



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



## SEXUAL ASSAULT REPORTS AND DATA SOURCES

### Introduction

The Department of Defense (DoD) Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO) is responsible for the sexual assault prevention and response program in the military. SAPRO collects and analyzes a multitude of data to assess the extent of the problem and evaluate the progress of prevention and response efforts. This data-driven approach informs all of the Department’s sexual assault prevention and response policies and programs.

### Department of Defense Reports

The Department provides Congress with two annual reports on sexual assault prevention and response (SAPR):

Report Name	Description	Required Primarily By
<b>DoD Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military</b>	Summarizes DoD and military Service progress in furthering the SAPR program each Fiscal Year (October 1 – September 30); documents the number of Restricted and Unrestricted Sexual Assault Reports made to DoD authorities during the covered fiscal year; and includes synopses and dispositions (results) for cases concluded within the fiscal year; released annually at the end of April.	Section 1631 of FY 2011 NDAA (Public Law 111-383)
<b>DoD Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies</b>	Summarizes efforts taken at the Military Service Academies (MSAs) to prevent and respond to sexual assault and sexual harassment in each Academic Program Year (June 1 to May 31). Provides reporting data for incidents involving cadets and midshipmen at the US Military Academy (USMA), US Naval Academy (USNA), and US Air Force Academy (USAFA). Content varies yearly, but draws from scientific surveys, focus groups, and on-site assessments; released annually at the end of January.	Section 532 of John Warner FY 2007 NDAA (Public Law 109-364)

## Data Sources Informing DoD Reports

SAPRO partners with a variety of DoD agencies to support its data and research efforts, including the Office of People Analytics (OPA), the Military Criminal Investigative Organizations (MCIOs), and the Judge Advocates General of the Military Departments. Listed below are the key data sources used to inform SAPRO's reporting, research, and oversight efforts. NOTE: The term sexual assault refers to a range of crimes prohibited by the Uniform Code of Military Justice, ranging from penetrative crimes like rape, to contact crimes like abusive sexual contact (e.g., groping of genitalia).

Data Source (Owner)	Acronym	Description
<b>Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (SAPRO)</b>	DSAID	DSAID captures information about Restricted and Unrestricted Reports <sup>1</sup> of sexual assault, as well as case synopses and outcomes of adjudicated allegations. DSAID also provides case and business management tools to Sexual Assault Response Coordinators at installations around the world. Information about Unrestricted Reports is provided by the MCIOs and the Offices of the Judge Advocates General of the Military Departments.
<b>Defense Organizational Climate Survey (OPA)</b>	DEOCS	A survey designed to be administered within a military unit or cadet/midshipman units at the military service academies to assess members' perceptions of workplace climate. The survey also captures how well a unit's leadership promotes a climate of mutual trust and respect, as well as respect for diversity, equal opportunity, sexual harassment, and suicide prevention.

---

<sup>1</sup> Reports of sexual assault – Official Unrestricted or Restricted reports filed by a Service member with a DoD authority (Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC), Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Victim Advocate (SAPR VA), and law enforcement personnel. Service members are not required to report sexual assaults to their chain of command.

- Restricted reports are made to specified parties (SARCs, SAPR VAs, healthcare providers) and allow victims to confidentially access healthcare, counselling, and legal resources without having to report the matter to law enforcement or command.
- Unrestricted reports may be taken by SARCs, SAPR VAs, healthcare providers and a number of other response personnel. All Unrestricted Reports are referred to law enforcement for investigation and command is notified of the allegation. Victims are eligible for healthcare, counselling, and legal resources.
- The yearly number of sexual assault reports received by the DoD does not constitute a "crime rate." Most sexual assaults in the military and civilian community are not reported. As a result, sexual assault report numbers underestimate the number of people impacted by the crime.

## Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office

<b>Military Investigation and Justice Experience Survey</b>	MIJES	An anonymous survey of Service member interactions with the investigative and military justice system after making an Unrestricted Report. This survey also assesses respondents' satisfaction with the wide variety of services available to Service members who report sexual assault.
<b>Military Service Gender Relations Focus Groups and Service Academy Gender Relations Focus Groups (OPA)</b>	MSGR and SAGR FG	Conducted at installations around the country and the Military Service Academies, these structured discussions capture important qualitative feedback that identifies emerging issues as identified by focus group participants. While the information acquired in the focus groups is not generalizable to the academies or the military population, it does assist in identifying potential emerging trends or concerns. Focus groups are typically held in the year between force-wide sexual assault prevalence surveys as a means to decrease survey burden on the military community.
<b>Service Academy Gender Relations Survey (OPA)</b>	SAGR	A congressionally mandated, anonymous survey of Military Service Academy students at all three DoD Academies (US Military Academy, US Naval Academy, and US Air Force Academy). The survey estimates past-year prevalence rates of sexual assault, sexual harassment, and sexist behaviors. Other questions assess aspects of academy culture and climate, as experienced by cadets and midshipmen.
<b>Quick Compass of Sexual Assault Responders (OPA)</b>	QSAR	This survey is designed to assess sexual assault response programs within the Services and Reserve components in areas including resources, procedures, programs, and outreach. Sexual Assault Response Coordinators, Victim Advocates, and Special Victims Counsel/Victims' Legal Counsel who execute the SAPR response programs are surveyed in the QSAR.
<b>Workplace and Gender Relations Surveys (OPA)</b>	WGRA WGRR	Congressionally-mandated, confidential surveys of the active duty (WGRA) or reserve component (WGRR). The surveys estimate past-year prevalence <sup>2</sup> rates of sexual assault, sexual harassment, and sexist behaviors. Other questions assess aspects of military culture and climate, as experienced by active Service members, and members of the National Guard and selected reservists.

<sup>2</sup> Prevalence – is an estimate of the number of people in a given population who indicate having experienced some kind of act or condition in a specified time frame. Such estimates are commonly calculated using the results of scientific surveys of a given population.

- The DoD uses “Past-Year Prevalence of Sexual Assault” to estimate the **percentage** of Service members who indicate experiencing some kind of sexual assault in the 12 months prior to being surveyed. DoD surveys are conducted scientifically so that results represent the full military population.
- This approach also allows the Department to create “point estimates” of prevalence, which indicate the **number** of Service members who were likely to have experienced a sexual assault within the military population.