents who interacted with a VA during the military justice process were asked whether they **agreed** with statements pertaining to their experience with the VA. Overall, 80% indicated the VA *supported them throughout the military justice process*; 69% indicated the VA *helped them work with military criminal investigators, attorneys, and commanders*; and 71% indicated the VA *contacted them on a regular basis regarding their well-being while their case was open*. Of respondents who interacted with the VA during the military justice process, respondents indicated they **disagreed** that the VA *helped them work with military criminal investigators, attorneys, and commanders* (19%); *contacted them on a regular basis regarding their well-being while their case was open* (18%); and *supported them throughout the military justice process* (14%). The eligible number of respondents ranges from 84-88. Results exclude those who indicated “Not applicable.”

Figure 20.
Assessment of Experiences With VA

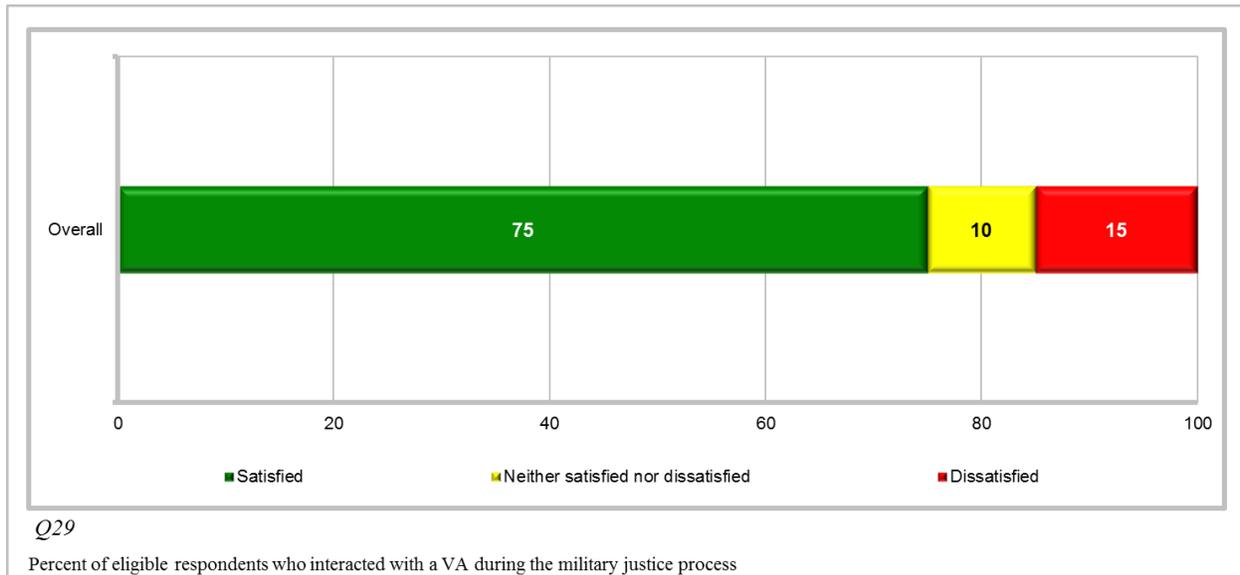


Q28
Percent of eligible respondents who took the survey and interacted with a VA during the military justice process.

Satisfaction With VA During the Military Justice Process

As seen in Figure 21, of respondents who interacted with a VA during the military justice process, 75% indicated that they were *satisfied* with the services of their VA during the military justice process, whereas 15% were *dissatisfied*. The eligible number of respondents who answered the question is 88.

Figure 21.
Satisfaction With VA During the Military Justice Process



Experiences With Military Criminal Investigative Organizations (MCIO)

The DoD Inspector General (IG) has statutory authority in accordance with the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, for policy, oversight, and performance evaluation with respect to “all DoD activities relating to criminal investigation programs.” This guidance directs the DoD IG to develop policy and to oversee the Department’s criminal investigative organizations’ investigations of sexual assaults. Within the Department, the Military Criminal Investigative Organizations (MCIOs) are responsible for investigating all adult sexual assaults.²⁴ The MCIOs are also responsible for the development of specific investigative policies and requirements to govern the investigation of adult sexual assault, as well as training assigned special agents in accordance with the Services’ training standards.

DoDD 6495.01 requires:

“[A]n immediate, trained sexual assault response capability shall be available for each report of sexual assault in all locations, including in deployed locations. The response time may be affected by operational necessities, but will reflect that sexual assault victims shall be treated as emergency cases.”

Within the Department, MCIOs provide a trained response capability to investigate reports of sexual assaults in all locations. DoDI 6495.02 establishes requirements and responsibilities for DoD Components, including SAPRO, the DoD IG, and the Secretaries of the Military Departments, relating to DoD’s response to sexual assault incidents. The Instruction designates the MCIO criminal investigators as DoD sexual assault first responders. DoDI 5505.18

²⁴ The MCIOs include the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command (CID), Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS), and Air Force Office of Special Investigations (OSI).

establishes policy, assigns responsibilities, and provides procedures for the investigation of sexual assault with adult victims within the DoD. It is DoD policy that MCIOs will initiate investigations of all offenses of adult sexual assault of which they become aware.²⁵

Military members who brought forward a report of sexual assault may interact with several military criminal investigators throughout the investigation process. Therefore respondents were asked to think about their overall experience working with military criminal investigator(s).

Interaction With a Military Criminal Investigator

96% of respondents indicated interacting with a military criminal investigator after their report of sexual assault.

The eligible number of respondents who answered the question is 224. The remaining items in this section are of this 96%.

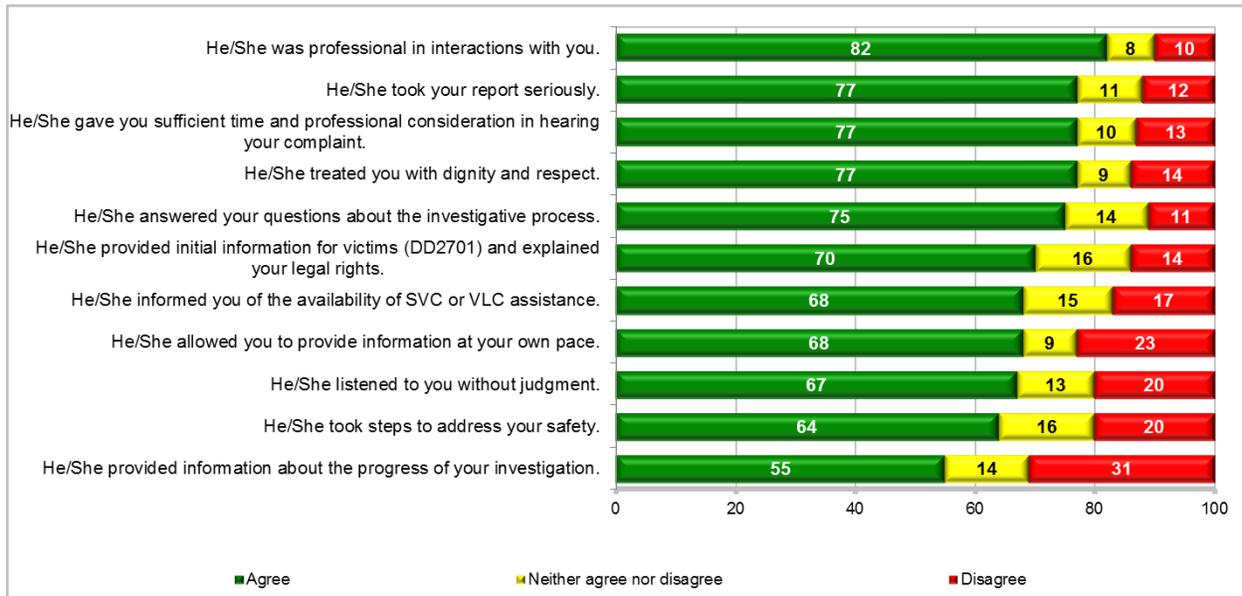
Assessment of Experiences With Military Criminal Investigator

As seen in Figure 22, respondents who interacted with a military criminal investigator (MCI) after their report of sexual assault were asked whether they **agreed** with statements pertaining to their experience with the MCI. Overall, 82% indicated the MCI *was professional in interactions with them*, 77% indicated the MCI *took their report seriously*, 77% indicated the MCI *gave them sufficient time and professional consideration in hearing their complaint*, 77% indicated the MCI *treated them with dignity and respect*, 75% indicated the MCI *answered their questions about the investigative process*, 70% indicated the MCI *provided initial information for victims (DD2701) and explained their legal rights*, 68% indicated the MCI *informed them of the availability of Special Victims' Counsel (SVC) or Victims' Legal Counsel (VLC) assistance*, 68% indicated the MCI *allowed them provide information at their own pace*, 67% indicated the MCI *listened to them without judgment*, 64% indicated the MCI *took steps to address their safety*, and 55% indicated the MCI *provided information about the progress of their investigation*.

Of respondents who interacted with a MCI after their report of sexual assault, respondents indicated they **disagreed** that the MCI *provided information about the progress of their investigation* (31%), *allowed them provide information at their own pace* (23%), *took steps to address their safety* (20%), *listened to them without judgment* (20%), *informed them of the availability of Special Victims' Counsel (SVC) or Victims' Legal Counsel (VLC) assistance* (17%), *provided initial information for victims (DD2701) and explained their legal rights* (14%), *treated them with dignity and respect* (14%), *gave them sufficient time and professional consideration in hearing their complaint* (13%), *took their report seriously* (12%), *answered their questions about the investigative process* (11%), and *was professional in interactions with them* (10%). The eligible number of respondents who answered the question ranges from 204-214. Results exclude those who indicated "Not applicable."

²⁵ DoDIG (2015).

Figure 22.
Assessment of Experiences With Military Criminal Investigator



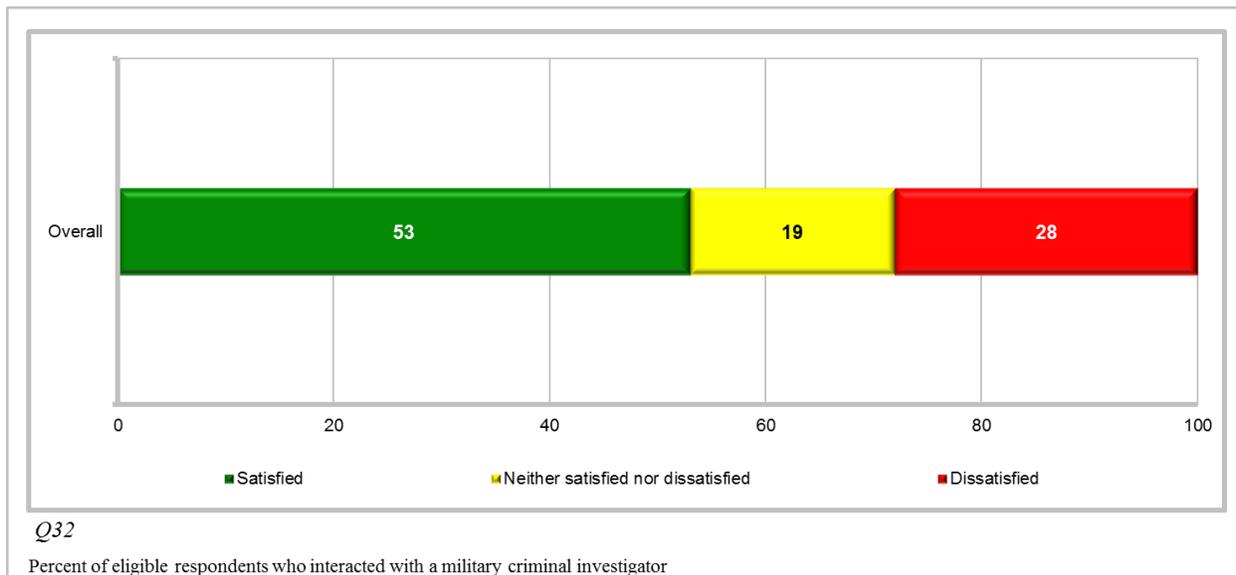
Q31

Percent of eligible respondents who took the survey and interacted with a military criminal investigator after their report of sexual assault.

Satisfaction With Military Criminal Investigators During the Criminal Investigation Process

As seen in Figure 23, of respondents who interacted with a military criminal investigator after their report of sexual assault, 53% indicated that they were *satisfied* with the military criminal investigator(s) during the criminal investigation process, whereas 28% were *dissatisfied*. The eligible number of respondents who answered the question is 214.

Figure 23.
Satisfaction With Military Criminal Investigators During the Criminal Investigation Process



Experiences With Military Trial Counsel

Respondents were asked about their experiences with military trial counsel (i.e., the military attorney who prosecuted their case). Military members who brought forward a report of sexual assault may interact with more than one military trial counsel throughout the military justice process, and therefore respondents were asked to think about their overall experience working with one or more attorneys from the military trial counsel office.

Interaction With a Military Trial Counsel

61% of respondents indicated interacting with military trial counsel during the military justice process.

The eligible number of respondents who answered the question is 225. The remaining items in this section are of this 61%.

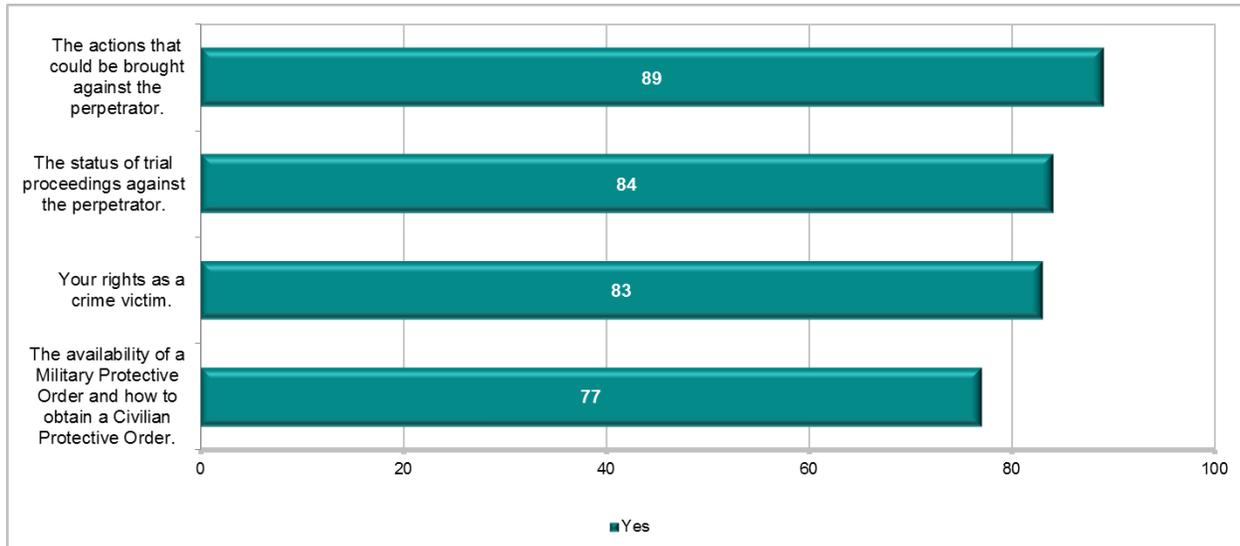
Overall Information Provided by the Military Trial Counsel

As seen in Figure 24, respondents who interacted with a military trial counsel during the military justice process were asked whether they discussed specific topics with the military trial counsel. Overall, 89% indicated the military trial counsel discussed *the actions that could be brought against the perpetrator*, 84% indicated the military trial counsel discussed *the status of trial proceedings against the perpetrator*, 83% indicated the military trial discussed *their rights as a crime victim*, and 77% indicated the military trial counsel discussed *the availability of a Military Protective Order and how to obtain a Civilian Protective Order*. The eligible number of

respondents who answered the question ranges from 124-136. Results exclude those who indicated “Not applicable.”

Figure 24.

Overall Information Provided by the Military Trial Counsel



Q34

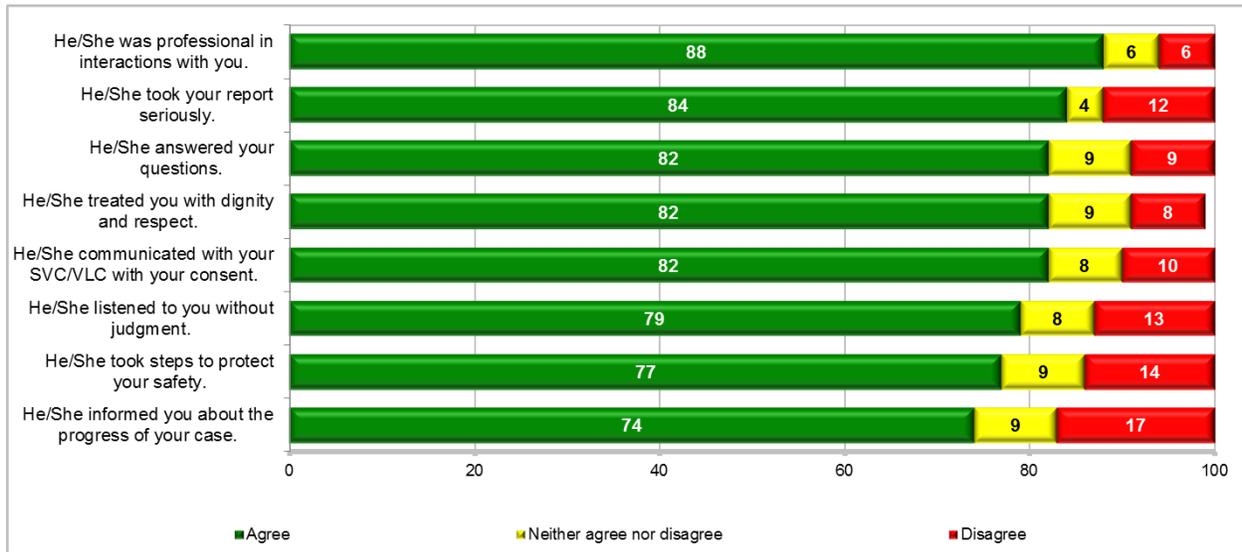
Percent of eligible respondents who took the survey and interacted with military trial counsel during the military justice process.

Assessment of Experiences With Military Trial Counsel

As seen in Figure 25, respondents who interacted with military trial counsel during the military justice process were asked whether they **agreed** with statements pertaining to their experience with the military trial counsel. Overall, 88% indicated the military trial counsel *was professional in interaction with them*, 84% indicated the military trial counsel *took their report seriously*, 82% indicated the military trial counsel *answered their questions*, 82% indicated the military trial counsel *treated them with dignity and respect*, 82% indicated the military trial counsel *communicated with their Special Victims' Counsel (SVC)/Victims' Legal Counsel (VLC) with their consent*, 79% indicated the military trial counsel *listened to them without judgement*, 77% indicated the military trial counsel *took steps to protect their safety*, and 74% indicated the military trial counsel *informed them about the progress of their case*.

Of respondents who interacted with military trial counsel during the military justice process, respondents indicated they **disagreed** that military trial counsel *informed them about the progress of their case* (17%), *counsel took steps to protect their safety* (14%), *listened to them without judgement* (13%), *took their report seriously* (12%), *communicated with their Special Victims' Counsel (SVC)/Victims' Legal Counsel (VLC) with their consent* (10%), *answered their questions* (9%), *treated them with dignity and respect* (8%), and *was professional in interaction with them* (6%). The eligible number of respondents who answered the question ranges from 134-138. Results exclude those who indicated “Not applicable.”

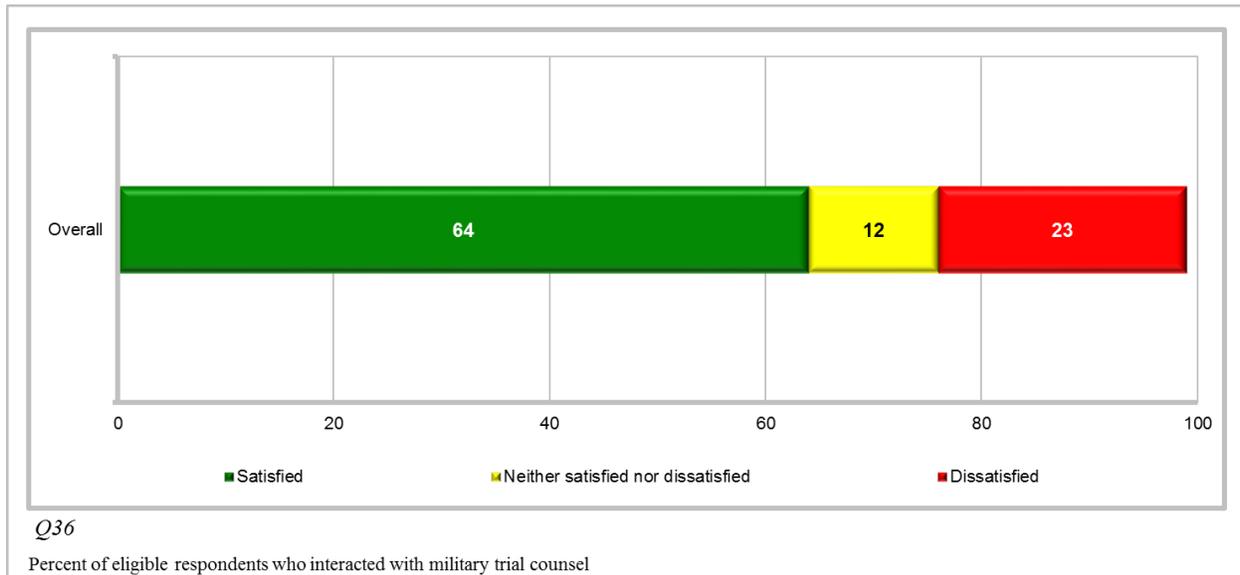
Figure 25.
Assessment of Experiences With Military Trial Counsel



Q35
Percent of eligible respondents who took the survey and interacted with military trial counsel during the military justice process.

Satisfaction With Military Trial Counsel During the Military Justice Process

As seen in Figure 26, of respondents who interacted with military trial counsel during the military justice process, 64% indicated that they were *satisfied* with the military trial counsel during the military justice process, whereas 23% were *dissatisfied*. The eligible number of respondents who answered the question is 138.

Figure 26.***Satisfaction With Military Trial Counsel During the Military Justice Process*****Experiences With Special Victims' Counsel (SVC) or Victims' Legal Counsel (VLC)**

The legal process for prosecuting sexual assault cases can often be daunting and confusing for military members who report a sexual assault. The Department, working with the Services, has established policy to provide legal advice and representation for members, while maintaining the member's confidentiality. Military members can access this support regardless of filing a restricted or unrestricted report of sexual assault.

The Army, Air Force, and National Guard refer to these professionals as SVC, while the Navy and Marine Corps have labeled them VLC. Whether an SVC or VLC, these lawyers have experience trying cases in military courts and often in civilian courts as well. They understand the legal process and are able to guide military members through the military justice process and act as the member's legal advocate.

Interaction With SVC/VLC

69% of respondents indicated interacting with a SVC or VLC during the military justice process.

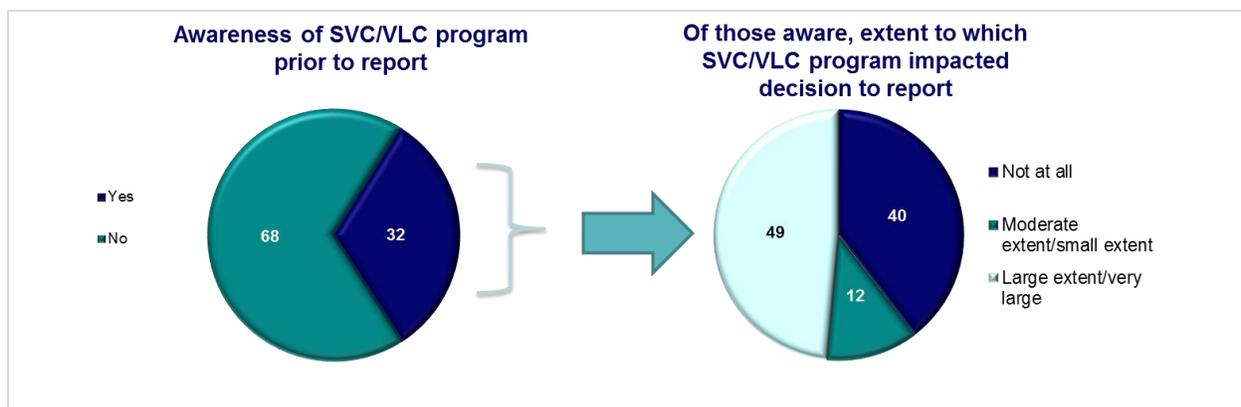
The eligible number of respondents who answered the question is 223. The remaining items in this section are of this 69%.

Awareness of SVC/VLC Prior to Report

Of respondents who interacted with a SVC/VLC during the military justice process, 32% indicated that *yes*, prior to their report, they were aware that SVCs/VLCs were available as a resource. Figure 27 highlights the impact that knowledge about the SVC/VLC program had for

respondents who interacted with the resource. Of the 32% of respondents who interacted with a SVC/VLC and who were aware of the SVC/VLC program prior to their report, 49% indicated that their awareness of the program impacted their decision to report to a *large extent/very large extent* and 12% indicated it impacted their decision to a *moderate extent/small extent*, whereas 40% indicated their awareness of the services did *not at all* influence their decision to report. The eligible number of respondents who answered the question ranges from 49-152. Results exclude those who indicated “Not applicable.”

Figure 27.
Awareness and Influence of SVC/VLC Prior to Report



Q38, Q39
Percent of eligible respondents who took the survey and interacted with a SVC/VLC during the military justice process.

Assignment of SVC/VLC

Of respondents who interacted with a SVC/VLC during the military justice process, **95%** indicated that they were assigned a SVC/VLC. The eligible number of respondents who answered the question is 153.

Supported by More Than One SVC/VLC Throughout the Military Justice Process

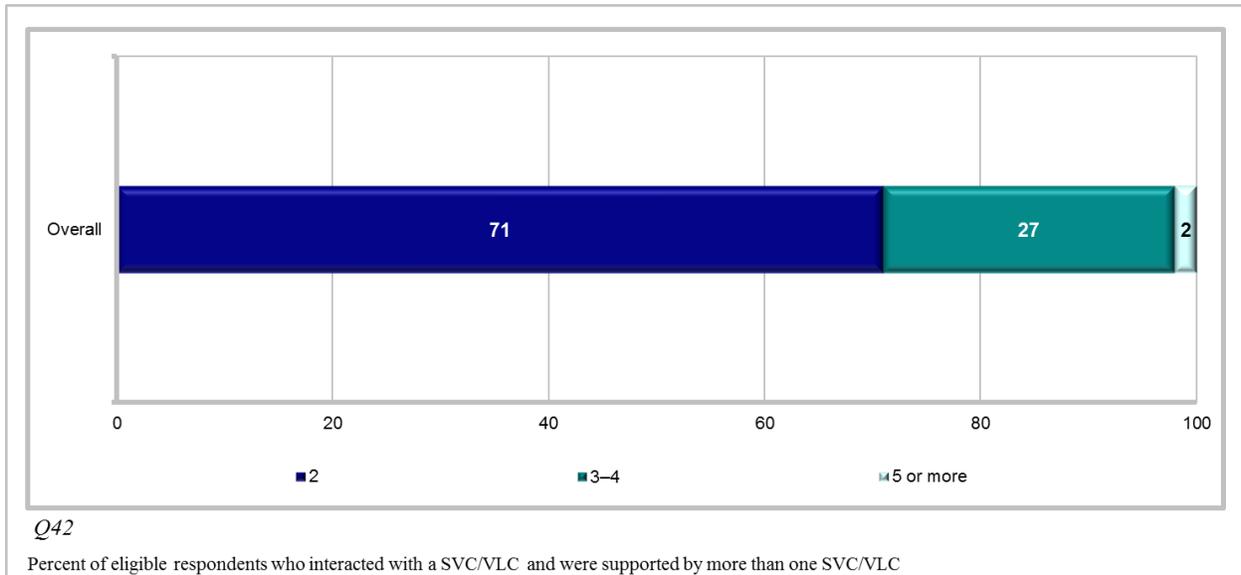
Analysis of the 2015 MIJES revealed that respondents potentially interacted with more than one SVC/VLC during the military justice process which impacted how often those personnel were available. Therefore the 2016 MIJES included questions pertaining to the number of SVCs/VLCs with which respondents interacted. Of respondents who interacted with a SVC/VLC during the military justice process, **32%** indicated that they were supported by more than one SVC/VLC during the military justice process. The eligible number of respondents who answered the question is 151.

Number of SVCs or VLCs That Supported the Respondent Throughout the Military Justice Process

As seen in Figure 28, of those respondents who indicated they were supported by multiple SVCs/VLCs, 71% indicated they were supported by 2 SVCs/VLCs, 27% indicated they were

supported by 3-4 SVCs/VLCs, and 2% indicated they were supported by 5 or more SVCs/VLCs during the military justice process. The eligible number of respondents who answered the question is 49.

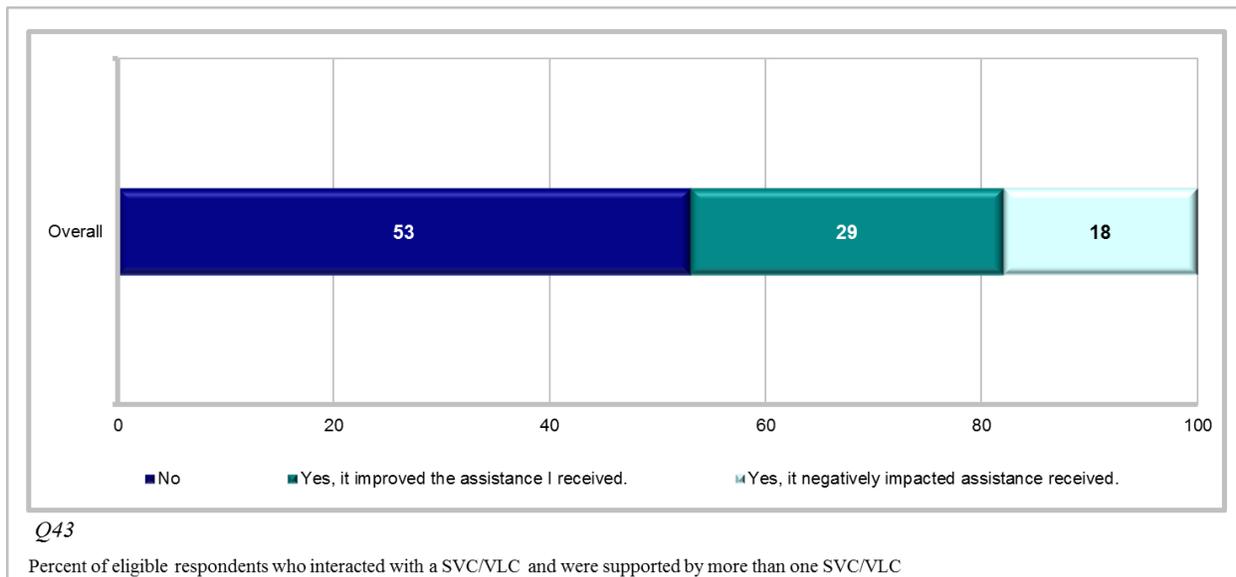
Figure 28.
Number of SVCs or VLCs That Supported the Respondent Throughout the Military Justice Process



Impact of Changing SVC or VLC on Assistance Received

As seen in Figure 29, of those respondents who indicated they were supported by multiple SVCs/VLCs, 53% indicated *no*, changing SVCs/VLCs did not impact the assistance they received, whereas 29% indicated changing SVCs/VLCs *improved the assistance they received*, and 18% indicated the change *negatively impacted the assistance they received*. The eligible number of respondents who answered the question is 49.

Figure 29.
Impact of Changing SVC or VLC on Assistance Received

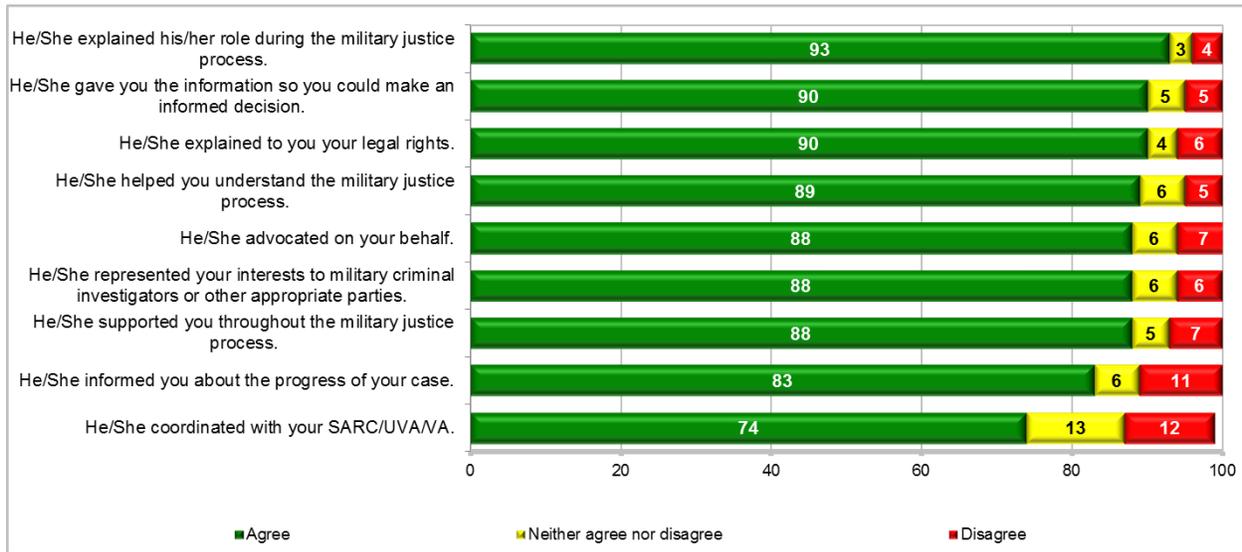


Assessment of Experiences With SVC/VLC

As seen in Figure 30, respondents who interacted with SVCs/VLCs during the military justice process were asked whether they **agreed** with statements pertaining to their experience with the SVCs/VLCs. Overall, 93% indicated the SVCs/VLCs *explained his/her role during the military justice process*, 90% indicated the SVCs/VLCs *gave them the information so that they could make an informed decision*; 90% indicated the SVC/VLC *explained to them their legal rights*; 89% indicated the SVCs/VLCs *helped them understand the military justice process*; 88% indicated the SVC/VLC *advocated on their behalf*; 88% indicated the SVC/VLC *represented their interests to military criminal investigators, military justice officials, or other appropriate parties*; 88% indicated the SVCs/VLCs *supported them throughout the military justice process*; 83% indicated the SVC/VLC *informed them about the progress of their case*; and 74% indicated *the SVC/VLC coordinated with their SARC/UVA/VA*.

Of respondents who interacted with SVCs/VLCs during the military justice process, respondents indicated they **disagreed** that the SVCs/VLCs *coordinated with their SARC/UVA/VA* (12%); *informed them about the progress of their case* (11%); *supported them throughout the military justice process* (7%); *advocated on their behalf* (7%); *represented their interests to military criminal investigators, military justice officials, or other appropriate parties* (6%); *explained to them their legal rights* (6%); *helped them understand the military justice process* (5%); *gave them the information so that they could make an informed decision* (5%); and *explained his/her role during the military justice process* (4%). The eligible number of respondents who answered the question ranges from 141-152. Results exclude those who indicated “Not applicable.”

Figure 30.
Assessment of Experiences With SVC/VLC



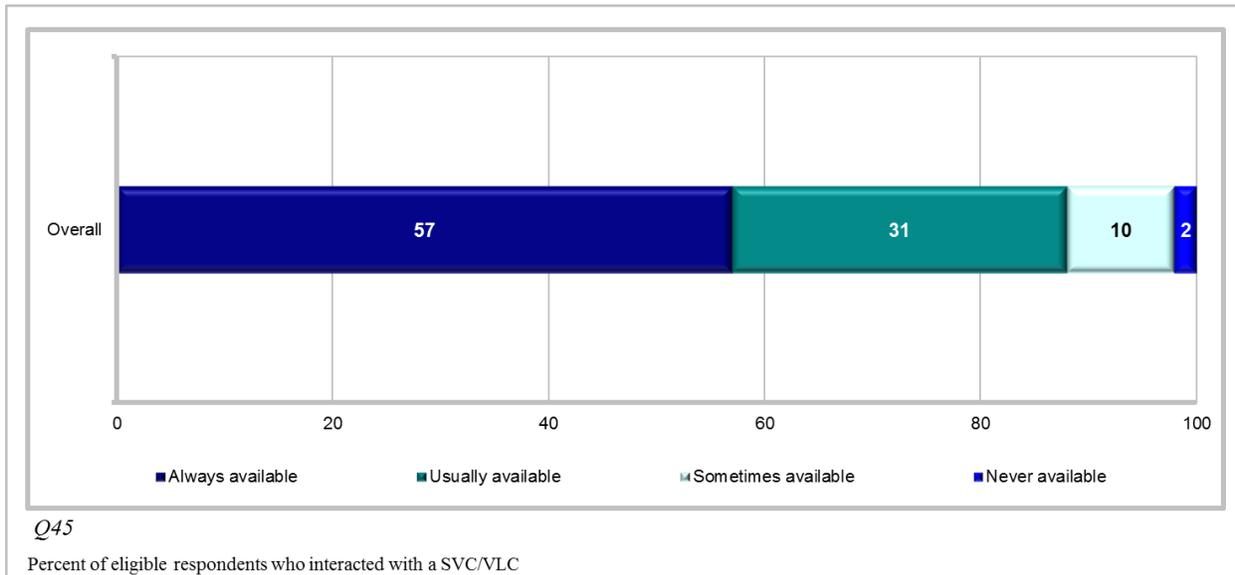
Q44

Percent of eligible respondents who took the survey and interacted with a SVC/VLC during the military justice process.

SVC/VLC Availability

Of respondents who interacted with a SVC/VLC during the military justice process, 98% indicated the SVC/VLC was available when they needed them. As seen in Figure 31, 57% indicated the SVC/VLC was *always available*, 31% indicated the SVC/VLC was *usually available*, 10% indicated the SVC/VLC was *sometimes available*, whereas only 2% indicated the SVC/VLC was *never available*. The eligible number of respondents who answered the question is 153.

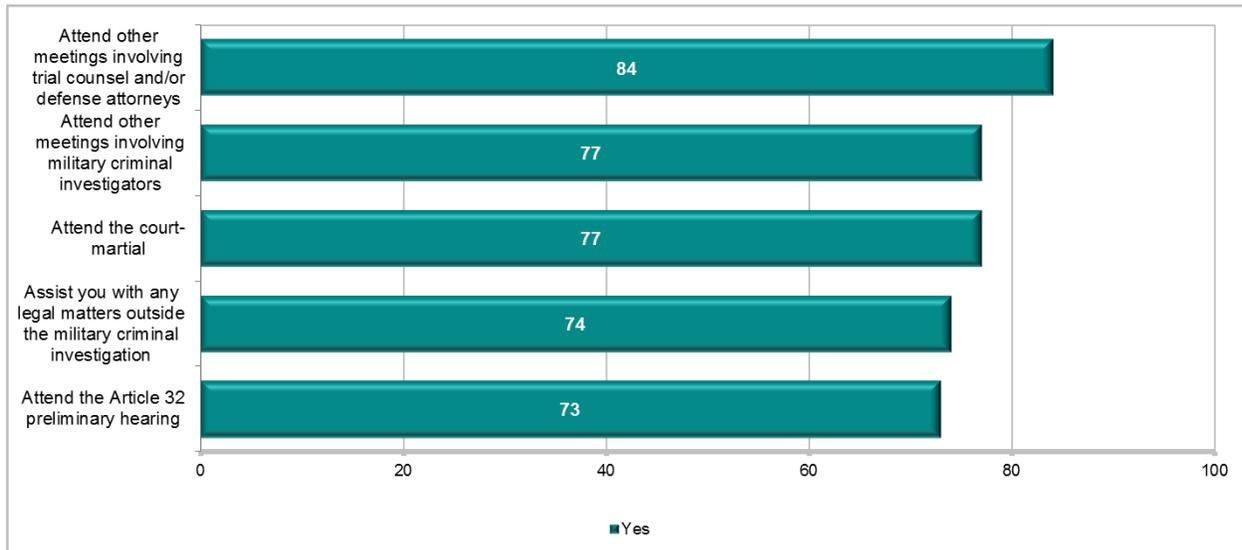
Figure 31.
SVC/VLC Availability



Overall Role of SVC/VLC

As seen in Figure 32, of respondents who interacted with a SVC/VLC during the military justice process, 84% indicated the SVC/VLC *attended other meetings involving trial counsel and/or defense attorneys*, 77% indicated the SVC/VLC *attended other meetings involving military criminal investigators*, 77% indicated the SVC/VLC *attended the court-martial*, 74% indicated the SVC/VLC *assisted them with any legal matters outside the military criminal investigation*, and 73% indicated the SVC/VLC *attended the Article 32 preliminary hearing*. The eligible number of respondents who answered the question ranges from 98-128. Results exclude those who indicated “Not applicable.”

Figure 32.
Overall Role of SVC/VLC



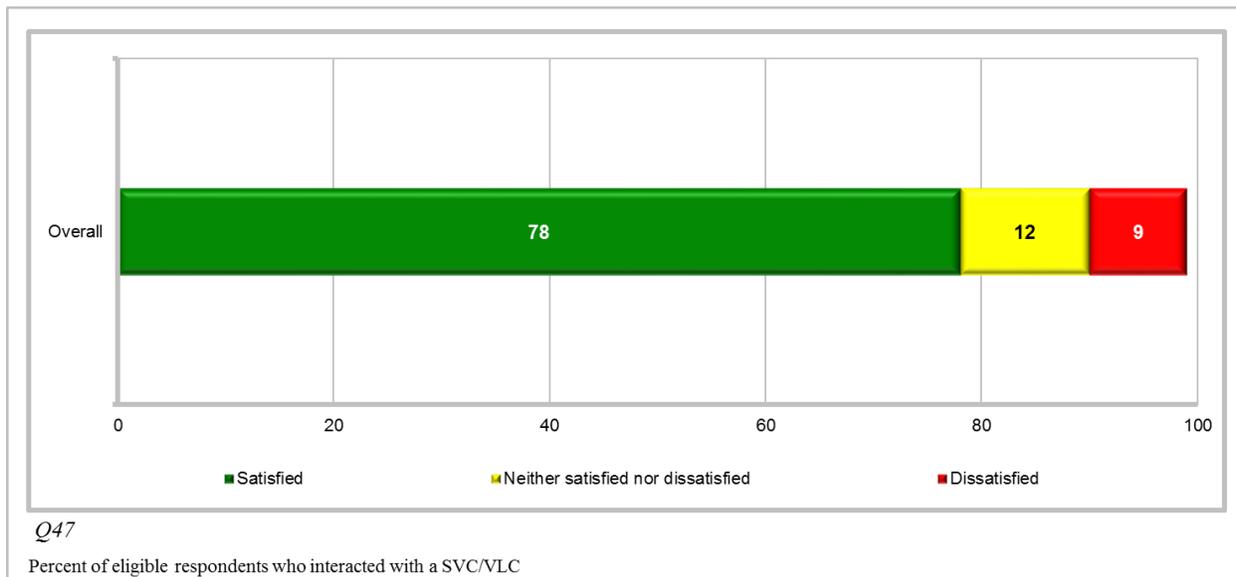
Q46

Percent of eligible respondents who took the survey and interacted with a SVC/VLC during the military justice process.

Satisfaction With SVC/VLC

As seen in Figure 33, of respondents who interacted with a SVC/VLC during the military justice process, overall, 78% indicated that they were *satisfied* with the SVC or VLC during the military justice process, whereas 9% were *dissatisfied*. The eligible number of respondents who answered the question is 153.

Figure 33.
Satisfaction With SVC/VLC



Experiences With Victim Witness Assistance Provider (VWAP)

Once an MCIO investigation is initiated, a VWAP is available to support military members who brought forward a report of sexual assault. A VWAP (for example, Victim Witness Coordinator/Victim Witness Liaison) may provide support to military members by assisting them in understanding their federally mandated rights as well as with navigating the military justice process. VWAPs may also provide information on services and resources, and interact with military trial counsel and commanders. They also help ensure that the military member’s situation is respected, that military members have a voice in the process, and that military members are kept informed of the status of the investigation and prosecution throughout the military justice process.

Interaction With a VWAP

9% of respondents indicated interacting with a VWAP during the military justice process.

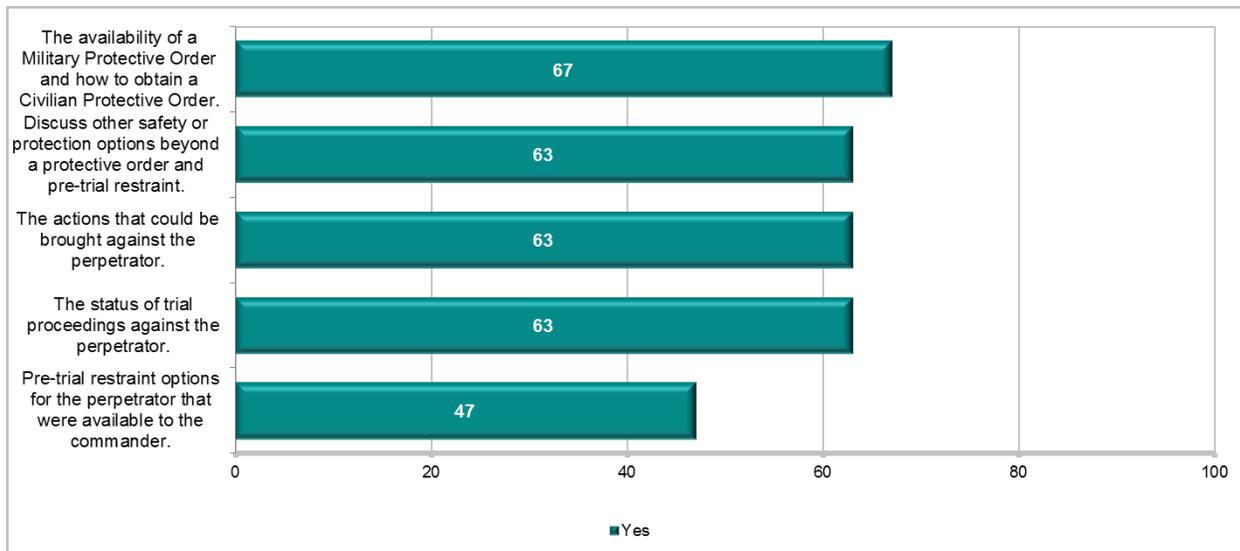
The eligible number of respondents who answered the question is 223. The remaining items in this section are of this 9%.

Overall Role of VWAP

As seen in Figure 34, of respondents who interacted with a VWAP during the military justice process, respondents indicated the VWAP **discussed** *the availability of a Military Protective Order and how to obtain a Civilian Protective Order (also sometimes called a Restraining Order [67%]), other safety or protection options beyond a protective order and pre-trial restraint (63%), the actions that could be brought against the perpetrator (for example, court-martial charges, non-judicial punishment, administrative discharge [63%]), the status of trial*

proceedings against the perpetrator (for example, Article 32 preliminary hearing and court-martial [63%]), and pre-trial restraint options for the perpetrator that were available to the commander (for example, placing the perpetrator in jail prior to trial [47%]). The eligible number of respondents who answered the question is 19. Results exclude those who indicated “Not applicable.”

Figure 34.
Overall Role of VWAP



Q49

Percent of eligible respondents who took the survey and interacted with a VWAP during the military justice process.

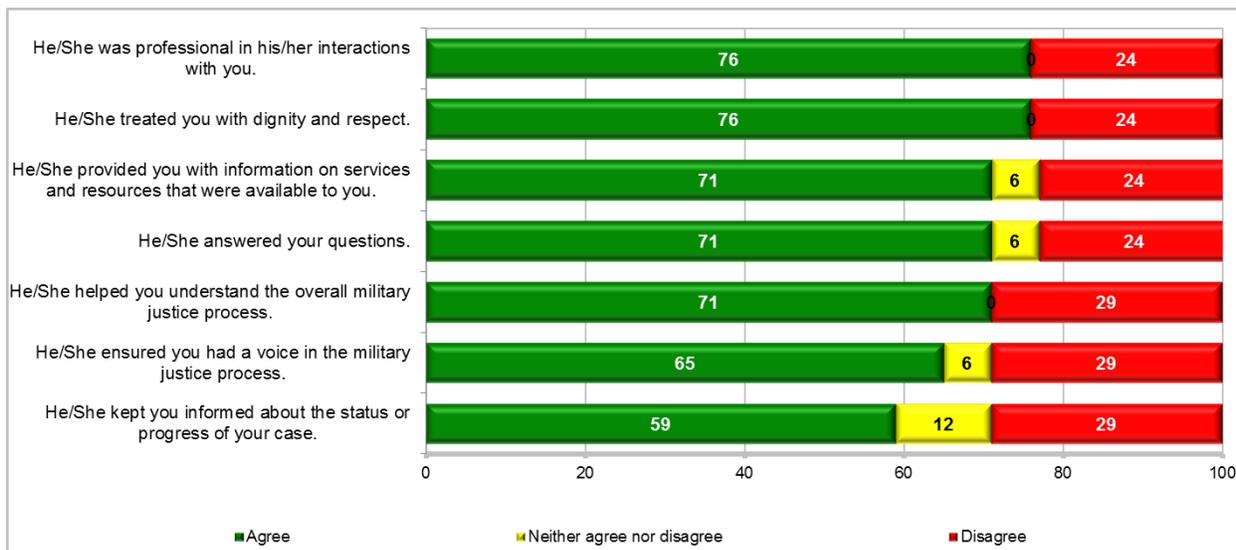
Assessment of Experiences With VWAP

As seen in Figure 35, respondents who interacted with a VWAP during the military justice process were asked whether they **agreed** with statements pertaining to their experience with the VWAP. Overall, 76% indicated the VWAP was *professional in his/her interactions with them*, 76% indicated the VWAP *treated them with dignity and respect*, 71% indicated the VWAP *provided them with information on services and resources that were available to them*, 71% indicated the VWAP *answered their questions*, 71% indicated the VWAP *helped them understand the overall military justice process*, 65% indicated the VWAP *ensured they had a voice in the military justice process*, and 59% indicated the VWAP *kept them informed about the status or progress of their case*.

Of respondents who interacted with a VWAP during the military justice process, respondents indicated they **disagreed** that the VWAP *kept them informed about the status or progress of their case* (29%), *ensured they had a voice in the military justice process* (29%), *helped them understand the overall military justice process* (29%), *answered their questions* (24%), *provided them with information on services and resources that were available to them* (24%), *treated them with dignity and respect* (24%), and was *professional in his/her interactions with them* (24%).

The eligible number of respondents who answered the question is 17. Results exclude those who indicated “Not applicable.”

Figure 35.
Assessment of Experiences With VWAP

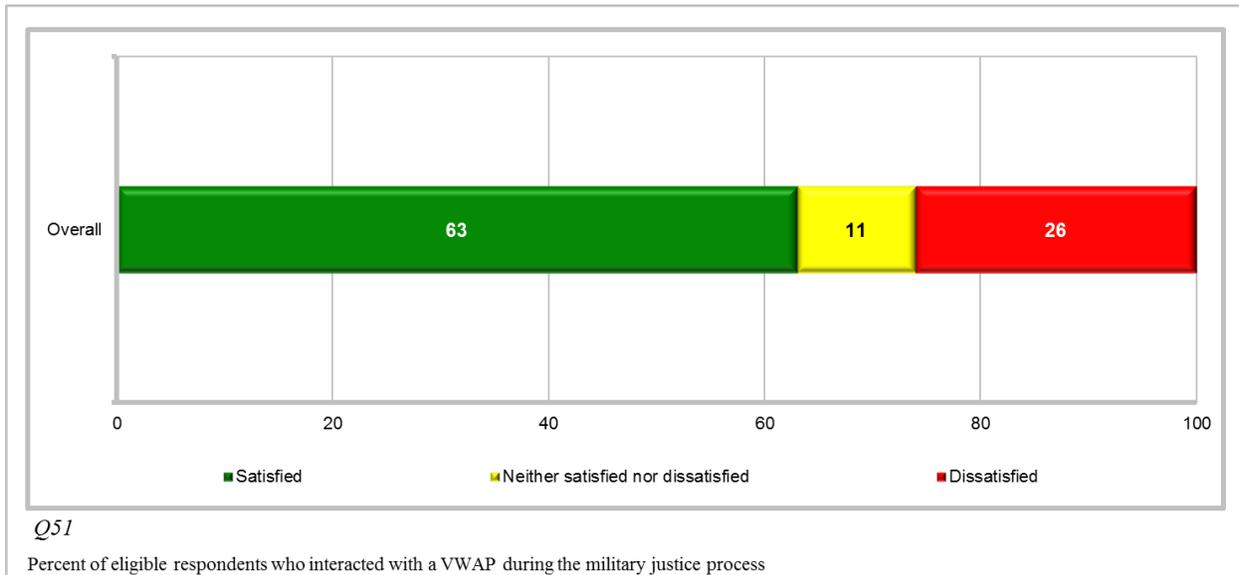


Q50
Percent of eligible respondents who took the survey and interacted with a VWAP during the military justice process.

Satisfaction With a VWAP

As seen in Figure 36, of respondents who interacted with a VWAP during the military justice process, overall, 63% indicated that they were *satisfied* with the VWAP during the military justice process, whereas 26% were *dissatisfied*. The eligible number of respondents who answered the question is 19.

Figure 36.
Satisfaction With a VWAP



Experiences With Leadership

Another area of interest to the Department is the response of the military member's chain of command, if notified of the incident. When a military member makes an unrestricted report of sexual assault, it prompts both an official investigation and notification of the military member's command. Respondents were asked about whether they interacted with their unit commander and/or other members in their chain of command (e.g., senior enlisted advisor, immediate supervisor).

Interaction With Unit Commander

65% of respondents indicated interacting with their unit commander during the military justice process.

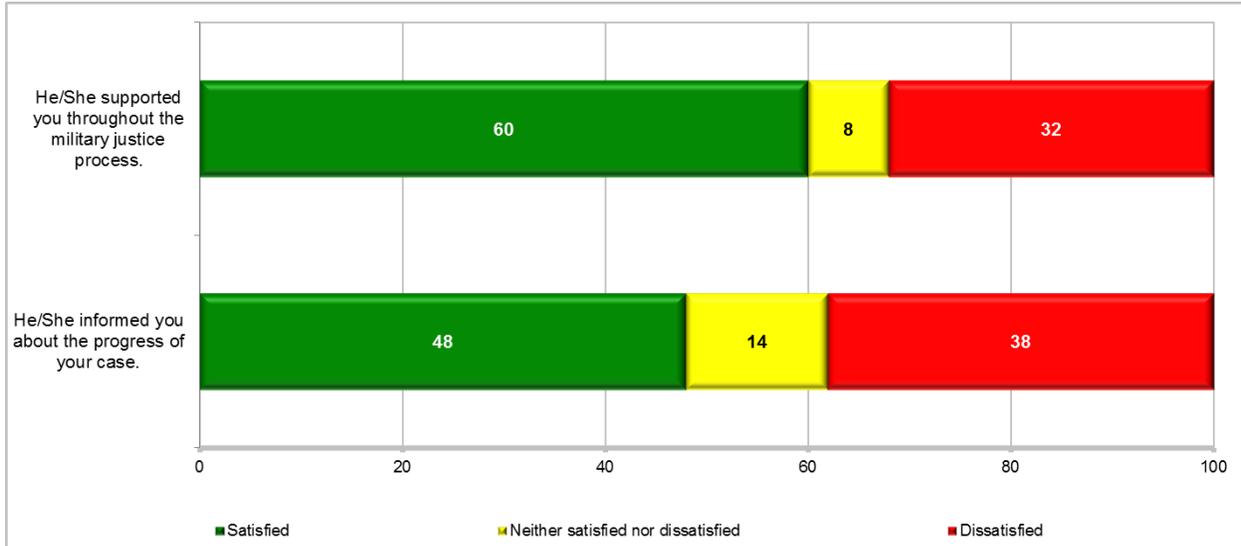
The eligible number of respondents who answered the question is 224. The remaining items in this section are of this 65%.

Satisfaction With Unit Commander Actions During the Military Justice Process

As seen in Figure 37, of respondents who interacted with their unit commander during the military justice process, 60% indicated they were **satisfied** with how their unit commander *supported them throughout the military justice process*, and 48% were **satisfied** with how their unit commander *informed them about the progress of their case*. Overall, 38% were **dissatisfied** with how their unit commander *informed them about the progress of their case*, and 32% were **dissatisfied** with how that their unit commander *supported them throughout the military justice*

process. The eligible number of respondents who answered the question is 146. Results exclude those who indicated “Not applicable.”

Figure 37.
Satisfaction With Unit Commander Actions During the Military Justice Process

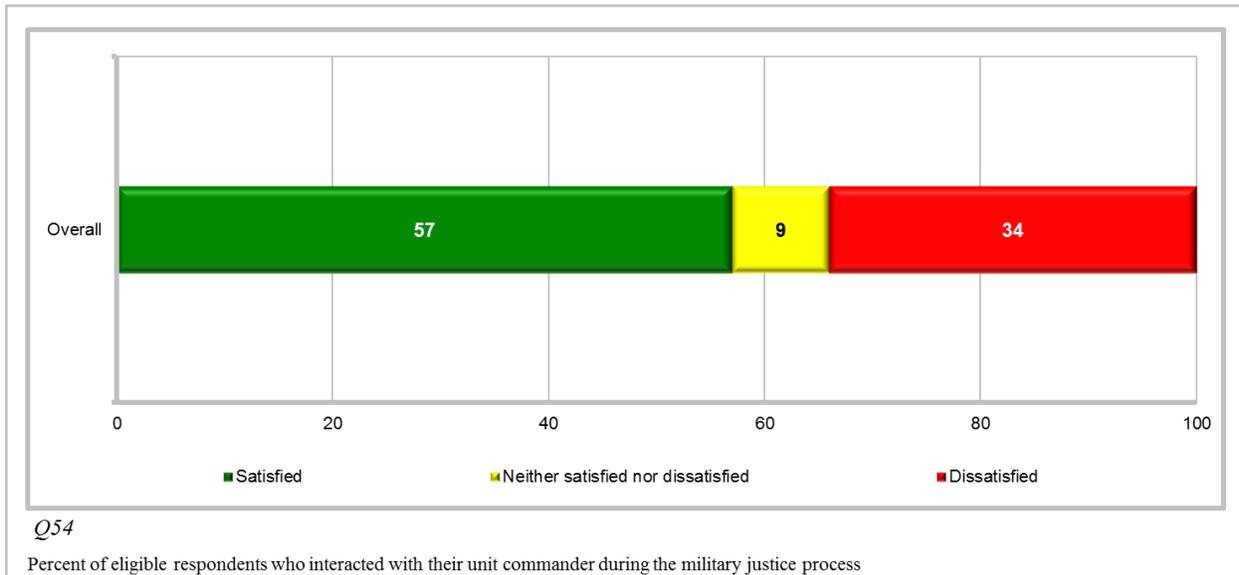


Q53
Percent of eligible respondents who took the survey and interacted with their unit commander during the military justice process.

Satisfaction With Unit Commander Response During the Military Justice Process

As seen in Figure 38, of respondents who interacted with their unit commander during the military justice process, overall, 57% indicated that they were *satisfied* with the response from their unit commander during the military justice process, whereas 34% were *dissatisfied*. The eligible number of respondents who answered the question is 146.

Figure 38.
Satisfaction With Unit Commander Response During the Military Justice Process



Interaction With Immediate Supervisor

58% of respondents indicated interacting with their immediate supervisor during the military justice process.

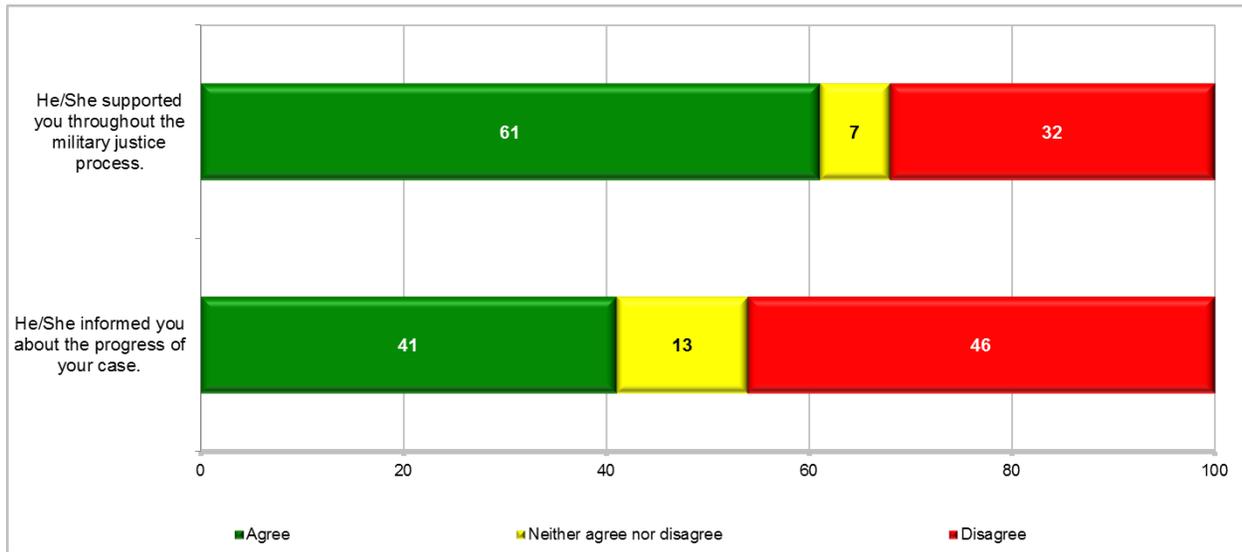
The eligible number of respondents who answered the question is 225. The remaining items in this section are of this 58%.

Assessment of Experiences With Immediate Supervisor

As seen in Figure 39, of respondents who interacted with their immediate supervisor during the military justice process, respondents **agreed** that their immediate supervisor *supported them throughout the military justice process* (61%), whereas 32% **disagreed**. Respondents **agreed** that their immediate supervisor *informed them about the progress of their case* (41%), whereas 46% **disagreed**.²⁶ The eligible number of respondents who answered the question ranges from 89-131. Results exclude those who indicated “Not applicable.”

²⁶ Air Force, Air Force Reserve, and Air National Guard were excluded from this question.

Figure 39.
Assessment of Experiences With Immediate Supervisor



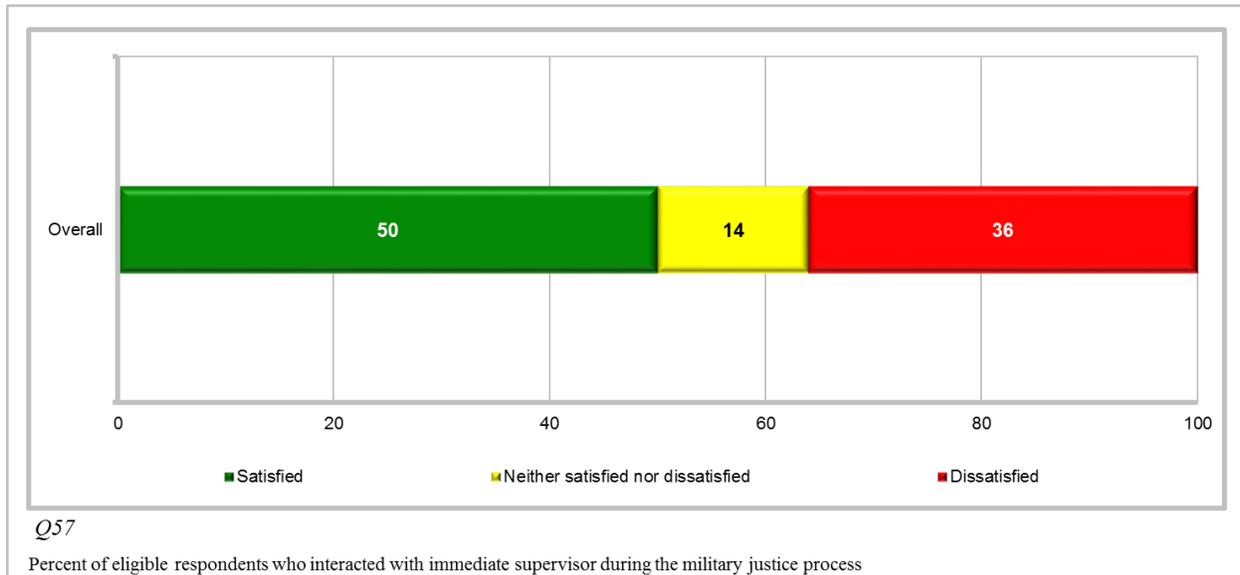
Q56

Percent of eligible respondents who took the survey and interacted with their immediate supervisor during the military justice process.

Satisfaction With Immediate Supervisor

As seen in Figure 40, of respondents who interacted with their immediate supervisor during the military justice process, overall, 50% indicated that they were *satisfied* with the response from their immediate supervisor during the military justice process, whereas 36% were *dissatisfied*. The eligible number of respondents who answered the question is 131.

Figure 40.
Satisfaction With Immediate Supervisor



Interaction With Senior Enlisted Advisor

Senior enlisted advisors include First Sergeants or Master Sergeants and Chief Petty Officers.

58% of respondents indicated interacting with their senior enlisted advisor during the military justice process.

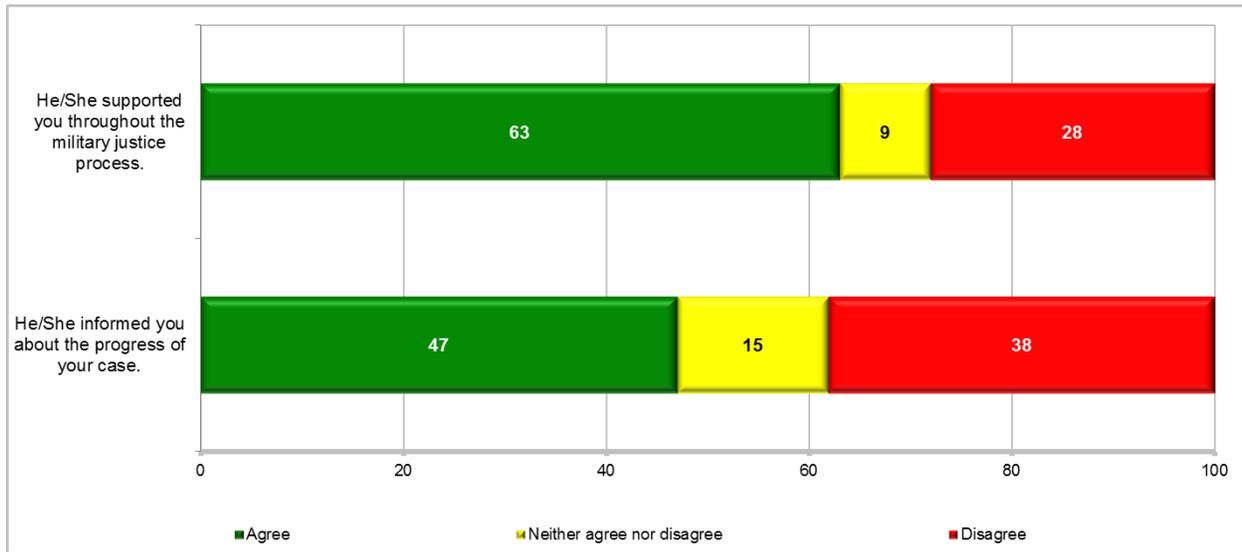
The eligible number of respondents who answered the question is 225. The remaining items in this section are of this 58%.

Assessment of Experiences With Senior Enlisted Advisor

As seen in Figure 41, of respondents who interacted with their senior enlisted advisor during the military justice process, respondents **agreed** that their senior enlisted advisor *supported them throughout the military justice process* (63%), whereas 28% **disagreed**. Respondents **agreed** that their senior enlisted advisor *informed them about the progress of their case* (47%), whereas 38% **disagreed**.²⁷ Eligible number of respondents who answered the question ranges from 80-131. Results exclude those who indicated “Not applicable.”

²⁷ Air Force, Air Force Reserve, and Air National Guard were excluded from this question.

Figure 41.
Assessment of Experiences With Senior Enlisted Advisor



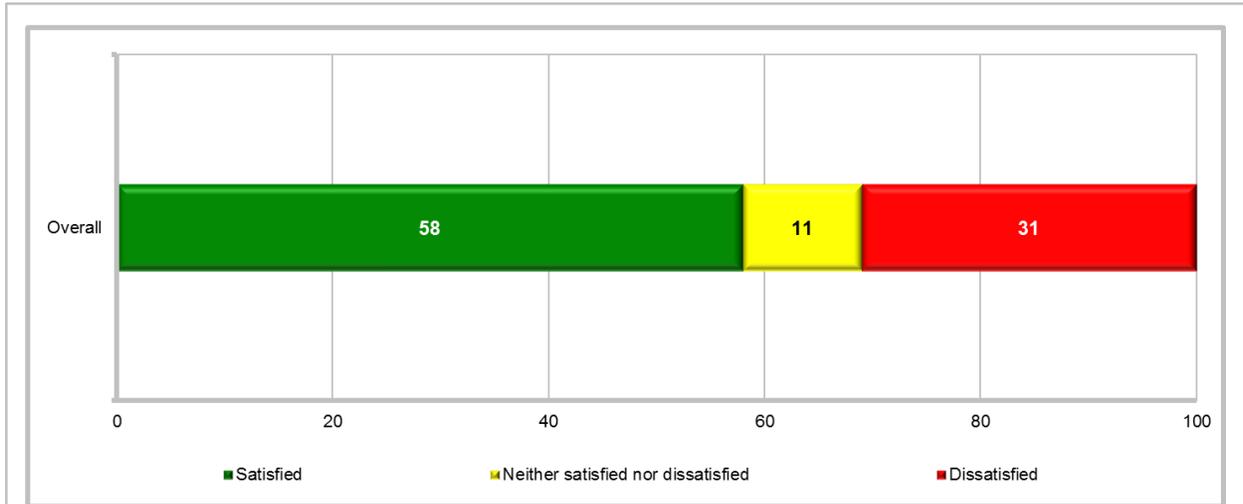
Q59

Percent of eligible respondents who took the survey and interacted with their senior enlisted advisor during the military justice process.

Satisfaction With Senior Enlisted Advisor

As seen in Figure 42, of respondents who interacted with their senior enlisted advisor during the military justice process, overall, 58% indicated that they were *satisfied* with the response from their senior enlisted advisor during the military justice process, whereas 31% were *dissatisfied*. The eligible number of respondents who answered the question is 131.

Figure 42.
Satisfaction With Senior Enlisted Advisor



Q60

Percent of eligible respondents who interacted with senior enlisted advisor during the military justice process

Chapter 4: Outcomes Associated With Reporting

The Department strives to create an environment where military members feel comfortable and safe reporting a potential sexual assault to a military authority. Since 2005, DoD has established a number of policies to encourage more survivors to come forward.²⁸ In 2012, DoD created two distinct types of reporting options for sexual assault survivors—*restricted* and *unrestricted*. *Restricted reporting* is a confidential option for those who want to obtain medical and mental health services, but do not want an official investigation into the assault, or their command to be notified. *Unrestricted reporting* is for military members who not only want access to medical and mental health services, but who also want to have the assault officially investigated. These reporting options were established so that military members could feel more comfortable seeking help/treatment without necessarily having the situation result in an official military investigation or notification of their leadership. Military members also have the option to convert a restricted report into an unrestricted report at any time. Conversely, an unrestricted report cannot be converted to restricted report.

One area the Department has been monitoring is repercussions, i.e. retaliatory behavior, as a result of reporting a sexual assault. Specifically, two forms of retaliatory behaviors have been outlined: professional reprisal and ostracism/maltreatment. Professional reprisal, as defined in law and policy, is a personnel or other unfavorable action taken by the chain of command against an individual for engaging in a protected activity. Ostracism and maltreatment, however, can be negative behaviors, such as actions of social exclusion or misconduct against the military member taken either by peers or an individual in a position of authority, because the military member reported or intends to report a criminal offense. The Department's ability to deter retaliatory behavior was strengthened by section 1714 of the NDAA for FY 2014, enhancing the protections in section 1034 of title 10, United States Code, for military members reporting criminal offenses. Protections were also strengthened for military members by section 1709, which requires the promulgation of regulations to punish retaliatory behaviors. Survey results on rates of perceived experiences of military members who made a report of sexual assault have been relatively constant for both types of retaliatory behavior since first measured in 2006. Prior survey data indicate that over half of female military members who make an unrestricted report of sexual assault perceive some amount of retaliatory behavior.²⁹ In 2015, the Secretary of Defense determined that more detailed information was needed on the circumstances of these perceived experiences of retaliation. As a result, the Secretary of Defense directed "that we develop a DoD-wide comprehensive strategy to prevent retaliation against Service members who report or intervene on behalf of victims of sexual assault and other crimes."³⁰

²⁸ Examples of policies established include the implementation of the DoD Safe Helpline, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014, and the Special Victims' Counsel/Victims' Legal Counsel Program (Lucero, 2015).

²⁹ DMDC (2013), Van Winkle, E., Rock, L., Coffey, M., & Hurley, M. (2014), and RAND (2014). Data for men were not reportable due to the small number of male respondents in this category.

³⁰ Secretary of Defense (2015, May 1).

This increased focus led to a number of new initiatives, including the revision of survey measures to be consistent with the directives prohibiting retaliation and behaviors that allow for Departmental action.³¹ To develop the comprehensive measure to assess perceptions of retaliation, SAPRO assembled a Retaliation Roundtable which included subject matter experts from across the Department, including representatives from each Service, as well as DoD stakeholders. The goal was to create a detailed set of survey items that more accurately measure perceptions of ostracism/maltreatment and professional reprisal so that these outcomes associated with reporting a sexual assault could be better addressed by the Department.

Construction of Items

OPA worked closely with the Services and DoD stakeholders to design behaviorally-based questions that would better capture perceptions of a range of outcomes resulting from the report of a sexual assault. The resulting bank of questions was designed to measure negative behaviors a respondent may have experienced as a result of making a sexual assault report and to account for additional motivating factors, as indicated by the respondent, that are consistent with prohibited actions of professional reprisal, ostracism, and maltreatment in the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) and military policies and regulations. In this way, these questions are able to provide the Department with perceived experiences of the respondents for each of the different types of possible retaliatory behaviors as well as various “roll up” scales to obtain broader understanding of the issue. These items were reviewed and approved by all Services via the Retaliation Roundtable convened by SAPRO in June 2015.

Survey questions are only able to provide a general understanding of the self-reported outcomes that may constitute professional reprisal, ostracism, or maltreatment; ultimately, only the results of an investigation (which takes into account all legal aspects, such as the intent of the alleged perpetrator) can determine whether self-reported negative behaviors meet the requirements of prohibited retaliation. The percentages presented in this chapter reflect the respondents’ perceptions about a negative experience associated with their reporting of a sexual assault and not necessarily a reported or legally substantiated incident of retaliation. As such, rates for these items are caveated as “perceived.”

Prior to categorizing respondents as experiencing “perceived” professional reprisal, ostracism, and/or maltreatment, respondents had to indicate experiencing a “potential” retaliatory action and/or behavior. Specifically, the respondent had to indicate experiencing any behavior consistent with professional reprisal, ostracism, and/or maltreatment which would precede the questions to ascertain the respondent’s perception of the motivating factors of those potential retaliatory behaviors. Therefore, there are higher percentages of respondents who experience “potential” behaviors, but they do not, on their own, reflect a “rate.” “Perceived” actions and/or behaviors are those retaliatory behaviors where potential behaviors were experienced and additional motivating factors, as indicated by the respondent, were present. Construction of perceived professional reprisal, ostracism, and maltreatment is based on general policy

³¹ The implementation of Section 1709(a) of the NDAA for FY 2014 requires the Secretary of Defense to prescribe regulations, or require the Secretaries of the military departments to prescribe regulations, that prohibit retaliation against an alleged victim or other member of the Armed Forces who reports a criminal offense. The section further requires that violation of those regulations be punishable under Article 92 of the UCMJ, 10 U.S.C. § 892 (2012).

The percentages presented in this chapter reflect the respondents' perceptions about a negative experience associated with their reporting of a sexual assault and not necessarily a reported or legally substantiated incident of retaliation.

prohibitions and should not be construed as a legal crime victimization rate due to slight differences across the Services on the definition of behaviors and requirements of retaliation and in the absence of an investigation being conducted to determine a verified outcome.

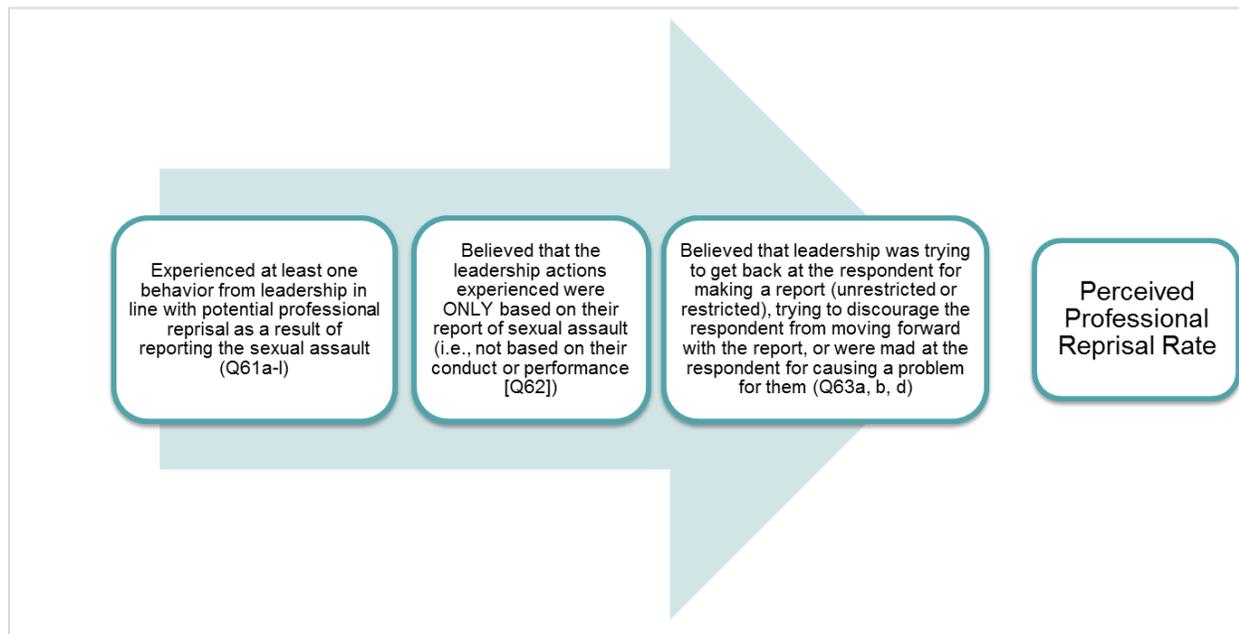
Perceived Professional Reprisal

Reprisal is defined as “taking or threatening to take an adverse personnel action, or withholding or threatening to withhold a favorable personnel action, with respect to a member of the Armed Forces because the member reported a criminal offense.”³² Per the definition in law and policy, reprisal may only occur if the actions in question were taken by leadership with the intent of having a specific detrimental impact on the career or professional activities of the military member who reported a crime.

As depicted in Figure 43, the *Perceived Professional Reprisal* rate in the 2016 MIJES is a summary measure reflecting whether respondents indicated they perceived experiencing at least one negative action by leadership as a result of reporting a sexual assault (not based on conduct or performance [Q61]). Further, the respondent must perceive these leadership actions were ONLY based on their report of sexual assault (i.e., the action taken was not based on conduct or performance [Q62]), and the respondent must believe leadership took these actions for a specific set of reasons: they were trying to get back at the respondent for making a report (unrestricted or restricted), they were trying to discourage the respondent from moving forward with the report, or they were mad at the respondent for causing a problem for them (Q63).

³² Military Whistleblower Protection Act (10 U.S.C. 1034); Section 1709(a) of the NDAA for FY 2014 requires regulations prohibiting retaliation against an alleged victim or other member of the Armed Forces who reports a crime, and requires that violations of those regulations be punishable under Article 92.

Figure 43.
Construction of Perceived Professional Reprisal Rate



Perceived Ostracism

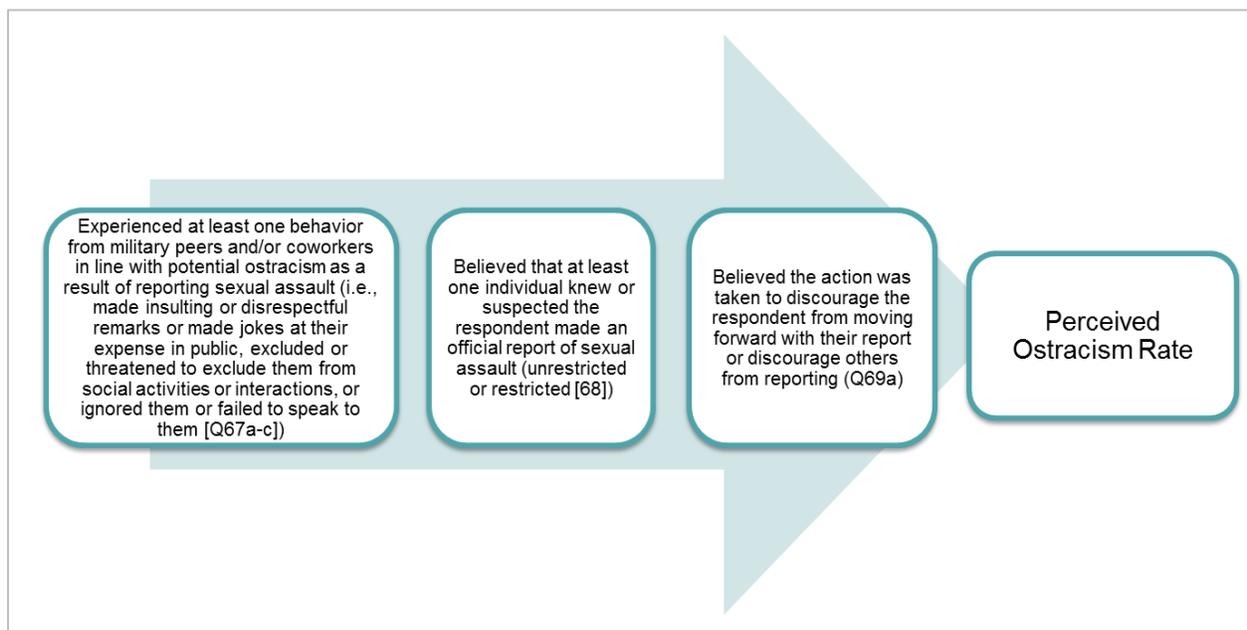
Implementing strategies to eliminate retaliatory behaviors such as ostracism presents some challenges to the Department. For example, enacting prohibitions against ostracism within the context of retaliation requires a specific set of criteria in order to maintain judicial validation against the limitations on the freedom of disassociation. Therefore, the Services crafted policies which implement the regulation of these prohibitions against ostracism outlined in statute 1709(a). In the *Report on Prohibiting Retaliation Against an Alleged Victim or Other Member of the Armed Forces Who Reports a Criminal Offense*, the Department states that “the punitive Service regulations issued in accordance with section 1709(a) of the NDAA for FY 2014 as supplemented by existing UCMJ articles that can be applied to some specific aspects of retaliation—such as Article 93’s prohibition of maltreatment and Article 133’s prohibition of misconduct by commissioned officers, cadets, and midshipmen—are the optimal means of criminalizing retaliation against victims or other members of the Armed Forces who report criminal offenses.”³³ Although the interpretation of ostracism varies slightly across the DoD Services, in general, ostracism may occur if retaliatory behaviors were taken either by a military member’s military peers or coworkers. Examples of ostracism include improper exclusion from social acceptance, activities, or interactions; denying privilege of friendship due to reporting or planning to report a crime; blaming the military member for the report or assault; and/or subjecting the military member to insults or bullying.

³³ DoD (2014).

The percentages presented in this chapter reflect the respondents' perceptions about a negative experience associated with their reporting of a sexual assault and not necessarily a reported or legally substantiated incident of retaliation.

As depicted in Figure 44, the *Perceived Ostracism* rate in the 2016 MIJES is a summary measure reflecting whether respondents indicated they perceived experiencing at least one negative action by military peers and/or coworkers as a result of reporting a sexual assault intended to make them feel excluded or ignored, specifically: someone made insulting or disrespectful remarks or made jokes at the respondent's expense in public, excluded or threatened to exclude the respondent from social activities or interactions, or ignored or failed to speak to the respondent (Q67). To be included in this rate, respondents also needed to indicate they perceived at least one individual who took the action knew or suspected the respondent made an official report of sexual assault (unrestricted or restricted) (Q68). Further, respondents had to indicate they believed the action was taken to discourage them from moving forward with their report or discourage others from reporting (Q69).

Figure 44.
Construction of Perceived Ostracism Rate



Perceived Maltreatment

In the context of retaliation, perceived maltreatment prohibitions must include a specific set of criteria in order to maintain judicial validation against the limitations on the freedom of disassociation. As with perceived ostracism, the Services crafted regulations making certain behavior punitive under Article 92, of the UCMJ, as mandated by Section 1709(a).³⁴ Cruelty, oppression, and maltreatment are acts that occur without a valid military purpose, and may include physical or psychological force or threat or abusive or unjustified treatment that results in physical or mental harm done with the intent to deter the reporting of a criminal offense or

³⁴ DoD (2014).

participation in the military justice process. For the purposes of this report, the construct of “cruelty, oppression, and maltreatment” are referenced broadly as “maltreatment.”³⁵

As depicted in Figure 45, the *Perceived Maltreatment* rate is a summary measure that includes perceived experiences of at least one negative action by military peers and/or coworkers as a result of reporting a sexual assault which may include physical or psychological force, threat, or abusive or unjustified treatment that results in physical or mental harm, specifically: someone made insulting or disrespectful remarks or made jokes at the respondent’s expense in private; showed or threatened to show private images, photos, or videos of the respondent to others; bullied the respondent or made intimidating remarks about the assault; was physically violent with the respondent or threatened to be physically violent; or damaged or threatened to damage the respondent’s property (Q72). To be included in this rate, respondents also needed to indicate they perceived at least one person who took the action knew or suspected they made an official (unrestricted or restricted) sexual assault report (Q73) and they believed that person(s) were trying to discourage the respondent from moving forward with the report, discourage others from reporting, or was trying to abuse or humiliate the respondent (Q74).

Figure 45.
Construction of Perceived Maltreatment Rate



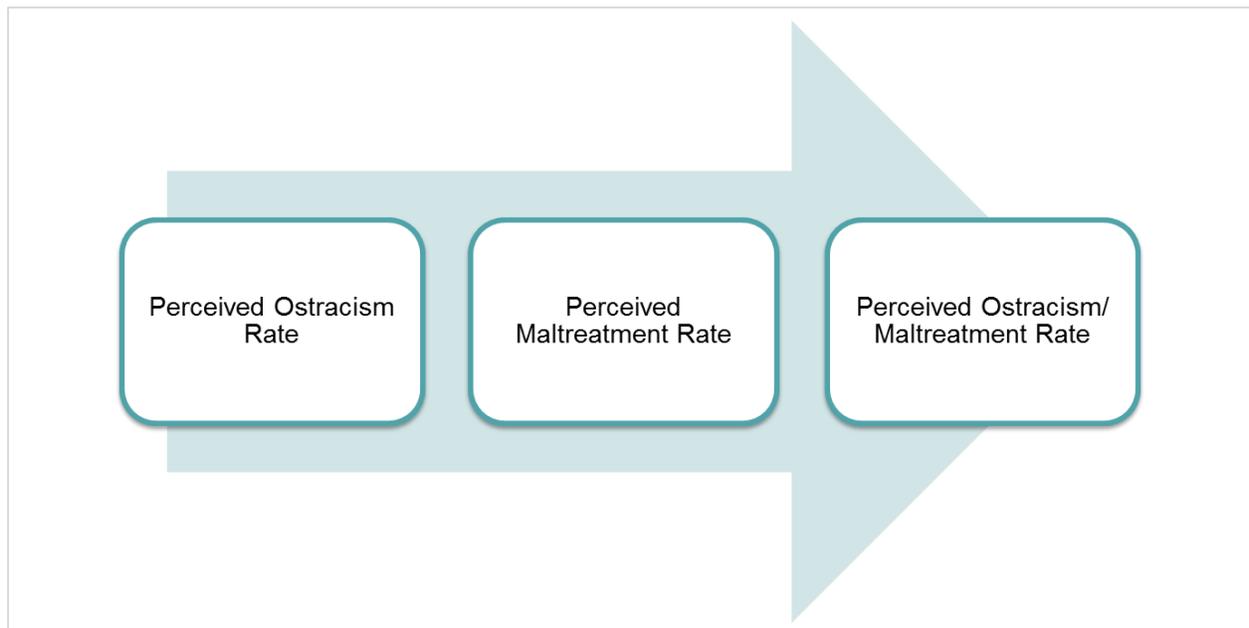
³⁵ Maltreatment as used in this survey comprises both maltreatment in the context of reporting an offense and under Article 93 of the UCMJ.

The percentages presented in this chapter reflect the respondents' perceptions about a negative experience associated with their reporting of a sexual assault and not necessarily a reported or legally substantiated incident of retaliation.

Perceived Ostracism/Maltreatment

By regulations, ostracism/maltreatment is defined as “ostracism and acts of maltreatment committed by peers of a member of the Armed Forces or by other persons because the member reported a criminal offense.”³⁶ As depicted in Figure 46, the *Perceived Ostracism/Maltreatment* rate is an overall measure reflecting whether respondents reported experiencing behaviors and actions by military peers and/or coworkers in order to fulfill requirements for inclusion in the rate for either *Perceived Ostracism* and/or *Perceived Maltreatment* (Q67-Q69, Q72-Q74).

Figure 46.
Construction of Perceived Ostracism/Maltreatment Rate

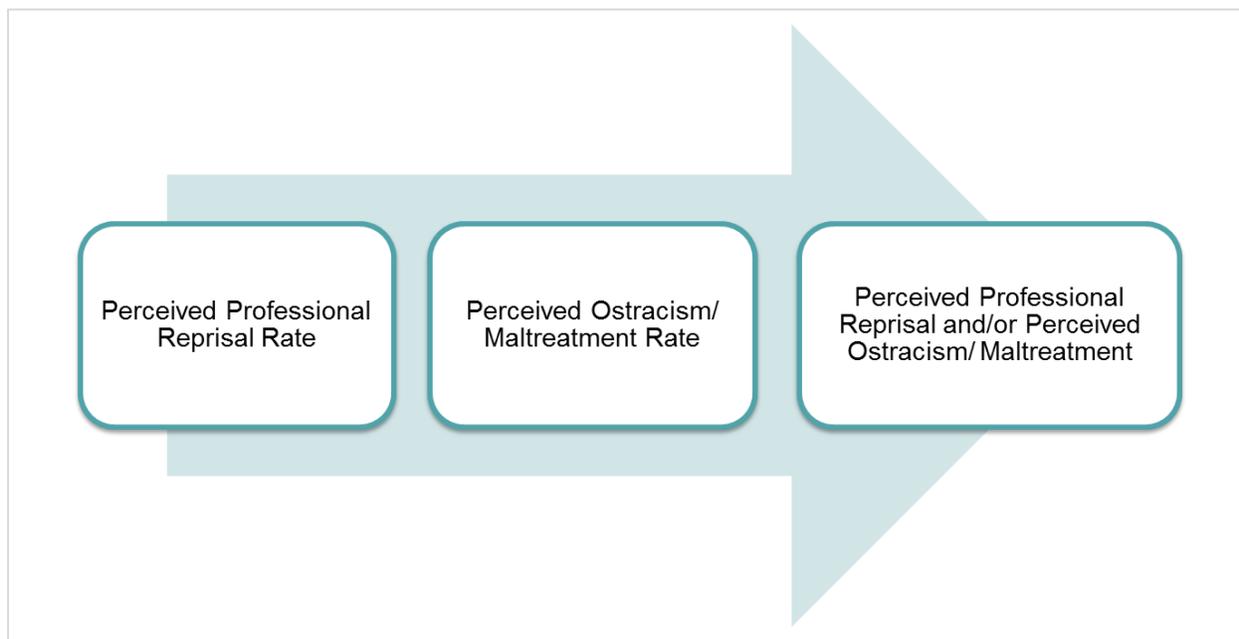


Perceived Professional Reprisal and/or Perceived Ostracism/Maltreatment

As depicted in Figure 47, the overall *Perceived Professional Reprisal and/or Perceived Ostracism/Maltreatment* rate is an overall measure reflecting whether members indicated experiencing negative actions from their leadership, military peers, and/or coworkers as a result of reporting a sexual assault, and which meets the requirements for inclusion in the estimates of *Perceived Professional Reprisal*, *Perceived Ostracism*, and/or *Perceived Maltreatment* (Q61-Q63, Q67-Q69, and Q72-Q74).

³⁶ Section 1709(a) of the NDAA for FY 2014 requires regulations prohibiting retaliation against an alleged survivor or other member of the Armed Forces who reports a crime, and requires that violations of those regulations be punishable under Article 92.

Figure 47.
Construction of Perceived Professional Reprisal and/or Perceived Ostracism/Maltreatment Rate



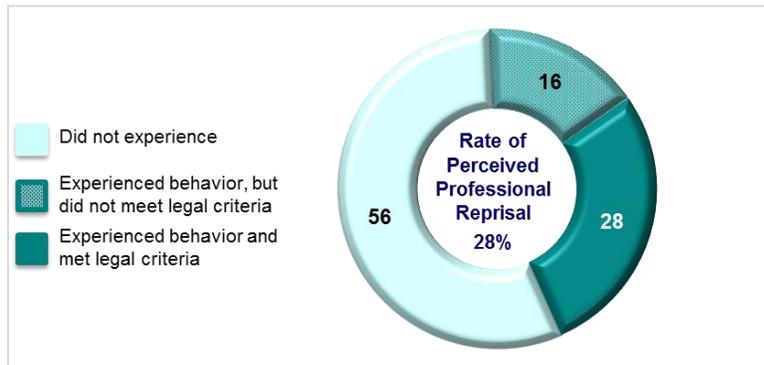
The next sections detail the rates and perceived experiences of respondents based on the aforementioned construction criteria. Results are presented for respondents at the Total DoD level.

Perceived Professional Reprisal

As seen in Figure 48, for respondents overall, the *Perceived Professional Reprisal Rate* was 28%. Overall, 16% of respondents perceived experiencing a behavior consistent with potential professional reprisal from their leadership, but did not experience additional motivating factors, as indicated by the respondent, needed to be included in the overall rate. Those respondents included in the *Perceived Professional Reprisal* rate reported experiencing a behavior consistent with potential professional reprisal from their leadership, believed that the leadership actions experienced were based on their report of sexual assault, and believed their leadership was trying to get back at them for making a report (unrestricted or restricted), trying to discourage the respondent from moving forward with the report, or were mad at the respondent for causing a problem for them. Specific details of this rate follow.

The percentages presented in this chapter reflect the respondents' perceptions about a negative experience associated with their reporting of a sexual assault and not necessarily a reported or legally substantiated incident of retaliation.

Figure 48.
2016 Perceived Professional Reprisal Rate of MIJES Respondents



Behaviors Consistent With Perceived Professional Reprisal

Table 2 presents the list of behaviors that align with perceived professional reprisal. Data found in Table 2 include estimates for eligible respondents overall, as well as respondents who fell into the *Perceived Professional Reprisal Rate* (i.e., indicated experiencing a behavior consistent with perceived professional reprisal from their leadership, believed that the leadership actions experienced were based on their report of sexual assault, and believed their leadership was trying to get back at them for making a report [unrestricted or restricted], trying to discourage them from moving forward with the report, or were mad at the survivor for causing a problem for them).

Of respondents who met criteria³⁷ for *Perceived Professional Reprisal*, the majority (76%) indicated experiencing *some other action that negatively affects, or could negatively affect, their position or career* from leadership, whereas 56% indicated leadership *rated them lower than they deserved on a performance evaluation*, 39% indicated leadership *denied them a training opportunity that could have led to promotion or is needed in order to keep their current position*, 39% indicated leadership *reassigned them to duties that do not match their current grade*, 35% indicated leadership *denied them an award they were previously eligible to receive*, 34% indicated leadership *disciplined them or ordered other corrective action*, 27% indicated leadership *demoted them or denied them a promotion*, 23% indicated leadership *prevented, or attempted to prevent, them from communicating with the Inspector General or a member of Congress*, 21% indicated leadership *made them perform additional duties that do not match their current grade*, 21% indicated leadership *transferred them to a different unit or installation without their request or agreement*, 16% indicated leadership *ordered them to one or more command directed mental health evaluations*, and 5% indicated leadership *reduced their pay or benefits without doing the same to others*.

³⁷ To note, of the respondents who met criteria for *Perceived Professional Reprisal*, 65% indicated experiencing *some other action that negatively affects, or could negatively affect, their position or career* from leadership and also indicated some other behavior in line with perceived professional reprisal done by leadership (of the behaviors listed in Table 2).

Table 2.
Behaviors in Line With Perceived Professional Reprisal

Behaviors in Line With Perceived Professional Reprisal	Percent of Eligible Respondents	Percent of Eligible Respondents Who Met Criteria For Perceived Professional Reprisal
Some other action that negatively affects, or could negatively affect, your position or career	30%	76%
Rated you lower than you deserved on a performance evaluation	19%	56%
Reassigned you to duties that do not match your current grade	14%	39%
Denied you a training opportunity that could have led to promotion or is needed in order to keep your current position	13%	39%
Denied you an award you were previously eligible to receive	13%	35%
Disciplined you or ordered other corrective action	12%	34%
Demoted you or denied you a promotion	8%	27%
Prevented, or attempted to prevent, you from communicating with the Inspector General or a member of Congress	8%	23%
Made you perform additional duties that do not match your current grade	8%	21%
Transferred you to a different unit or installation without your request or agreement	8%	21%
Ordered you to one or more command directed mental health evaluations	7%	16%
Reduced your pay or benefits without doing the same to others	2%	5%
<i>Eligible number of respondents</i>	220	62

Note. Q61-Q63. Respondents were allowed to mark more than one option, and therefore, the sum of subitems does not equal 100%.

As discussed above, 76% of respondents who met criteria for *Perceived Professional Reprisal* indicated experiencing *some other action that negatively affects, or could negatively affect, their position or career* from leadership. However, of respondents overall, regardless of whether they met criteria, 30% indicated experiencing *some other action that negatively affects, or could negatively affect, their position or career* from leadership. These respondents were asked to specify the other negative actions leadership took. Overall, 62 respondents specified a variety of

The percentages presented in this chapter reflect the respondents' perceptions about a negative experience associated with their reporting of a sexual assault and not necessarily a reported or legally substantiated incident of retaliation.

negative actions, the majority of which were behaviors akin to ostracism or maltreatment. Of the negative actions related to professional reprisal, the most frequently mentioned actions taken by leadership included belief that leadership *breached confidentiality*, leadership forced the respondent to *involuntarily separate or transfer*, or the respondent was *unwarrantedly disciplined*. Examples of these negative actions include the following quotations:

Breach of confidentiality

- *“Made it a point to put my information out for everyone to know about.”*
- *“My case was not kept confidential, and was the subject of gossip even after I left.”*
- *“My leadership talking about the case outside a need to know basis created a hostile work environment for me. It encouraged the spread of rumors and made it difficult for me to work with males both in my unit that the event occurred and once I PCS’d due to many of the same people relocating to the same location as me.”*
- *“My flight leadership made a point of contacting my future leadership to ‘warn’ them about me when I received a new assignment. Other members of my flight also made a point of contacting members of my new flight to ensure that everyone knew about my case and that I had ‘gotten someone kicked out.’”*

Involuntary separation or transfer

- *“Moved me from my position without notice. Removed me from deployment.”*
- *“Was labeled a trouble maker and hurried through an administrative separation for an [medical] disorder... still facing repercussions and was transferred from previous duty station.”*
- *“I was barred from reenlistment, and then [they] move[d] me to a unit within the same brigade instead of moving me to a OCONUS [outside the continental United States] place of my choice as my VA promised me.”*

Unwarranted discipline

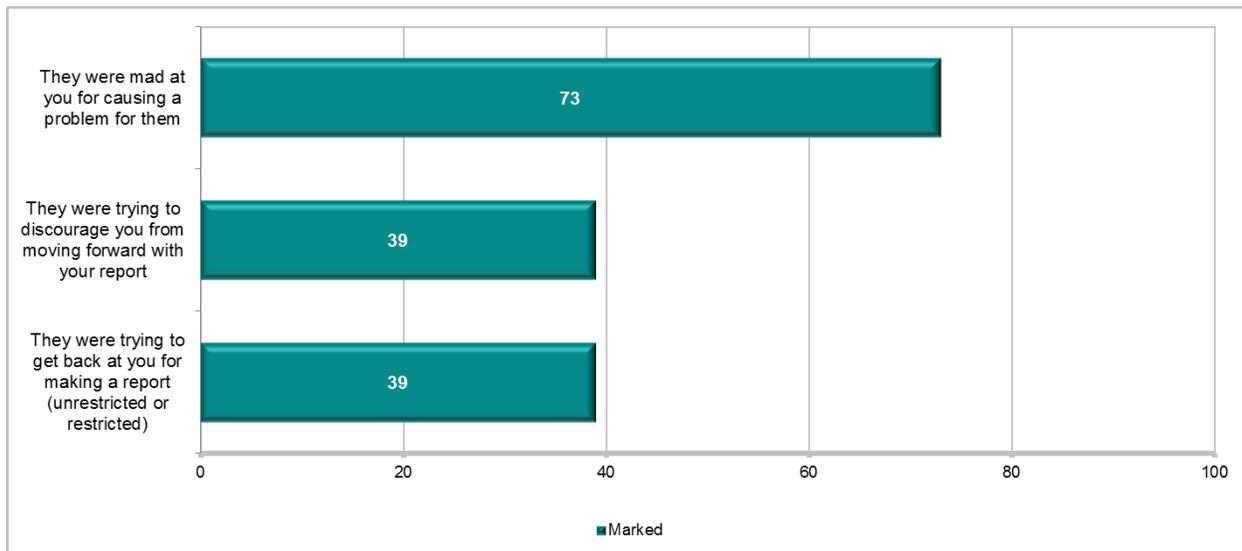
- *“Tr[ie]d charging me for malingering trying to deny me time to speak with therapists forcing me to be in similar places with assaulter.”*
- *“Denied opportunity to be put up for BTZ [Below the Zone promotion].”*
- *“Threatened to demote and send my two roommates who were in another room during the incident to Mast if I decided to go forward with the report, and told me they would likely be punished severely despite not being the offender or having any wrong doing.”*
- *“I was not allotted the same opportunities when it came to training or experiences. I was held back because my receiving shop [ERANK] felt like I was handicapped because of what happened to me. I was treated as a lesser part of the shop.”*

Perceived Reasons Why Leadership Took the Actions Aligned With Perceived Professional Reprisal

The third criterion used to construct the *Perceived Professional Reprisal Rate* is the respondent's perception of why their leadership chose to take the action against them as a result of reporting their sexual assault. To be included in the rate, respondents needed to indicate that they perceived that their leadership was trying to get back at them for making a report (unrestricted or restricted), trying to discourage them from moving forward with the report, or were mad at them for causing a problem for them. As seen in Figure 49, of respondents who indicated experiencing negative behaviors and believed the leadership actions experienced were only based on their report of sexual assault, 73% indicated leadership took the action because *they were mad at the respondent for causing a problem for them*, and 39% indicated *they were trying to discourage them from moving forward with their report and/or they were trying to get back at them for making a report (unrestricted or restricted)*. The eligible number of respondents who answered the question is 82.

The percentages presented in this chapter reflect the respondents' perceptions about a negative experience associated with their reporting of a sexual assault and not necessarily a reported or legally substantiated incident of retaliation.

Figure 49.
Perceived Reasons Why Leadership Took the Actions Aligned With Perceived Professional Reprisal



Q61-Q63

Percent of eligible respondents who indicated experiencing negative actions from their leadership in line with potential professional reprisal and who believed the leadership actions experienced were only based on their report of sexual assault. Respondents were allowed to mark more than one option, and therefore, the sum of subitems does not equal 100%.

Table 3 provides a complete breakout of all response options that respondents who indicated experiencing negative actions from their leadership and believed the leadership actions experienced were only based on their report of sexual assault could have indicated. Of these members, half or more indicated they thought leadership took other actions, which were not in line with *Perceived Professional Reprisal*, because *they did not believe the respondent* (63%); *they did not understand the situation* (52%); and *they were friends with the person(s) who committed the sexual assault* (49%).

Table 3.
Reasons That Leadership Took the Perceived Professional Reprisal Actions

Reasons That Leadership Took the Perceived Professional Reprisal Actions	Percent of Eligible Respondents Who Believed the Leadership Actions Were Based on Report
Perceived Professional Reprisal Criteria Response Options	
They were mad at you for causing a problem for them	73%
They were trying to discourage you from moving forward with your report	39%
They were trying to get back at you for making a report (unrestricted or restricted)	39%
Other Reasons	
They did not believe you	63%
They did not understand the situation	52%
They were friends with the person(s) who committed the sexual assault	49%
Some other reason	27%
They were addressing the issue of collateral misconduct	10%
Not sure	7%
They were trying to help you	6%
They were following established protocol by temporarily reassigning you during recovery	4%
<i>Eligible number of respondents</i>	82

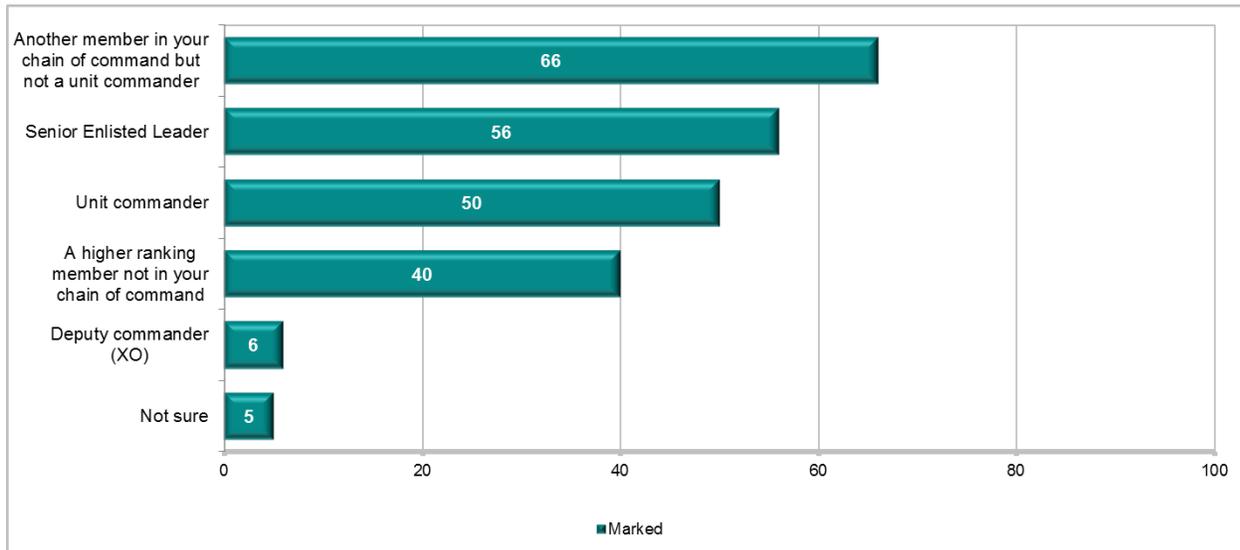
Note. Q61-Q63. Respondents were allowed to mark more than one option, and therefore, the sum of subitems does not equal 100%.

Individual(s) Who Took the Perceived Professional Reprisal Action

As seen in Figure 50, of respondents who indicated experiencing *Perceived Professional Reprisal*, 66% indicated *another member in their chain of command, but not a unit commander* took the action, whereas 56% indicated their *Senior Enlisted Leader* took the action, 50% indicated their *unit commander* took the action, 40% indicated a *higher ranking member not in the respondent’s chain of command* took the action, 6% indicated the *deputy commander (XO)* took the action, and 5% indicated they were *not sure* who took the action(s). The eligible number of respondents who answered the question is 62.

The percentages presented in this chapter reflect the respondents' perceptions about a negative experience associated with their reporting of a sexual assault and not necessarily a reported or legally substantiated incident of retaliation.

Figure 50.
Individual(s) Who Took the Perceived Professional Reprisal Action



Q64

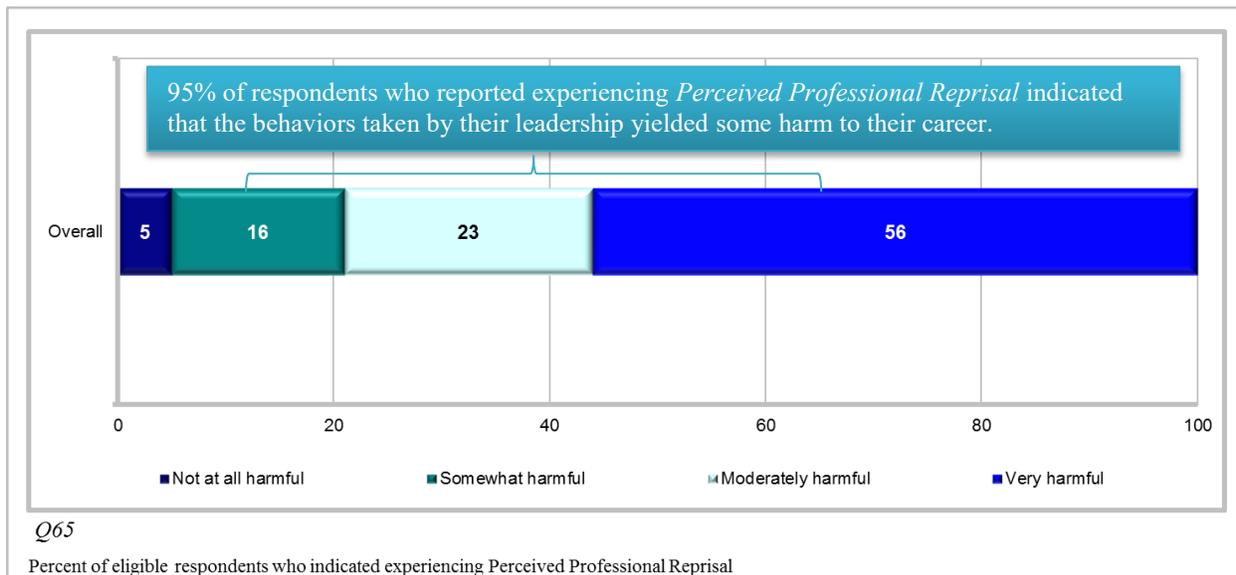
Percent of eligible respondents who took the survey and met criteria for *Perceived Professional Reprisal*. Respondents were allowed to mark more than one option, and therefore, the sum of subitems does not equal 100%.

Perceived Harm to Career

Of importance to the Department is determining the perceived impact of professional reprisal behaviors on a military member's career. For this item, if the respondent indicated the actions taken by leadership are likely to have both a short-term and lasting impact on their career, then the actions were *very harmful*; if the actions are likely to have a short-term impact and some lasting impact on their career, then the actions were *moderately harmful*; if the actions are likely to have a short-term impact, but not a lasting impact on their career, then the actions were *somewhat harmful*; but if the actions are unlikely to have a short-term or lasting impact on their career, then the actions were considered *not at all harmful*.

As seen in Figure 51, of respondents who indicated experiencing *Perceived Professional Reprisal*, 56% believed that behaviors taken by their leadership were *very harmful*, 23% indicated these behaviors were *moderately harmful*, 16% indicated these behaviors were *somewhat harmful* and 5% indicated these behaviors taken by their leadership were *not at all harmful*. The eligible number of respondents who answered the question is 61.

Figure 51.
Perceived Harm to Career

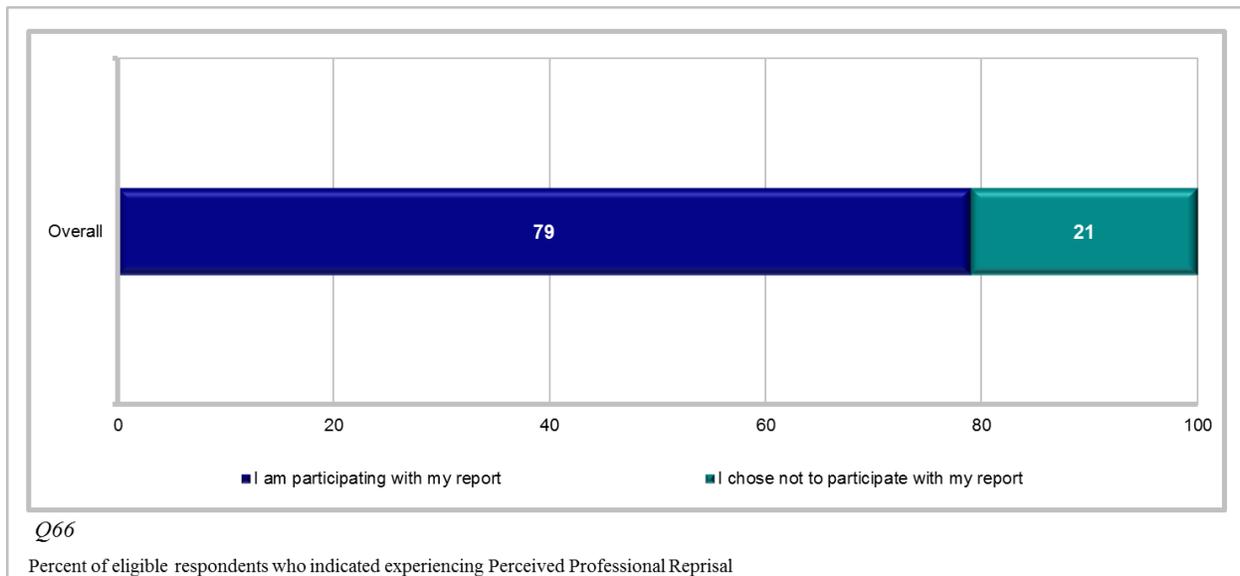


Decision to Participate or Move Forward With Report as a Result of Experiencing Perceived Professional Reprisal

As described in the construction of the *Perceived Professional Reprisal* rate, part of leadership’s motivation in undertaking these behaviors might involve trying to discourage the respondent from moving forward with the report. Therefore, it is of interest to the Department to know whether experiencing these behaviors impacts a person’s decision to move forward with their report. As seen in Figure 52, the majority (79%) of respondents who indicated experiencing *Perceived Professional Reprisal* indicated they decided to participate and/or move forward with their report. However, 21% indicated that as a result of the actions taken against them, they chose not to participate or move forward with their report. The eligible number of respondents who answered the question is 61.

The percentages presented in this chapter reflect the respondents' perceptions about a negative experience associated with their reporting of a sexual assault and not necessarily a reported or legally substantiated incident of retaliation.

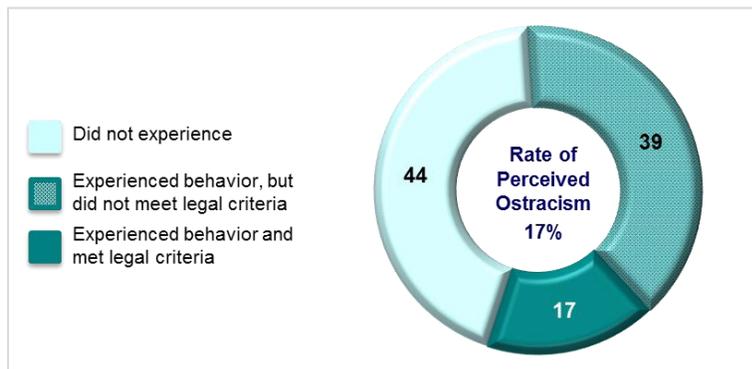
Figure 52.
Decision to Participate or Move Forward With Report as a Result of Experiencing Perceived Professional Reprisal



Perceived Ostracism

As seen in Figure 53, for respondents overall, the *Perceived Ostracism Rate* was 17%. Overall, 39% of respondents perceived experiencing a behavior consistent with potential ostracism from their military peers and/or coworkers, but did not experience additional motivating factors, as indicated by the respondent, needed to be included in the overall rate. Those respondents included in the *Perceived Ostracism* rate reported experiencing a behavior consistent with potential ostracism from their military peers and/or coworkers, believed that these actions experienced were based on their report of sexual assault, and believed their military peers and/or coworkers were trying to discourage the respondent from moving forward with the report or discourage others from reporting. Specific details of this rate follow.

Figure 53.
2016 Perceived Ostracism Rate of MIJES Respondents



Behaviors Consistent With Perceived Ostracism

Table 4 presents the list of behaviors that align with perceived ostracism. Data found in Table 4 include estimates for eligible respondents overall, as well as respondents who fell into the *Perceived Ostracism Rate* (i.e., indicated experiencing a behavior consistent with perceived ostracism from their military peers and/or coworkers; believed that those who took the actions knew or suspected the respondent made an official [unrestricted or restricted] sexual assault report; and those who took the actions were trying to discourage them from moving forward with the report, or discourage others from reporting). Of respondents who met criteria for *Perceived Ostracism*, the majority indicated military peers and/or coworkers *ignored them or failed to speak to them (for example, gave them "the silent treatment"; 89%), made insulting or disrespectful remarks or made jokes at their expense—in public (86%), and excluded them or threatened to exclude them from social activities or interactions (81%)*.

The percentages presented in this chapter reflect the respondents' perceptions about a negative experience associated with their reporting of a sexual assault and not necessarily a reported or legally substantiated incident of retaliation.

Table 4.
Behaviors in Line With Perceived Ostracism

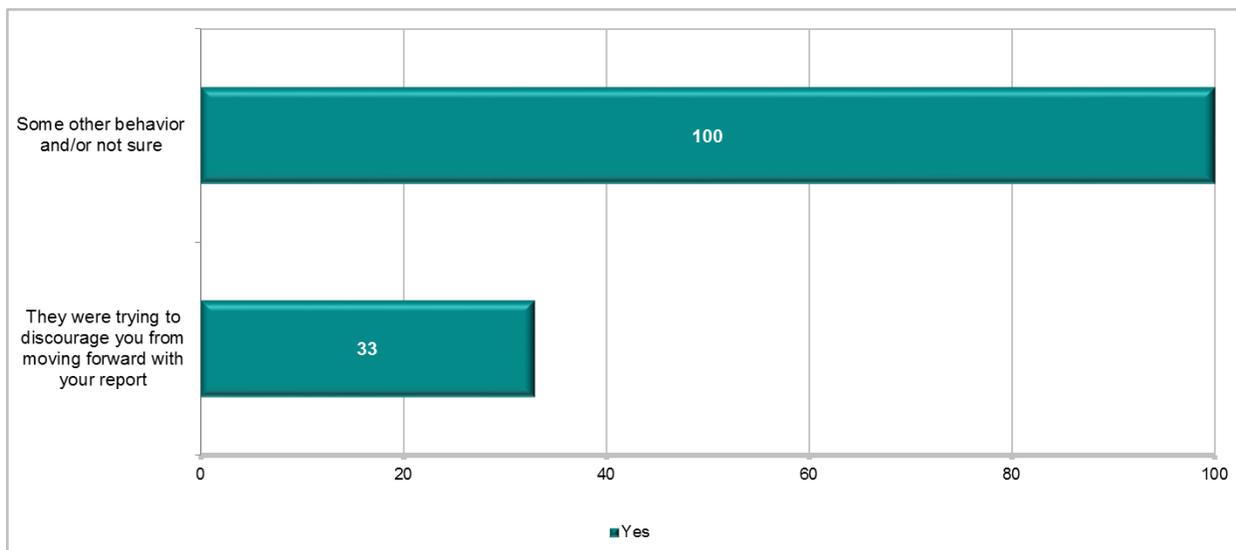
Behaviors in Line With Perceived Ostracism	Percent of Eligible Respondents	Percent of Eligible Respondents Who Met Criteria For Perceived Ostracism
Ignored you or failed to speak to you (for example, gave you "the silent treatment")	47%	89%
Made insulting or disrespectful remarks or made jokes at your expense—in public	39%	86%
Excluded you or threatened to exclude you from social activities or interactions	35%	81%
<i>Eligible number of respondents</i>	223	37

Note. Q67-Q69. Respondents were allowed to mark more than one option, and therefore, the sum of subitems does not equal 100%.

Perceived Reasons Why Military Peers and/or Coworkers Took the Actions Aligned With Perceived Ostracism

The third criterion used to construct the *Perceived Ostracism Rate* is the respondent's perception of why their peers and/or coworkers chose to take the action against them as a result of reporting their sexual assault. To be included in the rate, respondents needed to indicate that they perceived that their peers and/or coworkers were trying to discourage them from moving forward with their report, or discourage others from reporting. As seen in Figure 54, of respondents who indicated experiencing negative actions from their military peers and/or coworkers in line with ostracism, and believed that the person(s) who took these actions knew or suspected they made an official sexual assault report, 33% indicated their military peers and/or coworkers took the action because *they were trying to discourage them from moving forward with their report, or discourage others from reporting*, whereas 100% indicated *some other behavior and/or not sure*. The eligible number of respondents who answered the question is 111.

Figure 54.
Perceived Reasons Why Military Peers and/or Coworkers Took the Actions Aligned With Perceived Ostracism



Q67-Q69

Percent of eligible respondents who indicated experiencing negative actions from their military peers and/or coworkers in line with ostracism, and believed that the person(s) who took these actions knew or suspected they made an official sexual assault report. Respondents were allowed to mark more than one option, and therefore, the sum of subitems does not equal 100%.

Table 5 provides a complete breakout of all response options that respondents who indicated experiencing negative actions from their military peers and/or coworkers in line with ostracism, and believed that the person(s) who took these actions knew or suspected they made an official sexual assault report could have indicated. Of these members, half or more indicated they thought the person(s) who took the other actions, which were not in line with *Perceived Ostracism*, because *they were friends with the person(s) who committed the sexual assault* (84%); *they did not believe the respondent* (68%); and *they were trying to make the respondent feel excluded* (49%).

The percentages presented in this chapter reflect the respondents' perceptions about a negative experience associated with their reporting of a sexual assault and not necessarily a reported or legally substantiated incident of retaliation.

Table 5.***Reasons That Military Peers/Coworkers Took the Perceived Ostracism Actions***

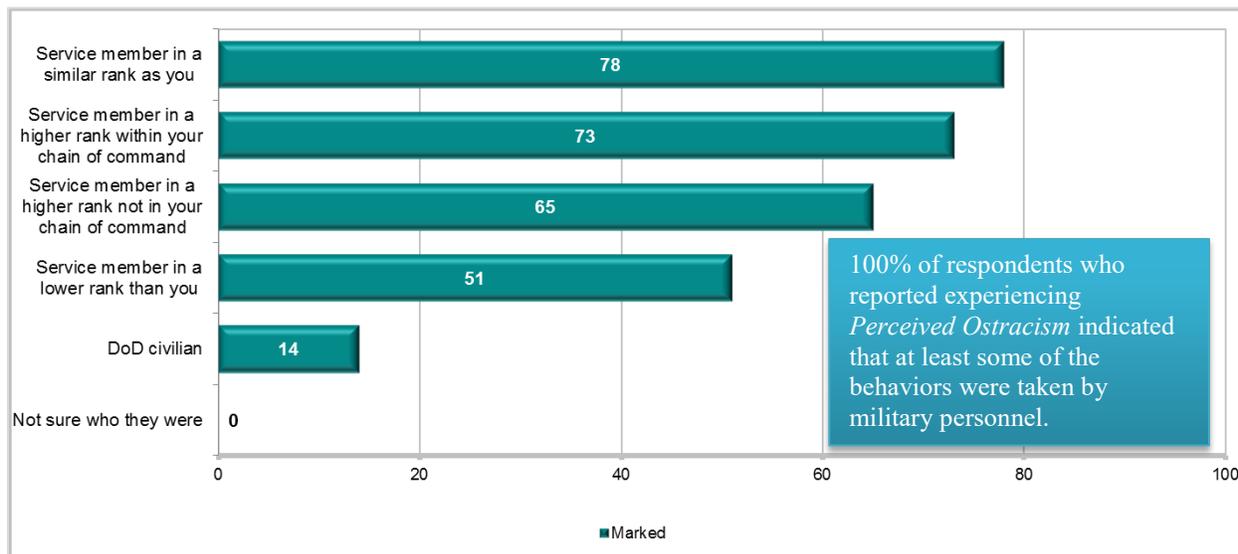
Reasons That Military Peers/Coworkers Took the Perceived Ostracism Actions	Percent of Eligible Respondents Who Believed Person(s) Who Took Actions Knew or Suspected They Made an Official Report
Perceived Ostracism Criteria Response Options	
They were trying to discourage you from moving forward with your report, or discourage others from reporting	33%
Other Reasons	
They were friends with the person(s) who committed the sexual assault	84%
They did not believe you	68%
They were trying to make you feel excluded	49%
Some other reason	27%
Not sure	7%
<i>Eligible number of respondents</i>	111

Note. Q67-Q69. Respondents were allowed to mark more than one option, and therefore, the sum of subitems does not equal 100%.

Individual(s) Who Took the Perceived Ostracism Action

As seen in Figure 55, of respondents who indicated experiencing *Perceived Ostracism*, 78% indicated a *Service member in a similar rank as them* took the action, whereas 73% indicated a *Service member in a higher rank within their chain of command* took the action, 65% indicated a *Service member in a higher rank not in their chain of command* took the action, 51% indicated a *Service member in a lower rank than them* took the action, and 14% indicated a *DoD civilian* took the action. No one indicated they were *not sure who they were*. The eligible number of respondents who answered the question is 37.

Figure 55.
Individual(s) Who Took the Perceived Ostracism Action



2016 MIJES Q70

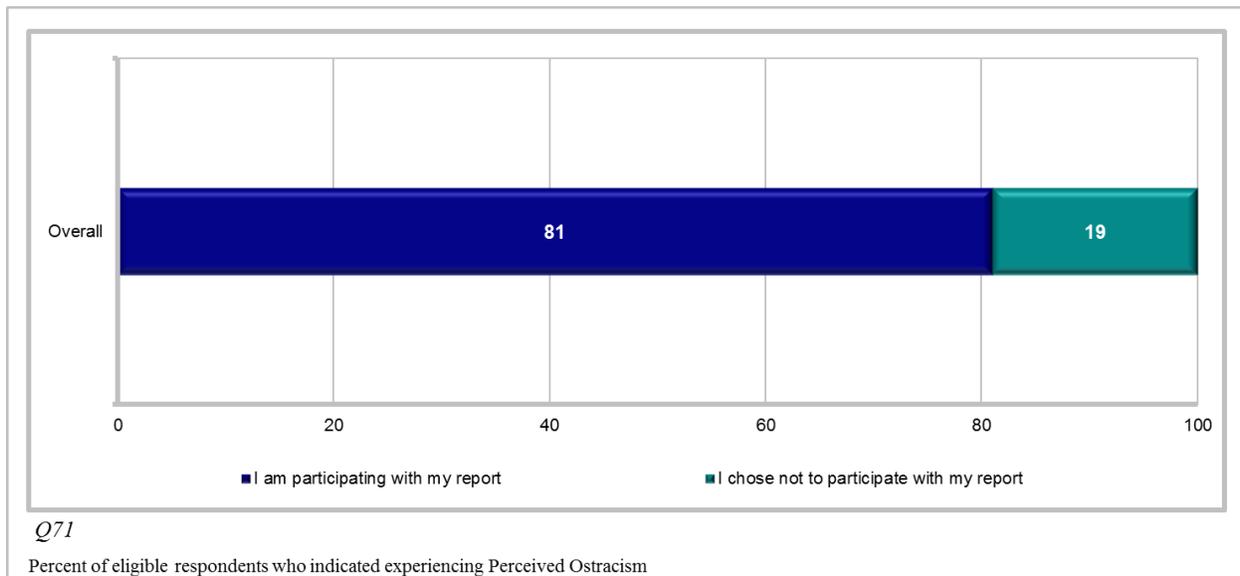
Percent of eligible respondents who took the survey and met criteria for *Perceived Ostracism*. Respondents were allowed to mark more than one option, and therefore, the sum of subitems does not equal 100%.

Decision to Participate or Move Forward With Report as a Result of Experiencing Perceived Ostracism

As described in the construction of the *Perceived Ostracism* rate, part of the motivation in undertaking these behaviors might involve trying to discourage the respondent from moving forward with the report. Therefore, it is of interest to the Department to know whether experiencing these behaviors impacts a person’s decision to move forward with their report. As seen in Figure 56, of respondents who indicated experiencing *Perceived Ostracism*, the majority (81%) indicated they decided to participate and/or move forward with their report. However, 19% indicated that as a result of the actions taken against them, they chose not to participate or move forward with their report. The eligible number of respondents who answered the question is 37.

The percentages presented in this chapter reflect the respondents' perceptions about a negative experience associated with their reporting of a sexual assault and not necessarily a reported or legally substantiated incident of retaliation.

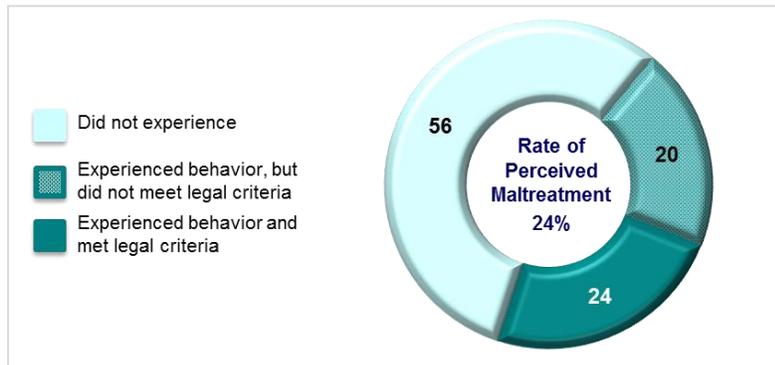
Figure 56.
Decision to Participate or Move Forward With Report as a Result of Experiencing Perceived Ostracism



Perceived Maltreatment

As seen in Figure 57, for respondents overall, the *Perceived Maltreatment Rate* was 24%. Overall, 20% of respondents perceived experiencing a behavior consistent with potential maltreatment from their military peers and/or coworkers, but did not experience additional motivating factors, as indicated by the respondent, needed to be included in the overall rate. Those respondents included in the *Perceived Maltreatment* rate reported experiencing a behavior consistent with potential maltreatment from their military peers and/or coworkers; believed that these actions experienced were based on their report of sexual assault; and believed their military peers and/or coworkers were trying to discourage them from moving forward with their report, discourage others from reporting, or were trying to abuse or humiliate the respondent. Specific details of this rate follow.

Figure 57.
2016 Perceived Maltreatment Rate of MIJES Respondents



Behaviors Consistent With Perceived Maltreatment

Table 6 presents the list of behaviors that align with perceived maltreatment. Data found in Table 4 include estimates for eligible respondents overall, as well as respondents who fell into the *Perceived Maltreatment Rate* (i.e., indicated experiencing a behavior consistent with perceived maltreatment from their military peers and/or coworkers; believed that those who took the actions knew or suspected the respondent made an official [unrestricted or restricted] sexual assault report; and those who took the actions were trying to discourage them from moving forward with their report, discourage others from reporting, or were trying to abuse or humiliate the respondent). Of respondents who met criteria for *Perceived Maltreatment*, 72% indicated their military peers and/or coworkers *made insulting or disrespectful remarks or made jokes at their expense—to them in private*, 66% indicated these persons *bullied them or made intimidating remarks about the assault*, 62% indicated they experienced *some other negative action*, 15% indicated these persons *showed or threatened to show private images, photos, or videos of them to others*, 13% indicated these persons were *physically violent with them or threatened to be physically violent*, and 13% indicated these persons *damaged or threatened to damage their property*.³⁸

³⁸ Of the respondents who met criteria for *Perceived Maltreatment*, 49% indicated experiencing *some other negative action* from military peers and/or coworkers and also indicated some other behavior in line with perceived maltreatment (of the behaviors listed in Table 6).

Table 6.
Behaviors in Line With Perceived Maltreatment

Behaviors in Line With Perceived Maltreatment	Percent of Eligible Respondents	Percent of Eligible Respondents Who Met Criteria For Perceived Maltreatment
Made insulting or disrespectful remarks or made jokes at your expense—to you in private	30%	72%
Bullied you or made intimidating remarks about the assault	22%	66%
Some other negative action	24%	62%
Showed or threatened to show private images, photos, or videos of you to others	5%	15%
Was physically violent with you or threatened to be physically violent	4%	13%
Damaged or threatened to damage your property	4%	13%
<i>Eligible number of respondents</i>	220	53

Note. Q72-Q74. Respondents were allowed to mark more than one option, and therefore, the sum of subitems does not equal 100%.

As discussed above, 62% of respondents who met criteria for *Perceived Maltreatment* indicated experiencing *some other negative action* from their military peers and/or coworkers. However, of respondents overall, regardless of whether they met criteria, 24% indicated experiencing *some other negative action* from their military peers and/or coworkers. These respondents were asked to specify the other negative actions these individuals took. Overall, 39 respondents specified a variety of negative actions. Of these negative actions, the most frequently mentioned included these individuals *ostracized* the respondent, military peers and/or coworkers *spreading rumors* about the respondent, or they were *intimidated, threatened, or bullied*. Examples of these negative actions include the following quotations:

Respondent was ostracized

- *“I’ve had people unfriend and exclude me because they know about my past.”*
- *“People treated me like I was invisible to them... I felt very excluded from the unit I belong to and that resulted [for] me to PCS out.. I could not take that place anymore.”*
- *“Everyone in my office stopped talking to me.”*
- *“I was shunned by everyone except for a couple of females I socialized with.”*

Rumors spread about respondent

- *“Rumors spread like wildfire around the [LOCATION] and no one wanted to interact with me, they would call me a ‘liar’ and say I was seeking attention.”*
- *“They spread vicious rumors about me both at the location where the event occurred and when we PCS’d to my new unit. A Senior NCO told my peers at a new unit to be cautious working with me because I would ‘call SHARP’ on them. I left the country [when] the event occurred, but I couldn’t stop the rumor mill from continuing at my new location.”*
- *“People started rumors and said nasty things behind my back because they were friends with him, and whenever I passed by them I would get nasty looks from some of them.”*

Respondent was intimidated, threatened, or bullied

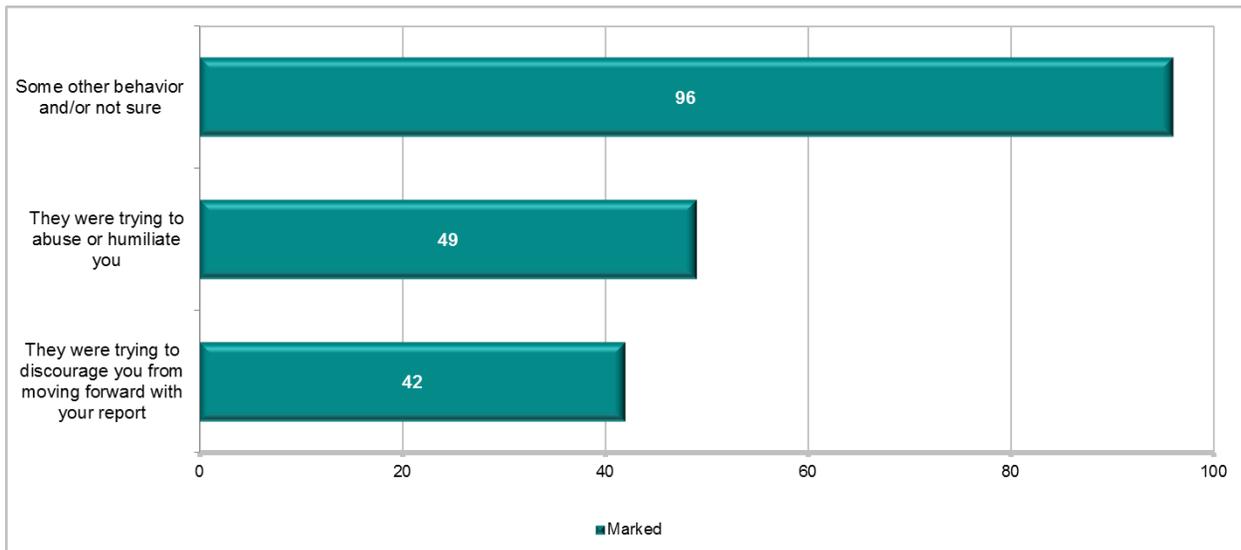
- *“The perpetrator sent his friend to my personal property to intimidate me from reporting. That same person also threatened me verbally not to report.”*
- *“He said he was going to come after me for making the report.”*
- *“Verbal degradation and emotional abuse/harassment.”*
- *“I was approached in front of over 100 senior [ORANK]s and Officers, and was threatened to the point of tears by a fellow [ORANK].”*

The percentages presented in this chapter reflect the respondents' perceptions about a negative experience associated with their reporting of a sexual assault and not necessarily a reported or legally substantiated incident of retaliation.

Perceived Reasons Why Military Peers and/or Coworkers Took the Actions Aligned With Perceived Maltreatment

The third criterion used to construct the *Perceived Maltreatment Rate* is the respondent’s perception of why their peers and/or coworkers chose to take the action against them as a result of reporting their sexual assault. To be included in the rate, respondents needed to indicate that they perceived that their peers and/or coworkers were trying to discourage them from moving forward with their report, discourage others from reporting, or were trying to abuse or humiliate the respondent. As seen in Figure 58, of respondents who indicated experiencing negative actions from their military peers and/or coworkers in line with maltreatment, and believed that the person(s) who took these actions knew or suspected they made an official sexual assault report, 96% indicated *some other behavior and/or not sure*, 49% indicated their military peers and/or coworkers took the action because *they were trying to abuse or humiliate the respondent*, and 42% indicated these persons were *trying to discourage them from moving forward with their report or discourage others from reporting*. The eligible number of respondents who answered the question is 84.

Figure 58.
Perceived Reasons Why Military Peers and/or Coworkers Took the Actions Aligned With Perceived Maltreatment



Q72-Q74

Percent of eligible respondents who indicated experiencing negative actions from their military peers and/or coworkers in line with maltreatment, and believed that the person(s) who took these actions knew or suspected they made an official sexual assault report. Respondents were allowed to mark more than one option, and therefore, the sum of subitems does not equal 100%.

Table 7 provides a complete breakout of all response options that respondents who indicated experiencing negative actions from their military peers and/or coworkers in line with maltreatment, and believed that the person(s) who took these actions knew or suspected they

The percentages presented in this chapter reflect the respondents' perceptions about a negative experience associated with their reporting of a sexual assault and not necessarily a reported or legally substantiated incident of retaliation.

made an official sexual assault report could have indicated. Of these members, three-fifths or more indicated they thought the person(s) took other actions, which were not in line with *Perceived Maltreatment*, because *they were friends with the person(s) who committed the sexual assault (78%)* and *they did not believe the respondent (60%)*.

Table 7.
Reasons That Military Peers/Coworkers Took the Perceived Maltreatment Actions

Reasons That Military Peers/Coworkers Took the Perceived Maltreatment Actions	Percent of Eligible Respondents Who Believed Person(s) Who Took Actions Knew or Suspected They Made an Official Report
Perceived Maltreatment Criteria Response Options	
They were trying to abuse or humiliate you	49%
They were trying to discourage you from moving forward with your report, or discourage others from reporting	42%
Other Reasons	
They were friends with the person(s) who committed the sexual assault	78%
They did not believe you	60%
Some other reason	16%
Not sure	8%
<i>Eligible number of respondents</i>	85

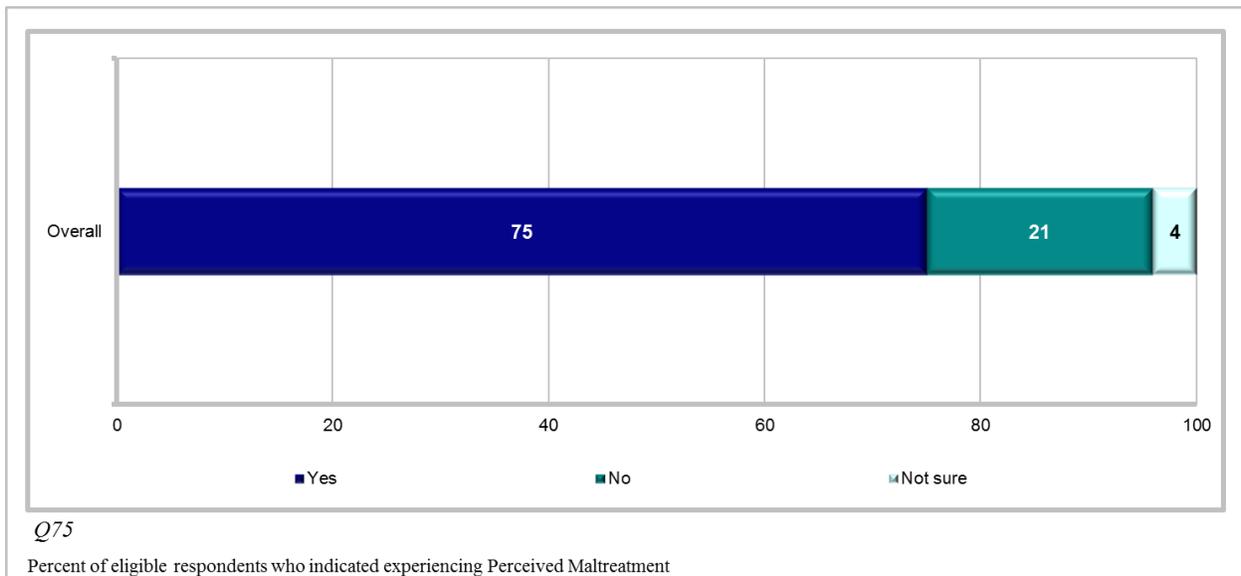
Note. Q72-Q74. Respondents were allowed to mark more than one option, and therefore, the sum of subitems does not equal 100%.

Were Military Peers and/or Coworkers Who Took Maltreatment Actions in a Position of Authority/Leadership

As seen in Figure 59, of respondents who indicated experiencing *Perceived Maltreatment*, 75% indicated *yes*, some of the persons who took the *Perceived Maltreatment* actions were in a position of authority/leadership over them, whereas 21% indicated *no*, the person was not in a position of authority/leadership over them, and 4% indicated they were *not sure*. The eligible number of respondents who answered the question is 53.

The percentages presented in this chapter reflect the respondents' perceptions about a negative experience associated with their reporting of a sexual assault and not necessarily a reported or legally substantiated incident of retaliation.

Figure 59.
Were Military Peers and/or Coworkers Who Took Maltreatment Actions in a Position of Authority/Leadership

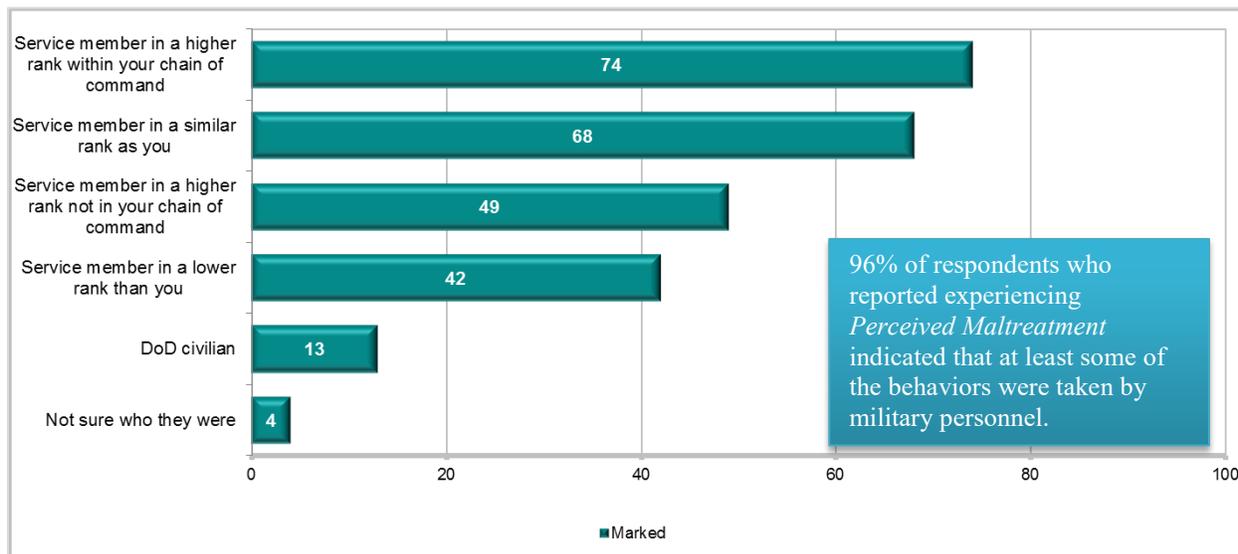


Individual(s) Who Took the Perceived Maltreatment Action

As seen in Figure 60, of respondents who indicated experiencing *Perceived Maltreatment*, 74% indicated a *Service member in a higher rank within their chain of command* took the action, 68% indicated a *Service member in a similar rank as them* took the action, 49% indicated a *Service member in a higher rank not in their chain of command* took the action, 42% indicated a *Service member in a lower rank than them* took the action, 13% indicated a *DoD civilian* took the action, and 4% indicated they were *not sure who they were*. The eligible number of respondents who answered the question is 53.

The percentages presented in this chapter reflect the respondents' perceptions about a negative experience associated with their reporting of a sexual assault and not necessarily a reported or legally substantiated incident of retaliation.

Figure 60.
Individual(s) Who Took the Perceived Maltreatment Action



Q76

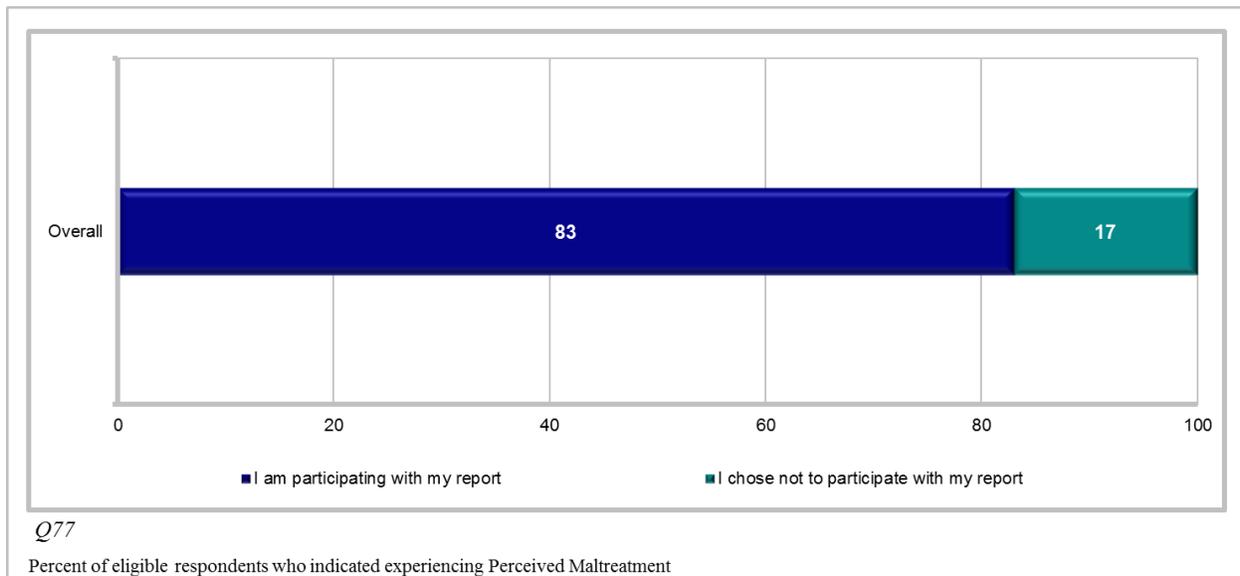
Percent of eligible respondents who took the survey and met criteria for *Perceived Maltreatment*. Respondents were allowed to mark more than one option, and therefore, the sum of subitems does not equal 100%.

Decision to Participate or Move Forward With Report as a Result of Experiencing Perceived Maltreatment

As described in the construction of the *Perceived Maltreatment* rate, part of the motivation in undertaking these behaviors might involve trying to discourage the respondent from moving forward with the report. Therefore, it is of interest to the Department to know whether experiencing these behaviors impacts a person’s decision to move forward with their report. As seen in Figure 61, of respondents who indicated experiencing *Perceived Maltreatment*, the majority (83%) indicated they decided to participate and/or move forward with their report. However, 17% indicated that as a result of the actions taken against them, they chose not to participate or move forward with their report. The eligible number of respondents who answered the question is 53.

The percentages presented in this chapter reflect the respondents' perceptions about a negative experience associated with their reporting of a sexual assault and not necessarily a reported or legally substantiated incident of retaliation.

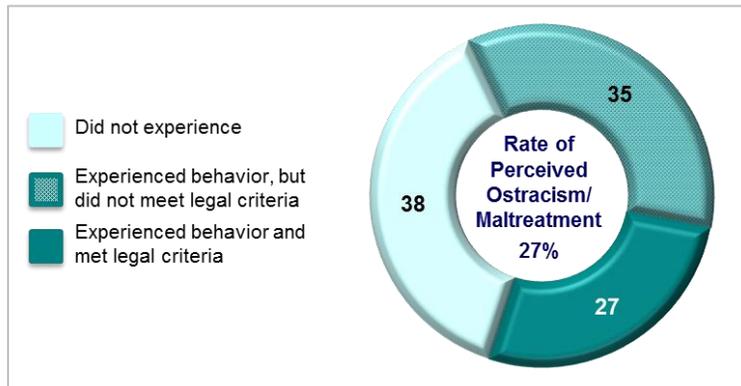
Figure 61.
Decision to Participate or Move Forward With Report as a Result of Experiencing Perceived Maltreatment



Perceived Ostracism/Maltreatment

The overall *Perceived Ostracism/Maltreatment* rate is inclusive of the *Perceived Ostracism* and *Perceived Maltreatment* rates. As shown in Figure 62, for respondents overall, the *Perceived Ostracism/Maltreatment Rate* was 27%. This rate is a composite of respondents who reported experiencing *Perceived Ostracism* and/or *Perceived Maltreatment* by other military peers and/or coworkers for reporting a sexual assault. Overall, 35% of respondents perceived experiencing a behavior consistent with potential ostracism and/or potential maltreatment, but did not meet additional criteria to be included in the overall rate. Criteria include experiencing potential ostracism and/or potential maltreatment behaviors as a result of reporting a sexual assault, believing that the person(s) who took these actions knew or suspected they made an official (unrestricted or restricted) sexual assault report, and believing the individual(s) was trying to discourage them from moving forward with the report, or discourage others from reporting, or were trying to abuse or humiliate them. Specific details of this rate follow.

The percentages presented in this chapter reflect the respondents' perceptions about a negative experience associated with their reporting of a sexual assault and not necessarily a reported or legally substantiated incident of retaliation.

Figure 62.**2016 Perceived Ostracism/Maltreatment Rate of MIJES Respondents****Actions Involving Social Media**

The Department has also shown interest in whether social media plays a role in behaviors consistent with ostracism/maltreatment. Of respondents who reported experiencing *Perceived Ostracism/Maltreatment*, 29% indicated that the actions they experienced involved some form of social media (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, Kik, Yik Yak, Snapchat). The eligible number of respondents who answered the question is 58.

Perceived Professional Reprisal, Perceived Ostracism, and/or Perceived Maltreatment

The *Perceived Professional Reprisal, Perceived Ostracism, and/or Perceived Maltreatment* rate is an overall measure reflecting whether respondents reported experiencing *Perceived Professional Reprisal* and/or *Perceived Ostracism/Maltreatment* by leadership or other military peers and/or coworkers for reporting a sexual assault (Q61-Q63, Q67-Q69, and Q72-Q74). In this sense, it is a roll-up of possible perceived retaliatory behaviors.

As shown in Figure 63, for respondents overall, the *Perceived Professional Reprisal, Perceived Ostracism, and/or Perceived Maltreatment Rate* was 38%. This rate is a composite of respondents who reported experiencing *Perceived Professional Reprisal* and/or *Perceived Ostracism/Maltreatment* for reporting a sexual assault.³⁹ Overall, 31% of respondents perceived experiencing a behavior consistent with potential professional reprisal, potential ostracism, and/or potential maltreatment, but did not indicate additional motivating factors to be included in the overall rate. Specific details of this rate follow.

³⁹ *Perceived Professional Reprisal* and *Perceived Ostracism/Maltreatment* are not summed to create the *Perceived Professional Reprisal, Perceived Ostracism, and/or Perceived Maltreatment* rate. Respondents could report experiencing one or more behaviors and/or criteria to enter into the rate, and therefore there is overlap between the two individual rates *Perceived Professional Reprisal* and *Perceived Ostracism/Maltreatment*.

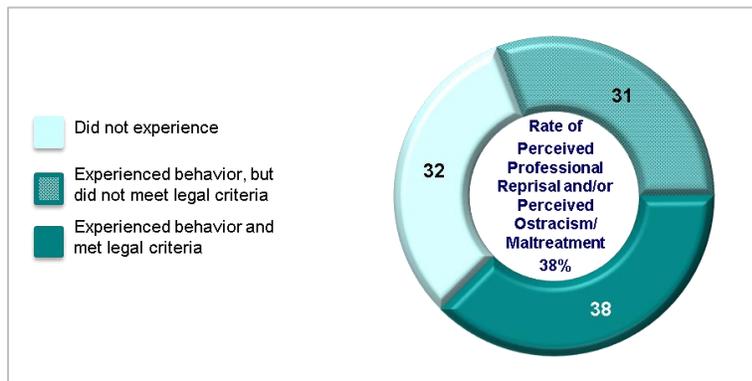
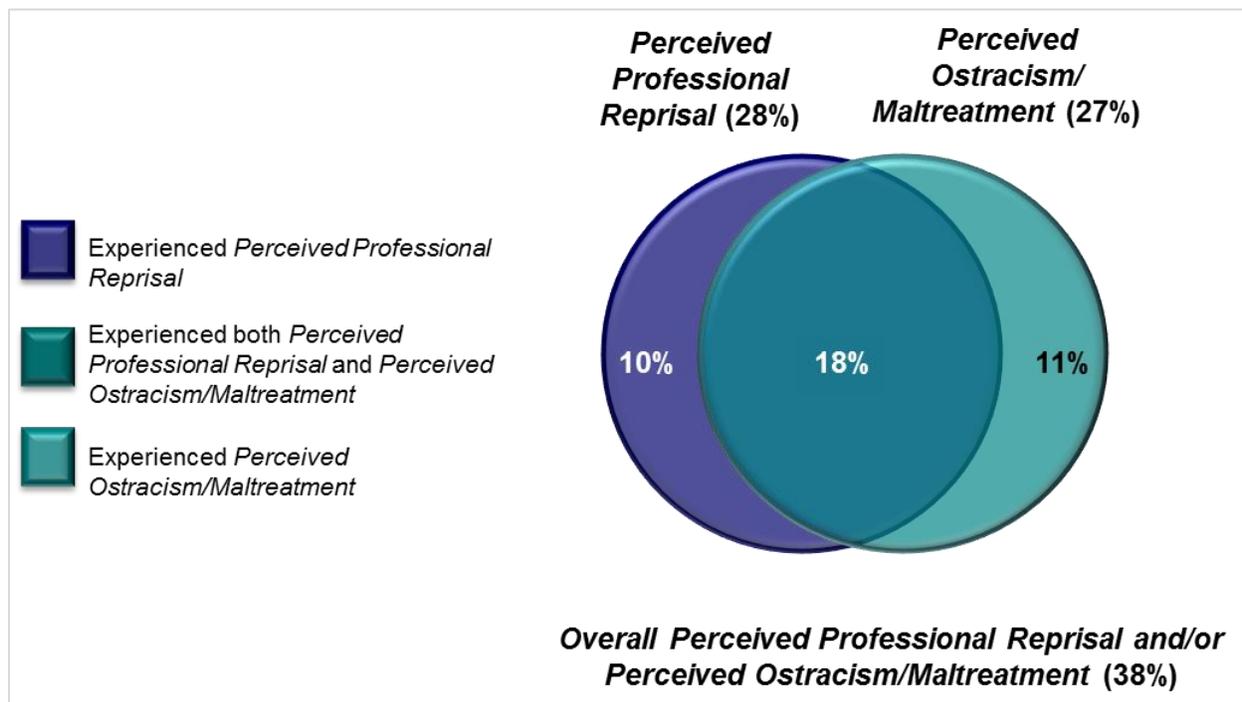
Figure 63.***2016 Perceived Professional Reprisal, Perceived Ostracism, and/or Perceived Maltreatment Rate of MIJES Respondents***

Figure 64 presents a Venn Diagram which highlights the overlap between the rates of *Perceived Professional Reprisal*, *Perceived Ostracism, and/or Perceived Maltreatment*. Overall, of the 28% of respondents who reported experiencing *Perceived Professional Reprisal* and the 27% who reported experiencing *Perceived Ostracism/Maltreatment*, 18% of respondents reported experiencing both *Perceived Professional Reprisal* and *Perceived Ostracism/Maltreatment* (10% reported experiencing only *Perceived Professional Reprisal* and 11% reported experiencing only *Perceived Ostracism/Maltreatment*).⁴⁰ Further interpretation of these rates revealed that of respondents who reported experiencing *Perceived Professional Reprisal*, 62% also reported experiencing *Perceived Ostracism/Maltreatment*. Of respondents who indicated experiencing *Perceived Ostracism/Maltreatment*, 64% also reported experiencing *Perceived Professional Reprisal*. The eligible number of respondents who answered the question is 217.

⁴⁰ These percentages may not add up to the Prevalence Rates due to rounding.

Figure 64.
Venn Diagram of Perceived Professional Reprisal, Perceived Ostracism, and/or Perceived Maltreatment



Q61-Q63, Q67-Q69, Q72-Q74

Percent of eligible respondents who took the survey and met criteria for *Perceived Professional Reprisal, Perceived Ostracism, and/or Perceived Maltreatment*.

Actions Following Negative Behaviors From Leadership or Military Peers

Data found in Table 8 are of respondents who are included in the *Perceived Professional Reprisal, Perceived Ostracism, and/or Perceived Maltreatment* rate. Of respondents who reported experiencing *Perceived Professional Reprisal and/or Perceived Ostracism/Maltreatment*, as a result of the negative behaviors, 80% indicated that they *discussed these behaviors with their friends, family, coworkers, or a professional*, 61% indicated they *discussed these behaviors with a work supervisor or anyone up their chain of command with the expectation that some corrective action would be taken*, 44% indicated they *discussed these behaviors with a work supervisor or anyone up their chain of command to get guidance on what to do*, 23% indicated that they *filed a complaint (for example, with the Inspector General, Military Equal Opportunity Office, commander)*, and 8% indicated that they chose *none of the other actions*.

The percentages presented in this chapter reflect the respondents' perceptions about a negative experience associated with their reporting of a sexual assault and not necessarily a reported or legally substantiated incident of retaliation.

Table 8.***Actions Following Negative Behaviors From Leadership or Military Peers/Coworkers***

Actions Following Negative Behaviors From Leadership or Military Peers	Percent of Eligible Respondents Who Met Criteria For Perceived Professional Reprisal, Perceived Ostracism, and/or Perceived Maltreatment
Discuss these behaviors with your friends, family, coworkers, or a professional?	80%
Discuss these behaviors with a work supervisor or anyone up your chain of command with the expectation that some corrective action would be taken?	61%
Discuss these behaviors with a work supervisor or anyone up your chain of command to get guidance on what to do?	44%
File a complaint (for example, with the Inspector General, Military Equal Opportunity Office, commander)?	23%
None of the other actions	8%
<i>Eligible number of respondents</i>	80

Note. Q79. Percent of eligible respondents who took the survey and met criteria for *Perceived Professional Reprisal, Perceived Ostracism, and/or Perceived Maltreatment*. Respondents were allowed to mark more than one option, and therefore, the sum of subitems does not equal 100%.

Agreement to Bring Allegation to a Case Management Group (CMG) Following Discussion

The Department has made efforts to improve response and reporting opportunities to provide survivors with restorative care and support. Though the military justice process is outside the purview of the SAPR program, SAPR professionals help survivors navigate and participate within the justice process. Therefore, unrestricted sexual assault cases are reviewed monthly at installation Case Management Group meetings (CMGs) where senior commanders ensure that appropriate care and services have been offered, and that cases are progressing through the investigative and military justice processes.

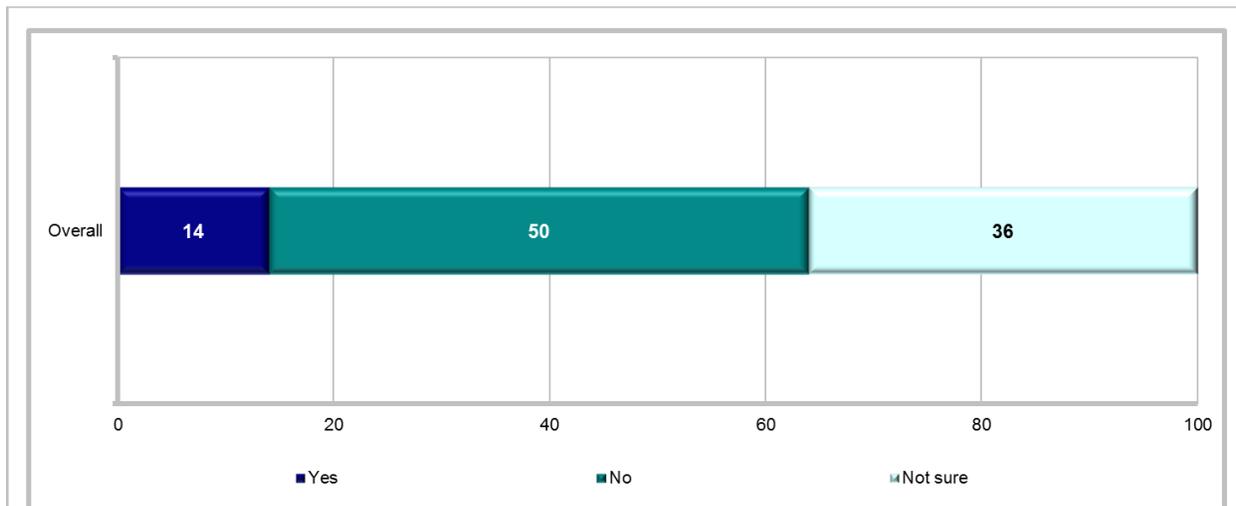
DoDI 6495.02 requires the Services and National Guard Bureau to review new and ongoing sexual assault cases each month within installation CMGs. In FY14, the Secretary of Defense instructed that CMGs also discuss allegations of retaliation, and directed they take action to refer such allegations to the appropriate agency for follow-up. This allows survivors who experience retaliation to receive services, and also provides CMGs better management opportunities of situations where retaliation may be occurring.

As seen in Figure 65, of respondents who experienced negative actions in line with *Perceived Professional Reprisal, Perceived Ostracism, and/or Perceived Maltreatment* and discussed these behaviors with friends, family, coworkers, professionals, a work supervisor, or anyone up their chain of command, 14% indicated *yes*, they agreed to bring their allegation to a Case

The percentages presented in this chapter reflect the respondents' perceptions about a negative experience associated with their reporting of a sexual assault and not necessarily a reported or legally substantiated incident of retaliation.

Management Group (CMG), whereas 50% indicated *no*, they did not agree to bring their allegation to a CMG, and 36% indicated they were *not sure*. The eligible number of respondents who answered the question is 72.

Figure 65.
Agreement to Bring Allegation to a Case Management Group (CMG) Following Discussion



Q80

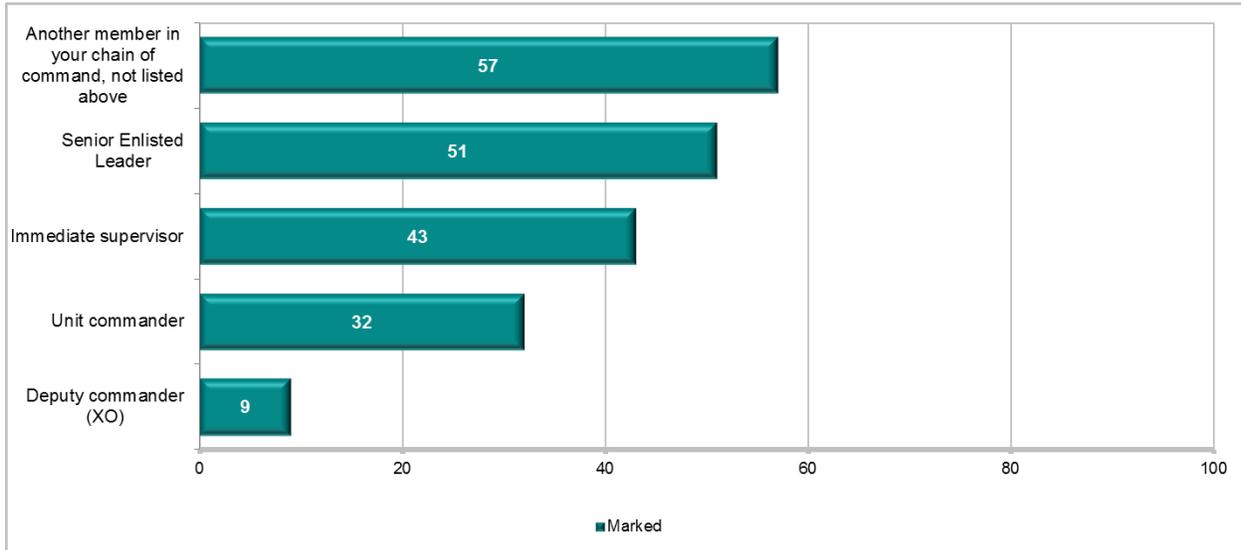
Percent of eligible respondents who experienced negative actions in line with Perceived Professional Reprisal, Perceived Ostracism and/or Perceived Maltreatment and Discussed

Individual With Whom Behaviors Were Discussed With Expectation for Corrective Action

As seen in Figure 66, of respondents who experienced negative actions in line with *Perceived Professional Reprisal, Perceived Ostracism, and/or Perceived Maltreatment* and discussed these behaviors with a work supervisor or anyone up their chain of command with the expectation that some corrective action would be taken, 57% indicated they discussed the behaviors with *another member in their chain of command*, 51% indicated they discussed the behaviors with their *Senior Enlisted Leader*, 43% indicated they discussed the behaviors with their *immediate supervisor*, 32% indicated they discussed the behaviors with their *unit commander*, and 9% indicated they discussed the behaviors with the *deputy commander (XO)*. The eligible number of respondents who answered the question is 47.

The percentages presented in this chapter reflect the respondents' perceptions about a negative experience associated with their reporting of a sexual assault and not necessarily a reported or legally substantiated incident of retaliation.

Figure 66.
Individual With Whom Behaviors Were Discussed With Expectation for Corrective Action



Q81
Percent of eligible respondents who took the survey and met criteria for *Perceived Professional Reprisal/Ostracism/Maltreatment* and Discussed With Expectation for Corrective Action. Respondents were allowed to mark more than one option, and therefore, the sum of subitems does not equal 100%.

Actions Taken in Response to Discussion With Expectation For Corrective Action

Data found in Table 9 are of respondents who are included in the *Perceived Professional Reprisal, Perceived Ostracism, and/or Perceived Maltreatment* rate who discussed these behaviors with a work supervisor or anyone up their chain of command with the expectation that some corrective action would be taken. Of these respondents, 52% indicated as a result of their discussion *they are not aware of any action taken by the person that they told*. Respondents also indicated as a result of their discussion, *the situation continued or got worse for them* (44%), *they were told/encouraged to drop the issue* (42%), *they got help dealing with the situation* (21%), *their leadership took steps to address the situation* (17%), and relatively few (2%) indicated that *the behavior(s) stopped on their own*. In summary, 29% of these respondents indicated they received help or assistance as a result of their discussion of these behaviors.

The percentages presented in this chapter reflect the respondents' perceptions about a negative experience associated with their reporting of a sexual assault and not necessarily a reported or legally substantiated incident of retaliation.

Table 9.
Actions Taken in Response to Discussion With Expectation For Corrective Action

Actions Taken in Response to Discussion With Expectation For Corrective Action	Percent of Eligible Respondents Who Met Criteria For Perceived Professional Reprisal, Perceived Ostracism, and/or Perceived Maltreatment
You are not aware of any action taken by the person that you told	52%
The situation continued or got worse for you	44%
You were told/encouraged to drop the issue	42%
You got help dealing with the situation	21%
Your leadership took steps to address the situation	17%
The behavior(s) stopped on their own	2%
<i>Eligible number of respondents</i>	48

Note. Q82. Percent of eligible respondents who took the survey, met criteria for *Perceived Professional Reprisal, Perceived Ostracism, and/or Perceived Maltreatment*, and discussed these behaviors with a work supervisor or anyone up their chain of command with the expectation that some corrective action would be taken. Respondents were allowed to mark more than one option, and therefore, the sum of subitems does not equal 100%.

Respondents Who Reported Experiencing Perceived Professional Reprisal, Perceived Ostracism, and/or Perceived Maltreatment and Chose to File a Complaint

Data found in Table 11 are of respondents who are included in the *Perceived Professional Reprisal, Perceived Ostracism, and/or Perceived Maltreatment* rate and chose to file a complaint. As a result of filing complaint, respondents indicated *the situation continued or got worse for them, they were told/encouraged to drop the issue, or they were not aware of any action taken by the person that they told* (all 33%). Fewer respondents indicated that as result of filing a complaint, they got help dealing with the situation (28%), or *their leadership took steps to address the situation* (17%), whereas 6% indicated *the behavior(s) stopped on its own*.

The percentages presented in this chapter reflect the respondents' perceptions about a negative experience associated with their reporting of a sexual assault and not necessarily a reported or legally substantiated incident of retaliation.

Table 10.***Respondents Who Reported Experiencing Perceived Professional Reprisal, Perceived Ostracism, and/or Perceived Maltreatment and Chose to File a Complaint***

Respondents Who Reported Experiencing Perceived Professional Reprisal, Perceived Ostracism, and/or Perceived Maltreatment and Chose to File a Complaint	Percent of Eligible Respondents Who Met Criteria For Perceived Professional Reprisal, Perceived Ostracism, and/or Perceived Maltreatment
The situation continued or got worse for you	33%
You were told/encouraged to drop the issue	33%
You are not aware of any action taken by the person that you told	33%
You got help dealing with the situation	28%
Your leadership took steps to address the situation	17%
The behavior(s) stopped on its own	6%
<i>Eligible number of respondents</i>	18

Note. Q83. Percent of eligible respondents who took the survey, met criteria *Perceived Professional Reprisal, Perceived Ostracism, and/or Perceived Maltreatment*, and filed a complaint. Respondents were allowed to mark more than one option, and therefore, the sum of subitems does not equal 100%.

Respondents Who Reported Experiencing Perceived Professional Reprisal, Perceived Ostracism, and/or Perceived Maltreatment and Chose Not to File a Complaint

Data found in Table 11 are of respondents who are included in the *Perceived Professional Reprisal, Perceived Ostracism, and/or Perceived Maltreatment* rate who reported they chose not to file a complaint. Of these respondents, reasons for choosing not to file a complaint included *they were worried that reporting would cause more harm to them than good (67%), they did not trust that the process would be fair (66%), they did not think anything would be done or anyone would believe them (59%), they did not want more people to know and/or judge them (48%), they did not know how to report it (34%), they were told/encouraged not to file a complaint (24%), some other reason (17%),* and very few respondents indicated that they chose not to file a complaint because *the person(s) stopped their behavior (3%)*.

Table 11.
Respondents Who Reported Experiencing Perceived Professional Reprisal, Perceived Ostracism, and/or Perceived Maltreatment and Chose Not to File a Complaint

Respondents Who Reported Experiencing Perceived Professional Reprisal, Perceived Ostracism, and/or Perceived Maltreatment and Chose Not to File a Complaint	Percent of Eligible Respondents Who Met Criteria For Perceived Professional Reprisal, Perceived Ostracism, and/or Perceived Maltreatment
You were worried that reporting would cause more harm to you than good	67%
You did not trust that the process would be fair	66%
You did not think anything would be done or anyone would believe you	59%
You did not want more people to know and/or judge you	48%
You did not know how to report it	34%
You were told/encouraged not to file a complaint	24%
Some other reason	17%
The person(s) stopped their behavior	3%
<i>Eligible number of respondents</i>	58

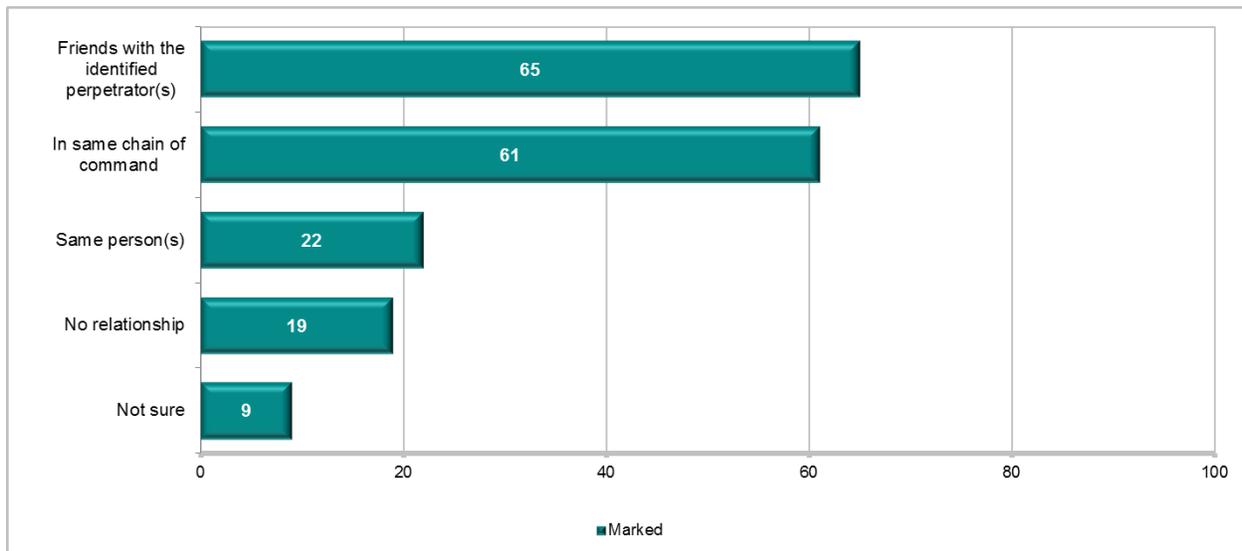
Note. Q84. Percent of eligible respondents who took the survey, met criteria *Perceived Professional Reprisal, Perceived Ostracism, and/or Perceived Maltreatment*, and did not file a complaint. Respondents were allowed to mark more than one option, and therefore, the sum of subitems does not equal 100%.

Relationship Between Individual(s) Who Took Actions and Offender in Report of Sexual Assault

Of interest to the Department, beyond who the individual(s) is who commits these negative actions, is their relationship, if any, to the alleged offender. Of respondents who are included in the *Perceived Professional Reprisal, Perceived Ostracism, and/or Perceived Maltreatment* rate, 65% indicated the individuals committing negative actions were *friends with the identified perpetrator(s)* and 61% indicated they were *in the same chain of command*, whereas 22% indicated the individual(s) was the *same person(s)* and 19% indicated there was *no relationship*. Fewer (9%) indicated they were *not sure* what type of relationship the individual(s) had with the alleged offender. The eligible number of respondents who answered the question is 79.

The percentages presented in this chapter reflect the respondents' perceptions about a negative experience associated with their reporting of a sexual assault and not necessarily a reported or legally substantiated incident of retaliation.

Figure 67.
Relationship Between Individual(s) Who Took Actions and Offender in Report of Sexual Assault



Q85

Percent of eligible respondents who took the survey and met criteria for *Perceived Professional Reprisal/Ostracism/Maltreatment*. Respondents were allowed to mark more than one option, and therefore, the sum of subitems does not equal 100%.

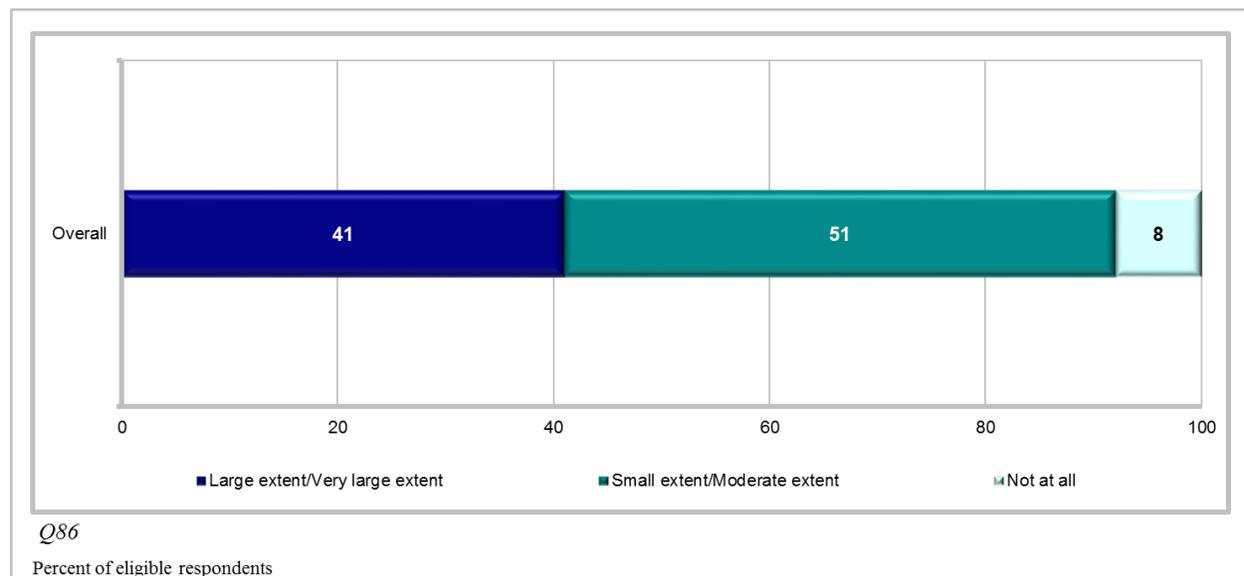
Chapter 5: Overall Military Justice Experience

This section provides information on the respondent's overall experience with the military justice process. This includes details on whether the respondent believed discretion was used in regards to their case (i.e., individuals involved in their case only shared information with people who needed to know), the official actions taken against the alleged perpetrator, their belief about the ease of and their preparedness for the military justice process, whether the respondent would suggest others report their sexual assault, and whether they requested and received an expedited transfer. Results are presented for respondents at the Total DoD level.

Extent Respondents Felt Up to Date on the Progress of the Case

Analysis of the 2015 MIJES revealed that some respondents did not feel that they had been kept up to date on the progress of their case. In response, the 2016 MIJES asked respondents to indicate the overall extent to which they felt that had been kept up to date on the progress of their case. As seen in Figure 68, 41% indicated during the military justice process they were kept up to date on the progress of their case to a *large extent/very large extent* and 51% indicated they had been kept up to date to a *small extent/moderate extent*, whereas 8% indicated they were *not at all* kept up to date on the progress of their case. The eligible number of respondents who answered the question is 221.

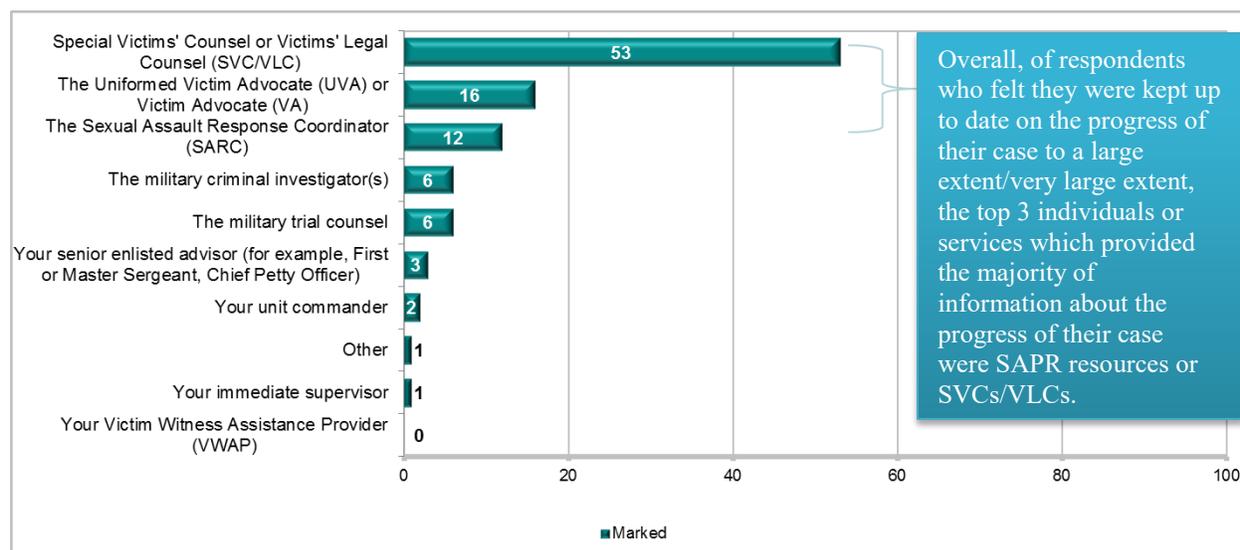
Figure 68.
Extent Respondents Felt Up to Date on the Progress of the Case



Individuals or Services Which Provided Majority of Information About the Progress of the Case

Respondents who indicated they felt they had been kept up to date on the progress of their case during the military justice process to a large extent/very large extent were asked which individuals or services provided them with the majority of that information. As seen in Figure 69, the top three individuals or services which provided the majority of information about the progress of their case were SAPR provided resources or SVCs/VLCs: 53% of these respondents indicated the SVC/VLC provided the majority of information about the progress of the case, 16% the UVA/VA provided the majority of information, and 12% indicated the SARC provided the majority of information. The eligible number of respondents who answered the question is 90.

Figure 69.
Individuals or Services Which Provided Majority of Information About the Progress of the Case



Q87

Percent of eligible respondents who felt they were kept up to date on the progress of their case to a large extent or very large extent.

Overall, 1% of respondents who indicated they had been kept up to date on the progress of their case during the military justice process to a large extent/very large extent indicated that another individual or service than the ones listed provided them with the majority of information about the progress of their case. These respondents were asked to specify the other individuals or services, however, as there were three respondents who chose to specify, themes are not reportable.

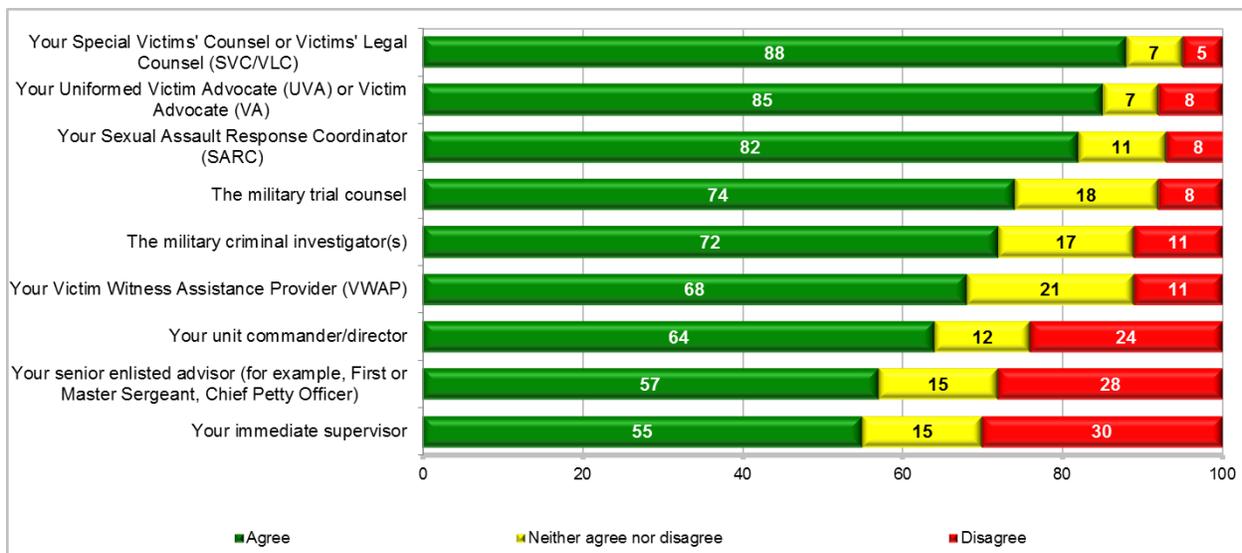
Assessment of Discretion Used

As seen in Figure 70, the majority of respondents indicated they **agreed** that *their Special Victims' Counsel or Victims' Legal Counsel (SVC/VLC; 88%), their Uniformed Victim Advocate*

(UVA) or Victim Advocate (VA; 85%), their Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC; 82%), used discretion in sharing details of their case. Respondents indicated to a lesser degree that they **agreed** that the *military trial counsel* (74%), *the military criminal investigator(s)* (72%), *their Victim Witness Assistance Provider (VWAP; 68%), their unit commander/director* (64%), *their senior enlisted advisor (for example, First or Master Sergeant, Chief Petty Officer; 57%)* and *their immediate supervisor* (55%) used discretion.

Overall, respondents indicated they **disagreed** that *their immediate supervisor* (30%), *their senior enlisted advisor (for example, First or Master Sergeant, Chief Petty Officer; 28%), their unit commander/director* (24%), *their Victim Witness Assistance Provider (VWAP; 11%), the military criminal investigator* (11%), *the military trial counsel* (8%), *their Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC; 8%), their Uniformed Victim Advocate (UVA) or Victim Advocate (VA; 8%),* and/or *their Special Victims' Counsel or Victims' Legal Counsel (SVC/VLC; 5%)* used discretion. The eligible number of respondents who answered the question ranges from 82-213. Results exclude those who indicated "Not applicable."

Figure 70.
Assessment of Discretion Used



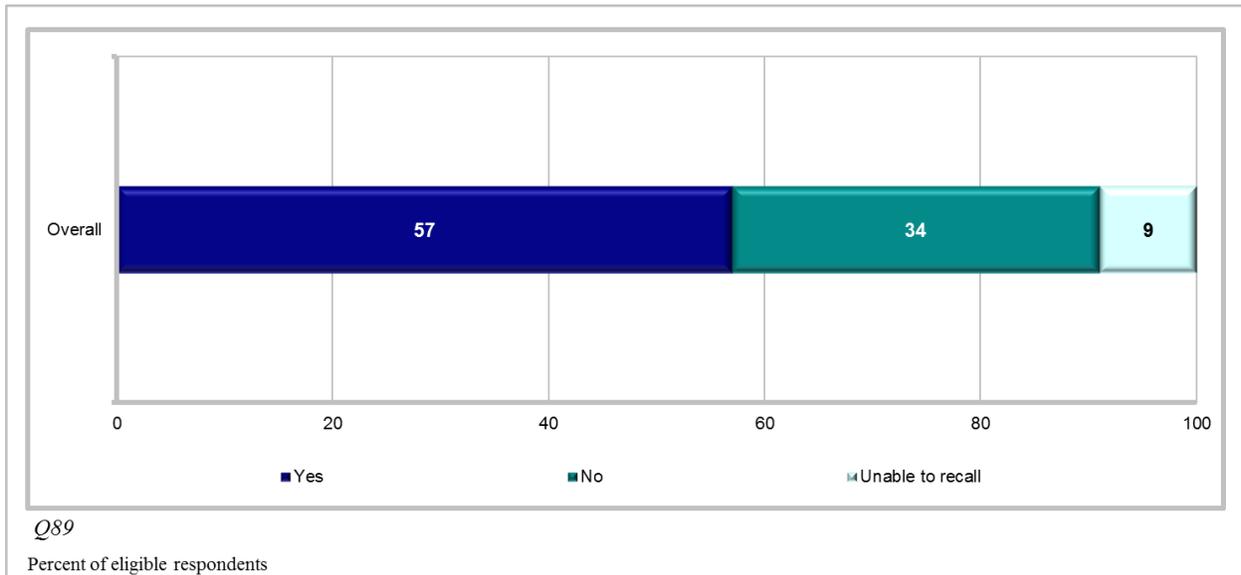
Q88
Percent of all respondents who took the survey.

Charges Preferred Against the Alleged Perpetrator⁴¹

As seen in Figure 71, overall, 57% of respondents indicated *yes*, charges were preferred against the perpetrator, whereas 34% indicated *no*, charges had not been preferred and 9% indicated they were *unable to recall*. The eligible number of respondents who answered the question is 221.

⁴¹ References to perpetrator/offender throughout this section should be interpreted as "alleged perpetrator" or "alleged offender" as without knowing the specific outcomes of particular allegations, the presumption of innocence applies unless there is an adjudication of guilt.

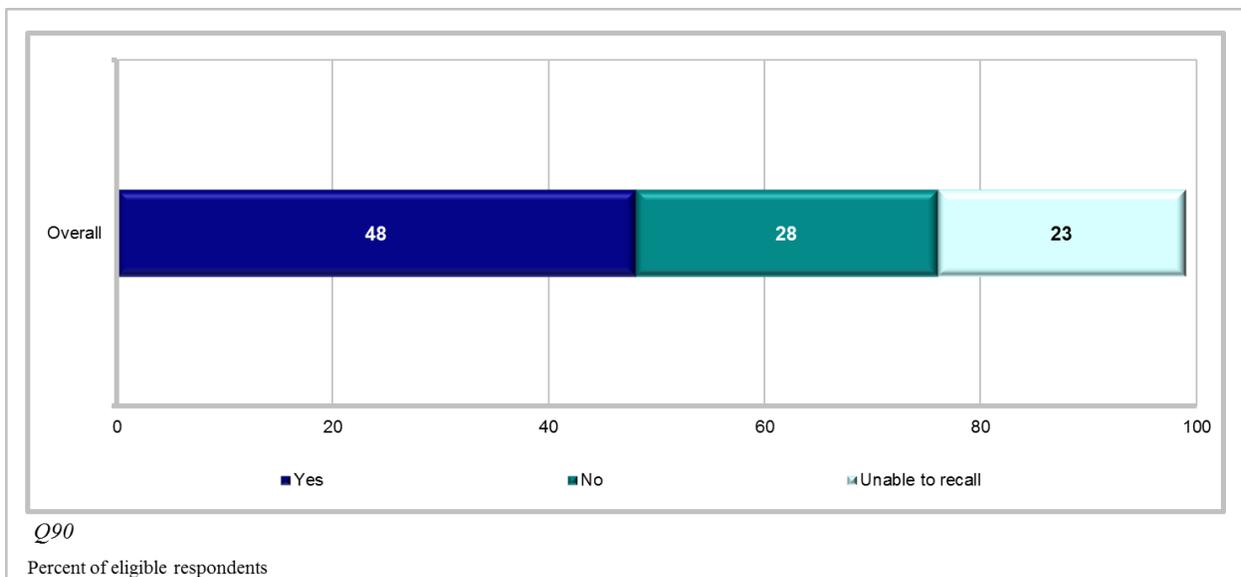
Figure 71.
Charges Preferred Against the Alleged Perpetrator



Article 32 Preliminary Hearing on Case

As seen in Figure 72, overall, 48% of respondents indicated *yes*, there was an Article 32 preliminary hearing on their case, whereas 28% indicated *no*, and 23% indicated they were *unable to recall*. The eligible number of respondents who answered the question is 219.

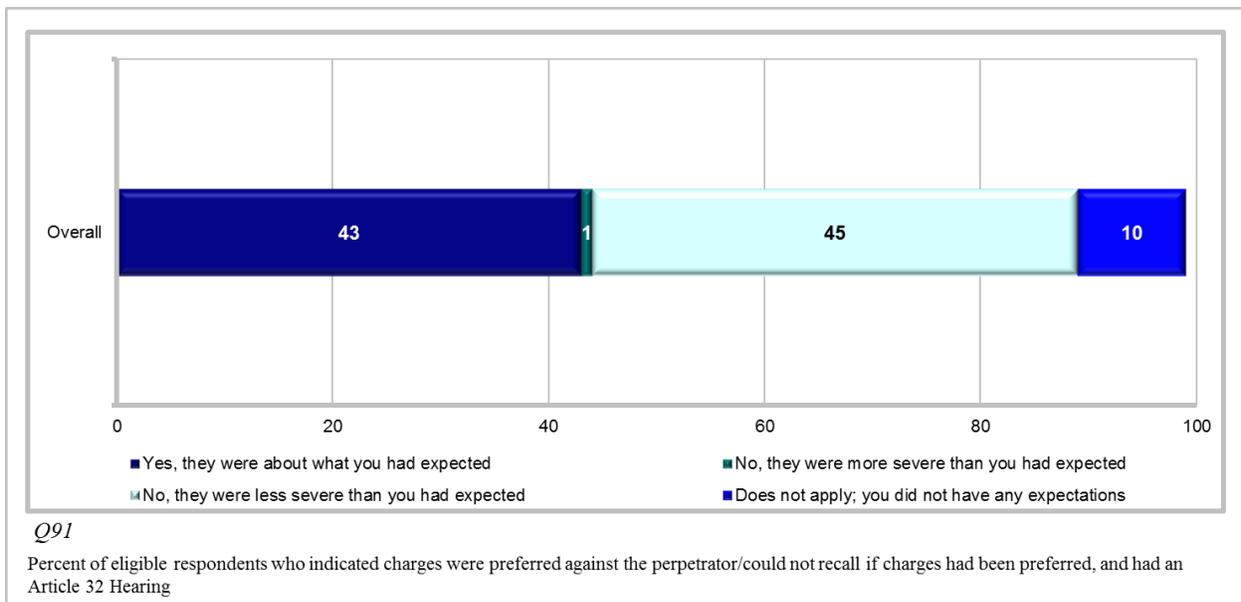
Figure 72.
Article 32 Preliminary Hearing on Case



Satisfied With the Charges Preferred Against the Alleged Perpetrator

Respondents who indicated charges were preferred against the perpetrator or were not able to recall if charges had been preferred and indicated there was an Article 32 hearing on their case were asked whether they were satisfied with the charges that were preferred against the perpetrator. As seen in Figure 73, 43% of these respondents indicated *yes, the charges were what they had expected*, whereas 1% indicated *no, they were more severe than they had expected*, 45% indicated *no, they were less severe than they had expected*, and 10% indicated *they did not have any expectations*. The eligible number of respondents who answered the question is 86.

Figure 73.
Satisfied With the Charges Preferred Alleged Against the Perpetrator

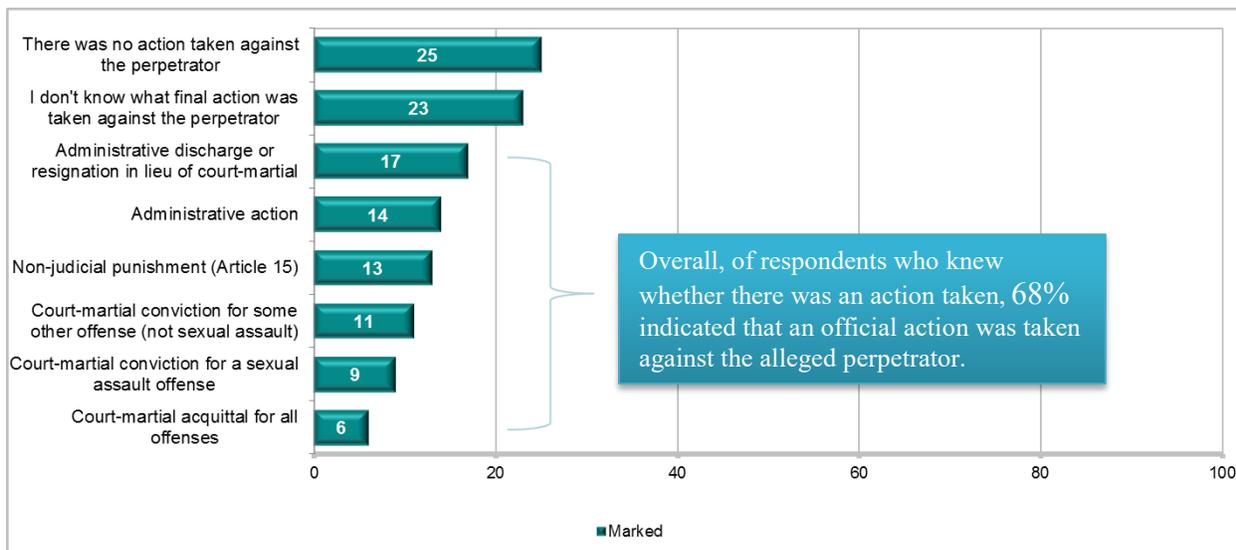


Perceived Action(s) Taken Against the Alleged Perpetrator

As seen in Figure 74, overall, 25% of respondents indicated there was *no action taken against the perpetrator* and 23% indicated they *did not know what final action was taken against the perpetrator*. Other respondents indicated the official action(s) taken against the alleged perpetrator included *administrative discharge or resignation in lieu of court-martial (Chapter 4, Discharge in Lieu of Court Martial [DILO]/Resignation in Lieu of Court Martial [RILO]; 17%); administrative action (for example, Letter of Counseling [LOC], Letter of Admonishment [LOA], Letter of Reprimand [LOR]; 14%); non-judicial punishment (Article 15; 13%); court-martial conviction for some other offense (not sexual assault; 11%); court-martial conviction for a sexual assault offense (9%); and/or court-martial acquittal for all offenses (6%)*. Overall, 68%

of respondents who knew if action had been taken indicated that an official action was taken against the alleged perpetrator.⁴² The eligible number of respondents is 218.

Figure 74.
Perceived Action(s) Taken Against the Perpetrator



Q92

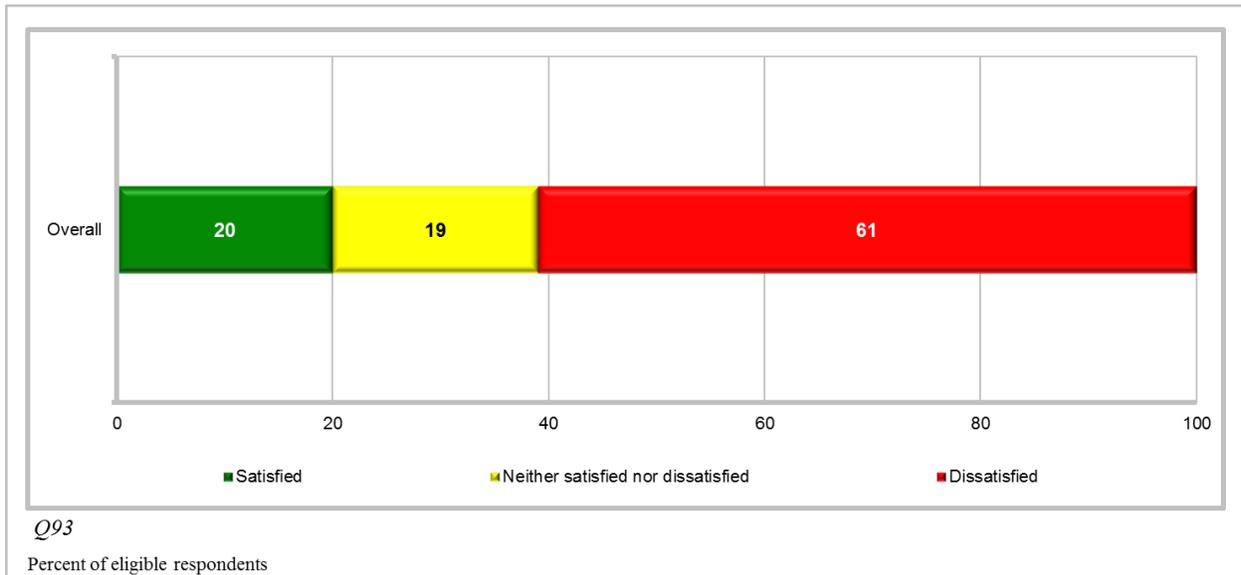
Percent of all respondents who took the survey. Respondents were allowed to mark more than one option, and therefore, the sum of subitems does not equal 100%.

Satisfaction With Official Action(s) Taken Against the Alleged Perpetrator

As seen in Figure 75, 20% of respondents indicated that they were *satisfied* with the official action(s) taken against the alleged perpetrator, whereas 61% indicated that they were *dissatisfied*. The eligible number of respondents who answered the question is 219.

⁴² This percentage is out of those respondents who knew whether there was an official action taken, therefore percentages in chart will not add up to 68%.

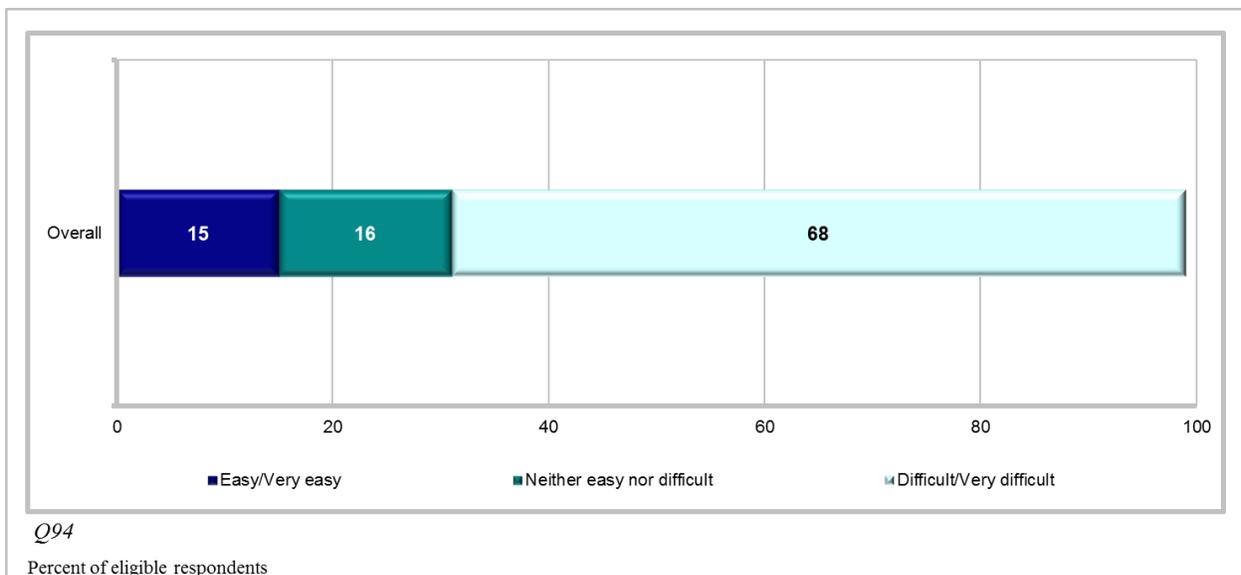
Figure 75.
Satisfaction With Official Action(s) Taken Against the Alleged Perpetrator



Ease of Military Justice Process

As seen in Figure 76, 68% indicated they felt the military justice process was *difficult/very difficult*, whereas 15% indicated that the process was *easy/very easy*. The eligible number of respondents who answered the question is 220.

Figure 76.
Ease of Military Justice Process



Helpful Resources During Challenging Times

Overall, 68% of respondents indicated that the military justice process was difficult or very difficult. These respondents were asked what helped them the most during the challenging times. Of these respondents, 135 indicated a variety of supports that helped them through the military justice process during challenging times. Three of the most frequently mentioned services and groups that helped were their *family and friends*, the *SVC/VLC*, and *mental health providers and counselors*. Examples of these top three groups include the following quotations.

Family and friends

- *“My friends who I could trust helped me through emotionally and my personal courage to ignore all the negativities around me. I felt like I was alone and I could not trust anyone but few.”*
- *“Honestly the only thing that helped me was my family; no other support offered was helpful to me.”*
- *“Support group of friends that I could talk to.”*
- *“Having family as my support and having a few friends that knew what was happening that gave me support.”*

SVC/VLC

- *“Victims legal counsel; I knew that he had my back when my chain of command did not.”*
- *“Having a SVC that actually cared about my well-being and my case was the only support system throughout the justice system.”*
- *“My VLC was most helpful, always maintaining contact with me, and making sure that I was in a good place (mentally) and taking care of myself.”*
- *“I would have to say my SVC helped me the most, in getting myself out of the extremely toxic and debilitating work environment.”*

Mental health providers and counselors

- *“At my next and current duty station, the mental health providers have been tremendously helpful in giving me a peace of mind and guidance on the process and helped me find closure.”*
- *“The availability to go to Behavior Health.”*
- *“The thing that helped me the most was the Fleet and Family Center. I was attending therapy sessions there.”*

Of note, several respondents also indicated that *nothing* was able to help them. Examples of this are provided in the following quotations:

Nothing

- *“Nothing. The entire process was extremely stressful, uninformative. No one helped with anything and I still don’t know what happened.”*
- *“Nothing! I was left to fend for myself. All of my ‘friends’ abandoned me. Leadership was terrible and made their disdain for me public.”*
- *“There was nothing that helped me.”*

Overall, 15% of respondents indicated that the military justice process was easy or very easy. These respondents were asked to specify what helped make the process easier for them. Of these respondents, 31 indicated a variety of supports that helped make the military justice process easier. The most frequently mentioned groups included the *SVC/VLC*, which was also one of the top cited resources for those who found the military justice process difficult or very difficult, as well as *SAPR services* (e.g., UVA/VA, SARC). Respondents also indicated that *staying informed* about their case made the process easier. Examples of these top three groups include the following quotations:

SVC/VLC

- *“Hav[ing] the VLC and the support of the SARC was the most helpful. I would not have taken my report from restricted to unrestricted without the VLC. I felt comfortable that my interests were being looked after and that I understood what could happen because of the VLC.”*
- *“My SVC was the most amazing legal representative in and out of the court room.”*

SAPR services

- *“Having my Victim Advocate with me every step of the way. He made sure I was okay and that all my needs were met, and also made sure to keep me up to date on everything that happened.”*
- *“The cooperation of the SARC personnel, AFOSI, Victim Advocate, and SVC. These individuals kept me up to date, made sure my well-being was at the forefront of the investigation, and kept the discretion private even though it was an unrestricted report. I commend them all on their expertise and professionalism.”*

Staying informed

- *“Being informed throughout the process, though not consistently, but enough to keep my updated on what was going on really helped.”*
- *“The fact that I was aware of everything going on. The communication between myself and the others that were involved with my case.”*

Most Helpful Resources Received During Military Justice Process

All respondents were asked to specify which services they found to be most useful to them during the military justice process and indicated a variety of services that were found to be the most helpful during the military justice process. Similar to the prior section, the most frequently mentioned services indicated to be the most helpful were the *SVC/VLC*, the *SARC*, and the *UVA/VA*, as well as *mental health providers*. Examples of these top themes include the following quotations:

SVC/VLC

- *“The SVC was incredible. I cannot thank him enough for the work that he did.”*
- *“The absolute most helpful service throughout the entire ordeal was my SVC. He was the only person in the entire system that was worth while and had even an ounce of empathy.”*
- *“The SVC especially helped encourage me to make the report because I felt more at ease knowing that there was somebody on my side to help me with all of the legal aspects of the case.”*
- *“My SVC. He helped me through the entire process, was understanding and caring, and ultimately was on my side when everyone else wasn’t.”*
- *“Victim legal counsel—they had the most answers.”*

SARC

- *“I found my SARC to be the most helpful. She even made herself available to answer my questions while on vacation.”*
- *“MY SARC was phenomenal.”*
- *“The SARC office was amazing and very comforting during the whole process.”*
- *“I found that the monthly updates from the SARC and my unit [ORANK] were most helpful. I know everyone is busy and it’s a hassle to do that every month but it really meant a lot to me while I was going through the investigation and waiting for it to be over.”*

UVA/VA

- *“The availability of my Victim Advocate was the most/only helpful service.”*
- *“My initial Victim Advocate who was there when I was being treated. Whenever I needed her, she was there.”*
- *“My VA was very supportive and moved quickly on my behalf, and she did not judge me... very encouraging.”*
- *“I appreciated how the VA could be the only person I talk to. It took away a lot of stress and re-hashing everything to multiple people.”*
- *“My civilian Victim Advocate, and all her support is what kept me going, when I wanted to quit.”*

Mental health providers

- *“The SARC referred me to a therapist immediately following the assault. She was phenomenal and made the recovery process much smoother.”*
- *“Being able to see a counselor to help me find outlets for my anger, and ways to cope with my depression.”*
- *“Being able to go to Behavior Health to speak to someone about how I was feeling.”*
- *“Counseling; the only time I wasn’t worried about something happening to me.”*

Of note, several respondents also indicated that *nothing* was helpful. Examples of this are provided in the following quotations:

Nothing

- *“Nothing. There was no update on the case and I was told months later that the case was closed without updating on the result.”*
- *“None of them. I found NONE of them to be helpful.”*
- *“I found nothing to be helpful to me. I was treated terrible throughout the process, and moved to a new unit where they were instructed to continue the terrible treatment. There was no justice for me and I fear that I am not the only one who had an experience like that or will be the only one in the future.”*
- *“Nothing, I felt like the person in the wrong.”*
- *“I don’t feel like I got all the help I could have gotten because I PCS’d.”*
- *“I did not find many of the services provided from the military during the military justice process helpful.”*
- *“I do not think any service was helpful. [There] were a lot of questions that went unanswered and I was left in the dark concerning my case and the process. I also did not receive a lot of support which left me feeling overwhelmed.”*

Least Helpful Resources Received During the Military Justice Process

All respondents were asked to specify which services they received during the military justice process were found to be least useful to them and indicated a variety of services that were found to be the least helpful during the military justice process. The most frequently mentioned services indicated to be the least helpful were members of their *command* (e.g., leadership, supervision) and the *military criminal investigator*. Examples include the following quotations:

Command

- *“Being told to ‘get over it’, ‘it could be a lot worse,’ and to ‘stop using sexual assault as a crutch’ by command.”*
- *“My chain of command handled everything so poorly. The way they intimidated me shortly after the incident really messed up all the events following.”*
- *“My entire chain of command was not helpful.”*
- *“Not so much a ‘service,’ but my squadron leadership was so uneducated and inexperienced in the SA realm that it damaged the entire squadron.”*

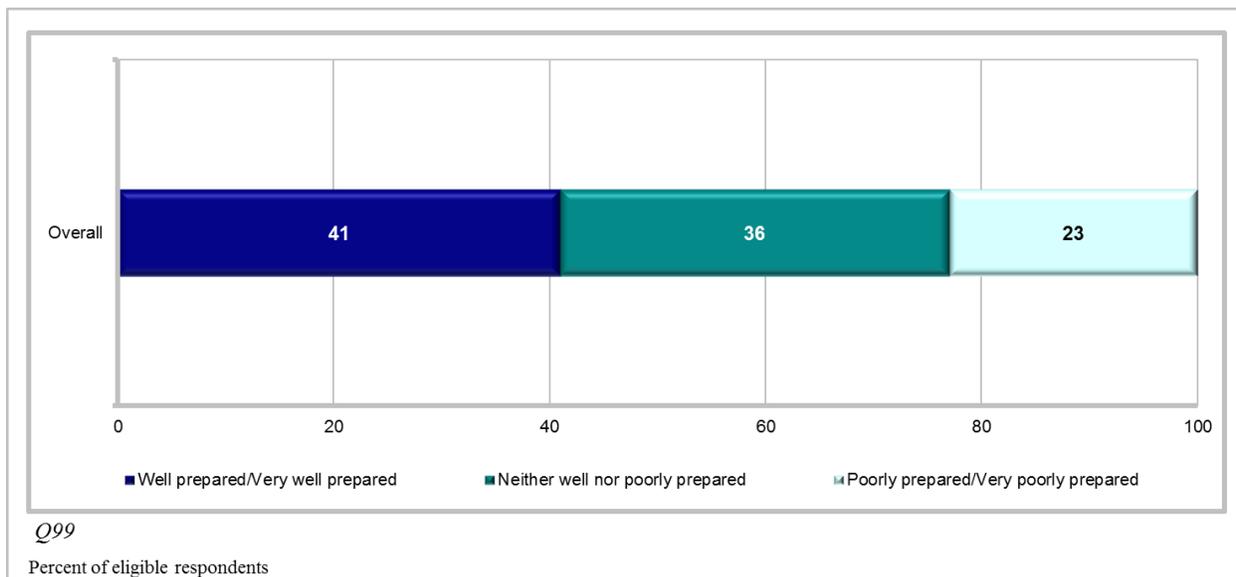
Military criminal investigator

- *“The NCIS agent assigned to my case was very judgmental and I believe her opinions undermined her reports and the overall investigation.”*
- *“CID, one CID agent said ‘She’s lying, it didn’t happen’ They didn’t believe me from the start, I didn’t want to report, but I just couldn’t live with myself if I didn’t.”*
- *“Talking to the investigators. They were extremely intimidating and I got the feeling they were judging me. They weren’t nice at all.”*
- *“My investigator was rude in the extreme, belittled my experience, and believes that over 70% of sexual cases are lies.”*

Preparedness for the Military Justice Process

As seen in Figure 77, 41% of respondents indicated that based on the services provided, they felt *well prepared/very well prepared* for the military justice process, whereas 23% felt *poorly prepared/very poorly prepared*. The eligible number of respondents who answered the question is 219.

Figure 77.
Preparedness for the Military Justice Process



The 23% of respondents who indicated that they were *poorly prepared* or *very poorly prepared* for the military justice process were asked to specify what could have helped to better prepare them and indicated a variety of things that could have helped to better prepare them for the

military justice process. The most frequently mentioned aspects that could potentially have helped to better prepare respondents for the military justice process include *better explanation of the military justice process and their rights*, and *better support* overall. Examples of these top aspects include the following quotations:

Better explanation of the military justice process and their rights

- *“I think that whenever a Soldier files an unrestricted report that they should be given information on how the justice process works, and about how much time each leg of the journey takes. When I filed my report I had no idea what would happen next. A flow chart would be so helpful.”*
- *“A class explaining the painful process.”*
- *“While SHARP classes discuss how to file a report, they rarely delve into what it is like to make a report and the commitment that comes with it. At many points in time, the process was so painful and I wished I could go back and not make a report.”*
- *“Knowing my rights as a person who was going through with an unrestricted complaint. I found that I was unprepared for how I would be question[ed] and portrayed during the proceedings.”*

Better support

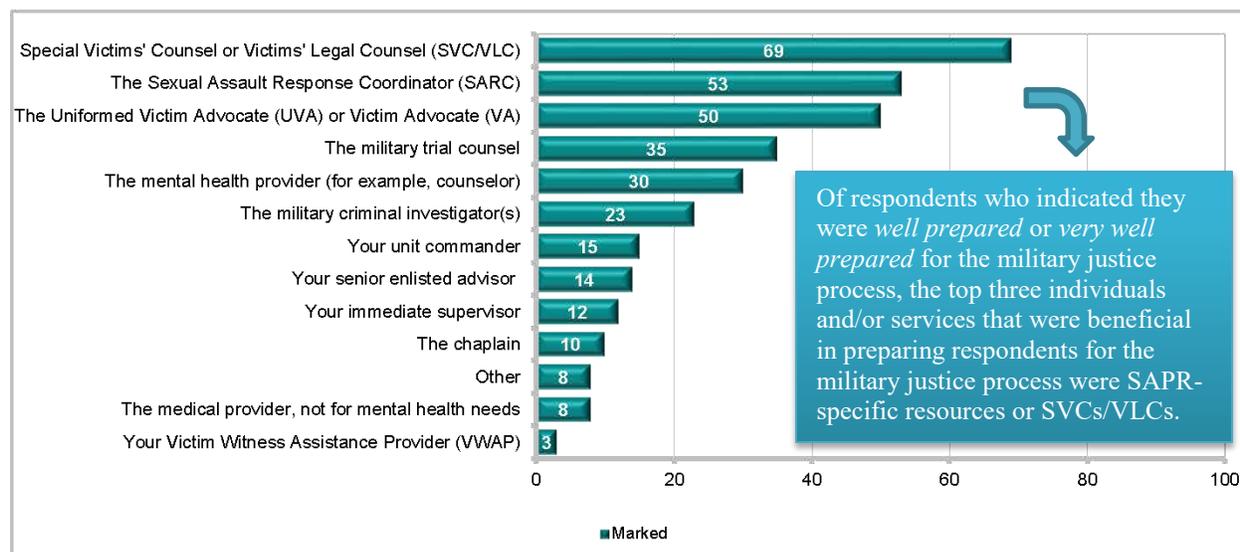
- *“Support and having more information with the process of my case. I did not have support from my leadership nor SARC. I do not feel like I had any support all around which led to me dropping the case because it was all becoming overwhelming.”*
- *“More support from the command and VA.”*
- *“Have leadership that actually cared about the process.”*

Individuals and/or Services Beneficial in Preparing for the Military Justice Process

As seen in Figure 78, respondents who indicated they were *well prepared* or *very well prepared* for the military justice process were asked who was beneficial in preparing them for the military justice process. Overall, 69% indicated the *Special Victims’ Counsel or Victims’ Legal Counsel (SVC/VLC)*, 53% indicated the *Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC)*, 50% indicated the *Uniformed Victim Advocate (UVA) or Victim Advocate (VA)*, 35% indicated the *military trial counsel*, 30% indicated the *mental health provider (for example, counselor)*, 23% indicated the *military criminal investigator(s)*, 15% indicated *their unit commander*, 14% indicated *their*

senior enlisted advisor (for example, First or Master Sergeant, Chief Petty Officer), 12% indicated their immediate supervisor, 10% indicated the chaplain, 8% indicated another individual or service, 8% indicated the medical provider, not for mental health needs (for example, someone from a military medical treatment facility or civilian treatment facility), and 3% indicated their Victim Witness Assistance Provider (VWAP) were beneficial in preparing them for the military justice process. Eligible number of respondents who answered the question is 86.

Figure 78.
Individuals and/or Services Beneficial in Preparing for the Military Justice Process



Q100

Percent of eligible respondents who took the survey and indicated they were well prepared or very well prepared for the military justice process. Respondents were allowed to mark more than one option, and therefore, the sum of subitems does not equal 100%.

As seen in Figure 78, 8% of respondents indicated they were well prepared or very well prepared for the military justice process and were supported by some other resource. These respondents were asked to specify what other individuals and/or services were beneficial in preparing them for the military justice process and indicated a variety of individuals and/or services that were beneficial in preparing them for the military justice process, other than the resources listed for them in the question text. The most frequently mentioned “other” individuals and/or services were their family and friends. Examples of these include the following quotations:

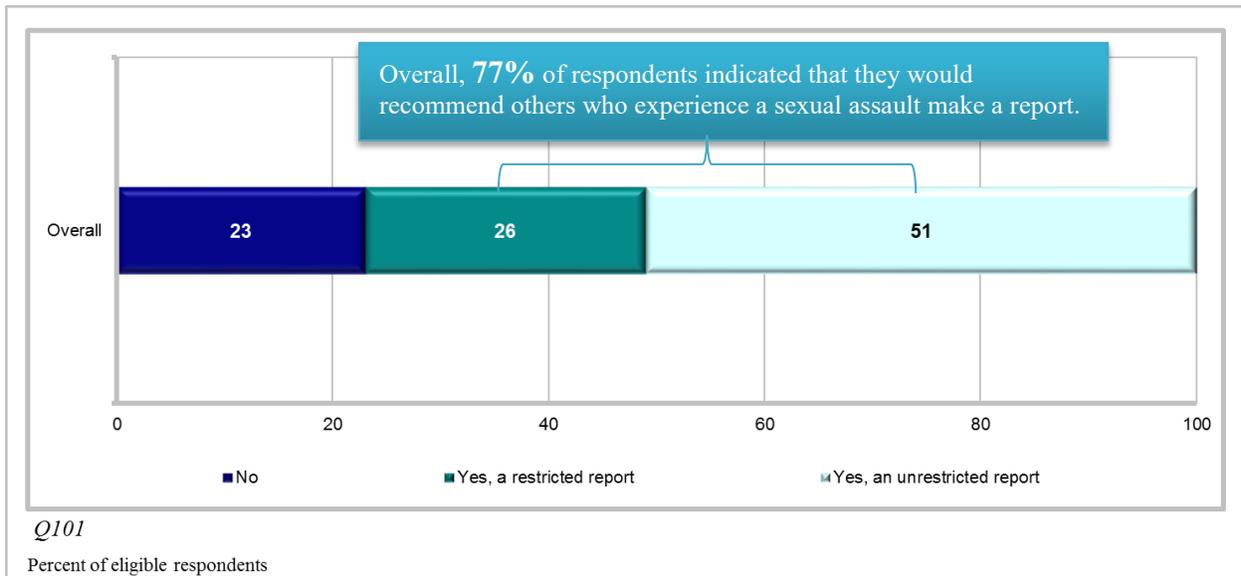
Family and friends

- “Husband.”
- “My friends and family, but also some supervision that really helped me get through this.”
- “My husband helped me cope with my anxiety.”
- “Family and Friends.”

Would Recommend Others Who Experience a Sexual Assault Make a Report

As seen in Figure 79, when asked whether they would recommend to another survivor to make a report, 51% of respondents indicated *yes, an unrestricted report*, 26% indicated *yes, a restricted report*, and 23% indicated *no*. Eligible number of respondents who answered the question is 213.

Figure 79.
Would Recommend Others Who Experience a Sexual Assault Make a Report



Opportunities to Help Future Military Members Who Bring Forward a Report of Sexual Assault Through the Military Justice Process

All respondents were asked to specify what the DoD could do to help future military members through the military justice process and they suggested a variety of ways that the Department could employ to help future military members through the military justice process. The most recommended course of action for the Department is *training*, specifically training which

encompasses the unit level, command and leadership, investigators, trial team, and other members working on sexual assault issues.

Improve training

- *“Train our senior leaders. I’ve seen [ORANK] make or break a case, by their influence alone. We need to train them on common traits of perpetrators (like that they’re often very well-liked Soldiers), how not to victim blame, and how to take care of Soldiers that they may not like (since this is such a common occurrence).”*
- *“The DoD needs to make it very clear to their employees that sexual assault is not the fault of the victim. DoD needs to train their military criminal investigators to better handle a victim of sexual assault. They can be unbiased and show compassion, there is no reason why the victim should feel like they are the perpetrator. It’s already horrific enough to experience a sexual assault without having to be treated like you’re a criminal for reporting your assault.”*
- *“Military lawyers need more experience in court cases, they’re all afraid of trying a case because they’re afraid to have a loss on their record.”*
- *“Better educate military members and leadership of how to handle and support airmen going through the military justice process.”*
- *“Provide more training to military lawyers.”*
- *“Make sure the NCIS agents handling the cases have better sensitivity training when it comes to dealing with victims of sexual assault.”*

Other recommendations include *enforcement of confidentiality and discretion, offering legal assistance outside of the military justice process, keeping the survivor informed about the progress of their case, and making the whole process faster.*⁴³

Expedited Transfer

Military members who make an unrestricted report of sexual assault have the option to request an expedited transfer to another unit/installation. Per policy, military members who make a report should be informed of this option by their SARC or UVA/VA at the time they make their report. This request may extend to either a temporary or permanent expedited transfer from their assigned command or installation to a different command or installation, or a temporary or

⁴³ Further analysis of these findings is presented in Chapter 6.

permanent expedited transfer to a different location within their assigned command or installation.⁴⁴

Received an Expedited Transfer

43% of respondents indicated that they requested and received an expedited transfer as a result of their report of sexual assault.

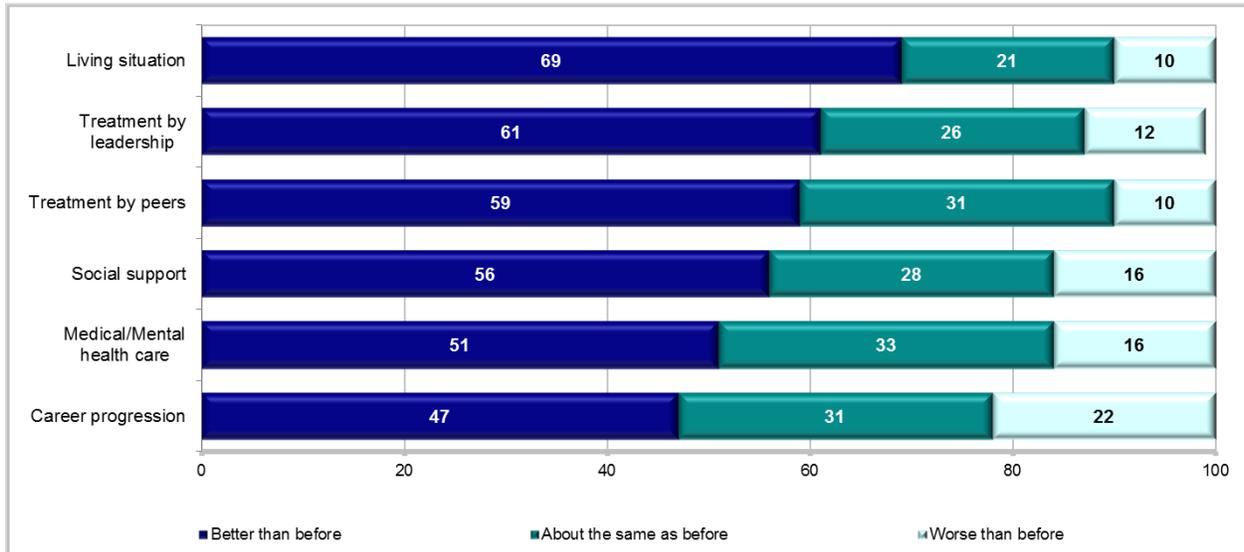
The eligible number of respondents who answered the question is 218. The remaining items in this section are of this 43%.

Aspects of Life Following Expedited Transfer

As seen in Figure 80, of respondents who requested and received an expedited transfer, compared to the time before they were transferred, their *living situation* (69%), *treatment by leadership* (61%), *treatment by peers* (59%), *social support* (56%), *medical/mental health care* (51%), and their *career progression* (47%) were **better** than before. Of respondents who requested and received an expedited transfer, compared to the time before they were transferred, their *career progression* (22%), *medical/mental health care* (16%), *social support* (16%), *treatment by leadership* (12%), *treatment by peers* (10%), and their *living situation* (10%) were **worse** than before. The eligible number of respondents who answered the question ranges from 85-91. Results exclude those who indicated “Not applicable.”

⁴⁴ 32 CFR 105.4 - Policy.

Figure 80.
Aspects of Life Following Expedited Transfer



Q104
Percent of eligible respondents who took the survey and received an expedited transfer.

Chapter 6: Additional Analysis

The *MIJES* is a valuable tool for understanding survivors' experiences in order to make improvements to the military justice process. Qualitative analysis of open-ended questions on the *2016 MIJES* revealed recommendations for opportunities to help future military members who bring forward a report of sexual assault through the military justice process. In response to these recommendations, additional analyses were performed to gain better insight into respondents' experiences with the military justice process. This chapter describes analyses performed on items that might be beneficial to the Department to better understand the types of experiences respondents have and the impact these particular influences play in determining how members who make a report of sexual assault feel about the military justice process. Estimates reported in this chapter will reflect a "merged" dataset combining parallel data from the *2016 MIJES* and *2015 MIJES* administrations. The merged dataset not only provides a larger sample to analyze, but allows for more in-depth observation of differences between fiscal years.

Military members represented in the *2016 MIJES* may have made a report any time between October 2013 and March 2016. In this chapter, findings will be presented by fiscal year as they provide a more complete picture for the Department to use. The combined analysis is out of 593 respondents, and a full breakout of demographics is provided in Table 12. However, all differences between fiscal years should be interpreted with caution as they are only averages of responses from military members who chose to participate in the survey. As data in the survey were not scientifically weighted, statistical calculations should be interpreted with caution as they are not generalizable to the population. All statistical analyses were performed using SAS® and confirmed using Stata®. All statistical tests were compared against a *p* value of .05.

Table 12.
Number of Eligible Respondents by Reporting Category for 2015 MIJES and 2016 MIJES Administrations

	<i>2015 MIJES Count</i>	<i>2015 MIJES Percent</i>	<i>2016 MIJES Count</i>	<i>2016 MIJES Percent</i>	Combined Count	Combined Percent
Total DoD	323	100%	225	100%	548	100%
Gender						
Men	39	12%	22	10%	61	11%
Women	284	88%	201	89%	485	89%
Service/Component						
Army	107	33%	77	34%	184	34%
Navy	72	22%	44	20%	116	21%
Marine Corps	31	10%	24	11%	55	10%
Air Force	102	32%	68	30%	170	31%
National Guard	9	3%	10	4%	19	3%
Age						
24 Years Old and Younger	132	41%	80	36%	212	39%
25-33 Years Old	146	45%	107	48%	253	46%
34 Years Old and Older	45	14%	37	16%	82	15%
Time When Report Was Made						
Pre-FY14	134	41%	21	9%	155	28%
FY14	152	47%	87	39%	239	44%
FY15	34	11%	99	44%	133	24%
FY16	NA	NA	16	7%	16	3%

Note. Some reporting category percentages may not add up to 100% due to item nonresponse and/or rounding. Respondents who were not currently uniformed military members, whose report did not result in a criminal investigation by an MCIO, whose alleged perpetrator was not a military member, and who chose not to participate in the investigation or military justice process were ineligible (2015 MIJES Q1, Q10, Q11, Q14; 2016 MIJES Q1, Q10, Q11, Q16).

Decision to Recommend to Others to Make a Report

One question of interest to the Department is whether the respondent would recommend to another survivor to make a report, either restricted or unrestricted. This item can be perceived as an overall barometer for how well the Department is doing and the effectiveness of the investigative and military justice process. In both survey administrations, **77%** of respondents indicated they would recommend others who experience a sexual assault to make a report. As this item is potentially a useful gauge for satisfaction with the military justice process, ad hoc analyses were performed on it to investigate the impact of specific topics, particularly those

discussed in open-ended comments where respondents were asked to specify what the Department could do to help future military members through the military justice process.

Speed of Military Justice Process

One recommendation made, in both survey administrations, was for the Department to improve the military justice process by **making the whole process faster**.

“Let the process be faster so there isn’t a long drawn out process constantly reminding you of what happened... I want it over with.”

“Make the investigation go faster/smoothen... The longer the investigation takes, the longer the entire process takes and the worse it is for the victims, the harder it is for them to move on.”

Measuring how long the full military justice process takes for respondents is somewhat difficult as OPA strives to maintain the anonymity of each respondent. As described in Chapter 2, respondents were asked to indicate the time frame that most accurately represents when they reported their sexual assault. For the 2015 and 2016 survey administrations, respondents could indicate that their report was made *between 1 October 2015–30 September 2016* (FY16), *between 1 October 2014–30 September 2015* (FY15), *between 1 October 2013–30 September 2014* (FY14), and *before 1 October 2013* (pre-FY14).

The time frame in which a case is entered into DSAID (which is an inclusion criterion for the survey) serves as a rough estimate for when a case was closed, though there may be a delay in entering this information into DSAID, and OPA cannot independently assure that information is entered immediately after the case is closed. However, for the purposes of this analysis, to determine an estimate for the overall speed of the military justice process, the time frame for when the respondent indicated making their initial report was compared to survey administration year.

As seen in Table 13, overall speed of the military justice process was broken into three categories: fast, moderate, and slow. Cases that began more than two years prior to entry into DSAID are classified as **slow** resolution and account for **242** cases between the 2015 and 2016 administration (3 cells highlighted in red); cases that began a year prior to entry into DSAID are classified as **moderate** resolution and account for **251** cases (2 cells highlighted in yellow); cases that began and resolved within a year are classified as **fast** resolution and account for **50** cases (2 cells highlighted in green).

Table 13.
Number of Respondents for Survey Administration Year, by Time When Report Was Made

	Pre-FY14	FY14	FY15	FY16
2015 MIJES	134	152	34	NA
2016 MIJES	21	87	99	16

Figure 81 displays estimates for respondents who indicated they would recommend to a survivor to make a report by the speed of their military justice process. Overall, the choice to recommend does not appear to vary by speed of case resolution; 79% of respondents who had a fast case resolution would recommend reporting, whereas 78% who had a moderate case resolution and 76% who had a slow case resolution would recommend reporting. Chi square analysis confirmed that there was no association between the speed of the military justice process and the decision to recommend to another survivor to report $\chi^2(1) = .33, p > .05$ (Table 14). Therefore, though many respondents indicated that they were displeased with the length of the military justice process in the open-ended comments, speed appears to have very little influence on their decision to recommend reporting to another survivor.

Figure 81.
Recommendation to Make a Report by Speed of Military Justice Process

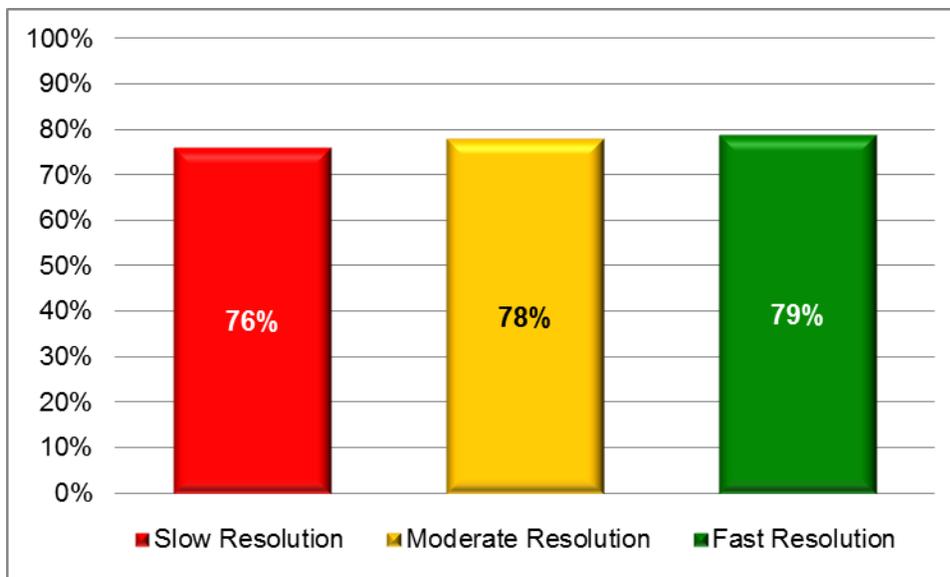


Table 14.
Number of Eligible Respondents for Analysis of Overall Speed of Military Justice Process and Recommendation to Make a Report

	Slow Resolution	Moderate Resolution	Fast Resolution
Recommend Yes	173	186	37
Recommend No	55	53	10

Note. Numbers of respondents are of those who endorsed an option for each speed category of the military justice process and whether they would recommend to another survivor to make a report.

Discretion Used

Several respondents specified that stronger **enforcement of confidentiality and discretion** was needed for the Department to help future military members through the military justice process.

“I think that the process could be kept more confidential. I am not sure what happened but everyone knew my business after my assault. It made it all worse because that’s when the harassment and rumors started.”

“The chain of command did not help by week one of the reporting the entire brigade knew what was going on. The victim ends up becoming twice a victim because of the judging and humiliation that comes along with reporting and no one believing you.”

Disclosure of a sexual assault is a challenging decision for many survivors as control over personal information is given to individuals who might not hold their information with an appropriate amount of discretion. In both survey administrations, the majority of respondents indicated they *agreed* that SAPR-specific resources (e.g., SVC/VLC, UVA/VA, SARC) used discretion in sharing details of their case, whereas more than one-quarter of respondents *disagreed* that members of their command (e.g., immediate supervisor, senior enlisted advisor, unit commander/director) used discretion. As such, identifying the impact of discretion used by individuals who have been provided details about a sexual assault report, specifically members of command, is of interest.

Figure 82 displays estimates for respondents who indicated they would recommend to a survivor to make a report by the agreement that their unit commander used discretion. Overall, choice to recommend appears to vary by agreement that discretion was used by members of command; a higher percentage of respondents recommend reporting if they perceived that members of their command used discretion. Chi square analyses confirmed a significant association between agreement that discretion was used by their *unit commander* and the decision to recommend $X^2(4) = 25.56, p < .05$, between agreement that discretion was used by their *senior enlisted advisor* and the decision to recommend $X^2(4) = 16.35, p < .05$, and between agreement that discretion was used by their *immediate supervisor* and the decision to recommend $X^2(4) = 24.04, p < .05$ (Table 15). Therefore, it appears that the perception of members of command using discretion about details of their case influences a respondent’s decision to recommend reporting to another survivor.

Figure 82.
Recommendation to Make a Report by Discretion Used by Members of Command

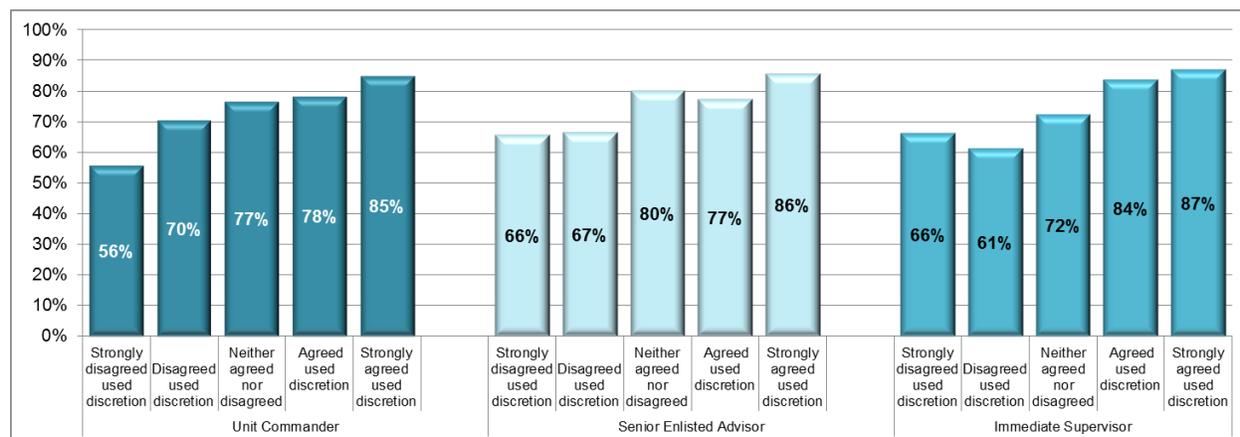


Table 15.
Number of Eligible Respondents for Analysis of Discretion Used by Members of Command and Recommendation to Make a Report

		Strongly Disagreed Used Discretion	Disagreed Used Discretion	Neither Agreed Nor Disagreed	Agreed Used Discretion	Strongly Agreed Used Discretion
Unit Commander	Recommend Yes	38	31	46	94	170
	Recommend No	30	13	14	26	30
Senior Enlisted Advisor	Recommend Yes	52	32	57	72	144
	Recommend No	27	16	14	21	24
Immediate Supervisor	Recommend Yes	55	27	55	72	136
	Recommend No	28	17	21	14	20

Note. Numbers of respondents are of those who endorsed an option for agreement that a member of their command used discretion and whether they would recommend to another survivor to make a report.

Overall Preparedness for Military Justice Process

Overall, 207 respondents indicated they were well prepared/very well prepared for the military justice process, whereas 120 respondents indicated they were poorly prepared/very poorly prepared. Several open-ended responses specified **keeping the survivor informed about the progress of their case and preparation for the military justice process** was needed for the Department to help future military members through the military justice process.

“Contact them with details of their case, and explain fully the process they are going through.”

“Keep them up to date on what is going on with the process and be certain that the soldier has a POC if things continue to happen in response to the report.”

Figure 83 displays estimates for respondents who indicated they would recommend to a survivor to make a report by overall preparedness for the military justice process. Overall, for respondents who indicated they were well prepared/very well prepared, the percentage who would recommend to a survivor to make a report was higher than for those who indicated they were poorly prepared/very poorly prepared for the military justice process. Therefore it would appear that preparation for the military justice process influences the decision to recommend. Chi square analysis confirmed a significant association between preparedness for the military justice process and the decision to recommend $\chi^2 (4) = 29.61, p < .05$ (Table 16). Therefore, preparedness appears to have a significant influence on their decision to recommend reporting to another survivor.

Figure 83.

Recommendation to Make a Report by Overall Preparedness for Military Justice Process

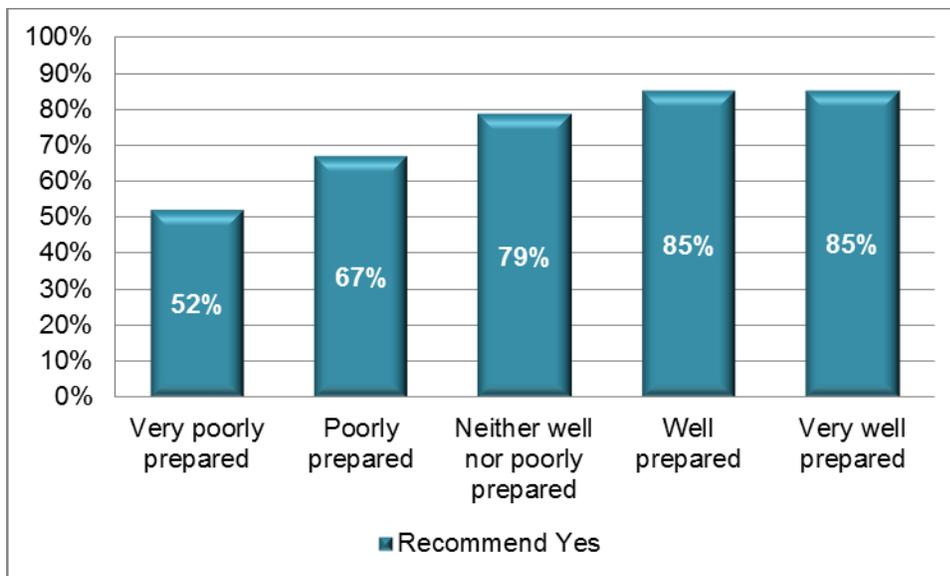


Table 16.
Number of Eligible Respondents for Analysis of Overall Preparedness for Military Justice Process and Recommendation to Make a Report

	Very Poorly Prepared	Poorly Prepared	Neither Well Nor Poorly Prepared	Well Prepared	Very Well Prepared
Recommend Yes	27	45	155	124	46
Recommend No	25	22	42	22	8

Note. Numbers of respondents are of those who endorsed an option for preparedness for the military justice process and whether they would recommend to another survivor to make a report.

Satisfaction With Perceived Action(s) Taken Against the Alleged Perpetrator

Overall, 116 respondents indicated they were satisfied/very satisfied with the official action(s) taken against the perpetrator, whereas 304 respondents indicated they were dissatisfied/very dissatisfied. Qualitative comments also revealed that some respondents specified **harsher punishments for perpetrators** were needed for the Department to help future military members through the military justice process.

“I don’t think the perpetrators punishment was enough but I settled with what they offered to go for since I was not mentally or emotionally strong enough to go to the court trial and testify.”

“Make sure the person who did the assaulting got a[n] appropriate punishment. I have developed depression and panic attacks from this and I will suffer with this pain for life and [alleged offender] is still in the military.”

Figure 84 displays estimates for respondents who indicated they would recommend to a survivor to make a report by their satisfaction with the official action(s) taken against the perpetrator. Overall, for respondents who indicated they were satisfied/very satisfied, the percentage who would recommend to a survivor to make a report was higher than for those who indicated they were dissatisfied/very dissatisfied with the official action(s) taken against the alleged perpetrator. Therefore it would appear that satisfaction with the official action(s) taken against the alleged perpetrator influences the decision to recommend. Chi square analysis confirmed a significant association between satisfaction with the official action(s) taken against the perpetrator and the decision to recommend $X^2(4) = 51.96, p < .05$ (Table 17). Therefore, satisfaction with official action(s) taken against the alleged perpetrator appears to have a significant influence on a respondent’s decision to recommend reporting to another survivor.

Figure 84.
Recommendation to Make a Report by Satisfaction With Perceived Action(s) Taken Against the Perpetrator

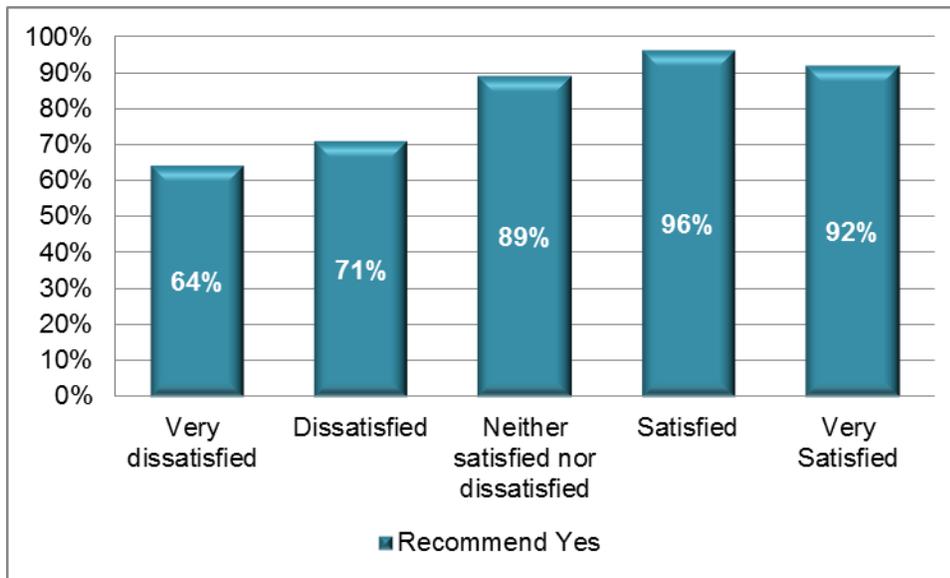


Table 17.
Number of Eligible Respondents for Analysis of Satisfaction With Perceived Action(s) Taken Against the Perpetrator and Recommendation to Make a Report

	Very Dissatisfied With Action(s)	Dissatisfied With Action(s)	Neither Satisfied Nor Dissatisfied	Satisfied With Action(s)	Very Satisfied With Action(s)
Recommend Yes	134	59	97	73	33
Recommend No	77	24	12	3	3

Note. Numbers of respondents are of those who endorsed an option for satisfaction with official action(s) taken against the perpetrator and whether they would recommend to another survivor to make a report.

Expedited Transfer

Overall, 211 respondents between the two survey administrations indicated that they had requested and received an expedited transfer. Though not one of the most frequent recommendations, several respondents indicated that expedited transfers are something that would be useful for future survivors, especially if the alleged perpetrator is in his/her unit.

“If the perpetrator is in the same workplace, remove the victim immediately. Send them PCA or TDY for the entirety of the military investigation. Ensure that they know they have the right to an Expedited Transfer.”

Figure 85 displays estimates for respondents who indicated they would recommend to a survivor to make a report by whether they received an expedited transfer. Overall, whether a survivor requests and receives an expedited transfer does not appear to impact choice to recommend; 74% of respondents who received an expedited transfer would recommend reporting, whereas 79% of respondents who did not receive an expedited transfer would recommend reporting. To confirm, using chi square analysis, no significant association was found between receiving an expedited transfer and the decision to recommend to another survivor to report $X^2(1) = 2.21, p > .05$ (Table 18). Though the opportunity to receive an expedited transfer is intended to help survivors reestablish a safe place, receiving a transfer does not influence their decision to recommend reporting to another survivor.

Figure 85.
Recommendation to Make a Report by Receiving an Expedited Transfer

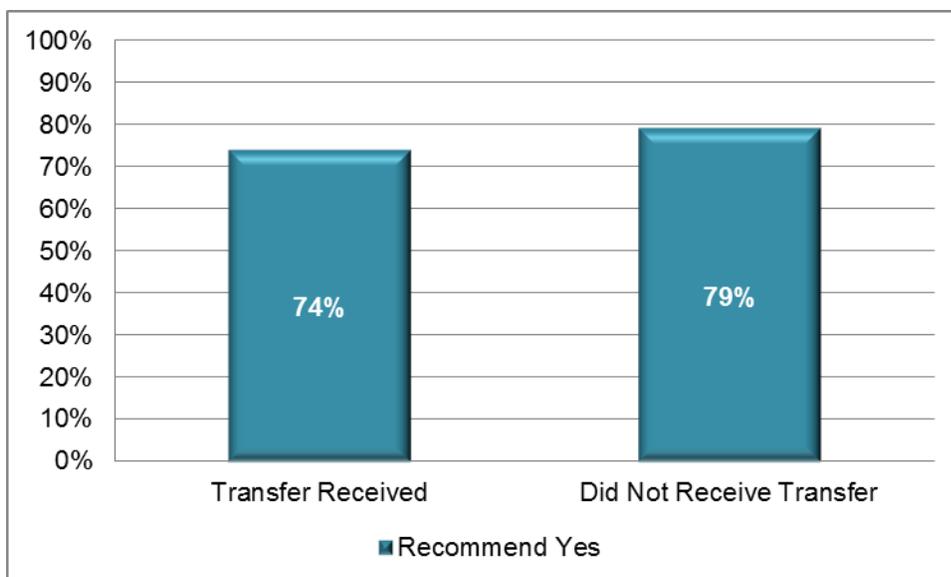


Table 18.
Number of Eligible Respondents for Analysis of Receiving an Expedited Transfer and Recommendation to Make a Report

	Transferred Received	Did Not Receive Transfer
Recommend Yes	150	247
Recommend No	54	65

Note. Numbers of respondents are of those who endorsed an option for received an expedited transfer and whether they would recommend to another survivor to make a report.

Summary of Analysis

Qualitative analysis of open-ended questions on the *2016 MIJES* yielded several suggestions for opportunities to help future military members who bring forward a report of sexual assault through the military justice process. Analysis was performed to determine whether these qualitative recommendations were supported by the quantitative data collected in the survey. These analyses were not performed to invalidate the suggestions, but to determine the overall impact these issues may have on perceptions about whether a respondent would choose to recommend to another survivor to make a report. Using chi square analysis, the amount of discretion used by members of their command, being well prepared for the military justice process, and satisfaction with the perceived action(s) taken against the perpetrator all had significant relationships on whether a respondent would recommend another survivor make a report. While the analysis did not show a relationship between the speed of the military justice process and willingness to recommend another survivor make a report, we were limited in the ability to classify the speed of the case.

Other suggestions which were not analyzed include perceptions of training and being kept up to date with the progress of the case. Analysis of these items was not possible as specific items were not asked on the previous administration of the survey. A future consideration is to include a question on the next administration of the survey which asks members about their perception of how well personnel that they interact with have been trained. Another consideration for analysis is to investigate whether respondents felt they were kept up to date on the progress of their case; more data will be available on this topic on the merged dataset in 2017. However, discussion about the information on the progress of respondents' cases from the *2016 MIJES* is provided in Chapter 7.

Chapter 7: Discussion

Summary of Findings

The results of *2016 MIJES* presented in this report represent the culmination of an extensive effort by OPA to assist the Department in assessing the investigative and legal processes/services experienced by military members who have made a report of sexual assault. The opinions and experiences measured in *2016 MIJES* are often quite private, and therefore difficult to gauge through measurement methods that involve direct observation or analyses of program data. While all surveys have limitations in scope, the *2016 MIJES* is a valuable tool for the Department to evaluate its SAPR programs/resources, as well as command and their combined utility in assisting survivors through the military justice process.

The findings from this assessment are beneficial in revealing what is working for military members who bring forward a report of sexual assault, and what can be improved. As in the 2015 administration, the *2016 MIJES* revealed that overall, respondents were most satisfied with their experiences with SVCs/VLCs and SAPR resources (i.e., SARC, UVA/VA), whereas improvements could be made regarding the experiences of military members with their command (i.e. senior enlisted advisor, immediate supervisor, unit commander). While all resources, including command, were generally assessed positively in providing support to the respondent during the military justice process, there were a few areas indicated where changes might be beneficial. Similar to findings from the *2015 MIJES*, respondents indicated that communicating with or contacting the respondent to inform them about the progress of their case was consistently lowest among assessment scores for all resources. Continuing to improve points of communication for all resources may be an opportunity for the Department to strengthen its ability to serve military members during the military justice process. Data from the *2016 MIJES* also highlight that certain resources can improve upon their use of discretion in discussing details about a case as well as aiding respondents in preparing for the military justice process.

There are several themes apparent in the results of *2016 MIJES* which underscore ways in which specific programs and resources provide support to military members who bring forward a report of sexual assault. The following sections discuss these themes and offer opportunities for action or acknowledgment.

Reporting Sexual Assault

Restricted Report Converted to Unrestricted Report. To be eligible to participate in *2016 MIJES*, a respondent's case needed to be closed. Though there are a few exceptions, the nature of having a closed case entails that the military member's report is unrestricted. Therefore it is not unexpected that 73% of respondents indicated that their final report type was unrestricted and 25% indicated that command or law enforcement had been notified. What may be interesting is the percentage of respondents who initially made a restricted report and chose to convert their report or who did not choose to convert their report but an independent investigation occurred anyway. Specifically, of the 23% of respondents who indicated initially making a restricted

report, 100% indicated their report was converted to either an unrestricted report (69% indicated by choice; 31% indicated not by choice). For those respondents who chose to convert their restricted report to an unrestricted report, 58% converted their report within 30 days after the sexual assault occurred. Though a little more than two-thirds of respondents indicated they chose to convert their report, a little less than one-third indicated that conversion was not by choice.

Experiences with SAPR Resources and Command

Interaction With SAPR Resources and Command. Making an unrestricted report of sexual assault triggers an investigation, and therefore it makes sense that 96% of respondents indicated *interacting with a military criminal investigator after their report of sexual assault*. As seen in Figure 86, the majority also indicated interacting with SAPR-specific resources during the military justice process, primarily with a *SARC*, a *UVA* or a *VA*, or a *SVC/VLC*, and were satisfied with those interactions. Less than two-thirds indicated interacting with members of their command or military trial counsel during the military justice process, and were slightly less satisfied with the services those individuals provided.

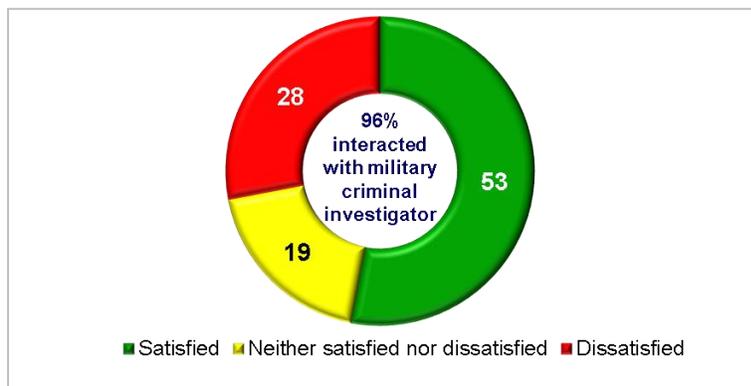
Figure 86.
2016 Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Resources: Use and Satisfaction



Experience With Military Criminal Investigator (MCI). As seen in Figure 87, 96% of respondents indicated interacting with a MCI after their report of sexual assault; however, 28% were **dissatisfied** with the resource and the services that were provided. To break this down, though more than half (64%–82%) of respondents who interacted with a MCI **agreed** that the MCI was *professional in interactions with them, took their report seriously, gave them sufficient time and professional consideration in hearing their complaint, treated them with dignity and*

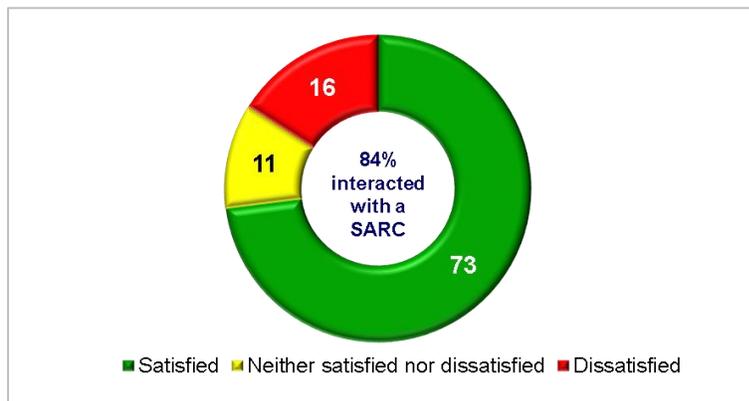
respect, answered their questions about the investigative process, provided initial information for victims (DD2701) and explained their legal rights, informed them of the availability of Special Victims' Counsel (SVC) or Victims' Legal Counsel (VLC) assistance, allowed them provide information at their own pace, listened to them without judgment, and took steps to address their safety. Of note, 31% indicated they **disagreed** that the MCI provided information about the progress of their investigation, and separately, 6% of all respondents indicated the majority of information about the progress of their case was provided by a MCI. Other potential areas for improvement include discretion used when sharing details of a case and/or helping members who make a report prepare for the military justice process. Overall, 72% of respondents indicated that the MCI used discretion in sharing details of their case and 23% indicated the MCI was beneficial in preparing them for the military justice process. As most members who make an unrestricted report of sexual assault interact with MCIs early on in the investigation process, there is an opportunity for these personnel to provide more "up front" information about the process as a whole to better prepare members.

Figure 87.
Experience With MCI(s)



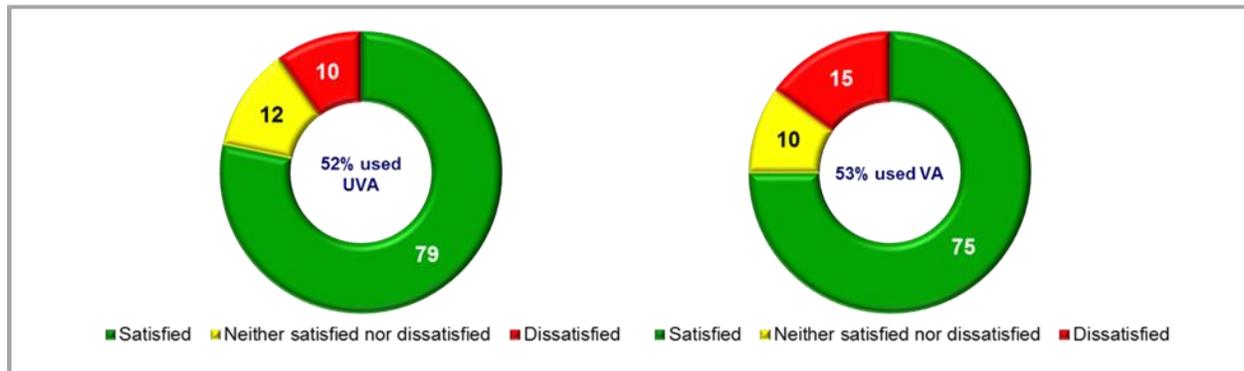
Experience With Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC). As seen in Figure 88, overall, 84% of respondents indicated interacting with a SARC during the military justice process, and 73% indicated that they were **satisfied** with their services. Similar to respondents rates of satisfaction, more than two-thirds indicated they **agreed** that the SARC *supported them throughout the military justice process, helped them work with military criminal investigators, attorneys, and commanders, and/or contacted them on a regular basis regarding their well-being while their case was open.* As with other resources, contact was the least endorsed activity; 22% indicated they **disagreed** that the SARC *contacted them on a regular basis regarding their well-being while their case was open* and 12% of respondents overall indicated the majority of information about the progress of their case was provided by the SARC. While 82% of respondents overall indicated the SARC used discretion in sharing details of their case, a little over half (53%) indicated the SARC was beneficial in preparing them for the military justice process, which may be an area for improvement.

Figure 88.
Experience With a SARC



Experience With Uniformed Victim Advocate (UVA)/Victim Advocate (VA). Overall, 74% of respondents indicated interacting with a Uniformed Victims' Advocate (UVA) and/or a Victims' Advocate (VA) during the military justice process; breaking this out, 32% indicated interacting with a UVA, 33% indicated interacting with a VA, 20% indicated interacting with *both a UVA and VA*, and 15% indicated they were *unable to recall*. As seen in Figure 89, of those who indicated interacting with a UVA and/or a VA, 52% indicated using a UVA and 53% used a VA. Respondents who indicated interacting with a UVA indicated slightly higher levels of satisfaction with the services provided than those who interacted with a VA. Assessment of the actions provided by the UVA also reflect this difference when compared to respondent assessment of experiences with the VA. For those respondents who interacted with a UVA, the majority indicated they **agreed** that the UVA *supported them throughout the military justice process, helped them work with military criminal investigators, attorneys, and commanders, and/or contacted them on a regular basis regarding their well-being while their case was open*, whereas members who indicated interacting with a VA were a little less likely to agree. These differences are of interest as findings from the 2015 MIJES indicated that regardless of interaction with a UVA or VA, there was not a quantifiable difference in providing satisfactory support to respondents. Overall, 16% of respondents indicated the majority of information about the progress of their case was provided by a UVA/VA, 85% indicated that the UVA/VA used discretion in sharing details of their case, and 50% indicated the UVA/VA was beneficial in preparing them for the military justice process.

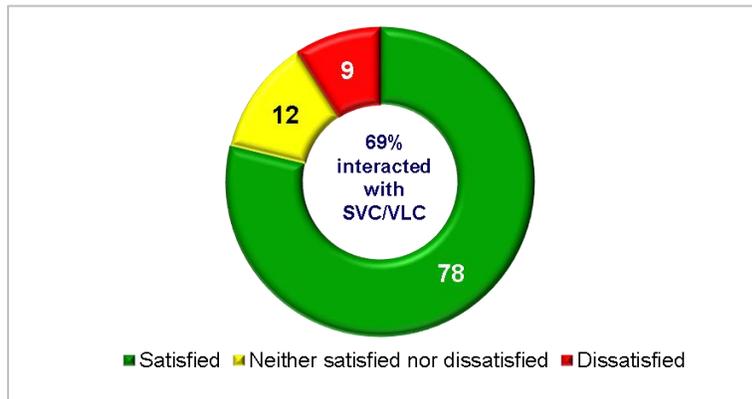
Figure 89.
Experience With a UVA/VA



Experience With Special Victims' Counsel (SVC) or Victims' Legal Counsel (VLC). As seen in Figure 90, 69% of respondents indicated interacting with SVCs/VLCs and 78% indicated they were **satisfied**, while 9% indicated that they were **dissatisfied** with their services. Similar to overall satisfaction, the majority of respondents who interacted with a SVC/VLC indicated they **agreed** their SVC/VLC provided them with the relevant supportive actions, and few **disagreed**. Again, providing information about the progress of their case was one of the least endorsed actions though still relatively high at 83% agreement; also, 53% of respondents overall indicated the SVC/VLC provided them with the majority of information about the progress of the case which was much greater than any other resource. For respondents overall, SVCs/VLCs were also the highest rated resource for use of discretion in sharing details of their case (88%) as well as being beneficial in preparing the respondent for the military justice process (69%). The vast majority (98%) of respondents who interacted with a SVC/VLC indicated the SVC/VLC was available when needed, and the majority indicated the SVC/VLC *attended other meetings involving trial counsel and/or defense attorneys, attended other meetings involving military criminal investigators, attended the court-martial, assisted them with any legal matters outside the military criminal investigation, and attended the Article 32 preliminary hearing*. These ratings might reflect the particularity of the respondent's case, but might be of note to the Department.

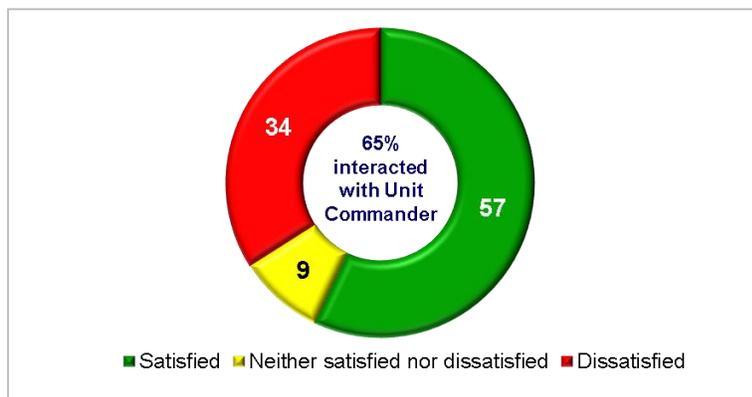
The majority (95%) of respondents who interacted with a SVC/VLC indicated that they had been assigned a SVC/VLC; OPA was not able to assess how the remaining 5% of respondents got in contact with their SVC/VLC. Findings from the 2015 MIJES revealed that some respondents were dissatisfied with how often they were reassigned a new SVC/VLC. The 2016 administration found that of the 32% of respondents who indicated being supported by more than one SVC/VLC during the military justice process, 53% indicated there was *no impact* on the assistance they received, 29% indicated the change *improved* the assistance received, and 18% indicated the change *negatively impacted* the assistance received. Overall awareness of the SVC/VLC program is of interest to the Department as knowing that this resource exists might encourage survivors to feel more comfortable making a report. For example, 68% of respondents who interacted with an SVC/VLC were not aware of the program prior to their report. Of the 32% who were aware, 60% indicated that their awareness of the program impacted their decision to report to some extent.

Figure 90.
Experience With a SVC/VLC



Experience With Unit Commander. As shown in Figure 91, overall, 65% of respondents indicated interacting with their unit commander during the military justice process, and though 57% were **satisfied** with their response, 34% were **dissatisfied**. More than one-third of respondents who interacted with their unit commander also **disagreed** that their unit commander *supported them throughout the military justice process* or *informed them about the progress of their case*. Only 2% of respondents overall indicated their unit commander provided the majority of information about the progress of the case. However, dissatisfaction might reflect a few issues (e.g., the amount of knowledge the individual had about handling sexual assault cases, their comfort about handling sexual assault cases, their overall involvement in the military justice process). Overall, 64% of respondents indicated their unit commander used discretion in sharing details of their case, while 15% indicated their unit commander was beneficial in preparing them for the military justice process.

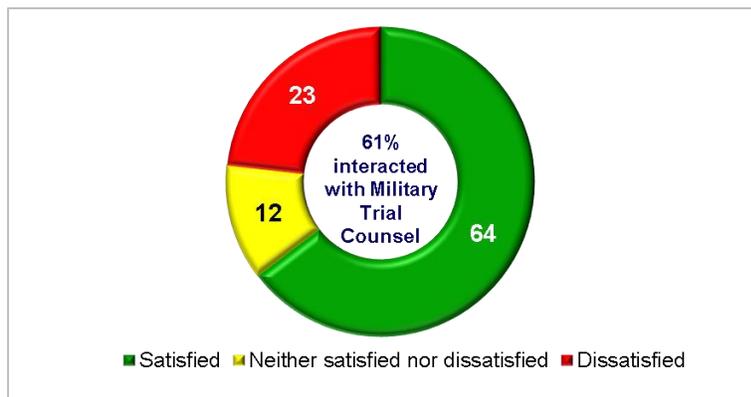
Figure 91.
Experience With a Unit Commander



Experience With Military Trial Counsel. As shown in Figure 92, overall 61% interacted with military trial counsel. The majority of these respondents indicated they **agreed** that military trial

counsel was professional in interaction with them, took their report seriously, answered their questions, treated them with dignity and respect, communicated with their Special Victims' Counsel (SVC)/Victims' Legal Counsel (VLC) with their consent, listened to them without judgement, and took steps to protect their safety. Similar to other resources, informing the respondent about the progress of the case was the least endorsed action, and overall, 6% of respondents indicated the military trial counsel provided the majority of information about the progress of the case. Of respondents who interacted with military trial counsel, the majority indicated the military trial counsel discussed the actions that could be brought against the perpetrator, the status of trial proceedings against the perpetrator, their rights as a crime victim, and the availability of a Military Protective Order and how to obtain a Civilian Protective Order. As such, 35% of respondents overall indicated the military trial counsel was beneficial in preparing them for the military justice process and 74% indicated they used discretion in sharing details of their case.

Figure 92.
Experience With Military Trial Counsel

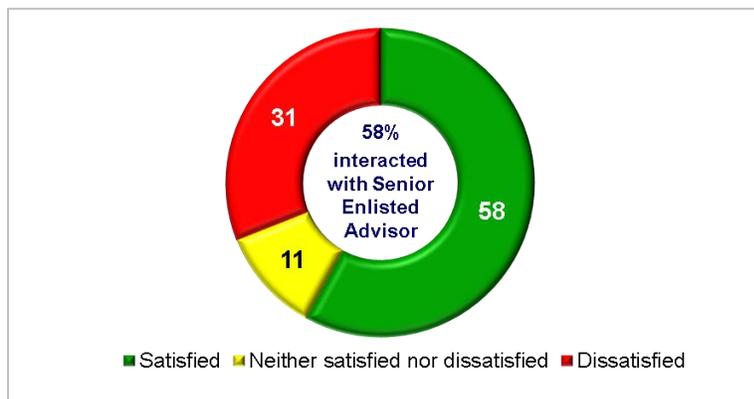


Experience With Senior Enlisted Advisor. As shown in Figure 93, interactions and experiences with their senior enlisted advisor were similar to those who interacted with their unit commander. Overall, 58% indicated interacting with their senior enlisted advisor during the military justice process. This resource yielded a higher percentage of **dissatisfaction** (31%). These ratings are also reflected in respondents' assessments of the activities provided. Of these members, 63% indicated they **agreed** that their senior enlisted advisor *supported them throughout the military justice process*, whereas 28% **disagreed**. Less than half (47%) indicated they **agreed** that their senior enlisted advisor *informed them about the progress of their case*, whereas 38% **disagreed**,⁴⁵ and for respondents overall, only 3% indicated their senior enlisted advisor provided the majority of information about the progress of the case. These percentages might reflect a multitude of elements (e.g., how involved command is allowed to be in the military justice process), that the perspective of the respondent might not take into account, which might also include the reason why the assessment for contact about the progress of the case is low. Similarly, overall, respondents indicated that their senior enlisted advisor was not as

⁴⁵ Air Force, Air Force Reserve, and Air National Guard members did not receive this item.

beneficial as other resources in preparing them for the military justice process (14%) or in using discretion in sharing details about their case (57%).

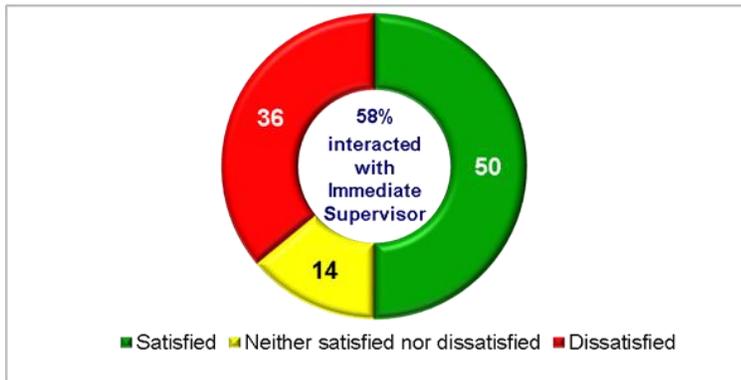
Figure 93.
Experience With Senior Enlisted Advisor



Experience With Immediate Supervisor. As shown in Figure 94, interactions and experiences with their immediate supervisor were similar to those who interacted with their senior enlisted advisor or unit commander. Like interactions with senior enlisted advisors, overall 58% indicated interacting with their immediate supervisor during the military justice process. This resource also yielded a high percentage of **dissatisfaction** (36%). These lower ratings are reflected in respondents’ assessments of the activities provided. Of these members, 61% indicated they **agreed** that their immediate supervisor *supported them throughout the military justice process*, whereas 32% **disagreed**. Forty-one percent indicated they **agreed** that their immediate supervisor *informed them about the progress of their case*, whereas almost half (46%) **disagreed**,⁴⁶ and for respondents overall, only 1% indicated their immediate supervisor provided the majority of information about the progress of the case. As discussed above, these percentages might reflect elements that a respondent might not take into account, which might also include the reason why the assessment for contact about the progress of the case is low. Similarly, overall, respondents indicated that their immediate supervisor was not as beneficial as other resources in preparing them for the military justice process (12%) or in using discretion in sharing details about their case (55%).

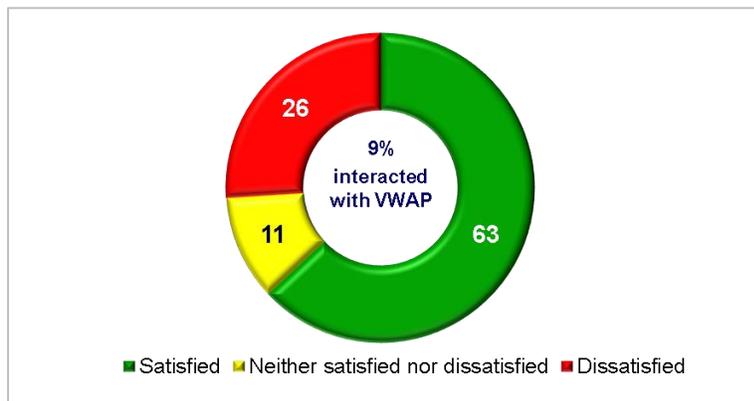
⁴⁶ Air Force, Air Force Reserve, and Air National Guard members did not receive this item.

Figure 94.
Experience With Immediate Supervisor



Experience With Victim Witness Assistance Provider (VWAP). As shown in Figure 95, though this resource was the least endorsed as someone whom the respondents indicated interacting with (9%), respondents were mostly **satisfied** (63%) with the services provided. The majority of those who interacted with a VWAP **agreed** the VWAP was *professional in his/her interactions with them, treated them with dignity and respect, provided them with information on services and resources that were available to them, answered their questions, helped them understand the overall military justice process, and ensured they had a voice in the military justice process.* Consistent to the other resources, keeping the respondent informed about the status and progress of their case was the least endorsed action; overall, no respondent indicated that the majority of information about the progress of the case was provided by a VWAP. Of respondents who interacted with a VWAP, about two-thirds indicated the VWAP discussed *the availability of a Military Protective Order and how to obtain a Civilian Protective Order, other safety or protection options beyond a protective order and pre-trial restraint, the actions that could be brought against the perpetrator, and the status of trial proceedings against the perpetrator,* while less than half indicated the VWAP discussed *pre-trial restraint options for the perpetrator that were available to the commander.* Overall, only 3% of respondents indicated the VWAP was beneficial in preparing them for the military justice process and 68% indicated they used discretion in sharing details of their case.

Figure 95.
Experience With VWAP

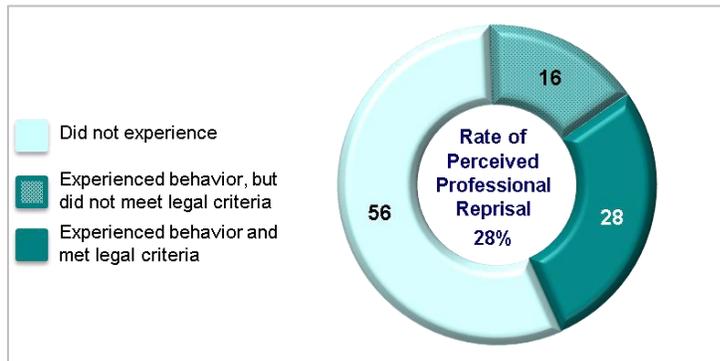


Outcomes Associated With Reporting

Perceived Professional Reprisal. As shown in Figure 96, for respondents overall, the *Rate of Perceived Professional Reprisal* was 28%, though 16% of respondents indicated experiencing a behavior consistent with potential professional reprisal from their leadership, but did not indicate meeting the criteria included in the overall rate.

Of respondents who met criteria for *Perceived Professional Reprisal*, the majority (76%) indicated experiencing *some other action that negatively affects, or could negatively affect, their position or career* from leadership. Follow-up open-ended questions revealed that the most frequently mentioned “other” actions taken by leadership included belief that leadership *breached confidentiality*, leadership forced the respondent to *involuntarily separate or transfer*, or the respondent was *unwarrantedly disciplined*. Two-thirds of respondents who indicated experiencing *Perceived Professional Reprisal* indicated *another member in their chain of command, but not a unit commander* took an action, whereas 56% indicated their *Senior Enlisted Leader* took an action and 50% indicated their *unit commander* took an action. Overall, 95% of respondents who reported experiencing *Perceived Professional Reprisal* indicated that the behaviors taken by their leadership yielded harm to their career and 79% indicated despite experiencing these behaviors, they decided to participate and/or move forward with their report.

Figure 96.
Rate of Perceived Professional Reprisal

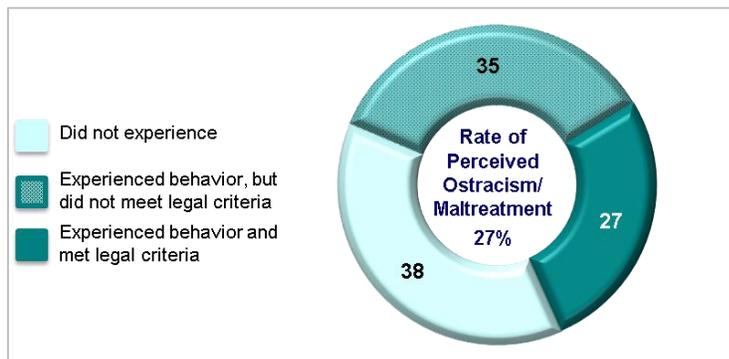


Perceived Ostracism. For respondents overall, the *Rate of Perceived Ostracism* was 17%. About three-fourths of respondents who indicated experiencing *Perceived Ostracism* indicated a *Service member in a similar rank as them* or a *Service member in a higher rank within their chain of command* took the action. For those that experienced *Perceived Ostracism*, 81% indicated they decided to participate and/or move forward with their report despite experiencing *Perceived Ostracism*.

Perceived Maltreatment. For respondents overall, the *Rate of Perceived Maltreatment* was 24%. Of respondents who met criteria for *Perceived Maltreatment*, 62% indicated experiencing *some other negative action* from their military peers and/or coworkers. Follow-up open-ended questions revealed that the most frequently mentioned “other” actions included individuals *ostracizing* the respondent, military peers and/or coworkers *spreading rumors* about the respondent, or they were *intimidated, threatened, or bullied*. Of those who experienced *Perceived Maltreatment*, 75% indicated some of the persons who took the *Perceived Maltreatment* actions were in a position of authority/leadership over them; 74% indicated a *Service member in a higher rank within their chain of command* took the action, while 68% indicated a *Service member in a similar rank as them*. For those that experienced *Perceived Maltreatment*, 83% indicated they decided to participate and/or move forward with their report despite experiencing *Perceived Maltreatment*.

Perceived Ostracism/Maltreatment. In Figure 97, for respondents overall, the *Rate of Perceived Ostracism/Maltreatment* was 27%. This rate is a composite of respondents who reported experiencing *Perceived Ostracism* and/or *Perceived Maltreatment*. Thirty-five percent of respondents perceived experiencing a behavior in line with potential ostracism and/or potential maltreatment, but did not indicate additional motivating factors to be included in the overall rate. Of respondents who experienced *Perceived Ostracism/Maltreatment*, 29% indicated the actions they experienced involved some form of social media.

Figure 97.
Rate of Perceived Ostracism/Maltreatment



Perceived Professional Reprisal and/or Perceived Ostracism/Maltreatment. As shown in Figure 98, for respondents overall, the *Rate of Perceived Professional Reprisal and/or Perceived Ostracism/Maltreatment* was 38%. This rate is a composite of respondents who reported experiencing *Perceived Professional Reprisal* and/or *Perceived Ostracism/Maltreatment* for reporting a sexual assault. Thirty-one percent of respondents overall perceived experiencing a behavior consistent with potential professional reprisal, potential ostracism, and/or potential maltreatment, but did not indicate additional motivating factors to be included in the overall rate.⁴⁷ Of respondents who experienced *Perceived Professional Reprisal, Perceived Ostracism, and/or Perceived Maltreatment*, 65% indicated the individuals committing negative actions were *friends with the identified perpetrator(s)* and 61% indicated they were *in the same chain of command*, whereas 22% indicated the individual(s) was the *same person(s)* and 19% indicated there was *no relationship*.

Of respondents who reported experiencing *Perceived Professional Reprisal and/or Perceived Ostracism/Maltreatment*, as a result of the negative behaviors, 80% indicated that they *discussed these behaviors with their friends, family, coworkers, or a professional*, 61% indicated they *discussed these behaviors with a work supervisor or anyone up their chain of command with the expectation that some corrective action would be taken*, 44% indicated they *discussed these behaviors with a work supervisor or anyone up their chain of command to get guidance on what to do*, and 23% indicated that they *filed a complaint (for example, with the Inspector General, Military Equal Opportunity Office, commander)*. Of respondents who experienced negative actions in line with *Perceived Professional Reprisal, Perceived Ostracism, and/or Perceived Maltreatment* and discussed these behaviors with friends, family, coworkers, professionals, a work supervisor, or anyone up their chain of command, 14% indicated they agreed to bring their allegation to a Case Management Group (CMG), whereas 50% indicated they did not agree to bring their allegation to a CMG, and 36% indicated they were *not sure*.

Of respondents who experienced negative actions in line with *Perceived Professional Reprisal, Perceived Ostracism, and/or Perceived Maltreatment* and discussed these behaviors with a work supervisor or anyone up their chain of command with the expectation that some corrective action

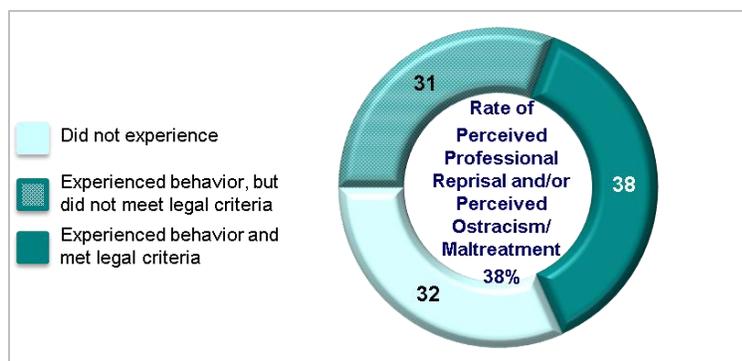
⁴⁷ Chapter 4 provides additional detail on the definitions of and construction of rates for *Perceived Professional Reprisal, Perceived Ostracism and Perceived Maltreatment*.

would be taken, 57% indicated they discussed the behaviors with *another member in their chain of command*, 51% indicated they discussed the behaviors with their *Senior Enlisted Leader*, 43% indicated they discussed the behaviors with their *immediate supervisor*, 32% indicated they discussed the behaviors with their *unit commander*, and 9% indicated they discussed the behaviors with the *deputy commander (XO)*. Of these respondents, 52% indicated as a result of their discussion *they are not aware of any action taken by the person that they told*. Respondents also indicated as a result of their discussion, *the situation continued or got worse for them* (44%), *they were told/encouraged to drop the issue* (42%), *they got help dealing with the situation* (21%), *their leadership took steps to address the situation* (17%), and relatively few (2%) indicated that *the behavior(s) stopped on their own*. In summary, 29% of these respondents indicated they received help or assistance as a result of their discussion of these behaviors.

As a result of filing a complaint, respondents indicated *the situation continued or got worse for them*, *they were told/encouraged to drop the issue*, or *they were not aware of any action taken by the person that they told* (all 33%). Fewer respondents indicated that as result of filing a complaint, they got help dealing with the situation (28%), or *their leadership took steps to address the situation* (17%), whereas 6% indicated *the behavior(s) stopped on its own*. For those who chose not to file a complaint, reasons for choosing not to file a complaint included *they were worried that reporting would cause more harm to them than good* (67%), *they did not trust that the process would be fair* (66%), *they did not think anything would be done or anyone would believe them* (59%), *they did not want more people to know and/or judge them* (48%), *they did not know how to report it* (34%), *they were told/encouraged not to file a complaint* (24%), *some other reason* (17%), and very few respondents indicated that they chose not to file a complaint because *the person(s) stopped their behavior* (3%).

Figure 98.

Rate of Perceived Professional Reprisal and/or Perceived Ostracism/Maltreatment



Overall Military Justice Experience

Extent Respondents Felt Up to Date on the Progress of the Case. Analysis of the 2015 MIJES revealed that some respondents did not feel that they had been kept up to date on the progress of their case. In response, the 2016 MIJES asked respondents to indicate the overall extent to which they felt that had been kept up to date on the progress of their case. Overall, 41% indicated during the military justice process they were kept up to date on the progress of their case to a

large extent/very large extent and 51% indicated they had been kept up to date to a *small extent/moderate extent*, whereas 8% indicated they were *not at all* kept up to date on the progress of their case. Overall, of respondents who felt they were kept up to date on the progress of their case to a *large extent/very large extent*, the top three individuals or services which provided the majority of information about the progress of their case were SAPR-specific resources (e.g., SVC/VLC, UVA/VA, SARC).

Charges Preferred Against Perpetrator. Overall, 57% of respondents indicated charges were preferred against the perpetrator and 48% indicated there was an Article 32 preliminary hearing on their case. Of these respondents, 43% indicated *the charges were what they had expected*, whereas 1% indicated *they were more severe than they had expected*, and 45% indicated *they were less severe than they had expected*.

Official Action(s) Taken Against the Alleged Perpetrator. Overall, of respondents who knew whether there was an action taken, 68% indicated that an official action was taken against the alleged perpetrator. Overall, 20% of respondents indicated that they were **satisfied** with the official action(s) taken against the alleged perpetrator, whereas 61% indicated that they were **dissatisfied**.

Ease of and Preparedness for the Military Justice Process. Overall, 68% of respondents indicated they felt the military justice process was *difficult/very difficult*, whereas 15% indicated that the process was *easy/very easy*. Open-ended responses revealed that three of the most frequently mentioned services and groups that were the most helpful during difficult times were their *family and friends*, the *SVC/VLC*, and *mental health providers and counselors*, whereas three of the most frequently mentioned services and groups that helped make the process easier included the *SVC/VLC*, the *SAPR services* (e.g., UVA/VA, SARC), and overall *staying informed* about their case made the process easier. Forty-one percent of respondents indicated that based on the services provided, they felt *well prepared/very well prepared* for the military justice process, whereas 23% felt *poorly prepared/very poorly prepared*. Of respondents who indicated they were *well prepared* or *very well prepared* for the military justice process, the top three individuals and/or services that were beneficial in preparing respondents for the military justice process were again *SVCs/VLCs* and *SAPR-specific resources*. Of respondents who indicated they were *poorly prepared/very poorly prepared* for the military justice process, the most frequently mentioned aspects that could potentially have helped to better prepare them for the military justice process include *better explanation of the military justice process and their rights* and *better support*.

Recommend Others Report Sexual Assault Based on Overall Experiences With Military Justice Process. When asked whether they would recommend to another survivor to make a report of sexual assault, 77% of respondents indicated that they would recommend others who experience a sexual assault make a report. Specifically, 51% of respondents indicated *yes, an unrestricted report*, 26% indicated *yes, a restricted report*, and 23% indicated *no*.

Expedited Transfer. Overall, 43% of respondents indicated that they requested and received an expedited transfer as a result of their report of sexual assault. Of respondents who requested and received an expedited transfer, compared to the time before they were transferred, their *living situation* (69%), *treatment by leadership* (61%), *treatment by peers* (59%), *social support* (56%),

medical/mental health care (51%), and their *career progression* (47%) were **better** than before. Of respondents who requested and received an expedited transfer, compared to the time before they were transferred, their *career progression* (22%), *medical/mental health care* (16%), *social support* (16%), *treatment by leadership* (12%), *treatment by peers* (10%), and their *living situation* (10%) were **worse** than before.

Future Directions

The 2016 *MIJES* is the second administration of the survey which provides the Department with a description of military members' experiences with the military justice process after reporting a sexual assault. As described in Chapter 6, ongoing analysis of qualitative and quantitative findings from the survey will provide the Department with a better and more detailed account of the experiences of these military members as well as the types of impact programs and personnel have during the military justice process for this vulnerable population. The nature of the *MIJES* provides an opportunity to continue exploring these findings in greater detail over time.

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**Appendix A.
Frequently Asked Questions**

Frequently Asked Questions

2016 Military Investigation and Justice Experience Survey (2016 MIJES)

Defense Research, Surveys, and Statistics Center (RSSC)

Office of People Analytics (OPA)

The Office of People Analytics (OPA) Research, Surveys, and Statistics Center (RSSC) conducts comprehensive research and analyses to support the information needs of the Department of Defense (DoD). One way to meet this need is through surveys. OPA conducts Joint-Service surveys including the Status of Forces surveys, QuickCompass surveys, and Health & Resilience surveys for the DoD on a variety of topics of interest to the Department. This survey, the *2016 Military Investigation and Justice Experience Survey (MIJES)*, is the second administration of the only DoD-wide survey effort designed to assess the investigative and legal processes experienced by survivors that have made a formal report of sexual assault. The following details some common questions about the survey content and methods used to conduct the *2016 MIJES*.

1. What is the Military Investigation and Justice Experience Survey?

- The *Military Investigation and Justice Experience Survey (MIJES)* is a voluntary survey designed to assess the investigative and legal processes experienced by survivors that have made a formal report of sexual assault. By focusing on military members who have made an unrestricted report or converted from a restricted to an unrestricted report, OPA is assessing the military justice experiences of a unique population that has not previously been studied: those survivors with a recently closed sexual assault case (e.g., verdict made, investigation complete). The *2016 MIJES* was designed with input from DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO) representatives, the Services, the National Guard Bureau, the Office of Inspector General (OIG), as well as the Office of General Counsel (OGC). This is the only formal survey assessment of this population across DoD, including active duty and Reserve component members. The survey focuses on experiences with the military investigation and justice processes only and does not ask survivors questions about the circumstances or details of the assault.

2. Why was the MIJES conducted?

- The *2016 MIJES* is designed to assess the investigative and legal processes experienced by survivors that have made a formal report of sexual assault. This survey was conducted in response to a Secretary of Defense Directive requiring that a standardized and voluntary survey for survivors be developed and regularly administered to “provide the sexual assault victim/survivor the opportunity to assess and provide feedback on their experiences with (Sexual Assault Prevention and Response) SAPR victim assistance, the military health system, the military justice process, and other areas of support” (Secretary of Defense, 2014). The Defense Research, Surveys, and Statistics Center (RSSC) within the Office of People Analytics (OPA) was tasked with this effort.

3. *What was the population of interest for the 2016 MIJES?*

- The population of interest for the *2016 MIJES* consisted of current uniformed military members (i.e., Title 10 or Title 32 status, even if part-time), who have a closed case (e.g., investigation done, disposition complete, and case information entered into DSAID) between April 1, 2015 and March 31, 2016 (FY15 Q3-FY16 Q2). Uniformed military members include members of the active duty (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force), the Reserve (Army Reserve, Navy Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, and Air Force Reserve), and the National Guard (Army National Guard and Air National Guard). All sexual assault survivors who met the above criteria were eligible to participate in the survey. In addition, respondents were excluded if they indicated via self-report that they:
 - were not currently uniformed military members,
 - did not have a report that resulted in a criminal investigation by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization,
 - did not have a perpetrator that was a military Service member, and
 - did not choose to participate in the investigation or military justice process.
- The population for the *2016 MIJES* consisted of 3,230 members who made a report of sexual assault and who had a closed case between April 1, 2015 and March 31, 2016. Of the 3,230 members who made a report of sexual assault and who met the eligibility criteria in this time frame, 2,041 survivors were current military members as of the Defense Manpower Data Center *May 2016 Active Duty Military Personnel (ADMP) Master File* or *May 2016 Reserve Components Common Personnel Data System (RCCPDS) Master File* and comprised the eligible sample population. Completed surveys were received from 225 respondents.

4. *Is this survey anonymous? How did you make sure to protect anonymity?*

- The survey is anonymous. OPA used information provided in the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID) only to ensure the survey is directed to eligible respondents; it was not used for any part of the data collection effort and all survey responses received (on both web and paper surveys) were completely anonymous. OPA maintained response anonymity by breaking the link between the sample member's address and survey returns to ensure there is no way to link the respondent's identity to their responses. There is no way to merge the survey respondent data with the record data. Random ticket numbers were assigned to ensure that only eligible respondents have access to the survey, however the ticket number was unique and not linked to the survivor's name, Service or paygrade. Additionally, disclosure protection is afforded by the OPA policy on sharing data.

5. *How did you identify survivors to take the survey and how were they notified?*

- Contact information was provided from DSAID. Contact information was only used to ensure the survey is directed to eligible respondents; it was not used for any part of the

data collection effort and all survey responses received (on both web and paper surveys) were completely anonymous. The web survey administration process began on August 29, 2016 with an e-mail announcement message to survivors in the sample. The announcement e-mail explained the 2016 MIJES data collection effort, why the survey was being conducted, how the survey information would be used, why participation was important, as well as information about how to opt out of the survey if the survivor did not want to participate. Throughout the administration period, a limited number of additional e-mail reminders (three in total) were sent to survivors to remind them of the survey effort and to encourage them to take the survey. Paper-and-pen surveys were mailed in a survey packet (requiring signature) through UPS to eligible sample members in September 2016. Prior to administration, a notification e-mail was sent to sample members by the DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office Director, Major General Nichols, to validate the survey's legitimacy as well as to make sample members aware that they would be receiving the survey via e-mail or UPS package requiring a signature.

6. *Can I assume these estimates represent the views of all survivors?*

- No. The 2016 MIJES is an anonymous and voluntary survey and does not use scientific sampling/weighting which would allow generalizability to the full population of survivors who have participated in the military investigative and justice processes. Therefore, estimates in the 2016 MIJES only represent the views of the survivors who met eligibility criteria and submitted completed surveys. Although not generalizable to the full population of survivors, MIJES results provide a source based on the responses of hundreds of survivors across the DoD; this data has never been available previously.

7. *Does this survey include Reserve and National Guard members?*

- Yes. This survey was conducted across all DoD components including the Reserves and National Guard. In addition to active duty members, our definition of “uniformed military member” included individuals in the Reserve (Army Reserve, Navy Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, and Air Force Reserve), and the National Guard (Army National Guard and Air National Guard). However, numbers of Reserve and National Guard members that completed surveys for the 2016 MIJES were small, and therefore results for these members should be interpreted with caution.

8. *Why are the rates different between FY15 and FY16? Can I interpret this difference as a trend over time?*

- Survivors represented in the 2016 MIJES may have made a report any time between October 2013 until March 2016. Because many services, resources, and policies were not in place prior to FY16, the Department is interested in hearing about the experiences respondents have had who made their reports in different fiscal years. Findings presented by fiscal year are provided in Chapter 6 of the Overview Report to give a more complete picture of respondent experiences over time. However, all differences between fiscal years should be interpreted with caution as they are only averages of responses from survivors who chose to participate in the survey. As data in the survey were not

scientifically weighted, calculating statistical differences is not advisable, and therefore OPA cannot say with scientific certainty that findings between fiscal years are statistically significantly different. Findings for FY16 will not be provided in the Overview Report due to the small respondent sample that made a report in FY16, as only half of the fiscal year (Q1 and Q2) was captured for the purposes of the survey. Full fiscal year findings for FY16 will be provided in the *2017 MIJES* Overview Report.

9. Some of the estimates provided in the report show “NR” or “Not Reportable.” What does this mean?

- The estimates become “Not Reportable” when they do not meet the criteria for statistically reliable reporting. This can happen for a number of reasons including high variability or too few respondents. This process helps ensure that the estimates we provide in our analyses and reports are accurate and precise.

10. Do the results on retaliation for reporting sexual assault mean that people experienced retaliation?

OPA worked closely with SAPRO, OGC, and OIG to design behaviorally-based questions that would better capture a range of outcomes resulting from the report of a sexual assault than previous measures. The resulting bank of questions is intended to capture data on experiences of survivors who perceived professional reprisal, ostracism, or maltreatment as a result of reporting a sexual assault. These questions, included on the *2016 MIJES* as well as several other surveys in 2016, were designed to align with the legal elements of professional reprisal, ostracism, and maltreatment in the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) and Department policy and regulation. However, ultimately, only the results of an investigation (which takes into account behaviors experienced as well as other aspects, such as the intent of the perpetrator) can determine whether self-reported negative behaviors meet the requirements of prohibited retaliation. Therefore, measures of perceived retaliatory behaviors captured on the *2016 MIJES* reflect member perceptions only and should not be interpreted as meeting the elements of proof for retaliation contained within UCMJ policy.

Appendix B.
Service-Specific Language Presented on the
Web Survey

MIJES1601 used dynamic text to present Service specific terms. The tables below indicate what text was presented to respondents by Service. Use this table in concert with the other appendices to determine what text question and response option text.		
VATEXT Presentation Rules: if Q2 and Q3 = Missing, than VATEXT# = 1; if Q2 = Army or Q3= Army Reserve, than VATEXT# = 2; if Q2 = Navy or Q3 = Navy Reserve, than VATEXT# = 3; if Q2 = Marine Corps or Q3= Marine Corps Reserve, than VATEXT# = 4; if Q2 = Air Force or Q3 = Air Force Reserve, than VATEXT# = 5; if Q3 = Army National Guard or Air National Guard, than VATEXT# = 6;		
Variable name	Replacement text by Service: Values of VATEXT#	Question numbers
VATEXT1 Uniformed Victim Advocate (UVA) or a Victim Advocate (VA)	1= "Uniformed Victim Advocate (UVA) or a Victim Advocate (VA)" 2 = "SHARP Victim Advocate (VA)" 3= "Unit Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Victim Advocate (Unit SAPR VA) or a Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Victim Advocate (SAPR VA)" 4= "Uniformed Victim Advocate (UVA) or a Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Victim Advocate (SAPR VA)" 5= "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Victim Advocate (SAPR VA) or a Volunteer Victim Advocate (VVA)" 6= "Uniformed Victim Advocate (UVA) or a Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Victim Advocate (SAPR VA)"	Q23 question text Q24 question text
VATEXT2 Uniformed Victim Advocate (UVA) or Victim Advocate (VA)	1= "Uniformed Victim Advocate (UVA) or Victim Advocate (VA)" 2 = "SHARP Victim Advocate (VA)" 3= "Unit Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Victim Advocate (Unit SAPR VA) or Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Victim Advocate (SAPR VA)" 4= "Uniformed Victim Advocate (UVA) or Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Victim Advocate (SAPR VA)" 5= "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Victim Advocate (SAPR VA) or Volunteer Victim Advocate (VVA)" 6= "Uniformed Victim Advocate (UVA) or Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Victim Advocate (SAPR VA)"	Q25 question text Q87 response option Q88 response option Q100 response option
VATEXT3 UVA/VA	1= "UVA/VA" 2 = "SHARP Victim Advocate (VA)" 3= "Unit SAPR VA/SAPR VA" 4= "UVA/SAPR VA" 5= "SAPR VA/VVA" 6= "UVA/SAPR VA"	Intro text before Q7 Header for Q23-Q29

<p>VATEXT4 Both a Uniformed Victim Advocate (UVA) and Victim Advocate (VA)</p>	<p>1= "Both a Uniformed Victim Advocate (UVA) and Victim Advocate (VA)" 2 = "Both a Uniformed Victim Advocate (UVA) and Victim Advocate (VA)" 3= "Both a Unit Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Victim Advocate (Unit SAPR VA) and Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Victim Advocate (SAPR VA)" 4= "Both a Uniformed Victim Advocate (UVA) and Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Victim Advocate (SAPR VA)" 5= "Both a Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Victim Advocate (SAPR VA) and Volunteer Victim Advocate (VVA)" 6= "Both a Uniformed Victim Advocate (UVA) and Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Victim Advocate (SAPR VA)"</p>	<p>Q24 response option</p>
<p>VATEXT5 Uniformed Victim Advocate (UVA)</p>	<p>1= "Uniformed Victim Advocate (UVA)" 2 = "Uniformed Victim Advocate (UVA)" 3= "Unit Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Victim Advocate (Unit SAPR VA)" 4= "Uniformed Victim Advocate (UVA)" 5= "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Victim Advocate (SAPR VA)" 6= "Uniformed Victim Advocate (UVA)"</p>	<p>Q24 response option Q26 question text Q27 question text</p>

Appendix C.
Survey Note: Analysis of Members Who
Chose Not to Participate in the Military
Justice Process

2016 Military Investigation and Justice Experience Survey: Analysis of Members Who Chose Not to Participate in the Military Justice Process

Issues

To be an eligible participant in the *2016 Military Investigation and Justice Experience Survey (MIJES)*, respondents were required to be currently uniformed military members, whose report resulted in a criminal investigation by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization, whose perpetrator was a military Service member, and who chose to participate in the investigation or military justice process. Overall, 308 members initially responded to the survey. Of these respondents, 225 members were eligible to take the survey based on criteria including choosing to participate in any part of the investigation or military justice process for their sexual assault case. Of the 83 responders who did not meet eligibility criteria, 21 members indicated they chose not to participate in the military justice process, and were therefore excluded from general survey results.

However, members who chose not to participate in the investigation or military justice process are of interest to the Sexual Assault and Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO). Understanding why these members chose not to report, and whether they received supportive services and resources, might influence modifications to programs which are beneficial to these members. Therefore the *2016 MIJES* included three questions directed at respondents who indicated they chose not to participate in any part of the investigation or military justice process for their sexual assault case. These respondents were not eligible to participate in the remainder of the survey.

Reasons for Not Participating

The 21 members who indicated they chose not to participate in the investigation or military justice process were asked to specify why they chose not to participate. Sixteen members left comments specifying their reasons. Analysis of these 16 comments yielded 4 themes: they had no choice, they were not invited to participate, they were too emotionally vulnerable to participate, or there was a general lack of trust with the process.

No choice

Some members indicated they felt they had no choice in whether their case went forward, regardless of their participation. Specifically, some felt the case advanced without their permission, and control was taken away from them.

- *"I had my choice taken away from me. Improper reporting resulted in being taken to the wrong agency first. I did not want the report to go unrestricted like it did, and I no longer wanted to relive the events that occurred. I felt like that would happen every day until the warrant was searched and could not put myself through that kind of stress."*
- *"My rights were infringed upon and I want nothing to do with OSI, my former command, or the Air Force."*

**2016 Military Investigation and Justice Experience Survey
Analysis of Members Who Chose Not to Participate in the Military Justice Process**

- *"The entire situation was absolutely out of my control and I had absolutely no say in how the investigation was carried out... I was never offered an option of whether or not to begin an investigation, which should have never come about... Nothing I said was taken into consideration at all. I'm extremely dissatisfied by the way everything was carried out."*

Not invited to participate

Some members indicated they were *not invited to participate* in the investigation or that they did not know an investigation was occurring.

- *"Was not offered to."*
- *"I was not given the opportunity to participate. The assault was reported as fraternization by my command, so I was also being investigated for wrong doing on my part."*
- *"I did not know about it."*
- *"I was not asked to participate in the investigation. I had to chase people down for answers. Felt like I was being assaulted all over again."*
- *"I was never requested back regarding the case or to do anything other than my initial statement."*

Emotional vulnerability

Some members indicated they were *emotionally vulnerable* and felt their participation in the investigation would be too painful or impact their ability to heal.

- *"Was too emotionally unstable to deal with legal proceedings of any kind."*
- *"I did not want to be interrogated nor [did I] want to feel like a victim anymore."*

Lack of trust

Some members indicated they *lacked trust* in the system or they were too afraid to participate.

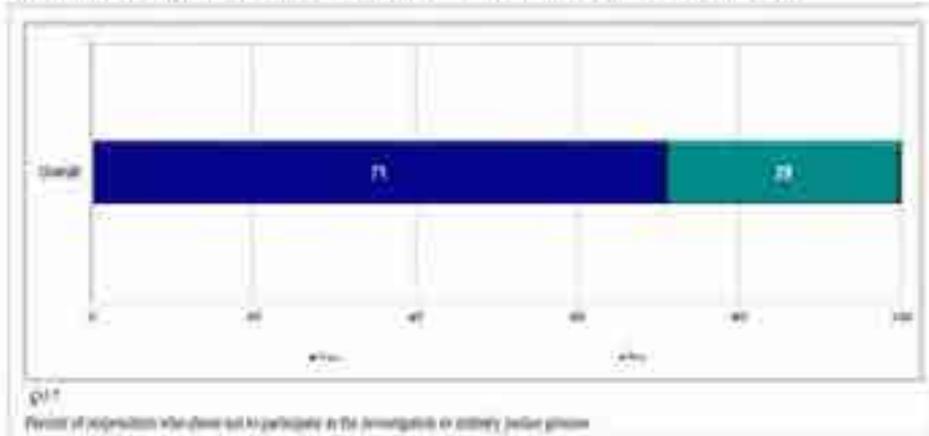
- *"I do not trust OSI."*
- *"Fear."*

Assignment of Special Victims' Counsel (SVC) or Victims' Legal Counsel (VLC)

The 21 members who indicated they chose not to participate in the military justice process were also asked about whether they were assigned a Special Victims' Counsel (SVC) or Victims' Legal Counsel (VLC) despite choosing not to participate. As seen in Figure 1, of these members, 71% indicated *yes*, they were assigned a SVC/VLC, whereas 29% indicated *no*, they were not assigned a SVC/VLC.

2016 Military Investigation and Justice Experience Survey
 Analysis of Members Who Chose Not to Participate in the Military Justice Process

Figure 1.
 Assignment of Special Victims' Counsel (SVC) or Victims' Legal Counsel (VLC)



Overall, results from the 2016 MIJES indicated that having a SVC/VLC was beneficial to respondents in preparing them for the military justice process.¹ Therefore, members who chose not to participate in the investigation or military justice process and were assigned a SVC/VLC were asked whether this assignment influenced their decision to participate. Only members who were in the Army, Army Reserve, Army National Guard, Air Force, Air Force Reserve, or Air National Guard were presented this question. As seen in Figure 7, of these respondents, 89% indicated not having a SVC assigned to them did not influence their decision not to participate, whereas 11% indicated they were unable to recall.

¹ Nanton, N., DeSilva, S., Barry, A., and Ely, K. (2017). 2016 Military Investigation and Justice Experience Survey. *Demosio Report*. August 29-December 6, 2016 (Report No. 2017-003). Alexandria, VA: OPA.

2016 Military Investigation and Justice Experience Survey
Analysis of Members Who Chose Not to Participate in the Military Justice Process

Figure 2.
Assignment of SVC Influenced Decision Not to Participate



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