DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION AND RESPONSE

Volume II

Department of Defense Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military

Fiscal Year 2012






The estimated cost of report or study for the Department of Defense is approximately $514,000 for the 2013 Fiscal Year. This includes $111,000 in expenses and $403,000 in DoD labor.

Generated on 2013Apr15 RefID: 5-9DB8000

ANNEX A:

2012 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members



DMDC Information and Technology for Better Decision Making
Human Resources Strategic Assessment Program (HRSAP)

January 18, 2013 **SURVEY NOTE** *Note No. 2013-002*

2012 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members

Introduction

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

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

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

This survey note provides top-line results for members by gender.[1] When *2012 WGRA* questions are comparable to questions in the previous 2002, 2006, and 2010 surveys, an analysis of trends is also presented. If the questions do not have comparable trend comparisons, then only results from 2012 are presented. When a result is annotated as higher or lower than another result, the reader should understand that to be a statistically significant difference at the .05 level of significance.

Overview

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

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

[1] Additional details are provided in the tabulation volume (DMDC 2012a).

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

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

Survey Results

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

Unwanted Sexual Contact		
2006	**2010**	**2012**
Women: 6.8% Men: 1.8%	Women: 4.4% Men: 0.9%	Women: 6.1% Men: 1.2%

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

- Most experiences happened at a military installation (67%) and during work day/duty hours (41%; both unchanged from 2006 and 2010).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[2] Some results are not reportable for men because of a small number of respondents.

- Most experiences happened at a military installation (73%) and during work day/duty hours (49%; both unchanged from 2006 and 2010).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[3] This variable was constructed by combining the unwanted sexual contact (USC) rate for the past 12 months with Q9 that asked members, who did not experience USC in the past 12 months, if they have experienced USC since joining the military. This variable is designed to give an overall percentage of active duty men and women who had experienced USC in their military career.

Personnel Policies, Practices, and Training. Active duty members were asked their perceptions of policies, practices, and training related to sexual assault:

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

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

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

- 96% of women (7 percentage points higher than 2006 and 3 percentage points higher than 2010) and 97% of men (8 percentage points higher than 2006 and 4 percentage points higher than 2010) indicated they had sexual assault training in the past 12 months.

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

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

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

Survey Methodology

Statistical Design. The population of interest for the 2012 WGRA consisted of members of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force, excluding National Guard and Reserve members, who (1) had at least six months of service at the time the questionnaire was first fielded and (2) were below flag rank.

The total sample consisted of 108,478 individuals drawn from the sample frame constructed from the Defense Manpower Data Center's *Active Duty Master Edit File*. Members of the sample became ineligible if they indicated in the survey or by other contact (e.g., telephone calls to the data collection contractor) that they were not on active duty as of the first day of the survey, September 17, 2012 (0.28% of sample). Completed surveys (defined as 50% or more of the survey questions asked of all participants are answered, including a valid response on the unwanted sexual contact question) were received from 22,792 eligible respondents. The overall weighted response rate for eligibles, corrected for nonproportional sampling, was 24% (male 23%, female 29%).[4]

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

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

References

DMDC. (2012a). *2012 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Dutyt Members: Tabulation Volume* (Report No. 2012-065). Alexandria, VA: DMDC.

DMDC. (2012b). *2012 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members: Administration, datasets, and codebook* (Report No. 2012-068). Alexandria, VA: DMDC.

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Fitzgerald, L. F., Shullman, S. L., Bally, N., Richards, M., Swecker, J, Gold, Y., Ormerod, M., & Weitzman, L. (1988). The incidence and dimensions of sexual harassment in academia and the workplace. *Journal of Vocational Behavior*, *32*, 152-175.

Prepared by: Lindsay Rock
Survey Design, Analysis, & Operations Branch
Human Resources Strategic Assessment Program, DMDC

[4] Additional details on coding are provided in DMDC 2012b and additional details on sampling and weighting are provided in DMDC 2012c.

For further information, see http://www.dmdc.osd.mil/surveys.

Additional copies of this report may be obtained from:

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2012 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members

Briefing on Sexual Assault and
Sexual Harassment



March 2013

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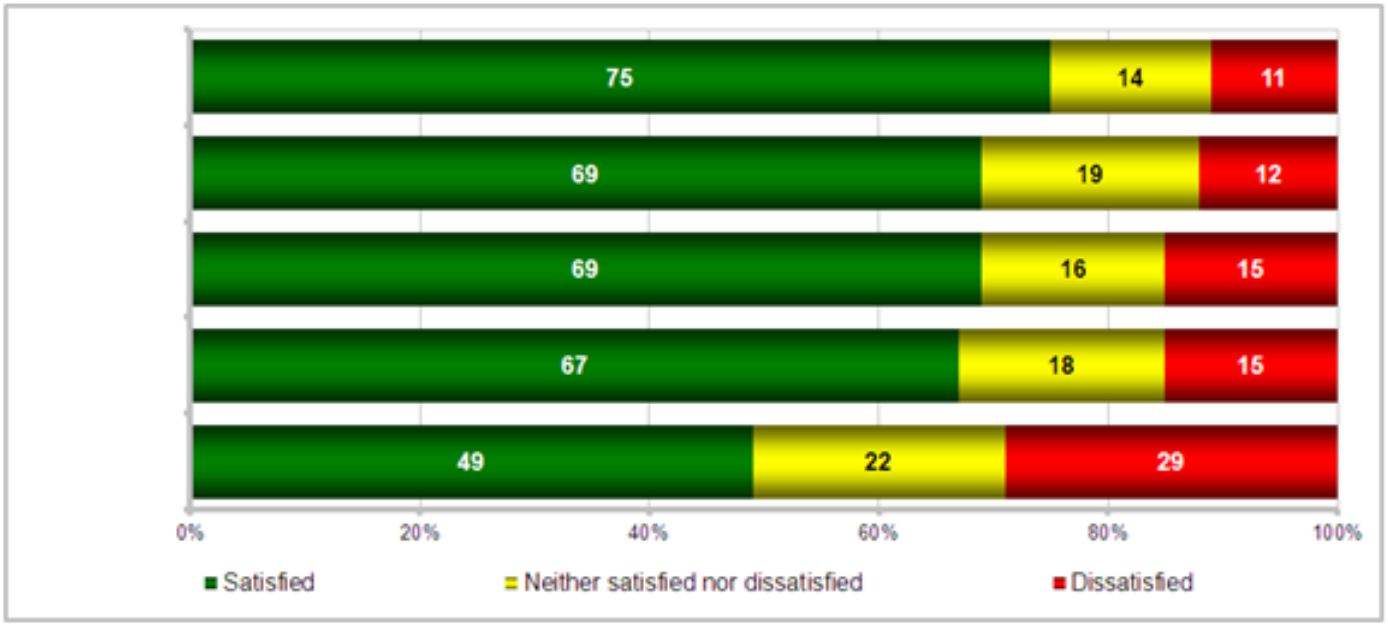
INTRODUCTION

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

INTRODUCTION

Briefing Includes

- **Graphic displays of overall results**



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

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

INTRODUCTION
Briefing Includes

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

DoD Women KEY: Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Awareness of DoD Safe Helpline	66	64	77	78	59	70	67	58	51

INTRODUCTION

Briefing Includes

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

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

Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2002	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	50	54	43	47
* Total Men	17	22	14	15

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

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

INTRODUCTION

Reporting Categories

Service by Gender
Army Women
Navy Women
Marine Corps Women
Air Force Women
Army Men
Navy Men
Marine Corps Men
Air Force Men

Gender by Paygrade
E1 – E4 Women
E5 – E9 Women
O1 – O3 Women
O4 – O6 Women
E1 – E4 Men
E5 – E9 Men
O1 – O3 Men
O4 – O6 Men

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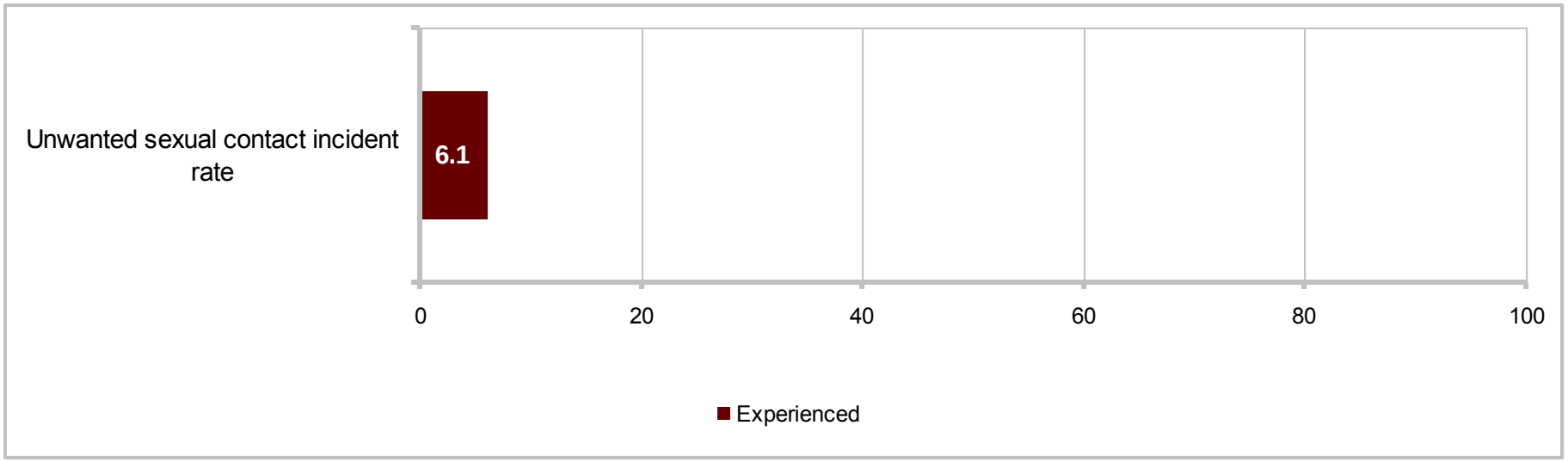
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Unwanted Sexual Contact Incident Rates

- **Definition and measure of unwanted sexual contact:**
  - The *2012 WGRA* survey includes a measure of unwanted sexual contact (i.e., sexual assault). Although this term does not appear in the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), it is used to refer to a range of activities and it is an umbrella term intended to include certain acts prohibited by the UCMJ.
  - Unwanted sexual contact is measured in the *2012 WGRA* survey by asking members to refer to experiences in the past 12 months in which they experienced any of the following intentional sexual contacts that were against their will or which occurred when they did not or could not consent in which someone...
    - Sexually touched them (e.g., intentional touching of genitalia, breasts, or buttocks) or made them sexually touch someone,
    - Attempted to make them have sexual intercourse, but was not successful,
    - Made them have sexual intercourse,
    - Attempted to make them perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object, but was not successful, or
    - Made them perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object.
  - A member is counted in the unwanted sexual contact incident rate if he or she replied “yes” to any of the behaviors listed.
- **Unwanted sexual contact one situation:**
  - On the survey, members who had indicated they experienced USC were asked to consider the “one situation” occurring the past 12 months that had the greatest effect on them. With that one situation in mind, members then reported on the circumstances surrounding that experience (e.g., who were the offenders, where did the behaviors occur, were drugs/alcohol involved, was the experience reported, were there any repercussions because of reporting the incident).

Unwanted Sexual Contact Incident Rate

Percent of All Active Duty Women



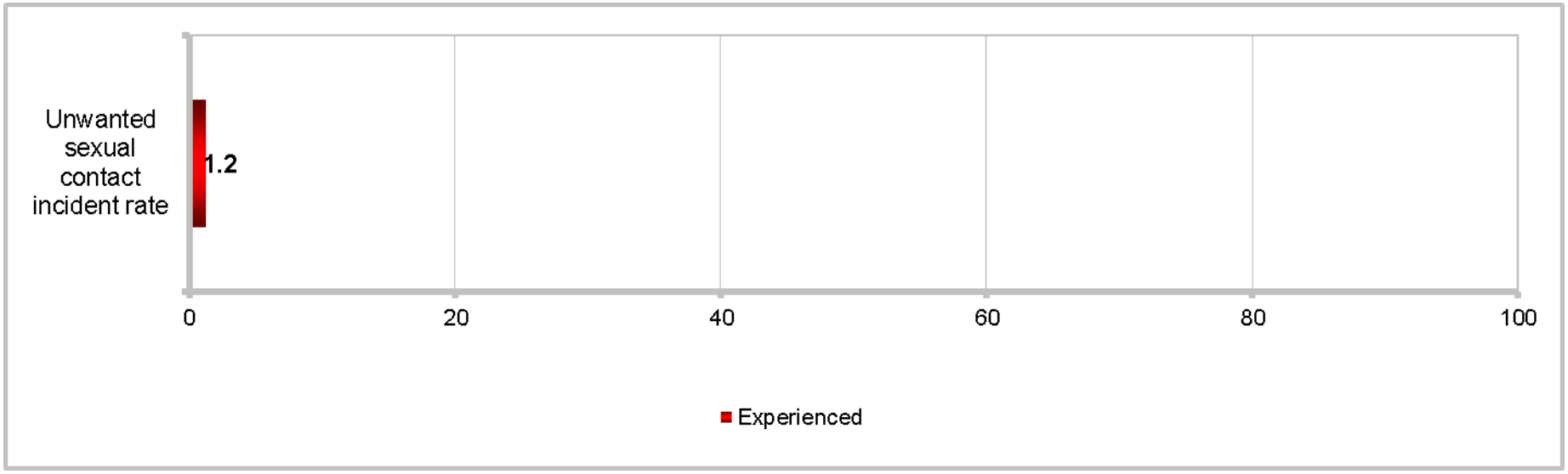
- **6.1% of women indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact the past 12 months**

WGRA 2012 Q32

Margins of error do not exceed ±0.6%

Unwanted Sexual Contact Incident Rate

Percent of All Active Duty Men



- **1.2% of men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact the past 12 months**

WGRA 2012 Q32

Margins of error do not exceed ±0.4%

Unwanted Sexual Contact Incident Rate

Percent of All Active Duty Members

DoD Women KEY: Higher Response of Experienced Lower Response of Experienced	Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Unwanted sexual contact incident rate	6.1	7.1	7.2	10.1	3.1	9.1	3.9	3.9	0.9

DoD Men KEY: Higher Response of Experienced Lower Response of Experienced	Total Men	Army Men	Navy Men	Marine Corps Men	Air Force Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
Unwanted sexual contact incident rate	1.2	0.8	2.7	1.1	0.5	1.8	1.0	0.1	0.7

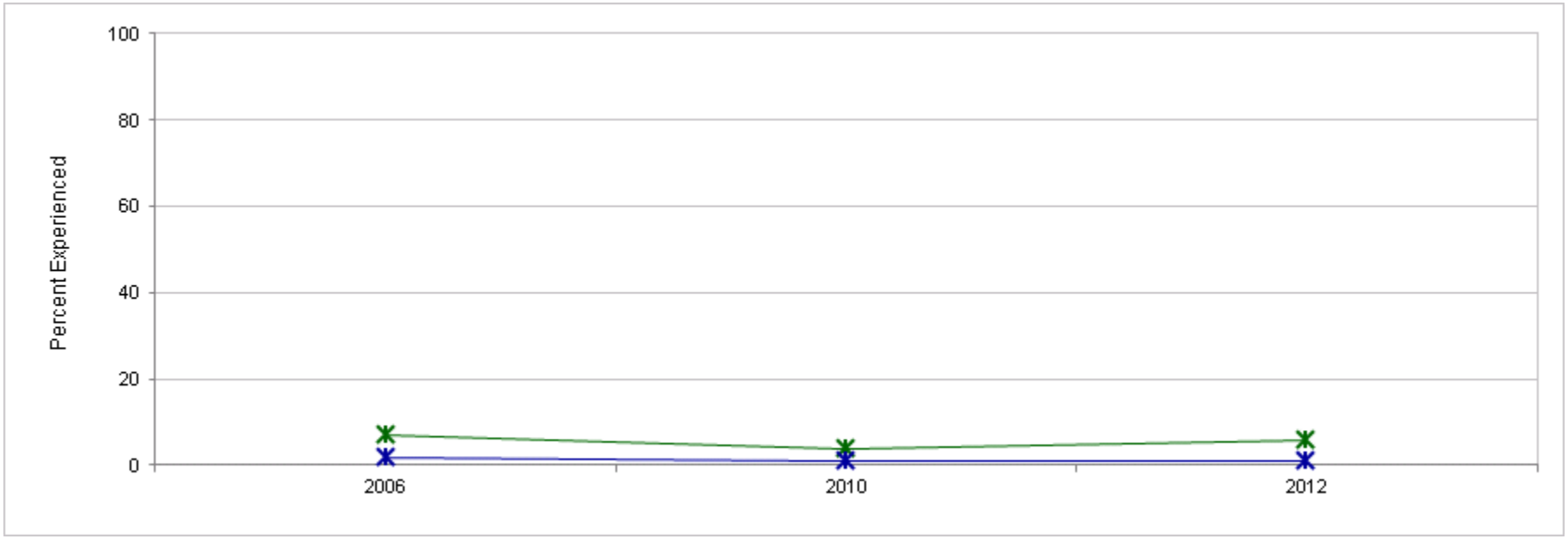
- **Higher response of experienced led by Marine Corps women and E1 – E4 women; lower response led by O4 – O6 women, Air Force women, O1 – O3 women, and E5 – E9 women**

WGRA 2012 Q32

Margins of error range from ±0.2% to ±1.6%

Unwanted Sexual Contact Incident Rate

Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2006	2010	2012
Total Women	6.8	4.4	6.1
Total Men	1.8	0.9	1.2

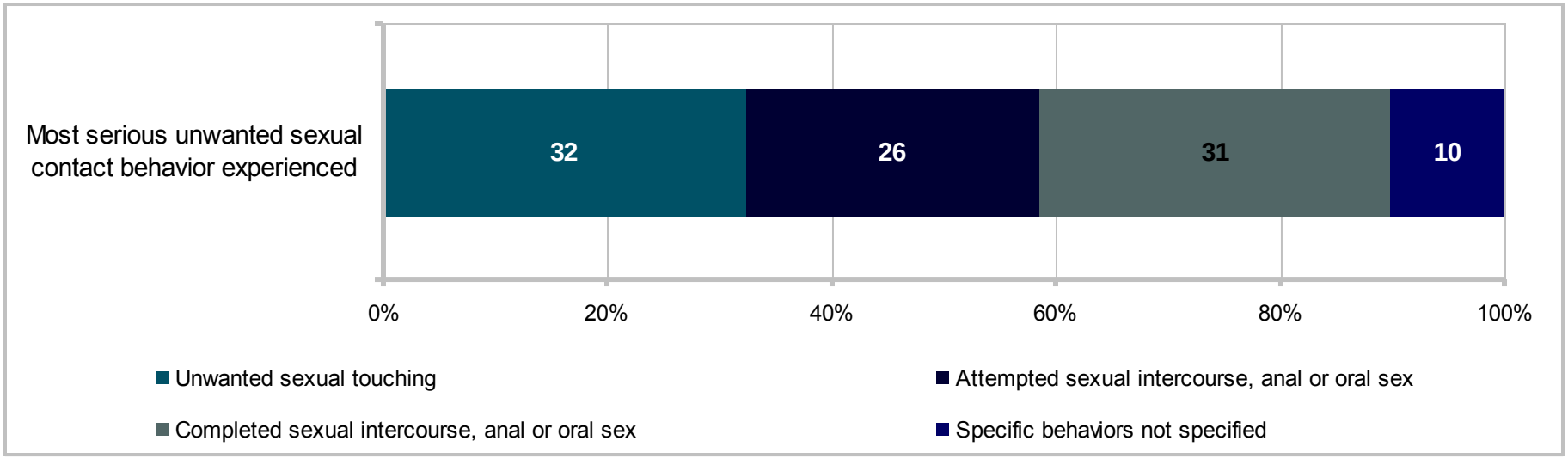
- **For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2010; there are no statistically significant differences for men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006**

WGRA 2012 Q32

Margins of error do not exceed ±1%

Most Serious Unwanted Sexual Contact Behaviors Experienced in the One Situation

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



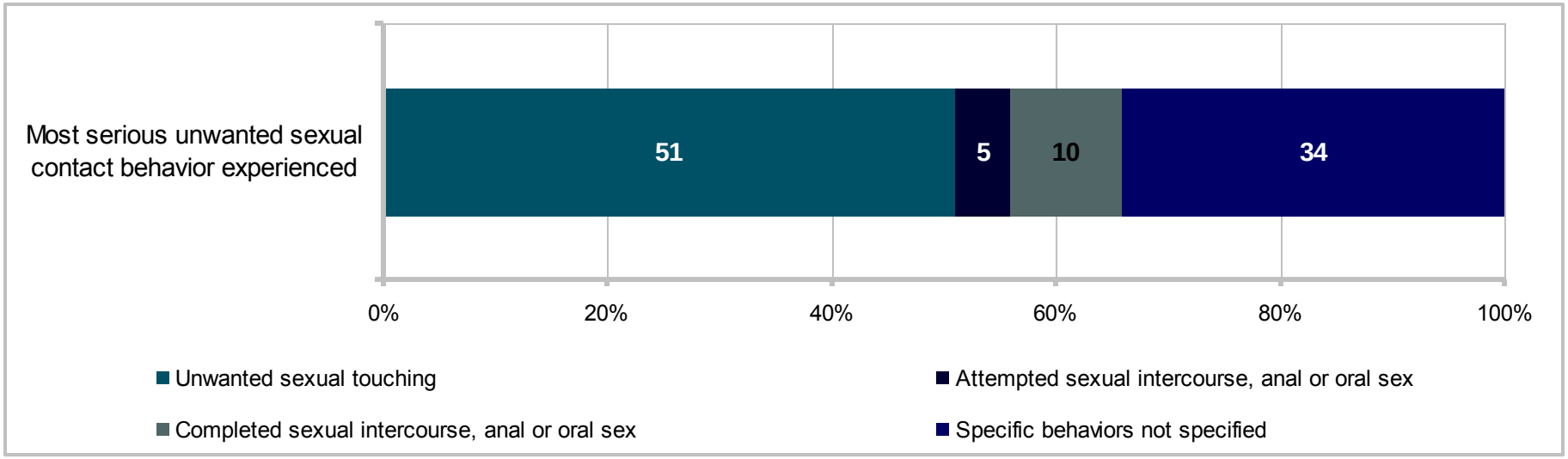
- **Of the 6.1% of women who experienced USC:**
  - 32% indicated experiencing unwanted sexual touching
  - 26% indicated experiencing attempted sexual intercourse, anal or oral sex
  - 31% indicated experiencing completed sexual intercourse, anal or oral sex
  - 10% did not indicate what behaviors they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

WGRA 2012 Q34

Margins of error range from ±4% to ±5%

Most Serious Unwanted Sexual Contact Behaviors Experienced in the One Situation

Percent of Active Duty Men Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



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

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

WGRA 2012 Q34

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

Most Serious Unwanted Sexual Contact Behaviors Experienced in the One Situation

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact

DoD Women KEY: Higher Response Lower Response		Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Most serious unwanted sexual contact behavior experienced	Unwanted sexual touching	32	39	29	26	NR	31	37	32	NR
	Attempted sexual intercourse, anal or oral sex	26	26	24	32	28	27	24	31	NR
	Completed sexual intercourse, anal or oral sex	31	27	34	34	37	35	21	34	NR
	Specific behaviors not specified	10	8	13	8	8	8	18	3	NR

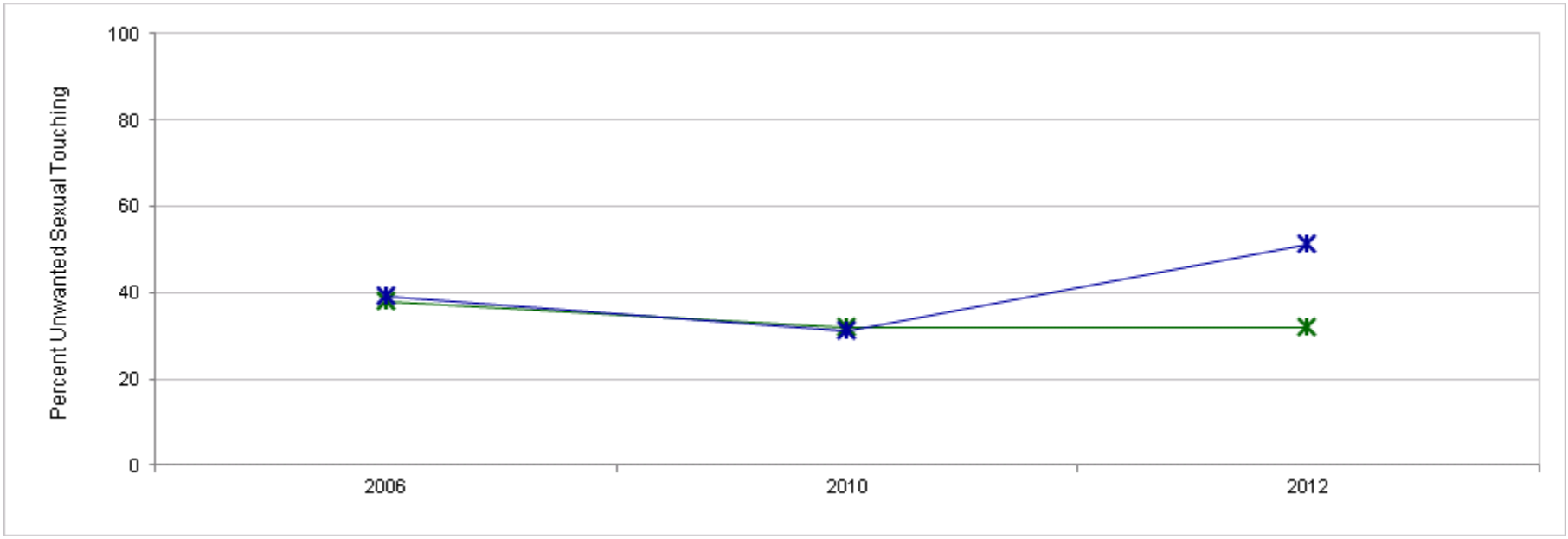
- Lower responses of *completed sexual intercourse, anal or oral sex* led by E5 – E9 women
- Higher responses of *specific behaviors not specified* led by E5 – E9 women; lower response led by O1 – O3 women

WGRA 2012 Q34

Margins of error range from ±3% to ±16%

Most Serious Unwanted Sexual Contact Behavior Experienced: Unwanted Touching

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	38	32	32
* Total Men	39	31	51

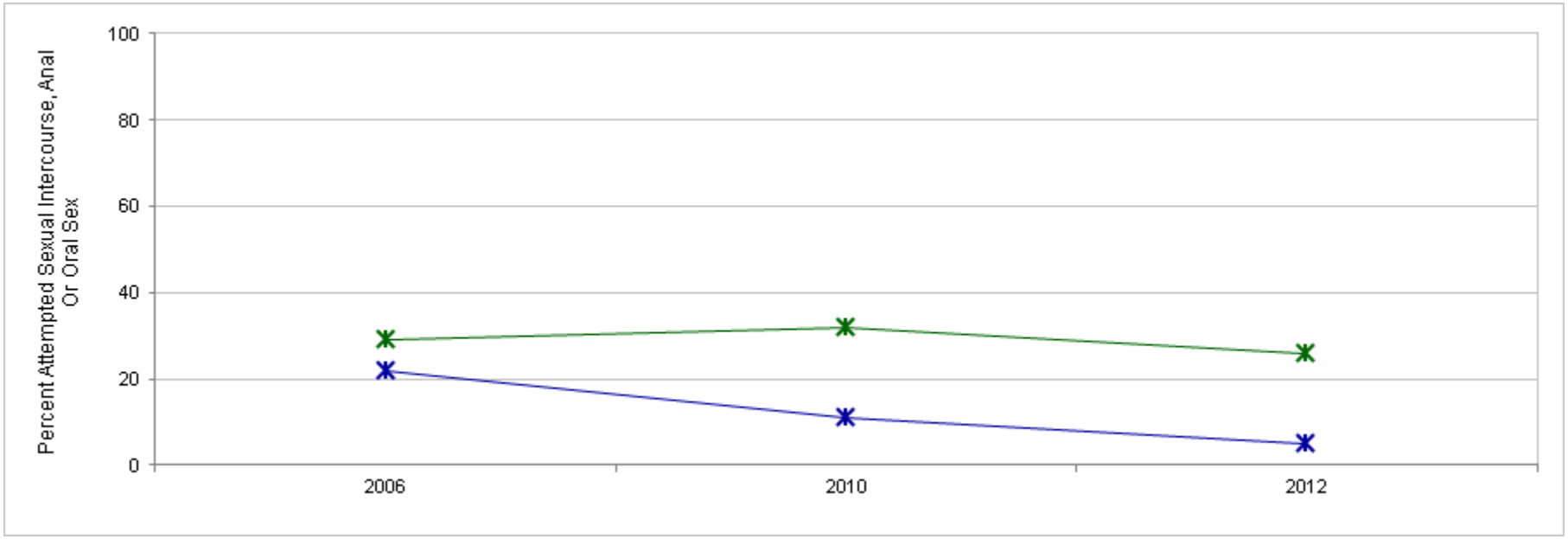
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006**

WGRA 2012 Q34

Margins of error range from ±5% to ±15%

Most Serious Unwanted Sexual Contact Behavior Experienced: Attempted Sexual Intercourse, Anal or Oral Sex

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	29	32	26
* Total Men	22	11	5

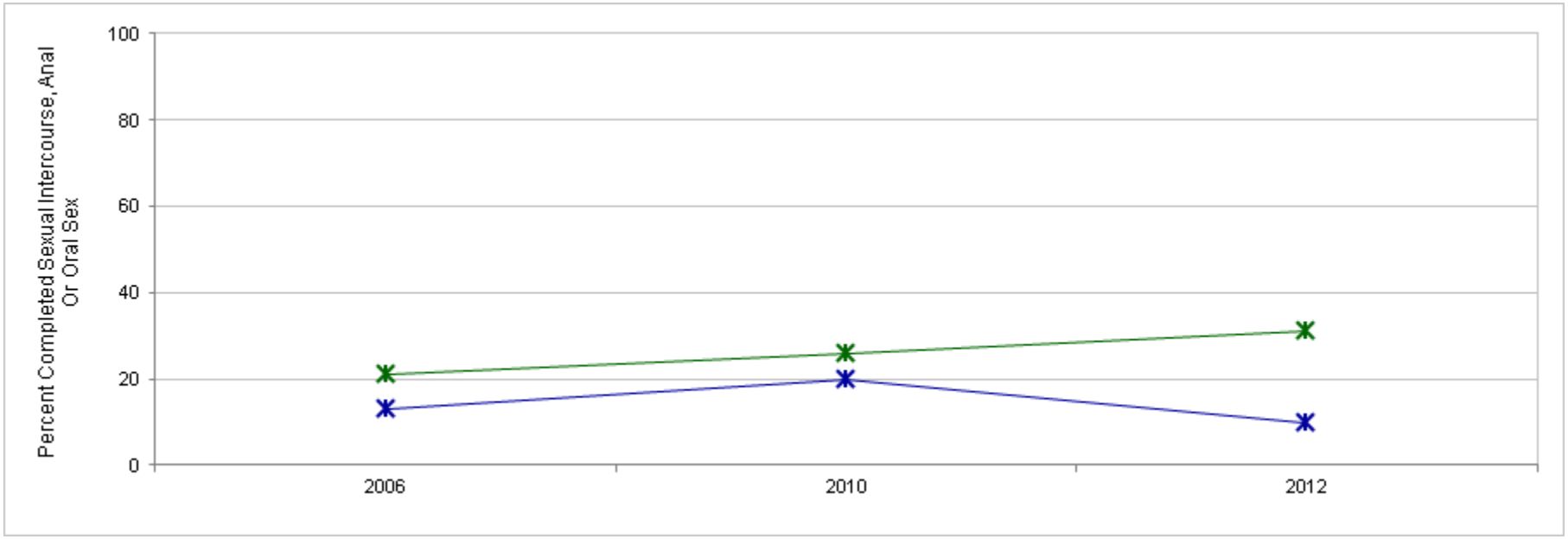
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006**

WGRA 2012 Q34

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

Most Serious Unwanted Sexual Contact Behavior Experienced: Completed Sexual Intercourse, Anal or Oral Sex

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	21	26	31
* Total Men	13	20	10

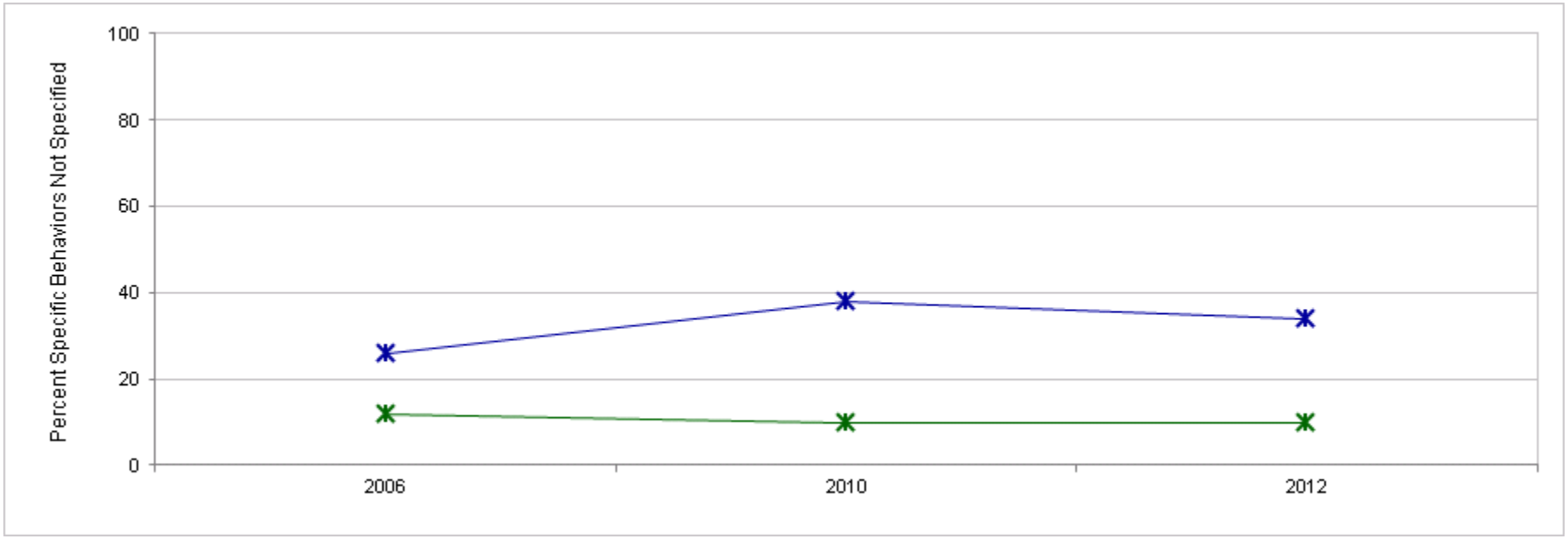
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006**

WGRA 2012 Q34

Margins of error range from ±5% to ±10%

Most Serious Unwanted Sexual Contact Behavior Experienced: Did Not Specify

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	12	10	10
* Total Men	26	38	34

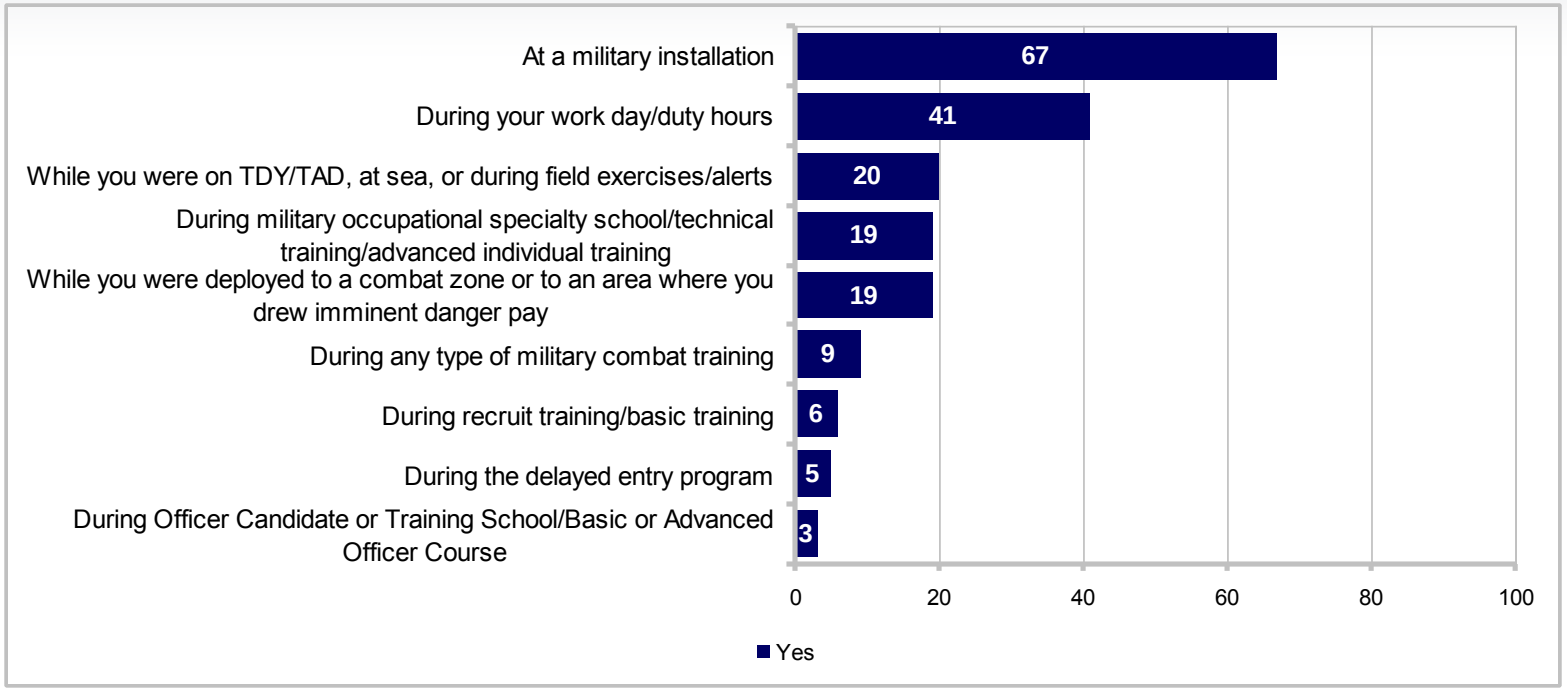
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006**

WGRA 2012 Q34

Margins of error range from ±3% to ±13%

Location Where the One Situation Occurred

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



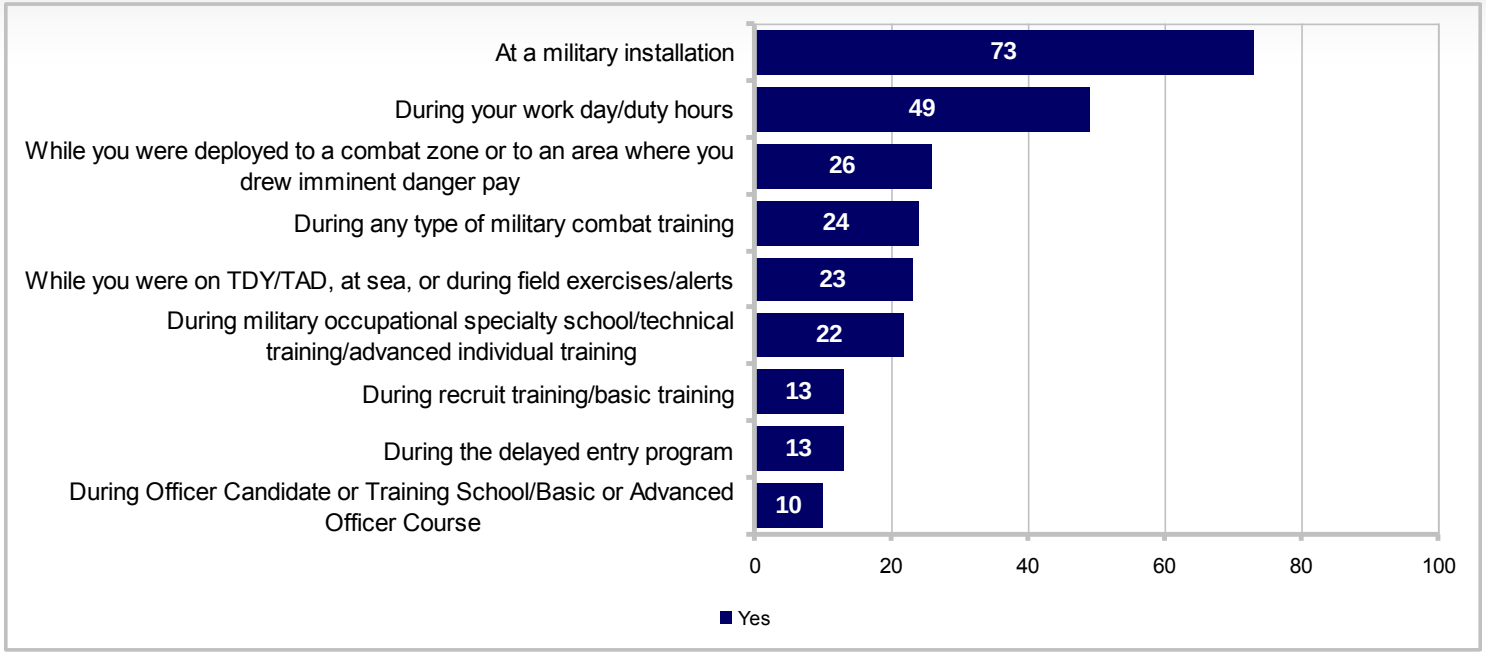
- **Of the 6.1% of women who experienced USC:**
  - 67% indicated the situation occurred at a military installation
  - 41% indicated the situation occurred during their work day/duty hours
  - 20% indicated the situation occurred while they were on TDY/TAD, at sea or during field exercises/alerts
 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

WGRA 2012 Q35

Margins of error range from ±3% to ±6%

Location Where the One Situation Occurred

Percent of Active Duty Men Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



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

WGRA 2012 Q35

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

Location Where the One Situation Occurred

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact

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

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

WGRA 2012 Q35

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

Location Where the One Situation Occurred

Percent of Active Duty Men Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact

DoD Men KEY: Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	Total Men	Army Men	Navy Men	Marine Corps Men	Air Force Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
At a military installation	73	NR	NR	66	NR	83	NR	NR	NR
During your work day/duty hours	49	NR	NR	45	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
While you were on TDY/TAD, at sea, or during field exercises/alerts	23	NR	NR	33	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
During military occupational specialty school/technical training/advanced individual training	22	NR	NR	22	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
While you were deployed to a combat zone or to an area where you drew imminent danger pay	26	NR	NR	27	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
During any type of military combat training	24	NR	NR	23	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
During recruit training/basic training	13	NR	NR	20	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
During the delayed entry program	13	NR	NR	17	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
During Officer Candidate or Training School/ Basic or Advanced Officer Course	10	NR	NR	18	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

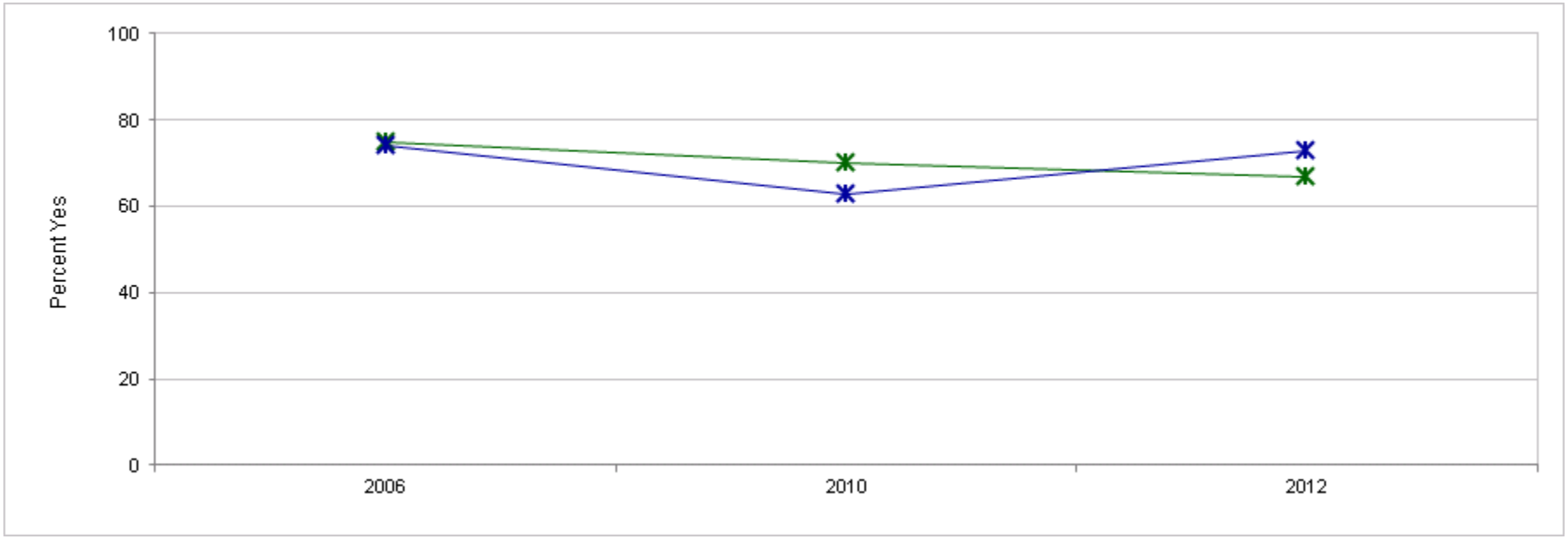
- **Higher response of *at a military installation* led by E1 – E4 men**

WGRA 2012 Q35

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

Location Where the One Situation Occurred: At a Military Installation

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	75	70	67
* Total Men	74	63	73

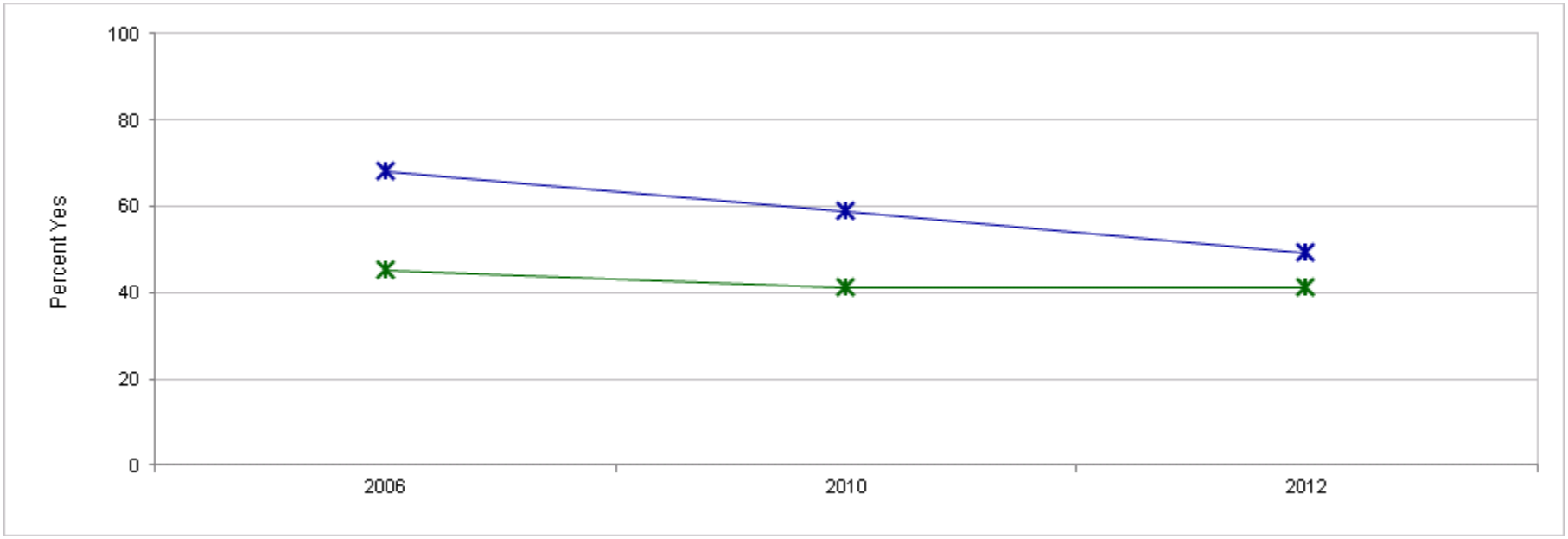
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006**

WGRA 2012 Q35

Margins of error range from ±5% to ±13%

Location Where the One Situation Occurred: During Work Day/Duty Hours

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	45	41	41
* Total Men	68	59	49

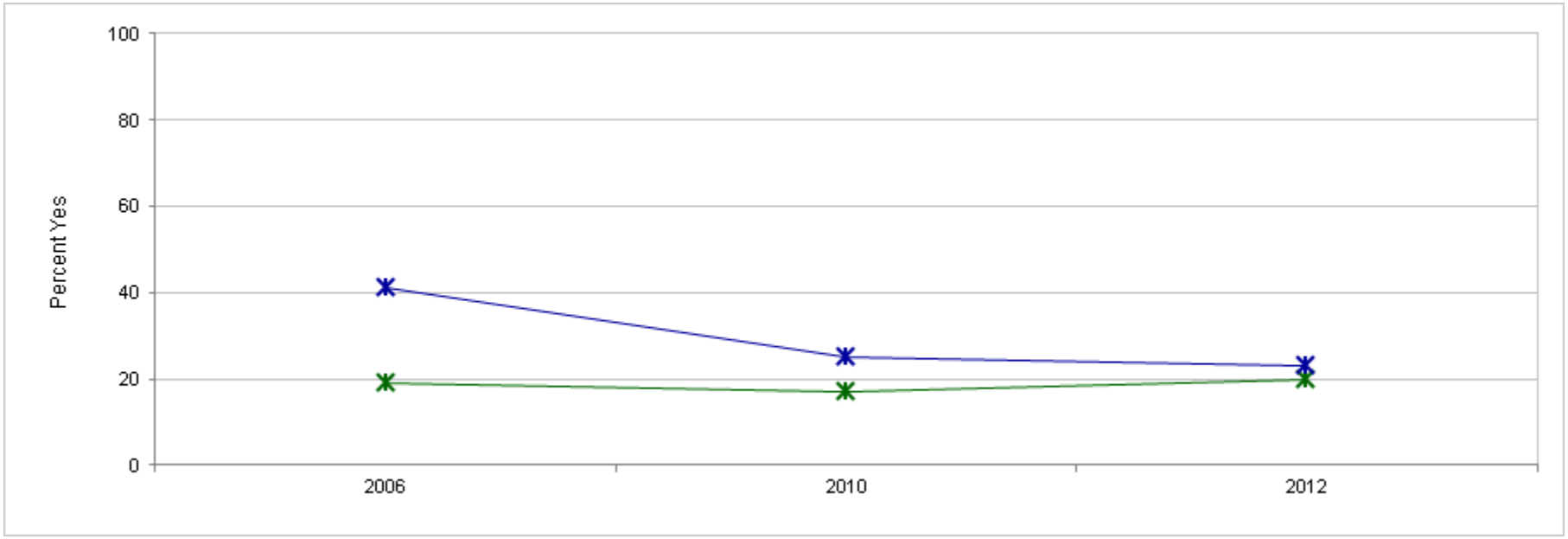
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006**

WGRA 2012 Q35

Margins of error range from ±6% to ±16%

Location Where the One Situation Occurred: While on TDY/TAD, at Sea, or During Field Exercises/Alerts

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	19	17	20
* Total Men	41	25	23

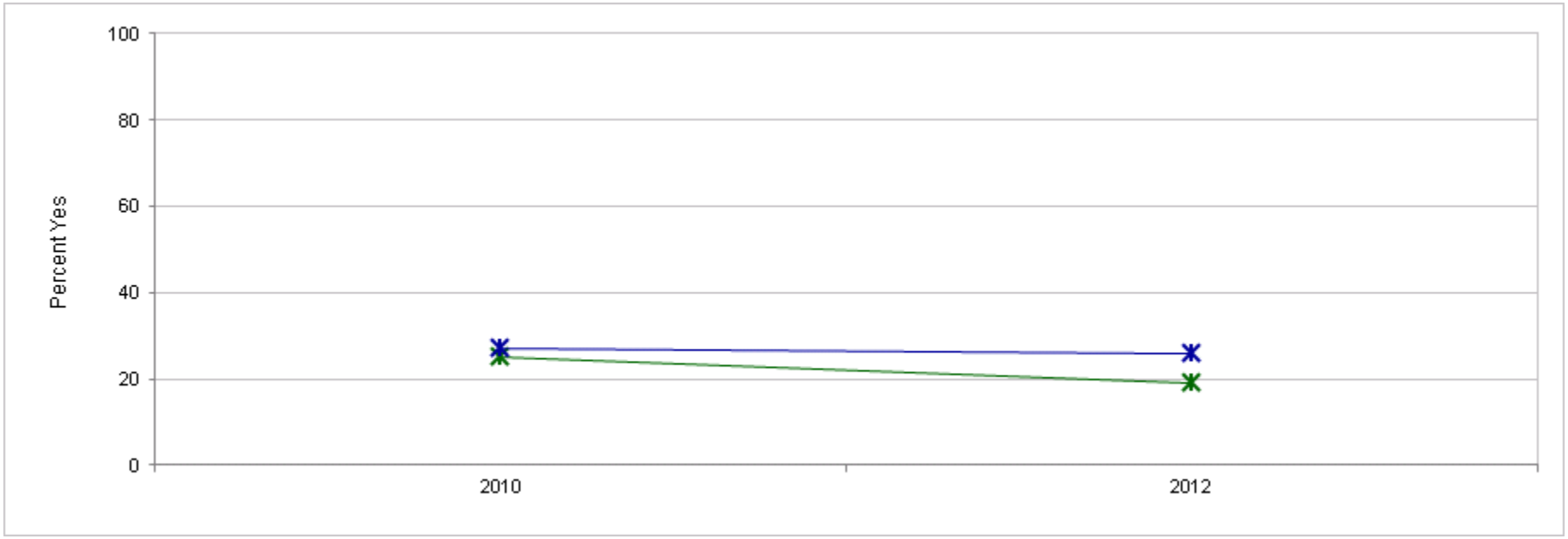
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006**

WGRA 2012 Q35

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

Location Where the One Situation Occurred: While Deployed to a Combat Zone or to an Area Where They Drew Imminent Danger Pay

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2010	2012
* Total Women	25	19
* Total Men	27	26

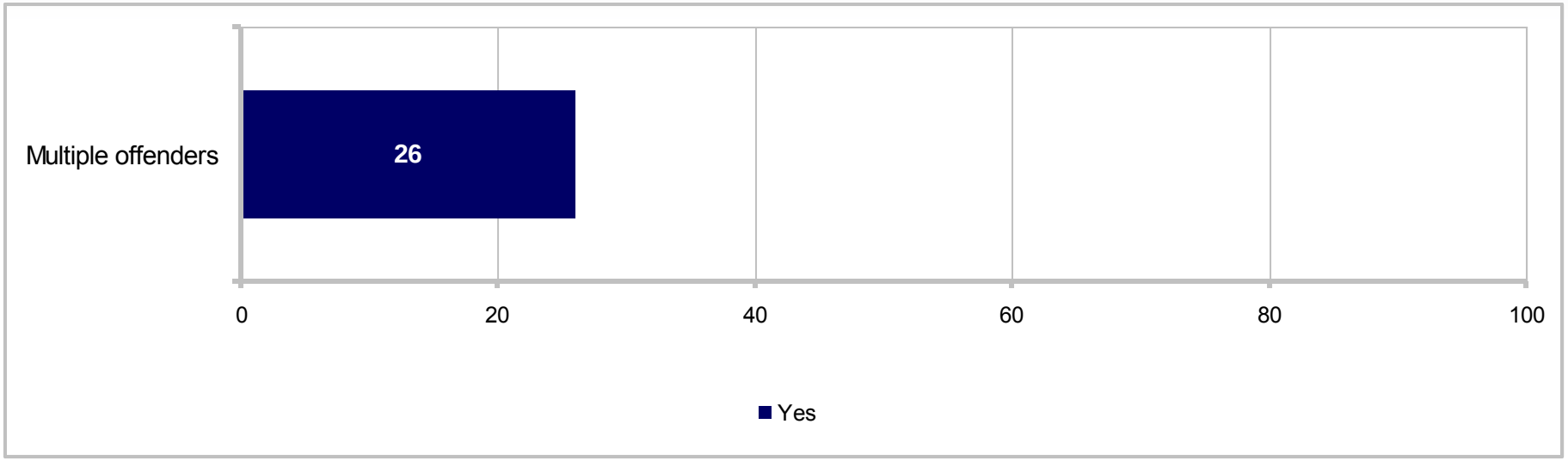
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010**

WGRA 2012 Q35

Margins of error range from ±5% to ±13%

Multiple Offenders Involved in the One Situation

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- **Of the 6.1% of women who experienced USC:**
  - 26% indicated the situation involved multiple offenders
- **Results for men are not reportable**

WGRA 2012 Q36

Margins of error do not exceed ±5%

Multiple Offenders Involved in the One Situation

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact

DoD Women KEY: Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Multiple offenders	26	26	26	30	21	25	29	20	2

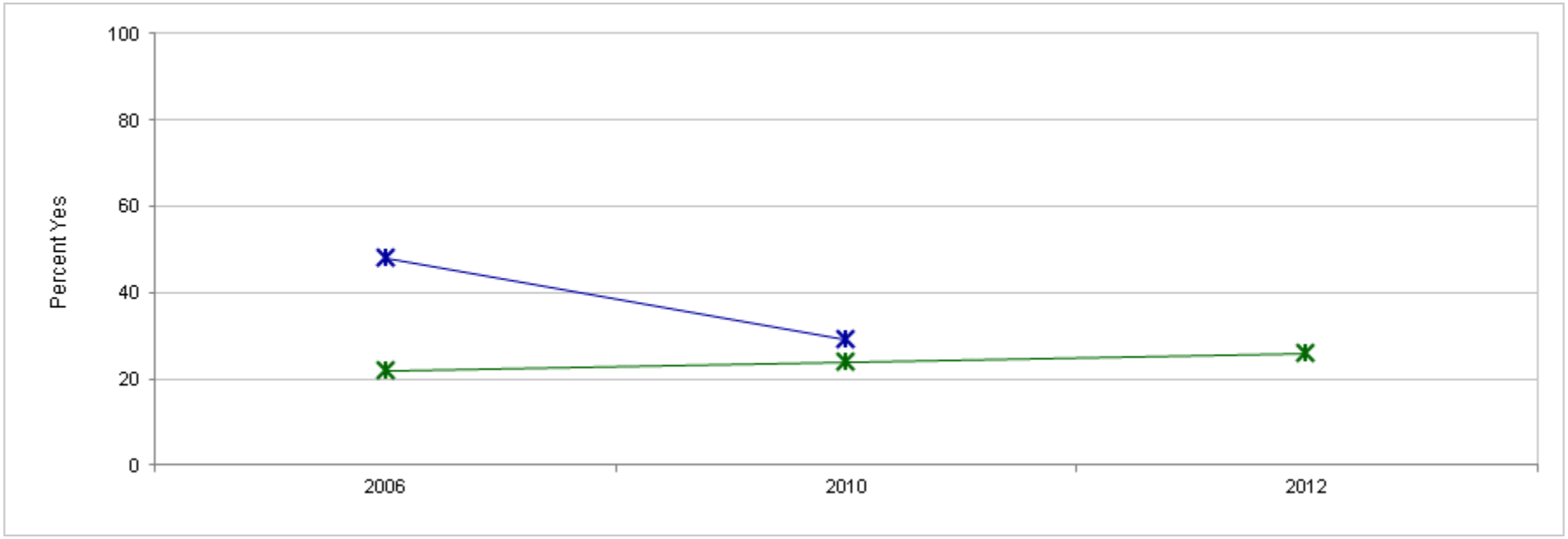
- **Lower response of yes led by O4 – O6 women**

WGRA 2012 Q36

Margins of error range from ±5% to ±15%

Multiple Offenders Involved in the One Situation

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	22	24	26
* Total Men	48	29	NR

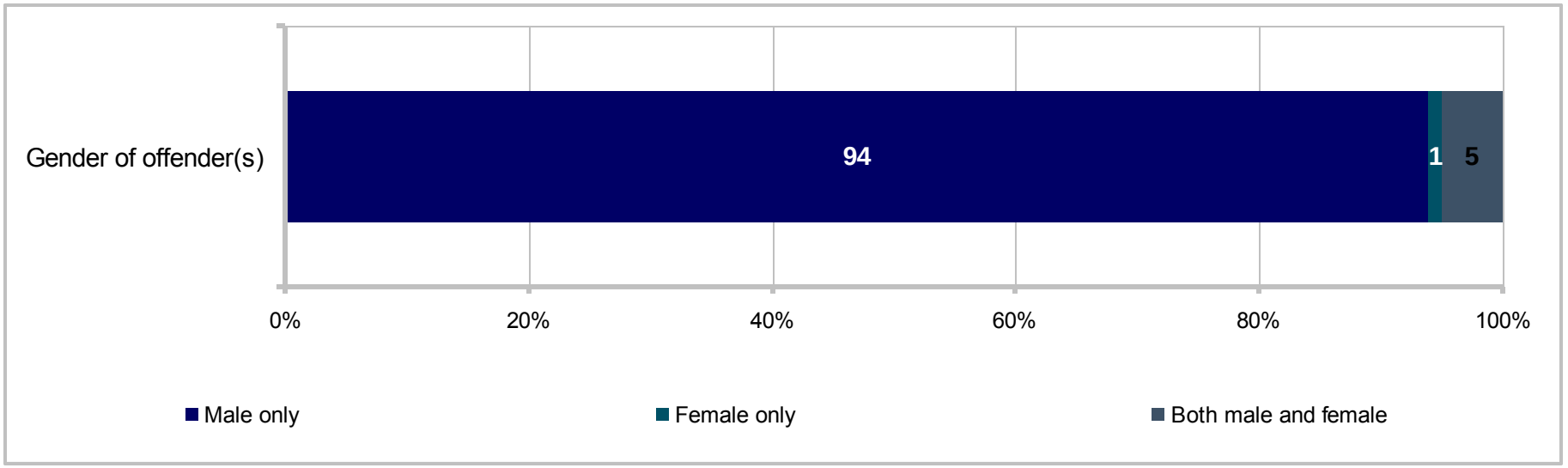
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010 or 2006**

WGRA 2012 Q36

Margins of error range from ±5% to ±13%

Gender of Offender(s) in the One Situation

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- **Of the 6.1% of women who experienced USC:**
  - 94% indicated the offender(s) were male only; 1% indicated the offender(s) were female only; and 5% indicated the offenders were both males and females
- **Results for men are not reportable**

WGRA 2012 Q37

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±3%

Gender of Offender(s) in the One Situation

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact

DoD Women KEY: Higher Response Lower Response		Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Gender of offender(s)	Male only	94	95	93	94	95	94	93	98	NR
	Female only	1	1	NR	0	1	0	1	NR	NR
	Both male and female	5	4	7	6	4	5	5	2	NR

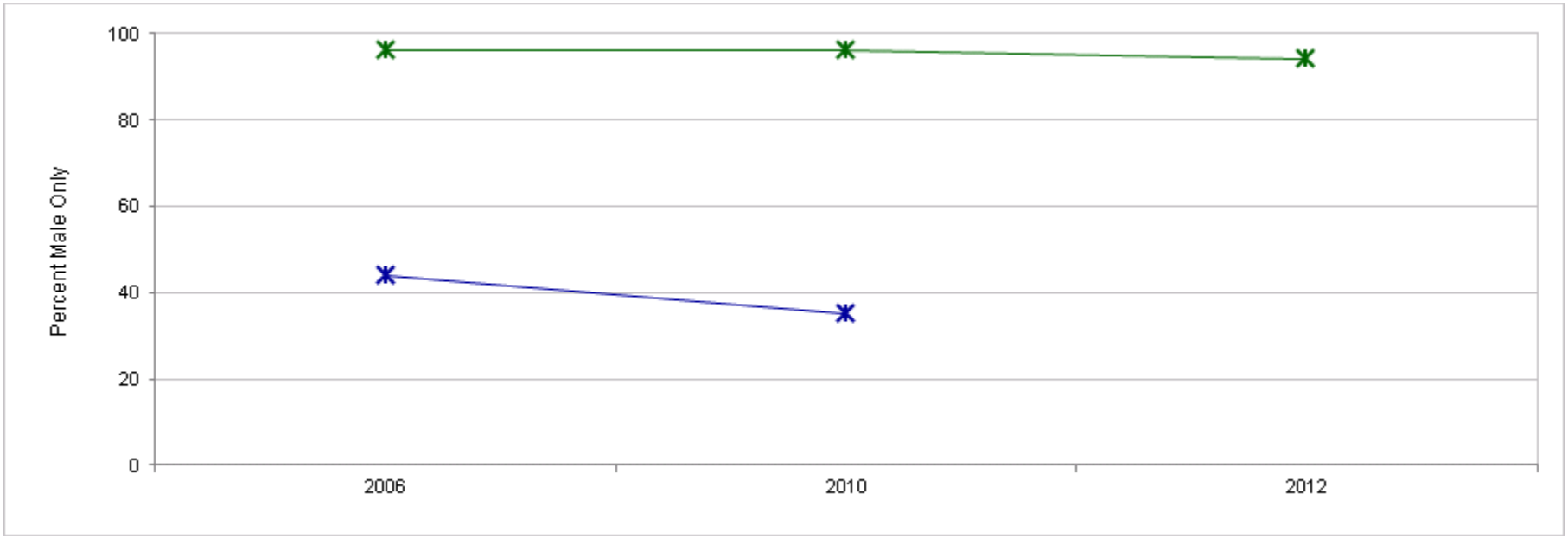
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women by Service or by paygrade**

WGRA 2012 Q37

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±17%

Gender of Offender(s): Male Only

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	96	96	94
* Total Men	44	35	NR

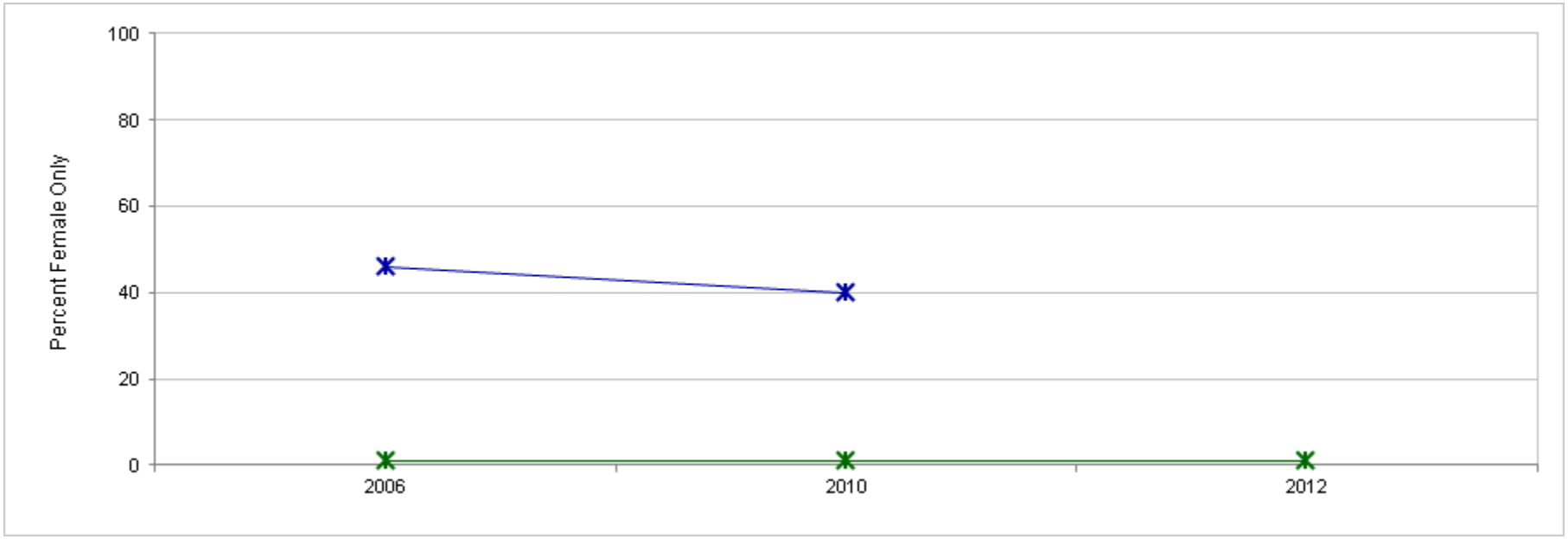
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010 or 2006**

WGRA 2012 Q37

Margins of error range from ±3% to ±14%

Gender of Offender(s): Female Only

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	1	1	1
* Total Men	46	40	NR

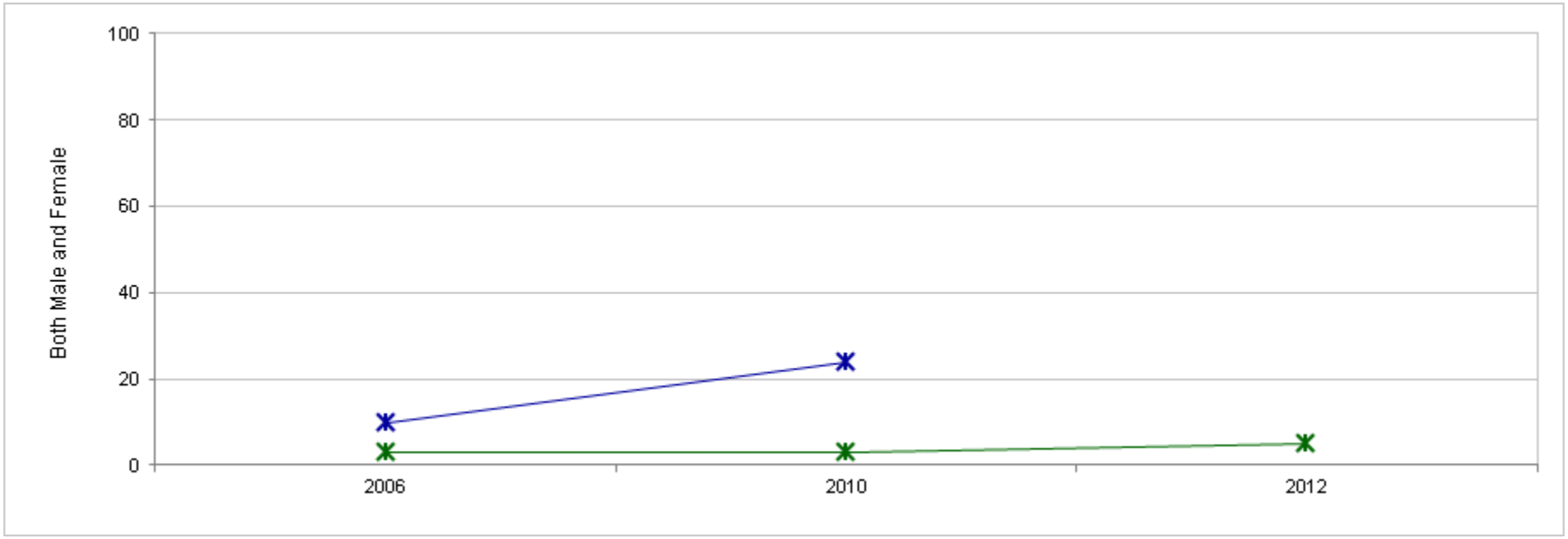
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010 or 2006**

WGRA 2012 Q37

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±14%

Gender of Offender(s): Both Male and Female

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	3	3	5
* Total Men	10	24	NR

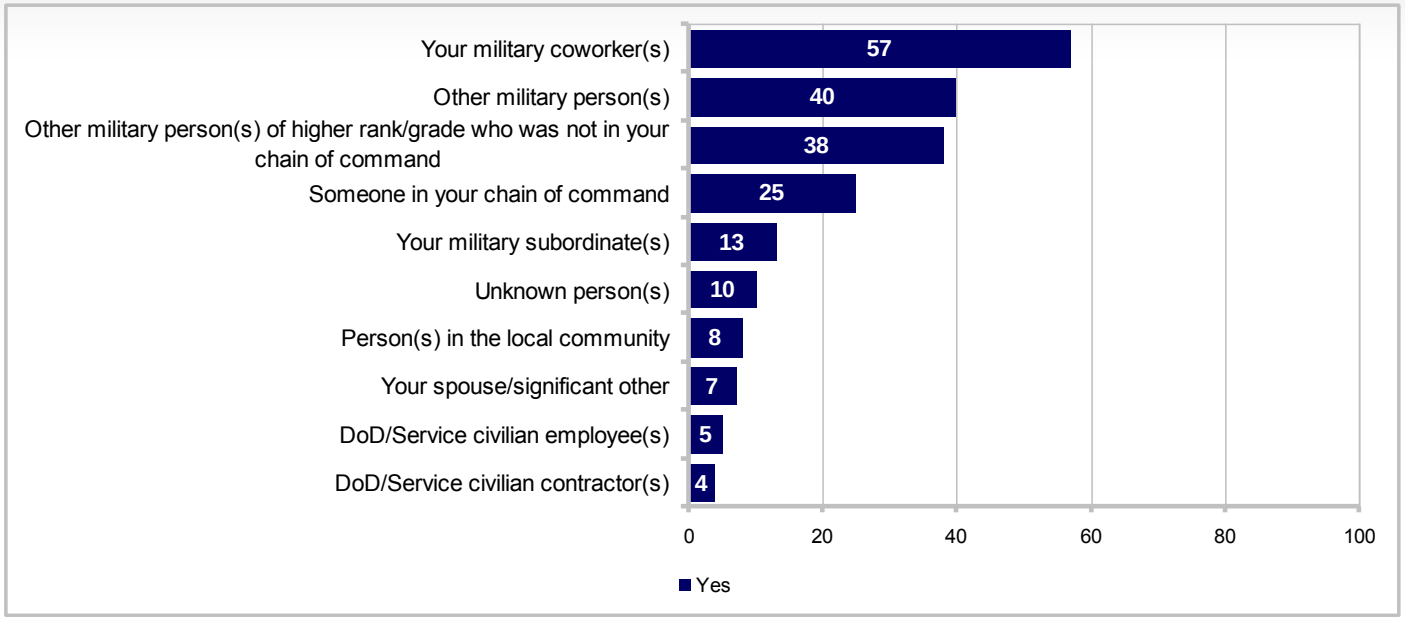
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010 or 2006**

WGRA 2012 Q37

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

Offender(s) in the One Situation

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



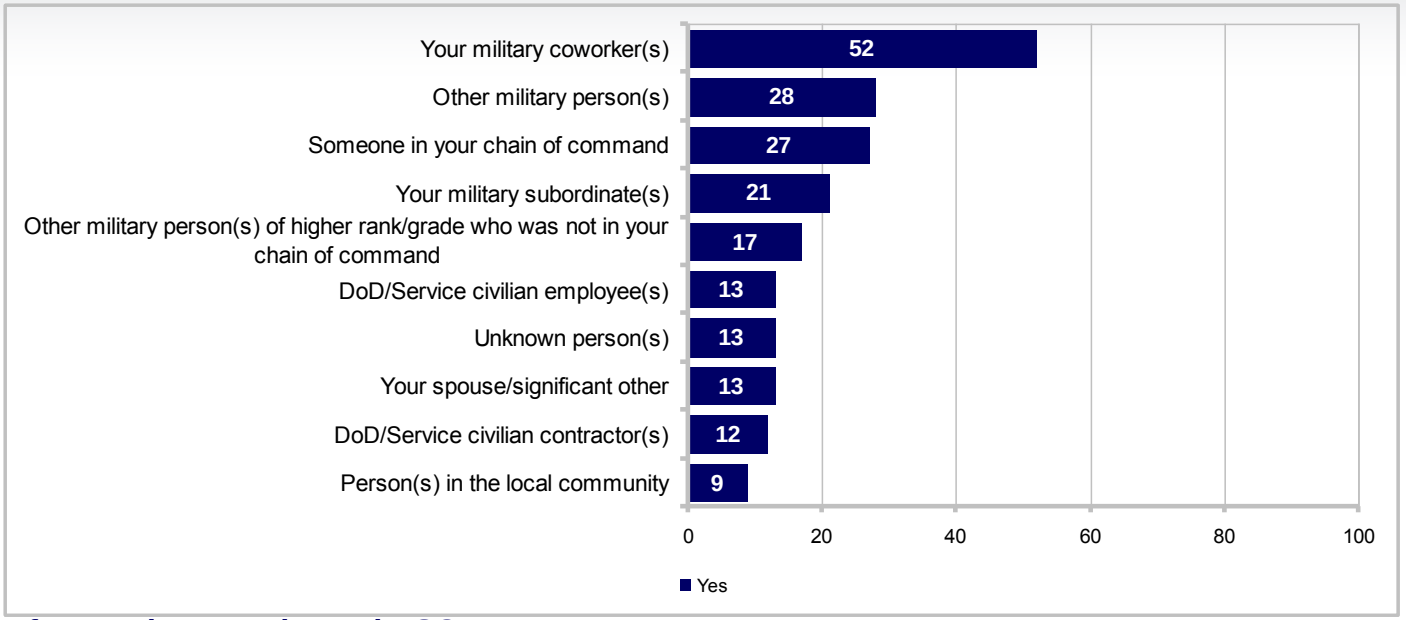
- **Of the 6.1% of women who experienced USC:**
  - 57% indicated the offender was their military coworker(s)
  - 40% indicated the offender was another military person(s)
  - 38% indicated the offender was another military person(s) of higher rank/grade who was not in their chain of command
  - 25%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

WGRA 2012 Q38

Margins of error range from ±3% to ±6%

Offender(s) in the One Situation

Percent of Active Duty Men Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



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

WGRA 2012 Q38

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

Offender(s) in the One Situation

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact

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

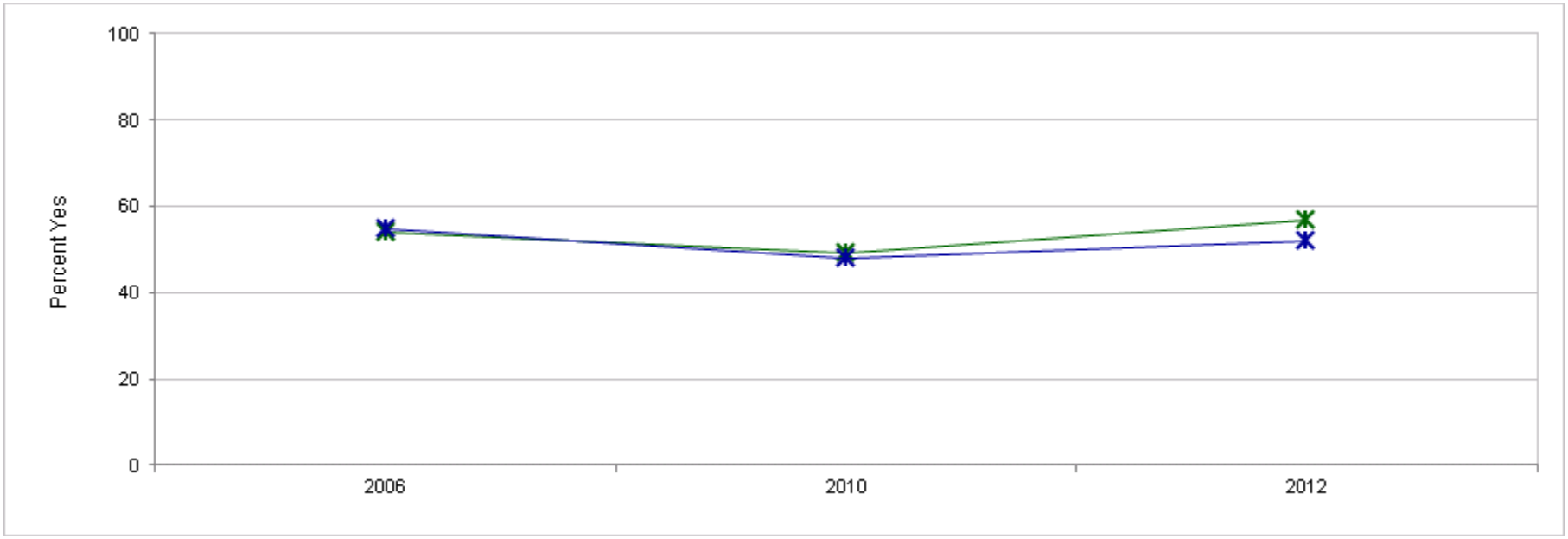
- Higher response of *your military coworker(s)* led by E1 – E4 women
- Lower response of *other military person(s) of higher rank/grade who was not in your chain of command* led by O4 – O6 women and O1 – O3 women
- Lower response of *someone in your chain of command* led by O1 – O3 women
- Lower response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

WGRA 2012 Q38

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±16%

Offender Was Military Coworker(s)

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	54	49	57
* Total Men	55	48	52

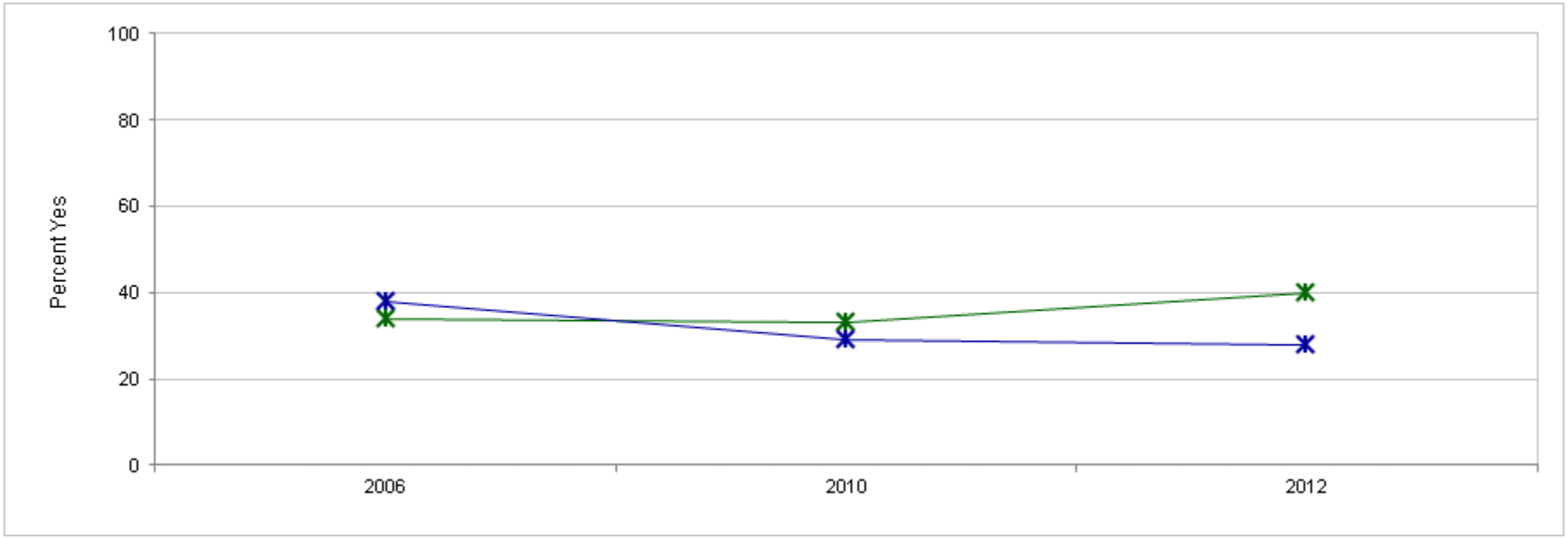
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006**

WGRA 2012 Q38

Margins of error range from ±5% to ±16%

Offender Was Other Military Person(s)

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	34	33	40
* Total Men	38	29	28

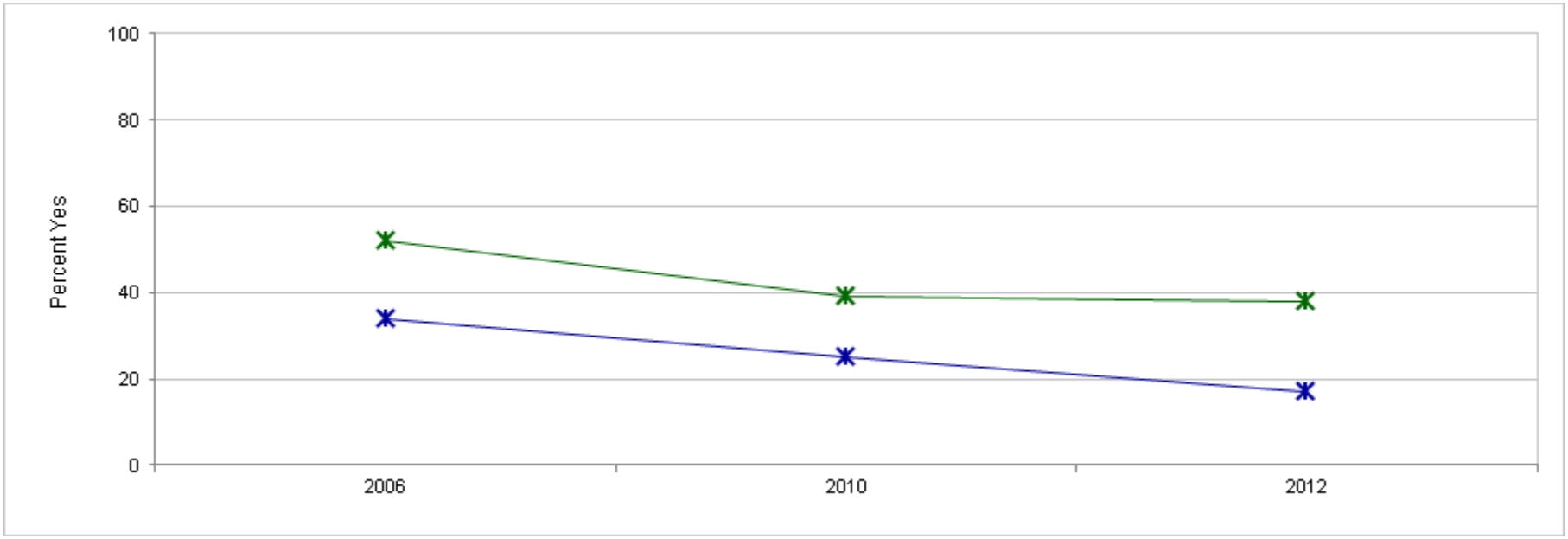
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006**

WGRA 2012 Q38

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

Offender Was Other Military Person(s) of Higher Rank/Grade Who Was Not in Chain of Command

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	52	39	38
* Total Men	34	25	17

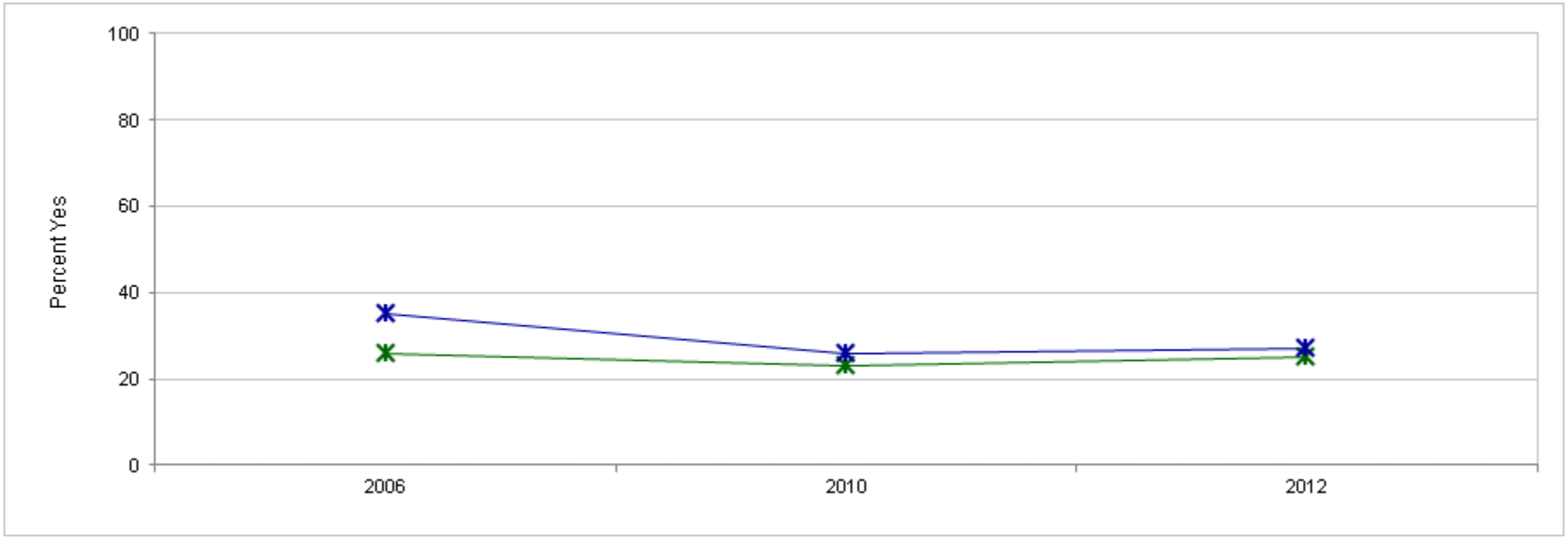
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006**

WGRA 2012 Q38

Margins of error range from ±5% to ±12%

Offender Was Someone in Chain of Command

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	26	23	25
* Total Men	35	26	27

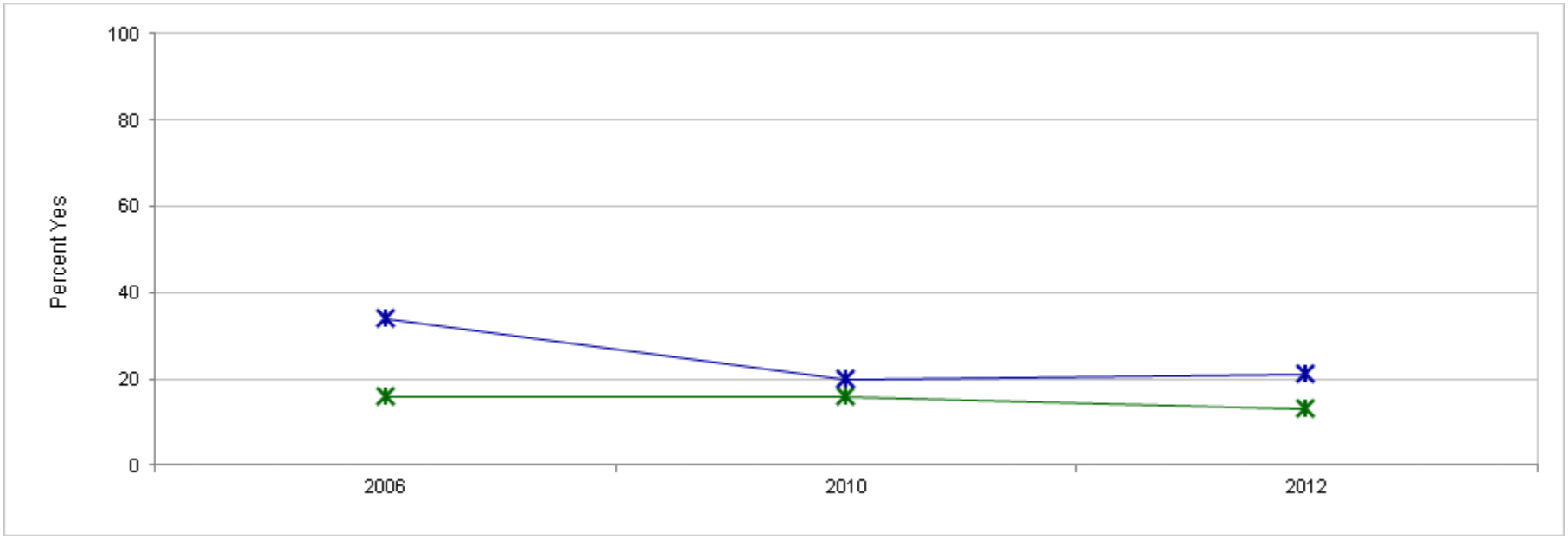
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006**

WGRA 2012 Q38

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

Offender Was Military Subordinate(s)

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	16	16	13
* Total Men	34	20	21

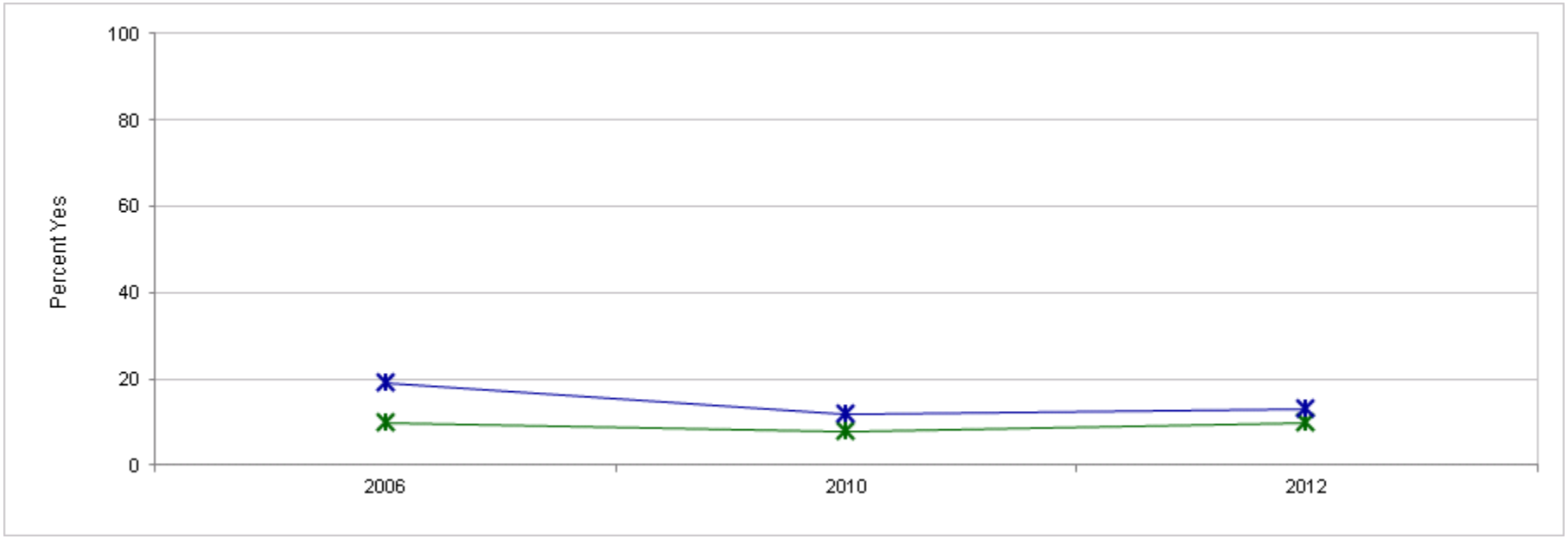
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006**

WGRA 2012 Q38

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

Offender Was Unknown Person(s)

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	10	8	10
* Total Men	19	12	13

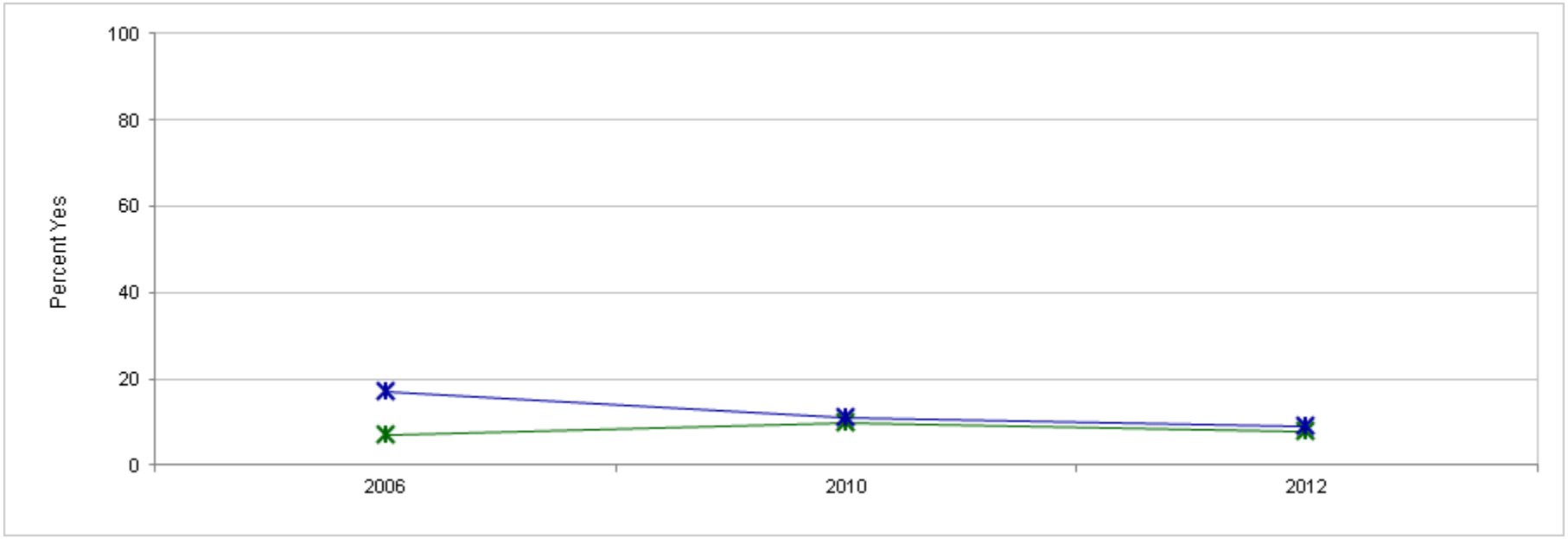
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006**

WGRA 2012 Q38

Margins of error range from ±3% to ±10%

Offender Was Person(s) in the Local Community

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	7	10	8
* Total Men	17	11	9

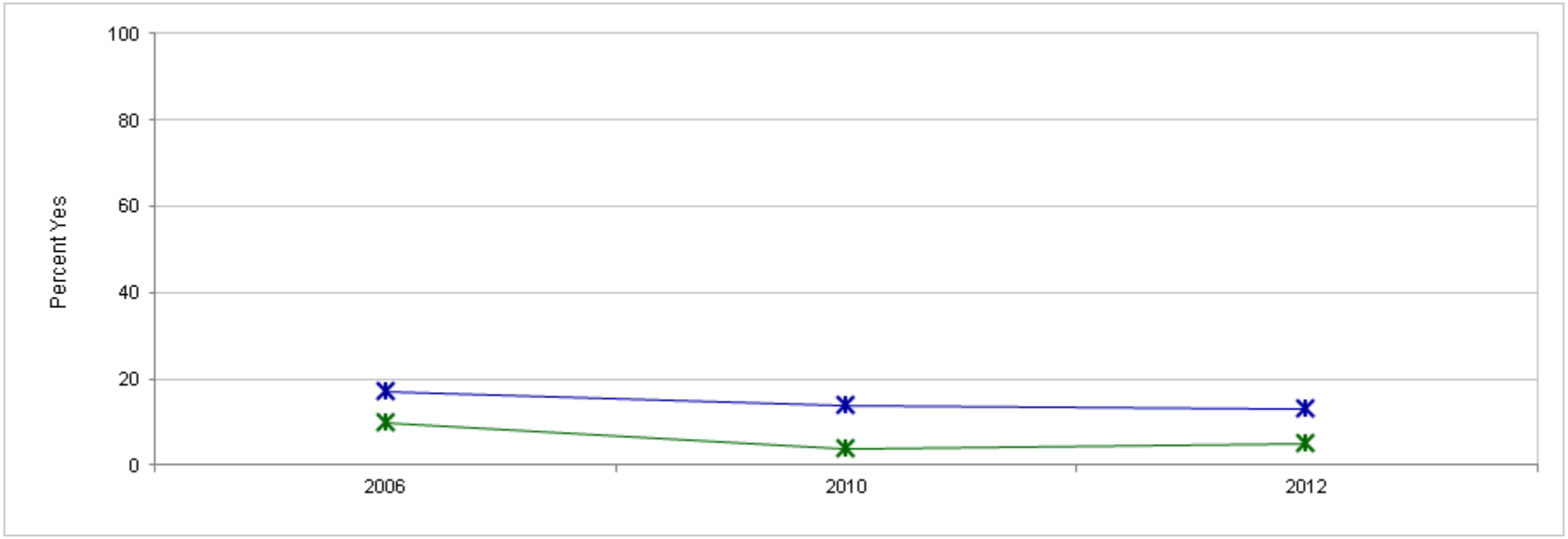
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006**

WGRA 2012 Q38

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

Offender Was DoD/Service Civilian Employee(s)

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	10	4	5
* Total Men	17	14	13

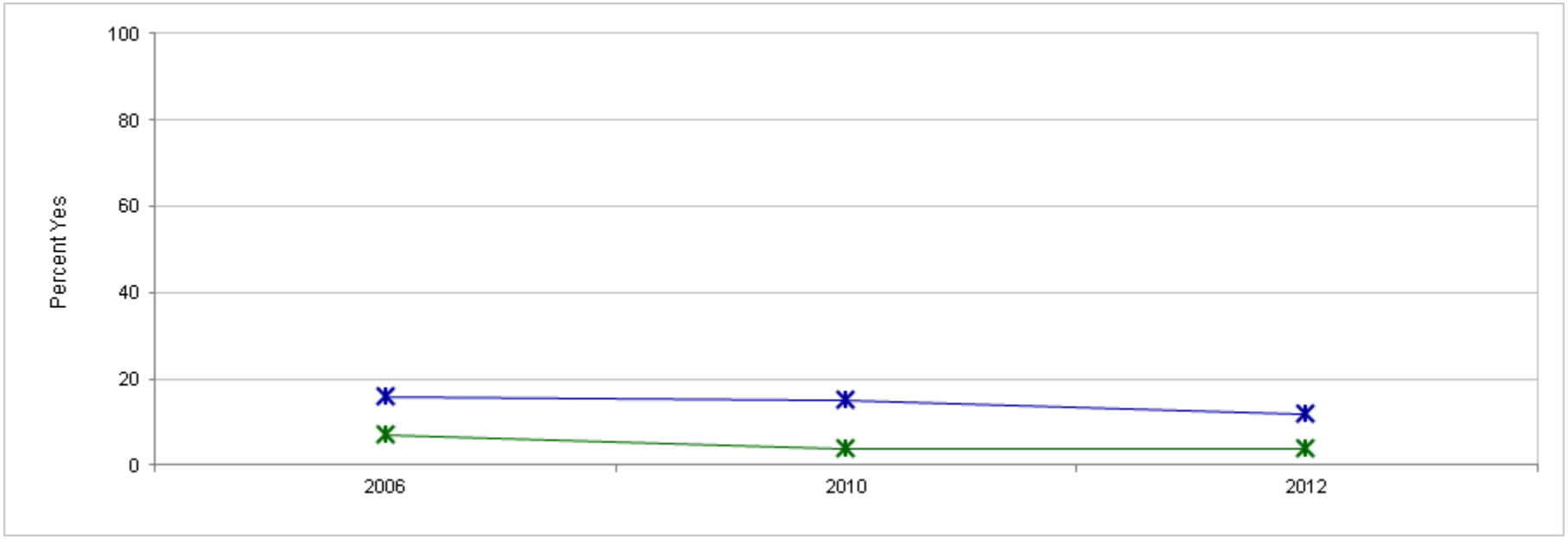
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006**

WGRA 2012 Q38

Margins of error range from ±3% to ±10%

Offender Was DoD/Service Civilian Contractor(s)

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	7	4	4
* Total Men	16	15	12

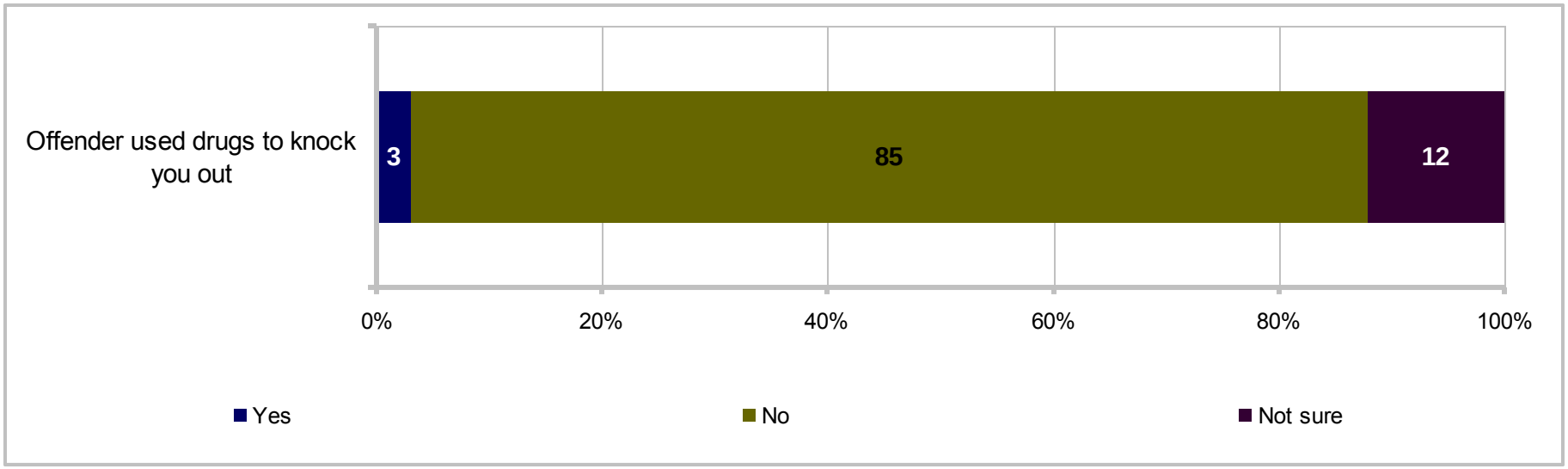
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006**

WGRA 2012 Q38

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±10%

Knock Out Drugs Used in the One Situation

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



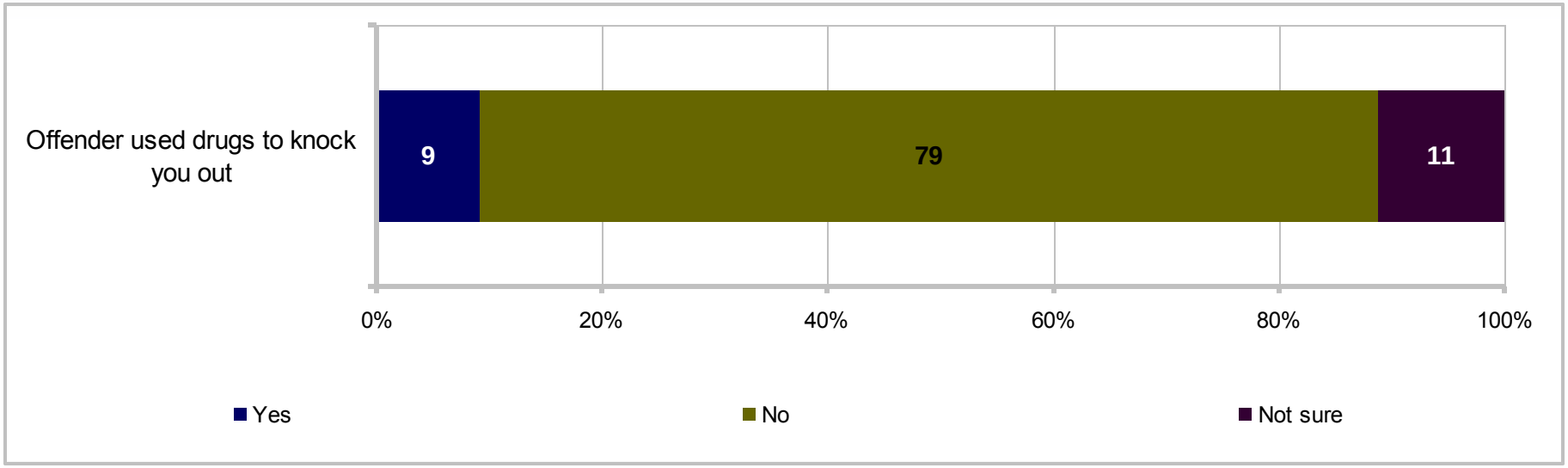
- **Of the 6.1% of women who experienced USC:**
  - 3% indicated the offender used drugs to knock them out; 85% indicated the offender did not; and 12% indicated they were not sure

WGRA 2012 Q39

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±4%

Knock Out Drugs Used in the One Situation

Percent of Active Duty Men Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



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

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

WGRA 2012 Q39

Margins of error range from ±12% to ±16%

Knock Out Drugs Used in the One Situation

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact

DoD Women KEY: Higher Response Lower Response		Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Offender used drugs to knock you out	Yes	3	2	3	5	5	3	1	5	NR
	No	85	90	83	82	81	86	84	87	NR
	Not sure	12	8	14	13	14	11	15	8	NR

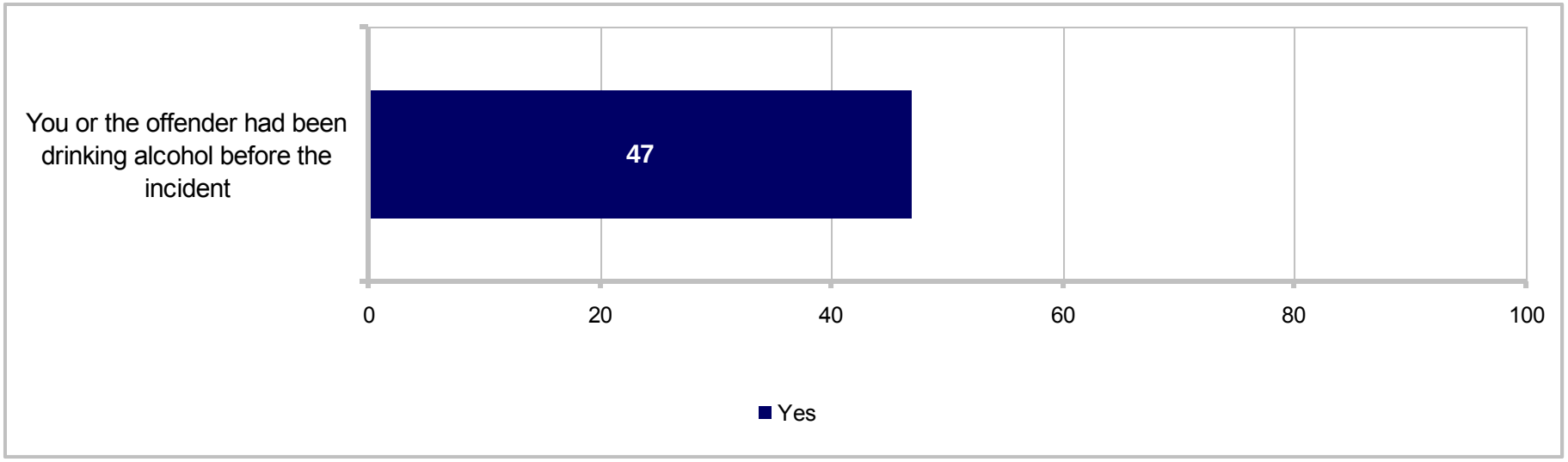
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women by Service or by paygrade**

WGRA 2012 Q39

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±16%

Alcohol Used in the One Situation

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



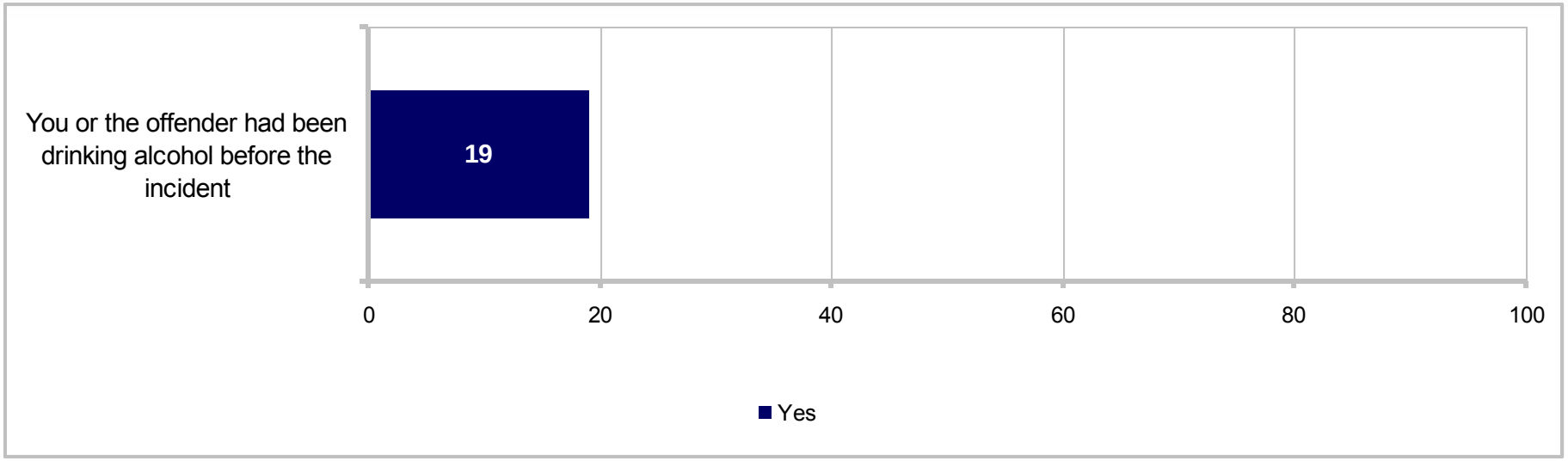
- **Of the 6.1% of women who experienced USC:**
  - 47% indicated they or the offender had been drinking alcohol before the incident

WGRA 2012 Q40

Margins of error do not exceed ±6%

Alcohol Used in the One Situation

Percent of Active Duty Men Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



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

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

WGRA 2012 Q40

Margins of error do not exceed ±13%

Alcohol Used in the One Situation

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact

DoD Women KEY: Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
You or the offender had been drinking alcohol before the incident	47	35	55	59	52	50	32	59	NR

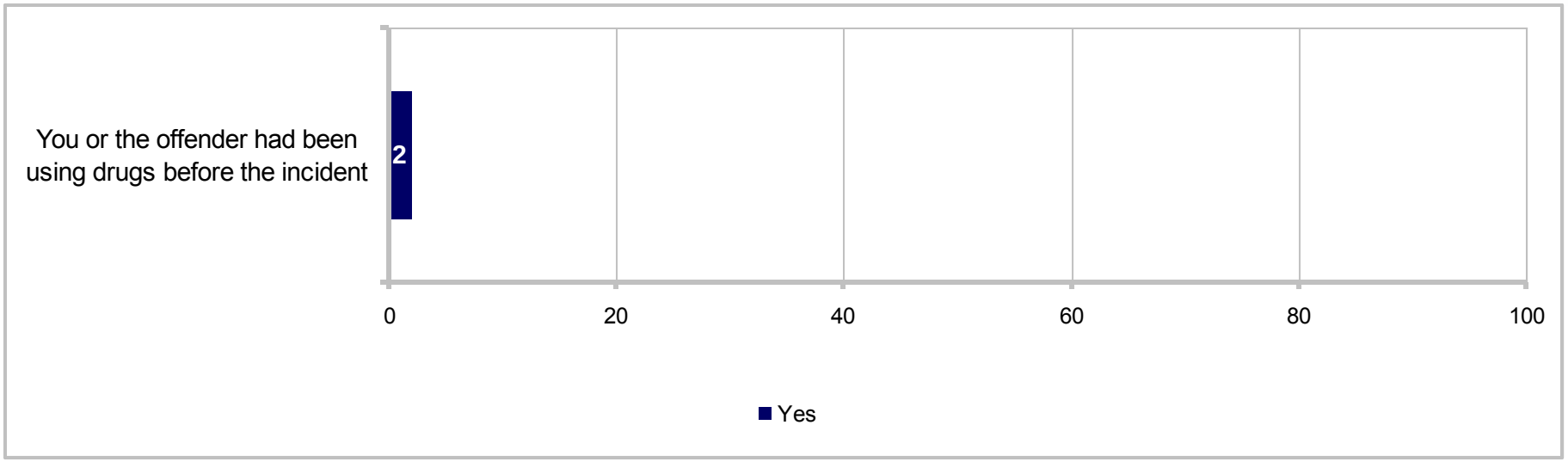
- **Higher response of yes led by Marine Corps women; lower response led by E5 – E9 women and Army women**

WGRA 2012 Q40

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

Drugs Used in the One Situation

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



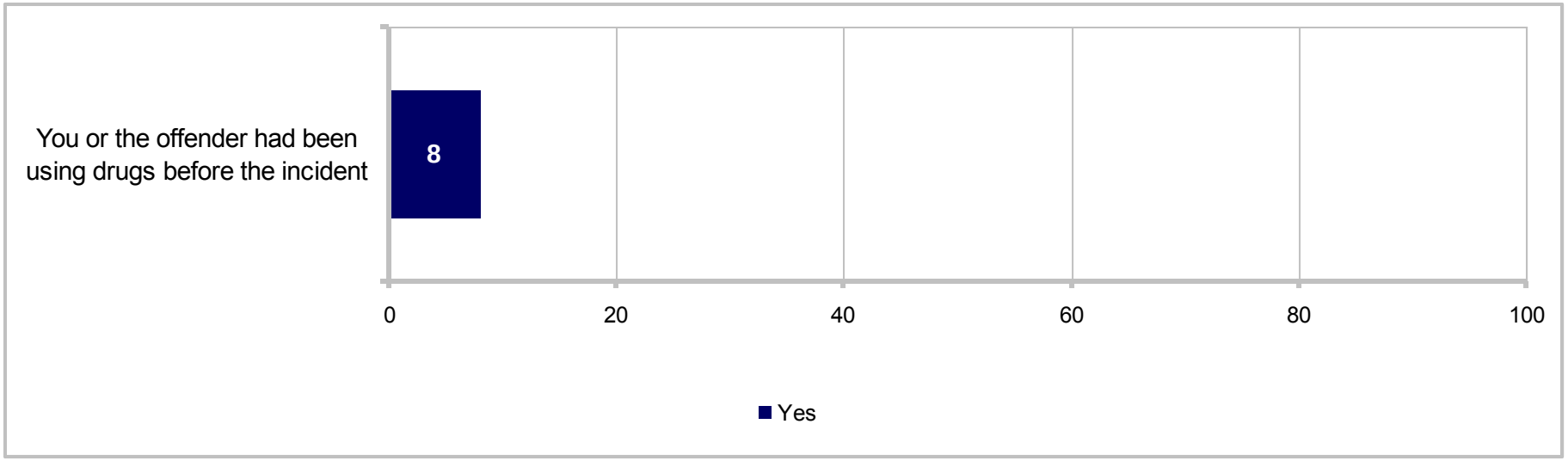
- **Of the 6.1% of women who experienced USC:**
  - 2% indicated they or the offender had been using drugs before the incident

WGRA 2012 Q41

Margins of error do not exceed ±3%

Drugs Used in the One Situation

Percent of Active Duty Men Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



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

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

WGRA 2012 Q41

Margins of error do not exceed ±13%

Drugs Used in the One Situation

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact

DoD Women KEY: Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
You or the offender had been using drugs before the incident	2	3	1	2	2	2	4	NR	NR

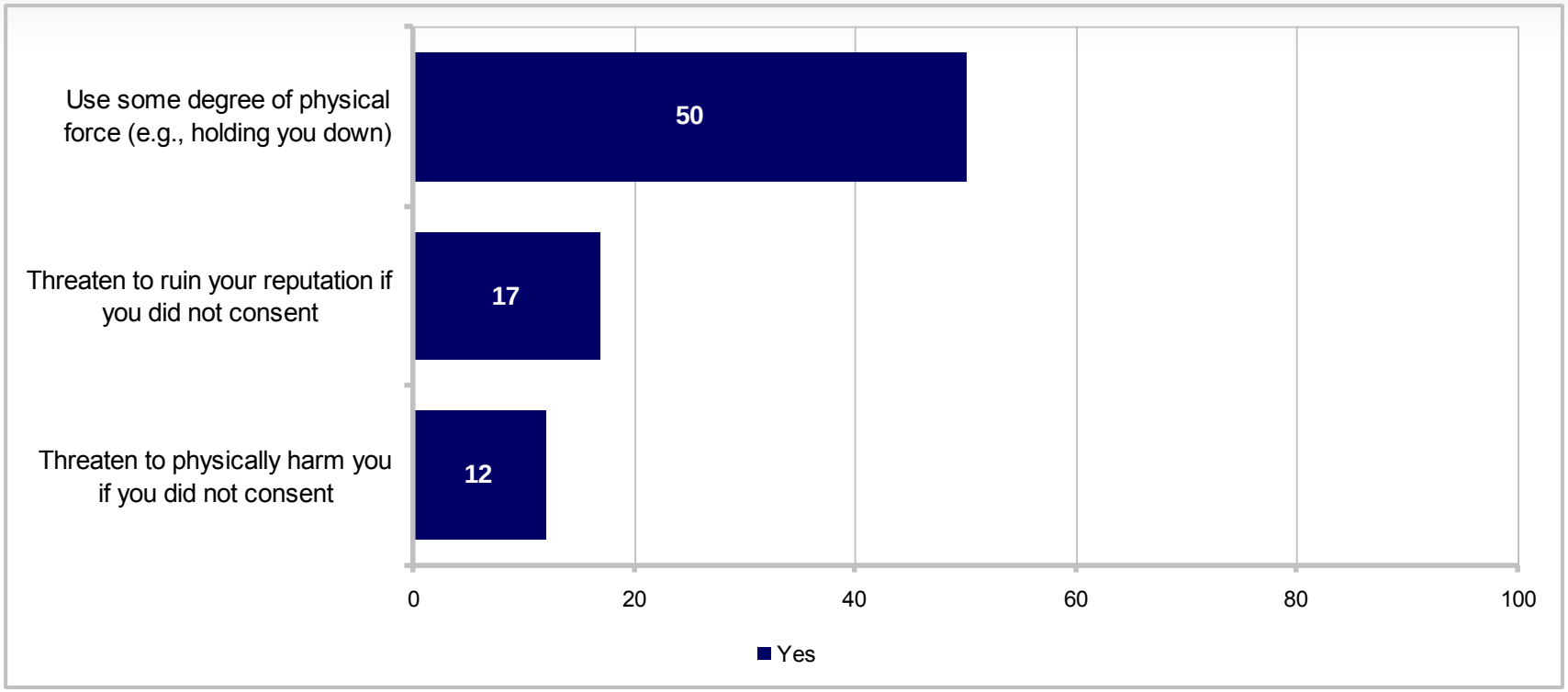
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women by Service or by paygrade**

WGRA 2012 Q41

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

Threats/Force Used in the One Situation

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



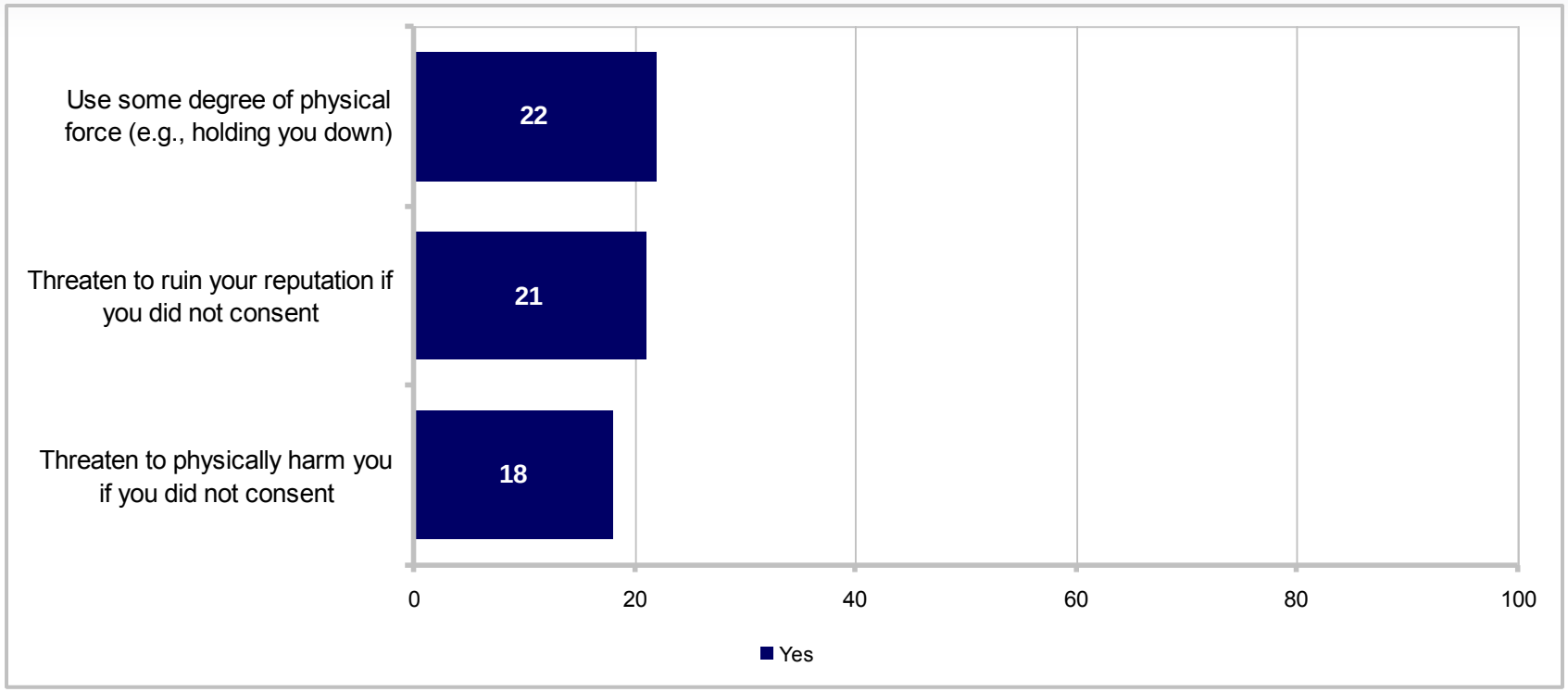
- **Of the 6.1% of women who experienced USC:**
  - 50% indicated the offender used some degree of physical force
  - 17% indicated the offender threatened to ruin their reputation if they did not consent
  - 12% indicated the offender threatened to physically harm them if they did not consent

WGRA 2012 Q42

Margins of error range from ±4% to ±6%

Threats/Force Used in the One Situation

Percent of Active Duty Men Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- **Of the 1.2% of men who experienced USC:**
  - 22% indicated the offender used some degree of physical force
  - 21% indicated the offender threatened to ruin their reputation if they did not consent
  - 18% indicated the offender threatened to physically harm them if they did not consent
- **Results for men by Service and paygrade are not reportable**

WGRA 2012 Q42

Margins of error range from ±15% to ±16%

Threats/Force Used in the One Situation

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact

DoD Women KEY: Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Use some degree of physical force (e.g., holding you down)	50	45	49	53	63	54	42	43	NR
Threaten to ruin your reputation if you did not consent	17	20	16	13	14	18	18	6	2
Threaten to physically harm you if you did not consent	12	12	14	11	10	14	11	NR	NR

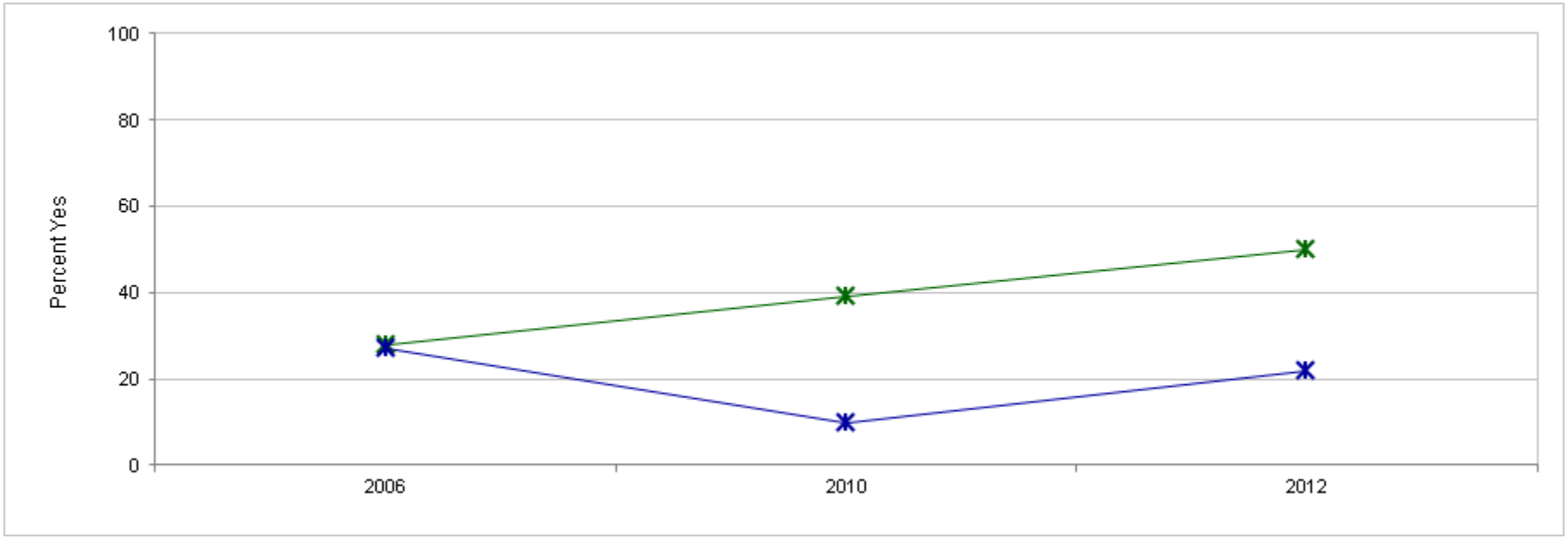
- **Lower response of *threaten to ruin your reputation if you did not consent* led by O4 – O6 women and O1 – O3 women**

WGRA 2012 Q42

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

Offender Used Some Degree of Physical Force (e.g., Holding Them Down)

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	28	39	50
* Total Men	27	10	22

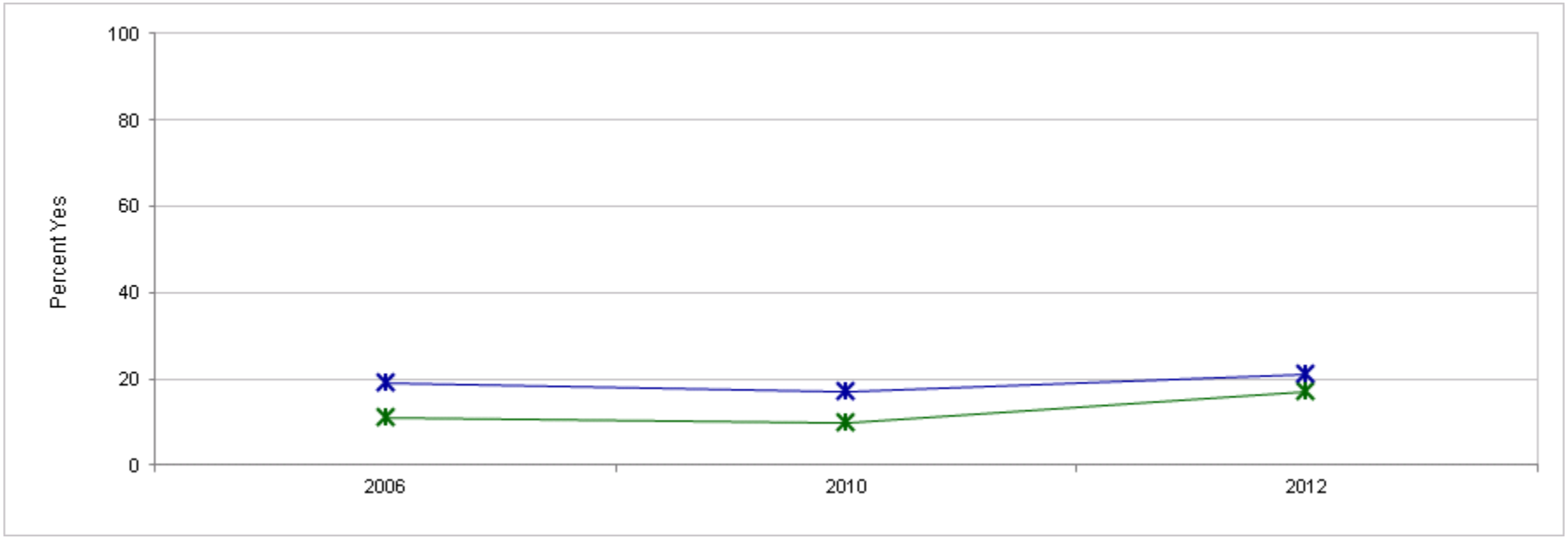
- **For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2006; there are no statistically significant differences for men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006**

WGRA 2012 Q42

Margins of error range from ±6% to ±14%

Offender Threatened To Ruin Their Reputation if They Did Not Consent

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	11	10	17
* Total Men	19	17	21

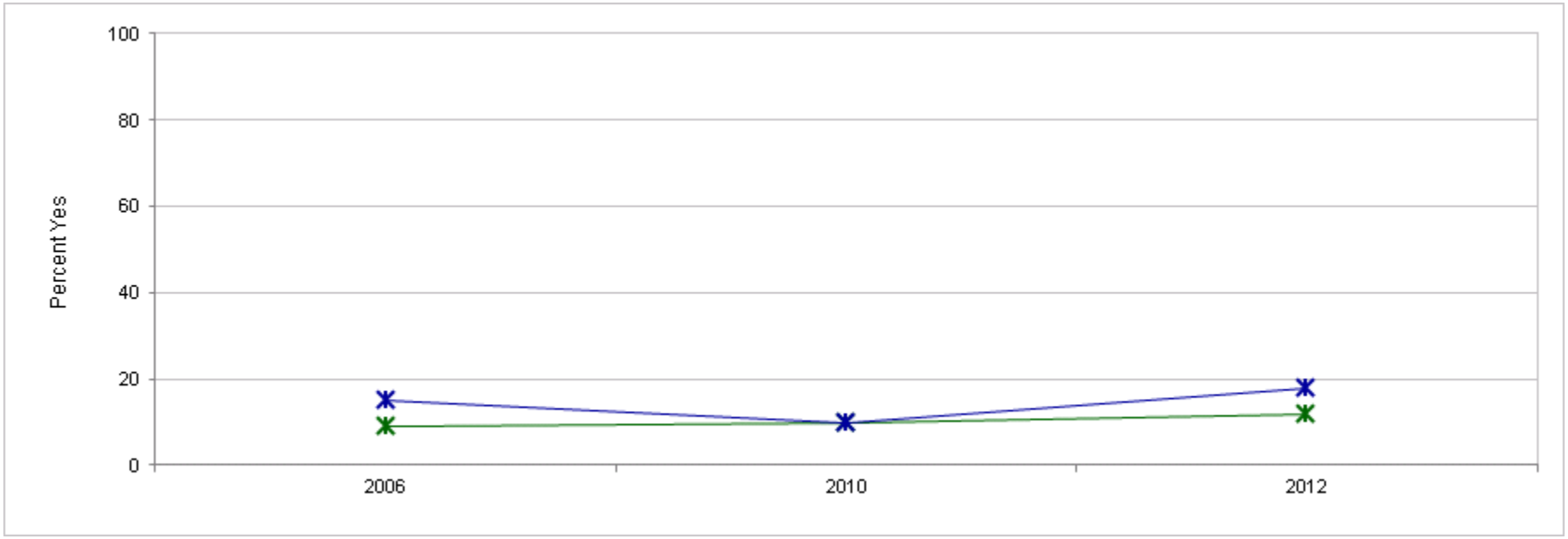
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006**

WGRA 2012 Q42

Margins of error range from ±4% to ±13%

Offender Threatened to Physically Harm Them if They Did Not Consent

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	9	10	12
* Total Men	15	10	18

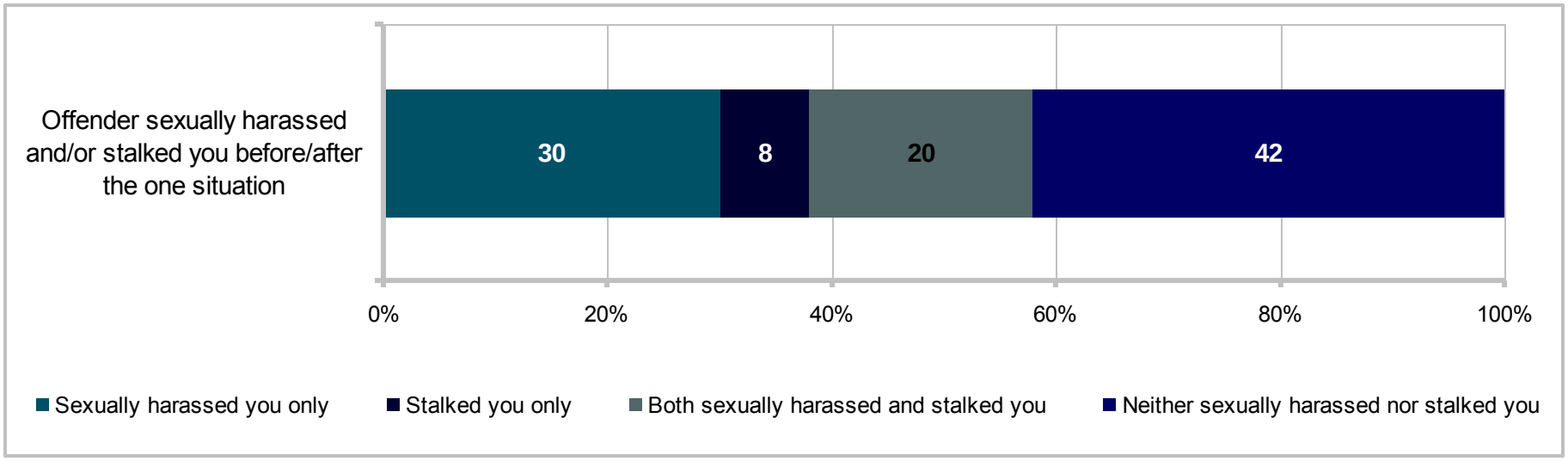
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006**

WGRA 2012 Q42

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

Sexual Harassment or Stalking by Offender Before/After the One Situation

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



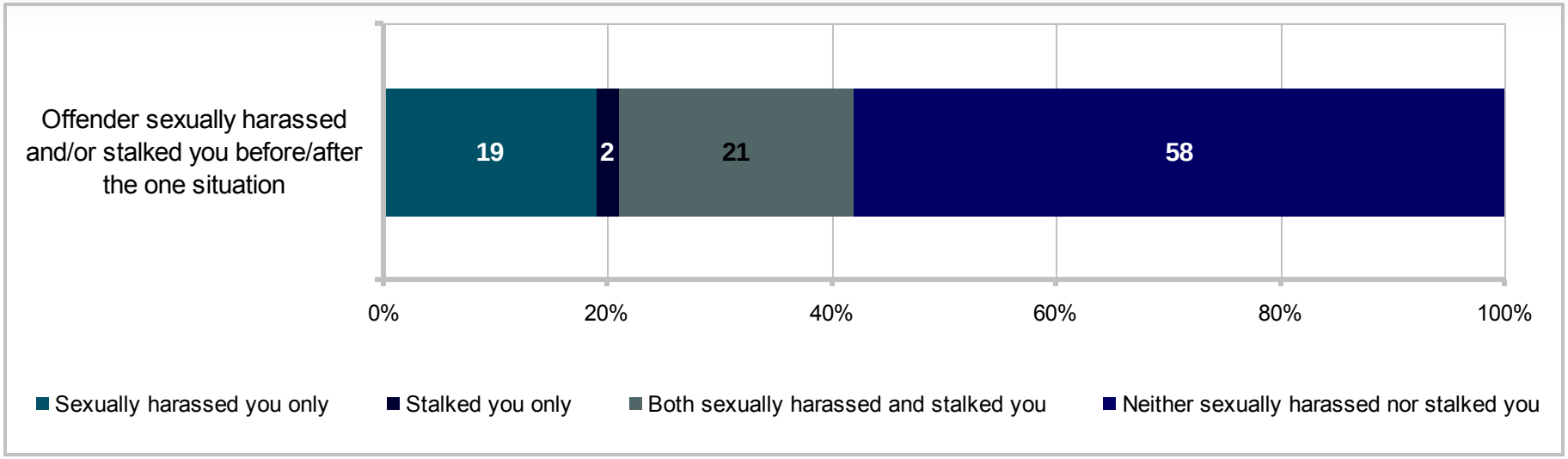
- **Of the 6.1% of women who experienced USC:**
  - 30% indicated the offender sexually harassed them before/after the situation; 8% indicated the offender stalked them; 20% indicated the offender both sexually harassed and stalked them; and 42% indicated the offender neither sexually harassed nor stalked them

WGRA 2012 Q43

Margins of error range from ±3% to ±6%

Sexual Harassment or Stalking by Offender Before/After the One Situation

Percent of Active Duty Men Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



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

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

WGRA 2012 Q43

Margins of error range from ±8% to ±17%

Sexual Harassment or Stalking by Offender Before/After the One Situation

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact

DoD Women KEY: Higher Response Lower Response		Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Offender sexually harassed and/or stalked you before/ after the one situation	Sexually harassed you only	30	32	28	31	NR	30	29	31	5
	Stalked you only	8	6	11	5	7	7	9	8	NR
	Both sexually harassed and stalked you	20	22	16	23	21	20	23	14	NR
	Neither sexually harassed nor stalked you	42	40	45	42	43	43	38	47	NR

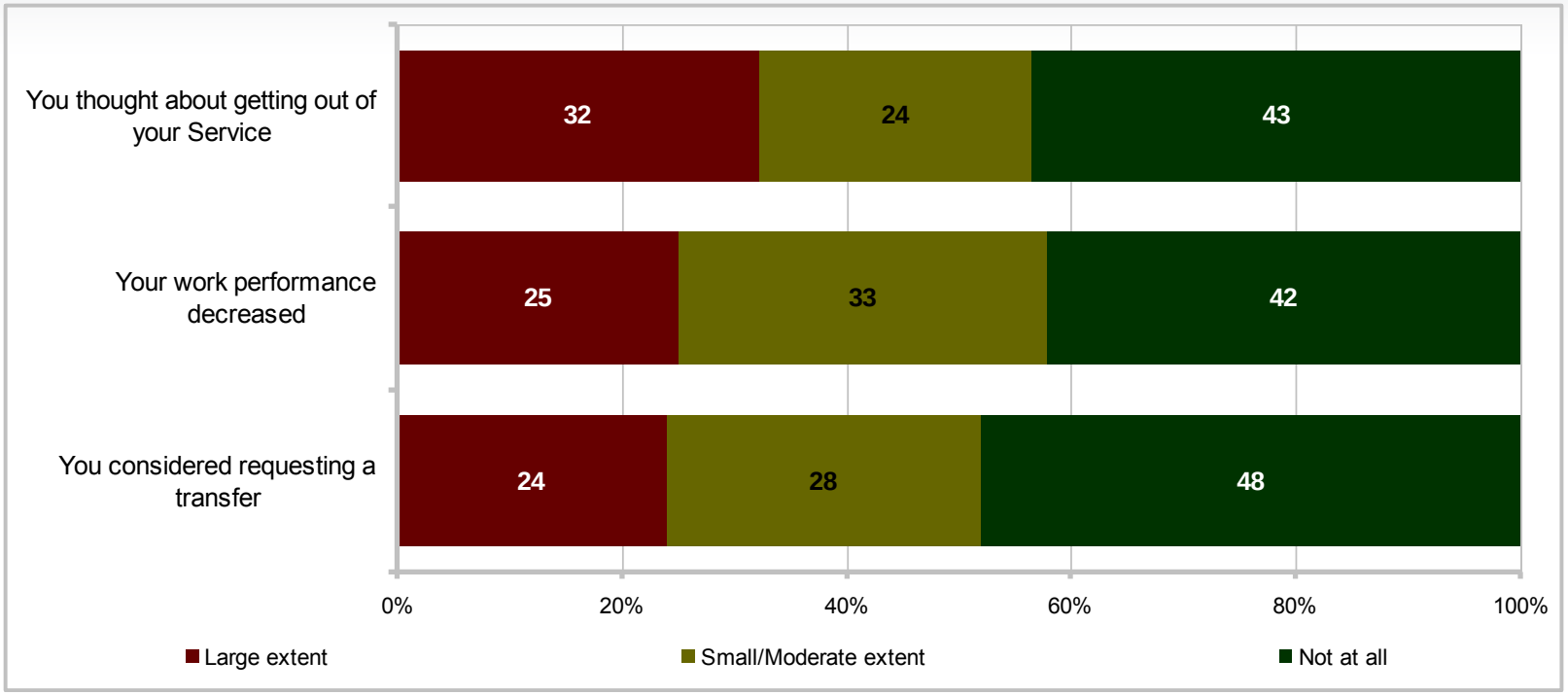
- **Lower response of *sexually harassed you only* led by O4 – O6 women**

WGRA 2012 Q43

Margins of error range from ±3% to ±17%

Negative Actions as a Result of the One Situation

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



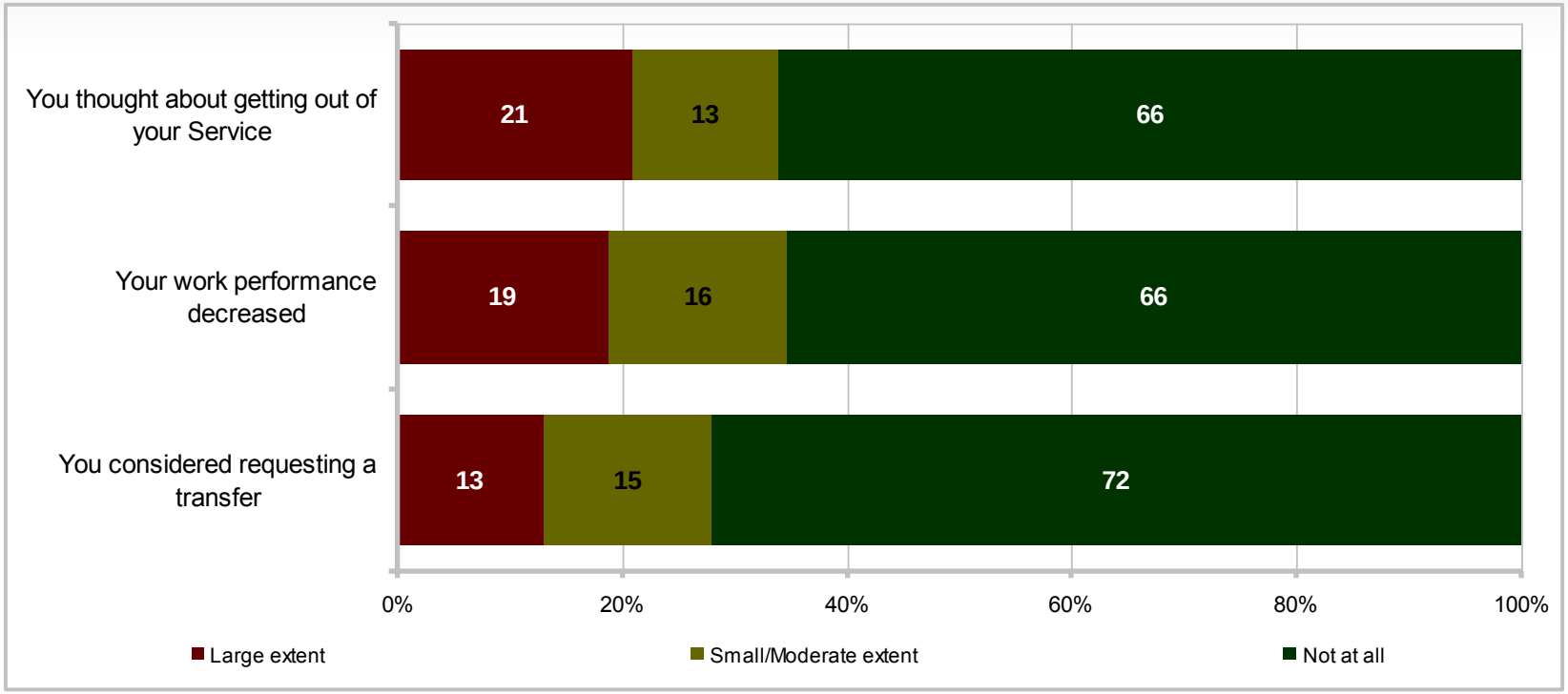
- **Of the 6.1% of women who experienced USC:**
  - 32% indicated that as a result of the situation *they thought about getting out of their Service* to a large extent; 43% indicated they did not
  - 25% indicated that as a result of the situation *their work performance decreased* to a large extent;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

WGRA 2012 Q44

Margins of error range from ±5% to ±6%

Negative Actions as a Result of the One Situation

Percent of Active Duty Men Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



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

WGRA 2012 Q44

Margins of error range from ±12% to ±17%

Negative Actions as a Result of the One Situation

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact

DoD Women KEY: Higher Response of Large Extent Higher Response of Not At All		Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
You thought about getting out of your Service	Large extent	32	35	29	31	30	34	33	24	2
	Not at all	43	41	46	41	46	40	44	64	NR
Your work performance decreased	Large extent	25	29	21	20	30	28	22	15	NR
	Not at all	42	44	42	42	36	40	44	47	NR
You considered requesting a transfer	Large extent	24	29	21	20	19	24	27	15	NR
	Not at all	48	42	51	50	55	46	45	70	NR

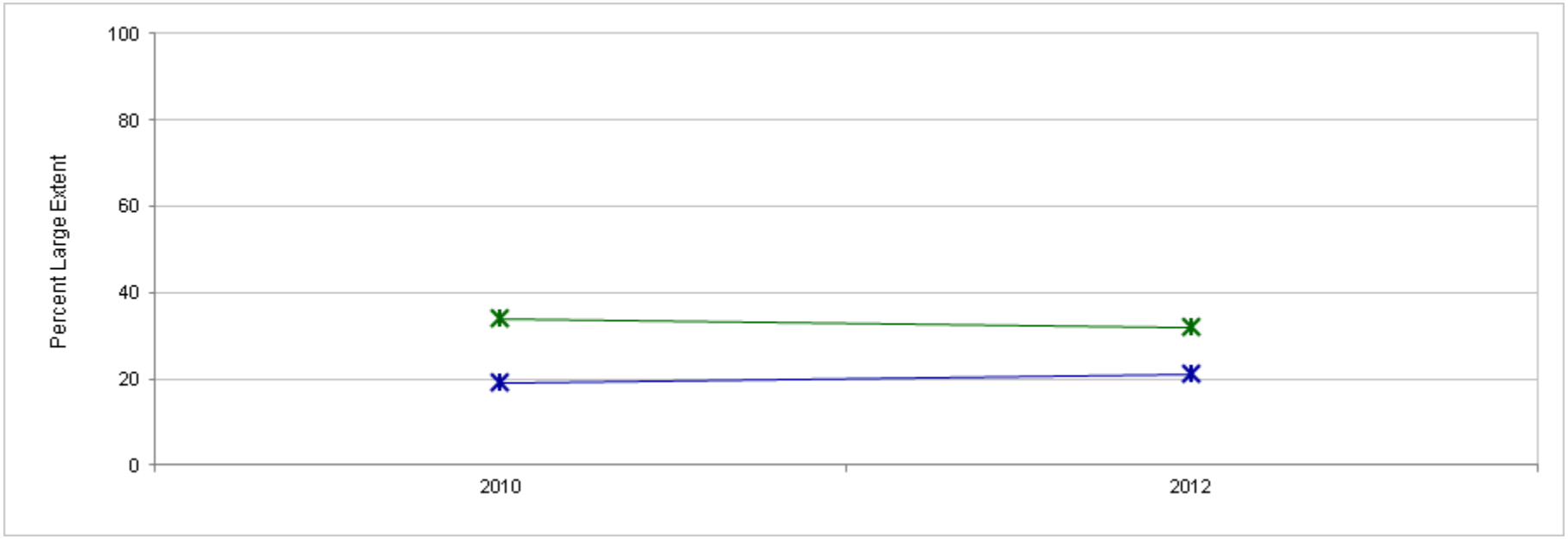
- **Higher response of *you thought about getting out of your Service* not at all led by O1 – O3 women**
- **Higher response of *you considered requesting a transfer* not at all led by O1 – O3 women**

WGRA 2012 Q44

Margins of error range from ±5% to ±18%

Negative Actions: Thought About Getting Out of Service

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2010	2012
* Total Women	34	32
* Total Men	19	21

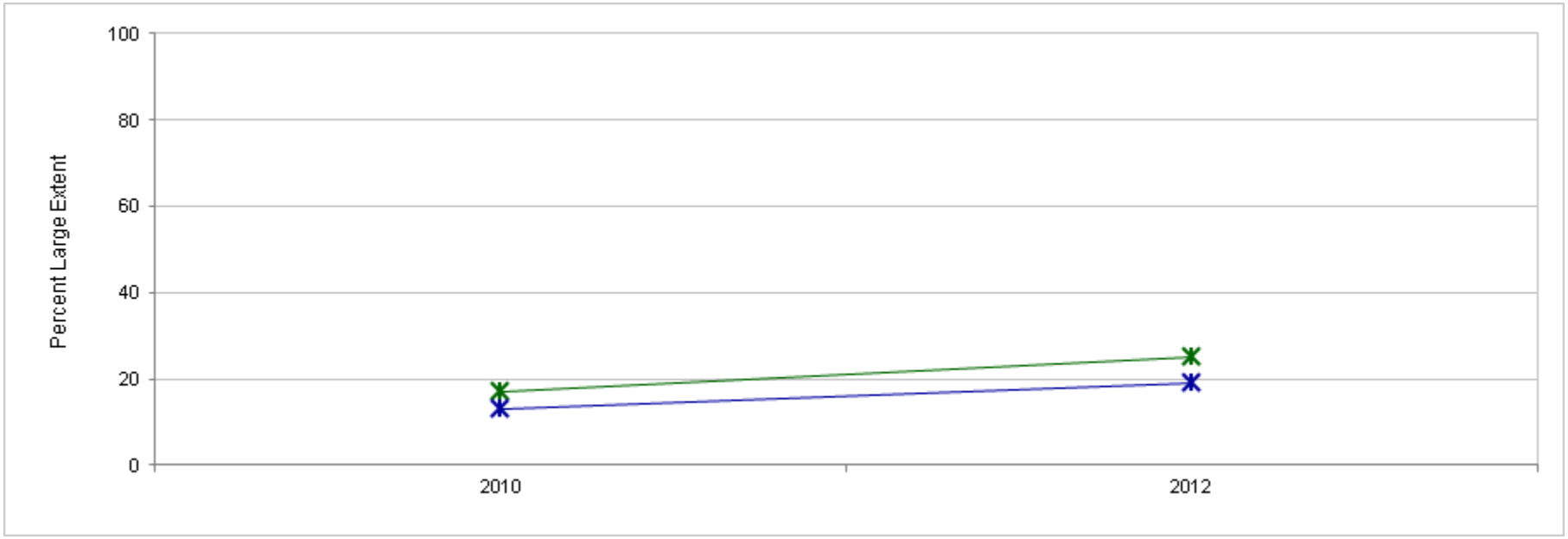
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010**

WGRA 2012 Q44

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

Negative Actions: Work Performance Decreased

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2010	2012
* Total Women	17	25
* Total Men	13	19

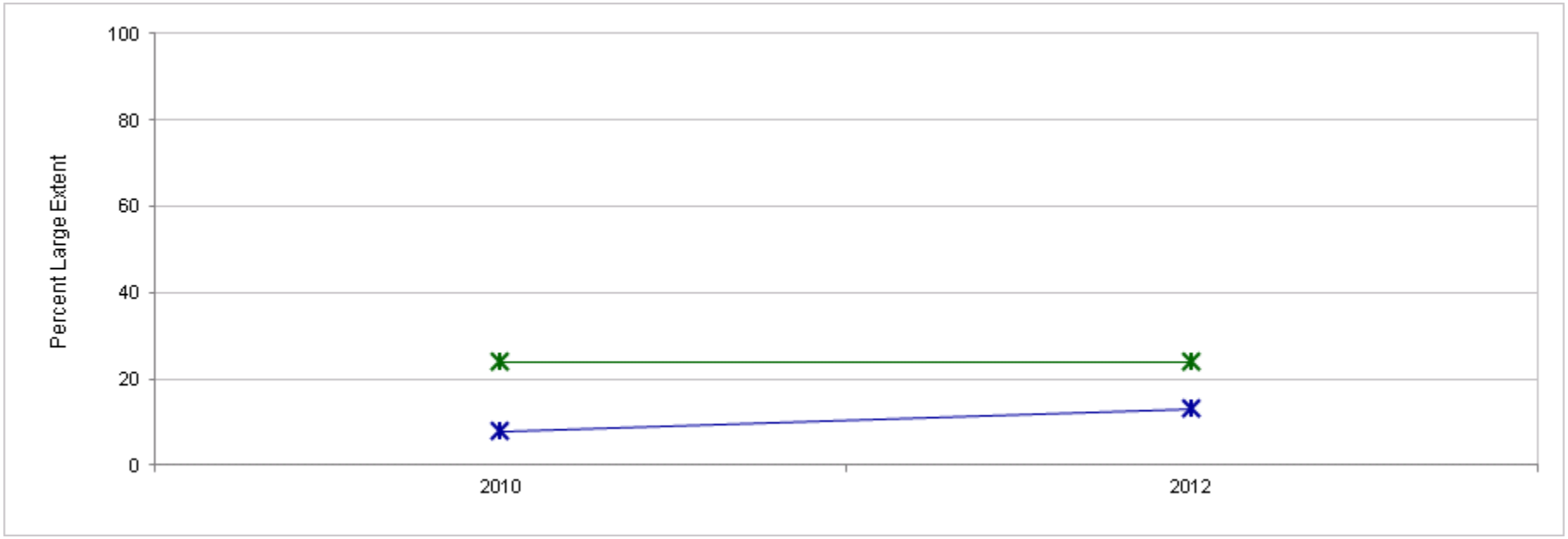
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010**

WGRA 2012 Q44

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

Negative Actions: Considered Requesting a Transfer

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2010	2012
* Total Women	24	24
* Total Men	8	13

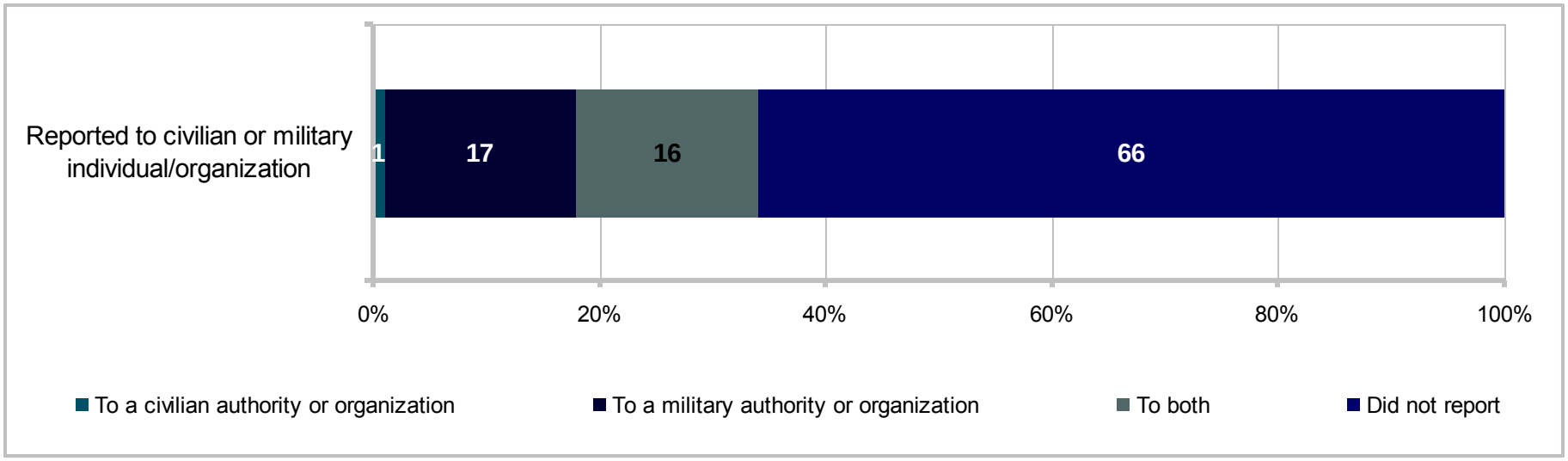
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010**

WGRA 2012 Q44

Margins of error range from ±5% to ±10%

Reported the One Situation to Civilian or Military Authority/Organization

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



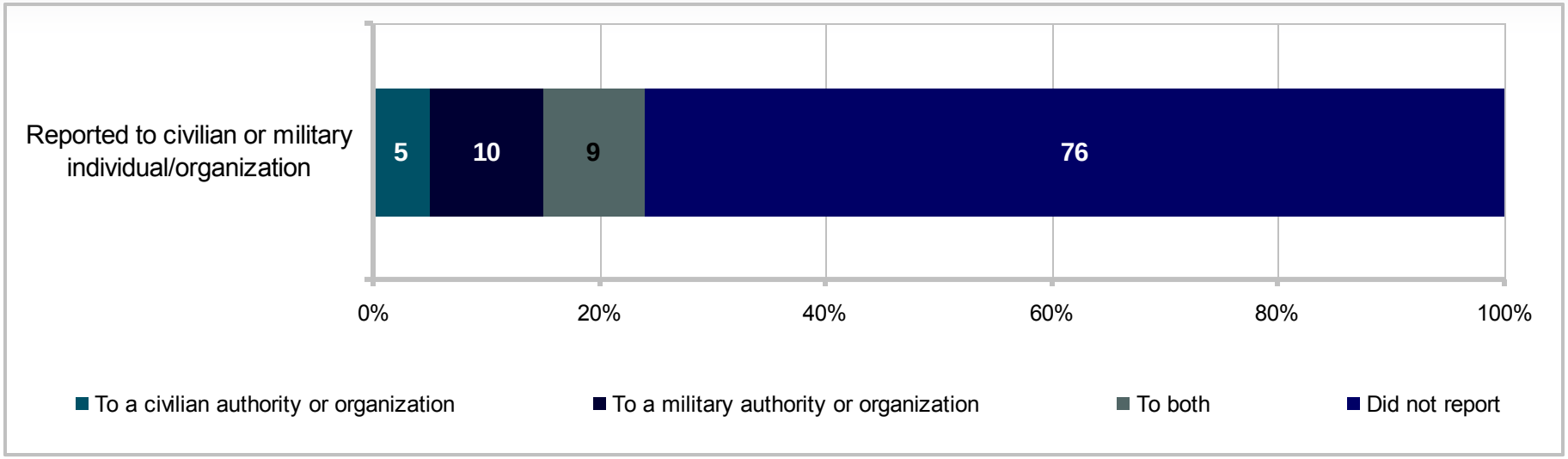
- **Of the 6.1% of women who experienced USC:**
  - 1% reported the situation to a civilian authority/organization; 17% reported to a military authority/organization; 16% reported to both; and 66% did not report

WGRA 2012 Q45, Q46

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

Reported the One Situation to Civilian or Military Authority/Organization

Percent of Active Duty Men Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



- **Of the 1.2% of men who experienced USC:**
  - 5% reported the situation to a civilian authority/organization; 10% reported to a military authority/organization; 9% reported to both; and 76% did not report
- **Results for men by Service and paygrade are not reportable**

WGRA 2012 Q45, Q46

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

Reported the One Situation to Civilian or Military Authority/Organization

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact

DoD Women KEY: Higher Response Lower Response		Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Reported to civilian or military individual/ organization	To a civilian authority or organization	1	2	1	2	NR	0	3	1	NR
	To a military authority or organization	17	16	21	20	12	17	16	21	NR
	To both	16	16	16	14	15	19	9	3	NR
	Did not report	66	66	62	64	73	63	71	75	NR

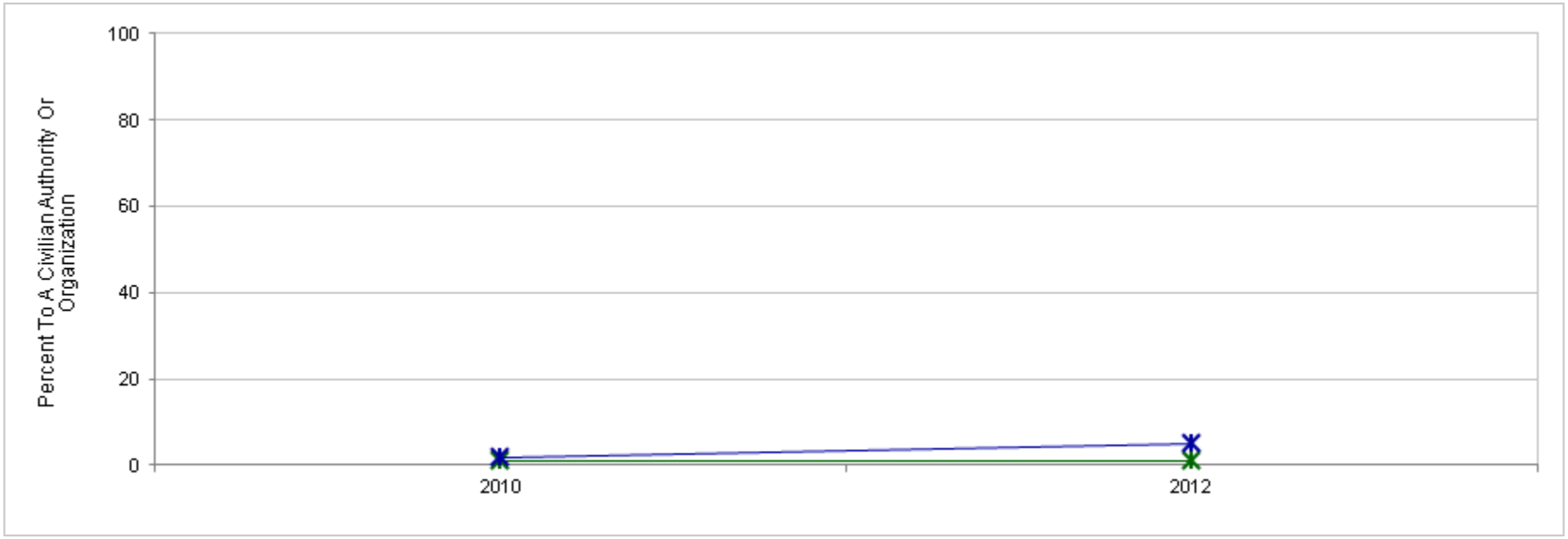
- **Higher response of *to both* led by E1 – E4 women; lower response led by O1 – O3 women**

WGRA 2012 Q45, Q46

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

Reported to Civilian Authority/Organization

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2010	2012
* Total Women	1	1
* Total Men	2	5

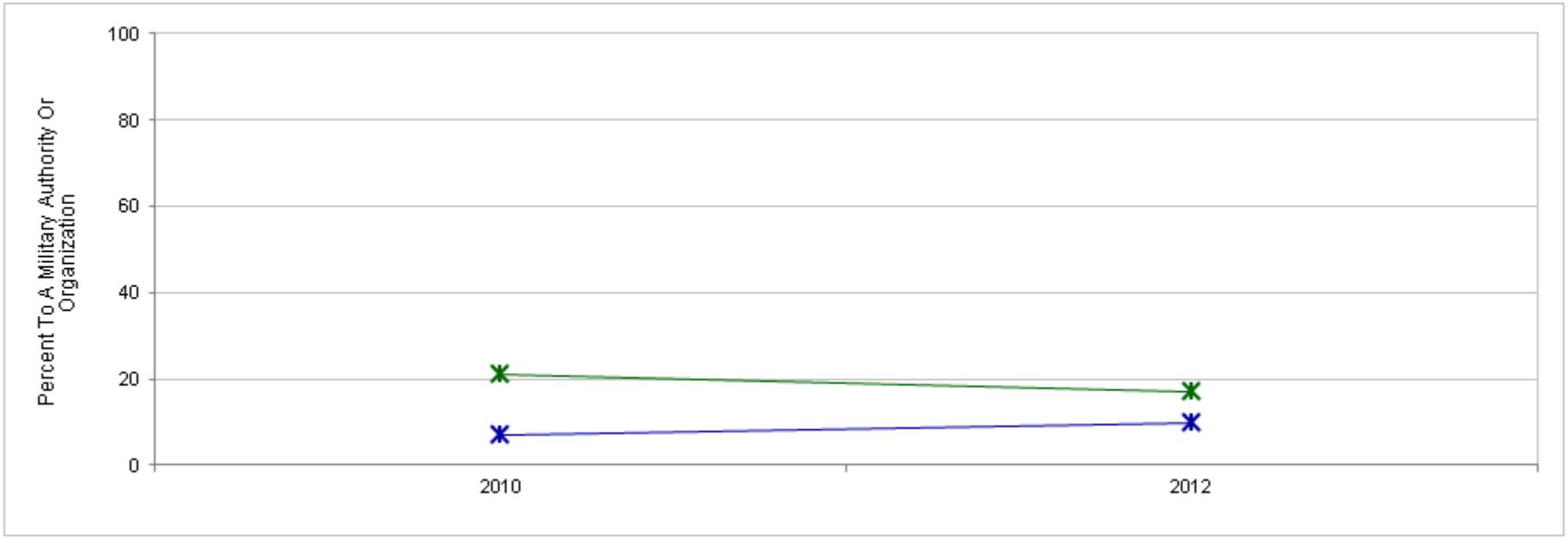
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010**

WGRA 2012 Q45, Q46

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

Reported to Military Authority/Organization

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2010	2012
Total Women	21	17
Total Men	7	10

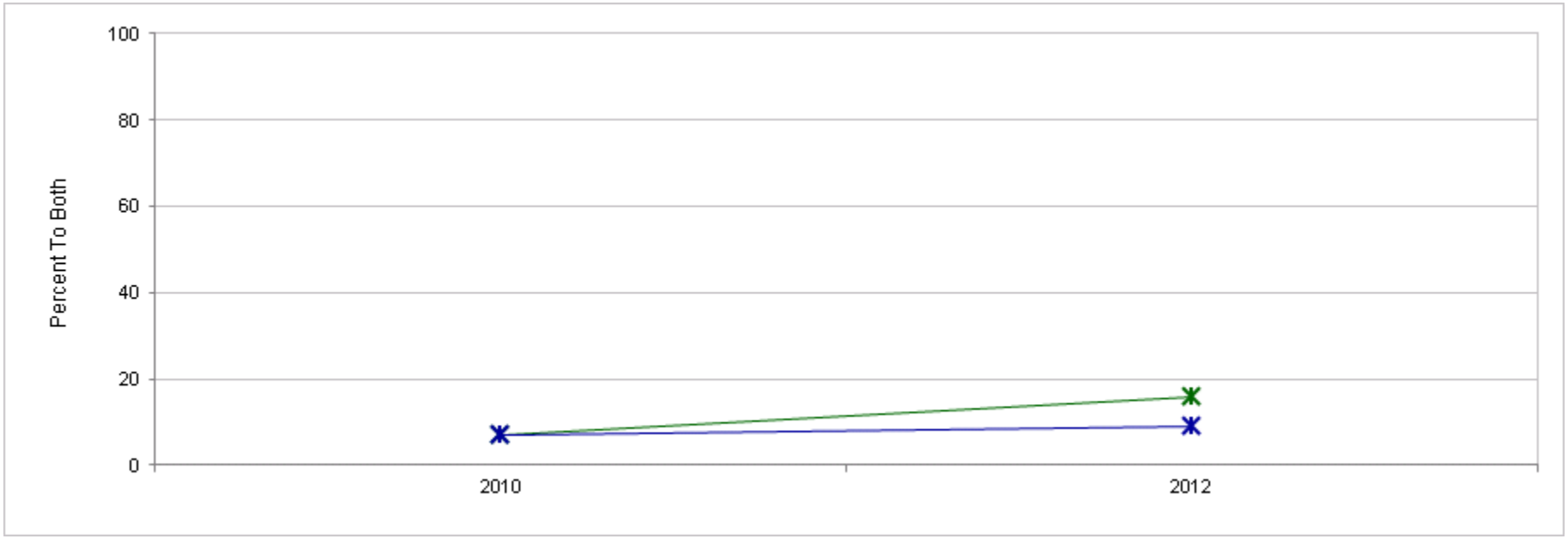
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010**

WGRA 2012 Q45, Q46

Margins of error range from ±4% to ±11%

Reported to Both Civilian or Military Authority/Organization

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2010	2012
* Total Women	7	16
* Total Men	7	9

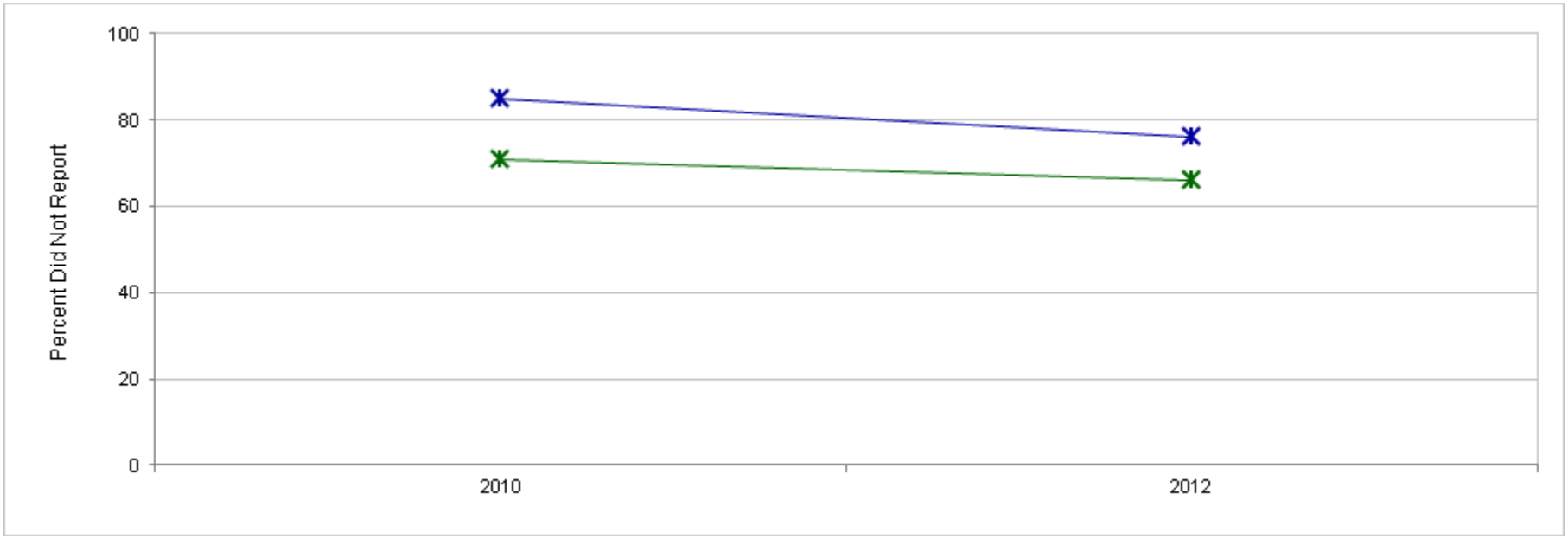
- **For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2010; there are no statistically significant differences for men between 2012 and 2010**

WGRA 2012 Q45, Q46

Margins of error range from ±4% to ±9%

Did Not Report to Civilian or Military Authority/Organization

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2010	2012
* Total Women	71	66
* Total Men	85	76

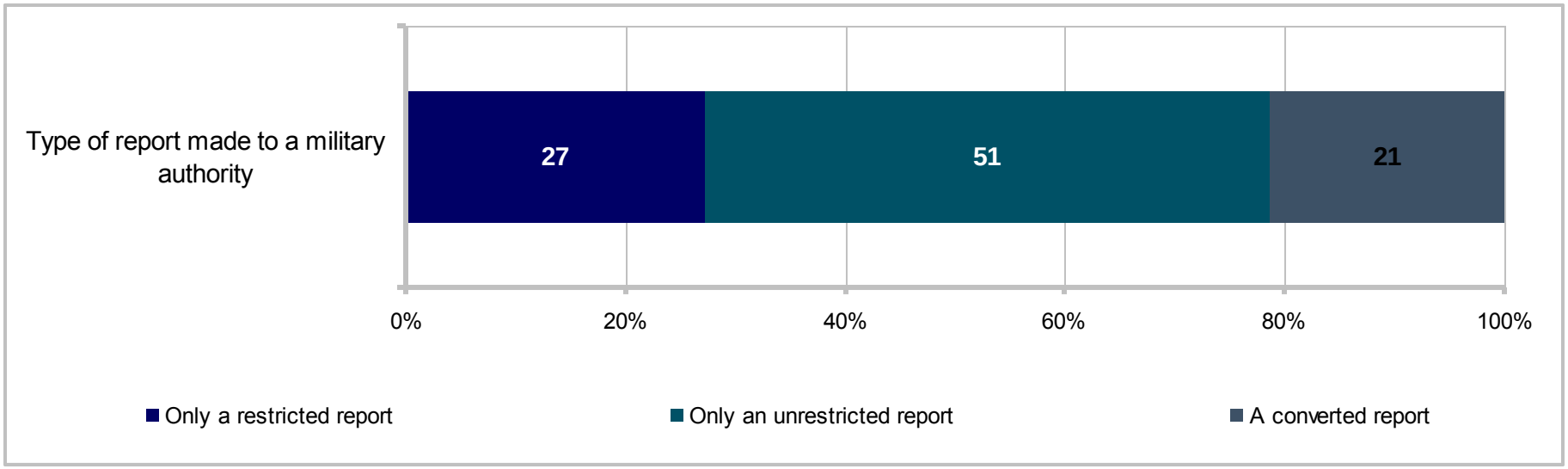
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010**

WGRA 2012 Q45, Q46

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

Type of Report Made to a Military Authority in the One Situation

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



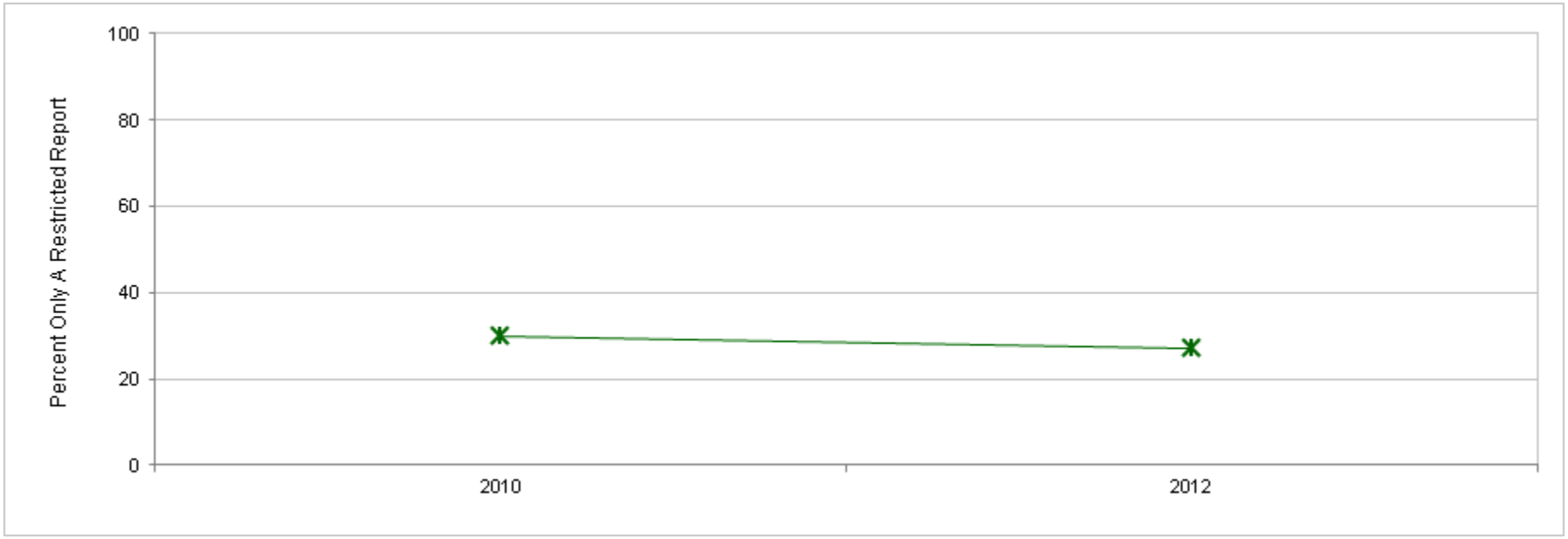
- **Of the 33% of women who reported to a military authority:**
  - 27% made only a restricted report; 51% only an unrestricted report; and 21% a converted report
- **Results for women by Service and paygrade are not reportable**
- **Results for men are not reportable**

WGRA 2012 Q47

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

Type of Report Made to a Military Authority: Restricted Report

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



Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2010	2012
* Total Women	30	27
* Total Men	NR	NR

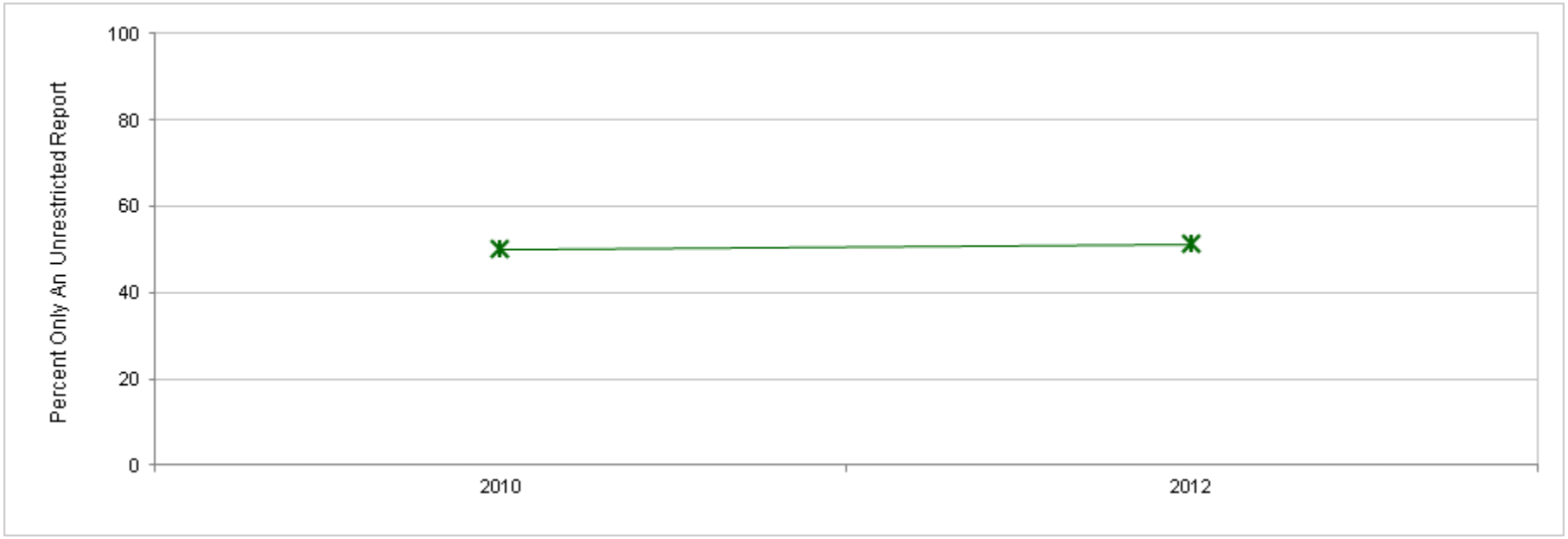
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010**

WGRA 2012 Q47

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

Type of Report Made to a Military Authority: Unrestricted Report

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2010	2012
* Total Women	50	51
* Total Men	NR	NR

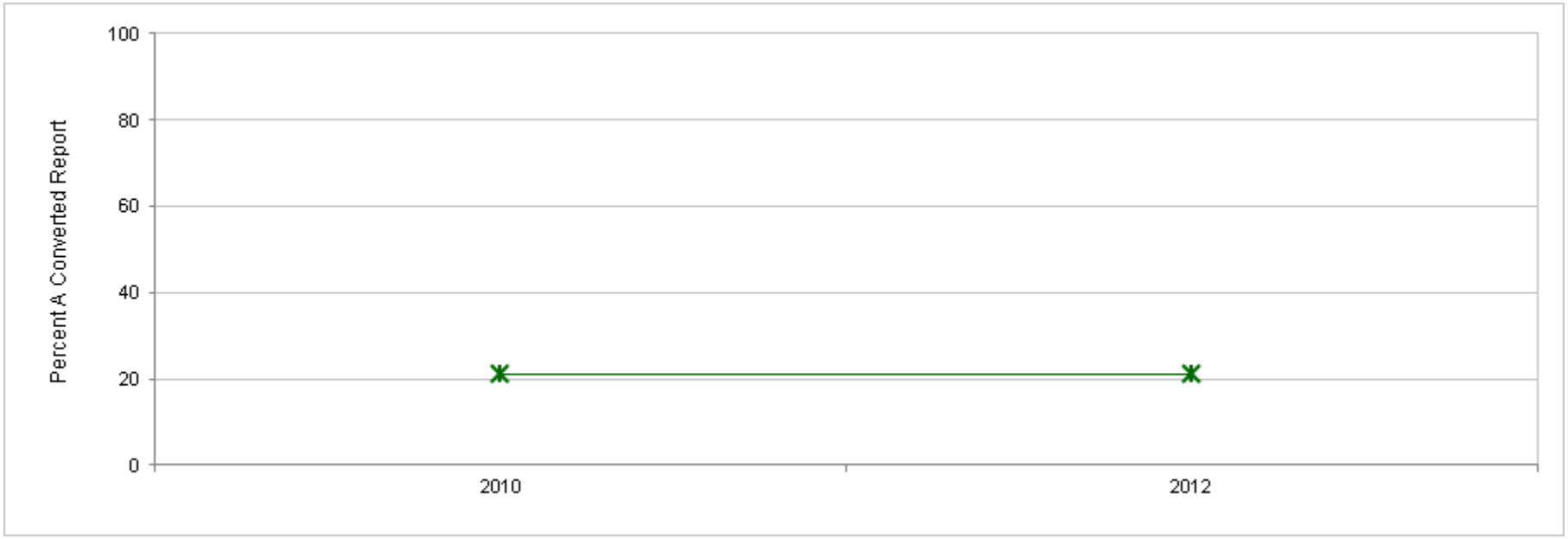
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010**

WGRA 2012 Q47

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

Type of Report Made to a Military Authority: Converted Report

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2010	2012
* Total Women	21	21
* Total Men	NR	NR

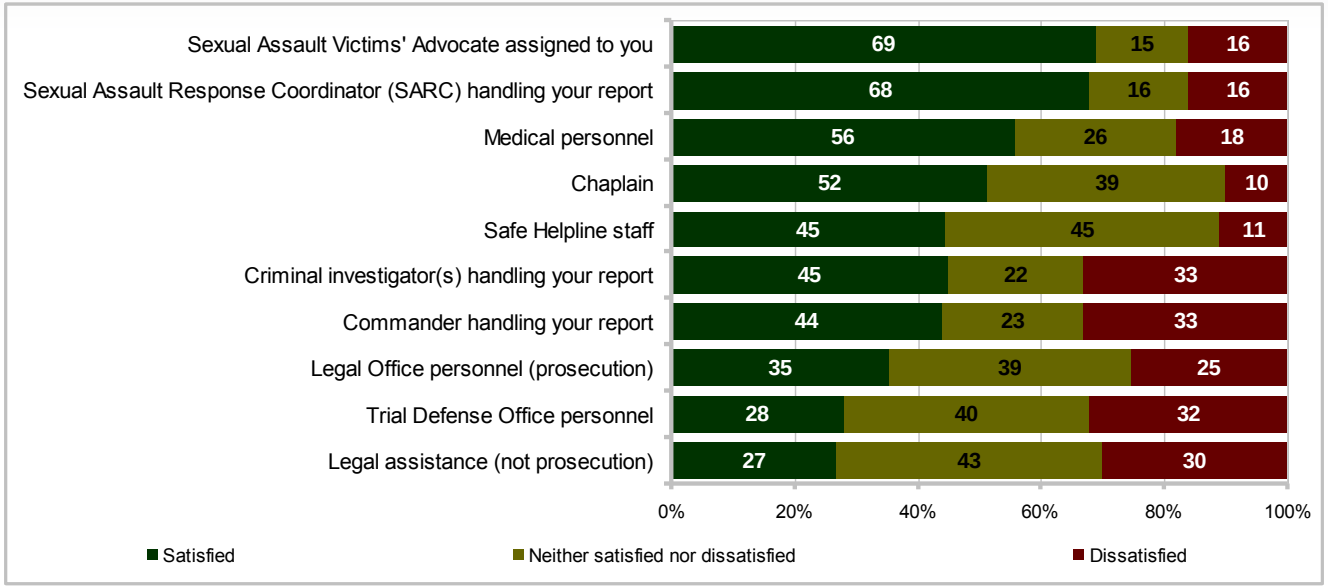
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010**

WGRA 2012 Q47

Margins of error range from ±8% to ±10%

Level of Satisfaction With the Sexual Assault Services in the One Situation

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



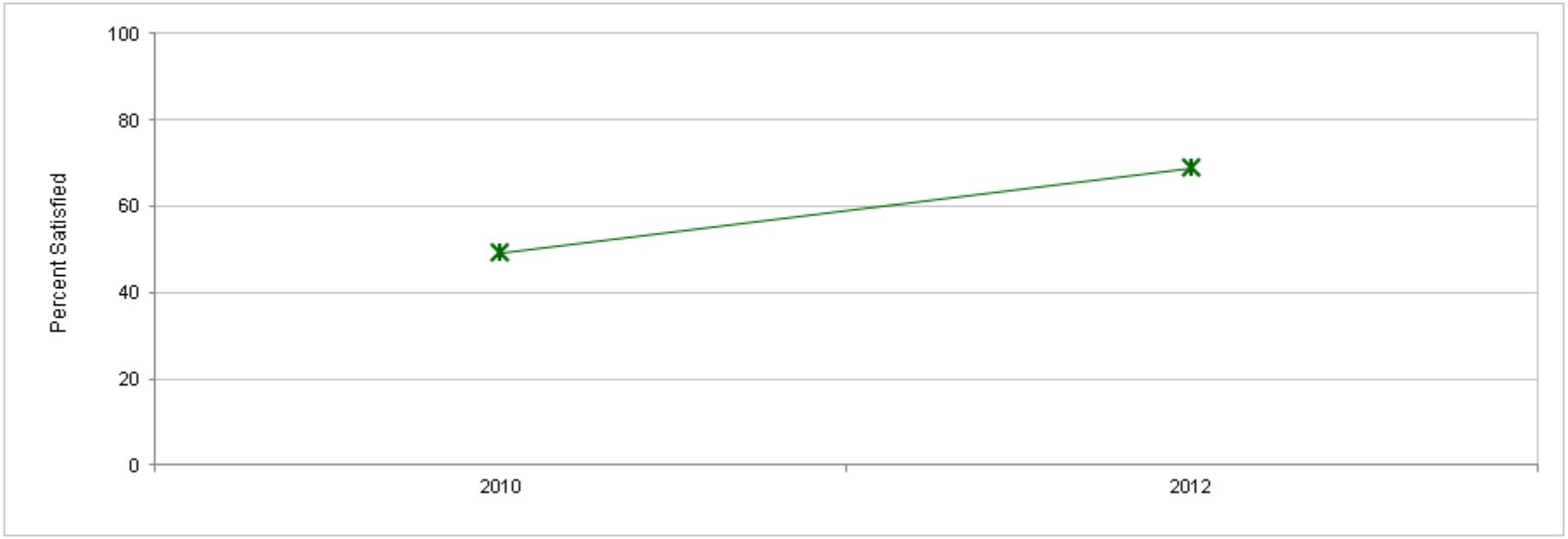
- **Of the 72% of women who made an unrestricted or a converted report to a military authority:**
  - 69% were satisfied with the sexual assault Victims' Advocate assigned to them; 16% dissatisfied
  - 68% were satisfied with the SARC handling their report; 16% dissatisfied
  - 56% were satisfied with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

WGRA 2012 Q48

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

Satisfied With Assigned Sexual Assault Victims' Advocate

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2010	2012
* Total Women	49	69
* Total Men	NR	NR

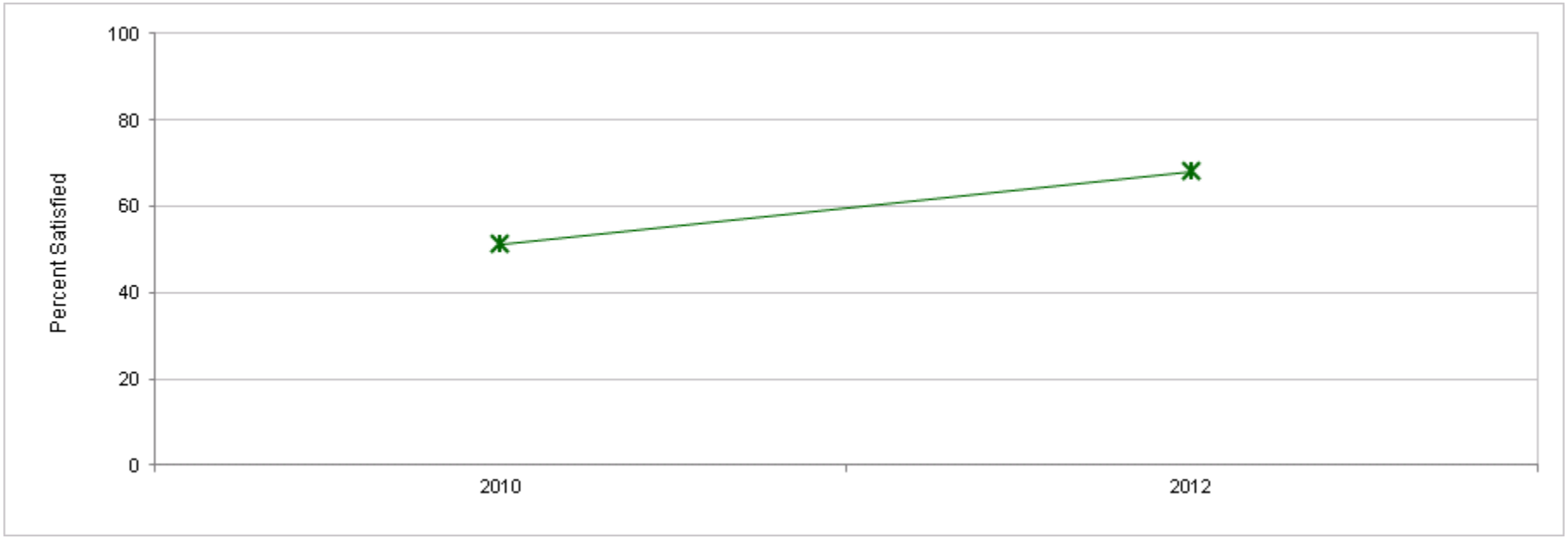
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010**

WGRA 2012 Q48

Margins of error range from ±11% to ±17%

Satisfied With Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) Handling Report

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2010	2012
* Total Women	51	68
* Total Men	NR	NR

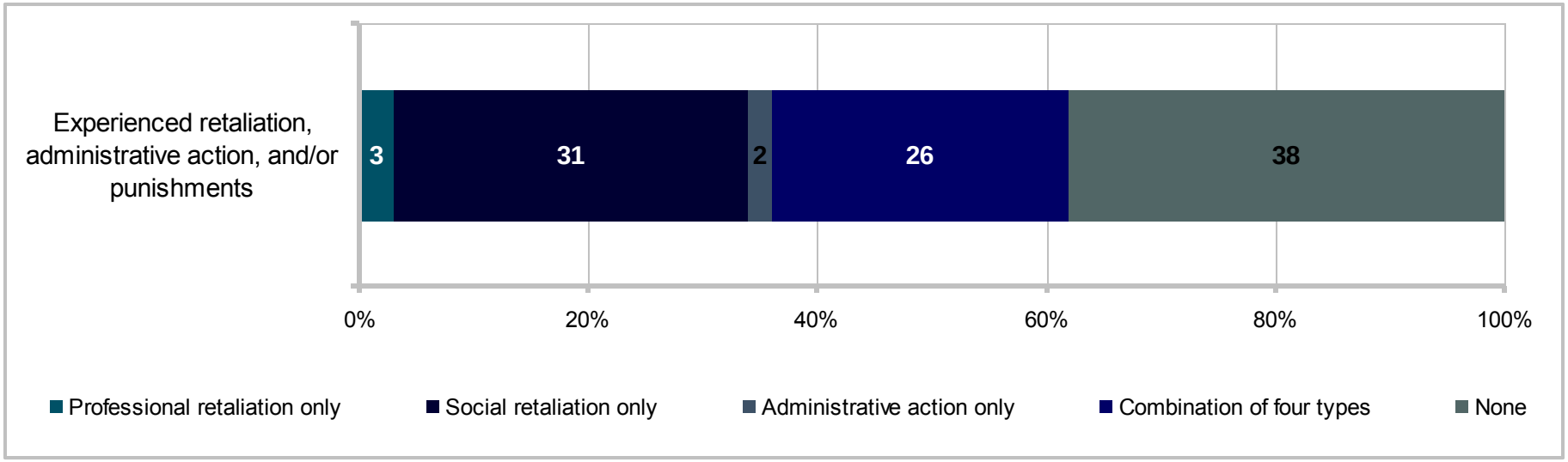
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010**

WGRA 2012 Q48

Margins of error range from ±11% to ±17%

Experienced Retaliation/Administrative Action/Punishments as a Result of Reporting the One Situation

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



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

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

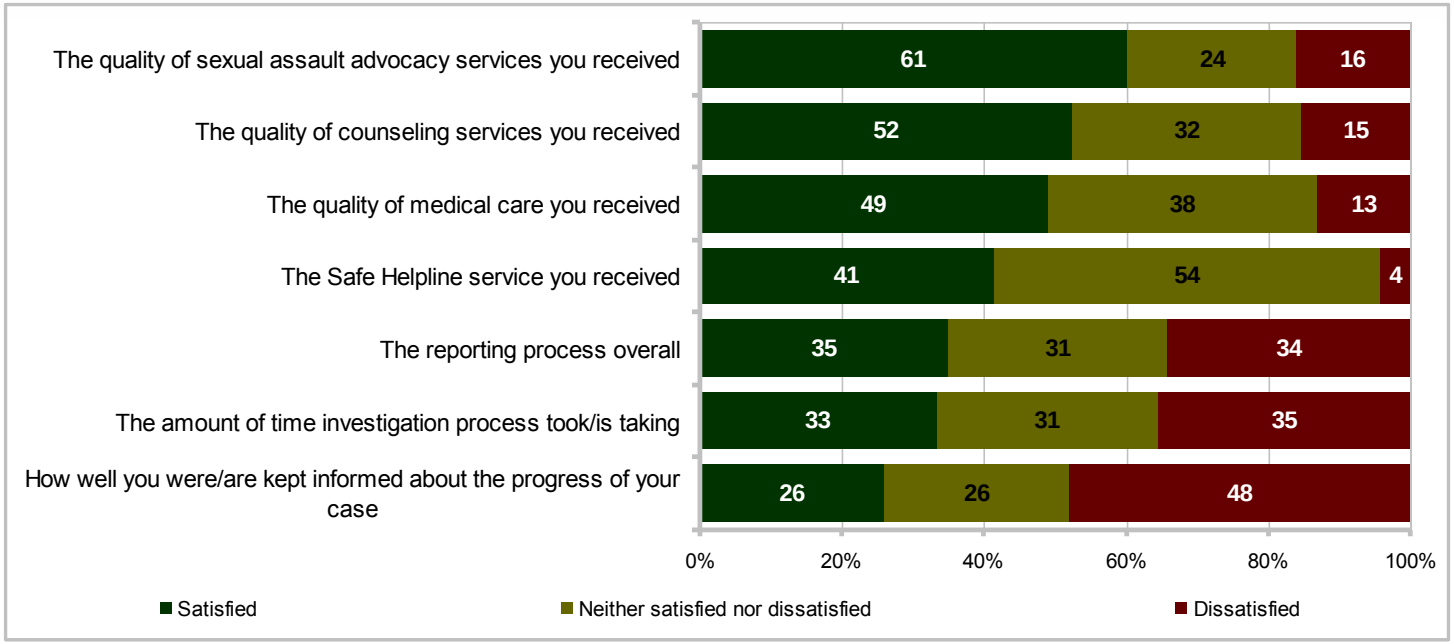
- **Results for women by Service and paygrade are not reportable**
- **Results for men are not reportable**

WGRA 2012 Q59

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

Level of Satisfaction With the Sexual Assault Services in the One Situation

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



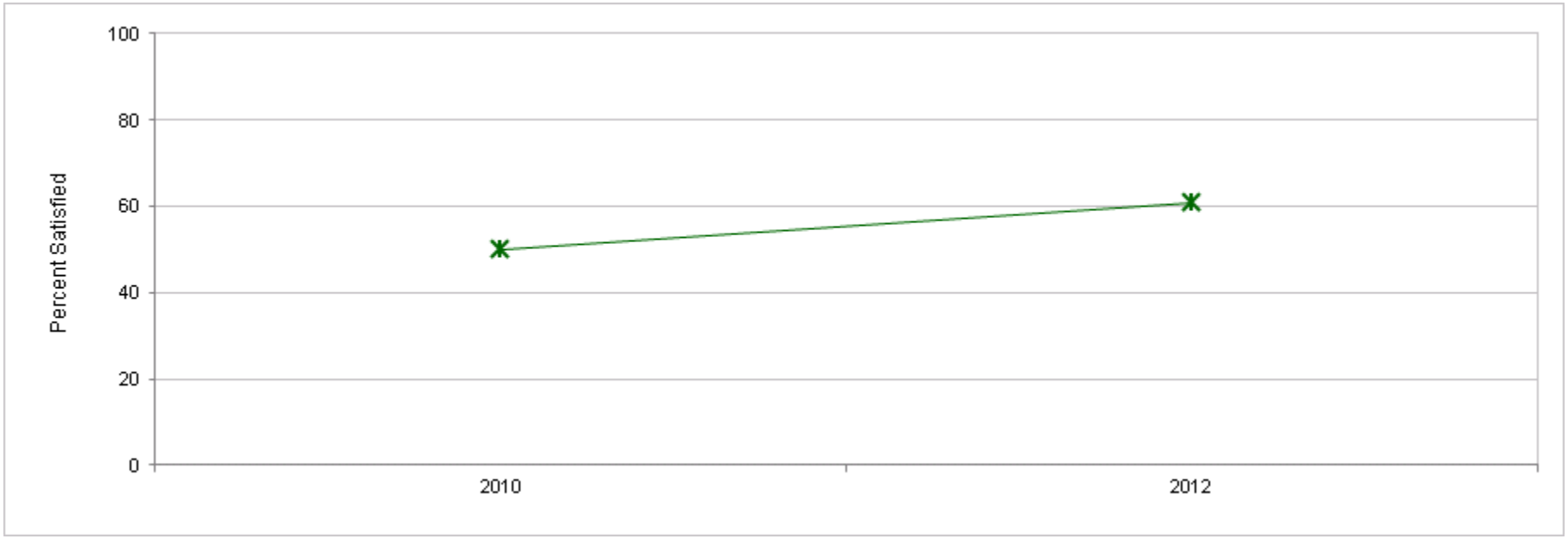
- **Of the 33% of women who reported to a military authority:**
  - 61% were satisfied with the quality of sexual assault advocacy services they received; 16% dissatisfied
  - 52% were satisfied with the quality of counseling services they received; 15% dissatisfied
  - 49% were satisfied with the quality of medical care they received; 13% dissatisfied
  - 41% were satisfied with the Safe Helpline service they received; 4% dissatisfied
  - 35% were satisfied with the reporting process overall; 34% dissatisfied
  - 33% were satisfied with the amount of time investigation process took/is taking; 35% dissatisfied
  - 26% were satisfied with how well they were/are kept informed about the progress of their case; 48% dissatisfied
- **Results for women by Service and paygrade are not reportable**
- **Results for men are not reportable**

WGRA 2012 Q60

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

Satisfied With the Quality of Sexual Assault Advocacy Services Received

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2010	2012
* Total Women	50	61
* Total Men	NR	NR

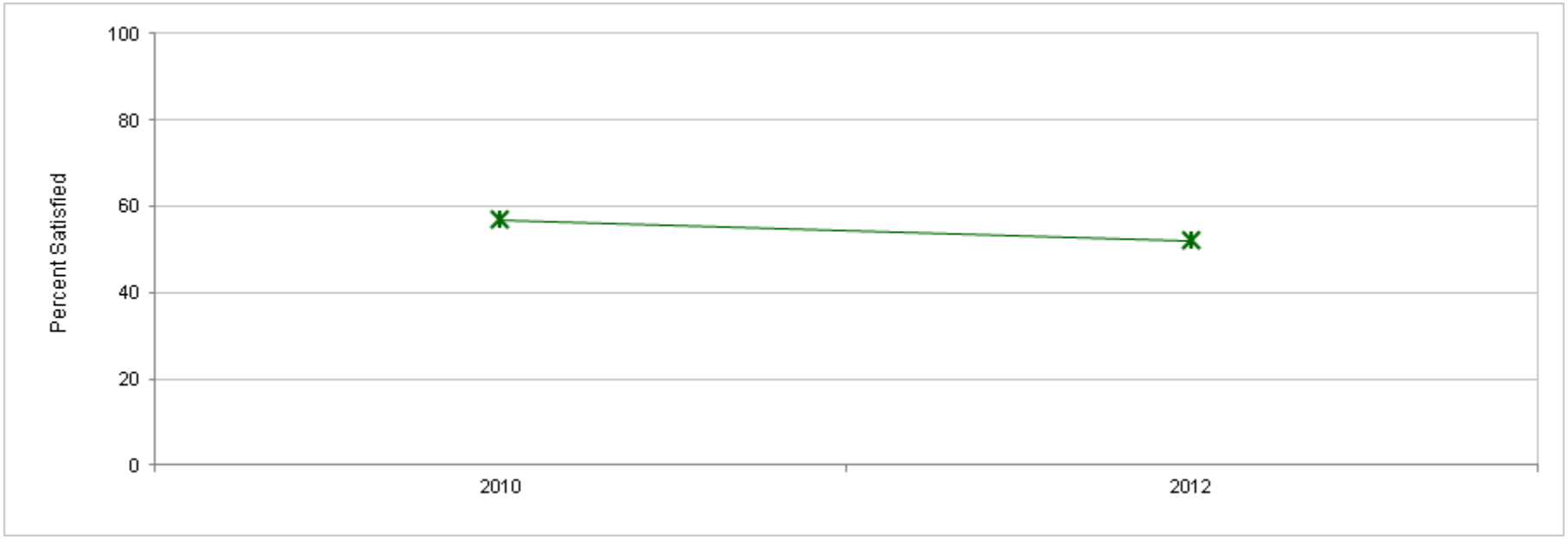
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010**

WGRA 2012 Q60

Margins of error range from ±10% to ±13%

Satisfied With the Quality of Counseling Services Received

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2010	2012
* Total Women	57	52
* Total Men	NR	NR

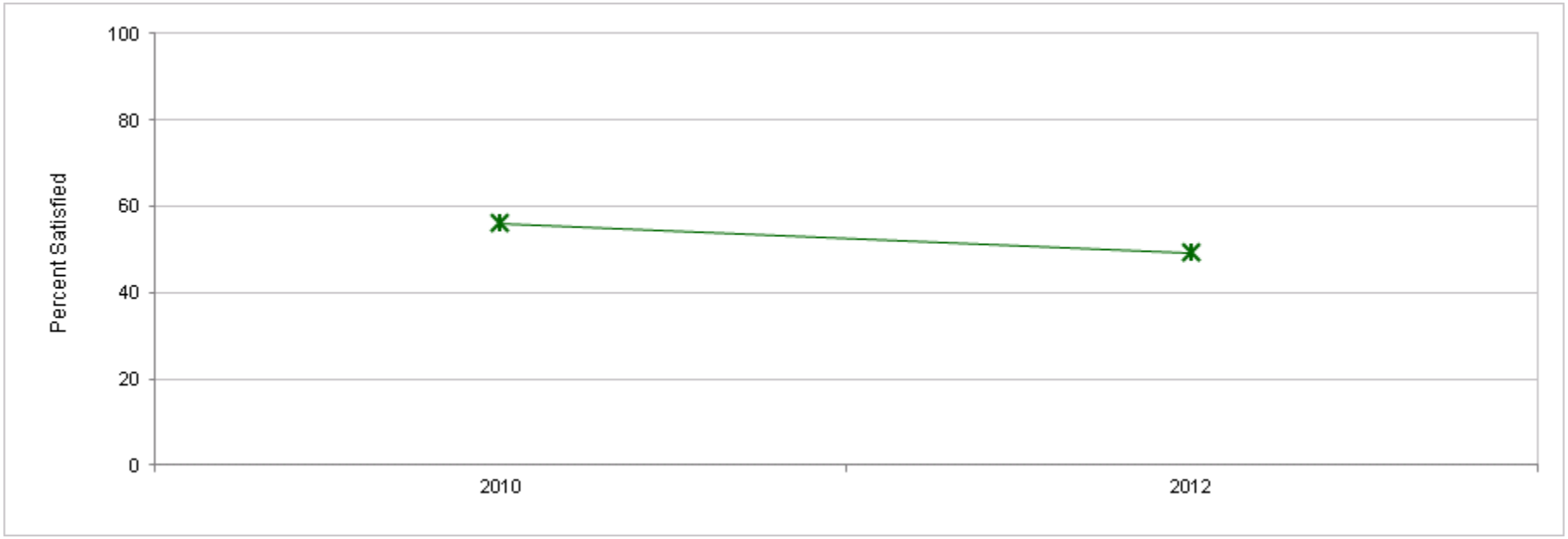
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010**

WGRA 2012 Q60

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

Satisfied With the Quality of Medical Care Received

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2010	2012
* Total Women	56	49
* Total Men	NR	NR

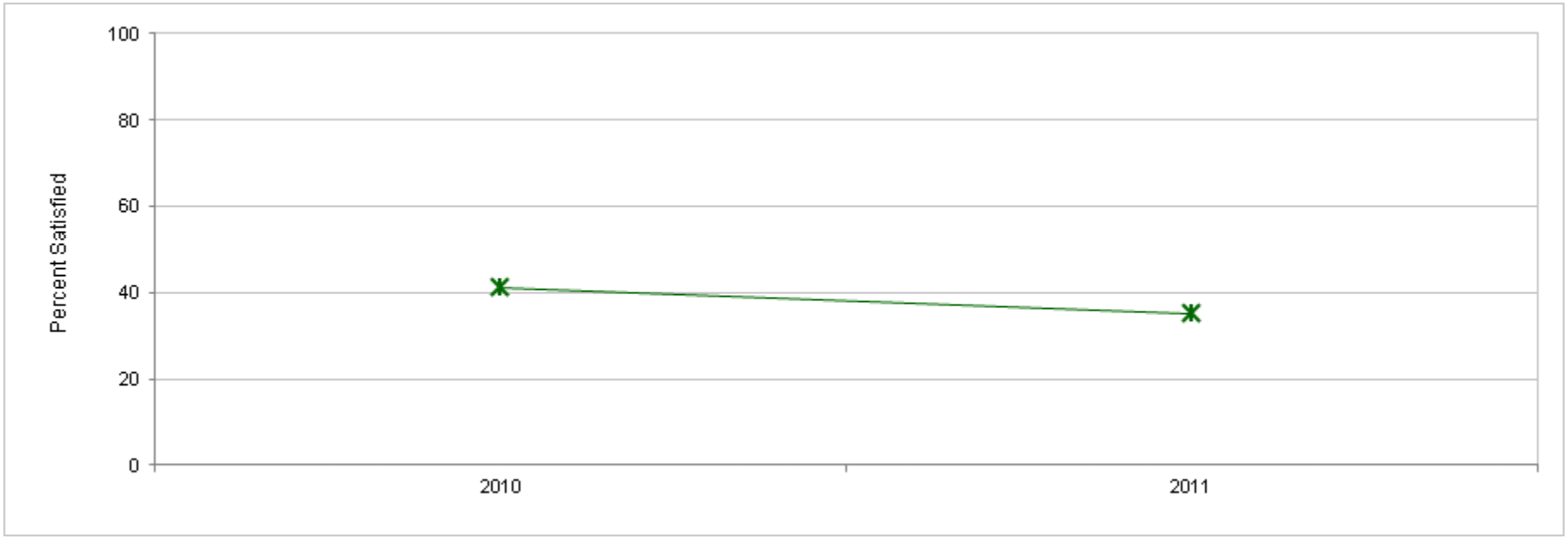
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010**

WGRA 2012 Q60

Margins of error range from ±12% to ±16%

Satisfied With the Reporting Process Overall

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2010	2011
* Total Women	41	35
* Total Men	NR	NR

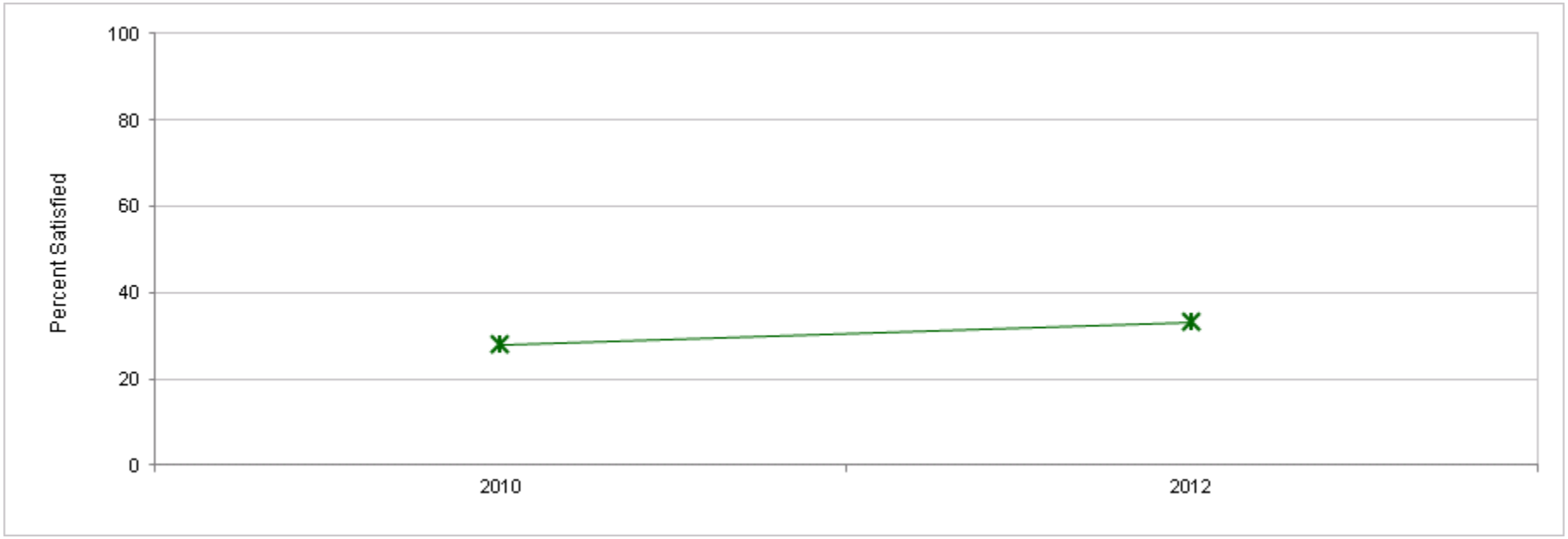
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010**

WGRA 2012 Q60

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

Satisfied With the Amount of Time Investigation Process Took/Is Taking

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2010	2012
* Total Women	28	33
* Total Men	NR	NR

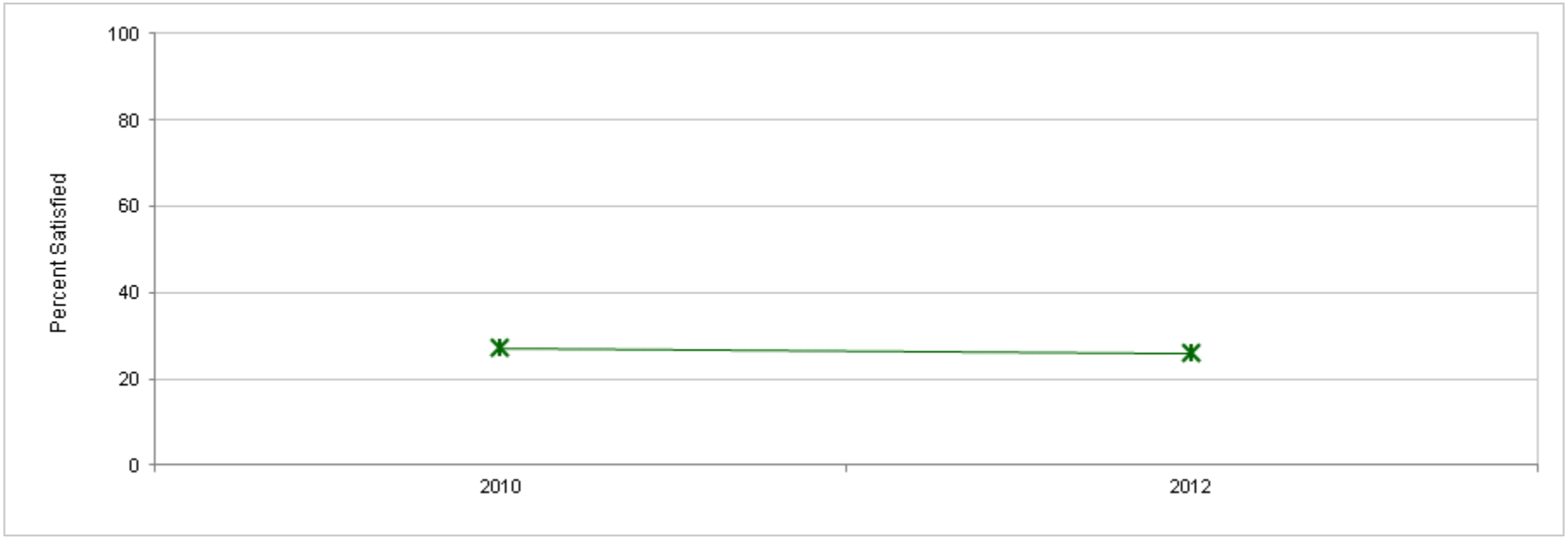
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010**

WGRA 2012 Q60

Margins of error range from ±10% to ±12%

Satisfied With How Well Kept Informed About the Progress of Case

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2010	2012
* Total Women	27	26
* Total Men	NR	NR

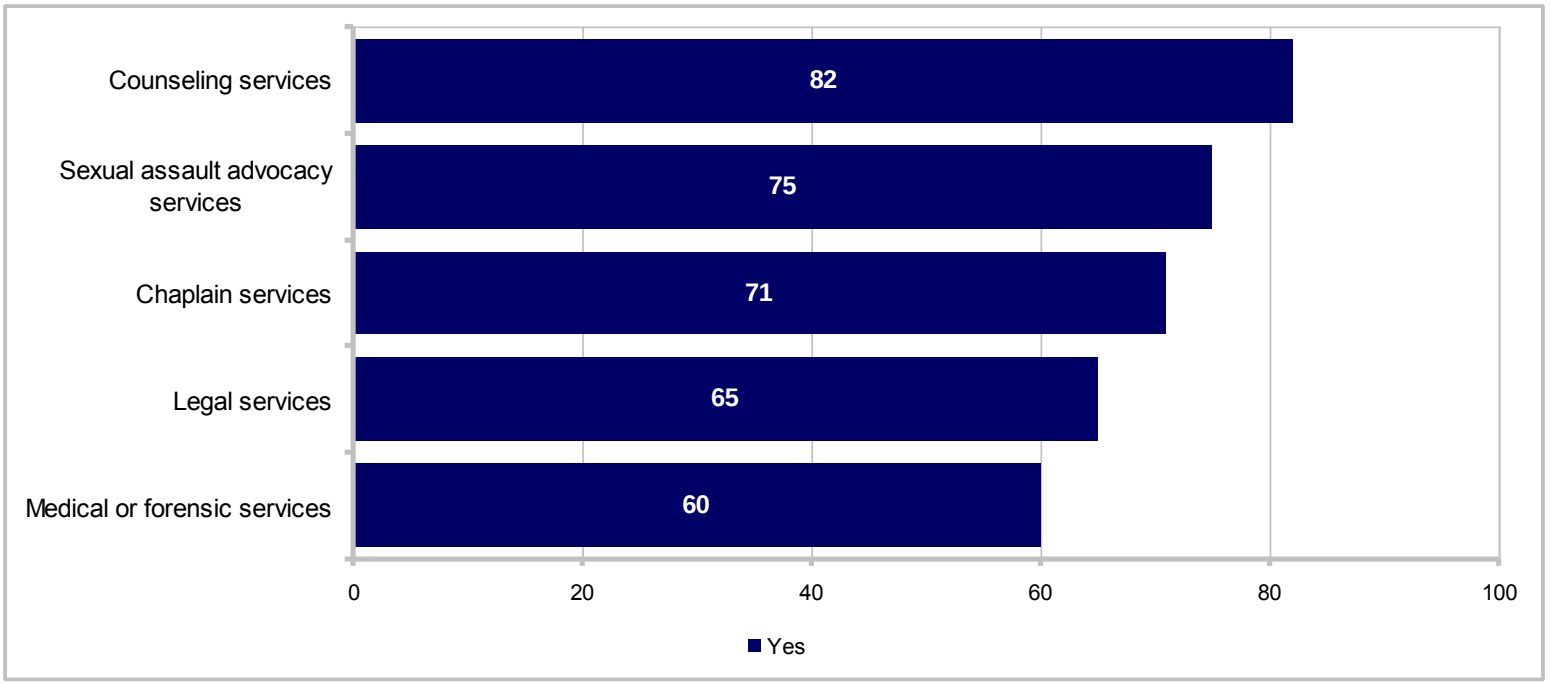
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010**

WGRA 2012 Q60

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

Offered Sexual Assault Services When Reporting the One Situation

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



- **Of the 33% of women who reported to a military authority:**
  - 82% were offered counseling services
  - 75% were offered sexual assault advocacy services
  - 71% were offered chaplain services
  - 65% were offered legal services
  - 60% were offered medical or forensic services
- **Results for men are not reportable**

WGRA 2012 Q68

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

Offered Sexual Assault Services When Reporting the One Situation

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

DoD Women KEY: Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Counseling services	82	76	84	87	NR	88	NR	NR	NR
Sexual assault advocacy services	75	62	83	85	NR	84	NR	NR	NR
Chaplain services	71	59	77	85	NR	77	NR	NR	NR
Legal services	65	NR	70	72	NR	72	NR	NR	NR
Medical or forensic services	60	44	68	75	NR	66	NR	NR	NR

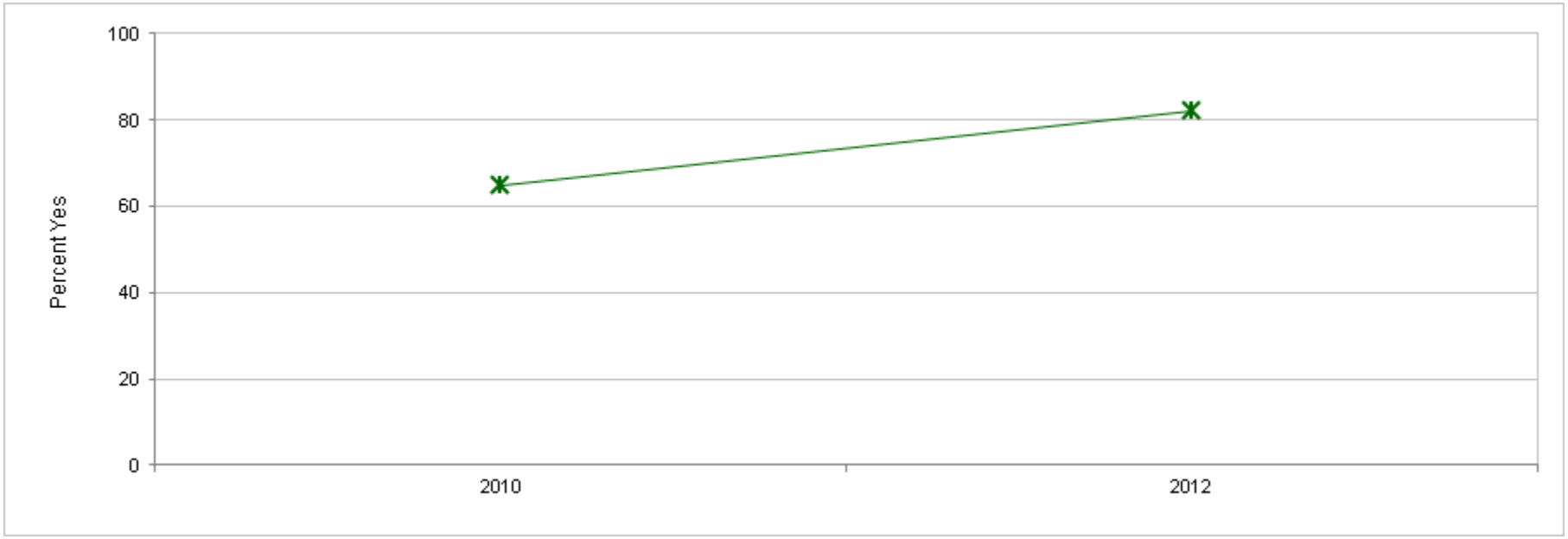
- Higher response of *counseling services* led by E1 – E4 women
- Higher response of *sexual assault advocacy services* led by E1 – E4 women
- Higher response of *chaplain services* led by Marine Corps women and E1 – E4 women
- Higher response of *legal services* led by E1 – E4 women
- Higher response of *medical or forensic services* led by Marine Corps women and E1 – E4 women; lower response led by Army women

WGRA 2012 Q68

Margins of error range from ±8% to ±16%

Offered Counseling Services

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2010	2012
* Total Women	65	82
* Total Men	NR	NR

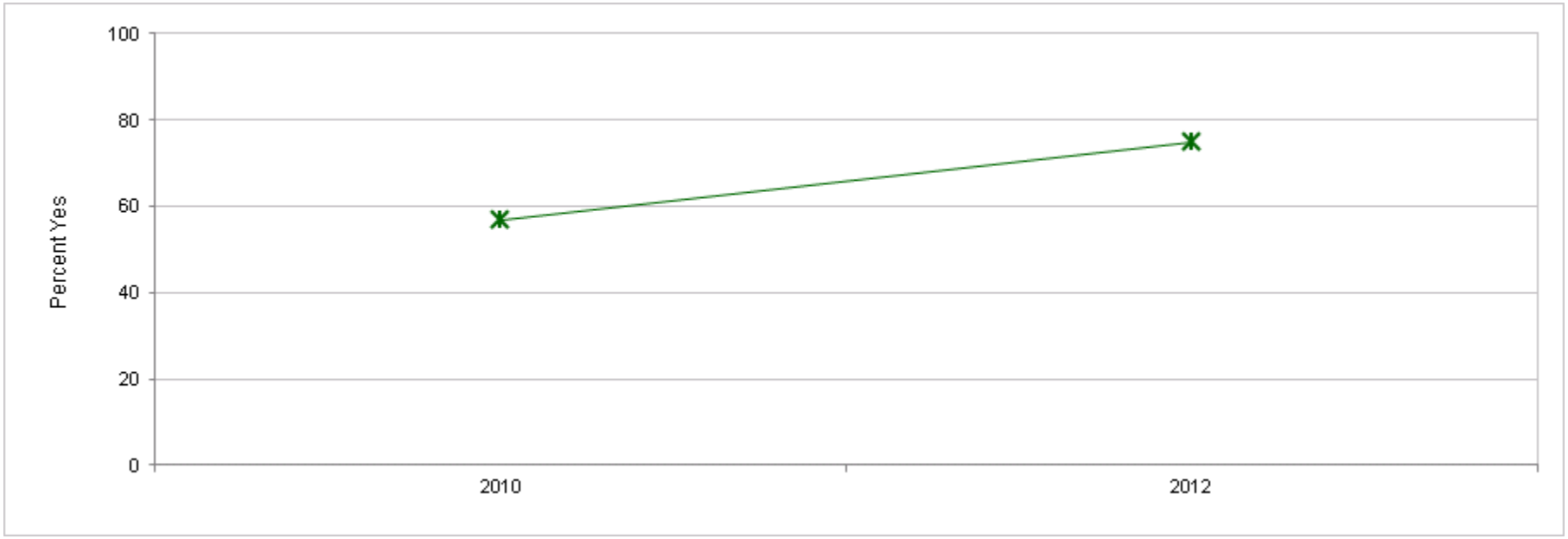
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010**

WGRA 2012 Q68

Margins of error range from ±7% to ±12%

Offered Sexual Assault Advocacy Services

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2010	2012
* Total Women	57	75
* Total Men	NR	NR

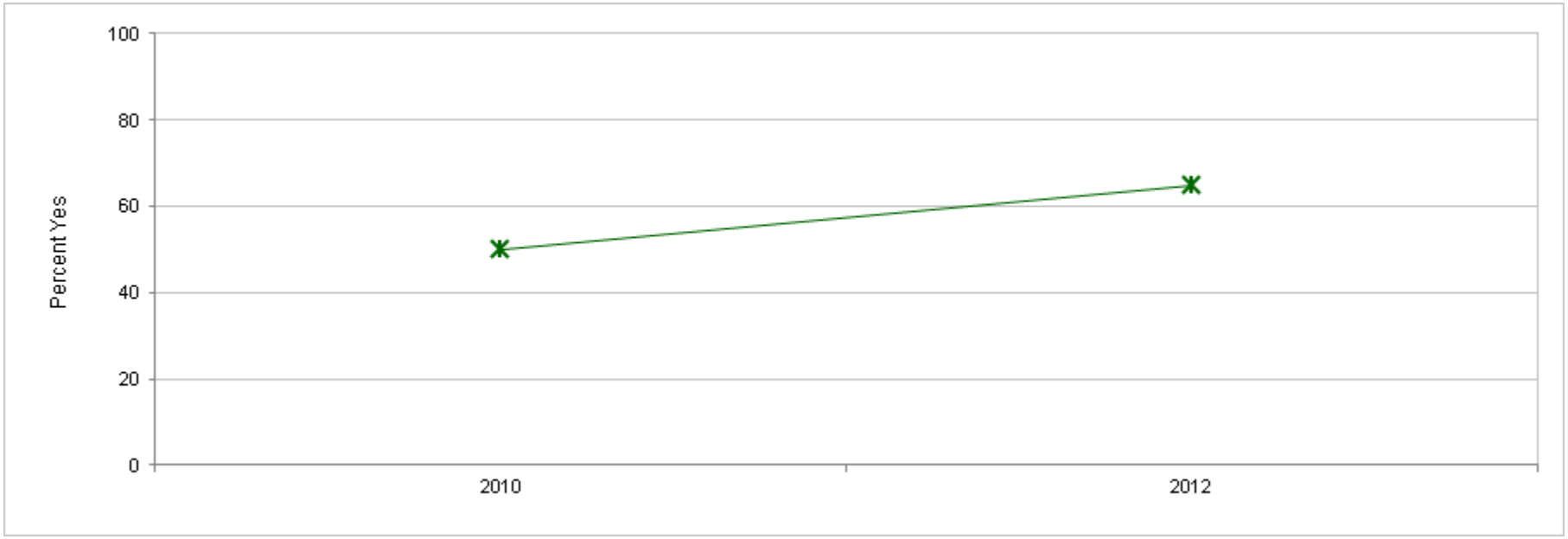
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010**

WGRA 2012 Q68

Margins of error range from ±8% to ±12%

Offered Legal Services

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



Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2010	2012
* Total Women	50	65
* Total Men	NR	NR

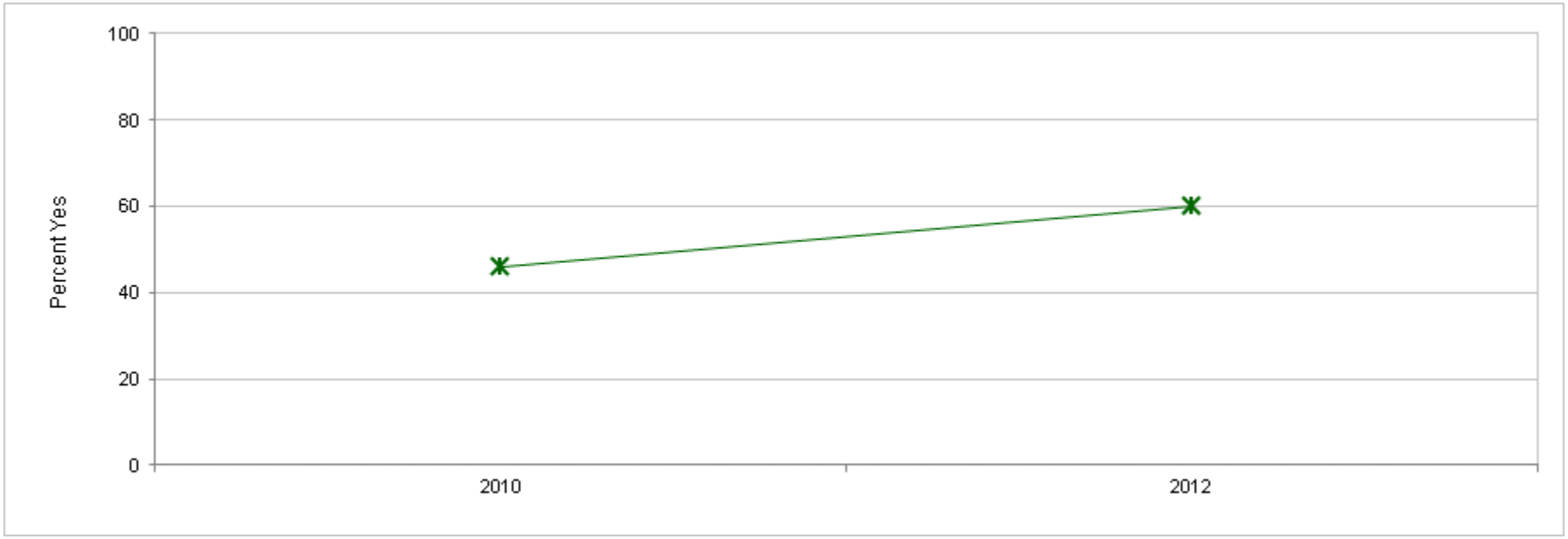
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010**

WGRA 2012 Q68

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

Offered Medical or Forensic Services

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2010	2012
* Total Women	46	60
* Total Men	NR	NR

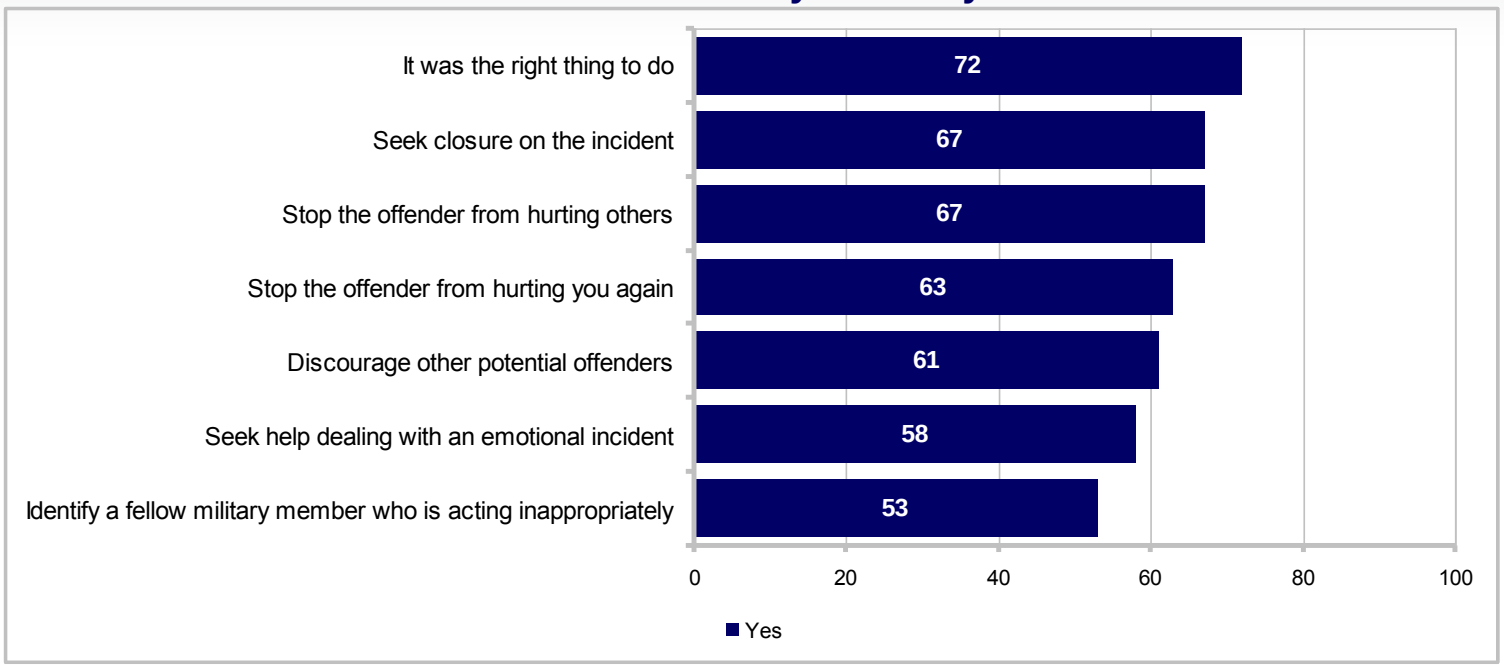
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010**

WGRA 2012 Q68

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

Reasons for Reporting the One Situation to a Military Authority

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



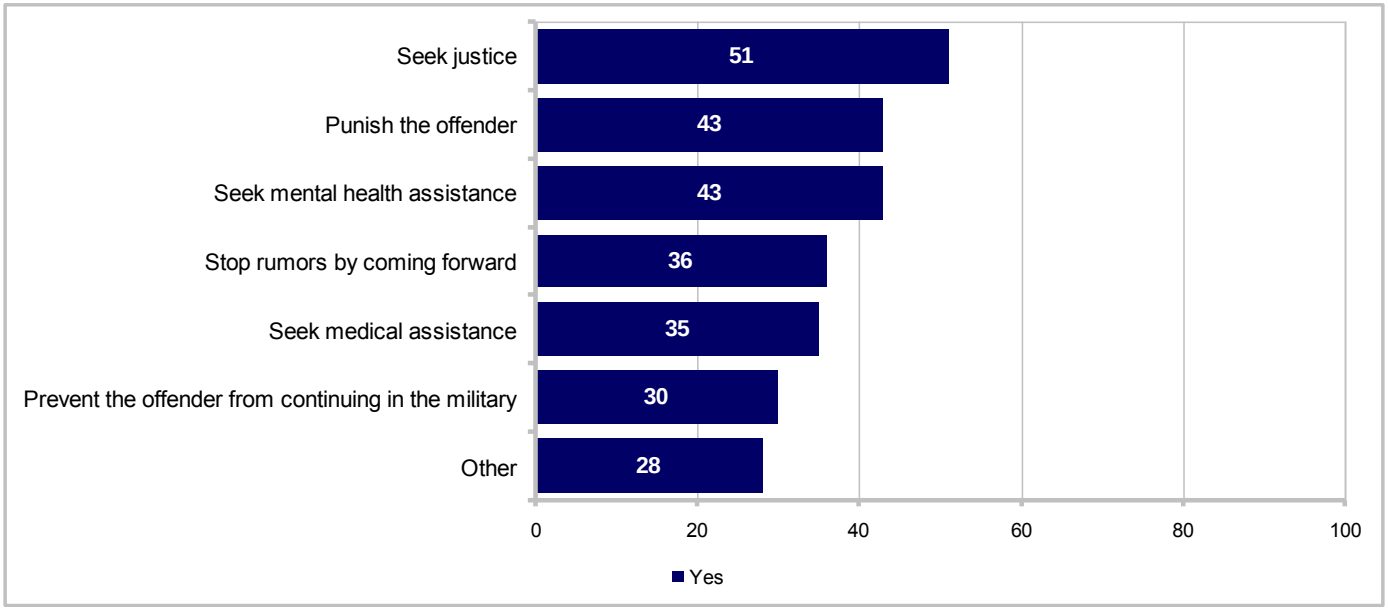
- **Of the 33% of women who reported to a military authority, the reasons for reporting were:**
  - 72% because it was the right thing to do
  - 67% to seek closure on the incident
  - 67% to stop the offender from hurting others
  - 63% to stop the offender from hurting them again
  - 61% to discourage other potential offenders
  - 58% to seek help dealing with an emotional incident
  - 53% to identify a fellow military member who was acting inappropriately
- **Results for men are not reportable**

WGRA 2012 Q69

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

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

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



- **Of the 33% of women who reported to a military authority, the reasons for reporting were (continued):**
  - 51% to seek justice
  - 43% to punish the offender
  - 43% to seek mental health assistance
  - 36% to stop rumors by coming forward
  - 35% to seek medical assistance
  - 30% to prevent the offender from continuing in the military
  - 28% for another reason

WGRA 2012 Q69

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

Reasons for Reporting the One Situation to a Military Authority

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

DoD Women KEY: Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
It was the right thing to do	72	67	74	82	NR	74	NR	NR	NR
Seek closure on the incident	67	63	65	76	NR	67	NR	NR	NR
Stop the offender from hurting others	67	69	NR	82	NR	70	NR	NR	NR
Stop the offender from hurting you again	63	58	68	79	NR	65	NR	NR	NR
Discourage other potential offenders	61	63	NR	71	NR	60	NR	NR	NR
Seek help dealing with an emotional incident	58	NR	NR	69	NR	59	NR	NR	NR
Identify a fellow military member who is acting inappropriately	53	55	NR	70	NR	55	NR	NR	NR
Seek justice	51	NR	NR	60	NR	52	NR	NR	NR
Punish the offender	43	NR	32	56	NR	43	NR	NR	NR
Seek mental health assistance	43	44	39	52	NR	46	NR	NR	NR
Stop rumors by coming forward	36	32	38	46	NR	37	NR	NR	NR
Seek medical assistance	35	25	NR	45	NR	39	NR	NR	NR
Prevent the offender from continuing in the military	30	36	21	45	NR	33	NR	NR	NR
Other	28	31	23	20	NR	30	NR	NR	NR

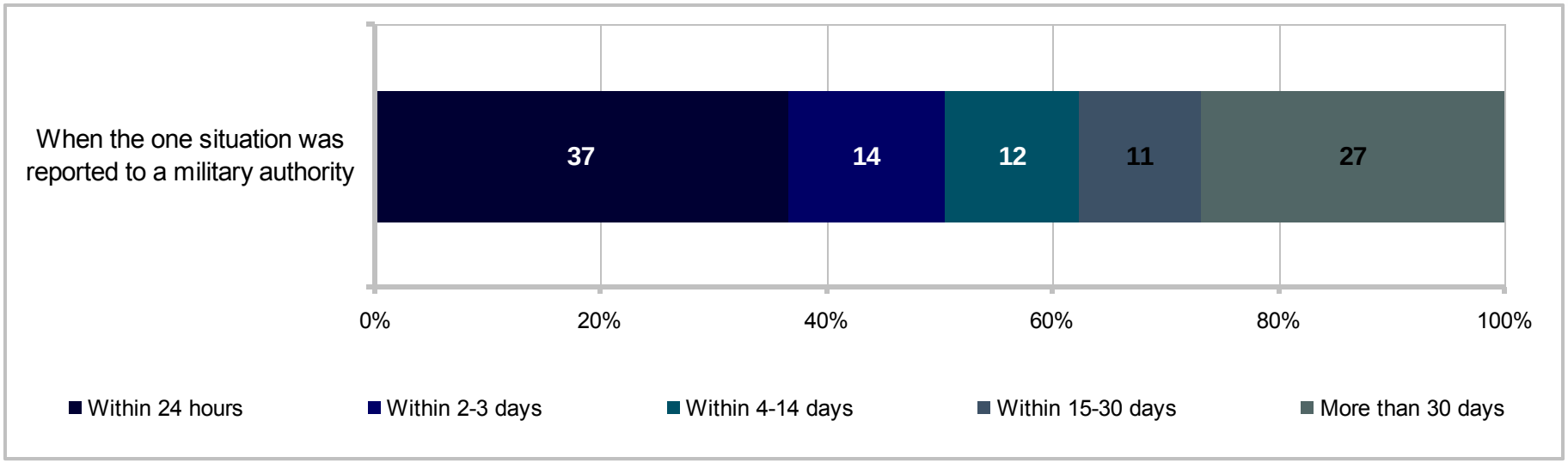
- Higher response of *stop the offender from hurting others* led by Marine Corps women
- Higher response of *stop the offender from hurting you again* led by Marine Corps women
- Higher response of *identify a fellow military member who is acting inappropriately* led by Marine Corps women
- Higher response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

WGRA 2012 Q69

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

When the One Situation Was Reported to a Military Authority

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



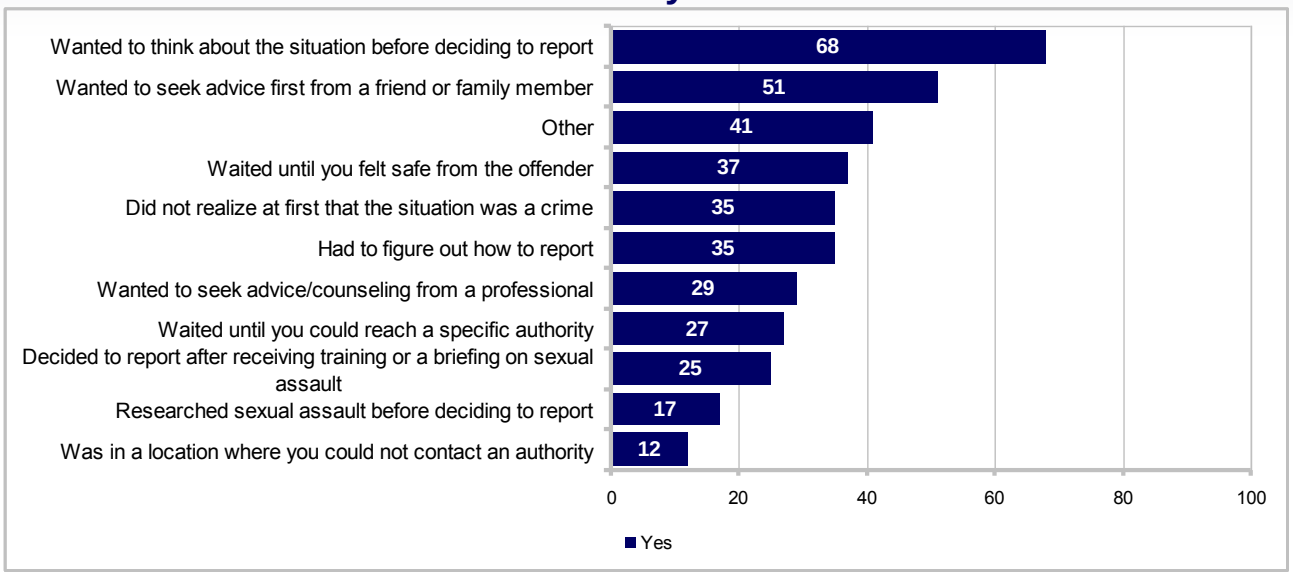
- **Of the 33% of women who reported to a military authority:**
  - 37% reported within 24 hours; 14% reported within 2-3 days; 12% reported within 4-14 days; 11% reported within 15-30 days; and 27% reported after more than 30 days
- **Results for women by Service and paygrade are not reportable**
- **Results for men are not reportable**

WGRA 2012 Q70

Margins of error range from ±7% to ±10%

Reasons for Delay in Reporting the One Situation to a Military Authority

Percent of Active Duty Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported to a Military Authority After 24 Hours



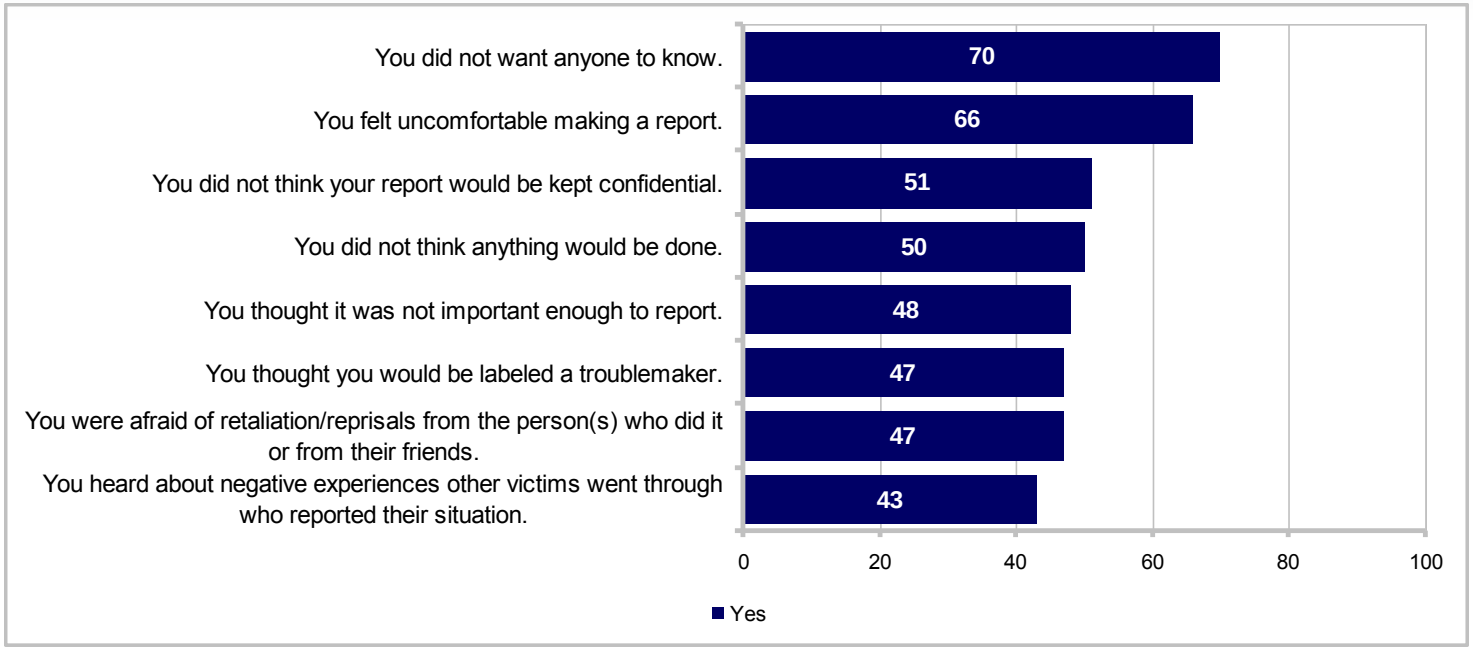
- **Of the 63% of women who reported to a military authority after 24 hours, the reason for reporting after 24 hours were:**
  - 68% wanted to think about the situation before deciding to report
  - 51% wanted to seek advice first from a friend or family member
  - 41% another reason
  - 37% waited until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

WGRA 2012 Q71

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

Reasons for Not Reporting the One Situation to a Military Authority

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



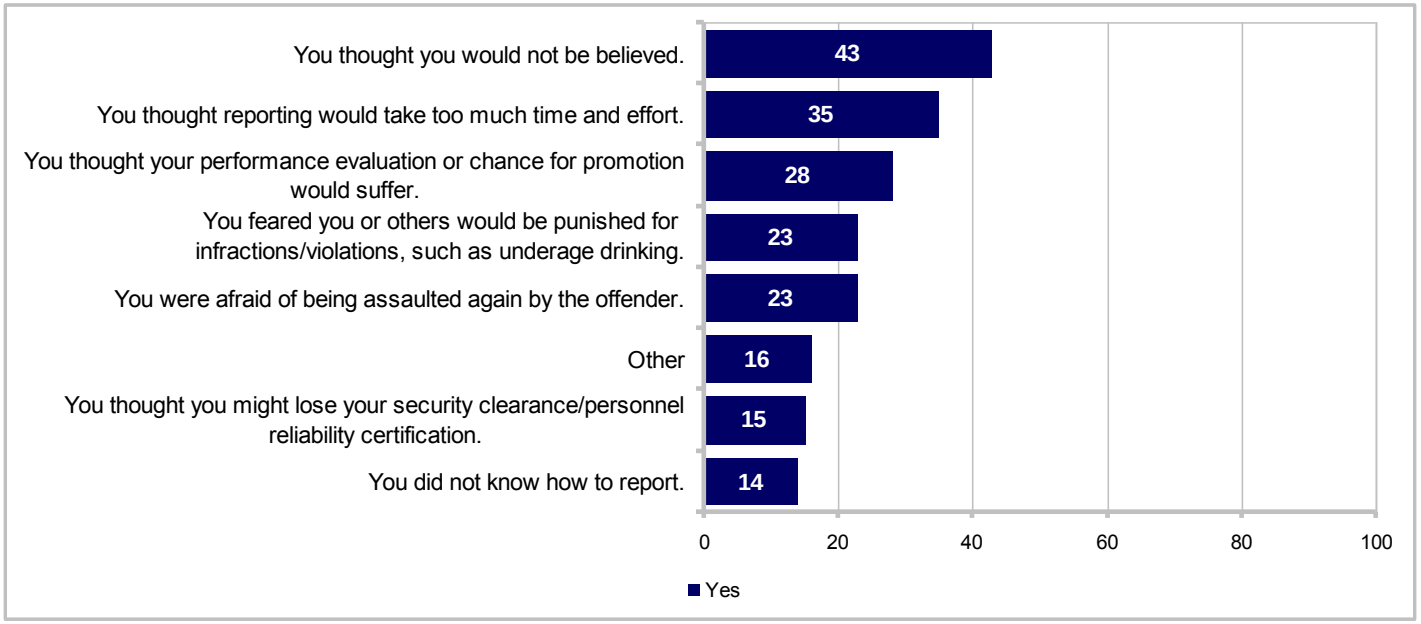
- **Of the 67% of women who did not report to a military authority, the reasons for not reporting were:**
  - 70% did not want anyone to know
  - 66% felt uncomfortable making a report
  - 51% did not think their report would be kept confidential
  - 50% did not think anything would be done
  - 48% thought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

WGRA 2012 Q72

Margins of error range from ±5% to ±7%

Reasons for Not Reporting the One Situation to a Military Authority (Continued)

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



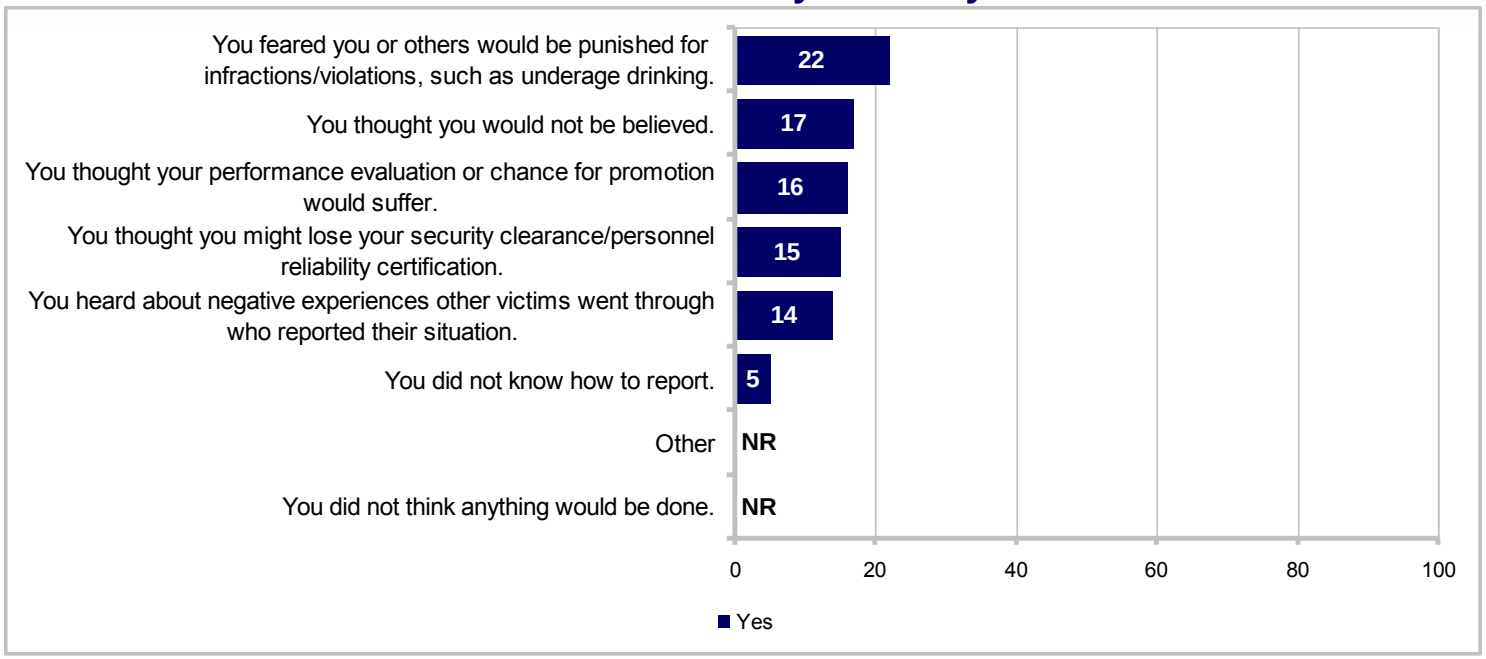
- **Of the 67% of women who did not report to a military authority, the reasons for not reporting were (continued):**
  - 43% thought they would not be believed
  - 35% thought reporting would take too much time and effort
  - 28% thought their performance evaluation or chance for promotion would suffer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

WGRA 2012 Q72

Margins of error range from ±5% to ±7%

Reasons for Not Reporting the One Situation to a Military Authority

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



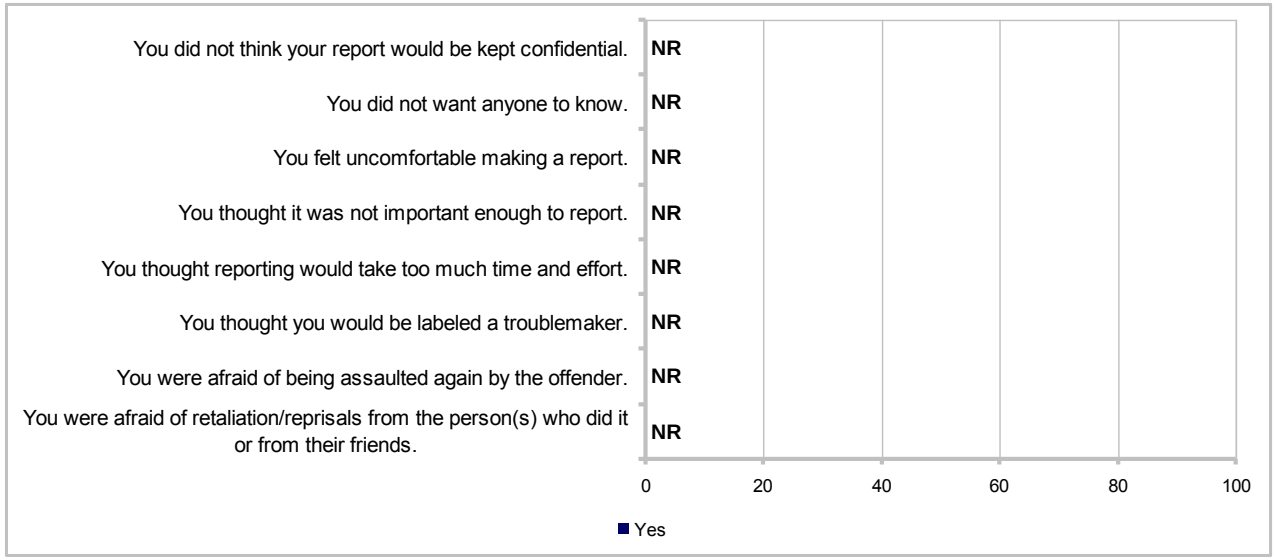
- **Of the 81% of men who did not report to a military authority, the reasons for not reporting were:**
  - 22% feared they or others would be punished for infractions, such as underage drinking
  - 17% thought they would not be believed
  - 16% thought their performance evaluation or chance for promotion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

WGRA 2012 Q72

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

Reasons for Not Reporting the One Situation to a Military Authority (Continued)

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



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

Q72

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

Reasons for Not Reporting the One Situation to a Military Authority

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

DoD Women KEY: Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
You did not want anyone to know.	70	66	68	73	79	70	67	73	NR
You felt uncomfortable making a report.	66	62	68	66	73	67	66	55	94
You did not think your report would be kept confidential.	51	48	57	50	NR	50	54	45	NR
You did not think anything would be done.	50	53	44	44	NR	52	51	33	NR
You thought it was not important enough to report.	48	42	50	47	59	52	35	54	NR
You thought you would be labeled a troublemaker.	47	51	44	53	40	47	49	32	NR
You were afraid of retaliation/reprisals from the person(s) who did it or from their friends.	47	44	43	57	NR	45	54	36	NR
You heard about negative experiences other victims went through who reported their situation.	43	44	34	44	NR	44	40	33	NR

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

WGRA 2012 Q72

Margins of error range from ±5% to ±18%

Reasons for Not Reporting the One Situation to a Military Authority

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

DoD Women KEY: Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
You thought you would not be believed.	43	42	39	43	NR	48	35	34	NR
You thought reporting would take too much time and effort.	35	29	32	39	NR	38	30	24	NR
You thought your performance evaluation or chance for promotion would suffer.	28	32	21	31	24	25	33	25	NR
You feared you or others would be punished for infractions/violations, such as underage drinking.	23	19	31	28	16	26	16	20	NR
You were afraid of being assaulted again by the offender.	23	26	27	14	14	25	23	8	NR
Other	16	13	21	23	12	15	23	13	NR
You thought you might lose your security clearance/personnel reliability certification.	15	17	12	14	18	14	17	18	NR
You did not know how to report.	14	15	17	13	8	17	9	4	NR

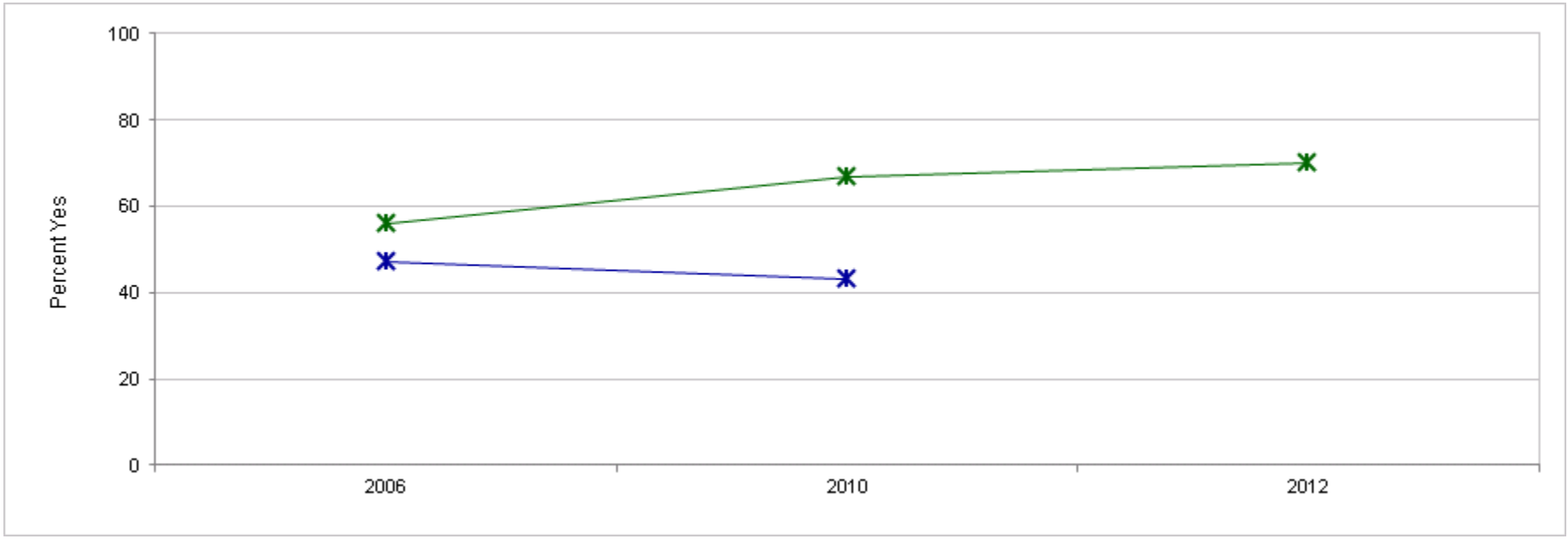
- **Lower response of *you were afraid of being assaulted again by the offender* led by O1 – O3 women and Marine Corps women**
- **Lower response of *you did not know how to report* led by O1 – O3 women**

WGRA 2012 Q72

Margins of error range from ±5% to ±18%

Reasons for Not Reporting to a Military Authority: Did Not Want Anyone To Know

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	56	67	70
* Total Men	47	43	NR

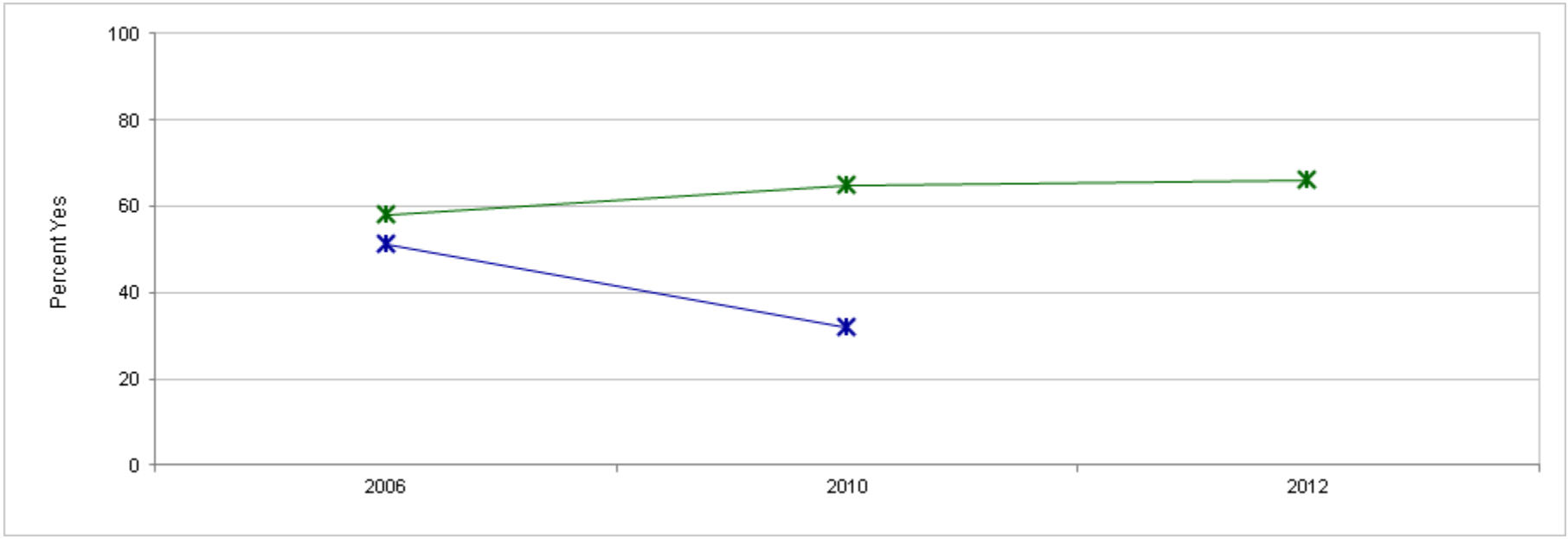
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010 or 2006**

WGRA 2012 Q72

Margins of error range from ±6% to ±15%

Reasons for Not Reporting to a Military Authority: Felt Uncomfortable Making a Report

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	58	65	66
* Total Men	51	32	NR

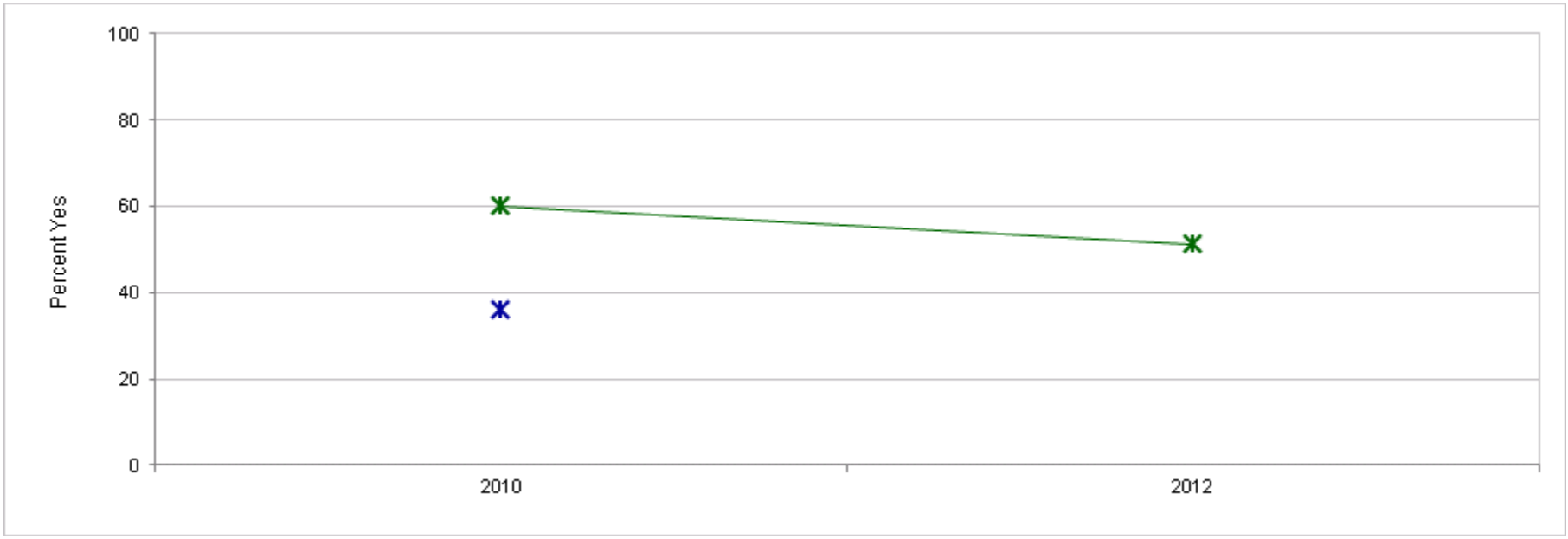
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010 or 2006**

WGRA 2012 Q72

Margins of error range from ±6% to ±13%

Reasons for Not Reporting to a Military Authority: Did Not Think Report Would Be Kept Confidential

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2010	2012
* Total Women	60	51
* Total Men	36	NR

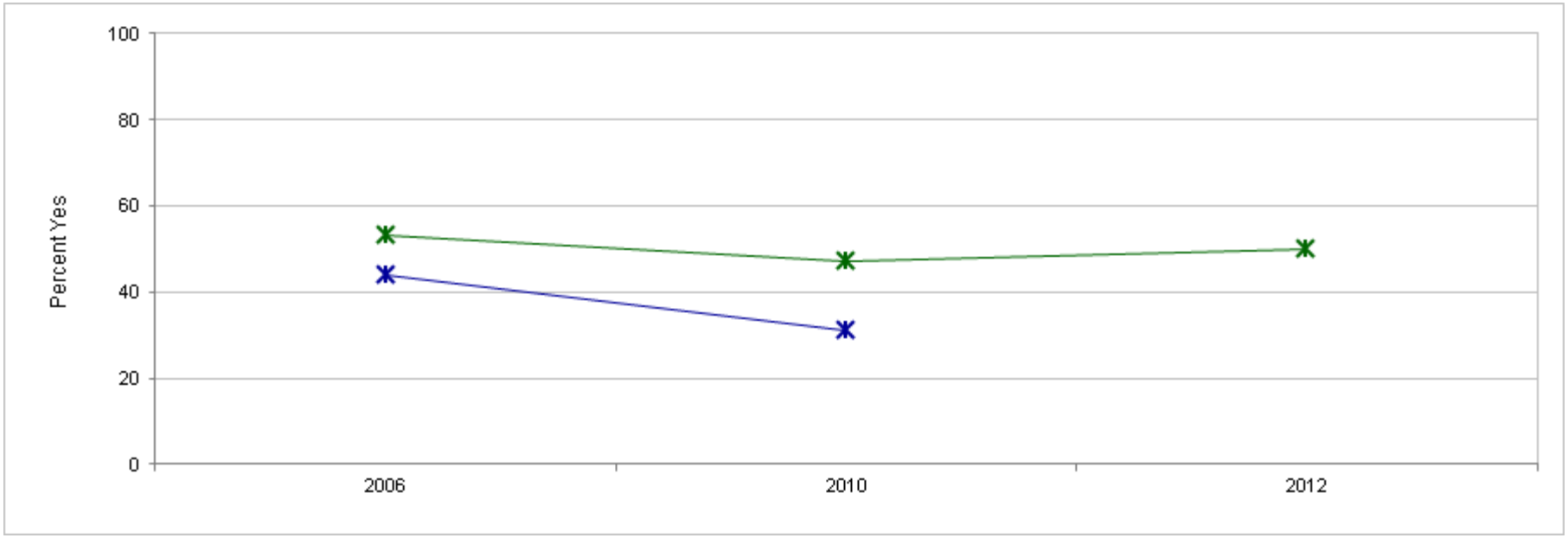
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010**

WGRA 2012 Q72

Margins of error range from ±7% to ±14%

Reasons for Not Reporting to a Military Authority: Did Not Think Anything Would Be Done

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	53	47	50
* Total Men	44	31	NR

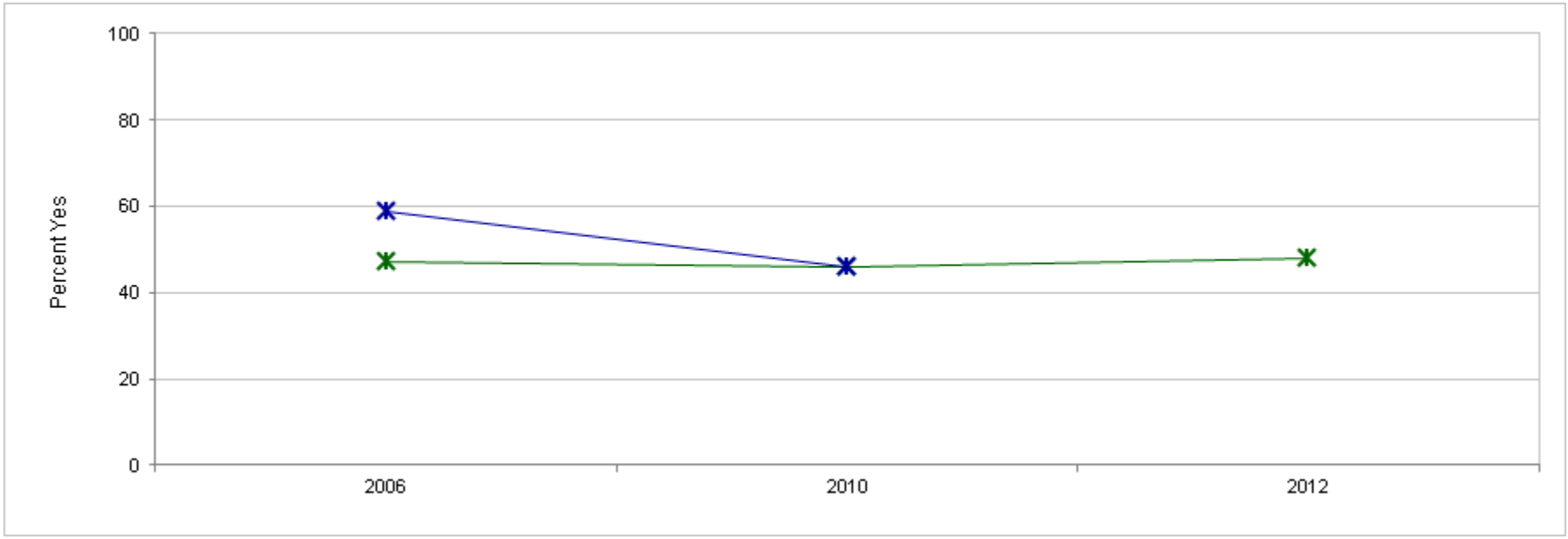
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006**

WGRA 2012 Q72

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

Reasons for Not Reporting to a Military Authority: Thought It Was Not Important Enough To Report

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	47	46	48
* Total Men	59	46	NR

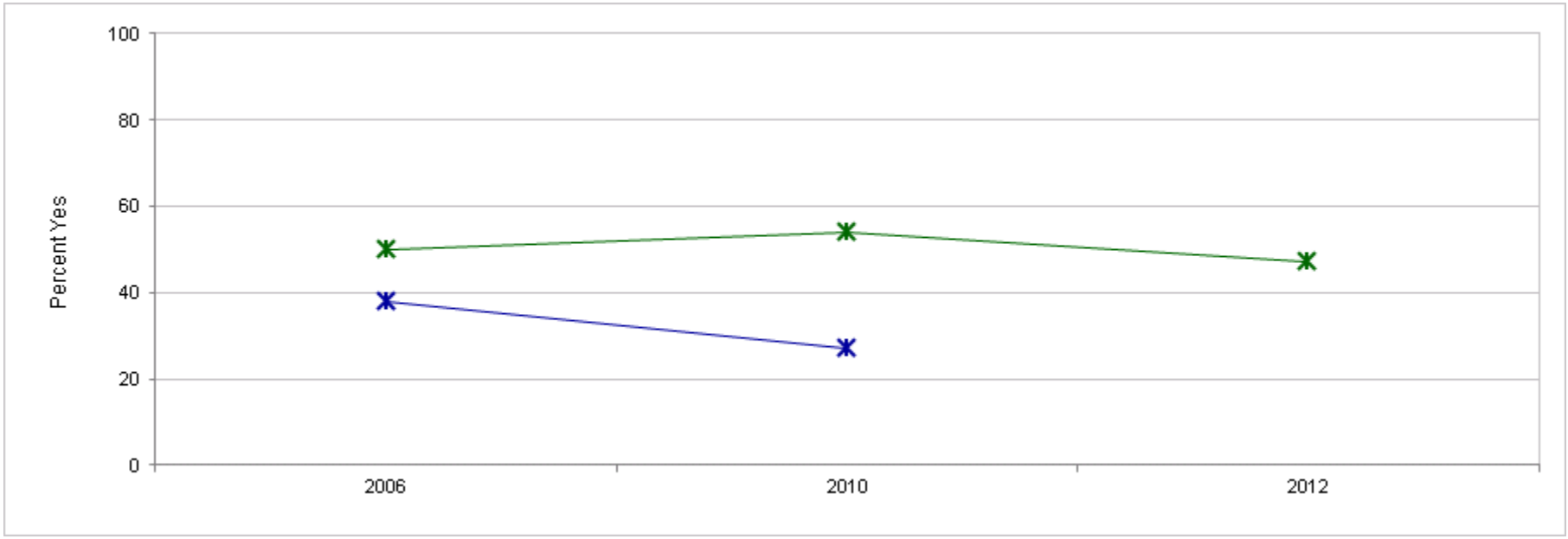
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010 or 2006**

WGRA 2012 Q72

Margins of error range from ±7% to ±15%

Reasons for Not Reporting to a Military Authority: Thought They Would Be Labeled a Troublemaker

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	56	52	47
* Total Men	41	24	NR

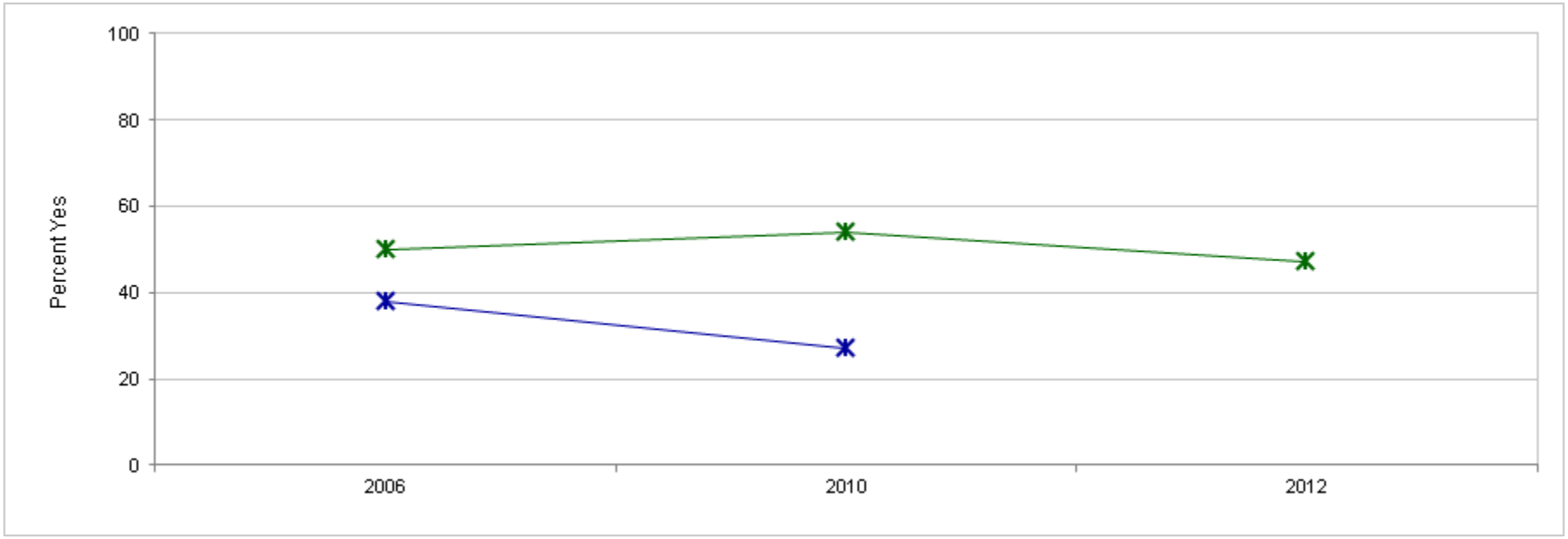
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010 or 2006**

WGRA 2012 Q72

Margins of error range from ±7% to ±12%

Reasons for Not Reporting to a Military Authority: Were Afraid of Retaliation/Reprisals From the Person(s) Who Did It or From Their Friends

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	50	54	47
* Total Men	38	27	NR

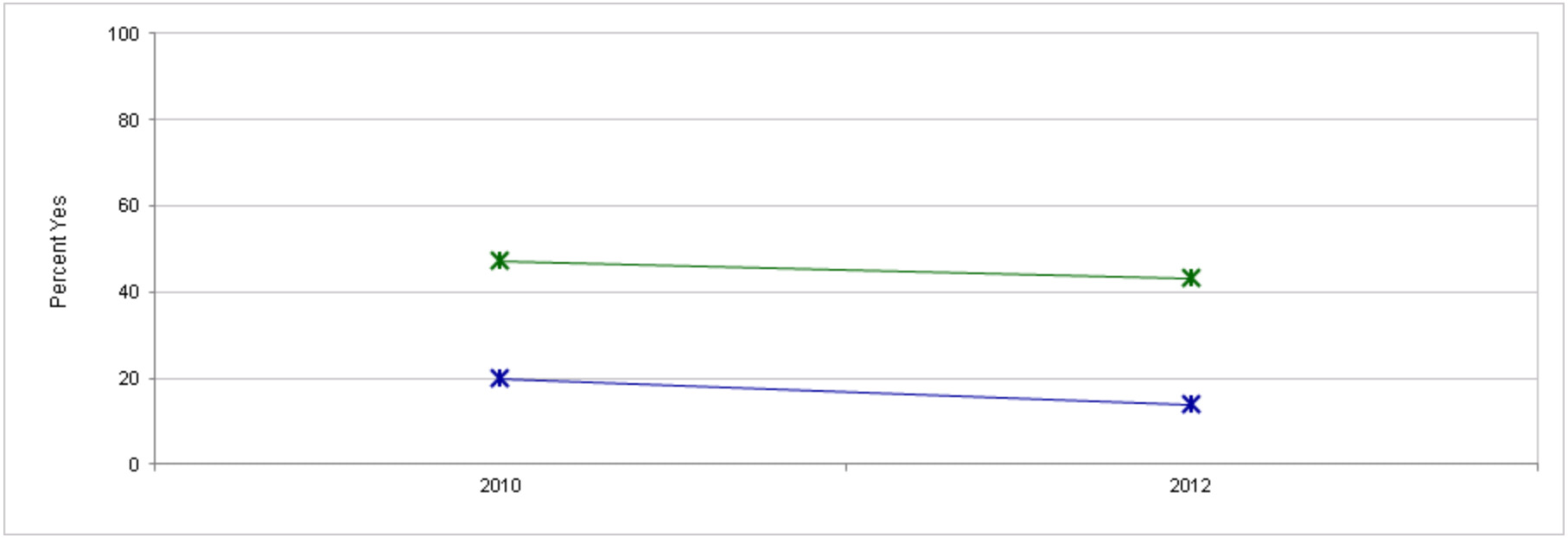
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010 or 2006**

WGRA 2012 Q72

Margins of error range from ±7% to ±12%

Reasons for Not Reporting to a Military Authority: Heard About Negative Experiences Other Victims Went Through Who Reported Their Situation

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2010	2012
* Total Women	47	43
* Total Men	20	14

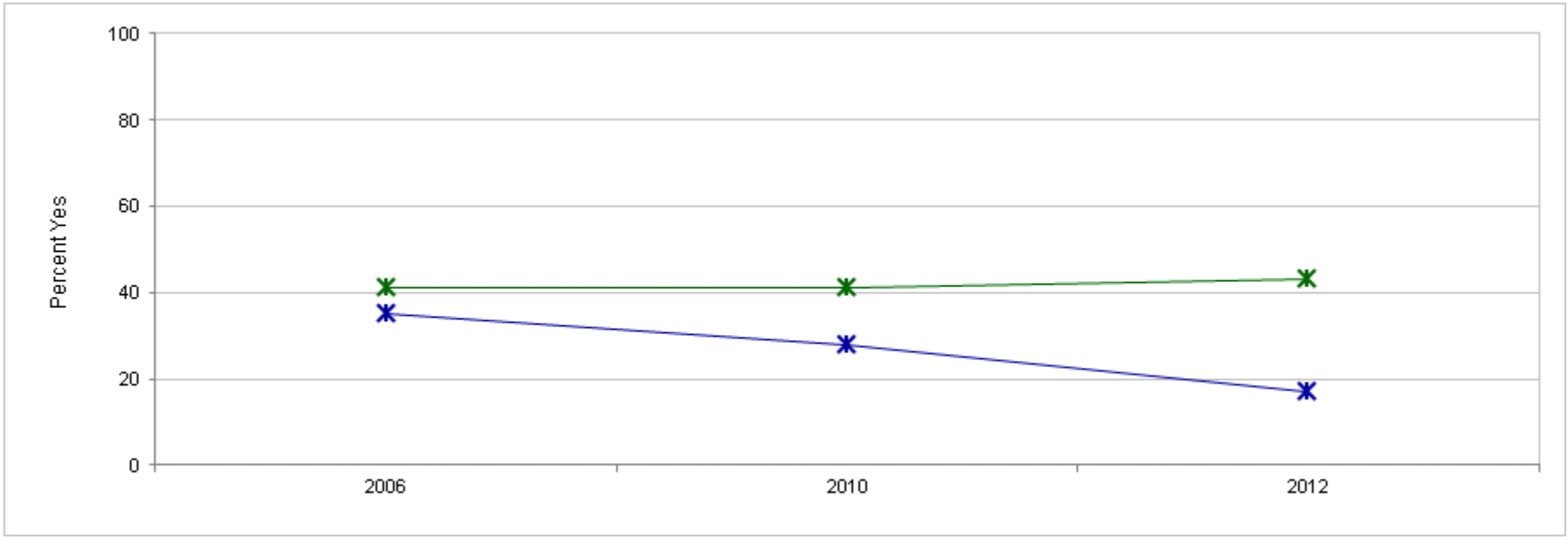
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010**

WGRA 2012 Q72

Margins of error range from ±7% to ±11%

Reasons for Not Reporting to a Military Authority: Thought They Would Not Be Believed

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	41	41	43
* Total Men	35	28	17

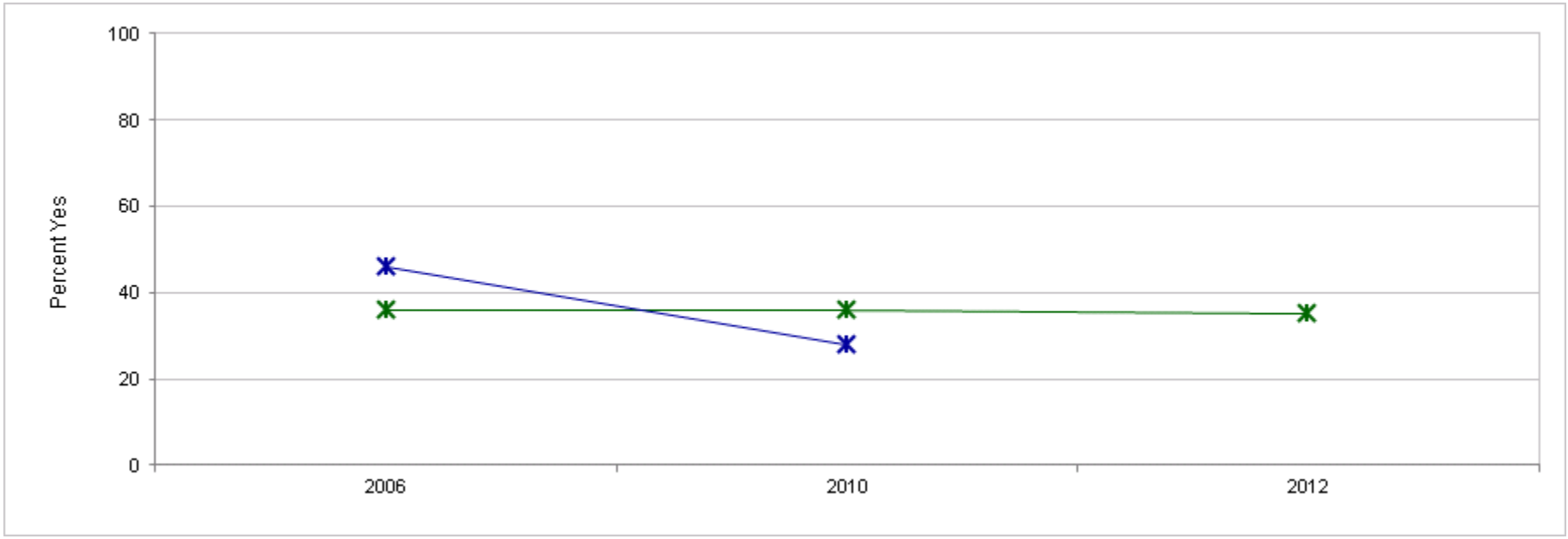
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006**

WGRA 2012 Q72

Margins of error range from ±7% to ±13%

Reasons for Not Reporting to a Military Authority: Thought Reporting Would Take Too Much Time and Effort

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	36	36	35
* Total Men	46	28	NR

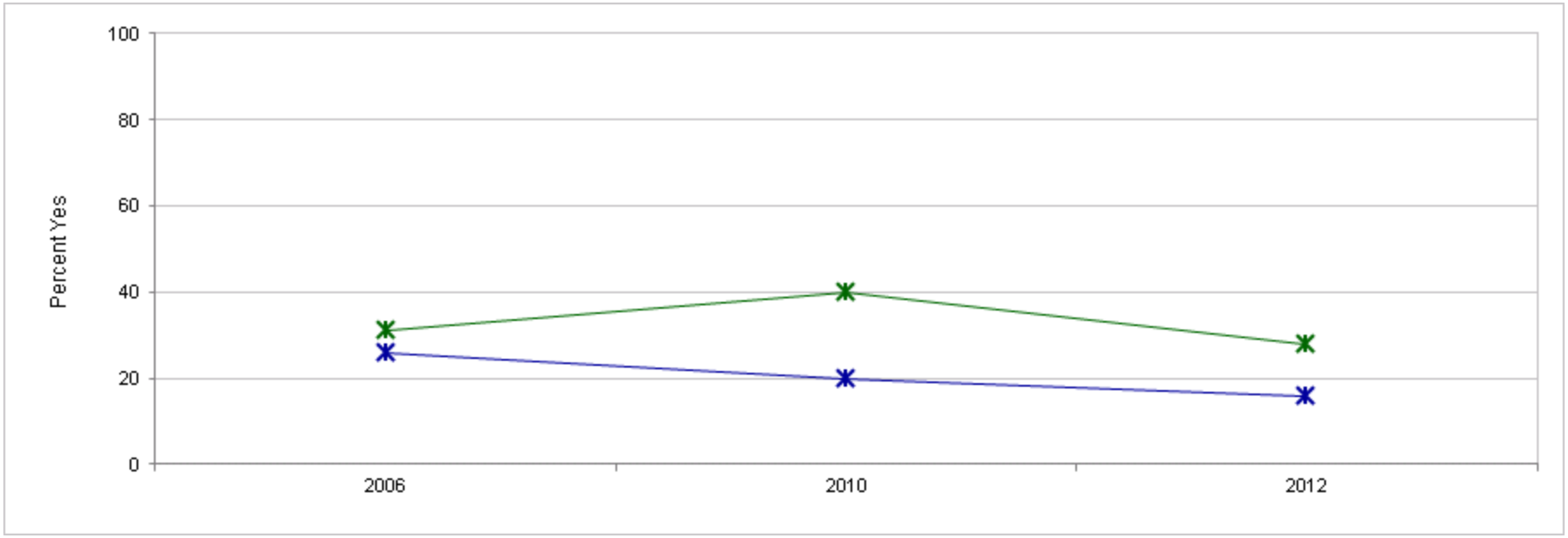
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010 or 2006**

WGRA 2012 Q72

Margins of error range from ±7% to ±12%

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

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	31	40	28
* Total Men	26	20	16

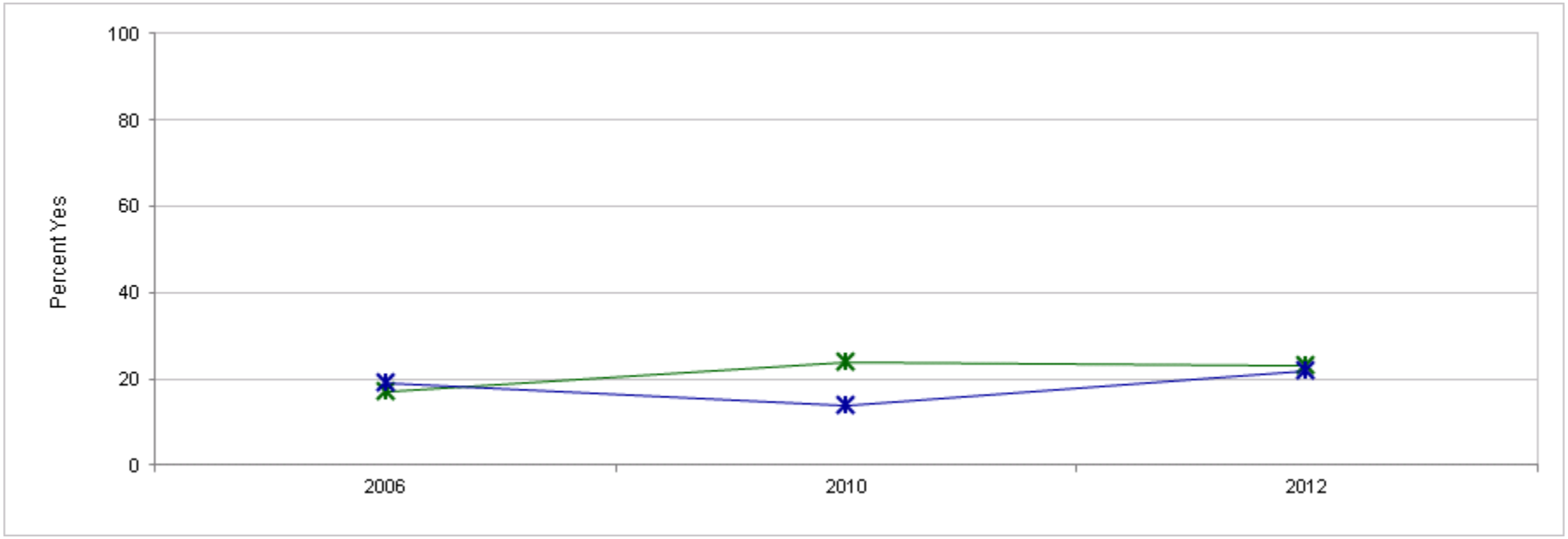
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006**

WGRA 2012 Q72

Margins of error range from ±6% to ±12%

Reasons for Not Reporting to a Military Authority: Feared They or Others Would Be Punished for Infractions/Violations, Such as Underage Drinking

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	17	24	23
* Total Men	19	14	22

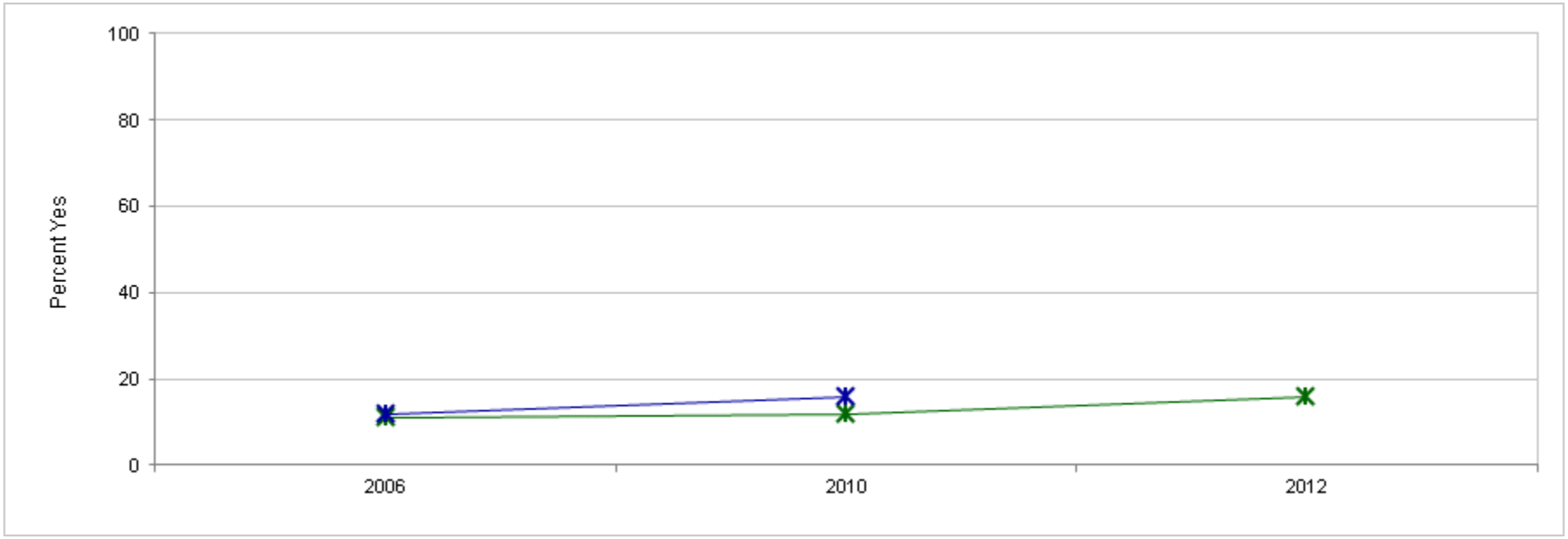
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006**

WGRA 2012 Q72

Margins of error range from ±6% to ±15%

Reasons for Not Reporting to a Military Authority: Other Reason

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	11	12	16
* Total Men	12	16	NR

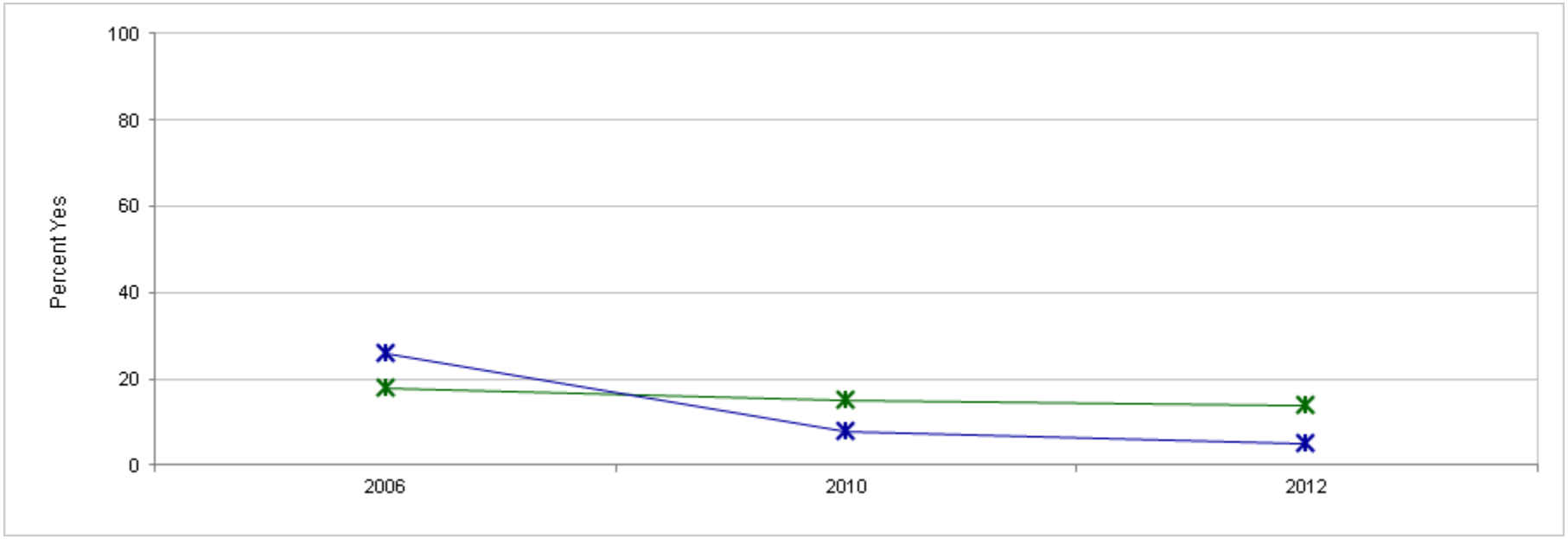
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010 or 2006**

WGRA 2012 Q72

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

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

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2006	2010	2012
Total Women	18	15	14
Total Men	26	8	5

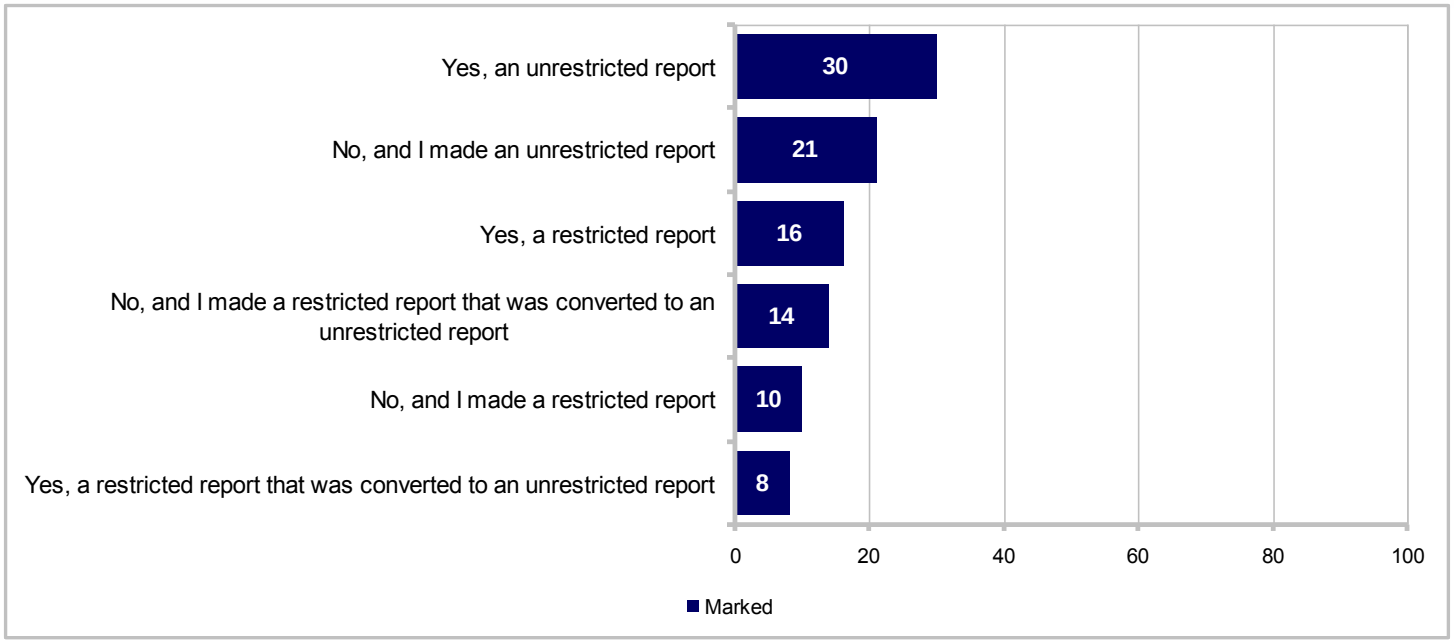
- There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006

WGRA 2012 Q72

Margins of error range from ±5% to ±8%

Would Make Same Reporting Decision Again in the One Situation

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



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

- **Results for men are not reportable**

WGRA 2012 Q73

Margins of error range from ±7% to ±9%

Would Make Same Reporting Decision Again in the One Situation

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

DoD Women KEY: More Likely To Mark Less Likely To Mark	Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Yes, an unrestricted report	30	31	23	36	NR	30	NR	NR	NR
No, and I made an unrestricted report	21	32	17	21	NR	20	NR	NR	NR
Yes, a restricted report	16	15	NR	14	NR	14	NR	NR	NR
No, and I made a restricted report that was converted to an unrestricted report	14	9	9	14	NR	14	NR	NR	NR
No, and I made a restricted report	10	NR	14	7	NR	12	1	NR	NR
Yes, a restricted report that was converted to an unrestricted report	8	NR	NR	8	NR	10	1	1	NR

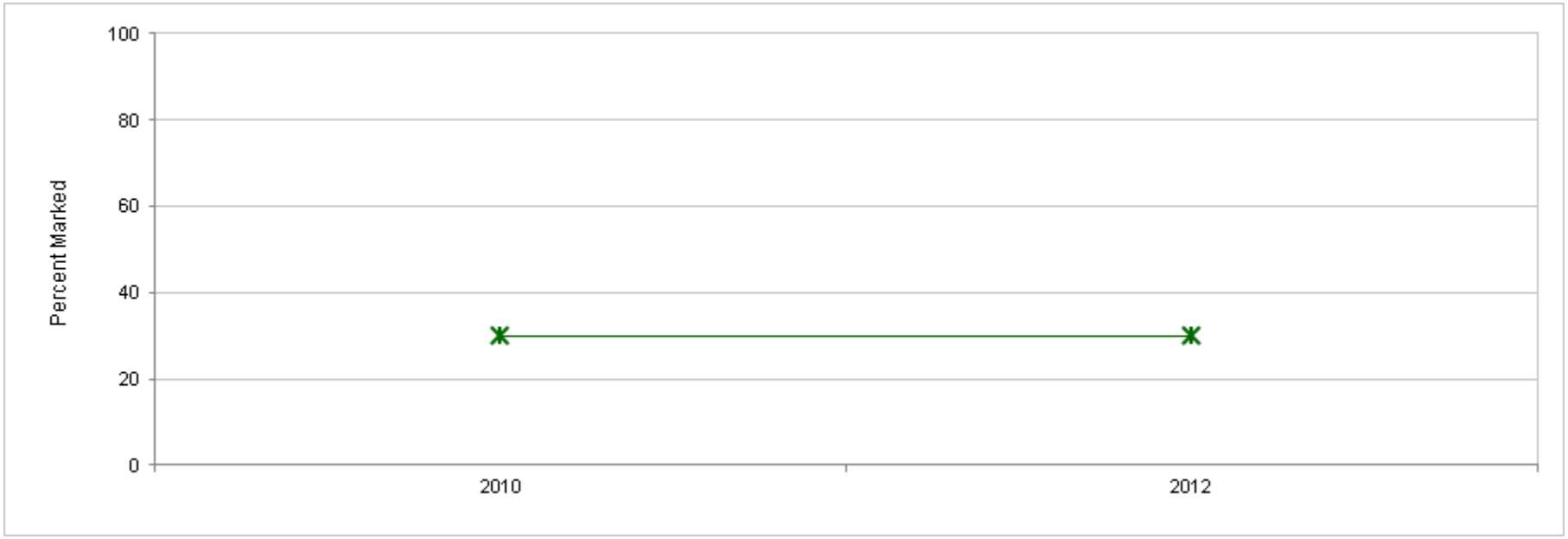
- **Less likely to mark *no, and I made a restricted report* led by E5 – E9 women**
- **Less likely to mark *yes, a restricted report that was converted to an unrestricted report* led by E5 – E9 women**

WGRA 2012 Q73

Margins of error range from ±3% to ±17%

Would Make Same Reporting Decision Again in the One Situation: Yes, an Unrestricted Report

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2010	2012
* Total Women	30	30
* Total Men	NR	NR

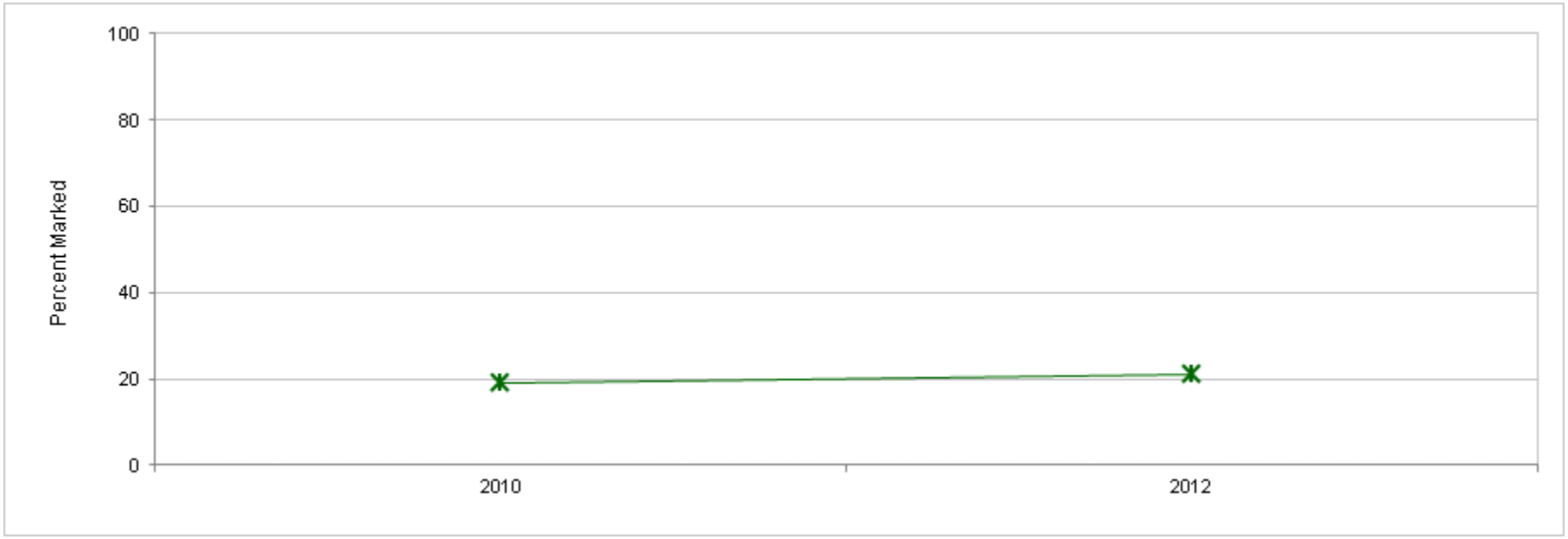
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010**

WGRA 2012 Q73

Margins of error range from ±9% to ±11%

Would Make Same Reporting Decision Again in the One Situation: No, and Made an Unrestricted Report

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2010	2012
* Total Women	19	21
* Total Men	NR	NR

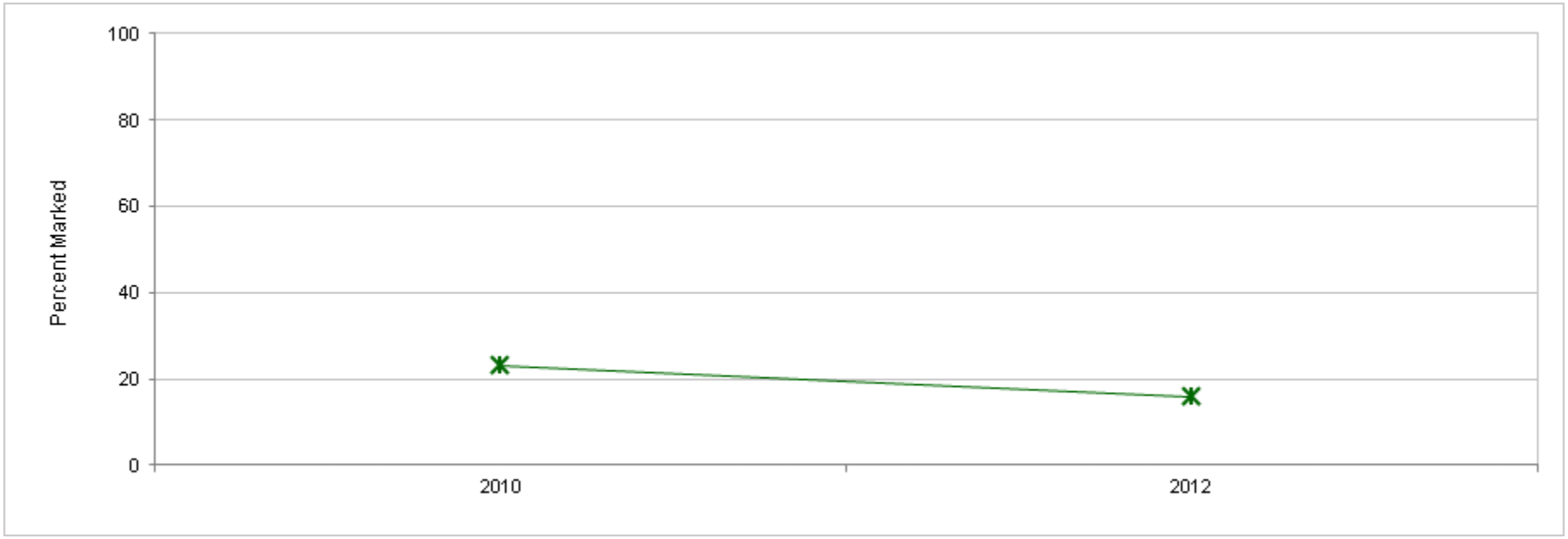
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010**

WGRA 2012 Q73

Margins of error range from ±8% to ±10%

Would Make Same Reporting Decision Again in the One Situation: Yes, a Restricted Report

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2010	2012
* Total Women	23	16
* Total Men	NR	NR

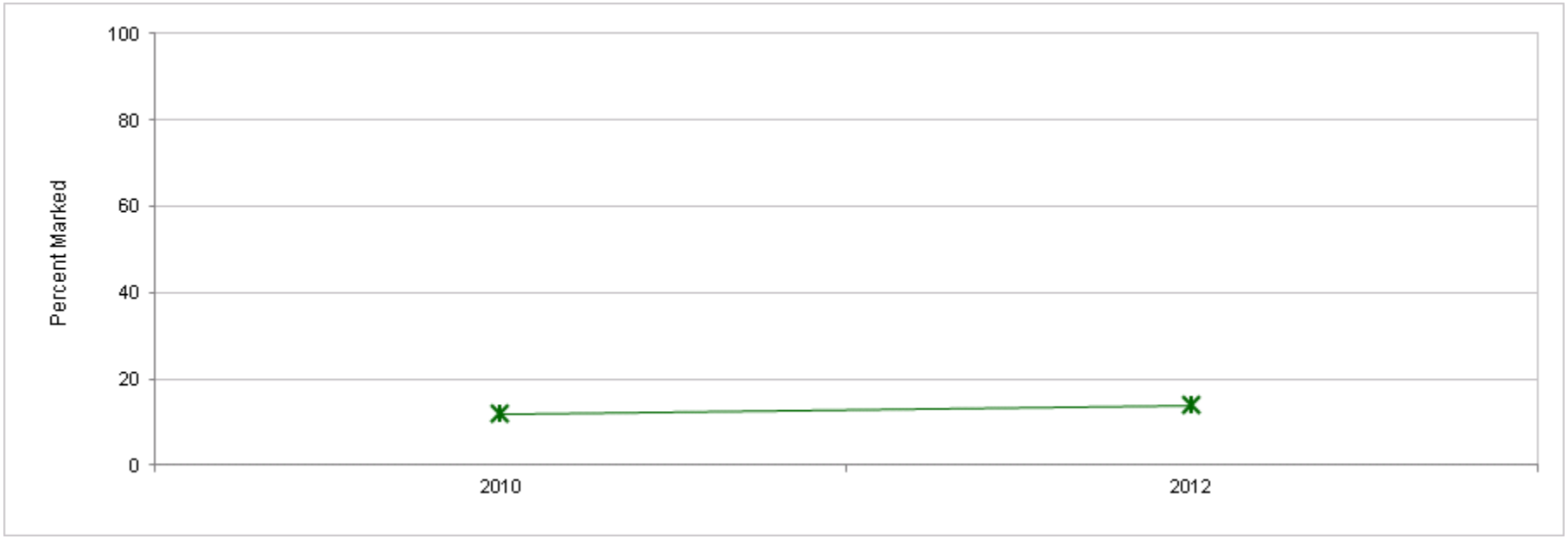
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010**

WGRA 2012 Q73

Margins of error range from ±8% to ±11%

Would Make Same Reporting Decision Again in the One Situation: No, and Made a Converted Report

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2010	2011
* Total Women	12	14
* Total Men	NR	NR

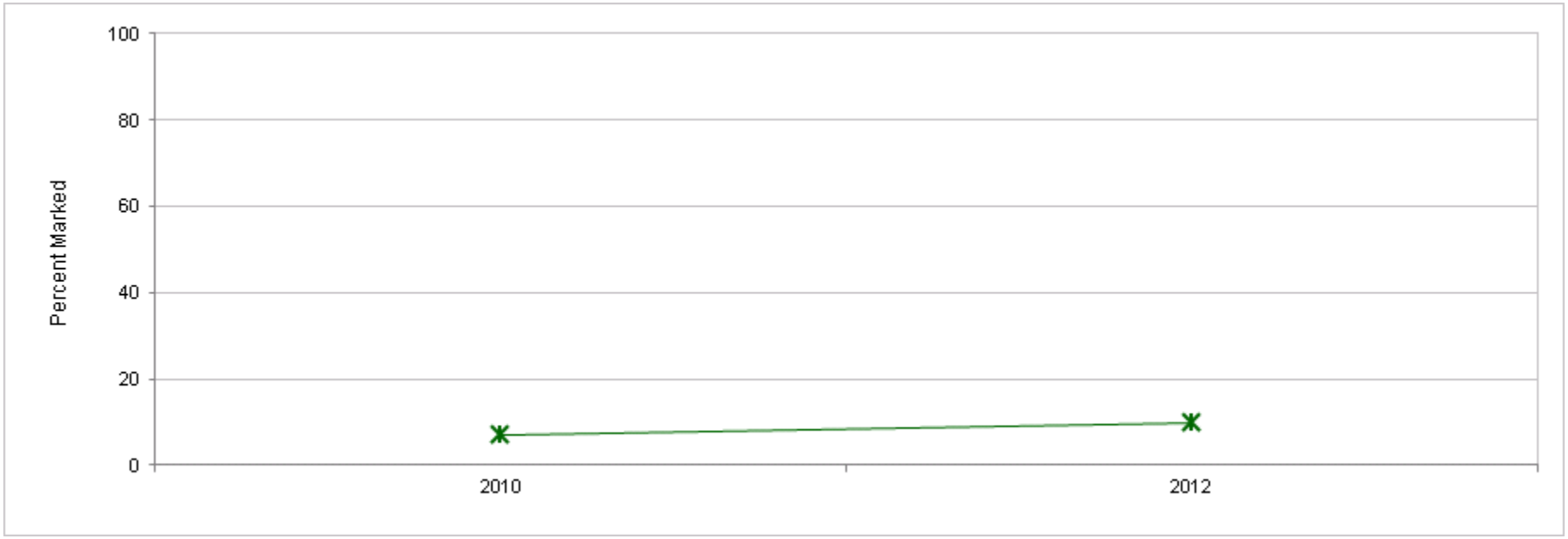
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010**

WGRA 2012 Q73

Margins of error range from ±6% to ±8%

Would Make Same Reporting Decision Again in the One Situation: No, and Made a Restricted Report

Percent of Active Duty Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Who Made a Restricted,



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2010	2012
* Total Women	7	10
* Total Men	NR	NR

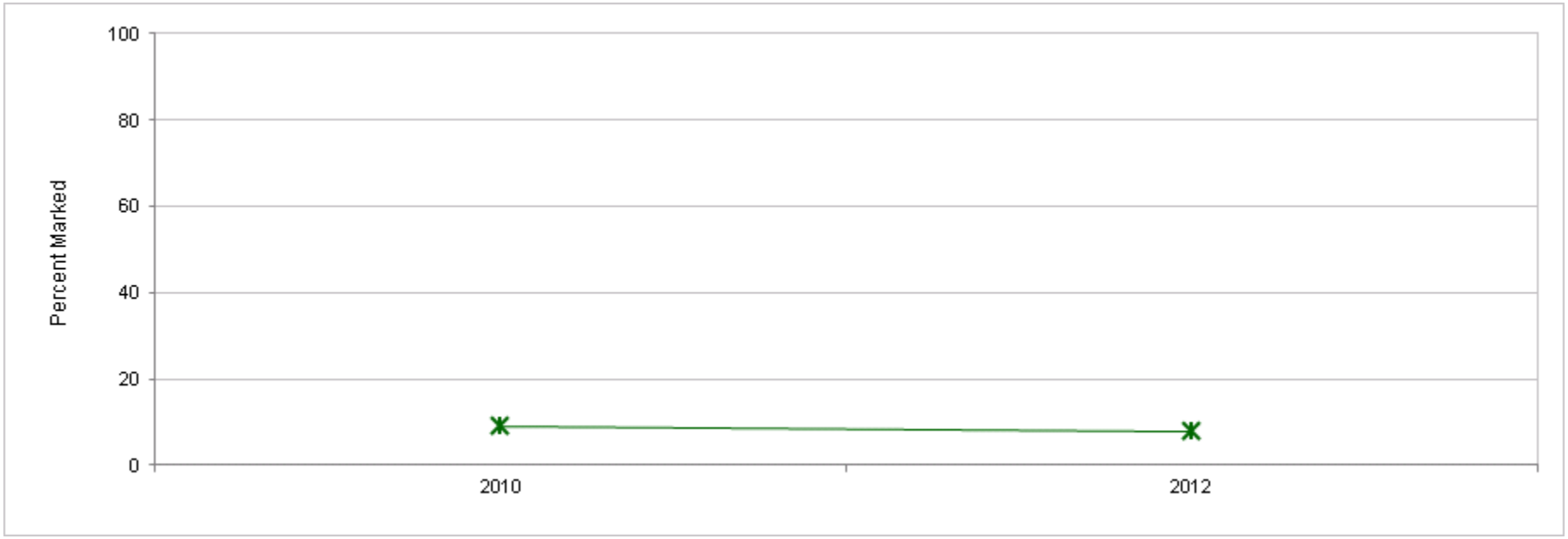
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010**

WGRA 2012 Q73

Margins of error do not exceed ±6%

Would Make Same Reporting Decision Again in the One Situation: Yes, a Restricted Report That Was Converted to an Unrestricted Report

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2010	2012
* Total Women	9	8
* Total Men	NR	NR

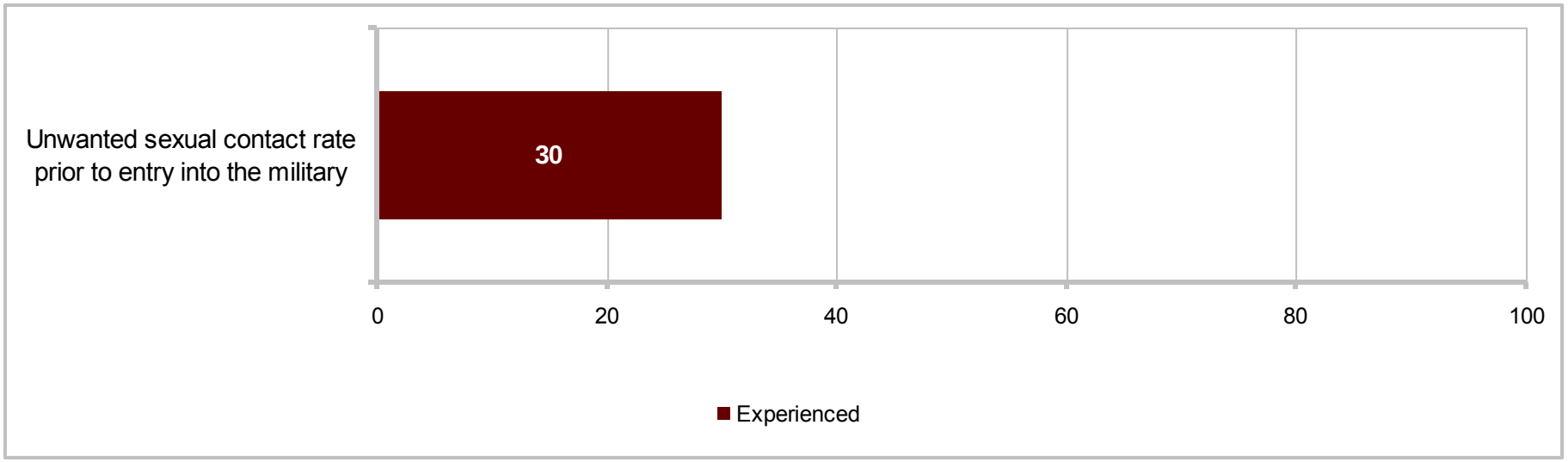
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010**

WGRA 2012 Q73

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

Unwanted Sexual Contact Rate Prior To Entry Into the Military

Percent of All Active Duty Women



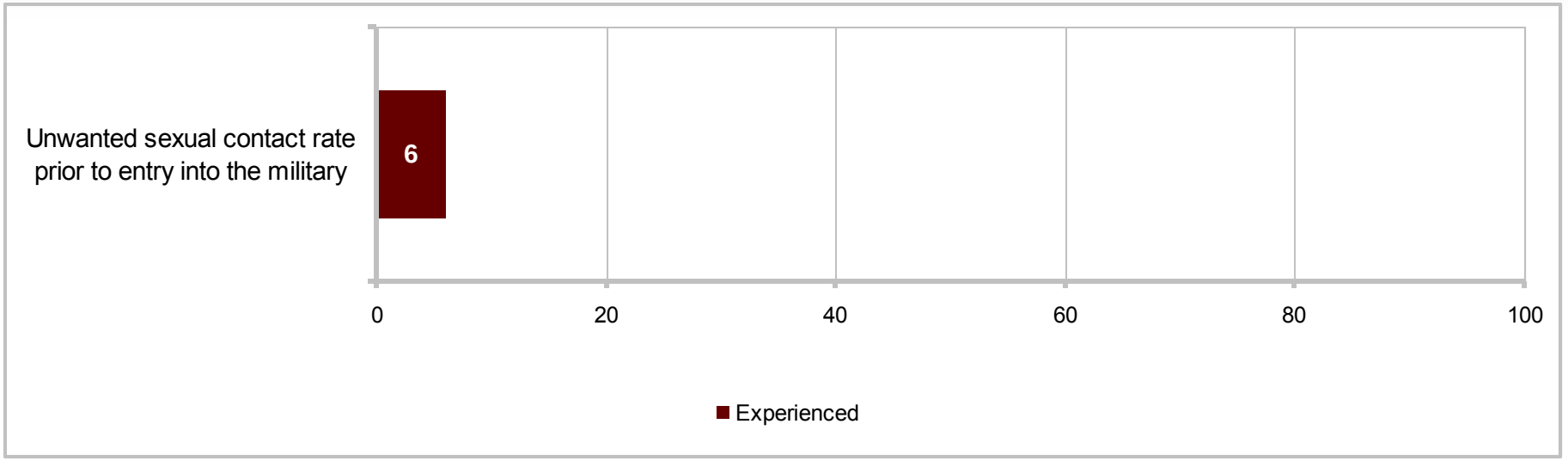
- **30% of women indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact prior to their entry into the military**

WGRA 2012 Q89

Margins of error do not exceed ±2%

Unwanted Sexual Contact Rate Prior To Entry Into the Military

Percent of All Active Duty Men



- **6% of men indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact prior to their entry into the military**

WGRA 2012 Q89

Margins of error do not exceed ±1%

Unwanted Sexual Contact Rate Prior To Entry Into the Military

Percent of All Active Duty Members

DoD Women KEY: Higher Response of Experienced Lower Response of Experienced	Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Unwanted sexual contact rate prior to entry into the military	30	31	30	35	27	30	31	26	31

DoD Men KEY: Higher Response of Experienced Lower Response of Experienced	Total Men	Army Men	Navy Men	Marine Corps Men	Air Force Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
Unwanted sexual contact rate prior to entry into the military	6	6	7	6	4	6	6	4	8

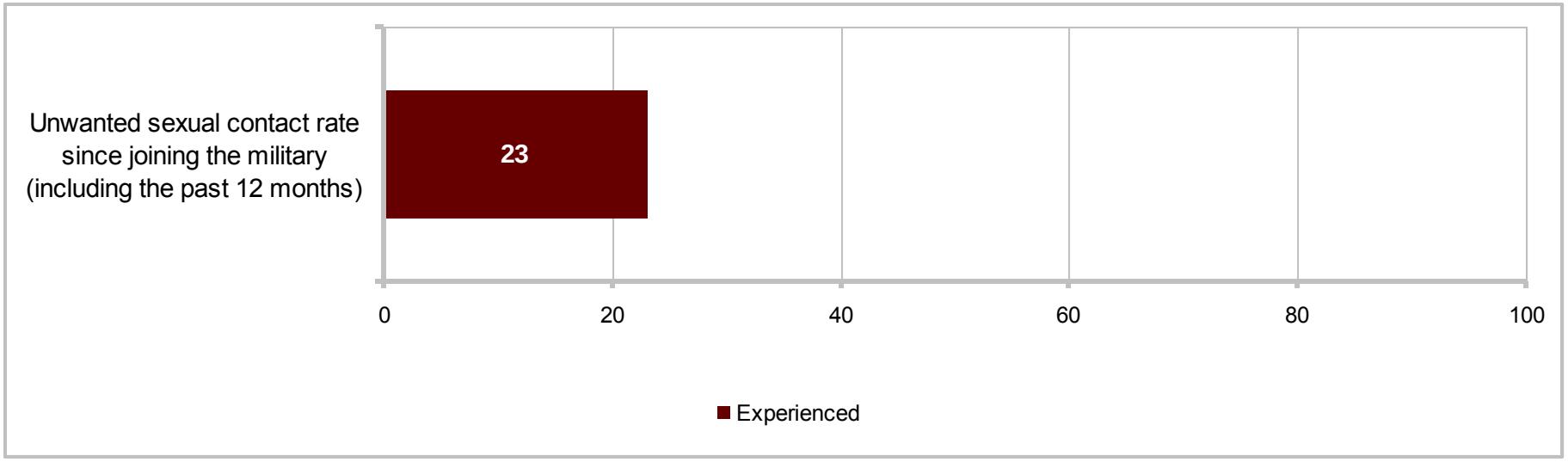
- **Higher response of experienced led by Marine Corps women; lower response led by O1 – O3 men, Air Force men, O1 – O3 women, and Air Force women**

WGRA 2012 Q89

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

Unwanted Sexual Contact Rate Since Joining the Military (Including Past 12 Months)

Percent of All Active Duty Women



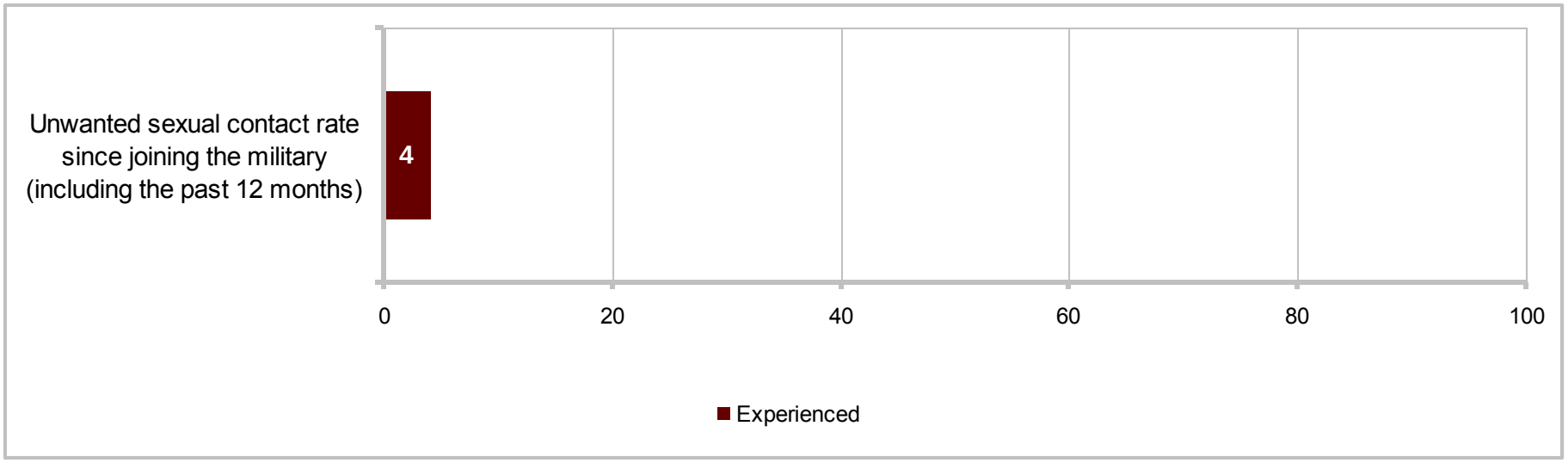
- **23% of women indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact since joining the military (including the past 12 months)**

WGRA 2012 Q32 and Q90

Margins of error do not exceed ±1%

Unwanted Sexual Contact Rate Since Joining the Military (Including Past 12 Months)

Percent of All Active Duty Men



- **4% of men indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact since joining the military (including the past 12 months)**

WGRA 2012 Q32 and Q90

Margins of error do not exceed ±1%

Unwanted Sexual Contact Rate Since Joining the Military (Including Past 12 Months)

Percent of All Active Duty Members

DoD Women KEY: Higher Response of Experienced Lower Response of Experienced	Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Unwanted sexual contact rate since joining the military (including the past 12 months)	23	26	23	29	17	20	28	17	21

DoD Men KEY: Higher Response of Experienced Lower Response of Experienced	Total Men	Army Men	Navy Men	Marine Corps Men	Air Force Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
Unwanted sexual contact rate since joining the military (including the past 12 months)	4	3	6	4	2	4	4	2	4

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

WGRA 2012 Q32 and Q90

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

UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT (USC)

Summary of Findings

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

UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT (USC)

Summary of Findings

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

UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT (USC)

Summary of Findings

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

UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT (USC)

Summary of Findings

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

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

UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT (USC)

Summary of Findings

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

UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT (USC)
Summary of Findings

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

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

UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT (USC)

Summary of Findings

- **Of the 6.1% of women and 1.2% of men who experienced USC:**
  - 30% of women and 19% of men sexually indicated the offender harassed them before/after the situation; 8% of women and 2% of men indicated the offender stalked them; 20% of women and 21% of men indicated the offender both sexually harassed and stalked them; and 42% of women and 58% of men indicated the offender neither sexually harassed nor stalked them
    - Lower response of sexually harassed them only led by O4 – O6 women

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

UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT (USC)

Summary of Findings

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

- **Of the 33% of women who reported to a military authority:**
  - 27% made only a restricted report; 51% made only an unrestricted report; and 21% made a converted report
    - There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010

UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT (USC)

Summary of Findings

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

UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT (USC)

Summary of Findings

- **Of the 33% of women who reported to a military authority:**
  - 3% experienced professional retaliation only; 31% experienced social retaliation only; 2% experienced administrative action only; 26% experienced a combination of four types (professional retaliation, social retaliation, administrative action, and/or punishments); and 38% experienced none

UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT (USC)

Summary of Findings

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

UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT (USC)

Summary of Findings

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

UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT (USC)

Summary of Findings

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

UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT (USC)

Summary of Findings

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

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

UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT (USC)

Summary of Findings

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

UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT (USC)
Summary of Findings

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

UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT (USC)
Summary of Findings

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

UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT (USC)

Summary of Findings

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

- **23% of women and 4% of men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact since joining the military (including the past 12 months)**
  - Higher response led by Marine Corps women, E5 – E9 women, Army women, and Navy men
  - Lower response led by O1 – O3 men, Air Force men, O1 – O3 women, Air Force women, and E1 – E4 women

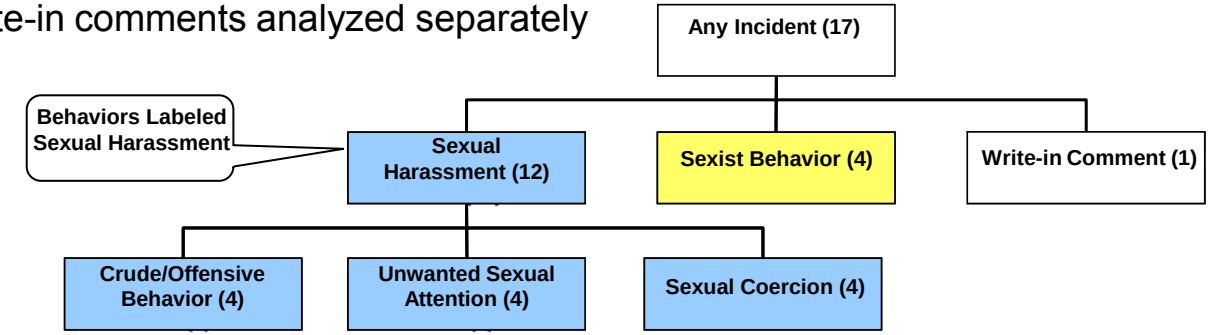
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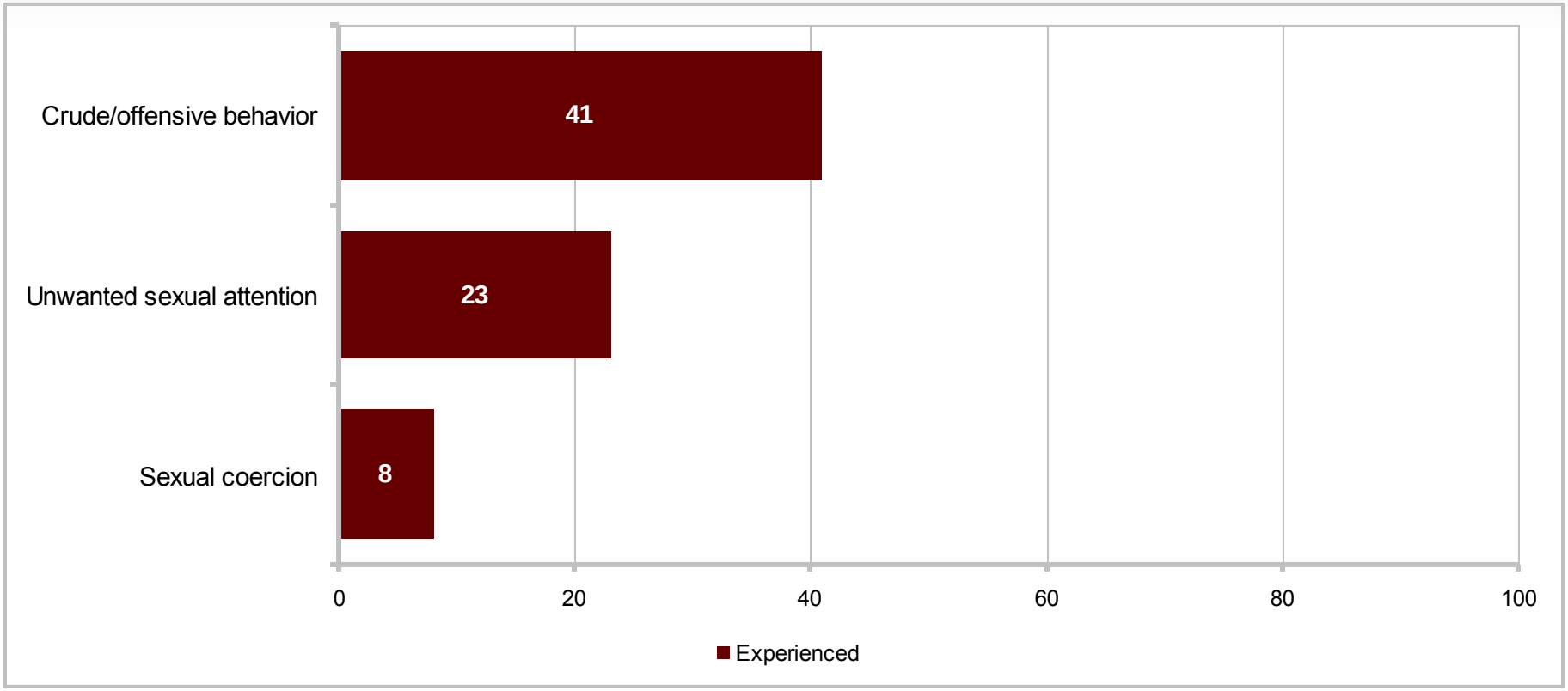
Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors: Sexual Harassment and Sexist Behavior Incident Rates

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



Incident Rates for Components of Sexual Harassment

Percent of All Active Duty Women



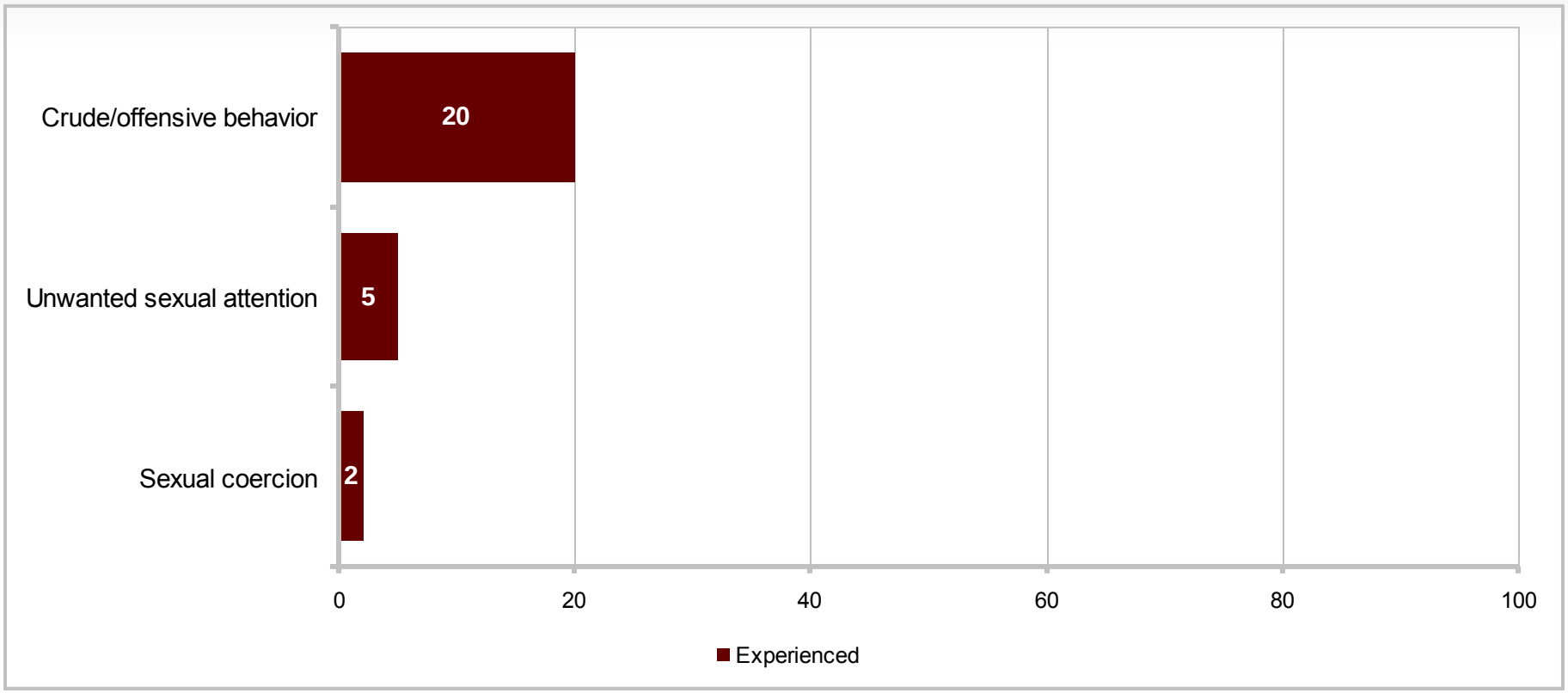
- **41% of women indicated experiencing *crude/offensive behavior* in the past 12 months**
- **23% of women indicated experiencing *unwanted sexual attention* in the past 12 months**
- **8% of women indicated experiencing *sexual coercion* in the past 12 months**

WGRA 2012 Q30

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

Incident Rates for Components of Sexual Harassment

Percent of All Active Duty Men



- **20% of men indicated experiencing *crude/offensive behavior* in the past 12 months**
- **5% of men indicated experiencing *unwanted sexual attention* in the past 12 months**
- **2% of men indicated experiencing *sexual coercion* in the past 12 months**

WGRA 2012 Q30

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

Incident Rates for Components of Sexual Harassment

Percent of All Active Duty Members

DoD Women KEY: Higher Response of Experienced Lower Response of Experienced	Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Crude/offensive behavior	41	46	48	50	28	44	38	42	31
Unwanted sexual attention	23	28	26	32	14	29	20	20	9
Sexual coercion	8	10	8	12	4	11	7	4	1

DoD Men KEY: Higher Response of Experienced Lower Response of Experienced	Total Men	Army Men	Navy Men	Marine Corps Men	Air Force Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
Crude/offensive behavior	20	23	23	19	13	23	18	19	19
Unwanted sexual attention	5	5	6	5	2	6	4	2	2
Sexual coercion	2	2	2	3	1	3	1	0	0

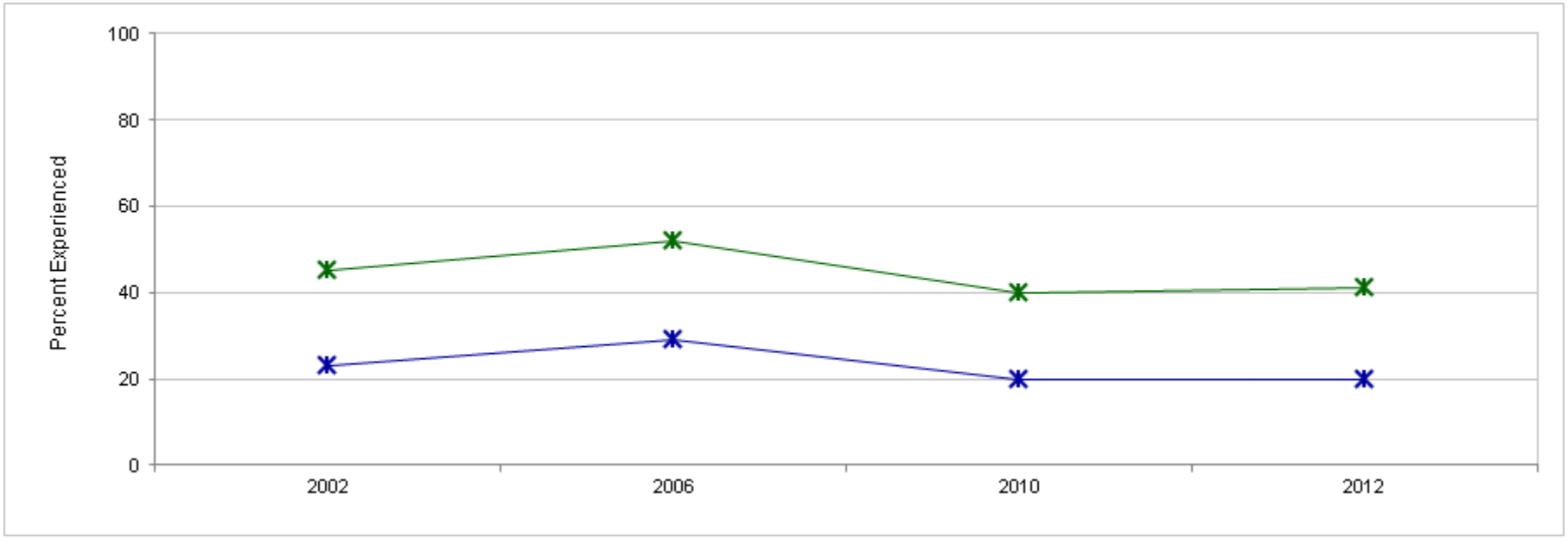
- Higher response of *crude/offensive behavior* led by Marine Corps women, Navy women, Army women, E1 – E4 women, Army men, and E1 – E4 men; lower response led by Air Force men, E5 – E9 men, Air Force women, O4 – O6 women, and E5 – E9 women
- Higher response of *unwanted sexual attention* led by Marine Corps women, E1 – E4 women, Army women, Navy women, and E1 – E4 men; lower response led by O4 – O6 men, Air Force men, O1 – O3 men, O4 – O6 women, Air Force women, E5 – E9 women, and O1 – O3 women
- Higher response of *sexual coercion* led by Marine Corps women, E1 – E4 women, Army women, and E1 – E4 men; lower response led by O4 – O6 women, Air Force women, O1 – O3 women, and E5 – E9 women

WGRA 2012 Q30

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

Crude/Offensive Behavior

Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2002	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	45	52	40	41
* Total Men	23	29	20	20

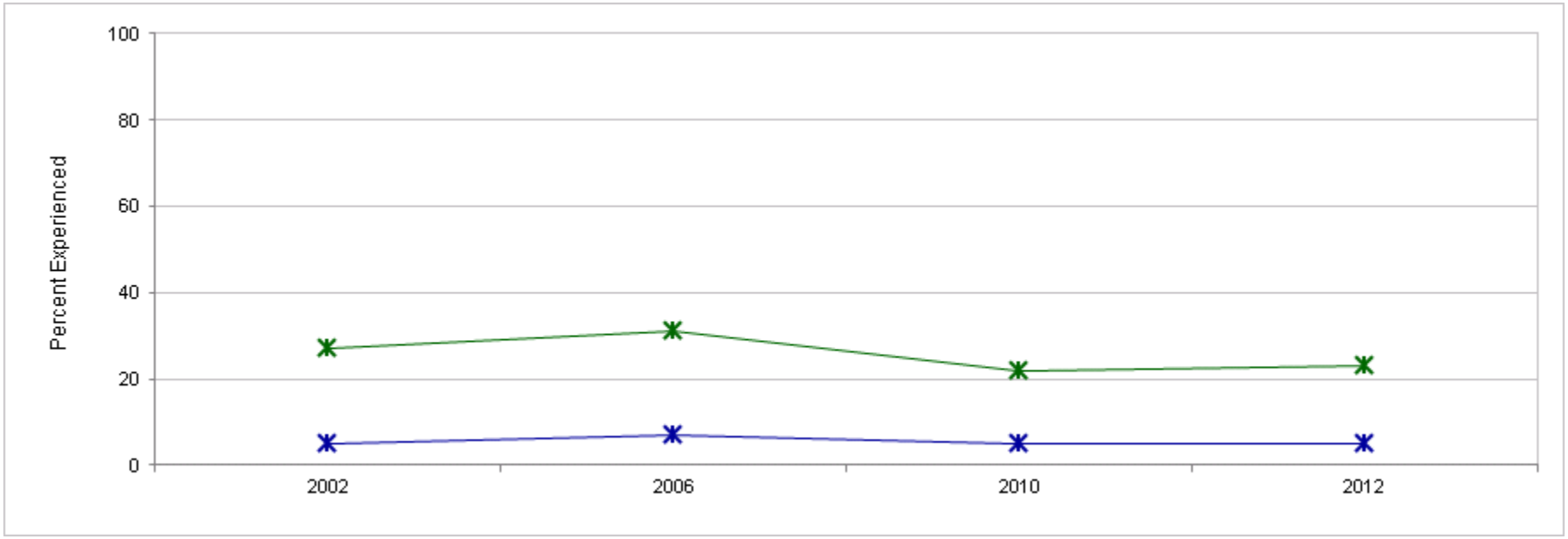
- **For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly lower than 2006 and 2002; for men, the 2012 percentage is significantly lower than 2006**

WGRA 2012 Q30

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

Unwanted Sexual Attention

Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2002	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	27	31	22	23
* Total Men	5	7	5	5

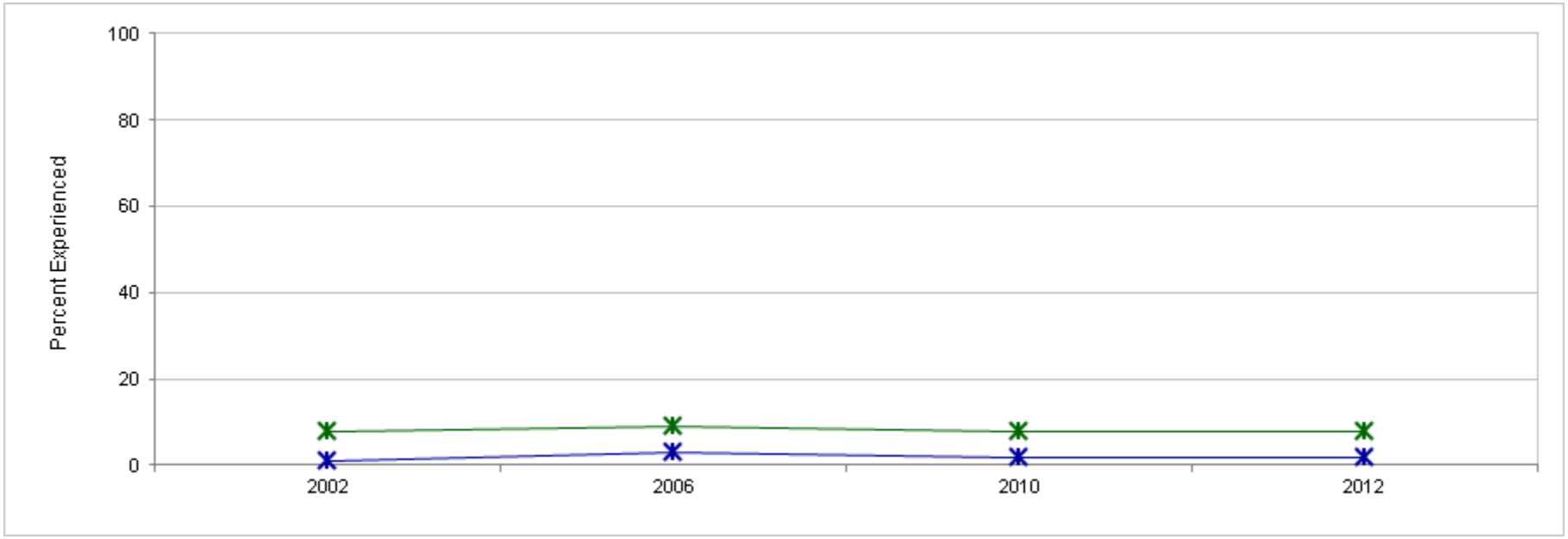
- **For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly lower than 2006 and 2002; for men, the 2012 percentage is significantly lower than 2006**

WGRA 2012 Q30

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

Sexual Coercion

Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2002	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	8	9	8	8
* Total Men	1	3	2	2

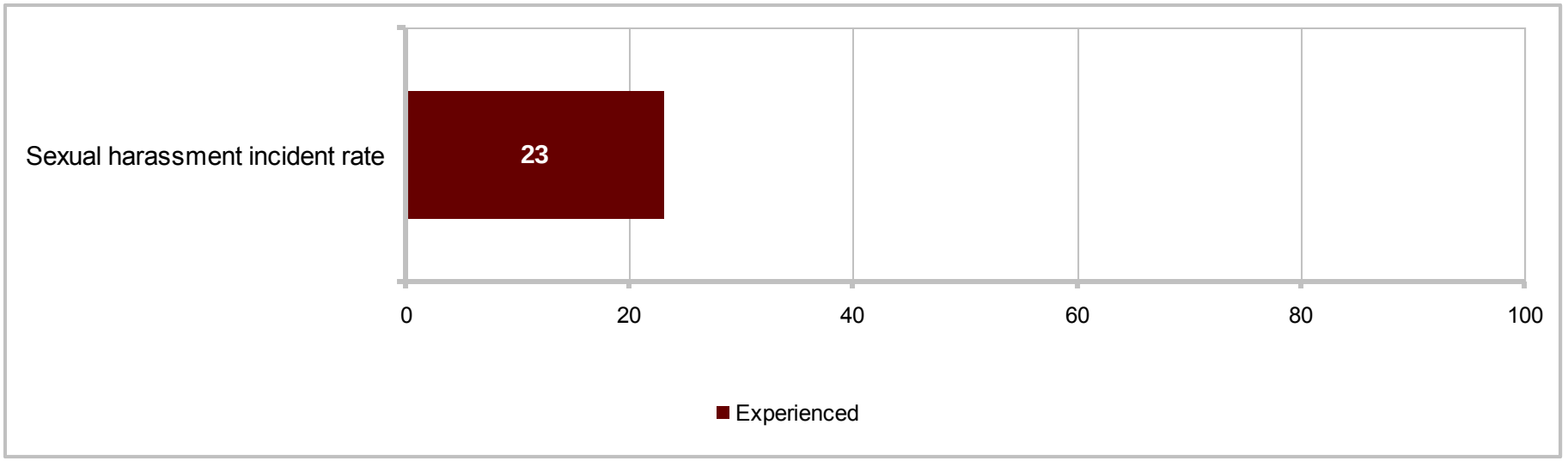
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010, 2006, or 2002**

WGRA 2012 Q30

Margins of error do not exceed ±1%

Sexual Harassment Incident Rate

Percent of All Active Duty Women



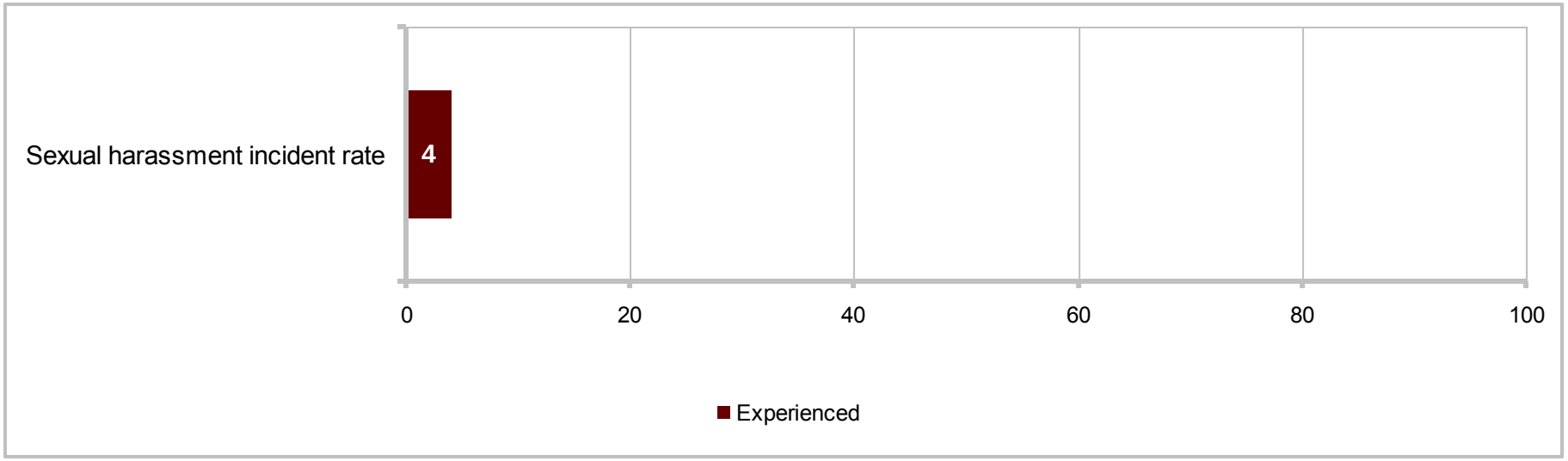
- **23% of women indicated experiencing sexual harassment in the past 12 months**

WGRA 2012 Q30, Q31

Margins of error do not exceed ±1%

Sexual Harassment Incident Rate

Percent of All Active Duty Men



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

WGRA 2012 Q30, Q31

Margins of error do not exceed ±1%

Sexual Harassment Incident Rate

Percent of All Active Duty Members

DoD Women KEY: Higher Response of Experienced Lower Response of Experienced	Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Sexual harassment incident rate	23	28	26	30	14	26	21	21	14

DoD Men KEY: Higher Response of Experienced Lower Response of Experienced	Total Men	Army Men	Navy Men	Marine Corps Men	Air Force Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
Sexual harassment incident rate	4	6	5	2	2	6	3	3	1

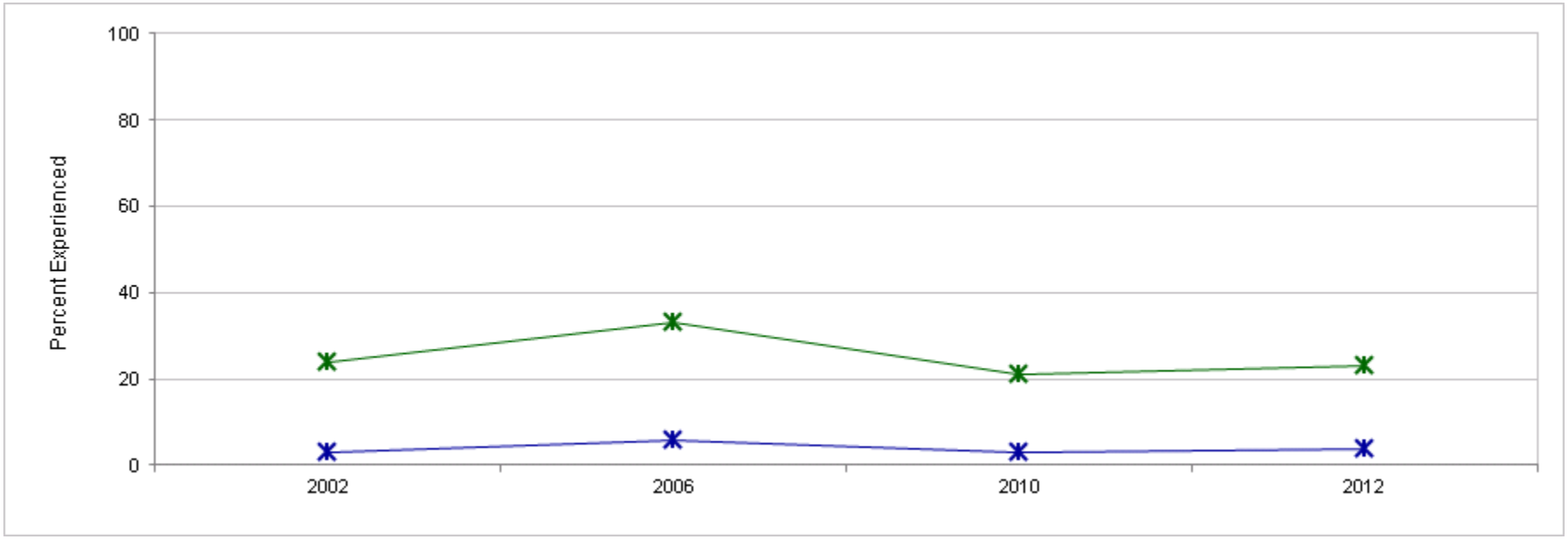
- **Higher response of experienced led by Marine Corps women, Army women, E1 – E4 women, Navy women, E1 – E4 men, and Army men; lower response led by O4 – O6 men, Air Force men, Marine Corps men, Air Force women, O4 – O6 women, and E5 – E9 women**

WGRA 2012 Q30, Q31

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

Sexual Harassment Incident Rate

Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2002	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	24	33	21	23
* Total Men	3	6	3	4

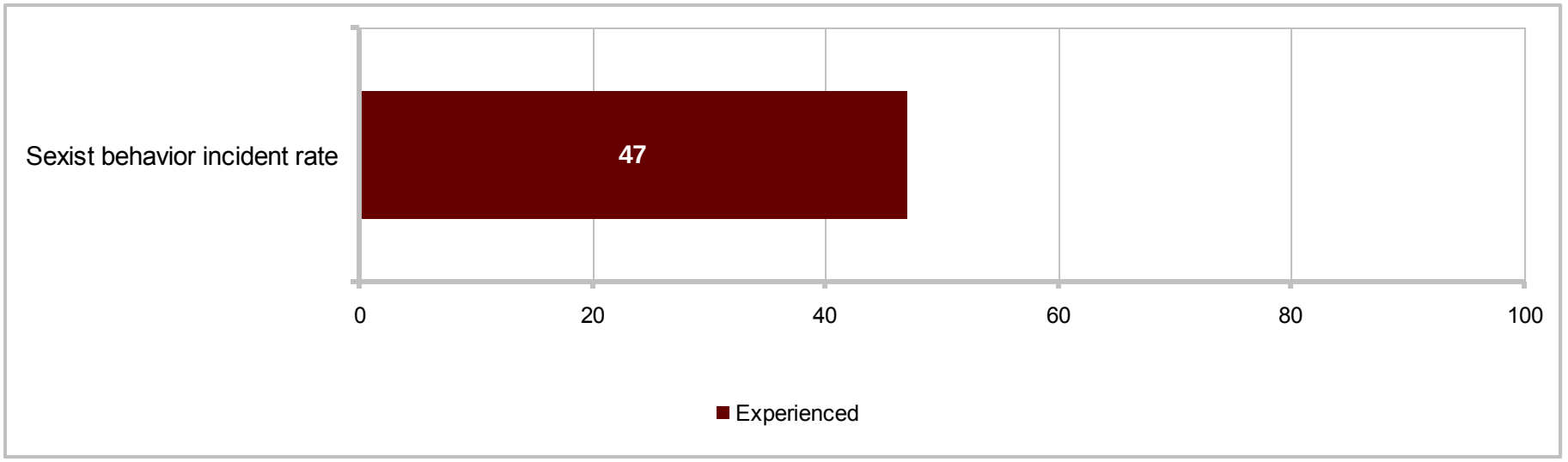
- **For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly lower than 2006**

WGRA 2012 Q30, Q31

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

Sexist Behavior Incident Rate

Percent of All Active Duty Women



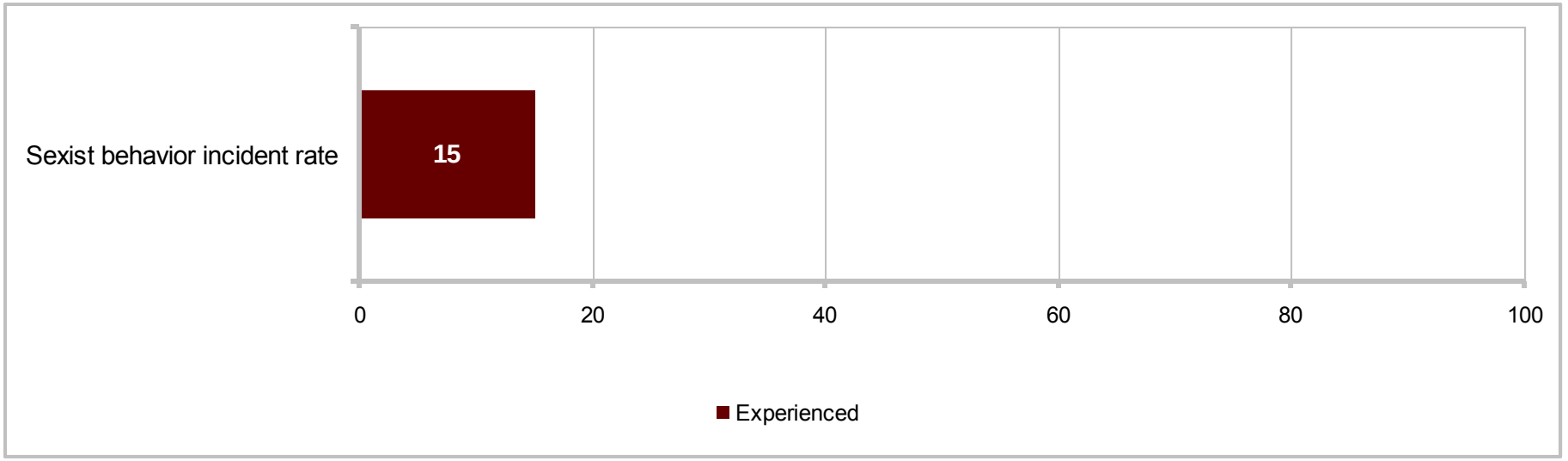
- **47% of women indicated experiencing sexist behavior in the past 12 months**

WGRA 2012 Q30

Margins of error do not exceed ±2%

Sexist Behavior Incident Rate

Percent of All Active Duty Men



- **15% of men indicated experiencing sexist behavior in the past 12 months**

WGRA 2012 Q30

Margins of error do not exceed ±2%

Sexist Behavior Incident Rate

Percent of All Active Duty Members

DoD Women KEY: Higher Response of Experienced Lower Response of Experienced	Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Sexist behavior incident rate	47	52	51	60	34	48	44	49	42

DoD Men KEY: Higher Response of Experienced Lower Response of Experienced	Total Men	Army Men	Navy Men	Marine Corps Men	Air Force Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
Sexist behavior incident rate	15	18	16	14	9	16	14	14	12

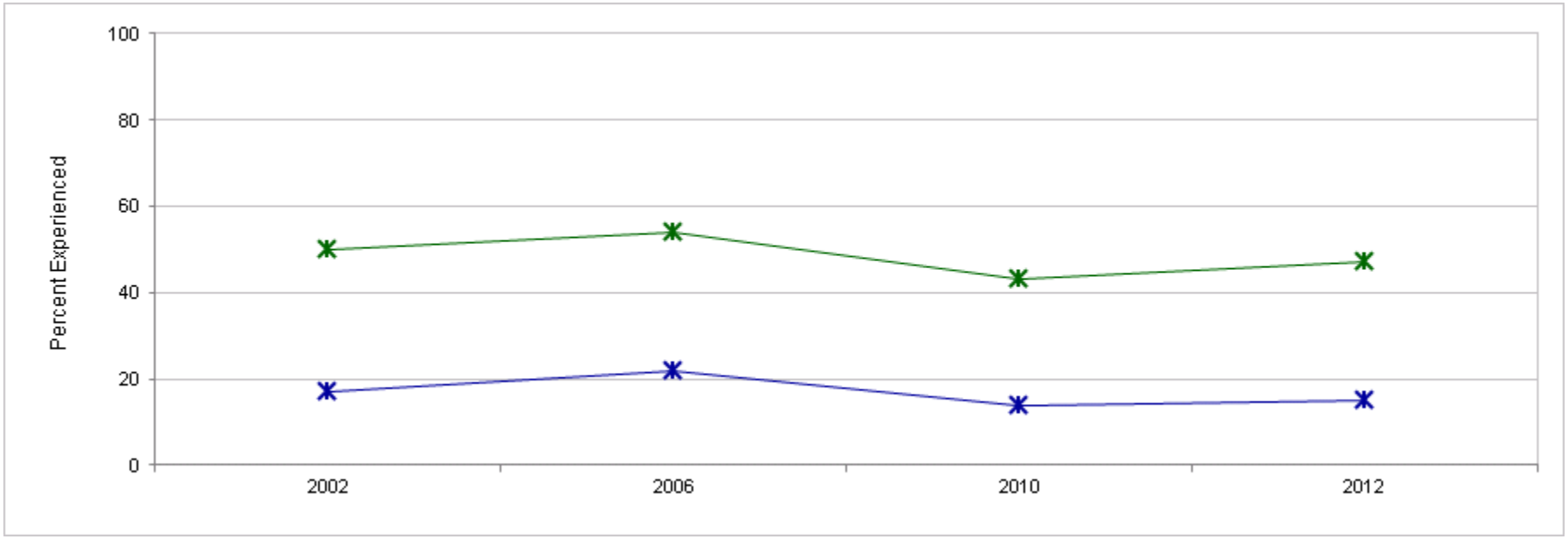
- **Higher response of experienced led by Marine Corps women, Army women, Navy women, E1 – E4 women, and Army men; lower response led by Air Force men, Air Force women, O4 – O6 women, and E5 – E9 women**

WGRA 2012 Q30

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

Sexist Behavior Incident Rate

Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2002	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	50	54	43	47
* Total Men	17	22	14	15

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

WGRA 2012 Q30

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

UNWANTED GENDER-RELATED EXPERIENCES

Summary of Findings

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

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

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

UNWANTED GENDER-RELATED EXPERIENCES

Summary of Findings

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

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

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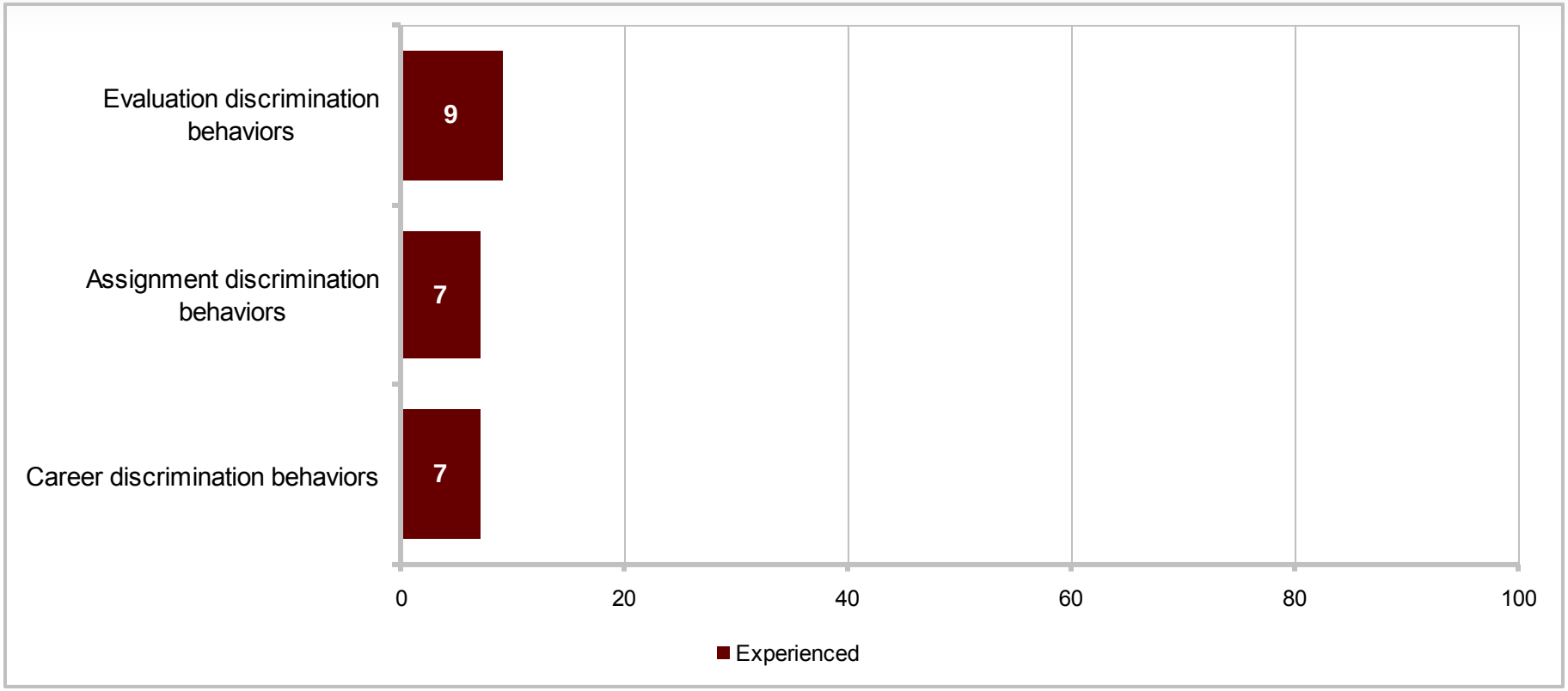
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Gender Discriminatory Behaviors and Sex Discrimination

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

Evaluation, Assignment, and Career Discrimination Incident Rates

Percent of All Active Duty Women



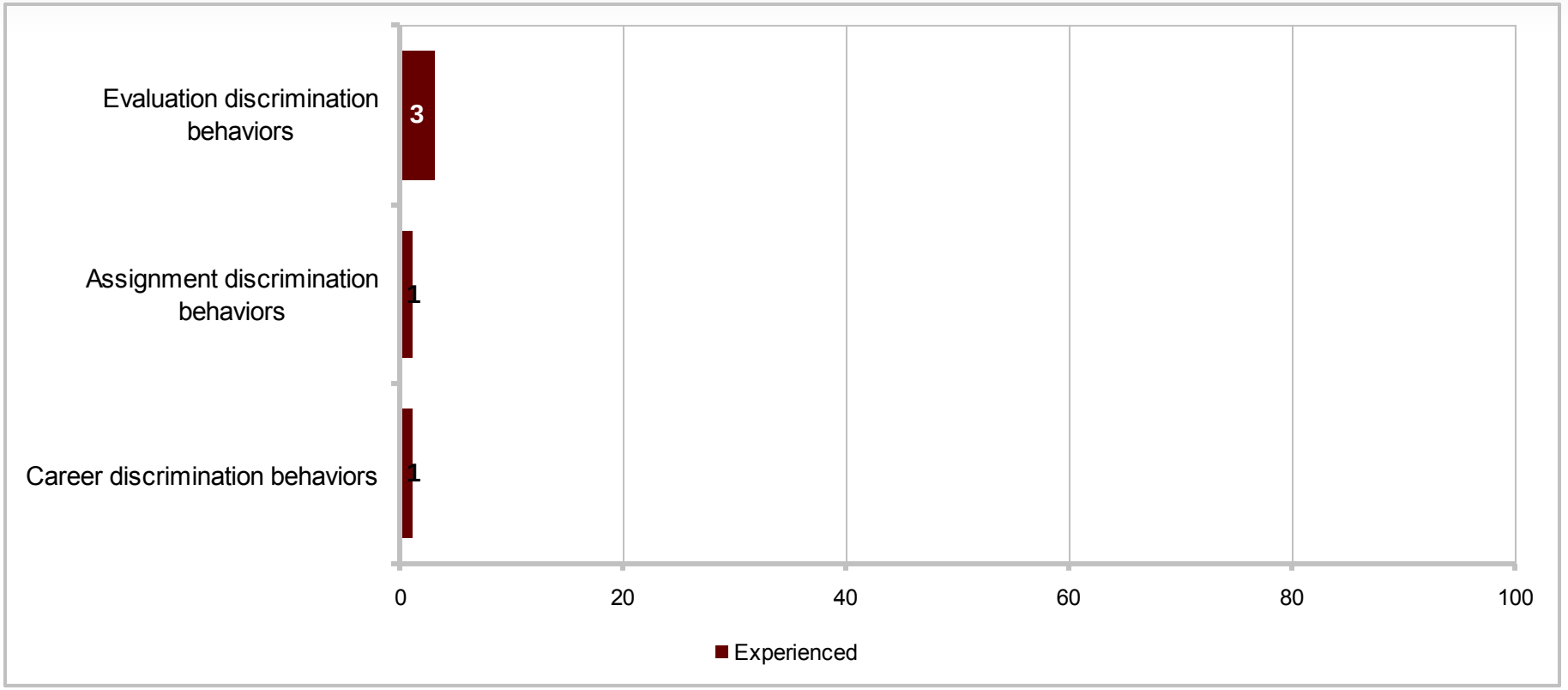
- **9% of women indicated experiencing *evaluation discrimination behaviors* in the past 12 months**
- **7% of women indicated experiencing *assignment discrimination behaviors* in the past 12 months**
- **7% of women indicated experiencing *career discrimination behaviors* in the past 12 months**

WGRA 2012 Q27

Margins of error do not exceed ±1%

Evaluation, Assignment, and Career Discrimination Incident Rates

Percent of All Active Duty Men



- **3% of men indicated experiencing *evaluation discrimination behaviors* in the past 12 months**
- **1% of men indicated experiencing *assignment discrimination behaviors* in the past 12 months**
- **1% of men indicated experiencing *career discrimination behaviors* in the past 12 months**

WGRA 2012 Q27

Margins of error do not exceed ±1%

Evaluation, Assignment, and Career Discrimination Incident Rates

Percent of All Active Duty Members

DoD Women KEY: Higher Response of Experienced Lower Response of Experienced	Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Evaluation discrimination behaviors	9	12	9	12	6	9	10	8	10
Assignment discrimination behaviors	7	10	7	8	4	7	8	6	7
Career discrimination behaviors	7	10	6	8	4	7	7	8	10

DoD Men KEY: Higher Response of Experienced Lower Response of Experienced	Total Men	Army Men	Navy Men	Marine Corps Men	Air Force Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
Evaluation discrimination behaviors	3	3	3	3	1	3	2	1	3
Assignment discrimination behaviors	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2
Career discrimination behaviors	1	2	1	1	0	2	1	0	2

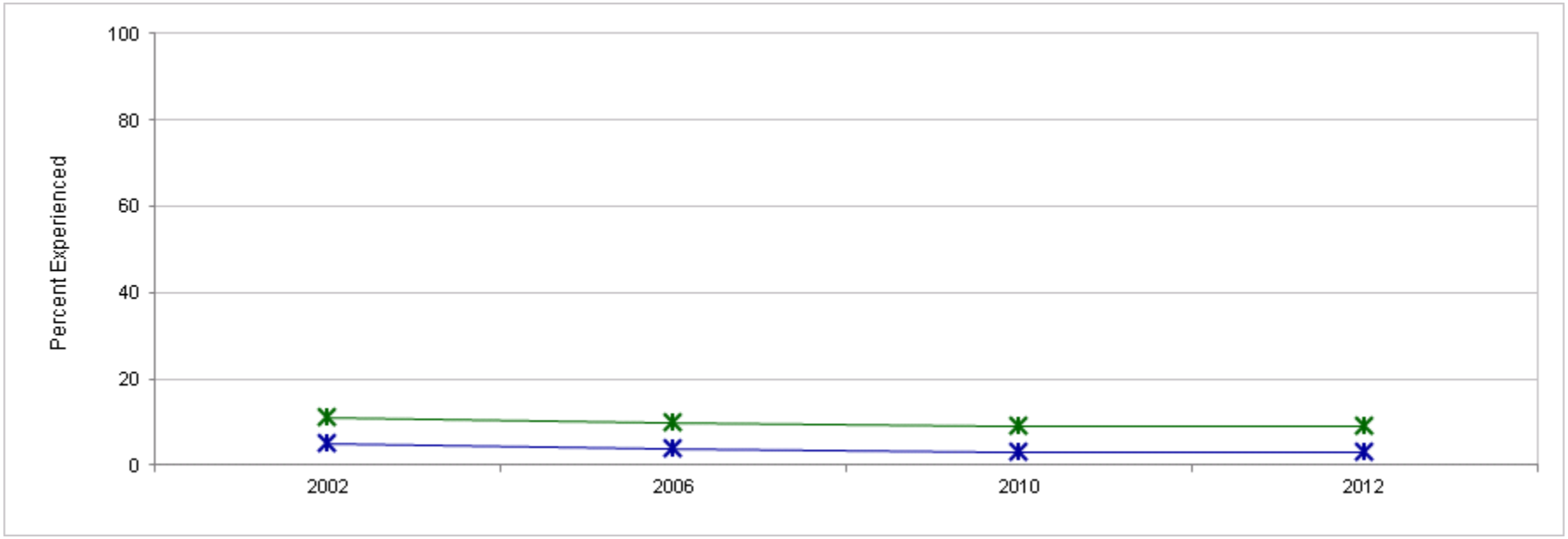
- Higher response of *evaluation discrimination* led by Army women and Marine Corps women; lower response led by Air Force women
- Higher response of *assignment discrimination* led by Army women; lower response led by Air Force women
- Higher response of *career discrimination* led by Army women and O4 – O6 women; lower response led by Navy women and Air Force women

WGRA 2012 Q27

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

Evaluation Discrimination Behaviors

Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2002	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	11	10	9	9
* Total Men	5	4	3	3

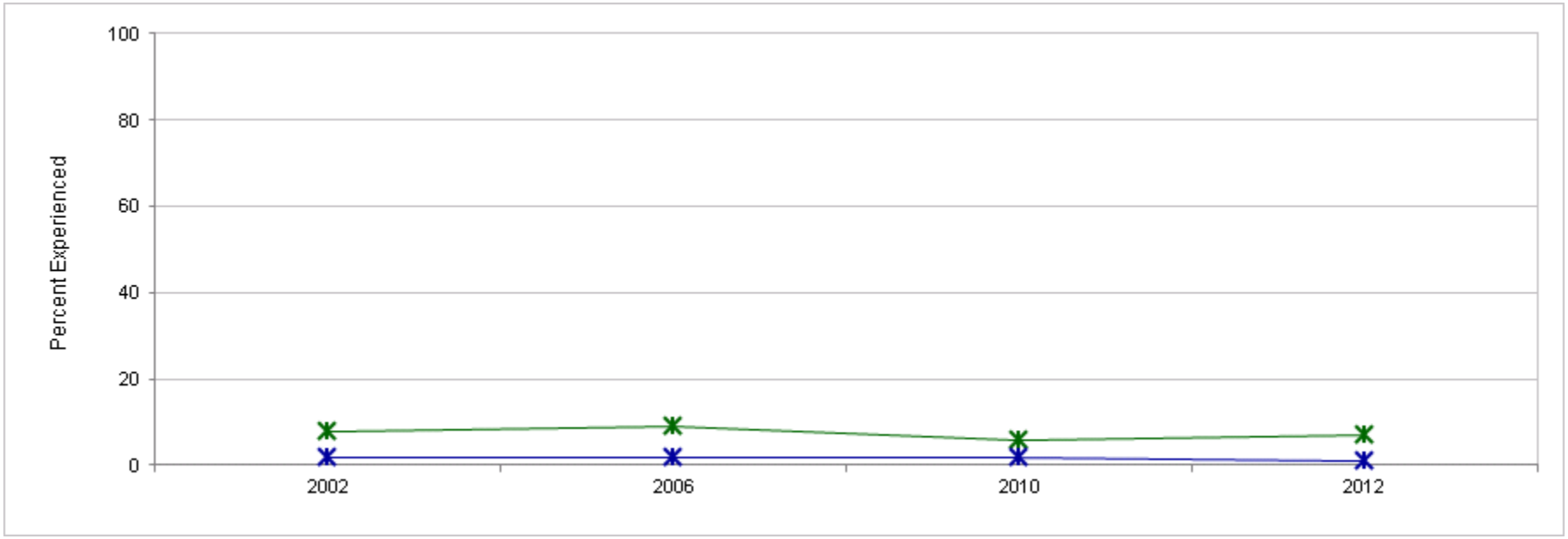
- **For men, the 2012 percentage is significantly lower than 2002; there are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010, 2006, or 2002**

WGRA 2012 Q27

Margins of error do not exceed ±1%

Assignment Discrimination Behaviors

Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2002	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	8	9	6	7
* Total Men	2	2	2	1

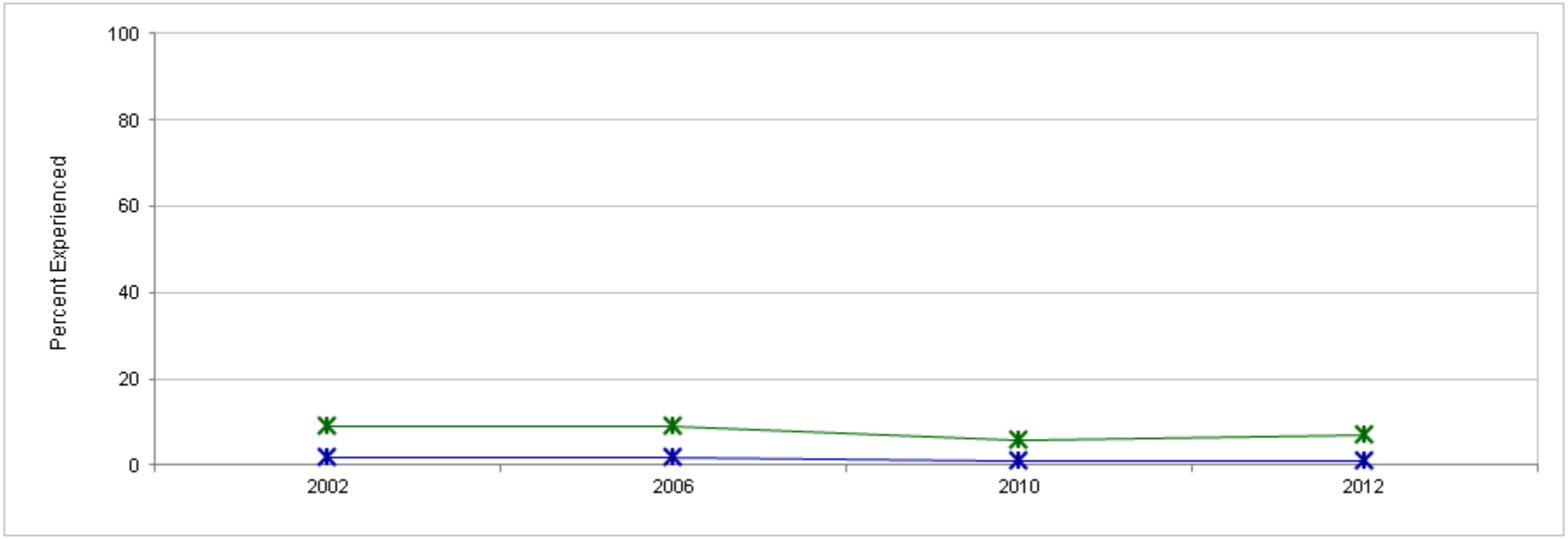
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010, 2006, or 2002**

WGRA 2012 Q27

Margins of error do not exceed ±1%

Career Discrimination Behaviors

Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2002	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	9	9	6	7
* Total Men	2	2	1	1

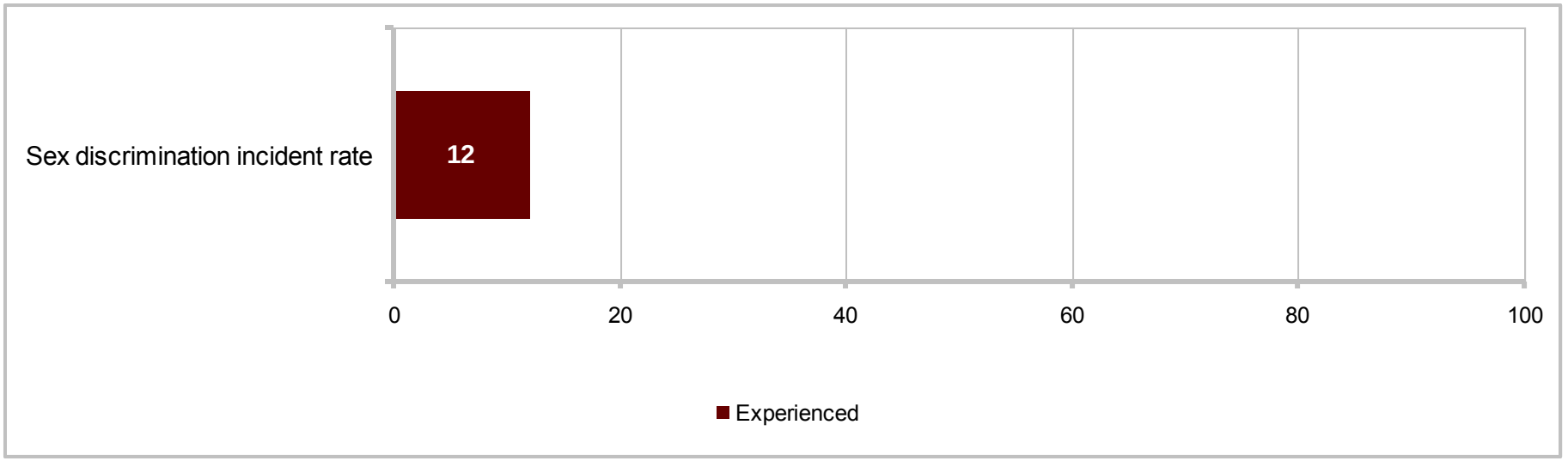
- **For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly lower than 2002; there are no statistically significant differences for men between 2012 and 2010, 2006, or 2002**

WGRA 2012 Q27

Margins of error do not exceed ±1%

Sex Discrimination Incident Rate

Percent of All Active Duty Women



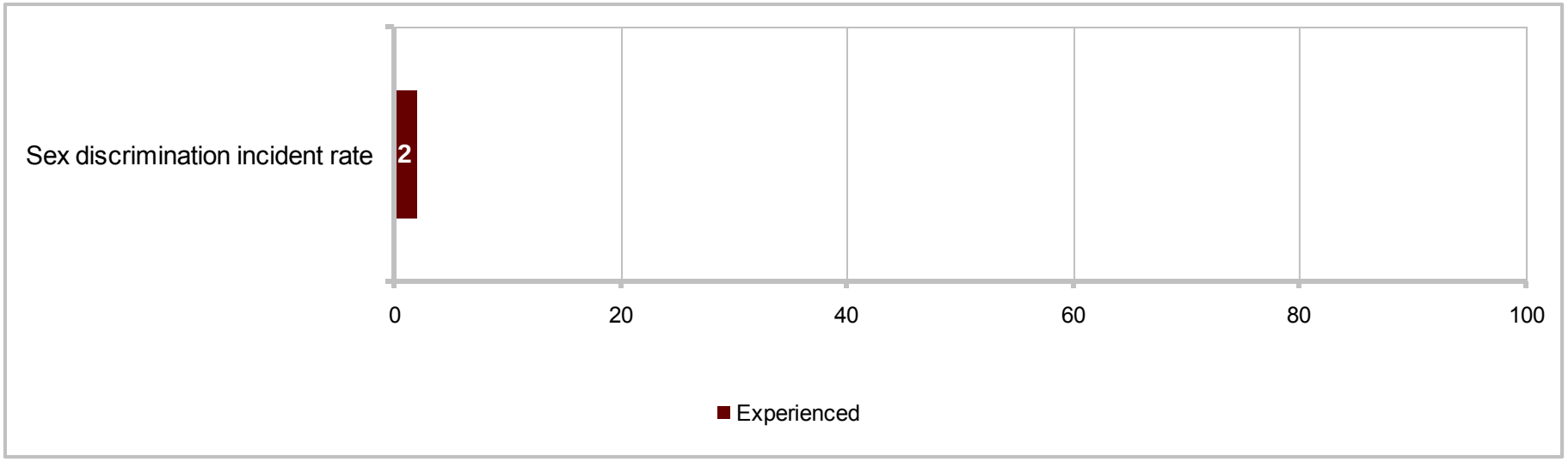
- **12% of women indicated experiencing sex discrimination in the past 12 months**

WGRA 2012 Q27, Q29a

Margins of error do not exceed ±1%

Sex Discrimination Incident Rate

Percent of All Active Duty Men



- **2% of men indicated experiencing sex discrimination in the past 12 months**

WGRA 2012 Q27, Q29a

Margins of error do not exceed ±1%

Sex Discrimination Incident Rate

Percent of All Active Duty Members

DoD Women KEY: Higher Response of Experienced Lower Response of Experienced	Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Sex discrimination incident rate	12	17	12	15	7	12	12	12	12

DoD Men KEY: Higher Response of Experienced Lower Response of Experienced	Total Men	Army Men	Navy Men	Marine Corps Men	Air Force Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
Sex discrimination incident rate	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	3

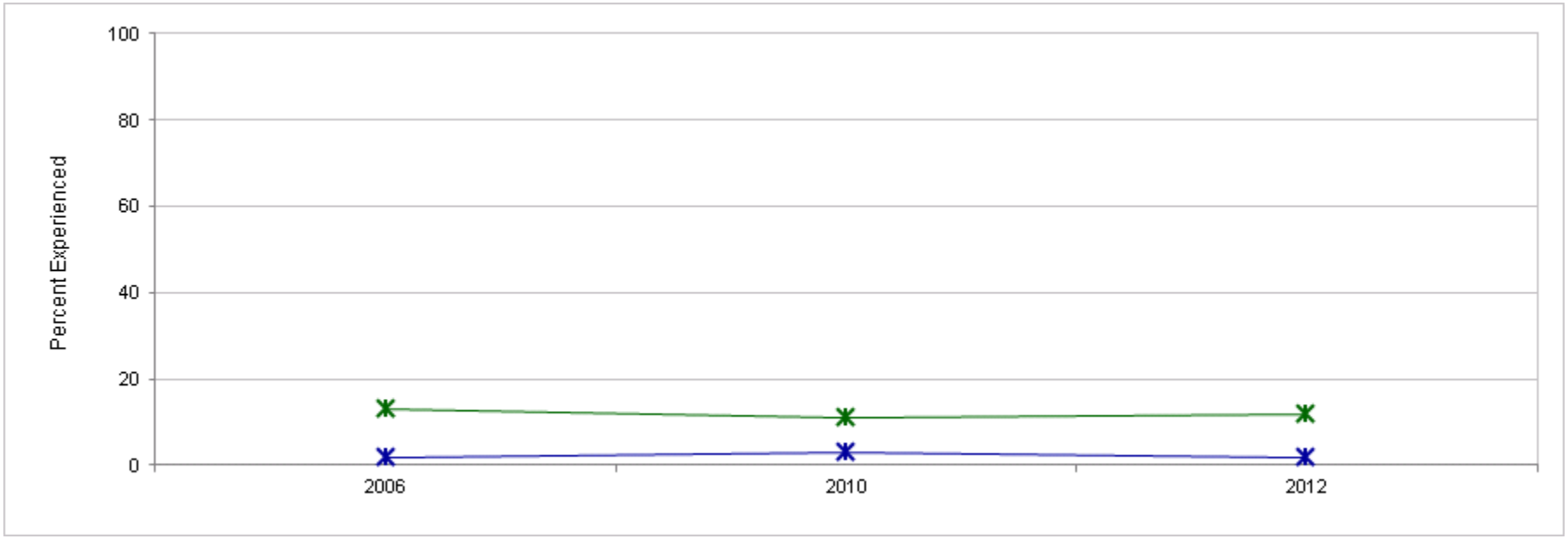
- **Higher response led by Army women and Marine Corps women; lower response led by Air Force women**

WGRA 2012 Q27, Q29a

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

Sex Discrimination Incident Rate

Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	13	11	12
* Total Men	2	3	2

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

WGRA 2012 Q27, Q29a

Margins of error do not exceed ±1%

GENDER DISCRIMINATORY BEHAVIORS AND SEX DISCRIMINATION

Summary of Findings

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

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

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

GENDER DISCRIMINATORY BEHAVIORS AND SEX DISCRIMINATION

Summary of Findings

- **12% of women and 2% of men indicated experiencing sex discrimination in the past 12 months**
  - Higher response led by Army women and Marine Corps women
  - Lower response led by Air Force women
  - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010 or 2006

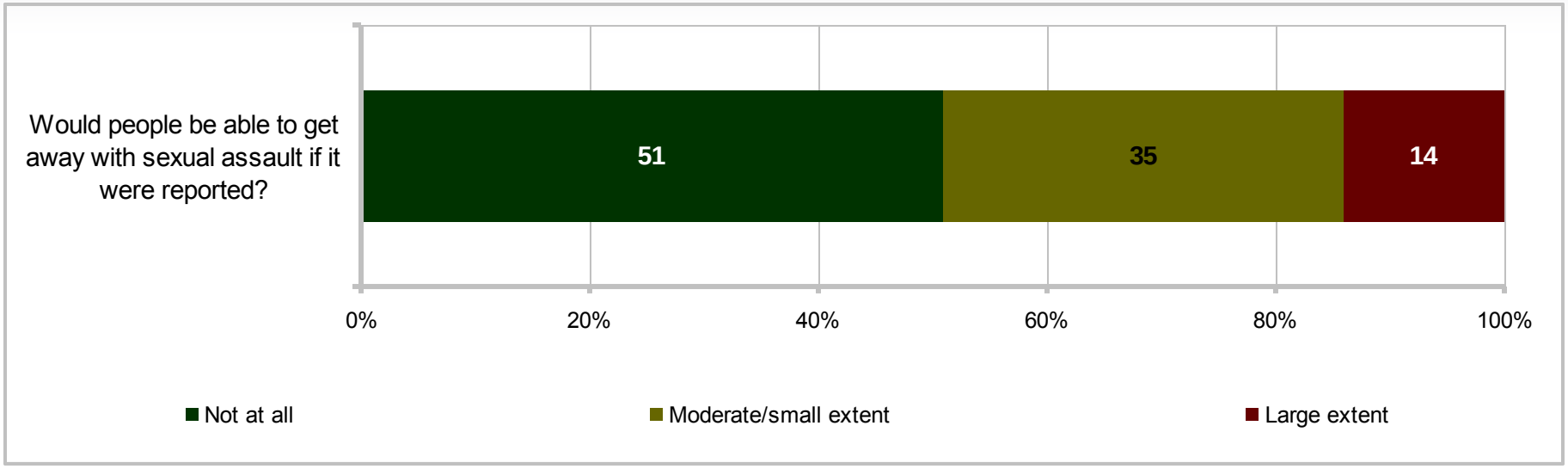
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People Get Away With Sexual Assault if Reported

Percent of All Active Duty Women



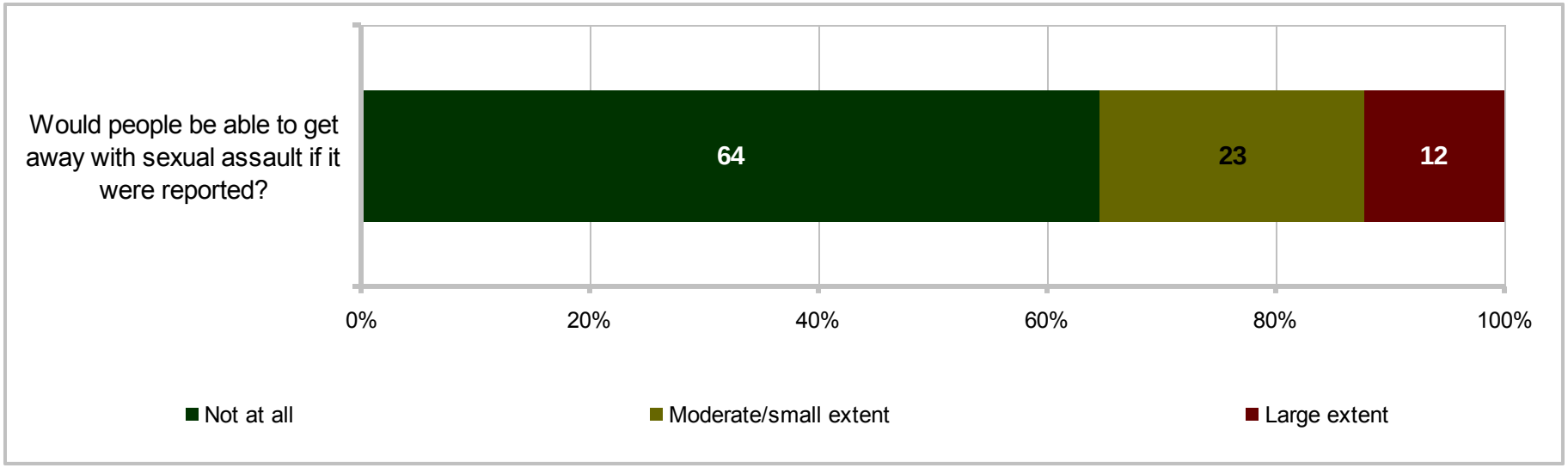
- **51% of women indicated people would not be able to get away with sexual assault if it was reported; 14% indicated they would to a large extent**

WGRA 2012 Q75

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

People Get Away With Sexual Assault if Reported

Percent of All Active Duty Men



- **64% of men indicated people would not be able to get away with sexual assault if it was reported; 12% indicated they would to a large extent**

WGRA 2012 Q75

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

People Get Away With Sexual Assault if Reported

Percent of All Active Duty Members

DoD Women KEY: Higher Response of Not At All Higher Response of Large Extent		Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Would people be able to get away with sexual assault if it were reported?	Not at all	51	45	52	47	57	48	55	49	55
	Large extent	14	17	13	14	12	16	13	11	9

DoD Men KEY: Higher Response of Not At All Higher Response of Large Extent		Total Men	Army Men	Navy Men	Marine Corps Men	Air Force Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
Would people be able to get away with sexual assault if it were reported?	Not at all	64	60	66	65	70	61	67	63	68
	Large extent	12	13	12	13	12	13	13	11	8

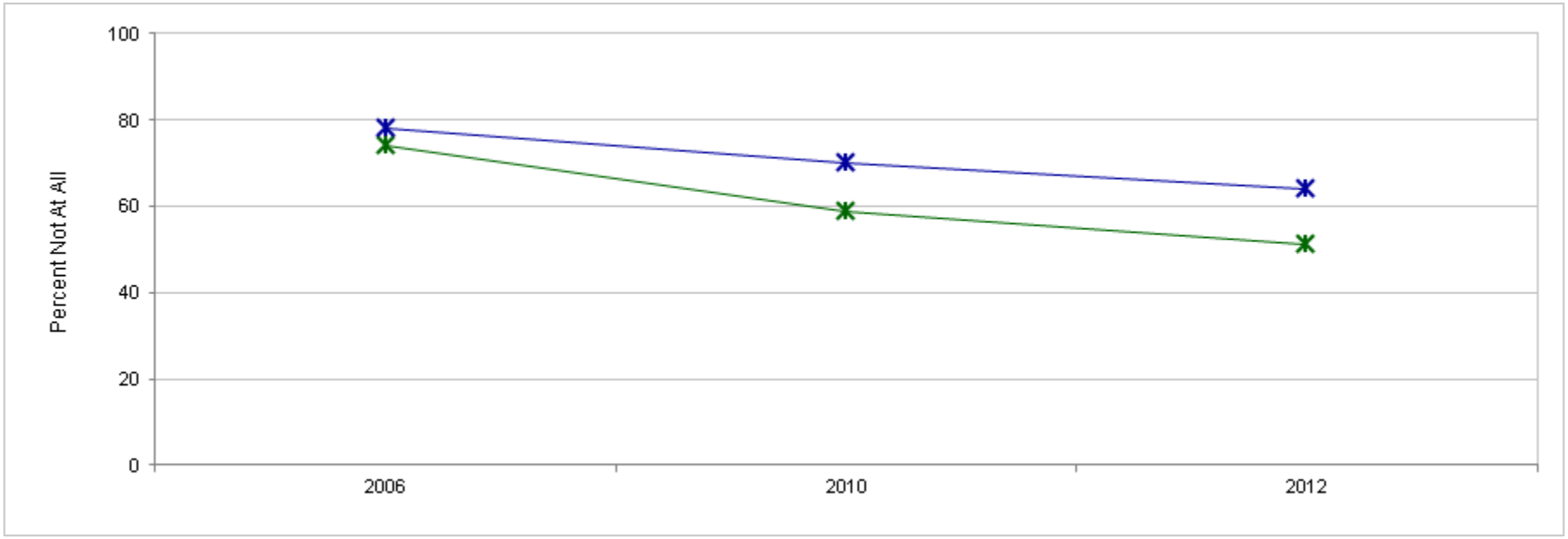
- **Higher response of not at all led by Air Force men, E5 – E9 men, Air Force women, O4 – O6 women, and E5 – E9 women**
- **Higher response of large extent led by Army women and E1 – E4 women**

WGRA 2012 Q75

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

People Would Not Get Away With Sexual Assault if Reported

Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	74	59	51
* Total Men	78	70	64

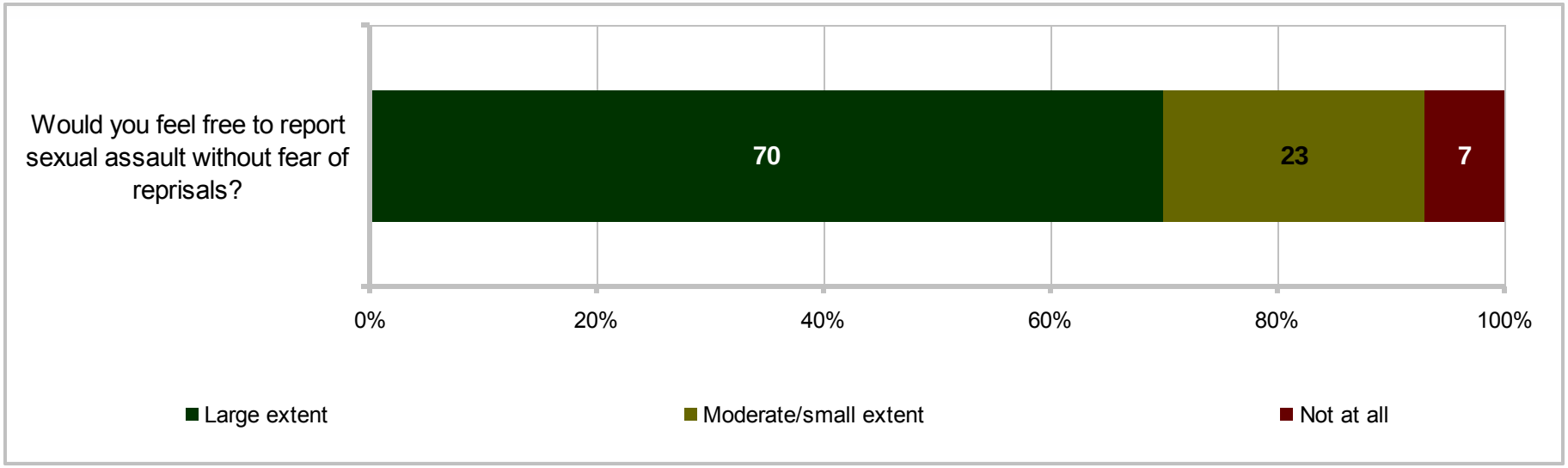
- **For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly lower than 2010 and 2006**

WGRA 2012 Q75

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

Member Feels Free To Report Sexual Assault Without Fear of Reprisals

Percent of All Active Duty Women



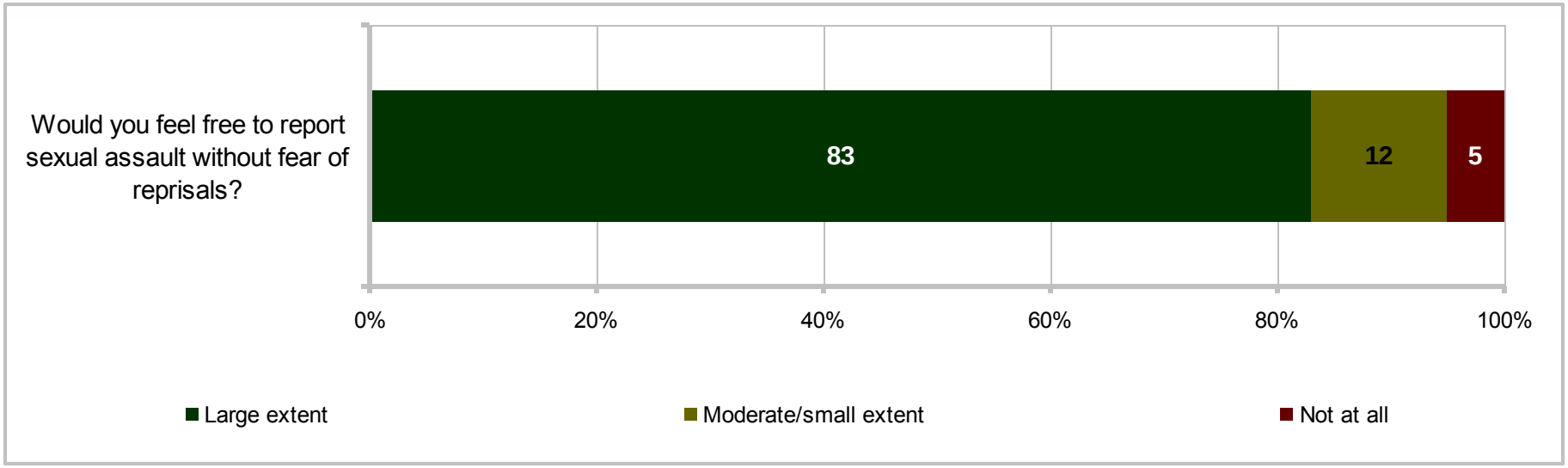
- **70% of women indicated they would feel free to report sexual assault without fear of reprisals to a large extent; 7% indicated not at all**

WGRA 2012 Q75

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

Member Feels Free To Report Sexual Assault Without Fear of Reprisals

Percent of All Active Duty Men



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

WGRA 2012 Q75

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

Member Feels Free To Report Sexual Assault Without Fear of Reprisals

Percent of All Active Duty Members

DoD Women KEY: Higher Response of Large Extent Higher Response of Not At All		Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Would you feel free to report sexual assault without fear of reprisals?	Large extent	70	66	70	64	76	64	73	77	83
	Not at all	7	8	8	8	5	9	7	4	3

DoD Men KEY: Higher Response of Large Extent Higher Response of Not At All		Total Men	Army Men	Navy Men	Marine Corps Men	Air Force Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
Would you feel free to report sexual assault without fear of reprisals?	Large extent	83	81	83	83	88	78	85	93	93
	Not at all	5	5	4	5	4	6	4	1	1

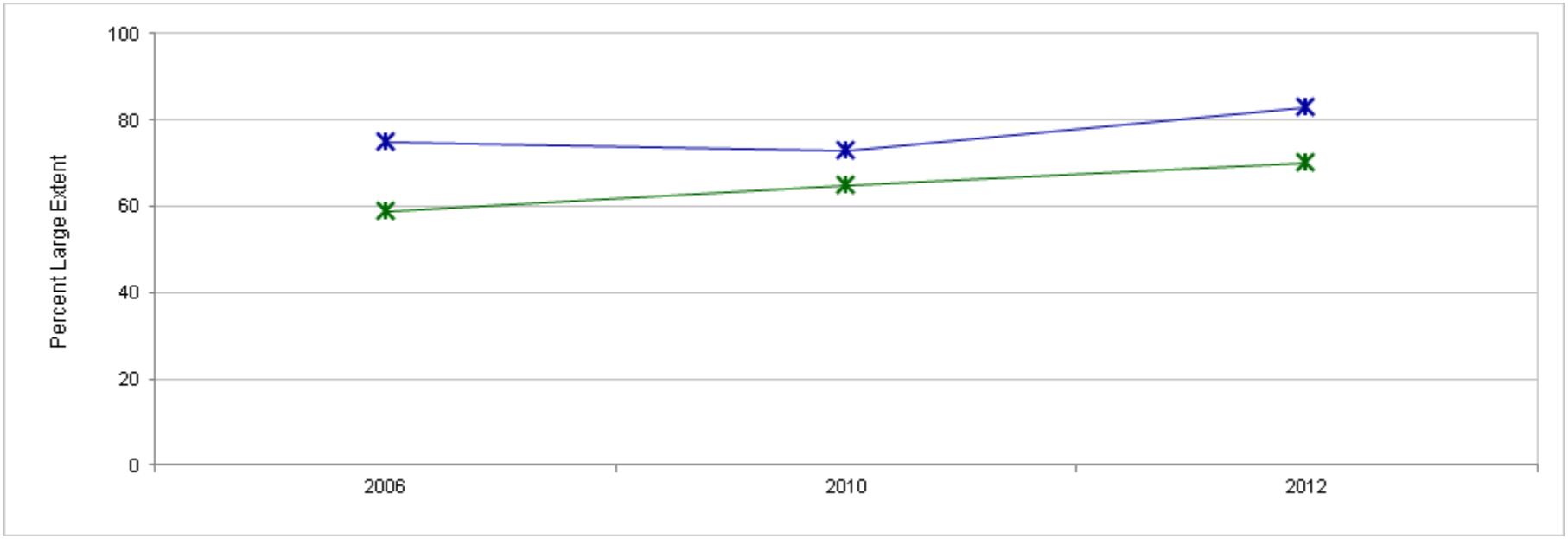
- Higher response of large extent led by O4 – O6 men, O1 – O3 men, Air Force men, O4 – O6 women, O1 – O3 women, Air Force women, and E5 – E9 women
- Higher response of not at all led by E1 – E4 women and E1 – E4 men

WGRA 2012 Q75

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

Member Feels Free To Report Sexual Assault Without Fear of Reprisals

Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	59	65	70
* Total Men	75	73	83

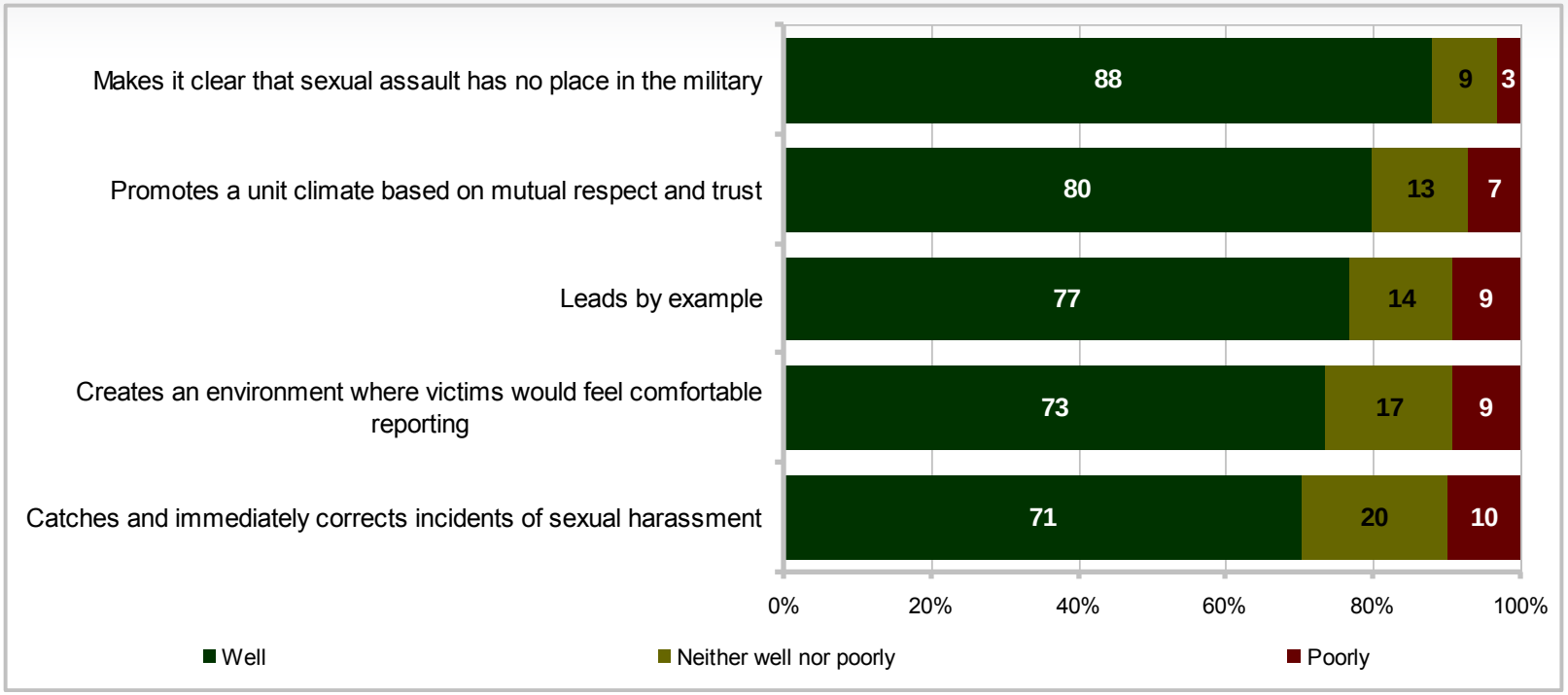
- **For women and men, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2010 and 2006**

WGRA 2012 Q75

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

Unit Leadership's Effort To Prevent Sexual Assault

Percent of All Active Duty Women



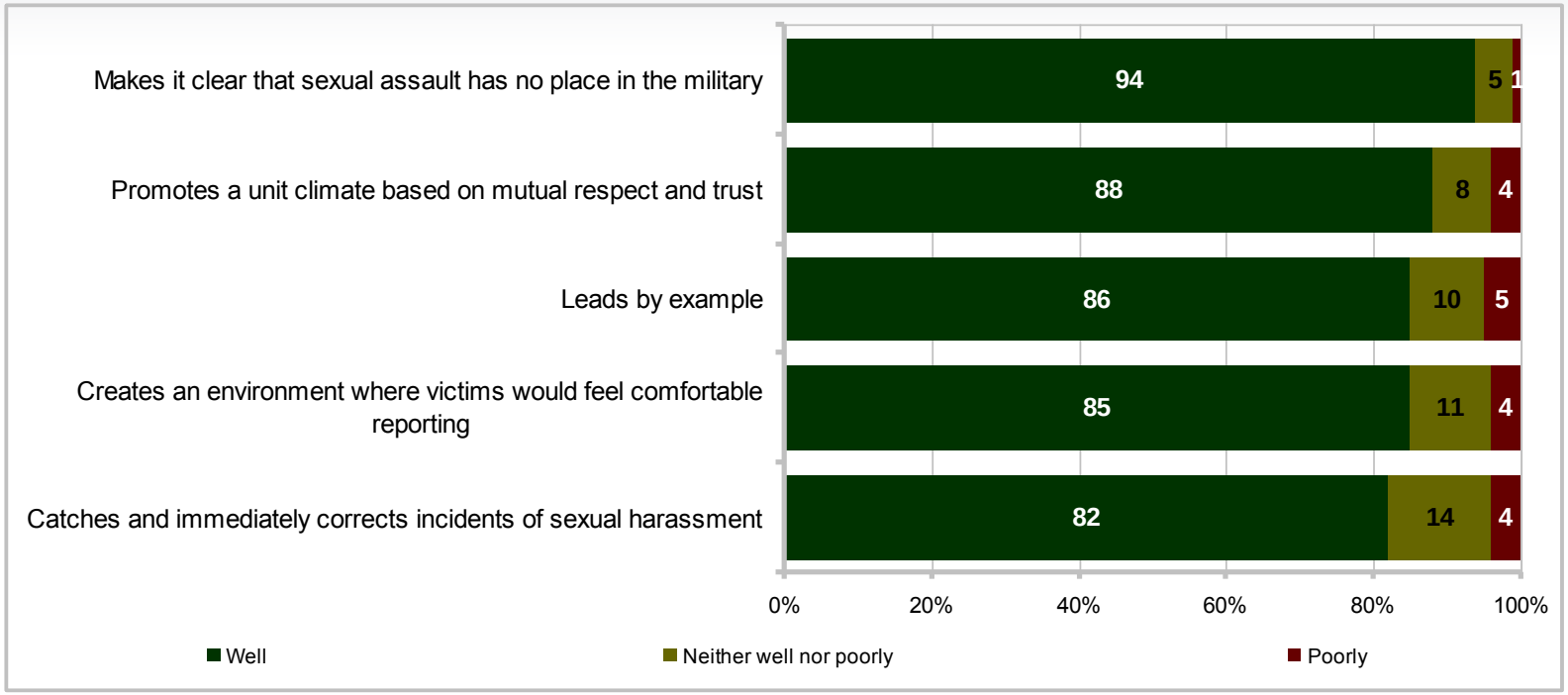
- **88% indicated their leadership does well to make it clear that sexual assault has no place in the military; 3% indicated their leadership does poorly**
- **80% indicated their leadership does well to promote a unit climate based on mutual respect and trust; 7% indicated their leadership does poorly**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

WGRA 2012 Q74

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

Unit Leadership's Effort To Prevent Sexual Assault

Percent of All Active Duty Men



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

WGRA 2012 Q74

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

Unit Leadership's Effort To Prevent Sexual Assault

Percent of All Active Duty Women

DoD Women KEY: Higher Response of Well Higher Response of Poorly		Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Makes it clear that sexual assault has no place in the military	Well	88	86	89	89	90	87	88	91	90
	Poorly	3	4	3	2	2	3	3	2	2
Promotes a unit climate based on mutual respect and trust	Well	80	75	80	81	86	78	80	85	86
	Poorly	7	10	7	6	4	7	7	5	6
Leads by example	Well	77	71	75	74	85	72	78	85	90
	Poorly	9	13	9	9	4	11	8	5	5
Creates an environment where victims would feel comfortable reporting	Well	73	68	73	73	80	70	74	79	81
	Poorly	9	13	10	9	5	11	9	7	6
Catches and immediately corrects incidents of sexual harassment	Well	71	65	71	69	77	68	72	75	76
	Poorly	10	13	10	10	6	12	8	6	5

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

WGRA 2012 Q74

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

Unit Leadership's Effort To Prevent Sexual Assault

Percent of All Active Duty Men

DoD Men KEY: Higher Response of Well Higher Response of Poorly		Total Men	Army Men	Navy Men	Marine Corps Men	Air Force Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
Makes it clear that sexual assault has no place in the military	Well	94	92	94	94	96	92	94	97	95
	Poorly	1	2	1	0	1	2	1	0	0
Promotes a unit climate based on mutual respect and trust	Well	88	85	89	89	94	86	88	95	94
	Poorly	4	5	4	3	1	5	3	2	2
Leads by example	Well	86	82	85	85	93	81	86	94	94
	Poorly	5	7	5	4	1	6	4	1	2
Creates an environment where victims would feel comfortable reporting	Well	85	81	86	86	91	81	86	93	91
	Poorly	4	6	4	3	1	6	3	1	2
Catches and immediately corrects incidents of sexual harassment	Well	82	76	83	83	89	78	83	89	88
	Poorly	4	7	4	3	1	6	4	2	2

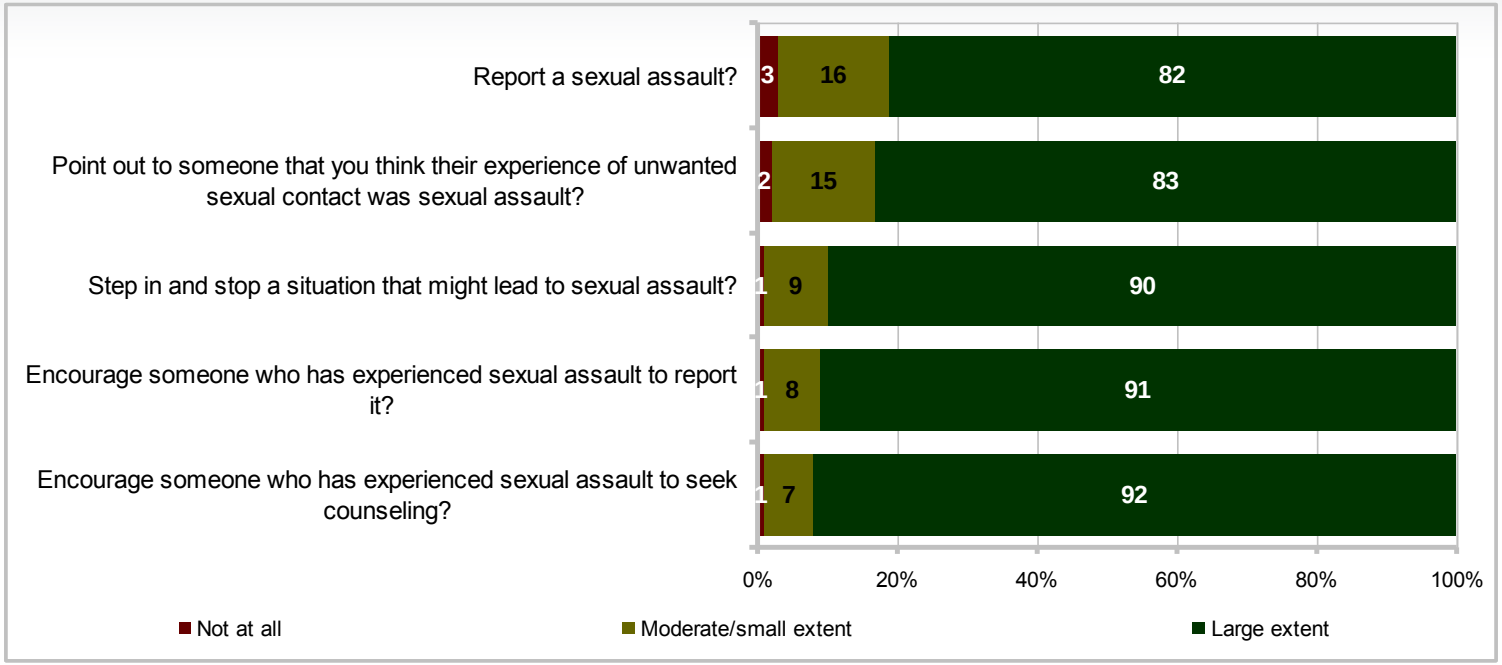
- Higher response of leadership does well to *make it clear that sexual assault has no place in the military* led by O1 – O3 men and Air Force men
- Higher response of leadership does well to *promote a unit climate based on mutual respect and trust* led by O1 – O3 men, O4 – O6 men, and Air Force men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

WGRA 2012 Q74

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

"To what extent are you willing to..."

Percent of All Active Duty Women



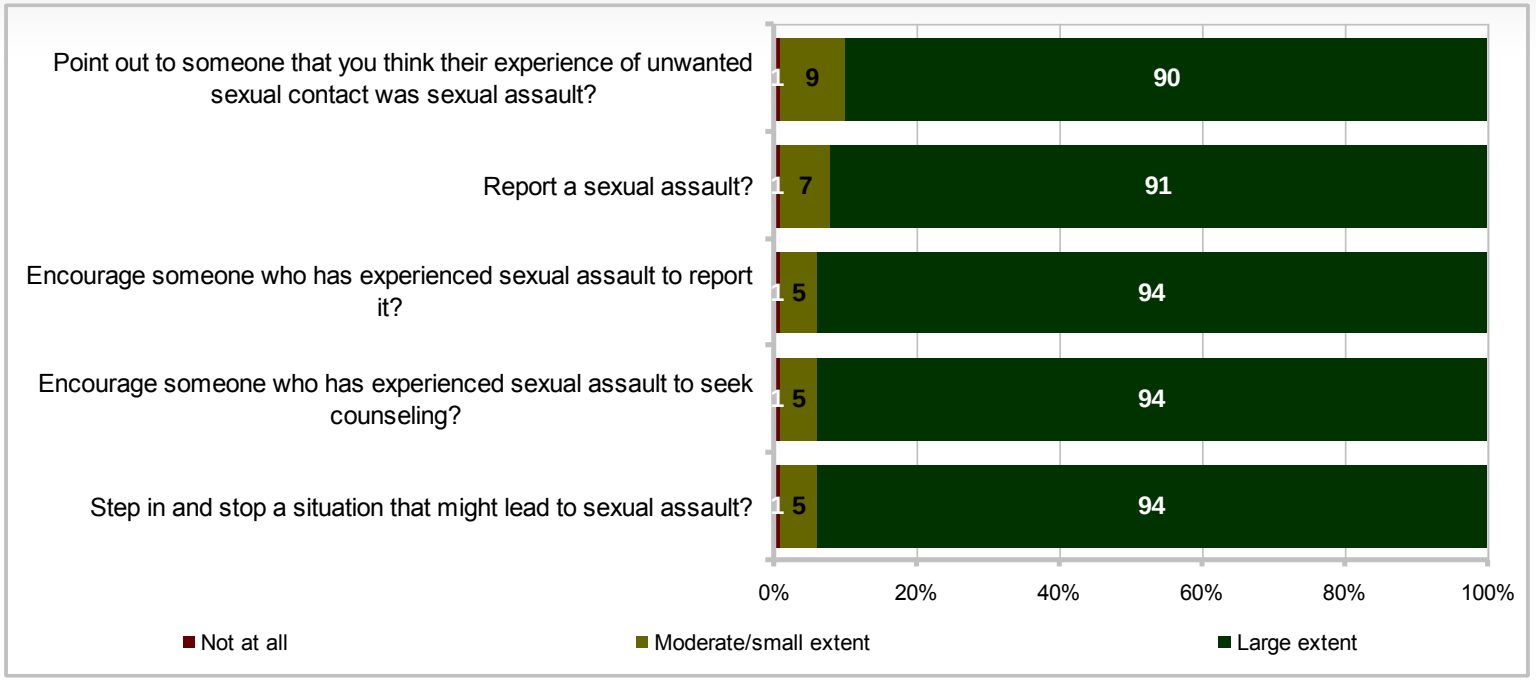
- **3% of women indicated they are not willing to *report a sexual assault*; 82% indicated they are to a large extent**
- **2% of women indicated they are not willing to *point out to someone that they think their experience of unwanted sexual contact was sexual assault*; 83% indicated they are to a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

WGRA 2012 Q76

Margins of error do not exceed ±1%

"To what extent are you willing to..."

Percent of All Active Duty Men



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

WGRA 2012 Q76

Margins of error do not exceed ±1%

"To what extent are you willing to..."

Percent of All Active Duty Women

DoD Women KEY: Higher Response of Not At All Higher Response of Large Extent		Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Report a sexual assault?	Not at all	3	3	3	4	1	3	2	2	2
	Large extent	82	79	82	76	86	77	86	84	89
Point out to someone that you think their experience of unwanted sexual contact was sexual assault?	Not at all	2	3	3	3	1	3	1	1	1
	Large extent	83	81	81	80	86	77	88	85	91
Step in and stop a situation that might lead to sexual assault?	Not at all	1	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	0
	Large extent	90	89	89	90	93	86	93	92	96
Encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to report it?	Not at all	1	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	0
	Large extent	91	91	90	88	93	88	93	93	96
Encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to seek counseling?	Not at all	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
	Large extent	92	92	92	90	94	89	95	95	98

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

WGRA 2012 Q76

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

"To what extent are you willing to..."

Percent of All Active Duty Men

DoD Men KEY: Higher Response of Not At All Higher Response of Large Extent		Total Men	Army Men	Navy Men	Marine Corps Men	Air Force Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
Report a sexual assault?	Not at all	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	0	0
	Large extent	91	91	91	90	94	88	94	95	95
Point out to someone that you think their experience of unwanted sexual contact was sexual assault?	Not at all	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	0	1
	Large extent	90	90	89	88	92	86	93	91	95
Step in and stop a situation that might lead to sexual assault?	Not at all	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	0
	Large extent	94	93	93	92	96	91	96	96	97
Encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to report it?	Not at all	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	0
	Large extent	94	94	94	92	96	91	96	96	98
Encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to seek counseling?	Not at all	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	0
	Large extent	94	94	93	92	96	91	96	96	98

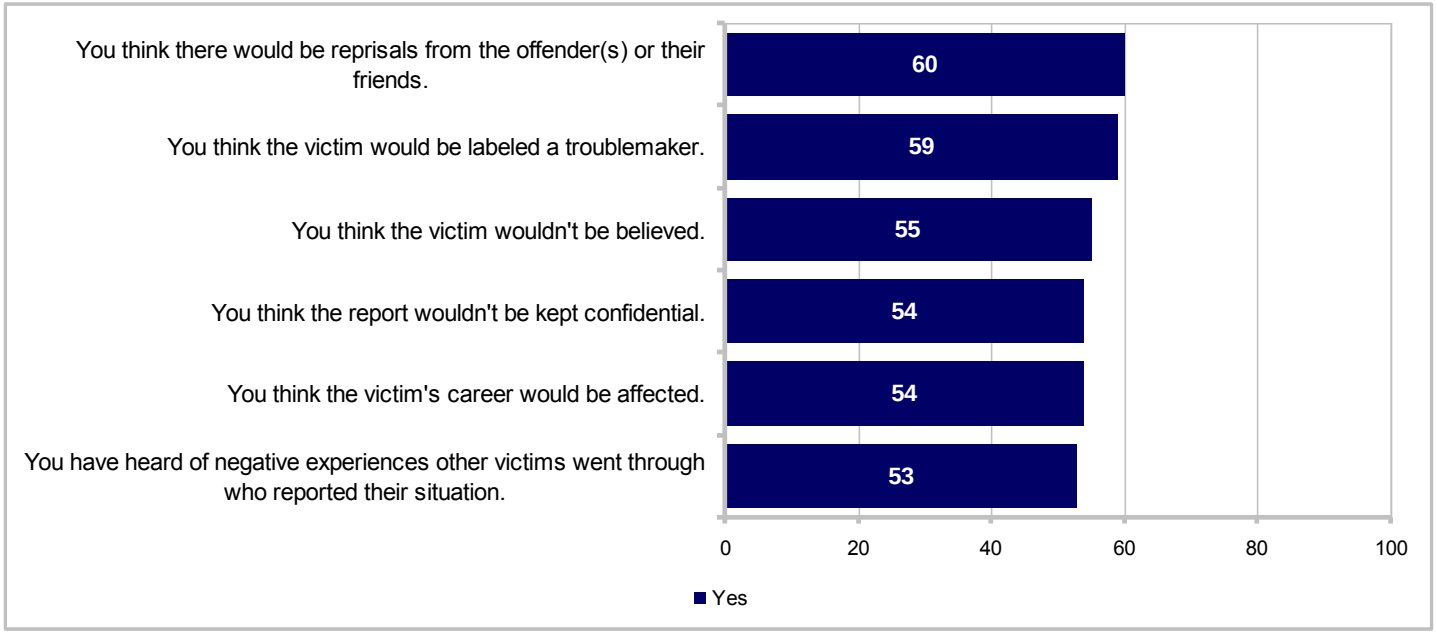
- Higher response of *report a sexual assault* to a large extent led by O4 – O6 men, O1 – O3 men, Air Force men, and E5 – E9 men
- Higher response of *point out to someone that you think their experience of unwanted sexual contact was sexual assault* to a large extent led by O4 – O6 men, E5 – E9 men,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

WGRA 2012 Q76

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

Reasons Members Would Not Encourage Someone To Report a Sexual Assault

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



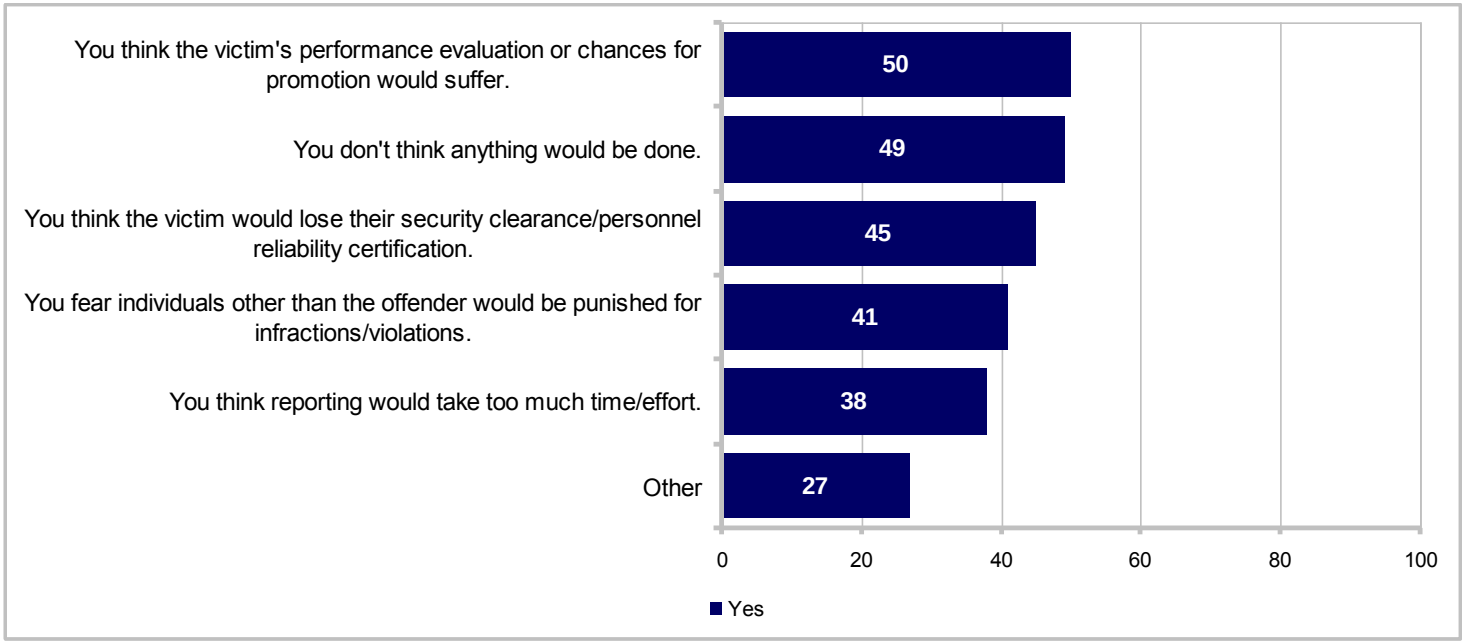
- **Of the 1% of women who would not encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to report it, these are the reasons why:**
  - 60% thought there would be reprisals from the offenders or their friends
  - 59% thought the victim would be labeled a troublemaker
  - 55% thought the victim wouldn't be believed
  - 54% thought the report wouldn't be kept confidential
  - 54% thought the victim's career would be affected
  - 53% heard of negative experiences other victims went through who reported their situation

WGRA 2012 Q77

Margins of error range from ±12% to ±13%

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

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



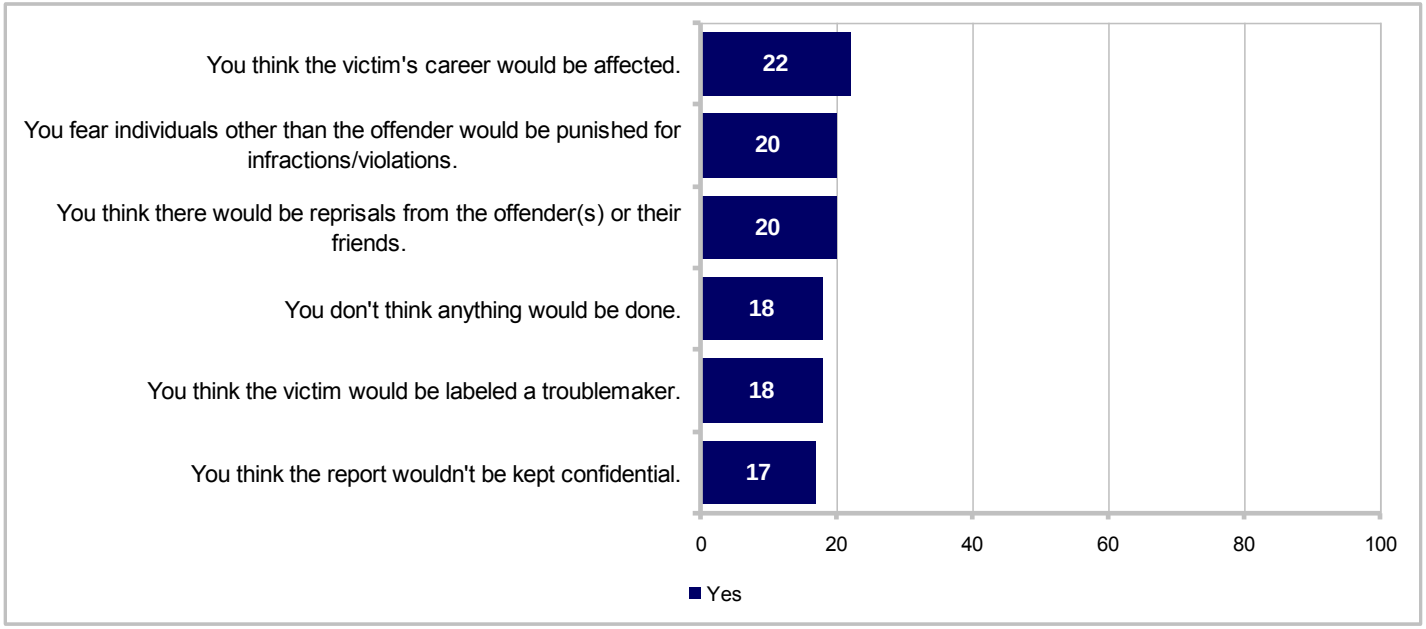
- **Of the 1% of women who would not encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to report it, these are the reasons why (continued):**
  - 50% thought the victim's performance evaluation or chances for promotion would suffer
  - 49% didn't think anything would be done
  - 45% thought the victim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

WGRA 2012 Q77

Margins of error range from ±12% to ±13%

Reasons Members Would Not Encourage Someone To Report a Sexual Assault

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



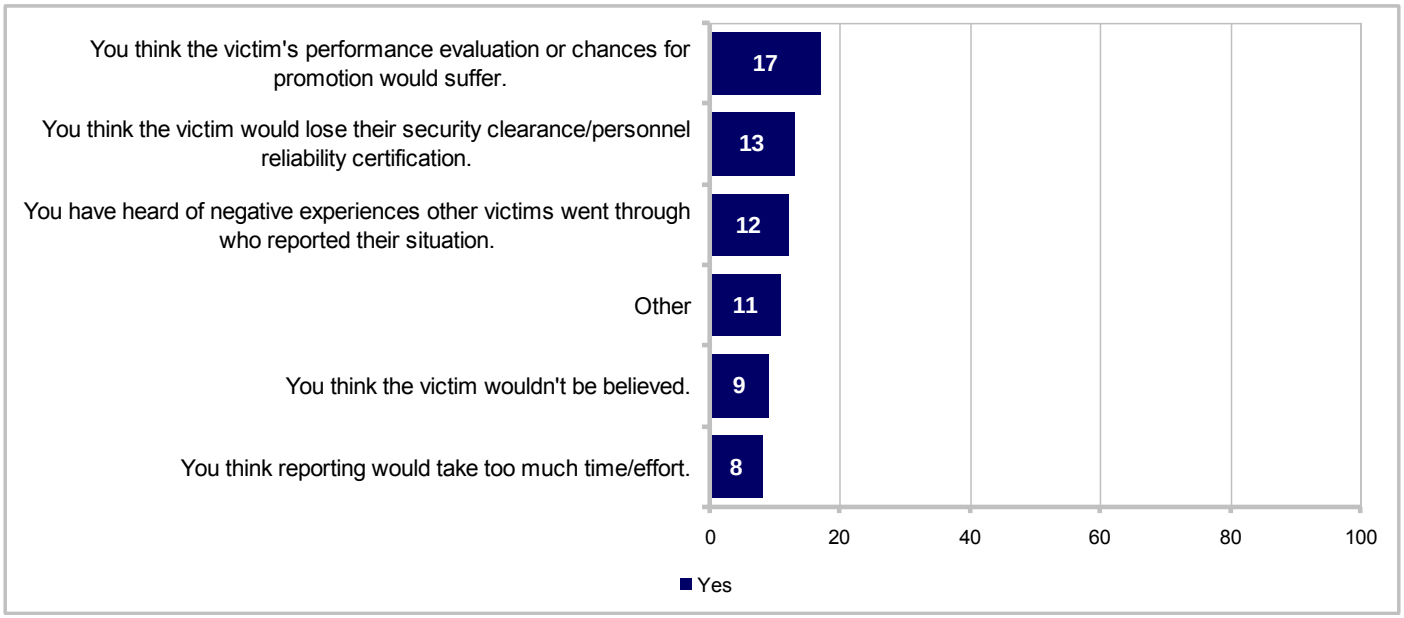
- **Of the 1% of men who would not encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to report it, these are the reasons why:**
  - 22% thought the victim's career would be affected
  - 20% feared individuals other than the offender would be punished for infractions/violations
  - 20% thought there would be reprisals from the offenders or their friends
  - 18% did not think anything would be done
  - 18% thought the victim would be labeled a troublemaker
  - 17% thought the report wouldn't be kept confidential

WGRA 2012 Q77

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

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

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



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

WGRA 2012 Q77

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

Reasons Members Would Not Encourage Someone To Report a Sexual Assault

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

DoD Women KEY: Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
You think there would be reprisals from the offender(s) or their friends.	60	NR	NR	43	NR	65	NR	NR	NR
You think the victim would be labeled a troublemaker.	59	NR	NR	43	NR	60	NR	NR	NR
You think the victim wouldn't be believed.	55	NR	NR	43	NR	60	NR	NR	NR
You think the report wouldn't be kept confidential.	54	NR	NR	51	NR	61	NR	NR	NR
You think the victim's career would be affected.	54	NR	NR	39	NR	58	NR	NR	NR
You have heard of negative experiences other victims went through who reported their situation.	53	NR	NR	44	NR	54	NR	NR	NR

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

WGRA 2012 Q77

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

Reasons Members Would Not Encourage Someone To Report a Sexual Assault

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

DoD Women KEY: Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
You think the victim's performance evaluation or chances for promotion would suffer.	50	NR	NR	35	NR	53	NR	NR	NR
You don't think anything would be done.	49	NR	NR	41	NR	48	NR	NR	NR
You think the victim would lose their security clearance/personnel reliability certification.	45	NR	NR	34	NR	55	NR	NR	NR
You fear individuals other than the offender would be punished for infractions/ violations.	41	NR	NR	37	NR	47	NR	NR	NR
You think reporting would take too much time/effort.	38	NR	NR	29	NR	43	NR	NR	NR
Other	27	NR	NR	20	NR	27	NR	NR	NR

- **Higher response of *thought the victim would lose their security clearance/personnel reliability certification* led by E1 – E4 women**

WGRA 2012 Q77

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

Reasons Members Would Not Encourage Someone To Report a Sexual Assault

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

DoD Men KEY: Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	Total Men	Army Men	Navy Men	Marine Corps Men	Air Force Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
You think there would be reprisals from the offender(s) or their friends.	20	NR	NR	28	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
You think the victim would be labeled a troublemaker.	18	NR	NR	30	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
You think the victim wouldn't be believed.	9	NR	NR	23	NR	4	NR	NR	NR
You think the report wouldn't be kept confidential.	17	NR	NR	28	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
You think the victim's career would be affected.	22	NR	NR	27	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
You have heard of negative experiences other victims went through who reported their situation.	12	NR	NR	22	NR	3	NR	NR	NR

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

WGRA 2012 Q77

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

Reasons Members Would Not Encourage Someone To Report a Sexual Assault

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

DoD Men KEY: Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	Total Men	Army Men	Navy Men	Marine Corps Men	Air Force Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
You think the victim's performance evaluation or chances for promotion would suffer.	17	NR	NR	24	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
You don't think anything would be done.	18	NR	NR	33	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
You think the victim would lose their security clearance/personnel reliability certification.	13	NR	NR	22	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
You fear individuals other than the offender would be punished for infractions/ violations.	20	NR	NR	23	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
You think reporting would take too much time/effort.	8	NR	NR	26	NR	5	NR	NR	NR
Other	11	NR	NR	22	NR	7	NR	NR	NR

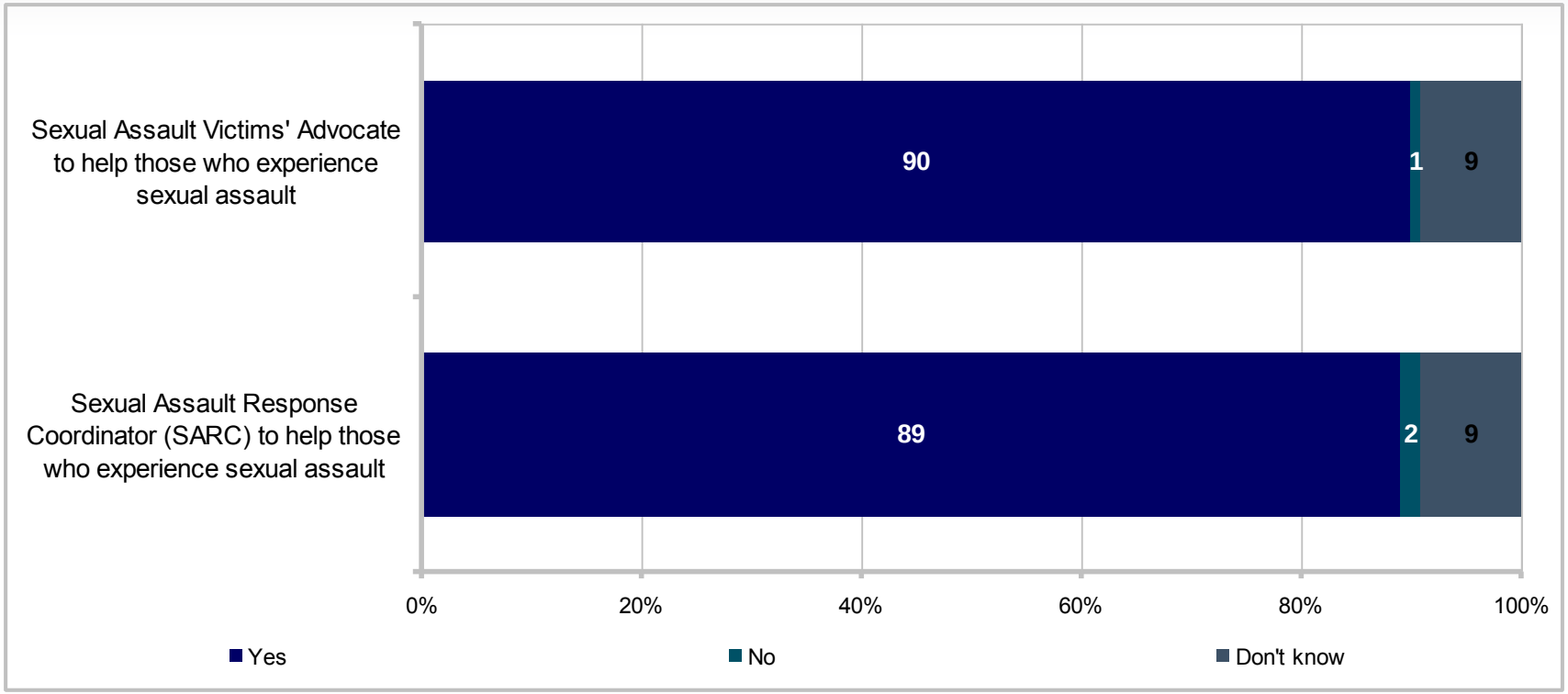
- **Higher response of *thought reporting would take too much time/effort* led by Marine Corps men**

WGRA 2012 Q77

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

Available Resources on Installation/Ship

Percent of All Active Duty Women



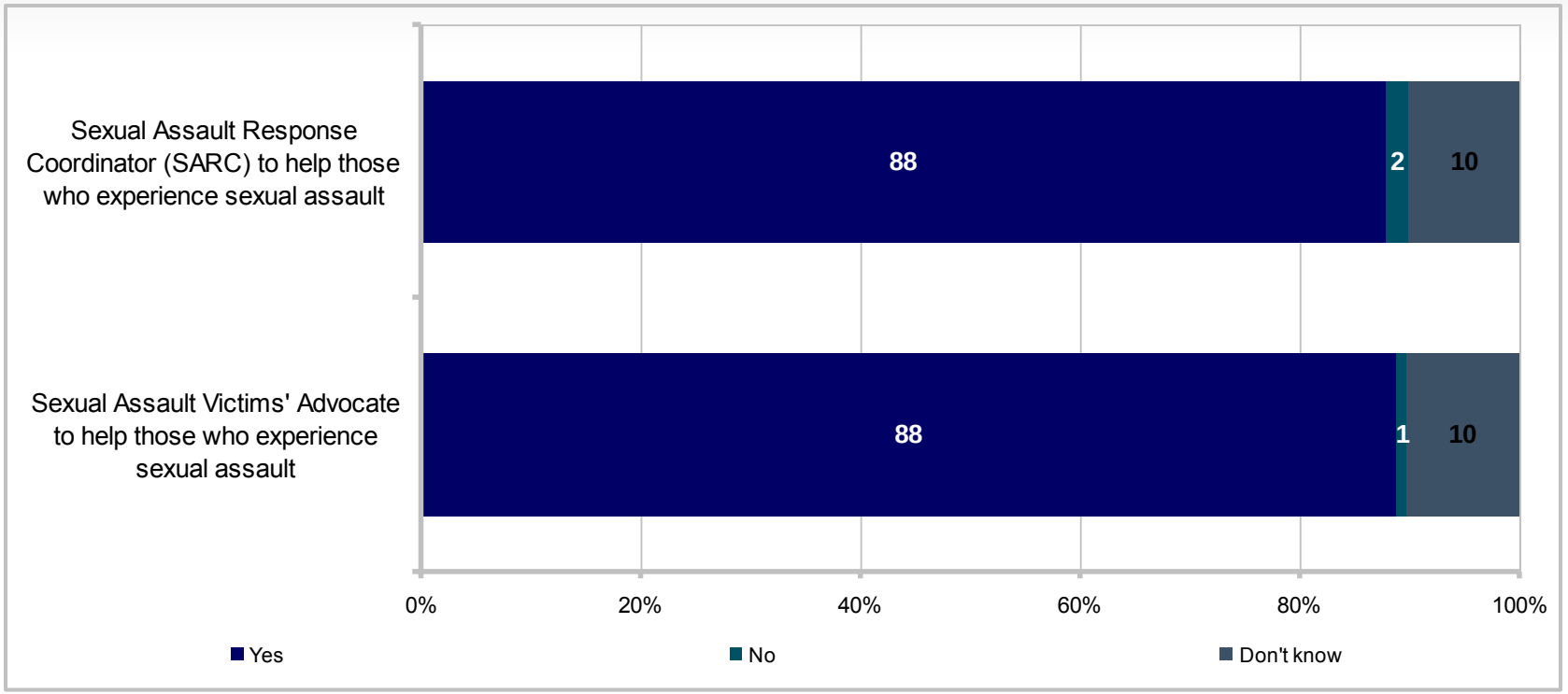
- **90% of women indicated there was a *Sexual Assault Victims' Advocate to help those who experience a sexual assault on their installation/ship*; 1% indicated there was not; and 9% indicated they didn't know**
- **89% of women indicated there was a *Sexual Assault Response Coordinator to help those who experience a sexual assault on their installation/ship*; 2% indicated there was not; and 9% indicated they didn't know**

WGRA 2012 Q78

Margins of error do not exceed ±1%

Available Resources on Installation/Ship

Percent of All Active Duty Men



- **88% of men indicated there was a *Sexual Assault Response Coordinator to help those who experience a sexual assault on their installation/ship*; 2% indicated there was not; and 10% indicated they didn't know**
- **88% of men indicated there was a *Sexual Assault Victims' Advocate to help those who experience a sexual assault on their installation/ship*; 1% indicated there was not; and 10% indicated they didn't know**

WGRA 2012 Q78

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

Available Resources on Installation/Ship

Percent of All Active Duty Women

DoD Women KEY: Higher Response Lower Response		Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Sexual Assault Victims' Advocate to help those who experience sexual assault	Yes	90	86	93	93	92	88	92	91	88
	No	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Don't know	9	13	6	6	8	11	7	8	11
Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) to help those who experience sexual assault	Yes	89	85	90	84	95	87	92	90	88
	No	2	2	2	3	1	1	2	2	1
	Don't know	9	13	8	13	4	12	6	7	10

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

WGRA 2012 Q78

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

Available Resources on Installation/Ship

Percent of All Active Duty Men

DoD Men KEY: Higher Response Lower Response		Total Men	Army Men	Navy Men	Marine Corps Men	Air Force Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
Sexual Assault Victims' Advocate to help those who experience sexual assault	Yes	88	85	90	91	90	85	92	88	91
	No	1	2	2	1	0	2	1	0	1
	Don't know	10	13	8	8	9	14	7	12	8
Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) to help those who experience sexual assault	Yes	88	84	90	85	94	85	91	88	90
	No	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2
	Don't know	10	14	8	12	5	14	7	11	8

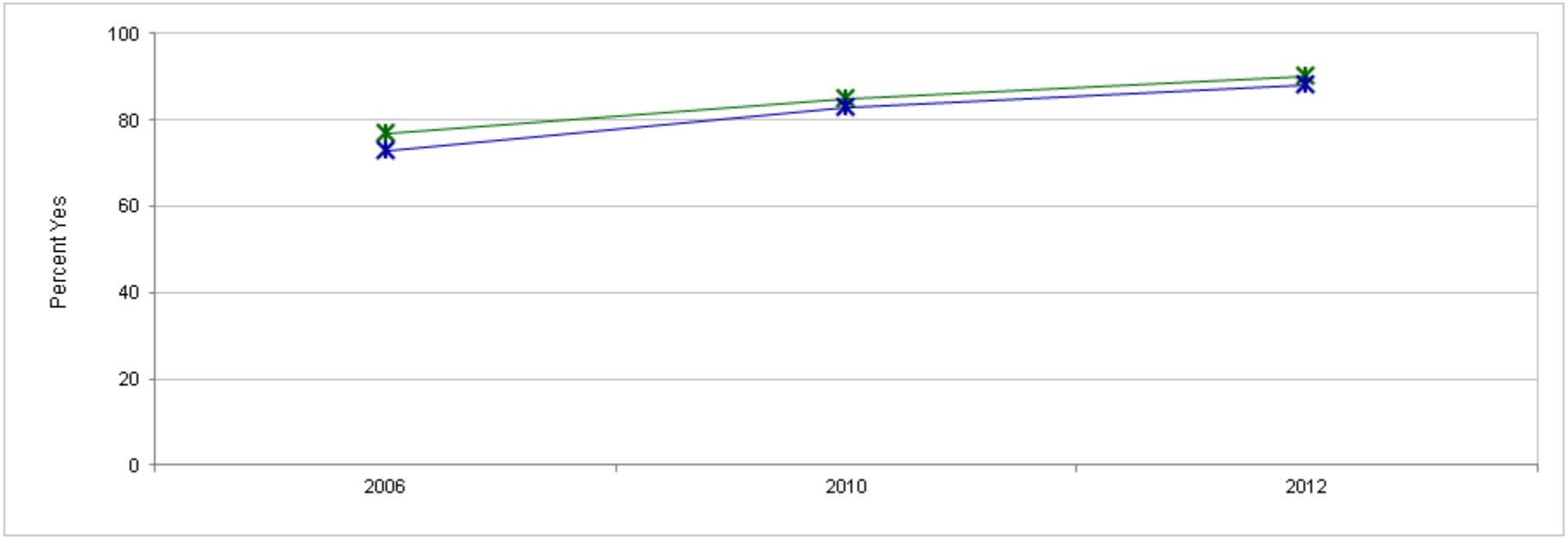
- Higher response of yes there is a *Sexual Assault Victims' Advocate* led by E5 – E9 men and Marine Corps men; lower response led by Army men and E1 – E4 men
- Higher response of don't know if there is a *Sexual Assault Victims' Advocate* led by E1 – E4 men and Army men; lower response led by E5 – E9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

WGRA 2012 Q78

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

Available Resources on Installation/Ship: Sexual Assault Victims' Advocate

Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	77	85	90
* Total Men	73	83	88

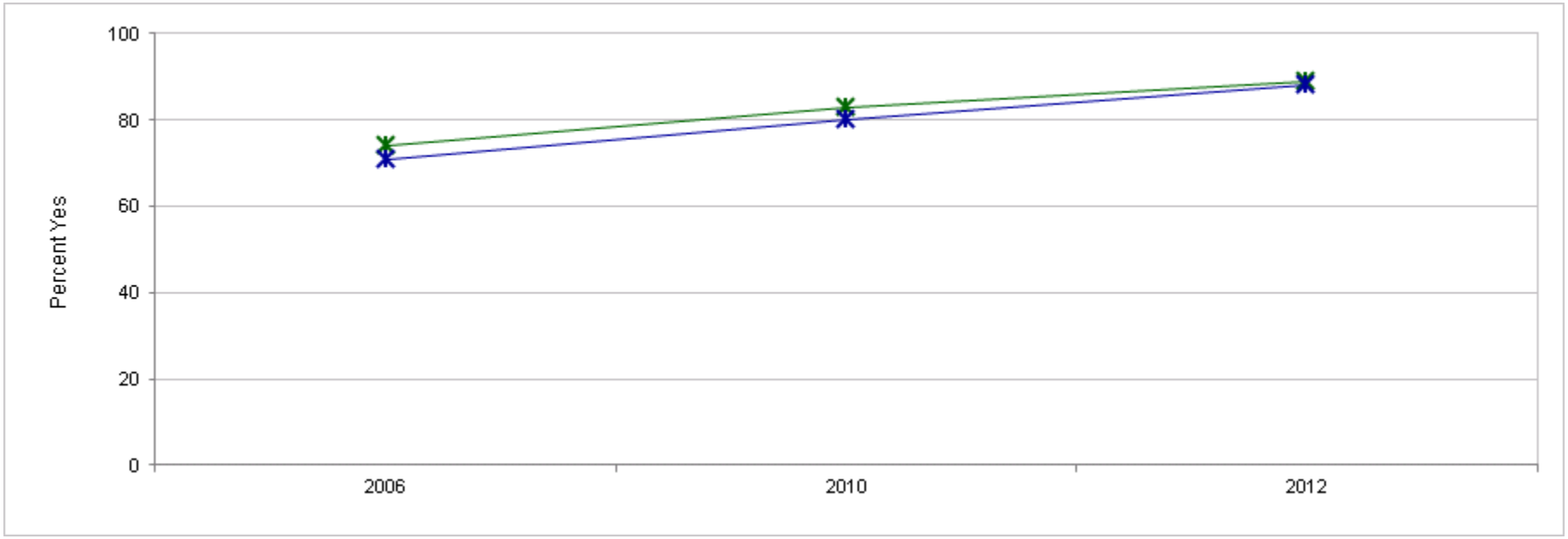
- **For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2010 and 2006**

WGRA 2012 Q78

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

Available Resources on Installation/Ship: Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC)

Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	74	83	89
* Total Men	71	80	88

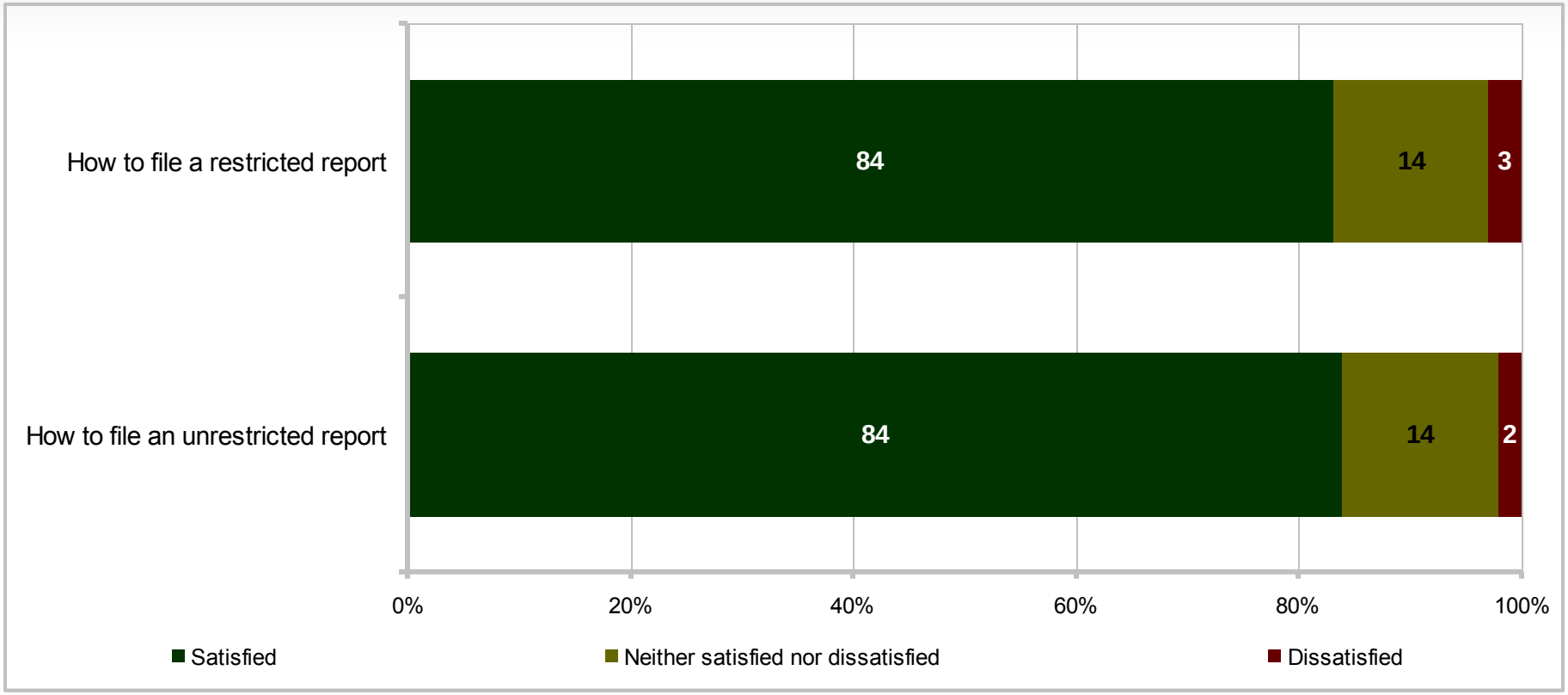
- **For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2010 and 2006**

WGRA 2012 Q78

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

Satisfaction With Information on Reporting Options

Percent of All Active Duty Women



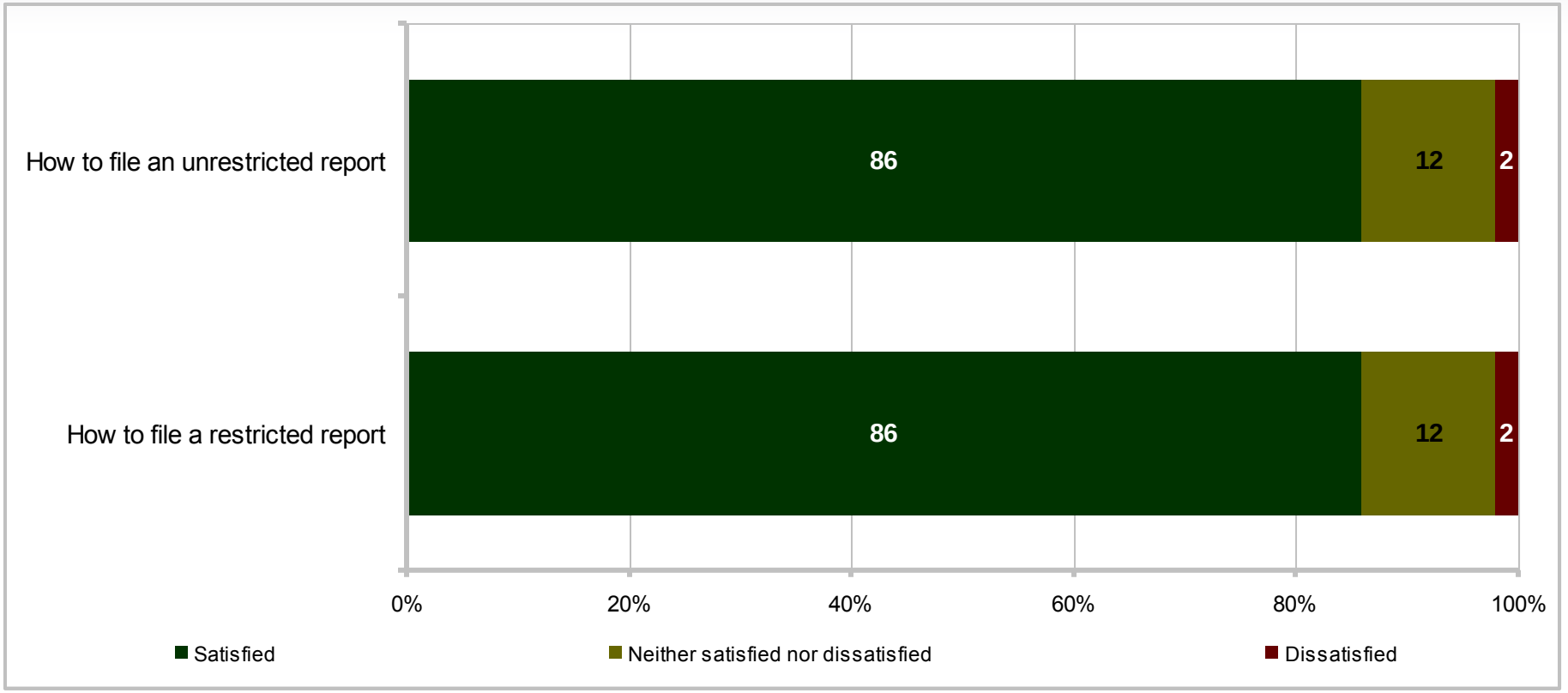
- **84% of women indicated they were satisfied with information on *how to file a restricted report*; 3% indicated dissatisfied**
- **84% of women indicated they were satisfied with information on *how to file an unrestricted report*; 2% indicated dissatisfied**

WGRA 2012 Q79

Margins of error do not exceed ±1%

Satisfaction With Information on Reporting Options

Percent of All Active Duty Men



- **86% of men indicated they were satisfied with information on *how to file an unrestricted report*; 2% indicated dissatisfied**
- **86% of men indicated they were satisfied with information on *how to file a restricted report*; 2% indicated dissatisfied**

WGRA 2012 Q79

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

Satisfaction With Information on Reporting Options

Percent of All Active Duty Members

DoD Women KEY: Higher Response of Satisfied Higher Response of Dissatisfied		Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
How to file a restricted report	Satisfied	84	81	86	86	84	81	86	85	86
	Dissatisfied	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	4	3
How to file an unrestricted report	Satisfied	84	82	86	85	84	81	86	85	86
	Dissatisfied	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	3

DoD Men KEY: Higher Response of Satisfied Higher Response of Dissatisfied		Total Men	Army Men	Navy Men	Marine Corps Men	Air Force Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
How to file a restricted report	Satisfied	86	85	87	86	86	83	88	86	88
	Dissatisfied	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2
How to file an unrestricted report	Satisfied	86	85	87	86	86	83	88	87	88
	Dissatisfied	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2

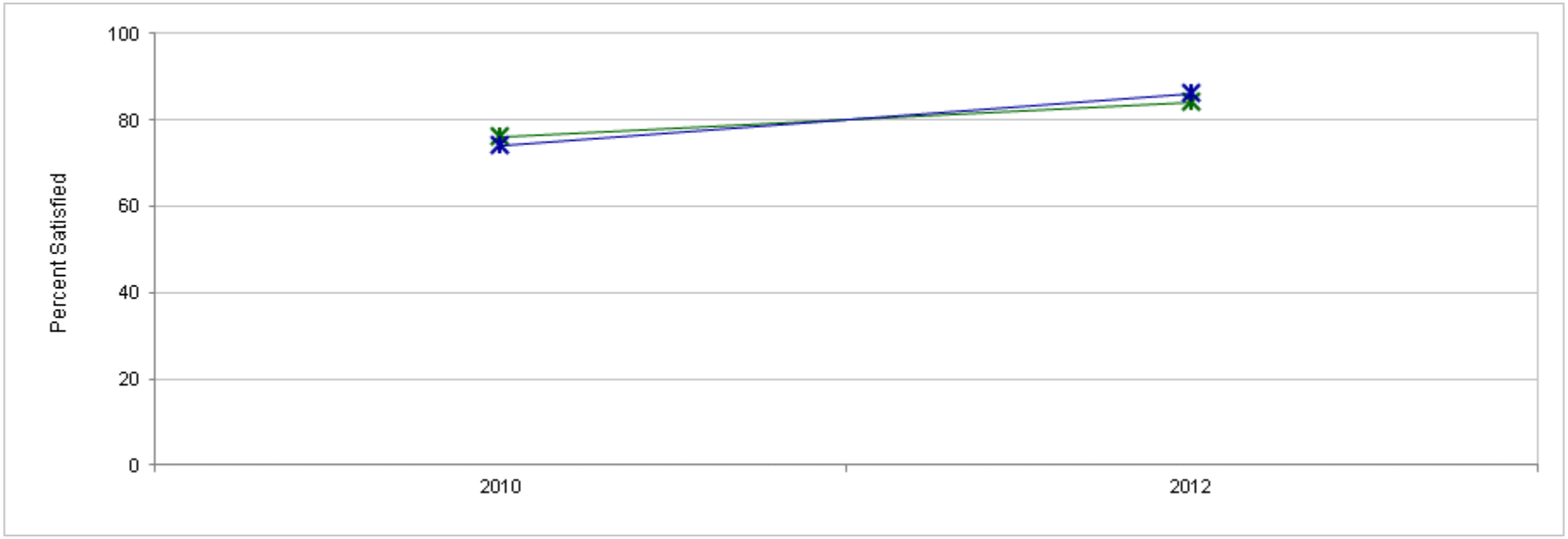
- **Higher response of satisfied with *information on how to file a restricted report* led by E5 – E9 men, E5 – E9 women, and Navy women**
- **Higher response of satisfied with *information on how to file an unrestricted report* led by E5 – E9 men, E5 – E9 women, and Navy women**

WGRA 2012 Q79

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

Satisfaction With Information on Reporting Options: How To File a Restricted Report

Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2010	2012
* Total Women	76	84
* Total Men	74	86

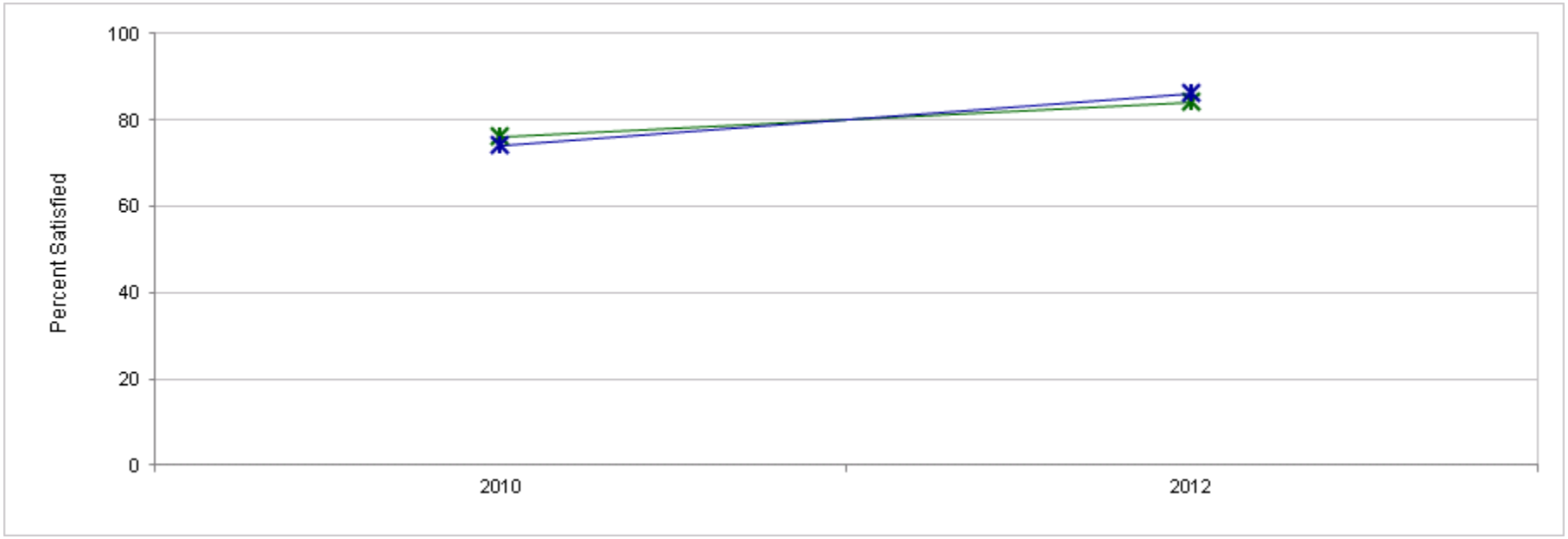
- **For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2010**

WGRA 2012 Q79

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

Satisfaction With Information on Reporting Options: How To File an Unrestricted Report

Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2010	2012
* Total Women	76	84
* Total Men	74	86

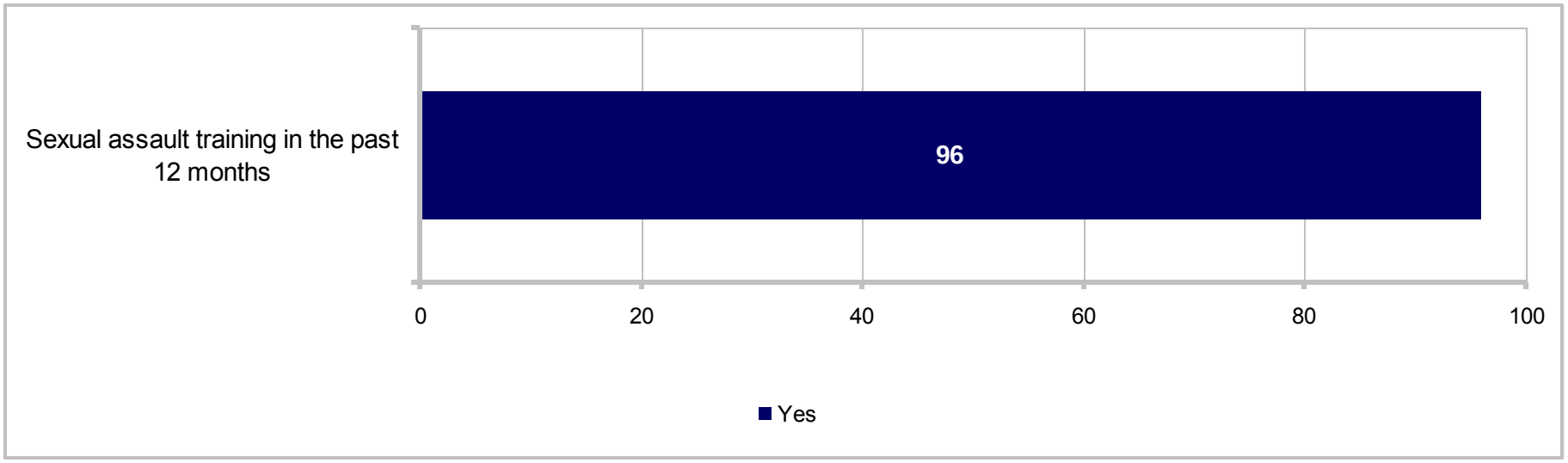
- **For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2010**

WGRA 2012 Q79

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

Sexual Assault Training in the Past 12 Months

Percent of All Active Duty Women



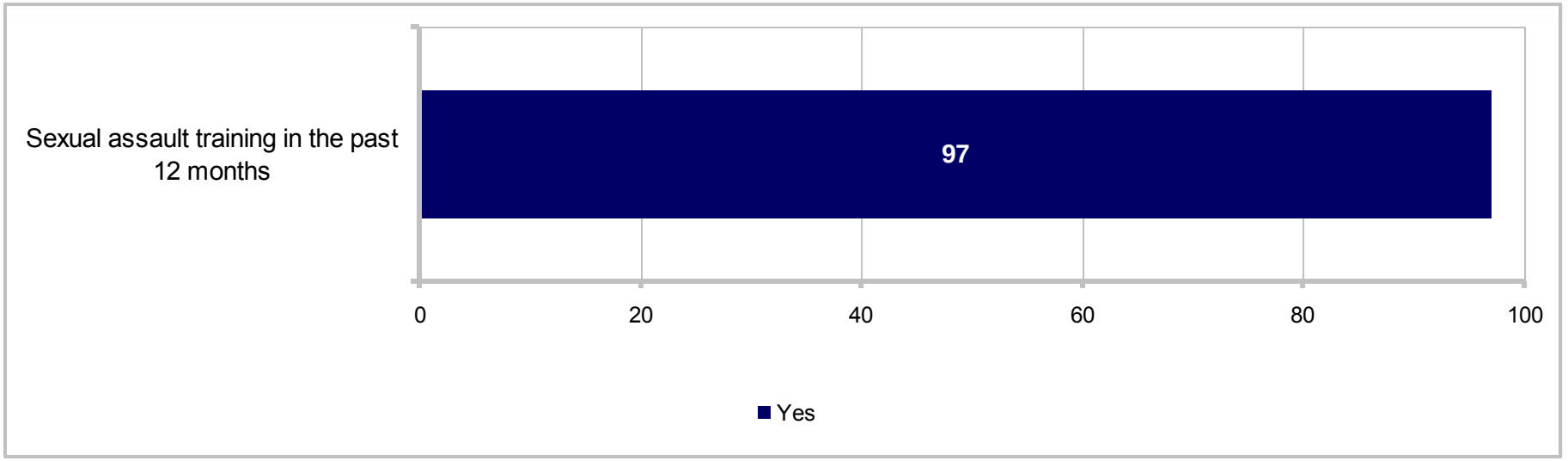
- **96% of women had sexual assault training in the past 12 months**

WGRA 2012 Q80

Margins of error do not exceed ±1%

Sexual Assault Training in the Past 12 Months

Percent of All Active Duty Men



- **97% of men indicated they had sexual assault training in the past 12 months**

WGRA 2012 Q80

Margins of error do not exceed ±1%

Sexual Assault Training in the Past 12 Months

Percent of All Active Duty Members

DoD Women KEY: Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Sexual assault training in the past 12 months	96	97	98	97	94	97	96	97	94

DoD Men KEY: Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	Total Men	Army Men	Navy Men	Marine Corps Men	Air Force Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
Sexual assault training in the past 12 months	97	98	98	97	96	97	97	98	96

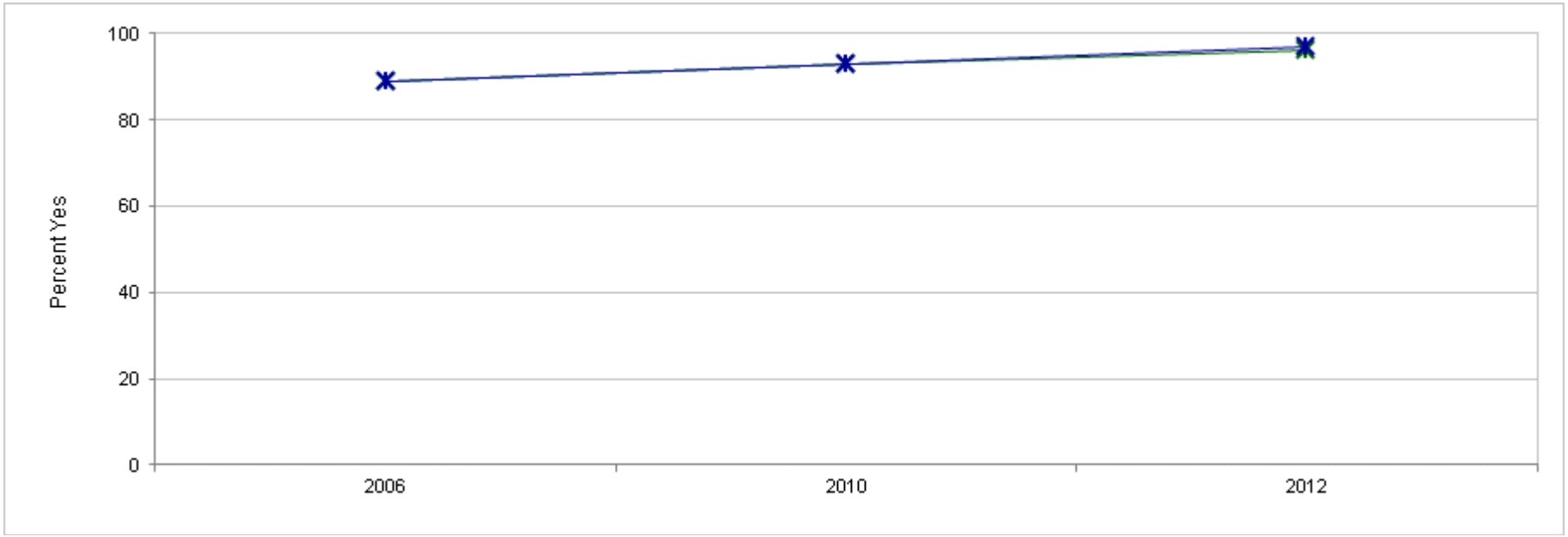
- **Higher response of yes led by Navy women; lower response led by Air Force women**

WGRA 2012 Q80

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

Sexual Assault Training in the Past 12 Months

Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	89	93	96
* Total Men	89	93	97

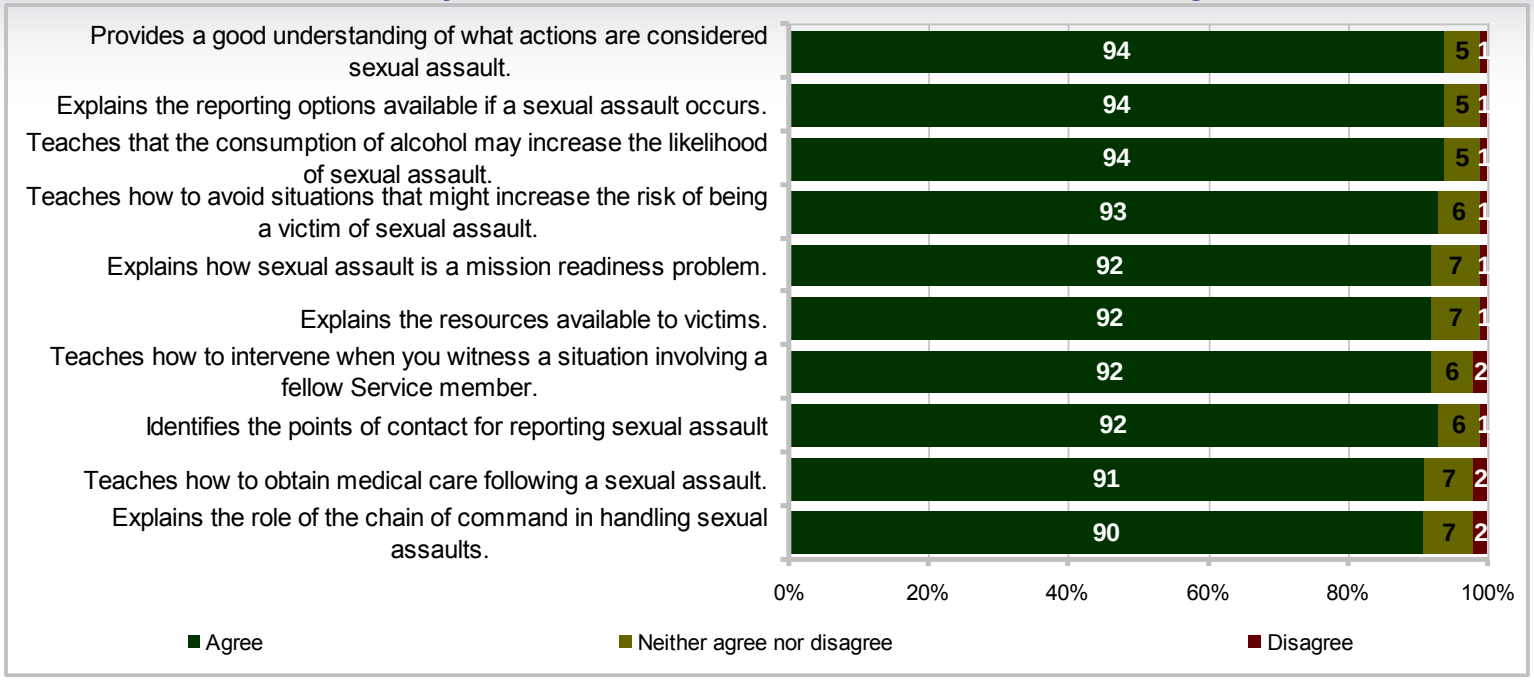
- **For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2010 and 2006**

WGRA 2012 Q80

Margins of error do not exceed ±1%

Aspects of Sexual Assault Training

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



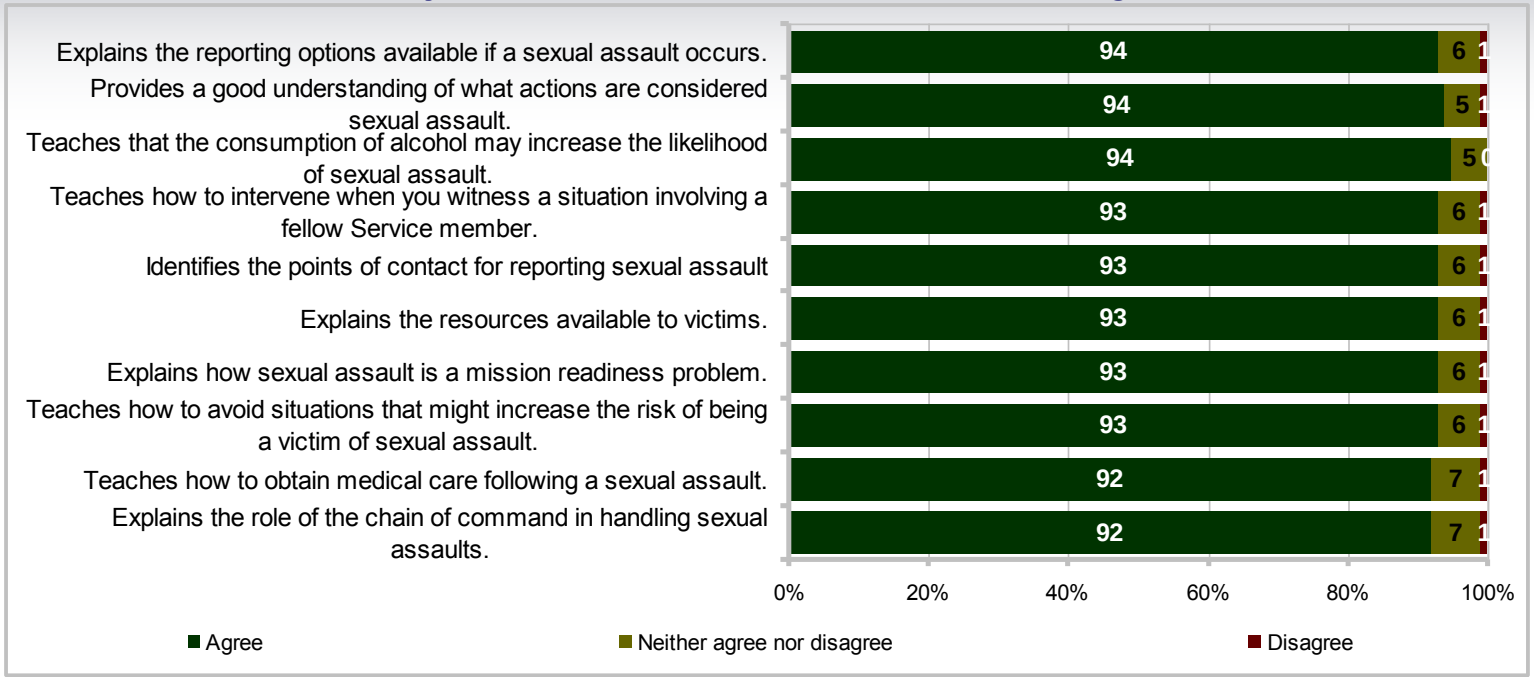
- **Of the 96% of women who had sexual assault training in the past 12 months:**
  - 94% agreed that it *provides a good understanding of what actions are considered sexual assault*; 1% disagree
  - 94% agreed that it *explains the reporting options available if a sexual assault occurs*; 1% disagree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

WGRA 2012 Q81

Margins of error do not exceed ±1%

Aspects of Sexual Assault Training

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



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

WGRA 2012 Q81

Margins of error do not exceed ±1%

Aspects of Sexual Assault Training

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

DoD Women KEY: Higher Response of Agree Higher Response of Disagree		Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Provides a good understanding of what actions are considered sexual assault.	Agree	94	93	93	93	95	92	95	95	96
	Disagree	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
Explains the reporting options available if a sexual assault occurs.	Agree	94	93	94	93	95	92	95	95	96
	Disagree	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	2
Teaches that the consumption of alcohol may increase the likelihood of sexual assault.	Agree	94	94	94	93	95	93	95	96	97
	Disagree	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Teaches how to avoid situations that might increase the risk of being a victim of sexual assault.	Agree	93	92	92	91	95	91	94	94	93
	Disagree	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	3
Explains how sexual assault is a mission readiness problem.	Agree	92	91	92	90	94	90	94	93	95
	Disagree	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	2

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

WGRA 2012 Q81

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

Aspects of Sexual Assault Training

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

DoD Women KEY: Higher Response of Agree Higher Response of Disagree		Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Explains the resources available to victims.	Agree	92	90	92	92	94	90	94	92	93
	Disagree	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Teaches how to intervene when you witness a situation involving a fellow Service member.	Agree	92	91	91	90	95	90	94	92	95
	Disagree	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	3	2
Identifies the points of contact for reporting sexual assault	Agree	92	90	92	92	95	90	94	93	94
	Disagree	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Teaches how to obtain medical care following a sexual assault.	Agree	91	90	90	89	93	89	93	90	92
	Disagree	2	3	3	2	1	3	2	3	3
Explains the role of the chain of command in handling sexual assaults.	Agree	90	89	90	90	92	88	92	91	93
	Disagree	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	2

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

WGRA 2012 Q81

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

Aspects of Sexual Assault Training

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

DoD Men KEY: Higher Response of Agree Higher Response of Disagree		Total Men	Army Men	Navy Men	Marine Corps Men	Air Force Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
Provides a good understanding of what actions are considered sexual assault.	Agree	94	94	94	92	96	93	95	95	96
	Disagree	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1
Explains the reporting options available if a sexual assault occurs.	Agree	94	94	93	92	96	92	95	96	97
	Disagree	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
Teaches that the consumption of alcohol may increase the likelihood of sexual assault.	Agree	94	94	94	93	96	93	95	97	96
	Disagree	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Teaches how to avoid situations that might increase the risk of being a victim of sexual assault.	Agree	93	93	93	92	96	92	94	95	95
	Disagree	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
Explains how sexual assault is a mission readiness problem.	Agree	93	92	93	91	96	91	94	95	96
	Disagree	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1

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

WGRA 2012 Q81

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

Aspects of Sexual Assault Training

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

DoD Men KEY: Higher Response of Agree Higher Response of Disagree		Total Men	Army Men	Navy Men	Marine Corps Men	Air Force Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
Explains the resources available to victims.	Agree	93	92	92	92	96	91	94	95	95
	Disagree	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Teaches how to intervene when you witness a situation involving a fellow Service member.	Agree	93	92	92	91	95	91	93	94	95
	Disagree	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Identifies the points of contact for reporting sexual assault	Agree	93	92	92	92	96	91	93	95	95
	Disagree	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1
Teaches how to obtain medical care following a sexual assault.	Agree	92	92	91	90	94	91	93	93	93
	Disagree	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Explains the role of the chain of command in handling sexual assaults.	Agree	92	92	92	91	94	90	93	94	94
	Disagree	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	0	0

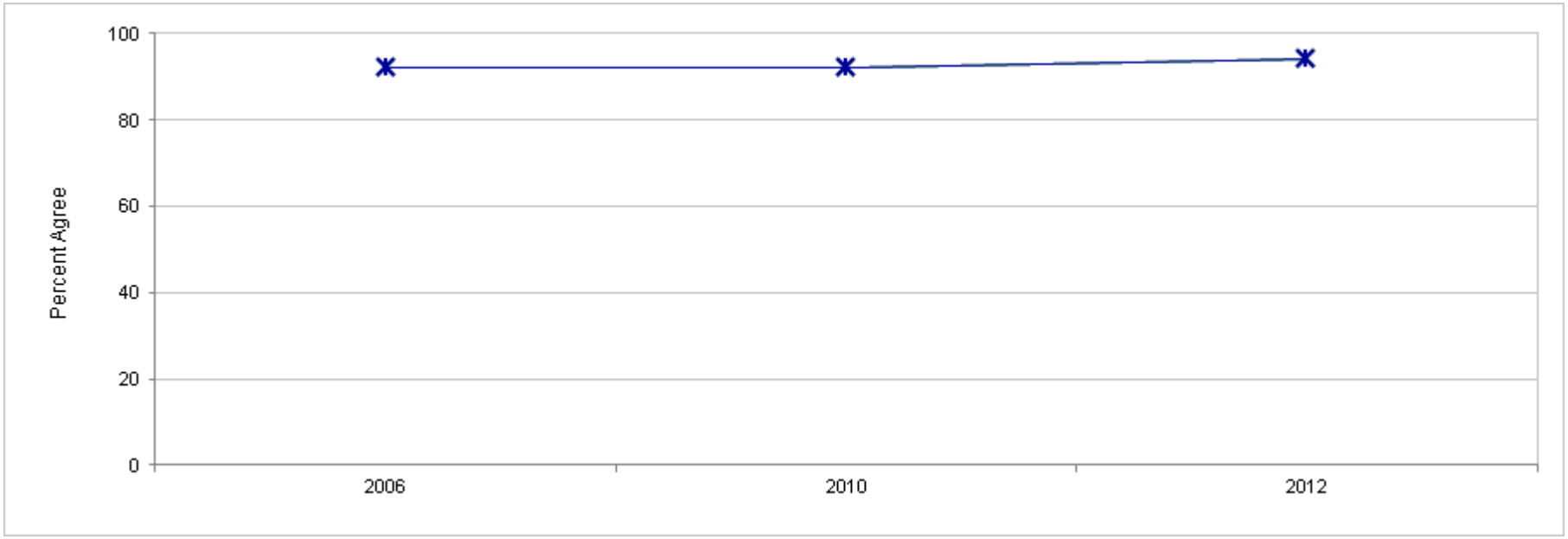
- **Higher response of agree it *explains the resources available to victims* led by Air Force men, O4 – O6 men, and O1 – O3 men**
- **Higher response of agree it *teaches how to intervene when you witness a situation involving a fellow Service member* led by O4 – O6 men and Air Force men**
- **Higher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

WGRA 2012 Q81

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

Sexual Assault Training Provides a Good Understanding of What Actions Are Considered Sexual Assault

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	92	92	94
* Total Men	92	92	94

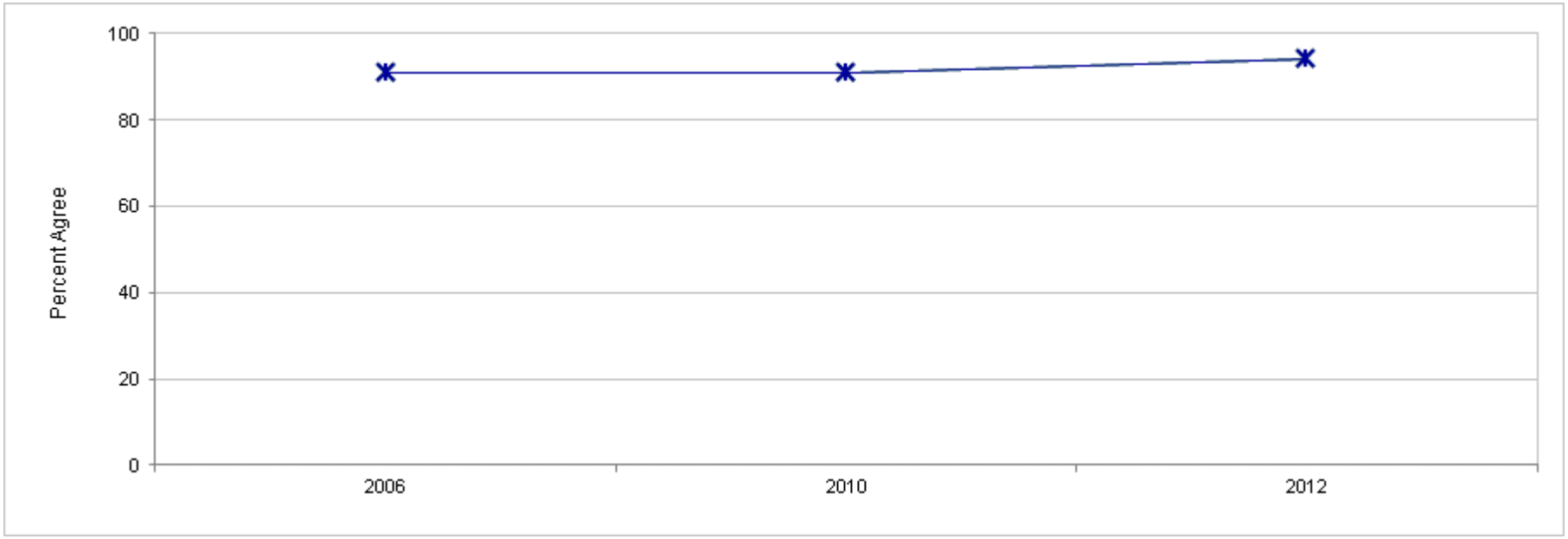
- **For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2010; for men the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2010 and 2006**

WGRA 2012 Q81

Margins of error do not exceed ±1%

Sexual Assault Training Explains the Reporting Options Available if a Sexual Assault Occurs

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	91	91	94
* Total Men	91	91	94

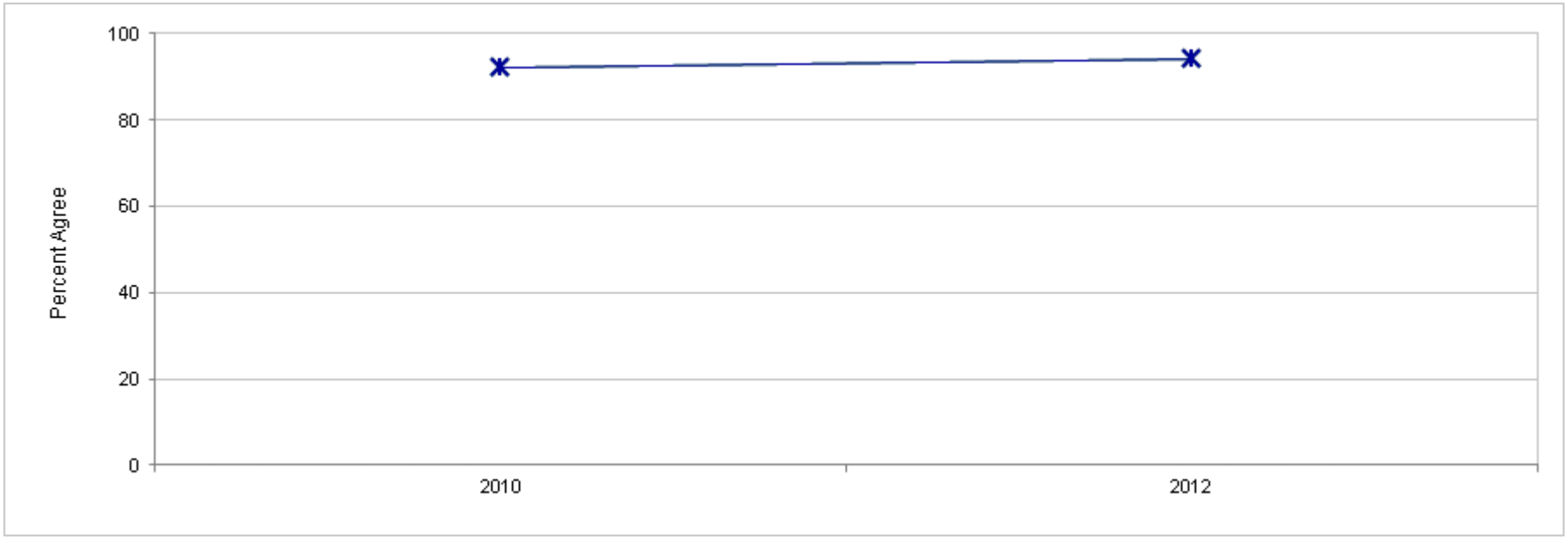
- **For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2010 and 2006**

WGRA 2012 Q81

Margins of error do not exceed ±1%

Sexual Assault Training Teaches That the Consumption of Alcohol May Increase the Likelihood of Sexual Assault

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2010	2012
* Total Women	92	94
* Total Men	92	94

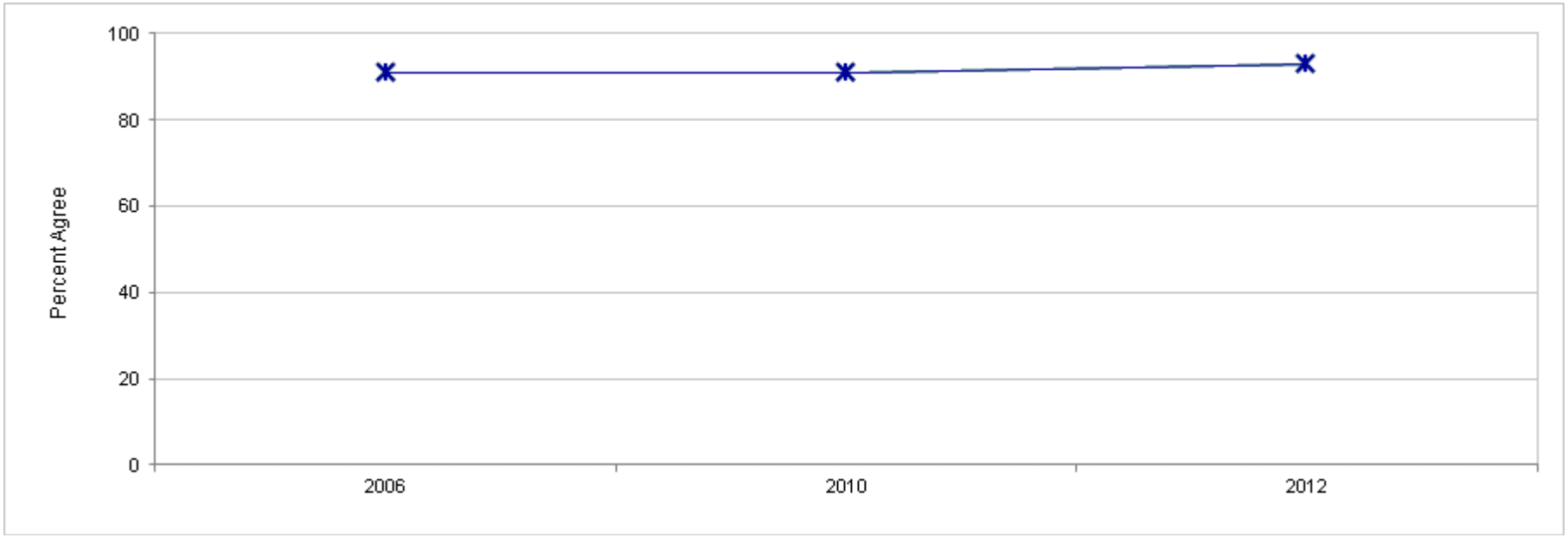
- **For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2010**

WGRA 2012 Q81

Margins of error do not exceed ±1%

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

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	91	91	93
* Total Men	91	91	93

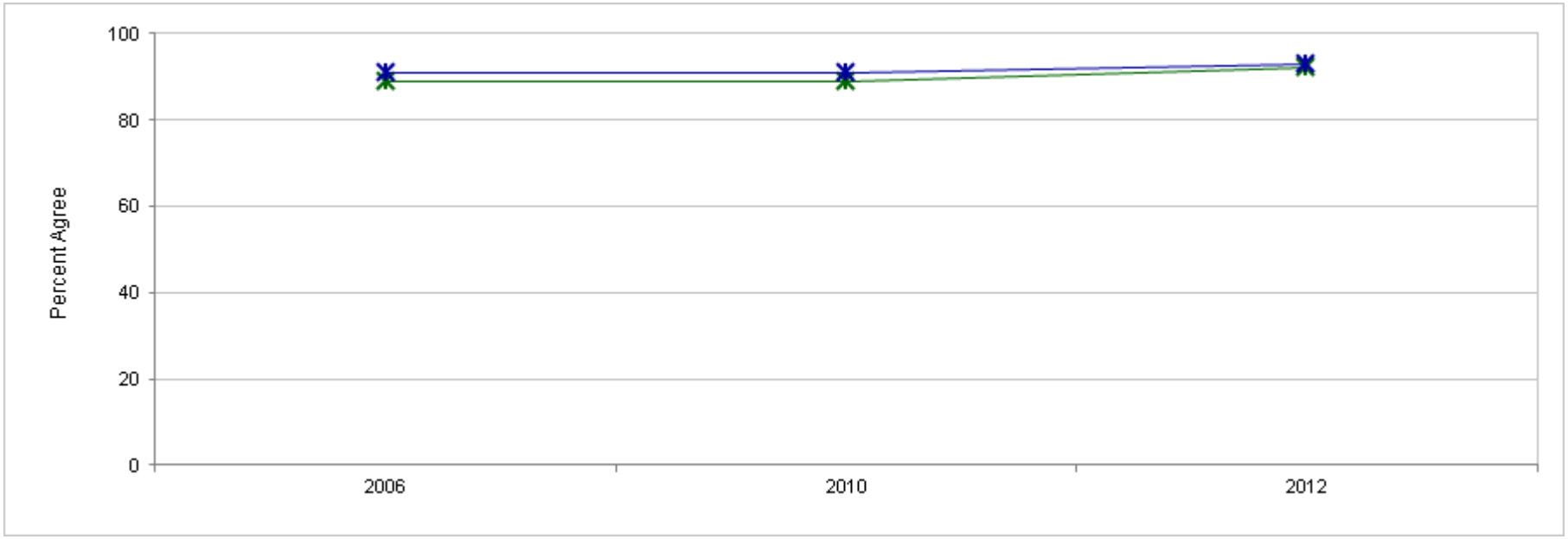
- **For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2010; for men, the percentage is significantly higher than 2010 and 2006**

WGRA 2012 Q81

Margins of error do not exceed ±1%

Sexual Assault Training Explains How Sexual Assault is a Mission Readiness Problem

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	89	89	92
* Total Men	91	91	93

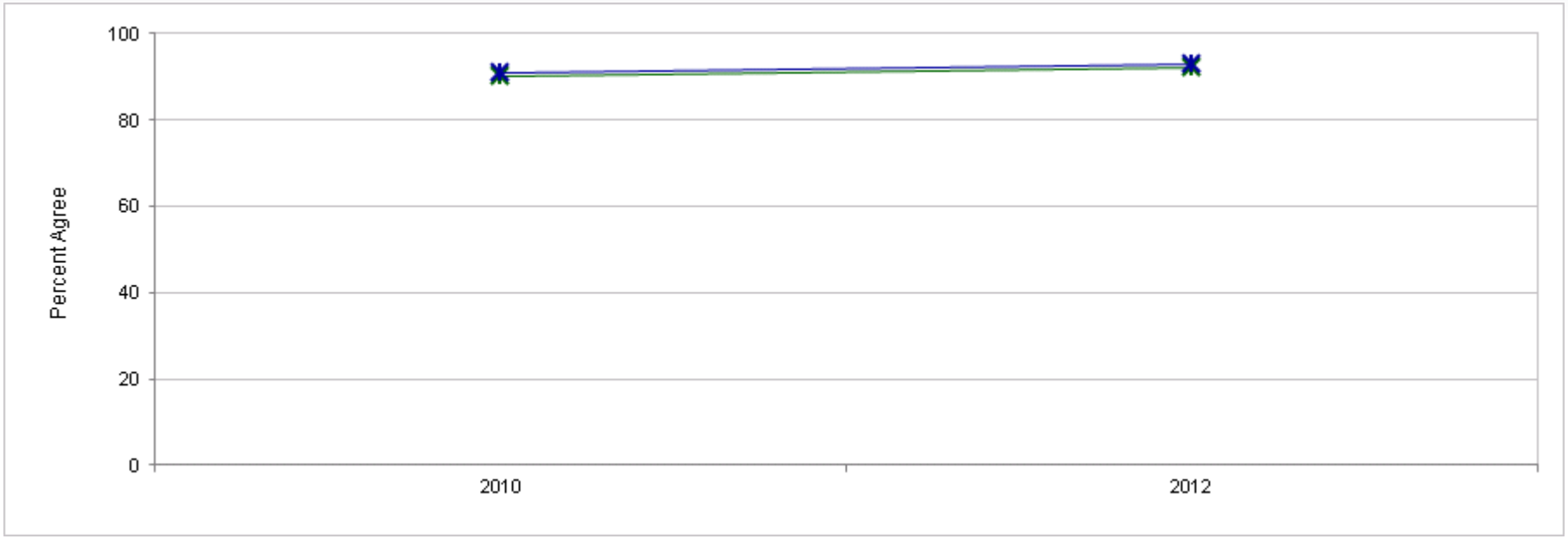
- **For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2010 and 2006**

WGRA 2012 Q81

Margins of error do not exceed ±1%

Sexual Assault Training Explains the Resources Available to Victims

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2010	2012
* Total Women	90	92
* Total Men	91	93

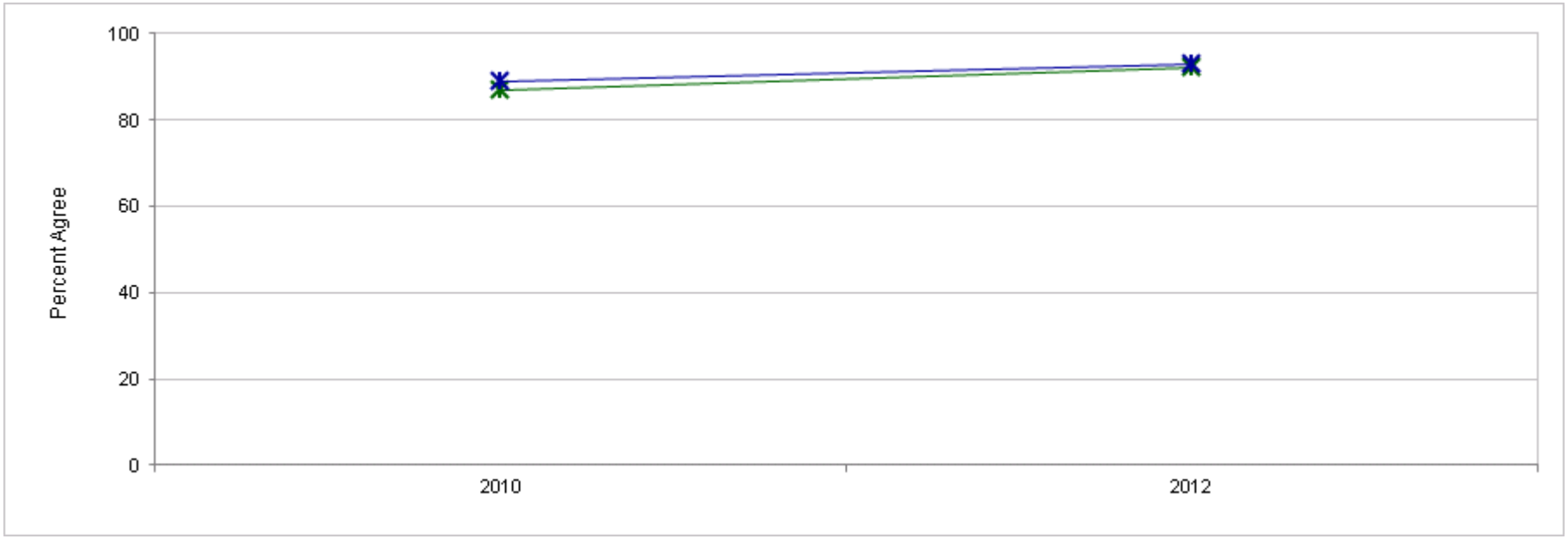
- **For men, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2010; there are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010**

WGRA 2012 Q81

Margins of error do not exceed ±1%

Sexual Assault Training Teaches How To Intervene When Member Witness a Situation Involving a Fellow Service Member

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2010	2012
* Total Women	87	92
* Total Men	89	93

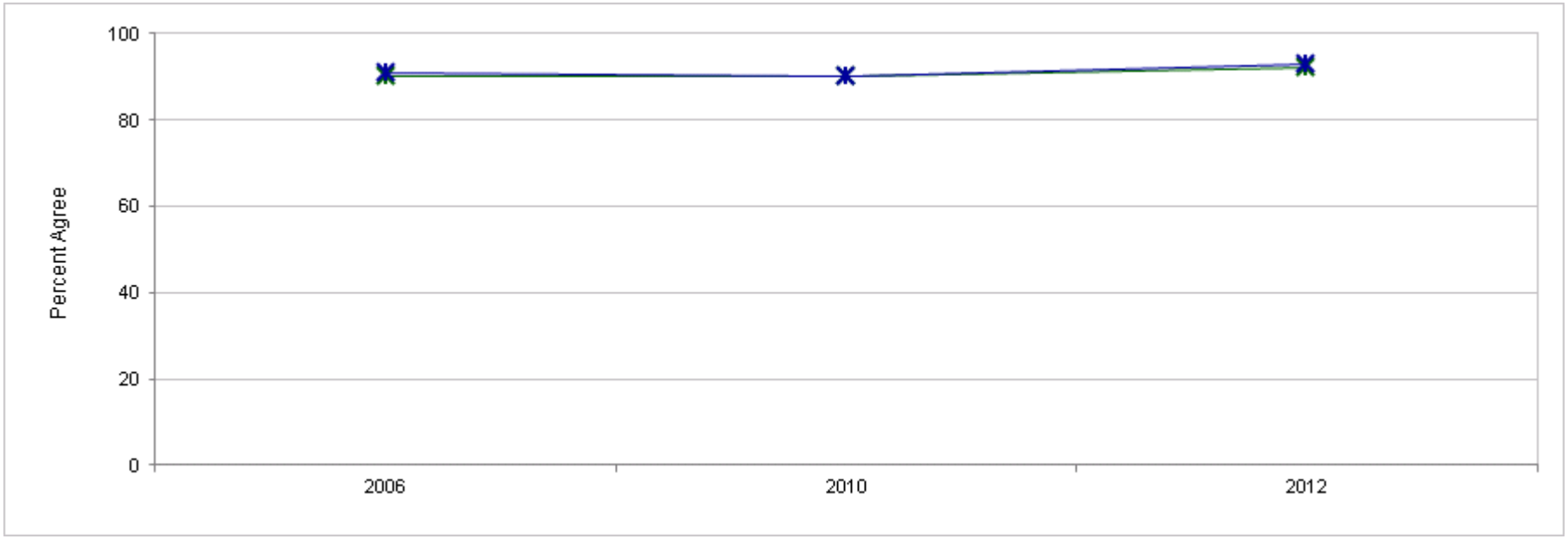
- **For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2010**

WGRA 2012 Q81

Margins of error do not exceed ±1%

Sexual Assault Training Identifies the Points of Contact for Reporting Sexual Assault

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	90	90	92
* Total Men	91	90	93

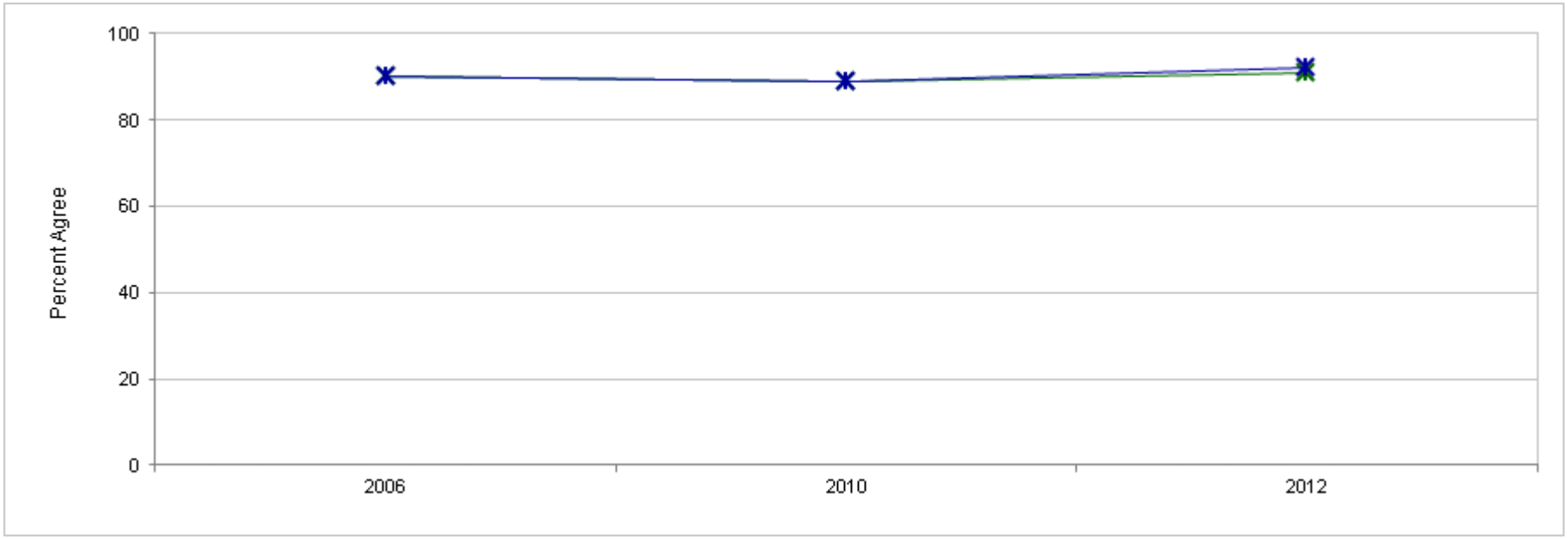
- **For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2010 and 2006; for men, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2010**

WGRA 2012 Q81

Margins of error do not exceed ±1%

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

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	90	89	91
* Total Men	90	89	92

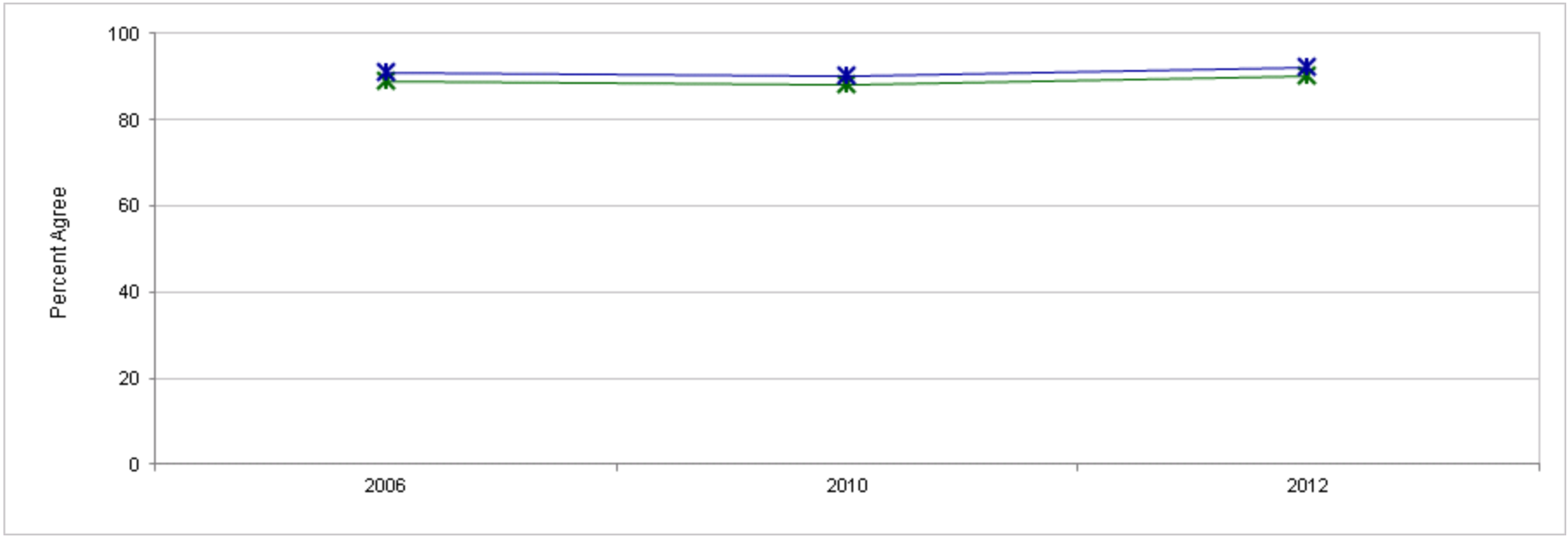
- **For men, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2010; there are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2010 or 2006**

WGRA 2012 Q81

Margins of error do not exceed ±1%

Sexual Assault Training Explains the Role of the Chain of Command in Handling Sexual Assaults

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	89	88	90
* Total Men	91	90	92

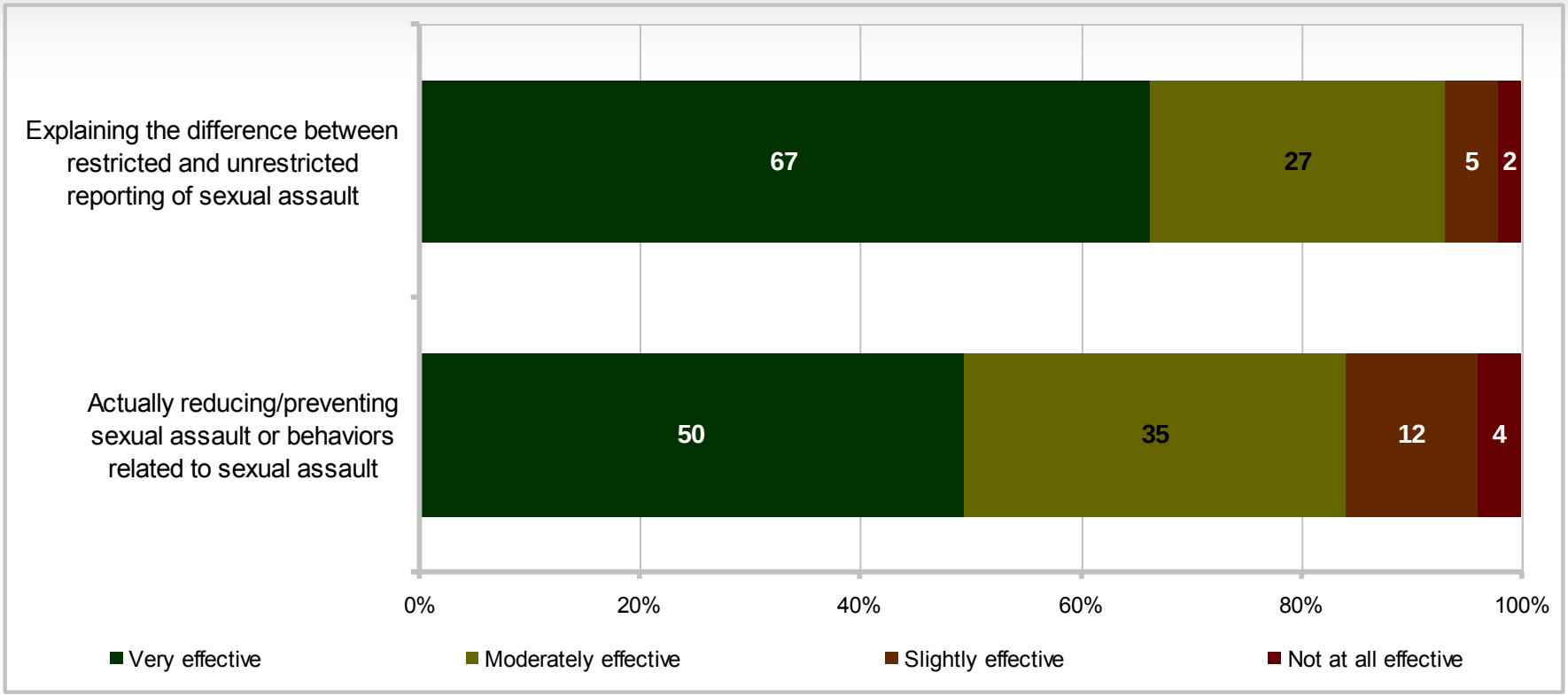
- **For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2010**

WGRA 2012 Q81

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

Effectiveness of Sexual Assault Training

Percent of All Active Duty Women



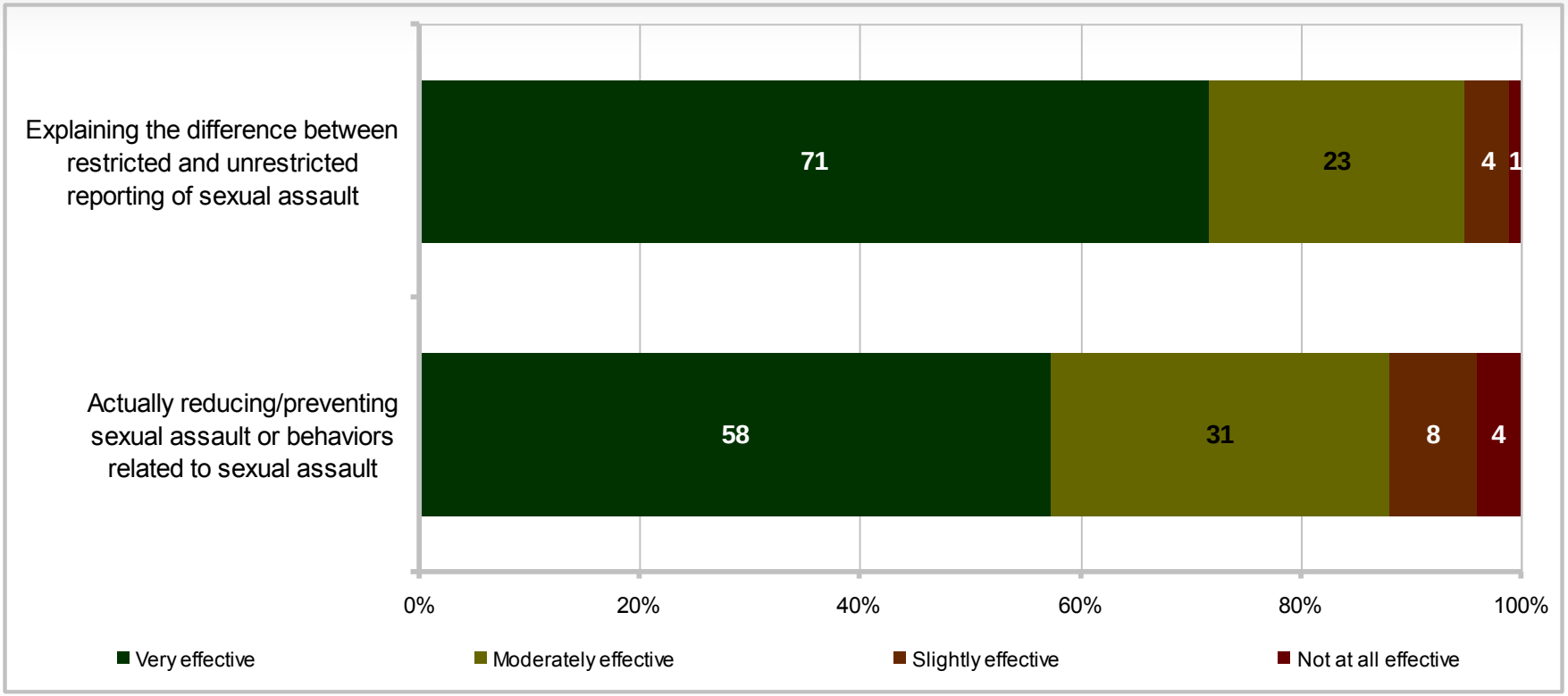
- **67% of women indicated their sexual assault training was very effective in *explaining the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault*; 27% indicated moderately effective; 5% indicated slightly effective; and 2% indicated not at all effective**
- **50% of women indicated their sexual assault training was very effective in *actually reducing/preventing sexual assault or behaviors related to sexual assault*; 35% indicated moderately effective; 12% indicated slightly effective; and 4% indicated not at all effective**

WGRA 2012 Q82

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

Effectiveness of Sexual Assault Training

Percent of All Active Duty Men



- **71% of men indicated their sexual assault training was very effective in *explaining the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault*; 23% indicated moderately effective; 4% indicated slightly effective; and 1% indicated not at all effective**
- **58%of men indicated their sexual assault training was very effective in *actually reducing/preventing sexual assault or behaviors related to sexual assault*; 31% indicated moderately effective; 8% indicated slightly effective; and 4% indicated not at all effective**

WGRA 2012 Q82

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

Effectiveness of Sexual Assault Training

Percent of All Active Duty Women

DoD Women KEY: Higher Response Lower Response		Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Explaining the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault	Very effective	67	63	68	68	70	66	70	60	62
	Moderately effective	27	29	26	25	24	27	24	31	28
	Slightly effective	5	6	5	5	4	5	4	7	7
	Not at all effective	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2
Actually reducing/ preventing sexual assault or behaviors related to sexual assault	Very effective	50	48	49	46	54	51	54	39	38
	Moderately effective	35	34	36	36	33	34	33	39	39
	Slightly effective	12	13	11	13	10	11	10	17	20
	Not at all effective	4	5	4	5	2	4	3	5	4

- Higher responses of very effective in *explaining the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault* led by Air Force women and E5 – E9 women; lower responses led by O1 – O3 women and Army women
- Higher responses of moderately effective in *explaining the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault* led by O1 – O3 women and Army women; lower responses led by E5 – E9 women and Air Force women
- Higher responses of slightly effective in *explaining the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault* led by O1 – O3 women
- Higher responses of very effective in *actually reducing/preventing sexual assault or behaviors related to sexual assault* led by E5 – E9 women and Air Force women; lower responses led by O1 – O3 women, O4 – O6 women, Marine Corps women, and Army women
- Higher responses of moderately effective in *actually reducing/preventing sexual assault or behaviors related to sexual assault* led by O1 – O3 women; lower responses led by E5 – E9 women
- Higher responses of slightly effective in *actually reducing/preventing sexual assault or behaviors related to sexual assault* led by O4 – O6 women, O1 – O3 women, and Army women; lower responses led by Air Force women and E5– E9 women
- Lower responses of not at all effective in *actually reducing/preventing sexual assault or behaviors related to sexual assault* led by Air Force women

WGRA 2012 Q82

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±5%

Effectiveness of Sexual Assault Training

Percent of All Active Duty Men

DoD Men KEY: Higher Response Lower Response		Total Men	Army Men	Navy Men	Marine Corps Men	Air Force Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
Explaining the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault	Very effective	71	69	72	73	73	71	74	65	61
	Moderately effective	23	24	23	21	23	22	22	28	31
	Slightly effective	4	5	4	4	3	5	3	5	6
	Not at all effective	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	1
Actually reducing/ preventing sexual assault or behaviors related to sexual assault	Very effective	58	56	58	60	59	61	60	46	41
	Moderately effective	31	31	31	29	31	29	30	36	39
	Slightly effective	8	9	8	8	7	7	7	12	15
	Not at all effective	4	5	3	3	2	3	3	6	5

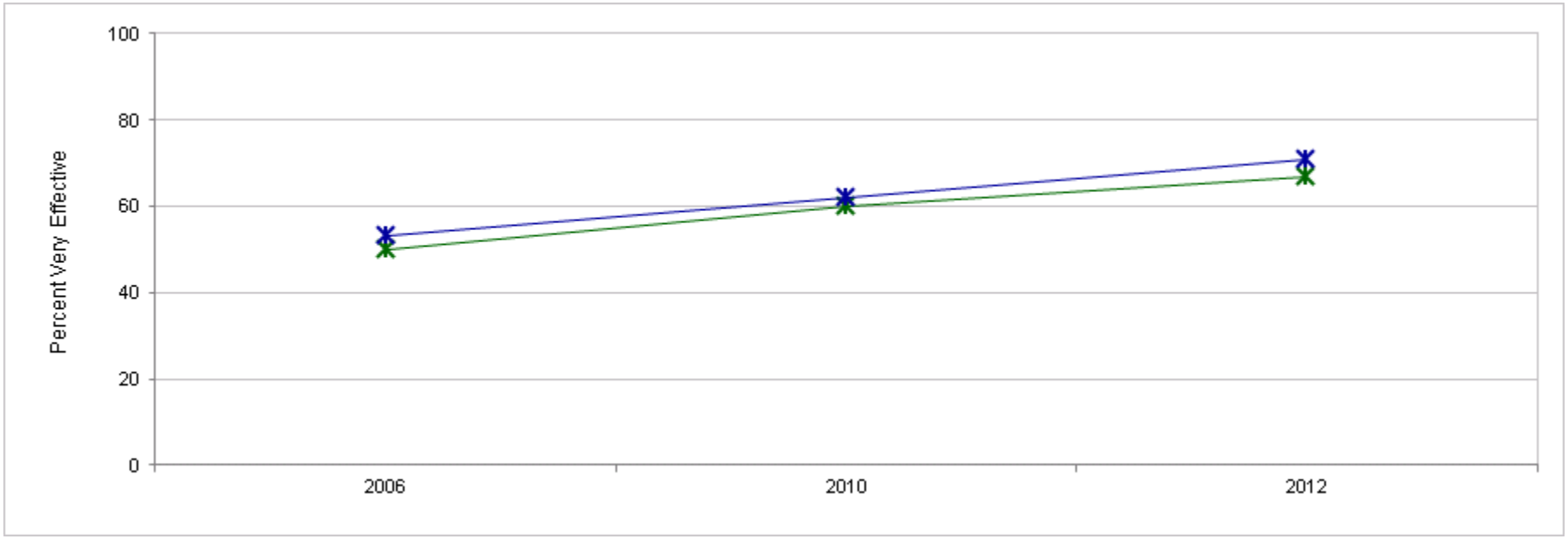
- Higher responses of very effective in *explaining the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault* led by E5 – E9 men and Marine Corps men; lower responses led by O4 – O6 men and O1 – O3 men
- Higher responses of moderately effective in *explaining the difference between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

WGRA 2012 Q82

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±5%

Effectiveness of Sexual Assault Training Explaining the Difference Between Restricted and Unrestricted Reporting of Sexual Assault

Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	50	60	67
* Total Men	53	62	71

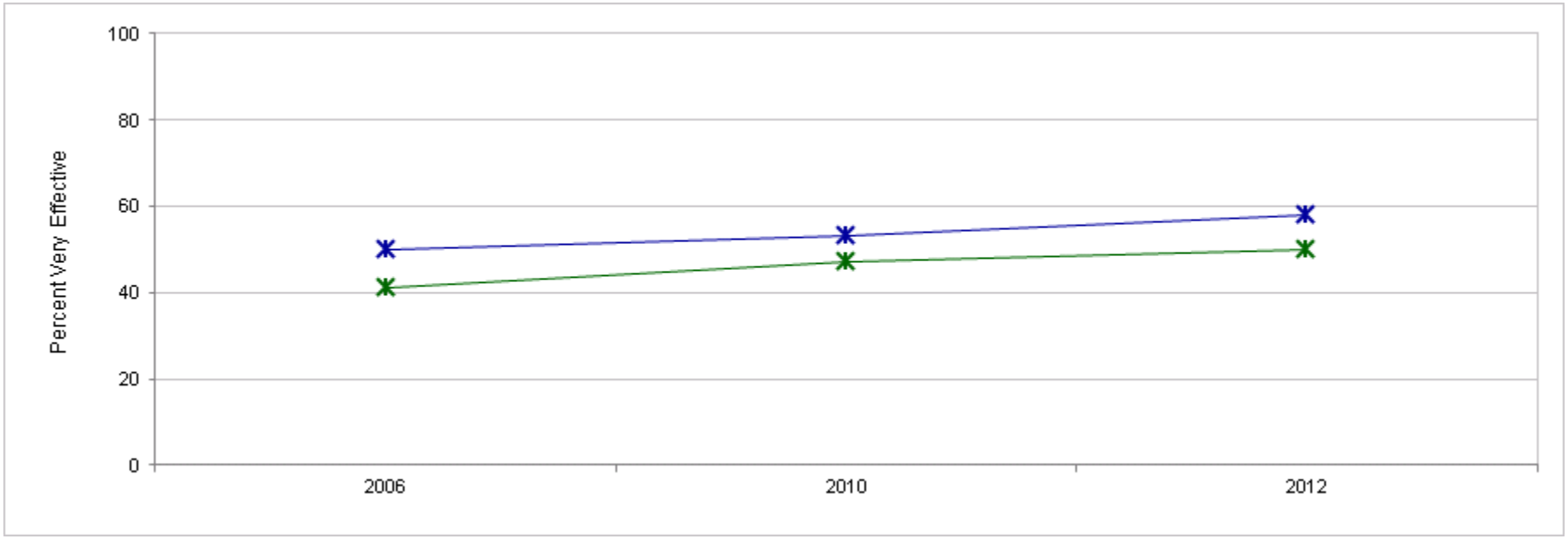
- **For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2010 and 2006**

WGRA 2012 Q82

Margins of error do not exceed ±2%

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

Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	41	47	50
* Total Men	50	53	58

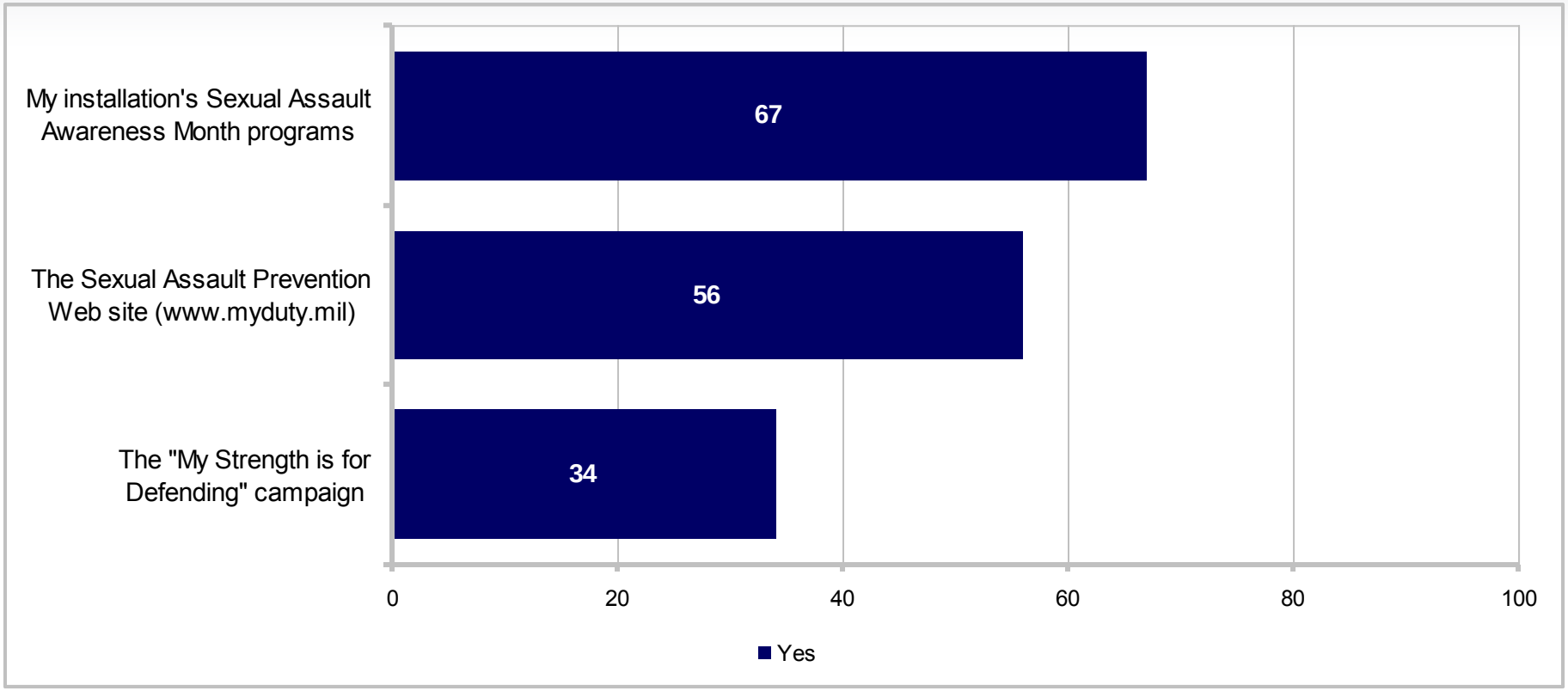
- **For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2010 and 2006**

WGRA 2012 Q82

Margins of error do not exceed ±2%

Awareness of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Resources

Percent of All Active Duty Women



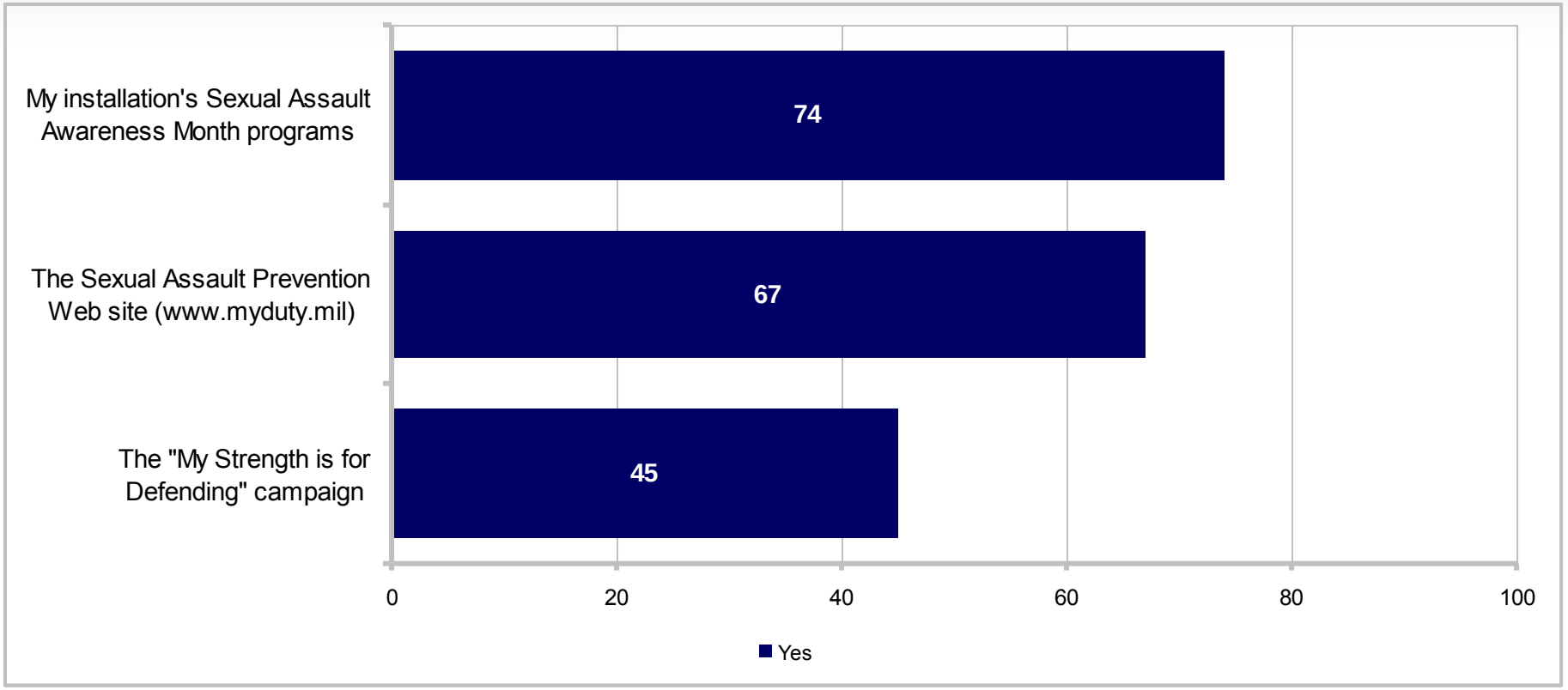
- **67% of women indicated they were aware of their installation's Sexual Assault Awareness Month programs**
- **56% of women indicated they were aware of their Sexual Assault Prevention Web site (www.myduty.mil)**
- **34% of women indicated they were aware of the "My Strength is for Defending" campaign**

WGRA 2012 Q83

Margins of error do not exceed ±2%

Awareness of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Resources

Percent of All Active Duty Men



- **74% of men indicated they were aware of their installation's Sexual Assault Awareness Month programs**
- **67% of men indicated they were aware of their Sexual Assault Prevention Web site (www.myduty.mil)**
- **45% of men indicated they were aware of the "My Strength is for Defending" campaign**

WGRA 2012 Q83

Margins of error do not exceed ±2%

Awareness of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Resources

Percent of All Active Duty Members

DoD Women KEY: Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
My installation's Sexual Assault Awareness Month programs	67	64	75	60	65	66	70	63	62
The Sexual Assault Prevention Web site (www.myduty.mil)	56	58	62	57	49	59	57	46	40
The "My Strength is for Defending" campaign	34	39	37	38	26	37	35	27	23

DoD Men KEY: Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	Total Men	Army Men	Navy Men	Marine Corps Men	Air Force Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
My installation's Sexual Assault Awareness Month programs	74	75	78	72	69	74	76	69	65
The Sexual Assault Prevention Web site (www.myduty.mil)	67	70	68	69	59	70	68	56	52
The "My Strength is for Defending" campaign	45	50	43	50	35	49	46	33	25

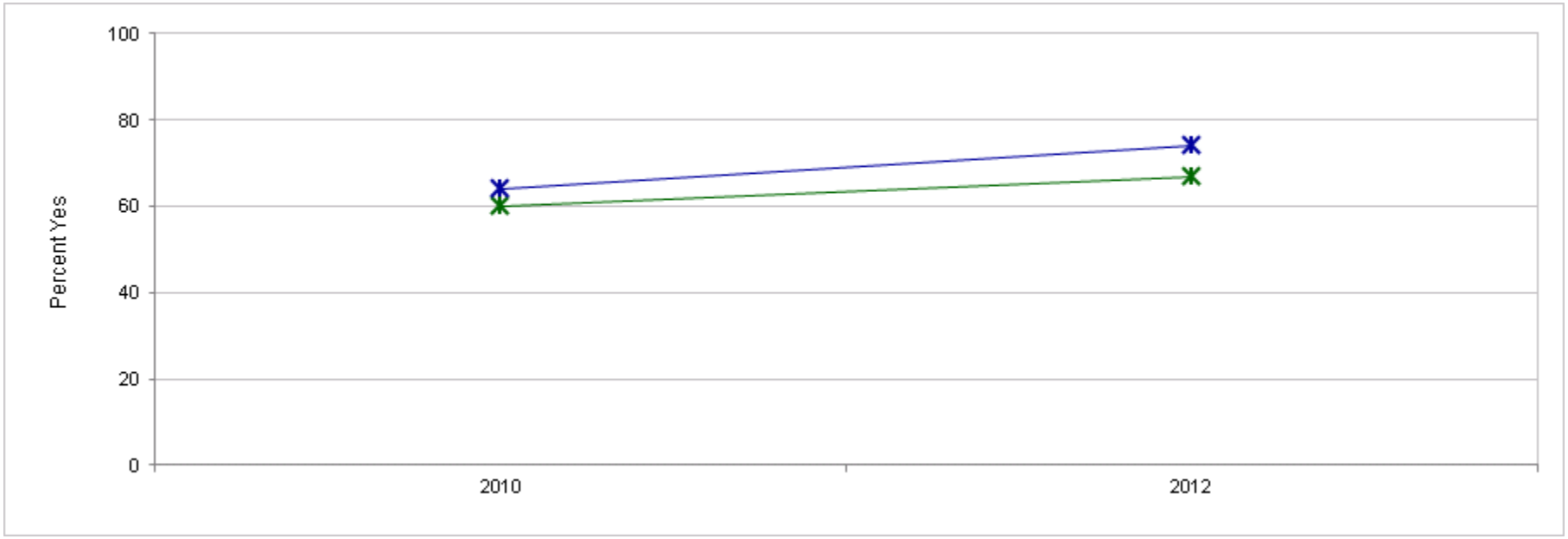
- **Higher response of *installation's Sexual Assault Awareness Month programs* led by Navy men, E5 – E9 men, Navy women, and E5 – E9 women; lower response led by Marine Corps women, O4 – O6 women, O1 – O3 women, Army women, Air Force women, O4 – O6 men, O1 – O3 men, and Air Force men**
- **Higher response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

WGRA 2012 Q83

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

Awareness of Member's Installation's Sexual Assault Awareness Month Programs

Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2010	2012
* Total Women	60	67
* Total Men	64	74

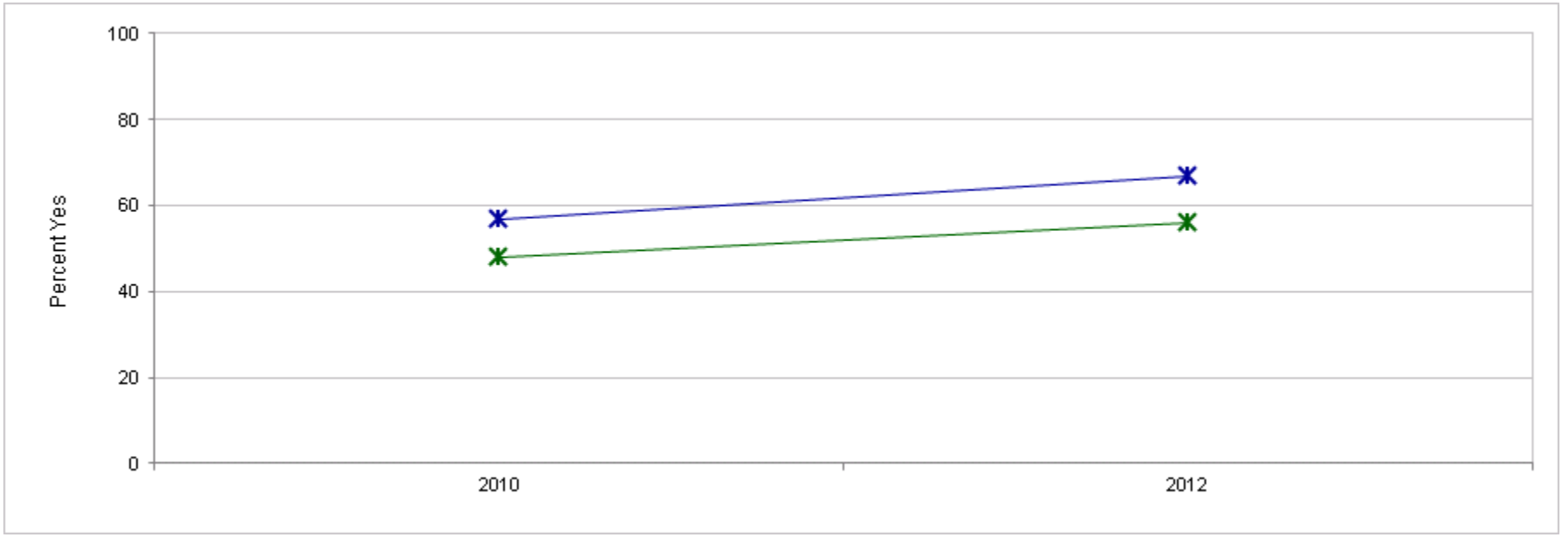
- **For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2010**

WGRA 2012 Q83

Margins of error do not exceed ±2%

Awareness of the Sexual Assault Prevention Web Site (www.myduty.mil)

Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2010	2012
* Total Women	48	56
* Total Men	57	67

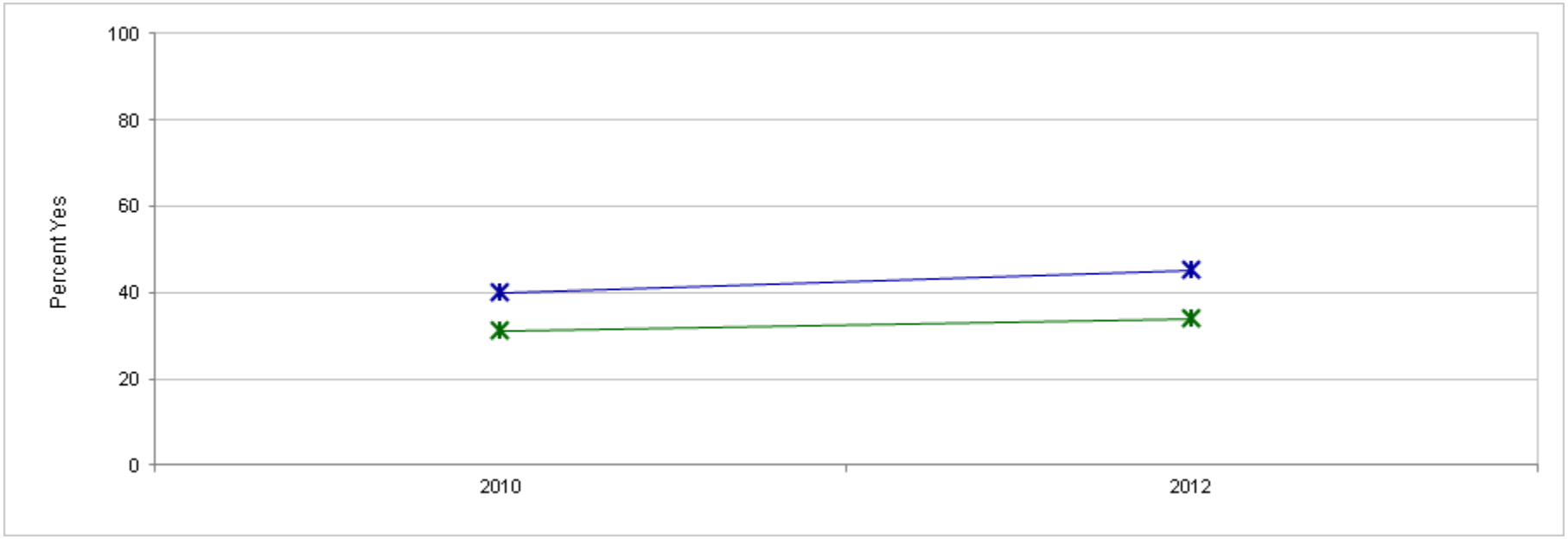
- **For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2010**

WGRA 2012 Q83

Margins of error do not exceed ±2%

Awareness of the "My Strength Is For Defending" Campaign

Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2010	2012
* Total Women	31	34
* Total Men	40	45

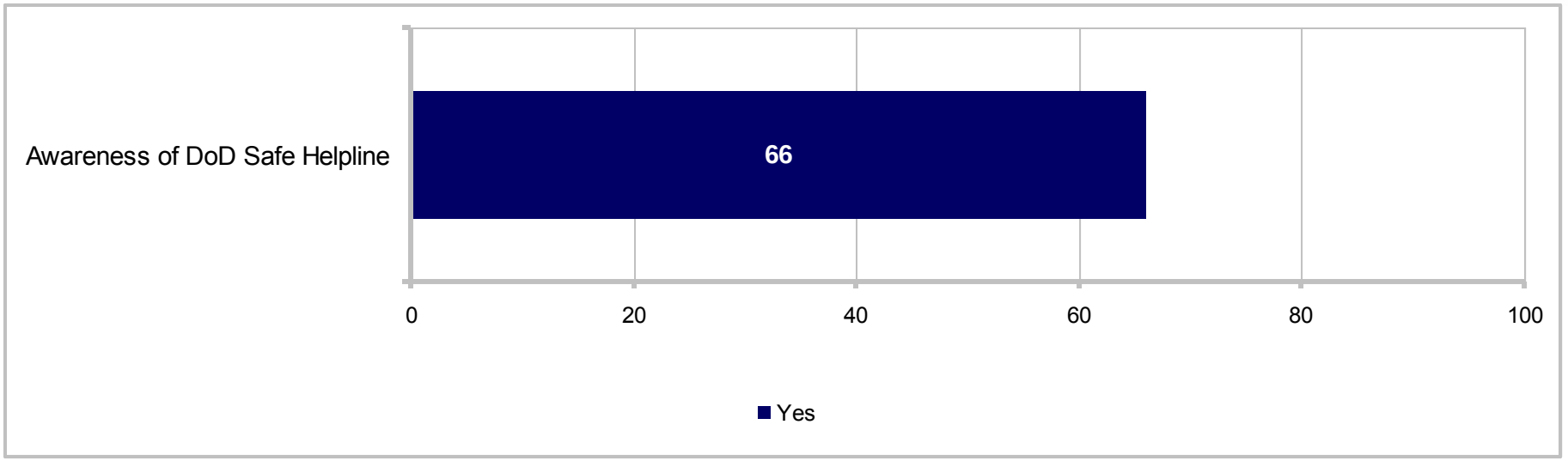
- **For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2010**

WGRA 2012 Q83

Margins of error do not exceed ±2%

Awareness of DoD Safe Helpline

Percent of All Active Duty Women



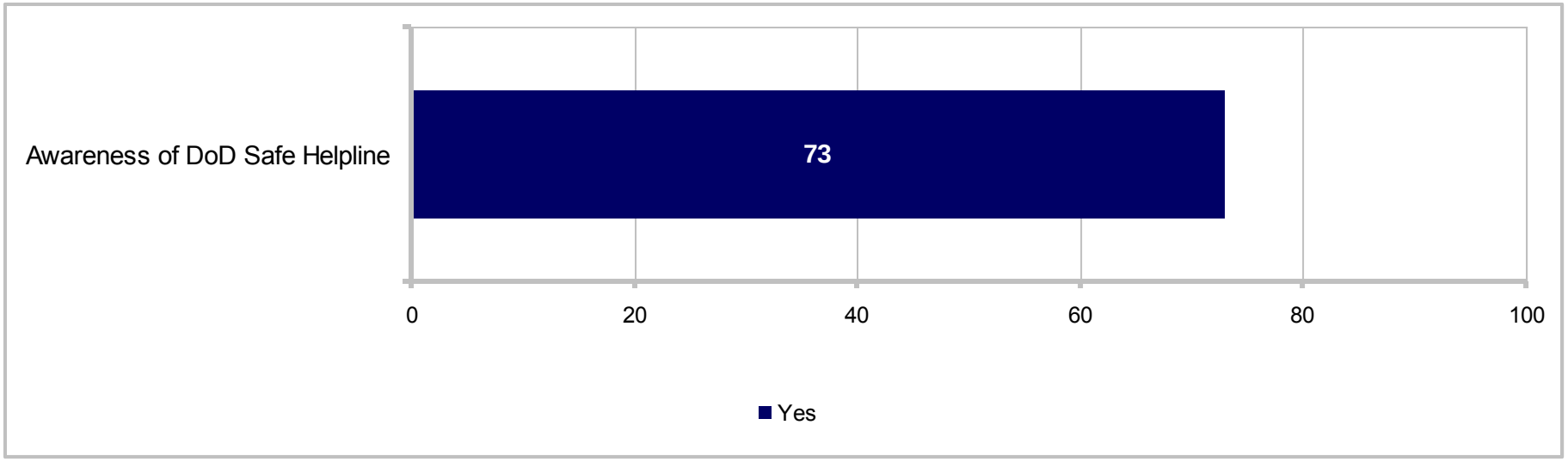
- **66% of women were aware of the DoD Safe Helpline**

WGRA 2012 Q84

Margins of error do not exceed ±2%

Awareness of DoD Safe Helpline

Percent of All Active Duty Men



- **73% of men were aware of the DoD Safe Helpline**

WGRA 2012 Q84

Margins of error do not exceed ±2%

Awareness of DoD Safe Helpline

Percent of All Active Duty Members

DoD Women KEY: Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Awareness of DoD Safe Helpline	66	64	77	78	59	70	67	58	51

DoD Men KEY: Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	Total Men	Army Men	Navy Men	Marine Corps Men	Air Force Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
Awareness of DoD Safe Helpline	73	72	79	81	65	76	75	64	58

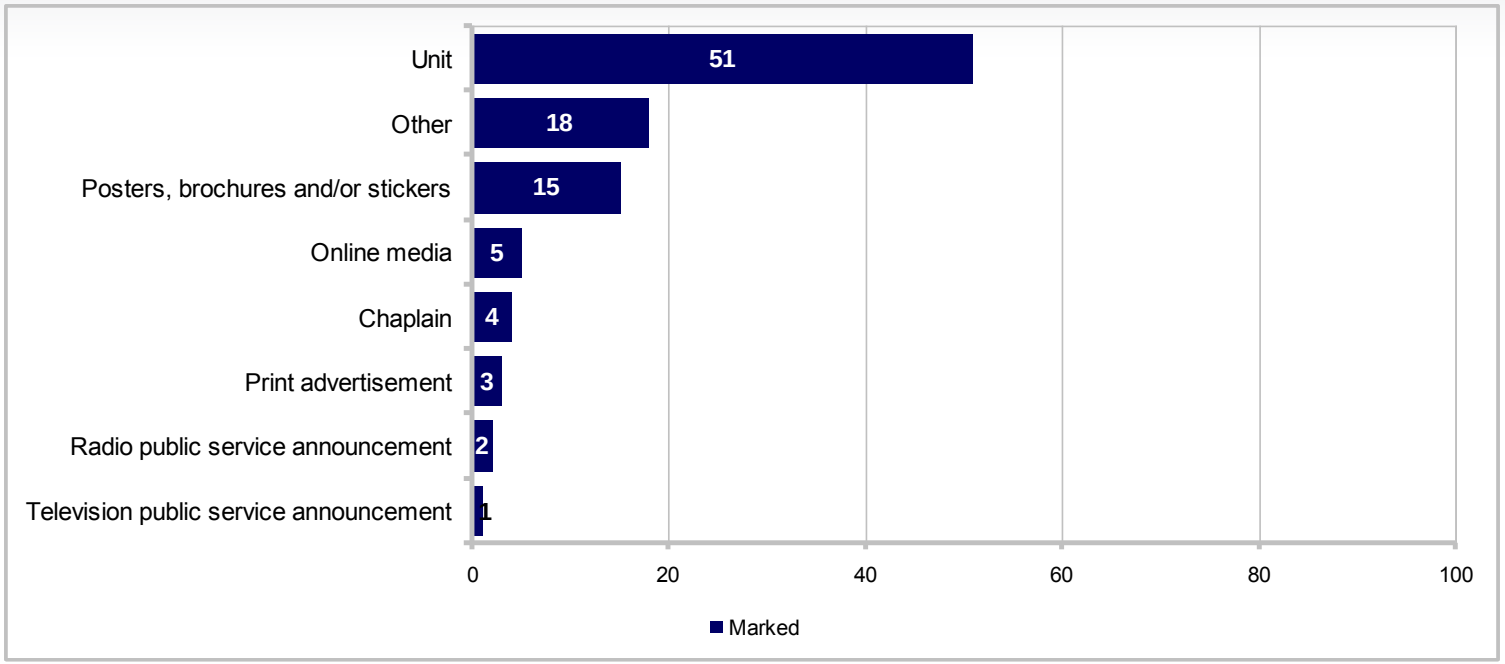
- **Higher response led by Marine Corps men, Navy men, Marine Corps women, Navy women, E1 – E4 men, and E1 – E4 women; lower response led by O4 – O6 women, O1 – O3 women, O4 – O6 men, Air Force women, Army women, O1 – O3 men, and Air Force men**

WGRA 2012 Q84

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

How Member Heard of DoD Safe Helpline

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



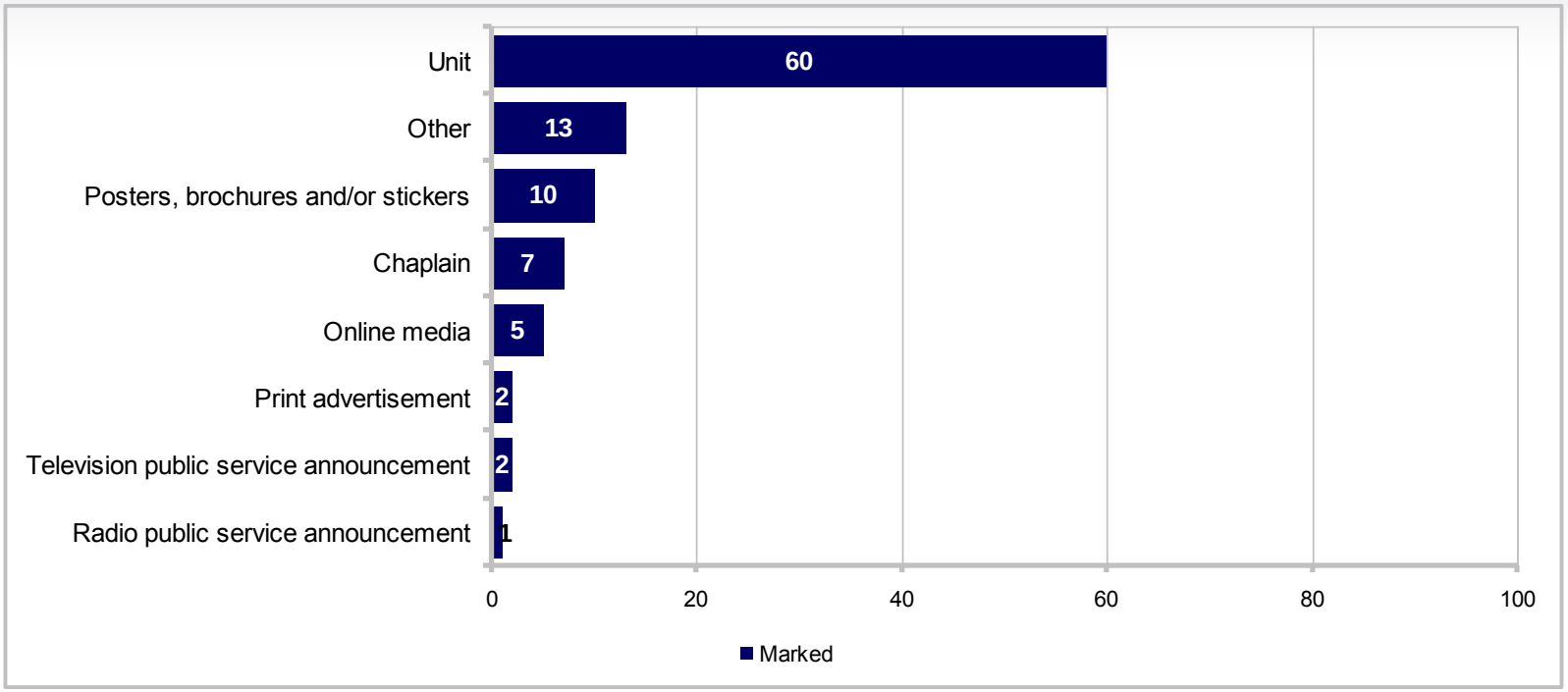
- **Of the 66% of women who were aware of the DoD Safe Helpline, this is how they heard about it:**
  - 51% from their unit
  - 18% from some other source
  - 15% from posters, brochures and/or stickers
  - 5% from online media
  - 4% from a chaplain
  - 3% from print advertisement
  - 2% from radio public service announcement
  - 1% from television public service announcement

WGRA 2012 Q85

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

How Member Heard of DoD Safe Helpline

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



- **Of the 73% of men who were aware of the DoD Safe Helpline, this is how they heard about it:**
  - 60% from their unit
  - 13% from some other source
  - 10% from posters, brochures and/or stickers
  - 7% from a chaplain
  - 5% from online media
  - 2% from print advertisement
  - 2% from television public service announcement
  - 1% from radio public service announcement

WGRA 2012 Q85

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

How Member Heard of DoD Safe Helpline

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

DoD Women KEY: More Likely To Mark Less Likely To Mark	Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Unit	51	60	47	66	39	53	49	51	42
Other	18	13	18	10	26	18	19	15	17
Posters, brochures and/or stickers	15	12	19	12	16	14	16	16	21
Online media	5	5	4	2	8	4	7	6	10
Chaplain	4	5	5	4	3	6	3	2	2
Print advertisement	3	2	3	3	4	3	3	5	4
Radio public service announcement	2	1	3	2	2	1	2	4	2
Television public service announcement	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2

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

WGRA 2012 Q85

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

How Member Heard of DoD Safe Helpline

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

DoD Men KEY: More Likely To Mark Less Likely To Mark	Total Men	Army Men	Navy Men	Marine Corps Men	Air Force Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
Unit	60	64	59	68	49	61	61	58	56
Other	13	10	14	9	21	13	14	11	13
Posters, brochures and/or stickers	10	8	11	9	12	8	10	12	17
Online media	5	5	4	3	8	4	6	4	6
Chaplain	7	9	6	6	5	10	5	7	2
Print advertisement	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	2
Radio public service announcement	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Television public service announcement	2	2	2	2	3	1	2	3	3

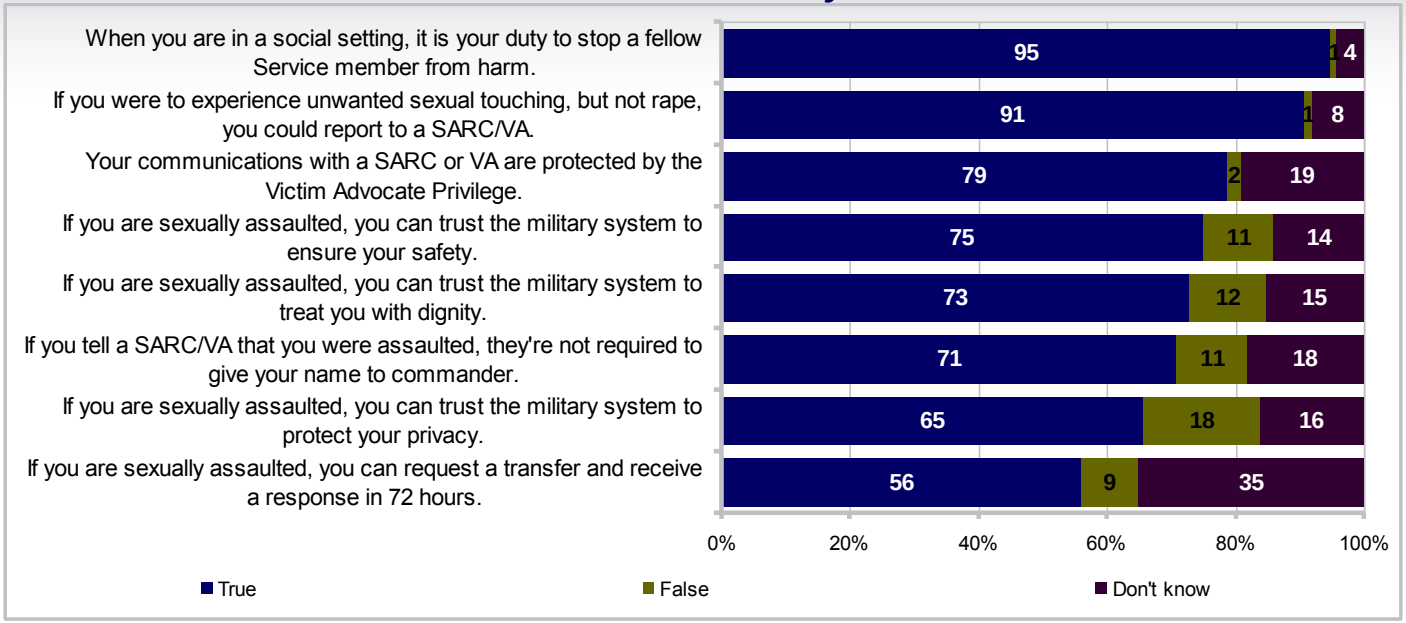
- More likely to mark *unit* led by Marine Corps men and Army men; less likely to mark led by Air Force men
- More likely to mark *other* led by Air Force men; less likely to mark led by Marine Corps men and Army men
- More likely to mark *posters, brochures and/or stickers* led by O4 – O6 men; less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

WGRA 2012 Q85

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

Perceptions of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response System

Percent of All Active Duty Women



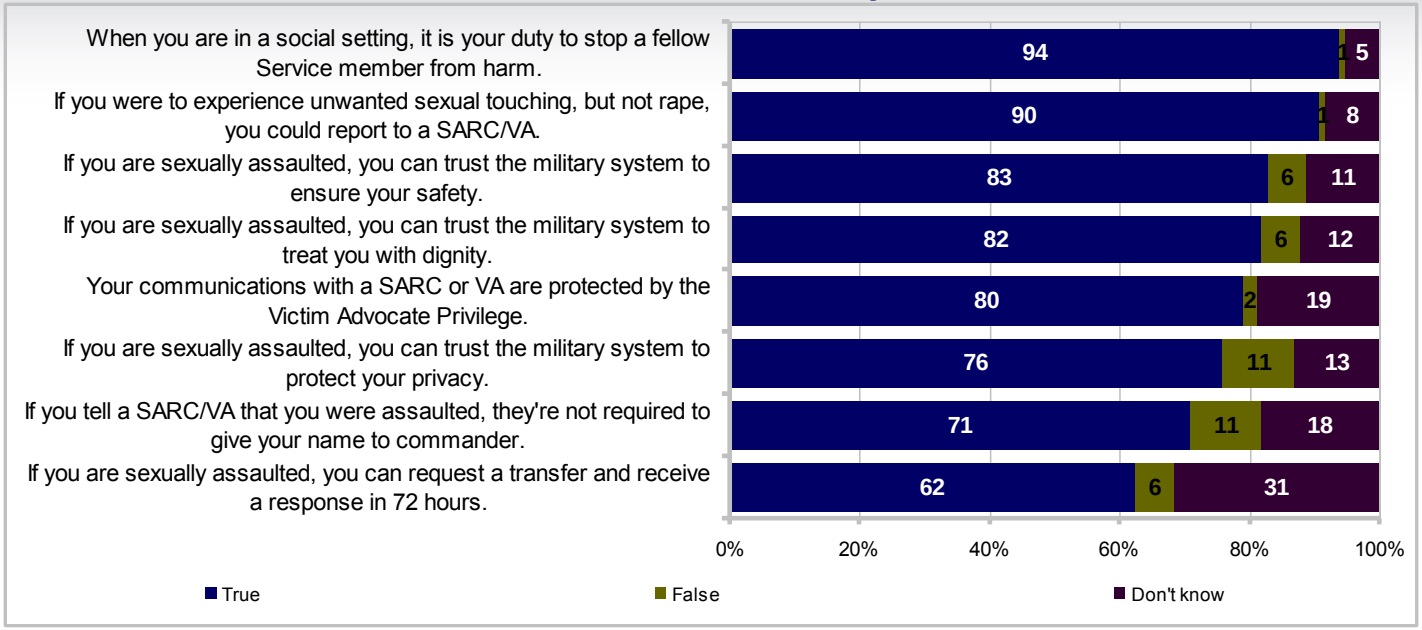
- **95% of women indicated that *when they are in a social setting, it is their duty to stop a fellow Service member from harm*; 1% indicated false; and 4% indicated don't know**
- **91% of women indicated that *if they were to experience unwanted sexual touching, but not rape, they could report it to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

WGRA 2012 Q86

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

Perceptions of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response System

Percent of All Active Duty Men



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

WGRA 2012 Q86

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

Perceptions of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response System

Percent of All Active Duty Women

DoD Women KEY: Higher Response Lower Response		Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
When you are in a social setting, it is your duty to stop a fellow Service member from harm.	True	95	95	94	94	96	93	97	97	99
	False	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Don't know	4	4	5	6	3	6	2	2	0
If you were to experience unwanted sexual touching, but not rape, you could report to a SARC/VA.	True	91	89	90	89	93	87	93	93	94
	False	1	1	2	3	1	2	1	1	1
	Don't know	8	9	8	8	6	11	5	6	4
Your communications with a SARC or VA are protected by the Victim Advocate Privilege.	True	79	78	80	79	80	75	83	84	82
	False	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	3
	Don't know	19	20	19	19	18	24	15	14	15
If you are sexually assaulted, you can trust the military system to ensure your safety.	True	75	69	75	76	80	73	76	77	74
	False	11	15	11	11	7	10	11	13	14
	Don't know	14	16	14	13	12	17	13	10	13

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

WGRA 2012 Q86

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±5%

Perceptions of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response System

Percent of All Active Duty Women

DoD Women KEY: Higher Response Lower Response		Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
If you are sexually assaulted, you can trust the military system to treat you with dignity.	True	73	68	72	70	79	71	75	74	73
	False	12	16	12	15	8	12	12	14	15
	Don't know	15	16	15	16	13	18	13	11	12
If you tell a SARC/VA that you were assaulted, they're not required to give your name to commander.	True	71	66	72	74	74	64	74	80	79
	False	11	13	11	11	9	11	13	9	10
	Don't know	18	20	16	15	17	25	13	11	11
If you are sexually assaulted, you can trust the military system to protect your privacy.	True	65	61	66	66	70	65	67	66	61
	False	18	22	18	19	15	16	19	22	23
	Don't know	16	17	16	15	16	19	14	12	17
If you are sexually assaulted, you can request a transfer and receive a response in 72 hours.	True	56	54	64	62	52	54	59	59	53
	False	9	11	7	8	9	8	10	8	12
	Don't know	35	36	30	30	40	38	31	33	35

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

WGRA 2012 Q86

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±5%

Perceptions of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response System

Percent of All Active Duty Men

DoD Men KEY: Higher Response Lower Response		Total Men	Army Men	Navy Men	Marine Corps Men	Air Force Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
When you are in a social setting, it is your duty to stop a fellow Service member from harm.	True	94	94	94	92	96	92	95	96	98
	False	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	1
	Don't know	5	4	5	7	4	7	4	3	1
If you were to experience unwanted sexual touching, but not rape, you could report to a SARC/VA.	True	90	90	90	89	93	88	92	93	96
	False	1	2	1	1	0	1	2	1	0
	Don't know	8	8	9	10	6	11	7	6	4
Your communications with a SARC or VA are protected by the Victim Advocate Privilege.	True	80	80	79	80	79	76	82	83	84
	False	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	1
	Don't know	19	18	19	19	19	23	16	15	14
If you are sexually assaulted, you can trust the military system to ensure your safety.	True	83	80	84	82	86	80	84	87	86
	False	6	9	5	5	4	7	6	4	7
	Don't know	11	12	11	12	10	13	10	9	7

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

WGRA 2012 Q86

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±5%

Perceptions of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response System

Percent of All Active Duty Men

DoD Men KEY: Higher Response Lower Response		Total Men	Army Men	Navy Men	Marine Corps Men	Air Force Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
If you are sexually assaulted, you can trust the military system to treat you with dignity.	True	82	80	82	82	86	79	83	85	85
	False	6	8	6	5	4	7	6	4	6
	Don't know	12	12	13	13	10	14	10	11	8
If you tell a SARC/VA that you were assaulted, they're not required to give your name to commander.	True	71	69	68	72	75	65	73	79	80
	False	11	12	13	12	7	11	12	8	10
	Don't know	18	19	19	16	17	23	15	13	11
If you are sexually assaulted, you can trust the military system to protect your privacy.	True	76	74	76	77	78	74	78	77	78
	False	11	13	11	9	9	11	11	10	11
	Don't know	13	13	14	14	13	15	12	13	11
If you are sexually assaulted, you can request a transfer and receive a response in 72 hours.	True	62	62	65	65	58	61	64	64	60
	False	6	8	5	6	5	6	7	5	8
	Don't know	31	30	30	30	37	33	29	32	32

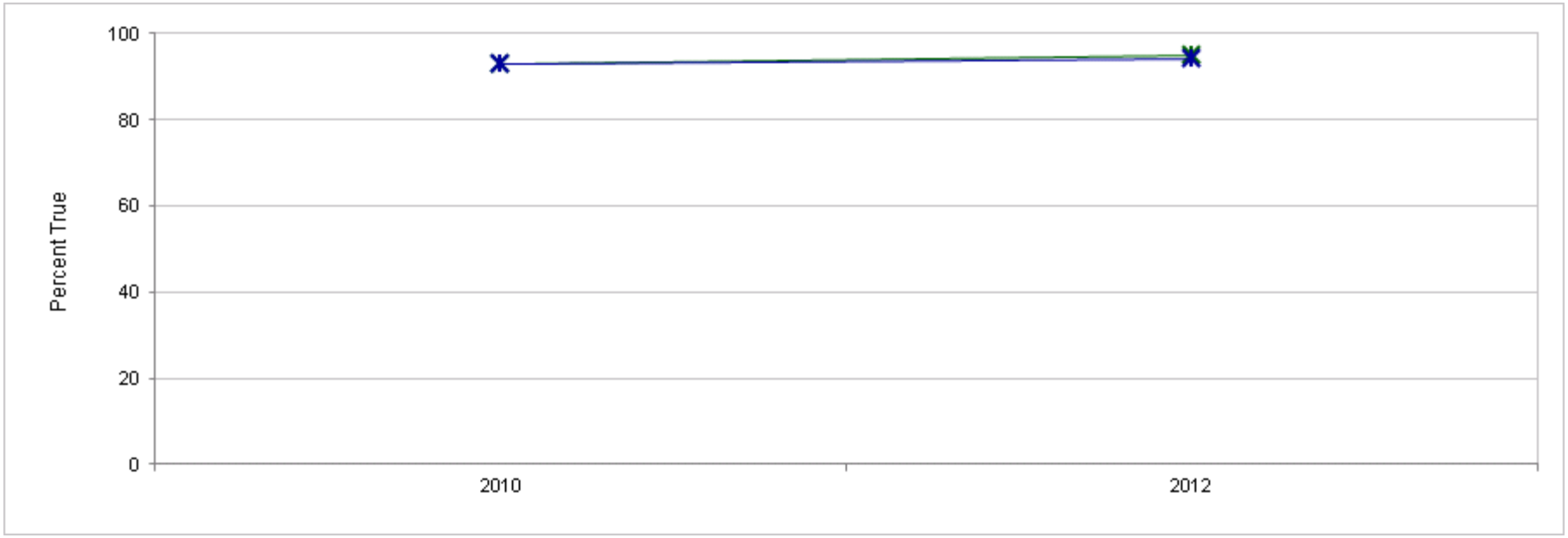
- Higher response of true *if you are sexually assaulted, you can trust the military system to treat you with dignity* led by Air Force men; lower response led by E1 – E4 men and Army men
- Higher response of false *if you are sexually assaulted, you can trust the military system to treat you with dignity*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

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Margins of error range from ±1% to ±5%

Perceptions of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response System: When in a Social Setting, it is Your Duty To Stop a Fellow Service Member From Harm

Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2010	2012
* Total Women	93	95
* Total Men	93	94

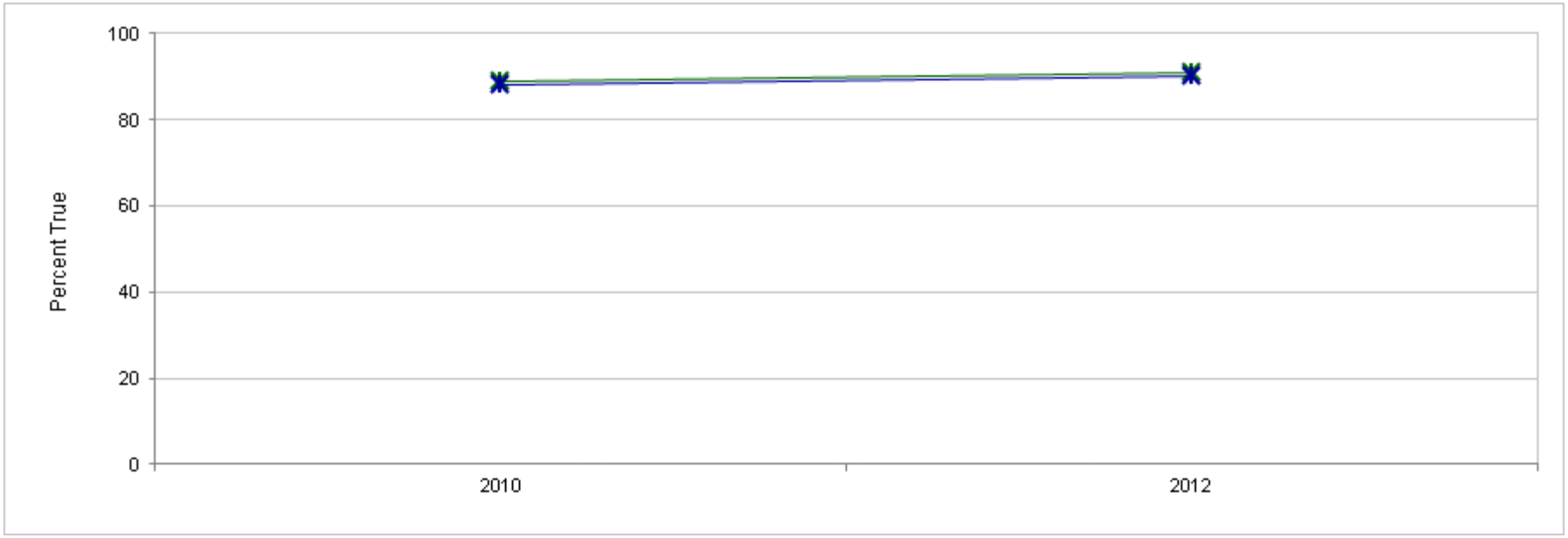
- **For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2010; there are no statistically significant differences for men between 2012 and 2010**

WGRA 2012 Q86

Margins of error do not exceed ±1%

Perceptions of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response System: If You Were To Experience Unwanted Sexual Touching, but Not Rape, You Could Report to a SARC/VA

Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2010	2012
* Total Women	89	91
* Total Men	88	90

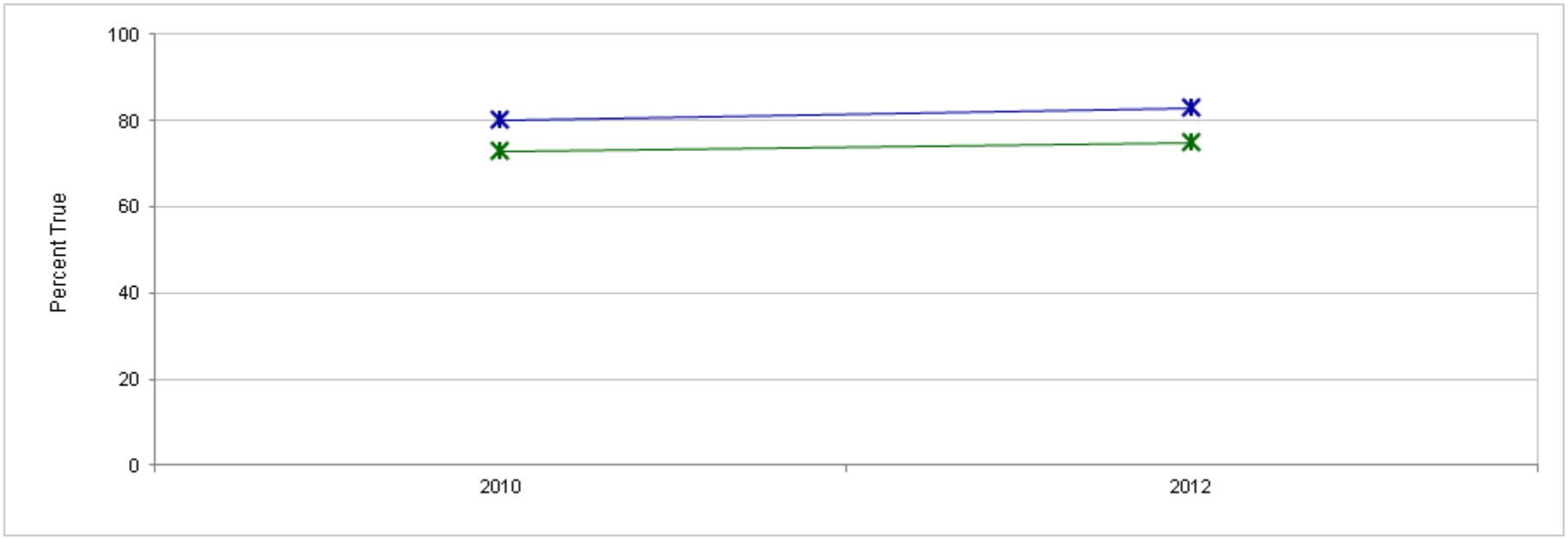
- **For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2010**

WGRA 2012 Q86

Margins of error do not exceed ±1%

Perceptions of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response System: If You are Sexually Assaulted, You Can Trust the Military System To Ensure Your Safety

Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2010	2012
* Total Women	73	75
* Total Men	80	83

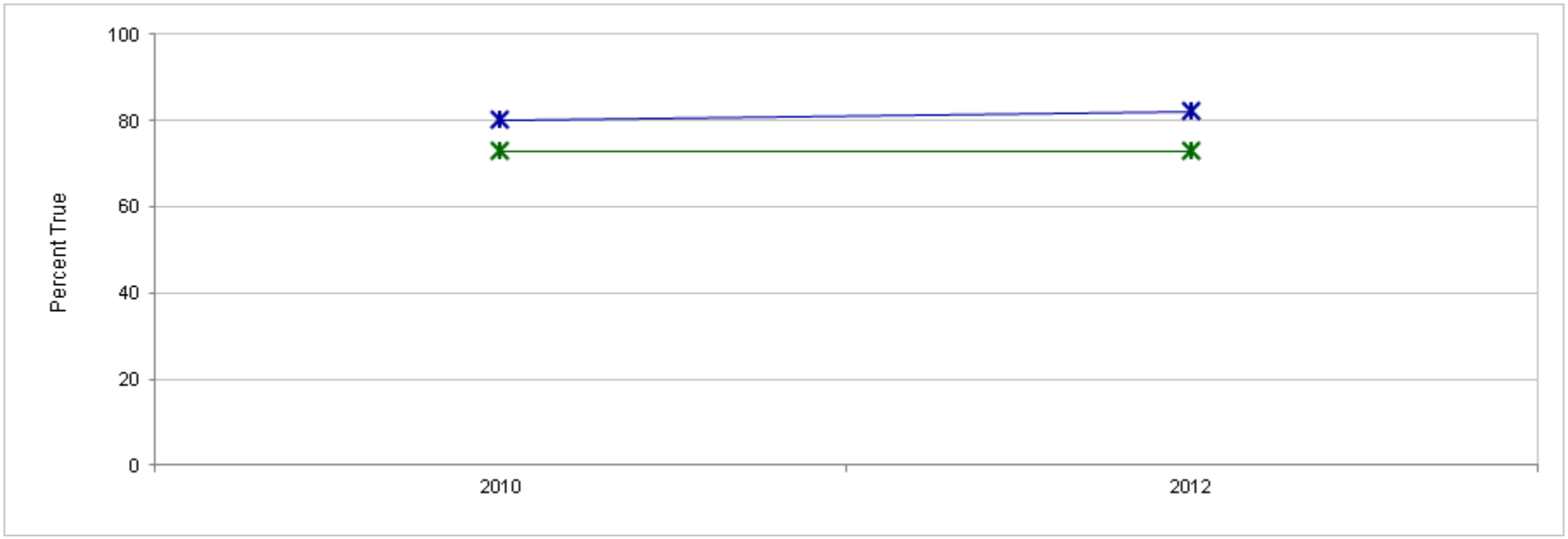
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010**

WGRA 2012 Q86

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

Perceptions of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response System: If You are Sexually Assaulted, You Can Trust the Military System To Treat You With Dignity

Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2010	2012
* Total Women	73	73
* Total Men	80	82

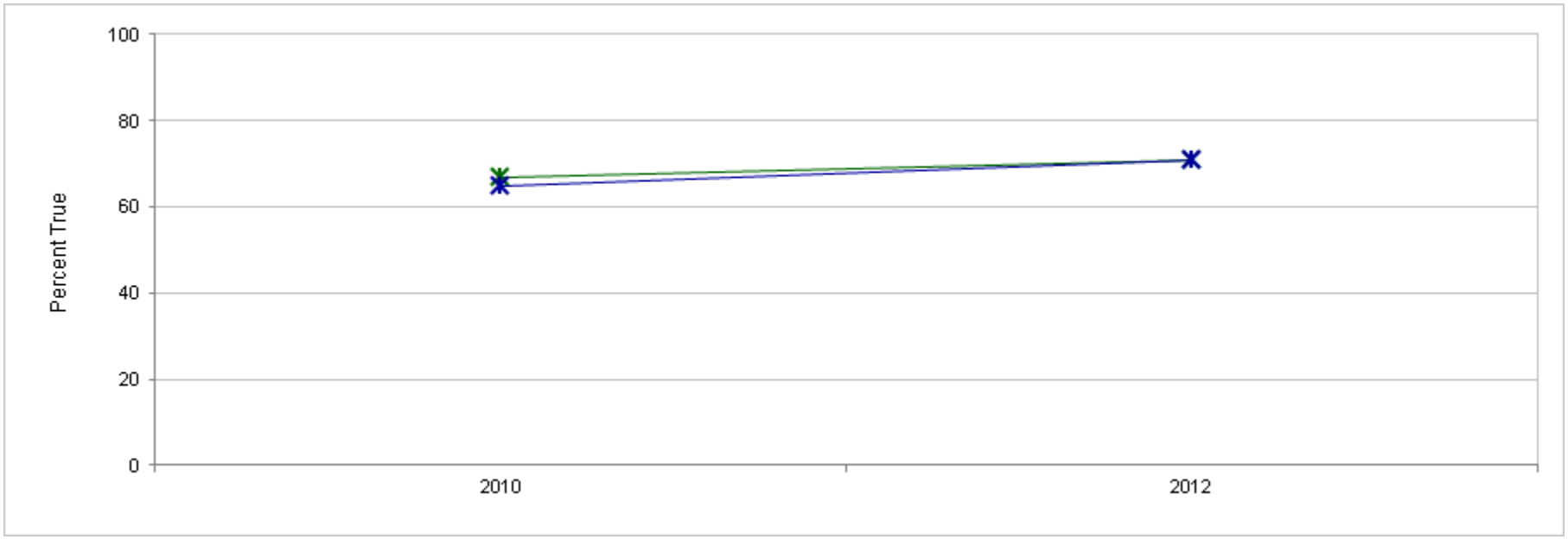
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010**

WGRA 2012 Q86

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

Perceptions of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response System: If You Tell a SARC/VA That You Were Assaulted, They're Not Required To Give Your Name to Commander

Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2010	2012
* Total Women	67	71
* Total Men	65	71

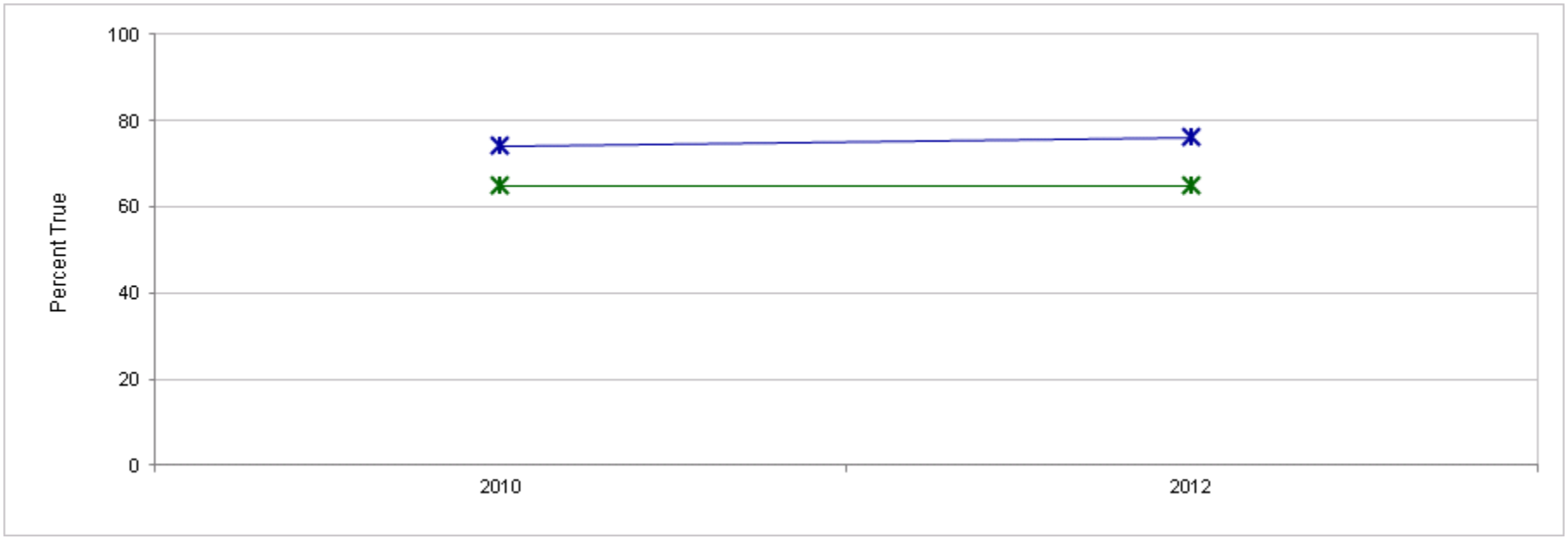
- **For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2010**

WGRA 2012 Q86

Margins of error do not exceed ±2%

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

Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2010	2012
* Total Women	65	65
* Total Men	74	76

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

WGRA 2012 Q86

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

PERSONNEL POLICIES, PRACTICES, AND TRAINING

Summary of Findings

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

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

PERSONNEL POLICIES, PRACTICES, AND TRAINING

Summary of Findings

- **88% of women and 94% of men indicated their leadership does well to make it clear that sexual assault has no place in the military; 3% of women and 1% of men indicated poorly**
  - Higher response of well led by O1 – O3 men, Air Force men, O1 – O3 women, and Air Force women
  - Higher response of poorly led by Army women
- **80% of women and 88% of men indicated their leadership does well to promote a unit climate based on mutual respect and trust; 7% of women and 4% of men indicated poorly**
  - Higher response of well led by O1 – O3 men, O4 – O6 men, Air Force men, O4 – O6 women, Air Force women, and O1 – O3 women
  - Higher response of poorly led by Army women, Army men, and E1 – E4 men
- **77% of women and 86% of men indicated their leadership does well to lead by example; 9% of women and 5% of men indicated poorly**
  - Higher response of well led by O1 – O3 men, O4 – O6 men, Air Force men, O4 – O6 women, Air Force women, and O1 – O3 women
  - Higher response of poorly led by Army women, E1 – E4 women, Army men, and E1 – E4 men
- **73% of women and 85% of men indicated their leadership does well to create an environment where victims would feel comfortable reporting; 9% of women and 4% of men indicated poorly**
  - Higher response of well led by O1 – O3 men, Air Force men, O4 – O6 men, O4 – O6 women, Air Force women, and O1 – O3 women
  - Higher response of poorly led by Army women, E1 – E4 women, Army men, and E1 – E4 men
- **71% of women and 82% of men indicated their leadership does well to catch and immediately corrects incidents of sexual harassment; 10% of women and 4% of men indicated poorly**
  - Higher response of well led by Air Force men, O1 – O3 men, O4 – O6 men, Air Force women, O4 – O6 women, and O1 – O3 women
  - Higher response of poorly led by Army women, E1 – E4 women, Army men, and E1 – E4 men

PERSONNEL POLICIES, PRACTICES, AND TRAINING

Summary of Findings

- **3% of women and 1% of men indicated they are not willing to report a sexual assault; 82% of women and 91% of men indicated they are to a large extent**
  - Higher response of large extent led by O4 – O6 men, O1 – O3 men, Air Force men, E5 – E9 men, O4 – O6 women, E5 – E9 women, Air Force women, and O1 – O3 women
- **2% of women and 1% of men indicated they are not willing to point out to someone that they think their experience of unwanted sexual contact was sexual assault; 83% of women and 90% of men indicated they are to a large extent**
  - Higher response of not at all led by E1 – E4 women
  - Higher response of large extent led by O4 – O6 men, E5 – E9 men, Air Force men, O4 – O6 women, E5 – E9 women, and Air Force women
- **1% of women and men indicated they are not willing to step in and stop a situation that might lead to sexual assault; 90% of women and 94% of men indicated they are to a large extent**
  - Higher response of large extent led by O4 – O6 men, O4 – O6 women, Air Force men, E5 – E9 men, E5 – E9 women, and Air Force women
- **1% of women and men indicated they are not willing to encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to report it; 91% of women and 94% of men indicated they are to a large extent**
  - Higher response of large extent led by O4 – O6 men, O4 – O6 women, O1 – O3 men, E5 – E9 men, Air Force men, E5 – E9 women, and Air Force women
- **1% of women and men indicated they are not willing to encourage someone who has experienced sexual assault to seek counseling; 92% of women and 94% of men indicated they are to a large extent**
  - Higher response of large extent led by O4 – O6 women, O4 – O6 men, O1 – O3 men, Air Force men, E5 – E9 men, O1 – O3 women, E5 – E9 women, and Air Force women

PERSONNEL POLICIES, PRACTICES, AND TRAINING

Summary of Findings

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

PERSONNEL POLICIES, PRACTICES, AND TRAINING

Summary of Findings

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

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

PERSONNEL POLICIES, PRACTICES, AND TRAINING

Summary of Findings

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

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

PERSONNEL POLICIES, PRACTICES, AND TRAINING

Summary of Findings

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

PERSONNEL POLICIES, PRACTICES, AND TRAINING

Summary of Findings

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

PERSONNEL POLICIES, PRACTICES, AND TRAINING

Summary of Findings

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

PERSONNEL POLICIES, PRACTICES, AND TRAINING

Summary of Findings

- **67% of women and 71% of men indicated their sexual assault training was very effective in explaining the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault; 27% of women and 23% of men indicated moderately effective; 5% of women and 4% of men indicated slightly effective; and 2% of women and 1% of men indicated not at all effective**
  - Higher responses of very effective led by E5 – E9 men, Marine Corps men, Air Force women, and E5 – E9 women
    - For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2010 and 2006
  - Lower responses of very effective led by O1 – O3 women, O4 – O6 men, Army women, and O1 – O3 men
  - Higher responses of moderately effective led by O4 – O6 men, O1 – O3 women, Army women, and O1 – O3 men
  - Lower responses of moderately effective led by Marine Corps men, E5 – E9 women, and Air Force women
  - Higher responses of slightly effective led by O1 – O3 women

- **50% of women and 58% of men indicated their sexual assault training was very effective in actually reducing/preventing sexual assault or behaviors related to sexual assault; 35% of women and 31% of men indicated moderately effective; 12% of women and 8% of men indicated slightly effective; and 4% of women and men indicated not at all effective**
  - Higher responses of very effective led by E1 – E4 men, E5 – E9 men, E5 – E9 women, and Air Force women
    - For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2010 and 2006
  - Lower responses of very effective led by O1 – O3 women, O4 – O6 women, O4 – O6 men, O1 – O3 men, Marine Corps women, and Army women
  - Higher responses of moderately effective led by O4 – O6 men, O1 – O3 women, and O1 – O3 men
  - Lower responses of moderately effective led by E5 – E9 women
  - Higher responses of slightly effective led by O4 – O6 women, O1 – O3 women, O4 – O6 men, Army women, and O1 – O3 men
  - Lower responses of slightly effective led by E5 – E9 women and Air Force women
  - Lower responses of not at all effective led by Air Force women

PERSONNEL POLICIES, PRACTICES, AND TRAINING

Summary of Findings

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

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

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

PERSONNEL POLICIES, PRACTICES, AND TRAINING

Summary of Findings

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

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

PERSONNEL POLICIES, PRACTICES, AND TRAINING

Summary of Findings

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

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

PERSONNEL POLICIES, PRACTICES, AND TRAINING

Summary of Findings

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

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

PERSONNEL POLICIES, PRACTICES, AND TRAINING

Summary of Findings

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

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

PERSONNEL POLICIES, PRACTICES, AND TRAINING

Summary of Findings

- **65% of women and 76% of men indicated if they were sexually assaulted, the can trust the military system to protect their privacy; 18% of women and 11% of men indicated false; and 16% of women and 13% of men indicated don't know**
  - Higher response of true led by Air Force women
    - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2010
  - Lower response of true led by Army women and O4 – O6 women
  - Higher response of false led by O4 – O6 women, Army women, O1 – O3 women, and Army men
  - Lower response of false led by Marine Corps men, Air Force men, Air Force women, and E1 – E4 women
  - Higher response of don't know led by E1 – E4 women and E1 – E4 men
  - Lower response of don't know led by O1 – O3 women and E5 – E9 women

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

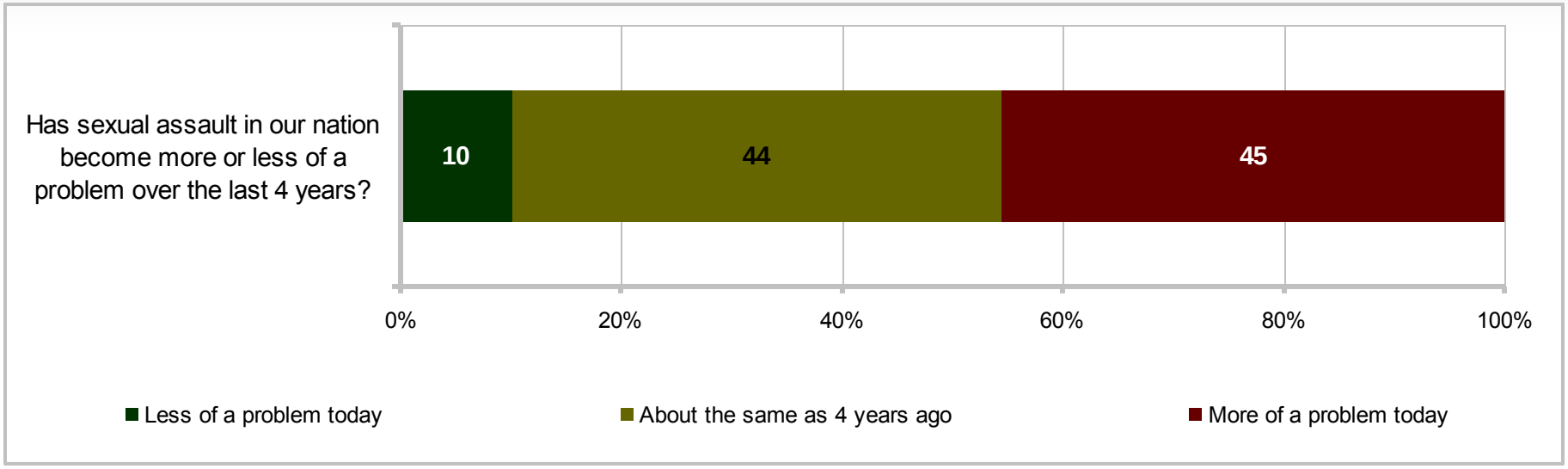
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Sexual Assault in the Nation Over the Last Four Years

Percent of All Active Duty Women



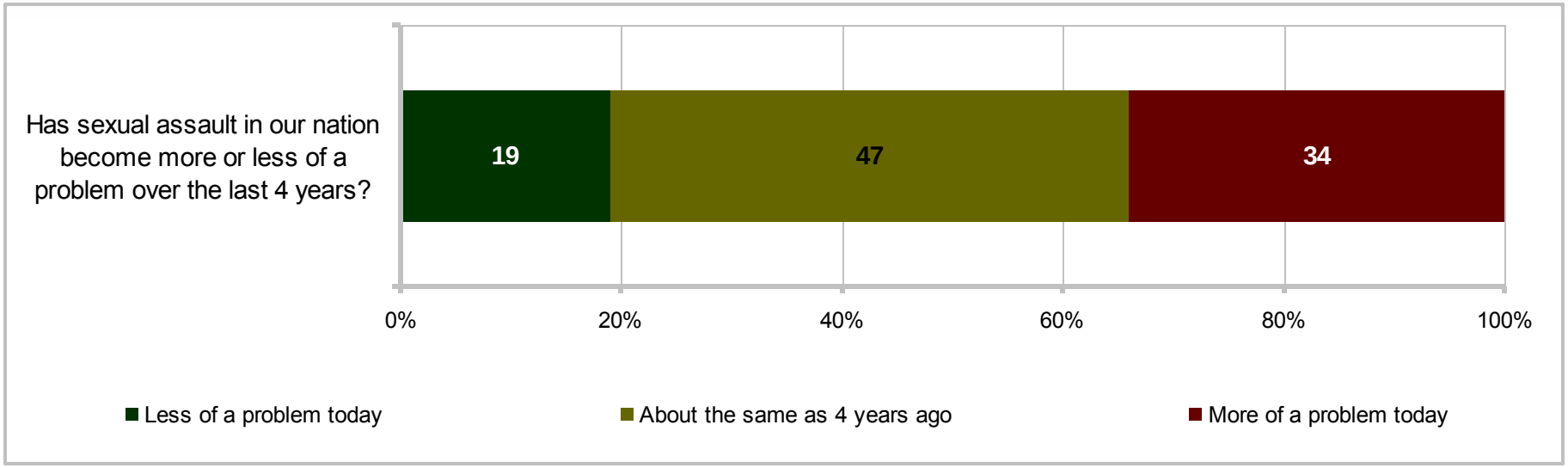
- **10% of women indicated *sexual assault in the nation* has become less of a problem today than four years ago; 44% indicated about the same; and 45% indicated more of a problem**

WGRA 2012 Q91

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

Sexual Assault in the Nation Over the Last Four Years

Percent of All Active Duty Men



- **19% of men indicated *sexual assault in the nation* has become less of a problem today than four years ago; 47% indicated about the same; and 34% indicated more of a problem**

WGRA 2012 Q91

Margins of error do not exceed ±2%

Sexual Assault in the Nation Over the Last Four Years

Percent of All Active Duty Members

KEY: Higher Response of Less of a Problem; Higher Response of More of a Problem		Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Has sexual assault in our nation become more or less of a problem over the last 4 years?	Less of a problem today	10	11	13	6	9	11	10	10	8
	More of a problem today	45	49	43	51	43	49	47	33	32

DoD Men KEY: Higher Response of Less of a Problem; Lower Response of More of a Problem		Total Men	Army Men	Navy Men	Marine Corps Men	Air Force Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
Has sexual assault in our nation become more or less of a problem over the last 4 years?	Less of a problem today	19	18	21	15	21	21	18	18	12
	More of a problem today	34	37	31	40	27	35	36	22	28

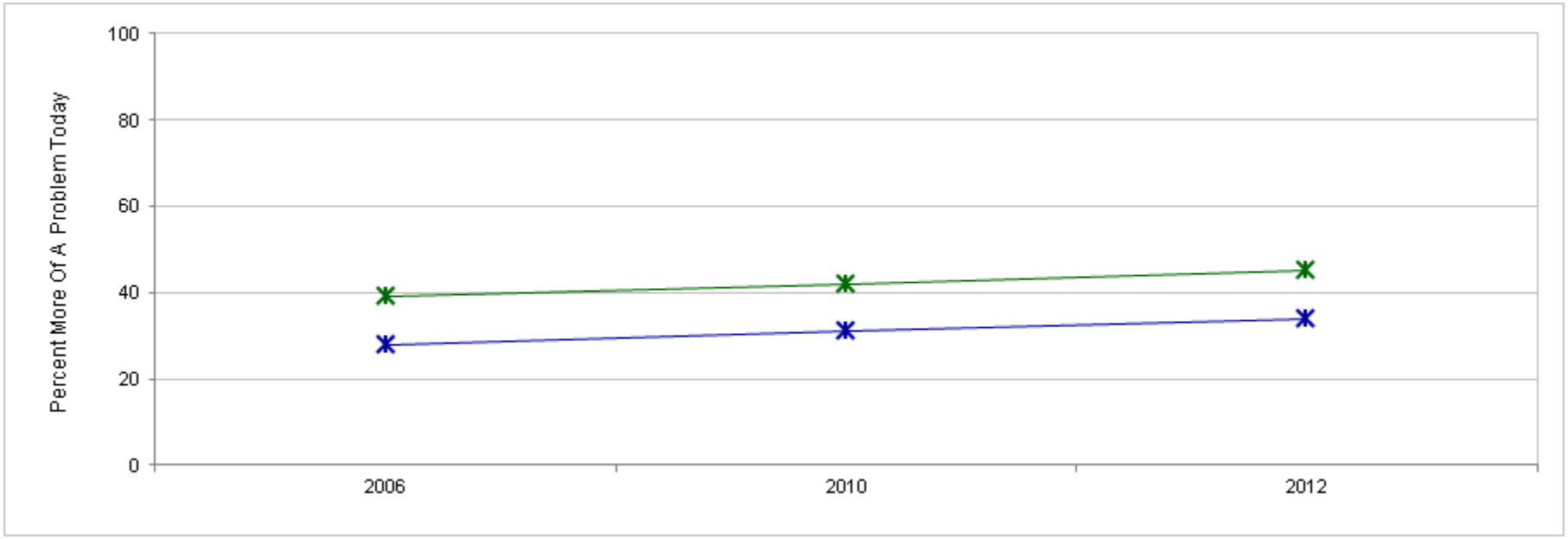
- **Higher response of less of a problem led by Navy women**
- **Higher response of more of a problem led by Marine Corps women, Army women, E1 – E4 women, E5 – E9 women, Marine Corps men, and Army men**

WGRA 2012 Q91

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

Sexual Assault in Our Nation Become More of a Problem Over the Last Four Years

Percent of All Active Duty Members, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	39	42	45
* Total Men	28	31	34

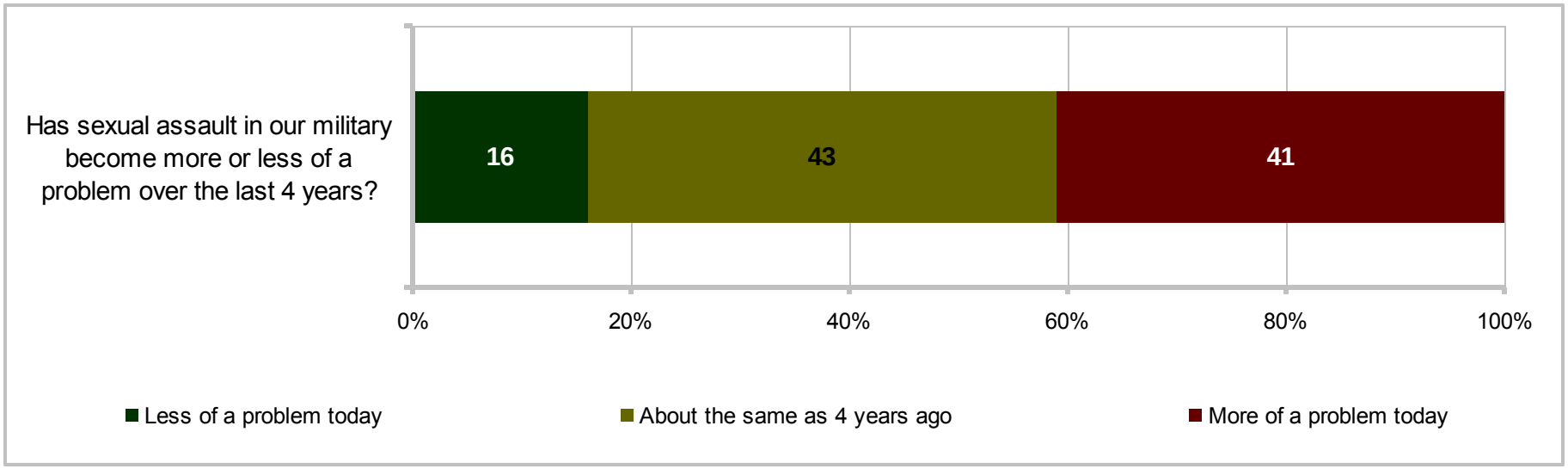
- **For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2010 and 2006; for men, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2006**

WGRA 2012 Q91

Margins of error do not exceed ±2%

Sexual Assault in the Military Over the Last Four Years

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



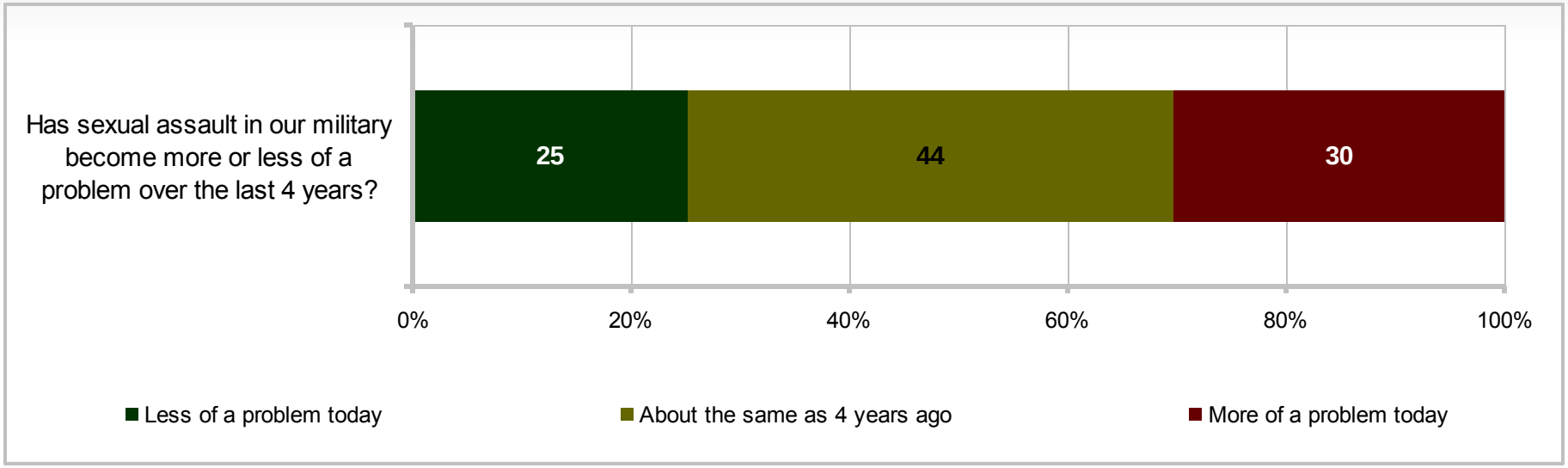
- **16% of women indicated *sexual assault in the military* has become less of a problem today than four years ago; 43% indicated about the same; and 41% indicated more of a problem**

WGRA 2012 Q92

Margins of error do not exceed ±2%

Sexual Assault in the Military Over the Last Four Years

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



- **25% of men indicated *sexual assault in the military* has become less of a problem today than four years ago; 44% indicated about the same; and 30% indicated more of a problem**

WGRA 2012 Q92

Margins of error do not exceed ±2%

Sexual Assault in the Military Over the Last Four Years

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

DoD Women KEY: Higher Response of Less of a Problem Higher Response of More of a Problem		Total Women	Army Women	Navy Women	Marine Corps Women	Air Force Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Has sexual assault in our military become more or less of a problem over the last 4 years?	Less of a problem today	16	15	21	10	14	13	16	17	15
	More of a problem today	41	47	37	45	38	49	43	31	32

DoD Men KEY: Higher Response of Less of a Problem Higher Response of More of a Problem		Total Men	Army Men	Navy Men	Marine Corps Men	Air Force Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
Has sexual assault in our military become more or less of a problem over the last 4 years?	Less of a problem today	25	22	30	20	28	25	26	27	20
	More of a problem today	30	35	27	38	23	32	31	26	28

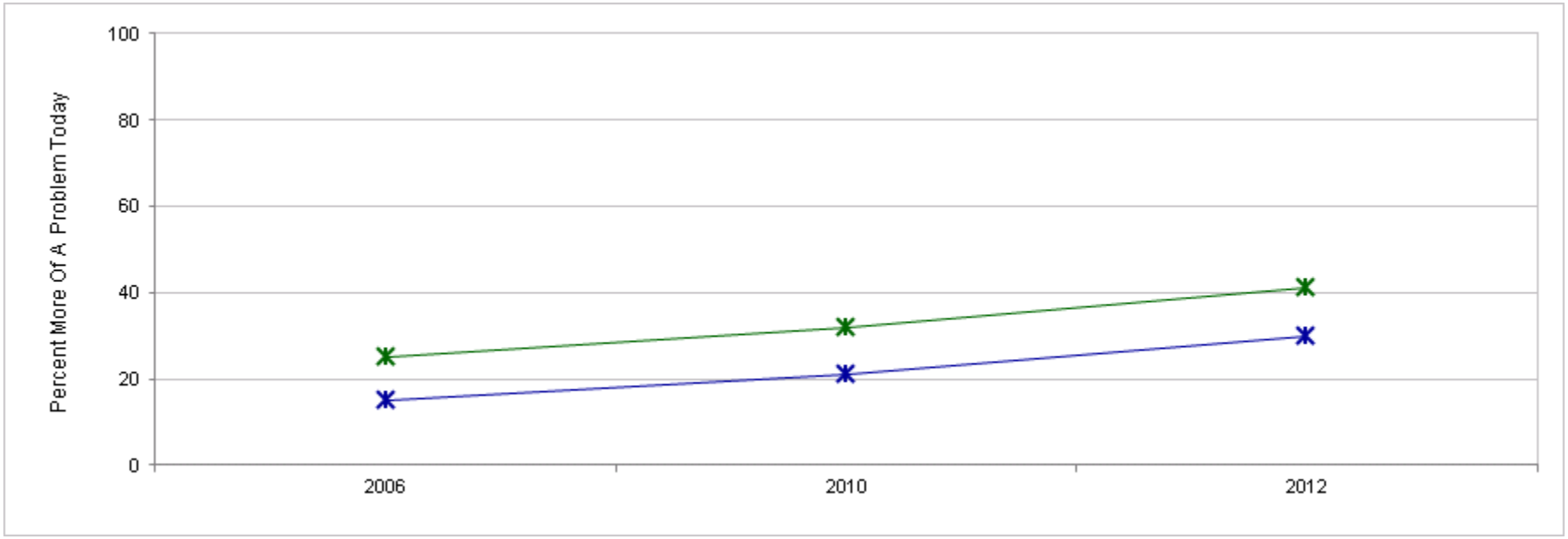
- **Higher response of less of a problem led by Navy men, Air Force men, and Navy women**
- **Higher response of more of a problem led by E1 – E4 women, Army women, Marine Corps women, E5 – E9 women, Marine Corps men, and Army men**

WGRA 2012 Q92

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

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

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2006	2010	2012
* Total Women	25	32	41
* Total Men	15	21	30

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

WGRA 2012 Q92

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

ASSESSMENT OF PROGRESS
Summary of Findings

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

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

ANNEX B:

2012 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Reserve Component Members



DMDC Information and Technology for Better Decision Making
Human Resources Strategic Assessment Program (HRSAP)

January 18, 2013 **SURVEY NOTE** *Note No. 2013-002*

2012 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Reserve Component Members

Introduction

The Department of Defense (DoD) continues to emphasize sexual assault and sexual harassment response and prevention in the Reserve components. This survey note discusses findings from the *2012 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Reserve Component Members (2012 WGRR)*, a source of information for evaluating these programs and for assessing the gender-relations environment in the Reserves. The *2012 WGRR* is the third Reserve component survey on gender-relations issues (the first Reserve component survey was administered in 2004 and the second in 2008) as mandated by U.S. Code Title 10. This survey assesses the prevalence of sexual assault and sexual harassment and other gender-related issues in the National Guard and Reserves.

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

The *2012 WGRR* was fielded from April to June 2012. Completed surveys were received from 13,868 eligible respondents. The overall weighted response rate was 23%.

This survey note provides top-line results for members by gender.[1] When *2012 WGRR* questions are comparable to questions in the previous 2004 and 2008 surveys, an analysis of trends is also presented. If the questions do not have comparable trend comparisons, then only results from 2012 are presented. When a result is annotated as higher or lower than another result, the reader should understand that to be a statistically significant difference at the .05 level of significance.

Overview

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

Unwanted Sexual Contact. The *2012 WGRR* survey includes a measure of unwanted sexual contact (i.e., sexual assault) originally developed for the *2006 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members*. Although this term does not appear in the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), it is used as an umbrella term intended to include certain acts prohibited by the UCMJ. For the purposes of the *2012 WGRR* survey, the term "unwanted sexual contact" means intentional sexual contact that was against a person's will or which occurred when the person did not or could not consent, and includes completed or attempted sexual intercourse, sodomy (oral or anal sex), penetration by an object, and the unwanted touching of genitalia and other sexually-related areas of the

[1] Additional details are provided in the tabulation volume (DMDC 2012a).

body. Members were asked questions related to personal experiences of unwanted sexual contact in the 12 months prior to taking the survey. Members who indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact were then asked to provide details of the experience that had the greatest effect (i.e., where the situation occurred and who the offenders were). Trend comparisons on unwanted sexual contact are presented from surveys administered in 2008 and 2012. Also included for the first time in *2012 WGRR* is a measure of unwanted sexual contact prior to entering and since joining the National Guard and Reserves.

Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors. The *2012 WGRR* includes measures of unwanted gender-related behaviors (i.e., sexual harassment and sexist behavior) derived from the Sexual Experiences Questionnaire (Fitzgerald et al., 1988; Fitzgerald, Gelfand, & Drasgow, 1995). To determine the extent of unwanted gender-related behaviors, members were provided a list of 12 sexual harassment behaviors and four sexist behaviors and were asked to indicate how often they had experienced the behaviors in the past 12 months. The 12 sexual harassment behaviors comprise three components of sexual harassment—crude/offensive behavior (e.g., repeatedly told sexual stories or jokes that are offensive); unwanted sexual attention (e.g., unwanted attempts to establish a romantic sexual relationship despite efforts to discourage it); and sexual coercion (e.g., treated badly for refusing to have sex). To be included in the calculation of the sexual harassment rate, members must have experienced at least one behavior defined as sexual harassment and indicated they considered some or all of the behaviors to be sexual harassment. Sexist behavior is defined as verbal and/or nonverbal behaviors that convey insulting, offensive, or condescending attitudes based on the gender of the respondent (Fitzgerald et al., 1988). Members who indicated they experienced unwanted gender related behaviors were then asked to provide details of the experience that had the greatest effect (i.e., where the situation occurred and who the offenders were). Trend comparisons on unwanted gender-related behaviors are presented from surveys administered in 2004, 2008, and 2012.

Gender Discriminatory Behaviors and Sex Discrimination. Gender discriminatory behavior incident rates, constructed from 30 items, reflect whether members indicated they experienced gender-related insensitivity or discrimination. Members were asked to indicate if they had experienced any of the 12 behaviors or situations where they thought gender was a motivating factor during the 12 months prior to the survey. The 12 items form three incident rates—evaluation (gender was a factor in others' judgments about their military performance), assignment (gender was a factor in their perceptions that they did not get the military assignments they wanted or ones that used their skills or facilitated military career advancement), and career (gender was a factor in access to military resources and mentoring that aid in military career development). In order to be counted as having experienced sex discrimination, respondents must have indicated experiencing one of the 12 behaviors where gender was a factor and they must have indicated that they considered at least some of the behaviors experienced to have been sex discrimination. Trend comparisons are presented from surveys administered in 2004, 2008, and 2012.

Survey Results

Unwanted Sexual Contact. Overall, 2.8% of women and 0.5% of men indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact in 2012. There were no statistically significant differences for women or men in the overall rate between 2008 and 2012. Of the 2.8% of women who experienced

Unwanted Sexual Contact	
2008	**2012**
Women: 3.5% Men: 0.9%	Women: 2.8% Men: 0.5%

unwanted sexual contact, 29% indicated the most serious behavior they experienced was unwanted sexual touching only, 32% indicated they experienced attempted sex, and 27% indicated they experienced completed sex. There were no statistically significant differences in the most serious behaviors for women between 2008 and 2012. Of the 0.5% of men who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, 26% indicated the most serious behavior they experienced was unwanted sexual touching only and 11% indicated they experienced attempted sex. Indications of experiencing completed sex were not reportable for men. There were no statistically significant differences in the most serious behaviors for men between 2008 and 2012.

Unwanted Sexual Contact (USC) Details of the Experience That Had the Greatest Effect. Of the 2.8% of women who indicated experiencing USC, the circumstances of the experience that had the greatest effect were as follows:

- 28% indicated the situation occurred while they were activated and 16% indicated the situation occurred while they were deployed (both unchanged from 2008).
- 87% identified the offender(s) as male only (12 percentage points lower than 2008), 3% female only (unchanged from 2008), and 9% both male and females (unchanged from 2008).
- The top three types of offenders indicated were: military coworker(s) (49% – unchanged from 2008), another military person(s) of higher rank/grade who was not in their chain of command (37% – 29 percentage points lower than 2008), and someone in their military chain of command (30% – unchanged from 2008).
- 2% indicated the offender used drugs to knock them out, <1% indicated they or the offender had been using drugs before the incident, and 46% indicated they or the offender had been drinking alcohol before the incident.
- 46% indicated the offender used some degree of physical force, 17% indicated the offender threatened to ruin their reputation if they did not consent, and 9% indicated the offender threatened to physically harm them if they did not consent (all unchanged from 2008).
- 39% indicated that the offender sexually harassed them before or after the situation; 4% indicated the offender stalked them; and 22% indicated the offender both sexually harassed and stalked them.
- 10% indicated they reported the incident to a military authority or organization only and 10% reported to both a civilian and a military authority or organization.
    - Of the 20% of women who reported to a military authority, 34% made only a restricted report; 46% only an unrestricted report; and 20% a converted report.
        - The main reasons these women chose to report the incident were: to stop the offender from hurting others (90%), to seek closure on the incident (88%), and to stop the offender from hurting them again (87%).

- Of the 80% of women who did not report to a military authority, the main reasons they chose not to report the incident were: they did not want anyone to know (69%), they felt uncomfortable making a report (66%), and they were afraid of retaliation/reprisals from the person(s) who did it or from their friends (59%; all unchanged from 2008).

Of the 0.5% of men who indicated experiencing USC, the circumstances of their experience that had the greatest effect were as follows:[2]

- 49% indicated the situation occurred while they were activated and 26% indicated the situation occurred while they were deployed (both unchanged from 2008).

- The top three types of offenders indicated were: their military coworker(s) (51%), their military subordinate (31%), and other military person (23%; all unchanged from 2008).

- 2% indicated the offender used drugs to knock them out, 17% indicated they or the offender had been drinking alcohol before the incident, and 2% indicated they or the offender had been using drugs before the incident.

- 16% indicated the offender threatened to physically harm them if they did not consent, 14% indicated the offender used some degree of physical force, and 11% indicated the offender threatened to ruin their reputation if they did not consent (all unchanged from 2008).

- 14% indicated that the offender sexually harassed them before or after the situation and 15% indicated the offender both sexually harassed and stalked them.

Unwanted Sexual Contact Prior To Joining and Since Joining Military. Twenty-five percent of women and 4% of men indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact prior to entry into the military. Including experiences of unwanted sexual contact in the past 12 months, 18% of women and 2% of men indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact since joining military.[3]

Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors. Eighteen percent of women and 2% of men indicated experiencing sexual harassment in past 12 months (both unchanged from 2008 and 2004). Thirty-one percent of women (7 percentage points lower than 2008 and 2004) and 15% of men (5 percentage points lower than 2008 and 6 percentage points lower than 2004) indicated experiencing crude/ offensive behavior. Seventeen percent of women (unchanged from 2008 and 5 percentage points lower than 2004) and 3% of men (2 percentage points lower than 2008 and unchanged since 2004) indicated experiencing unwanted sexual attention. Six percent of women and 2% of men indicated experiencing sexual coercion (both unchanged from 2008 and 2004). Thirty-four percent of women (7 percentage points lower than 2008 and 6 percentage points lower than 2004) and 10% of men (4 percentage points lower than 2008 and 2004) indicated experiencing sexist behavior. Overall, 41% of women and 18% of men experienced one or more of the unwanted gender-related behaviors (crude/offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, sexual coercion, and/or sexist behavior).

[2] Some results are not reportable for men because of a small number of respondents.
[3] This variable was constructed by combining the unwanted sexual contact (USC) rate for the past 12 months with Q116 that asked members, who did not experience USC in the past 12 months, if they have experienced USC since joining the military. This variable is designed to give an overall percentage of Reserve component men and women who had experienced USC in their military career.

Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior (UGR) Details of the Experience That Had the Greatest Effect. Of the 41% of women who experienced UGR (crude/offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, sexual coercion, and/or sexist behavior), the circumstances of their experience that had the greatest effect were as follows:

- 85% indicated the situation occurred during duty hours and 81% indicated at their military work (both unchanged from 2008).
- 59% indicated the offender(s) was a military coworker (unchanged from 2008 and 2004).
- 22% indicated they reported the incident to a military authority or organization and 9% reported to both a civilian and a military authority or organization (both unchanged from 2008).
    - Of the 31% of women who reported to a military authority, 57% indicated the situation was resolved informally; 52% indicated the situation was/is being corrected; and 28% indicated their complaint was/is being investigated.
- Of the 79% of women who did not report to a military authority, the main reasons they chose not to report the incident were: they took care of the problem themselves (58% – unchanged from 2008 and 6 percentage points lower than 2004) and they thought it was not important enough to report (56% – 10 percentage points lower than 2008 and unchanged from 2004).

Of the 18% of men who experienced UGR (crude/offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, sexual coercion, and/or sexist behavior), the circumstances of their experience that had the greatest effect were as follows:

- 75% indicated the situation occurred during duty hours and 74% at their military work (both unchanged from 2008).
- 49% indicated the offender(s) was a military coworker (unchanged from 2008 and 18 percentage points lower than 2004).
- 11% indicated they reported the incident to a military authority or organization and 6% reported to both a civilian and a military authority or organization (both unchanged from 2008).
    - Of the 17% of men who reported to a military authority, 59% indicated the situation was resolved informally; 54% indicated the situation was/is being corrected; and 29% indicated their complaint was/is being investigated.
- Of the 83% of men who did not report to a military authority, the main reasons they chose not to report the incident were: they thought it was not important enough to report (54% – 10 percentage points lower than 2008 and 20 percentage points lower than 2004) and they took care of the problem themselves (43% – unchanged from 2008 and 17 percentage points lower than 2004).

Gender Discriminatory Behaviors and Sex Discrimination. Twelve percent of women and 2% of men indicated experiencing sex discrimination in the past 12 months (both unchanged from 2008 and 2004). Seven percent of women and 2% of men indicated experiencing evaluation discrimination

(both unchanged from 2008 and 2 percentage points lower than 2004); 6% of women (unchanged from 2008 and 2 percentage points lower than 2004) and 1% of men (unchanged from 2008 and 2004) indicated experiencing assignment discrimination; and 6% of women (unchanged from 2008 and 3 percentage points lower than 2004) and 1% of men (unchanged from 2008 and 2 percentage points lower than 2004) indicated experiencing career discrimination.

Personnel Policies, Practices, and Training. Reserve component members were asked their perceptions of policies, practices, and training related to sexual assault and sexual harassment:

- 68% of women (11 percentage points higher than 2008) and 76% of men (7 percentage points higher than 2008) indicated they would feel free to report sexual assault without fear of reprisals to a large extent; 66% of women and 76% of men indicated their complaints about sexual harassment would be taken seriously to a large extent (both unchanged from 2008); and 65% of women (10 percentage points higher than 2008) and 75% of men (9 percentage points higher than 2008) would feel free to report sexual harassment without fear of reprisals to a large extent.

- 87% of women and 93% of men agree their leadership would respond appropriately in the event a sexual assault was reported; 86% of women and 92% of men agree their unit commander would respond appropriately in the event a sexual assault was reported; and 84% of women and 90% of men agree their leadership promotes a climate that is free of sexual assault.

- 69% of women and 72% of men indicated they are aware of the Safe Helpline, 60% of women and 68% of men were aware of the Sexual Assault Prevention Web site (www.myduty.mil), and 59% of women and 66% of men were aware of their installation's Sexual Assault Awareness Month programs.

- 70% of women (unchanged from 2008 and 8 percentage points higher than 2004) and 79% of men (6 percentage points higher than 2008 and 8 percentage points higher than 2004) indicated their immediate military supervisor makes honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment; 69% of women (6 percentage points higher than 2008 and 10 percentage points higher than 2004) and 79% of men (7 percentage points higher than 2008 and 10 percentage points higher than 2004) indicated their senior leadership of their Reserve component makes honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment; and 67% of women (5 percentage points higher than 2008 and 11 percentage points higher than 2004) and 77% of men (7 percentage points higher than 2008 and 11 percentage points higher than 2004) indicated their senior leadership of their installation/ship makes honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment.

- 93% of women (14 percentage points higher than 2008) and 94% of men (10 percentage points higher than 2008) indicated they had sexual assault training in the past 12 months.

    - Of those women who had training in the past 12 months, the top three aspects of sexual assault training were: it teaches how to avoid situations that might increase the risk of sexual assault (93% – unchanged from 2008), it teaches that the consumption of alcohol might increase the likelihood of sexual assault (93%), and it provides a good understanding of what actions are considered sexual assault (93% – unchanged from 2008).

  - Of those men who had training in the past 12 months, the top two aspects of sexual assault training were: it teaches that the consumption of alcohol might increase the likelihood of sexual assault (94%) and it provides a good understanding of what actions are considered sexual assault (94% – unchanged from 2008).

- 95% of women (8 percentage points higher than 2008 and 23 percentage points higher than 2004) and 96% of men (5 percentage points higher than 2008 and 23 percentage points higher than 2004) indicated they had sexual harassment training in the past 12 months.

  - Of those women who had training in the past 12 months, the top three aspects of sexual harassment training were: provides a good understanding of what words and actions are considered sexual harassment (92% – unchanged from 2008 and 9 percentage points higher than 2004), teaches that sexual harassment reduces the cohesion and effectiveness of their component as a whole (92% – 5 percentage points higher than 2008 and 11 percentage points higher than 2004), and identifies behaviors that are offensive to others and should not be tolerated (92% – unchanged from 2008 and 7 percentage points higher than 2004).

  - Of those men who had training in the past 12 months, the top four aspects of sexual harassment training were: provides information about policies, procedures, and consequences of sexual harassment (93% – 3 percentage points higher than 2008 and 8 percentage points higher than 2004); teaches that sexual harassment reduces the cohesion and effectiveness of their component as whole (93% – 3 percentage points higher than 2008 and 9 percentage points higher than 2004); provides a good understanding of what words and actions are considered sexual harassment (93% – 3 percentage points higher than 2008 and 9 percentage points higher than 2004); and identifies behaviors that are offensive to others and should not be tolerated (93% – 2 percentage points higher than 2008 and 7 percentage points higher than 2004).

Assessment of Progress. Seventeen percent of women and 28% of men indicated sexual harassment in the nation is less of a problem today than four years ago. Fourteen percent of women and 26% of men indicated sexual assault in the nation is less of a problem today than four years ago. Twenty-eight percent of women and 39% of men indicated sexual assault in the military is less of a problem today than four years ago. Twenty-eight percent of women and 38% of men indicated sexual harassment in the military is less of a problem today than four years ago.

Survey Methodology

Statistical Design. The target population for the *2012 WGRR* consisted of members from the Selected Reserve in Reserve Units, Active Guard/Reserve (AGR/FTS/AR;[4] Title 10 and Title 32), and Individual Mobilization Augmentee (IMA), programs from the Army National Guard (ARNG), U.S. Army Reserve (USAR), U.S. Navy Reserve (USNR), U.S. Marine Corps Reserve (USMCR), Air National Guard (ANG), U.S. Air Force Reserve (USAFR), and U.S. Coast Guard Reserve (USCGR), who had at least 6 months of service at the time the questionnaire was first fielded, and were below flag rank. The total sample consisted of 75,436 individuals drawn from the sample frame constructed

[4] Names for this program vary among Reserve components: AGR/FTS/AR is a combination of Active Guard/Reserve (AGR), Full-Time Support (FTS), and Active Reserve (AR).

from the Defense Manpower Data Center's *Reserve Component Common Personnel Data System*. Members of the sample 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 in a Reserve component as of the first day of the survey, April 23, 2012 (0.63% of sample). Completed surveys (defined as 50% or more of the survey questions asked of all participants are answered, including at least one valid response on the critical unwanted sexual contact question) were received from 13,868 eligible DoD respondents. The overall weighted response rate for eligibles, corrected for nonproportional sampling, was 23%.[5]

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

Statistical Comparisons. When comparing results across survey years (e.g., 2012 compared to 2008), statistical tests for differences between means are used. All comparisons are made at the .05 level of significance.

References

DMDC. (2012a). *2012 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Reserve Component Members: Tabulation Volume* (Report No. 2012-050). Alexandria, VA: DMDC.

DMDC. (2012b). *2012 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Reserve Component Members: Administration, datasets, and codebook* (Report No. 2012-051). Alexandria, VA: DMDC.

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Prepared by: Natalie Namrow and Lindsay Rock
Survey Design, Analysis, & Operations Branch
Human Resources Strategic Assessment Program, DMDC

[5] Additional details on coding are provided in DMDC 2012b and additional details on sampling and weighting are provided in DMDC 2012c.

For further information, see http://www.dmdc.osd.mil/surveys.

Additional copies of this report may be obtained from:

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2012 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Reserve Component Members

Briefing on Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment



March 2013

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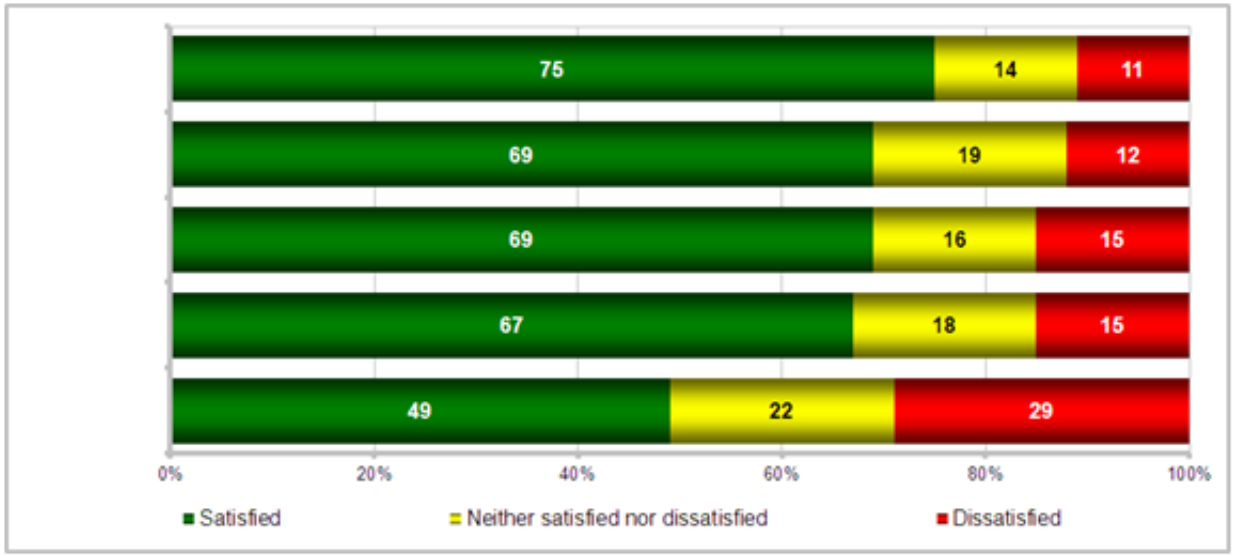
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INTRODUCTION

- **Web-based, Reserve component survey fielded April 23 – June 28, 2012**
- **75K Reserve component members surveyed, weighted response rate of 23%**
- **Briefing includes results from survey items related to sexual assault; sexual harassment; gender discriminatory behaviors and sex discrimination; personnel policies, practices, and training related to sexual assault and sexual harassment; and assessment of progress**
- **For each survey item, briefing includes the following:**
  - Graphic displays of overall results by gender
  - When data are reportable, tables showing results by reporting categories (e.g., Reserve component by gender and paygrade by gender)
  - When applicable, trend analysis
  - Summary of findings

INTRODUCTION
Briefing Includes

- **Graphic displays of overall results**



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

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

INTRODUCTION

Briefing Includes

- **Tables showing results by reporting categories (e.g., Reserve component by gender and paygrade by gender)**
  - Statistical tests used to compare each subgroup to its respective "all other" group (i.e., to all others not in the subgroup)
    - For example, ARNG Women's "all other" comparison group is USAR Women, USNR Women, USMCR Women, ANG Women, and USAFR Women
  - Results of statistical tests are shown by color coding significant differences among reporting categories of 2% or more
  - Results are not presented if the question does not apply to the reporting category or if the estimate is unstable
    - "NR" indicates the estimate is not reportable because it was based on fewer than 15 respondents or the relative standard error was high
    - "NA" indicates the response option was Not Applicable because the question did not apply to respondents in the reporting category based on answers to previous questions

DoD Reserve Women KEY: Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	Total Women	ARNG Women	USAR Women	USNR Women	USMCR Women	ANG Women	USAFR Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
At your civilian job	24	22	24	21	9	30	34	21	28	22	25
In your or someone else's quarters/home	13	14	16	13	12	6	11	16	14	8	7
At your civilian school	7	9	5	7	4	5	5	11	5	4	1

INTRODUCTION
Briefing Includes

- **Trends are shown as estimated percentages or means**
  - Statistical tests used to compare current results with all previous survey administrations (2008 and 2004)
    - Purple cells indicate 2012 WGRR result is HIGHER
    - Yellow cells indicate 2012 WGRR result is LOWER

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

Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2004	2008	2012
* Total Women	20	11	17
* Total Men	13	8	8

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

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

INTRODUCTION

Reporting Categories

Reserve Component by Gender
ARNG Women
USAR Women
USNR Women
USMCR Women
ANG Women
USAFR Women
ARNG Men
USAR Men
USNR Men
USMCR Men
ANG Men
USAFR Men

Gender by Paygrade
E1–E4 Women
E5–E9 Women
O1–O3 Women
O4–O6 Women
E1–E4 Men
E5–E9 Men
O1–O3 Men
O4–O6 Men

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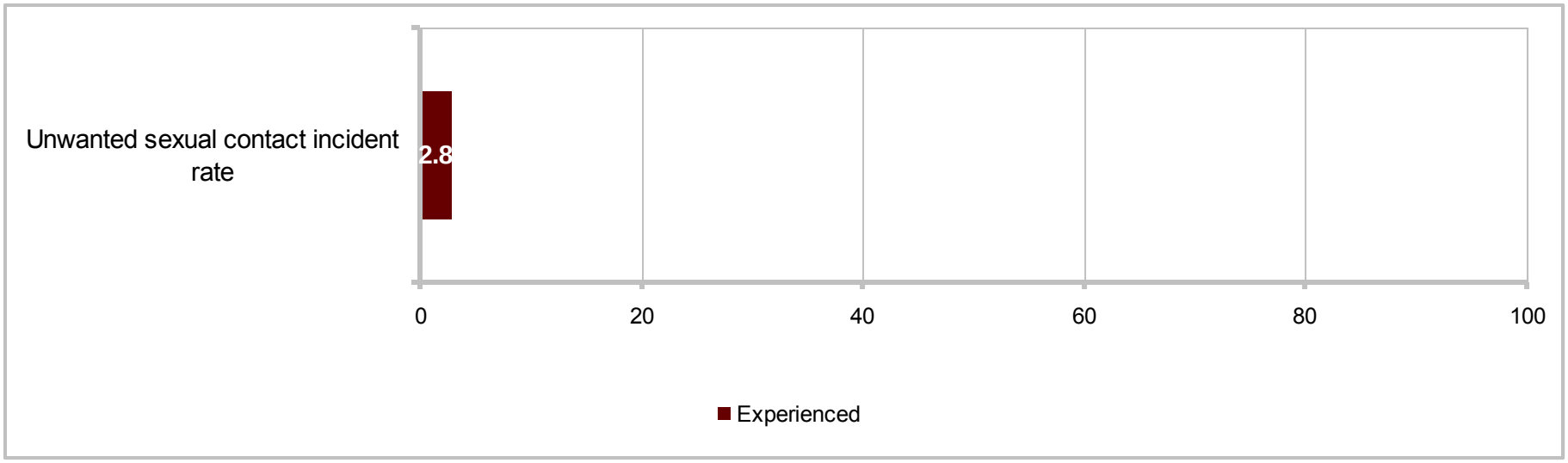
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Unwanted Sexual Contact Incident Rates

- **Definition and measure of unwanted sexual contact:**
  - The *2012 WGRR* survey includes a measure of unwanted sexual contact (i.e., sexual assault). Although this term does not appear in the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), it is used to refer to a range of activities and is an umbrella term intended to include certain acts prohibited by the UCMJ.
  - Unwanted sexual contact is measured in the *2012 WGRR* survey by asking members to refer to experiences in the past 12 months in which they experienced any of the following intentional sexual contacts that were against their will or which occurred when they did not or could not consent in which someone...
    - Sexually touched them (e.g., intentional touching of genitalia, breasts, or buttocks) or made them sexually touch someone,
    - Attempted to make them have sexual intercourse, but was not successful,
    - Made them have sexual intercourse,
    - Attempted to make them perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object, but was not successful, or
    - Made them perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object.
  - A member is counted in the unwanted sexual contact incident rate if he or she replied “yes” to any of the behaviors listed.
- **Unwanted sexual contact one situation:**
  - On the survey, members who had indicated they experienced USC were asked to consider the “one situation” occurring the past 12 months that had the greatest effect on them. With that one situation in mind, members then reported on the circumstances surrounding that experience (e.g., who were the offenders, where did the behaviors occur, were drugs/alcohol involved, was the experience reported, and were there any repercussions because of reporting the incident)
    - Results on the one situation of USC are not reportable for women or men by Reserve component and paygrade

Unwanted Sexual Contact Incident Rate

Percent of All Reserve Component Women



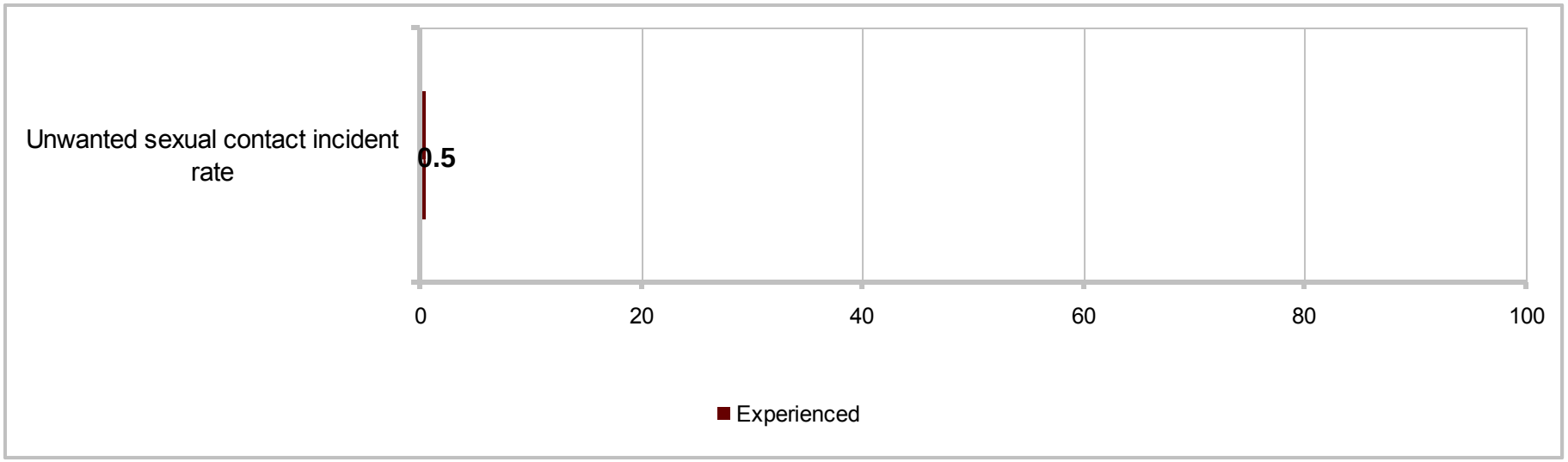
- **2.8% of women indicated experiencing USC the past 12 months**

WGRR 2012 Q73

Margins of error do not exceed ±0.6%

Unwanted Sexual Contact Incident Rate

Percent of All Reserve Component Men



- **0.5% of men indicated experiencing USC the past 12 months**

WGRR 2012 Q73

Margins of error do not exceed ±0.3%

Unwanted Sexual Contact Incident Rate

Percent of All Reserve Component Members

DoD Reserve Women KEY: Higher Response of Experienced Lower Response of Experienced	Total Women	ARNG Women	USAR Women	USNR Women	USMCR Women	ANG Women	USAFR Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Unwanted sexual contact incident rate	2.8	3.3	3.2	2.0	3.5	1.5	2.5	3.4	2.6	2.1	1.7

DoD Reserve Men KEY: Higher Response of Experienced Lower Response of Experienced	Total Men	ARNG Men	USAR Men	USNR Men	USMCR Men	ANG Men	USAFR Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
Unwanted sexual contact incident rate	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.5

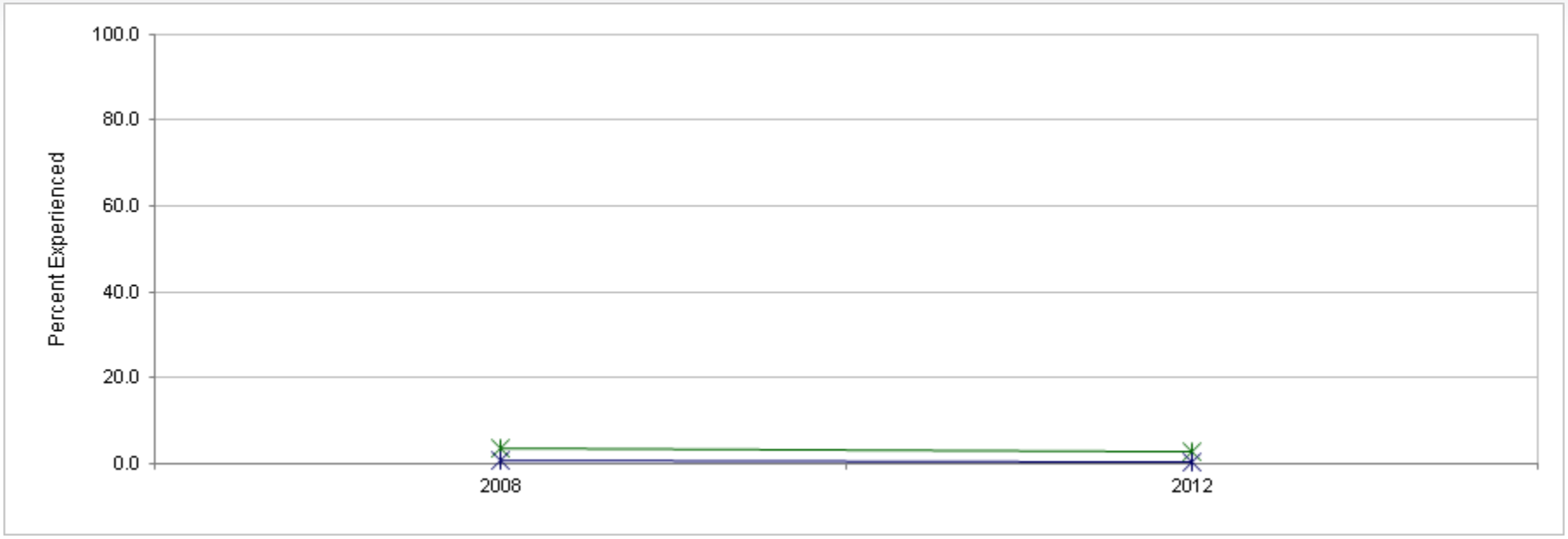
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men by Reserve component or by paygrade**

WGRR 2012 Q73

Margins of error range from ±0.3% to ±4.7%

Unwanted Sexual Contact Incident Rate

Percent of All Reserve Component Members, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	3.5	2.8
* Total Men	0.9	0.5

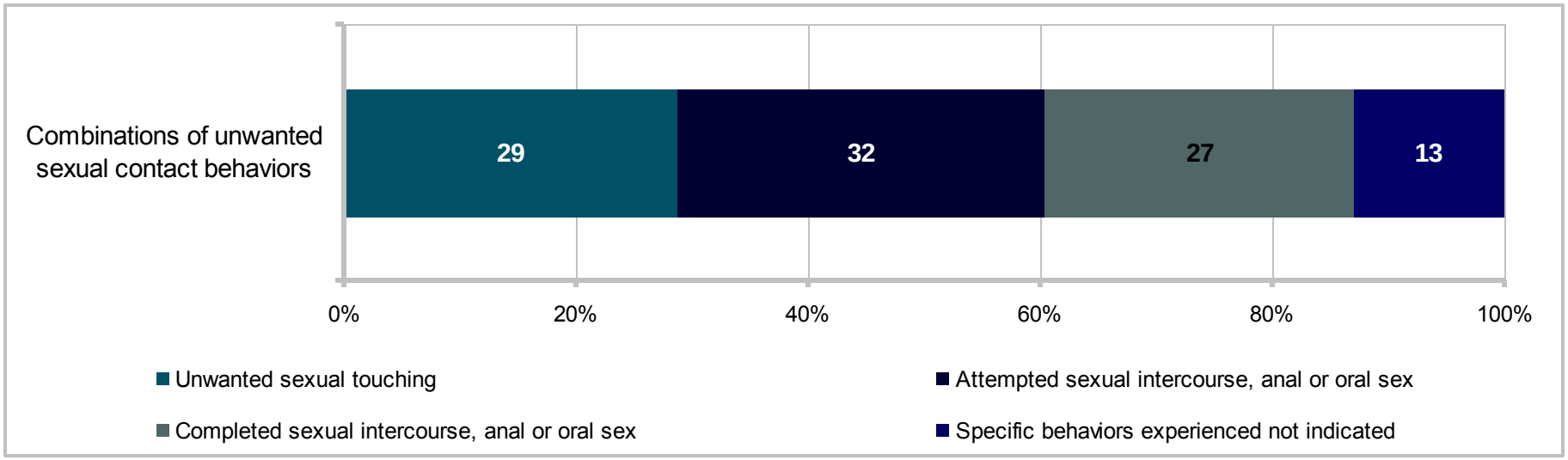
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q73

Margins of error do not exceed ±1%

Most Serious Unwanted Sexual Contact Behaviors Experienced in the One Situation

Percent of Reserve Component Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



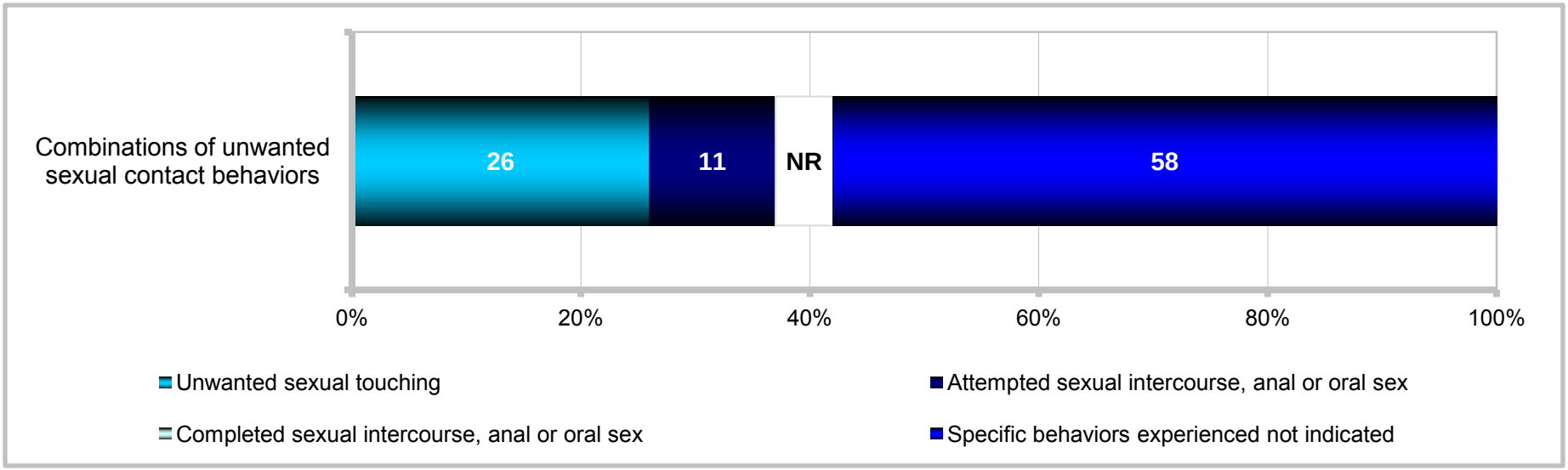
- **Of the 2.8% of women who experienced USC:**
  - 29% indicated experiencing unwanted sexual touching
  - 32% indicated experiencing attempted sexual intercourse, anal or oral sex
  - 27% indicated experiencing completed sexual intercourse, anal or oral sex
  - 13% did not indicate what behaviors they experienced

WGRR 2012 Q75

Margins of error range from ±7% to ±9%

Most Serious Unwanted Sexual Contact Behaviors Experienced in the One Situation

Percent of Reserve Component Men Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



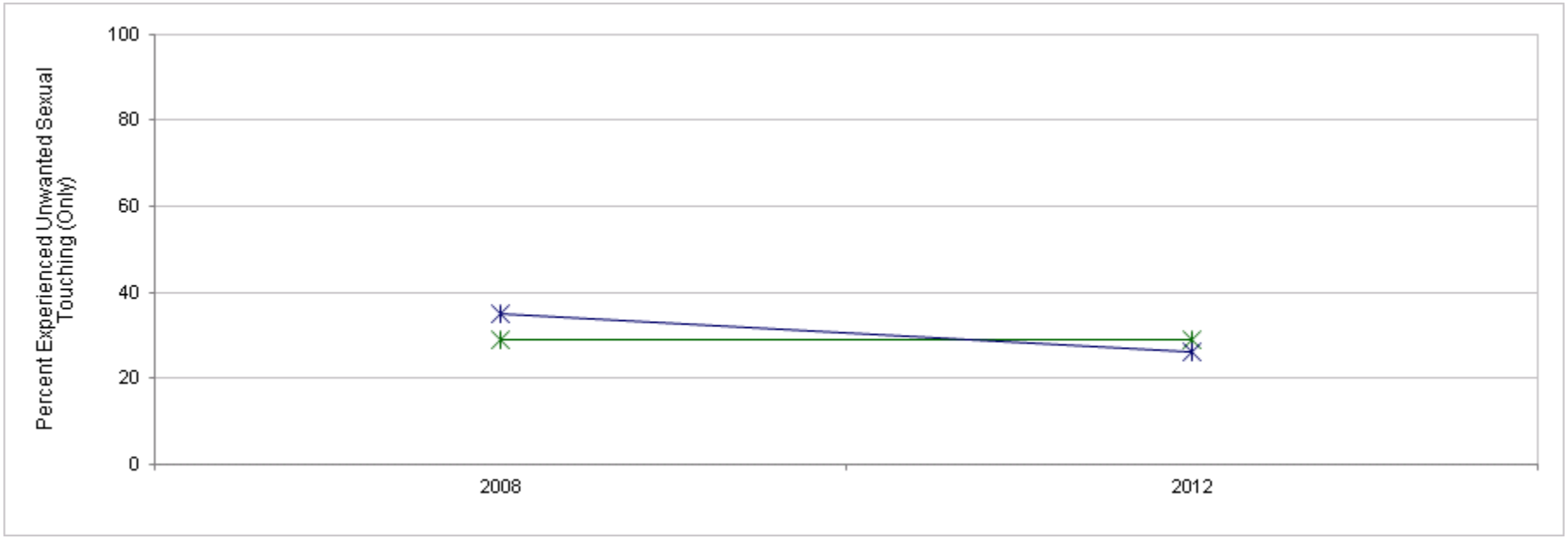
- **Of the 0.5% of men who experienced USC:**
  - 26% indicated experiencing unwanted sexual touching
  - 11% indicated experiencing attempted sexual intercourse, anal or oral sex
  - The percentage for men indicating experiencing completed sexual intercourse, anal or oral sex is not reportable
  - 58% did not indicate what behaviors they experienced

WGRR 2012 Q75

Margins of error range from ±19% to ±20%

Experienced Unwanted Sexual Touching Only

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	29	29
* Total Men	35	26

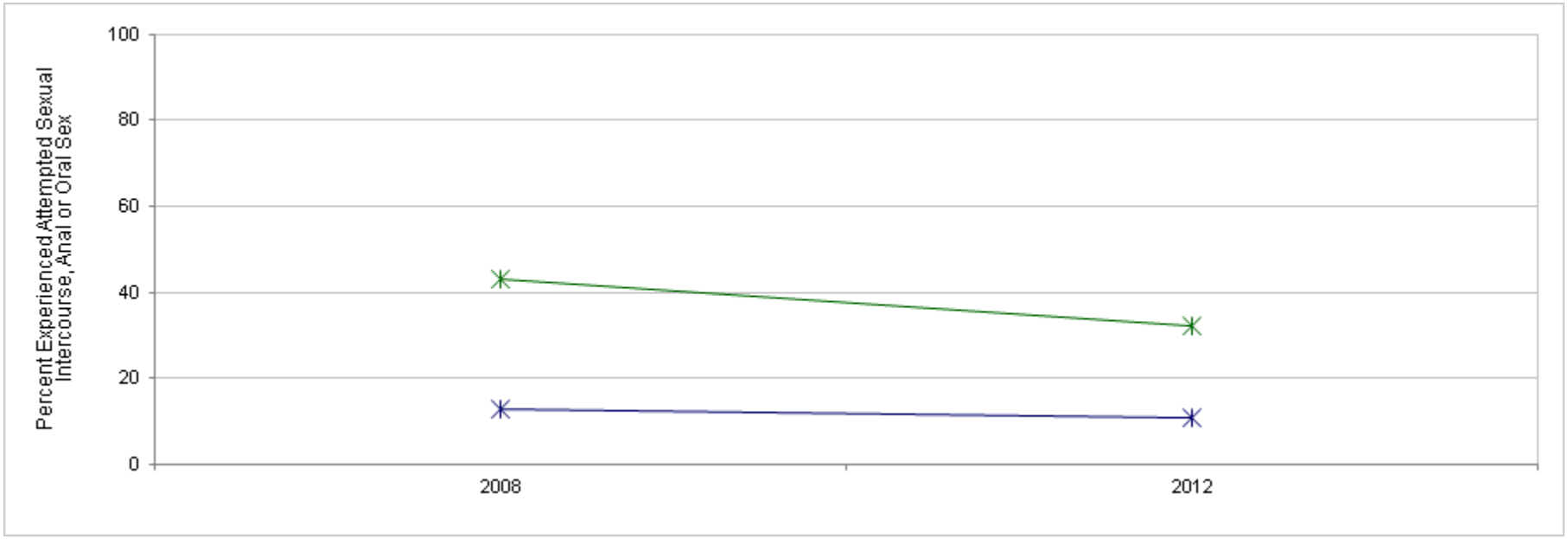
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q75

Margins of error range from ±8% to ±17%

Experienced Attempted Sexual Intercourse, Anal or Oral Sex

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	43	32
* Total Men	13	11

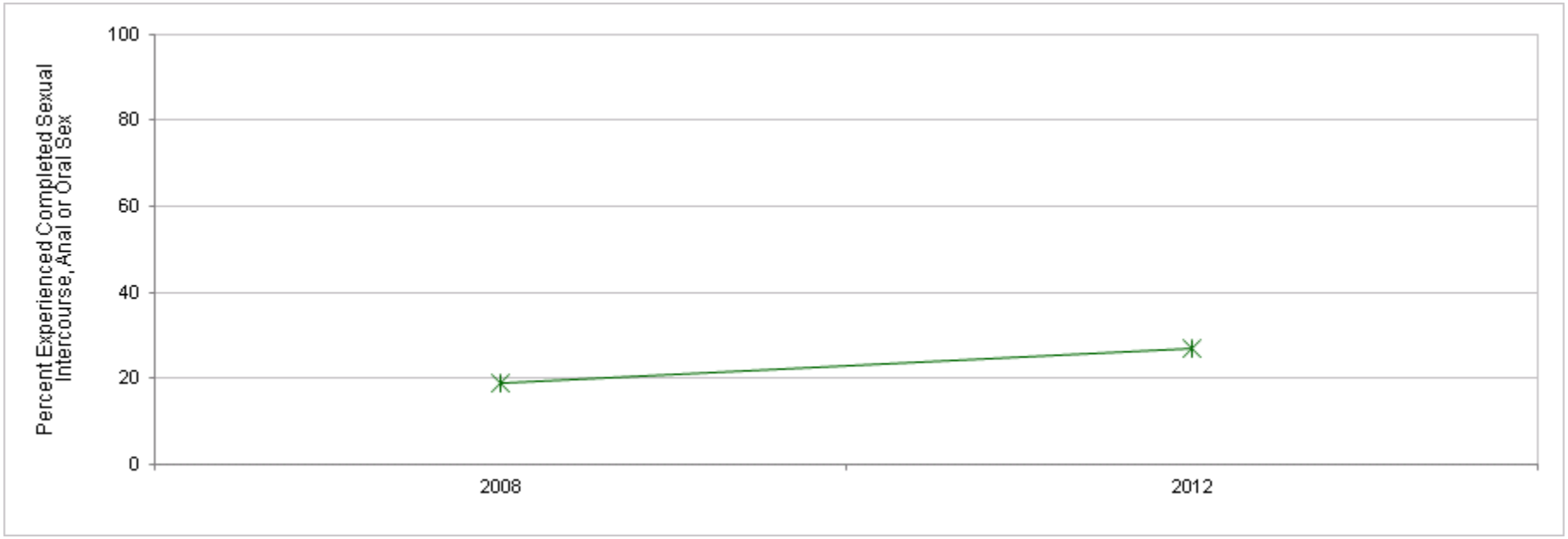
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q75

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

Experienced Completed Sexual Intercourse, Anal or Oral Sex

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	19	27
* Total Men	NR	NR

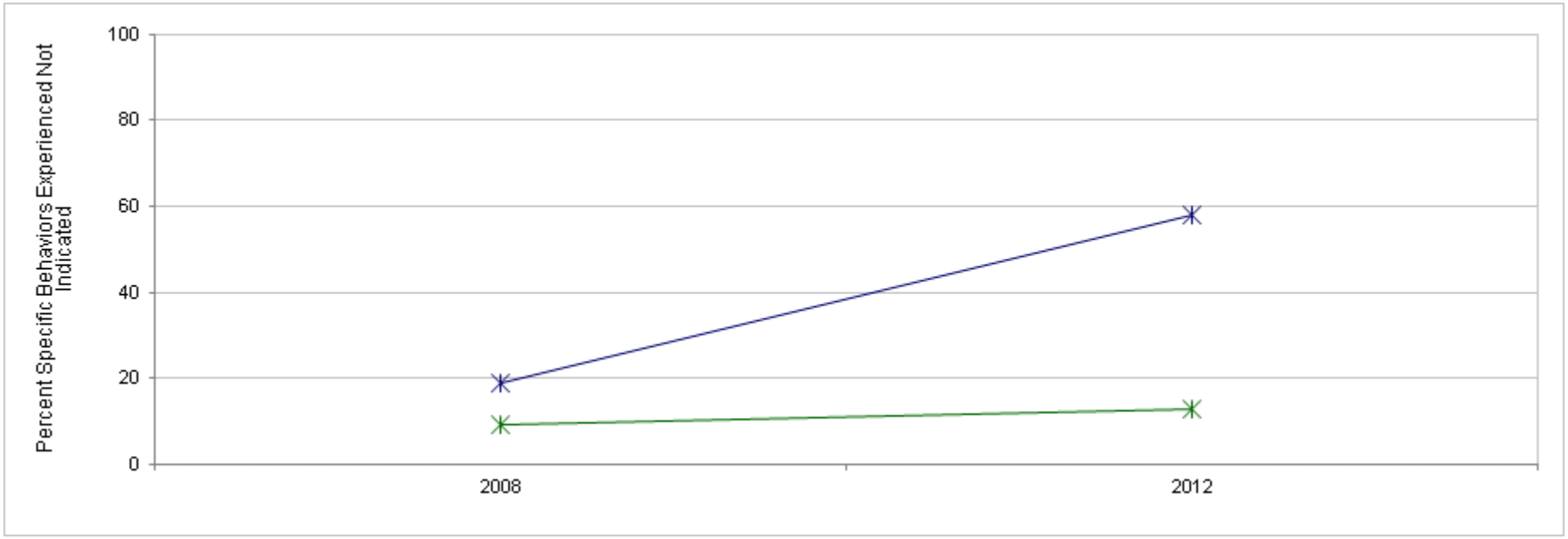
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q75

Margins of error range from ±8% to ±11%

Specific Behaviors Experienced Not Indicated

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	9	13
* Total Men	19	58

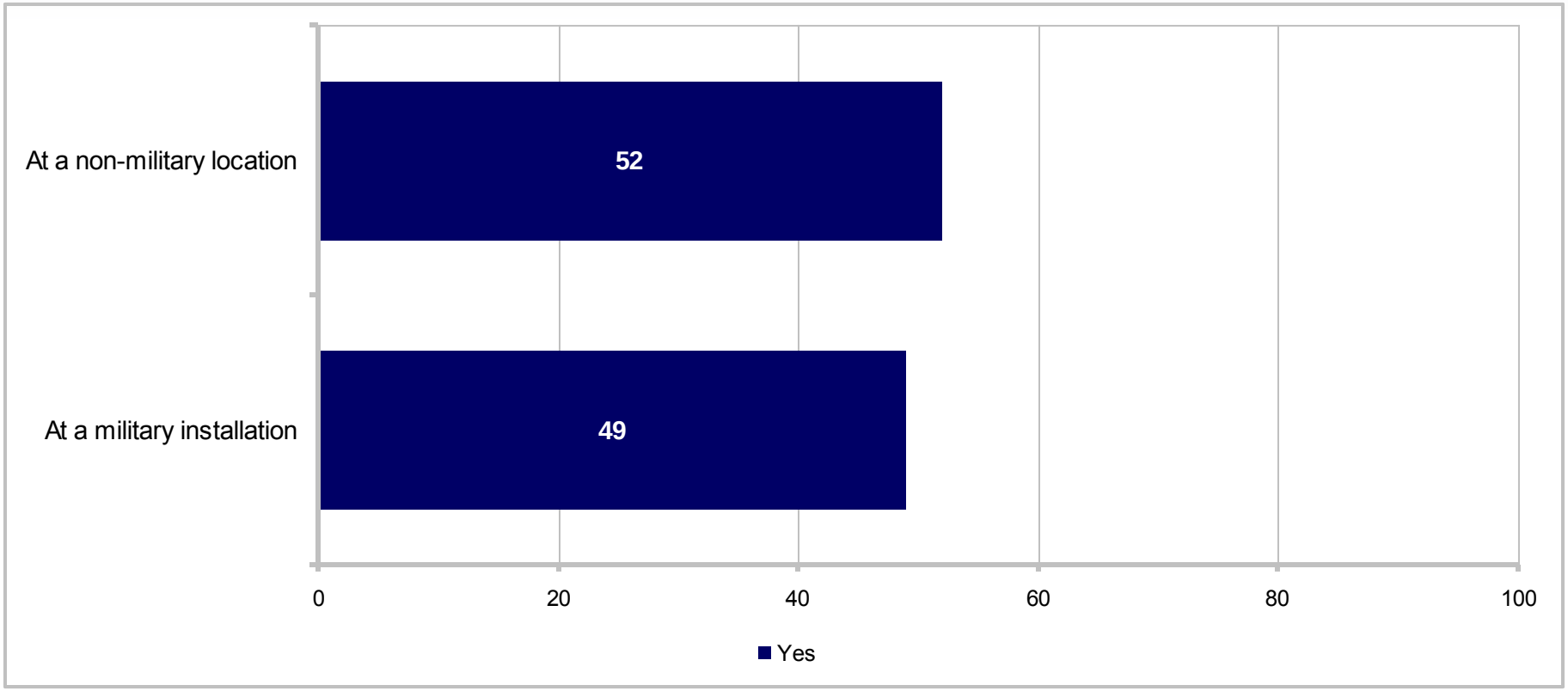
- **For men, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2008; there are no statistically significant differences for women**

WGRR 2012 Q75

Margins of error range from ±6% to ±19%

Location Where the One Situation Occurred

Percent of Reserve Component Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



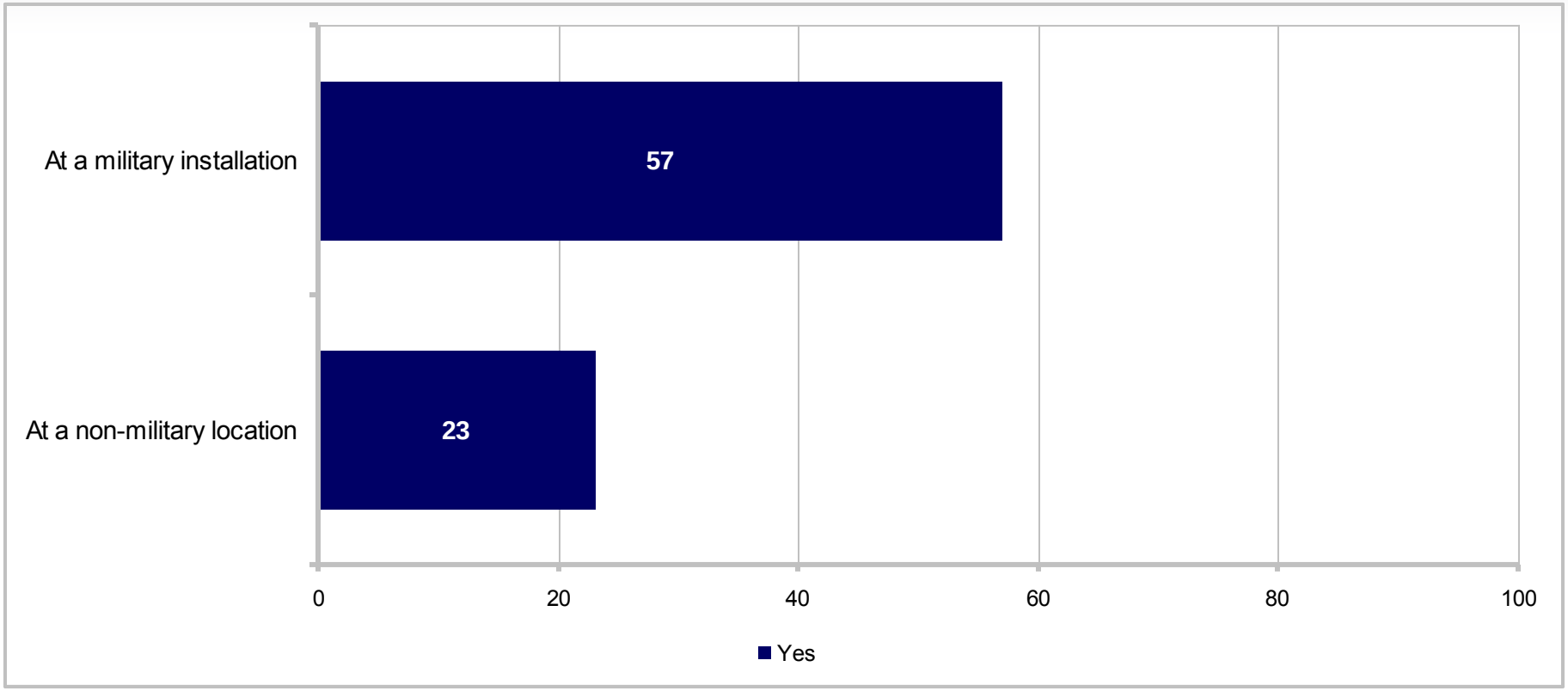
- **Of the 2.8% of women who experienced USC:**
  - 52% indicated the situation occurred at a non–military location
  - 49% indicated the situation occurred at a military installation

WGRR 2012 Q76a,b

Margins of error do not exceed ±9%

Location Where the One Situation Occurred

Percent of Reserve Component Men Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



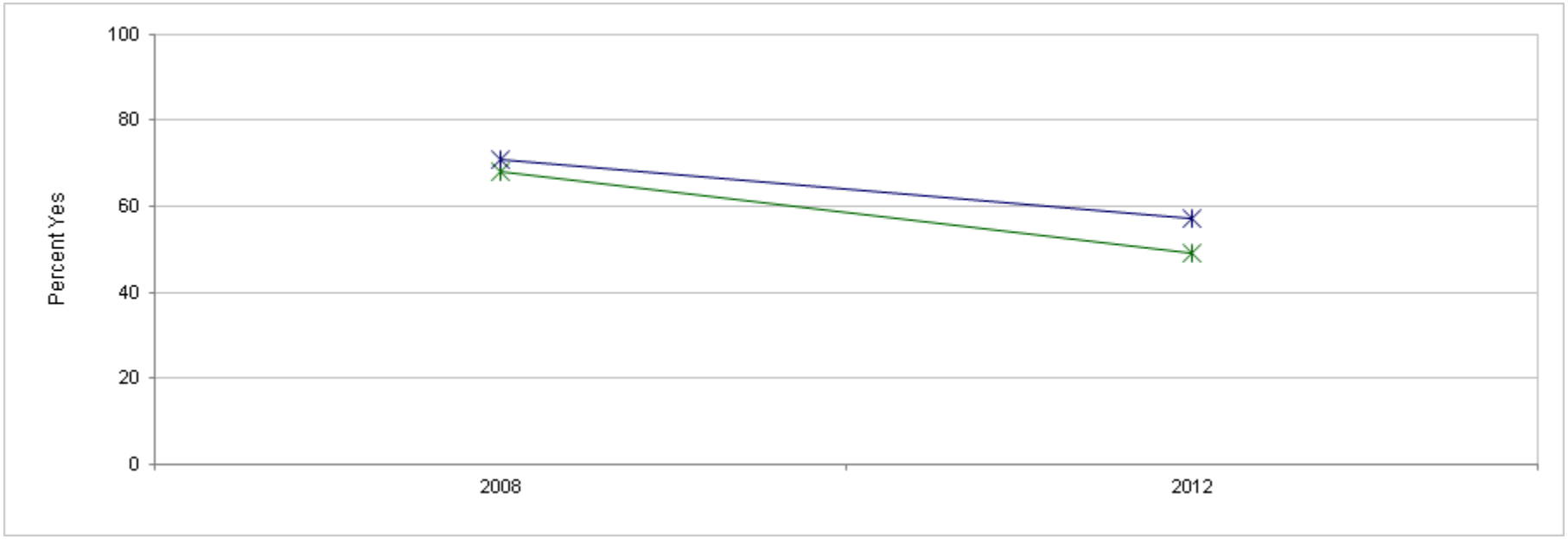
- **Of the 0.5% of men who experienced USC:**
  - 57% indicated the situation occurred at a military installation
  - 23% indicated the situation occurred at a non–military location

WGRR 2012 Q76a,b

Margins of error range from ±19% to ±21%

One Situation Occurred at a Military Installation

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	68	49
* Total Men	71	57

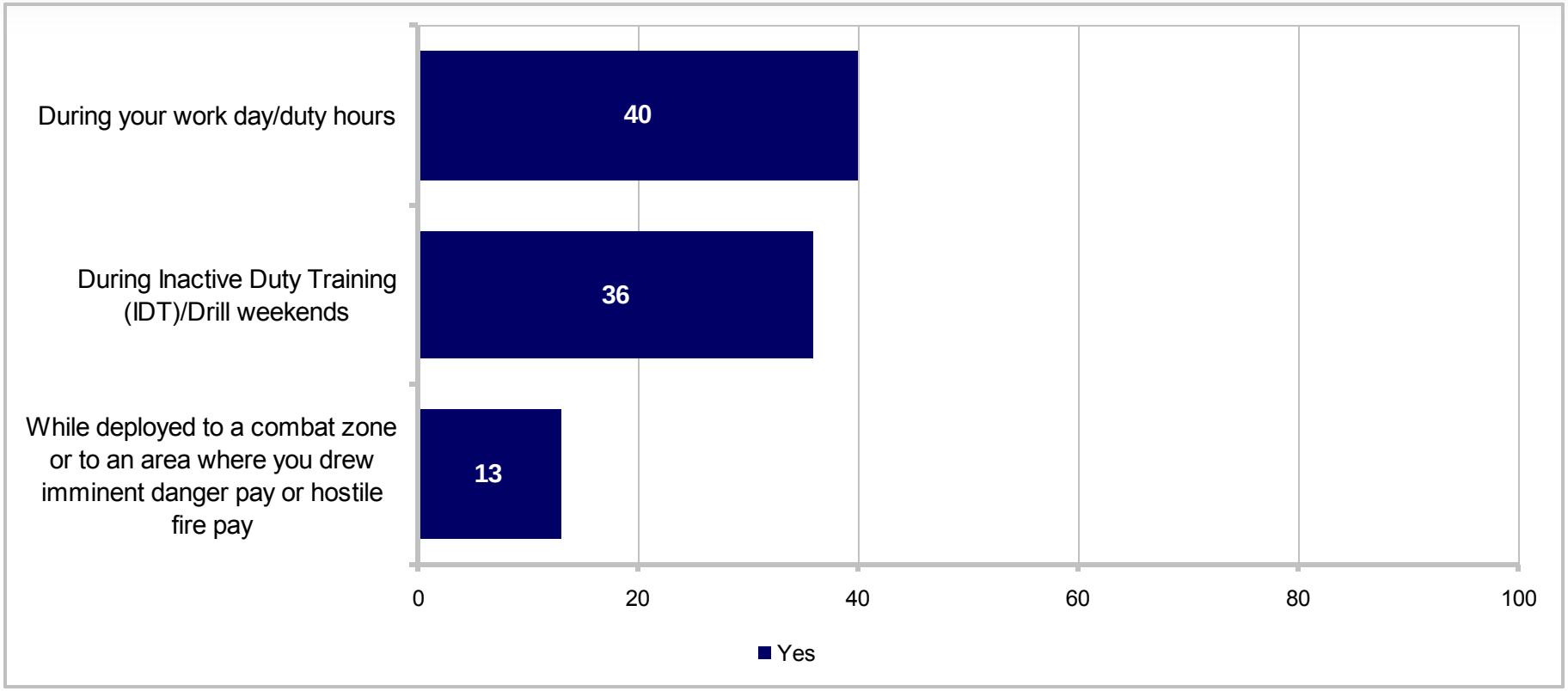
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q76a

Margins of error range from ±9% to ±21%

Characteristics of the Military Setting Where the One Situation Occurred

Percent of Reserve Component Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



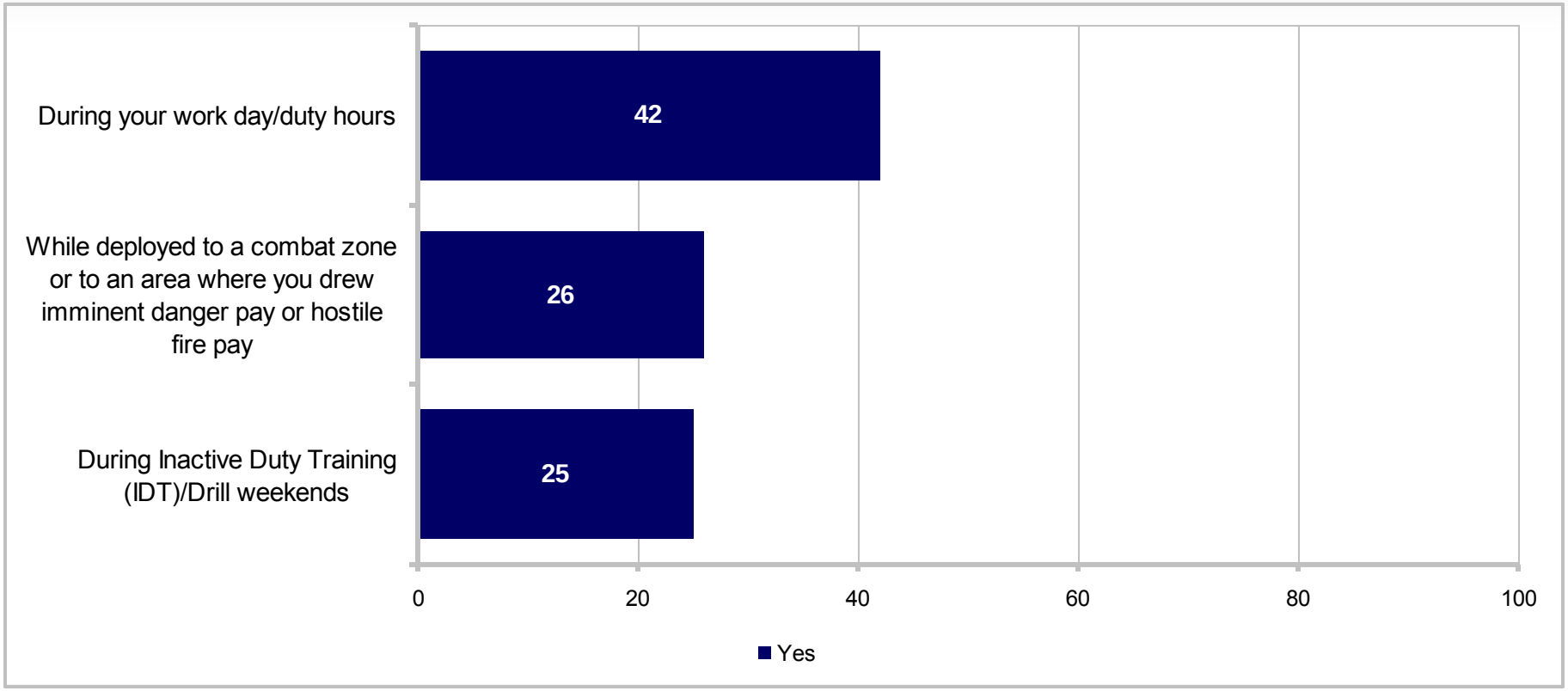
- **Of the 2.8% of women men who experienced USC:**
  - 40% indicated the situation occurred during their work day/duty hours
  - 36% indicated the situation occurred during Inactive Duty Training (IDT)/Drill weekends
  - 13% indicated the situation occurred while they were deployed to a combat zone or to an area where they drew imminent danger pay or hostile fire pay

WGRR 2012 Q77

Margins of error range from ±7% to ±9%

Characteristics of the Military Setting Where the One Situation Occurred

Percent of Reserve Component Men Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



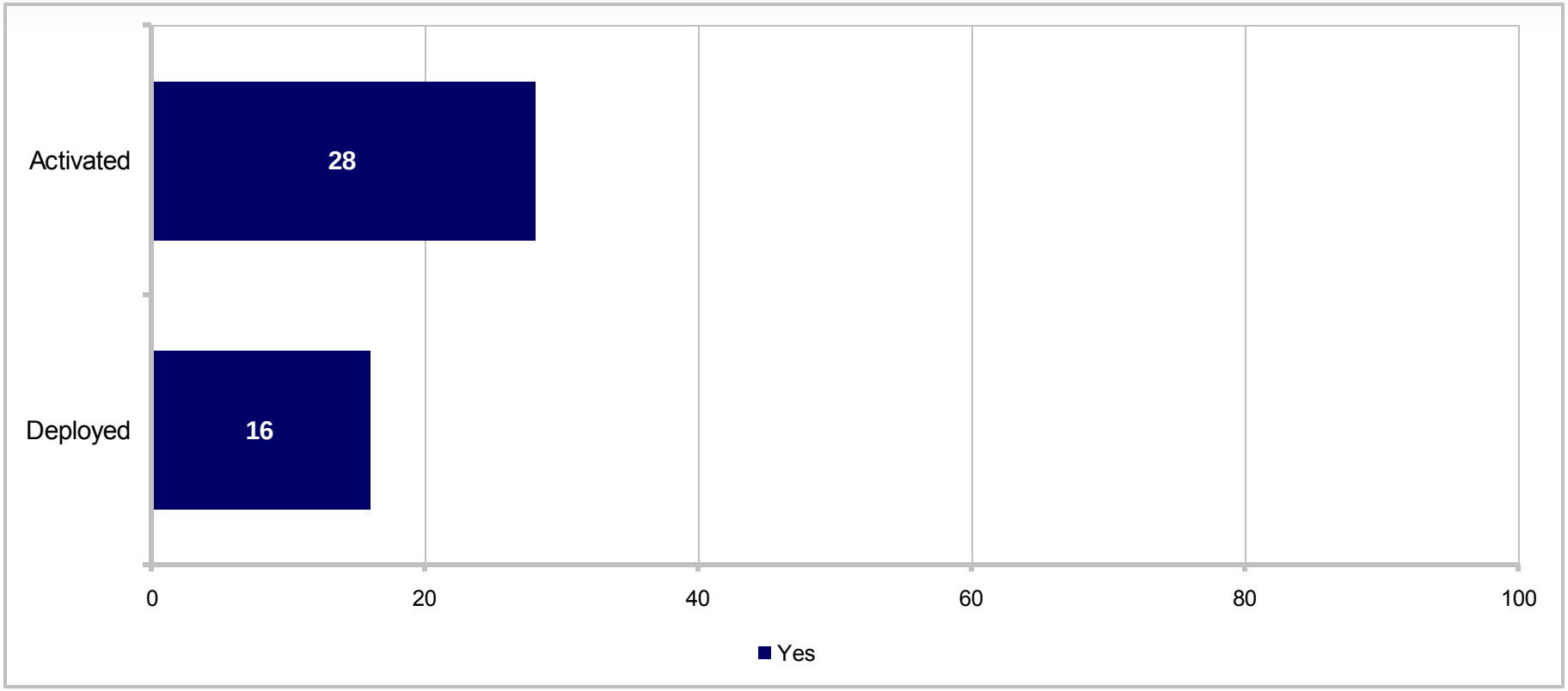
- **Of the 0.5% of men who experienced USC:**
  - 42% indicated the situation occurred during their work day/duty hours
  - 26% indicated the situation occurred while they were deployed to a combat zone or to an area where they drew imminent danger pay or hostile fire pay
  - 25% indicated the situation occurred during Inactive Duty Training (IDT)/Drill weekends

WGRR 2012 Q77

Margins of error range from ±19% to ±21%

Status When the One Situation Occurred

Percent of Reserve Component Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



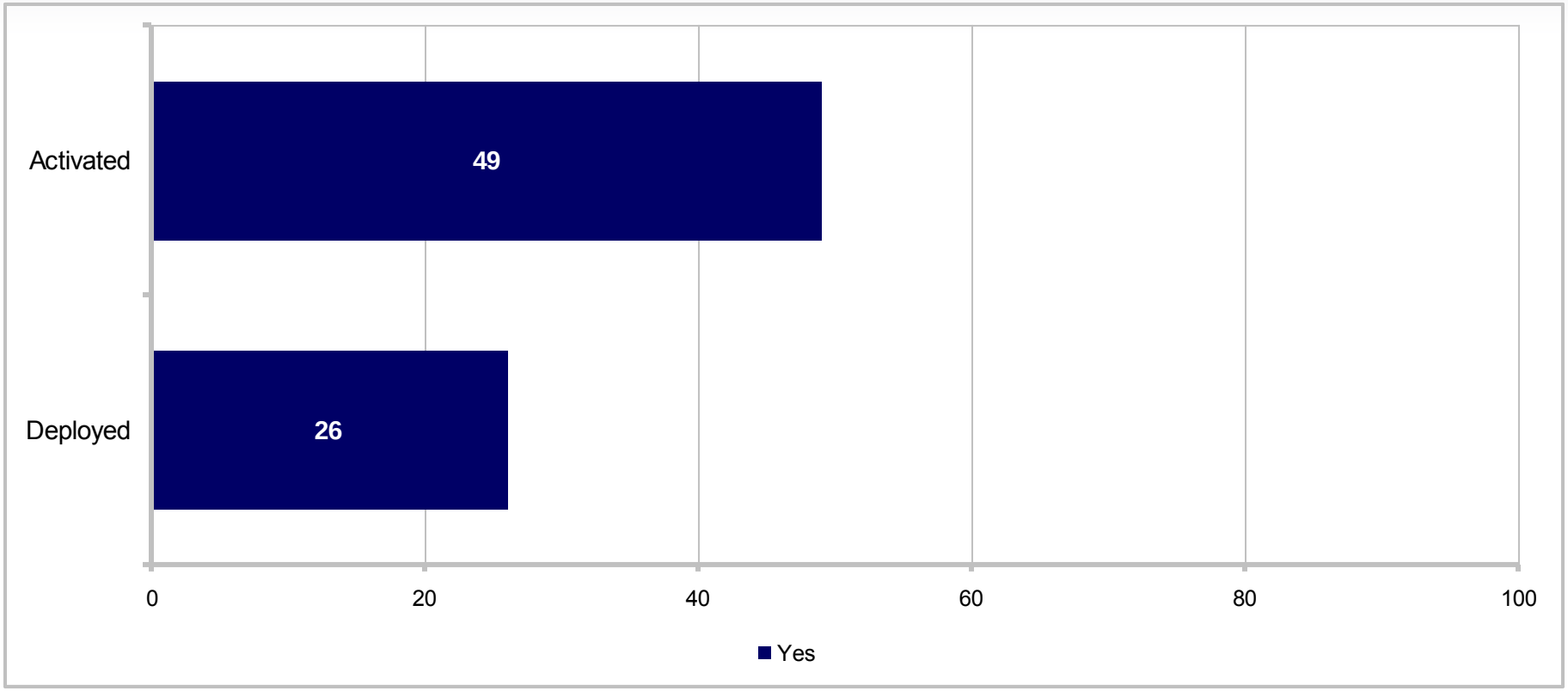
- **Of the 2.8% of women who experienced USC:**
  - 28% indicated the situation occurred while they were activated
  - 16% indicated the situation occurred while they were deployed

WGRR 2012 Q76c,d

Margins of error range from ±7% to ±9%

Status When the One Situation Occurred

Percent of Reserve Component Men Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



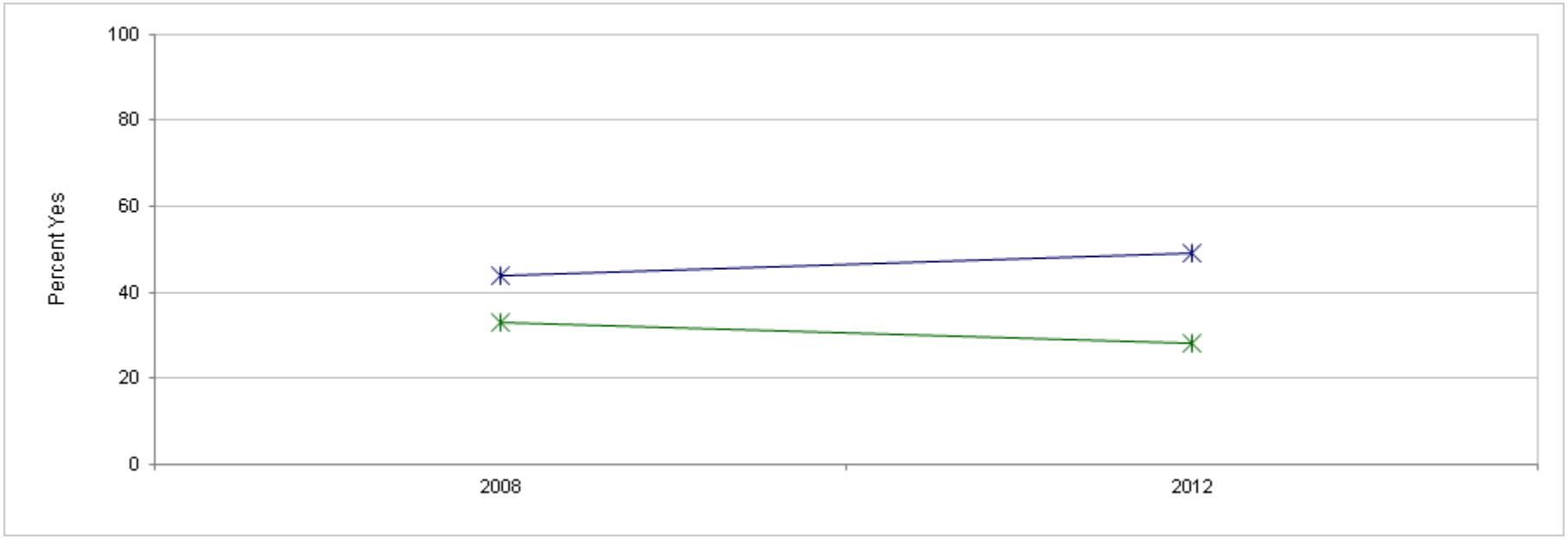
- **Of the 0.5% of men who experienced USC:**
  - 49% indicated the situation occurred while they were activated
  - 26% indicated the situation occurred while they were deployed

WGRR 2012 Q76c,d

Margins of error range from ±19% to ±20%

Activated When the One Situation Occurred

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	33	28
* Total Men	44	49

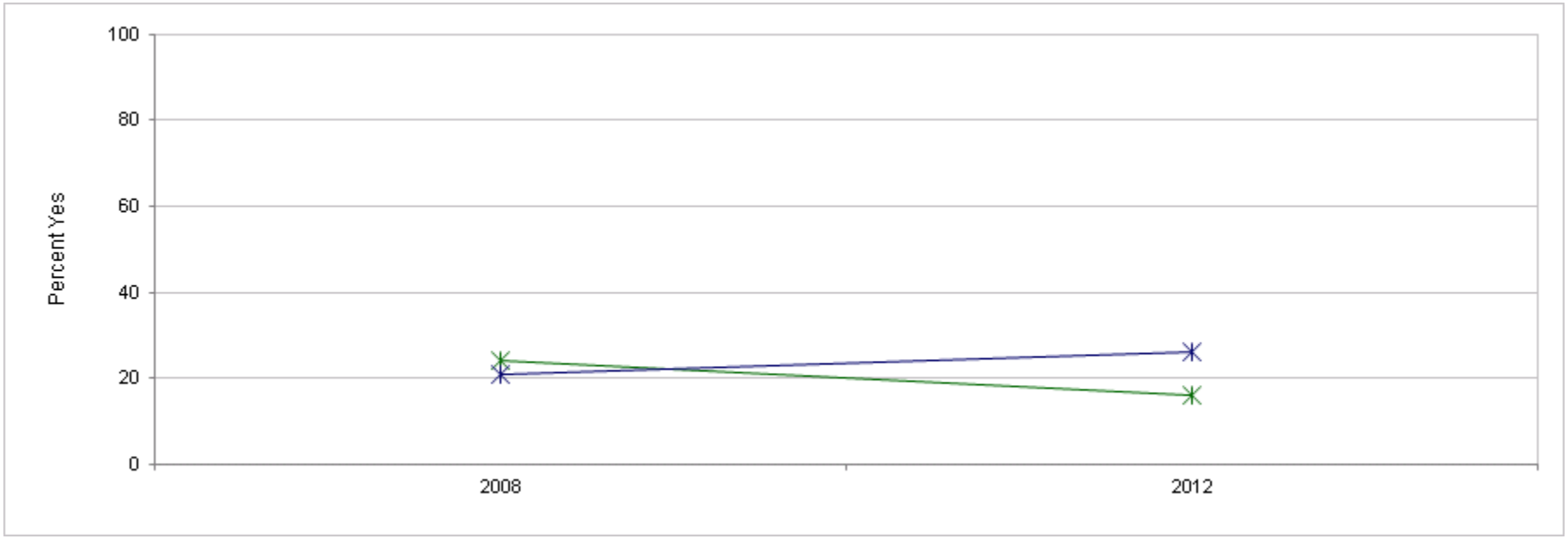
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q76c

Margins of error range from ±8% to ±19%

Deployed When the One Situation Occurred

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	24	16
* Total Men	21	26

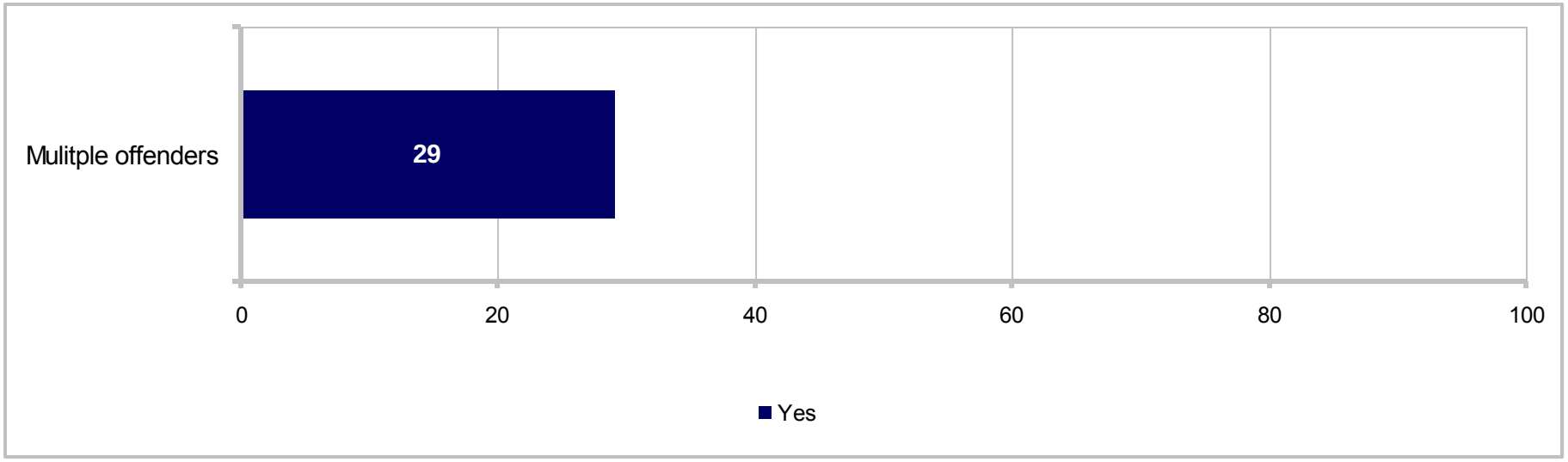
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q76d

Margins of error range from ±7% to ±17%

Multiple Offenders Involved in the One Situation

Percent of Reserve Component Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



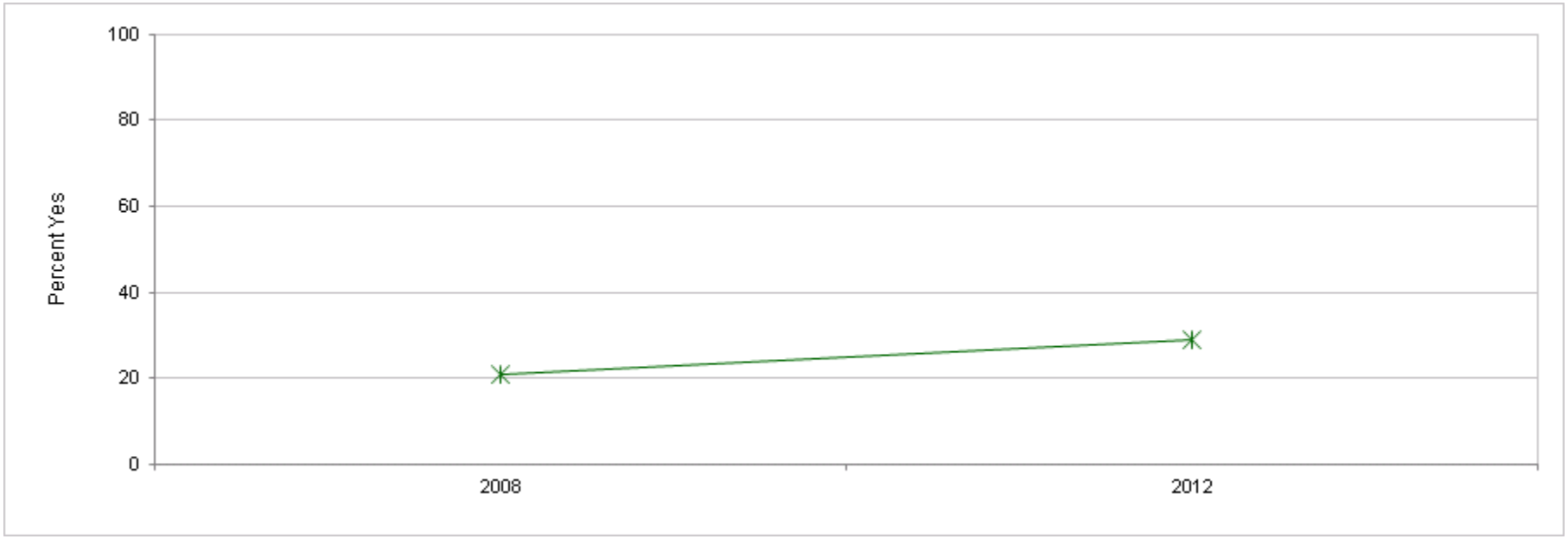
- **Of the 2.8% of women who experienced USC:**
  - 29% indicated the situation involved multiple offenders
- **Results for men are not reportable**

WGRR 2012 Q78

Margins of error do not exceed ±10%

Multiple Offenders Involved in the One Situation

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	21	29
* Total Men	NR	NR

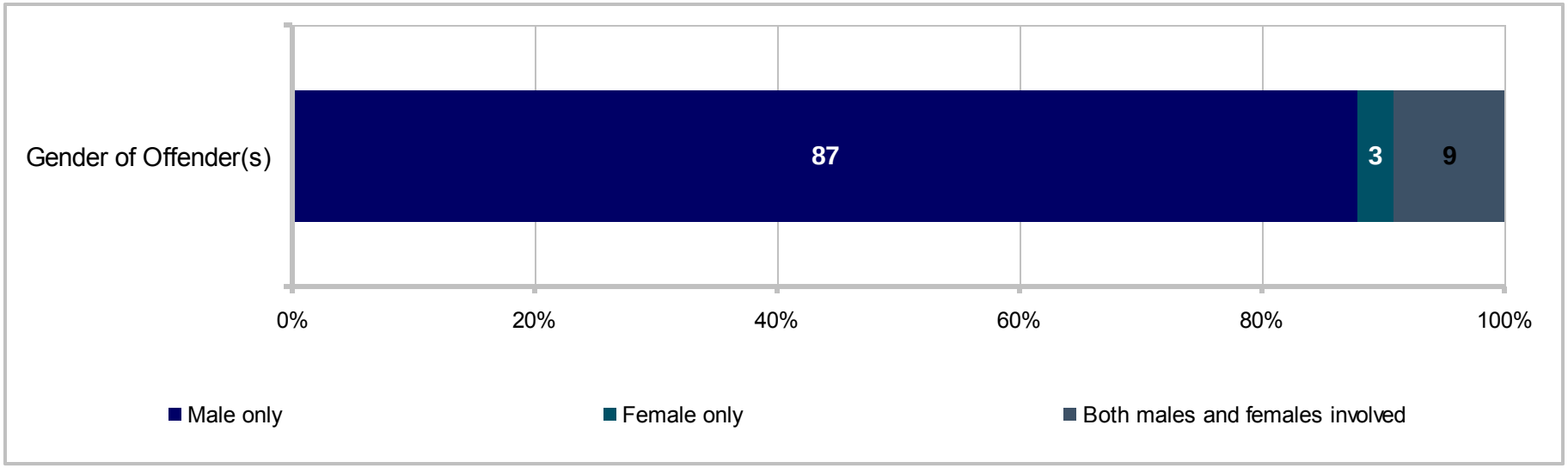
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q78

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

Gender of Offender(s) in the One Situation

Percent of Reserve Component Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



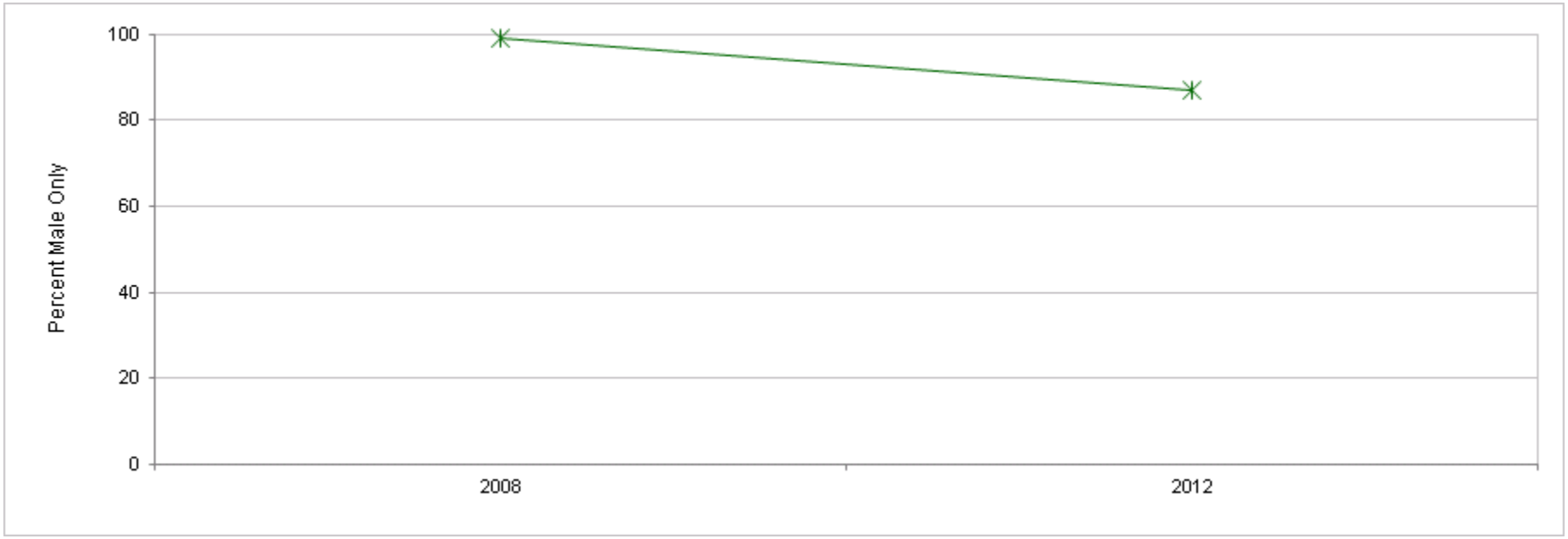
- **Of the 2.8% of women who experienced USC:**
  - 87% indicated the offender(s) were male only; 3% indicated the offender(s) were female only; and 9% indicated the offenders were both males and females
- **Results for men are not reportable**

WGRR 2012 Q79

Margins of error range from ±6% to ±8%

Male Offender Only in the One Situation

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	99	87
* Total Men	NR	NR

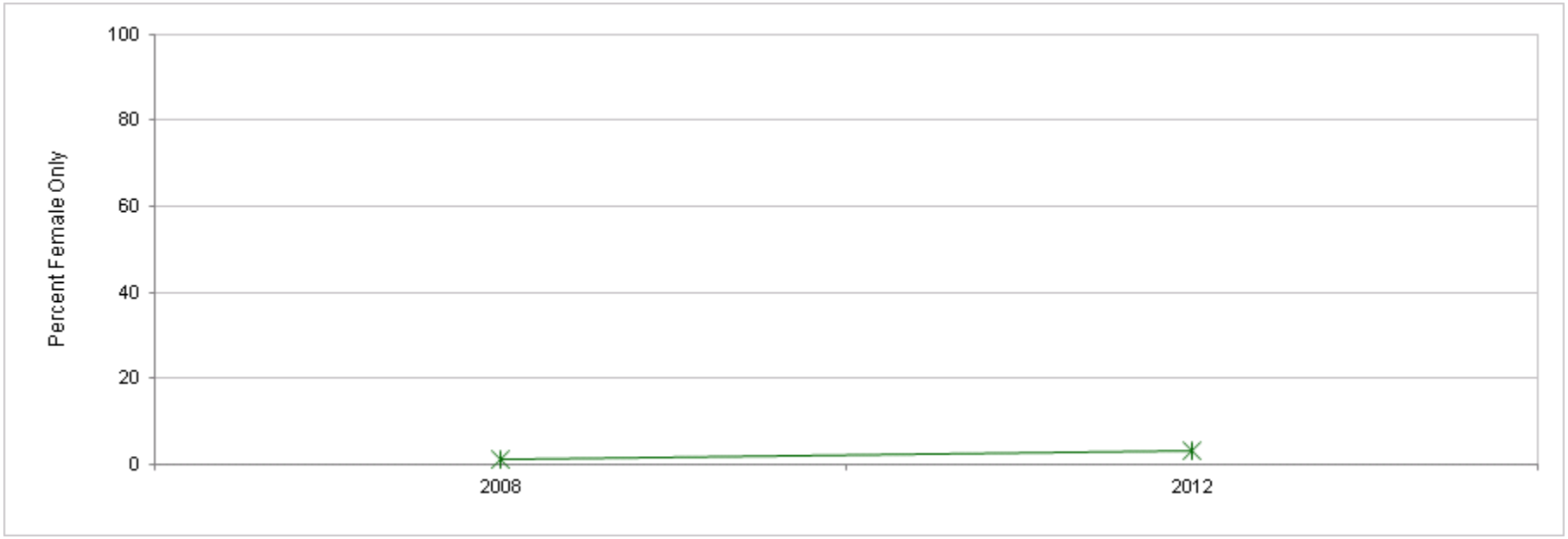
- **For women, the percentage is significantly lower in 2012 than in 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q79

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

Female Offender Only in the One Situation

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	1	3
* Total Men	NR	NR

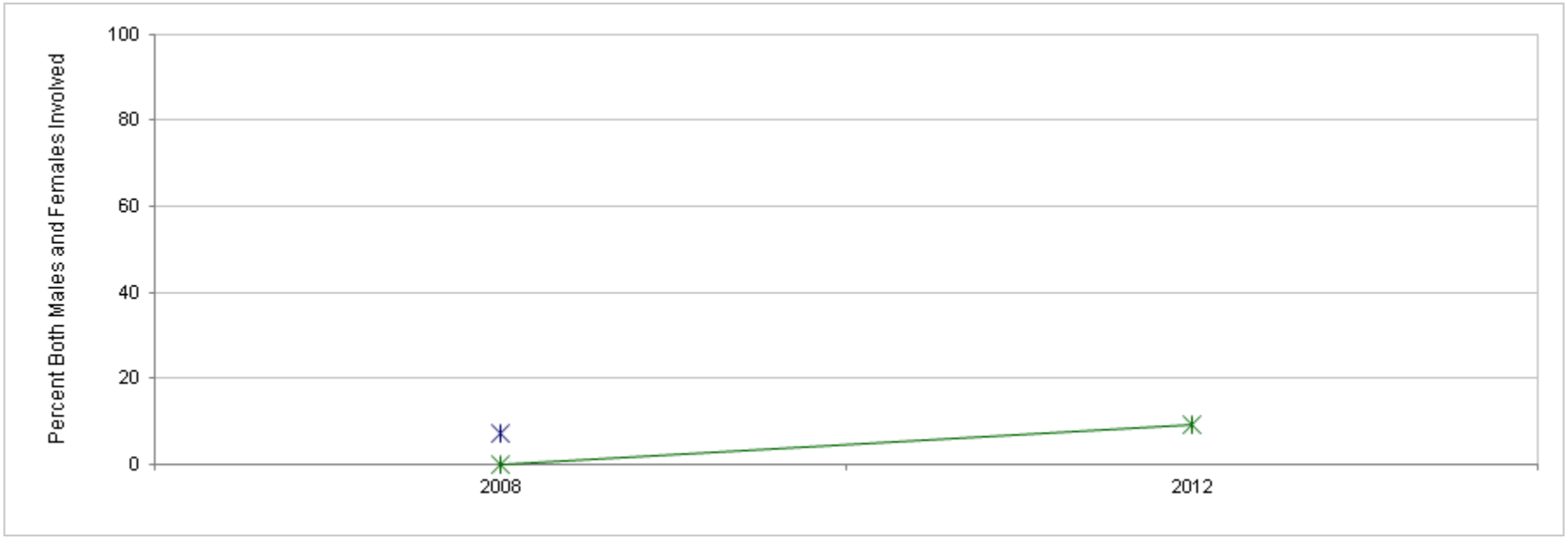
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q79

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±4%

Both Male and Female Offenders in the One Situation

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	0	9
* Total Men	7	NR

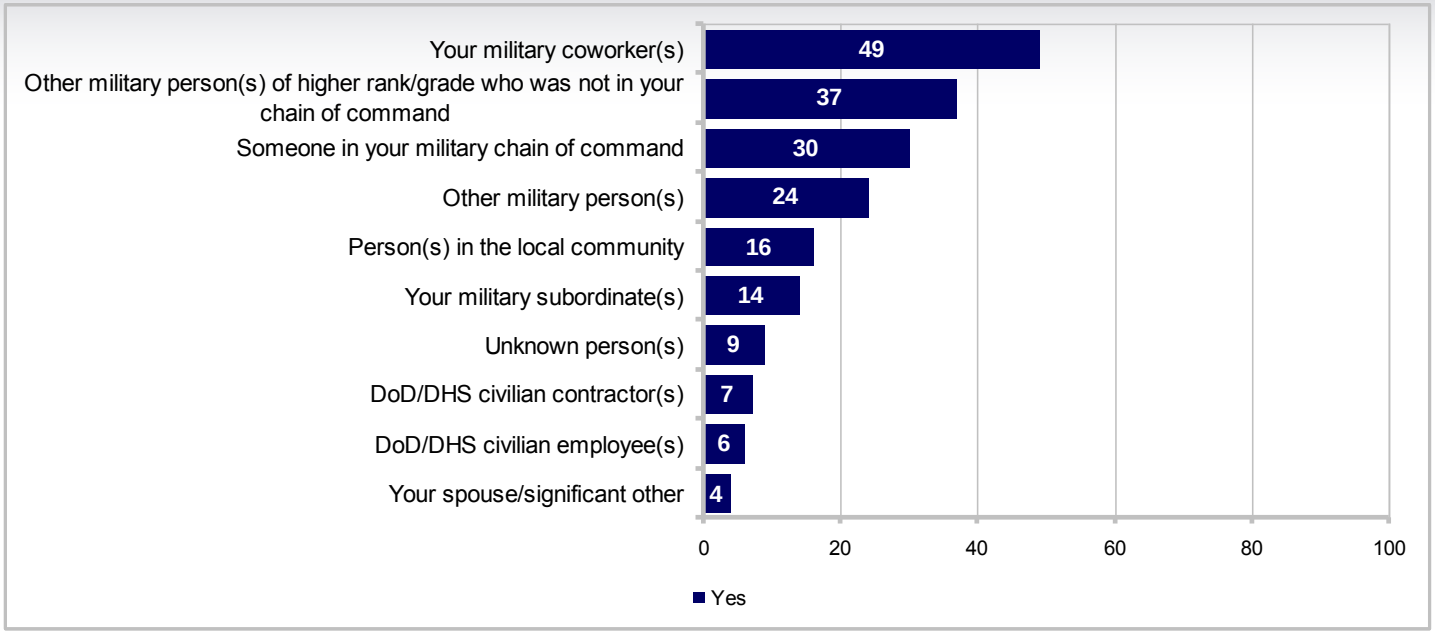
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q79

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±7%

Offender(s) in the One Situation

Percent of Reserve Component Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



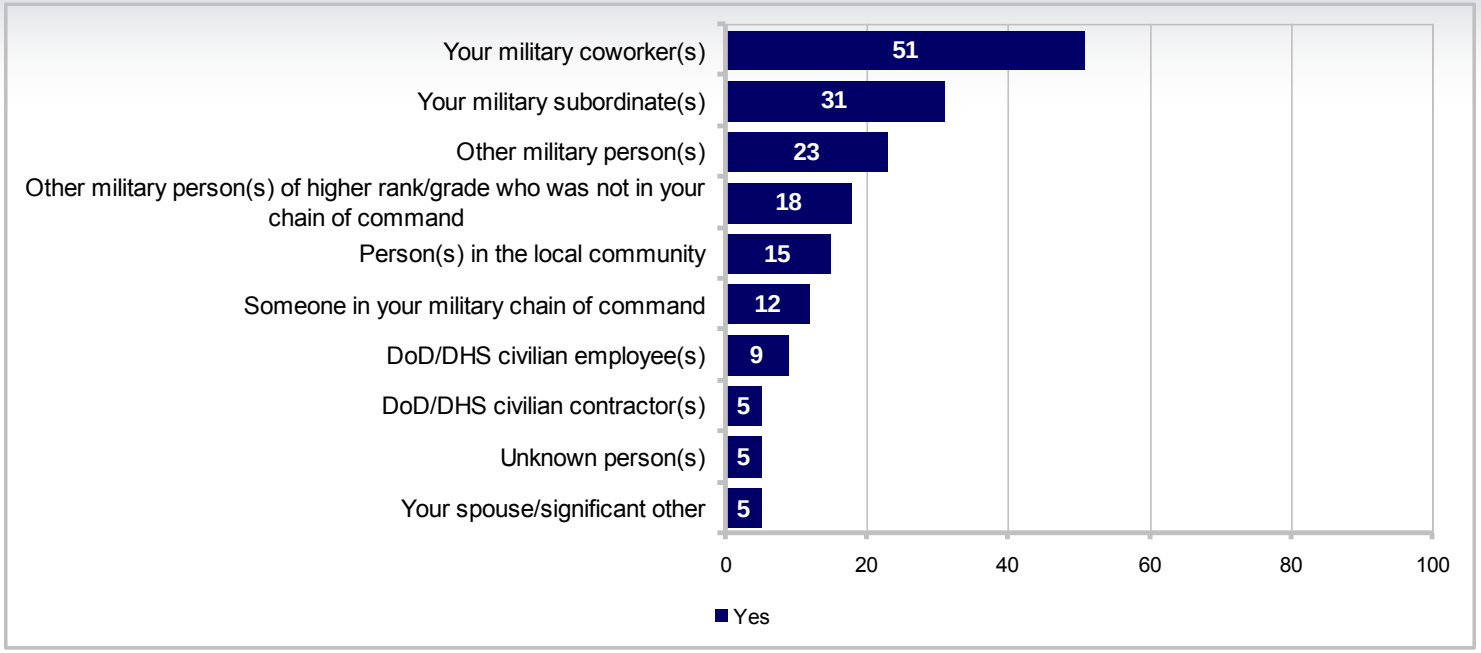
- **Of the 2.8% of women who experienced USC:**
  - 49% indicated the offender was their military coworker(s)
  - 37% indicated the offender was another military person(s) of higher rank/grade who was not in their chain of command
  - 30% indicated the offender was someone in their military chain of command
  - 24% indicated the offender was another military person(s)
  - 16% indicated the offender was a person(s) in the local community
  - 14% indicated the offender was their military subordinate(s)
  - 9% indicated the offender was unknown
  - 7% indicated the offender was a DoD/DHS civilian contractor(s)
  - 6% indicated the offender was a DoD/DHS civilian employee(s)
  - 4% indicated the offender was their spouse/significant other

WGRR 2012 Q80

Margins of error range from ±5% to ±9%

Offender(s) in the One Situation

Percent of Reserve Component Men Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



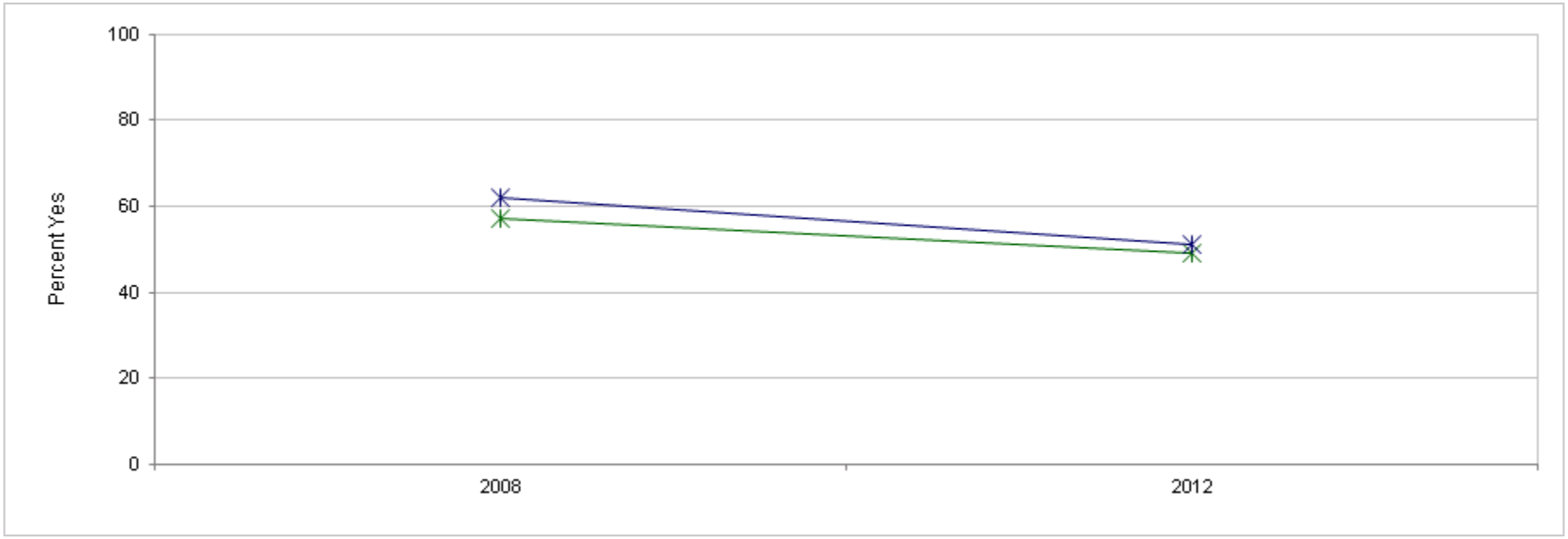
- **Of the 0.5% of men who experienced USC:**
  - 51% indicated the offender was their military coworker(s)
  - 31% indicated the offender was their military subordinate(s)
  - 23% indicated the offender was another military person(s)
  - 18% indicated the offender was another military person(s) of higher rank/grade who was not in their chain of command
  - 15% indicated the offender was a person(s) in the local community
  - 12% indicated the offender was someone in their military chain of command
  - 9% indicated the offender was a DoD/DHS civilian employee(s)
  - 5% indicated the offender was unknown
  - 5% indicated the offender was a DoD/DHS civilian contractor(s)
  - 5% indicated the offender was their spouse/significant other

WGRR 2012 Q80

Margins of error range from ±14% to ±23%

Offender Was Military Coworker

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	57	49
* Total Men	62	51

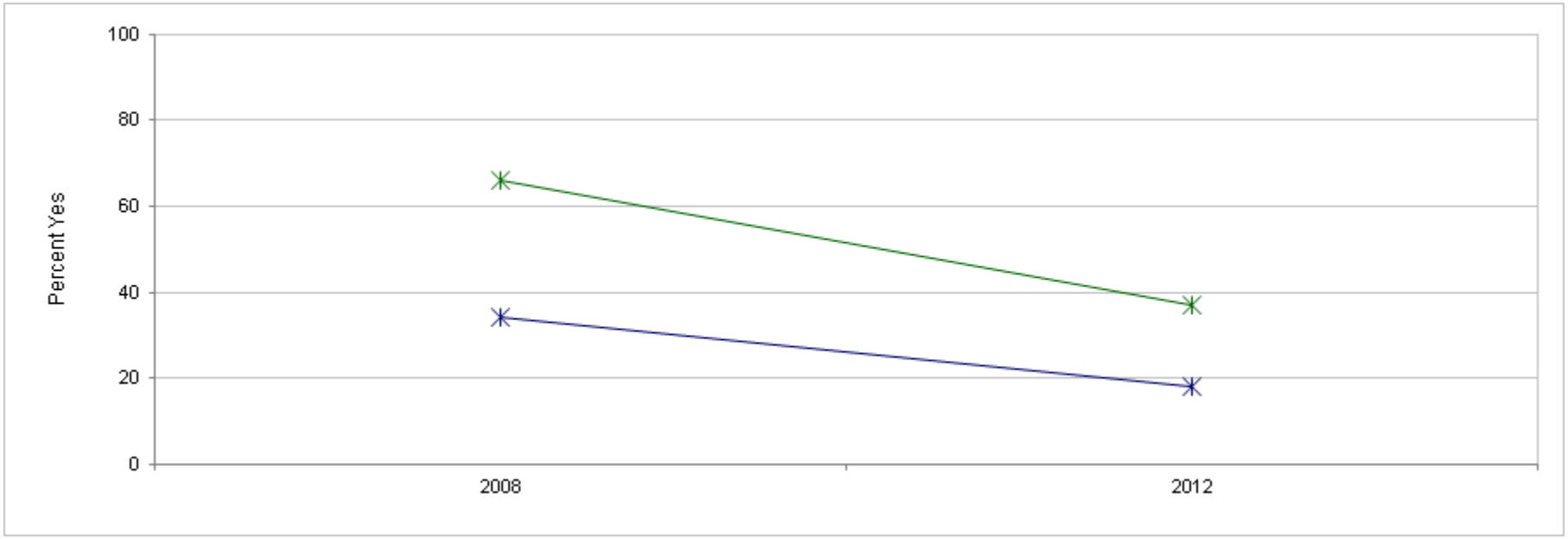
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q80c

Margins of error range from ±9% to ±21%

Offender Was Other Military Person Of Higher Rank/Grade Who Was Not in Your Chain of Command

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	66	37
* Total Men	34	18

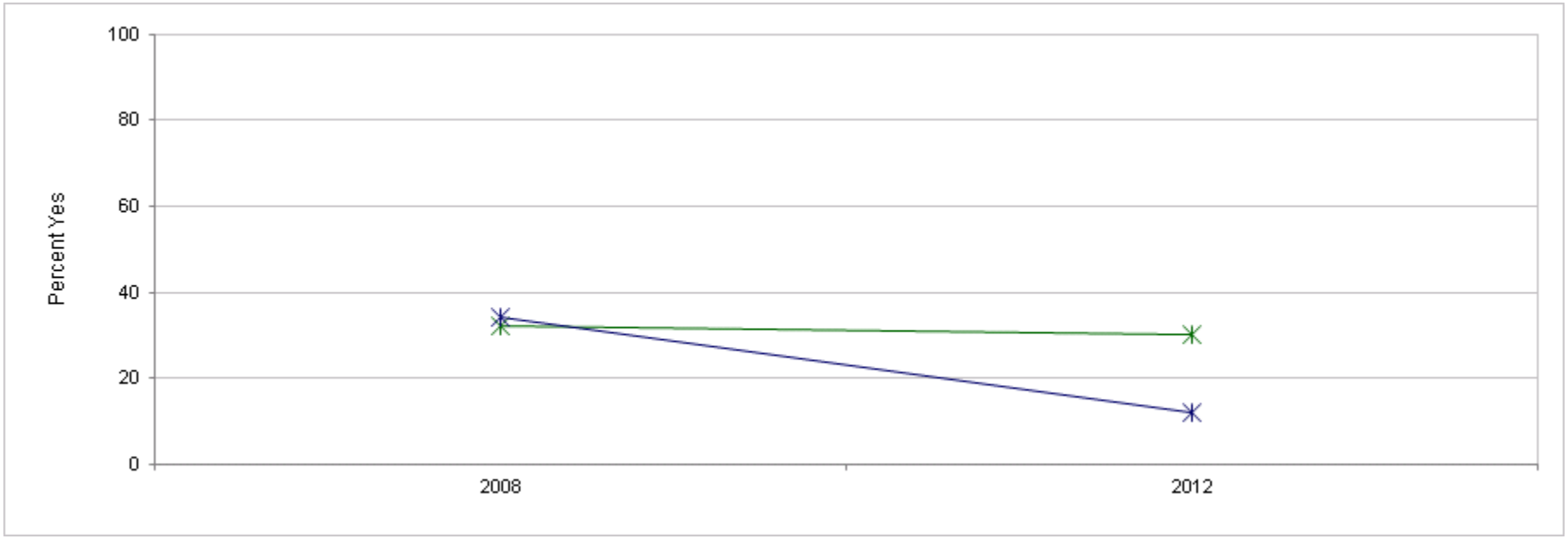
- **For women, the percentage is significantly lower in 2012 than in 2008; there are no statistically significant differences for men**

WGRR 2012 Q80b

Margins of error range from ±9% to ±19%

Offender Was Someone in Your Military Chain of Command

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	32	30
* Total Men	34	12

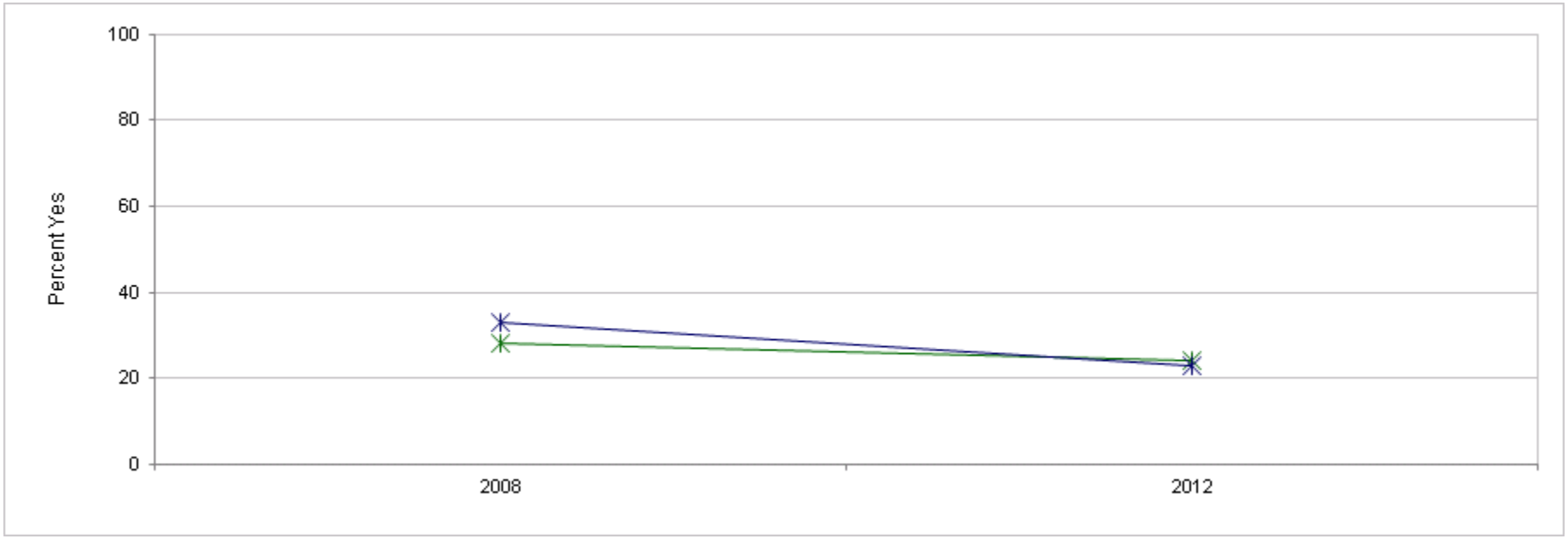
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q80a

Margins of error range from ±9% to ±19%

Offender Was Other Military Person

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	28	24
* Total Men	33	23

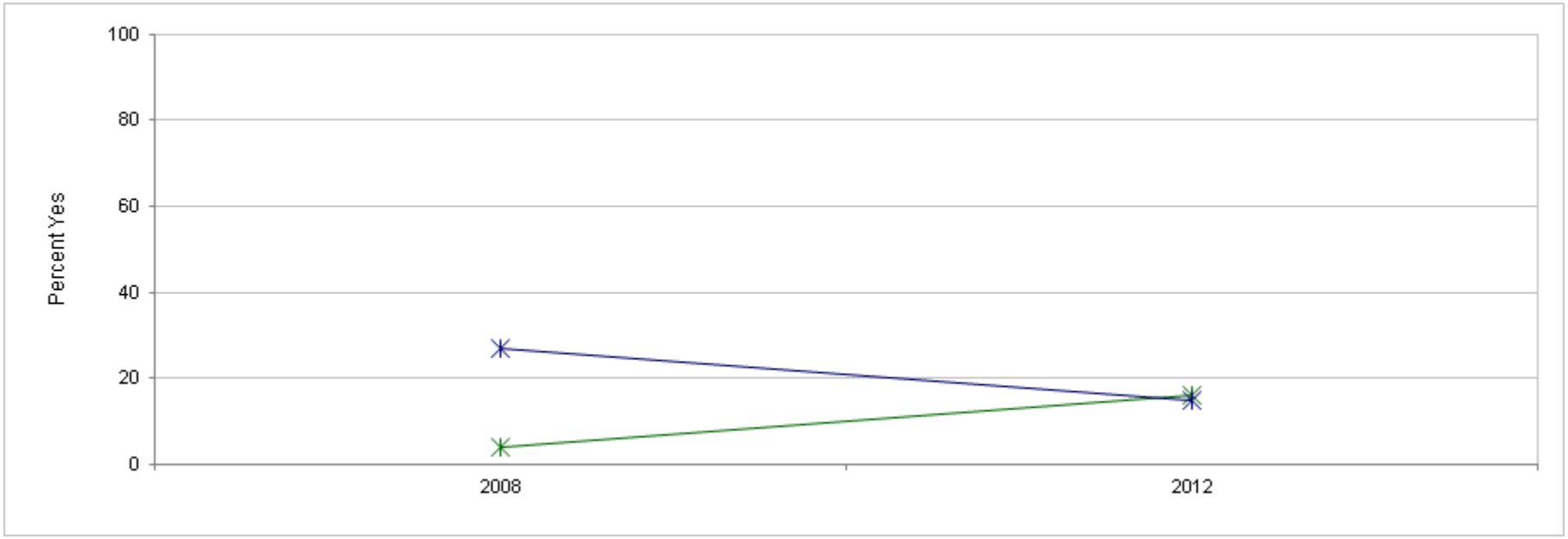
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q80e

Margins of error range from ±8% to ±19%

Offender Was Person in the Local Community

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	4	16
* Total Men	27	15

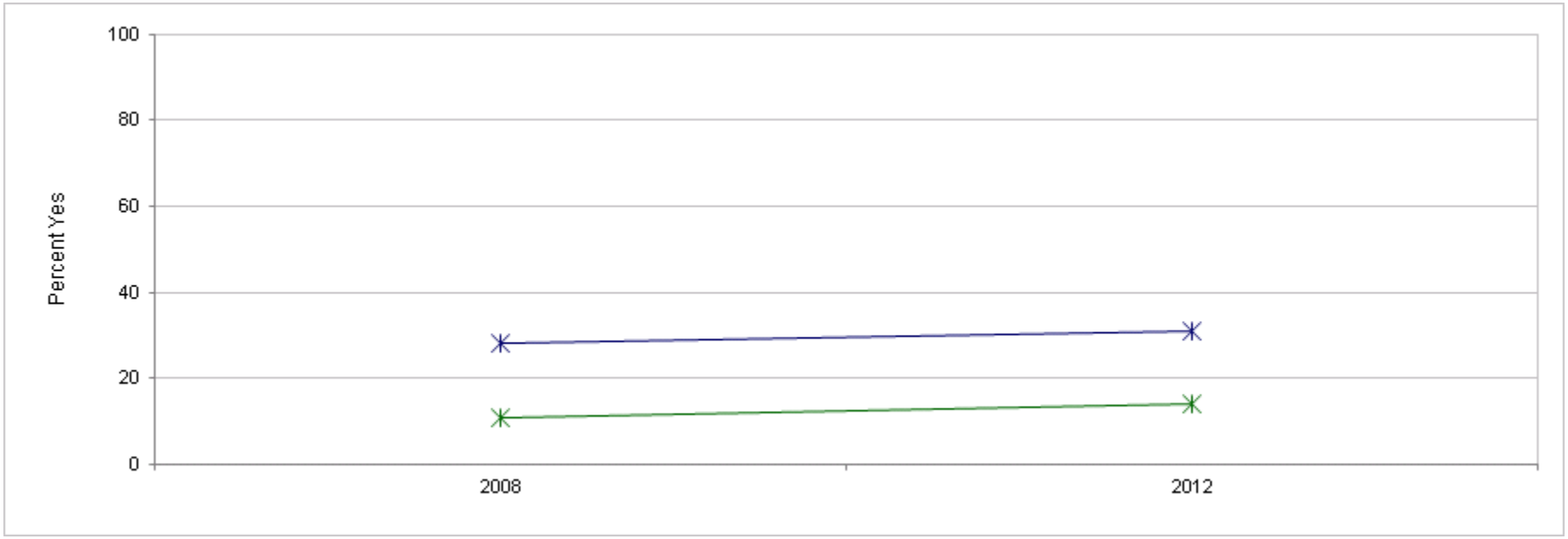
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q80i

Margins of error range from ±6% to ±19%

Offender Was Military Subordinate

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	11	14
* Total Men	28	31

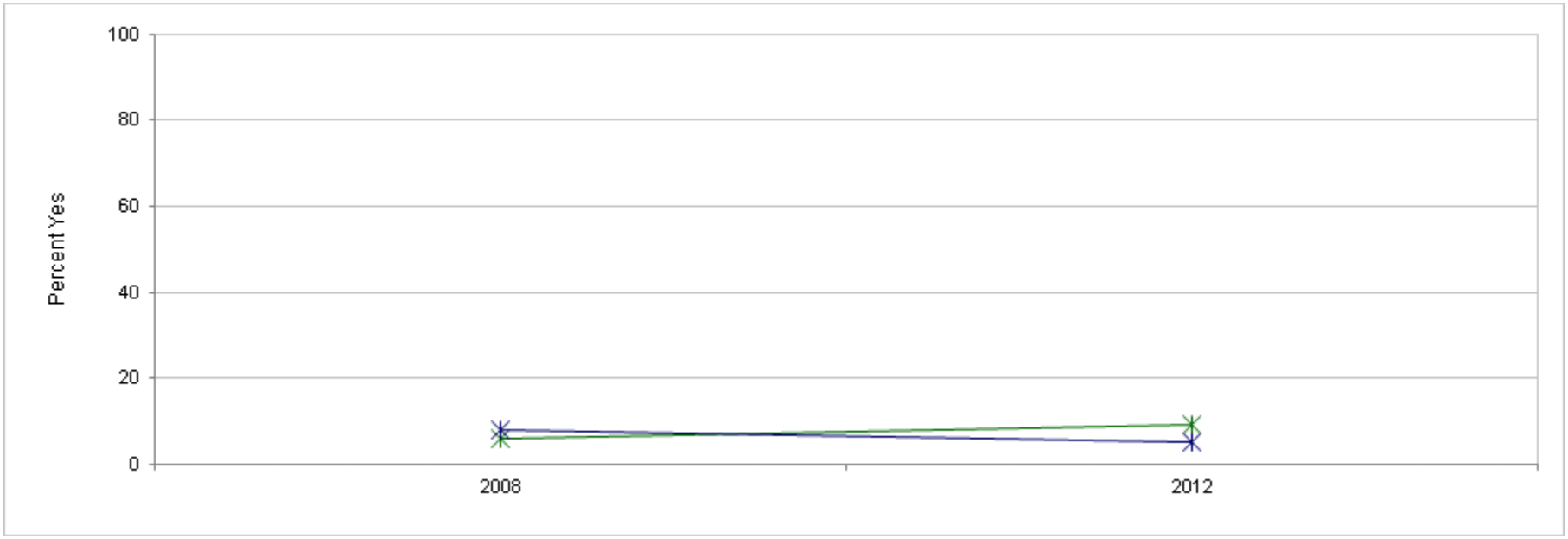
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q80d

Margins of error range from ±7% to ±19%

Offender Was Unknown Person

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	6	9
* Total Men	8	5

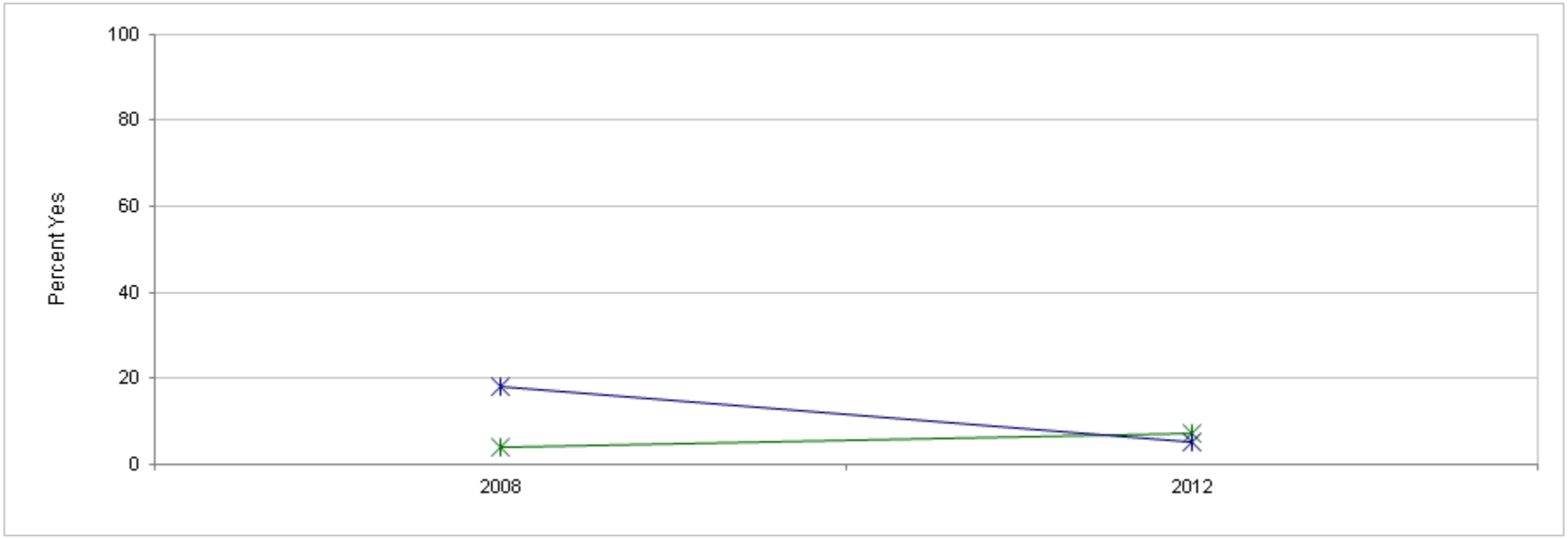
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q80j

Margins of error range from ±5% to ±8%

Offender Was DoD/DHS Civilian Contractor

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	4	7
* Total Men	18	5

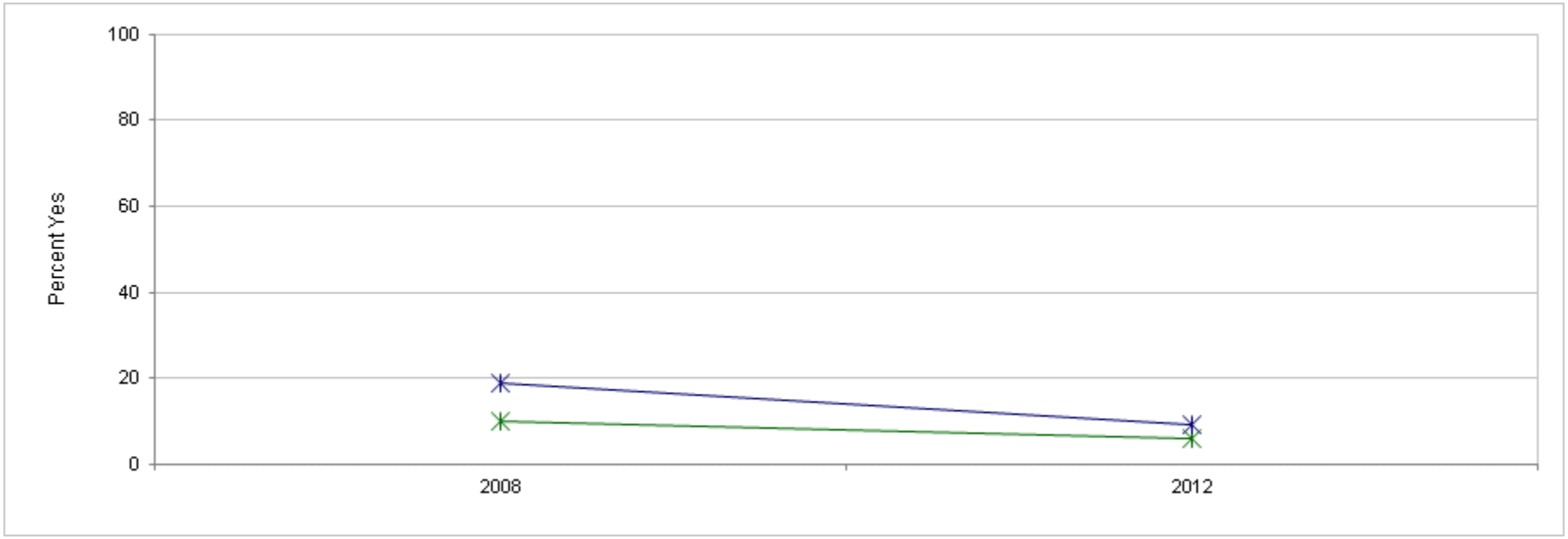
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q80g

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

Offender Was DoD/DHS Civilian Employee

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	10	6
* Total Men	19	9

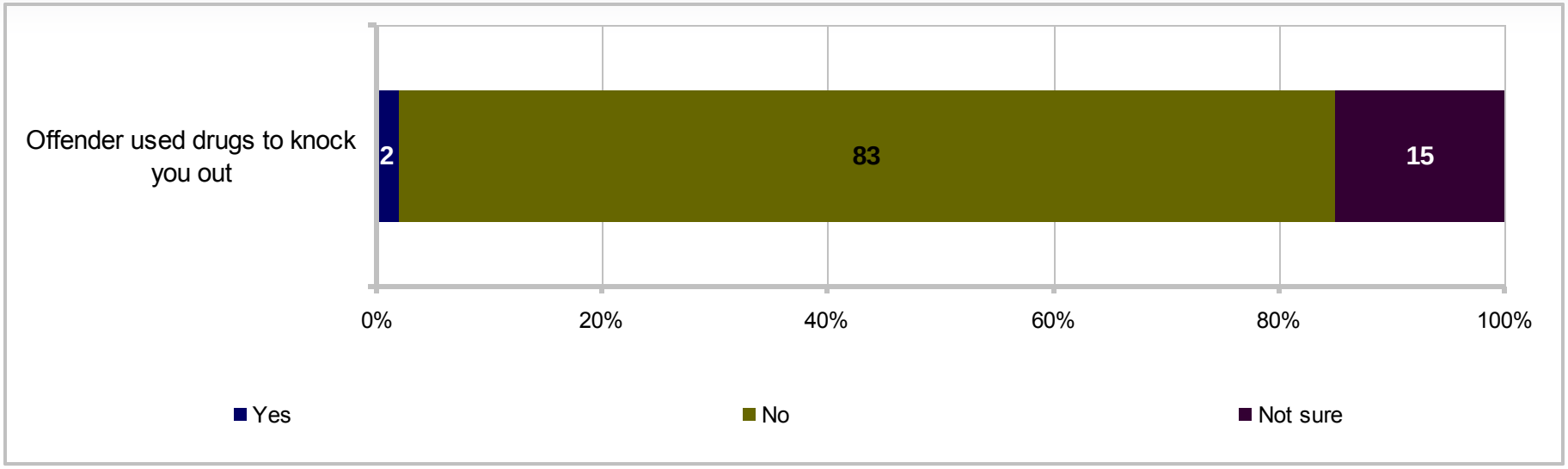
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q80f

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

Knock Out Drugs Used in the One Situation

Percent of Reserve Component Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



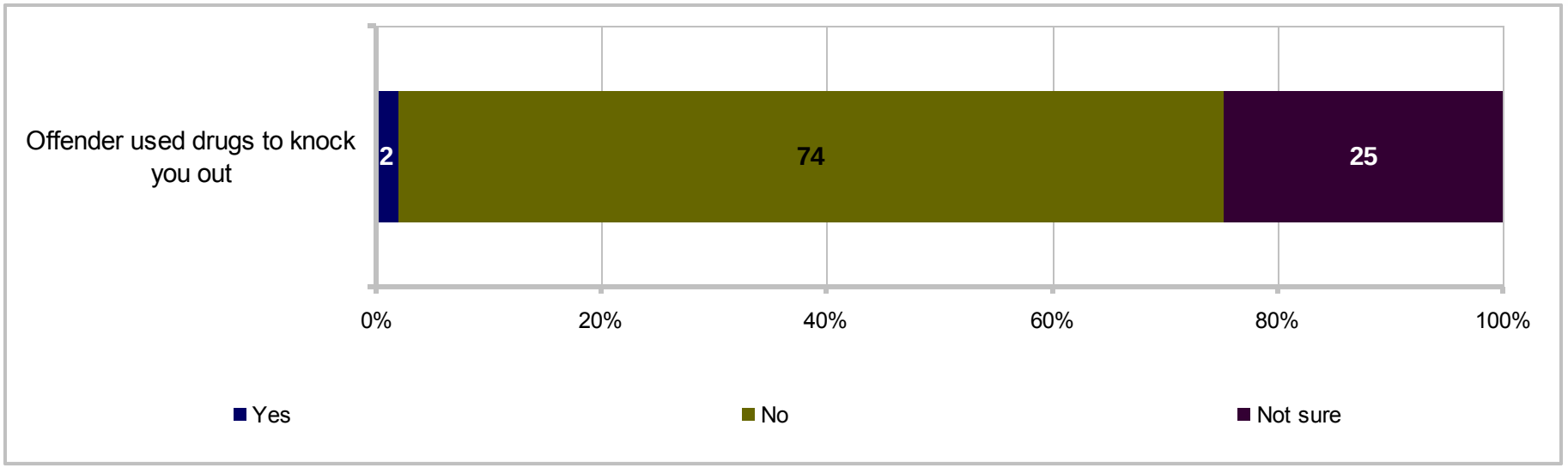
- **Of the 2.8% of women who experienced USC:**
  - 2% indicated the offender used drugs to knock them out; 83% of women indicated the offender did not; and 15% of women were not sure

WGRR 2012 Q81

Margins of error range from ±5% to ±8%

Knock Out Drugs Used in the One Situation

Percent of Reserve Component Men Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



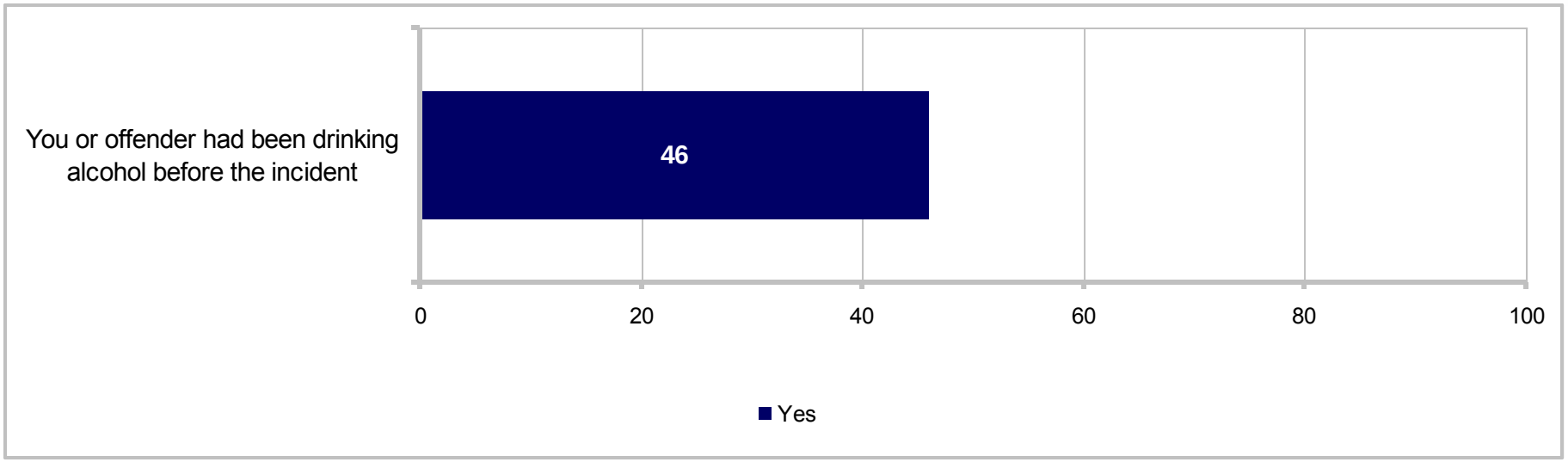
- **Of the 0.5% of men who experienced USC:**
  - 2% indicated the offender used drugs to knock them out; 74% of men indicated the offender did not; and 25% of men were not sure

WGRR 2012 Q81

Margins of error range from ±10% to ±24%

Alcohol Used in the One Situation

Percent of Reserve Component Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



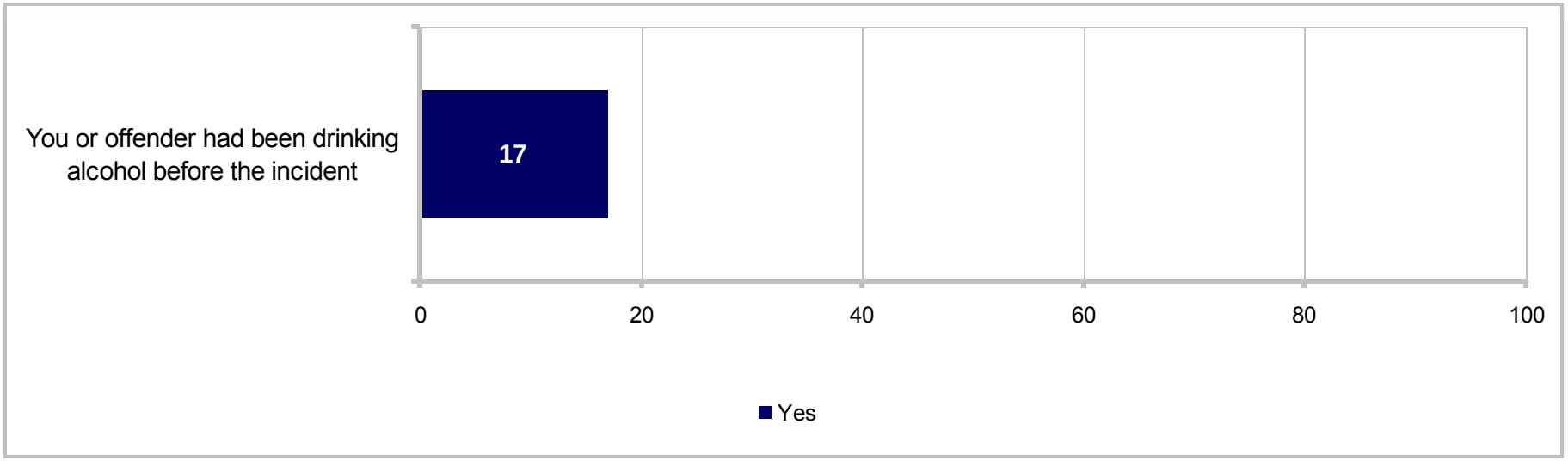
- **Of the 2.8% of women who experienced USC:**
  - 46% indicated they or the offender had been drinking alcohol before the incident

WGRR 2012 Q82

Margins of error do not exceed ±9%

Alcohol Used in the One Situation

Percent of Reserve Component Men Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



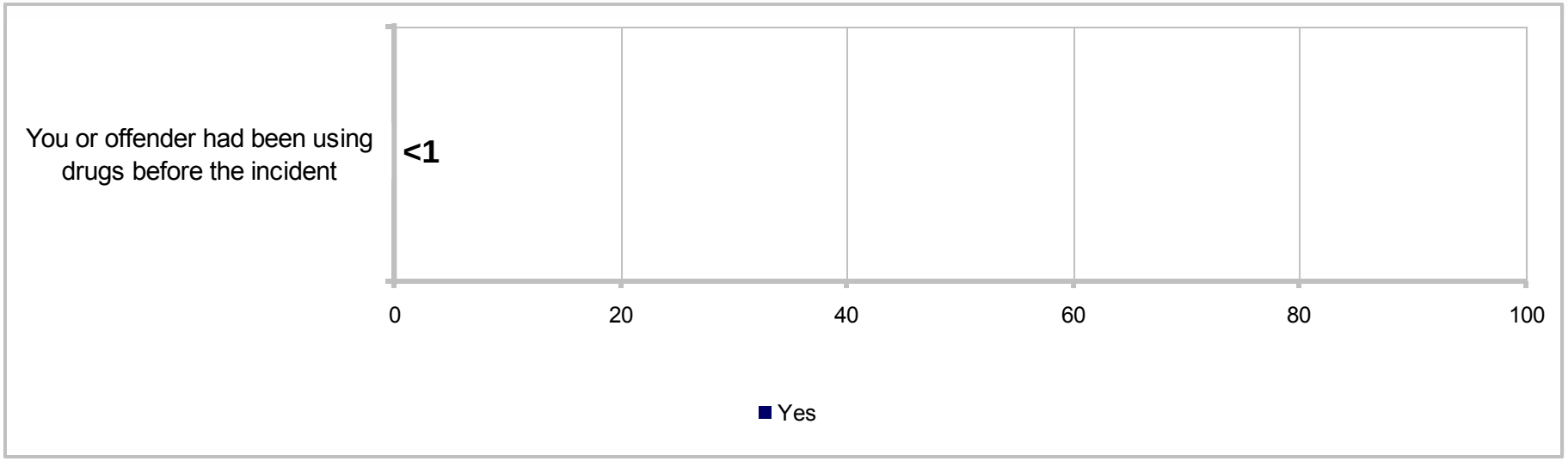
- **Of the 0.5% of men who experienced USC:**
  - 17% indicated they or the offender had been drinking alcohol before the incident

WGRR 2012 Q82

Margins of error do not exceed ±19%

Drugs Used in the One Situation

Percent of Reserve Component Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



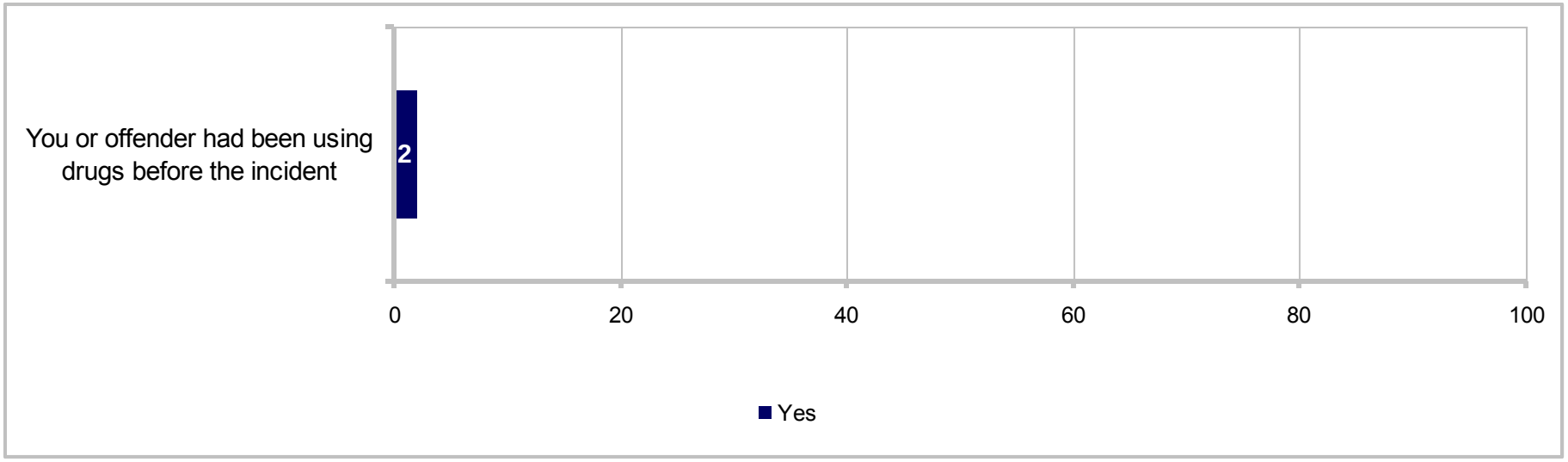
- **Of the 2.8% of women who experienced USC:**
  - <1% indicated they or the offender had been using drugs before the incident

WGRR 2012 Q83

Margins of error do not exceed ±3%

Drugs Used in the One Situation

Percent of Reserve Component Men Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



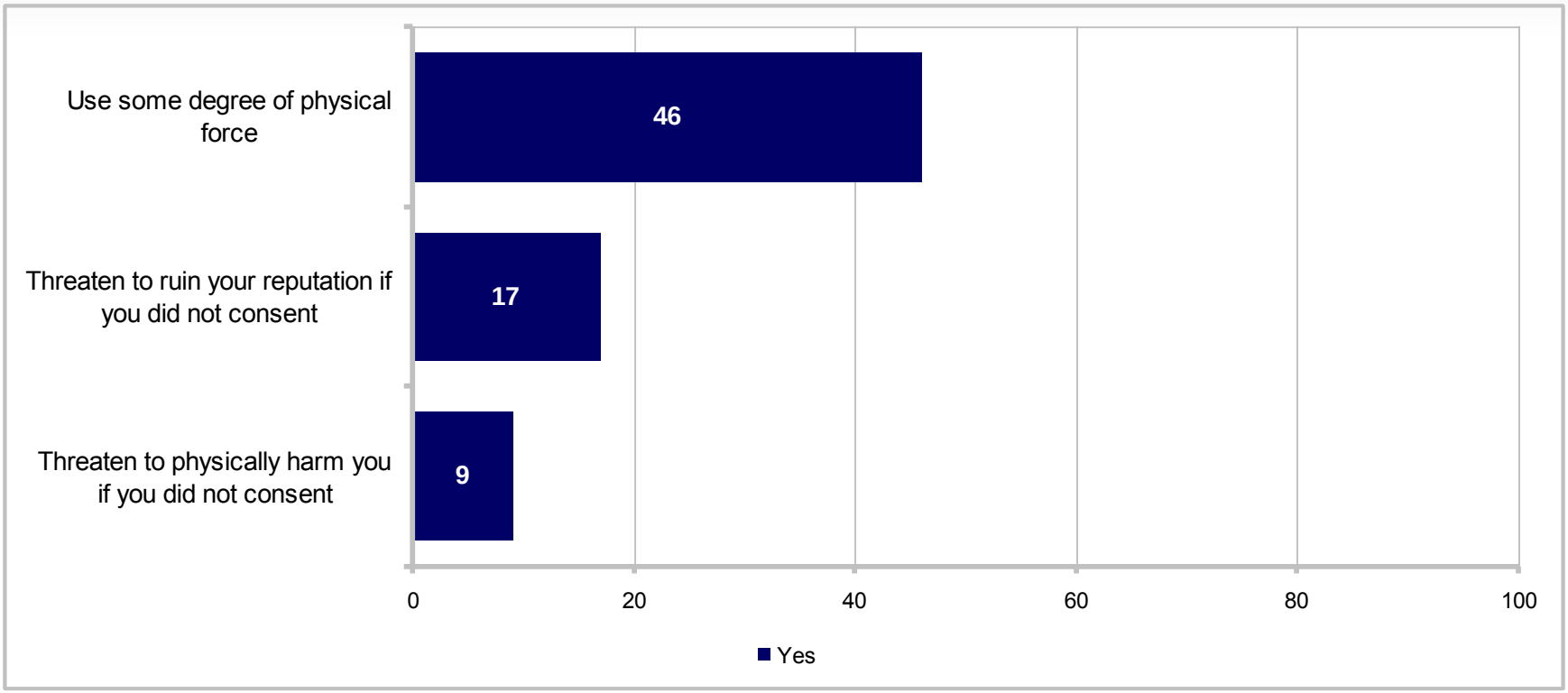
- **Of the 0.5% of men who experienced USC:**
  - 2% indicated they or the offender had been using drugs before the incident

WGRR 2012 Q83

Margins of error do not exceed ±10%

Threats/Force Used in the One Situation

Percent of Reserve Component Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



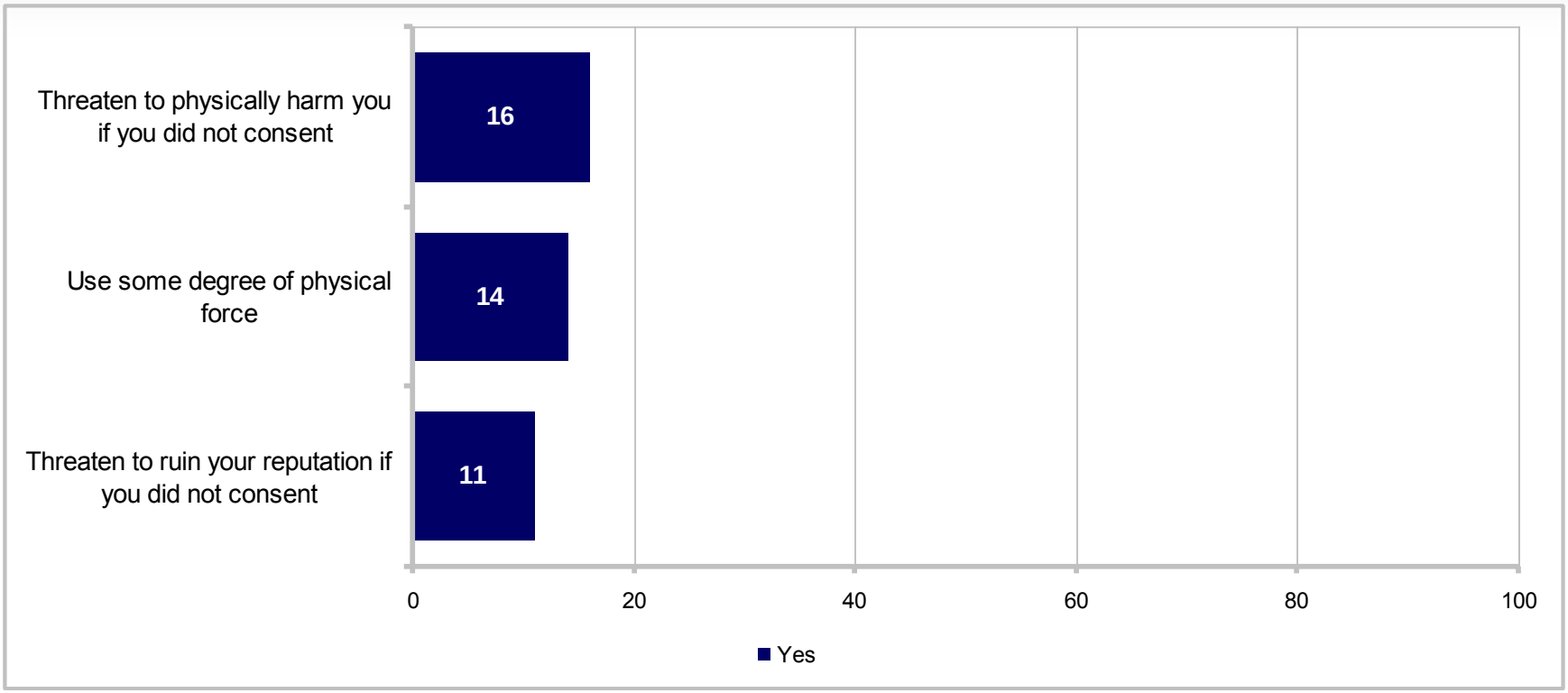
- **Of the 2.8% of women who experienced USC:**
  - 46% indicated the offender used some degree of physical force
  - 17% indicated the offender threatened to ruin their reputation if they did not consent
  - 9% indicated the offender threatened to physically harm them if they did not consent

WGRR 2012 Q84

Margins of error range from ±7% to ±9%

Threats/Force Used in the One Situation

Percent of Reserve Component Men Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



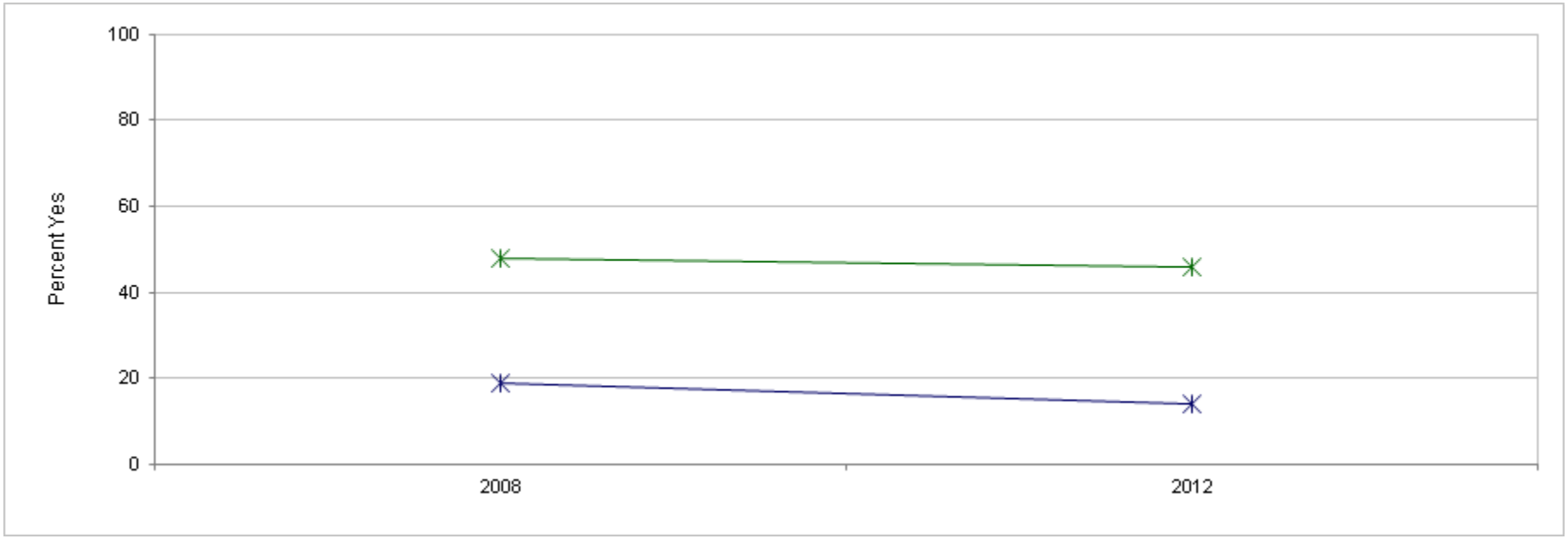
- **Of the 0.5% of men who experienced USC:**
  - 16% indicated the offender threatened to physically harm them if they did not consent
  - 14% indicated the offender used some degree of physical force
  - 11% indicated the offender threatened to ruin their reputation if they did not consent

WGRR 2012 Q84

Margins of error range from ±17% to ±19%

Offender Used Some Degree of Physical Force

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	48	46
* Total Men	19	14

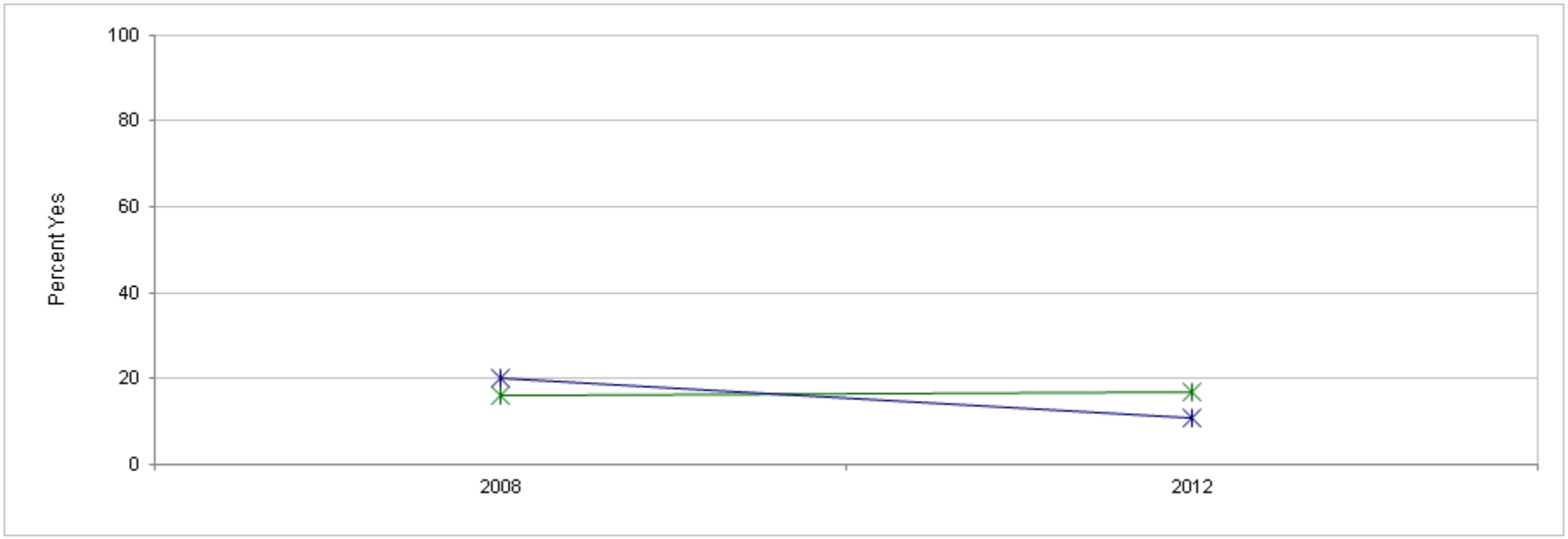
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q84c

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±17%

Offender Threatened To Ruin Your Reputation if You Did Not Consent

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	16	17
* Total Men	20	11

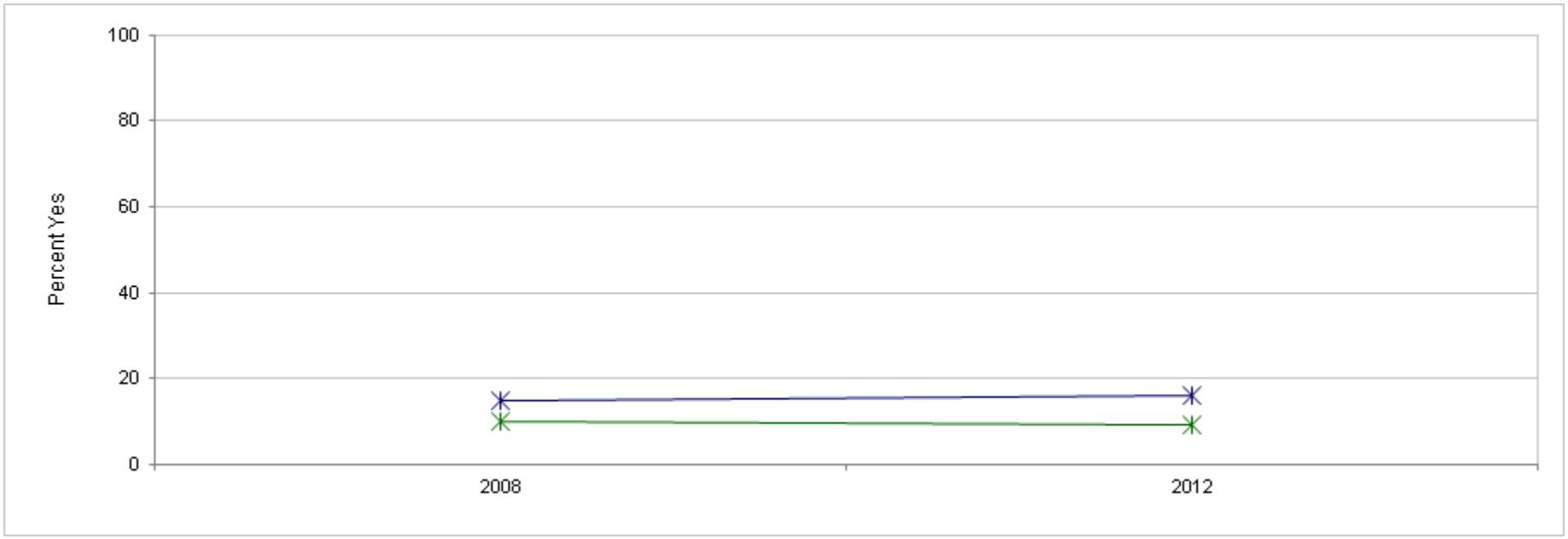
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q84a

Margins of error range from ±7% to ±17%

Offender Threatened To Physically Harm You if You Did Not Consent

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	10	9
* Total Men	15	16

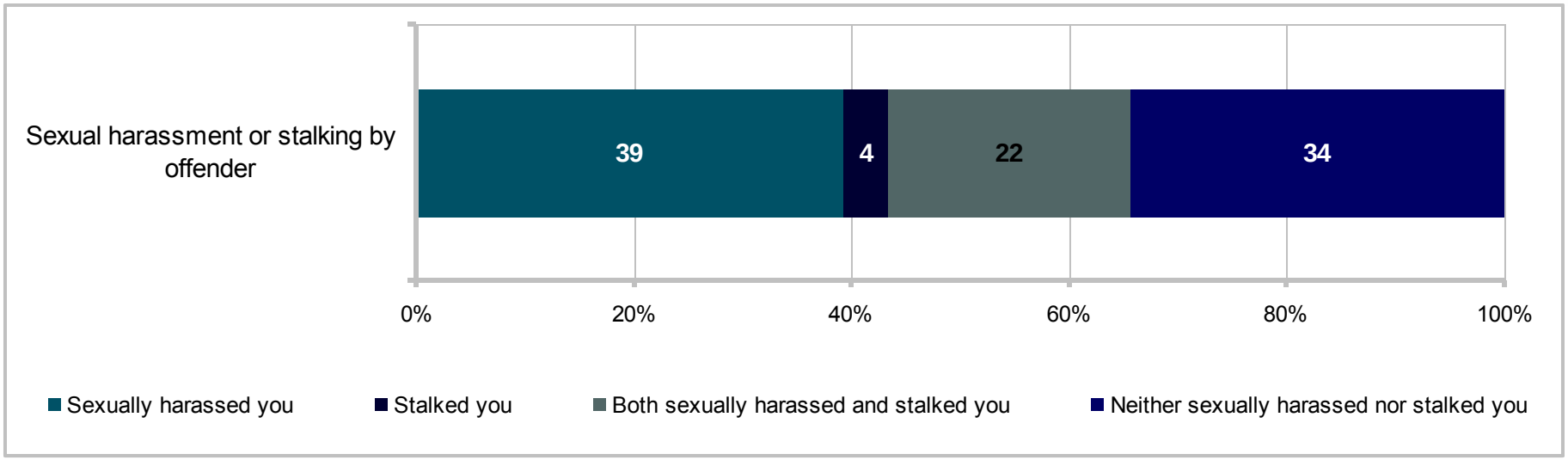
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q84b

Margins of error range from ±5% to ±17%

Sexual Harassment or Stalking by Offender Before/After the One Situation

Percent of Reserve Component Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



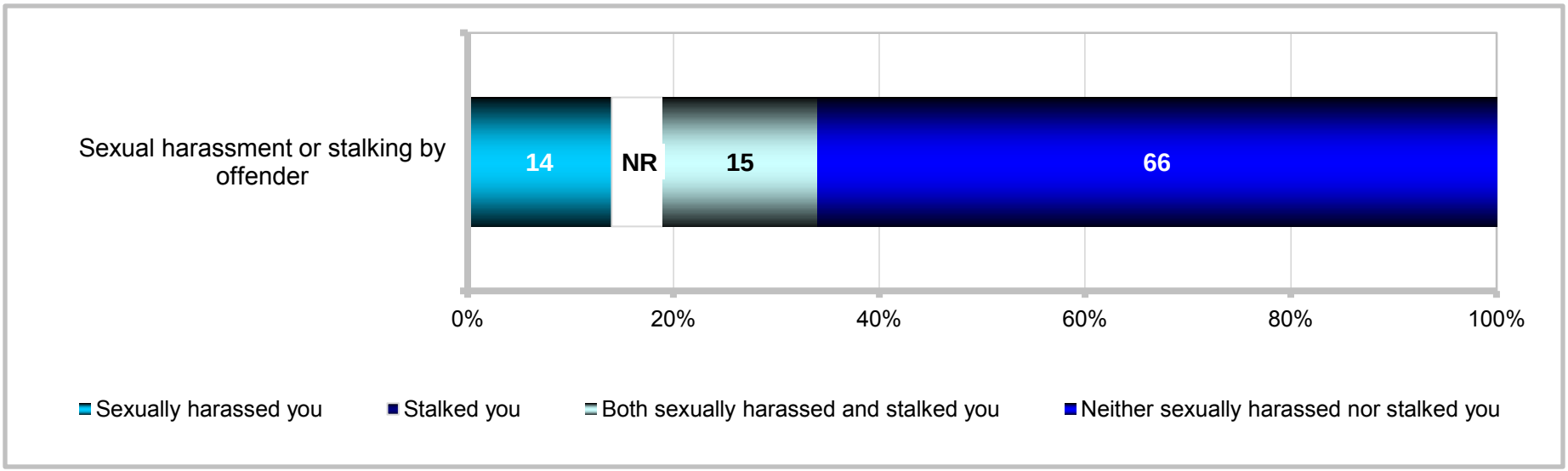
- **Of the 2.8% of women who experienced USC:**
  - 39% indicated the offender sexually harassed them before/after the situation; 4% of women indicated the offender stalked them; 22% of women indicated the offender both sexually harassed and stalked them; and 34% of women indicated the offender did not sexually harass nor stalk them

WGRR 2012 Q85

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

Sexual Harassment or Stalking by Offender Before/After the One Situation

Percent of Reserve Component Men Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



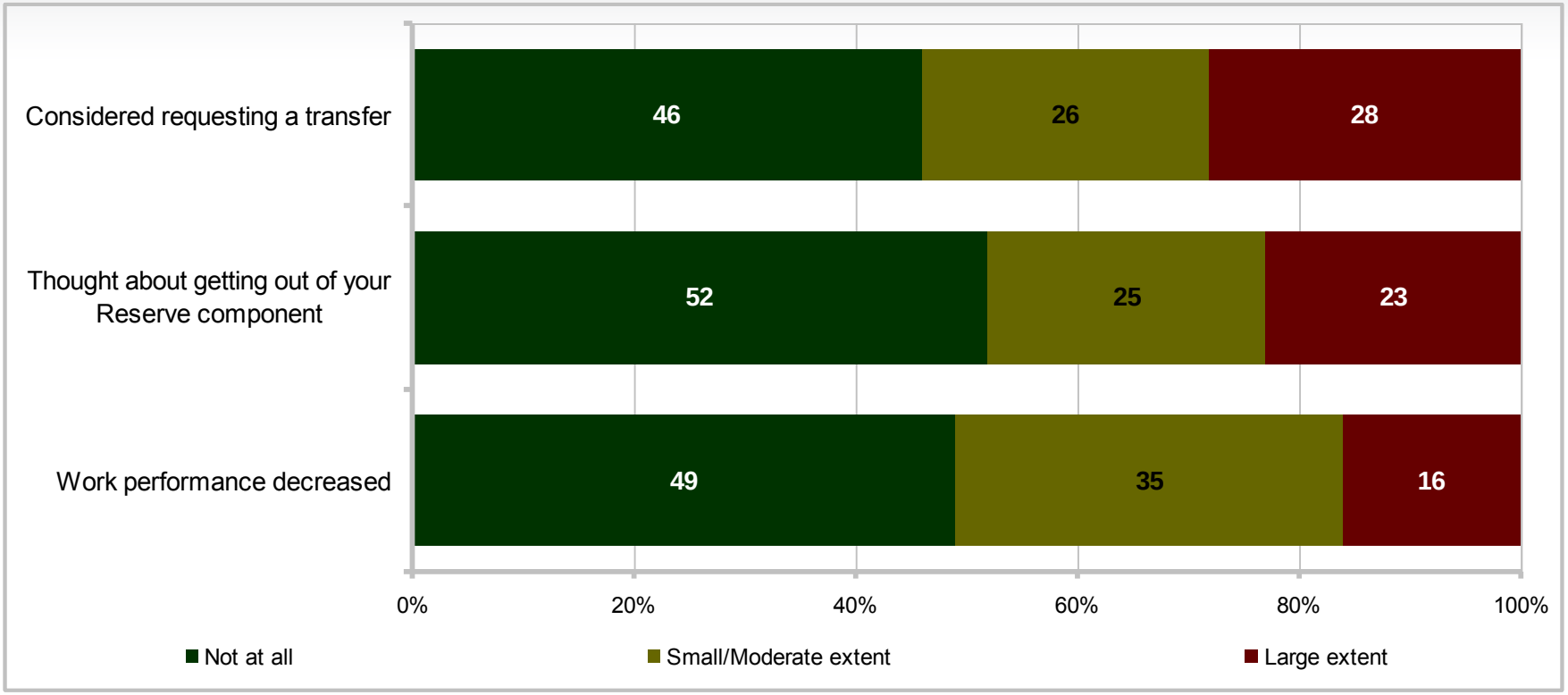
- **Of the 0.5% of men who experienced USC:**
  - 14% indicated the offender sexually harassed them before/after the situation; the percentage of men who indicated the offender stalked them is not reportable; 15% of men indicated the offender both sexually harassed and stalked them; and 66% of men indicated the offender did not sexually harass nor stalk them

WGRR 2012 Q85

Margins of error range from ±19% to ±21%

Negative Actions as a Result of the One Situation

Percent of Reserve Component Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



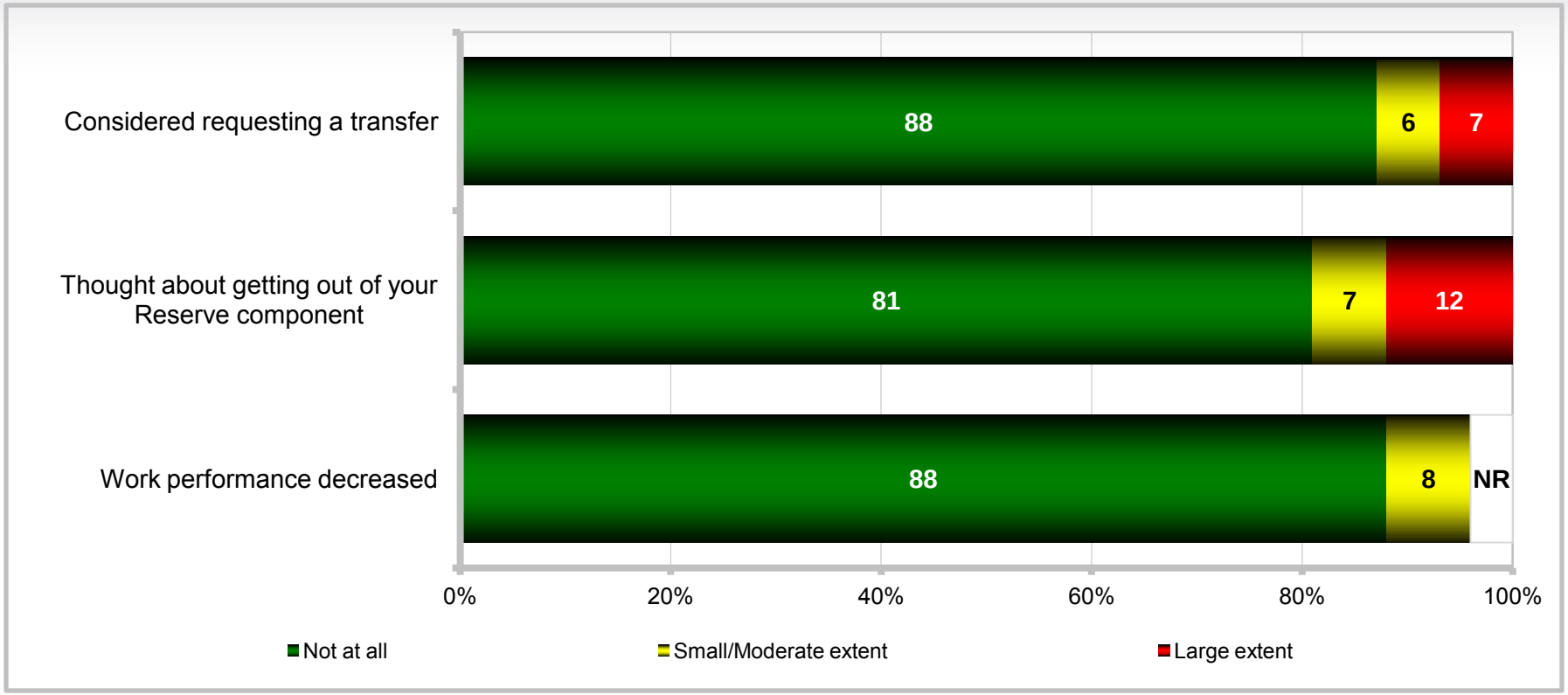
- **Of the 2.8% of women who experienced USC:**
  - 46% indicated that as a result of the situation they did not consider requesting a transfer; 28% indicated they did to a large extent
  - 52% indicated that as a result of the situation they did not think about getting out of their Reserve component; 23% indicated they did to a large extent
  - 49% indicated that as a result of the situation their work performance did not decrease; 16% indicated it did to a large extent

WGRR 2012 Q86

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

Negative Actions as a Result of the One Situation

Percent of Reserve Component Men Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



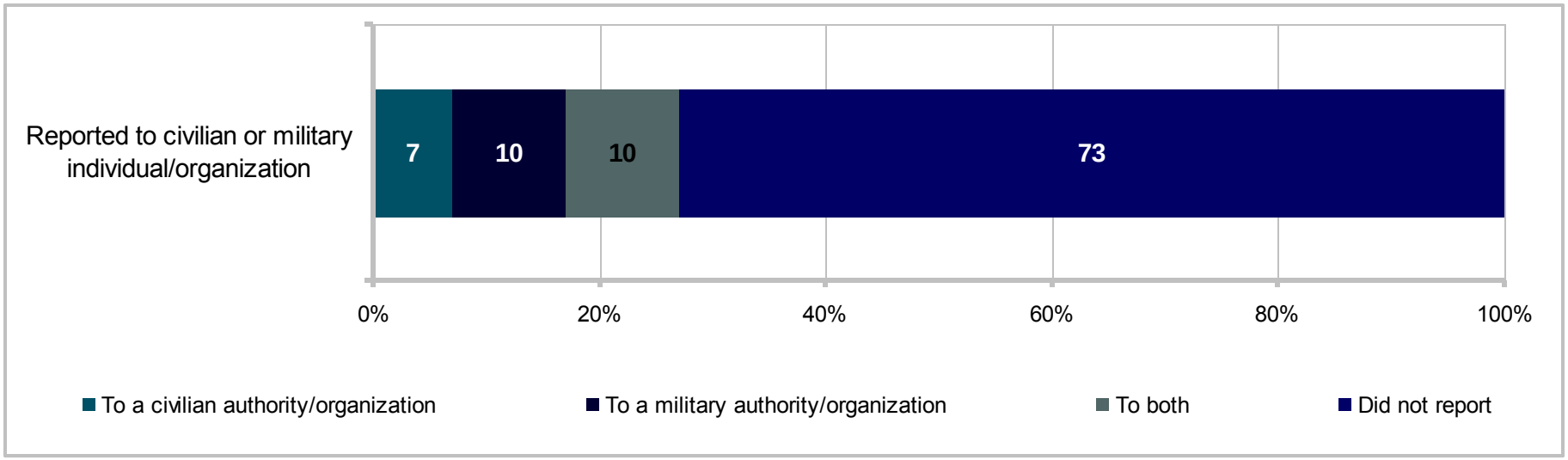
- **Of the 0.5% of men who experienced USC:**
  - 88% indicated that as a result of the situation they did not consider requesting a transfer; 7% indicated they did to a large extent
  - 81% indicated that as a result of the situation they did not think about getting out of their Reserve component; 12% indicated they did to a large extent
  - 88% indicated that as a result of the situation their work performance did not decrease; the percentage of men who indicated a large extent is not reportable

WGRR 2012 Q86

Margins of error range from ±15% to ±21%

Reported the One Situation to Civilian or Military Individual/Organization

Percent of Reserve Component Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact



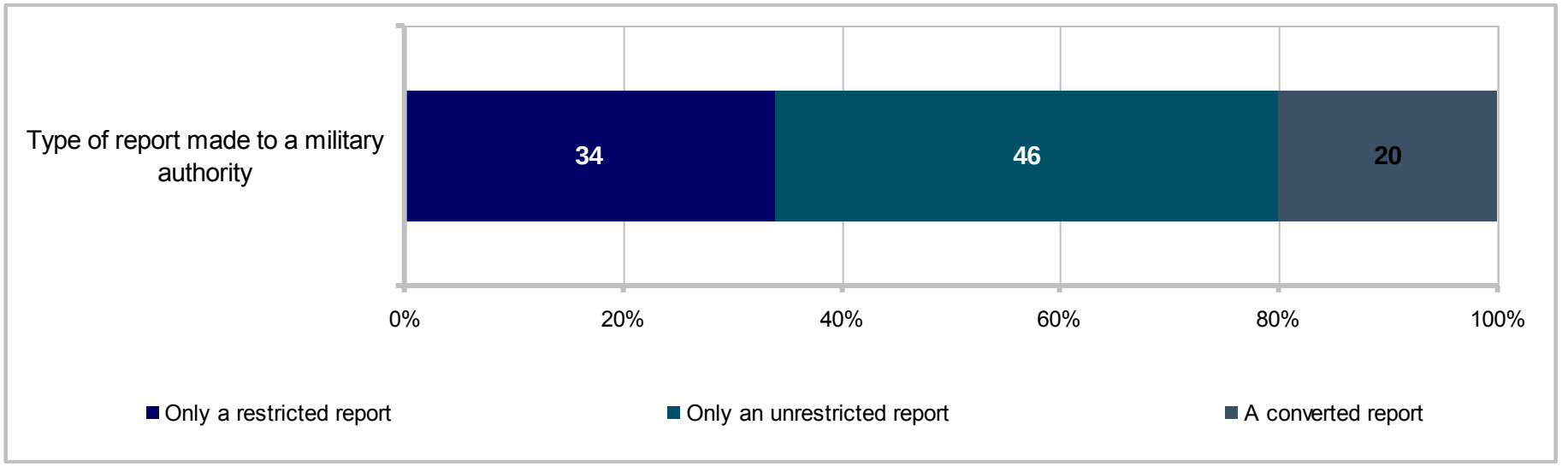
- **Of the 2.8% of women who experienced USC:**
  - 7% reported the situation to a civilian authority/organization; 10% reported to a military authority/organization; 10% reported to both; and 73% did not report
- **Results for men are not reportable**

WGRR 2012 Q88

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

Type of Report Made to a Military Authority in the One Situation

Percent of Reserve Component Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported to a Military Authority



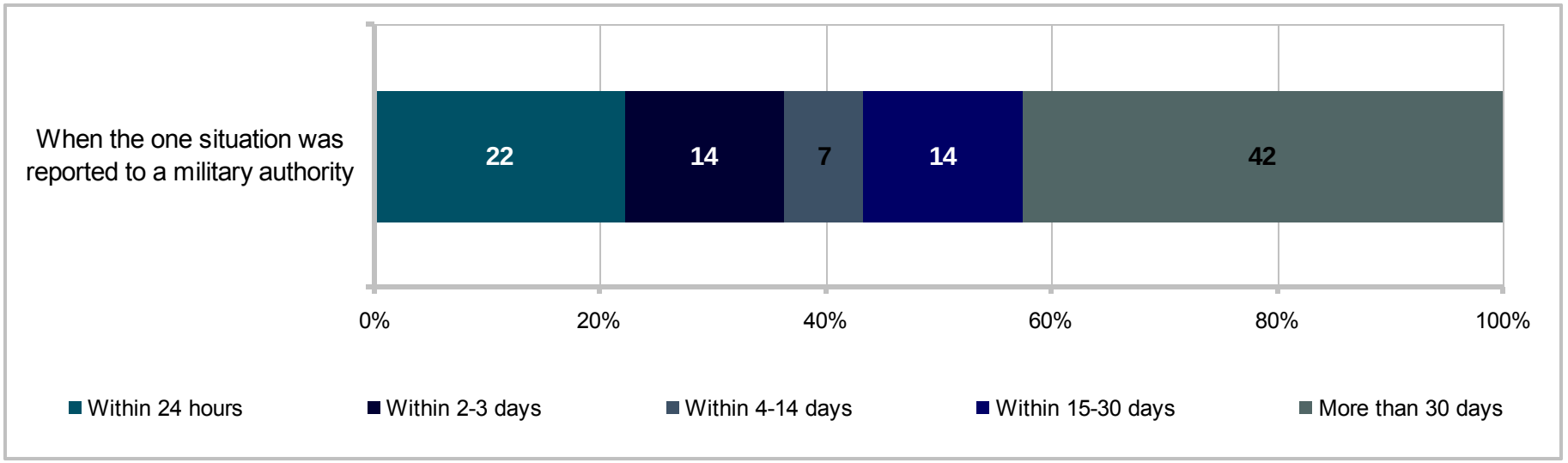
- **Of the 20% of women who reported to a military authority:**
  - 34% made only a restricted report; 46% only an unrestricted report; and 20% a converted report
- **Results for men are not reportable**

WGRR 2012 Q89

Margins of error range from ±19% to ±22%

When the One Situation Was Reported to a Military Authority

Percent of Reserve Component Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported to a Military Authority



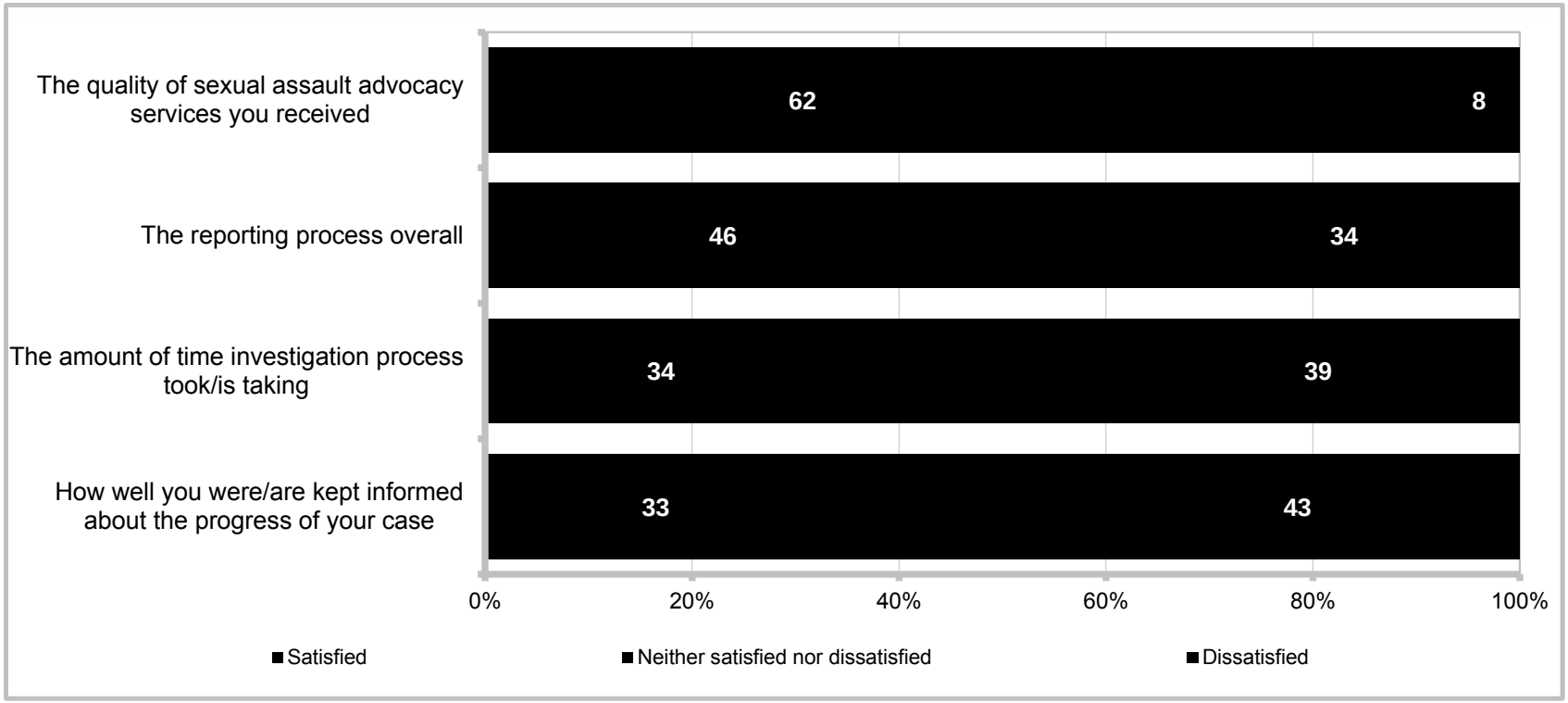
- **Of the 20% of women who reported to a military authority:**
  - 22% reported within 24 hours; 14% within 2-3 days; 7% within 4-14 days; 14% within 15-30 days; and 42% after more than 30 days
- **Results for men are not reportable**

WGRR 2012 Q96

Margins of error range from ±15% to ±22%

Level of Satisfaction With the Sexual Assault Services in the One Situation

Percent of Reserve Component Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported to a Military Authority



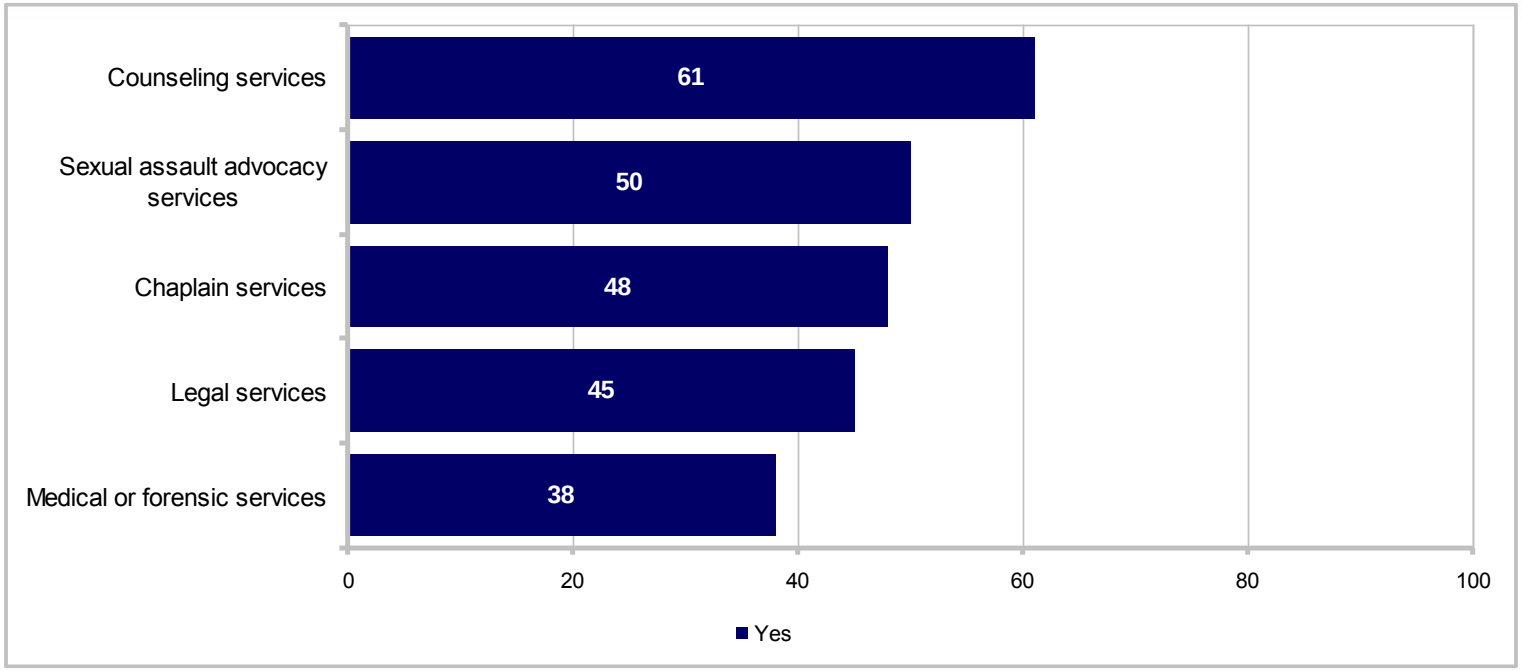
- **Of the 20% of women who reported to a military authority:**
  - 62% were satisfied with the quality of sexual assault advocacy services they received; 8% dissatisfied
  - 46% were satisfied with the reporting process overall; 34% dissatisfied
  - 34% were satisfied with the amount of time investigation process took/is taking; 39% dissatisfied
  - 33% were satisfied with how well they were/are kept informed about the progress of their case; 43% dissatisfied
- **Results for men are not reportable**

WGRR 2012 Q93

Margins of error range from ±15% to ±25%

Offered Sexual Assault Services When Reporting the One Situation

Percent of Reserve Component Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported to a Military Authority



- **Of the 20% of women who reported to a military authority:**
  - 61% were offered counseling services
  - 50% were offered sexual assault advocacy services
  - 48% were offered chaplain services
  - 45% were offered legal services
  - 38% were offered medical or forensic services

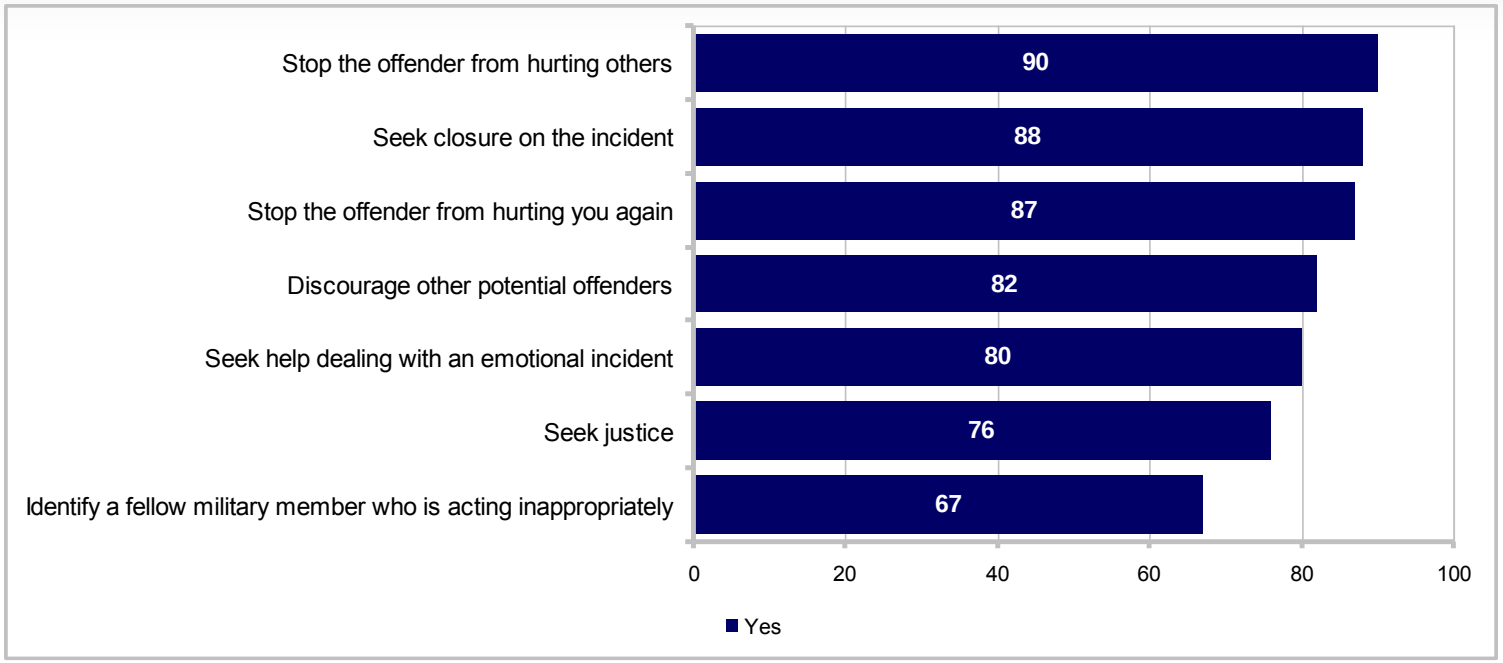
- **Results for men are not reportable**

WGRR 2012 Q94

Margins of error range from ±19% to ±20%

Reasons for Reporting the One Situation to a Military Authority

Percent of Reserve Component Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported to a Military Authority



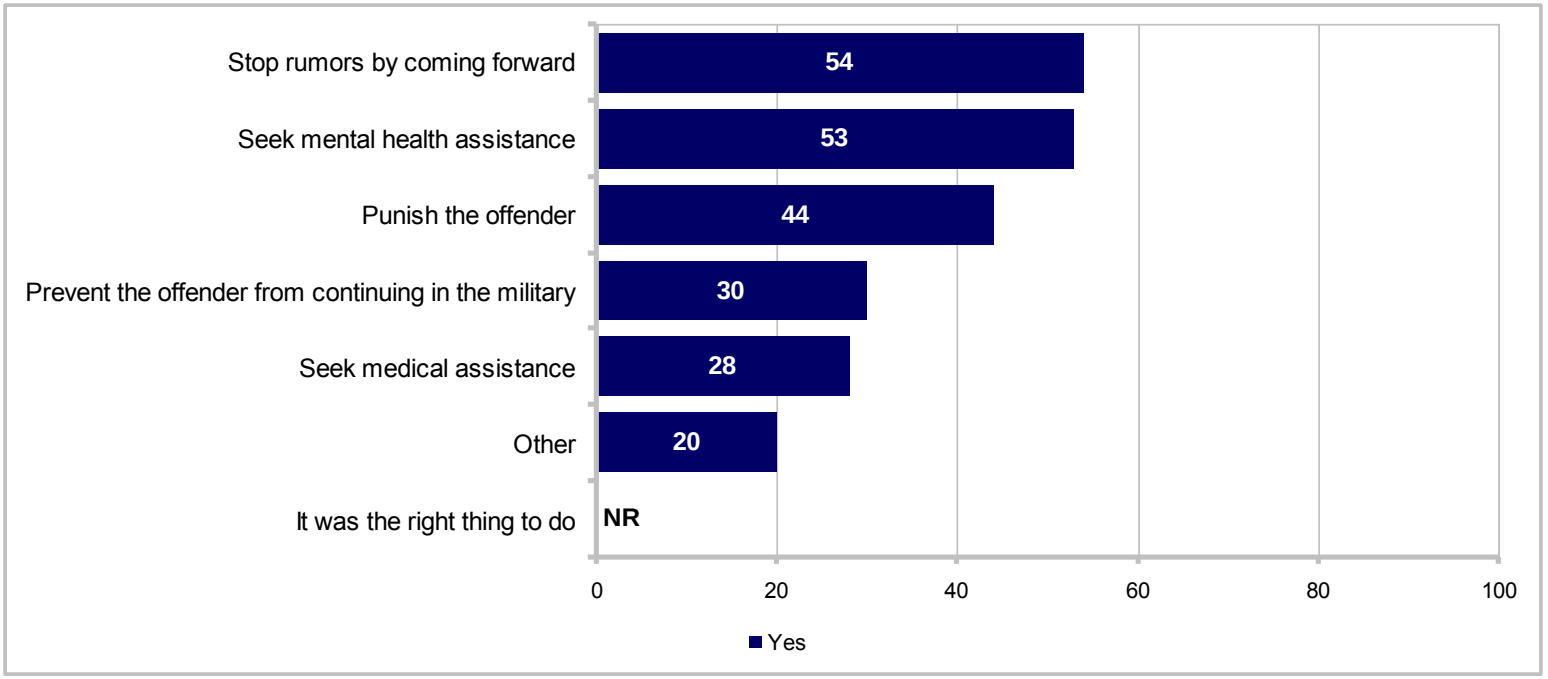
- **Of the 20% of women who reported to a military authority, the reasons for reporting were:**
  - 90% to stop the offender from hurting others
  - 88% to seek closure on the incident
  - 87% to stop the offender from hurting them again
  - 82% to discourage other potential offenders
  - 80% to seek help dealing with an emotional incident
  - 76% to seek justice
  - 67% to identify a fellow military member who is acting inappropriately
- **Results for men are not reportable**

WGRR 2012 Q95

Margins of error range from ±19% to ±22%

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

Percent of Reserve Component Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Reported to a Military Authority



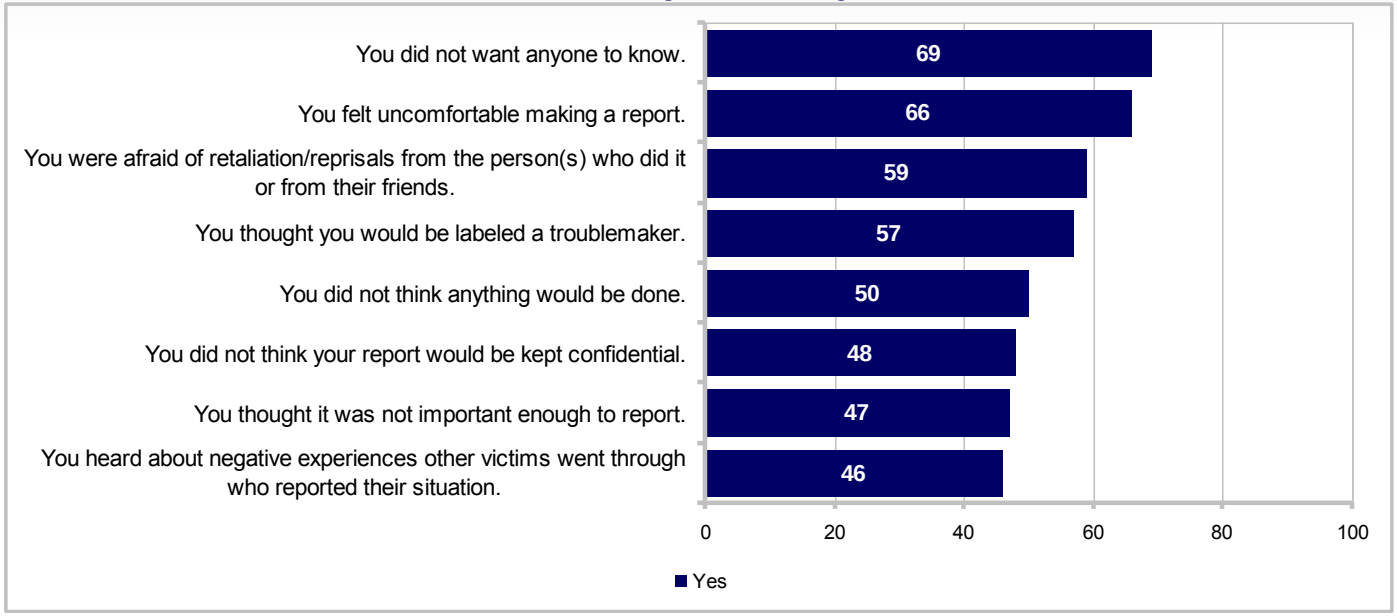
- **Of the 20% of women who reported to a military authority, the reasons for reporting were (continued):**
  - 54% to stop rumors by coming forward
  - 53% to seek mental health assistance
  - 44% to punish the offender
  - 30% to prevent the offender from continuing in the military
  - 28% to seek medical assistance
  - 20% for another reason
  - It was the right thing to do is not reportable

WGRR 2012 Q95

Margins of error range from ±19% to ±22%

Reasons for Not Reporting the One Situation to a Military Authority

Percent of Reserve Component Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Did Not Report to a Military Authority



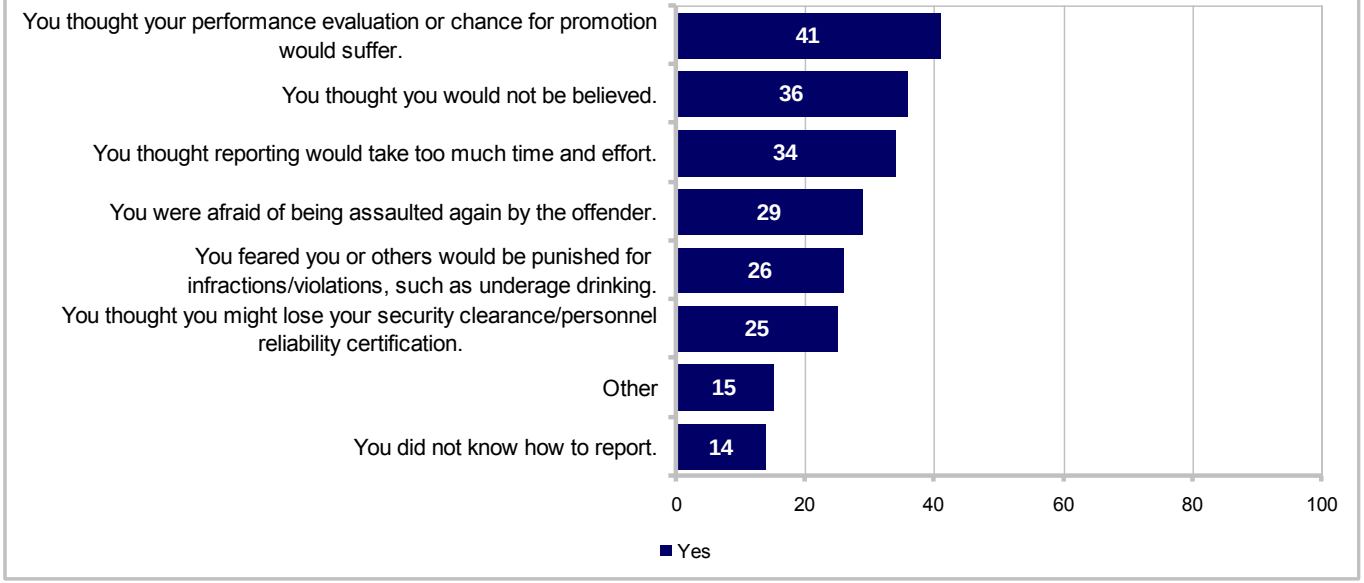
- **Of the 80% of women who did not report to a military authority, the reasons for not reporting were:**
  - 69% did not want anyone to know
  - 66% felt uncomfortable making a report
  - 59% were afraid of retaliation/reprisals from the person(s) who did it or from their friends
  - 57% thought they would be labeled a troublemaker
  - 50% did not think anything would be done
  - 48% did not think their report would be kept confidential
  - 47% thought it was not important enough to report
  - 46% heard about negative experiences other victims went through who reported their situation

WGRR 2012 Q98

Margins of error range from ±9% to ±11%

Reasons for Not Reporting the One Situation to a Military Authority (Continued)

Percent of Reserve Component Women Who Experienced Unwanted Sexual Contact and Did Not Report to a Military Authority



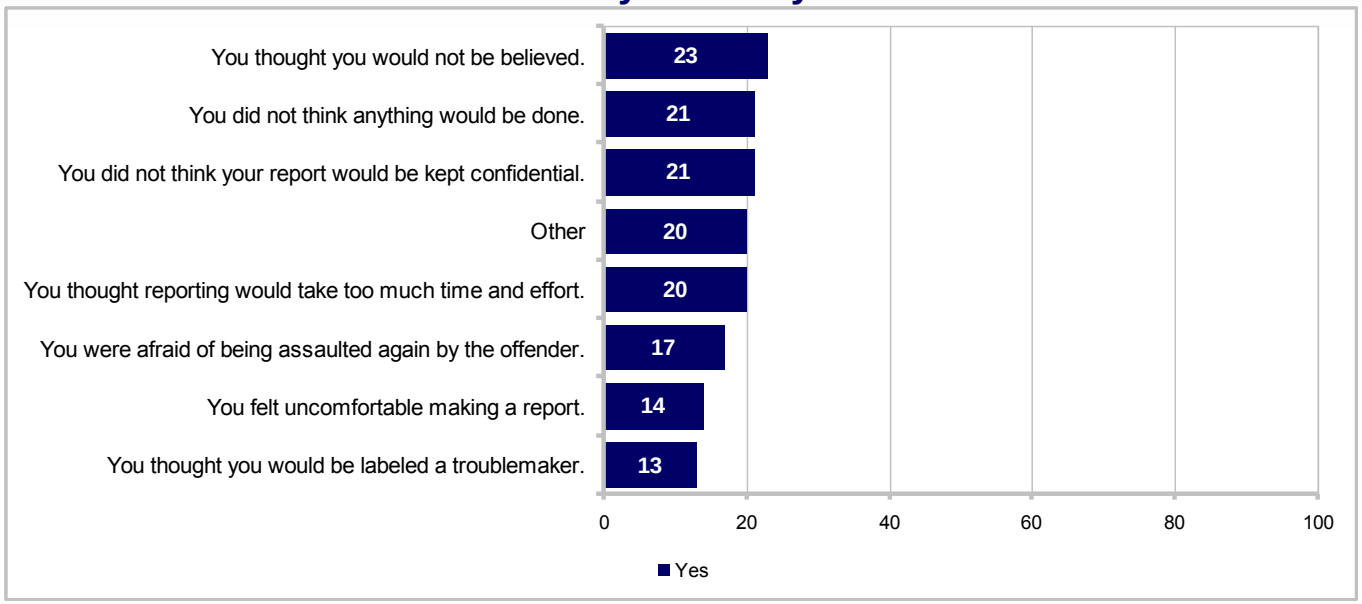
- **Of the 80% of women did not report to a military authority, the reasons for not reporting were (continued):**
  - 41% thought their performance evaluation or chance for promotion would suffer
  - 36% thought they would not be believed
  - 34% thought reporting would take too much time and effort
  - 29% were afraid of being assaulted again by the offender
  - 26% feared they or others would be punished for infractions/violations, such as underage drinking
  - 25% thought they might lose their security clearance/personnel reliability certification
  - 15% indicated another reason
  - 14% did not know how to report

WGRR 2012 Q98

Margins of error range from ±9% to ±11%

Reasons for Not Reporting the One Situation to a Military Authority

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



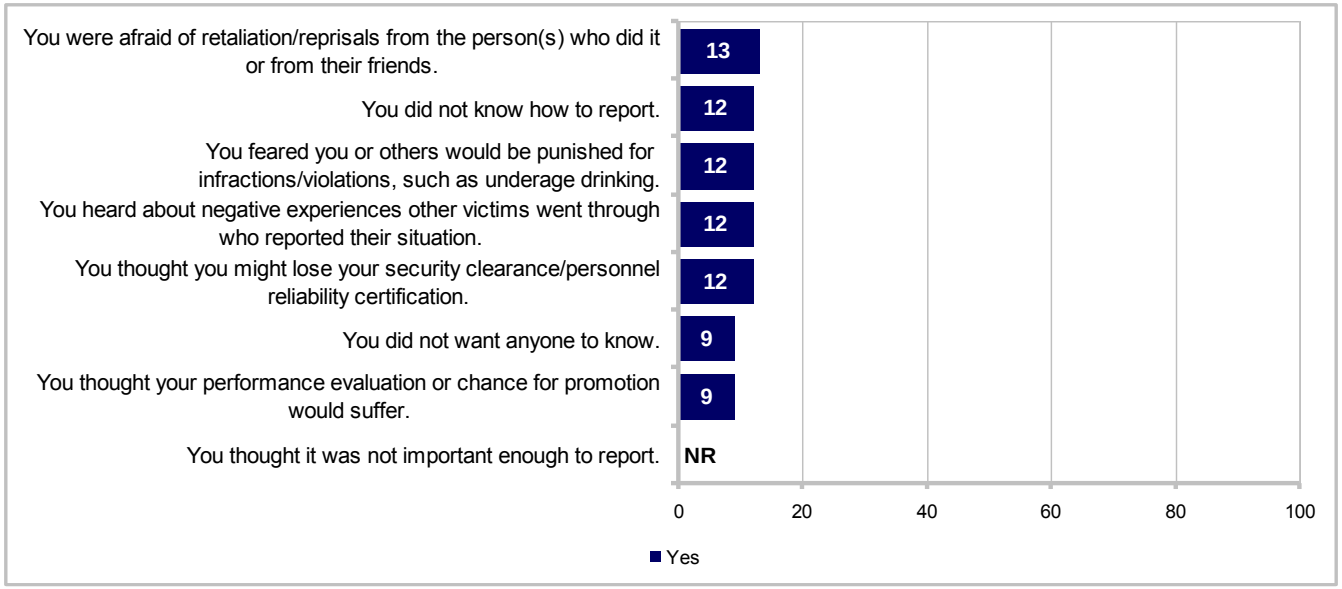
- **Of the 93% of men who did not report to a military authority, the reasons for not reporting were:**
  - 23% thought they would not be believed
  - 21% did not think anything would be done
  - 21% did not think their report would be kept confidential
  - 20% indicated another reason
  - 20% thought reporting would take too much time and effort
  - 17% were afraid of being assaulted again by the offender
  - 14% felt uncomfortable making a report
  - 13% thought they would be labeled a troublemaker

WGRR 2012 Q98

Margins of error range from ±17% to ±25%

Reasons for Not Reporting the One Situation to a Military Authority (Continued)

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



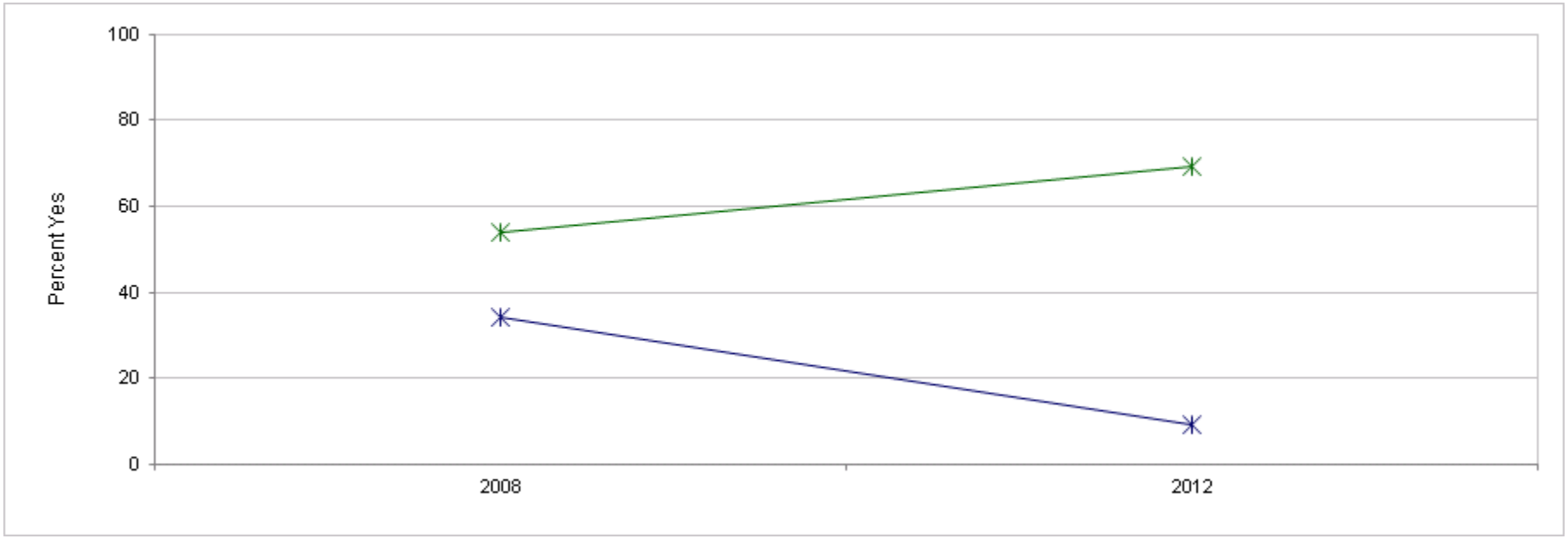
- **Of the 93% of men who did not report to a military authority, the reasons for not reporting were (continued):**
  - 13% were afraid of retaliation/reprisals from the person(s) who did it or from their friends
  - 12% did not know how to report
  - 12% feared they or others would be punished for infractions/violations, such as underage drinking
  - 12% thought they might lose their security clearance/personnel reliability certification
  - 12% heard about negative experiences other victims went through who reported their situation
  - 9% thought their performance evaluation or chance for promotion would suffer
  - 9% did not want anyone to know
  - You thought it was not important enough to report is not reportable

WGRR 2012 Q98

Margins of error range from ±17% to ±25%

Reasons for Not Reporting to a Military Authority: Did Not Want Anyone To Know

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	54	69
* Total Men	34	9

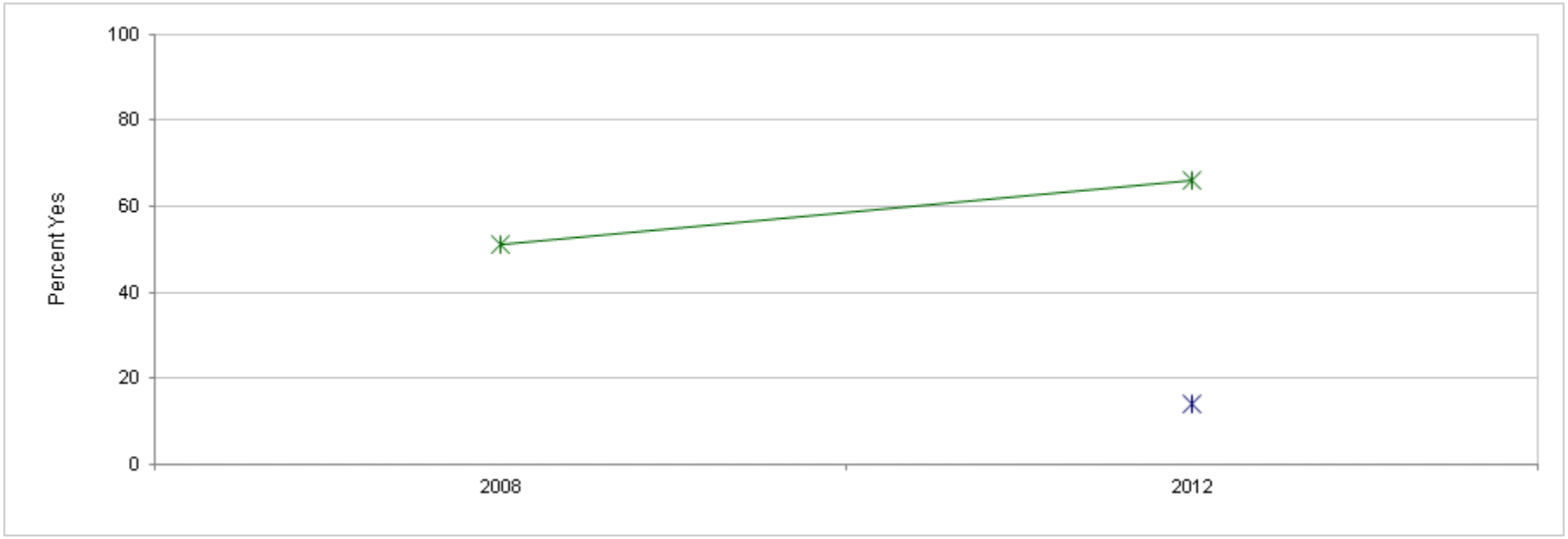
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q98k

Margins of error range from ±10% to ±21%

Reasons for Not Reporting to a Military Authority: Felt Uncomfortable Making a Report

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	51	66
* Total Men	NR	14

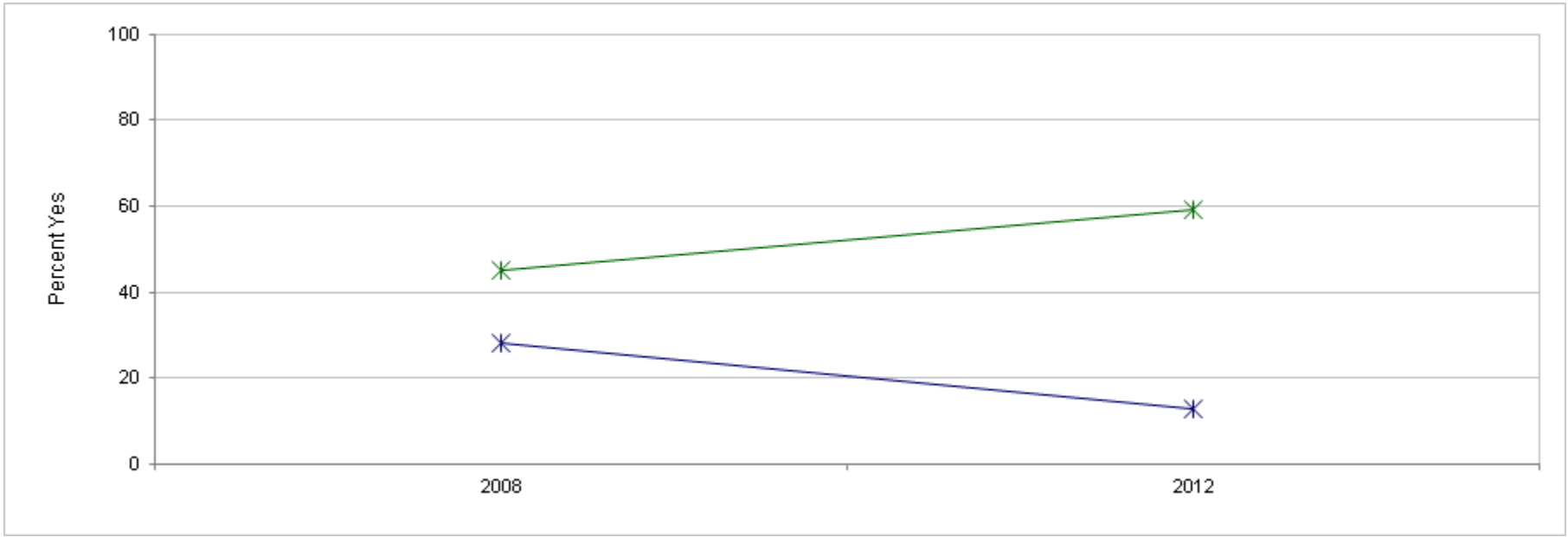
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q98c

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

Reasons for Not Reporting to a Military Authority: Afraid of Retaliation/Reprisals From the Person(s) Who Did It or From Their Friends

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	45	59
* Total Men	28	13

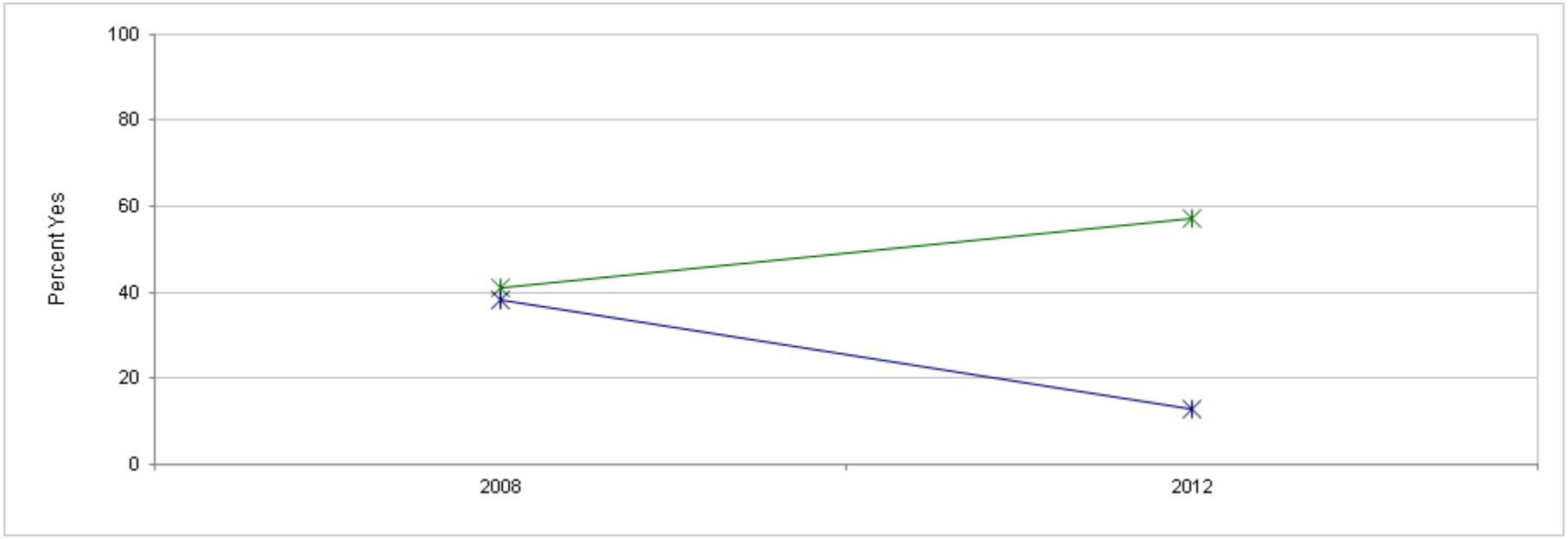
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q98h

Margins of error range from ±11% to ±21%

Reasons for Not Reporting to a Military Authority: Thought You Would Be Labeled a Troublemaker

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



Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
Total Women	41	57
Total Men	38	13

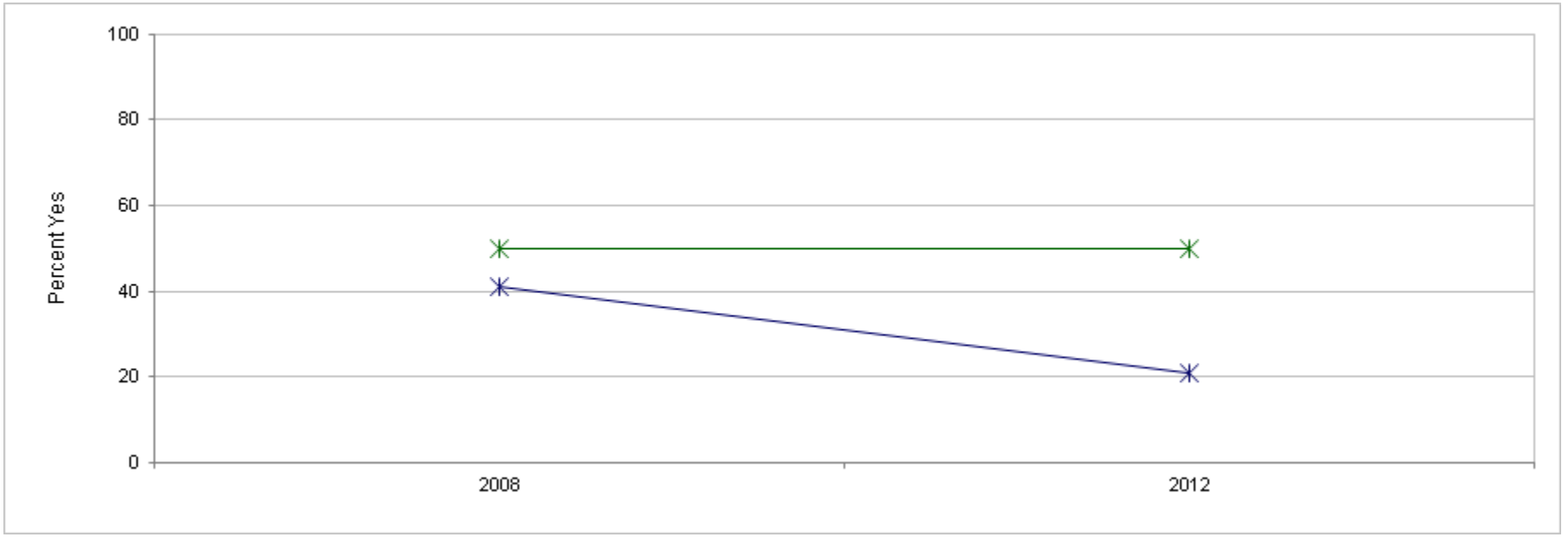
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q98j

Margins of error range from ±11% to ±21%

Reasons for Not Reporting to a Military Authority: Did Not Think Anything Would Be Done

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
Total Women	50	50
Total Men	41	21

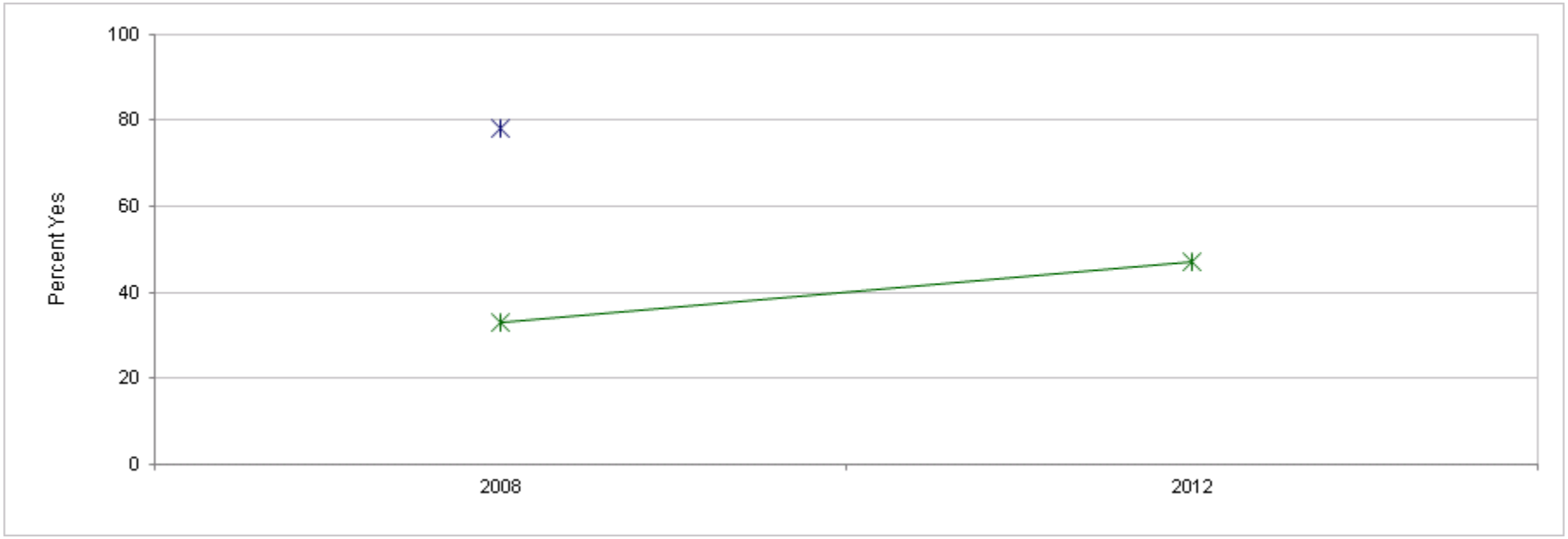
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q98d

Margins of error range from ±16% to ±21%

Reasons for Not Reporting the One Situation to a Military Authority: Thought It Was Not Important Enough To Report

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	33	47
* Total Men	78	NR

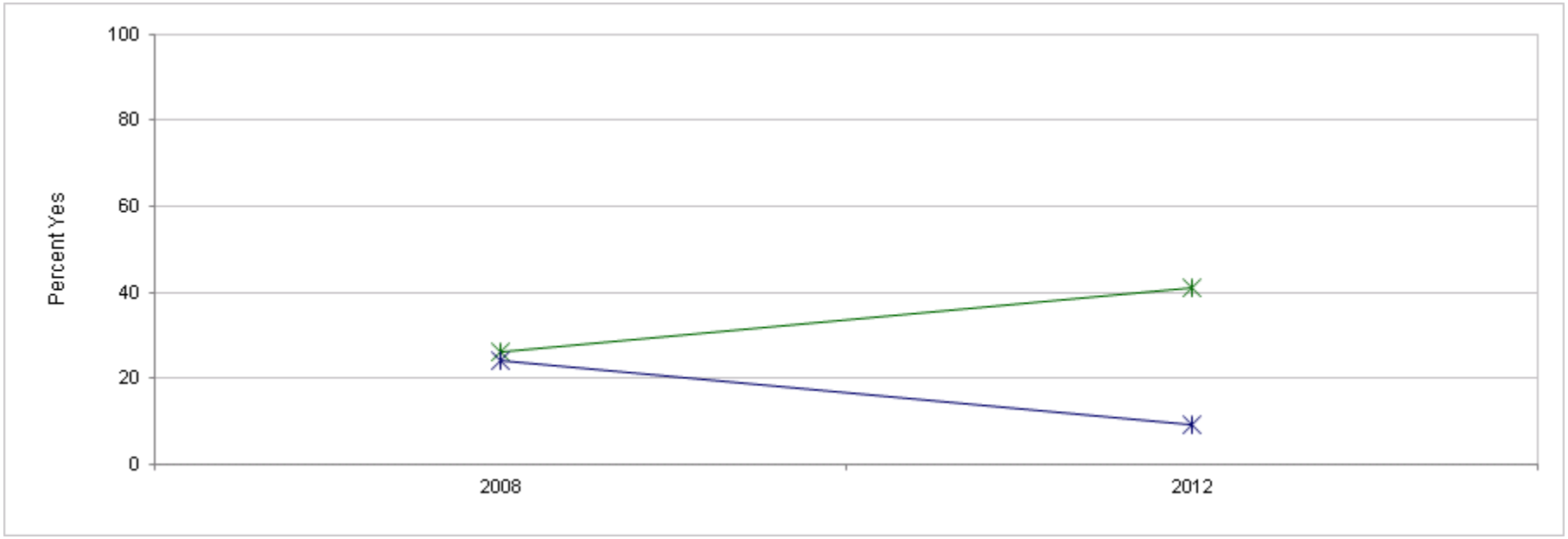
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q98a

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

Reasons for Not Reporting to a Military Authority: Thought Your Performance Evaluation or Chance for Promotion Would Suffer

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	26	41
* Total Men	24	9

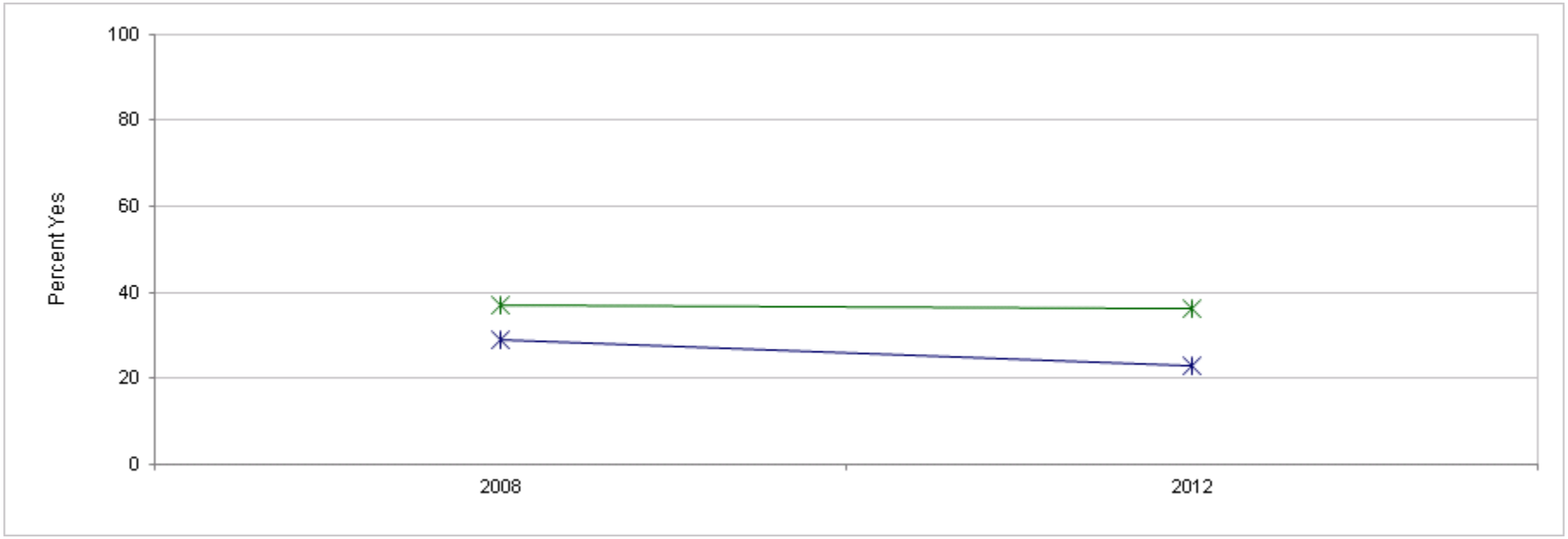
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q98i

Margins of error range from ±11% to ±19%

Reasons for Not Reporting to a Military Authority: Thought You Would Not Be Believed

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
Total Women	37	36
Total Men	29	23

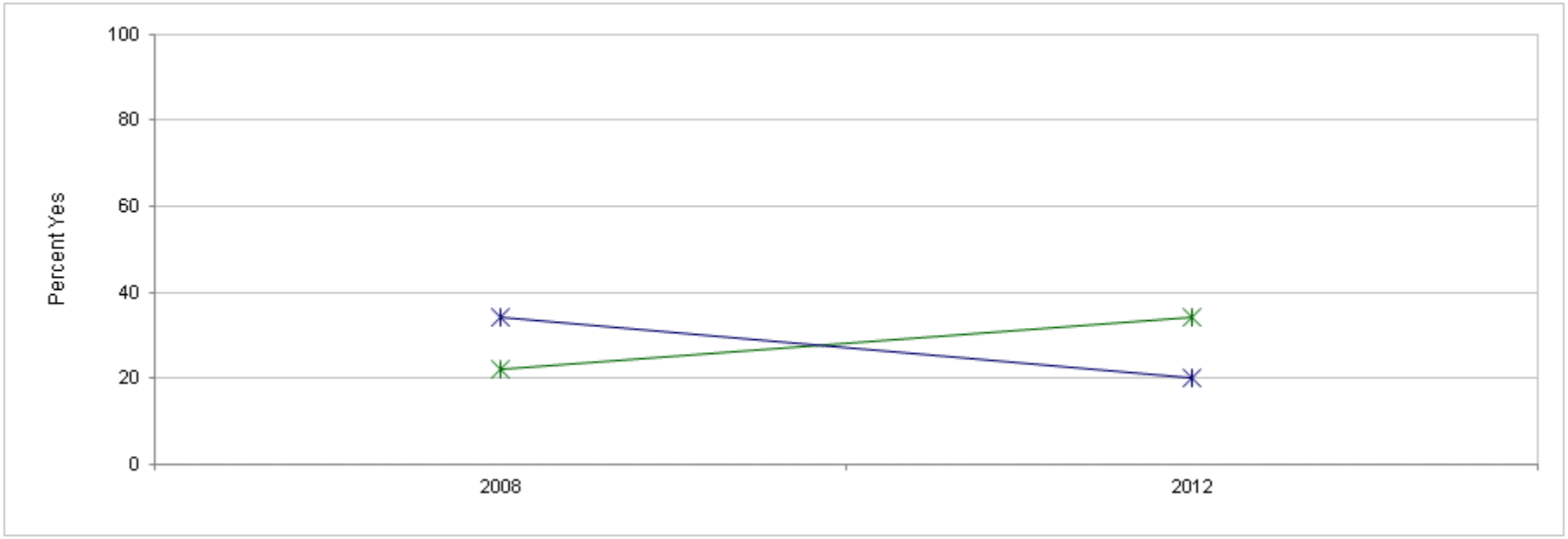
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q98f

Margins of error range from ±10% to ±20%

Reasons for Not Reporting to a Military Authority: Thought Reporting Would Take Too Much Time and Effort

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	22	34
* Total Men	34	20

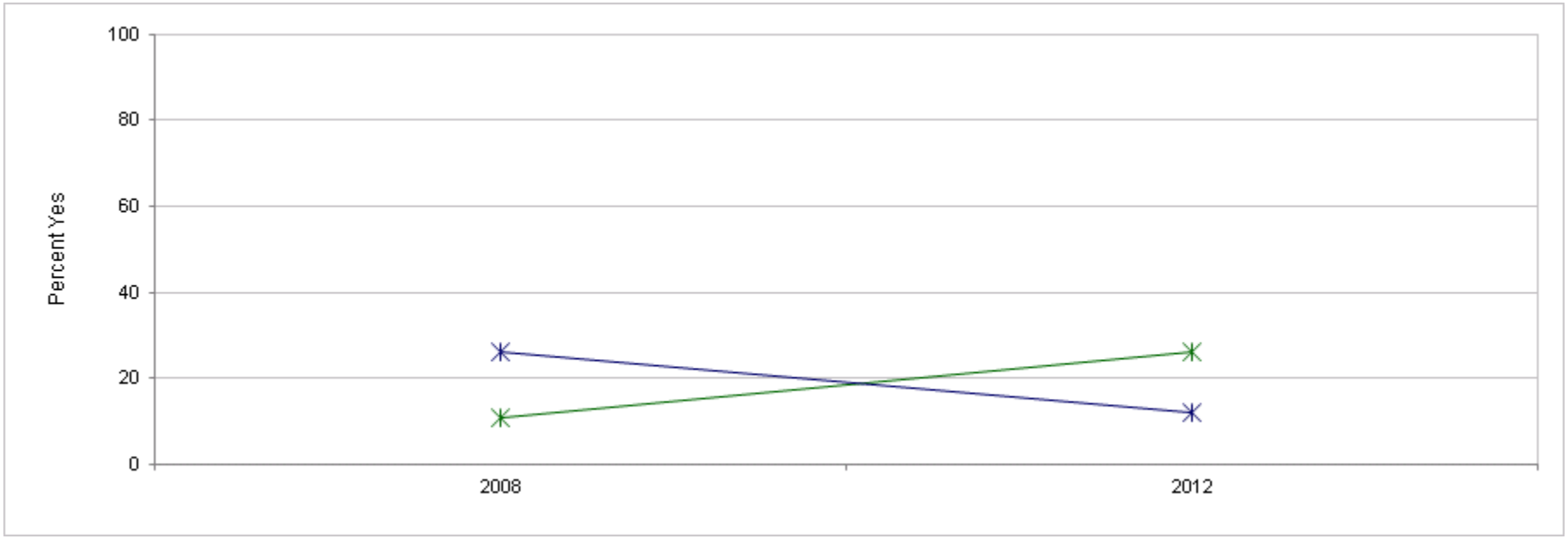
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q98g

Margins of error range from ±10% to ±20%

Reasons for Not Reporting to a Military Authority: Feared You or Others Would Be Punished for Infractions/Violations, Such as Underage Drinking

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	11	26
* Total Men	26	12

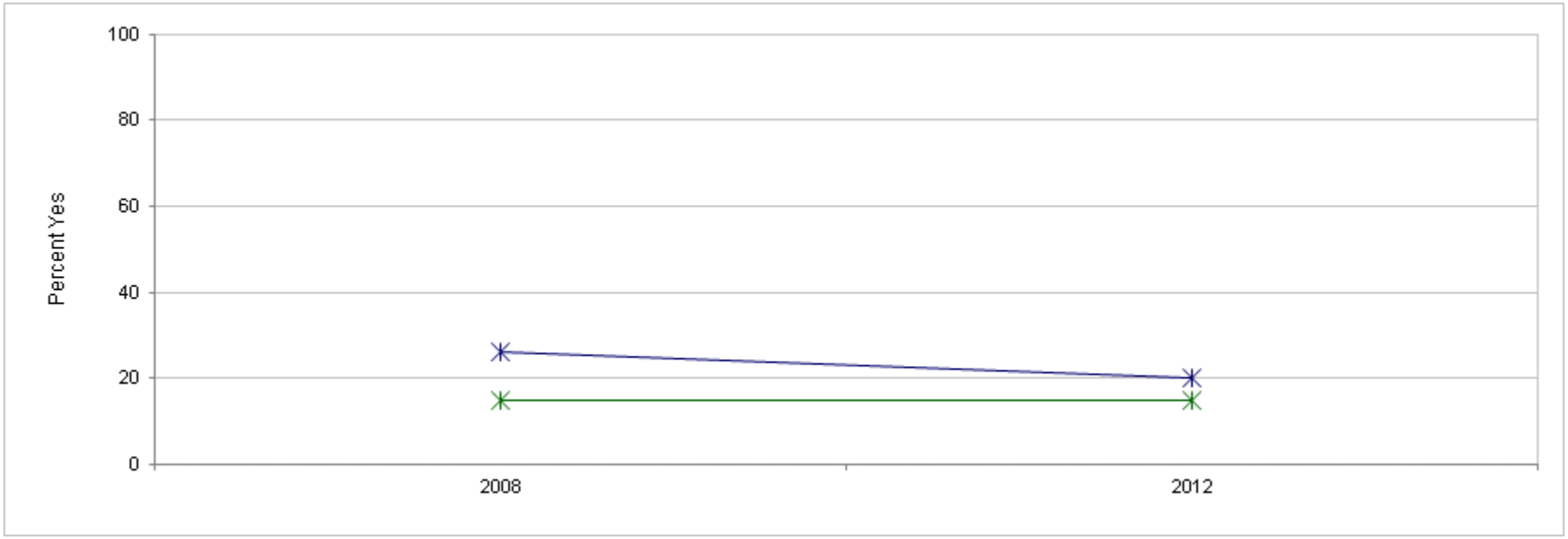
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q98m

Margins of error range from ±9% to ±19%

Reasons for Not Reporting to a Military Authority: Other

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	15	15
* Total Men	26	20

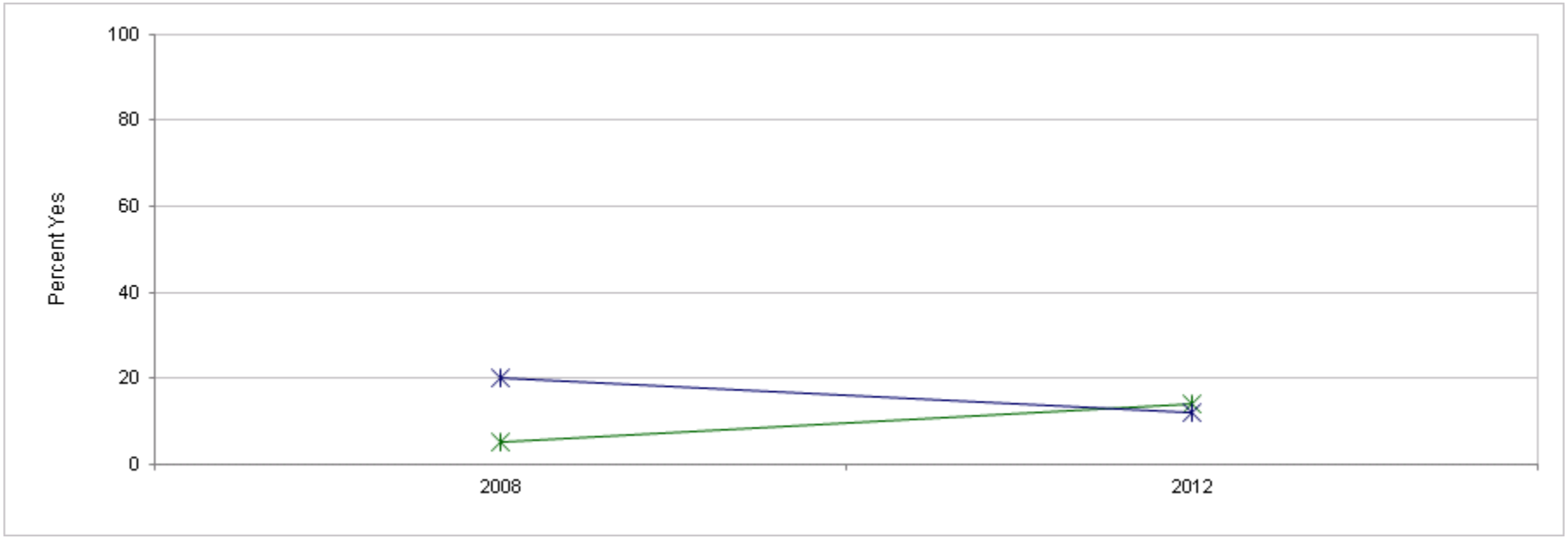
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q98p

Margins of error range from ±7% to ±20%

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

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	5	14
* Total Men	20	12

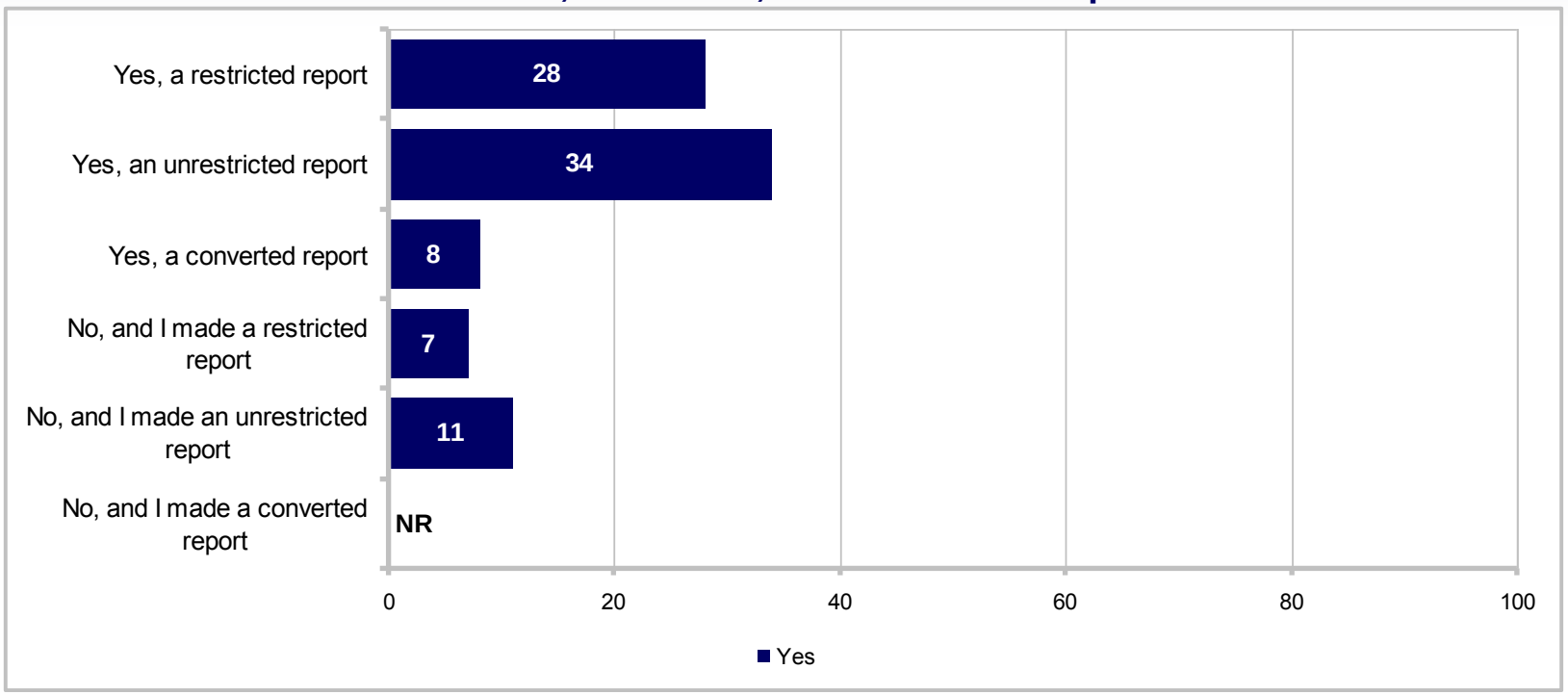
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q98b

Margins of error range from ±4% to ±19%

Would Make Same Reporting Decision Again in the One Situation

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



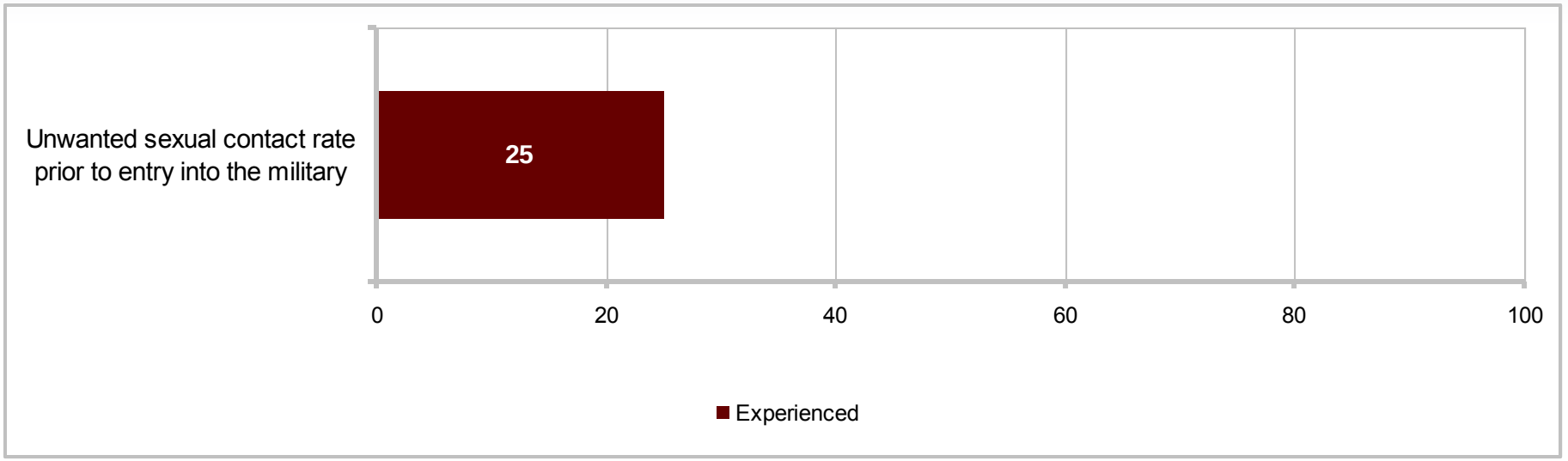
- **Of the 20% of women who made a restricted, converted, or unrestricted report to a military authority:**
  - 28% would make the same decision of restricted report; 7% would not make the same decision of a restricted report
  - 34% would make the same decision of an unrestricted report; 11% would not make the same decision of an unrestricted report
  - 8% would make the same decision of a converted report; no, and I made a converted report is not reportable

WGRR 2012 Q99

Margins of error range from ±15% to ±21%

Unwanted Sexual Contact Rate Prior to Entry Into the Military

Percent of All Reserve Component Women



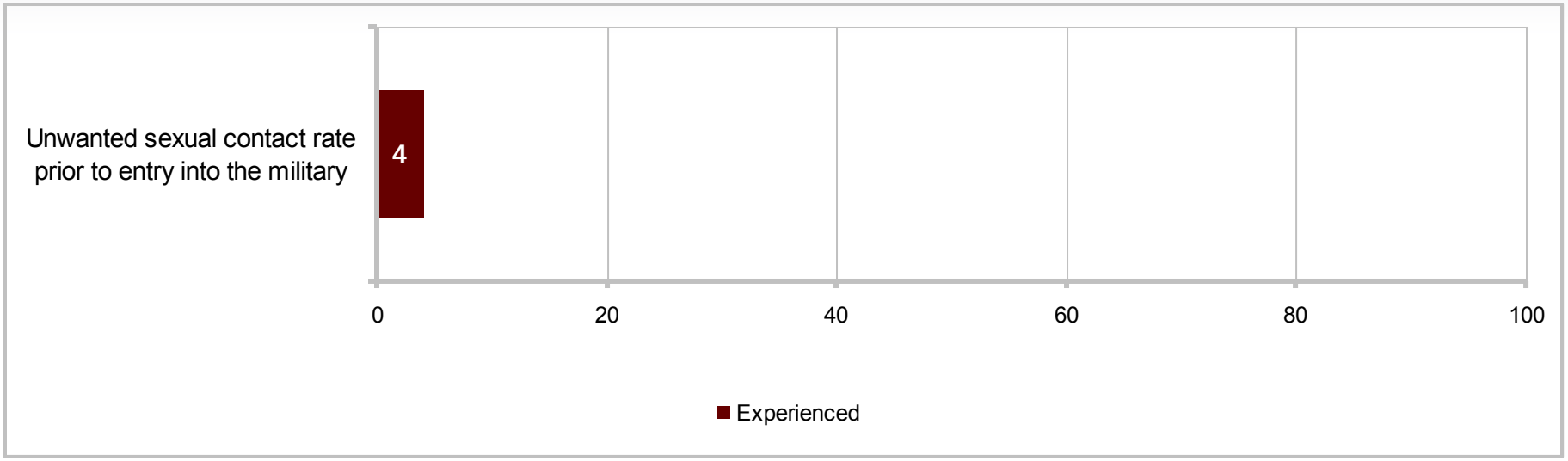
- **25% of women indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact prior to entry into the military**

WGRR 2012 Q115

Margins of error do not exceed ±2%

Unwanted Sexual Contact Rate Prior to Entry Into the Military

Percent of All Reserve Component Men



- **4% of men indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact prior to entry into the military**

WGRR 2012 Q115

Margins of error do not exceed ±1%

Unwanted Sexual Contact Rate Prior to Entry Into the Military

Percent of All Reserve Component Members

DoD Reserve Women KEY: Higher Response of Experienced Lower Response of Experienced	Total Women	ARNG Women	USAR Women	USNR Women	USMCR Women	ANG Women	USAFR Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Unwanted sexual contact rate prior to entry into the military	25	24	25	28	22	24	26	21	28	26	30

DoD Reserve Men KEY: Higher Response of Experienced Lower Response of Experienced	Total Men	ARNG Men	USAR Men	USNR Men	USMCR Men	ANG Men	USAFR Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
Unwanted sexual contact rate prior to entry into the military	4	5	5	6	3	3	3	3	5	5	5

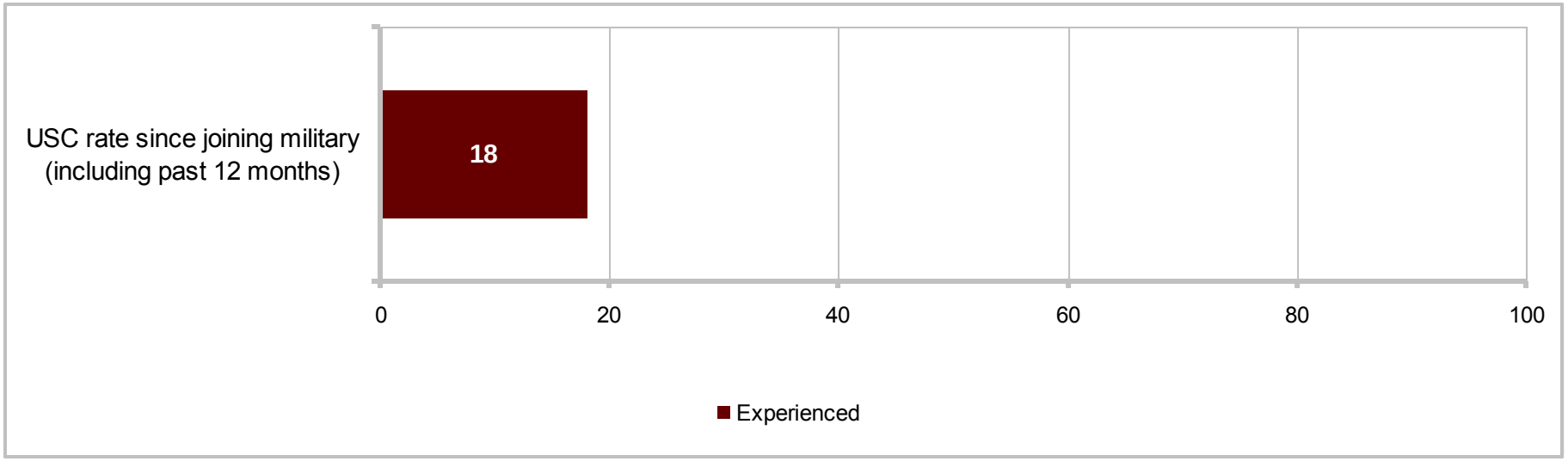
- **Higher response of experienced led by O4 – O6 women and E5 – E9 women; lower response led by E1 – E4 women**

WGRR 2012 Q115

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±7%

Unwanted Sexual Contact Rate Since Joining the Military (Including Past 12 Months)

Percent of All Reserve Component Women



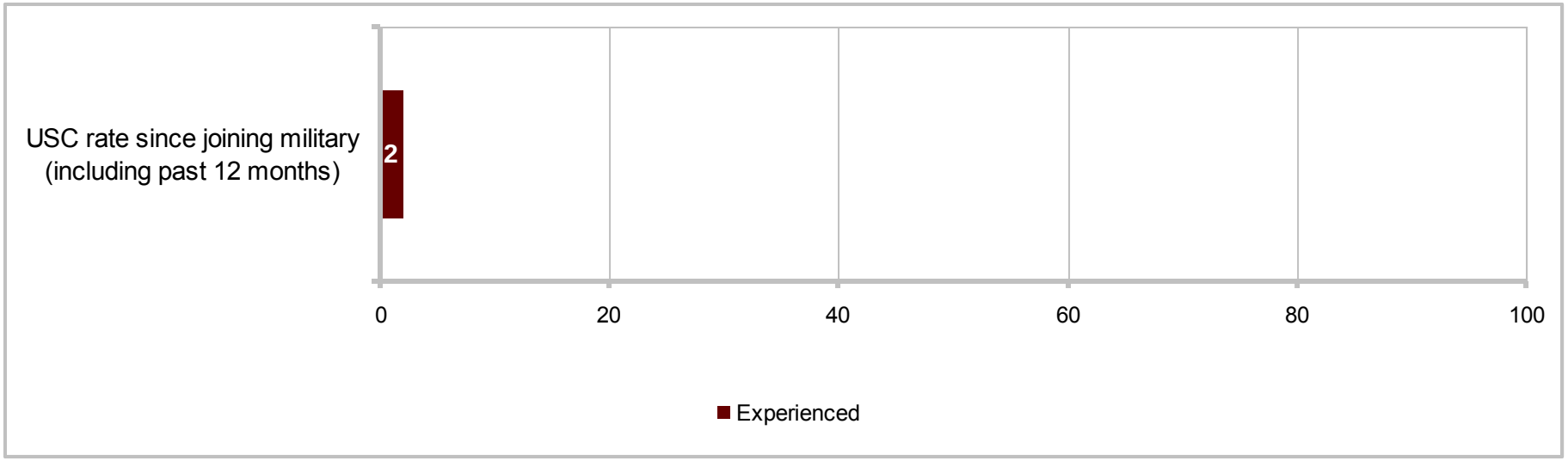
- **18% of women indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact since joining the military (including past 12 months)**

WGRR 2012 Q116

Margins of error do not exceed ±2%

Unwanted Sexual Contact Rate Since Joining the Military (Including Past 12 Months)

Percent of All Reserve Component Men



- **2% of men indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact since joining the military (including past 12 months)**

WGRR 2012 Q116

Margins of error do not exceed ±1%

Unwanted Sexual Contact Rate Since Joining the Military (Including Past 12 Months)

Percent of All Reserve Component Members

DoD Reserve Women KEY: Higher Response of Experienced Lower Response of Experienced	Total Women	ARNG Women	USAR Women	USNR Women	USMCR Women	ANG Women	USAFR Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
USC rate since joining military (including past 12 months)	18	17	19	18	18	16	17	12	23	18	22

DoD Reserve Men KEY: Higher Response of Experienced Lower Response of Experienced	Total Men	ARNG Men	USAR Men	USNR Men	USMCR Men	ANG Men	USAFR Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
USC rate since joining military (including past 12 months)	2	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	3	2	2

- **Higher response of experienced led by E5 – E9 women and O4 – O6 women; lower response led by E1 – E4 women**

WGRR 2012 Q116

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±7%

UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT (USC)

Summary of Findings

- **2.8% of women and 0.5% of men indicated experiencing USC the past 12 months**
  - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008

UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT (USC)

Summary of Findings

- **Of the 2.8% of women and 0.5% of men who experienced USC:**
  - 29% of women and 26% of men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual touching
    - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008
  - 32% of women and 11% of men indicated experiencing attempted sexual intercourse, anal or oral sex
    - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008
  - 27% of women indicated experiencing completed sexual intercourse, anal or oral sex (NR for men)
    - There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2008
  - 13% of women and 58% of men did not indicate what behaviors they experienced
    - For men, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2008

- **Of the 2.8% of women and 0.5% of men who experienced USC:**
  - 52% of women and 23% of men indicated the situation occurred at a non-military location
  - 49% of women and 57% of men indicated the situation occurred at a military installation
    - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008

UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT (USC)

Summary of Findings

- **Of the 2.8% of women and 0.5% of men who experienced USC:**
  - 40% of women and 42% of men indicated the situation occurred during their work day/duty hours
  - 36% of women and 25% of men indicated the situation occurred during Inactive Duty Training (IDT)/Drill weekends
  - 13% of women and 26% of men indicated the situation occurred while they were deployed to a combat zone or to an area where they drew imminent danger pay or hostile fire pay

- **Of the 2.8% of women and 0.5% of men who experienced USC:**
  - 28% of women and 49% of men indicated the situation occurred while they were activated
    - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008
  - 16% of women and 26% of men indicated the situation occurred while they were deployed
    - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008

UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT (USC)

Summary of Findings

- **Of the 2.8% of women who experienced USC:**
  - 29% indicated the situation involved multiple offenders
    - There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2008

- **Of the 2.8% of women who experienced USC:**
  - 87% indicated the offender(s) were male only; 3% indicated the offender(s) were female only; and 9% indicated the offenders were both males and females
    - For women, the 2012 percentage who indicated the offenders were male only is significantly lower than 2008

UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT (USC)

Summary of Findings

- **Of the 2.8% of women and 0.5% of men who experienced USC:**
  - 49% of women and 51% of men indicated the offender was their military coworker(s)
    - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008
  - 37% of women and 18% of men indicated the offender was another military person(s) of higher rank/grade who was not in their chain of command
    - For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly lower than 2008
  - 30% of women and 12% of men indicated the offender was someone in their military chain of command
    - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008
  - 24% of women and 23% of men indicated the offender was another military person(s)
    - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008
  - 16% of women and 15% of men indicated the offender was a person(s) in the local community
    - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008
  - 14% of women and 31% of men indicated the offender was their military subordinate(s)
    - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008
  - 9% of women and 5% of men indicated the offender was unknown
    - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008
  - 7% of women and 5% of men indicated the offender was a DoD/DHS civilian contractor(s)
    - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008
  - 6% of women and 9% of men indicated the offender was a DoD/DHS civilian employee(s)
    - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008
  - 4% of women and 5% of men indicated the offender was their spouse/significant other

UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT (USC)

Summary of Findings

- **Of the 2.8% of women and 0.5% of men who experienced USC:**
  - 2% of women and men indicated the offender used drugs to knock them out; 83% of women and 74% of men indicated the offender did not; and 15% of women and 25% of men were not sure
  - 46% of women and 17% of men indicated they or the offender had been drinking alcohol before the incident
  - <1% of women and 2% of men indicated they or the offender had been using drugs before the incident

- **Of the 2.8% of women and 0.5% of men who experienced USC:**
  - 46% of women and 14% of men indicated the offender used some degree of physical force
    - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008
  - 17% of women and 11% of men indicated the offender threatened to ruin their reputation if they did not consent
    - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008
  - 9% of women and 16% of men indicated the offender threatened to physically harm them if they did not consent
    - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008

UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT (USC)

Summary of Findings

- **Of the 2.8% of women and 0.5% of men who experienced USC:**
  - 39% of women and 14% of men indicated the offender sexually harassed them before/after the situation; 4% of women indicated the offender stalked them (NR for men); 22% of women and 15% of men indicated the offender both sexually harassed and stalked them; and 34% of women and 66% of men indicated the offender did not sexually harass nor stalked them

- **Of the 2.8% of women and 0.5% of men who experienced USC:**
  - 46% of women and 88% of men indicated that as a result of the situation they did not consider requesting a transfer; 28% of women and 7% of men indicated they did to a large extent
  - 52% of women and 81% of men indicated that as a result of the situation they did not think about getting out of their Reserve component; 23% of women and 12% of men indicated they did to a large extent
  - 49% of women and 88% of men indicated that as a result of the situation their work performance did not decrease; 16% of women indicated it did to a large extent (NR for men)

UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT (USC)

Summary of Findings

- **Of the 2.8% of women who experienced USC:**
  - 7% reported the situation to a civilian authority/organization; 10% reported to a military authority/organization; 10% reported to both; and 73% did not report
- **Of the 20% of women who reported to a military authority:**
  - 34% made only a restricted report; 46% only an unrestricted report; and 20% a converted report
- **Of the 20% of women who reported to a military authority:**
  - 22% reported within 24 hours; 14% within 2-3 days; 7% within 4-14 days; 14% within 15-30 days; and 42% after more than 30 days

UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT (USC)

Summary of Findings

- **Of the 20% of women who reported to a military authority:**
  - 62% satisfied with the quality of sexual assault advocacy services they received; 8% dissatisfied
  - 46% satisfied with the reporting process overall; 34% dissatisfied
  - 34% satisfied with the amount of time investigation process took/is taking; 39% dissatisfied
  - 33% satisfied with how well they were/are kept informed about the progress of their case; 43% dissatisfied

- **Of the 20% of women who reported to a military authority:**
  - 61% were offered counseling services
  - 50% were offered sexual assault advocacy services
  - 48% were offered chaplain services
  - 45% were offered legal services
  - 38% were offered medical or forensic services

UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT (USC)

Summary of Findings

- **Of the 20% of women who reported to a military authority, the reasons for reporting were:**
  - 90% to stop the offender from hurting others
  - 88% to seek closure on the incident
  - 87% to stop the offender from hurting them again
  - 82% to discourage other potential offenders
  - 80% to seek help dealing with an emotional incident
  - 76% to seek justice
  - 67% to identify a fellow military member who is acting inappropriately
  - 54% to stop rumors by coming forward
  - 53% to seek mental health assistance
  - 44% to punish the offender
  - 30% to prevent the offender from continuing in the military
  - 28% to seek medical assistance
  - 20% for another reason

UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT (USC)
Summary of Findings

- **Of the 80% of women and 93% of men who did not report to a military authority, the reasons for not reporting were:**
  - 69% of women and 9% of men did not want anyone to know
    - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008
  - 66% of women and 14% of men felt uncomfortable making a report
    - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008
  - 59% of women and 13% of men were afraid of retaliation/reprisals from the person(s) who did it or from their friends
    - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008
  - 57% of women and 13% of men thought they would be labeled a troublemaker
    - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008
  - 50% of women and 21% of men did not think anything would be done
    - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008
  - 48% of women and 21% of men did not think their report would be kept confidential
  - 47% of women thought it was not important enough to report (NR for men)
    - There are no statistically significant differences for women between 2012 and 2008
  - 46% of women and 12% of men heard about negative experiences other victims went through who reported their situation

UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT (USC)
Summary of Findings

- **Of the 80% of women and 93% of men who did not report to a military authority, the reasons for not reporting were (continued):**
  - 41% of women and 9% of men thought their performance evaluation or chance for promotion would suffer
    - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008
  - 36% of women and 23% of men thought they would not be believed
    - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008
  - 34% of women and 20% of men thought reporting would take too much time and effort
    - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008
  - 29% of women and 17% of men were afraid of being assaulted again by the offender
  - 26% of women and 12% of men feared they or others would be punished for infractions/violations, such as underage drinking
    - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008
  - 25% of women and 12% of men thought they might lose their security clearance/personnel reliability certification
  - 15% of women and 20% of men indicated another reason
    - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008
  - 14% of women and 12% of men did not know how to report
    - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008

UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT (USC)

Summary of Findings

- **Of the 20% of women who made a restricted, converted, or unrestricted report to a military authority:**
  - 28% would make the same decision of restricted report
  - 34% would make the same decision of an unrestricted report
  - 8% would make the same decision of a converted report
  - 7% would not make the same decision of a restricted report
  - 11% would not make the same decision of an unrestricted report

UNWANTED SEXUAL CONTACT (USC)

Summary of Findings

- **25% of women and 4% of men indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact prior to entry into the military**
  - Higher response of experienced led by O4 – O6 women and E5 – E9 women
  - Lower response of experienced led by E1 – E4 women

- **18% of women and 2% of men indicated they experienced unwanted sexual contact since joining military (including past 12 months)**
  - Higher response of experienced led by E5 – E9 women and O4 – O6 women
  - Lower response of experienced led by E1 – E4 women

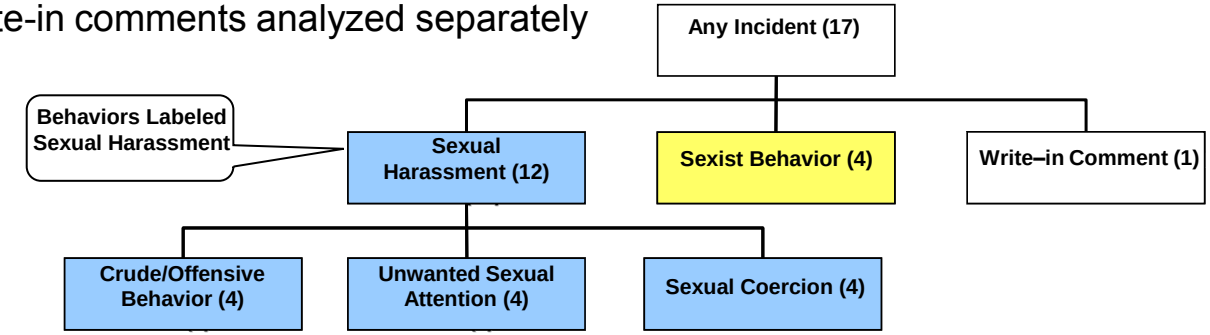
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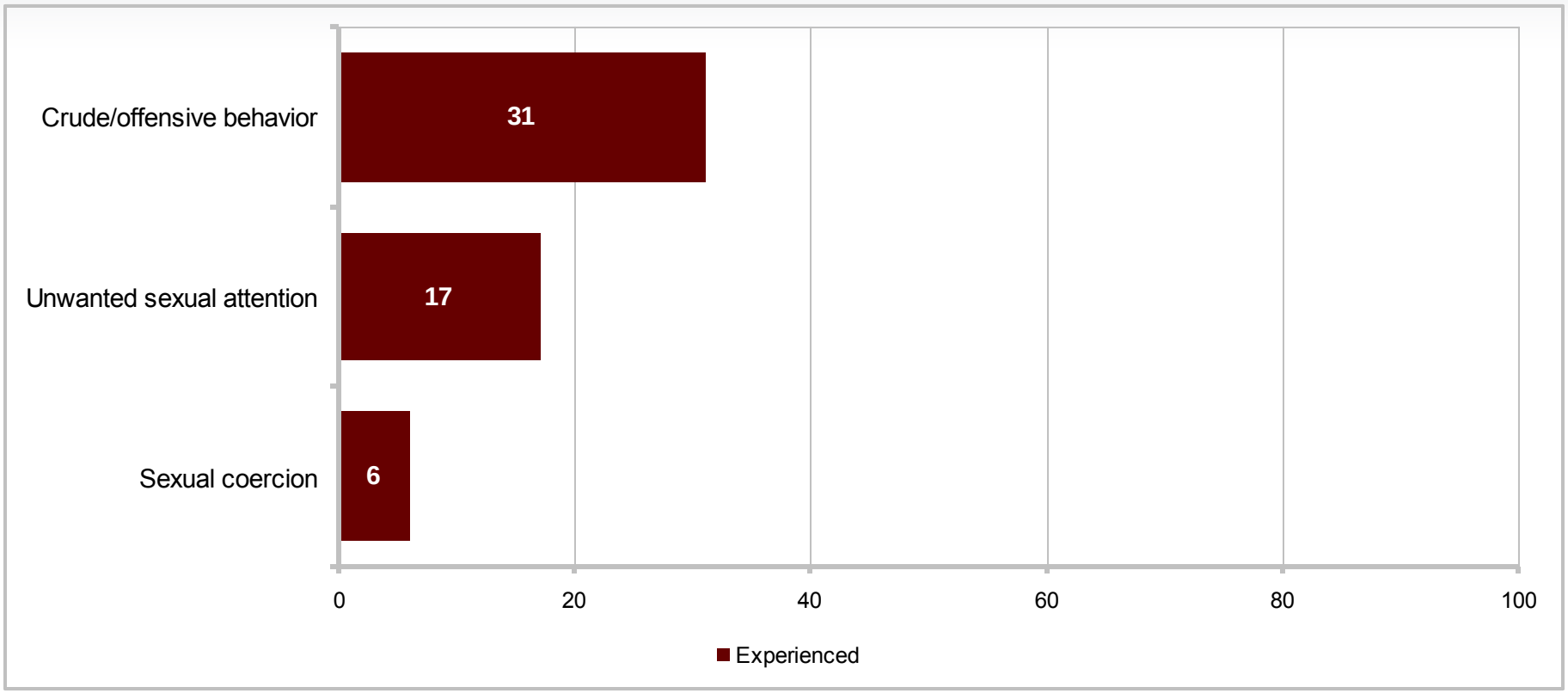
Unwanted Gender-Related Behaviors: Sexual Harassment and Sexist Behavior Incident Rates

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



Incident Rates for Components of Sexual Harassment

Percent of All Reserve Component Women



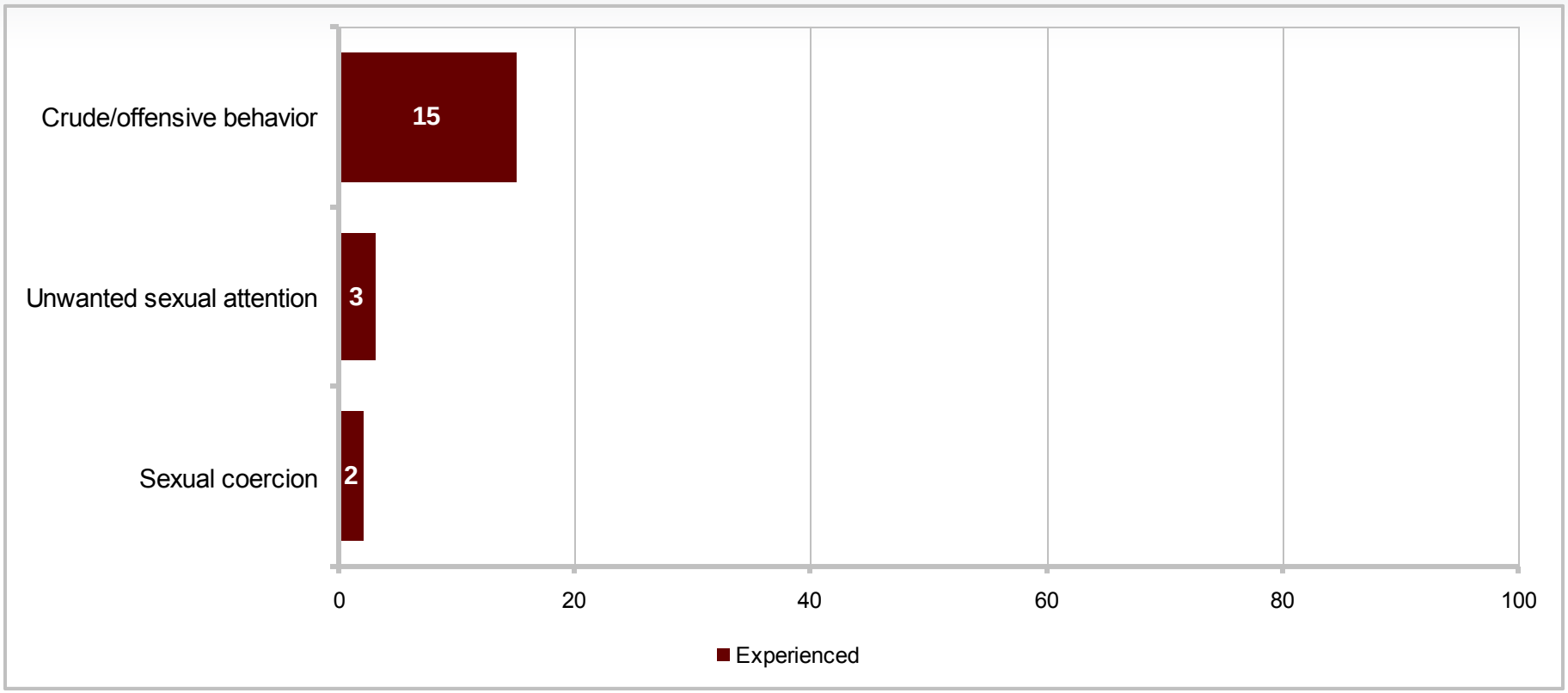
- **31% of women indicated experiencing crude/offensive behavior in the past 12 months**
- **17% of women indicated experiencing unwanted sexual attention in the past 12 months**
- **6% of women indicated experiencing sexual coercion in the past 12 months**

WGRR 2012 Q56

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

Incident Rates for Components of Sexual Harassment

Percent of All Reserve Component Men



- **15% of men indicated experiencing crude/offensive behavior in the past 12 months**
- **3% of men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual attention in the past 12 months**
- **2% of men indicated experiencing sexual coercion in the past 12 months**

WGRR 2012 Q56

Margins of error do not exceed ±1%

Incident Rates for Components of Sexual Harassment

Percent of All Reserve Component Members

DoD Reserve Women KEY: Higher Response of Experienced Lower Response of Experienced	Total Women	ARNG Women	USAR Women	USNR Women	USMCR Women	ANG Women	USAFR Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Crude/offensive behavior	31	36	31	25	33	27	24	29	33	33	28
Unwanted sexual attention	17	21	17	13	21	10	12	17	17	17	10
Sexual coercion	6	8	7	4	8	3	3	7	6	5	2

DoD Reserve Men KEY: Higher Response of Experienced Lower Response of Experienced	Total Men	ARNG Men	USAR Men	USNR Men	USMCR Men	ANG Men	USAFR Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
Crude/offensive behavior	15	17	15	16	18	12	11	14	16	20	13
Unwanted sexual attention	3	3	2	3	4	1	2	3	3	3	1
Sexual coercion	2	2	1	3	3	0	1	2	2	1	0

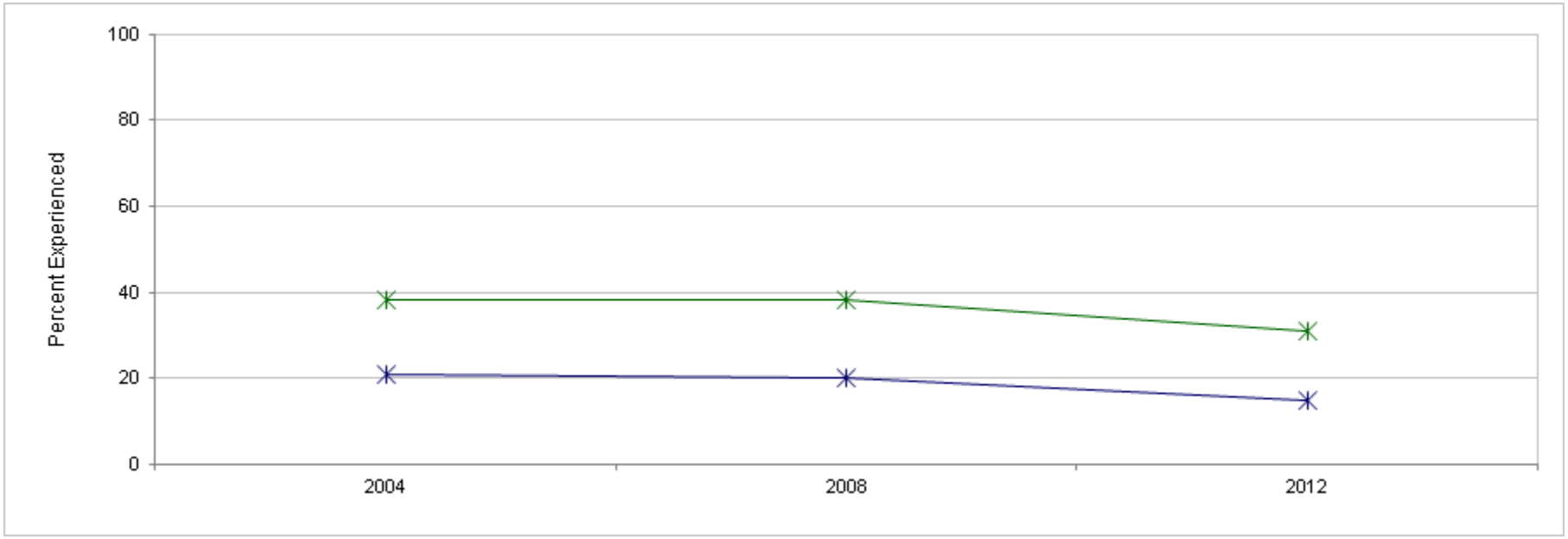
- Higher response of *crude/offensive behavior* led by ARNG women and O1 – O3 men; lower response led by USAFR men, ANG men, USAFR women, USNR women, and ANG women
- Higher response of *unwanted sexual attention* led by ARNG women; lower response led by ANG women, O4 – O6 women, and USAFR women
- Higher response of *sexual coercion* led by ARNG women; lower response led by O4 – O6 women, ANG women, USAFR women, and USNR women

WGRR 2012 Q56

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±8%

Crude/Offensive Behavior Incident Rate

Percent of All Reserve Component Members, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2004	2008	2012
* Total Women	38	38	31
* Total Men	21	20	15

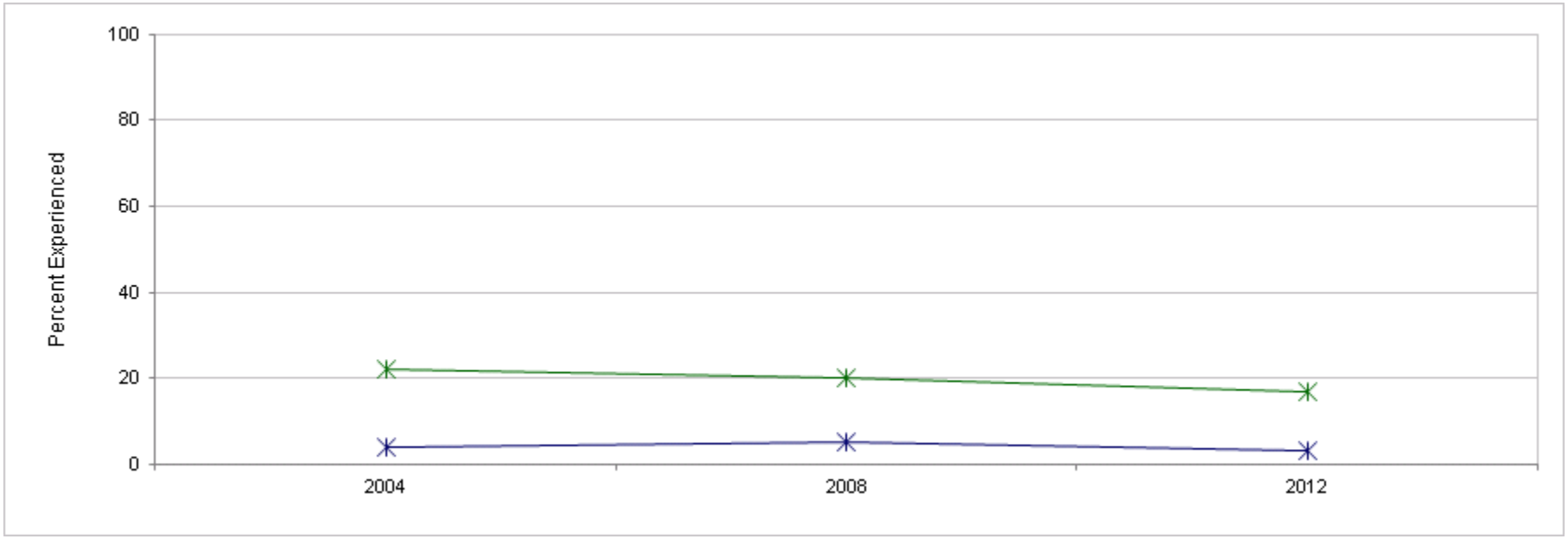
- **For both women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly lower than 2004 and 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q56

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

Unwanted Sexual Attention Incident Rate

Percent of All Reserve Component Members, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2004	2008	2012
* Total Women	22	20	17
* Total Men	4	5	3

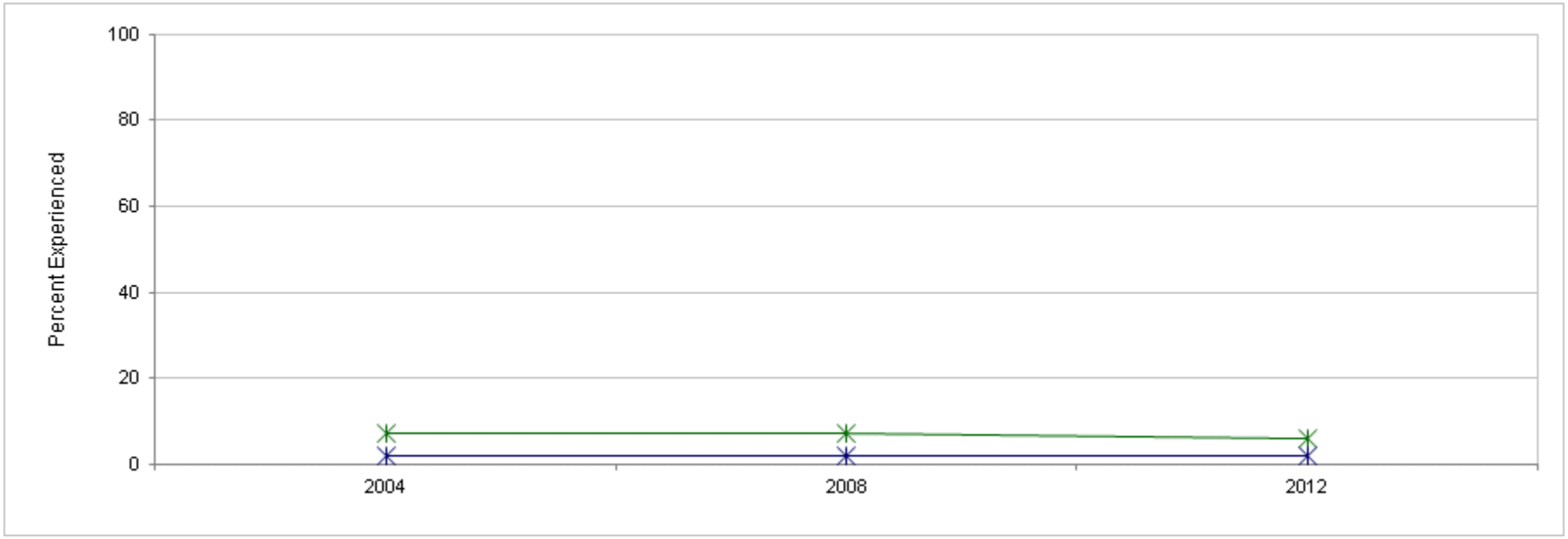
- **For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly lower than 2004; for men the 2012 percentage is significantly lower than 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q56

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

Sexual Coercion Incident Rate

Percent of All Reserve Component Members, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2004	2008	2012
* Total Women	7	7	6
* Total Men	2	2	2

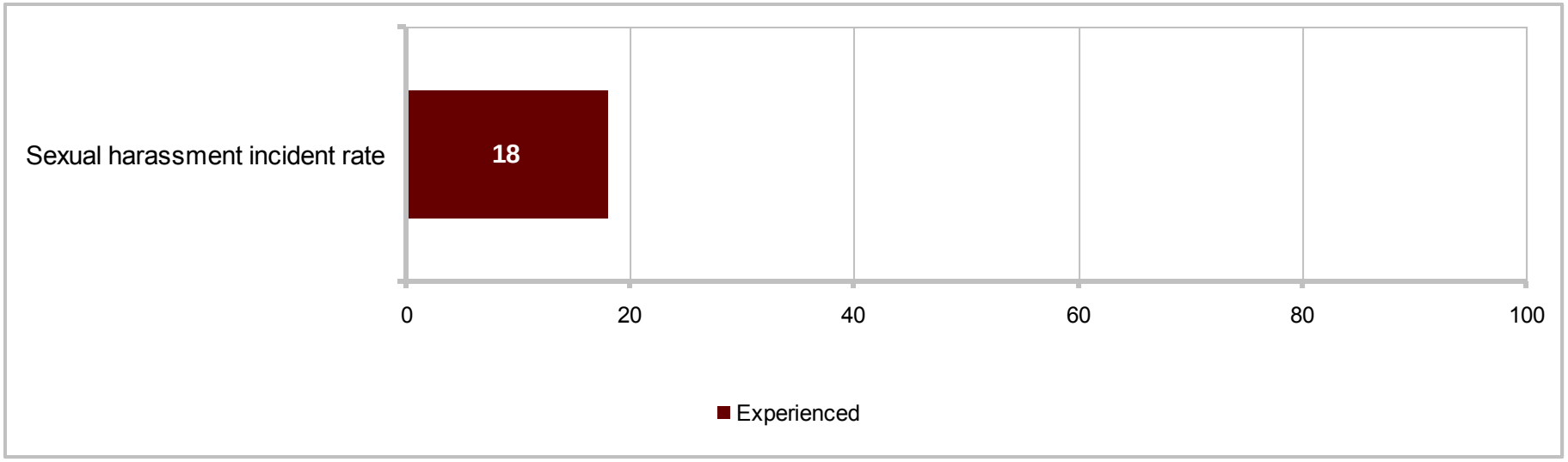
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008 or 2004**

WGRR 2012 Q56

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

Sexual Harassment Incident Rate

Percent of All Reserve Component Women



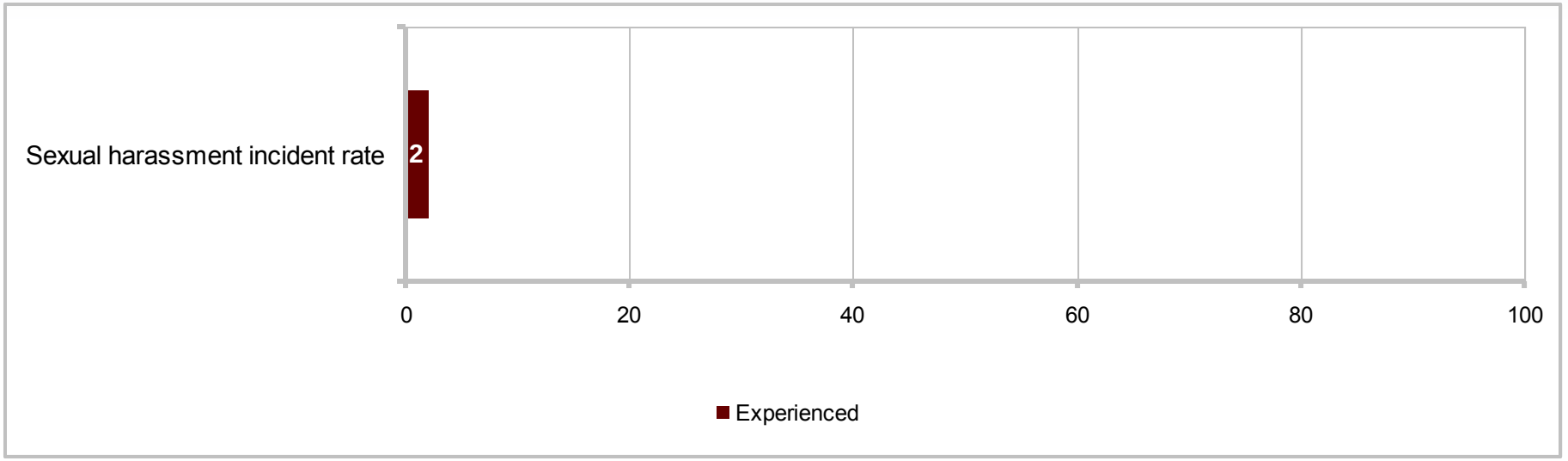
- **18% of women indicated experiencing sexual harassment in the past 12 months**

WGRR 2012 Q57

Margins of error do not exceed ±2%

Sexual Harassment Incident Rate

Percent of All Reserve Component Men



- **2% of men indicated experiencing sexual harassment in the past 12 months**

WGRR 2012 Q57

Margins of error do not exceed ±1%

Sexual Harassment Incident Rate

Percent of All Reserve Component Members

DoD Reserve Women KEY: Higher Response of Experienced Lower Response of Experienced	Total Women	ARNG Women	USAR Women	USNR Women	USMCR Women	ANG Women	USAFR Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Sexual harassment incident rate	18	22	20	12	17	12	13	18	19	19	14

DoD Reserve Men KEY: Higher Response of Experienced Lower Response of Experienced	Total Men	ARNG Men	USAR Men	USNR Men	USMCR Men	ANG Men	USAFR Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
Sexual harassment incident rate	2	2	2	3	3	1	1	2	2	2	1

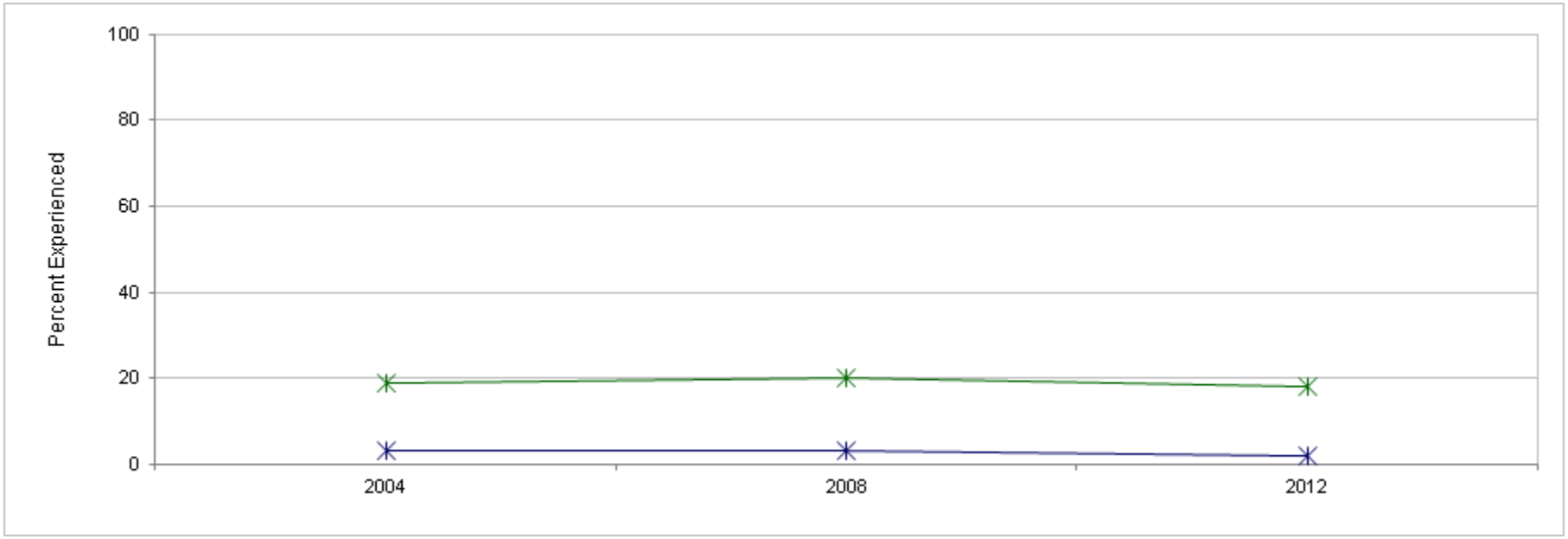
- **Higher response of experienced led by ARNG women; lower response led by ANG women, USNR women, USAFR women, and O4 – O6 women**

WGRR 2012 Q57

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±7%

Sexual Harassment Incident Rate

Percent of All Reserve Component Members, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2004	2008	2012
* Total Women	19	20	18
* Total Men	3	3	2

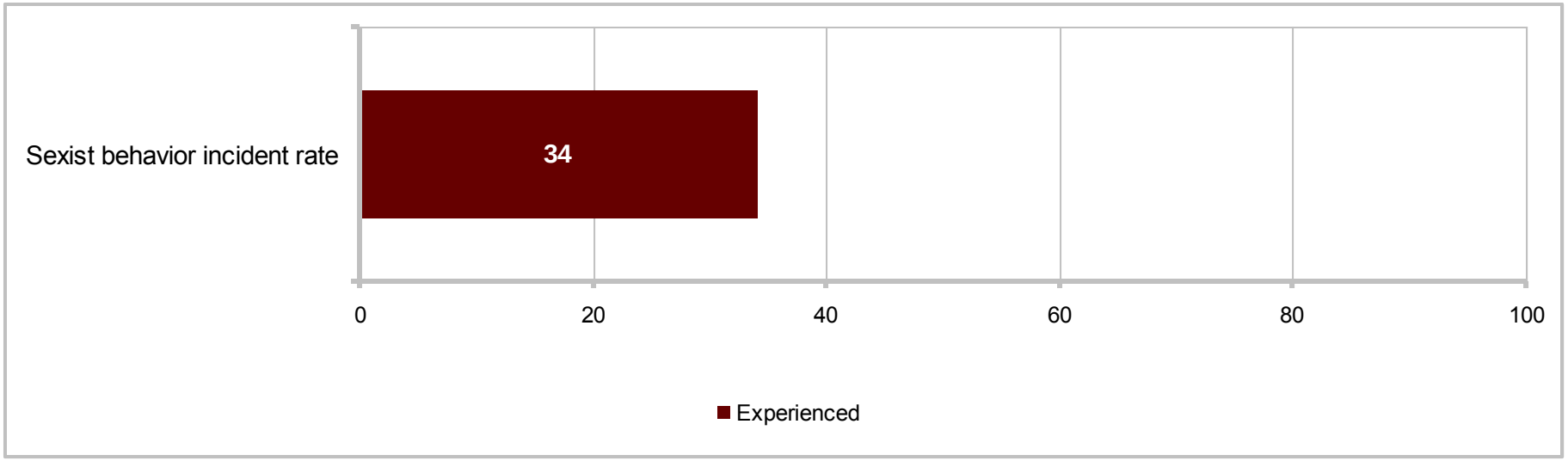
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008 or 2004**

WGRR 2012 Q56, Q57

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

Sexist Behavior Incident Rate

Percent of All Reserve Component Women



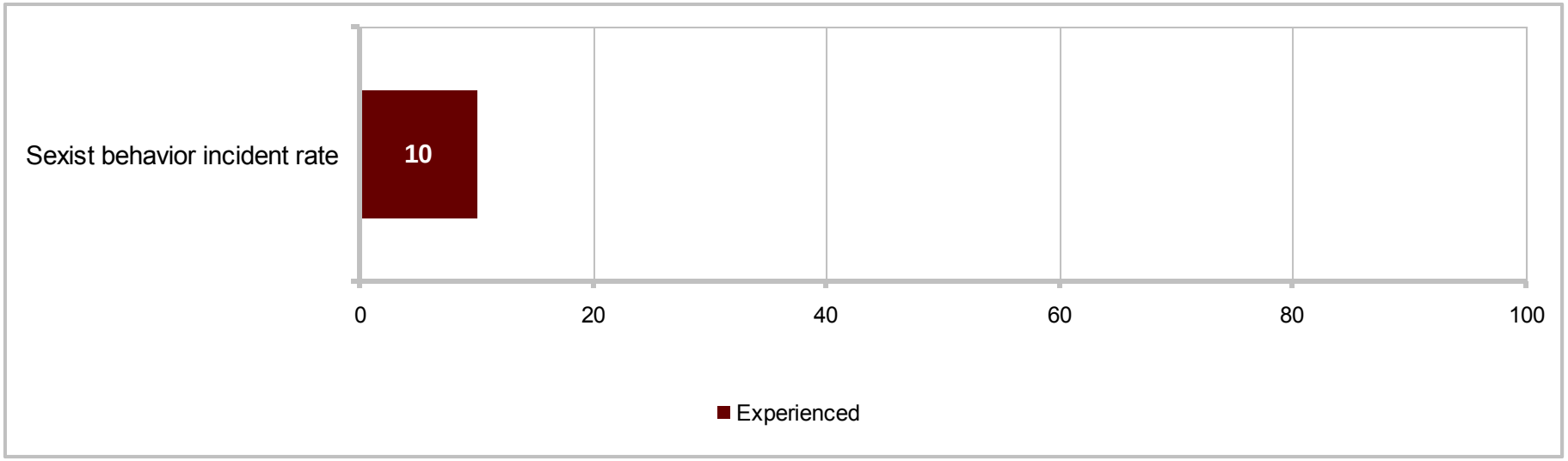
- **34% of women indicated experiencing sexist behavior in the past 12 months**

WGRR 2012 Q56

Margins of error do not exceed ±2%

Sexist Behavior Incident Rate

Percent of All Reserve Component Men



- **10% of men indicated experiencing sexist behavior in the past 12 months**

WGRR 2012 Q56

Margins of error do not exceed ±1%

Sexist Behavior Incident Rate

Percent of All Reserve Component Members

DoD Reserve Women KEY: Higher Response of Experienced Lower Response of Experienced	Total Women	ARNG Women	USAR Women	USNR Women	USMCR Women	ANG Women	USAFR Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Sexist behavior incident rate	34	41	33	27	42	32	25	31	36	39	36

DoD Reserve Men KEY: Higher Response of Experienced Lower Response of Experienced	Total Men	ARNG Men	USAR Men	USNR Men	USMCR Men	ANG Men	USAFR Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
Sexist behavior incident rate	10	11	10	12	9	8	7	8	11	13	9

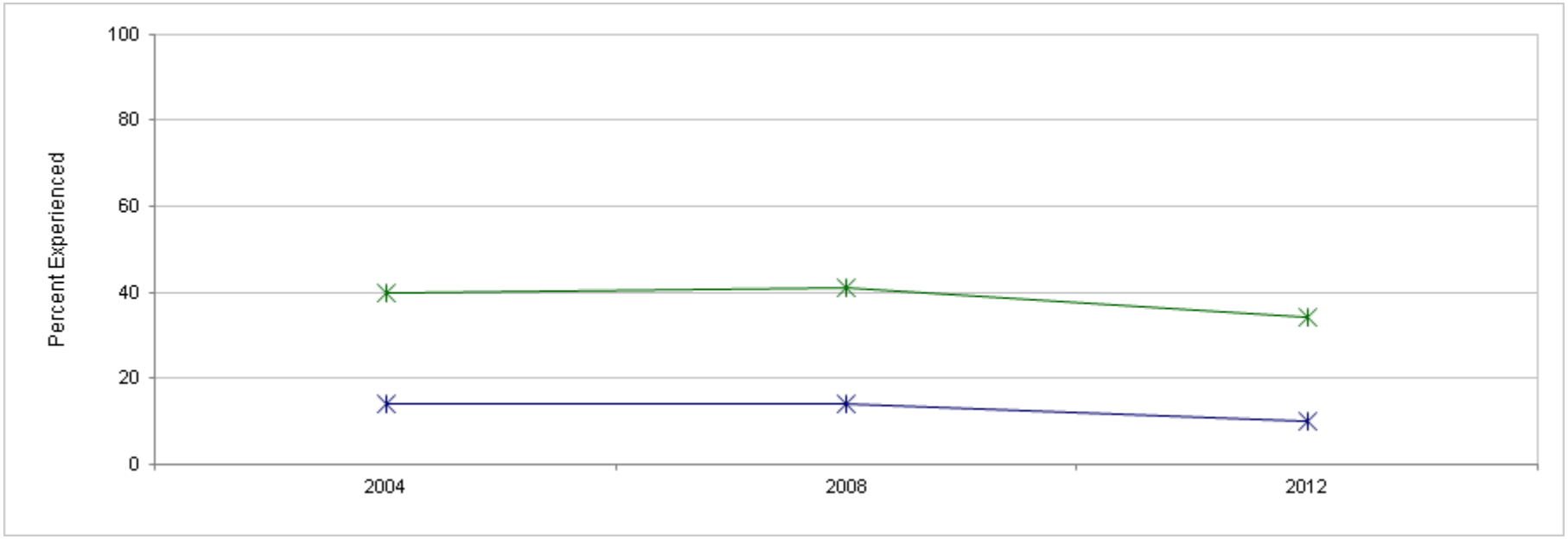
- **Higher response of experienced led by ARNG women and E5 – E9 men; lower response led by USAFR men, ANG men, E1 – E4 men, USAFR women, USNR women, and E1 – E4 women**

WGRR 2012 Q56

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±8%

Sexist Behavior Incident Rate

Percent of All Reserve Component Members, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2004	2008	2012
* Total Women	40	41	34
* Total Men	14	14	10

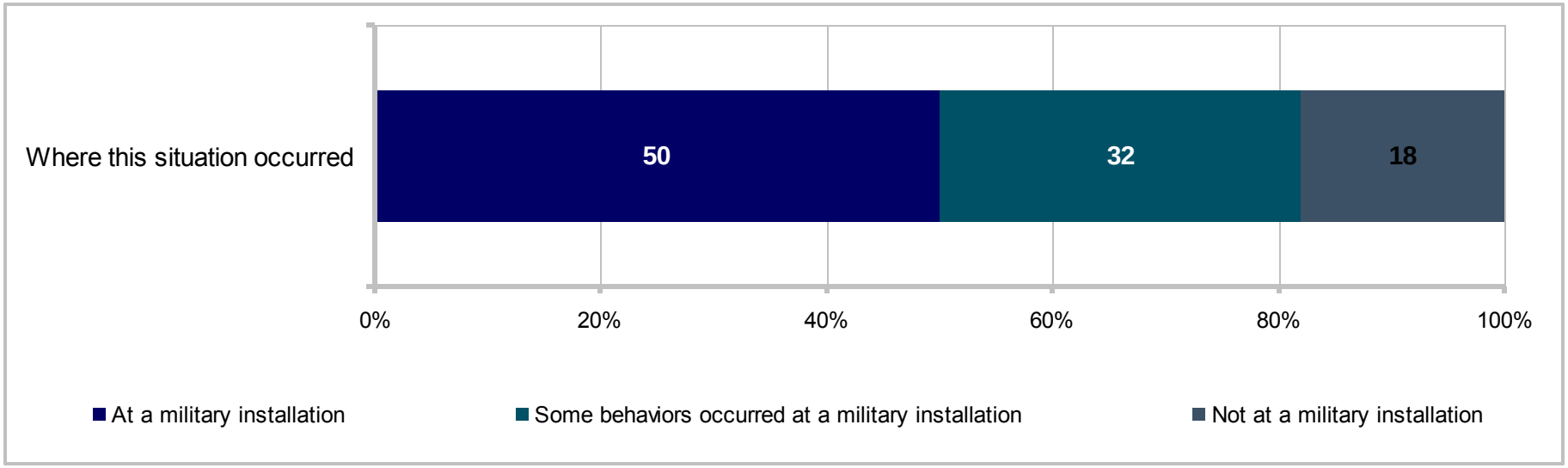
- **For both women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly lower than 2004 and 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q56

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

Location Where the One Situation Occurred

Percent of Reserve Component Women Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior



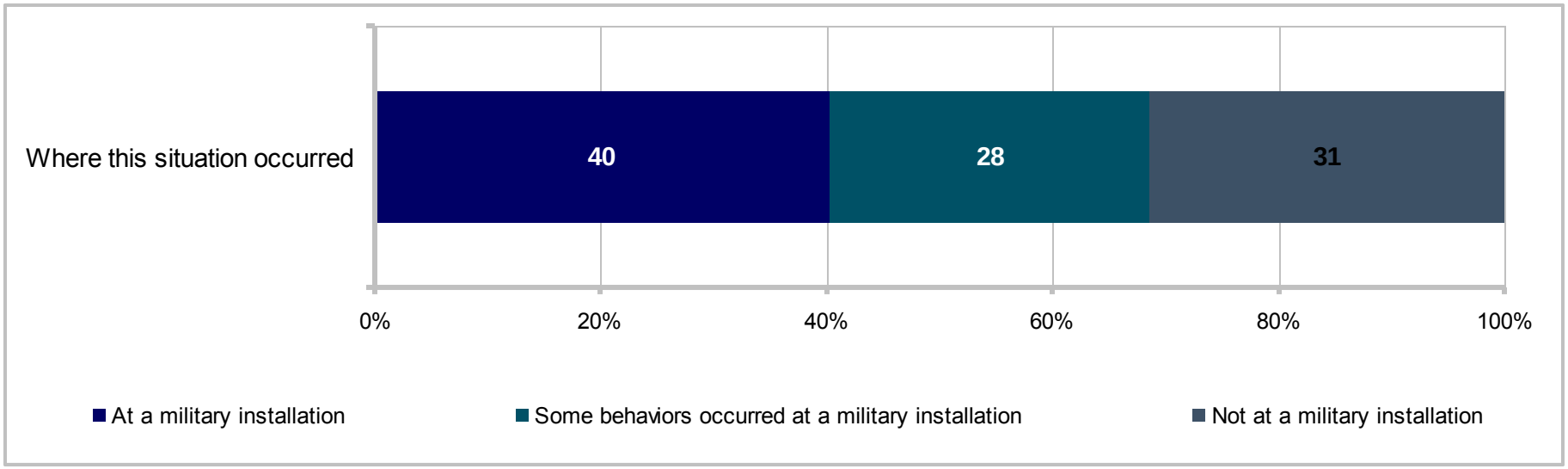
- **Of the 41% of women who experienced UGR (crude/offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, sexual coercion, and/or sexist behavior):**
  - 50% indicated the situation occurred at a military installation; 32% indicated some behaviors occurred at a military installation; 18% indicated the situation did not occur at a military installation

WGRR 2012 Q59

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±3%

Location Where the One Situation Occurred

Percent of Reserve Component Men Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior



- **Of the 18% of men who experienced UGR (crude/offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, sexual coercion, and/or sexist behavior):**
  - 40% indicated the situation occurred at a military installation; 28% indicated some behaviors occurred at a military installation; 31% indicated the situation did not occur at a military installation

WGRR 2012 Q59

Margins of error range from ±3% to ±4%

Location Where the One Situation Occurred

Percent of Reserve Component Women Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior

DoD Reserve Women KEY: Higher Response Lower Response		Total Women	ARNG Women	USAR Women	USNR Women	USMCR Women	ANG Women	USAFR Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Where this situation occurred	At a military installation	50	49	50	49	50	52	55	45	52	55	65
	Some behaviors occurred at a military installation	32	32	34	30	33	31	29	35	31	29	24
	Not at a military installation	18	19	16	20	17	17	15	20	17	15	11

- **Higher response of *at a military installation* led by O4 – O6 women; lower response led by E1 – E4 women**
- **Lower response of *some behaviors occurred at a military installation* led by O4 – O6 women**
- **Lower response of *not at a military installation* led by O4 – O6 women**

WGRR 2012 Q59

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±15%

Location Where the One Situation Occurred

Percent of Reserve Component Men Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior

DoD Reserve Men KEY: Higher Response Lower Response		Total Men	ARNG Men	USAR Men	USNR Men	USMCR Men	ANG Men	USAFR Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
Where this situation occurred	At a military installation	40	39	44	37	42	39	44	38	39	52	40
	Some behaviors occurred at a military installation	28	28	28	26	30	30	27	29	28	27	29
	Not at a military installation	31	33	28	37	29	31	29	33	32	21	30

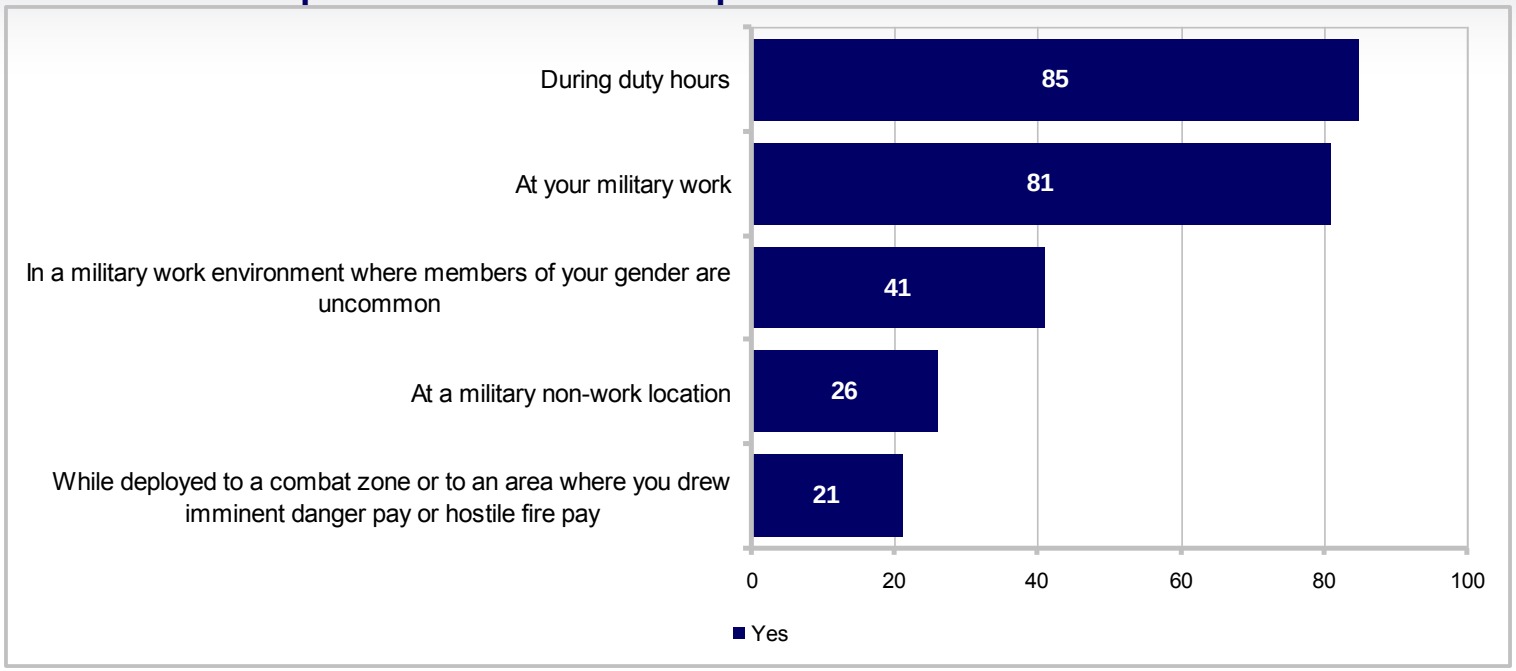
- **Higher response of *at a military installation* led by O1 – O3 men**
- **Lower response of *not at a military installation* led by O1 – O3 men**

WGRR 2012 Q59

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±15%

Characteristics of the Military Setting Where the One Situation Occurred

Percent of Reserve Component Women Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior On Base



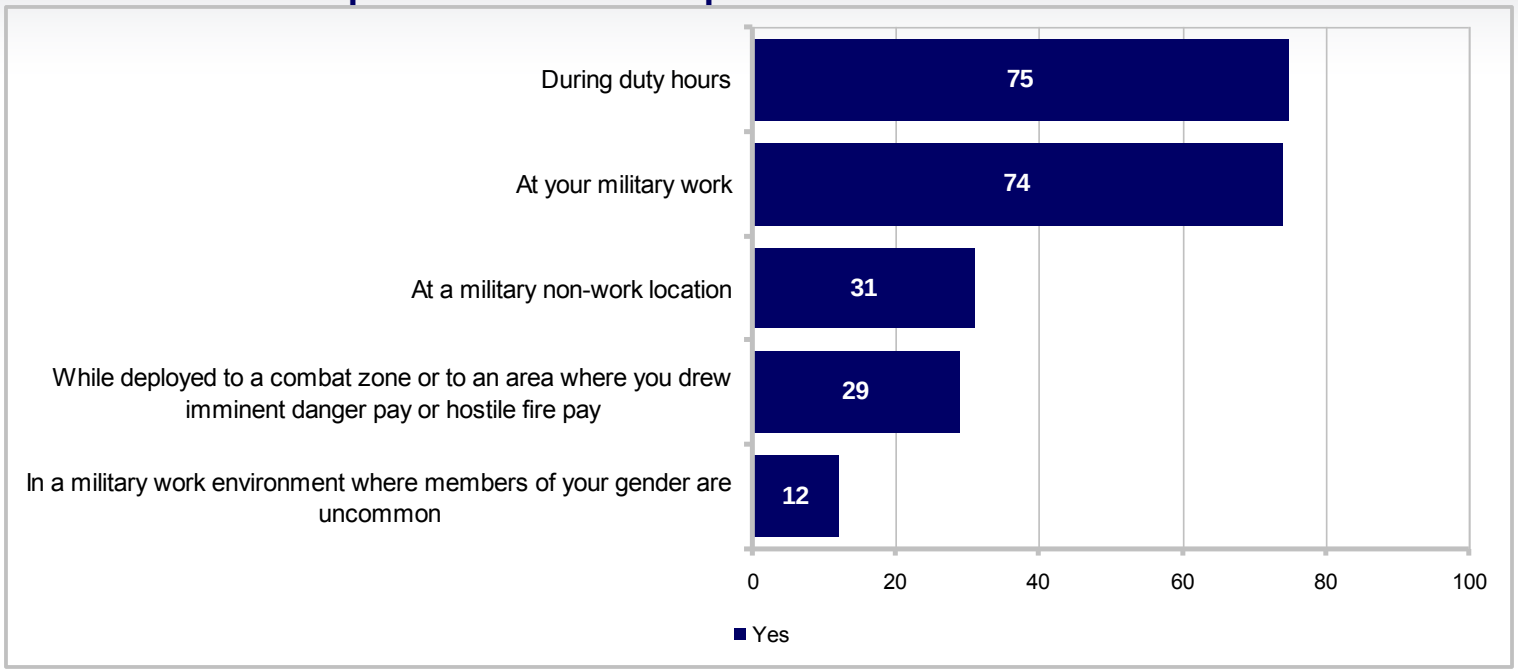
- **Of the 41% of women who experienced UGR (crude/offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, sexual coercion, and/or sexist behavior) on base:**
  - 85% indicated the situation occurred during duty hours
  - 81% indicated the situation occurred at their military work
  - 41% indicated the situation occurred in a military work environment where members of their gender are uncommon
  - 26% indicated the situation occurred at a military non-work location
  - 21% indicated the situation occurred while deployed to a combat zone or to an area where they drew imminent danger pay or hostile fire pay

WGRR 2012 Q60

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±3%

Characteristics of the Military Setting Where the One Situation Occurred

Percent of Reserve Component Men Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior On Base



- **Of the 18% of men who experienced UGR (crude/offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, sexual coercion, and/or sexist behavior):**
  - 75% indicated the situation occurred during duty hours
  - 74% indicated the situation occurred at their military work
  - 31% indicated the situation occurred at a military non-work location
  - 29% indicated the situation occurred while deployed to a combat zone or to an area where they drew imminent danger pay or hostile fire pay
  - 12% indicated the situation occurred in a military work environment where members of their gender are uncommon

WGRR 2012 Q60

Margins of error range from ±3% to ±4%

Characteristics of the Military Setting Where the One Situation Occurred

Percent of Reserve Component Women Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior On Base

DoD Reserve Women KEY: Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	Total Women	ARNG Women	USAR Women	USNR Women	USMCR Women	ANG Women	USAFR Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
During duty hours	85	85	86	80	82	86	86	81	88	85	90
At your military work	81	80	81	75	86	84	80	77	83	77	86
In a military work environment where members of your gender are uncommon	41	43	37	40	51	47	41	42	42	42	38
At a military non-work location	26	26	29	27	31	20	22	25	27	24	22
While deployed to a combat zone or to an area where you drew imminent danger pay or hostile fire pay	21	27	20	18	16	15	11	17	25	21	21

- **Higher response of situation occurred *during duty hours* led by O4 – O6 women and E5 – E9 women; lower response led by E1 – E4 women**
- **Higher response of situation occurred *while deployed to a combat zone* led by ARNG women and E5 – E9 women; lower response led by USAFR women, ANG women, and E1 – E4 women**

WGRR 2012 Q60

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±18%

Characteristics of the Military Setting Where the One Situation Occurred

Percent of Reserve Component Men Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior On Base

DoD Reserve Men KEY: Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	Total Men	ARNG Men	USAR Men	USNR Men	USMCR Men	ANG Men	USAFR Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
During duty hours	75	78	69	83	55	79	85	69	77	85	78
At your military work	74	78	64	80	59	76	80	71	74	80	71
In a military work environment where members of your gender are uncommon	12	13	9	15	14	13	13	13	12	13	9
At a military non-work location	31	31	30	27	46	19	32	35	28	30	28
While deployed to a combat zone or to an area where you drew imminent danger pay or hostile fire pay	29	35	26	30	12	20	18	26	29	32	26

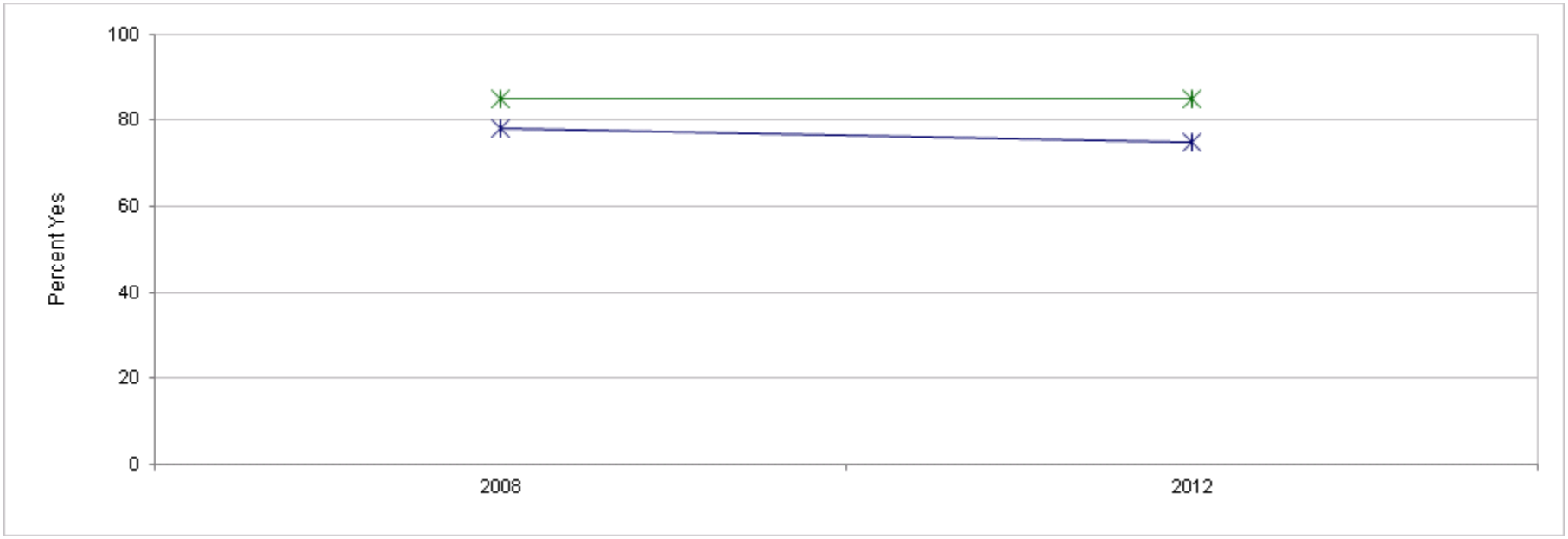
- Lower response of situation occurred *at their military work* led by USAR men
- Lower response of situation occurred *at a military non-work location* led by ANG men
- Higher response of situation occurred *while deployed to a combat zone* led by ARNG men; lower response led by USMCR men

WGRR 2012 Q60

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±18%

One Situation Occurred During Duty Hours

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior On Base, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	85	85
* Total Men	78	75

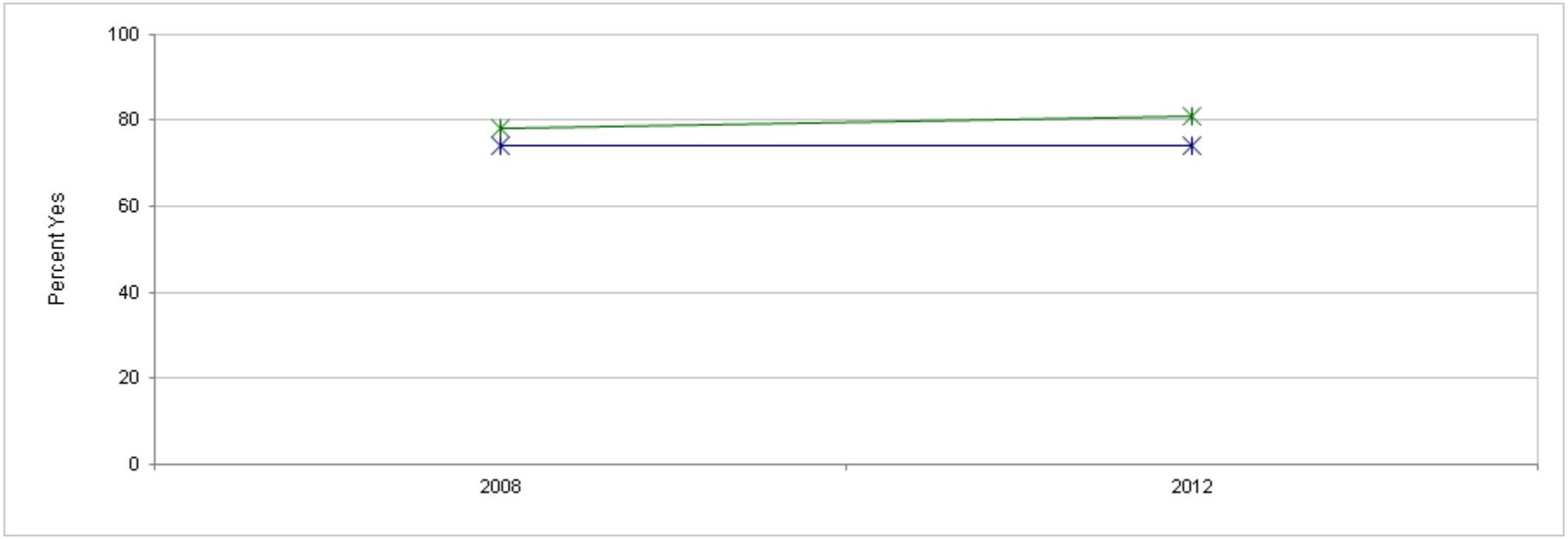
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q60b

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±4%

One Situation Occurred at Your Military Work

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior On Base, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	78	81
* Total Men	74	74

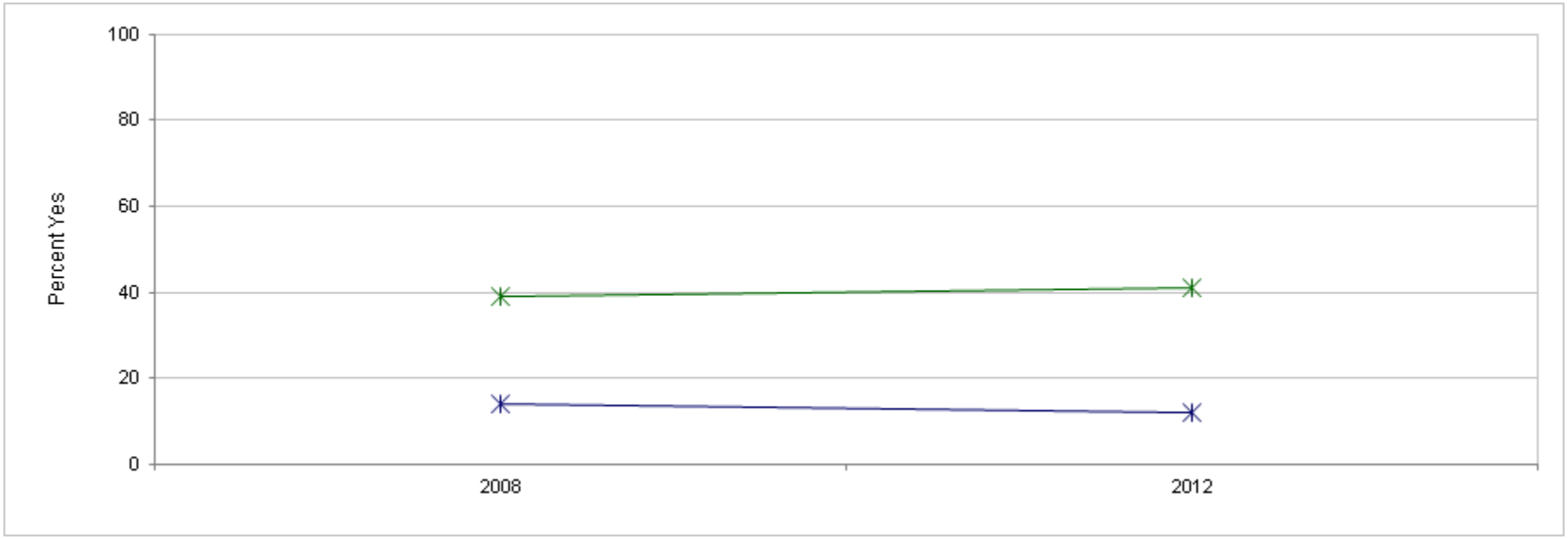
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q60a

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±4%

One Situation Occurred in a Military Work Environment Where Members of Your Gender are Uncommon

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior On Base, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	39	41
* Total Men	14	12

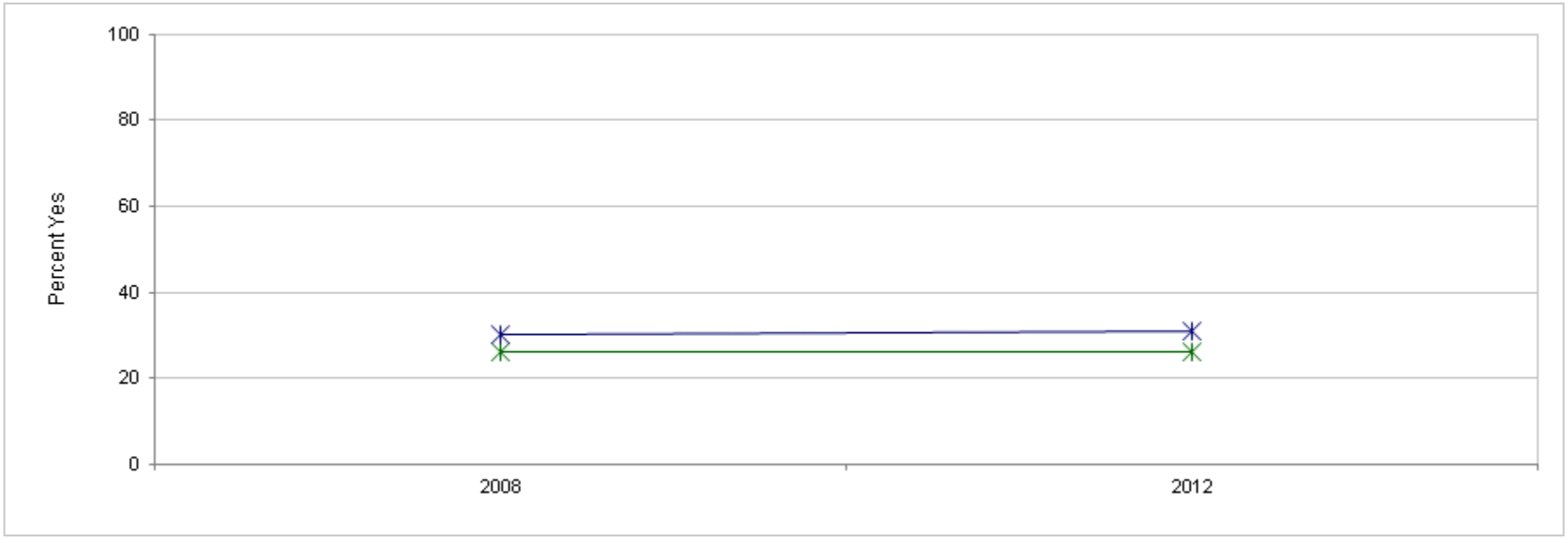
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q60c

Margins of error range from ±3% to ±4%

One Situation Occurred at a Military non-work Location

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior On Base, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	26	26
* Total Men	30	31

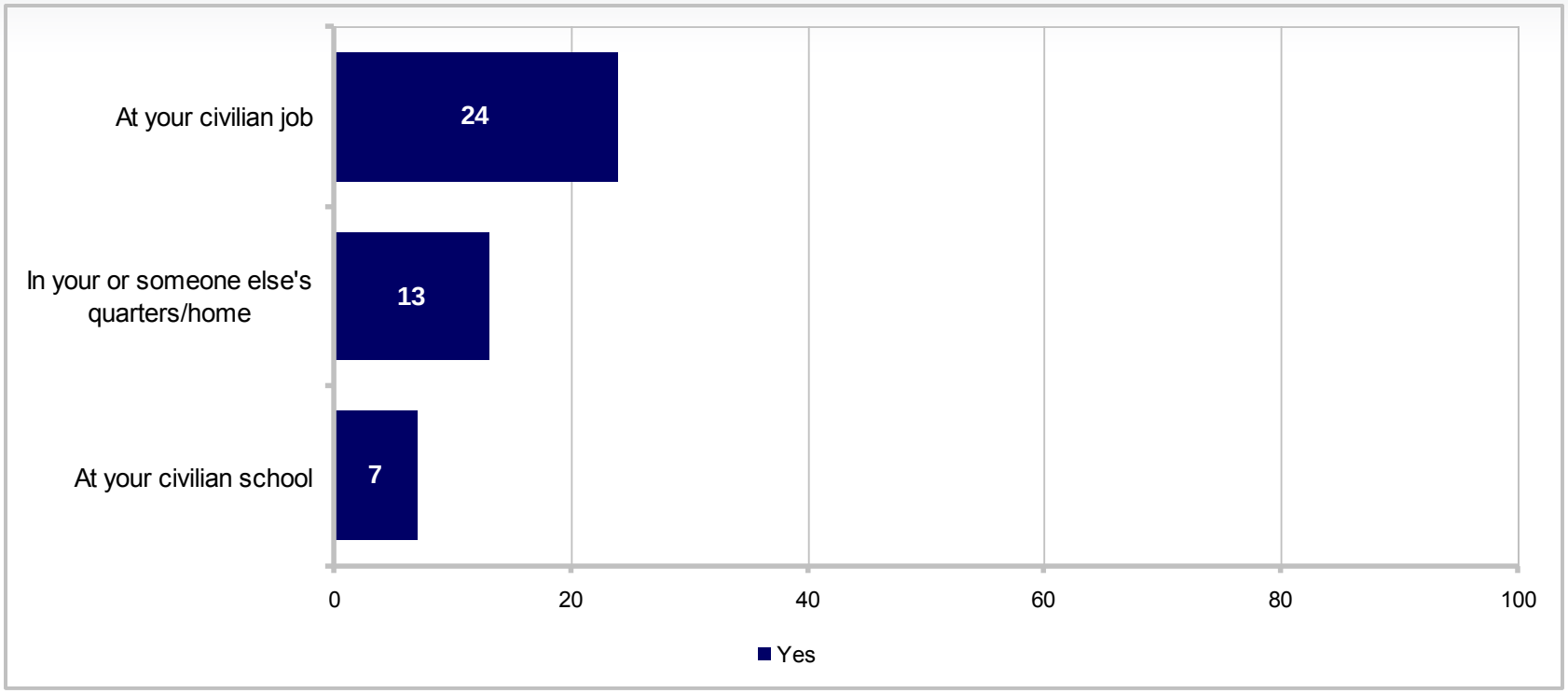
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q60d

Margins of error range from ±3% to ±4%

Other Locations Where the One Situation Occurred

Percent of Reserve Component Women Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior



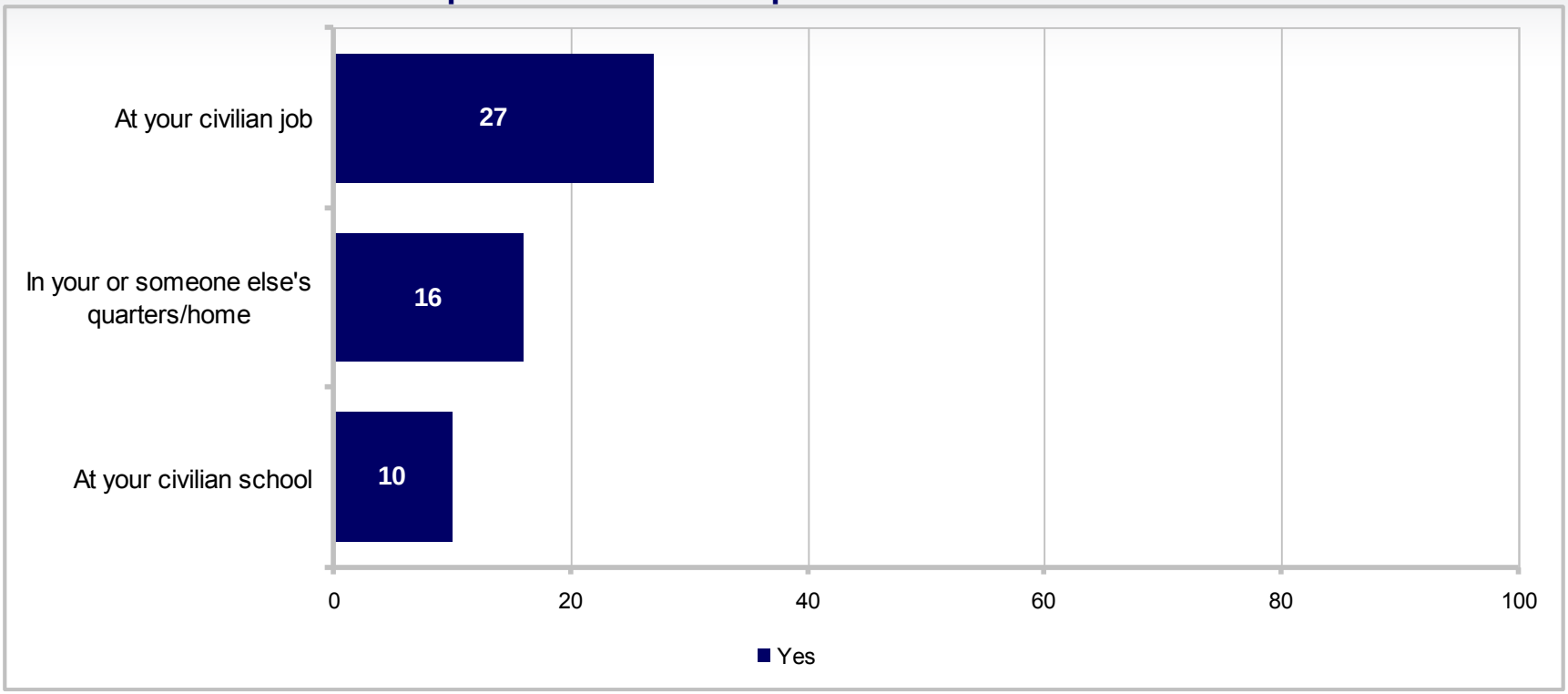
- **Of the 41% of women who experienced UGR (crude/offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, sexual coercion, and/or sexist behavior):**
  - 24% indicated the situation occurred at their civilian job
  - 13% indicated the situation occurred in their or someone else's quarters/home
  - 7% indicated the situation occurred at their civilian school

WGRR 2012 Q61c–e

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±3%

Other Locations Where the One Situation Occurred

Percent of Reserve Component Men Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior



- **Of the 18% of men who experienced UGR (crude/offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, sexual coercion, and/or sexist behavior):**
  - 27% indicated the situation occurred at their civilian job
  - 16% indicated the situation occurred in their or someone else's quarters/home
  - 10% indicated the situation occurred at their civilian school

WGRR 2012 Q61c–e

Margins of error do not exceed ±4%

Other Locations Where the One Situation Occurred

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior

DoD Reserve Women KEY: Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	Total Women	ARNG Women	USAR Women	USNR Women	USMCR Women	ANG Women	USAFR Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
At your civilian job	24	22	24	21	9	30	34	21	28	22	25
In your or someone else's quarters/home	13	14	16	13	12	6	11	16	14	8	7
At your civilian school	7	9	5	7	4	5	5	11	5	4	1

DoD Reserve Men KEY: Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	Total Men	ARNG Men	USAR Men	USNR Men	USMCR Men	ANG Men	USAFR Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
At your civilian job	27	23	23	26	30	37	44	26	29	18	29
In your or someone else's quarters/home	16	18	12	15	34	7	5	20	16	11	2
At your civilian school	10	13	5	8	22	3	4	12	10	11	3

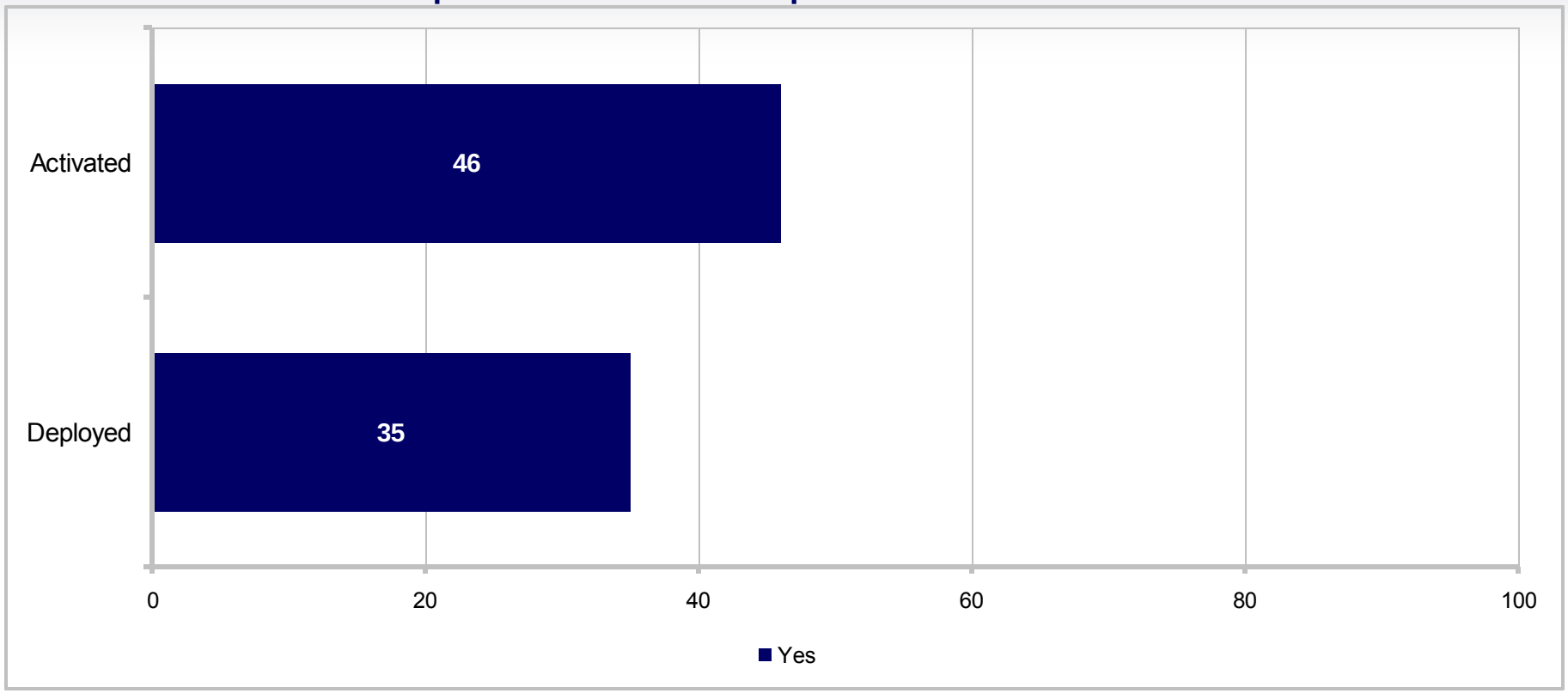
- **Higher response of situation occurred *at their civilian job* led by USAFR men and USAFR women; lower response led by USMCR women**
- **Lower response of situation occurred *in their or someone else's quarters/home* led by O4 – O6 men, USAFR men, ANG women, ANG men, O4 – O6 women, and O1 – O3 women**
- **Higher response of situation occurred *at their civilian school* led by E1 – E4 women; lower response led by O4 – O6 women, ANG men, and O4 – O6 men**

WGRR 2012 Q61c–e

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±18%

Status When the One Situation Occurred

Percent of Reserve Component Women Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior



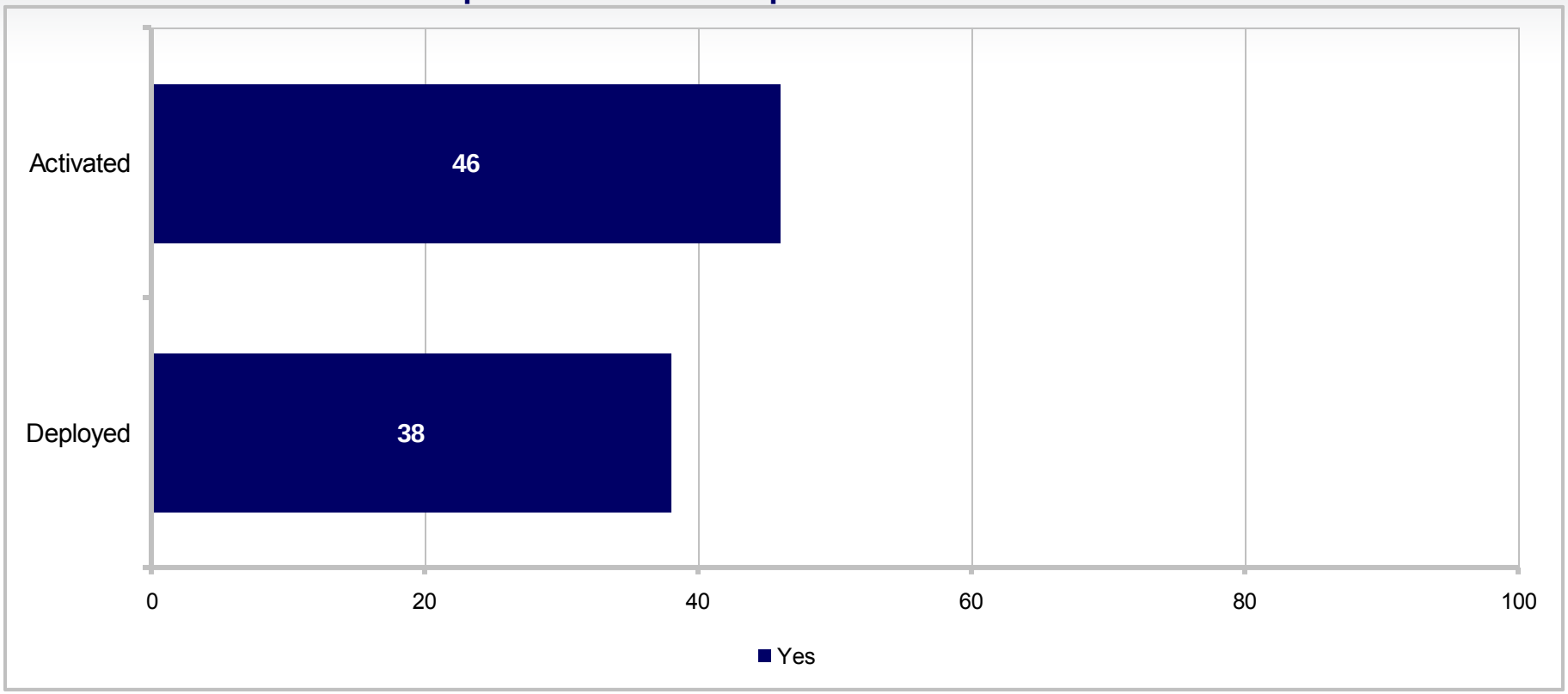
- **Of the 41% of women who experienced UGR (crude/offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, sexual coercion, and/or sexist behavior):**
  - 46% indicated the situation occurred while activated
  - 35% indicated the situation occurred while deployed

WGRR 2012 Q61a,b

Margins of error do not exceed ±3%

Status When the One Situation Occurred

Percent of Reserve Component Men Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior



- **Of the 18% of men who experienced UGR (crude/offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, sexual coercion, and/or sexist behavior):**
  - 46% indicated the situation occurred while activated
  - 38% indicated the situation occurred while deployed

WGRR 2012 Q61a,b

Margins of error do not exceed ±5%

Status When the One Situation Occurred

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior

DoD Reserve Women KEY: Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	Total Women	ARNG Women	USAR Women	USNR Women	USMCR Women	ANG Women	USAFR Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Activated	46	45	53	47	50	34	38	48	44	44	45
Deployed	35	39	36	35	25	29	24	29	40	33	36

DoD Reserve Men KEY: Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	Total Men	ARNG Men	USAR Men	USNR Men	USMCR Men	ANG Men	USAFR Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
Activated	46	48	49	47	33	43	27	45	44	54	48
Deployed	38	43	40	43	15	30	21	35	39	43	37

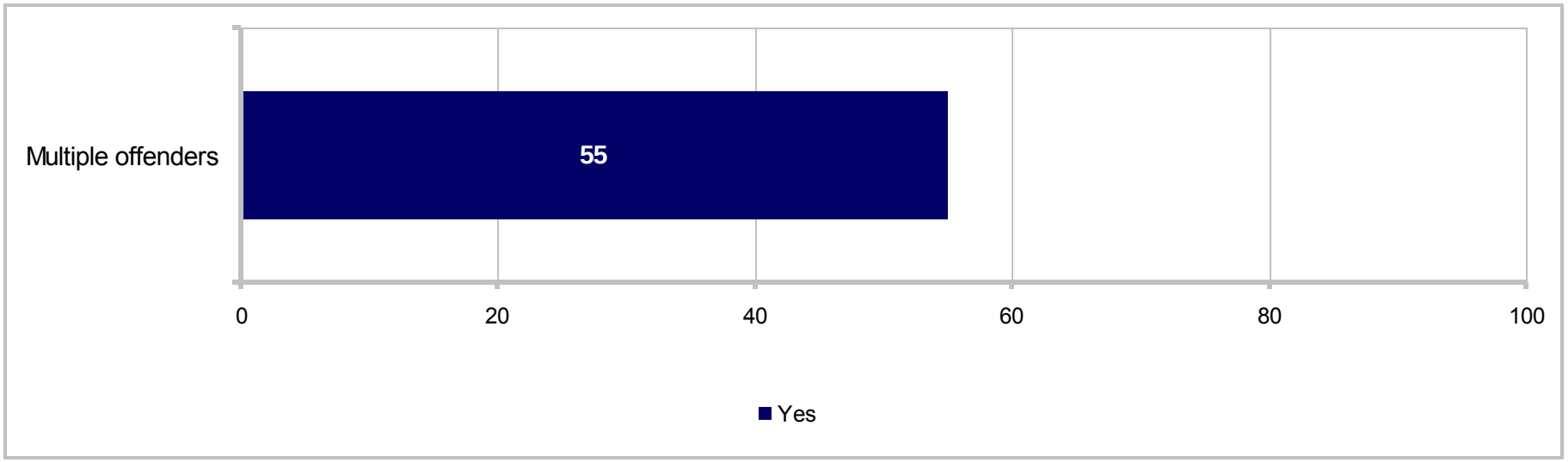
- Higher response of *activated* led by USAR women; lower response led by USAFR men and ANG women
- Higher response of *deployed* led by E5 – E9 women; lower response led by USMCR men, USAFR men, USAFR women, and E1 – E4 women

WGRR 2012 Q61a,b

Margins of error range from ±3% to ±18%

Multiple Offenders Involved in the One Situation

Percent of Reserve Component Women Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior



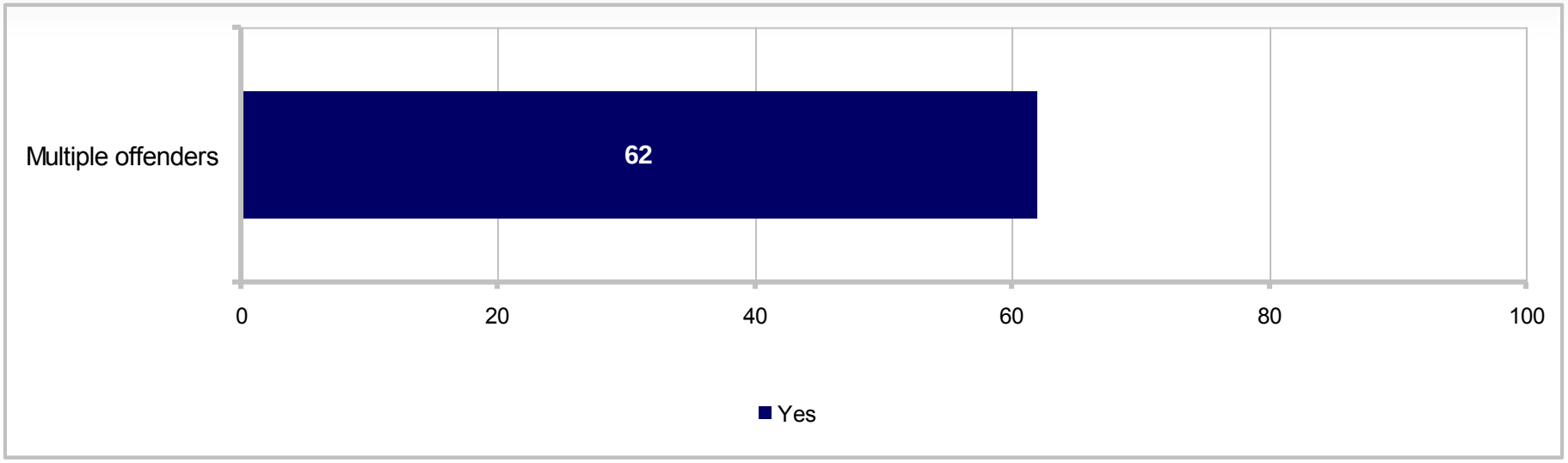
- **Of the 41% of women who experienced UGR (crude/offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, sexual coercion, and/or sexist behavior):**
  - 55% indicated the situation involved multiple offenders

WGRR 2012 Q62

Margins of error do not exceed ±3%

Multiple Offenders Involved in the One Situation

Percent of Reserve Component Men Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior



- **Of the 18% of men who experienced UGR (crude/offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, sexual coercion, and/or sexist behavior):**
  - 62% indicated the situation involved multiple offenders

WGRR 2012 Q62

Margins of error do not exceed ±5%

Multiple Offenders Involved in the One Situation

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior

DoD Reserve Women KEY: Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	Total Women	ARNG Women	USAR Women	USNR Women	USMCR Women	ANG Women	USAFR Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Multiple offenders	55	57	54	51	54	57	53	56	56	49	53

DoD Reserve Men KEY: Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	Total Men	ARNG Men	USAR Men	USNR Men	USMCR Men	ANG Men	USAFR Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
Multiple offenders	62	64	53	64	63	74	62	62	63	66	49

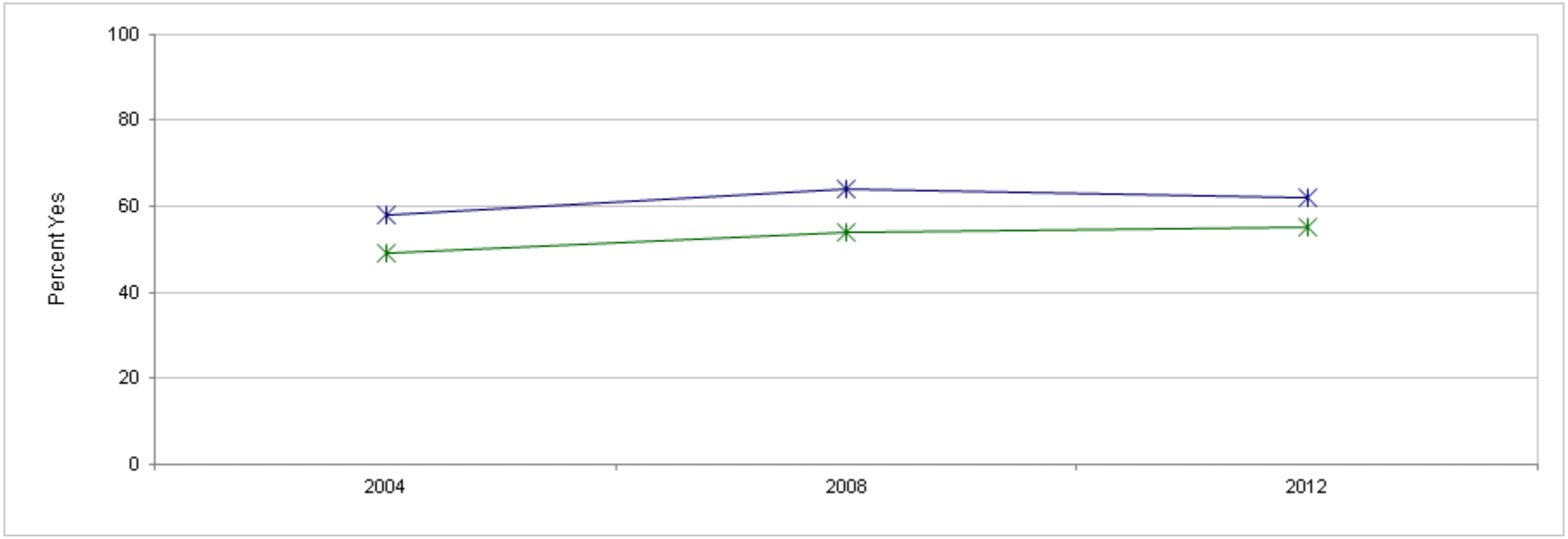
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men by Reserve component or by paygrade**

WGRR 2012 Q62

Margins of error range from ±3% to ±22%

Multiple Offenders Involved in the One Situation

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2004	2008	2012
* Total Women	49	54	55
* Total Men	58	64	62

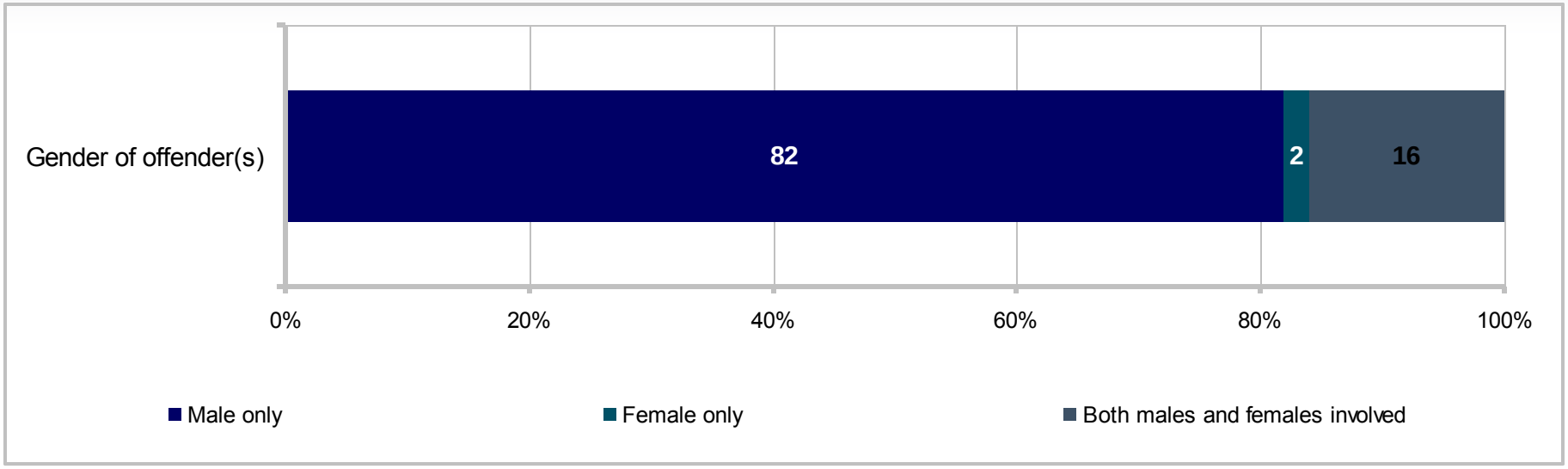
- **For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2004; there are no statistically significant differences for men**

WGRR 2012 Q62

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

Gender of Offender(s) in the One Situation

Percent of Reserve Component Women Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior



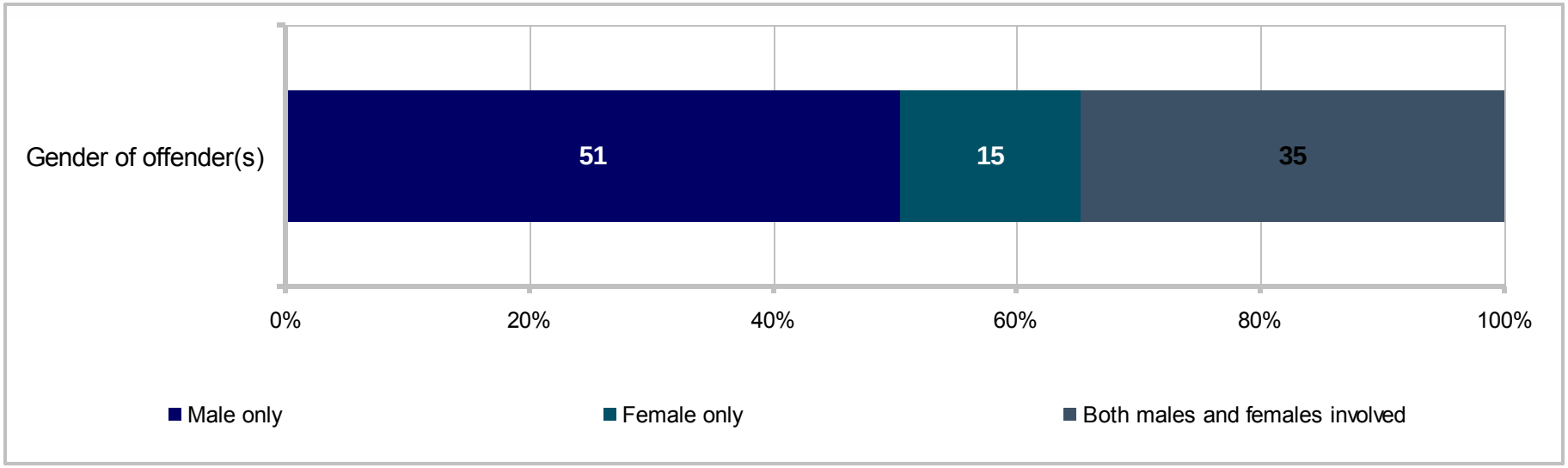
- **Of the 41% of women who experienced UGR (crude/offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, sexual coercion, and/or sexist behavior):**
  - 82% indicated the offender(s) was male only; 2% indicated the offender(s) was female only; and 16% indicated both males and females were involved

WGRR 2012 Q63

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

Gender of Offender(s) in the One Situation

Percent of Reserve Component Men Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior



- **Of the 18% of men who experienced UGR (crude/offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, sexual coercion, and/or sexist behavior):**
  - 51% indicated the offender(s) was male only; 15% indicated the offender(s) was female only; and 35% indicated both males and females were involved

WGRR 2012 Q63

Margins of error range from ±3% to ±4%

Gender of Offender(s) in the One Situation

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior

DoD Reserve Women KEY: Higher Response Lower Response		Total Women	ARNG Women	USAR Women	USNR Women	USMCR Women	ANG Women	USAFR Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Gender of offender(s)	Male only	82	83	82	79	87	84	82	80	82	88	88
	Female only	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2
	Both males and females involved	16	15	17	19	11	14	16	18	16	11	10

DoD Reserve Men KEY: Higher Response Lower Response		Total Men	ARNG Men	USAR Men	USNR Men	USMCR Men	ANG Men	USAFR Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
Gender of offender(s)	Male only	51	53	43	50	56	55	52	53	50	45	56
	Female only	15	16	18	9	3	10	20	13	16	16	13
	Both males and females involved	35	31	39	41	42	35	28	33	35	39	30

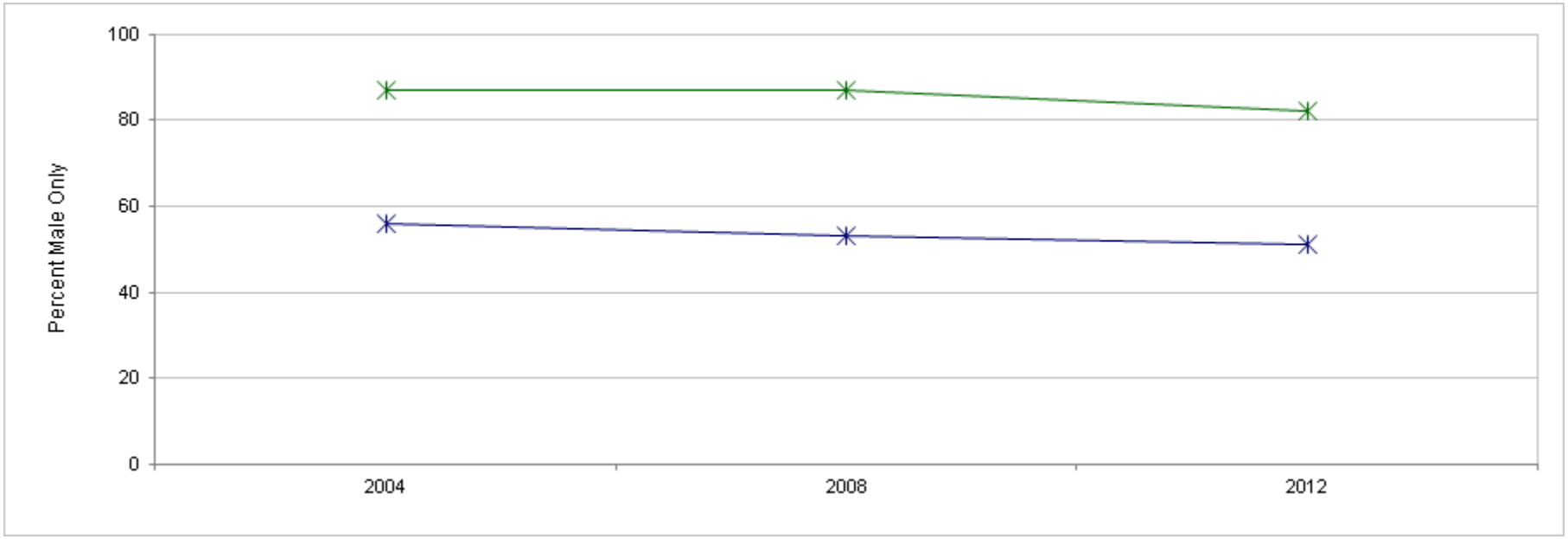
- **Higher response of *male only* led by O4 – O6 women and O1 – O3 women**
- **Lower response of f*emale only* led by USMCR men**
- **Lower response of b*oth males and females involved* led by O4 – O6 women and O1 – O3 women**

WGRR 2012 Q63

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±18%

Male Offender Only in the One Situation

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2004	2008	2012
* Total Women	87	87	82
* Total Men	56	53	51

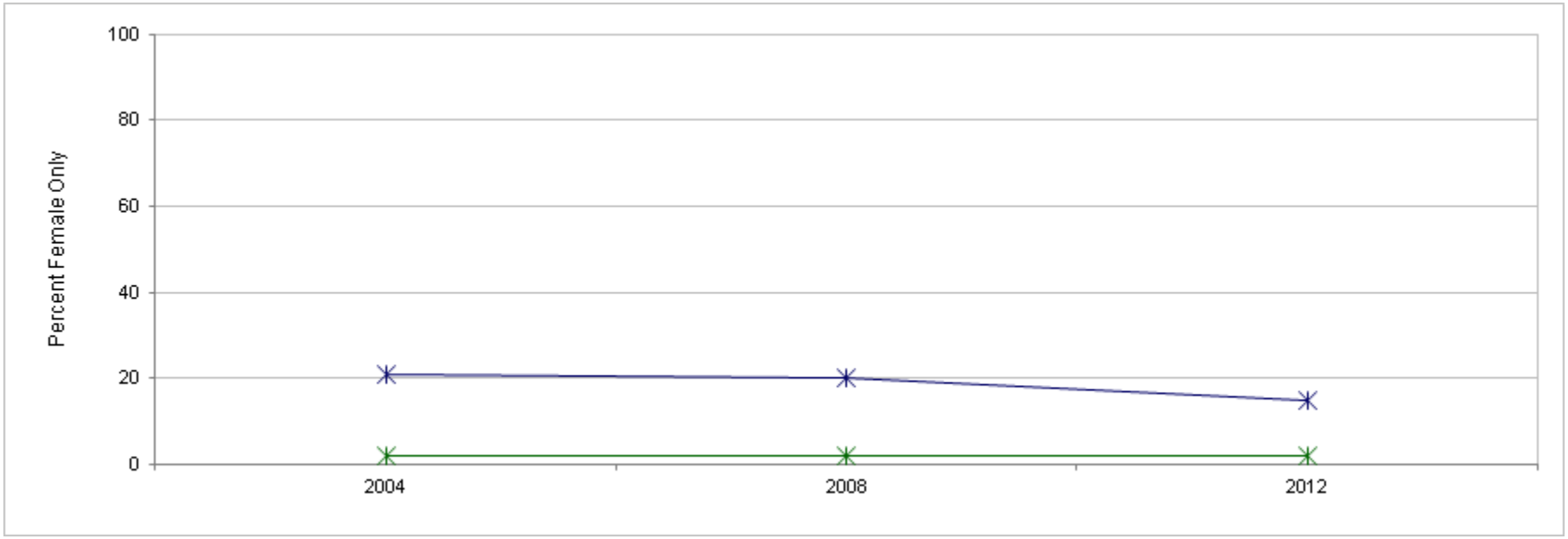
- **For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly lower than 2004; there are no statistically significant differences for men**

WGRR 2012 Q63

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

Female Offender Only in the One Situation

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2004	2008	2012
* Total Women	2	2	2
* Total Men	21	20	15

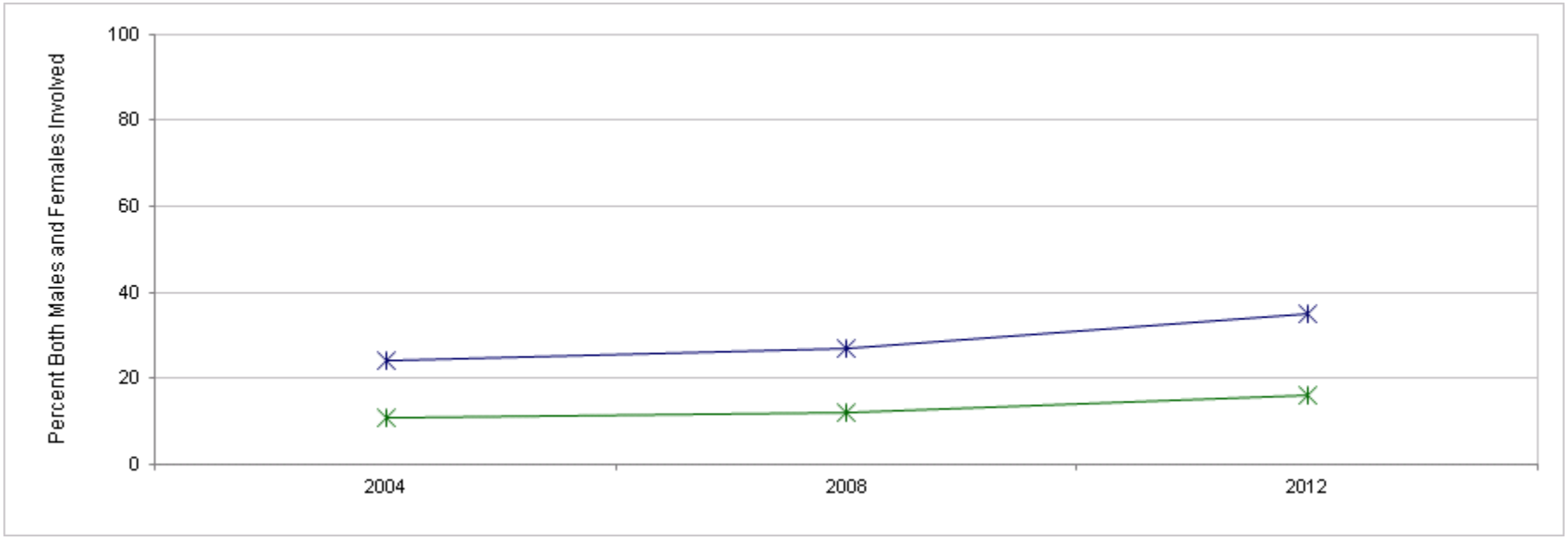
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008 or 2004**

WGRR 2012 Q63

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

Both Male and Female Offenders in the One Situation

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2004	2008	2012
* Total Women	11	12	16
* Total Men	24	27	35

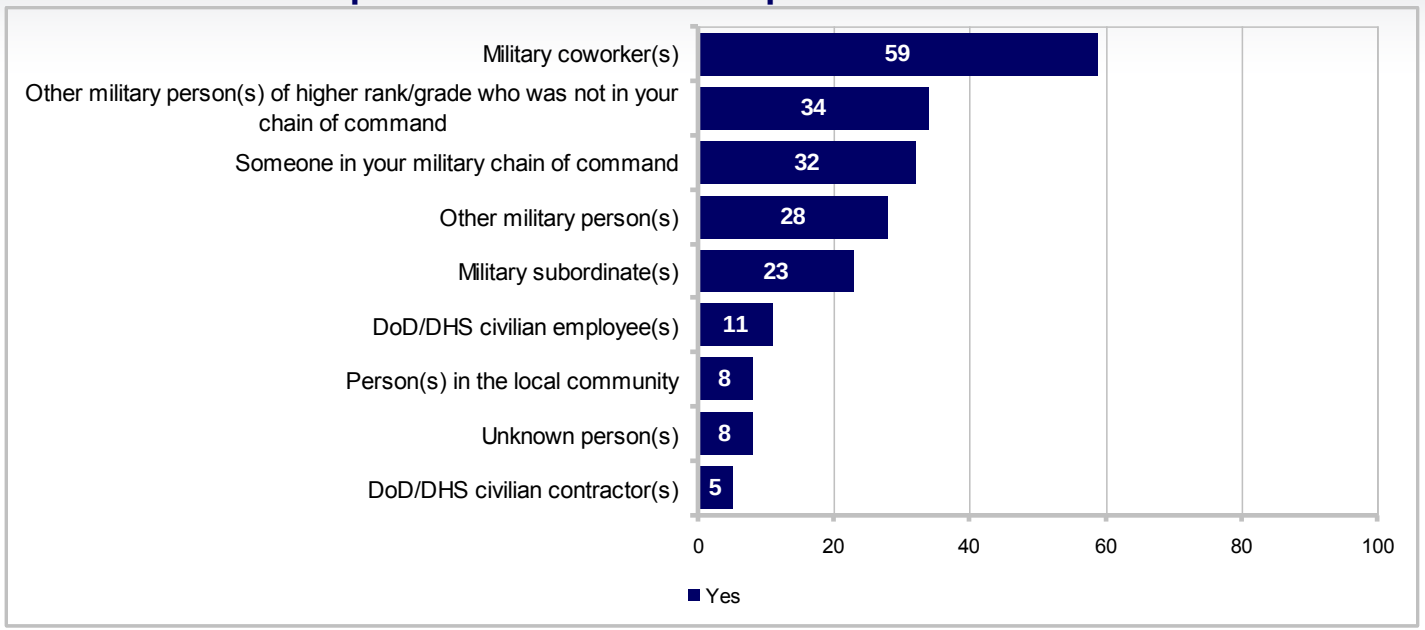
- **For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2004**

WGRR 2012 Q63

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

Offender(s) in the One Situation

Percent of Reserve Component Women Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior



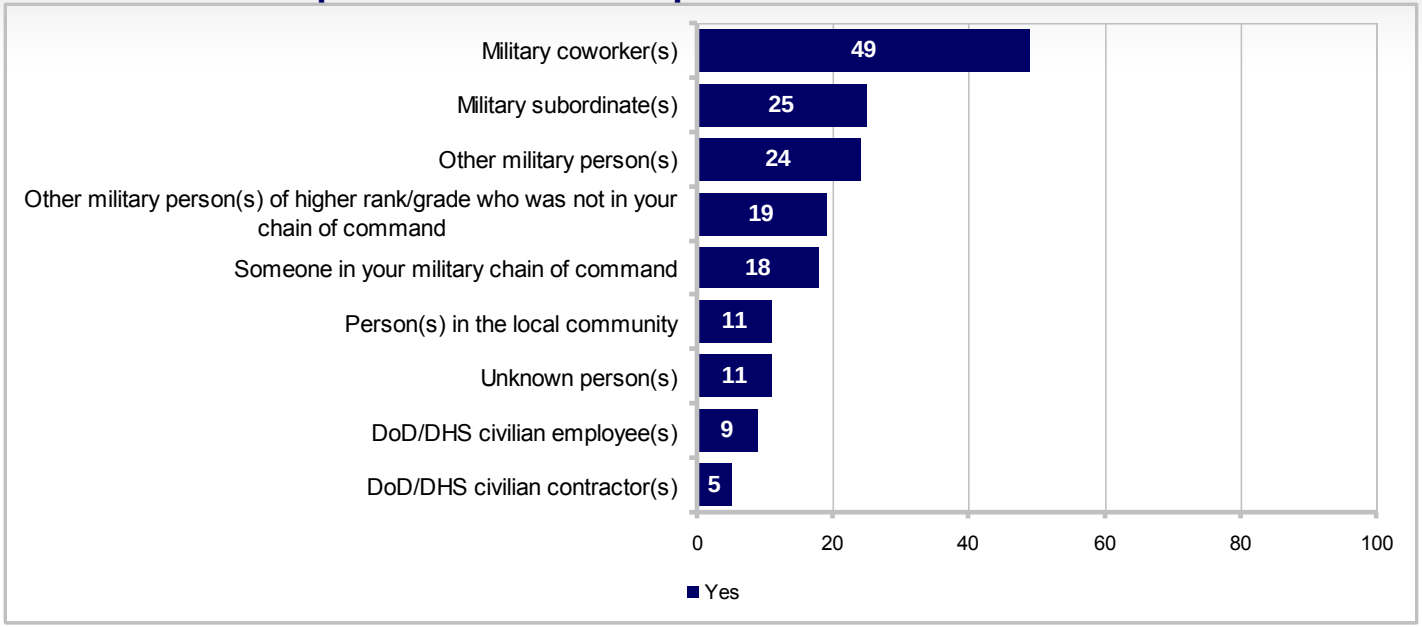
- **Of the 41% of women who experienced UGR (crude/offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, sexual coercion, and/or sexist behavior):**
  - 59% indicated the offender(s) was a military coworker(s)
  - 34% indicated the offender(s) was another military person(s) of higher rank/grade who was not in their chain of command
  - 32% indicated the offender(s) was someone in their military chain of command
  - 28% indicated the offender(s) was another military person(s)
  - 23% indicated the offender(s) was a military subordinate(s)
  - 11% indicated the offender(s) was a DoD/DHS civilian employee(s)
  - 8% indicated the offender(s) was a person(s) in the local community
  - 8% indicated the offender(s) was an unknown person(s)
  - 5% indicated the offender(s) was a DoD/DHS civilian contractor(s)

WGRR 2012 Q64

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

Offender(s) in the One Situation

Percent of Reserve Component Men Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior



- **Of the 18% of men who experienced UGR (crude/offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, sexual coercion, and/or sexist behavior):**
  - 49% indicated the offender(s) was a military coworker(s)
  - 25% indicated the offender(s) was a military subordinate(s)
  - 24% indicated the offender(s) was another military person(s)
  - 19% indicated the offender(s) was another military person(s) of higher rank/grade who was not in their chain of command
  - 18% indicated the offender(s) was someone in their military chain of command
  - 11% indicated the offender(s) was a person(s) in the local community
  - 11% indicated the offender(s) was an unknown person(s)
  - 9% indicated the offender(s) was a DoD/DHS civilian employee(s)
  - 5% indicated the offender(s) was a DoD/DHS civilian contractor(s)

WGRR 2012 Q64

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±4%

Offender(s) in the One Situation

Percent of Reserve Component Women Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior

DoD Reserve Women KEY: Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	Total Women	ARNG Women	USAR Women	USNR Women	USMCR Women	ANG Women	USAFR Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Military coworker(s)	59	60	58	56	49	60	62	58	61	59	53
Other military person(s) of higher rank/ grade who was not in your chain of command	34	36	33	29	35	37	35	38	33	30	25
Someone in your military chain of command	32	32	36	31	30	26	27	31	31	32	34
Other military person(s)	28	28	28	25	29	32	29	26	32	26	26
Military subordinate(s)	23	23	24	22	24	21	20	17	26	30	28
DoD/DHS civilian employee(s)	11	7	10	12	6	18	18	8	13	6	15
Person(s) in the local community	8	8	8	7	4	8	12	10	8	4	6
Unknown person(s)	8	9	7	3	9	8	8	9	8	5	5
DoD/DHS civilian contractor(s)	5	4	6	3	3	3	5	3	5	4	6

- Higher response of *offender(s) was another military person(s) of higher rank/grade who was not in their chain of command* led by E1 – E4 women; lower response led by O4 – O6 women
- Lower response of *offender(s) was someone in their military chain of command* led by ANG women
- Higher response of *offender(s) was another military person(s)* led by E5 – E9 women
- Higher response of *offender(s) was a military subordinate(s)* led by O1 – O3 women; lower response of led by E1 – E4 women
- Higher response of *offender(s) was a DoD/DHS civilian employee(s)* led by USAFR women, ANG women, and E5 – E9 women; lower response led by O1 – O3 women, ARNG women, and E1 – E4 women
- Lower response of *offender(s) was a person(s) in the local community* led by O1 – O3 women
- Lower response of *offender(s) was an unknown person* led by USNR women

WGRR 2012 Q64

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±15%

Offender(s) in the One Situation

Percent of Reserve Component Men Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior

DoD Reserve Men KEY: Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	Total Men	ARNG Men	USAR Men	USNR Men	USMCR Men	ANG Men	USAFR Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
Military coworker(s)	49	49	47	49	44	59	47	50	48	52	47
Other military person(s) of higher rank/ grade who was not in your chain of command	19	21	18	21	11	19	19	23	19	11	12
Someone in your military chain of command	18	19	14	27	14	16	20	18	20	13	12
Other military person(s)	24	25	24	31	16	21	26	21	27	26	23
Military subordinate(s)	25	26	23	28	19	22	29	14	29	38	36
DoD/DHS civilian employee(s)	9	7	9	10	7	14	30	6	11	6	14
Person(s) in the local community	11	11	9	10	20	10	11	11	11	8	8
Unknown person(s)	11	11	8	11	15	11	12	11	12	5	10
DoD/DHS civilian contractor(s)	5	4	4	5	8	6	7	3	5	4	8

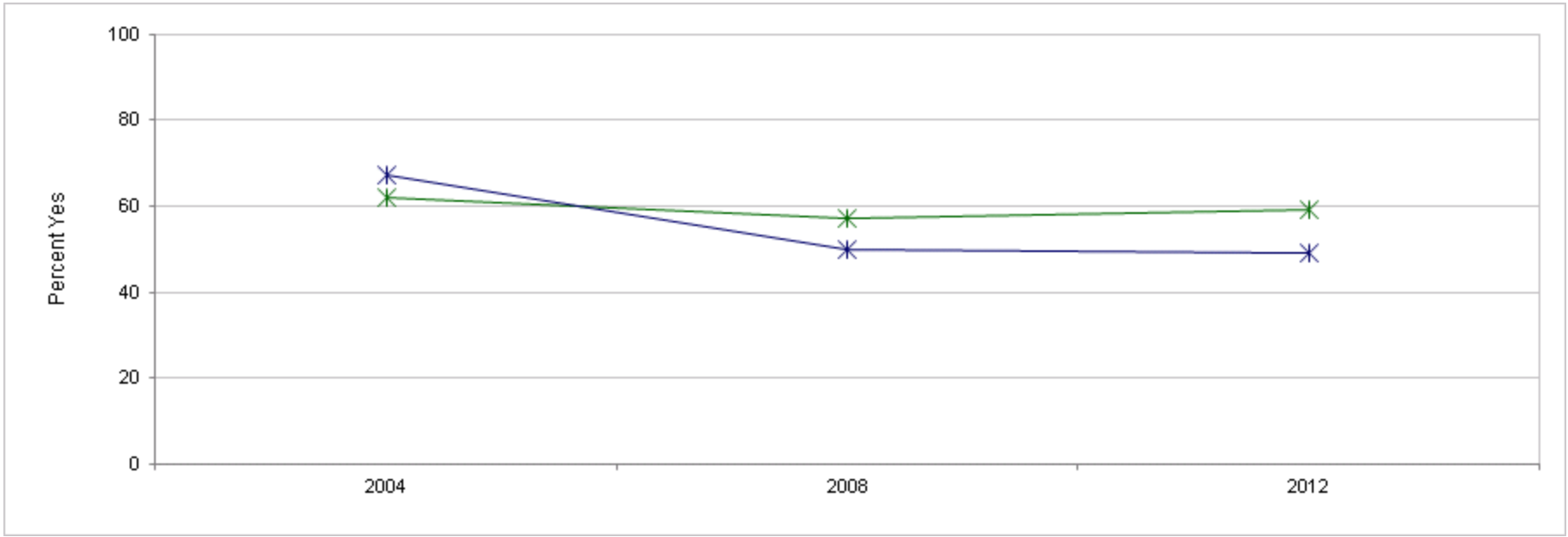
- Lower response of *offender(s) was another military person(s) of higher rank/grade who was not in your chain of command* led by O1 – O3 men
- Higher response of *offender(s) was a military subordinate(s)* led by O1 – O3 men, O4 – O6 men, and E5 – E9 men; lower response led by E1 – E4 men
- Higher response of *offender(s) was a DoD/DHS civilian employee(s)* led by USAFR men; lower response led by ARNG men
- Lower response of *offender(s) was an unknown person(s)* led by O1 – O3 men

WGRR 2012 Q64

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±15%

Offender Was Military Coworker

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2004	2008	2012
* Total Women	62	57	59
* Total Men	67	50	49

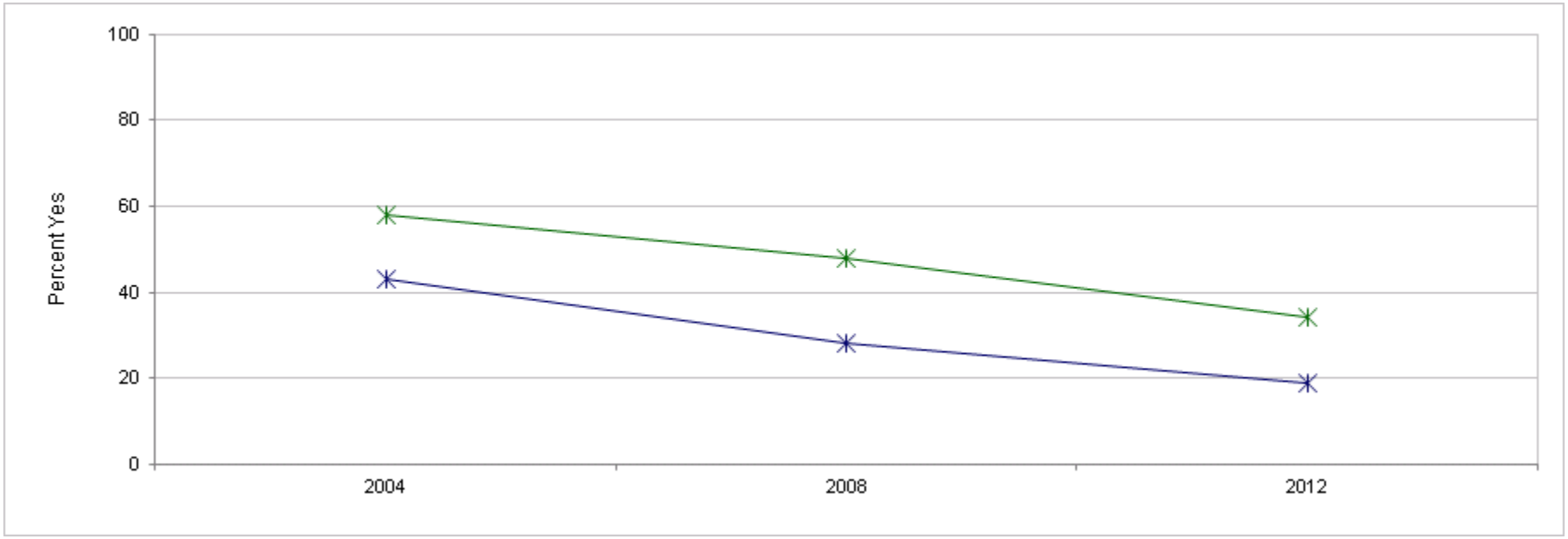
- **For men, the 2012 percentage is significantly lower than 2004; there are no statistically significant differences for women**

WGRR 2012 Q64c

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±4%

Offender Was Other Military Person of Higher Rank/Grade Who Was Not in Your Chain of Command

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2004	2008	2012
* Total Women	58	48	34
* Total Men	43	28	19

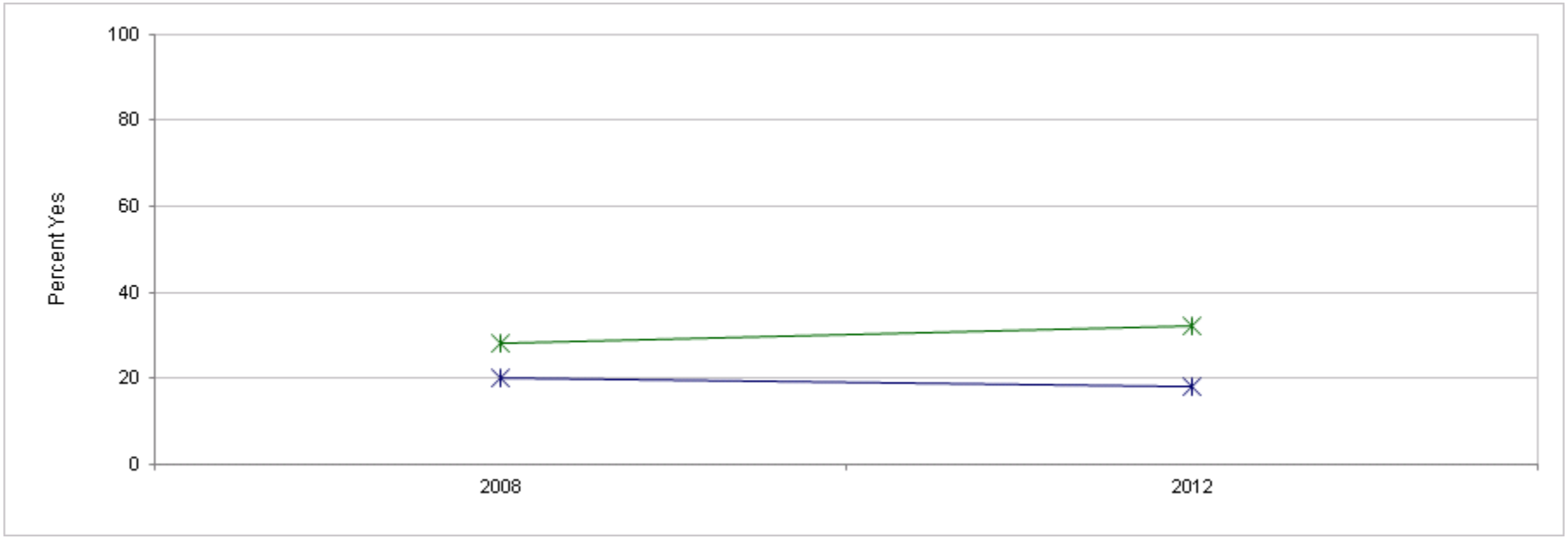
- **For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly lower than 2004 and 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q64b

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±4%

Offender Was Someone in Your Military Chain of Command

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	28	32
* Total Men	20	18

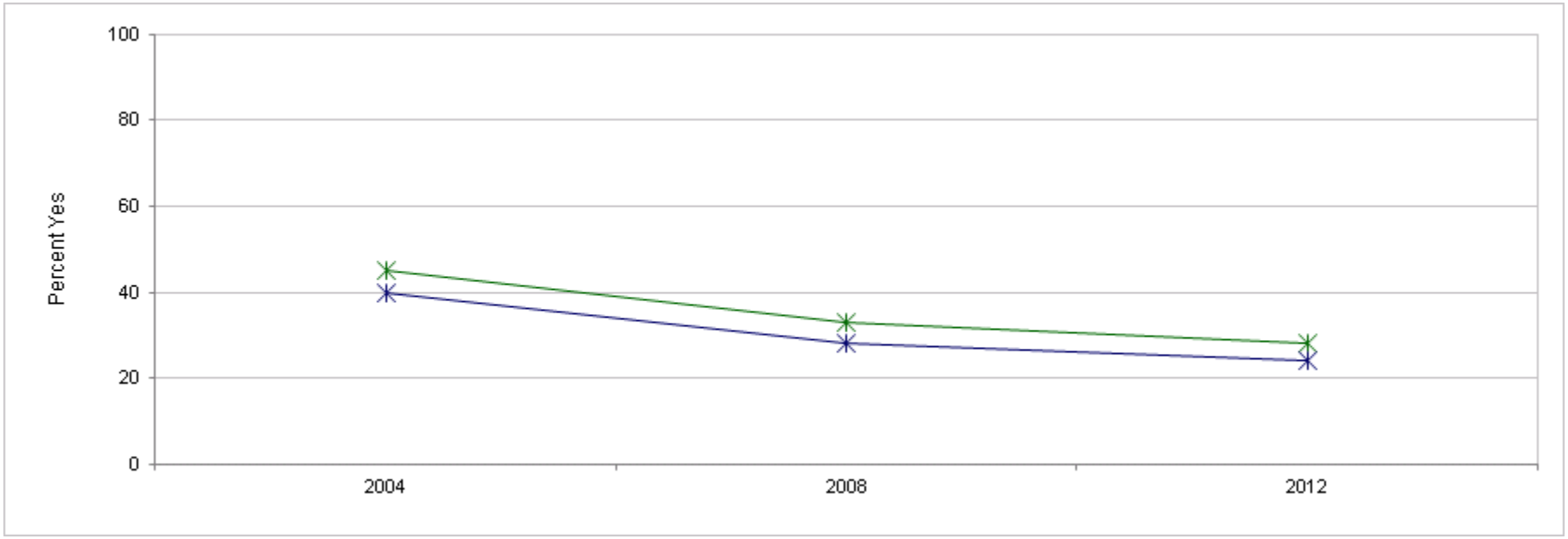
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q64a

Margins of error range from ±3% to ±4%

Offender Was Other Military Person

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2004	2008	2012
* Total Women	45	33	28
* Total Men	40	28	24

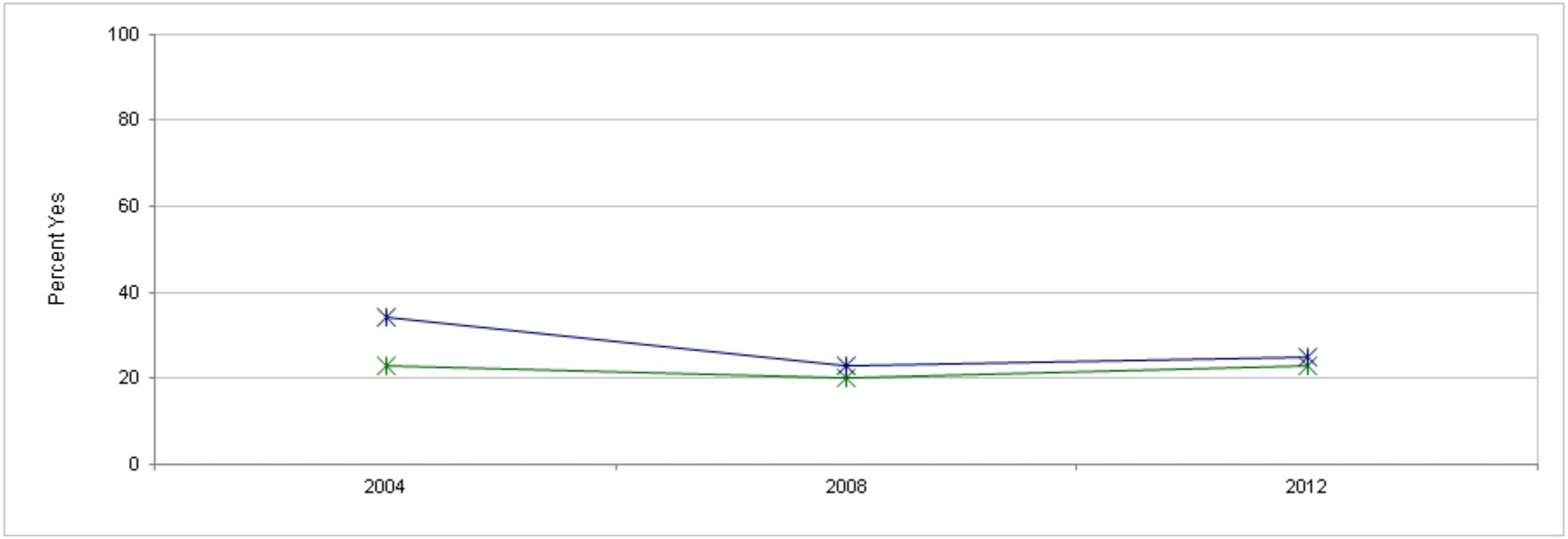
- **For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly lower than 2004**

WGRR 2012 Q64e

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±4%

Offender Was Military Subordinate

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2004	2008	2012
* Total Women	23	20	23
* Total Men	34	23	25

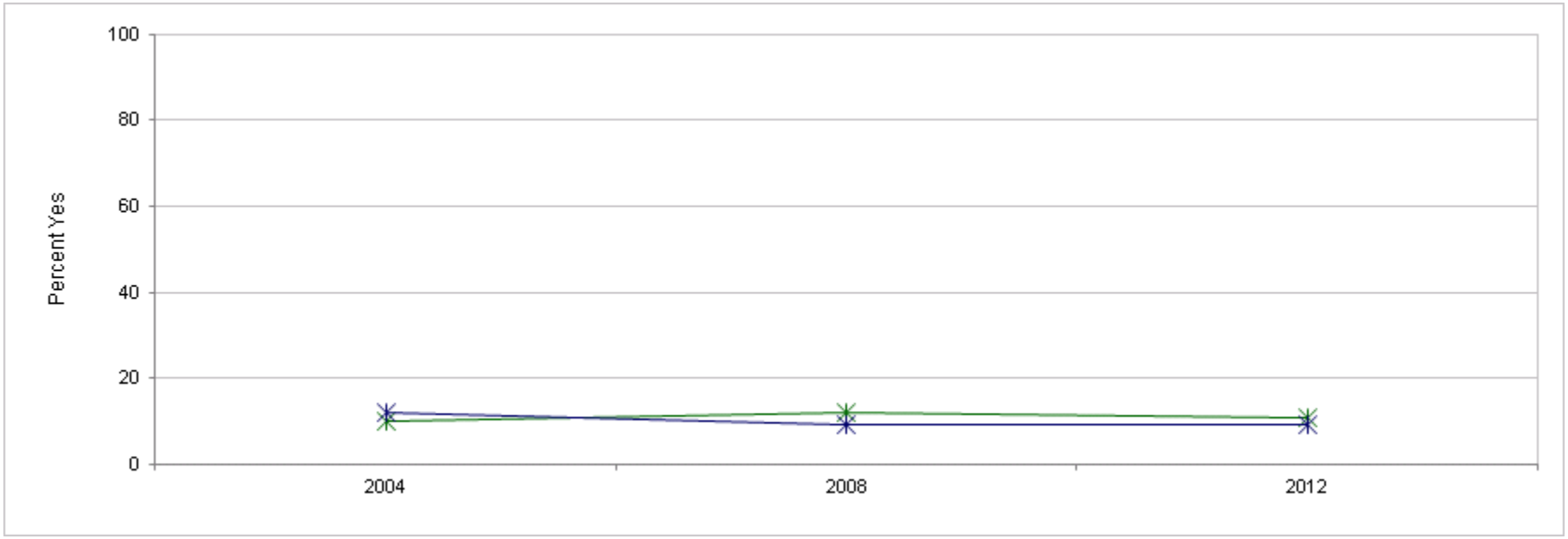
- **For men, the 2012 percentage is significantly lower than 2004; there are no statistically significant differences for women**

WGRR 2012 Q64d

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±3%

Offender Was DoD/DHS Civilian Employee

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2004	2008	2012
* Total Women	10	12	11
* Total Men	12	9	9

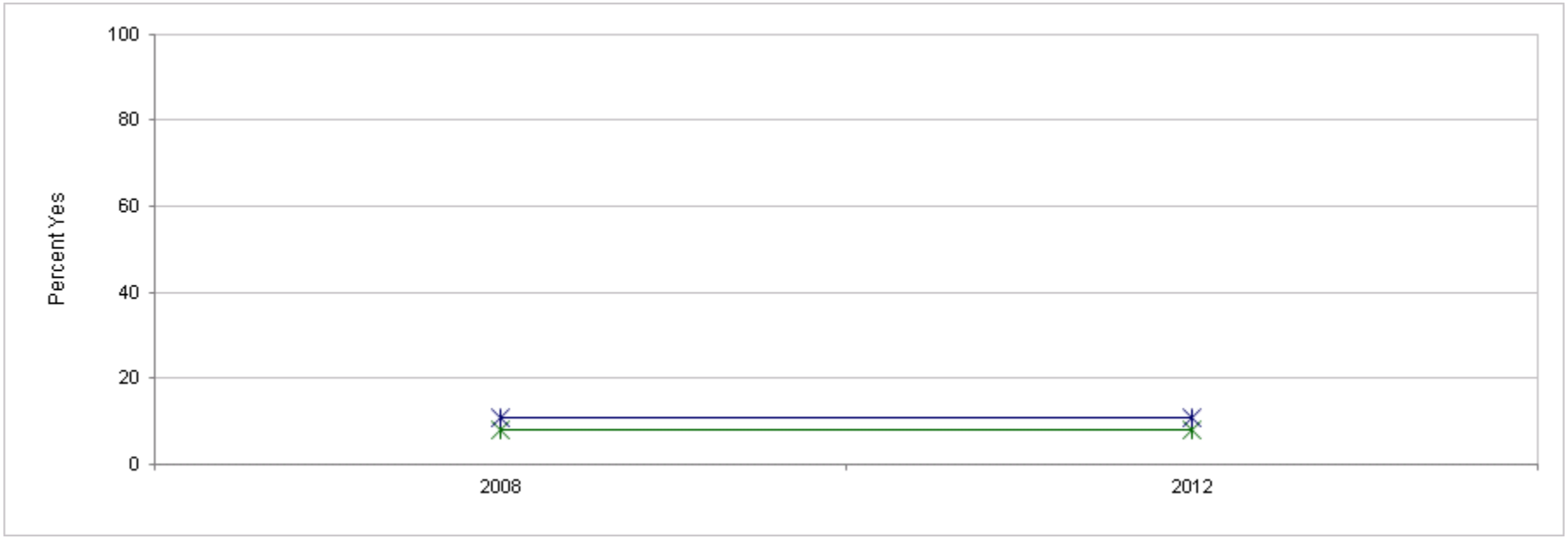
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008 or 2004**

WGRR 2012 Q64f

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

Offender Was Person in the Local Community

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	8	8
* Total Men	11	11

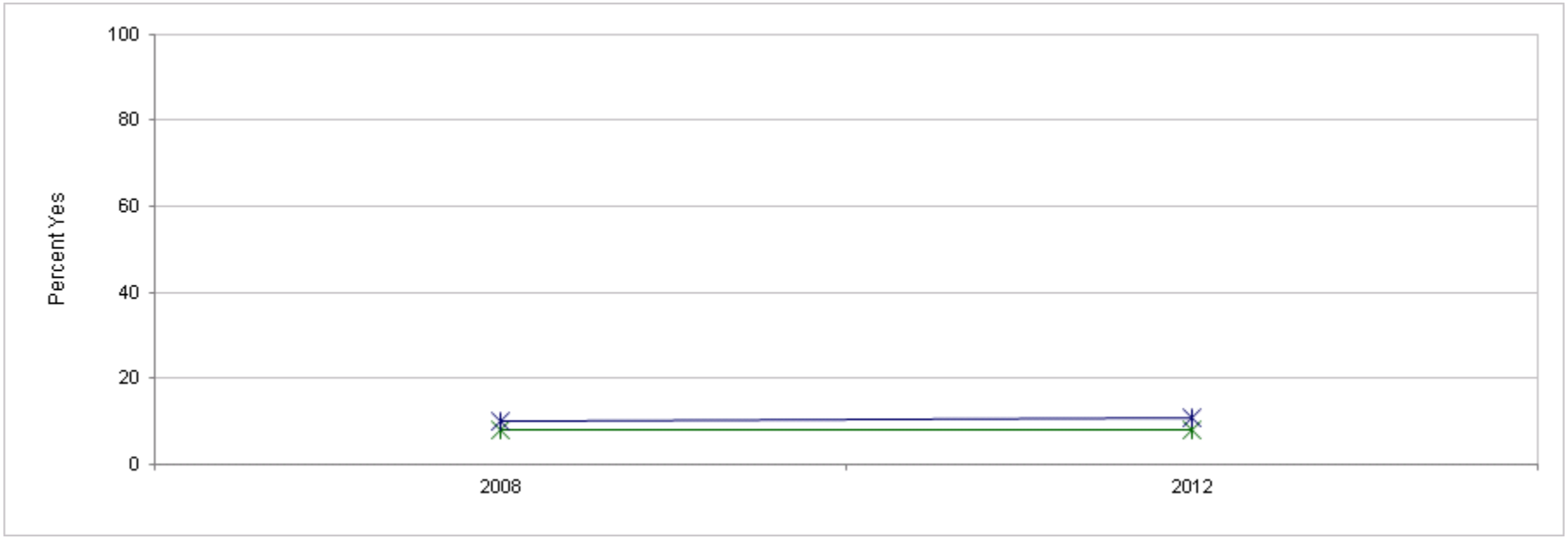
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q64h

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±3%

Offender Was Unknown Person

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	8	8
* Total Men	10	11

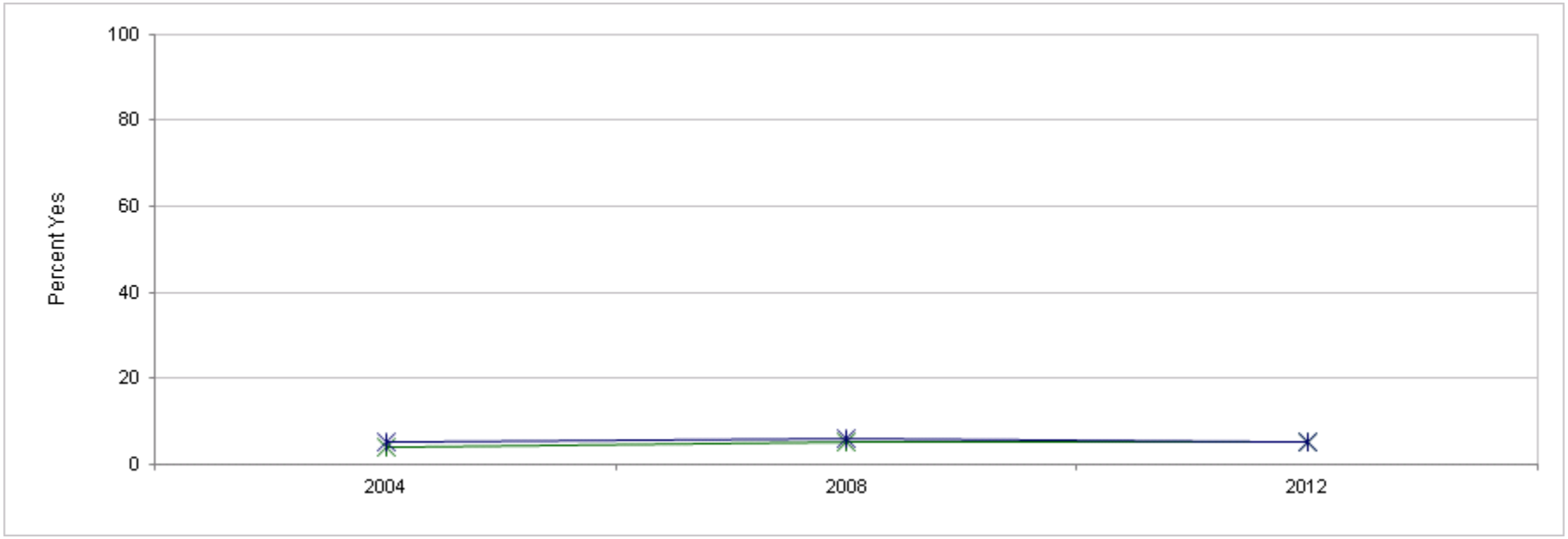
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q64i

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±3%

Offender Was DoD/DHS Civilian Contractor(s)

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2004	2008	2012
* Total Women	4	5	5
* Total Men	5	6	5

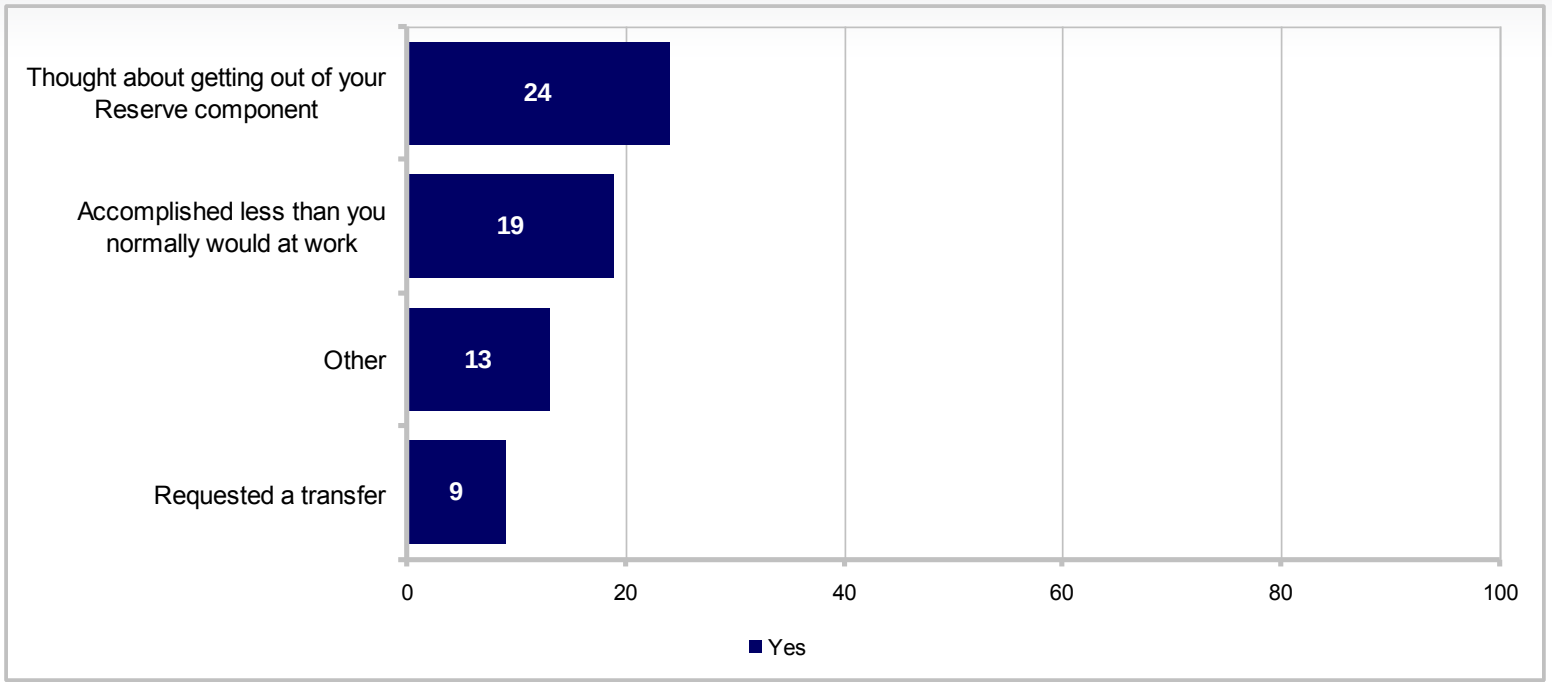
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008 or 2004**

WGRR 2012 Q64g

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

Negative Actions as a Result of the One Situation

Percent of Reserve Component Women Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior



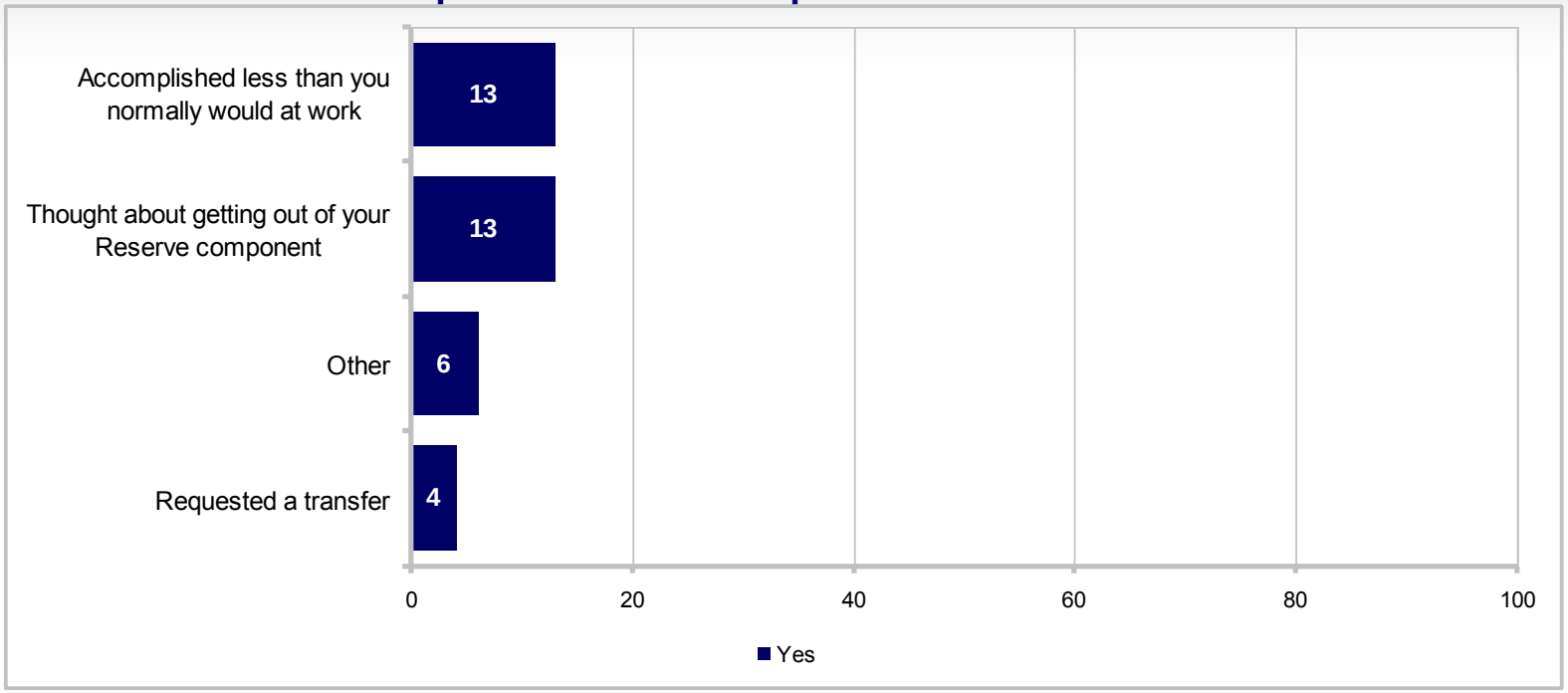
- **Of the 41% of women who experienced UGR (crude/offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, sexual coercion, and/or sexist behavior):**
  - 24% indicated that as a result of the situation they thought about getting out of their Reserve component
  - 19% indicated that as a result of the situation they accomplished less than they normally would at work
  - 13% indicated that as a result of the situation they experienced another negative action
  - 9% indicated that as a result of the situation they requested a transfer

WGRR 2012 Q65

Margins of error do not exceed ±2%

Negative Actions as a Result of the One Situation

Percent of Reserve Component Men Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior



- **Of the 18% of men who experienced UGR (crude/offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, sexual coercion, and/or sexist behavior):**
  - 13% of men indicated that as a result of the situation they accomplished less than they normally would at work
  - 13% of men indicated that as a result of the situation they thought about getting out of their Reserve component
  - 6% of men indicated that as a result of the situation, they experienced another negative action
  - 4% of men indicated that as a result of the situation, they requested a transfer

WGRR 2012 Q65

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±3%

Negative Actions as a Result of the One Situation

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior

DoD Reserve Women KEY: Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	Total Women	ARNG Women	USAR Women	USNR Women	USMCR Women	ANG Women	USAFR Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Thought about getting out of your Reserve component	24	25	30	16	23	17	21	28	23	21	20
Accomplished less than you normally would at work	19	18	23	18	23	14	22	18	20	17	22
Other	13	13	13	17	13	10	12	12	14	10	15
Requested a transfer	9	8	14	4	8	5	7	9	10	5	8

DoD Reserve Men KEY: Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	Total Men	ARNG Men	USAR Men	USNR Men	USMCR Men	ANG Men	USAFR Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
Thought about getting out of your Reserve component	13	13	13	13	18	10	11	16	13	9	6
Accomplished less than you normally would at work	13	12	13	16	18	11	9	16	12	9	7
Other	6	5	6	9	7	5	9	7	6	5	4
Requested a transfer	4	5	4	6	3	1	4	4	4	4	2

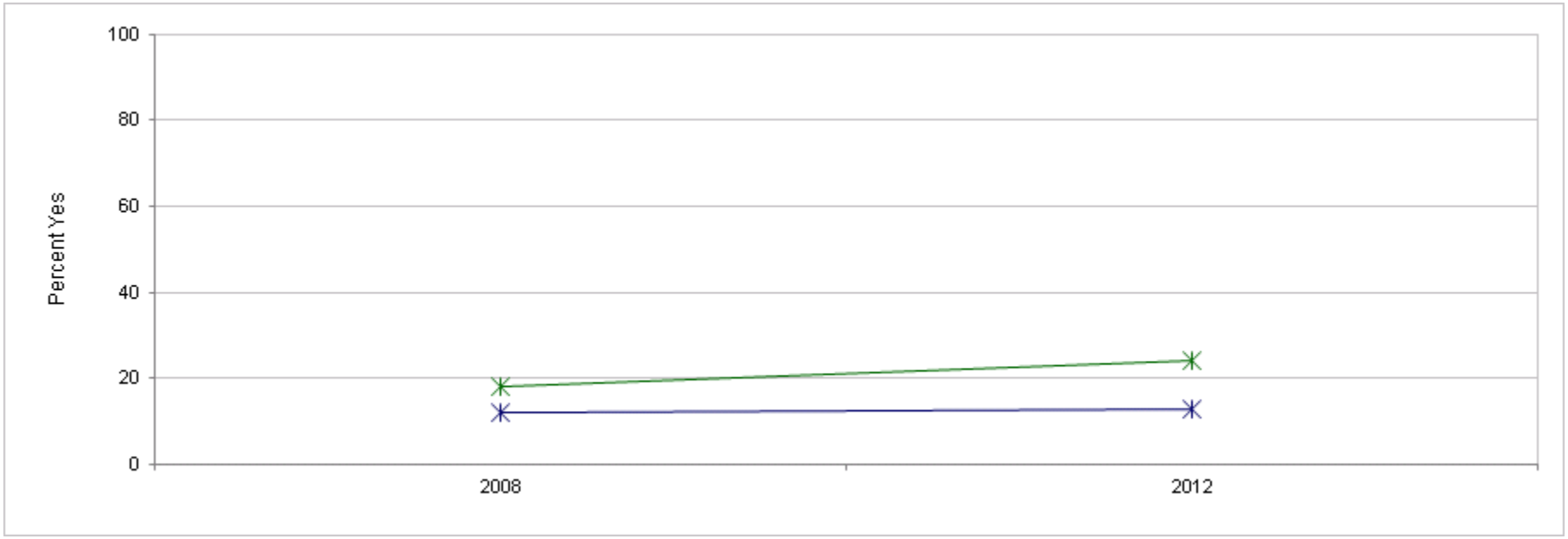
- **Higher response of *thought about getting out of their Reserve component* led by USAR women; lower response led by O4 – O6 men, USNR women, and ANG women**
- **Lower response of *accomplished less than they normally would at work* led by ANG women**
- **Higher response of *requested a transfer* led by USAR women; lower response led by ANG men, USNR women, ANG women, and O1 – O3 women**

WGRR 2012 Q65

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

Thought About Getting Out of Your Reserve Component as a Result of the One Situation

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	18	24
* Total Men	12	13

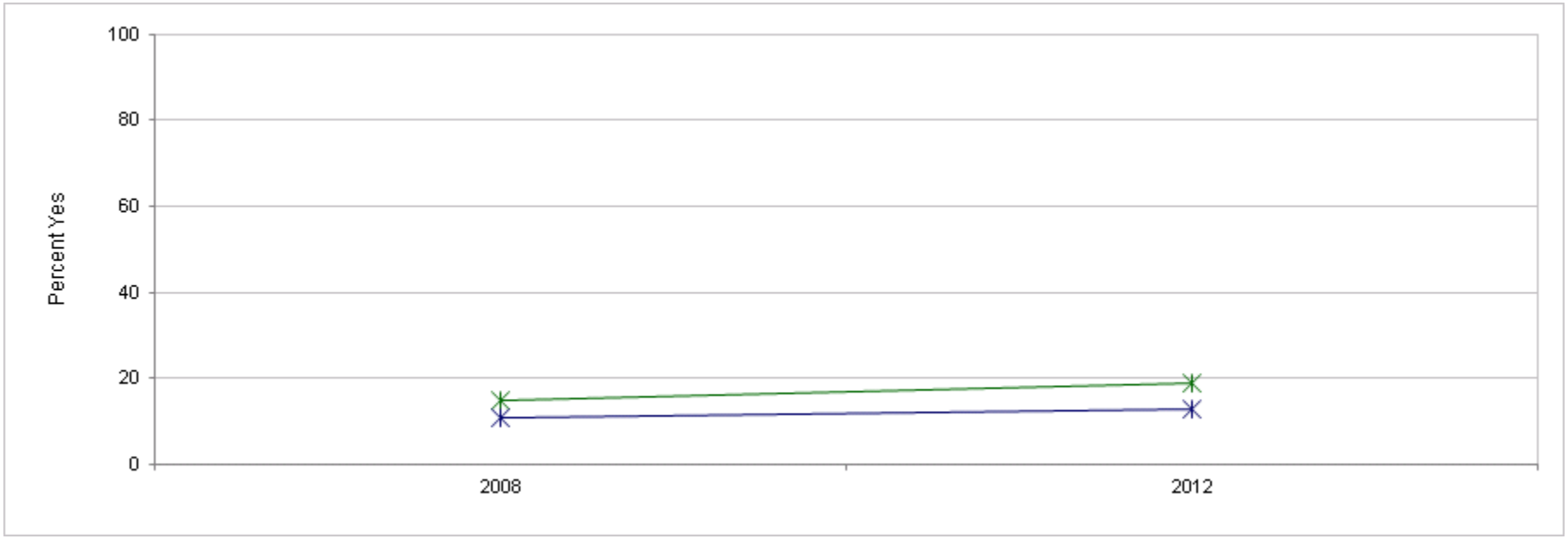
- **For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2008; there are no statistically significant differences for men**

WGRR 2012 Q65b

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±3%

Accomplished Less Than You Normally Would at Work as a Result of the One Situation

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	15	19
* Total Men	11	13

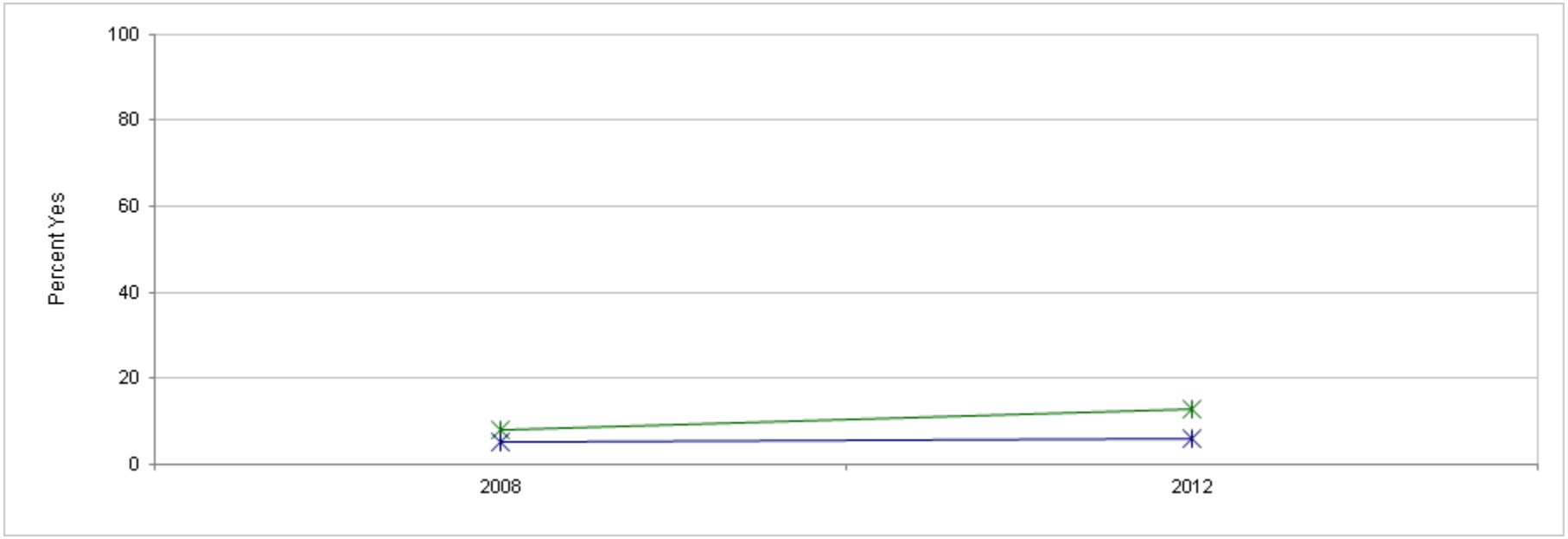
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q65c

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±3%

Experienced Other Negative Action as a Result of the One Situation

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	8	13
* Total Men	5	6

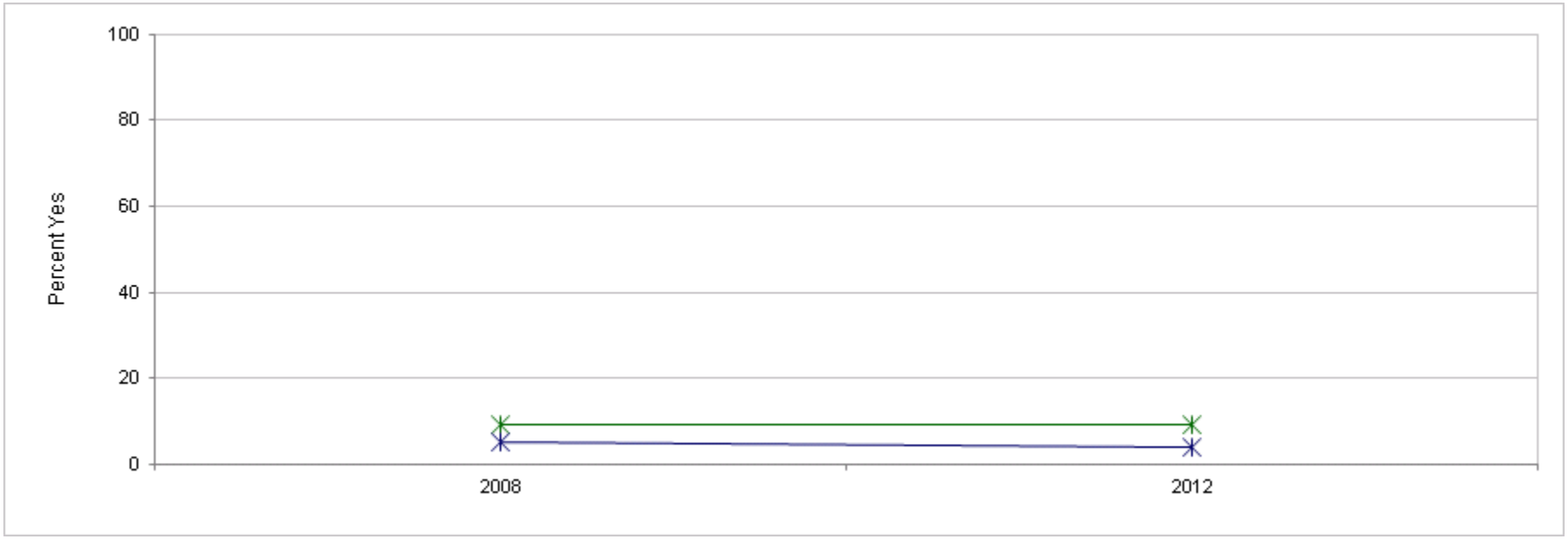
- **For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2008; there are no statistically significant differences for men**

WGRR 2012 Q65d

Margins of error do not exceed ±2%

Requested a Transfer as a Result of the One Situation

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	9	9
* Total Men	5	4

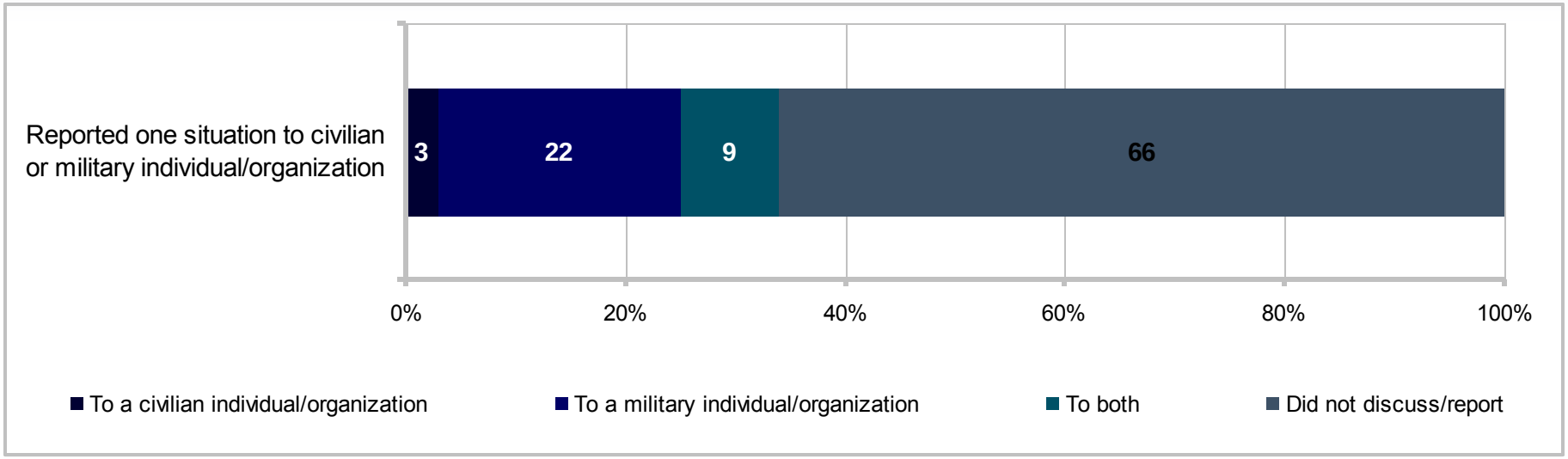
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q65a

Margins of error do not exceed ±2%

Reported the One Situation to a Civilian or Military Individual/Organization

Percent of Reserve Component Women Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior



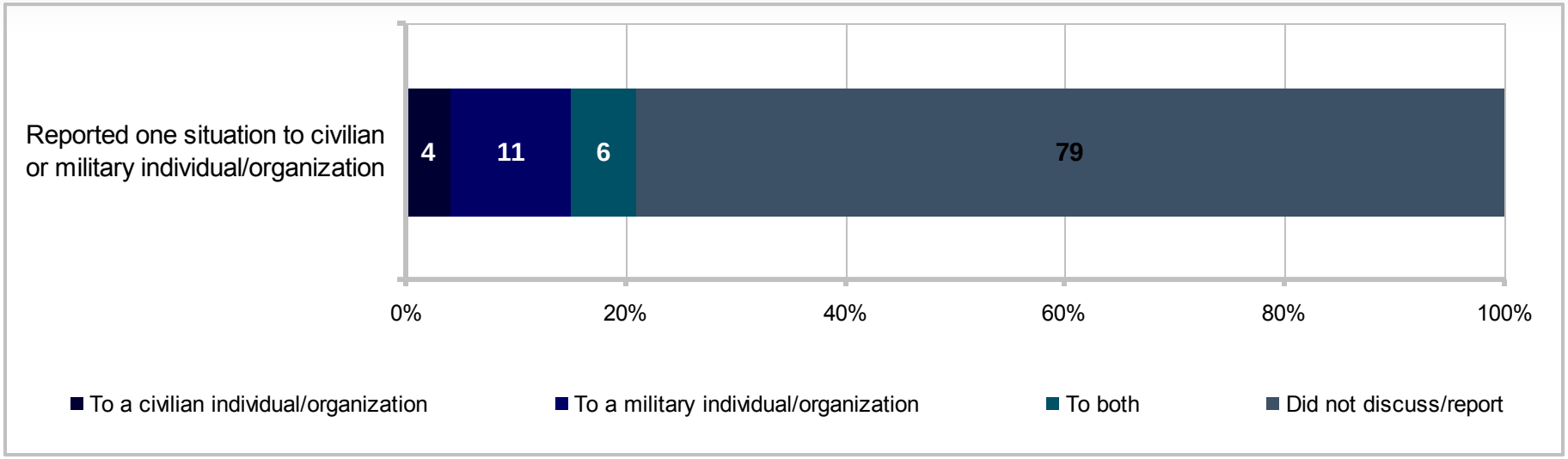
- **Of the 41% of women who experienced UGR (crude/offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, sexual coercion, and/or sexist behavior):**
  - 3% reported to a civilian individual/organization; 22% reported to a military individual/organization; 9% reported to both; and 66% did not discuss/report

WGRR 2012 Q66, Q67

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

Reported the One Situation to a Civilian or Military Individual/Organization

Percent of Reserve Component Men Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior



- **Of the 18% of men who experienced UGR (crude/offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, sexual coercion, and/or sexist behavior):**
  - 4% reported to a civilian individual/organization; 11% reported to a military individual/organization; 6% reported to both; and 79% did not discuss/report

WGRR 2012 Q66, Q67

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±3%

Reported the One Situation to a Civilian or Military Individual/Organization

Percent of Reserve Component Women Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior

DoD Reserve Women KEY: Higher Response Lower Response		Total Women	ARNG Women	USAR Women	USNR Women	USMCR Women	ANG Women	USAFR Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Reported one situation to civilian or military individual/ organization	To a civilian individual/ organization	3	2	3	3	2	5	3	3	3	4	2
	To a military individual/ organization	22	25	23	21	21	15	19	24	22	19	17
	To both	9	7	10	7	5	11	11	7	11	5	9
	Did not discuss/ report	66	65	64	70	71	69	67	66	64	72	73

- Lower response of *to a military individual/organization* led by ANG women
- Higher response of to *both* led by E5 – E9 women; lower response led by O1 – O3 women

WGRR 2012 Q66, Q67

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±15%

Reported the One Situation to a Civilian or Military Individual/Organization

Percent of Reserve Component Men Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior

DoD Reserve Men KEY: Higher Response Lower Response		Total Men	ARNG Men	USAR Men	USNR Men	USMCR Men	ANG Men	USAFR Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
Reported one situation to civilian or military individual/ organization	To a civilian individual/ organization	4	4	3	2	9	5	3	6	3	2	2
	To a military individual/ organization	11	12	10	14	2	10	7	8	14	6	8
	To both	6	6	6	10	3	3	10	5	6	8	8
	Did not discuss/ report	79	78	80	74	85	83	80	81	77	83	83

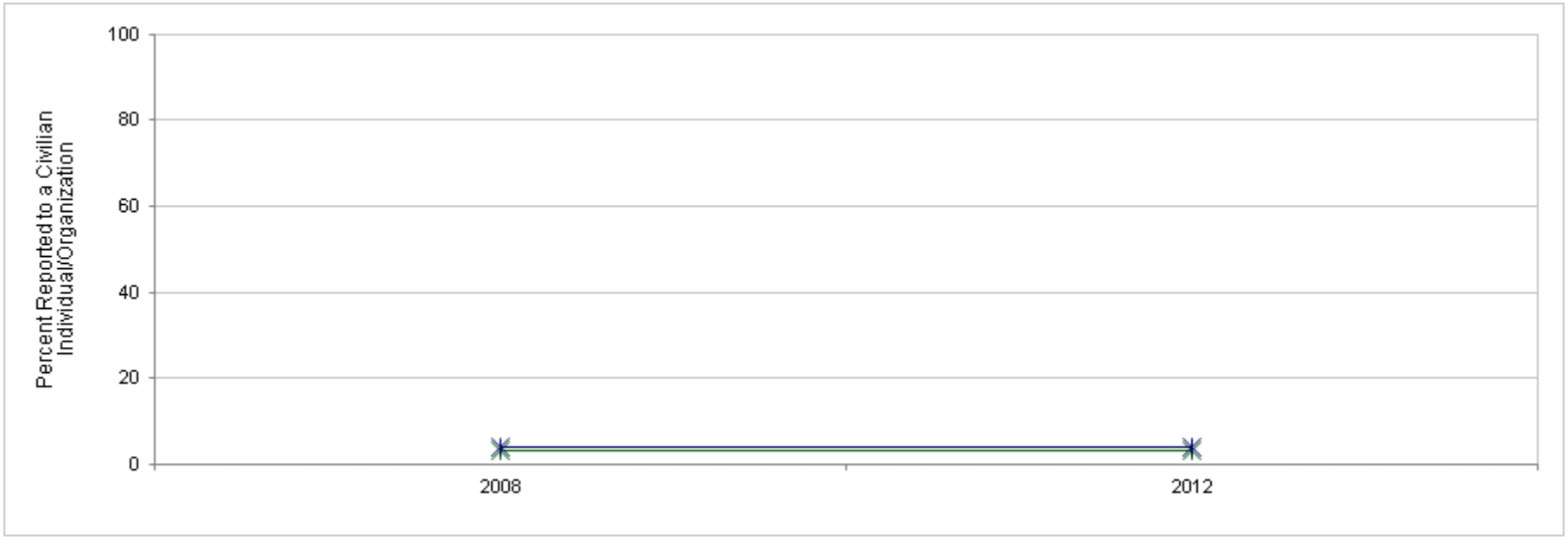
- **Higher response of *to a military individual/organization* led by E5 – E9 men; lower response led by USMCR men**

WGRR 2012 Q66, Q67

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±15%

Reported One Situation to a Civilian Individual/Organization

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	3	3
* Total Men	4	4

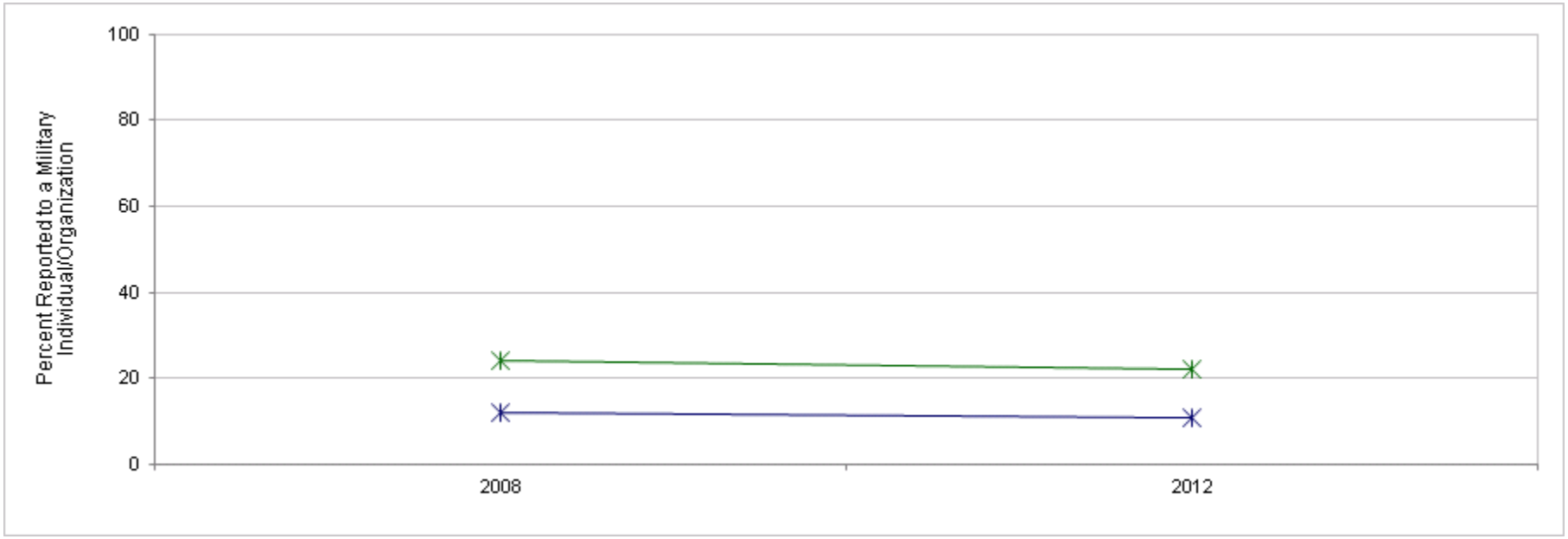
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q66, Q67

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

Reported One Situation to a Military Individual/Organization

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	24	22
* Total Men	12	11

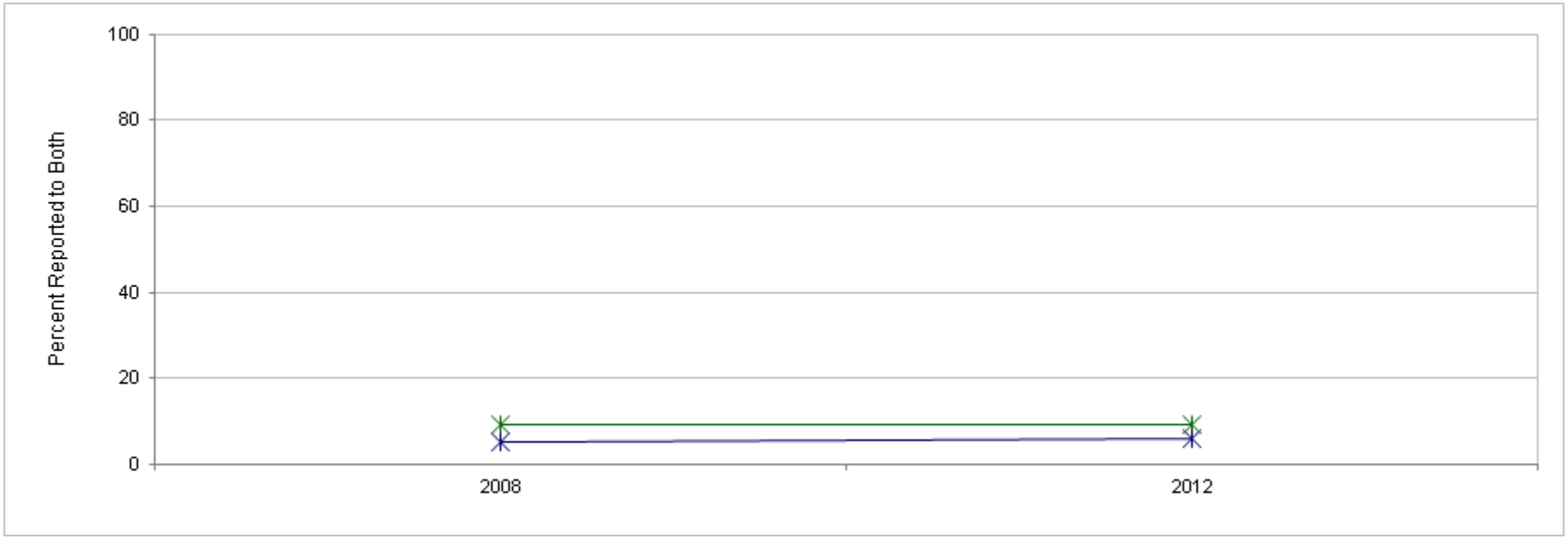
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q66, Q67

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±3%

Reported One Situation to Both Civilian and Military Individual/Organization

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	9	9
* Total Men	5	6

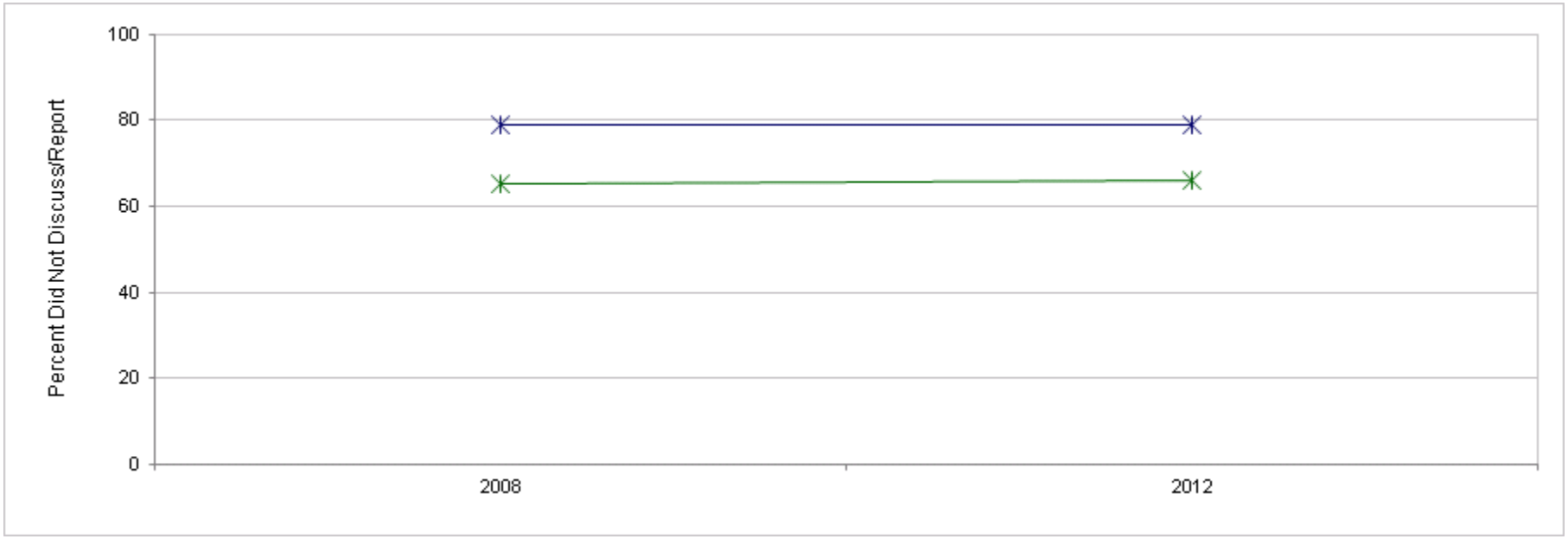
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q66, Q67

Margins of error do not exceed ±2%

Did Not Report One Situation to Civilian or Military Individual/Organization

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	65	66
* Total Men	79	79

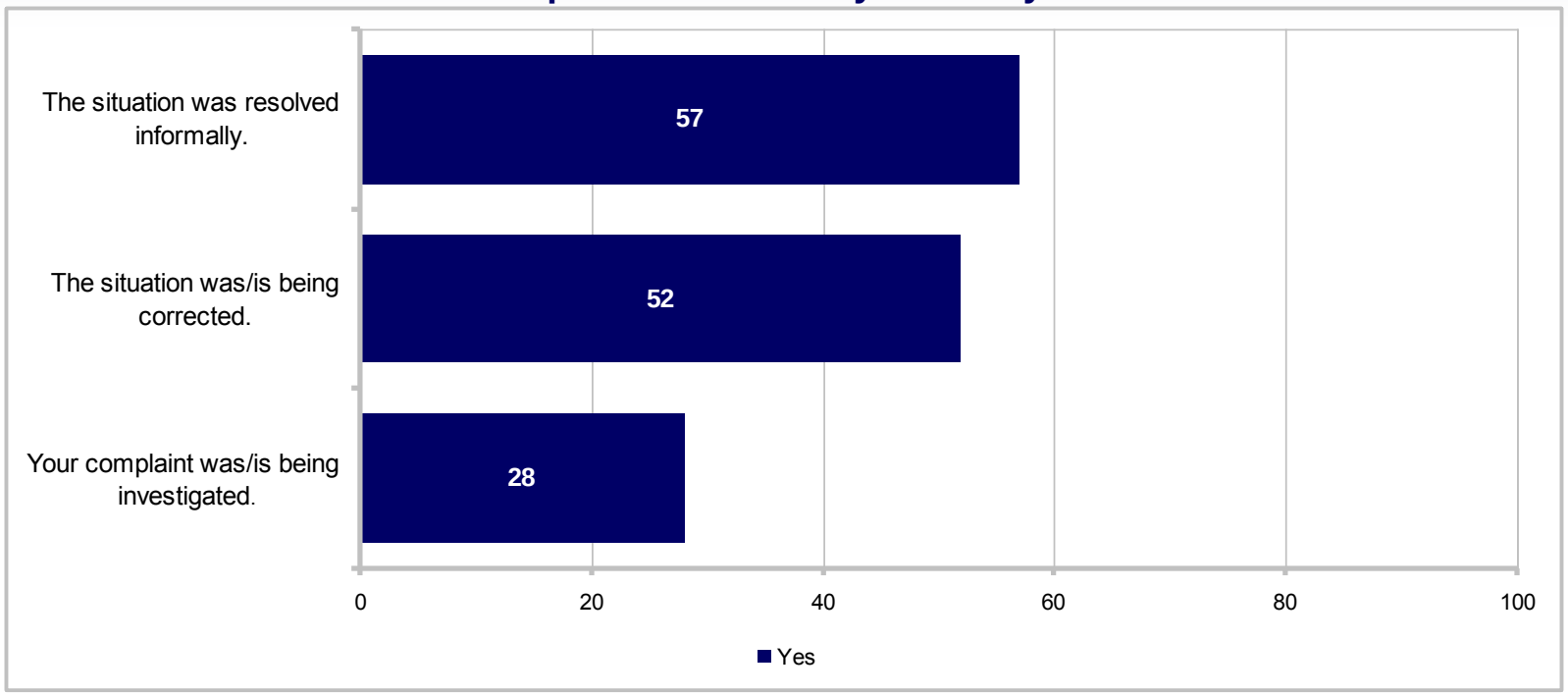
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q66, Q67

Margins of error range from ±3% to ±4%

Investigations and Actions Taken in the One Situation

Percent of Reserve Component Women Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior and Reported to a Military Authority



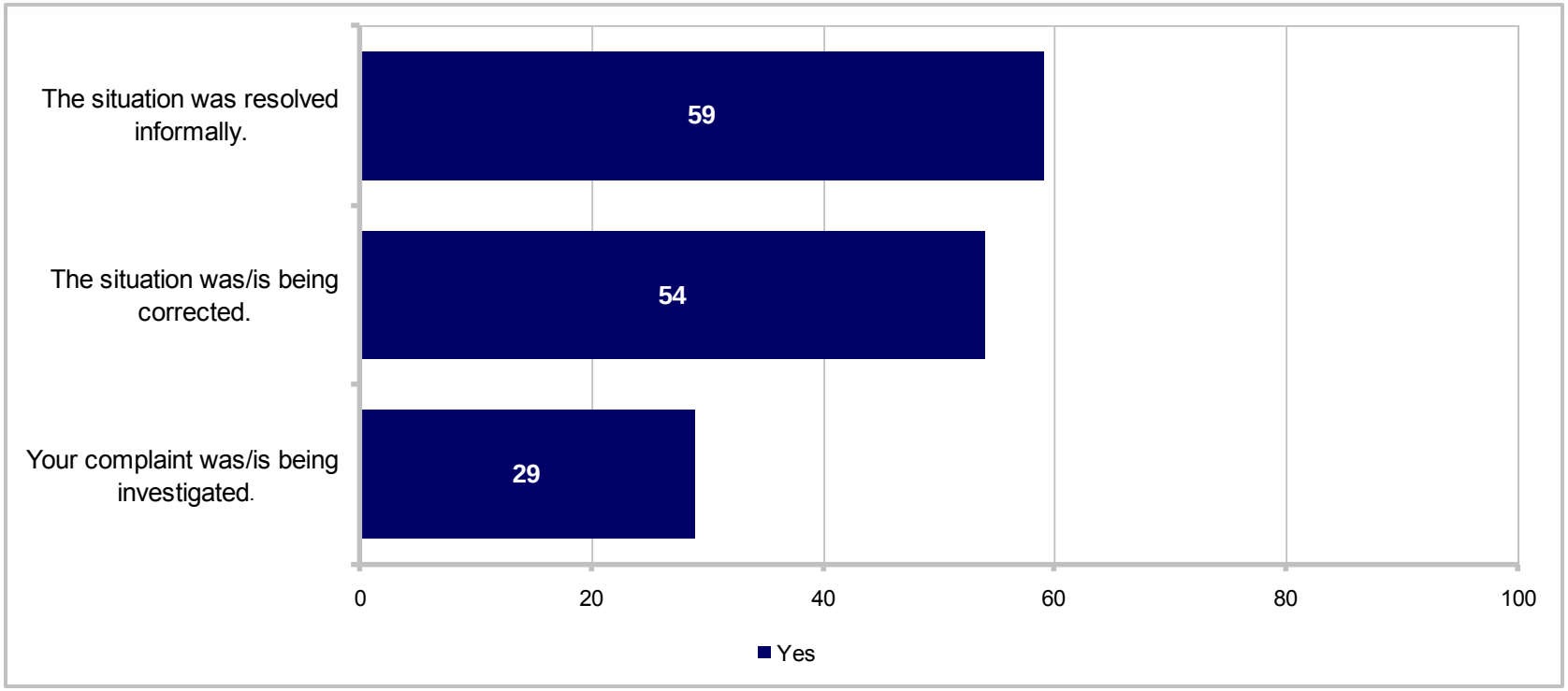
- **Of the 31% of women who reported to a military authority:**
  - 57% indicated the situation was resolved informally
  - 52% indicated the situation was/is being corrected
  - 28% indicated their complaint was/is being investigated

WGRR 2012 Q68a,b,e

Margins of error range from ±4% to ±5%

Investigations and Actions Taken in the One Situation

Percent of Reserve Component Men Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior and Reported to a Military Authority



- **Of the 17% of men who reported to a military authority:**
  - 59% indicated the situation was resolved informally
  - 54% indicated the situation was/is being corrected
  - 29% indicated their complaint was/is being investigated

WGRR 2012 Q68a,b,e

Margins of error do not exceed ±8%

Investigations and Actions Taken in the One Situation

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior and Reported to a Military Authority

DoD Reserve Women KEY: Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	Total Women	ARNG Women	USAR Women	USNR Women	USMCR Women	ANG Women	USAFR Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
The situation was resolved informally.	57	60	52	61	63	58	60	55	61	52	47
The situation was/is being corrected.	52	58	48	38	42	52	57	56	51	59	27
Your complaint was/is being investigated.	28	24	32	27	27	26	32	29	28	28	22

DoD Reserve Men KEY: Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	Total Men	ARNG Men	USAR Men	USNR Men	USMCR Men	ANG Men	USAFR Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
The situation was resolved informally.	59	57	61	NR	NR	57	NR	62	57	NR	79
The situation was/is being corrected.	54	53	56	42	93	NR	NR	56	52	NR	NR
Your complaint was/is being investigated.	29	28	39	20	NR	13	NR	31	30	NR	NR

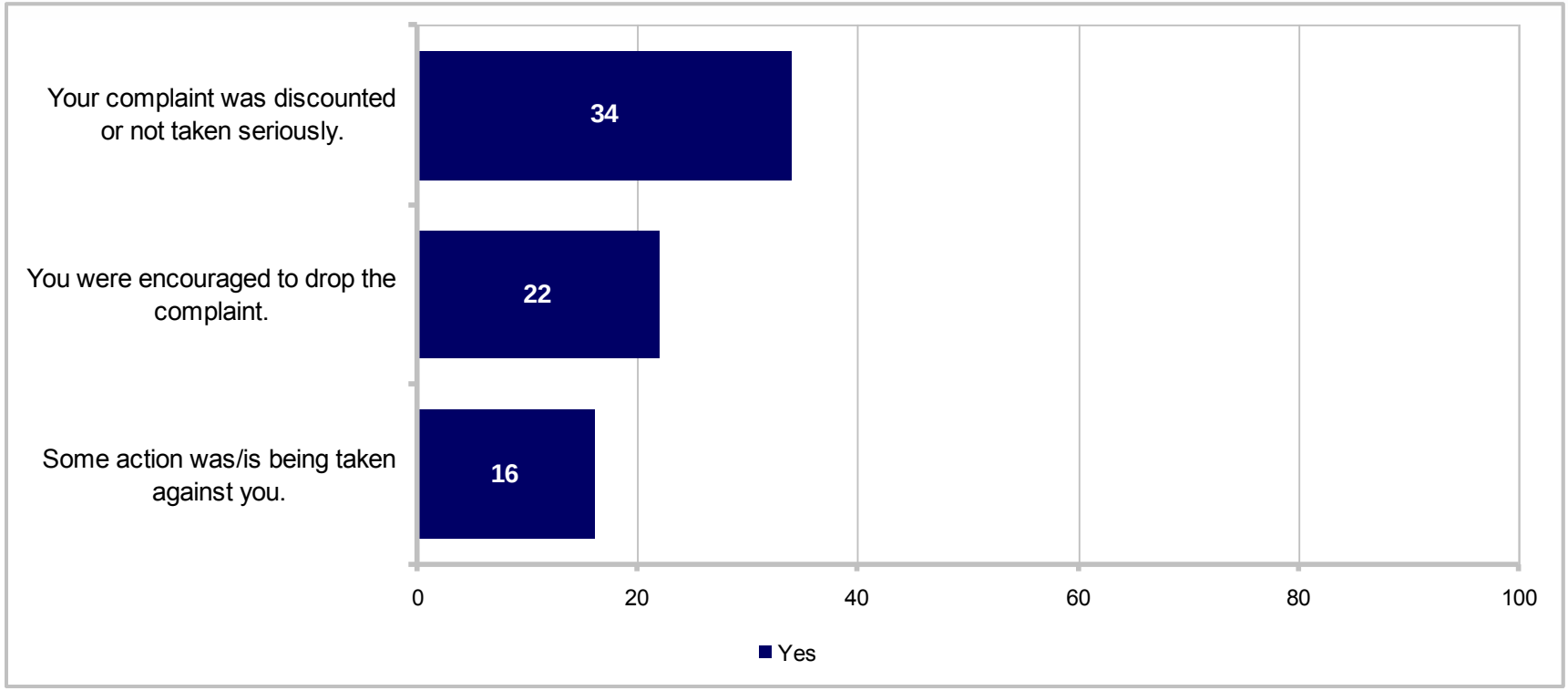
- **Higher response of *situation was/is being corrected* led by USMCR men; lower response led by O4 – O6 women**

WGRR 2012 Q68a,b,e

Margins of error range from ±4% to ±24%

Negative Actions in Response To Reporting the One Situation

Percent of Reserve Component Women Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior and Reported to a Military Authority



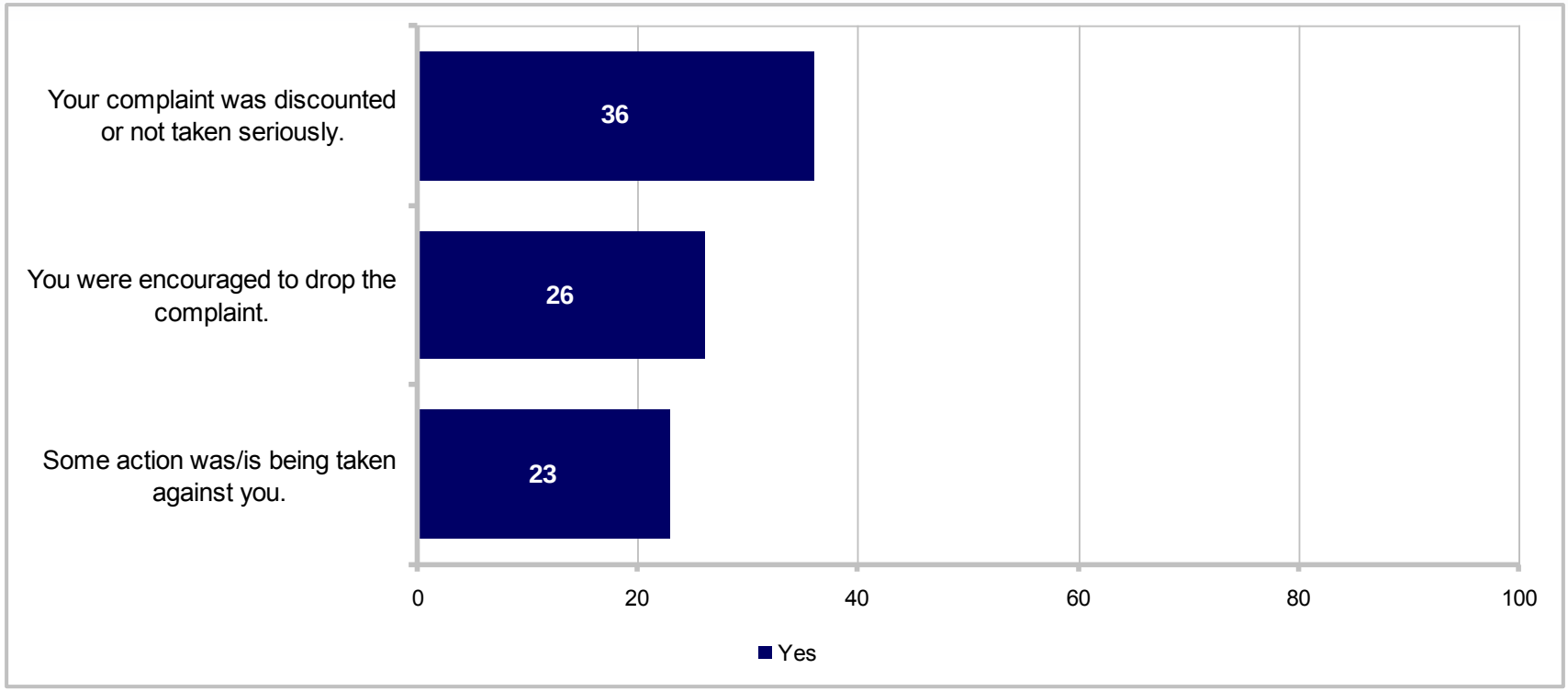
- **Of the 31% of women who reported to a military authority:**
  - 34% indicated their complaint was discounted or not taken seriously
  - 22% indicated they were encouraged to drop the complaint
  - 16% indicated some action was/is being taken against them

WGRR 2012 Q68c,d,f

Margins of error do not exceed ±4%

Negative Actions in Response To Reporting the One Situation

Percent of Reserve Component Men Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior and Reported to a Military Authority



- **Of the 17% of men who reported to a military authority:**
  - 36% indicated their complaint was discounted or not taken seriously
  - 26% indicated they were encouraged to drop the complaint
  - 23% indicated some action was/is being taken against them

WGRR 2012 Q68c,d,f

Margins of error do not exceed ±8%

Negative Actions in Response To Reporting the One Situation

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior and Reported to a Military Authority

DoD Reserve Women KEY: Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	Total Women	ARNG Women	USAR Women	USNR Women	USMCR Women	ANG Women	USAFR Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Your complaint was discounted or not taken seriously.	34	28	37	37	45	34	41	27	38	32	46
You were encouraged to drop the complaint.	22	18	25	22	31	18	31	18	24	22	34
Some action was/is being taken against you.	16	14	19	11	26	12	15	15	15	13	24

DoD Reserve Men KEY: Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	Total Men	ARNG Men	USAR Men	USNR Men	USMCR Men	ANG Men	USAFR Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
Your complaint was discounted or not taken seriously.	36	38	35	34	NR	20	NR	42	34	NR	26
You were encouraged to drop the complaint.	26	24	21	NR	NR	9	NR	40	23	NR	NR
Some action was/is being taken against you.	23	22	22	26	NR	9	NR	39	18	NR	NR

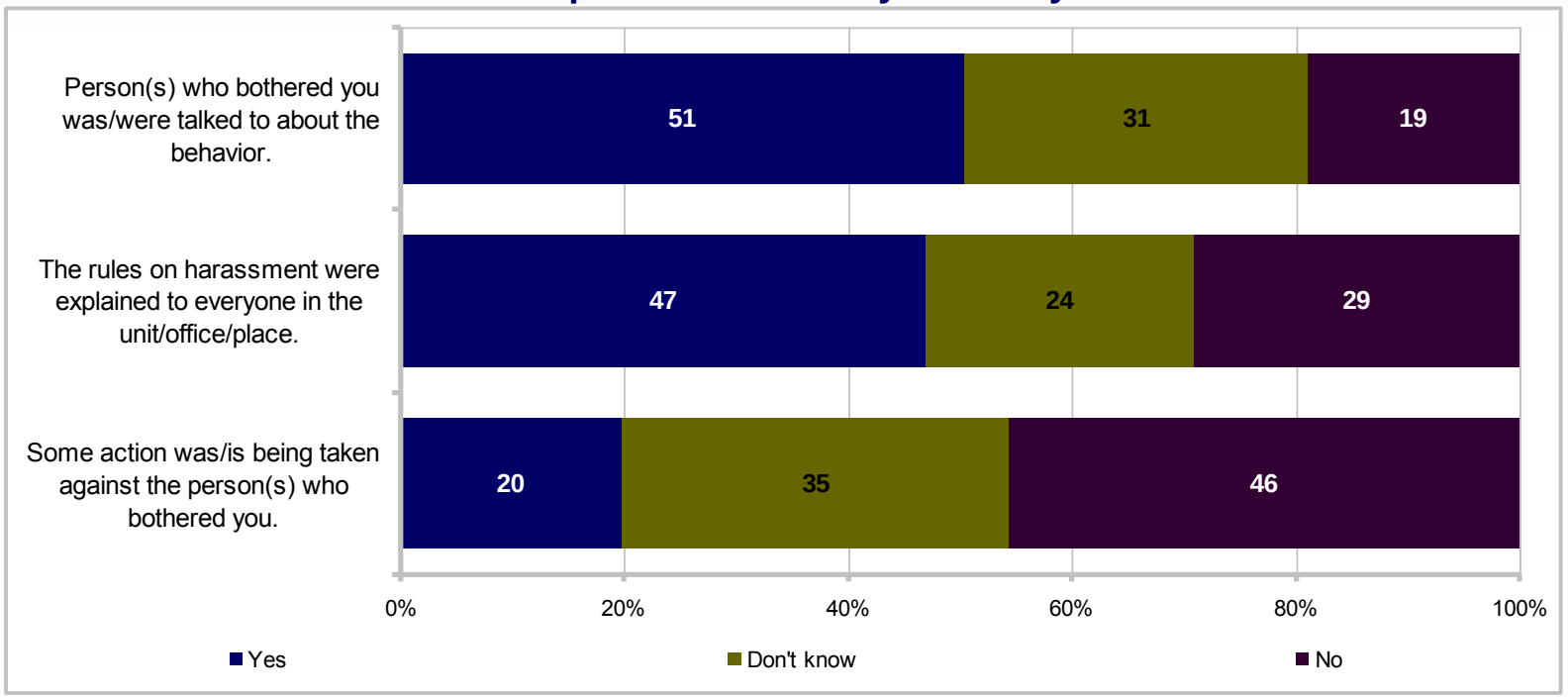
- **Lower response of *complaint was discounted or not taken seriously* led by E1 – E4 women**
- **Lower response of *encouraged to drop the complaint* led by ANG men**

WGRR 2012 Q68c,d,f

Margins of error range from ±4% to ±25%

Positive Actions in Response To Reporting the One Situation

Percent of Reserve Component Women Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior and Reported to a Military Authority



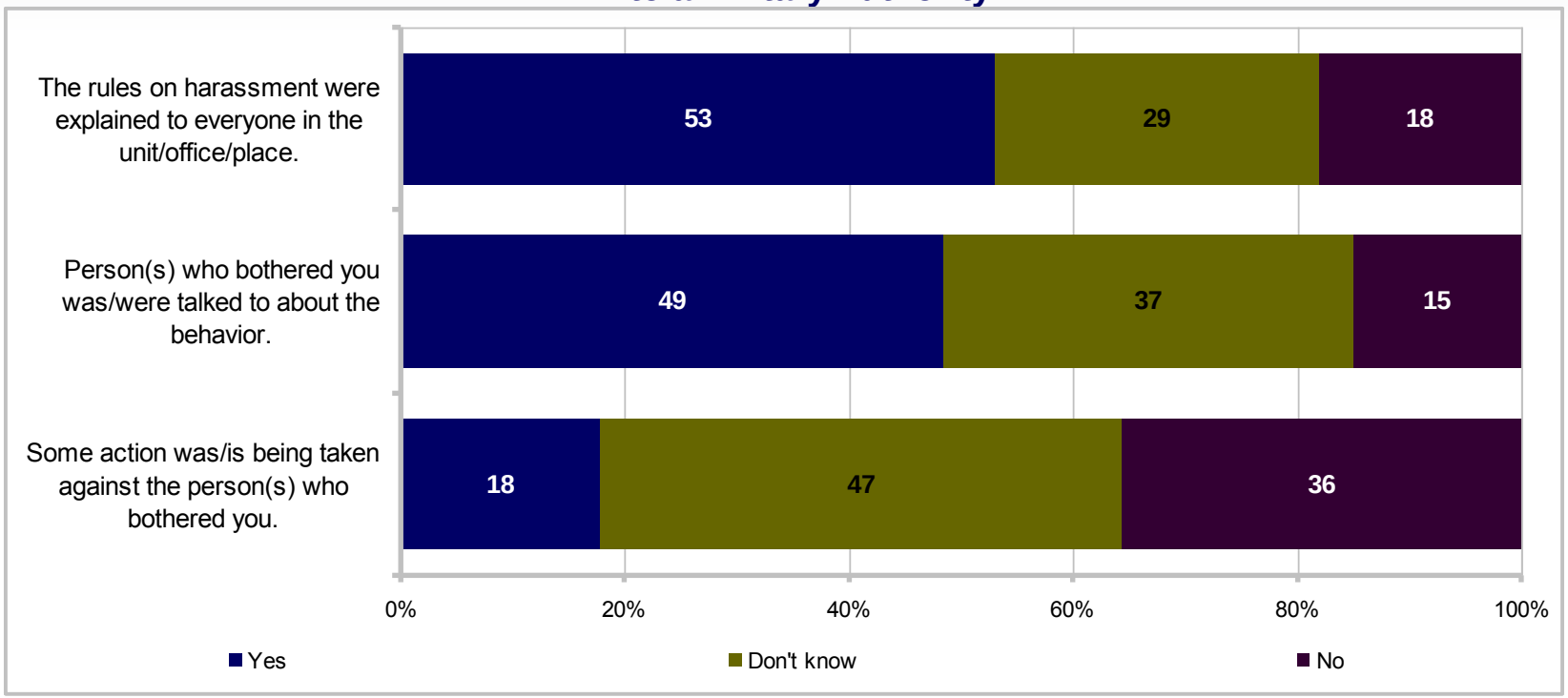
- **Of the 31% of women who reported to a military authority:**
  - 51% indicated *yes,* the person(s) who bothered them was/were talked to about the behavior; 31% indicated *don't know*; and 19% indicated *no*
  - 47% indicated *yes*, the rules on harassment were explained to everyone in the unit/office/place; 24% indicated *don't know*; and 29% indicated *no*
  - 20% indicated *yes*, some action was/is being taken against the person(s) who bothered them; 35% indicated *don't know*; and 46% indicated *no*

WGRR 2012 Q69

Margins of error range from ±4% to ±5%

Positive Actions in Response To Reporting the One Situation

Percent of Reserve Component Men Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior and Reported to a Military Authority



- **Of the 17% of men who reported to a military authority:**
  - 53% indicated *yes*, the rules on harassment were explained to everyone in the unit/office/place; 29% indicated *don't know*; and 18% indicated *no*
  - 49% indicated *yes*, the person(s) who bothered them was/were talked to about the behavior; 37% indicated *don't know*; and 15% indicated *no*
  - 18% indicated *yes*, some action was/is being taken against the person(s) who bothered them; 47% indicated *don't know*; and 36% indicated *no*

WGRR 2012 Q69

Margins of error range from ±7% to ±8%

Positive Actions in Response To Reporting the One Situation

Percent of Reserve Component Women Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior and Reported to a Military Authority

DoD Reserve Women KEY: Higher Response Lower Response		Total Women	ARNG Women	USAR Women	USNR Women	USMCR Women	ANG Women	USAFR Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Person(s) who bothered you was/were talked to about the behavior.	Yes	51	58	46	51	28	44	42	55	49	47	34
	Don't know	31	24	37	29	37	32	37	24	34	30	47
	No	19	18	18	20	35	24	20	21	17	23	19
The rules on harassment were explained to everyone in the unit/ office/place.	Yes	47	54	47	43	25	35	36	54	45	38	31
	Don't know	24	21	25	23	31	31	23	22	24	23	28
	No	29	25	28	33	44	35	41	23	31	39	41
Some action was/is being taken against the person(s) who bothered you.	Yes	20	23	21	19	NR	10	13	26	16	18	9
	Don't know	35	34	37	31	47	42	23	34	35	32	35
	No	46	43	42	49	53	48	64	40	49	50	56

- Higher response of yes *the person(s) who bothered them was/were talked to about the behavior* led by ARNG women; lower response led by O4 – O6 women
- Higher response of don't know *if the person(s) who bothered them was/were talked to about the behavior* led by O4 – O6 women; lower response led by ARNG women and E1 – E4 women

- Higher response of yes *the rules on harassment were explained to everyone in the unit/office/place* led by E1 – E4 women and ARNG women; lower response led by O4 – O6 women

- Higher response of yes *some action was/is being taken against the person(s) who bothered them* led by E1 – E4 women; lower response led by O4 – O6 women and ANG women
- Higher response of no *some action was/is being taken against the person(s) who bothered them* led by USAFR women

WGRR 2012 Q69

Margins of error range from ±4% to ±24%

Positive Actions in Response To Reporting the One Situation

Percent of Reserve Component Men Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior and Reported to a Military Authority

DoD Reserve Men KEY: Higher Response Lower Response		Total Men	ARNG Men	USAR Men	USNR Men	USMCR Men	ANG Men	USAFR Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
Person(s) who bothered you was/were talked to about the behavior.	Yes	49	45	48	NR	NR	NR	NR	45	51	28	NR
	Don't know	37	39	38	29	NR	32	NR	34	39	NR	18
	No	15	16	14	15	NR	13	NR	21	10	NR	21
The rules on harassment were explained to everyone in the unit/ office/place.	Yes	53	52	48	65	NR	NR	NR	64	54	19	NR
	Don't know	29	28	31	21	NR	29	NR	23	29	NR	NR
	No	18	20	21	14	NR	15	9	14	17	30	NR
Some action was/is being taken against the person(s) who bothered you.	Yes	18	20	10	19	NR	23	NR	25	15	11	16
	Don't know	47	47	56	27	NR	NR	NR	49	45	NR	NR
	No	36	33	34	NR	NR	25	NR	26	40	NR	NR

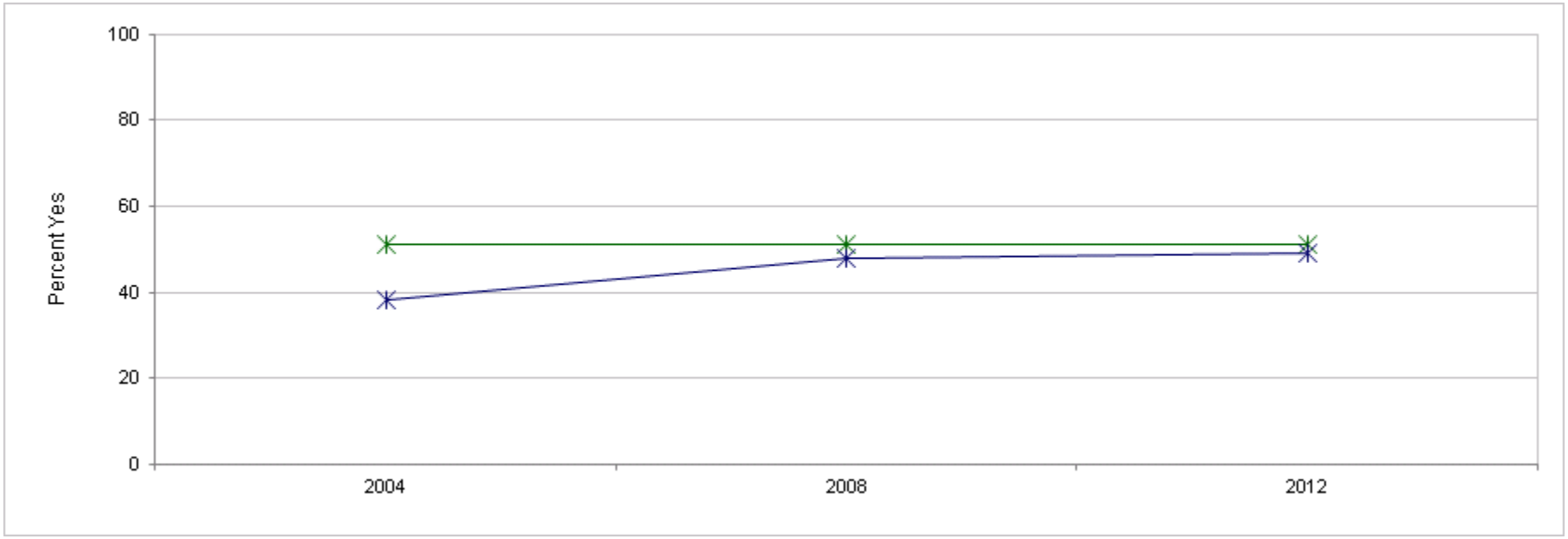
- **Lower response of yes *the rules on harassment were explained to everyone in the unit/office/place* led by O1 – O3 men**

WGRR 2012 Q69

Margins of error range from ±4% to ±24%

Positive Actions: Person(s) Who Bothered You Was/Were Talked to About the Behavior

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior and Reported to a Military Authority, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2004	2008	2012
* Total Women	51	51	51
* Total Men	38	48	49

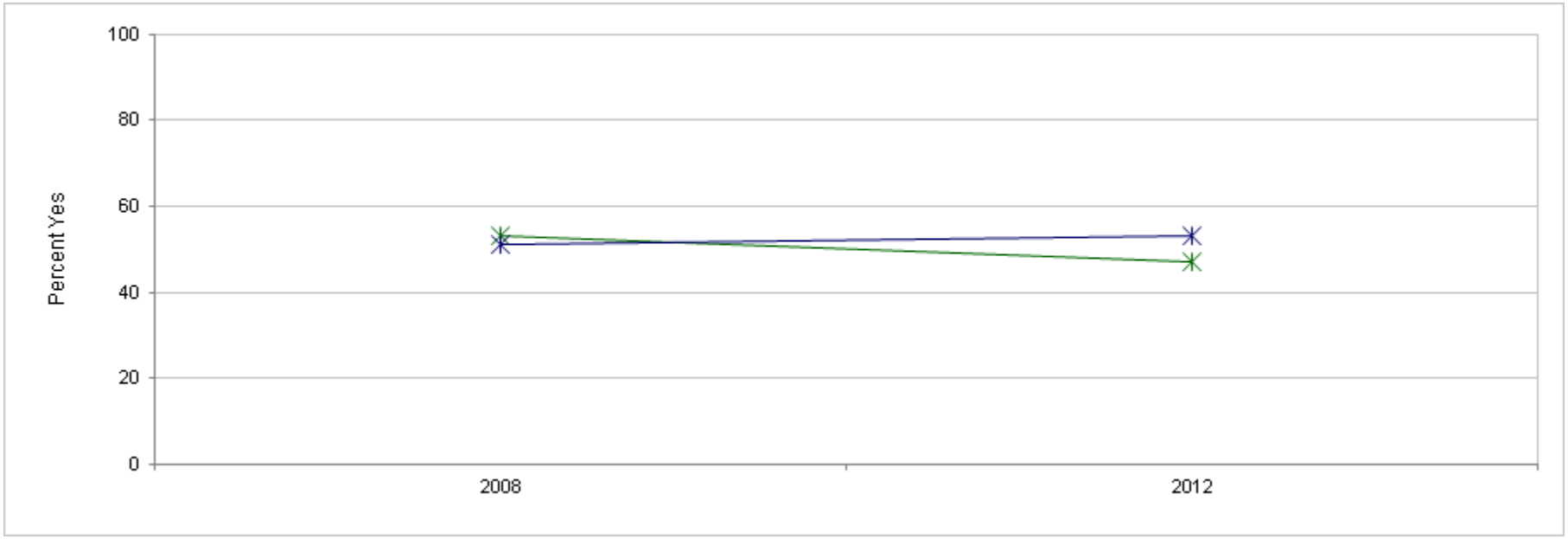
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008 or 2004**

WGRR 2012 Q69a

Margins of error range from ±3% to ±8%

Positive Actions: The Rules on Harassment Were Explained to Everyone in the Unit/Office/Place

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior and Reported to a Military Authority, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	53	47
* Total Men	51	53

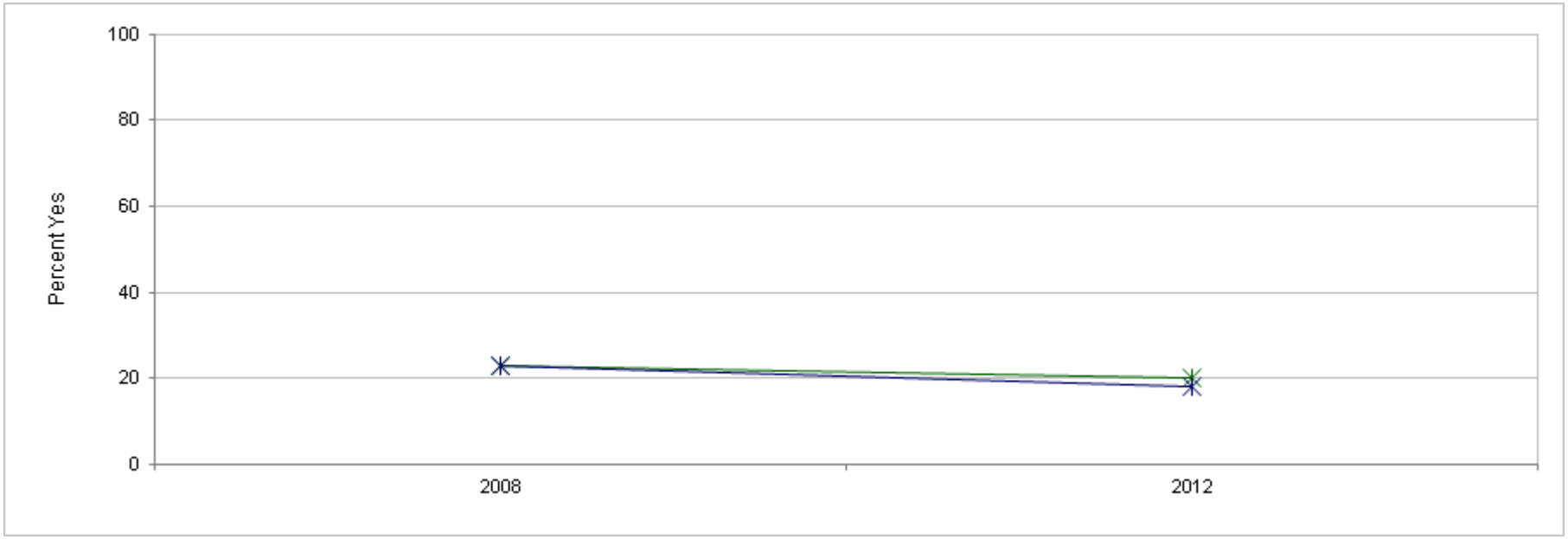
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q69b

Margins of error range from ±5% to ±8%

Positive Actions: Some Action Was/Is Being Taken Against the Person Who Bothered You

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior and Reported to a Military Authority, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	23	20
* Total Men	23	18

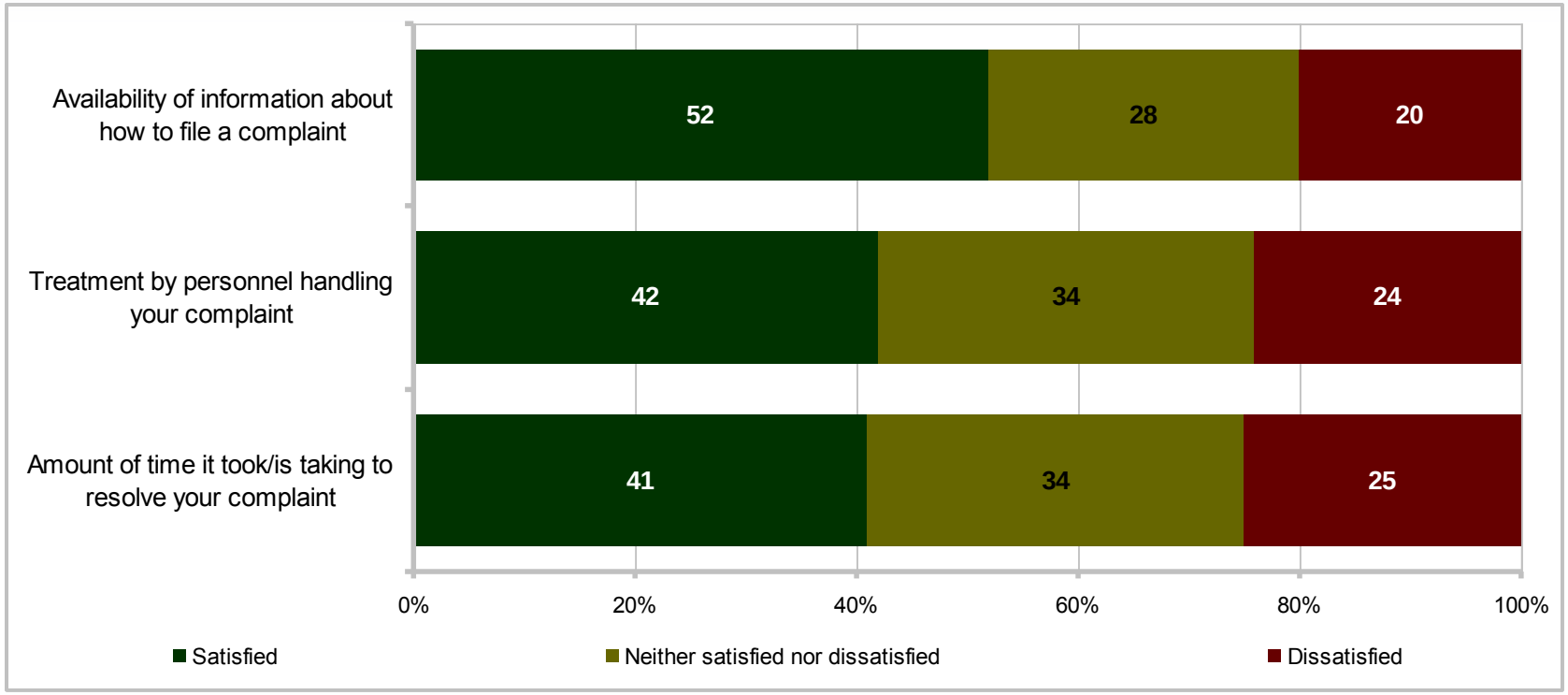
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q69c

Margins of error range from ±3% to ±7%

Satisfaction With Aspects of the Reporting Process in the One Situation

Percent of Reserve Component Women Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior and Reported to a Military Authority



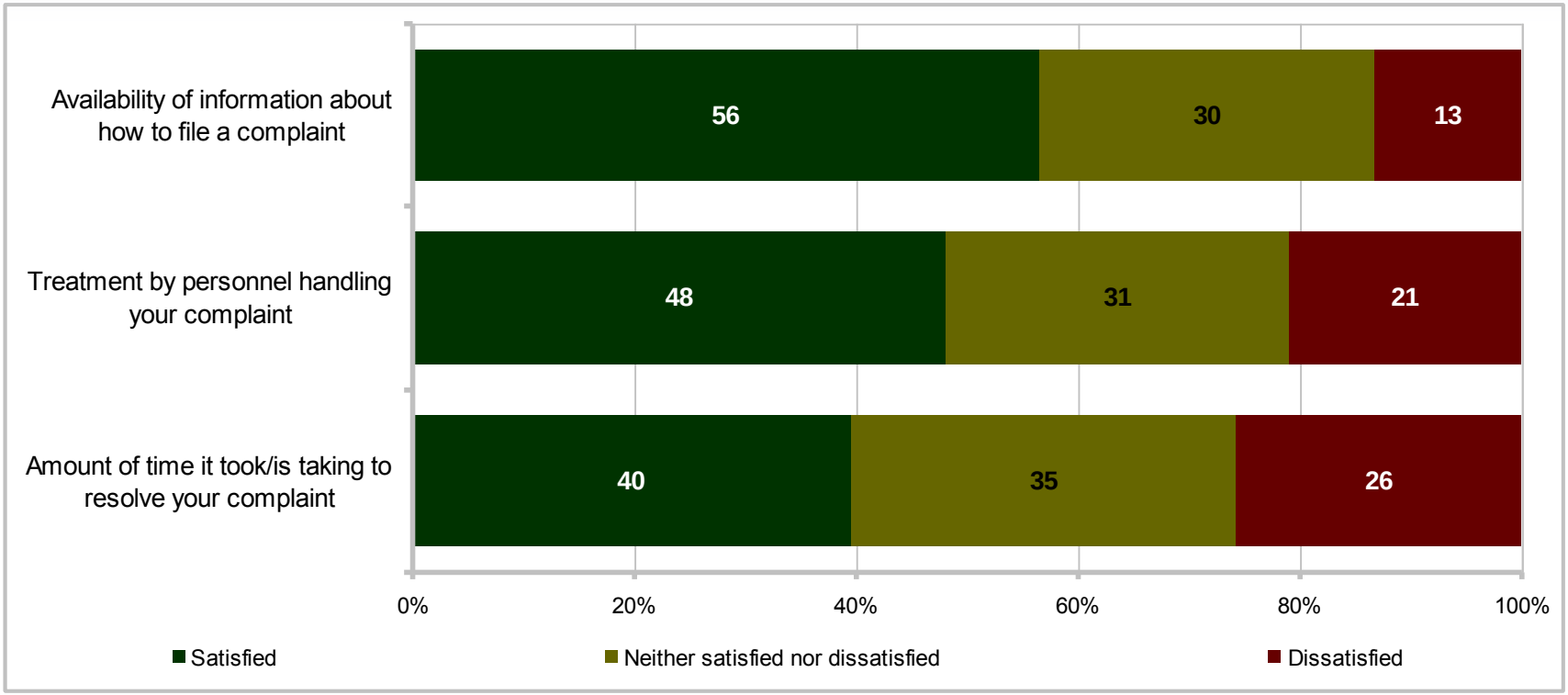
- **Of the 31% of women who reported to a military authority:**
  - 52% were satisfied with the availability of information about how to file a complaint; 20% were dissatisfied
  - 42% were satisfied with the treatment by personnel handling their complaint; 24% were dissatisfied
  - 41% were satisfied with the amount of time it took/is taking to resolve their complaint; 25% were dissatisfied

WGRR 2012 Q70

Margins of error range from ±4% to ±5%

Satisfaction With Aspects of the Reporting Process in the One Situation

Percent of Reserve Component Men Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior and Reported to a Military Authority



- **Of the 17% of men who reported to a military authority:**
  - 56% were satisfied with the availability of information about how to file a complaint; 13% were dissatisfied
  - 48% were satisfied with the treatment by personnel handling their complaint; 21% were dissatisfied
  - 40% were satisfied with the amount of time it took/is taking to resolve their complaint; 26% were dissatisfied

WGRR 2012 Q70

Margins of error range from ±6% to ±8%

Satisfaction With Aspects of the Reporting Process in the One Situation

Percent of Reserve Component Women Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior and Reported to a Military Authority

DoD Reserve Women KEY: Higher Response of Satisfied Higher Response of Dissatisfied		Total Women	ARNG Women	USAR Women	USNR Women	USMCR Women	ANG Women	USAFR Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Availability of information about how to file a complaint	Satisfied	52	59	42	53	31	51	56	51	52	62	44
	Dissatisfied	20	21	23	13	23	19	13	23	19	10	25
Treatment by personnel handling your complaint	Satisfied	42	46	39	35	NR	45	41	47	40	47	27
	Dissatisfied	24	23	25	15	23	24	23	23	25	16	31
Amount of time it took/is taking to resolve your complaint	Satisfied	41	48	37	34	26	37	33	48	38	42	17
	Dissatisfied	25	24	28	16	28	24	24	23	26	20	35

- **Higher response of satisfied *with the availability of information about how to file a complaint* led by ARNG women**
- **Higher response of satisfied *with the amount of time it took/is taking to resolve their complaint* led by ARNG women**

WGRR 2012 Q70

Margins of error range from ±4% to ±24%

Satisfaction With Aspects of the Reporting Process in the One Situation

Percent of Reserve Component Men Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior and Reported to a Military Authority

DoD Reserve Men KEY: Higher Response of Satisfied Higher Response of Dissatisfied		Total Men	ARNG Men	USAR Men	USNR Men	USMCR Men	ANG Men	USAFR Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
Availability of information about how to file a complaint	Satisfied	56	56	61	NR	NR	62	NR	69	52	NR	NR
	Dissatisfied	13	15	14	17	NR	NR	NR	9	15	NR	NR
Treatment by personnel handling your complaint	Satisfied	48	48	56	38	NR	NR	NR	56	46	NR	NR
	Dissatisfied	21	22	18	23	NR	12	NR	16	22	NR	20
Amount of time it took/is taking to resolve your complaint	Satisfied	40	42	39	32	NR	NR	NR	44	36	NR	NR
	Dissatisfied	26	25	30	35	NR	7	NR	26	27	NR	20

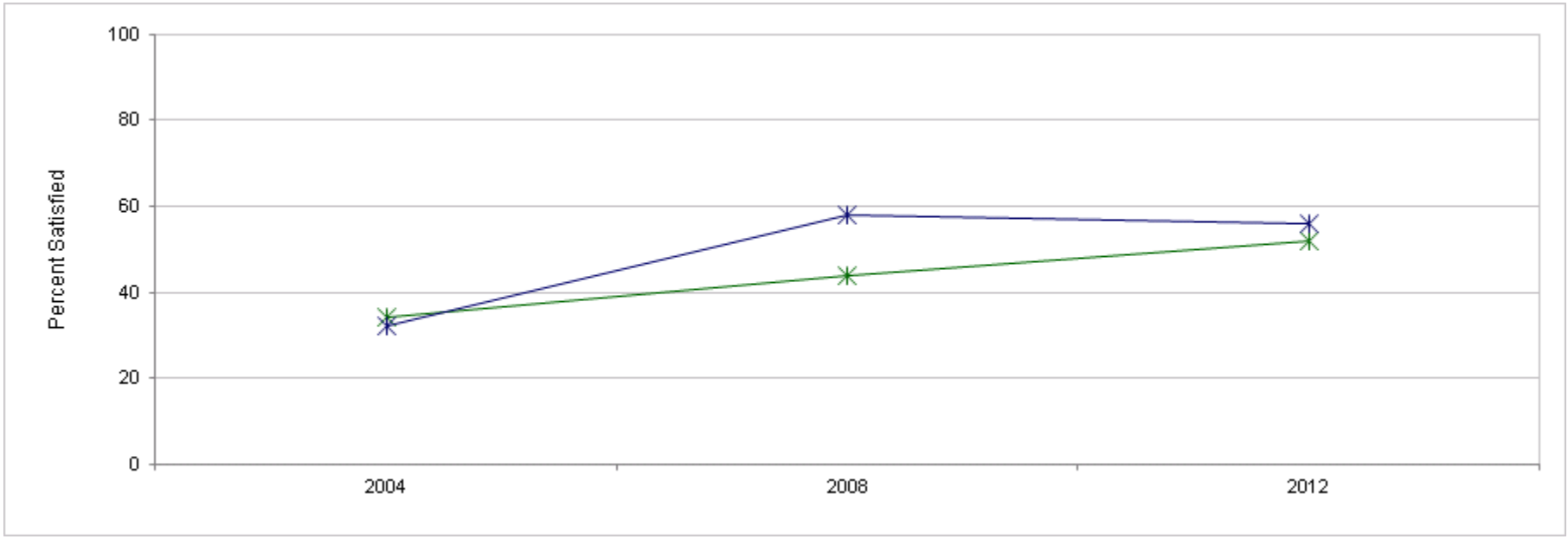
- **There are no statistically significant differences for men by Reserve component or by paygrade**

WGRR 2012 Q70

Margins of error range from ±4% to ±24%

Satisfied With the Availability of Information About How To File a Complaint

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior and Reported to a Military Authority, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2004	2008	2012
* Total Women	34	44	52
* Total Men	32	58	56

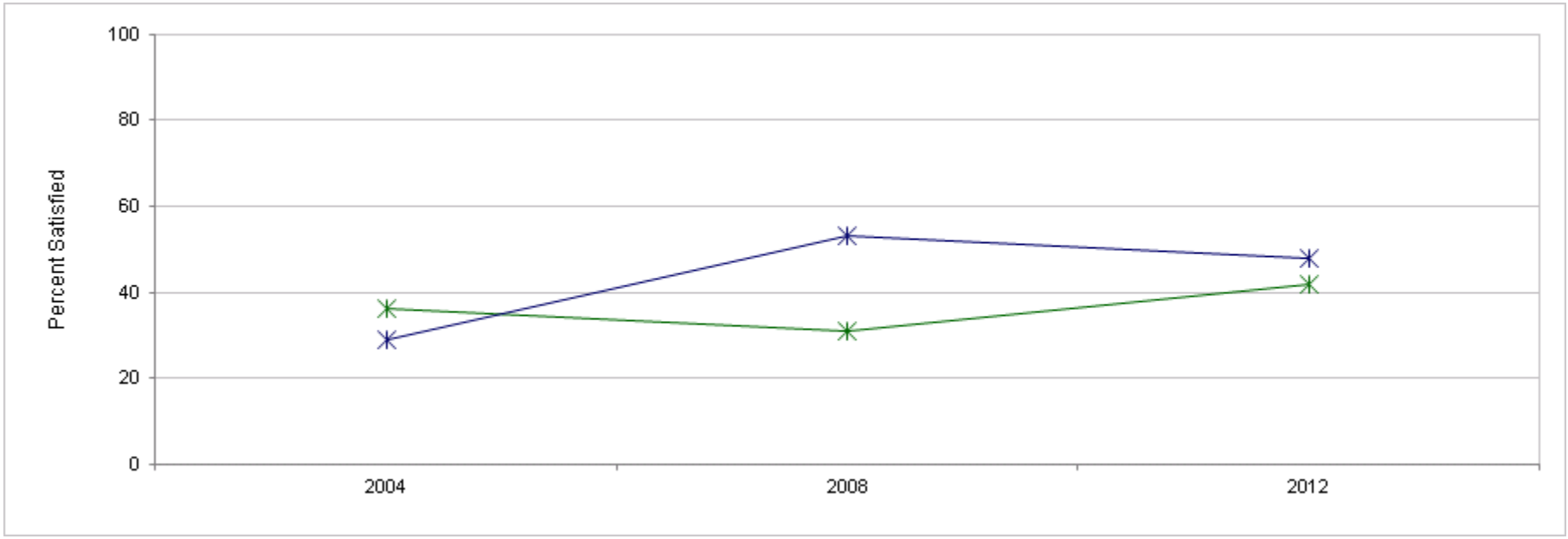
- **For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2004**

WGRR 2012 Q70a

Margins of error range from ±3% to ±20%

Satisfied With the Treatment by Personnel Handling Your Complaint

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior and Reported to a Military Authority, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2004	2008	2012
* Total Women	36	31	42
* Total Men	29	53	48

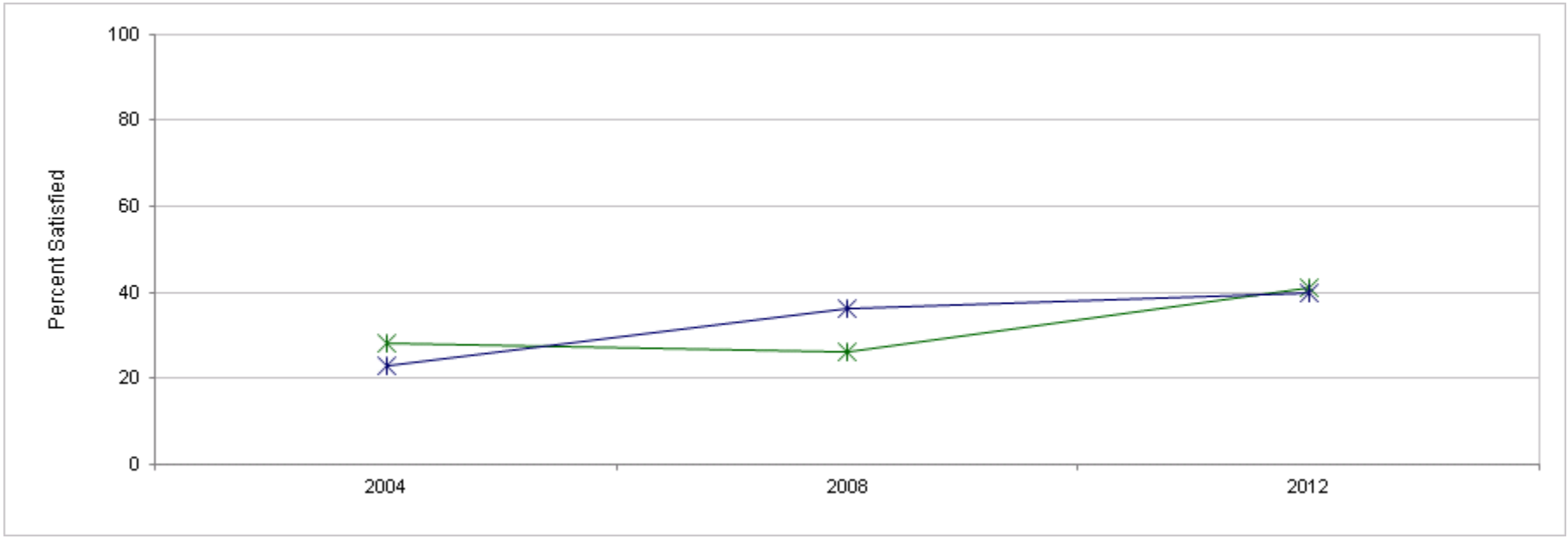
- **For men, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2004; there are no statistically significant differences for women**

WGRR 2012 Q70b

Margins of error range from ±3% to ±21%

Satisfied With the Amount of Time it Took/Is Taking To Resolve Your Complaint

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior and Reported to a Military Authority, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2004	2008	2012
* Total Women	28	26	41
* Total Men	23	36	40

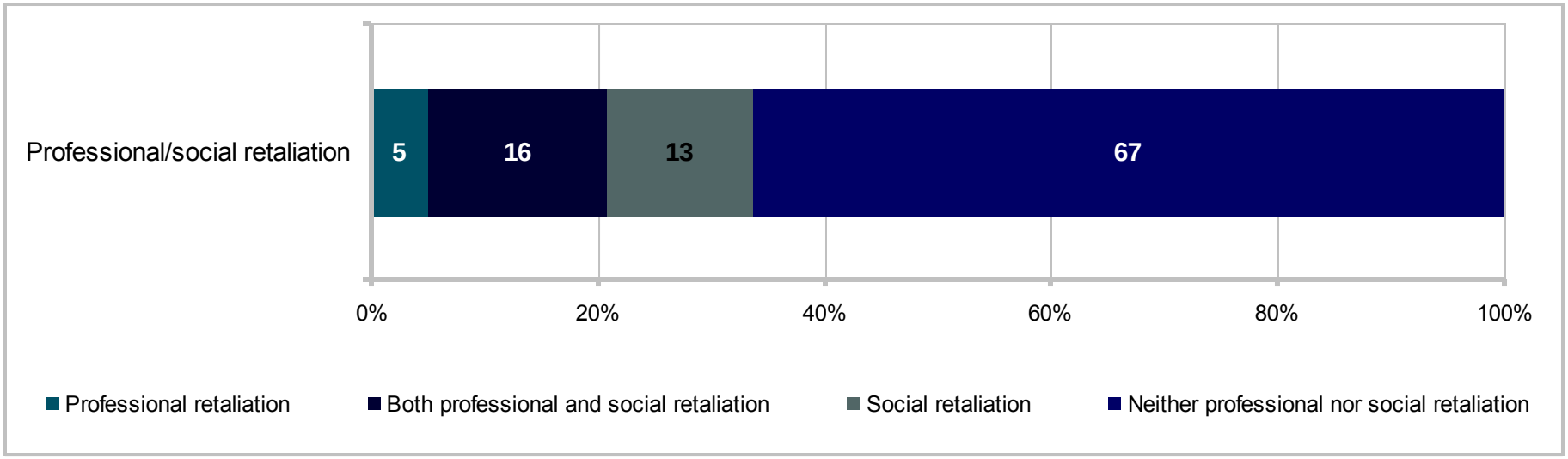
- **For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2004**

WGRR 2012 Q70c

Margins of error range from ±3% to ±19%

Experiences of Professional and/or Social Retaliation for Reporting the One Situation

Percent of Reserve Component Women Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior and Reported to a Military Authority



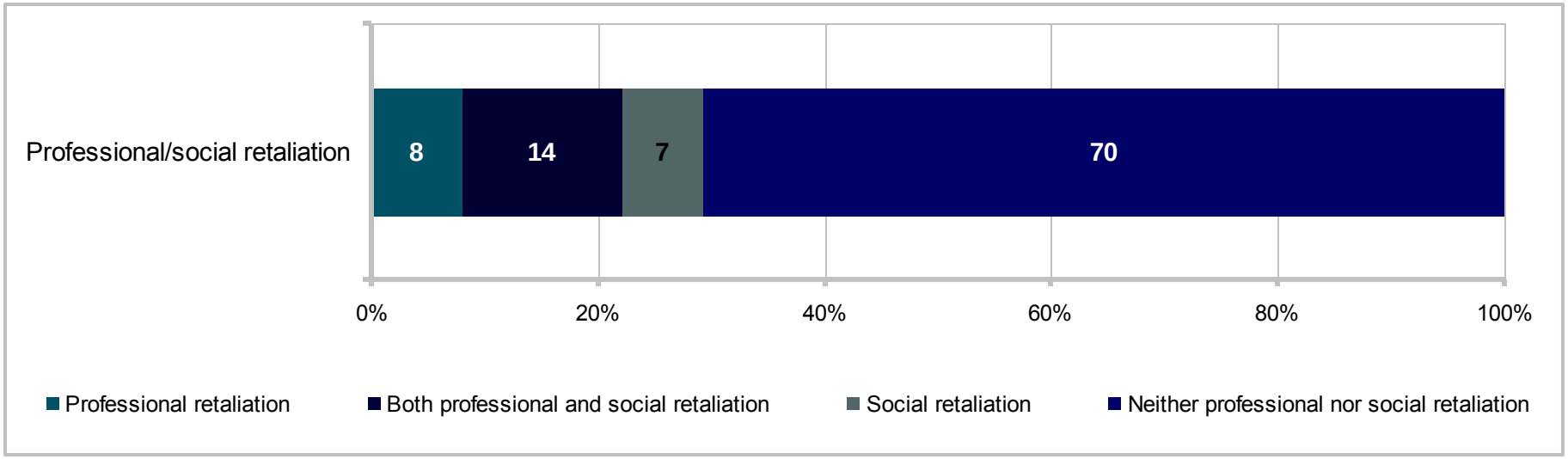
- **Of the 31% of women who reported to a military authority:**
  - 5% experienced professional retaliation only; 16% experienced both professional and social retaliation; 13% experienced social retaliation only; and 67% experienced neither professional nor social retaliation

WGRR 2012 Q71

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±4%

Experiences of Professional and/or Social Retaliation for Reporting the One Situation

Percent of Reserve Component Men Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior and Reported to a Military Authority



- **Of the 17% of men who reported to a military authority:**
  - 8% experienced professional retaliation only; 14% experienced both professional and social retaliation; 7% experienced social retaliation only; and 70% experienced neither professional nor social retaliation

WGRR 2012 Q71

Margins of error range from ±6% to ±8%

Experiences of Professional and/or Social Retaliation for Reporting the One Situation

Percent of Reserve Component Women Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior and Reported to a Military Authority

DoD Reserve Women KEY: Higher Response Lower Response		Total Women	ARNG Women	USAR Women	USNR Women	USMCR Women	ANG Women	USAFR Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Professional/social retaliation	Professional retaliation	5	5	5	3	NR	4	5	3	4	6	7
	Both professional and social retaliation	16	15	15	12	28	14	23	14	16	20	26
	Social retaliation	13	13	14	4	9	13	16	10	16	11	11
	Neither professional nor social retaliation	67	67	66	81	63	70	56	73	64	64	56

- Lower response of *social retaliation* led by USNR women
- Higher response of *neither professional nor social retaliation* led by USNR women

WGRR 2012 Q71

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±23%

Experiences of Professional and/or Social Retaliation for Reporting the One Situation

Percent of Reserve Component Men Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior and Reported to a Military Authority

DoD Reserve Men KEY: Higher Response Lower Response		Total Men	ARNG Men	USAR Men	USNR Men	USMCR Men	ANG Men	USAFR Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
Professional/social retaliation	Professional retaliation	8	10	7	3	NR	NR	NR	15	7	NR	NR
	Both professional and social retaliation	14	16	13	17	NR	13	4	21	11	NR	NR
	Social retaliation	7	8	13	NR	NR	NR	NR	12	5	9	NR
	Neither professional nor social retaliation	70	66	67	79	NR	77	96	53	77	NR	NR

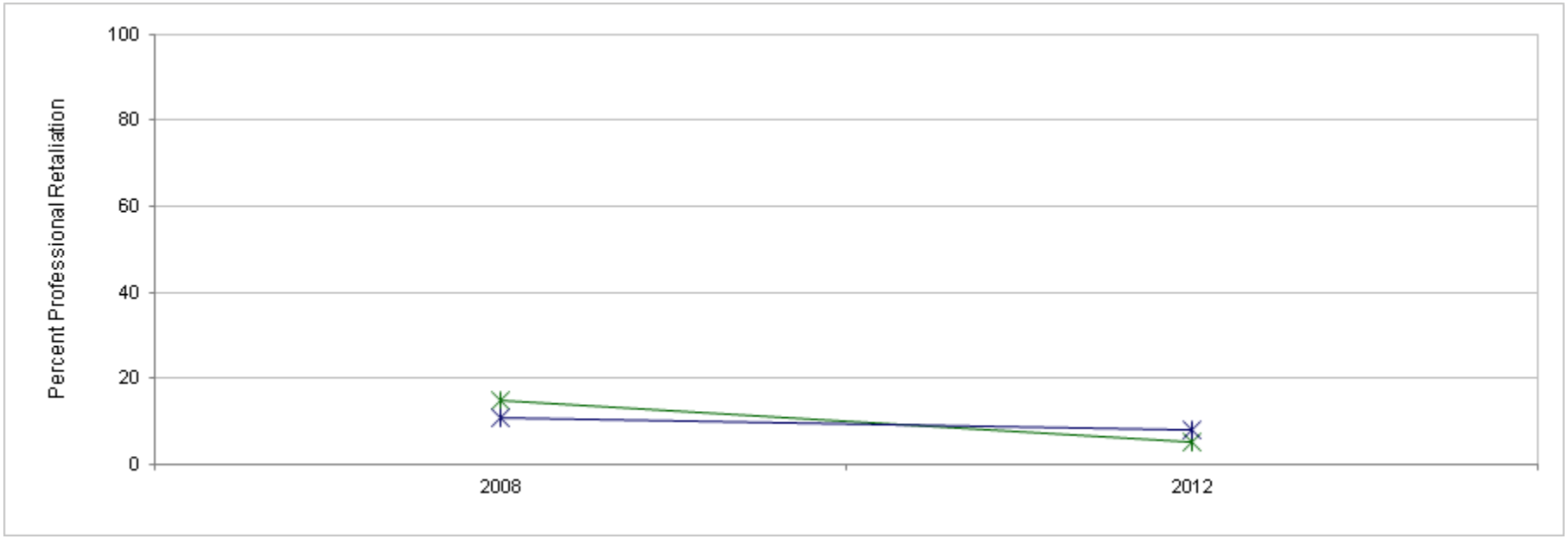
- **Higher response of *neither professional nor social retaliation* led by USAFR men**

WGRR 2012 Q71

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±23%

Experienced Professional Retaliation for Reporting the One Situation

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior and Reported to a Military Authority, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	15	5
* Total Men	11	8

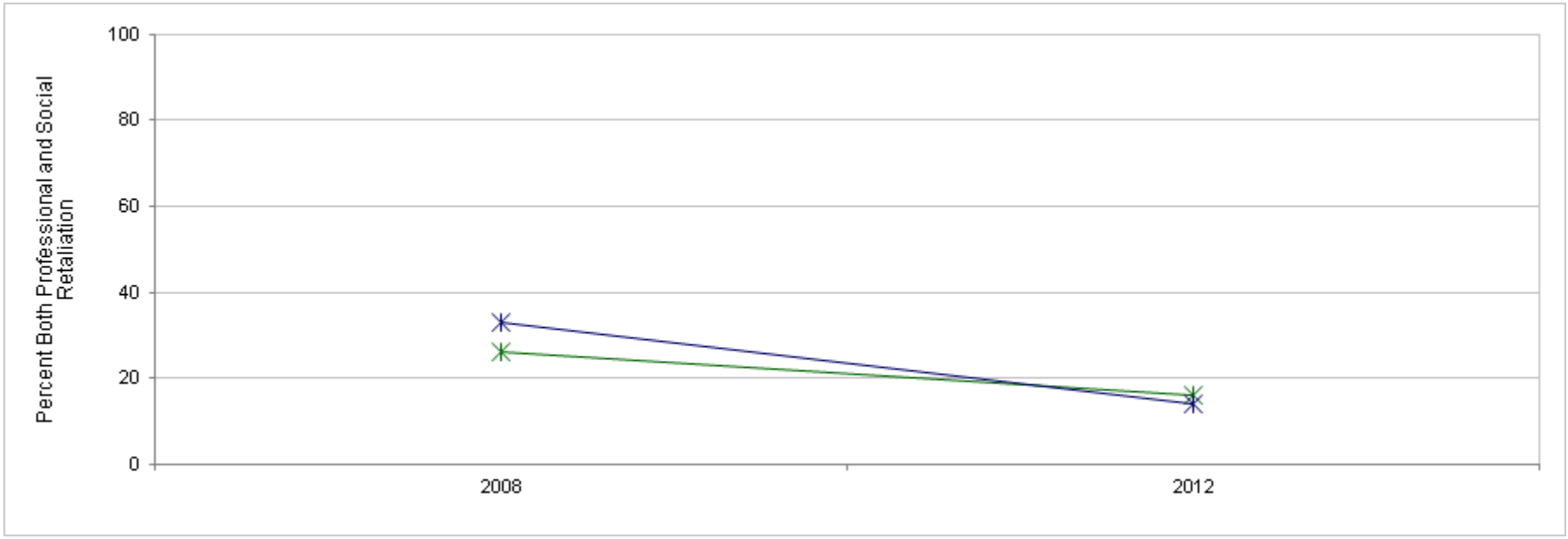
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q71

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±10%

Experienced Both Professional and Social Retaliation for Reporting the One Situation

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior and Reported to a Military Authority, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
Total Women	26	16
Total Men	33	14

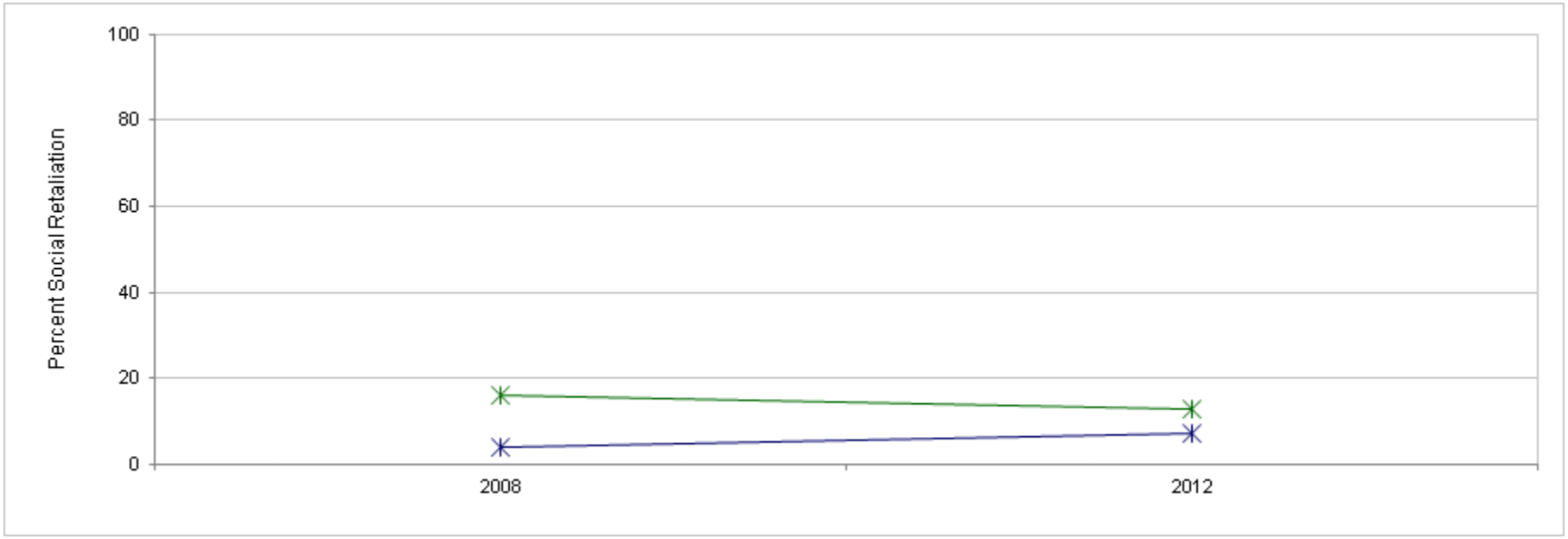
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q71

Margins of error range from ±3% to ±17%

Experienced Social Retaliation for Reporting the One Situation

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior and Reported to a Military Authority, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	16	13
* Total Men	4	7

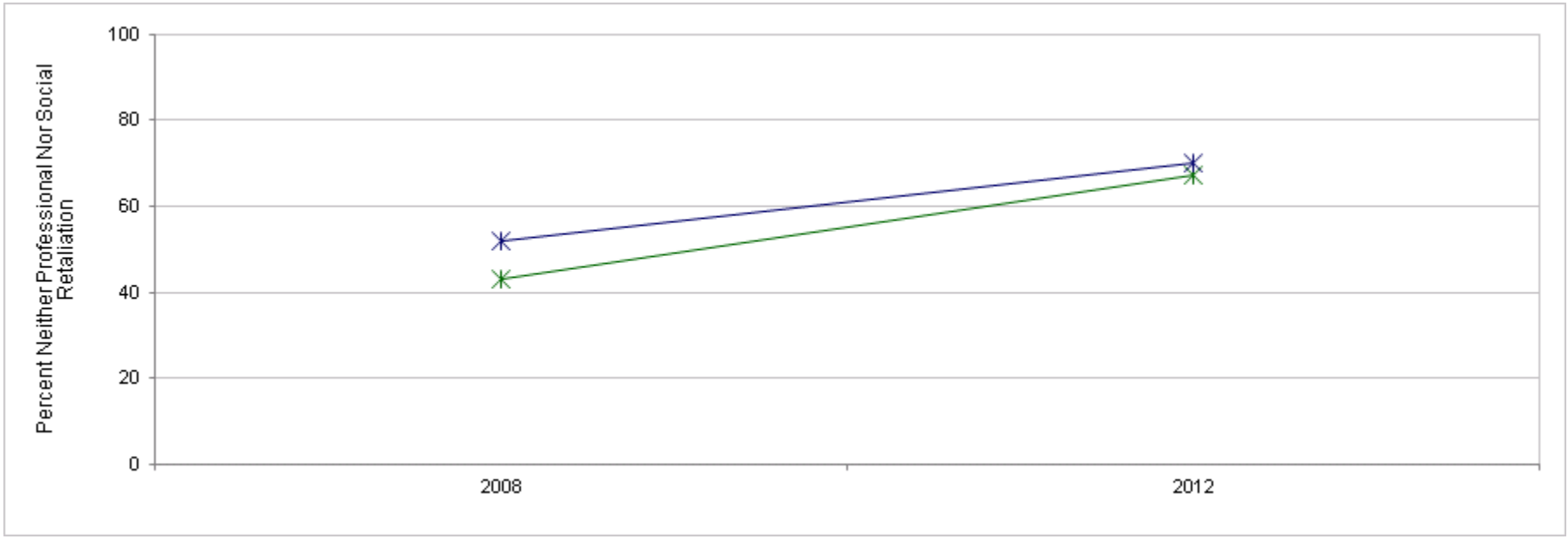
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q71

Margins of error range from ±3% to ±11%

Did Not Experience Professional or Social Retaliation for Reporting the One Situation

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior and Reported to a Military Authority, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	43	67
* Total Men	52	70

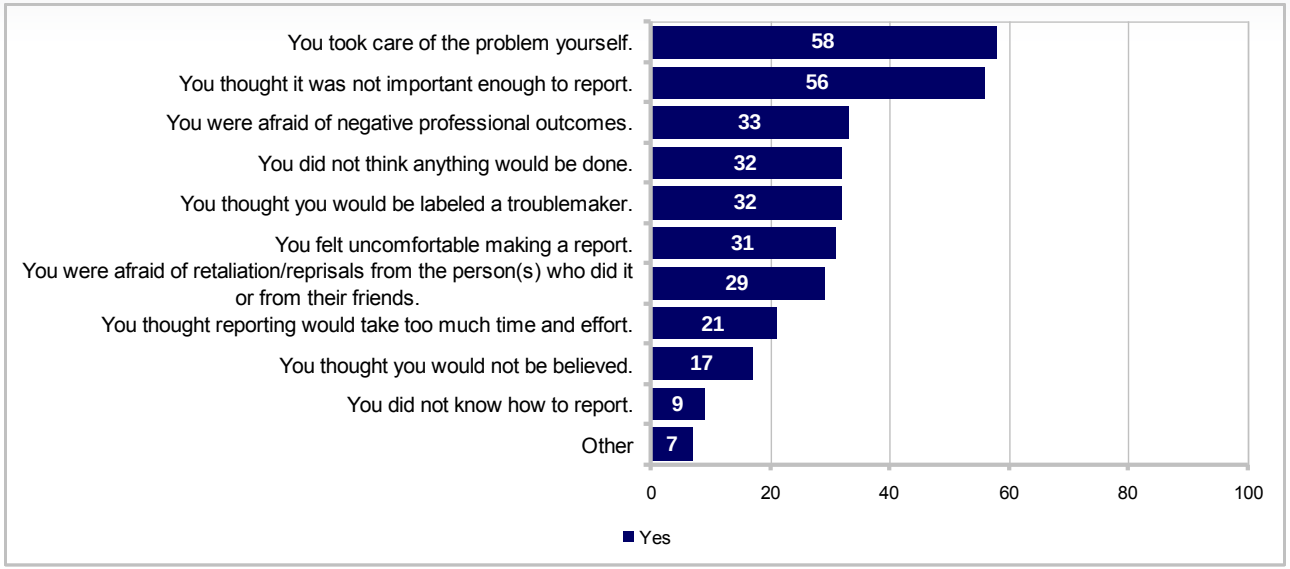
- **For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2008; there are no statistically significant differences for men**

WGRR 2012 Q71

Margins of error range from ±4% to ±18%

Reasons for Not Reporting the One Situation to a Military Authority

Percent of Reserve Component Women Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior and Did Not Report to a Military Authority



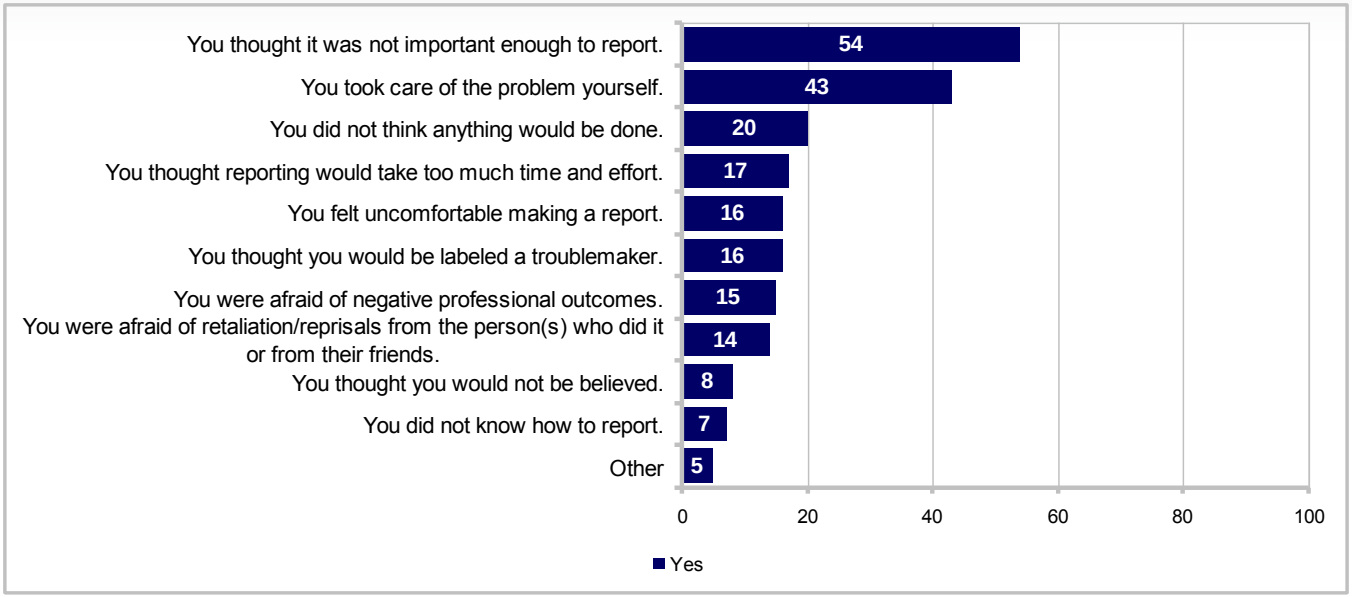
- **Of the 69% of women who did not report to a military authority, the reasons for not reporting were:**
  - 58% took care of the problem themselves
  - 56% thought it was not important enough to report
  - 33% were afraid of negative professional outcomes
  - 32% did not think anything would be done
  - 32% thought they would be labeled a troublemaker
  - 31% felt uncomfortable making a report
  - 29% were afraid of retaliation/reprisals from the person(s) who did it or from their friends
  - 21% thought reporting would take too much time and effort
  - 17% thought they would not be believed
  - 9% did not know how to report
  - 7% for another reason

WGRR 2012 Q72

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±3%

Reasons for Not Reporting the One Situation to a Military Authority

Percent of Reserve Component Men Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior and Did Not Report to a Military Authority



- **Of the 83% of men who did not report to a military authority, the reasons for not reporting were:**
  - 54% thought it was not important enough to report
  - 43% took care of the problem themselves
  - 20% did not think anything would be done
  - 17% thought reporting would take too much time and effort
  - 16% uncomfortable making a report
  - 16% thought they would be labeled a troublemaker
  - 15% were afraid of negative professional outcomes
  - 14% were afraid of retaliation/reprisals from the person(s) who did it or from their friends
  - 8% thought they would not be believed
  - 7% did not know how to report
  - 5% for another reason

WGRR 2012 Q72

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±4%

Reasons for Not Reporting the One Situation to a Military Authority

Percent of Reserve Component Women Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior and Did Not Report to a Military Authority

DoD Reserve Women KEY: Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	Total Women	ARNG Women	USAR Women	USNR Women	USMCR Women	ANG Women	USAFR Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
You took care of the problem yourself.	58	59	58	55	55	55	60	54	62	56	63
You thought it was not important enough to report.	56	57	54	57	57	61	56	59	52	60	64
You were afraid of negative professional outcomes.	33	30	36	37	25	33	27	32	33	33	35
You did not think anything would be done.	32	32	38	29	9	29	24	34	31	34	30
You thought you would be labeled a troublemaker.	32	29	37	33	20	32	29	31	32	37	33
You felt uncomfortable making a report.	31	29	35	32	23	31	29	35	28	32	32
You were afraid of retaliation/reprisals from the person(s) who did it or from their friends.	29	28	32	27	14	29	25	30	28	28	25
You thought reporting would take too much time and effort.	21	21	23	18	23	17	21	22	19	23	23
You thought you would not be believed.	17	14	24	15	7	15	9	18	17	15	11
You did not know how to report.	9	8	10	14	1	5	7	10	8	11	3
Other	7	7	9	5	6	7	4	7	7	6	8

- Lower response of *thought it was not important enough to report* led by E5 – E9 women
- Higher response of *did not think anything would be done* led by USAR women; lower response led by USMCR women
- Lower response of *afraid of retaliation/reprisals from the person(s) who did it or from their friends* led by USMCR women
- Higher response of *thought they would not be believed* led by USAR women; lower response led by USAFR women and O4 – O6 women
- Lower response of *did not know how to report* led by USMCR women and O4 – O6 women
- Lower response of *other* led by USAFR women

WGRR 2012 Q72

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±16%

Reasons for Not Reporting the One Situation to a Military Authority

Percent of Reserve Component Men Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior and Did Not Report to a Military Authority

DoD Reserve Men KEY: Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	Total Men	ARNG Men	USAR Men	USNR Men	USMCR Men	ANG Men	USAFR Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
You took care of the problem yourself.	43	46	41	38	39	46	39	35	47	47	51
You thought it was not important enough to report.	54	52	53	48	53	61	63	54	50	64	67
You were afraid of negative professional outcomes.	15	14	16	10	20	21	9	19	13	15	13
You did not think anything would be done.	20	20	21	9	27	22	18	26	18	12	14
You thought you would be labeled a troublemaker.	16	16	16	10	15	21	7	19	14	12	12
You felt uncomfortable making a report.	16	13	21	13	21	24	10	18	16	13	13
You were afraid of retaliation/reprisals from the person(s) who did it or from their friends.	14	14	17	8	14	18	11	17	13	16	10
You thought reporting would take too much time and effort.	17	15	15	18	23	24	12	22	13	14	14
You thought you would not be believed.	8	9	10	3	7	6	3	9	9	2	5
You did not know how to report.	7	6	8	4	8	10	5	7	7	6	3
Other	5	6	5	2	4	3	6	6	5	1	6

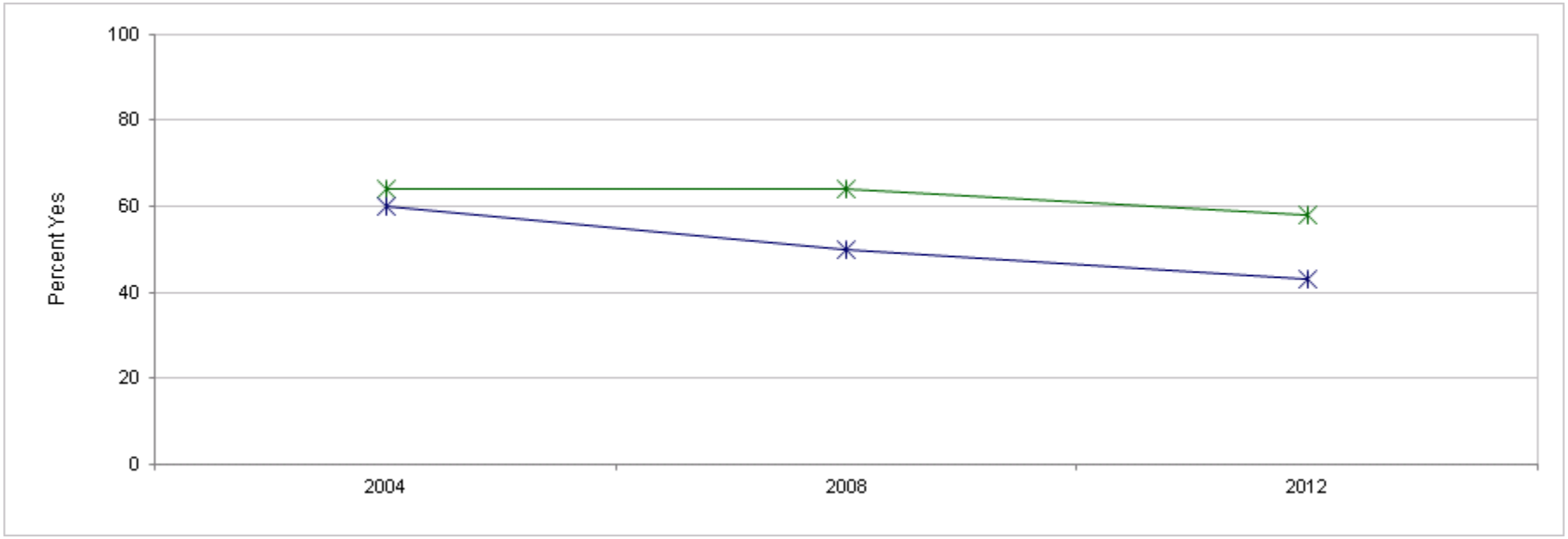
- Lower response of *took care of the problem themselves* led by E1 – E4 men
- Higher response of *thought it was not important enough to report* led by O4 – O6 men
- Lower response of *did not think anything would be done* led by USNR men
- Lower response of *thought they would be labeled a troublemaker* led by USAFR men
- Lower response of *thought they would not be believed* led by O1 – O3 men
- Lower response of *other* led by O1 – O3 men

WGRR 2012 Q72

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±16%

Reasons for Not Reporting to a Military Authority: You Took Care of the Problem Yourself

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior and Did Not Report to a Military Authority, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2004	2008	2012
* Total Women	64	64	58
* Total Men	60	50	43

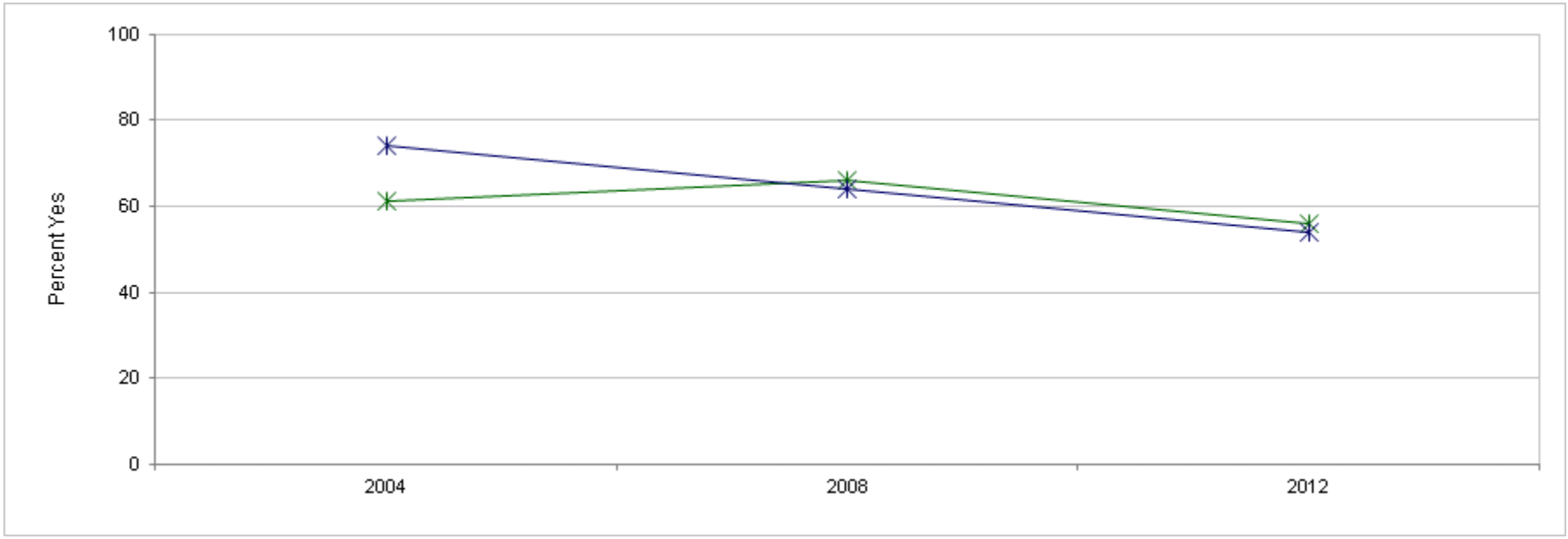
- **For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly lower than 2004**

WGRR 2012 Q72d

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

Reasons for Not Reporting to a Military Authority: You Thought it Was Not Important Enough To Report

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior and Did Not Report to a Military Authority, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2004	2008	2012
* Total Women	61	66	56
* Total Men	74	64	54

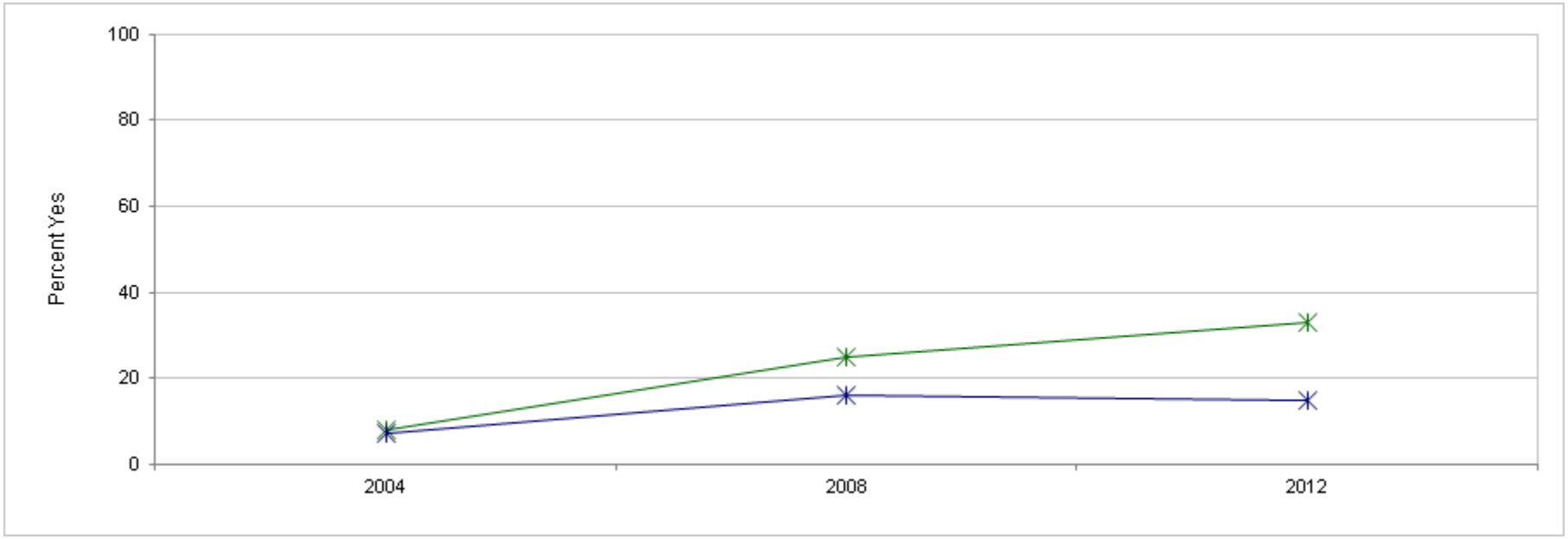
- **For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly lower than 2008; for men, the 2012 percentage is significantly lower than 2008 and 2004**

WGRR 2012 Q72a

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

Reasons for Not Reporting to a Military Authority: You Were Afraid of Negative Professional Outcomes

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior and Did Not Report to a Military Authority, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2004	2008	2012
* Total Women	8	25	33
* Total Men	7	16	15

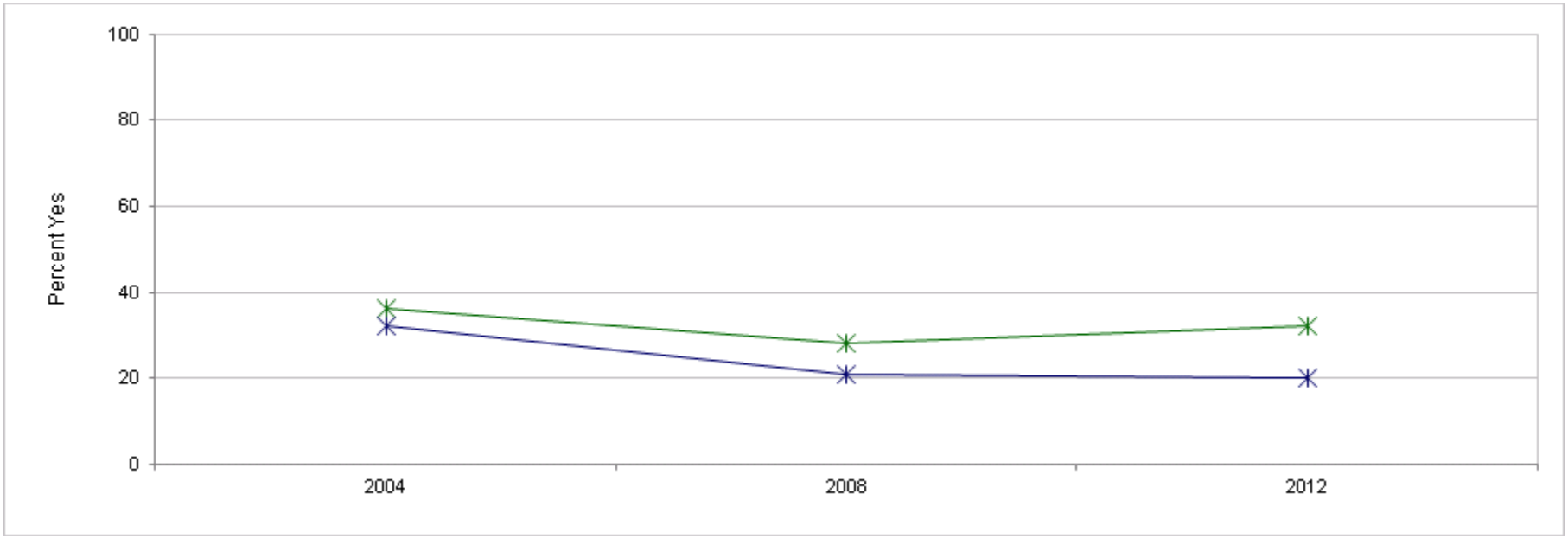
- **For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2004**

WGRR 2012 Q72i

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

Reasons for Not Reporting to a Military Authority: You Did Not Think Anything Would Be Done

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior and Did Not Report to a Military Authority, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2004	2008	2012
* Total Women	36	28	32
* Total Men	32	21	20

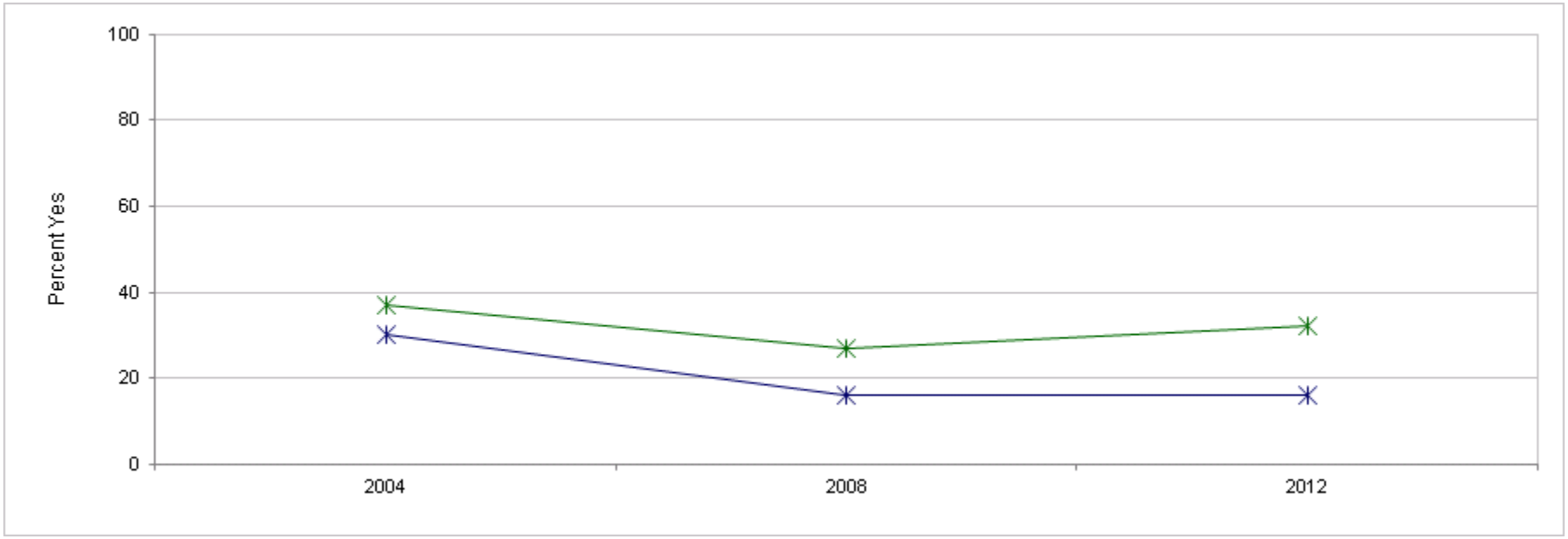
- **For men, the 2012 percentage is significantly lower than 2004; there are no statistically significant differences for women**

WGRR 2012 Q72e

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

Reasons for Not Reporting to a Military Authority: You Thought You Would Be Labeled a Troublemaker

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior and Did Not Report to a Military Authority, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2004	2008	2012
* Total Women	37	27	32
* Total Men	30	16	16

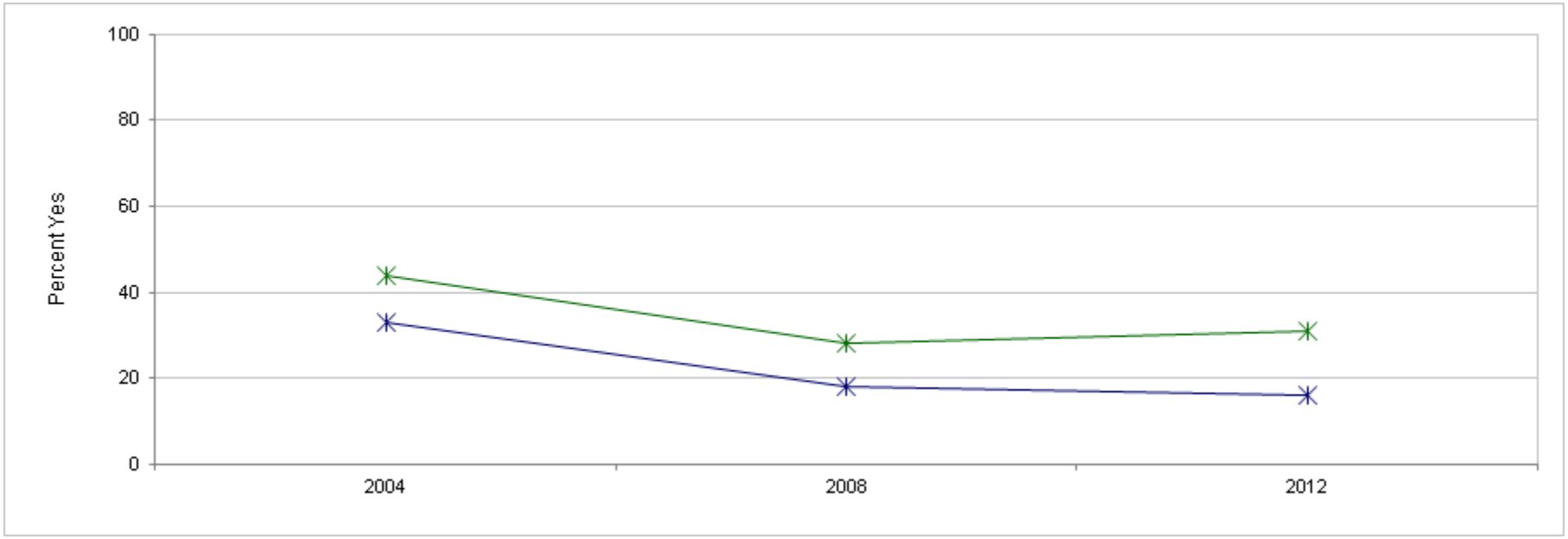
- **For men, the 2012 percentage is significantly lower than 2004; there are no statistically significant differences for women**

WGRR 2012 Q72j

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±4%

Reasons for Not Reporting to a Military Authority: You Felt Uncomfortable Making a Report

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior and Did Not Report to a Military Authority, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2004	2008	2012
* Total Women	44	28	31
* Total Men	33	18	16

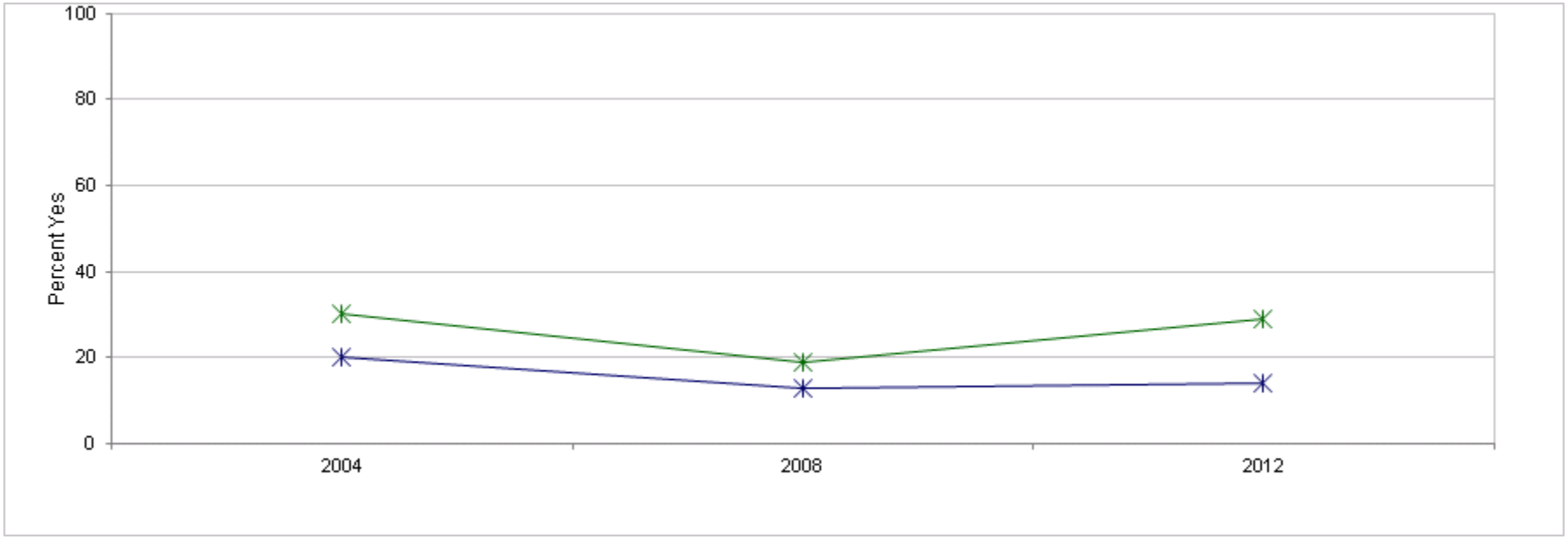
- **For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly lower than 2004**

WGRR 2012 Q72c

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

Reasons for Not Reporting to a Military Authority: You Were Afraid of Retaliation/Reprisals From the Person(s) Who Did it or From Their Friends

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior and Did Not Report to a Military Authority, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2004	2008	2012
* Total Women	30	19	29
* Total Men	20	13	14

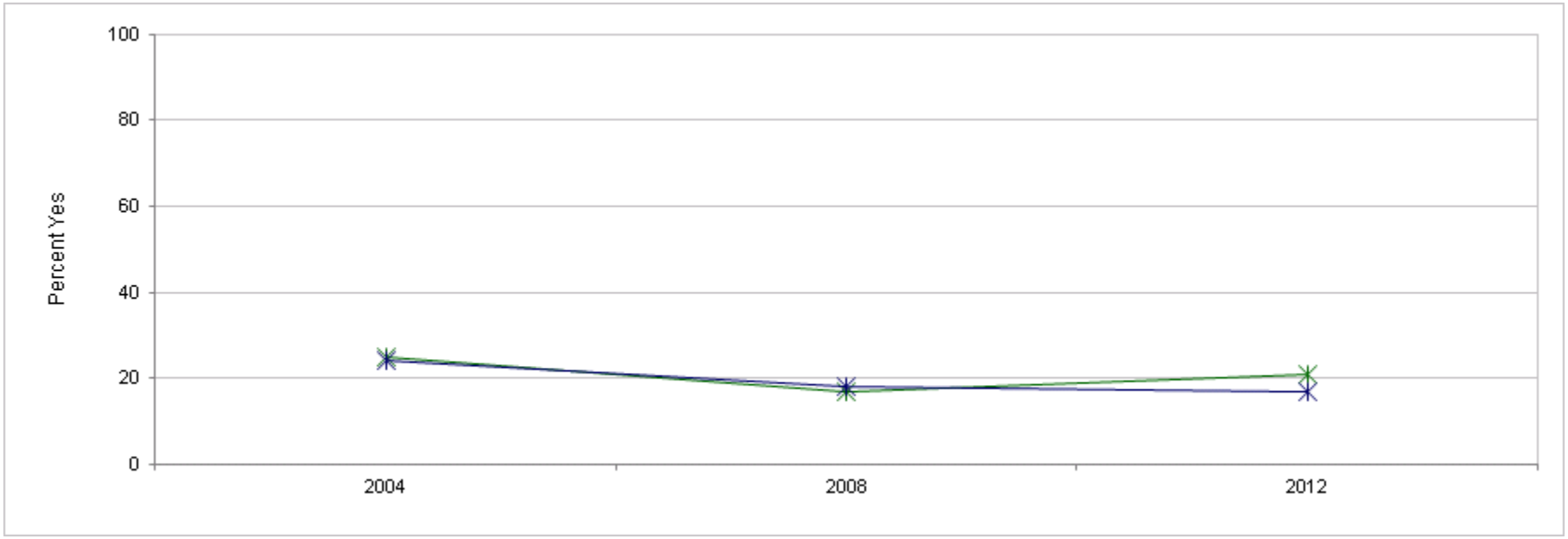
- **For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2008; there are no statistically significant differences for men**

WGRR 2012 Q72h

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±4%

Reasons for Not Reporting to a Military Authority: You Thought Reporting Would Take too Much Time and Effort

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior and Did Not Report to a Military Authority, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2004	2008	2012
* Total Women	25	17	21
* Total Men	24	18	17

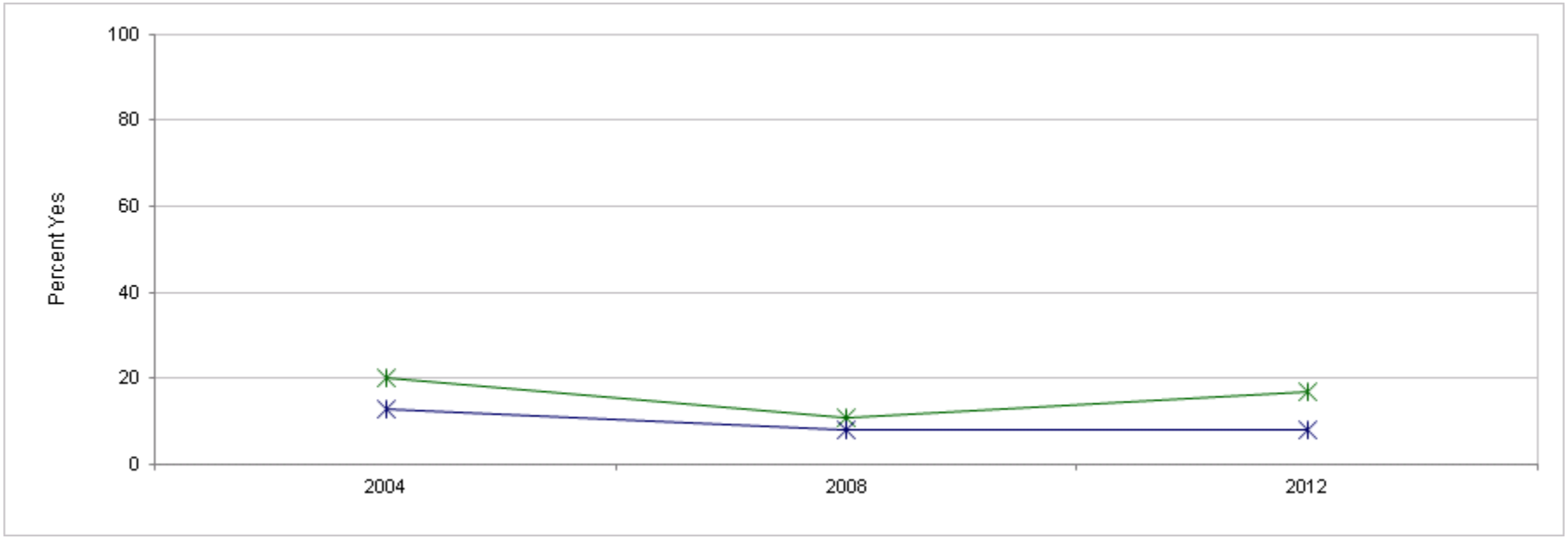
- **For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly lower than 2004**

WGRR 2012 Q72g

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±4%

Reasons for Not Reporting to a Military Authority: You Thought You Would Not Be Believed

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior and Did Not Report to a Military Authority, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2004	2008	2012
* Total Women	20	11	17
* Total Men	13	8	8

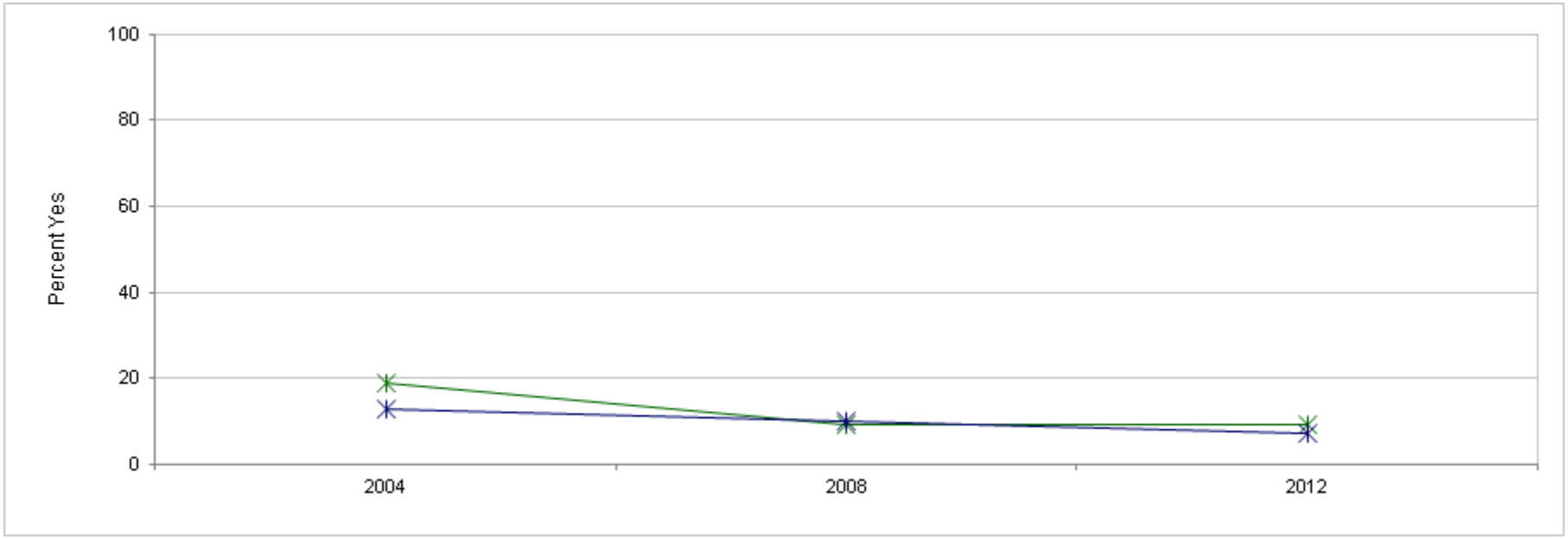
- **For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2008; for men, the 2012 percentage is significantly lower than 2004**

WGRR 2012 Q72f

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±3%

Reasons for Not Reporting to a Military Authority: You Did Not Know How To Report

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior and Did Not Report to a Military Authority, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2004	2008	2012
* Total Women	19	9	9
* Total Men	13	10	7

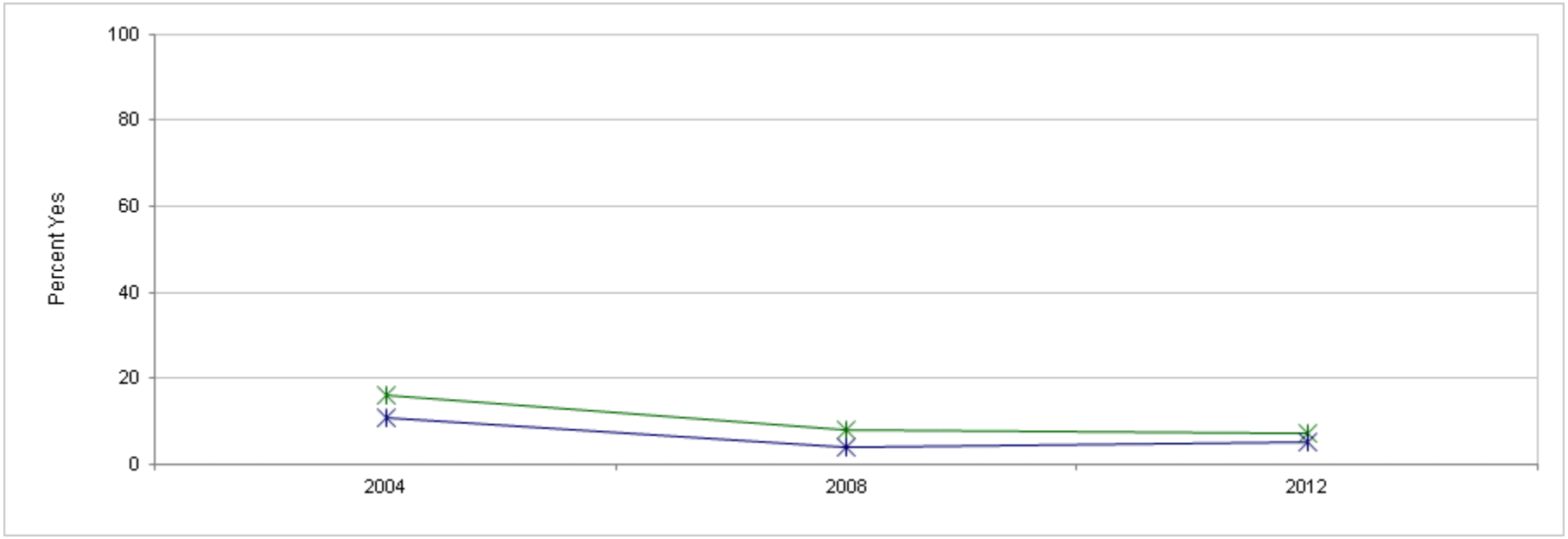
- **For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly lower than 2004**

WGRR 2012 Q72b

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±3%

Reasons for Not Reporting to a Military Authority: Other

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Experienced Unwanted Gender-Related Behavior and Did Not Report to a Military Authority, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2004	2008	2012
* Total Women	16	8	7
* Total Men	11	4	5

- **For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly lower than 2004**

WGRR 2012 Q72k

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±3%

UNWANTED Gender-Related (UGR) EXPERIENCES

Summary of Findings

- **31% of women and 15% of men indicated experiencing crude/offensive behavior in the past 12 months**
  - Higher response of experienced led by ARNG women and O1 – O3 men
  - Lower response of experienced led by USAFR men, ANG men, USAFR women, USNR women, and ANG women
  - For both women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly lower than 2004 and 2008

- **17% of women and 3% of men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual attention in the past 12 months**
  - Higher response of experienced led by ARNG women
  - Lower response of experienced led by ANG women, O4 – O6 women, and USAFR women
  - For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly lower than 2004; for men the 2012 percentage is lower than 2008

- **6% of women and 2% of men indicated experiencing sexual coercion in the past 12 months**
  - Higher response of experienced led by ARNG women
  - Lower response of experienced led by O4 – O6 women, ANG women, USAFR women, and USNR women
  - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008 or 2004

UNWANTED Gender-Related (UGR) EXPERIENCES
Summary of Findings

- **18% of women and 2% of men indicated experiencing sexual harassment in the past 12 months**
  - Higher response of experienced led by ARNG women
  - Lower response of experienced led by ANG women, USNR women, USAFR women, and O4 – O6 women
  - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008 or 2004

- **34% of women and 10% of men indicated experiencing sexist behavior in the past 12 months**
  - Higher response of experienced led by ARNG women and E5 – E9 men
  - Lower response of experienced led by USAFR men, ANG men, E1 – E4 men, USAFR women, USNR women, and E1 – E4 women
  - For both women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly lower than 2004 and 2008

*The percentage who experienced Unwanted Gender-Related (UGR) behavior (i.e., crude/offensive, behavior, unwanted sexual attention, sexual coercion, and sexist behavior) is 41% for women and 18% for men.

UNWANTED Gender-Related (UGR) EXPERIENCES
Summary of Findings

- **Of the 41% of women and 18% of men who experienced UGR:**
  - 50% of women and 40% of men indicated the situation occurred at a military installation; 32% of women and 28% of men indicated some behaviors occurred at a military installation; 18% of women and 31% of men indicated the situation did not occur at a military installation
    - Higher response of at a military installation led by O4 – O6 women and O1 – O3 men
    - Lower response of at a military installation led by E1 – E4 women
    - Lower response of some behaviors occurred at a military installation led by O4 – O6 women
    - Lower response of not at a military installation led by O1 – O3 men and O4 – O6 women

UNWANTED Gender-Related (UGR) EXPERIENCES
Summary of Findings

- **Of the 41% of women and 18% of men who experienced UGR:**
  - 85% of women and 75% of men indicated the situation occurred during duty hours
    - Higher response led by O4 – O6 women and E5 – E9 women
    - Lower response led by E1 – E4 women
    - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008
  - 81% of women and 74% of men indicated the situation occurred at their military work
    - Lower response led by USAR men
    - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008
  - 41% of women and 12% of men indicated the situation occurred in a military work environment where members of their gender are uncommon
    - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008
  - 26% of women and 31% of men indicated the situation occurred at a military non-work location
    - Lower response led by ANG men
    - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008
  - 21% of women and 29% of men indicated the situation occurred while deployed to a combat zone or to an area where they drew imminent danger pay or hostile fire pay
    - Higher response led by ARNG men, ARNG women, and E5 – E9 women
    - Lower response led by USAFR women, USMCR men, ANG women, and E1 – E4 women

UNWANTED Gender-Related (UGR) EXPERIENCES
Summary of Findings

- **Of the 41% of women and 18% of men who experienced UGR:**
  - 24% of women and 27% of men indicated the situation occurred at their civilian job
    - Higher response led by USAFR men and USAFR women
    - Lower response led by USMCR women
  - 13% of women and 16% of men indicated the situation occurred in their or someone else's quarters/home
    - Lower response led by O4 – O6 men, USAFR men, ANG women, ANG men, O4 – O6 women, and O1 – O3 women
  - 7% of women and 10% of men indicated the situation occurred at their civilian school
    - Higher response led by E1 – E4 women
    - Lower response led by O4 – O6 women, ANG men, and O4 – O6 men

UNWANTED Gender-Related (UGR) EXPERIENCES
Summary of Findings

- **Of the 41% of women and 18% of men who experienced UGR:**
  - 46% of women and men indicated the situation occurred while activated
    - Higher response led by USAR women
    - Lower response led by USAFR men and ANG women
  - 35% of women and 38% of men indicated the situation occurred while deployed
    - Higher response led by E5 – E9 women
    - Lower response led by USMCR men, USAFR men, USAFR women, and E1 – E4 women

UNWANTED Gender-Related (UGR) EXPERIENCES
Summary of Findings

- **Of the 41% of women and 18% of men who experienced UGR:**
  - 55% of women and 62% of men indicated the situation involved multiple offenders
    - For women, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2004

- **Of the 41% of women and 18% of men who experienced UGR:**
  - 82% of women and 51% of men indicated the offender(s) was male only; 2% of women and 15% of men indicated the offender(s) was female only; and 16% of women and 35% of men indicated both males and females were involved
    - Higher response of male only led by O1 – O3 women and O4 – O6 women
    - Lower response of female only led by USMCR men
    - Lower response of both males and females involved led by O4 – O6 women and O1 – O3 women
    - For women, the 2012 percentage who indicated male only is significantly lower than 2004; for women and men, the 2012 percentages who indicated males and females involved are significantly higher than 2004

UNWANTED Gender-Related (UGR) EXPERIENCES
Summary of Findings

- **Of the 41% of women and 18% of men who experienced UGR:**
  - 59% of women and 49% of men indicated the offender(s) was a military coworker(s)
    - For men, the 2012 percentage is significantly lower than 2004
  - 34% of women and 19% of men indicated the offender(s) was another military person(s) of higher rank/grade who was not in their chain of command
    - Higher response led by E1 – E4 women
    - Lower response led by O1 – O3 men and O4 – O6 women
    - For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly lower than 2004, 2008
  - 32% of women and 18% of men indicated the offender(s) was someone in their military chain of command
    - Lower response led by ANG women
    - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008
  - 28% of women and 24% of men indicated the offender(s) was another military person(s)
    - Higher response led by E5 – E9 women
    - For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly lower than 2004
  - 23% of women and 25% of men indicated the offender(s) was a military subordinate(s)
    - Higher response led by O1 – O3 men, O4 – O6 men, O1 – O3 women, and E5 – E9 men
    - Lower response led by E1 – E4 men and E1 – E4 women
    - For men, the 2012 percentage is significantly lower than 2004

UNWANTED Gender-Related (UGR) EXPERIENCES
Summary of Findings

- **Of the 41% of women and 18% of men who experienced UGR (continued):**
  - 11% of women and 9% of men indicated the offender(s) was a DoD/DHS civilian employee(s)
    - Higher response led by USAFR men, USAFR women, ANG women, and E5 – E9 women
    - Lower response led by O1 – O3 women, ARNG men, ARNG women, and E1 – E4 women
    - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008
  - 8% of women and 11% of men indicated the offender(s) was a person(s) in the local community
    - Lower response led by O1 – O3 women
    - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008
  - 8% of women and 11% of men indicated the offender(s) was unknown
    - Lower response led by USNR women and O1 – O3 men
    - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008
  - 5% of women and men indicated the offender(s) was a DoD/DHS civilian contractor(s)
    - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008 or 2004

UNWANTED Gender-Related (UGR) EXPERIENCES
Summary of Findings

- **Of the 41% of women and 18% of men who experienced UGR:**
  - 24% of women and 13% of men indicated that as a result of the situation they thought about getting out of their Reserve component
    - Higher response led by USAR women
    - Lower response led by O4 – O6 men, USNR women, and ANG women
    - For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2008
  - 19% of women and 13% of men indicated that as a result of the situation they accomplished less than they normally would at work
    - Lower response led by ANG women
    - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008
  - 13% of women and 6% of men indicated that as a result of the situation they experienced another negative action
    - For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2008
  - 9% of women and 4% of men indicated that as a result of the situation they requested a transfer
    - Higher response led by USAR women
    - Lower response led by ANG men, USNR women, ANG women, and O1 – O3 women
    - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008

UNWANTED Gender-Related (UGR) EXPERIENCES
Summary of Findings

- **Of the 41% of women and 18% of men who experienced UGR:**
  - 3% of women and 4% of men reported to a civilian individual/organization; 22% of women and 11% of men reported to a military individual/organization; 9% of women and 6% of men reported to both; and 66% of women and 79% of men did not discuss/report
    - Higher response of to a military individual/organization led by E5 – E9 men
    - Lower response of to a military individual/organization led by ANG women and USMCR men
    - Higher response of to both led by E5 – E9 women
    - Lower response of to both led by O1 – O3 women
    - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008

UNWANTED Gender-Related (UGR) EXPERIENCES

Summary of Findings

- **Of the 31% of women and 17% of men who reported to a military authority:**
  - 57% of women and 59% of men indicated the situation was resolved informally
  - 52% of women and 54% of men indicated the situation was/is being corrected
    - Higher response led by USMCR men
    - Lower response led by O4 – O6 women
  - 28% of women and 29% of men indicated their complaint was/is being investigated

UNWANTED Gender-Related (UGR) EXPERIENCES

Summary of Findings

- **Of the 31% of women and 17% of men who reported to a military authority:**
  - 34% of women and 36% of men indicated their complaint was discounted or not taken seriously
    - Lower response led by E1 – E4 women
  - 22% of women and 26% of men indicated they were encouraged to drop the complaint
    - Lower response led by ANG men
  - 16% of women and 23% of men indicated some action was/is being taken against them

UNWANTED Gender-Related (UGR) EXPERIENCES

Summary of Findings

- **Of the 31% of women and 17% of men who reported to a military authority:**
  - 51% of women and 49% of men indicated yes, the person(s) who bothered them was/were talked to about the behavior; 31% of women and 37% of men indicated don't know; and 19% of women and 15% of men indicated no
    - Higher response of yes led by ARNG women
    - Lower response of yes led by O4 – O6 women
    - Higher response of don't know led by O4 – O6 women
    - Lower response of don't know led by ARNG women and E1 – E4 women
    - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008 or 2004
  - 47% of women and 53% of men indicated yes, the rules on harassment were explained to everyone in the unit/office/place; 24% of women and 29% of men indicated don't know; and 29% of women and 18% of men indicated no
    - Higher response of yes led by E1 – E4 women and ARNG women
    - Lower response of yes led by O4 – O6 women and O1 – O3 men
    - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008
  - 20% of women and 18% of men indicated yes, some action was/is being taken against the person(s) who bothered them; 35% of women and 47% of men indicated don't know; and 46% of women and 36% of men indicated no
    - Higher response of yes led by E1 – E4 women
    - Lower response of yes led by O4 – O6 women and ANG women
    - Higher response of no led by USAFR women
    - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008

UNWANTED Gender-Related (UGR) EXPERIENCES

Summary of Findings

- **Of the 31% of women and 17% of men who reported to a military authority:**
  - 52% of women and 56% of men were satisfied with the availability of information about how to file a complaint; 20% of women and 13% of men were dissatisfied
    - Higher response of satisfied led by ARNG women
    - For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2004
  - 42% of women and 48% of men were satisfied with the treatment by personnel handling their complaint; 24% of women and 21% of men were dissatisfied
    - For men, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2004
  - 41% of women and 40% of men were satisfied with the amount of time it took/is taking to resolve their complaint; 25% of women and 26% of men were dissatisfied
    - Higher response of satisfied led by ARNG women
    - For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2004

UNWANTED Gender-Related (UGR) EXPERIENCES
Summary of Findings

- **Of the 31% of women and 17% of men who reported to a military authority:**
  - 5% of women and 8% of men experienced professional retaliation only; 16% of women and 14% of men experienced both professional and social retaliation; 13% of women and 7% of men experienced social retaliation only; and 67% of women and 70% of men experienced neither professional nor social retaliation
    - Lower response of social retaliation only USNR women
    - Higher response of neither professional nor social retaliation led by USAFR men and USNR women
    - For women, the 2012 percentage for experienced neither professional nor social retaliation is significantly higher than 2008

UNWANTED Gender-Related (UGR) EXPERIENCES

Summary of Findings

- **Of the 69% of women and 83% of men who did not report to a military authority:**
  - 58% of women and 43% of men did not report because they took care of the problem themselves
    - Lower response led by E1 – E4 men
    - For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly lower than 2004
  - 56% of women and 54% of men did not report because they thought it was not important enough to report
    - Higher response led by O4 – O6 men
    - Lower response led by E5 – E9 women
    - For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly lower than 2004; for men, the 2012 percentage is significantly lower than 2008 and 2004
  - 33% of women and 15% of men did not report because they were afraid of negative professional outcomes
    - For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2004
  - 32% of women and 20% of men did not report because they did not think anything would be done
    - Higher response led by USAR women
    - Lower response led by USNR men and USMCR women
    - For men, the 2012 percentage is significantly lower than 2004
  - 32% of women and 16% of men did not report because they thought they would be labeled a troublemaker
    - Lower response led by USAFR men
    - For men, the 2012 percentage is significantly lower than 2004

UNWANTED Gender-Related (UGR) EXPERIENCES

Summary of Findings

- **Of the 69% of women and 83% of men who did not report to a military authority (continued):**
  - 31% of women and 16% of men did not report because they felt uncomfortable making a report
    - For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly lower than 2004
  - 29% of women and 14% of men did not report because they were afraid of retaliation/reprisals from the person(s) who did it or from their friends
    - Lower response led by USMCR women
    - For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2008
  - 21% of women and 17% of men did not report because they thought reporting would take too much time and effort
    - For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly lower than 2004
  - 17% of women and 8% of men did not report because they thought they would not be believed
    - Higher response led by USAR women
    - Lower response led by O1 – O3 men, USAFR women, and O4 – O6 women
    - For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2008; for men, the 2012 percentage is significantly lower than 2004
  - 9% of women and 7% of men did not report because they did not know how to report
    - Lower response led by USMCR women and O4 – O6 women
    - For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly lower than 2004
  - 7% of women and 5% of men did not report because of another reason
    - Lower response led by O1 – O3 men and USAFR women
    - For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly lower than 2004

Contents

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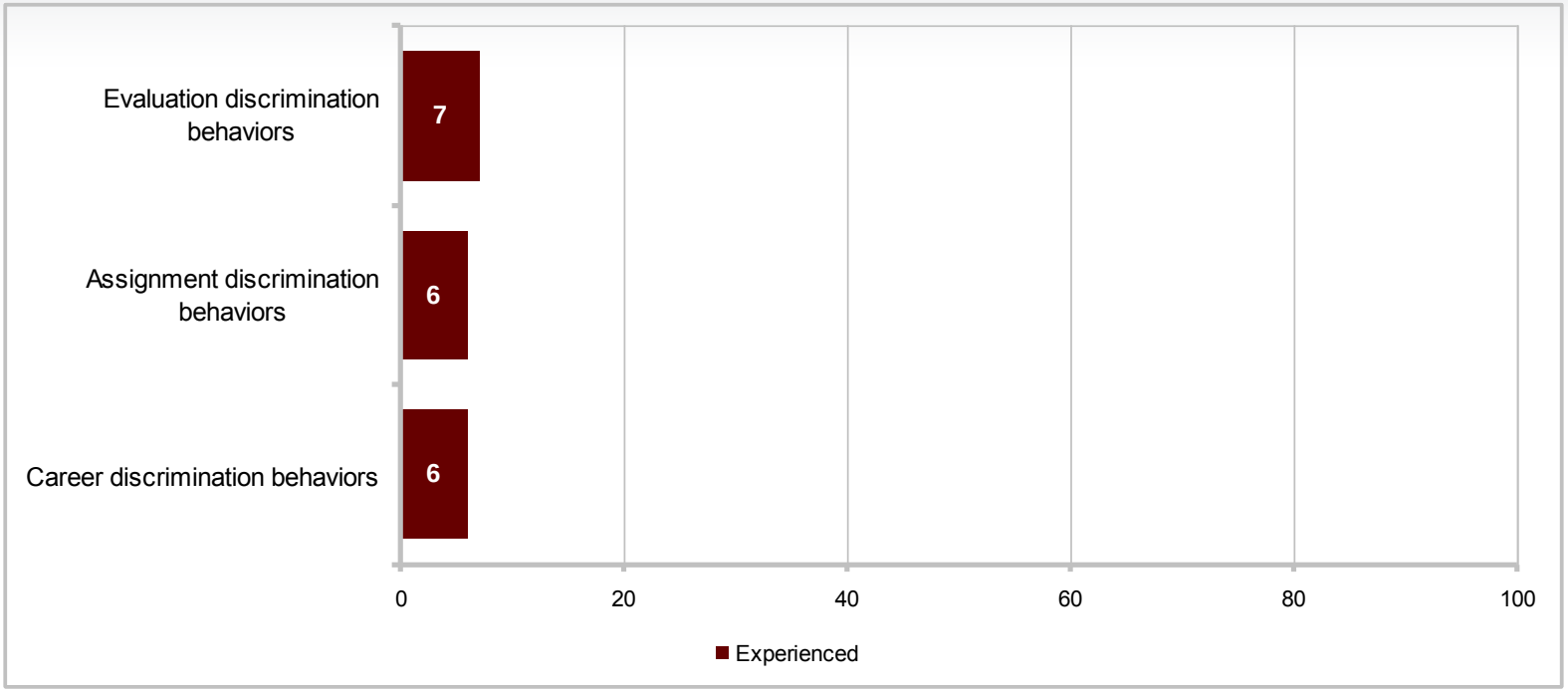
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Gender Discriminatory Behaviors and Sex Discrimination

- **Definition and measure of gender discriminatory behaviors and sex discrimination:**
  - Gender discriminatory behaviors:
    - Evaluation discrimination behaviors – four survey items (Q54a-d) to assess the member's belief that gender was a factor in others' judgments about their military performance (e.g., evaluations or awards)
    - Career discrimination behaviors – four survey items (Q54h-k) are used to assess the member's belief that gender was a factor in their access to military resources and mentoring that aid in military career development (e.g., professional networks)
    - Assignment discrimination behaviors – four survey items (Q54e,f,g,l) are used to assess the member's belief that gender was a factor in their perceptions that they did not get the military assignments they wanted or ones that used their skills or facilitated military career advancement
    - For each behavior, members were asked to indicate whether they had experienced the behavior in the 12 months preceding the survey and whether they believed their gender was a factor
  - Sex discrimination is defined as treating individuals differently in their employment specifically because of their sex (e.g., unfair or unequal access to professional development resources and opportunities due to a Reserve component member's gender). It is illegal to create artificial barriers to career advancement because of an individual's sex.
    - Members who had experienced evaluation, career, and/or assignment discrimination behaviors in the 12 months preceding the survey were asked whether they considered at least some of the behaviors to be sex discrimination. If the member considered the behavior to be sex discrimination, then they are included in the sex discrimination incident rate.

Evaluation, Assignment, and Career Discrimination Incident Rates

Percent of All Reserve Component Women



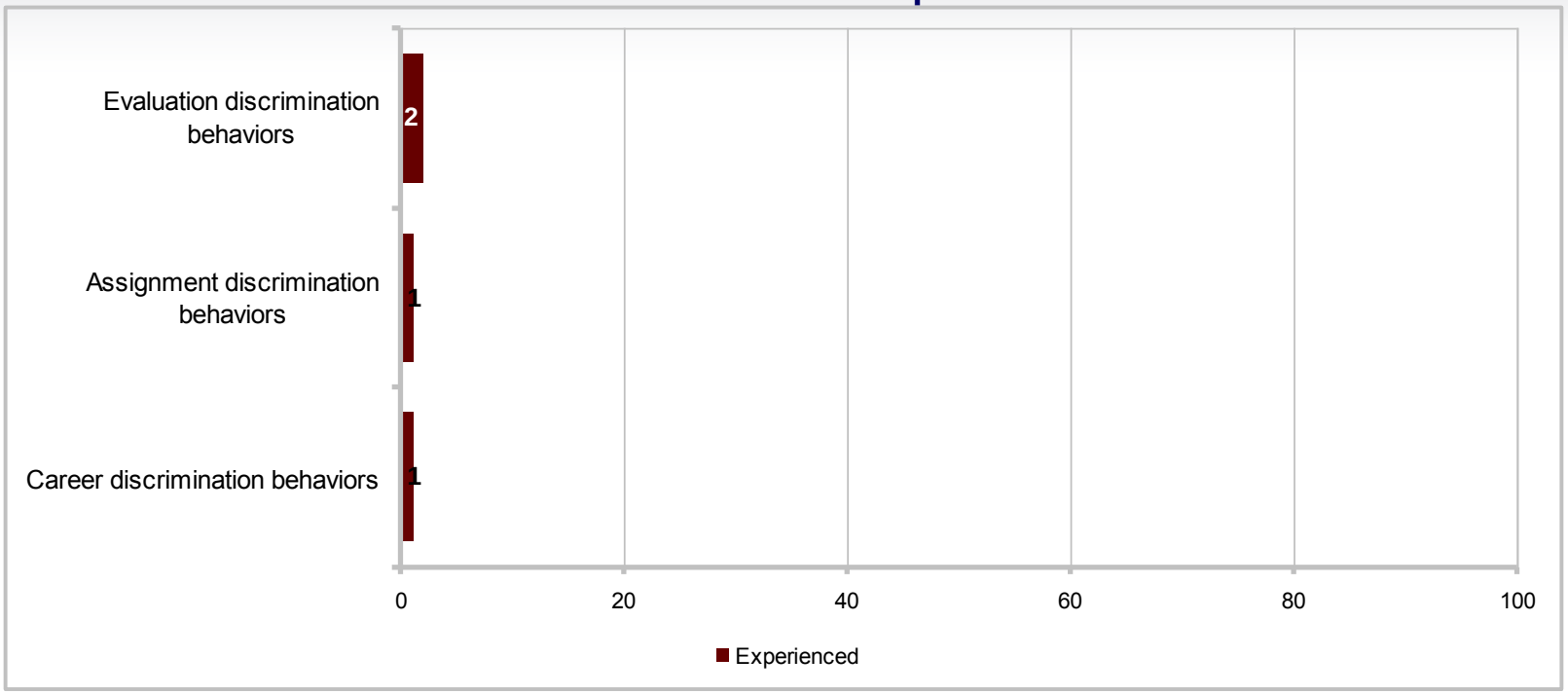
- **7% of women indicated experiencing *evaluation discrimination behaviors* in the past 12 months**
- **6% of women indicated experiencing *assignment discrimination behaviors* in the past 12 months**
- **6% of women indicated experiencing *career discrimination behaviors* in the past 12 months**

WGRR 2012 Q54

Margins of error do not exceed ±1%

Evaluation, Assignment, and Career Discrimination Incident Rates

Percent of All Reserve Component Men



- **2% indicated experiencing *evaluation discrimination behaviors* in the past 12 months**
- **1% indicated experiencing *assignment discrimination behaviors* in the past 12 months**
- **1% indicated experiencing *career discrimination behaviors* in the past 12 months**

WGRR 2012 Q54

Margins of error do not exceed ±1%

Evaluation, Assignment, and Career Discrimination Incident Rates

Percent of All Reserve Component Members

DoD Reserve Women KEY: Higher Response of Experienced Lower Response of Experienced	Total Women	ARNG Women	USAR Women	USNR Women	USMCR Women	ANG Women	USAFR Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Evaluation discrimination behaviors	7	9	7	4	11	6	4	5	8	8	11
Assignment discrimination behaviors	6	7	6	5	7	5	5	5	7	7	9
Career discrimination behaviors	6	8	6	4	7	7	4	5	7	10	10

DoD Reserve Men KEY: Higher Response of Experienced Lower Response of Experienced	Total Men	ARNG Men	USAR Men	USNR Men	USMCR Men	ANG Men	USAFR Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
Evaluation discrimination behaviors	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Assignment discrimination behaviors	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Career discrimination behaviors	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1

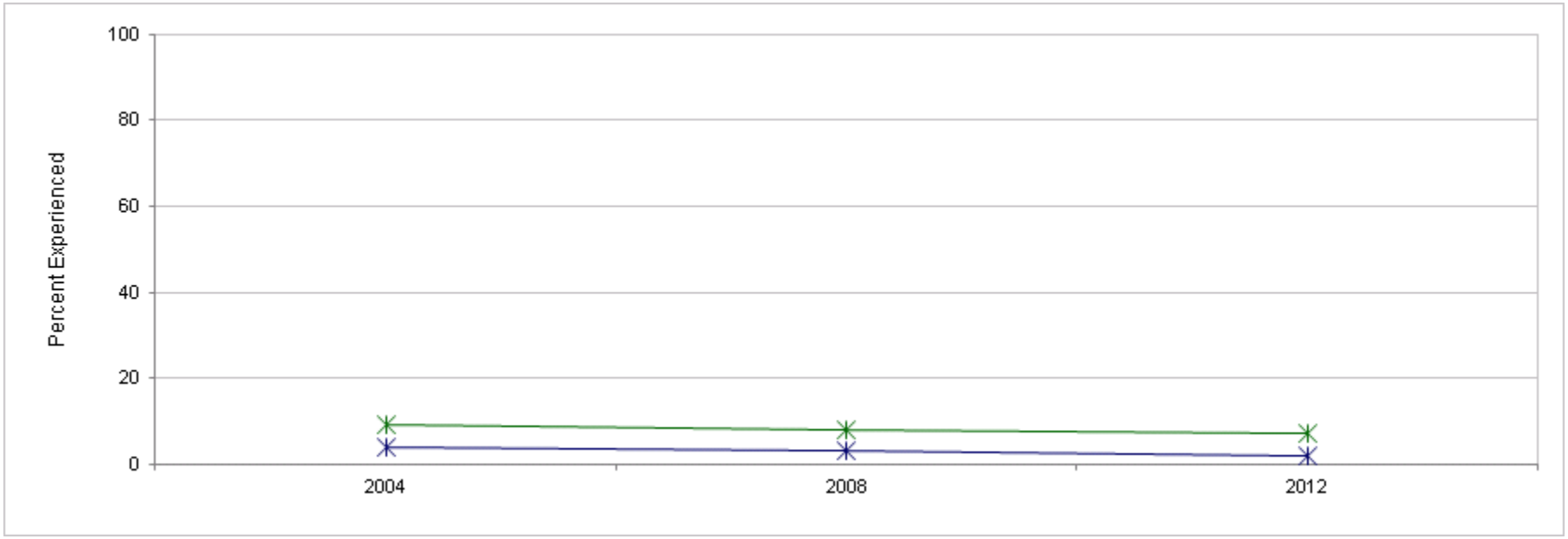
- Higher response of *evaluation discrimination* led by O4 – O6 women and ARNG women; lower response led by USAFR women, USNR women, and E1 – E4 women
- Higher response of *assignment discrimination* led by O4 – O6 women; lower response led by E1 – E4 women
- Higher response of *career discrimination* led by O4 – O6 women, O1 – O3 women, and ARNG women; lower response led by USNR women, USAFR women, and E1 – E4 women

WGRR 2012 Q54

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

Evaluation Discrimination Behaviors

Percent of All Reserve Component Members, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2004	2008	2012
* Total Women	9	8	7
* Total Men	4	3	2

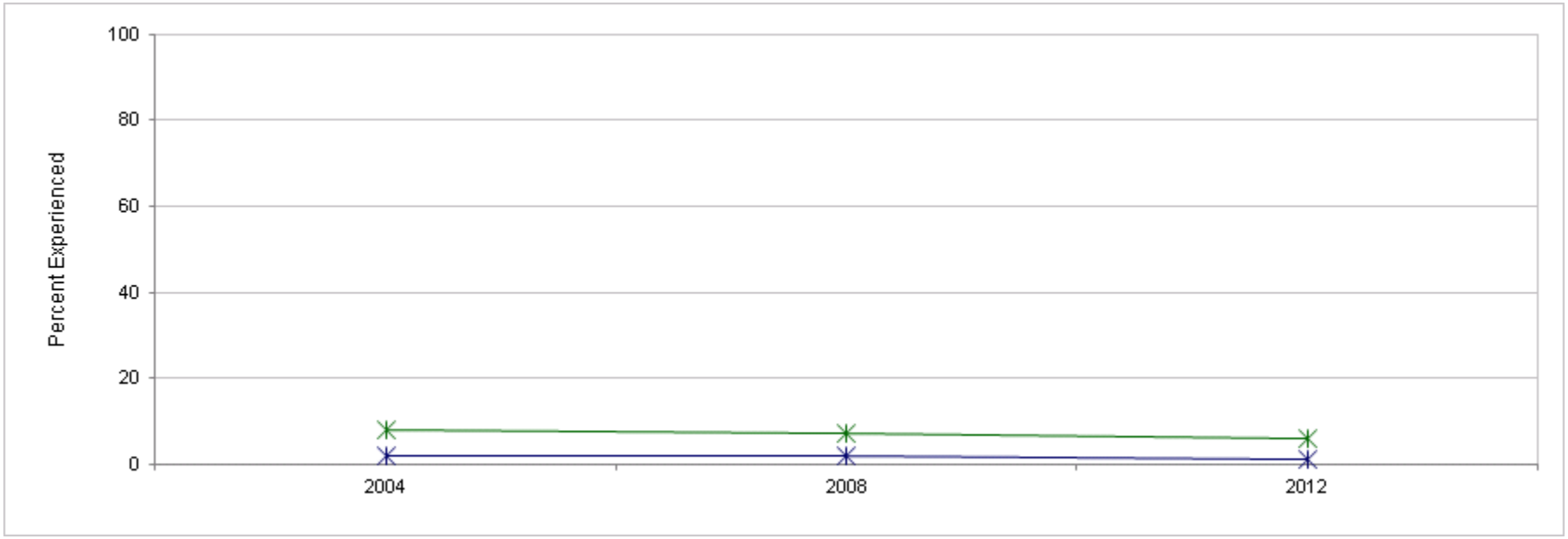
- **For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly lower than 2004**

WGRR 2012 Q54

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

Assignment Discrimination Behaviors

Percent of All Reserve Component Members, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2004	2008	2012
* Total Women	8	7	6
* Total Men	2	2	1

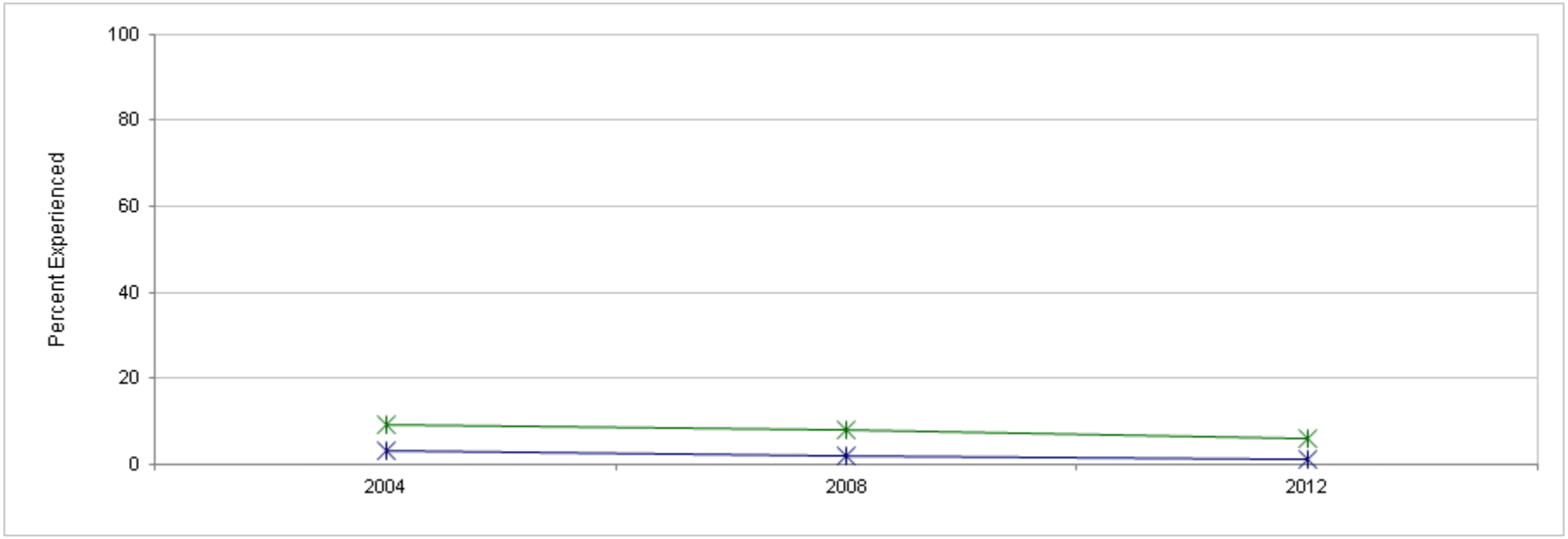
- **For women, the 2012 percentages are significantly lower than 2004; there are no statistically significant differences for men**

WGRR 2012 Q54

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

Career Discrimination Behaviors

Percent of All Reserve Component Members, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2004	2008	2012
* Total Women	9	8	6
* Total Men	3	2	1

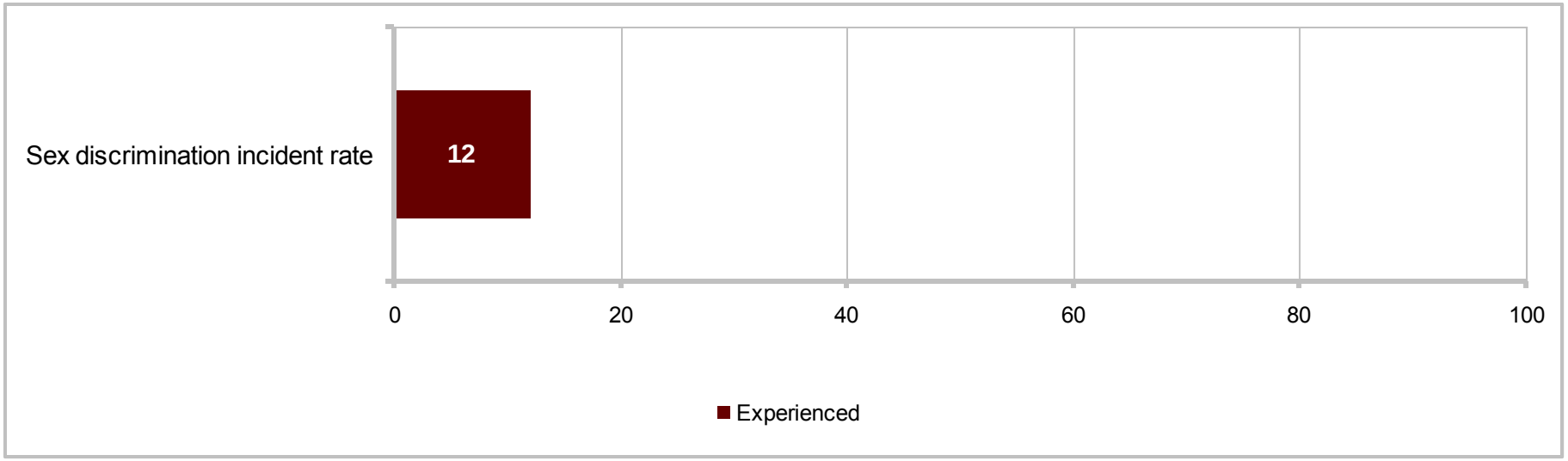
- **For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly lower than 2004**

WGRR 2012 Q54

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

Sex Discrimination Incident Rate

Percent of All Reserve Component Women



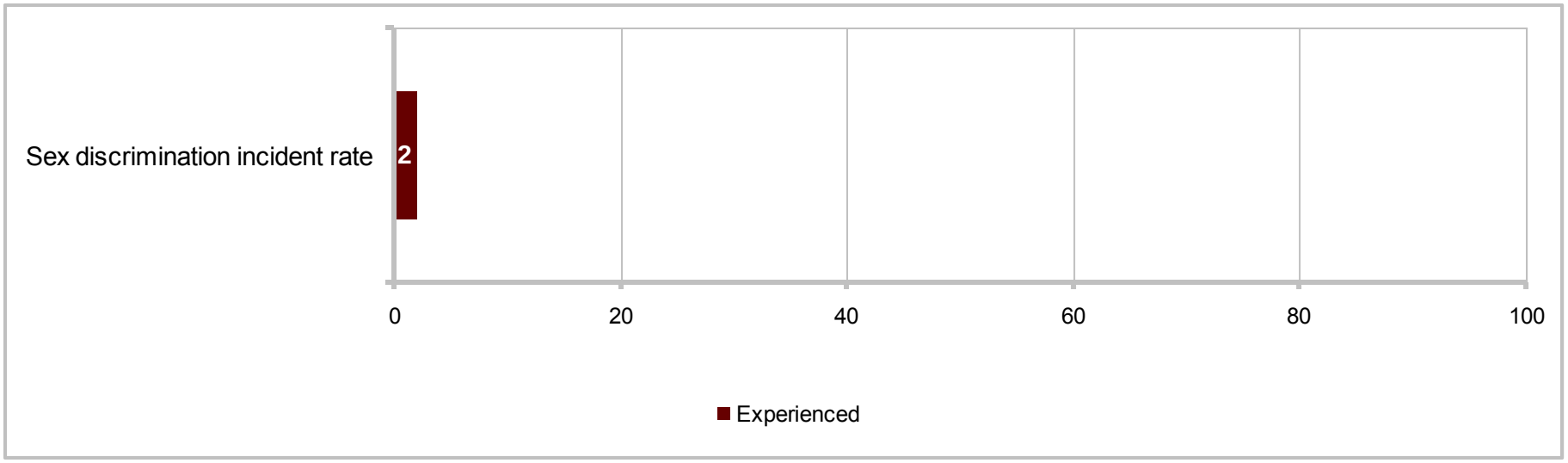
- **12% of women indicated experiencing sex discrimination in the past 12 months**

WGRR 2012 Q55

Margins of error do not exceed ±1%

Sex Discrimination Incident Rate

Percent of All Reserve Component Men



- **2% of men indicated experiencing sex discrimination in the past 12 months**

WGRR 2012 Q55

Margins of error do not exceed ±1%

Sex Discrimination Incident Rate

Percent of All Reserve Component Members

DoD Reserve Women KEY: Higher Response of Experienced Lower Response of Experienced	Total Women	ARNG Women	USAR Women	USNR Women	USMCR Women	ANG Women	USAFR Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Sex discrimination incident rate	12	15	12	7	15	11	7	9	13	16	17

DoD Reserve Men KEY: Higher Response of Experienced Lower Response of Experienced	Total Men	ARNG Men	USAR Men	USNR Men	USMCR Men	ANG Men	USAFR Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
Sex discrimination incident rate	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2

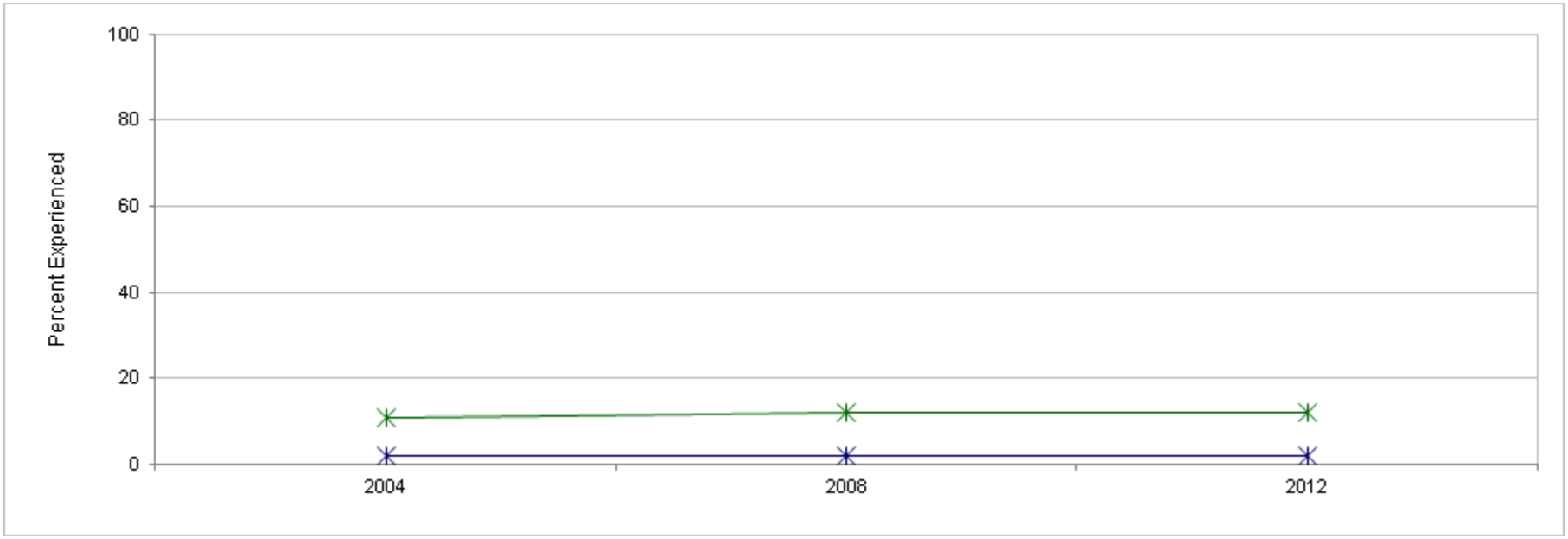
- **Higher response led by O4 – O6 women, O1 – O3 women, ARNG women, and E5 – E9 women; lower response led by USAFR women, USNR women, and E1 – E4 women**

WGRR 2012 Q55

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

Sex Discrimination Incident Rate

Percent of All Reserve Component Members, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2004	2008	2012
* Total Women	11	12	12
* Total Men	2	2	2

- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008 or 2004**

WGRR 2012 Q54, Q55

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

GENDER DISCRIMINATORY BEHAVIORS AND SEX DISCRIMINATION

Summary of Findings

- **7% of women and 2% of men indicated experiencing evaluation discrimination behaviors in the past 12 months**
  - Higher response led by O4 – O6 women and ARNG women
  - Lower response led by USAFR women, USNR women, and E1 – E4 women
  - For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly lower than 2004

- **6% of women and 1% of men indicated experiencing assignment discrimination behaviors in the past 12 months**
  - Higher response led by O4 – O6 women
  - Lower response led by E1 – E4 women
  - For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly lower than 2004

- **6% of women and 1% of men indicated experiencing career discrimination behaviors in the past 12 months**
  - Higher response led by O4 – O6 women, O1 – O3 women, and ARNG women
  - Lower response led by USNR women, USAFR women, and E1 – E4 women
  - For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly lower than 2004

GENDER DISCRIMINATORY BEHAVIORS AND SEX DISCRIMINATION

Summary of Findings

- **12% of women and 2% of men indicated experiencing sex discrimination in the past 12 months**
  - Higher response led by O4 – O6 women, O1 – O3 women, ARNG women, and E5 – E9 women
  - Lower response led by USAFR women, USNR women, and E1 – E4 women
  - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008 or 2004

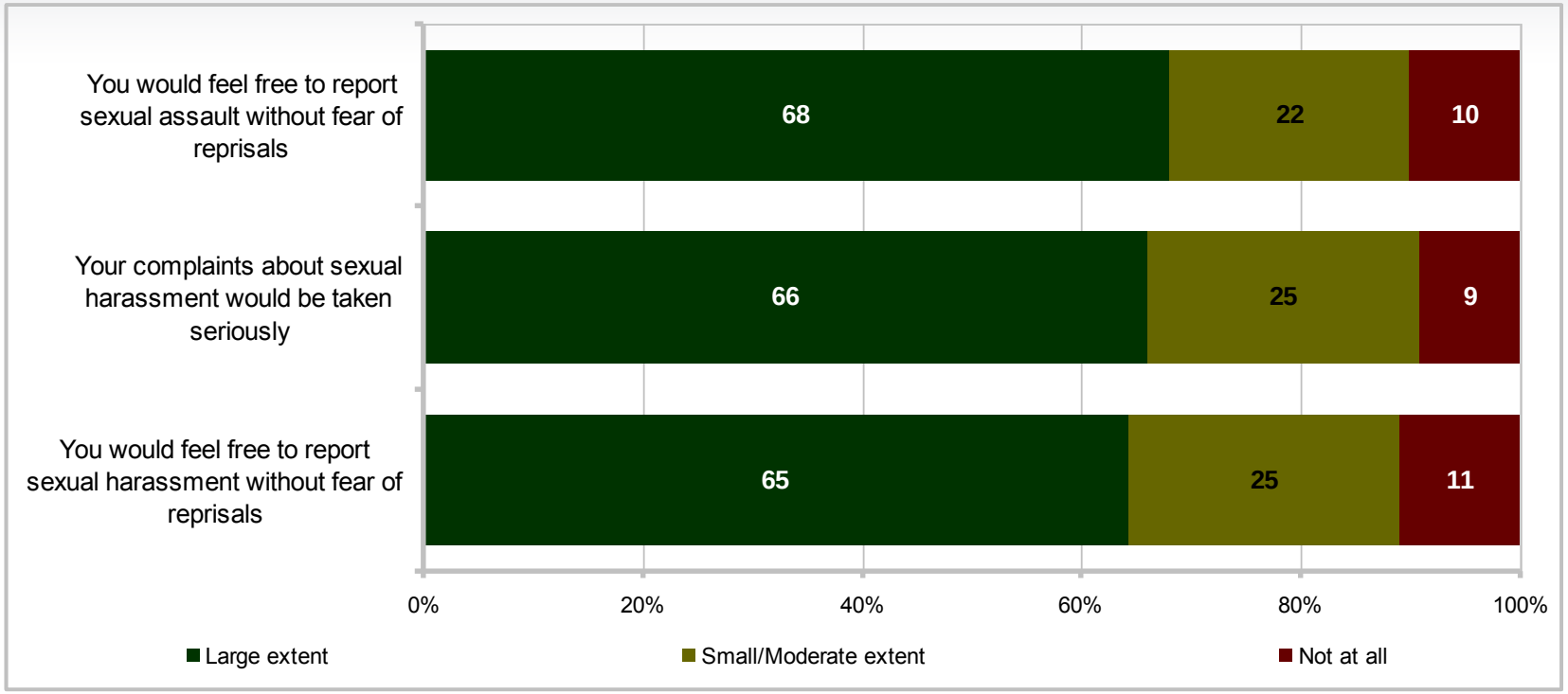
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Reporting Environment in Military Work Group

Percent of All Reserve Component Women



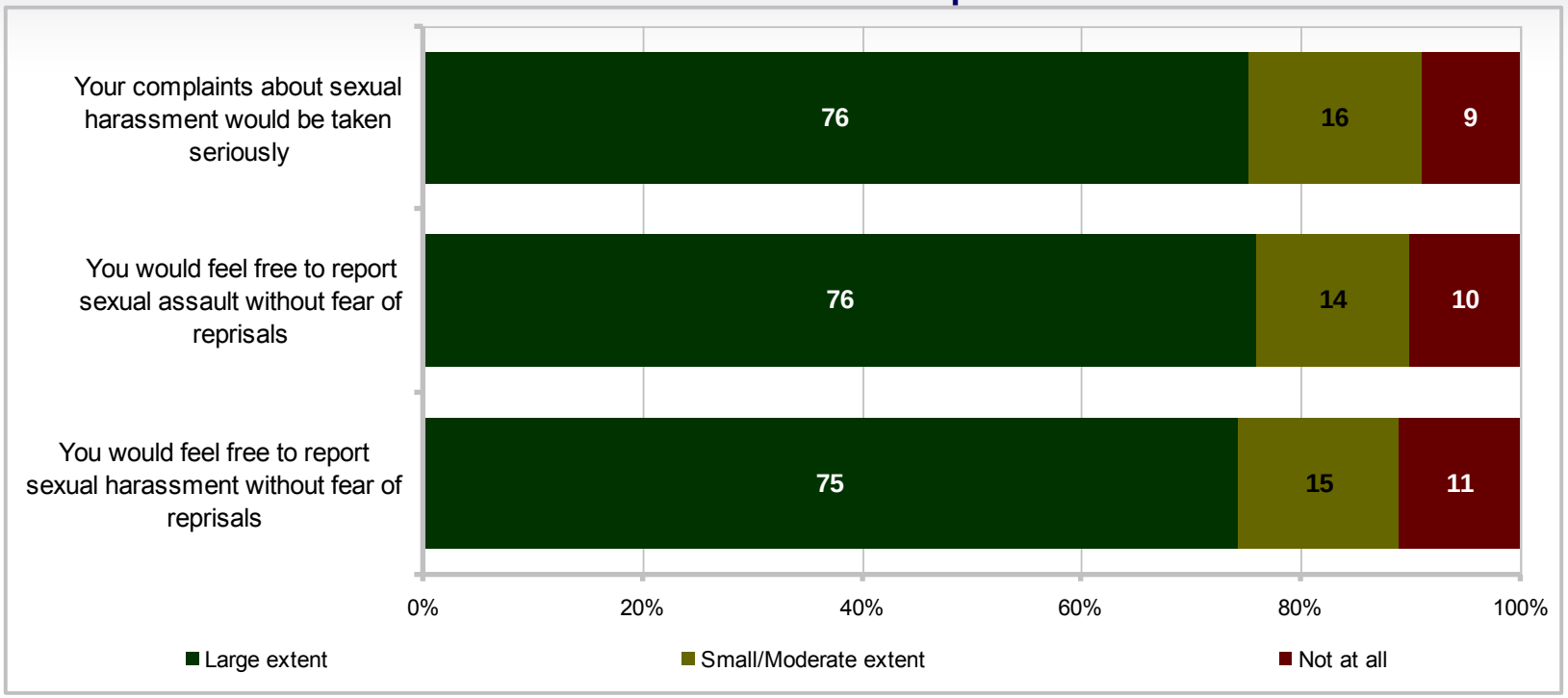
- **68% would feel free to report sexual assault without fear of reprisals to a large extent; 10% indicated not at all**
- **66% indicated their complaints about sexual harassment would be taken seriously to a large extent; 9% indicated not at all**
- **65% would feel free to report sexual harassment without fear of reprisals to a large extent; 11% indicated not at all**

WGRR 2012 Q101a–c

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

Reporting Environment in Military Work Group

Percent of All Reserve Component Men



- **76% indicated their complaints about sexual harassment would be taken seriously to a large extent; 9% indicated not at all**
- **76% would feel free to report sexual assault without fear of reprisals to a large extent; 10% indicated not at all**
- **75% would feel free to report sexual harassment without fear of reprisals to a large extent; 11% indicated not at all**

WGRR 2012 Q101a–c

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

Reporting Environment in Military Work Group

Percent of All Reserve Component Women

DoD Reserve Women KEY: Higher Response of Large Extent Higher Response of Not At All		Total Women	ARNG Women	USAR Women	USNR Women	USMCR Women	ANG Women	USAFR Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
You would feel free to report sexual assault without fear of reprisals	Large extent	68	66	66	76	55	70	73	65	68	73	79
	Not at all	10	10	12	7	13	8	8	9	11	8	8
Your complaints about sexual harassment would be taken seriously	Large extent	66	64	64	74	58	68	70	65	65	68	74
	Not at all	9	9	10	6	11	8	6	8	9	6	8
You would feel free to report sexual harassment without fear of reprisals	Large extent	65	62	64	72	49	66	69	63	65	65	73
	Not at all	11	11	12	7	13	10	8	10	12	9	9

- Higher response of *feel free to report sexual assault without fear of reprisals* to a large extent led by O4 – O6 women, USNR women, and USAFR women
- Higher response of *complaints about sexual harassment would be taken seriously* to a large extent led by USNR women, and O4 – O6 women
- Higher response of *feel free to report sexual harassment without fear of reprisals* to a large extent led by O4 – O6 women and USNR women

WGRR 2012 Q101a–c

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±9%

Reporting Environment in Military Work Group

Percent of All Reserve Component Men

DoD Reserve Men KEY: Higher Response of Large Extent Higher Response of Not At All		Total Men	ARNG Men	USAR Men	USNR Men	USMCR Men	ANG Men	USAFR Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
You would feel free to report sexual assault without fear of reprisals	Large extent	76	75	76	81	74	78	77	73	76	84	89
	Not at all	10	11	11	7	10	10	10	11	11	9	3
Your complaints about sexual harassment would be taken seriously	Large extent	76	74	76	81	76	78	76	73	75	81	88
	Not at all	9	9	8	7	9	8	10	10	9	7	3
You would feel free to report sexual harassment without fear of reprisals	Large extent	75	74	76	80	71	77	75	72	74	80	87
	Not at all	11	11	11	8	11	10	10	11	11	8	4

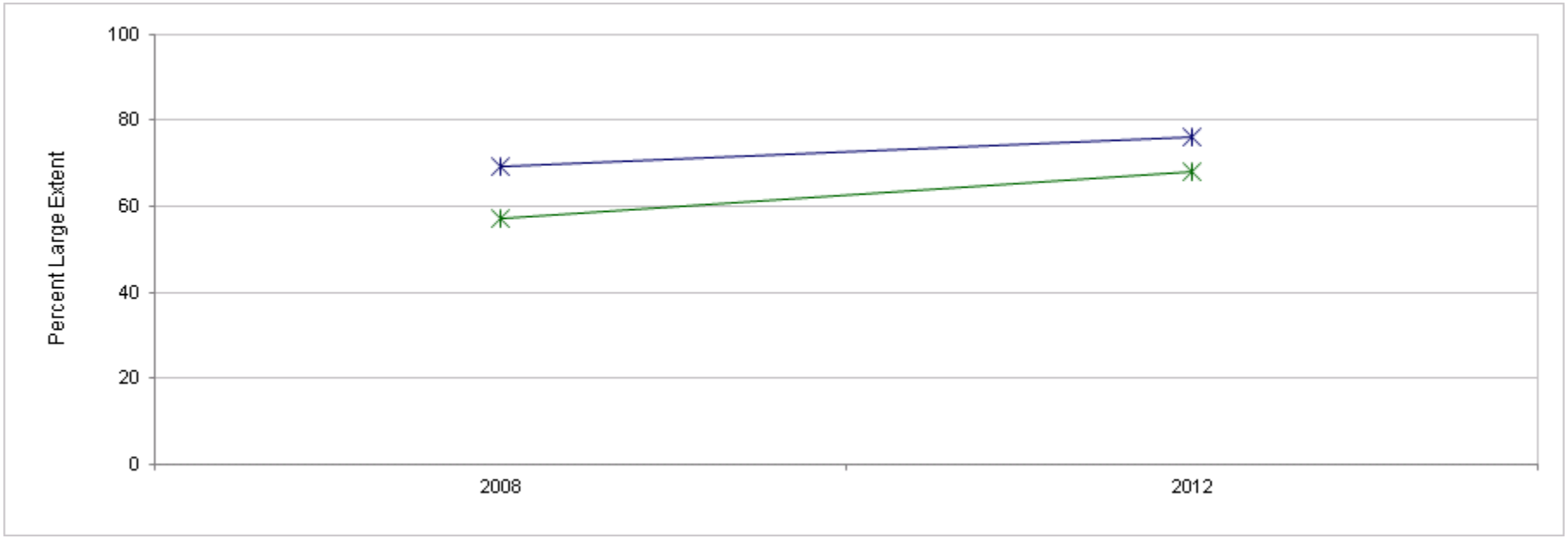
- Higher response of *feel free to report sexual assault without fear of reprisals* to a large extent led by O4 – O6 men, O1 – O3 men, and USNR men
- Higher response of *complaints about sexual harassment would be taken seriously* to a large extent led by O4 – O6 men, USNR men, and O1 – O3 men
- Higher response of *feel free to report sexual harassment without fear of reprisals* to a large extent led by O4 – O6 men, USNR men, and O1 – O3 men

WGRR 2012 Q101a–c

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±9%

Reporting Environment: You Would Feel Free To Report Sexual Assault Without Fear of Reprisals to a Large Extent

Percent of All Reserve Component Members, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	57	68
* Total Men	69	76

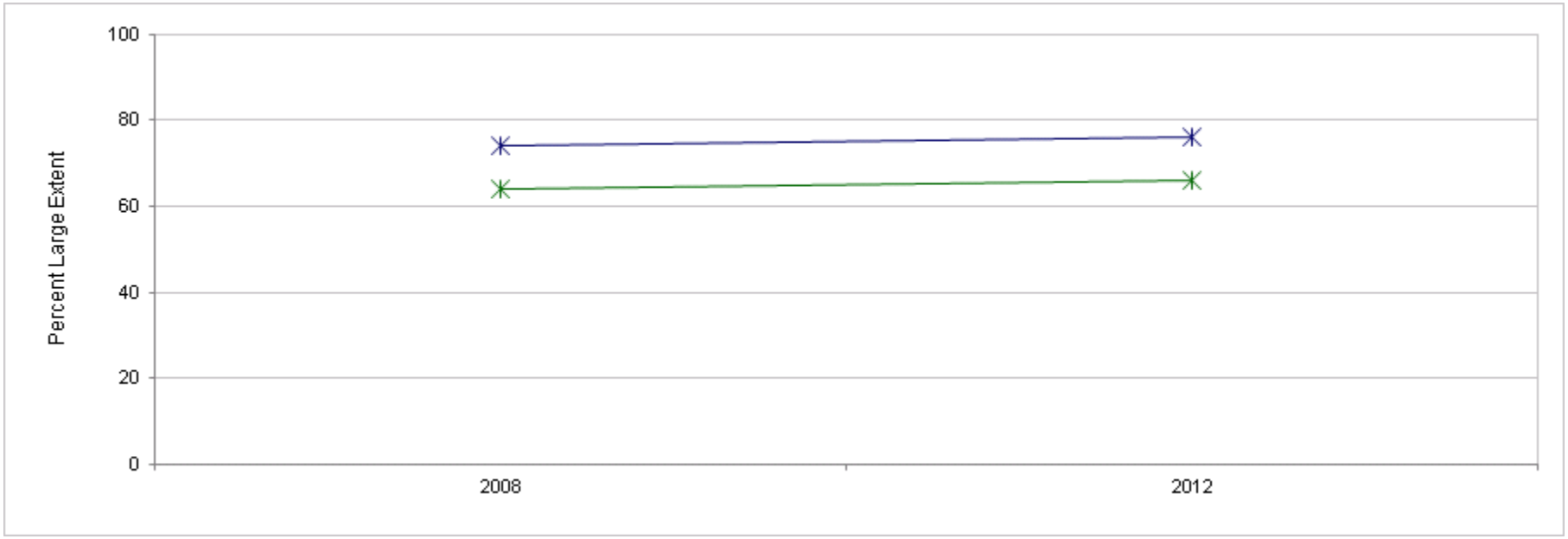
- **For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q101b

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±3%

Reporting Environment: Your Complaints About Sexual Harassment Would Be Taken Seriously to a Large Extent

Percent of All Reserve Component Members, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	64	66
* Total Men	74	76

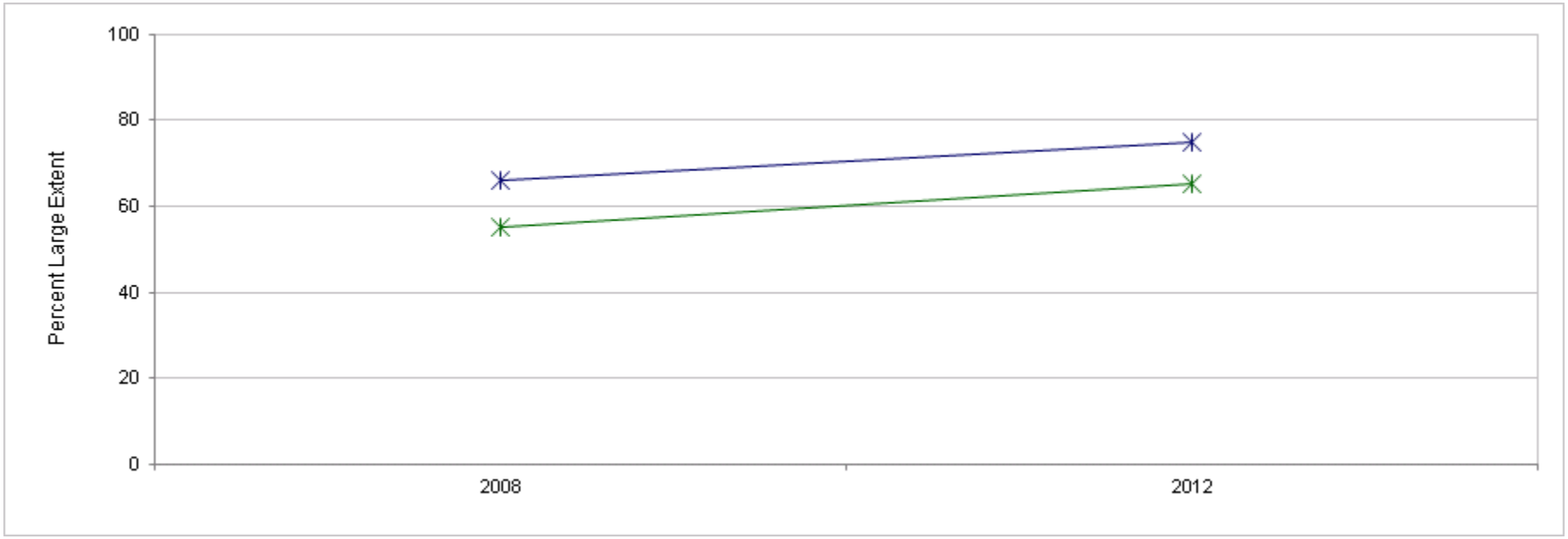
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q101c

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±3%

Reporting Environment: You Would Feel Free To Report Sexual Harassment Without Fear of Reprisals to a Large Extent

Percent of All Reserve Component Members, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	55	65
* Total Men	66	75

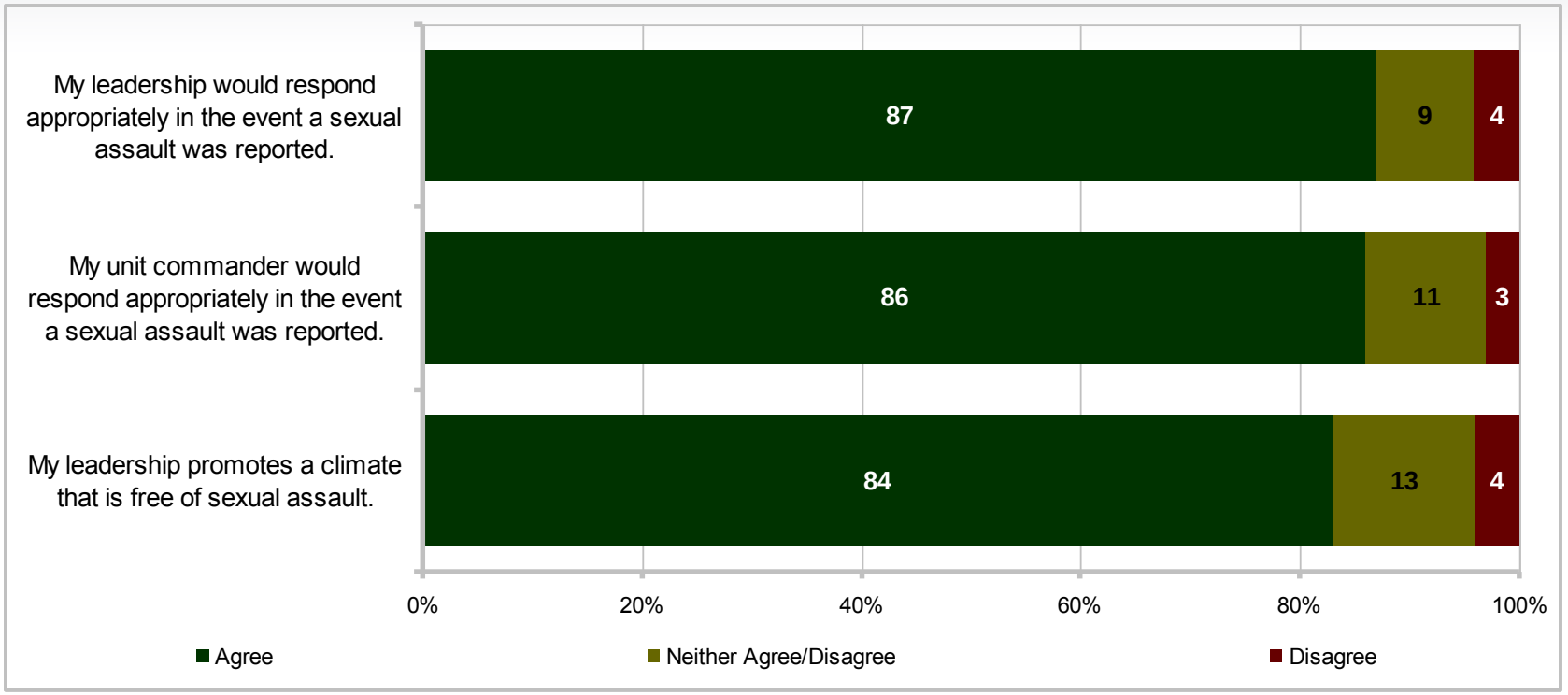
- **For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q101a

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±3%

Sexual Assault Climate

Percent of All Reserve Component Women



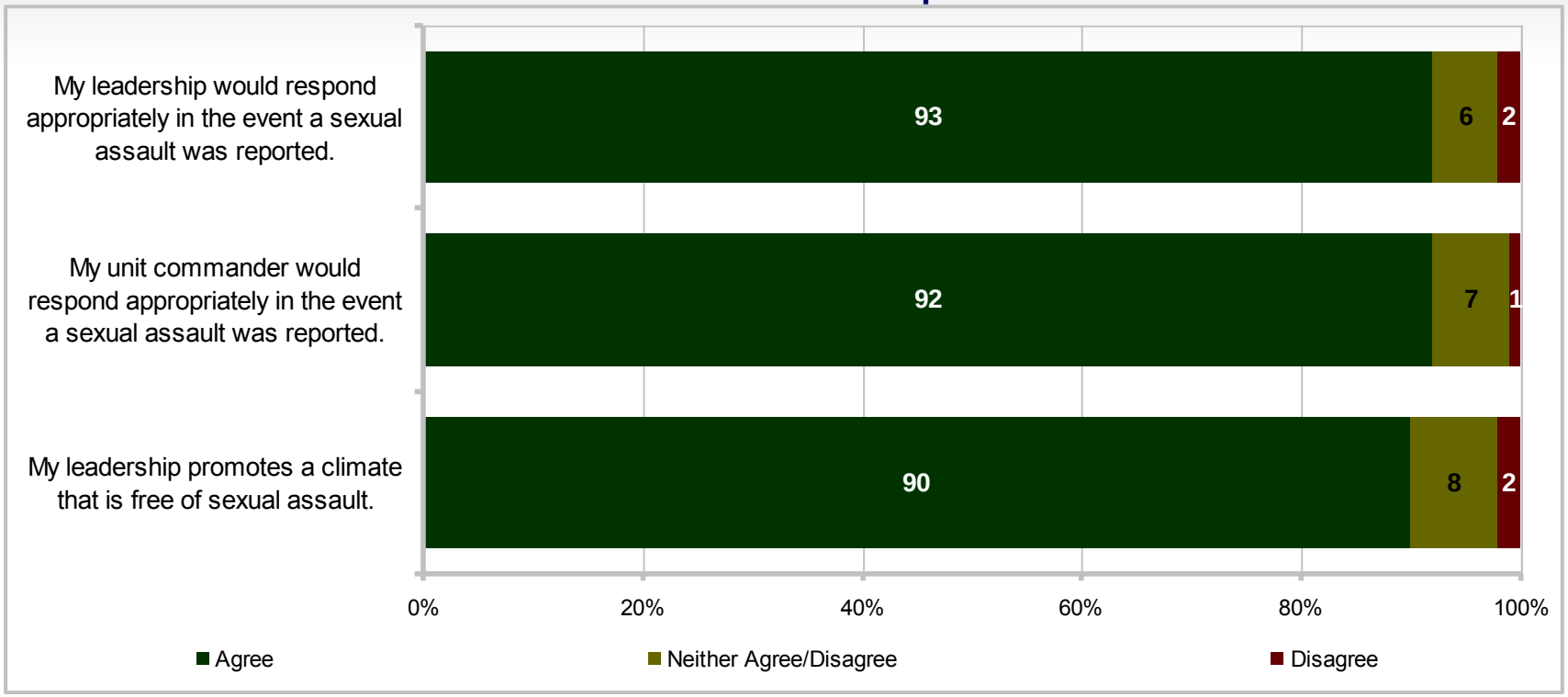
- **87% agree that their leadership would respond appropriately in the event a sexual assault was reported; 4% disagree**
- **86% agree that their unit commander would respond appropriately in the event a sexual assault was reported; 3% disagree**
- **84% agree that their leadership promotes a climate that is free of sexual assault; 4% disagree**

WGRR 2012 Q103

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

Sexual Assault Climate

Percent of All Reserve Component Men



- **93% agree that their leadership would respond appropriately in the event a sexual assault was reported; 2% disagree**
- **92% agree that their unit commander would respond appropriately in the event a sexual assault was reported; 1% disagree**
- **90% agree that their leadership promotes a climate that is free of sexual assault; 2% disagree**

WGRR 2012 Q103

Margins of error do not exceed ±1%

Sexual Assault Climate

Percent of All Reserve Component Women

DoD Reserve Women KEY: Higher Response of Agree Higher Response of Disagree		Total Women	ARNG Women	USAR Women	USNR Women	USMCR Women	ANG Women	USAFR Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
My leadership would respond appropriately in the event a sexual assault was reported.	Agree	87	87	84	93	88	88	90	87	86	89	91
	Disagree	4	4	5	1	4	3	3	4	4	3	2
My unit commander would respond appropriately in the event a sexual assault was reported.	Agree	86	86	82	94	86	90	90	86	86	88	88
	Disagree	3	3	4	1	3	2	2	3	3	3	2
My leadership promotes a climate that is free of sexual assault.	Agree	84	83	80	92	83	86	88	83	83	87	89
	Disagree	4	4	5	2	3	3	2	4	4	2	2

- **Higher response of agree *their leadership would respond appropriately in the event a sexual assault was reported* led by USNR women, O4 – O6 women, and USAFR women**
- **Higher response of agree *their unit commander would respond appropriately in the event a sexual assault was reported* led by USNR women, USAFR women, and ANG women**
- **Higher response of disagree *their unit commander would respond appropriately in the event a sexual assault was reported* led by USAR women**
- **Higher response of agree *their leadership promotes a climate that is free of sexual assault* led USNR women, O4 – O6 women, USAFR women, and O1 – O3 women**

WGRR 2012 Q103

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±8%

Sexual Assault Climate

Percent of All Reserve Component Men

DoD Reserve Men KEY: Higher Response of Agree Higher Response of Disagree		Total Men	ARNG Men	USAR Men	USNR Men	USMCR Men	ANG Men	USAFR Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
My leadership would respond appropriately in the event a sexual assault was reported.	Agree	93	92	92	94	92	94	92	92	92	95	96
	Disagree	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1
My unit commander would respond appropriately in the event a sexual assault was reported.	Agree	92	92	90	94	91	94	93	90	92	95	96
	Disagree	1	2	2	1	0	1	1	1	2	1	1
My leadership promotes a climate that is free of sexual assault.	Agree	90	90	89	92	90	93	92	89	91	93	96
	Disagree	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	3	1	2	1

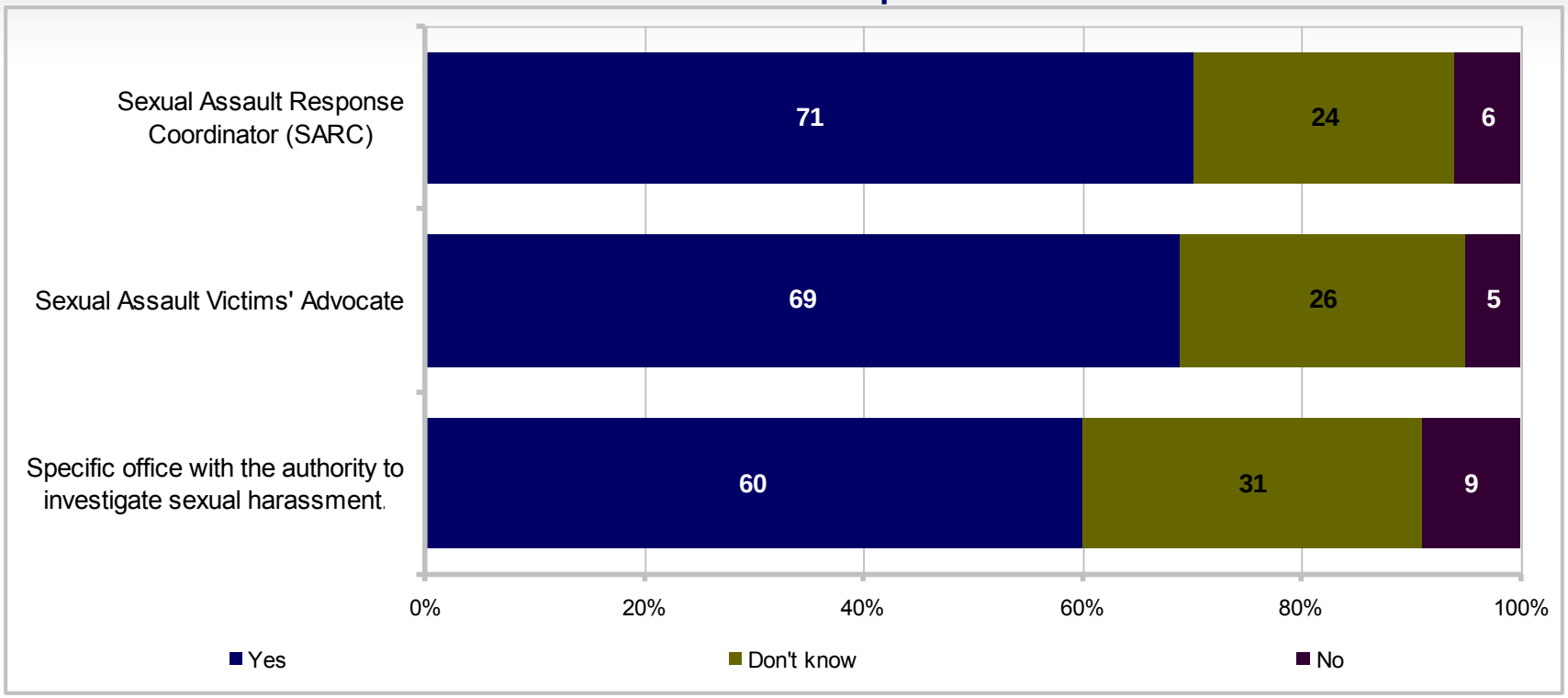
- **Higher response of agree *their leadership would respond appropriately in the event a sexual assault was reported* led by O4 – O6 men**
- **Higher response of agree *their unit commander would respond appropriately in the event a sexual assault was reported* led by O4 – O6 men and O1 – O3 men**
- **Higher response of agree *their leadership promotes a climate that is free of sexual assault* led by O4 – O6 men and ANG men**

WGRR 2012 Q103

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±8%

Available Resources on Installation/Ship

Percent of All Reserve Component Women



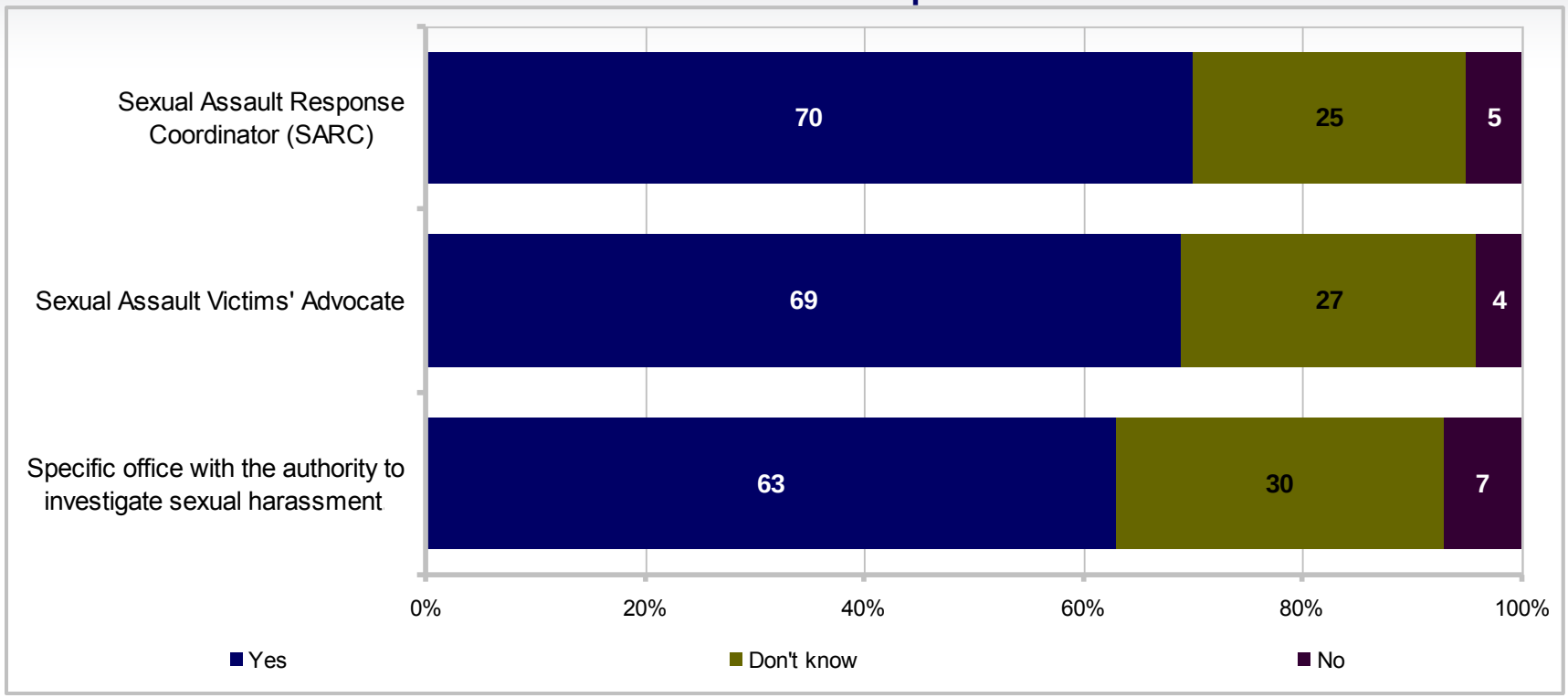
- **71% indicated *yes*, there is a Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) on their installation/ship; 24% indicated *don't know*; and 6% indicated *no***
- **69% indicated *yes*, there is a Sexual Assault Victims' Advocate on their installation/ship; 26% indicated *don't know*; and 5% indicated *no***
- **60% indicated *yes*, there is a specific office with the authority to investigate sexual harassment on their installation/ship; 31% indicated *don't know*; and 9% indicated *no***

WGRR 2012 Q102

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

Available Resources on Installation/Ship

Percent of All Reserve Component Men



- **70% indicated *yes*, there is a Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) on their installation/ship; 25% indicated *don't know*; and 5% indicated *no***
- **69% indicated *yes*, there is a Sexual Assault Victims' Advocate on their installation/ship; 27% indicated *don't know*; and 4% indicated *no***
- **63% indicated *yes*, there is a specific office with the authority to investigate sexual harassment on their installation/ship; 30% indicated *don't know*; and 7% indicated *no***

WGRR 2012 Q102

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

Available Resources on Installation/Ship

Percent of All Reserve Component Women

DoD Reserve Women KEY: Higher Response Lower Response		Total Women	ARNG Women	USAR Women	USNR Women	USMCR Women	ANG Women	USAFR Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC)	Yes	71	66	55	82	77	92	91	61	78	70	82
	Don't know	24	28	36	15	18	6	8	34	16	22	15
	No	6	6	9	4	5	2	1	5	6	8	3
Sexual Assault Victims' Advocate	Yes	69	66	55	81	85	87	85	59	76	73	81
	Don't know	26	29	37	16	14	12	14	36	19	22	17
	No	5	5	8	3	1	2	2	5	5	5	3
Specific office with the authority to investigate sexual harassment.	Yes	60	55	49	63	67	78	82	51	67	62	77
	Don't know	31	35	38	29	30	17	17	40	24	29	18
	No	9	11	12	8	4	5	1	9	9	9	5

- Higher response of yes *there is a Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) on their installation/ship* led by ANG women, USAFR women, O4 – O6 women, USNR women, and E5 – E9 women; lower response led by USAR women, E1 – E4 women, and ARNG women
- Higher response of don't know *if there is a Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) on their installation/ship* led by USAR women, E1 – E4 women, and ARNG women; lower response led by ANG women, USAFR women, USNR women, O4 – O6 women, and E5 – E9 women
- Higher response of no *there is not a Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) on their installation/ship* led by USAR women; lower response led by USAFR women, ANG women, and O4 – O6 women
- Higher response of yes *there is a Sexual Assault Victims' Advocate on their installation/ship* led by ANG women, USAFR women, USMCR women, USNR women, O4 – O6 women, and E5 – E9 women; lower response led by USAR women, E1 – E4 women, and ARNG women
- Higher response of don't know *if there is a Sexual Assault Victims' Advocate on their installation/ship* led by USAR women, E1 – E4 women, and ARNG women; lower response led by ANG women, USMCR women, USAFR women, USNR women, O4 – O6 women, and E5 – E9 women
- Higher response of no *there is not a Sexual Assault Victims' Advocate on their installation/ship* led by USAR women; lower response led by USMCR women, ANG women, USAFR women, and USNR women
- Higher response of yes *there is a specific office with the authority to investigate sexual harassment on their installation/ship* led by USAFR women, ANG women, O4 – O6 women, and E5 – E9 women; lower response led by USAR women, E1 – E4 women, and ARNG women
- Higher response of don't know *if there is a specific office with the authority to investigate sexual harassment on their installation/ship* led by E1 – E4 women, USAR women, and ARNG women; lower response led by ANG women, USAFR women, O4 – O6 women, and E5 – E9 women
- Higher response of no *there is not a specific office with the authority to investigate sexual harassment on their installation/ship* led by USAR women; lower response led by USAFR women, USMCR women, ANG women, and O4 – O6 women

WGRR 2012 Q102

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±9%

Available Resources on Installation/Ship

Percent of All Reserve Component Men

DoD Reserve Men KEY: Higher Response Lower Response		Total Men	ARNG Men	USAR Men	USNR Men	USMCR Men	ANG Men	USAFR Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC)	Yes	70	66	60	79	71	89	87	60	76	75	86
	Don't know	25	28	34	17	25	9	12	35	19	21	12
	No	5	6	6	4	4	2	1	5	5	4	2
Sexual Assault Victims' Advocate	Yes	69	65	60	79	76	85	82	59	74	76	85
	Don't know	27	30	35	18	20	14	17	37	21	21	13
	No	4	5	5	3	4	1	1	4	5	3	1
Specific office with the authority to investigate sexual harassment	Yes	63	58	54	68	64	82	81	52	68	68	81
	Don't know	30	33	37	24	31	15	17	42	23	25	14
	No	7	10	9	8	4	3	1	6	9	7	5

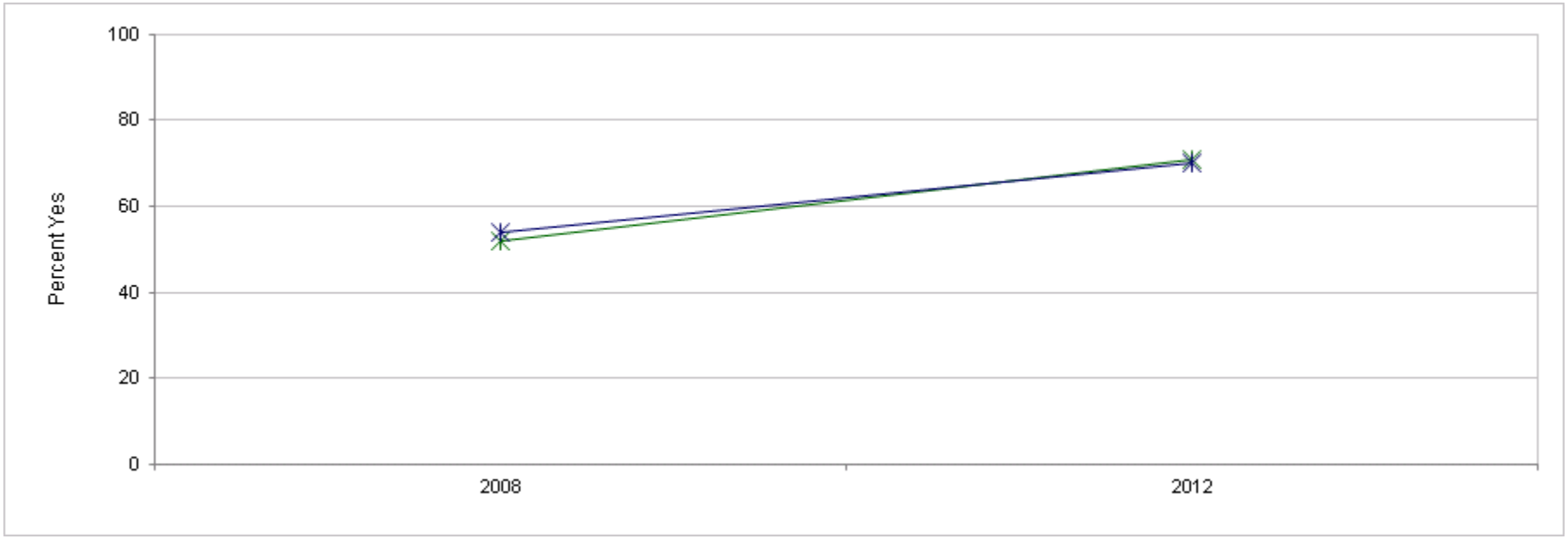
- Higher response of yes *there is a Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) on their installation/ship* led by ANG men, USAFR men, O4 – O6 men, USNR men, E5 – E9 men, and O1 – O3 men; lower response led by USAR men, E1 – E4 men, and ARNG men
- Higher response of don't know *if there is a Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) on their installation/ship* led by E1 – E4 men, USAR men, and ARNG men; lower response led by ANG men, USAFR men, O4 – O6 men, USNR men, E5 – E9 men, and O1 – O3 men
- Higher response of no *there is not a Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) on their installation/ship* led by ARNG men; lower response led by USAFR men, ANG men, and O4 – O6 men
- Higher response of yes *there is a Sexual Assault Victims' Advocate on their installation/ship* led by O4 – O6 men, ANG men, USAFR men, USNR men, USMCR men, O1 – O3 men, and E5 – E9 men; lower response led by E1 – E4 men, USAR men, and ARNG men
- Higher response of don't know *if there is a Sexual Assault Victims' Advocate on their installation/ship* led by E1 – E4 men, USAR men, and ARNG men; lower response led by O4 – O6 men, ANG men, USAFR men, USNR men, USMCR men, E5 – E9 men, and O1 – O3 men
- Higher response of no *there is not a Sexual Assault Victims' Advocate on their installation/ship* led by ARNG men; lower response of led by ANG men, USAFR men, and O4 – O6 men
- Higher response of yes *there is a specific office with the authority to investigate sexual harassment on their installation/ship* led by ANG men, USAFR men, O4 – O6 men, E5 – E9 men, and O1 – O3 men; lower response led by E1 – E4 men, USAR men, and ARNG men
- Higher response of don't know *if there is a specific office with the authority to investigate sexual harassment on their installation/ship* led by E1 – E4 men, USAR men, and ARNG men; lower response led by O4 – O6 men, ANG men, USAFR men, E5 – E9 men, USNR men, and O1 – O3 men
- Higher response of no *there is not a specific office with the authority to investigate sexual harassment on their installation/ship* led by ARNG men and E5 – E9 men; lower response led by USAFR men, ANG men, USMCR men, O4 – O6 men, and E1 – E4 men

WGRR 2012 Q102

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±9%

Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) Available on Installation/Ship

Percent of All Reserve Component Members, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	52	71
* Total Men	54	70

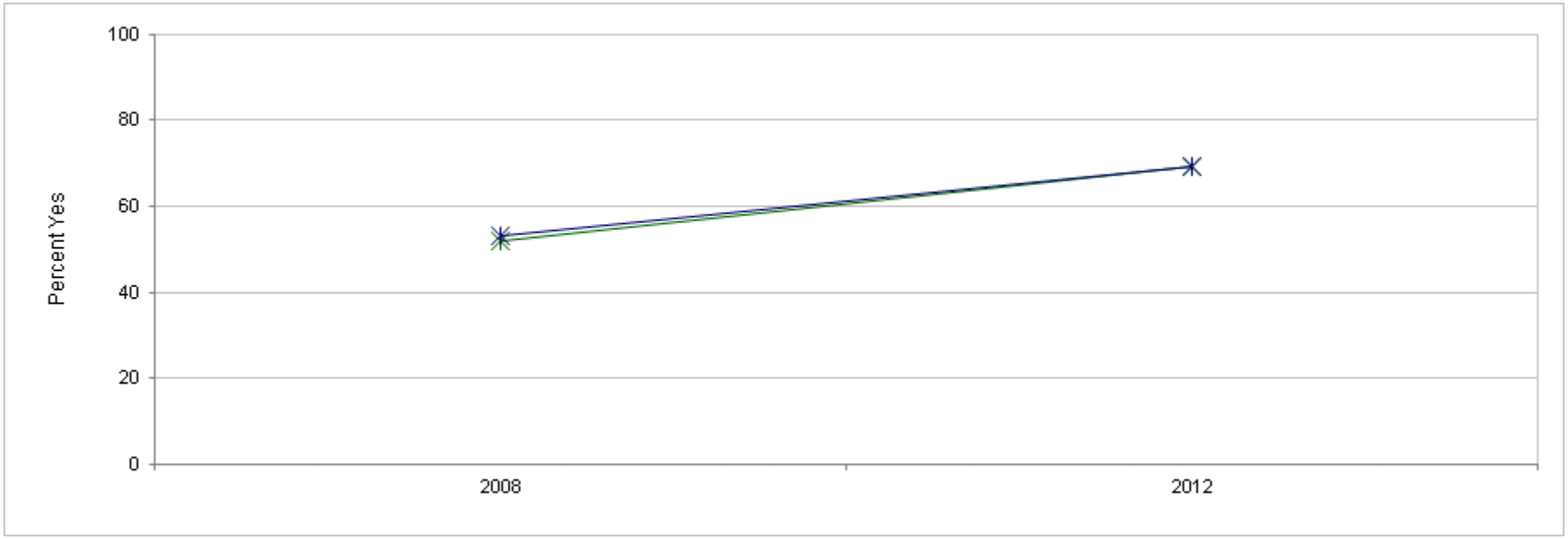
- **For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q102b

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±3%

Sexual Assault Victims' Advocate Available on Installation/Ship

Percent of All Reserve Component Members, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	52	69
* Total Men	53	69

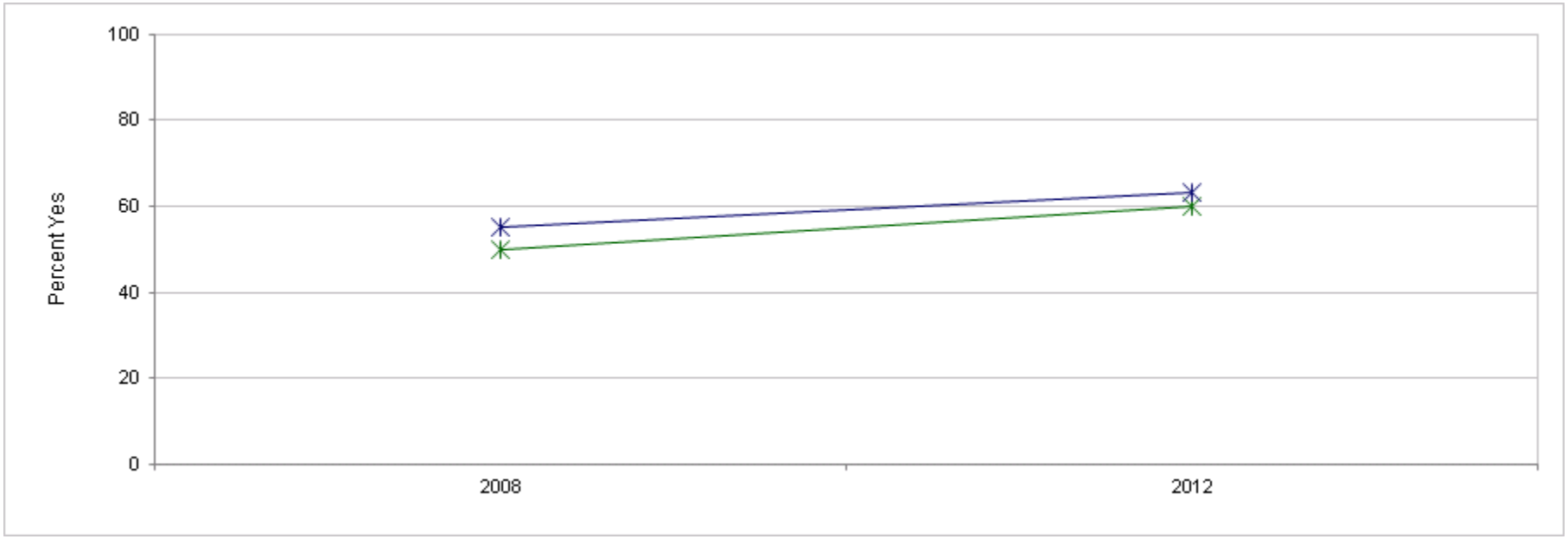
- **For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q102c

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±3%

Specific Office With the Authority To Investigate Sexual Harassment Available on Installation/Ship

Percent of All Reserve Component Members, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	50	60
* Total Men	55	63

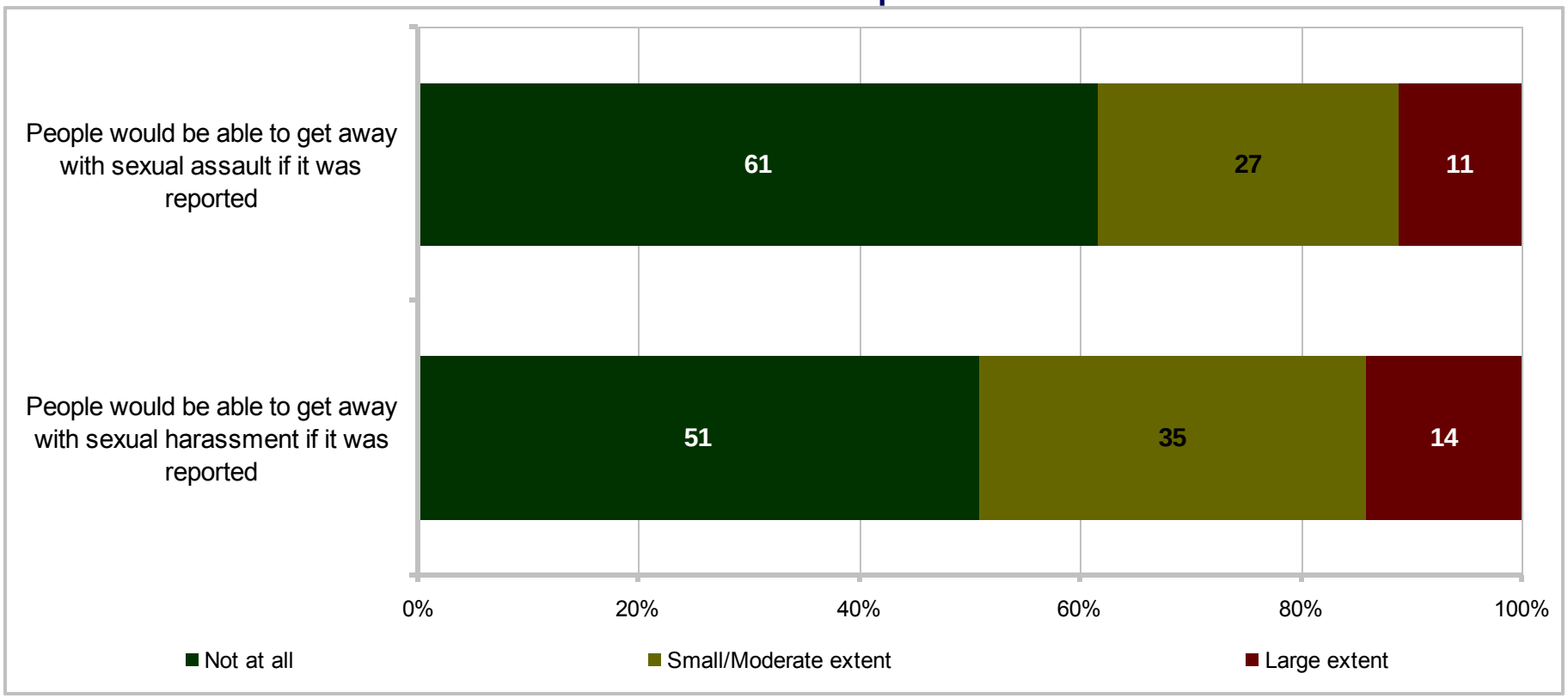
- **For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q102a

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±3%

Getting Away With Sexual Harassment/Sexual Assault in Your Military Work Group

Percent of All Reserve Component Women



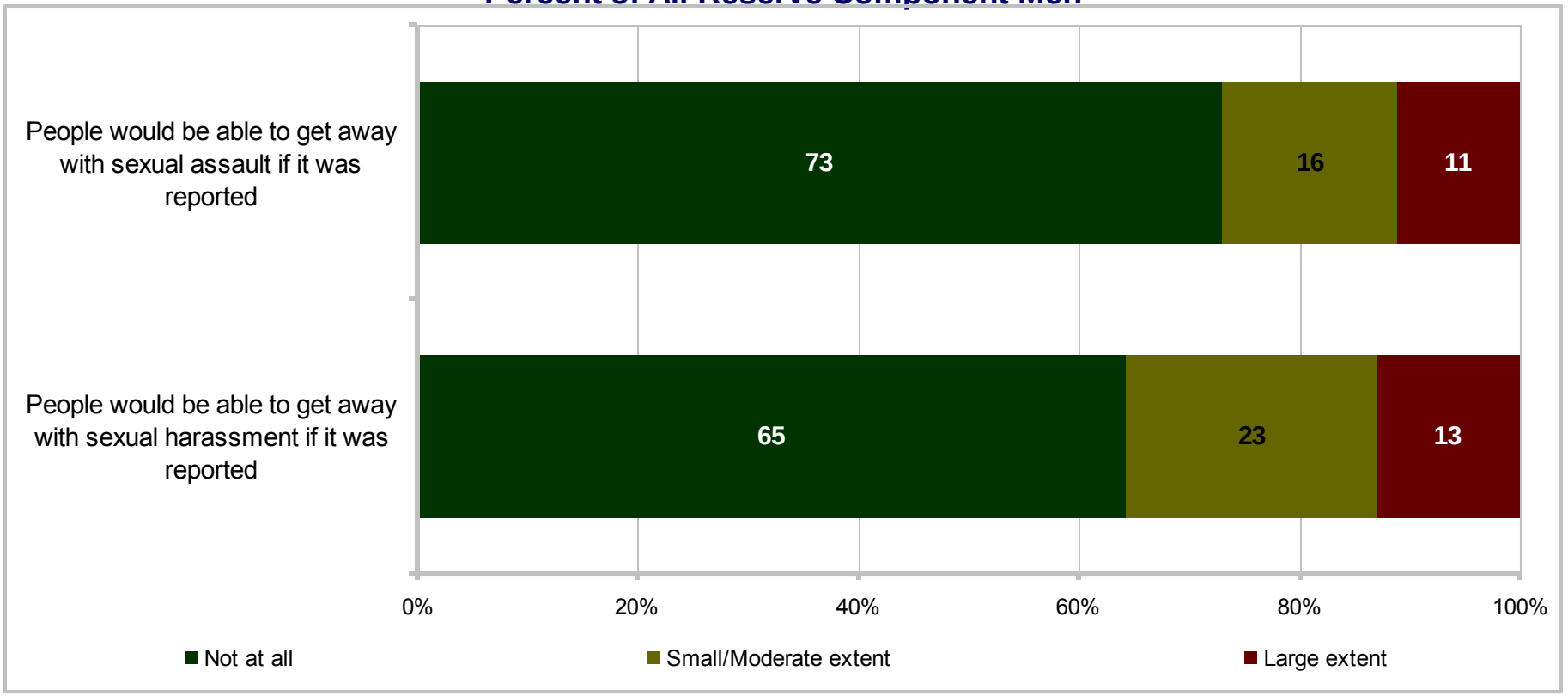
- **61% indicated people would not be able to get away with sexual assault if it was reported; 11% indicated to a large extent**
- **51% indicated people would not be able to get away with sexual harassment if it was reported; 14% indicated to a large extent**

WGRR 2012 Q101d,e

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

Getting Away With Sexual Harassment/Sexual Assault in Your Military Work Group

Percent of All Reserve Component Men



- **73% indicated people would not be able to get away with sexual assault if it was reported; 11% indicated to a large extent**
- **65% indicated people would not be able to get away with sexual harassment if it was reported; 13% indicated to a large extent**

WGRR 2012 Q101d,e

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

Getting Away With Sexual Harassment/Sexual Assault in Your Military Work Group

Percent of All Reserve Component Women

DoD Reserve Women KEY: Higher Response of Not At All Higher Response of Large Extent		Total Women	ARNG Women	USAR Women	USNR Women	USMCR Women	ANG Women	USAFR Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
People would be able to get away with sexual assault if it was reported	Not at all	61	59	61	68	55	60	66	61	61	61	67
	Large extent	11	11	12	11	9	12	8	12	11	10	9
People would be able to get away with sexual harassment if it was reported	Not at all	51	47	53	60	45	49	56	53	51	45	48
	Large extent	14	15	15	13	13	15	11	14	15	14	14

- **Higher response of *people would be able to get away with sexual assault if it was reported* not at all led by USNR women, O4 – O6 women, and USAFR women**
- **Higher response of *people would be able to get away with sexual harassment if it was reported* not at all led by USNR women**

WGRR 2012 Q101d,e

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±9%

Getting Away With Sexual Harassment/Sexual Assault in Your Military Work Group

Percent of All Reserve Component Men

DoD Reserve Men KEY: Higher Response of Not At All Higher Response of Large Extent		Total Men	ARNG Men	USAR Men	USNR Men	USMCR Men	ANG Men	USAFR Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
People would be able to get away with sexual assault if it was reported	Not at all	73	71	74	73	71	75	75	71	74	72	74
	Large extent	11	12	11	14	11	10	8	12	11	12	11
People would be able to get away with sexual harassment if it was reported	Not at all	65	63	64	66	66	67	67	64	66	61	64
	Large extent	13	14	13	15	12	12	9	13	12	14	12

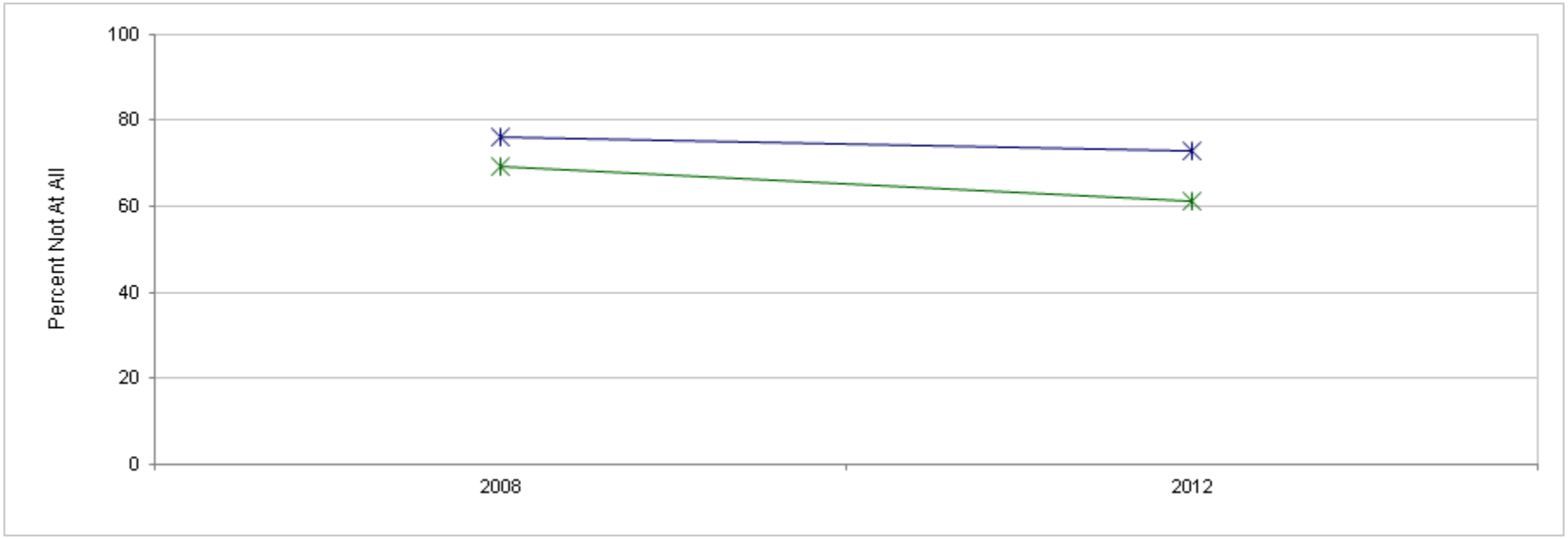
- **There are no statistically significant differences for men by Reserve component or by paygrade**

WGRR 2012 Q101d,e

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±9%

People Would Not Be Able To Get Away With Sexual Assault if Reported in Your Military Work Group

Percent of All Reserve Component Members, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	69	61
* Total Men	76	73

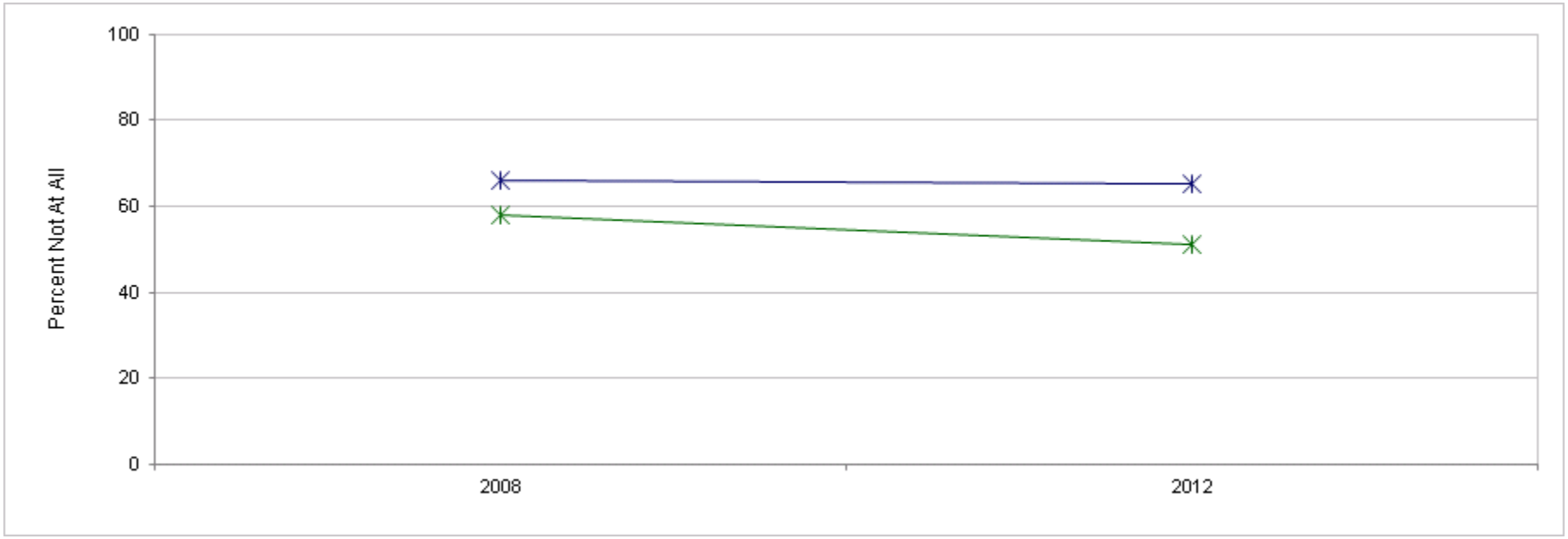
- **For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly lower than 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q101e

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±3%

People Would Not Be Able To Get Away With Sexual Harassment if Reported in Your Military Work Group

Percent of All Reserve Component Members, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	58	51
* Total Men	66	65

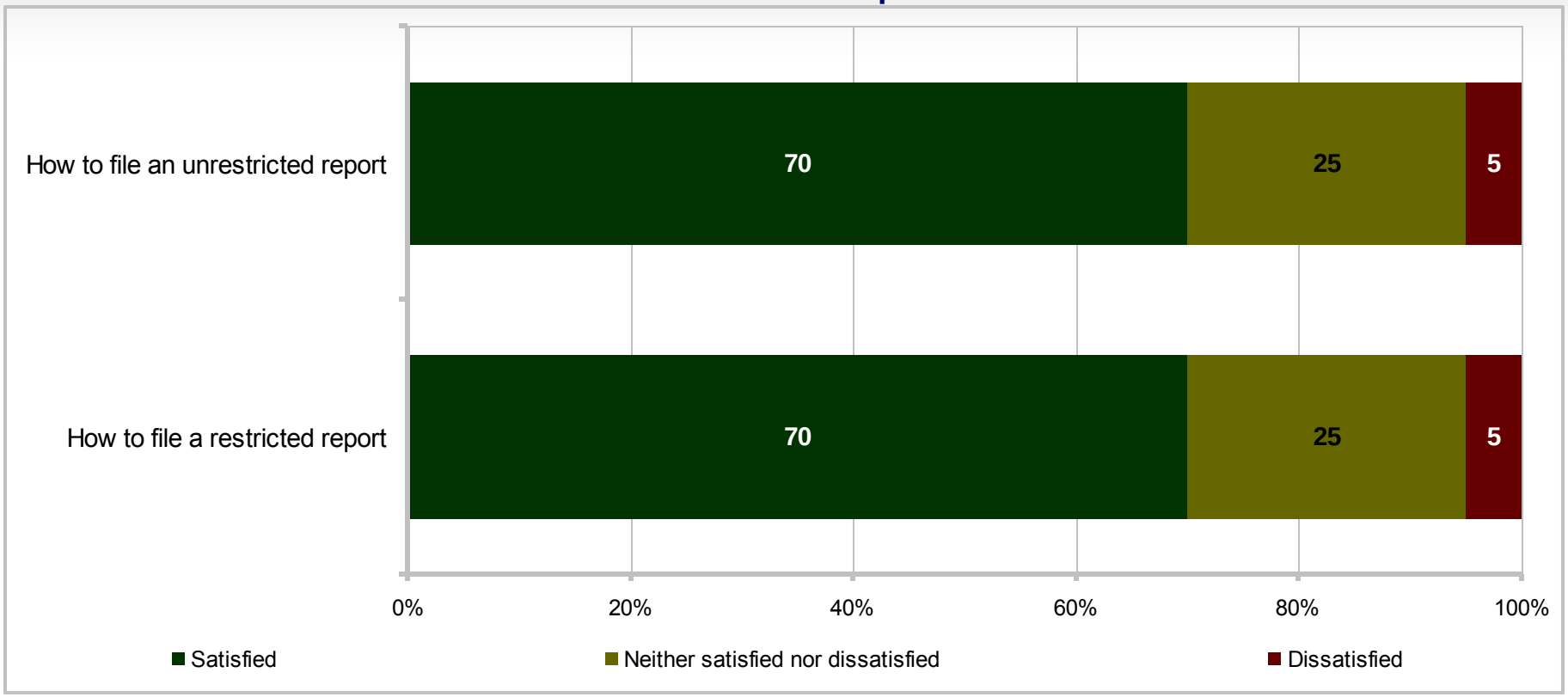
- **For women, the 2012 percentages are significantly lower than 2008; there are no statistically significant differences for men**

WGRR 2012 Q101d

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±3%

Satisfaction With Information on Reporting Options

Percent of All Reserve Component Women



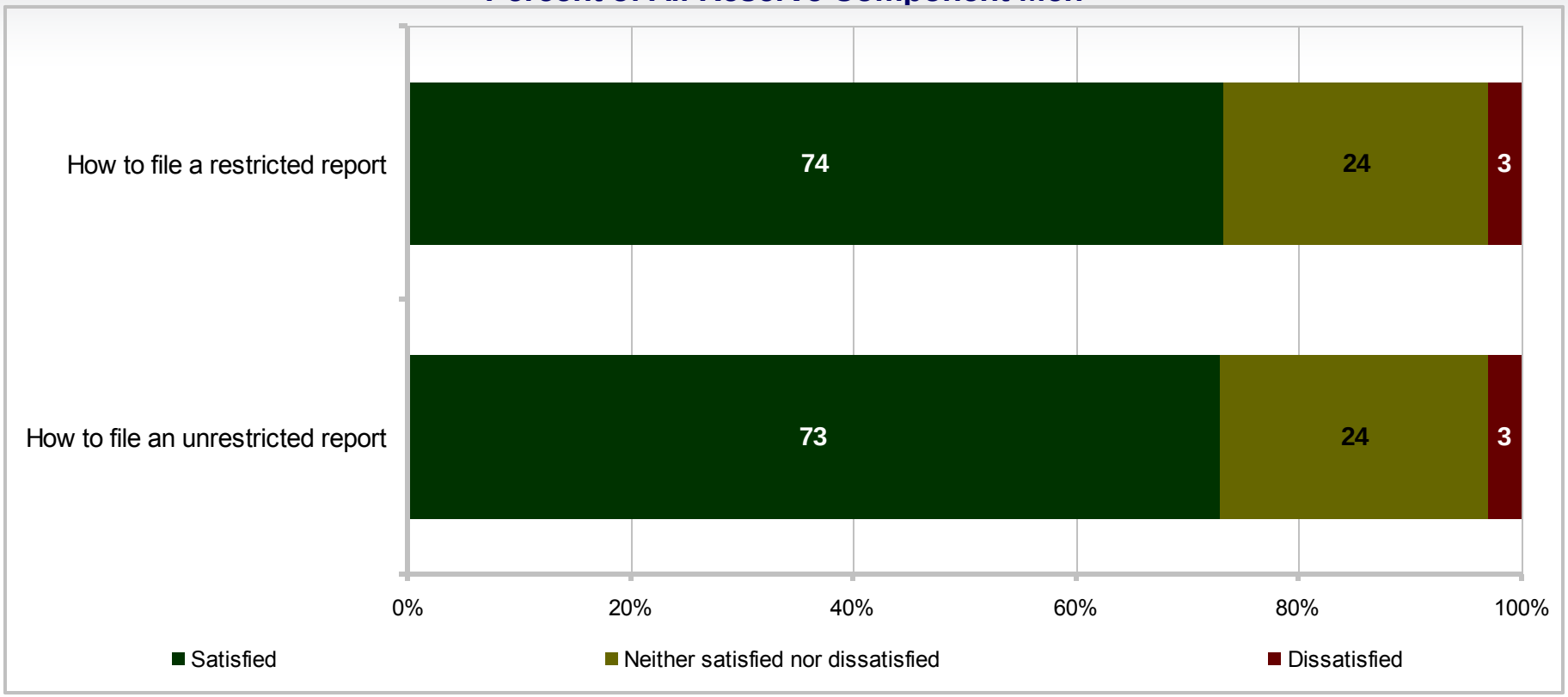
- **70% indicated they were satisfied with information on how to file an unrestricted report; 5% indicated dissatisfied**
- **70% indicated they were satisfied with information on how to file a restricted report; 5% indicated dissatisfied**

WGRR 2012 Q104

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

Satisfaction With Information on Reporting Options

Percent of All Reserve Component Men



- **74% indicated they were satisfied with information on how to file a restricted report; 3% indicated dissatisfied**
- **73% indicated they were satisfied with information on how to file an unrestricted report; 3% indicated dissatisfied**

WGRR 2012 Q104

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

Satisfaction With Information on Reporting Options

Percent of All Reserve Component Members

DoD Reserve Women KEY: Higher Response of Satisfied Higher Response of Dissatisfied		Total Women	ARNG Women	USAR Women	USNR Women	USMCR Women	ANG Women	USAFR Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
How to file an unrestricted report	Satisfied	70	68	63	85	74	74	76	68	71	71	73
	Dissatisfied	5	5	7	2	8	3	2	5	5	5	4
How to file a restricted report	Satisfied	70	69	63	85	74	75	75	68	71	71	74
	Dissatisfied	5	5	7	2	9	3	3	5	5	5	4

DoD Reserve Men KEY: Higher Response of Satisfied Higher Response of Dissatisfied		Total Men	ARNG Men	USAR Men	USNR Men	USMCR Men	ANG Men	USAFR Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
How to file an unrestricted report	Satisfied	73	72	69	88	75	77	71	70	76	72	78
	Dissatisfied	3	3	3	0	3	2	1	3	2	4	2
How to file a restricted report	Satisfied	74	73	70	88	75	77	72	70	76	73	79
	Dissatisfied	3	3	3	0	3	2	2	3	2	4	2

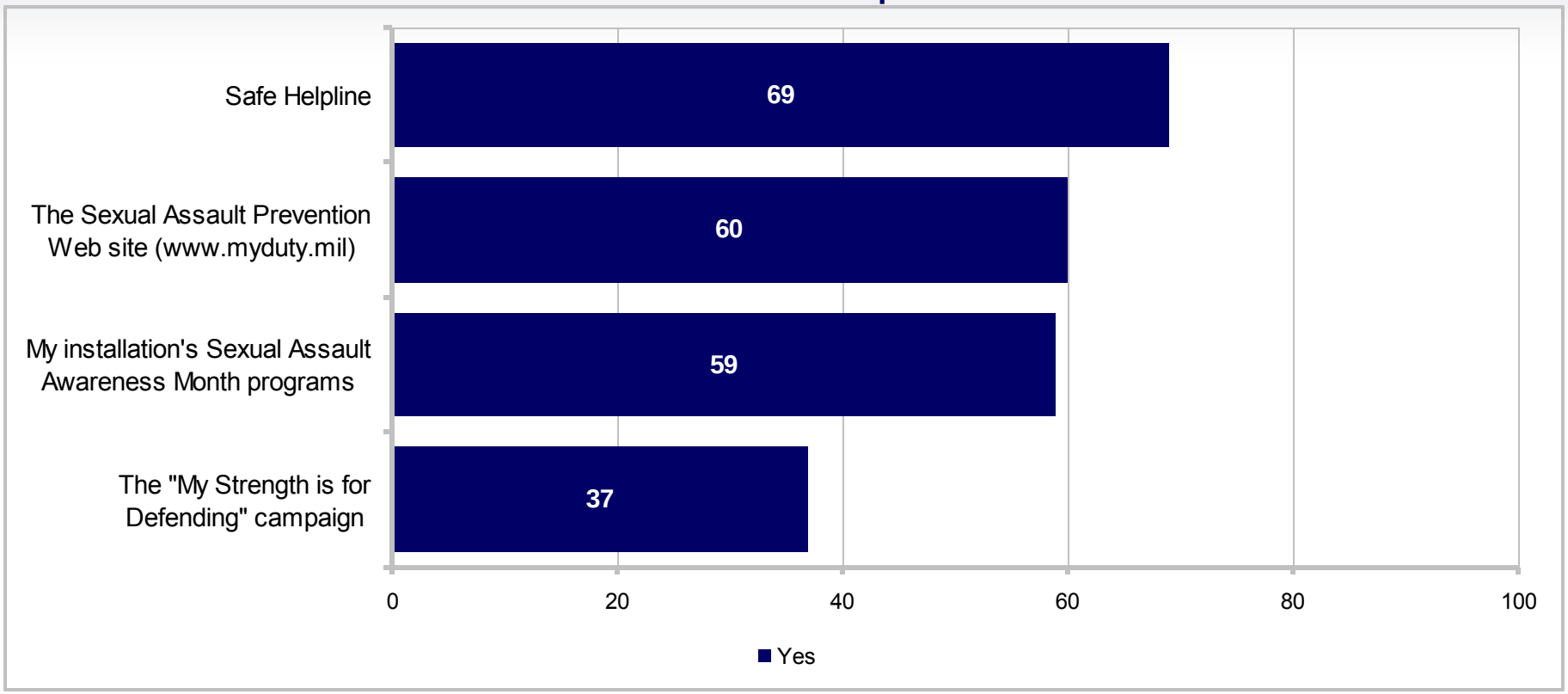
- **Higher response of satisfied *with how to file an unrestricted report* led by USNR men, USNR women, O4 – O6 men, ANG men, E5 – E9 men, USAFR women, and ANG women**
- **Higher response of dissatisfied *with how to file an unrestricted report* led by USAR women**
- **Higher response of satisfied *with how to file a restricted report* led by USNR men, USNR women, O4 – O6 men, E5 – E9 men, USAFR women, and ANG women**
- **Higher response of dissatisfied *with how to file a restricted report* led by USAR women**

WGRR 2012 Q104

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±8%

Awareness of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Resources

Percent of All Reserve Component Women



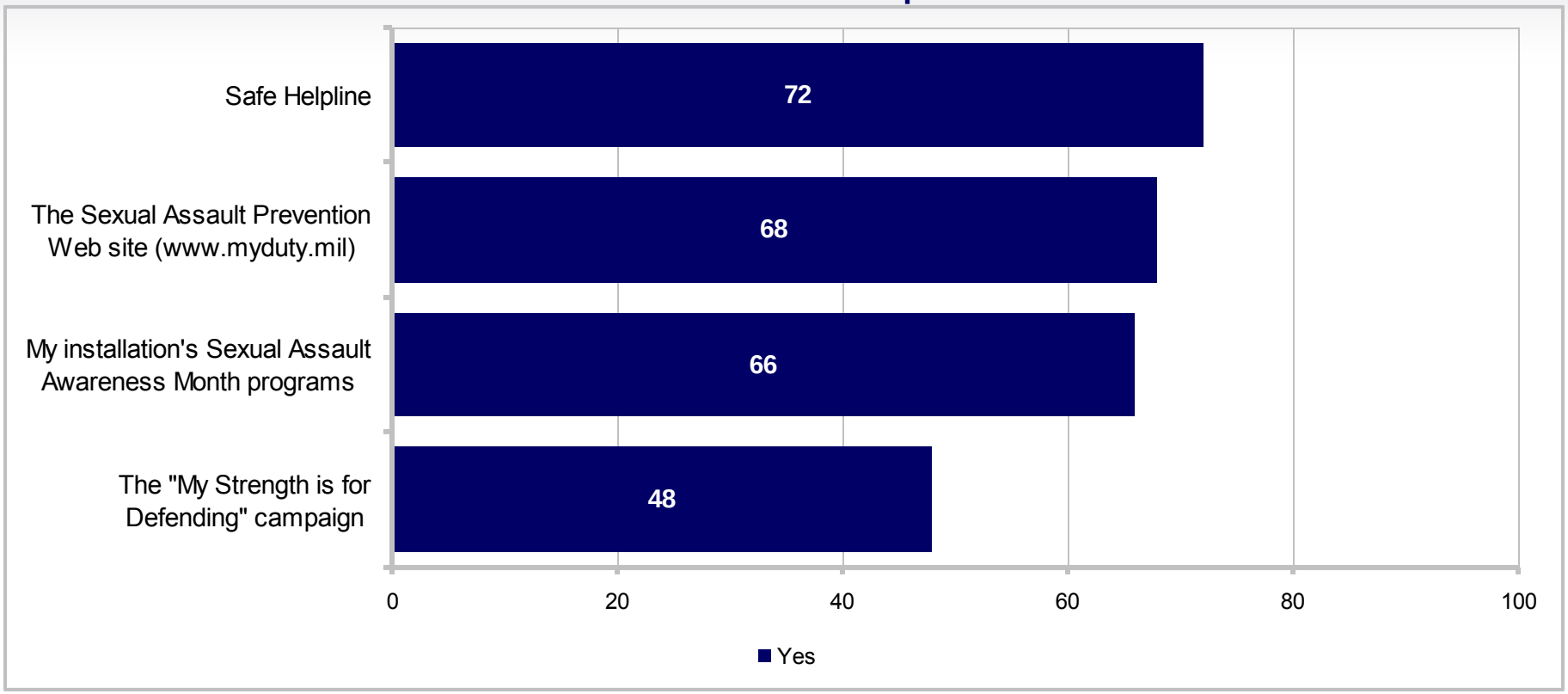
- 69% are aware of the Safe Helpline
- 60% are aware of the Sexual Assault Prevention Web site (www.myduty.mil)
- 59% are aware of their installation's Sexual Assault Awareness Month programs
- 37% are aware of the "My Strength is for Defending" campaign

WGRR 2012 Q111

Margins of error do not exceed ±2%

Awareness of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Resources

Percent of All Reserve Component Men



- **72% are aware of the Safe Helpline**
- **68% are aware of the Sexual Assault Prevention Web site (www.myduty.mil)**
- **66% are aware of their installation's Sexual Assault Awareness Month programs**
- **48% are aware of the "My Strength is for Defending" campaign**

WGRR 2012 Q111

Margins of error do not exceed ±2%

Awareness of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Resources

Percent of All Reserve Component Women

DoD Reserve Women KEY: Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	Total Women	ARNG Women	USAR Women	USNR Women	USMCR Women	ANG Women	USAFR Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Safe Helpline	69	69	65	82	77	71	64	73	68	62	57
The Sexual Assault Prevention Web site (www.myduty.mil)	60	62	58	67	59	57	56	64	60	48	52
My installation's Sexual Assault Awareness Month programs	59	58	52	76	59	67	63	58	61	52	60
The "My Strength is for Defending" campaign	37	40	35	43	37	34	30	41	36	25	26

- Higher response *Safe Helpline* led by USNR women, USMCR women, and E1 – E4 women; lower response led by O4 – O6 women, O1 – O3 women, USAFR women, and USAR women
- Higher response the *Sexual Assault Prevention Web site (www.myduty.mil)* led by USNR women and E1 – E4 women; lower response led by O1 – O3 women and O4 – O6 women
- Higher response *installation's Sexual Assault Awareness Month programs* led by USNR women, ANG women, and E5 – E9 women; lower response led by USAR women and O1 – O3 women
- Higher response the *"My Strength is for Defending" campaign* led by USNR women, E1 – E4 women, and ARNG women; lower response led by O1 – O3 women, O4 – O6 women, and USAFR women

WGRR 2012 Q111

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±9%

Awareness of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Resources

Percent of All Reserve Component Men

DoD Reserve Men KEY: Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	Total Men	ARNG Men	USAR Men	USNR Men	USMCR Men	ANG Men	USAFR Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
Safe Helpline	72	72	70	82	72	71	68	75	72	62	63
The Sexual Assault Prevention Web site (www.myduty.mil)	68	70	67	76	65	65	56	71	69	58	57
My installation's Sexual Assault Awareness Month programs	66	63	62	81	67	73	66	67	67	59	62
The "My Strength is for Defending" campaign	48	50	49	53	47	41	37	54	47	39	31

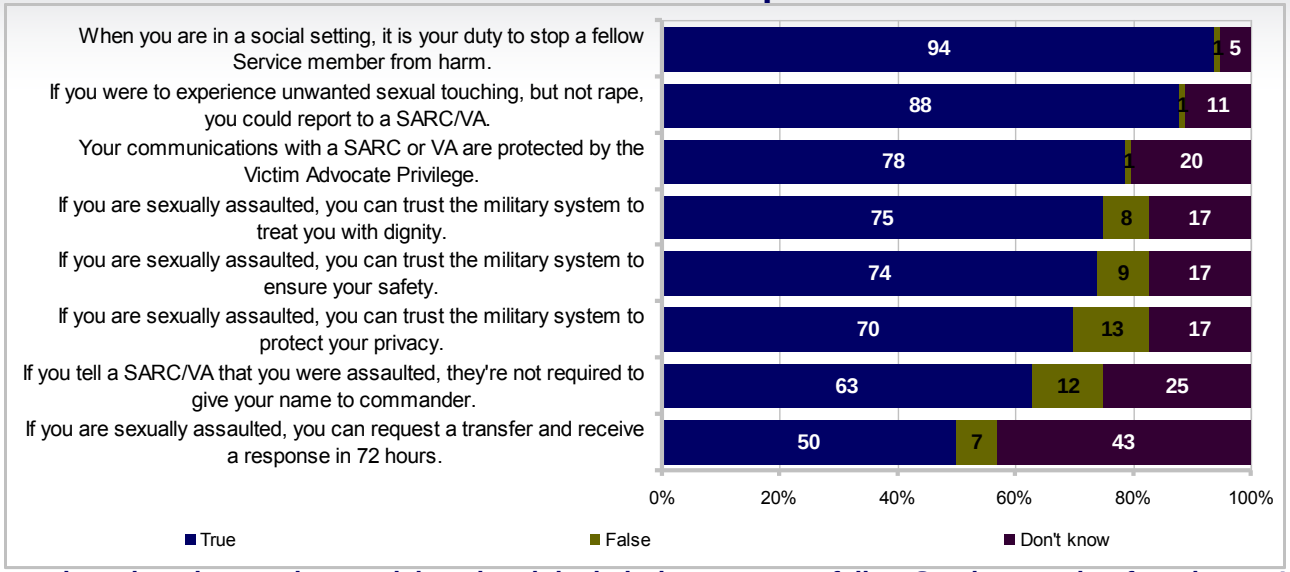
- Higher response *Safe Helpline* led by USNR men and E1 – E4 men; lower response led by O1 – O3 men and O4 – O6 men
- Higher response the *Sexual Assault Prevention Web site (www.myduty.mil)* led by USNR men, E1 – E4 men, and ARNG men; lower response led by USAFR men, O4 – O6 men, and O1 – O3 men
- Higher response *installation's Sexual Assault Awareness Month programs* led by USNR men and ANG men; lower response led by O1 – O3 men, USAR men, and ARNG men
- Higher response the *"My Strength is for Defending" campaign* led by E1 – E4 men, USNR men and ARNG men; lower response led by O4 – O6 men, USAFR men, O1 – O3 men, and ANG men

WGRR 2012 Q111

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±9%

Perceptions of Military Sexual Assault Prevention and Response System

Percent of All Reserve Component Women



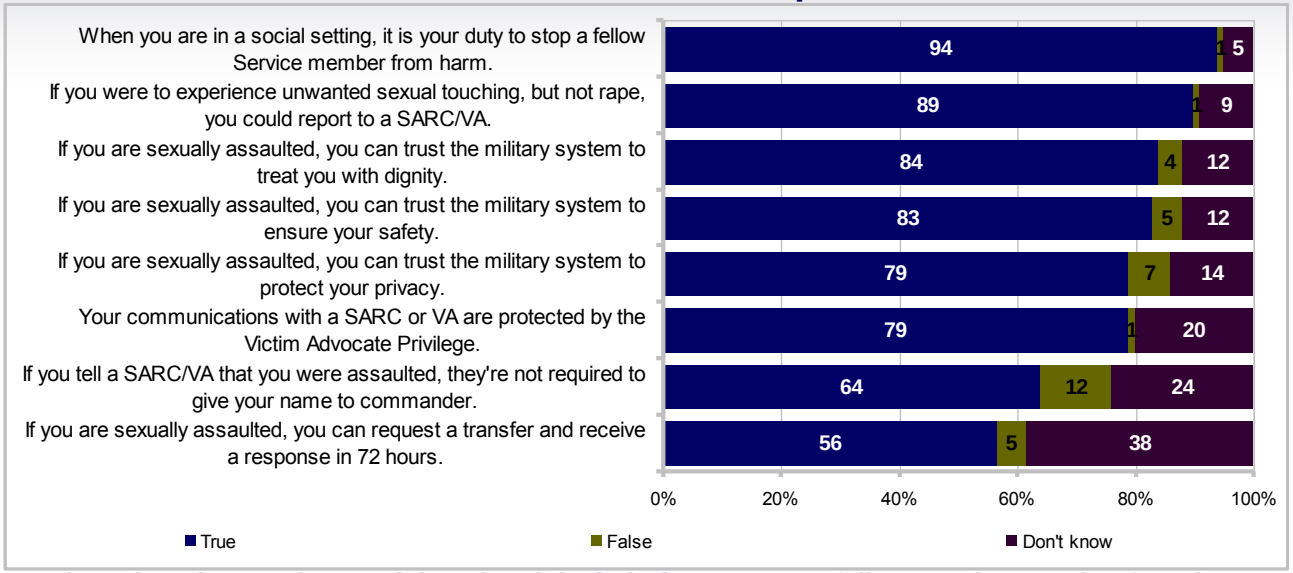
- **94% indicated it is true that when they are in a social setting, it is their duty to stop a fellow Service member from harm; 1% indicated false; and 5% indicated don't know**
- **88% indicated it is true that if they were to experience unwanted sexual touching, but not rape, they could report to a SARC/VA; 1% indicated false; and 11% indicated don't know**
- **78% indicated it is true their communications with a SARC or VA are protected by the Victim Advocate Privilege; 1% indicated false; and 20% indicated don't know**
- **75% indicated it is true if they are sexually assaulted, they can trust the military system to treat them with dignity; 8% indicated false; and 17% indicated don't know**
- **74% indicated it is true if they are sexually assaulted, they can trust the military system to ensure their safety; 9% indicated false; and 17% indicated don't know**
- **70% indicated it is true if they are sexually assaulted, they can trust the military system to protect their privacy; 13% indicated false; and 17% indicated don't know**
- **63% indicated it is true that if they tell a SARC/VA that that they were assaulted, they're not required to give their name to commander; 12% indicated false; and 25% indicated don't know**
- **50% indicated it is true if they are sexually assaulted, they can request a transfer and receive a response in 72 hours; 7% indicated false; and 43% indicated don't know**

WGRR 2012 Q112

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

Perceptions of Military Sexual Assault Prevention and Response System

Percent of All Reserve Component Men



- **94% indicated it is true that when they are in a social setting, it is their duty to stop a fellow Service member from harm; 1% indicated false; and 5% indicated don't know**
- **89% indicated it is true that if they were to experience unwanted sexual touching, but not rape, they could report to a SARC/VA; 1% indicated false; and 9% indicated don't know**
- **84% indicated it is true if they are sexually assaulted, they can trust the military system to treat them with dignity; 4% indicated false; and 12% indicated don't know**
- **83% indicated it is true if they are sexually assaulted, they can trust the military system to ensure their safety; 5% indicated false; and 12% indicated don't know**
- **79% indicated it is true if they are sexually assaulted, they can trust the military system to protect their privacy; 7% indicated false; and 14% indicated don't know**
- **79% indicated it is true their communications with a SARC or VA are protected by the Victim Advocate Privilege; 1% indicated false; and 20% indicated don't know**
- **64% indicated it is true that if they tell a SARC/VA that that they were assaulted, they're not required to give their name to commander; 12% indicated false; and 24% indicated don't know**
- **56% indicated it is true if they are sexually assaulted, they can request a transfer and receive a response in 72 hours; 5% indicated false; and 38% indicated don't know**

WGRR 2012 Q112

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

Perceptions of Military Sexual Assault Prevention and Response System

Percent of All Reserve Component Women

DoD Reserve Women KEY: Higher Response Lower Response		Total Women	ARNG Women	USAR Women	USNR Women	USMCR Women	ANG Women	USAFR Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
When you are in a social setting, it is your duty to stop a fellow Service member from harm.	True	94	95	93	94	90	95	95	91	96	98	98
	False	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Don't know	5	5	6	5	10	4	4	8	3	1	1
If you were to experience unwanted sexual touching, but not rape, you could report to a SARC/VA.	True	88	87	86	91	86	90	91	85	90	90	93
	False	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
	Don't know	11	12	13	8	13	8	7	14	9	8	6
Your communications with a SARC or VA are protected by the Victim Advocate Privilege.	True	78	79	77	84	76	78	76	76	79	80	83
	False	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2
	Don't know	20	20	22	15	23	20	22	23	20	19	15
If you are sexually assaulted, you can trust the military system to treat you with dignity.	True	75	75	72	82	68	78	78	78	74	73	73
	False	8	8	10	5	12	6	6	6	9	9	11
	Don't know	17	17	18	13	20	16	15	16	17	18	16

- Higher response of true *when they are in a social setting, it is their duty to stop a fellow Service member from harm* led by O1 – O3 women, O4 – O6 women, and E5 – E9 women; lower response led by E1 – E4 women
- Higher response of don't know *when they are in a social setting, it is their duty to stop a fellow Service member from harm* led by E1 – E4 women; lower response led by O1 – O3 women, O4 – O6 women, and E5 – E9 women
- Higher response of true *if they were to experience unwanted sexual touching, but not rape, they could report to a SARC/VA* led by O4 – O6 women, USAFR women, and E5 – E9 women; lower response led by E1 – E4 women and USAR women
- Higher response of don't know *if they were to experience unwanted sexual touching, but not rape, they could report to a SARC/VA* led by E1 – E4 women and USAR women; lower response led by O4 – O6 women, USAFR women, ANG women, and E5 – E9 women
- Higher response of true *their communications with a SARC or VA are protected by the Victim Advocate Privilege* led by USNR women and O4 – O6 women
- Higher response of don't know *their communications with a SARC or VA are protected by the Victim Advocate Privilege* led by E1 – E4 women; lower response led by USNR women and O4 – O6 women
- Higher response of true *if they are sexually assaulted, they can trust the military system to treat them with dignity* led by USNR women and E1 – E4 women; lower response led by USAR women
- Higher response of false *if they are sexually assaulted, they can trust the military system to treat them with dignity* led by O4 – O6 women and USAR women; lower response led by USNR women and E1 – E4 women

WGRR 2012 Q112

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±9%

Perceptions of Military Sexual Assault Prevention and Response System

Percent of All Reserve Component Women

DoD Reserve Women KEY: Higher Response Lower Response		Total Women	ARNG Women	USAR Women	USNR Women	USMCR Women	ANG Women	USAFR Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
If you are sexually assaulted, you can trust the military system to ensure your safety.	True	74	75	71	80	70	77	76	77	73	72	69
	False	9	9	11	7	12	8	8	6	10	10	15
	Don't know	17	16	19	13	18	15	16	16	17	18	16
If you are sexually assaulted, you can trust the military system to protect your privacy.	True	70	71	68	75	61	70	69	74	68	65	62
	False	13	14	13	8	16	11	13	10	14	16	20
	Don't know	17	16	18	17	23	19	18	16	18	19	18
If you tell a SARC/VA that you were assaulted, they're not required to give your name to commander.	True	63	63	58	68	65	70	69	58	65	68	74
	False	12	12	14	13	11	9	8	13	12	10	9
	Don't know	25	26	28	19	24	21	23	29	23	22	17
If you are sexually assaulted, you can request a transfer and receive a response in 72 hours.	True	50	53	52	57	42	43	44	53	49	48	43
	False	7	6	7	6	12	7	6	5	8	6	10
	Don't know	43	41	41	36	46	51	50	41	44	46	47

- Higher response of true *if they are sexually assaulted, they can trust the military system to ensure their safety* led by USNR women and E1 – E4 women; lower response led by 04 – 06 women and USAR women
- Higher response of false *if they are sexually assaulted, they can trust the military system to ensure their safety* led by O4 – O6 women and E5 – E9 women; lower response led by E1 – E4 women
- Higher response of true *if they are sexually assaulted, they can trust the military system to protect their privacy* led by E1 – E4 women; lower response led by O1 – O3 women and O4 – O6 women
- Higher response of false *if they are sexually assaulted, they can trust the military system to protect their privacy* led by O4 – O6 women; lower response led by USNR women and E1 – E4 women
- Higher response of true *if they tell a SARC/VA that that they were assaulted, they're not required to give their name to commander* led by O4 – O6 women, ANG women, USAFR women, O1 – O3 women, and E5 – E9 women; lower response led by USAR women and E1 – E4 women
- Higher response of false i*f they tell a SARC/VA that that they were assaulted, they're not required to give their name to commander* led by USAR women; lower response led by USAFR women
- Higher response of don't know *if they tell a SARC/VA that that they were assaulted, they're not required to give their name to commander* led by E1 – E4 women and USAR women; lower response led by O4 – O6 women, USNR women, ANG women, and E5 – E9 women
- Higher response of true *if they are sexually assaulted, they can request a transfer and receive a response in 72 hours* led by USNR women and E1 – E4 women; lower response led by ANG women, O4 –O6 women, and USAFR women
- Higher response of false *if they are sexually assaulted, they can request a transfer and receive a response in 72 hours* led by O4 – O6 women; lower response led by E1 – E4 women
- Higher response of don't know *if they are sexually assaulted, they can request a transfer and receive a response in 72 hours* led by ANG women and USAFR women; lower response led by USNR women

WGRR 2012 Q112

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±9%

Perceptions of Military Sexual Assault Prevention and Response System

Percent of All Reserve Component Men

DoD Reserve Men KEY: Higher Response Lower Response		Total Men	ARNG Men	USAR Men	USNR Men	USMCR Men	ANG Men	USAFR Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
When you are in a social setting, it is your duty to stop a fellow Service member from harm.	True	94	94	94	94	93	95	93	92	95	97	98
	False	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1
	Don't know	5	5	5	5	7	3	6	7	4	3	2
If you were to experience unwanted sexual touching, but not rape, you could report to a SARC/VA.	True	89	88	88	93	88	91	90	86	91	92	93
	False	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	1
	Don't know	9	10	10	6	10	7	9	13	8	5	6
Your communications with a SARC or VA are protected by the Victim Advocate Privilege.	True	79	78	78	83	82	80	77	76	80	80	83
	False	1	2	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	1	1
	Don't know	20	20	21	16	18	19	21	22	19	18	15
If you are sexually assaulted, you can trust the military system to treat you with dignity.	True	84	84	83	87	85	86	82	84	83	86	88
	False	4	4	4	4	5	4	3	3	5	4	3
	Don't know	12	12	13	9	10	10	15	13	12	10	8

- **Higher response of true *when they are in a social setting, it is their duty to stop a fellow Service member from harm* led by O4 – O6 men and O1 – O3 men; lower response led by E1 – E4 men**
- **Higher response of don't know *when they are in a social setting, it is their duty to stop a fellow Service member from harm* led by E1 – E4 men; lower response led by O4 – O6 men, ANG men, and O1 – O3 men**
- **Higher response of true *if they were to experience unwanted sexual touching, but not rape, they could report to a SARC/VA* led by USNR men, O4 – O6 men, O1 – O3 men, and E5 – E9 men; lower response led by E1 – E4 men**
- **Higher response of don't know if *they were to experience unwanted sexual touching, but not rape, they could report to a SARC/VA,* led by E1 – E4 men; lower response led by O1 – O3 men, USNR men, O4 – O6 men, and E5 – E9 men**
- **Higher response of true *their communications with a SARC or VA are protected by the Victim Advocate Privilege* led by O4 – O6 men; lower response led by E1 – E4 men**
- **Higher response of don't know *their communications with a SARC or VA are protected by the Victim Advocate Privilege,* led E1 – E4 men; lower response led O4 – O6 men**
- **Higher response of true *if they are sexually assaulted, they can trust the military system to treat them with dignity* led by O4 – O6 men**
- **Lower response of don't know *if they are sexually assaulted, they can trust the military system to treat them with dignity* led by O4 – O6 men**

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±9%

WGRR 2012 Q112

Perceptions of Military Sexual Assault Prevention and Response System

Percent of All Reserve Component Men

DoD Reserve Men KEY: Higher Response Lower Response		Total Men	ARNG Men	USAR Men	USNR Men	USMCR Men	ANG Men	USAFR Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
If you are sexually assaulted, you can trust the military system to ensure your safety.	True	83	82	82	86	85	84	80	84	82	85	85
	False	5	5	4	6	4	4	4	3	6	5	5
	Don't know	12	13	13	9	11	11	16	13	13	11	10
If you are sexually assaulted, you can trust the military system to protect your privacy.	True	79	79	79	82	82	79	75	81	79	79	78
	False	7	7	6	8	5	7	7	6	8	8	9
	Don't know	14	13	15	10	13	13	18	14	14	13	14
If you tell a SARC/VA that you were assaulted, they're not required to give your name to commander.	True	64	63	58	71	69	67	65	59	66	69	69
	False	12	11	14	10	10	11	9	12	12	10	11
	Don't know	24	25	27	18	21	21	26	29	22	21	20
If you are sexually assaulted, you can request a transfer and receive a response in 72 hours.	True	56	58	57	60	60	49	49	59	55	56	51
	False	5	5	5	7	6	4	6	4	6	6	7
	Don't know	38	37	38	33	34	47	45	37	39	38	42

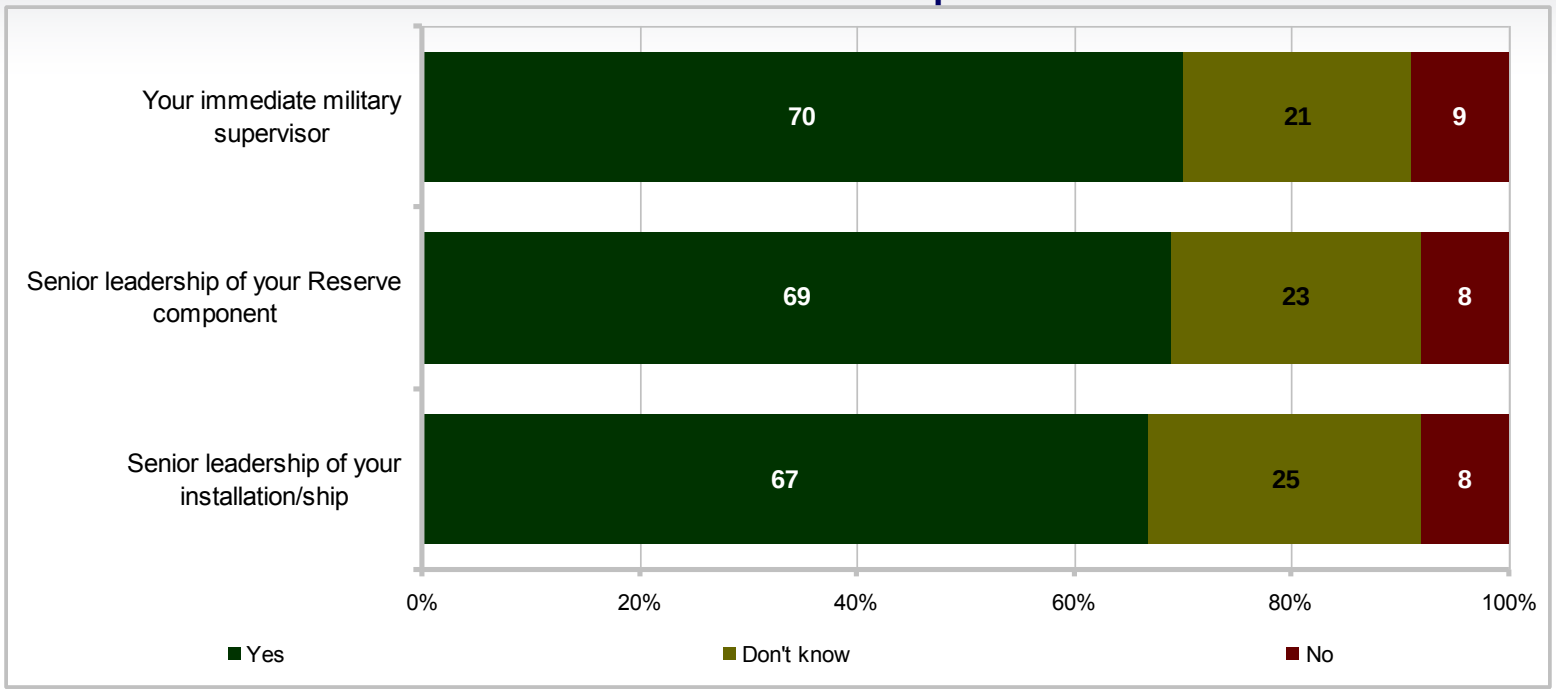
- Higher response of false *if they are sexually assaulted, they can trust the military system to ensure their safety* led by E5 – E9 men; lower response led by E1 – E4 men
- Lower response of don't know *if they are sexually assaulted, they can trust the military system to ensure their safety* led by USNR men
- Lower response of false *if they are sexually assaulted, they can trust the military system to protect their privacy* led by E1 – E4 men
- Higher response of don't know *if they are sexually assaulted, they can trust the military system to protect their privacy* led by USAFR men; lower response led by USNR men
- Higher response of true *if they tell a SARC/VA that that they were assaulted, they're not required to give their name to commander* led by USNR men, O4 – O6 men, O1 – O3 men, and E5 – E9 men; lower response led by USAR men and E1 – E4 men
- Higher response of false *if they tell a SARC/VA that that they were assaulted, they're not required to give their name to commander* led by USAR men
- Higher response of don't know *if they tell a SARC/VA that that they were assaulted, they're not required to give their name to commander* led by E1 – E4 men; lower response led by USNR men, O4 – O6 men, E5 – E9 men, and ANG men
- Higher response of true *if they are sexually assaulted, they can request a transfer and receive a response in 72 hours* led by E1 – E4 men; lower response led by ANG men, USAFR men, O4 – O6 men
- Lower response of false *if they are sexually assaulted, they can request a transfer and receive a response in 72 hours* led by E1 – E4 men
- Higher response of don't know *if they are sexually assaulted, they can request a transfer and receive a response in 72 hours* led by ANG men and USAFR men; lower response led by USNR men

WGRR 2012 Q112

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±9%

Leaders Make Honest and Reasonable Efforts To Stop Sexual Harassment

Percent of All Reserve Component Women



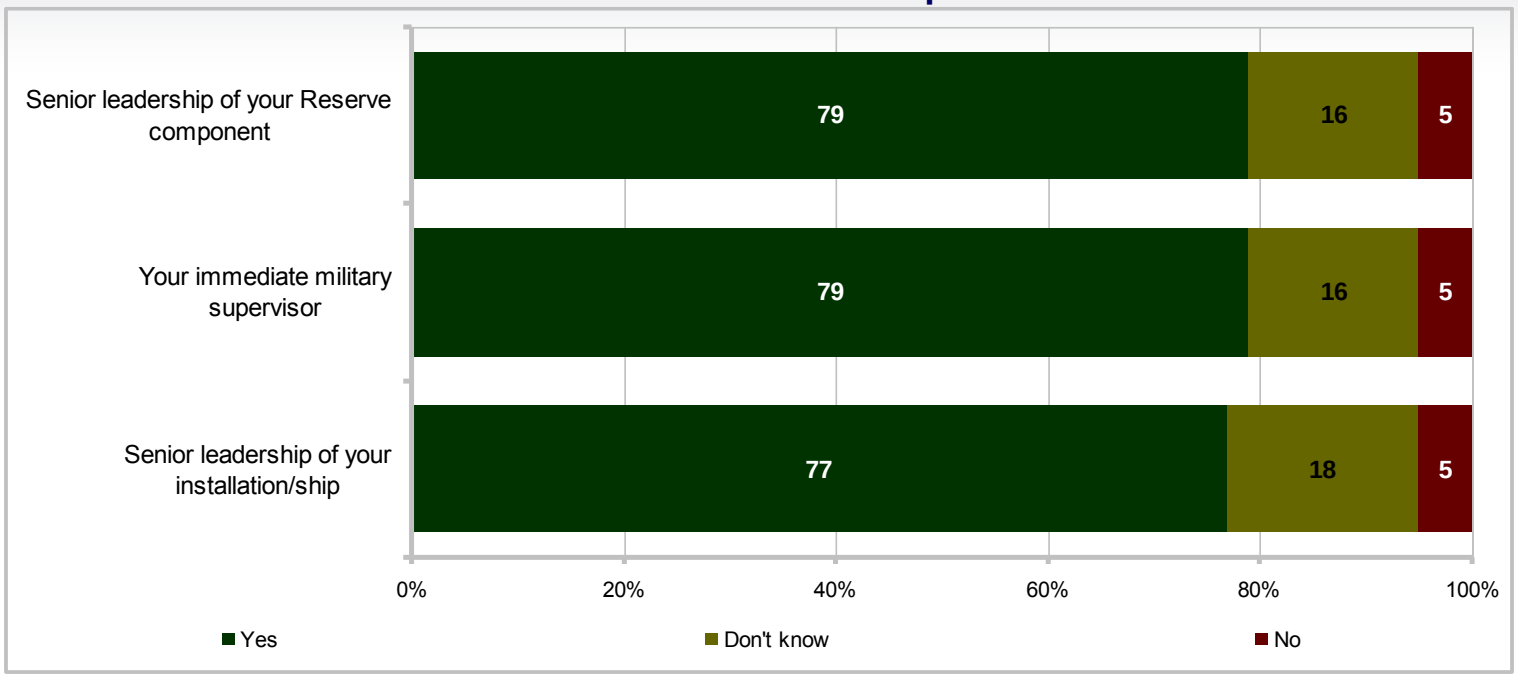
- **70% indicated yes their immediate military supervisor makes honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment; 21% indicated don't know; and 9% indicated no**
- **69% indicated yes their senior leadership of your Reserve component makes honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment; 23% indicated don't know; and 8% indicated no**
- **67% indicated yes their senior leadership of their installation/ship makes honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment; 25% indicated don't know; and 8% indicated no**

WGRR 2012 Q100

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

Leaders Make Honest and Reasonable Efforts To Stop Sexual Harassment

Percent of All Reserve Component Men



- **79% indicated yes their senior leadership of your Reserve component makes honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment; 16% indicated don't know; and 5% indicated no**
- **79% indicated *yes* their immediate military supervisor makes honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment; 16% indicated don't know; and 5% indicated no**
- **77% indicated yes their senior leadership of their installation/ship makes honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment; 18% indicated don't know; and 5% indicated no**

WGRR 2012 Q100

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

Leaders Make Honest and Reasonable Efforts To Stop Sexual Harassment

Percent of All Reserve Component Women

DoD Reserve Women KEY: Higher Response Lower Response		Total Women	ARNG Women	USAR Women	USNR Women	USMCR Women	ANG Women	USAFR Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Your immediate military supervisor	Yes	70	69	67	78	73	74	71	69	70	72	76
	Don't know	21	19	23	18	16	18	23	21	21	19	17
	No	9	11	10	4	11	8	7	9	10	8	7
Senior leadership of your Reserve component	Yes	69	69	66	76	72	72	68	69	68	70	73
	Don't know	23	21	25	19	18	21	26	23	23	22	20
	No	8	10	9	5	11	7	6	8	9	8	7
Senior leadership of your installation/ship	Yes	67	66	62	76	68	72	68	66	67	67	71
	Don't know	25	24	30	21	23	21	26	26	25	26	21
	No	8	9	9	4	9	7	6	8	9	6	7

- Higher response of yes *immediate military supervisor* led by USNR women, O4 – O6 women, and ANG women; lower response led by USAR women
- Higher response of don't know *immediate military supervisor* led by USAR women
- Higher response of no *immediate military supervisor* led by ARNG women; lower response led by USNR women and USAFR women

- Higher response of yes *senior leadership of your Reserve component* led by USNR women; lower response led by USAR women
- Higher response of don't know *senior leadership of your Reserve component* led by USAR women
- Higher response of no *senior leadership of your Reserve component* led by ARNG women; lower response led by USNR women and USAFR women

- Higher response of yes *senior leadership of their installation/ship* led by USNR women, ANG women, and O4 – O6 women; lower response led by USAR women
- Higher response of don't know *senior leadership of their installation/ship* led by USAR women; lower response led by ANG women
- Lower response of no *senior leadership of their installation/ship* led by USNR women

WGRR 2012 Q100

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±9%

Leaders Make Honest and Reasonable Efforts To Stop Sexual Harassment

Percent of All Reserve Component Men

DoD Reserve Men KEY: Higher Response Lower Response		Total Men	ARNG Men	USAR Men	USNR Men	USMCR Men	ANG Men	USAFR Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
Your immediate military supervisor	Yes	79	79	78	79	80	82	79	76	80	83	88
	Don't know	16	15	17	15	16	14	18	19	15	12	10
	No	5	6	5	7	4	4	3	5	6	6	2
Senior leadership of your Reserve component	Yes	79	78	77	79	82	82	78	76	79	82	86
	Don't know	16	16	18	14	15	14	19	19	15	12	11
	No	5	6	5	7	3	3	3	5	6	6	3
Senior leadership of your installation/ship	Yes	77	78	73	78	80	82	77	74	78	81	86
	Don't know	18	17	21	16	16	15	20	21	16	14	12
	No	5	5	5	7	3	3	3	5	5	5	2

- Higher response of yes *immediate military supervisor* led by O4 – O6 men and ANG men; lower response led by E1 – E4 men
- Higher response of don't know *immediate military supervisor* led by E1 – E4 men; lower response led by O4 – O6 men and O1 – O3 men
- Lower response of no *immediate military supervisor* led by O4 – O6 men and USAFR men

- Higher response of yes *senior leadership of your Reserve component* led by O4 – O6 men and ANG men; lower response led by E1 – E4 men
- Higher response of don't know *senior leadership of your Reserve component* led by E1 – E4 men; lower response led by O4 – O6 men and O1 – O3 men
- Lower response of no *senior leadership of your Reserve component* led by ANG men, USAFR men, and O4 – O6 men

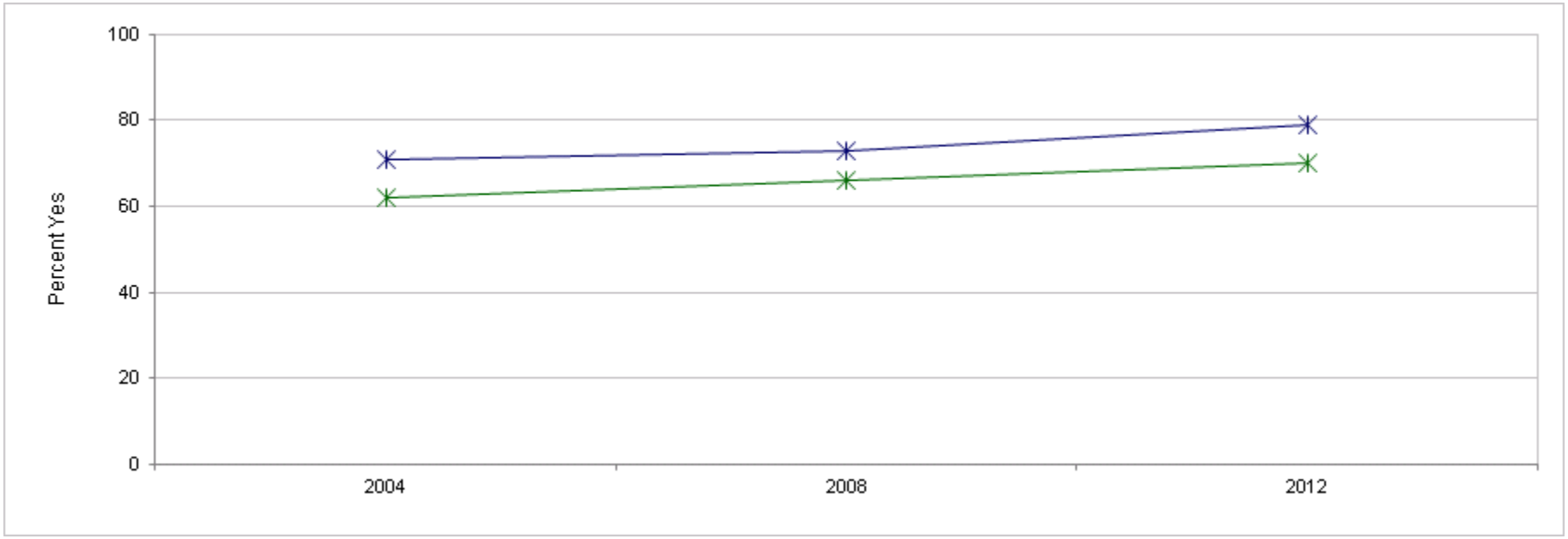
- Higher response of yes *senior leadership of their installation/ship* led by O4 – O6 men and ANG men; lower response led by USAR men and E1 – E4 men
- Higher response of don't know *senior leadership of their installation/ship* led by E1 – E4 men and USAR men; lower response led by O4 – O6 men, E5 – E9 men, and ANG men
- Lower response of no *senior leadership of their installation/ship* led by O4 – O6 men and USAFR men

WGRR 2012 Q100

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±9%

Your Immediate Military Supervisor Makes Honest and Reasonable Efforts To Stop Sexual Harassment

Percent of All Reserve Component Members, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2004	2008	2012
* Total Women	62	66	70
* Total Men	71	73	79

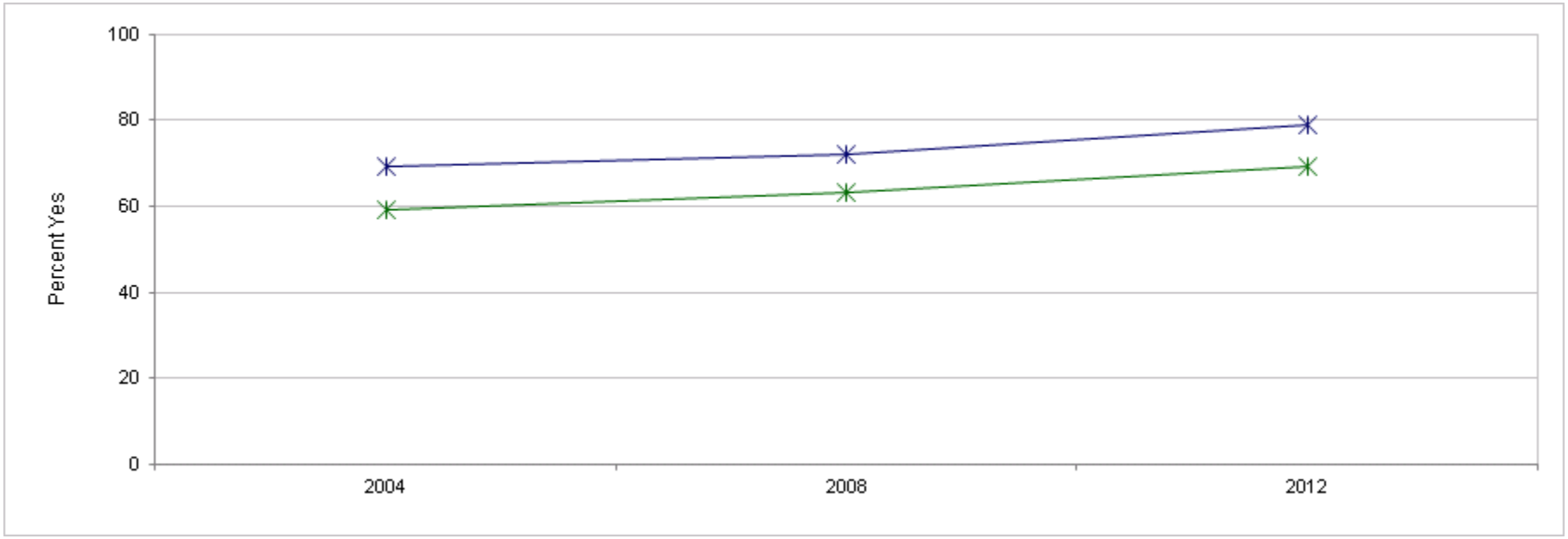
- **For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2004; for men, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2008 and 2004**

WGRR 2012 Q100c

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

Senior Leadership of Your Reserve Component Makes Honest and Reasonable Efforts To Stop Sexual Harassment

Percent of All Reserve Component Members, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2004	2008	2012
* Total Women	59	63	69
* Total Men	69	72	79

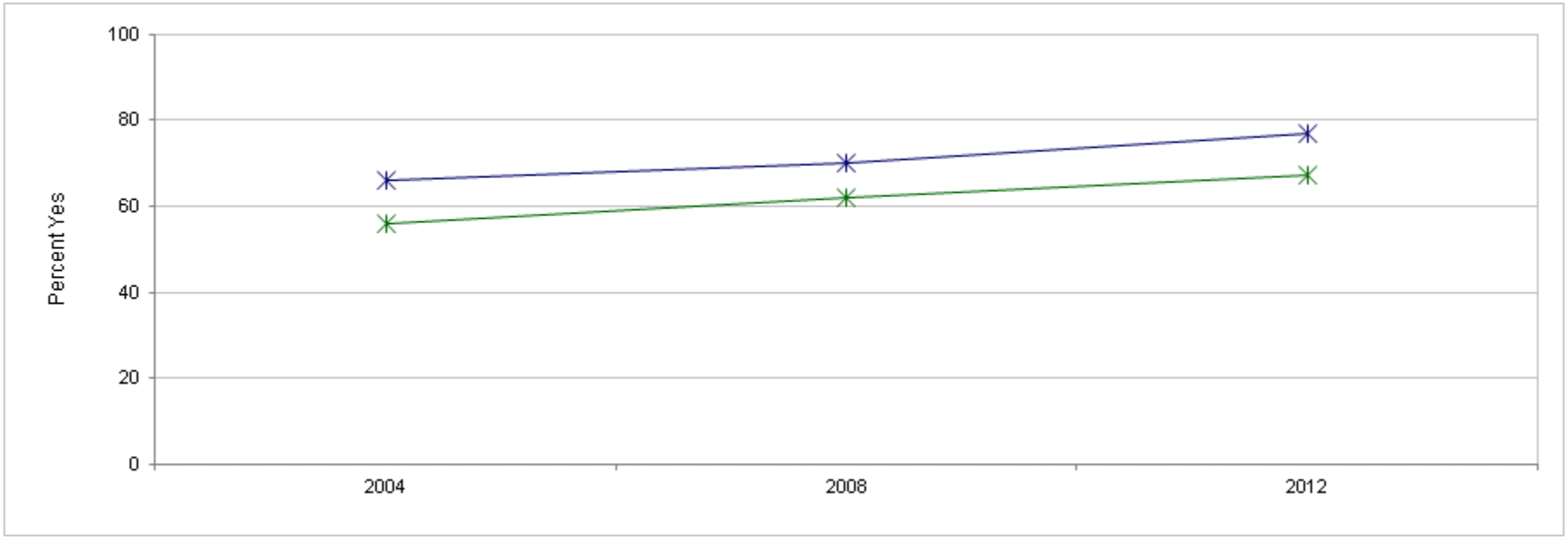
- **For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2008 and 2004**

WGRR 2012 Q100a

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

Senior Leadership of Your Installation/Ship Makes Honest and Reasonable Efforts To Stop Sexual Harassment

Percent of All Reserve Component Members, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2004	2008	2012
* Total Women	56	62	67
* Total Men	66	70	77

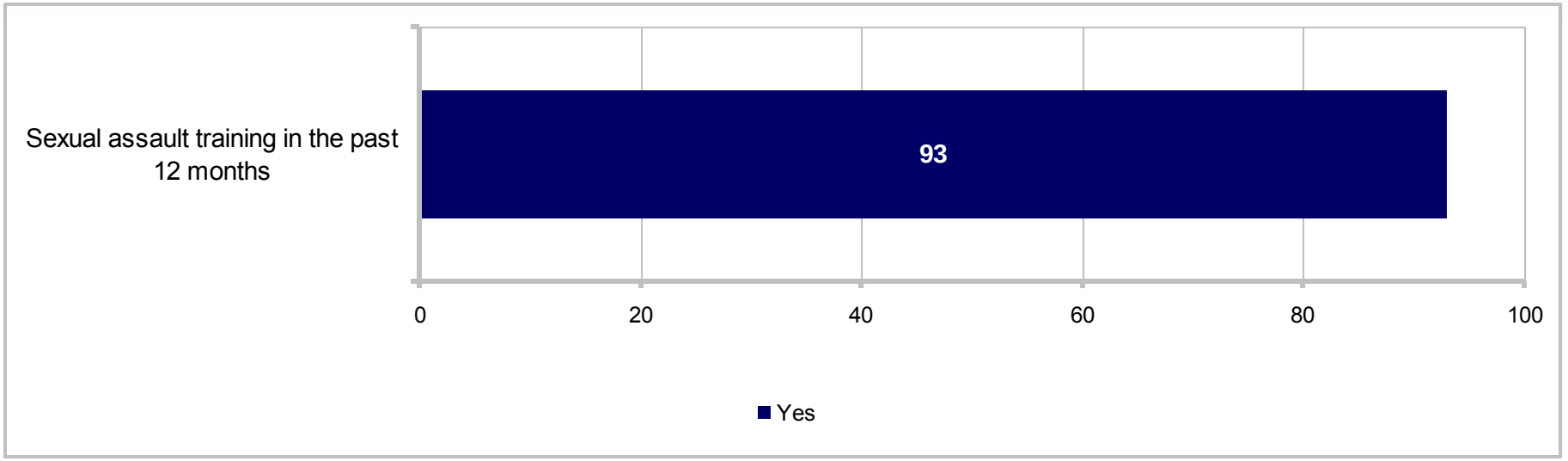
- **For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2008 and 2004**

WGRR 2012 Q100b

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

Sexual Assault Training in the Past 12 Months

Percent of All Reserve Component Women



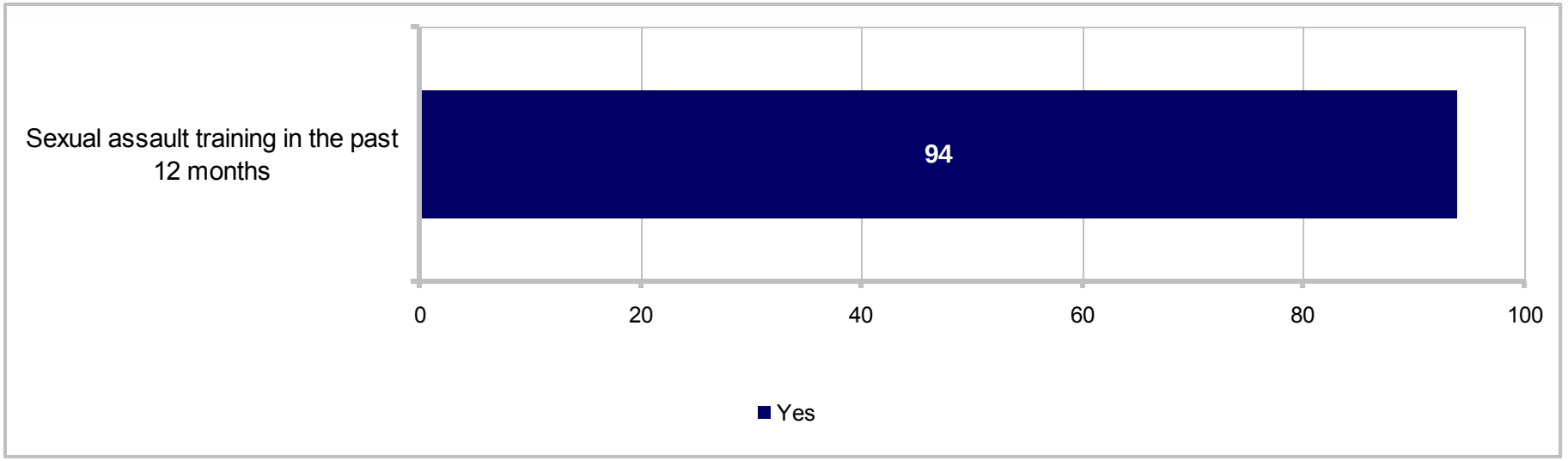
- **93% of women indicated they had sexual assault training in the past 12 months**

WGRR 2012 Q108

Margins of error do not exceed ±1%

Sexual Assault Training in the Past 12 Months

Percent of All Reserve Component Men



- **94% of men indicated they had sexual assault training in the past 12 months**

WGRR 2012 Q108

Margins of error do not exceed ±1%

Sexual Assault Training in the Past 12 Months

Percent of All Reserve Component Members

DoD Reserve Women KEY: Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	Total Women	ARNG Women	USAR Women	USNR Women	USMCR Women	ANG Women	USAFR Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Sexual assault training in the past 12 months	93	93	89	98	93	96	93	92	94	92	90

DoD Reserve Men KEY: Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	Total Men	ARNG Men	USAR Men	USNR Men	USMCR Men	ANG Men	USAFR Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
Sexual assault training in the past 12 months	94	93	93	98	96	97	94	93	96	93	94

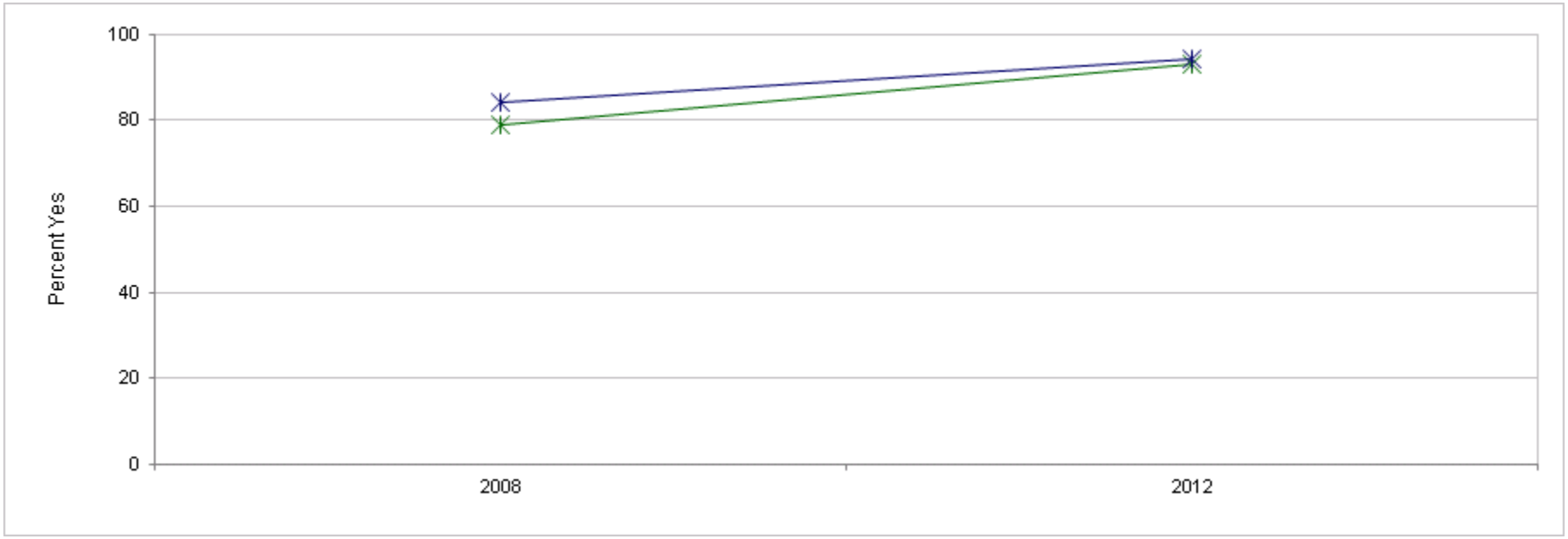
- **Higher response led by USNR men, USNR women, ANG men, ANG women, and E5 – E9 men; lower response led by USAR women and E1 – E4 men**

WGRR 2012 Q108

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

Sexual Assault Training in the Past 12 Months

Percent of All Reserve Component Members, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	79	93
* Total Men	84	94

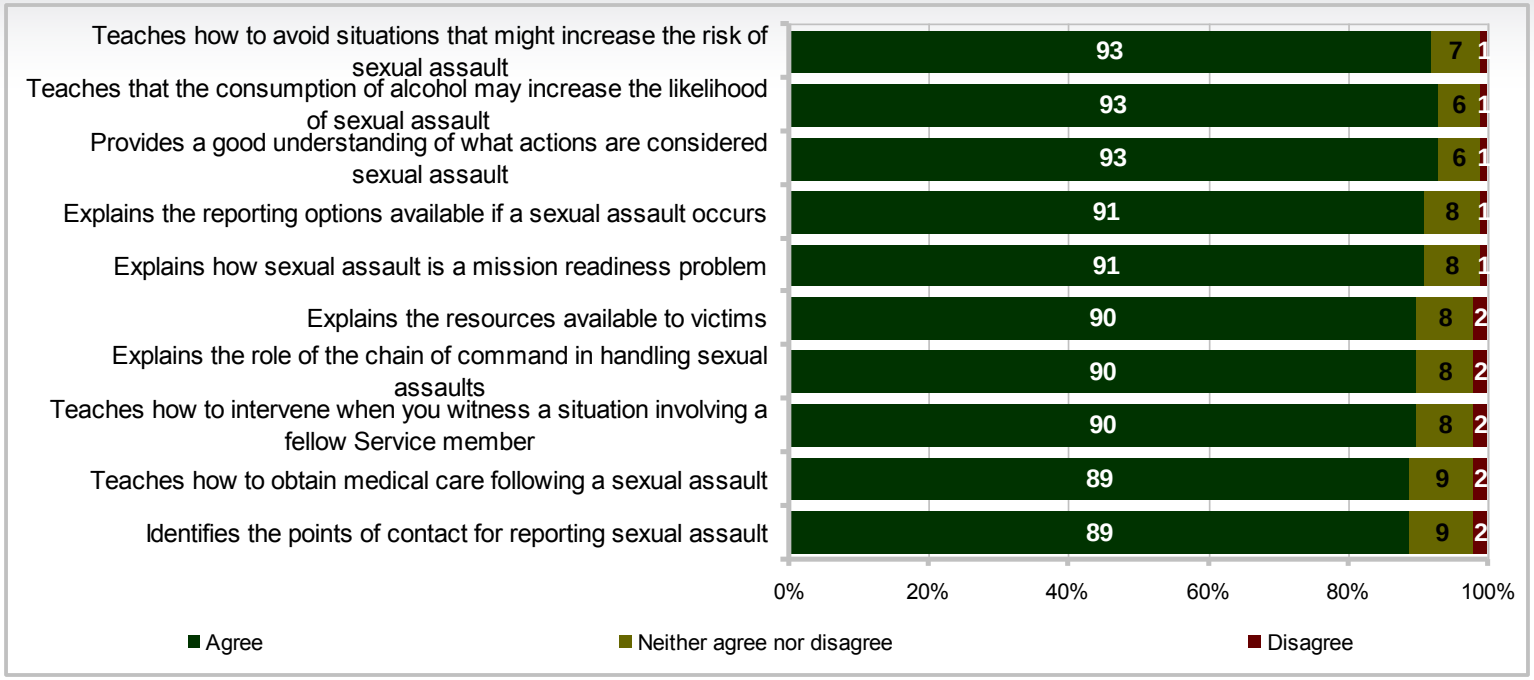
- **For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q108

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

Aspects of Sexual Assault Training

Percent of Reserve Component Women Who Had Sexual Assault Training in the Past 12 Months



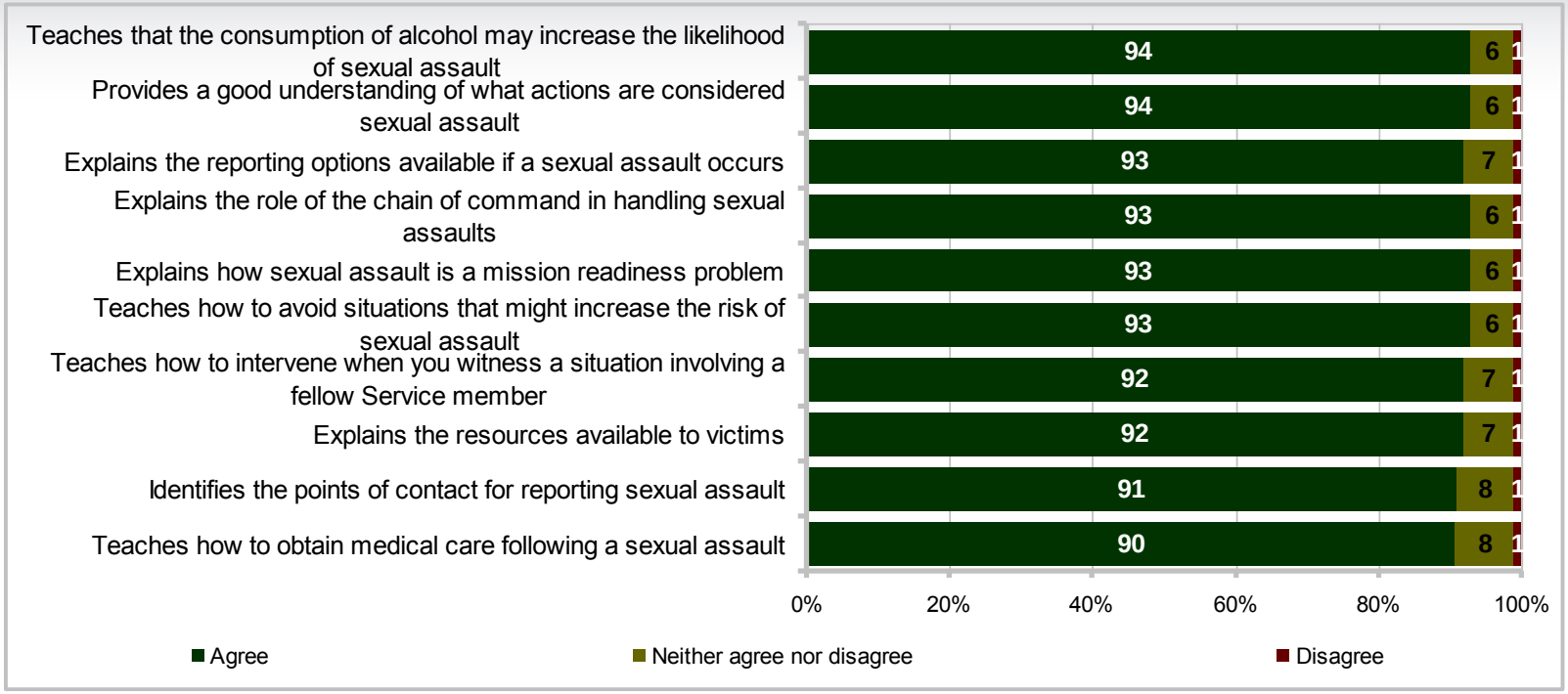
- **Of the 93% of women who had sexual assault training in the past 12 months:**
  - 93% agree their training teaches how to avoid situations that might increase the risk of sexual assault; 1% disagree
  - 93% agree their training teaches that the consumption of alcohol may increase the likelihood of sexual assault; 1% disagree
  - 93% agree their training provides a good understanding of what actions are considered sexual assault; 1% disagree
  - 91% agree their training explains the reporting options available if a sexual assault occurs; 1% disagree
  - 91% agree their training explains how sexual assault is a mission readiness problem; 1% disagree
  - 90% agree their training explains the resources available to victims; 2% disagree
  - 90% agree their training explains the role of the chain of command in handling sexual assaults; 2% disagree
  - 90% agree their training teaches how to intervene when they witness a situation involving a fellow Service member; 2% disagree
  - 89% agree their training teaches how to obtain medical care following a sexual assault; 2% disagree
  - 89% agree their training identifies the points of contact for reporting sexual assault; 2% disagree

WGRR 2012 Q109

Margins of error do not exceed ±1%

Aspects of Sexual Assault Training

Percent of Reserve Component Men Who Had Sexual Assault Training in the Past 12 Months



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

WGRR 2012 Q109

Margins of error do not exceed ±1%

Aspects of Sexual Assault Training

Percent of Reserve Component Women Who Had Sexual Assault Training in the Past 12 Months

DoD Reserve Women KEY: Higher Response of Agree Higher Response of Disagree		Total Women	ARNG Women	USAR Women	USNR Women	USMCR Women	ANG Women	USAFR Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Teaches how to avoid situations that might increase the risk of sexual assault	Agree	93	92	91	95	92	95	93	92	93	92	95
	Disagree	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Teaches that the consumption of alcohol may increase the likelihood of sexual assault	Agree	93	93	92	95	93	95	93	92	93	94	96
	Disagree	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
Provides a good understanding of what actions are considered sexual assault	Agree	93	93	92	94	93	96	93	93	93	94	95
	Disagree	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
Explains the reporting options available if a sexual assault occurs	Agree	91	90	88	94	93	94	93	90	91	91	94
	Disagree	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Explains how sexual assault is a mission readiness problem	Agree	91	91	88	93	92	93	93	90	91	92	94
	Disagree	1	1	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	2

- Higher response of agree *teaches how to avoid situations that might increase the risk of sexual assault* led by O4 – O6 women and ANG women
- Higher response of agree *teaches that the consumption of alcohol may increase the likelihood of sexual assault* led by O4 – O6 women
- Higher response of agree *provides a good understanding of what actions are considered sexual assault* led by ANG women
- Higher response of agree *explains the reporting options available if a sexual assault occurs* led by USNR women, ANG women, and O4 – O6 women
- Higher response of agree *explains how sexual assault is a mission readiness problem* led by O4 – O6 women and ANG women

WGRR 2012 Q109

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

Aspects of Sexual Assault Training

Percent of Reserve Component Women Who Had Sexual Assault Training in the Past 12 Months

DoD Reserve Women KEY: Higher Response of Agree Higher Response of Disagree		Total Women	ARNG Women	USAR Women	USNR Women	USMCR Women	ANG Women	USAFR Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Explains the resources available to victims	Agree	90	89	86	94	91	93	91	89	90	89	91
	Disagree	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3
Explains the role of the chain of command in handling sexual assaults	Agree	90	90	88	94	92	91	91	90	91	89	91
	Disagree	2	2	2	1	0	2	1	1	2	3	2
Teaches how to intervene when you witness a situation involving a fellow Service member	Agree	90	90	86	94	91	95	93	89	91	91	93
	Disagree	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	2
Teaches how to obtain medical care following a sexual assault	Agree	89	89	87	91	91	91	89	88	89	88	90
	Disagree	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	3	3
Identifies the points of contact for reporting sexual assault	Agree	89	88	84	94	93	95	93	88	90	87	91
	Disagree	2	2	3	1	1	1	0	2	2	3	2

- Higher response of agree *explains the resources available to victims* led by USNR women and ANG women
- Higher response of agree *explains the role of the chain of command in handling sexual assaults* led by USNR women
- Higher response of agree *training teaches how to intervene when they witness a situation involving a fellow Service member* led by ANG women and USNR women
- Higher response of agree *identifies the points of contact for reporting sexual assault* led by ANG women, USNR women, and USAFR women
- Higher response of disagree *identifies the points of contact for reporting sexual assault* led by USAR women

WGRR 2012 Q109

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

Aspects of Sexual Assault Training

Percent of Reserve Component Men Who Had Sexual Assault Training in the Past 12 Months

DoD Reserve Men KEY: Higher Response of Agree Higher Response of Disagree		Total Men	ARNG Men	USAR Men	USNR Men	USMCR Men	ANG Men	USAFR Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
Teaches how to avoid situations that might increase the risk of sexual assault	Agree	93	94	92	94	90	94	93	92	93	95	95
	Disagree	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
Teaches that the consumption of alcohol may increase the likelihood of sexual assault	Agree	94	94	93	94	90	95	93	93	93	96	96
	Disagree	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Provides a good understanding of what actions are considered sexual assault	Agree	94	94	93	94	90	94	94	93	94	95	96
	Disagree	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
Explains the reporting options available if a sexual assault occurs	Agree	93	93	92	94	89	93	93	92	93	93	95
	Disagree	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0
Explains how sexual assault is a mission readiness problem	Agree	93	93	92	93	89	94	94	92	93	94	96
	Disagree	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	1	0

- **Higher response of agree *teaches that the consumption of alcohol may increase the likelihood of sexual assault* led by O1 – O3 men and O4 – O6 men**
- **Higher response of agree *provides a good understanding of what actions are considered sexual assault* led by O4 – O6 men**
- **Higher response of agree *explains the reporting options available if a sexual assault occurs* led by O4 – O6 men**
- **Higher response of agree *explains how sexual assault is a mission readiness problem* led by O4 – O6 men**

WGRR 2012 Q109

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

Aspects of Sexual Assault Training

Percent of Reserve Component Men Who Had Sexual Assault Training in the Past 12 Months

DoD Reserve Men KEY: Higher Response of Agree Higher Response of Disagree		Total Men	ARNG Men	USAR Men	USNR Men	USMCR Men	ANG Men	USAFR Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
Explains the resources available to victims	Agree	92	92	91	93	88	93	93	91	92	91	94
	Disagree	1	1	1	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	0
Explains the role of the chain of command in handling sexual assaults	Agree	93	93	92	94	89	93	93	92	93	93	95
	Disagree	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	1
Teaches how to intervene when you witness a situation involving a fellow Service member	Agree	92	92	91	94	88	94	92	91	92	92	93
	Disagree	1	1	2	0	2	1	1	1	1	2	0
Teaches how to obtain medical care following a sexual assault	Agree	90	91	89	93	88	91	91	90	90	90	92
	Disagree	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	1
Identifies the points of contact for reporting sexual assault	Agree	91	91	89	92	89	94	93	90	91	91	93
	Disagree	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1

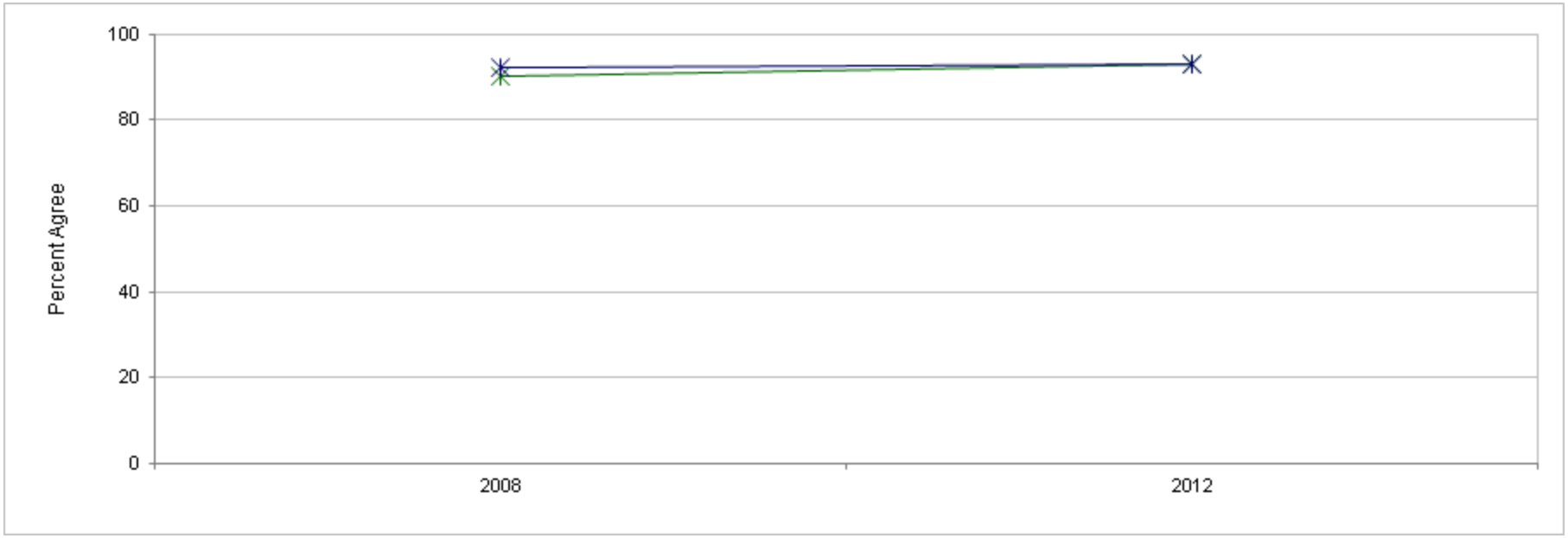
- Higher response of agree *explains the role of the chain of command in handling sexual assaults* led by O4 – O6 men
- Higher response of agree *training teaches how to intervene when they witness a situation involving a fellow Service member* led by ANG men
- Higher response of agree *teaches how to obtain medical care following a sexual assault* led by USNR men
- Higher response of agree *identifies the points of contact for reporting sexual assault* led by ANG men

WGRR 2012 Q109

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

Sexual Assault Training Teaches How To Avoid Situations That Might Increase the Risk of Sexual Assault

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	90	93
* Total Men	92	93

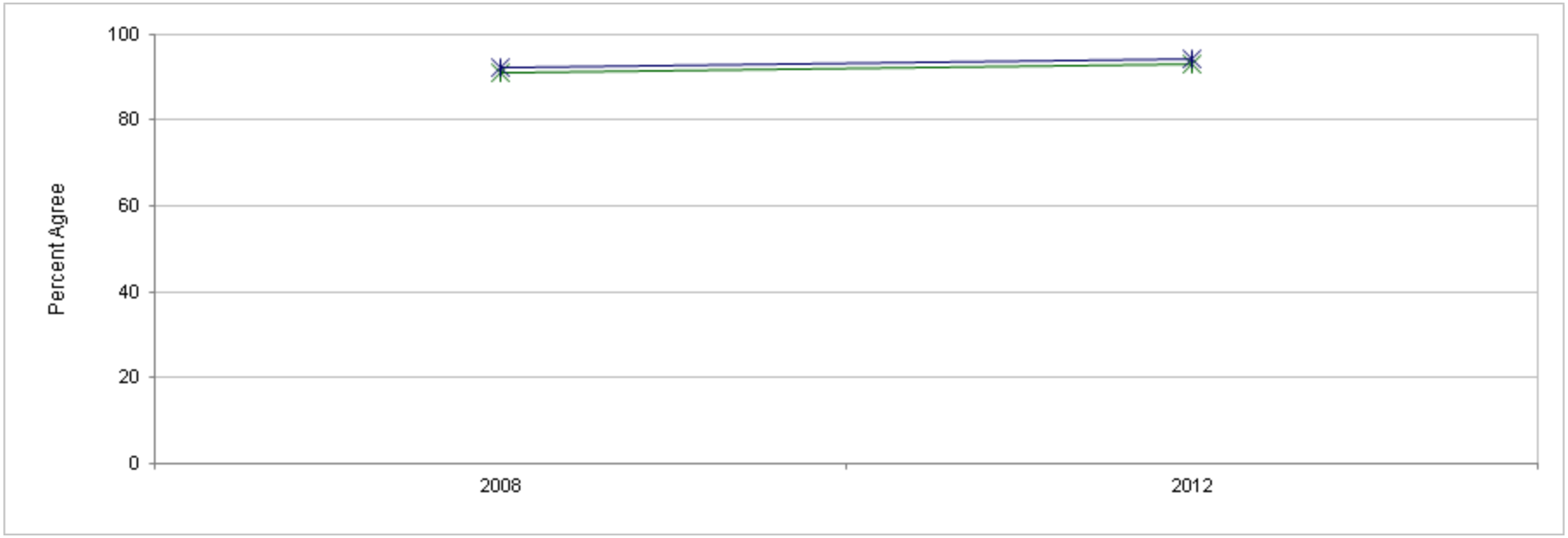
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q109c

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

Sexual Assault Training Provides a Good Understanding of What Actions Are Considered Sexual Assault

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	91	93
* Total Men	92	94

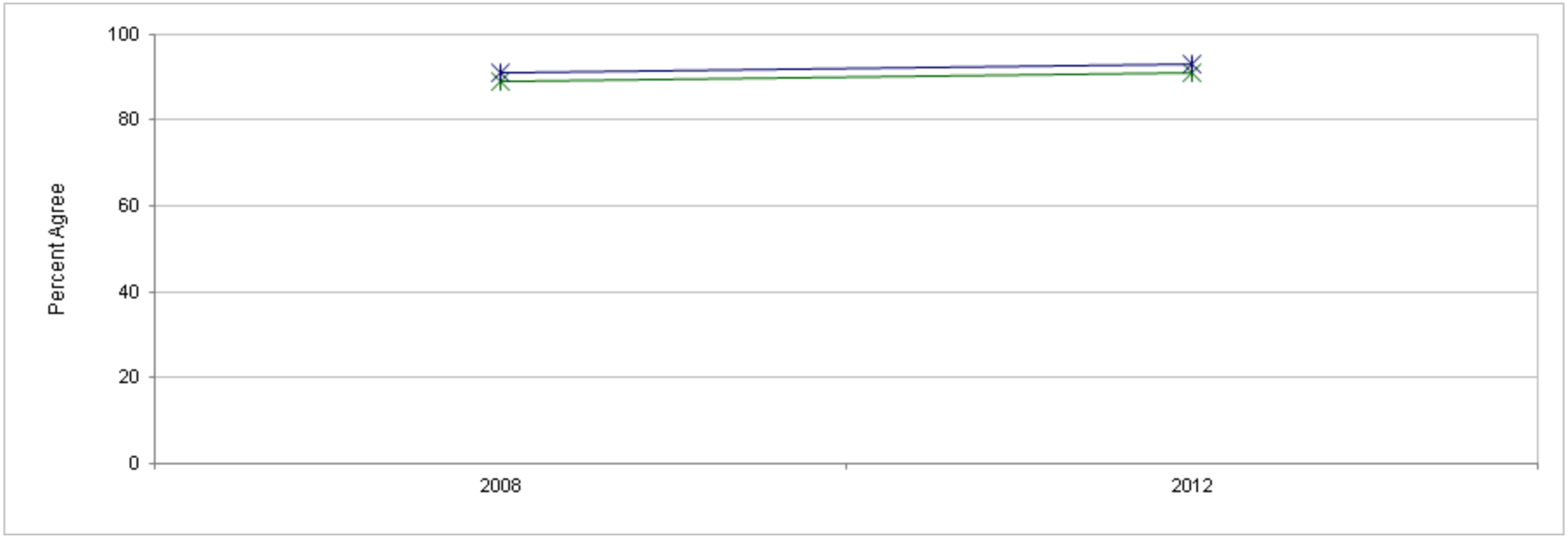
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q109a

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

Sexual Assault Training Explains the Reporting Options Available if a Sexual Assault Occurs

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	89	91
* Total Men	91	93

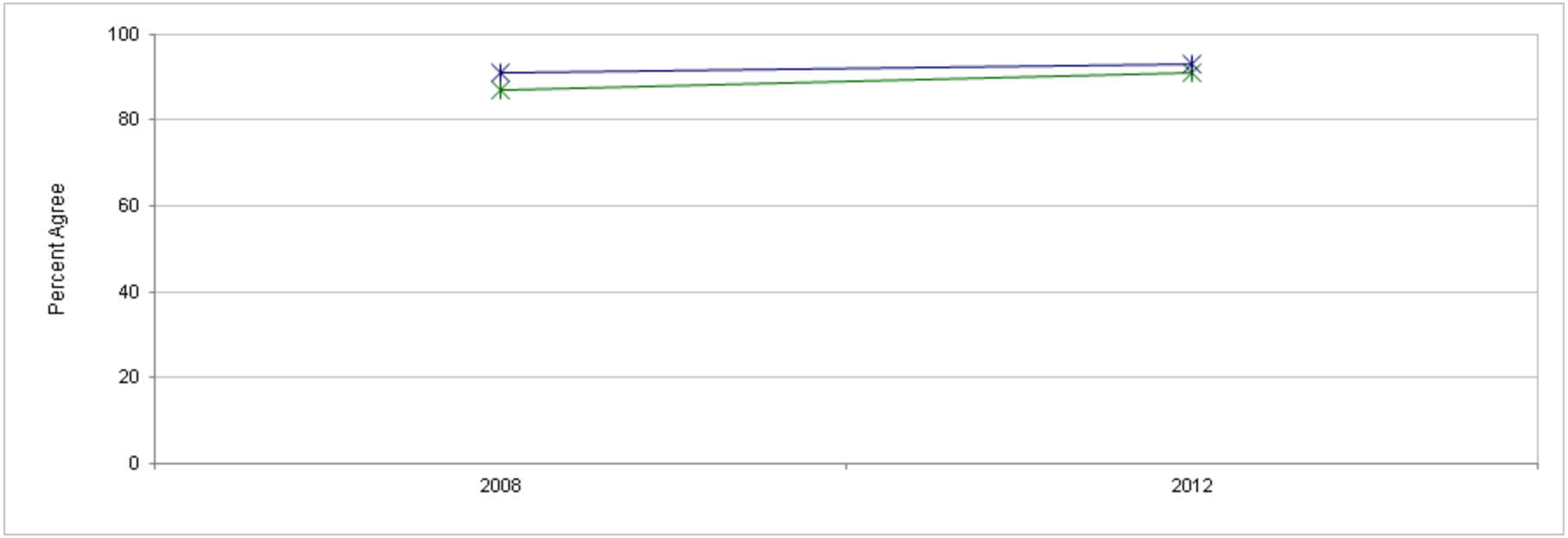
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q109f

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

Sexual Assault Training Explains How Sexual Assault is a Mission Readiness Problem

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	87	91
* Total Men	91	93

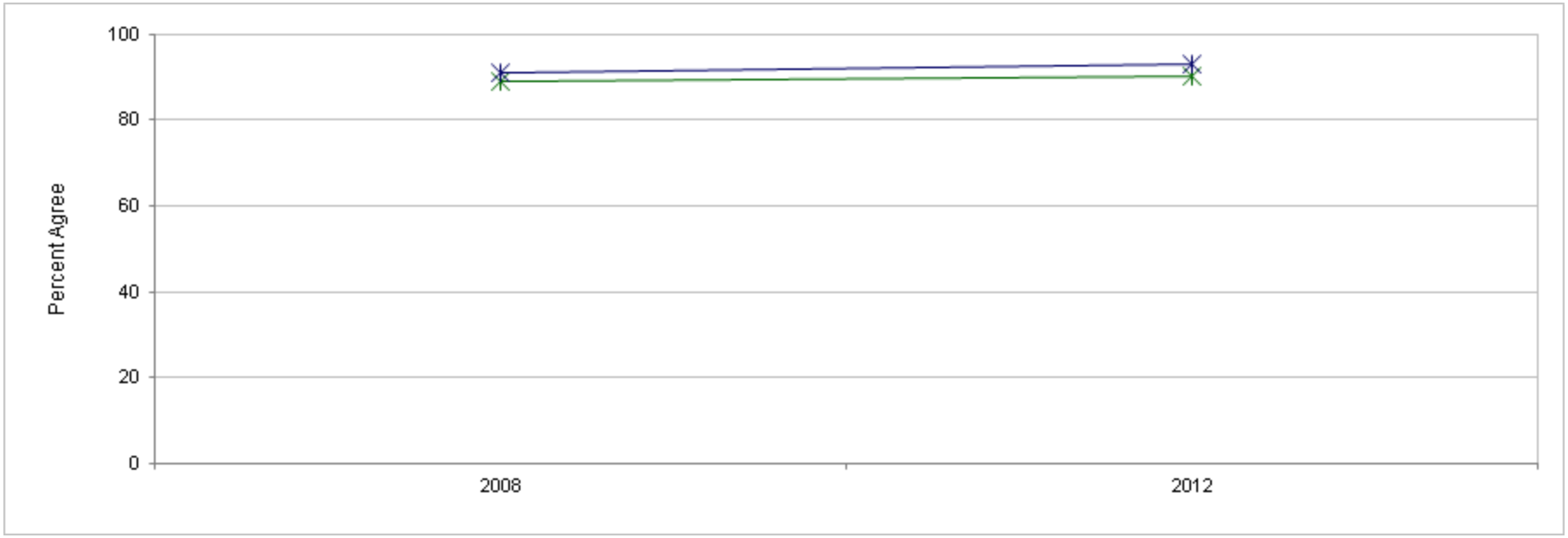
- **For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2008; there are no statistically significant differences for men**

WGRR 2012 Q109h

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

Sexual Assault Training Explains the Role of the Chain of Command in Handling Sexual Assaults

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	89	90
* Total Men	91	93

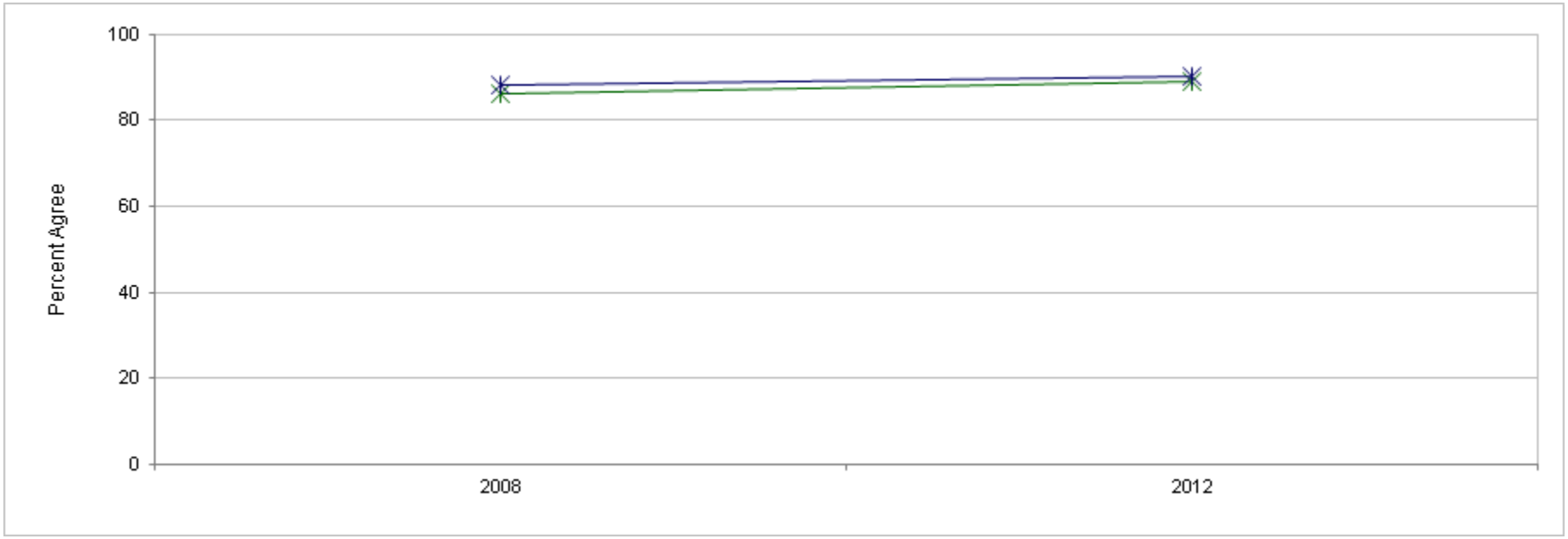
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q109e

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

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

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	86	89
* Total Men	88	90

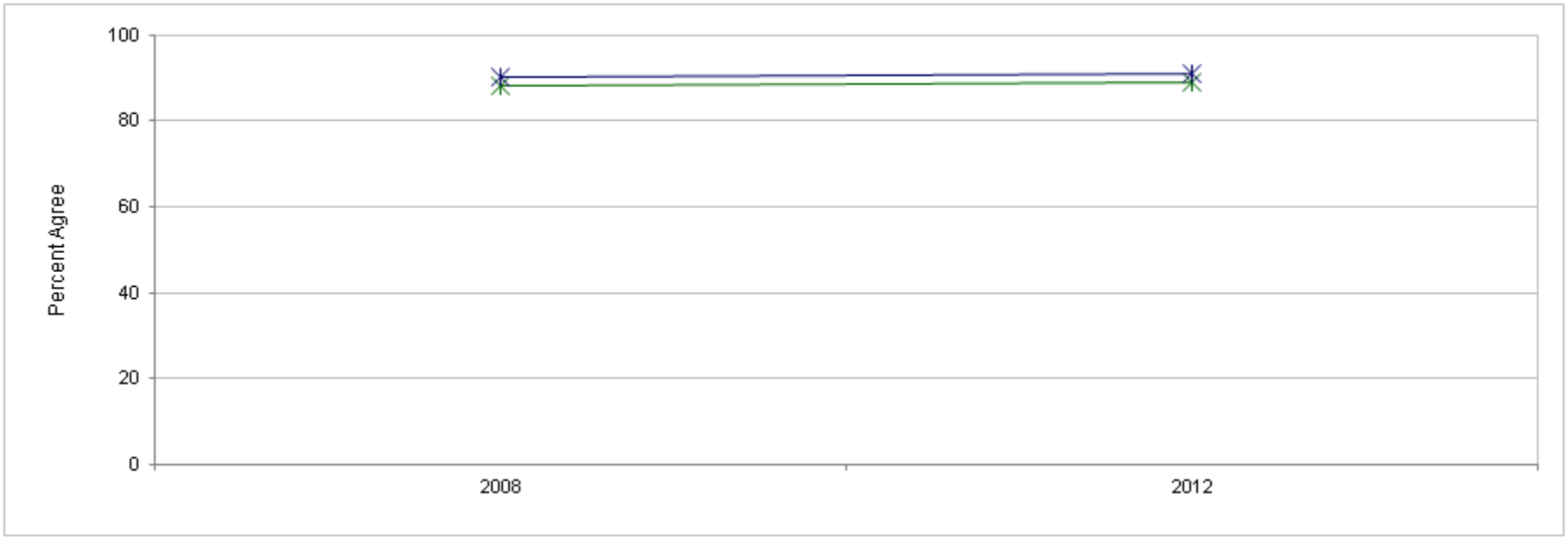
- **For men, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2008; for women, there are no statistically significant differences**

WGRR 2012 Q109d

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

Sexual Assault Training Identifies the Points of Contact for Reporting Sexual Assault

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	88	89
* Total Men	90	91

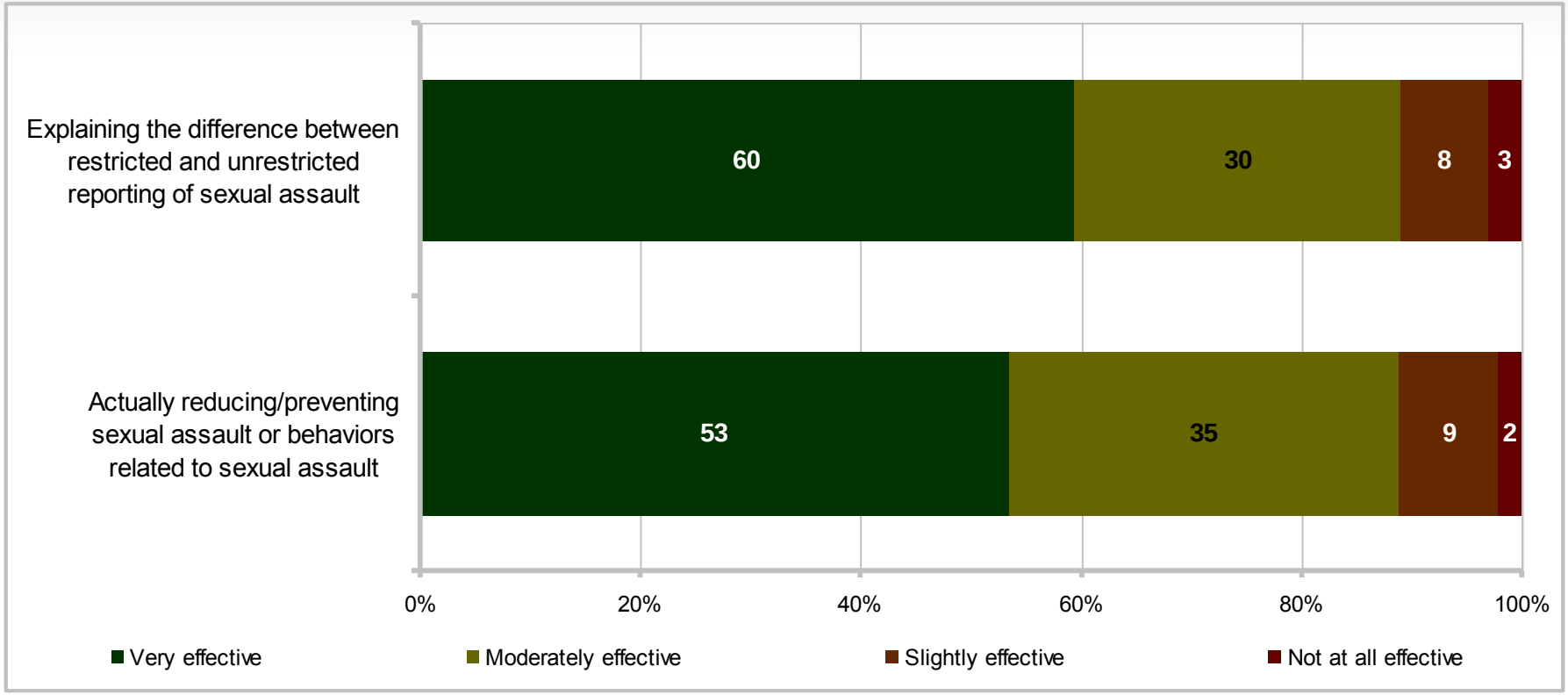
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q109g

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

Effectiveness of Sexual Assault Training

Percent of Reserve Component Women Who Had Sexual Assault Training in the Past 12 Months



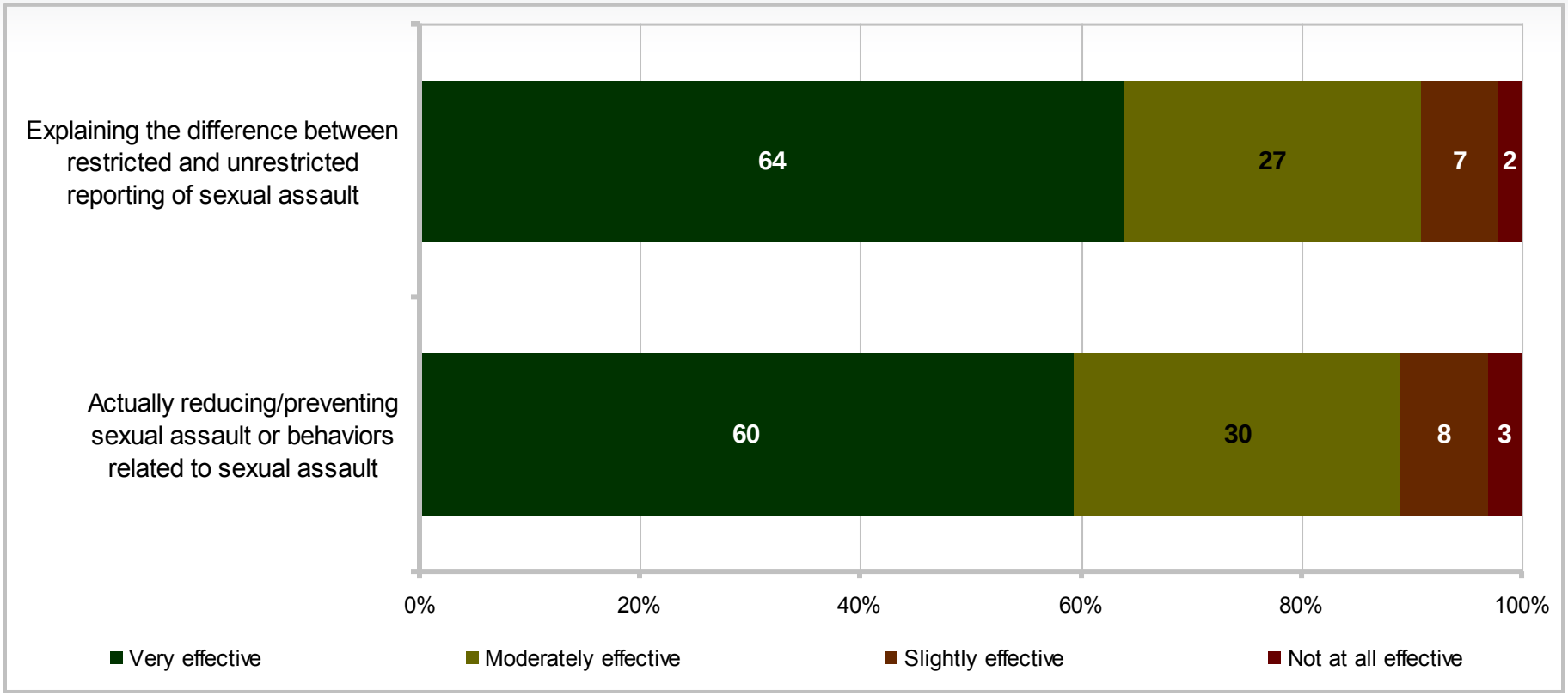
- **Of the 93% of women who had sexual assault training in the past 12 months:**
  - 60% indicated their training was *very effective* in explaining the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault; 30% indicated *moderately effective*; 8% indicated *slightly effective*; and 3% indicated *not at all effective*
  - 53% indicated their training was *very effective* in actually reducing/preventing sexual assault or behaviors related to sexual assault; 35% indicated *moderately effective*; 9% indicated *slightly effective*; and 2% indicated *not at all effective*

WGRR 2012 Q110

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

Effectiveness of Sexual Assault Training

Percent of Reserve Component Men Who Had Sexual Assault Training in the Past 12 Months



- **Of the 94% of men who had sexual assault training in the past 12 months:**
  - 64% indicated their training was *very effective* in explaining the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault; 27% indicated *moderately effective*; 7% indicated *slightly effective*; and 2% indicated not at all effective
  - 60% indicated their training was *very effective* in actually reducing/preventing sexual assault or behaviors related to sexual assault; 30% indicated *moderately effective*; 8% indicated *slightly effective*; and 3% indicated *not at all effective*

WGRR 2012 Q110

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

Effectiveness of Sexual Assault Training

Percent of Reserve Component Women Who Had Sexual Assault Training in the Past 12 Months

DoD Reserve Women KEY: Higher Response Lower Response		Total Women	ARNG Women	USAR Women	USNR Women	USMCR Women	ANG Women	USAFR Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Explaining the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault	Very effective	60	58	58	69	60	61	62	63	59	56	54
	Moderately effective	30	31	30	25	32	30	30	28	31	31	36
	Slightly effective	8	8	8	5	6	7	7	7	8	9	8
	Not at all effective	3	3	4	1	2	2	1	3	3	3	2
Actually reducing/ preventing sexual assault or behaviors related to sexual assault	Very effective	53	52	54	58	52	53	53	58	52	45	46
	Moderately effective	35	36	34	32	38	35	37	33	36	38	39
	Slightly effective	9	10	9	7	8	9	8	8	10	14	12
	Not at all effective	2	2	3	3	1	3	2	2	3	3	4

- **Higher response of very effective *explaining the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault* led by USNR women and E1 – E4 women; lower response led by O4 – O6 women**
- **Higher response of moderately effective *explaining the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault* led by O4 – O6 women; lower response led by USNR women**
- **Lower response of slightly effective *explaining the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault* led by USNR women**

- **Higher response of very effective *actually reducing/preventing sexual assault or behaviors related to sexual assault* led by E1 – E4 women; lower response of led by O1 – O3 women and O4 – O6 women**
- **Higher response of slightly effective *actually reducing/preventing sexual assault or behaviors related to sexual assault* led by O1 – O3 women; lower response led by E1 – E4 women**

WGRR 2012 Q110

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±9%

Effectiveness of Sexual Assault Training

Percent of Reserve Component Men Who Had Sexual Assault Training in the Past 12 Months

DoD Reserve Men KEY: Higher Response Lower Response		Total Men	ARNG Men	USAR Men	USNR Men	USMCR Men	ANG Men	USAFR Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
Explaining the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault	Very effective	64	63	63	72	68	62	63	69	62	59	55
	Moderately effective	27	27	27	24	24	31	28	24	29	30	33
	Slightly effective	7	7	8	4	6	4	8	5	7	8	9
	Not at all effective	2	3	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	3	2
Actually reducing/ preventing sexual assault or behaviors related to sexual assault	Very effective	60	59	60	65	66	60	56	66	59	50	47
	Moderately effective	30	30	30	26	25	32	31	27	30	38	39
	Slightly effective	8	8	8	6	6	6	10	6	8	9	10
	Not at all effective	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	3

- Higher response of very effective *explaining the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault* led by USNR men and E1 – E4 men; lower response led by O4 – O6 men and E5 – E9 men
- Higher response of moderately effective *explaining the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault* led by O4 – O6 men and ANG men; lower response led E1 – E4 men
- Higher response of slightly effective *explaining the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault* led by O4 – O6 men; lower response led by USNR men and ANG men

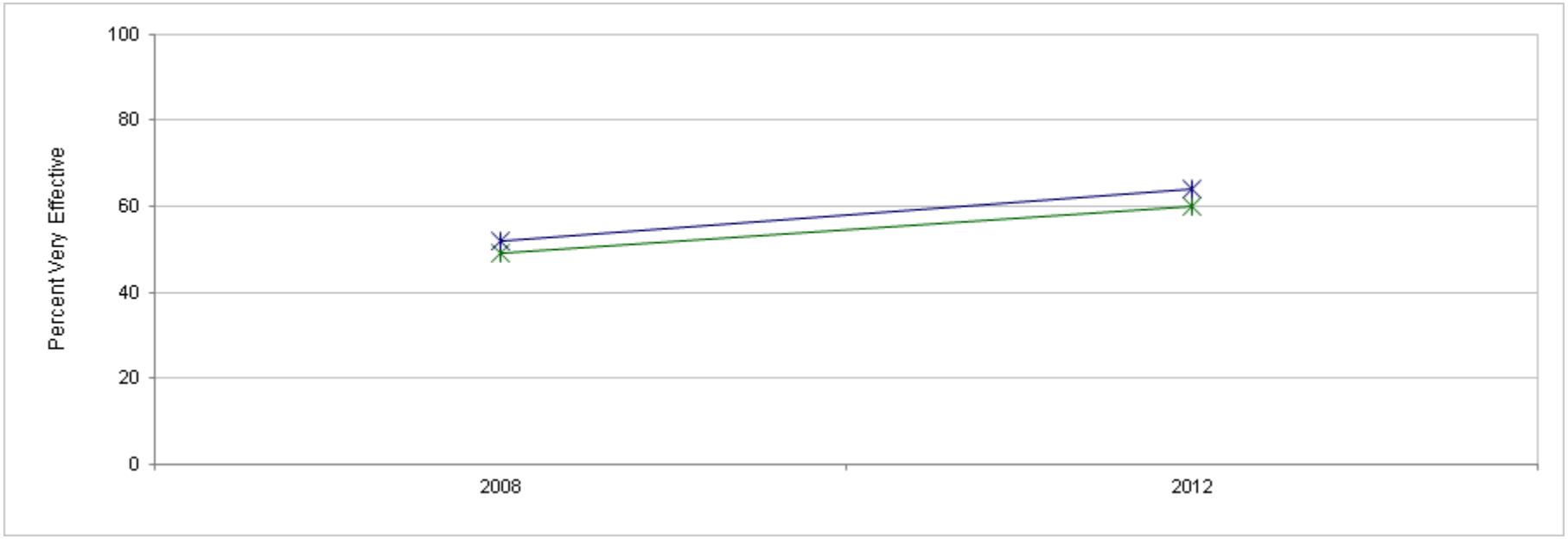
- Higher response of very effective *actually reducing/preventing sexual assault or behaviors related to sexual assault* led by E1 – E4 men and USNR men; lower response led by O4 – O6 men and O1 – O3 men
- Higher response of moderately effective *actually reducing/preventing sexual assault or behaviors related to sexual assault* led by O4 – O6 men and O1 – O3 men; lower response led by E1 – E4 men
- Higher response of slightly effective *actually reducing/preventing sexual assault or behaviors related to sexual assault* led by O4 – O6 men; lower response led by ANG men and E1 – E4 men

WGRR 2012 Q110

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±9%

Sexual Assault Training Was Very Effective in Explaining the Difference Between Restricted and Unrestricted Reporting of Sexual Assault

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	49	60
* Total Men	52	64

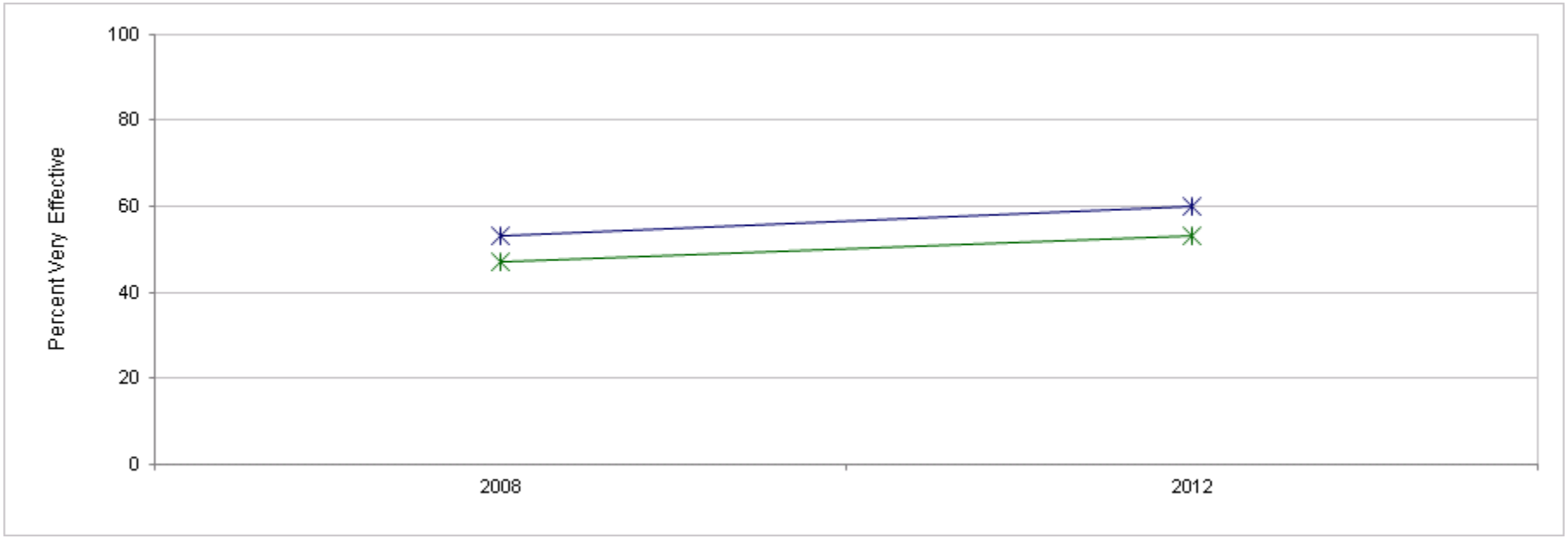
- **For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q110b

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±3%

Sexual Assault Training Was Very Effective in Reducing/Preventing Sexual Assault or Behaviors Related to Sexual Assault

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



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	47	53
* Total Men	53	60

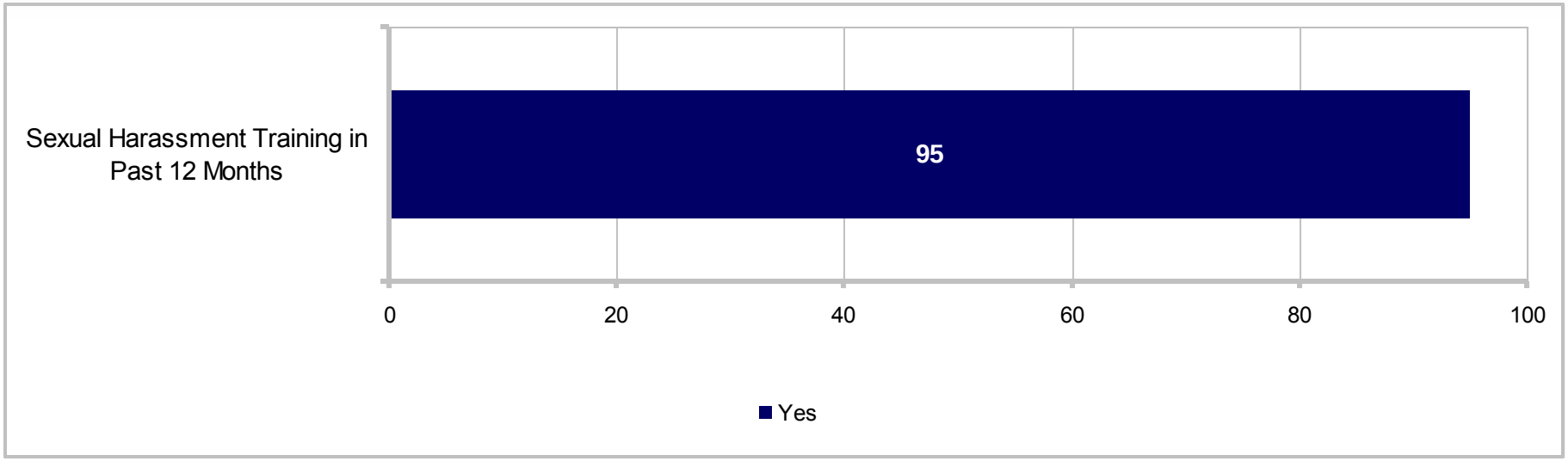
- **For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q110a

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±3%

Training on Sexual Harassment in Past 12 Months

Percent of All Reserve Component Women



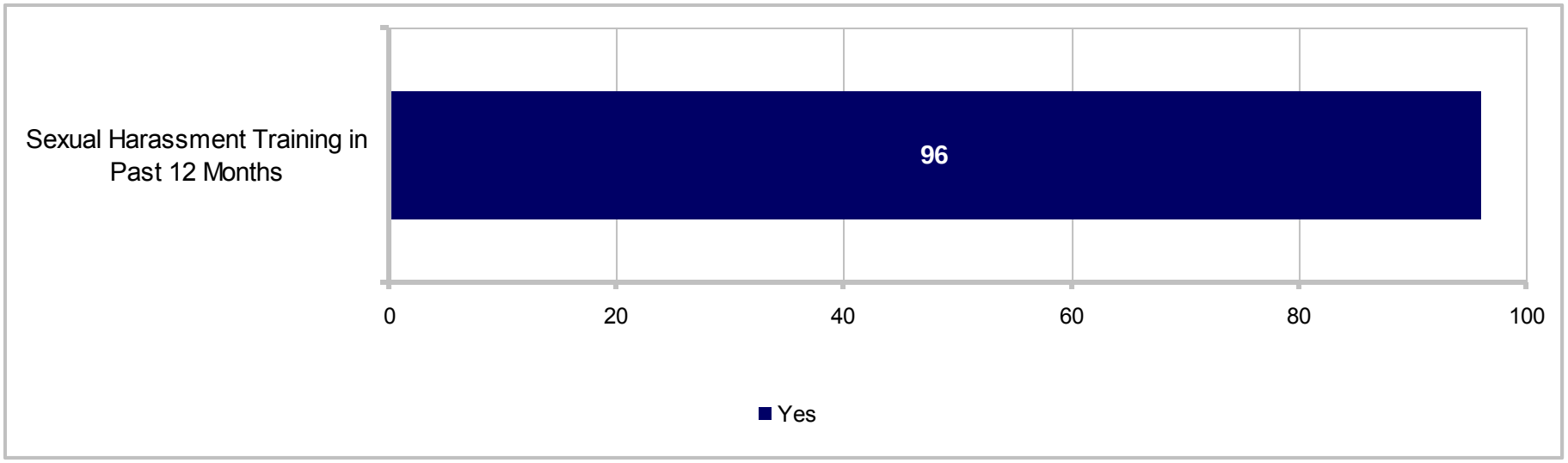
- **95% of women indicated they had sexual harassment training in the past 12 months**

WGRR 2012 Q105

Margins of error do not exceed ±1%

Training on Sexual Harassment in Past 12 Months

Percent of All Reserve Component Men



- **96% of men indicated they had sexual harassment training in the past 12 months**

WGRR 2012 Q105

Margins of error do not exceed ±1%

Training on Sexual Harassment in Past 12 Months

Percent of All Reserve Component Members

DoD Reserve Women KEY: Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	Total Women	ARNG Women	USAR Women	USNR Women	USMCR Women	ANG Women	USAFR Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Sexual Harassment Training in Past 12 Months	95	96	93	99	92	97	95	95	96	95	94

DoD Reserve Men KEY: Higher Response of Yes Lower Response of Yes	Total Men	ARNG Men	USAR Men	USNR Men	USMCR Men	ANG Men	USAFR Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
Sexual Harassment Training in Past 12 Months	96	95	95	99	96	98	97	95	97	95	96

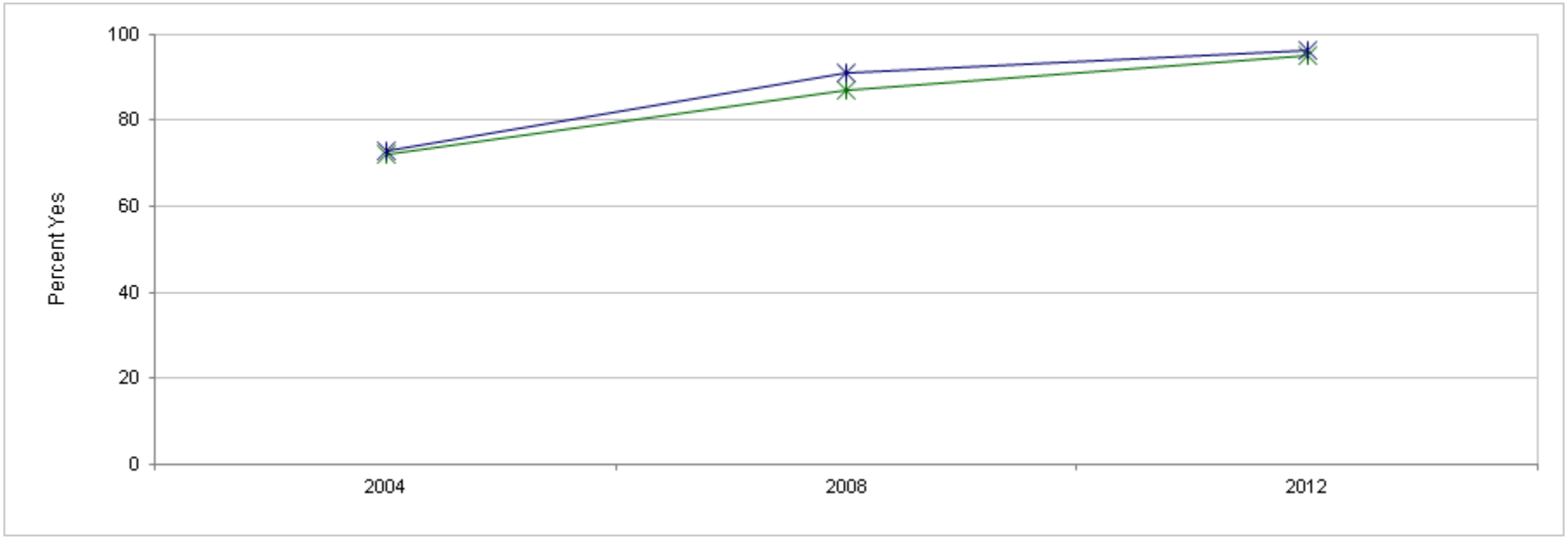
- **Higher response led by USNR men, USNR women, and ANG men; lower response led by USAR women**

WGRR 2012 Q105

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±5%

Sexual Harassment Training in the Past 12 Months

Percent of All Reserve Component Members, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2004	2008	2012
* Total Women	72	87	95
* Total Men	73	91	96

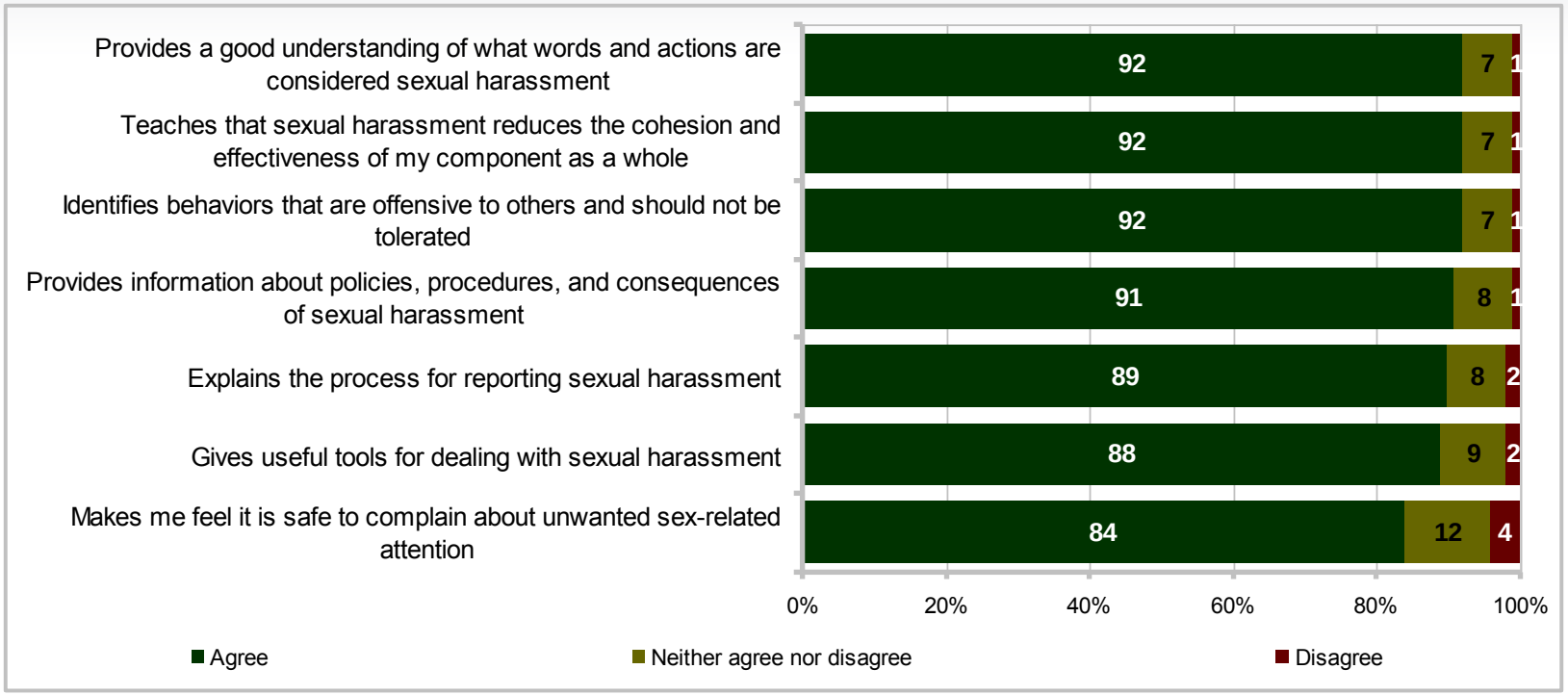
- **For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2008 and 2004**

WGRR 2012 Q105

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

Aspects of Sexual Harassment Training

Percent of Reserve Component Women Who Had Sexual Harassment Training in the Past 12 Months



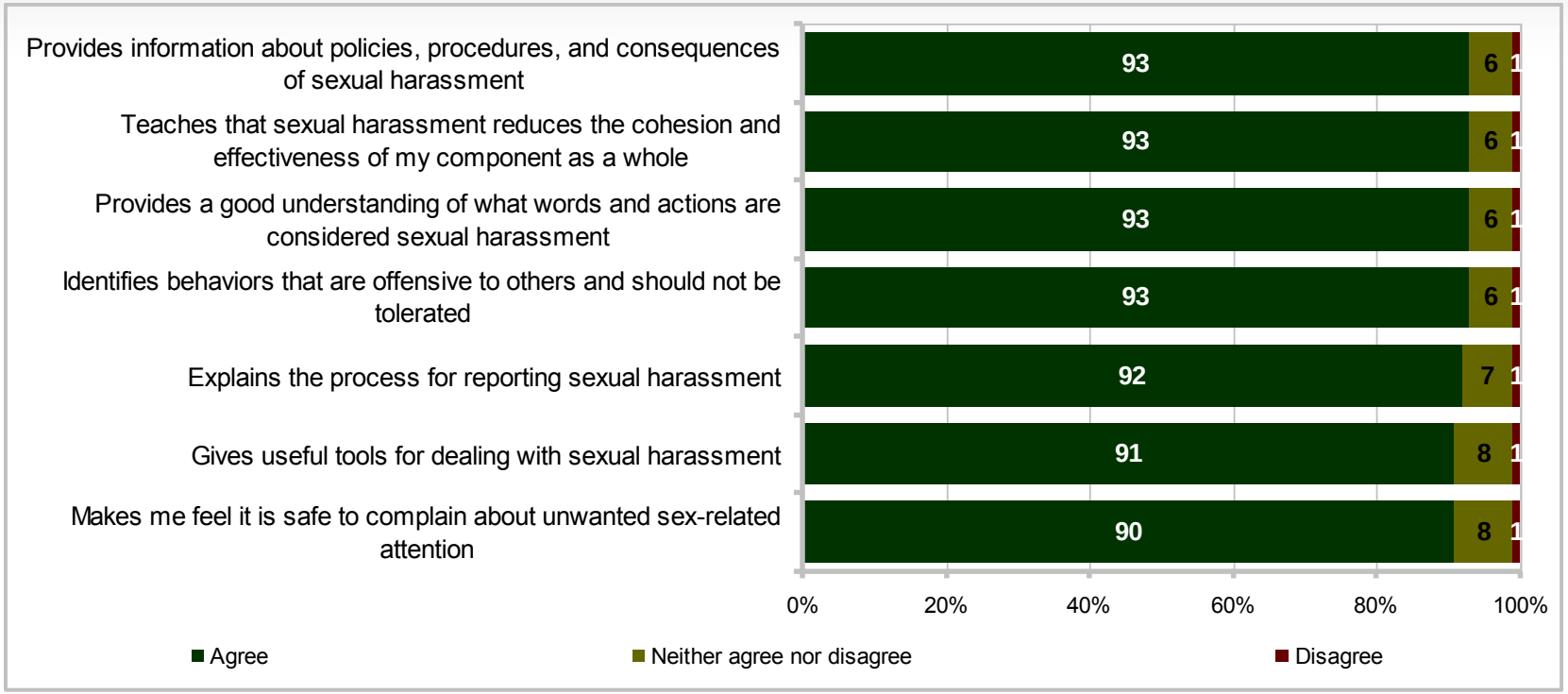
- **Of the 95% of women who had sexual harassment training in the past 12 months:**
  - 92% agree their training provides a good understanding of what words and actions are considered sexual harassment; 1% disagree
  - 92% agree their training teaches that sexual harassment reduces the cohesion and effectiveness of their component as a whole; 1% disagree
  - 92% agree their training identifies behaviors that are offensive to others and should not be tolerated; 1% disagree
  - 91% agree their training provides information about policies, procedures, and consequences of sexual harassment; 1% disagree
  - 89% agree their training explains the process for reporting sexual harassment; 2% disagree
  - 88% agree their training gives useful tools for dealing with sexual harassment; 2% disagree
  - 84% agree their training makes them feel it is safe to complain about unwanted sex–related attention; 4% disagree

WGRR 2012 Q106

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

Aspects of Sexual Harassment Training

Percent of Reserve Component Men Who Had Sexual Harassment Training in the Past 12 Months



- **Of the 96% of men who had sexual harassment training in the past 12 months:**
  - 93% agree their training provides information about policies, procedures, and consequences of sexual harassment; 1% disagree
  - 93% agree their training teaches that sexual harassment reduces the cohesion and effectiveness of their component as a whole; 1% disagree
  - 93% agree their training provides a good understanding of what words and actions are considered sexual harassment; 1% disagree
  - 93% agree their training identifies behaviors that are offensive to others and should not be tolerated; 1% disagree
  - 92% agree their training explains the process for reporting sexual harassment; 1% disagree
  - 91% agree their training gives useful tools for dealing with sexual harassment; 1% disagree
  - 90% agree their training makes them feel it is safe to complain about unwanted sex–related attention; 1% disagree

WGRR 2012 Q106

Margins of error do not exceed ±1%

Aspects of Sexual Harassment Training

Percent of Reserve Component Women Who Had Sexual Harassment Training in the Past 12 Months

DoD Reserve Women KEY: Higher Response of Agree Higher Response of Disagree		Total Women	ARNG Women	USAR Women	USNR Women	USMCR Women	ANG Women	USAFR Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Provides a good understanding of what words and actions are considered sexual harassment	Agree	92	91	91	93	90	94	91	91	92	92	94
	Disagree	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1
Teaches that sexual harassment reduces the cohesion and effectiveness of my component as a whole	Agree	92	92	91	93	89	95	92	91	92	93	95
	Disagree	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Identifies behaviors that are offensive to others and should not be tolerated	Agree	92	91	92	94	88	94	91	92	92	92	94
	Disagree	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	1	1	2	1
Provides information about policies, procedures, and consequences of sexual harassment	Agree	91	90	90	94	90	93	92	90	91	91	94
	Disagree	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2

- Higher response of agree *provides a good understanding of what words and actions are considered sexual harassment* led by ANG women
- Higher response of agree *teaches that sexual harassment reduces the cohesion and effectiveness of my component as a whole* led by ANG women and O4 – O6 women
- Higher response of agree *identifies behaviors that are offensive to others and should not be tolerated* led by O4 – O6 women and ANG women
- Higher response of agree *provides information about policies, procedures, and consequences of sexual harassment* led by O4 – O6 women

WGRR 2012 Q106

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±7%

Aspects of Sexual Harassment Training

Percent of Reserve Component Women Who Had Sexual Harassment Training in the Past 12 Months

DoD Reserve Women KEY: Higher Response of Agree Higher Response of Disagree		Total Women	ARNG Women	USAR Women	USNR Women	USMCR Women	ANG Women	USAFR Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Explains the process for reporting sexual harassment	Agree	89	88	88	93	89	93	91	88	90	90	93
	Disagree	2	3	3	1	1	2	1	2	2	3	2
Gives useful tools for dealing with sexual harassment	Agree	88	87	88	91	88	91	89	88	89	87	89
	Disagree	2	3	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	3	3
Makes me feel it is safe to complain about unwanted sex-related attention	Agree	84	82	82	89	84	87	87	84	84	83	86
	Disagree	4	5	5	2	3	3	2	4	4	5	3

- Higher response of agree *explains the process for reporting sexual harassment* led by ANG women, O4 – O6 women, and USNR women
- Higher response of agree *gives useful tools for dealing with sexual harassment* led by ANG women
- Higher response of agree *makes them feel it is safe to complain about unwanted sex–related attention* led by USNR women, USAFR women, and ANG women

WGRR 2012 Q106

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±7%

Aspects of Sexual Harassment Training

Percent of Reserve Component Men Who Had Sexual Harassment Training in the Past 12 Months

DoD Reserve Men KEY: Higher Response of Agree Higher Response of Disagree		Total Men	ARNG Men	USAR Men	USNR Men	USMCR Men	ANG Men	USAFR Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
Provides a good understanding of what words and actions are considered sexual harassment	Agree	93	94	93	95	92	94	92	93	93	94	94
	Disagree	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Teaches that sexual harassment reduces the cohesion and effectiveness of my component as a whole	Agree	93	93	93	95	90	94	92	93	93	95	95
	Disagree	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Identifies behaviors that are offensive to others and should not be tolerated	Agree	93	93	93	95	91	94	93	93	93	96	95
	Disagree	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
Provides information about policies, procedures, and consequences of sexual harassment	Agree	93	93	92	95	90	94	92	92	93	94	96
	Disagree	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0

- Higher response of agree *teaches that sexual harassment reduces the cohesion and effectiveness of my component as a whole* led by O4 – O6 men
- Higher response of agree *identifies behaviors that are offensive to others and should not be tolerated* led by O1 – O3 men
- Higher response of agree *provides information about policies, procedures, and consequences of sexual harassment* led by O4 – O6 men

WGRR 2012 Q106

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±7%

Aspects of Sexual Harassment Training

Percent of Reserve Component Men Who Had Sexual Harassment Training in the Past 12 Months

DoD Reserve Men KEY: Higher Response of Agree Higher Response of Disagree		Total Men	ARNG Men	USAR Men	USNR Men	USMCR Men	ANG Men	USAFR Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
Explains the process for reporting sexual harassment	Agree	92	92	91	94	89	93	92	91	92	92	94
	Disagree	1	1	2	1	2	1	0	2	1	1	1
Gives useful tools for dealing with sexual harassment	Agree	91	92	90	94	88	92	89	91	91	92	92
	Disagree	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2
Makes me feel it is safe to complain about unwanted sex-related attention	Agree	90	90	90	93	86	91	88	90	90	92	92
	Disagree	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1

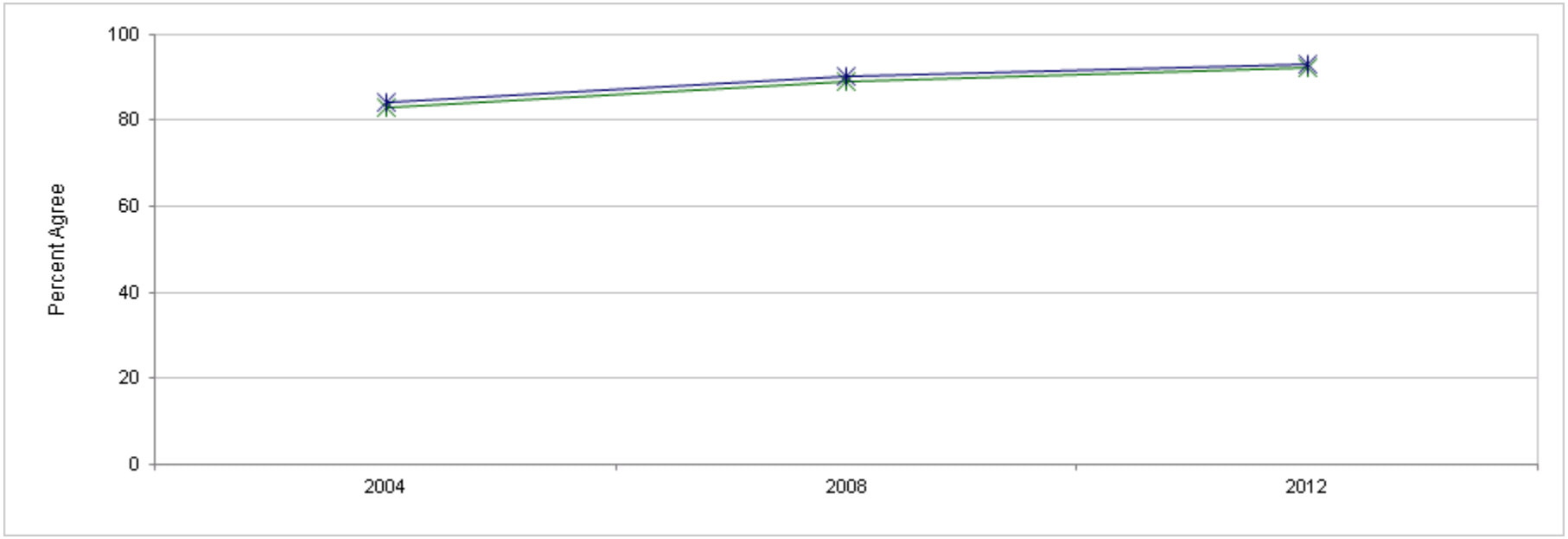
- **Higher response of agree *explains the process for reporting sexual harassment* led by USNR men and O4 – O6 men**

WGRR 2012 Q106

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±7%

Sexual Harassment Training Provides a Good Understanding of What Words and Actions Are Considered Sexual Harassment

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Had Sexual Harassment Training in the Past 12 Months, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2004	2008	2012
* Total Women	83	89	92
* Total Men	84	90	93

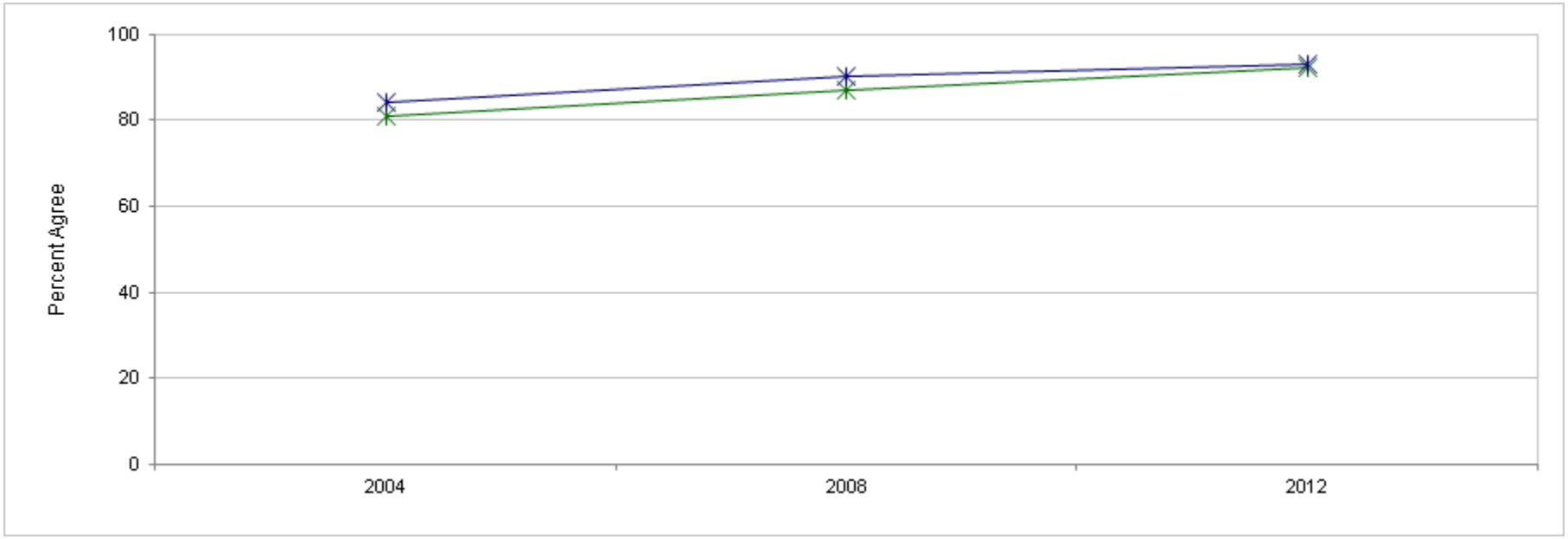
- **For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2004; for men the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2008 and 2004**

WGRR 2012 Q106a

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

Sexual Harassment Training Teaches That Sexual Harassment Reduces the Cohesion and Effectiveness of Component as a Whole

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Had Sexual Harassment Training in the Past 12 Months, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2004	2008	2012
* Total Women	81	87	92
* Total Men	84	90	93

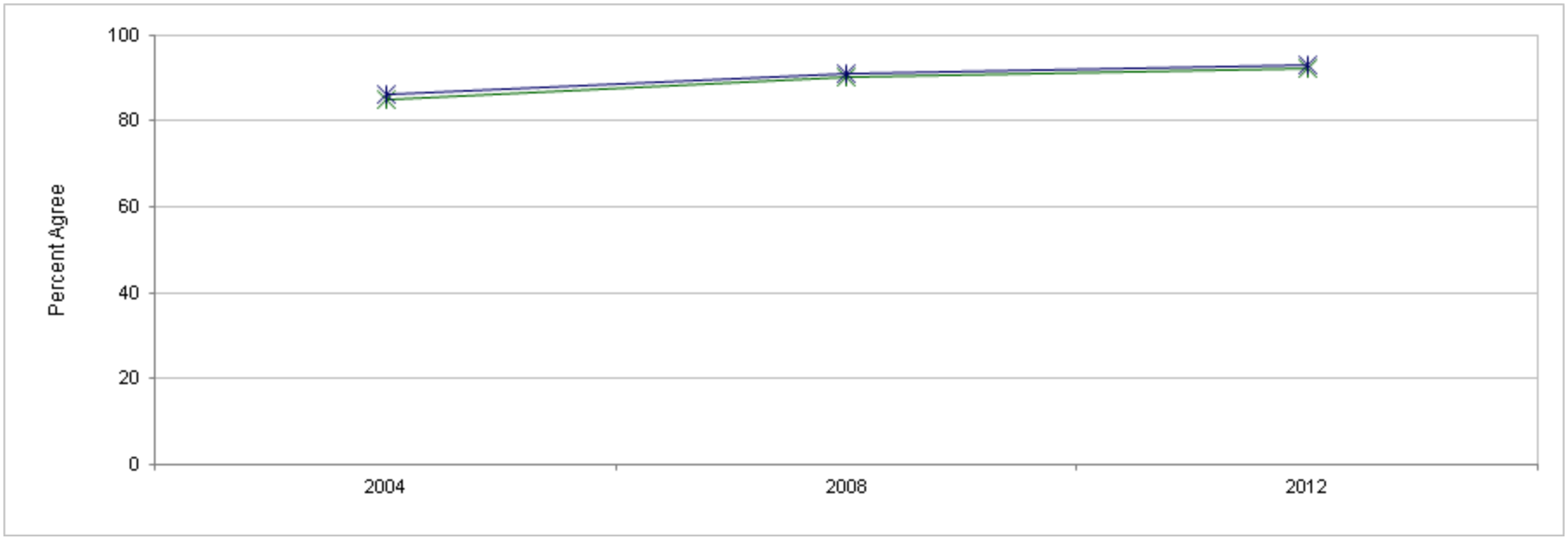
- **For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2008 and 2004**

WGRR 2012 Q106b

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

Sexual Harassment Training Identifies Behaviors That Are Offensive to Others and Should Not Be Tolerated

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Had Sexual Harassment Training in the Past 12 Months, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2004	2008	2012
* Total Women	85	90	92
* Total Men	86	91	93

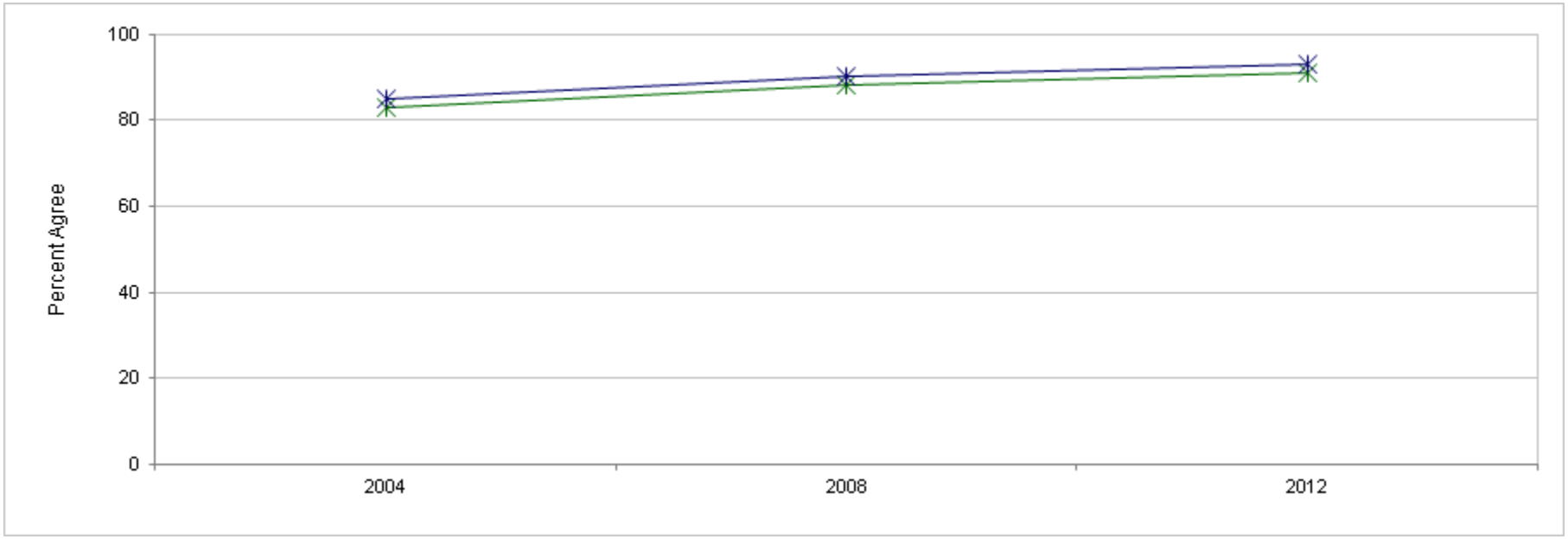
- **For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2004; for men the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2008 and 2004**

WGRR 2012 Q106c

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

Sexual Harassment Training Provides Information About Policies, Procedures, and Consequences of Sexual Harassment

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Had Sexual Harassment Training in the Past 12 Months, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2004	2008	2012
* Total Women	83	88	91
* Total Men	85	90	93

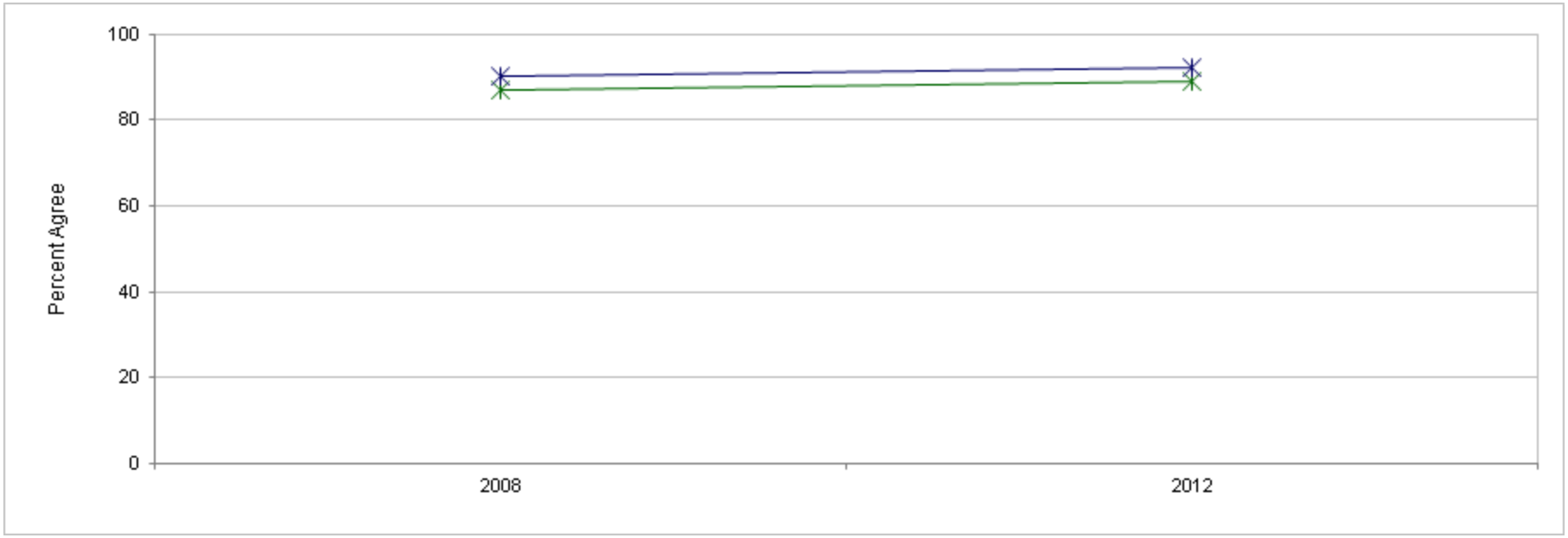
- **For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2004; for men the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2008 and 2004**

WGRR 2012 Q106g

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

Sexual Harassment Training Explains the Process for Reporting Sexual Harassment

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Had Sexual Harassment Training in the Past 12 Months, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	87	89
* Total Men	90	92

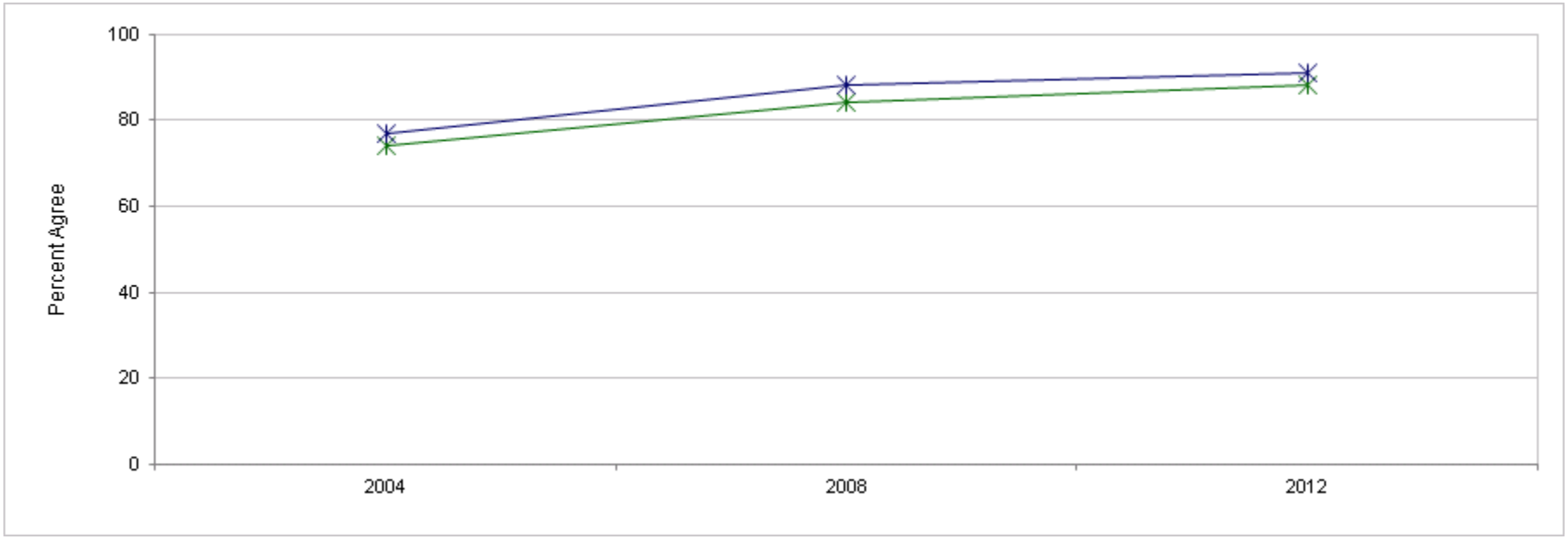
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q106e

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

Sexual Harassment Training Gives Useful Tools for Dealing With Sexual Harassment

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Had Sexual Harassment Training in the Past 12 Months, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2004	2008	2012
* Total Women	74	84	88
* Total Men	77	88	91

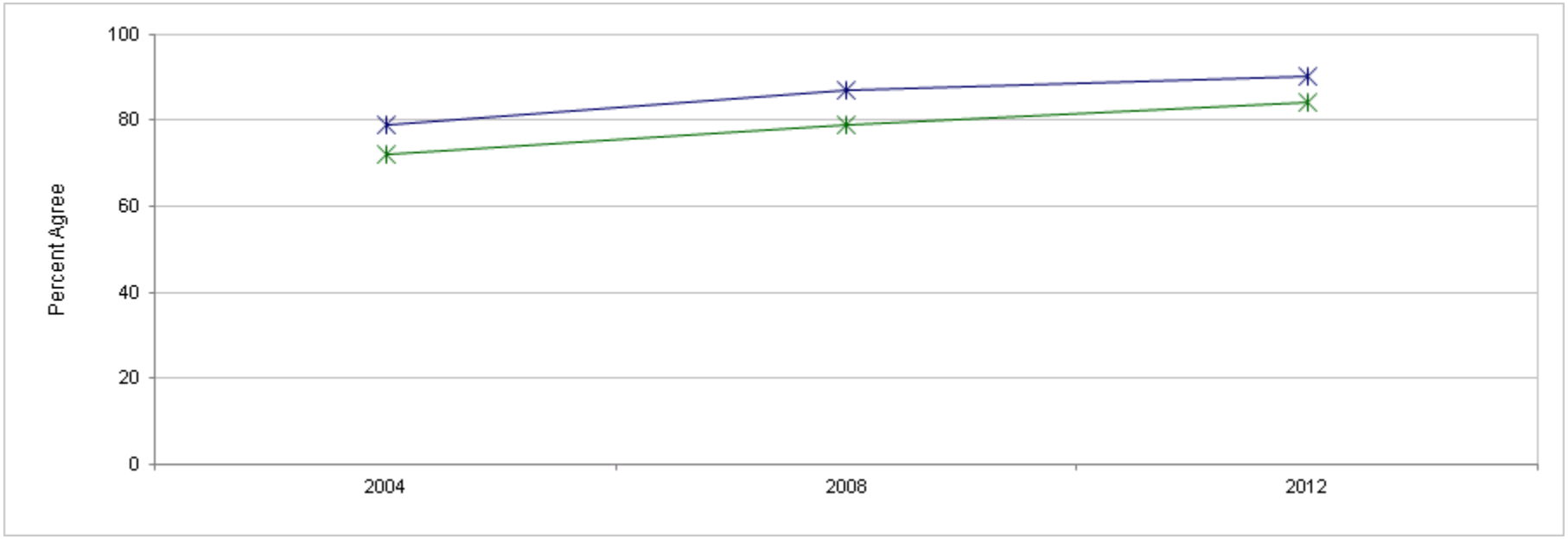
- **For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2008 and 2004**

WGRR 2012 Q106d

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

Sexual Harassment Training Makes Me Feel it is Safe To Complain About Unwanted Sex–Related Attention

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Had Sexual Harassment Training in the Past 12 Months, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2004	2008	2012
* Total Women	72	79	84
* Total Men	79	87	90

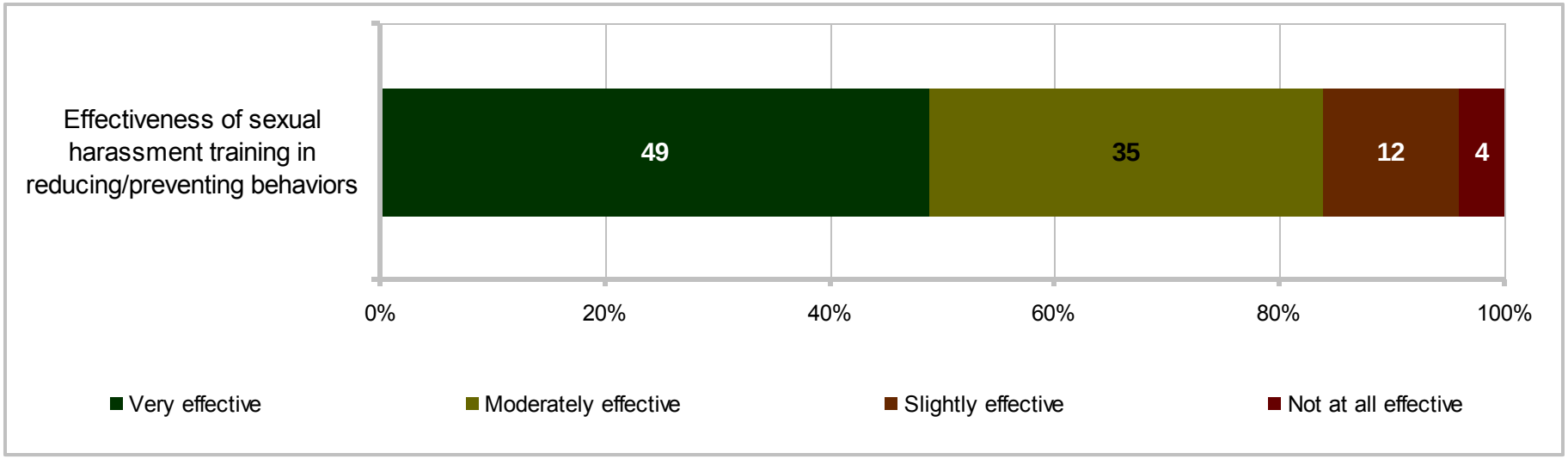
- **For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2008 and 2004**

WGRR 2012 Q106f

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

Effectiveness of Sexual Harassment Training in Reducing/Preventing Behaviors

Percent of Reserve Component Women Who Had Sexual Harassment Training in the Past 12 Months



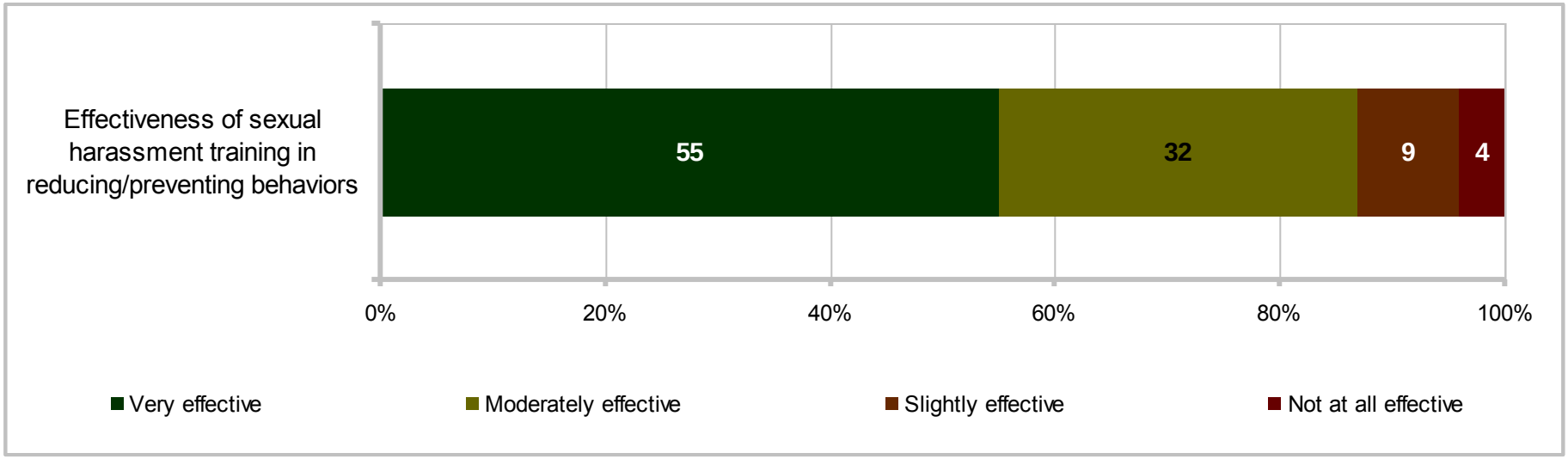
- **Of the 95% of women who had sexual harassment training in the past 12 months:**
  - 49% indicated their training was *very effective* in reducing/preventing behaviors; 35% indicated *moderately effective*; 12% indicated *slightly effective*; and 4% indicated *not at all effective*

WGRR 2012 Q107

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

Effectiveness of Sexual Harassment Training in Reducing/Preventing Behaviors

Percent of Reserve Component Men Who Had Sexual Harassment Training in the Past 12 Months



- **Of the 96% of men who had sexual harassment training in the past 12 months:**
  - 55% indicated their training was *very effective* in reducing/preventing behaviors; 32% indicated *moderately effective*; 9% indicated *slightly effective*; and 4% indicated *not at all effective*

WGRR 2012 Q107

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

Effectiveness of Sexual Harassment Training in Reducing/Preventing Behaviors

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Had Sexual Harassment Training in the Past 12 Months

DoD Reserve Women KEY: Higher Response Lower Response		Total Women	ARNG Women	USAR Women	USNR Women	USMCR Women	ANG Women	USAFR Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Effectiveness of sexual harassment training in reducing/ preventing behaviors	Very effective	49	47	49	55	45	48	50	53	48	39	41
	Moderately effective	35	36	34	35	44	35	36	33	36	40	39
	Slightly effective	12	13	12	8	8	12	11	10	12	17	16
	Not at all effective	4	4	5	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

DoD Reserve Men KEY: Higher Response Lower Response		Total Men	ARNG Men	USAR Men	USNR Men	USMCR Men	ANG Men	USAFR Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
Effectiveness of sexual harassment training in reducing/ preventing behaviors	Very effective	55	55	55	59	61	54	50	61	54	42	42
	Moderately effective	32	32	32	29	26	34	34	28	32	42	42
	Slightly effective	9	9	9	9	9	10	13	8	10	12	12
	Not at all effective	4	4	3	4	4	3	3	3	4	4	4

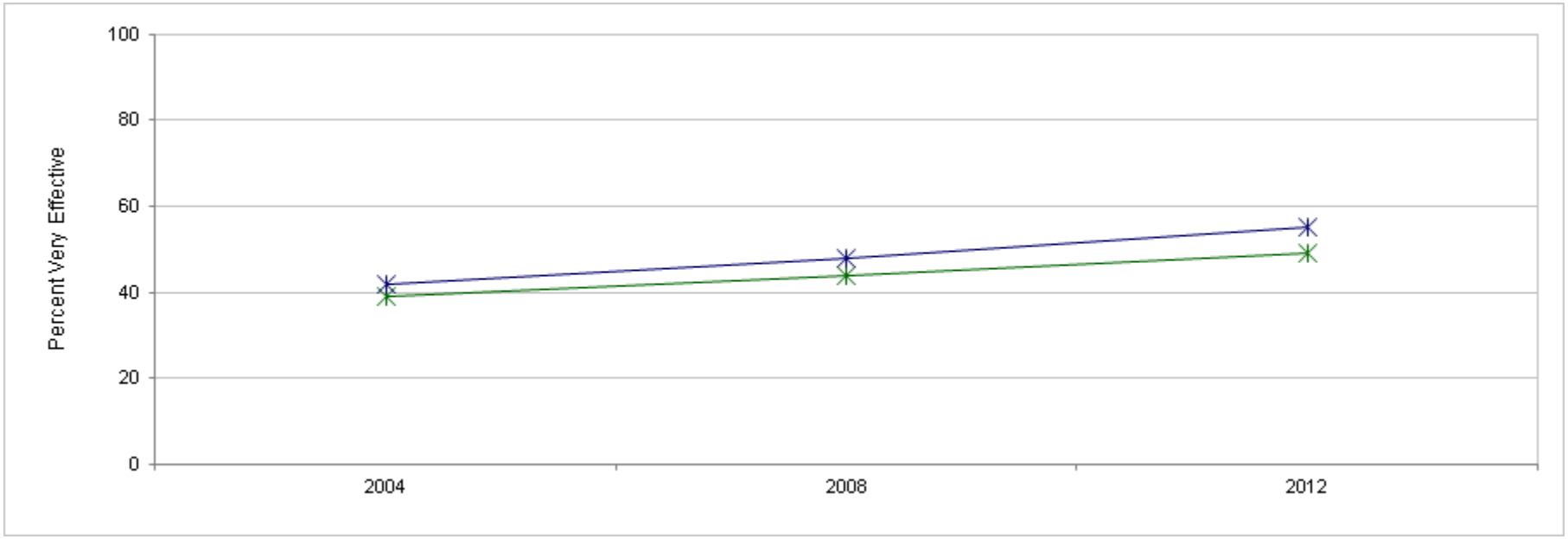
- Higher response of very effective led by E1 – E4 men, USNR women, and E1 – E4 women; lower response led by O1 – O3 women, O4 – O6 women, O1 – O3 men, and O4 – O6 men
- Higher response of moderately effective led by O1 – O3 men and O4 – O6 men; lower response led by E1 – E4 men and E1 – E4 women
- Higher response of slightly effective led by O1 – O3 women and O4 – O6 women; lower response led by USNR women, E1 – E4 men, and E1 – E4 women

WGRR 2012 Q107

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±9%

Sexual Harassment Training Very Effective in Reducing/Preventing Behaviors

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Had Sexual Harassment Training in the Past 12 Months, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2004	2008	2012
* Total Women	39	44	49
* Total Men	42	48	55

- **For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2004; for men the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2008 and 2004**

WGRR 2012 Q107

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±3%

PERSONNEL POLICY, PRACTICES, AND TRAINING

Summary of Findings

- **68% of women and 76% of men would feel free to report sexual assault without fear of reprisals to a large extent; 10% of women and men indicated not at all**
  - Higher response of large extent led by O4 – O6 men, O1 – O3 men, USNR men, O4 – O6 women, USNR women, and USAFR women
  - For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2008
- **66% of women and 76% of men indicated their complaints about sexual harassment would be taken seriously to a large extent; 9% of women and men indicated not at all**
  - Higher response of large extent led by O4 – O6 men, USNR men, O1 – O3 men, USNR women, and O4 – O6 women
  - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008
- **65% of women and 75% of men would feel free to report sexual harassment without fear of reprisals to a large extent; 11% of women and men indicated not at all**
  - Higher response of large extent led by O4 – O6 men, USNR men, O1 – O3 men, O4 – O6 women, and USNR women
  - For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2008

PERSONNEL POLICY, PRACTICES, AND TRAINING

Summary of Findings

- **87% of women and 93% of men agree that their leadership would respond appropriately in the event a sexual assault was reported; 4% of women and 2% of men disagree**
  - Higher response of agree led by O4 – O6 men, USNR women, O4 – O6 women, and USAFR women
- **86% of women and 92% of men agree that their unit commander would respond appropriately in the event a sexual assault was reported; 3% of women and 1% of men disagree**
  - Higher response of agree led by O4 – O6 men, O1 – O3 men, USNR women, USAFR women, and ANG women
  - Higher response of disagree led by USAR women
- **84% of women and 90% of men agree that their leadership promotes a climate that is free of sexual assault; 4% of women and 2% of men disagree**
  - Higher response of agree led by O4 – O6 men, ANG men, USNR women, O4 – O6 women, USAFR women, and O1 – O3 women

PERSONNEL POLICY, PRACTICES, AND TRAINING

Summary of Findings

- **71% of women and 70% of men indicated yes, there is a Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) on their installation/ship; 24% of women and 25% of men indicated don't know; and 6% of women and 5% of men indicated no**
  - Higher response of yes led by ANG women, USAFR women, ANG men, USAFR men, O4 – O6 men, O4 – O6 women, USNR women, USNR men, E5 – E9 women, E5 – E9 men, and O1 – O3 men
  - Lower response of yes USAR women, E1 – E4 men, USAR men, E1 – E4 women, ARNG men, and ARNG women
  - Higher response of don't know led by USAR women, E1 – E4 men, USAR men, E1 – E4 women, ARNG men, and ARNG women
  - Lower response of don’t know ANG women, USAFR women, ANG men, O4 – O6 men, USAFR men, USNR women, O4 – O6 women, E5 – E9 women, USNR men, E5 – E9 men, and O1 – O3 men
  - Higher response of no led by USAR women and ARNG men
  - Lower response of no USAFR men, USAFR women, O4 – O6 men, ANG men, ANG women, and O4 – O6 women
  - For women and men, the 2012 percentages who indicated yes are significantly higher than 2008

PERSONNEL POLICY, PRACTICES, AND TRAINING

Summary of Findings

- **69% of women and men indicated yes, there is a Sexual Assault Victims' Advocate on their installation/ship; 26% of women and 27% of men indicated don't know; 5% of women and 4% of men indicated no**
  - Higher response of yes led by ANG women, O4 – O6 men, USAFR women, USMCR women, ANG men, USAFR men, USNR women, O4 – O6 women, USNR men, E5 – E9 women, USMCR men, O1 – O3 men, and E5 – E9 men
  - Lower response of yes USAR women, E1 – E4 men, E1 – E4 women, USAR men, ARNG men, and ARNG women
  - Higher response of don't know led by USAR women, E1 – E4 men, E1 – E4 women, USAR men, ARNG men, and ARNG women
  - Lower response of don’t know led by O4 – O6 men, ANG men, ANG women, USMCR women, USAFR women, USNR women, USAFR men, O4 – O6 women, E5 – E9 women, USNR men, USMCR men, E5 – E9 men, and O1 – O3 men
  - Higher response of no led by USAR women and ARNG men
  - Lower response of no O4 – O6 men, USAFR men, ANG men, USMCR women, ANG women, USAFR women, and USNR women
  - For women and men, the 2012 percentages who indicated yes are significantly higher than 2008

PERSONNEL POLICY, PRACTICES, AND TRAINING

Summary of Findings

- **60% of women and 63% of men indicated yes, there is a specific office with the authority to investigate sexual harassment on their installation/ship; 31% of women and 30% of men indicated don't know; 9% of women and 7% of men indicated no**
  - Higher response of yes led by USAFR women, ANG men, USAFR men, O4 – O6 men, ANG women, O4 – O6 women, E5 – E9 men, O1 – O3 men, and E5 – E9 women
  - Lower response of yes USAR women, E1 – E4 women, E1 – E4 men, USAR men, ARNG women, and ARNG men
  - Higher response of don't know led by E1 – E4 men, E1 – E4 women, USAR women, USAR men, ARNG women, and ARNG men
  - Lower response of don’t know O4 – O6 men, ANG men, USAFR men, ANG women, USAFR women, O4 – O6 women, E5 – E9 men, E5 – E9 women, USNR men, and O1 – O3 men
  - Higher response of no led by USAR women, ARNG men, and E5 – E9 men
  - Lower response of no USAFR men, USAFR women, ANG men, USMCR men, USMCR women, O4 – O6 men, ANG women, O4 – O6 women, and E1 – E4 men
  - For women and men, the 2012 percentages who indicated yes are significantly higher than 2008

PERSONNEL POLICY, PRACTICES, AND TRAINING

Summary of Findings

- **61% of women and 73% of men indicated people would not be able to get away with sexual assault if it was reported; 11% of women and men they would indicated to a large extent**
  - Higher response of not at all led by USNR women, O4 – O6 women, and USAFR women
  - For women and men, the 2012 percentages who indicated not at all are significantly lower than 2008

- **51% of women and 65% of men indicated people would not be able to get away with sexual harassment if it was reported; 14% of women and 13% of men indicated they would to a large extent**
  - Higher response of not at all led by USNR women
  - For women, the 2012 percentage who indicated not at all is significantly lower than 2008

PERSONNEL POLICY, PRACTICES, AND TRAINING

Summary of Findings

- **70% of women and 73% of men indicated they were satisfied with information on how to file an unrestricted report; 5% of women and 3% of men indicated dissatisfied**
  - Higher response of satisfied led by USNR men, USNR women, O4 – O6 men, ANG men, E5 – E9 men, USAFR women, and ANG women
  - Higher response of dissatisfied led by USAR women

- **70% of women and 74% of men indicated they were satisfied with information on how to file a restricted report; 5% of women and 3% of men indicated dissatisfied**
  - Higher response of satisfied led by USNR men, USNR women, O4 – O6 men, E5 – E9 men, USAFR women, and ANG women
  - Higher response of dissatisfied led by USAR women

PERSONNEL POLICY, PRACTICES, AND TRAINING

Summary of Findings

- **69% of women and 72% of men are aware of the Safe Helpline**
  - Higher response led by USNR men, USNR women, USMCR women, E1 – E4 men, and E1 – E4 women
  - Lower response led by O4 – O6 women, O1 – O3 women, O1 – O3 men, O4 – O6 men, USAFR women, and USAR women

- **60% of women and 68% of men are aware of the Sexual Assault Prevention Web site (www.myduty.mil)**
  - Higher response led by USNR men, E1 – E4 men, ARNG men, USNR women, and E1 – E4 women
  - Lower response led by O1 – O3 women, O4 – O6 women, USAFR men, O4 – O6 men, and O1 – O3 men

PERSONNEL POLICY, PRACTICES, AND TRAINING

Summary of Findings

- **59% of women and 66% of men are aware of their installation's Sexual Assault Awareness Month programs**
  - Higher response led by USNR men, USNR women, ANG men, ANG women, and E5 – E9 women
  - Lower response led by USAR women, O1 – O3 women, O1 – O3 men, USAR men, and ARNG men

- **37% of women and 48% of men are aware of the "My Strength is for Defending" campaign**
  - Higher response led by E1 – E4 men, USNR men, ARNG men, USNR women, E1 – E4 women, and ARNG women
  - Lower response led by O1 – O3 women, O4 – O6 women, USAFR women, O4 – O6 men, USAFR men, O1 – O3 men, and ANG men

PERSONNEL POLICY, PRACTICES, AND TRAINING

Summary of Findings

- **94% of women and men indicated it is true that when they are in a social setting, it is their duty to stop a fellow Service member from harm; 1% of women and men indicated false; and 5% of women and men indicated don't know**
  - Higher response of true led by O1 – O3 women, O4 – O6 women, O4 – O6 men, O1 – O3 men, and E5 – E9 women
  - Lower response of true led by E1 – E4 women and E1 – E4 men
  - Higher response of don't know led by E1 – E4 women and E1 – E4 men
  - Lower response of don't know led by O4 – O6 women, O1 – O3 women, O4 – O6 men, O1 – O3 men, ANG men, and E5 – E9 women

PERSONNEL POLICY, PRACTICES, AND TRAINING

Summary of Findings

- **88% of women and 89% of men indicated it is true that if they were to experience unwanted sexual touching, but not rape, they could report to a SARC/VA; 1% of women and men indicated false; and 11% of women and 9% of men indicated don't know**
  - Higher response of true led by O4 – O6 women, USNR men, O4 – O6 men, O1 – O3 men, USAFR women, E5 – E9 men, and E5 – E9 women
  - Lower response of true led by O4 – O6 women, USAFR women, ANG women, E1 – E4 men, and E5 – E9 women
  - Higher response of don't know led by E1 – E4 women, USAR women, and E1 – E4 men
  - Lower response of don't know led by O1 – O3 men, O4 – O6 men, USNR men, O4 – O6 women, USAFR women, E5 – E9 men, ANG women, and E5 – E9 women

PERSONNEL POLICY, PRACTICES, AND TRAINING

Summary of Findings

- **78% of women and 79% of men indicated that it is true their communications with a SARC or VA are protected by the Victim Advocate Privilege; 1% of women and men indicated false; and 20% of women and men indicated don't know**
  - Higher response of true led by USNR women, O4 – O6 women, and O4 – O6 men
  - Lower response of true led by E1 – E4 men
  - Higher response of don't know led by E1 – E4 women and E1 – E4 men
  - Lower response of don't know led by O4 – O6 men, O4 – O6 women, and USNR women

- **75% of women and 84% of men indicated that it is true if they are sexually assaulted, they can trust the military system to treat them with dignity; 8% of women and 4% of men indicated false; and 17% of women and 12% of men indicated don't know**
  - Higher response of true led by O4 – O6 men, USNR women, and E1 – E4 women
  - Lower response of true led by USAR women
  - Higher response of false led by O4 – O6 women and USAR women
  - Lower response of false led by USNR women and E1 – E4 women
  - Lower response of don’t know led by O4 – O6 men

PERSONNEL POLICY, PRACTICES, AND TRAINING

Summary of Findings

- **74% of women and 83% of men indicated that it is true if they are sexually assaulted, they can trust the military system to ensure their safety; 9% of women and 5% of men indicated false; and 17% of women and 12% of men indicated don't know**
  - Higher response of true led by USNR women and E1 – E4 women
  - Lower response of true led by O4 – O6 women and USAR women
  - Higher response of false led by O4 – O6 women, E5 – E9 women, and E5 – E9 men
  - Lower response of false led by E1 – E4 men and E1 – E4 women
  - Lower response of don't know led by USNR men

- **70% of women and 79% of men indicated that it is true if they are sexually assaulted, they can trust the military system to protect their privacy; 13% of women and 7% of men indicated false; and 17% of women and 14% of men indicated don't know**
  - Higher response of true led by E1 – E4 women
  - Lower response of true led by O4 – O6 women and O1 – O3 women
  - Higher response of false led by O4 – O6 women
  - Lower response of false led by E1 – E4 men, USNR women, and E1 – E4 women
  - Higher response of don't know led by USAFR men
  - Lower response of don't know led by USNR men

PERSONNEL POLICY, PRACTICES, AND TRAINING

Summary of Findings

- **63% of women and 64% of men indicated that it is true that if they tell a SARC/VA that that they were assaulted, they're not required to give their name to commander; 12% of women and men indicated false; and 25% of women and 24% of men indicated don't know**
  - Higher response of true led by O4 – O6 women, USNR men, ANG women, O4 – O6 men, O1 – O3 men, USAFR women, O1 – O3 women, E5 – E9 men, and E5 – E9 women
  - Lower response of true led by E1 – E4 women, USAR women, USAR men, and E1 – E4 men
  - Higher response of false led by USAR men and USAR women
  - Lower response of false led by USAFR women
  - Higher response of don't know led by E1 – E4 women, E1 – E4 men, and USAR women
  - Lower response of don't know led by O4 – O6 women, USNR men, USNR women, O4 – O6 men, ANG men, ANG women, E5 – E9 men, and E5 – E9 women

PERSONNEL POLICY, PRACTICES, AND TRAINING

Summary of Findings

- **50% of women and 56% of men indicated that it is true if they are sexually assaulted, they can request a transfer and receive a response in 72 hours; 7% of women and 5% of men indicated false; and 43% of women and 38% of men indicated don't know**
  - Higher response of true led by E1 – E4 men, USNR women, and E1 – E4 women
  - Lower response of true led by O4 –O6 women, ANG women, USAFR women, USAFR men ANG men, and O4 – O6 men
  - Higher response of false led by O4 – O6 women
  - Lower response of false led by E1 – E4 men and E1 – E4 women
  - Higher response of don't know led by ANG women, USAFR women, ANG men, and USAFR men
  - Lower response of don't know led by USNR men and USNR women

PERSONNEL POLICY, PRACTICES, AND TRAINING

Summary of Findings

- **70% of women and 79% of men indicated yes, their immediate military supervisor makes honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment; 21% of women and 16% of men indicated don't know; 9% of women and 5% of men indicated no**
  - Higher response of yes led by O4 – O6 men, ANG men, USNR women, O4 – O6 women, and ANG women
  - Lower response of yes led by USAR women and E1 – E4 men
  - Higher response of don't know led by USAR women and E1 – E4 men
  - Lower response of don't know led by O4 – O6 men and O1 – O3 men
  - Higher response of no led by ARNG women
  - Lower response of no led by O4 – O6 men, USAFR men, USNR women, and USAFR women
  - For women, the 2012 percentage who indicated yes is significantly higher than 2004; for men, the 2012 percentage who indicated yes is significantly higher than 2008 and 2004

PERSONNEL POLICY, PRACTICES, AND TRAINING

Summary of Findings

- **69% of women and 79% of men indicated yes, their senior leadership of your Reserve component makes honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment; 23% of women and 16% of men indicated don't know; and 8% of women and 5% of men indicated no**
  - Higher response of yes led by O4 – O6 men, ANG men, and USNR women
  - Lower response of yes led by USAR women and E1 – E4 men
  - Higher response of don't know led by USAR women and E1 – E4 men
  - Lower response of don't know led by O4 – O6 men and O1 – O3 men
  - Higher response of no led by ARNG women
  - Lower response of no led by O4 – O6 men, USAFR men, ANG men, USNR women, and USAFR women
  - For women and men, the 2012 percentages who indicated yes are significantly higher than 2008 and 2004

PERSONNEL POLICY, PRACTICES, AND TRAINING

Summary of Findings

- **67% of women and 77% of men indicated yes, their senior leadership of their installation/ship makes honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment; 25% of women and 18% of men indicated don't know; and 8% of women and 5% of men indicated no**
  - Higher response of yes led by O4 – O6 men, ANG men, USNR women, ANG women, and O4 – O6 women
  - Lower response of yes led by USAR women, USAR men, and E1 – E4 men
  - Higher response of don't know led by USAR women, E1 – E4 men, and USAR men
  - Lower response of don't know led by O4 – O6 men, E5 – E9 men, ANG men, and ANG women
  - Lower response of no led by O4 – O6 men, USAFR men, and USNR women
  - For women and men, the 2012 percentages who indicated yes are significantly higher than 2008 and 2004

PERSONNEL POLICY, PRACTICES, AND TRAINING

Summary of Findings

- **93% of women and 94% of men indicated they had sexual assault training in the past 12 months**
  - Higher response led by USNR men, USNR women, ANG men, ANG women, and E5 – E9 men
  - Lower response led by USAR women and E1 – E4 men
  - For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2008

PERSONNEL POLICY, PRACTICES, AND TRAINING

Summary of Findings

- **Of the 93% of women and 94% of men who had sexual assault training in the past 12 months:**
  - 93% of women and men agree their training teaches how to avoid situations that might increase the risk of sexual assault; 1% of women and men disagree
    - Higher response of agree led by O4 – O6 women and ANG women
    - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008
  - 93% of women and 94% of men agree their training teaches that the consumption of alcohol may increase the likelihood of sexual assault; 1% of women and men disagree
    - Higher response of agree led by O4 – O6 women, O1 – O3 men, and O4 – O6 men
  - 93% of women and 94% of men agree their training provides a good understanding of what actions are considered sexual assault; 1% of women and men disagree
    - Higher response of agree led by O4 – O6 men and ANG women
    - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008
  - 91% of women and 93% of men agree their training explains the reporting options available if a sexual assault occurs; 1% of women and men disagree
    - Higher response of agree led by O4 – O6 men, USNR women, ANG women, and O4 – O6 women
    - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008
  - 91% of women and 93% of men agree their training explains how sexual assault is a mission readiness problem; 1% women and men disagree
    - Higher response of agree led by O4 – O6 men, O4 – O6 women, and ANG women
    - For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2008

PERSONNEL POLICY, PRACTICES, AND TRAINING

Summary of Findings

- **Of the 93% of women and 94% of men who had sexual assault training in the past 12 months:**
  - 90% of women and 92% of men agree their training explains the resources available to victims; 2% of women and 1% of men disagree
    - Higher response of agree led by USNR women and ANG women
  - 90% of women and 93% of men agree their training explains the role of the chain of command in handling sexual assaults; 2% of women and 1% of men disagree
    - Higher response of agree led by O4 – O6 men and USNR women
    - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008
  - 90% of women and 92% of men agree their training teaches how to intervene when they witness a situation involving a fellow Service member; 2% of women and 1% of men disagree
    - Higher response of agree led by ANG women, ANG men, and USNR women
  - 89% of women and 90% of men agree their training teaches how to obtain medical care following a sexual assault; 2% of women and 1% of men disagree
    - Higher response of agree led by USNR men
    - For men, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2008
  - 89% of women and 91% of men agree their training identifies the points of contact for reporting sexual assault; 2% of women and 1% of men disagree
    - Higher response of agree led by ANG women, ANG men, USNR women, and USAFR women
    - Higher response of disagree led by USAR women
    - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008

PERSONNEL POLICY, PRACTICES, AND TRAINING

Summary of Findings

- **Of the 93% of women and 94% of men who had sexual assault training in the past 12 months:**
  - 60% of women and 64% of men indicated their training was very effective in explaining the difference between restricted and unrestricted reporting of sexual assault; 30% of women and 27% of men indicated moderately effective; 8% of women and 7% of men indicated slightly effective; and 3% of women and 2% of men indicated not at all effective
    - Higher response of very effective led by USNR men, USNR women, E1 – E4 men, and E1 – E4 women
    - Lower response of very effective led by O4 – O6 women, O4 – O6 men, and E5 – E9 men
    - Higher response of moderately effective led by O4 – O6 women, O4 – O6 men, and ANG men
    - Lower response of moderately effective led by E1 – E4 men and USNR women
    - Higher response of slightly effective led by O4 – O6 men
    - Lower response of slightly effective led by ANG men, USNR men, and USNR women
    - For women and men, the 2012 percentages who indicated very effective are significantly higher than 2008

PERSONNEL POLICY, PRACTICES, AND TRAINING

Summary of Findings

- **Of the 93% of women and 94% of men who had sexual assault training in the past 12 months:**
  - 53% of women and 60% of men indicated their training was very effective in actually reducing/preventing sexual assault or behaviors related to sexual assault; 35% of women and 30% of men indicated moderately effective; 9% of women and 8% of men indicated slightly effective; and 2% of women and 3% of men indicated not at all effective
    - Higher response of very effective led by E1 – E4 men, USNR men, and E1 – E4 women
    - Lower response of very effective led by O1 – O3 women, O4 – O6 women, O4 – O6 men, and O1 – O3 men
    - Higher response of moderately effective led by O1 – O3 men and O4 – O6 men
    - Lower response of moderately effective led by E1 – E4 men
    - Higher response of slightly effective led by O1 – O3 women and O4 – O6 men
    - Lower response of slightly effective led by E1 – E4 men, ANG men, and E1 – E4 women
    - For women and men, the 2012 percentages who indicated very effective are significantly higher than 2008

PERSONNEL POLICY, PRACTICES, AND TRAINING

Summary of Findings

- **95% of women and 96% of men indicated they had sexual harassment training in the past 12 months**
  - Higher response led by USNR men, USNR women, and ANG men
  - Lower response led by USAR women
  - For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2008 and 2004

PERSONNEL POLICY, PRACTICES, AND TRAINING

Summary of Findings

- **Of the 95% of women and 96% of men who had sexual harassment training in the past 12 months:**
  - 92% of women and 93% of men agree their training provides a good understanding of what words and actions are considered sexual harassment; 1% of women and men disagree
    - Higher response of agree led by ANG women
    - For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2004; for men the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2008 and 2004
  - 92% of women and 93% of men agree their training teaches that sexual harassment reduces the cohesion and effectiveness of their component as a whole; 1% of women and men disagree
    - Higher response of agree led by O4 – O6 men, ANG women, and O4 – O6 women
    - For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2008 and 2004
  - 92% of women and 93% of men agree their training identifies behaviors that are offensive to others and should not be tolerated; 1% of women and men disagree
    - Higher response of agree led by O1 – O3 men, O4 – O6 women, and ANG women
    - For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2004; for men the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2008 and 2004
  - 91% of women and 93% of men agree their training provides information about policies, procedures, and consequences of sexual harassment; 1% of women and men disagree
    - Higher response of agree led by O4 – O6 men and O4 – O6 women
    - For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2004; for men the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2008 and 2004

PERSONNEL POLICY, PRACTICES, AND TRAINING

Summary of Findings

- **Of the 95% of women and 96% of men who had sexual harassment training in the past 12 months (continued):**
  - 89% of women and 92% of men agree their training explains the process for reporting sexual harassment; 2% of women and 1% of men disagree
    - Higher response of agree led by USNR men, O4 – O6 men, ANG women, O4 – O6 women, and USNR women
    - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008
  - 88% of women and 91% of men agree their training gives useful tools for dealing with sexual harassment; 2% of women and 1% of men disagree
    - Higher response of agree led by ANG women
    - For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2008 and 2004
  - 84% of women and 90% of men agree their training makes them feel it is safe to complain about unwanted sex–related attention; 4% of women and 1% of men disagree
    - Higher response of agree led by USNR women, USAFR women, and ANG women
    - For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2008 and 2004

PERSONNEL POLICY, PRACTICES, AND TRAINING

Summary of Findings

- **Of the 95% of women and 96% of men who had sexual harassment training in the past 12 months:**
  - 49% of women and 55% of men indicated their training was very effective in reducing/preventing behaviors; 35% of women and 32% of men indicated moderately effective; 12% of women and 9% of men indicated slightly effective; and 4% of women and men indicated not at all effective
    - Higher response of very effective led by E1 – E4 men, USNR women, and E1 – E4 women
    - Lower response of very effective led by O4 – O6 women, O1 – O3 women, O4 – O6 men, and O1 – O3 men
    - Higher response of moderately effective led by O1 – O3 men and O4 – O6 men
    - Lower response of moderately effective led by E1 – E4 men and E1 – E4 women
    - Higher response of slightly effective led by O1 – O3 women and O4 – O6 women
    - Lower response of slightly effective led by E1 – E4 men, USNR women, and E1 – E4 women
    - For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2004; for men the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2008 and 2004

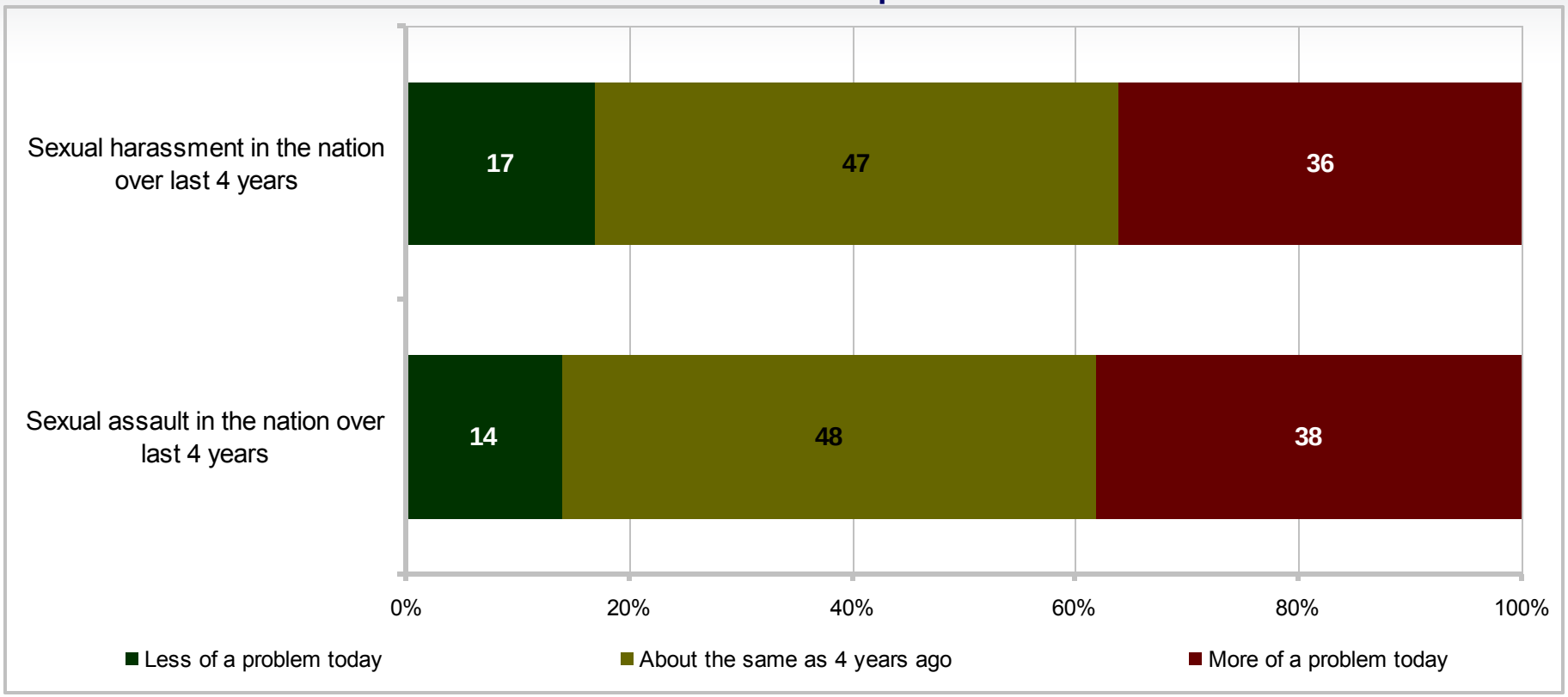
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Sexual Harassment/Sexual Assault in the Nation Over the Last Four Years

Percent of All Reserve Component Women



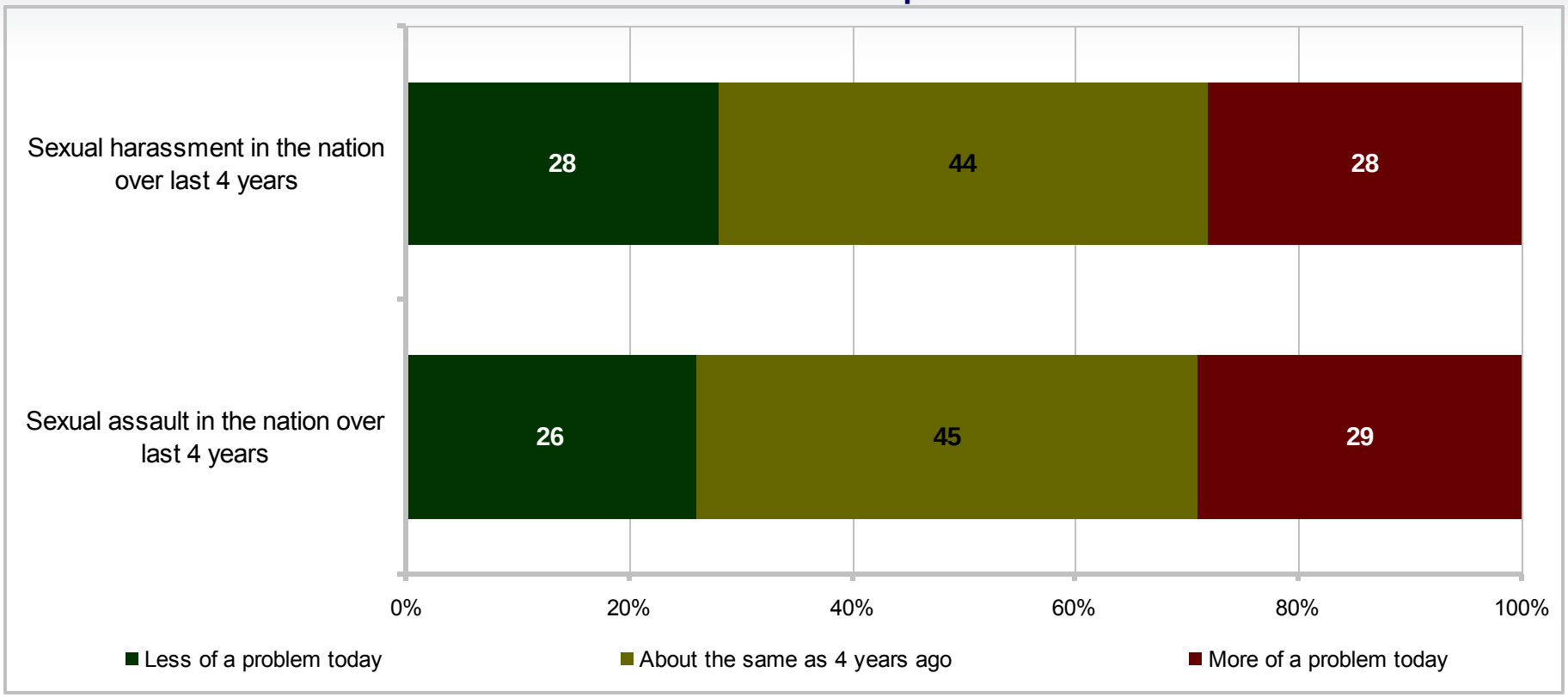
- **17% indicated sexual harassment in the nation is less of a problem today; 36% indicated more of a problem today**
- **14% indicated sexual assault in the nation is less of a problem today; 38% indicated more of a problem today**

WGRR 2012 Q117, Q118

Margins of error do not exceed ±2%

Sexual Harassment/Sexual Assault in the Nation Over the Last Four Years

Percent of All Reserve Component Men



- **28% indicated sexual harassment in the nation is less of a problem today; 28% indicated more of a problem today**
- **26% indicated sexual assault in the nation is less of a problem today; 29% indicated more of a problem today**

WGRR 2012 Q117, Q118

Margins of error do not exceed ±2%

Sexual Harassment/Sexual Assault in the Nation Over the Last Four Years

Percent of All Reserve Component Women

DoD Reserve Women KEY: Higher Response of Less of a Problem Today Higher Response of More of a Problem Today		Total Women	ARNG Women	USAR Women	USNR Women	USMCR Women	ANG Women	USAFR Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Sexual harassment in the nation over last 4 years	Less of a problem today	17	17	17	19	14	19	17	15	18	19	25
	More of a problem today	36	37	40	34	30	29	33	41	36	25	23
Sexual assault in the nation over last 4 years	Less of a problem today	14	14	13	15	15	15	11	13	14	15	15
	More of a problem today	38	38	42	37	29	32	36	41	38	29	29

- Higher response of *sexual harassment in the nation* less of a problem *today* led by O4 – O6 women
- Higher response of *sexual harassment in the nation* more of a problem *today* led by E1 – E4 women and USAR women
- Higher response of *sexual assault in the nation* more of a problem *today* led by USAR women and E1 – E4 women

WGRR 2012 Q117, Q118

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±9%

Sexual Harassment/Sexual Assault in the Nation Over the Last Four Years

Percent of All Reserve Component Men

DoD Reserve Men KEY: Higher Response of Less of a Problem Today Higher Response of More of a Problem Today		Total Men	ARNG Men	USAR Men	USNR Men	USMCR Men	ANG Men	USAFR Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
Sexual harassment in the nation over last 4 years	Less of a problem today	28	28	27	35	27	30	29	27	29	30	34
	More of a problem today	28	29	30	24	25	25	24	30	29	23	17
Sexual assault in the nation over last 4 years	Less of a problem today	26	26	25	29	28	25	24	27	25	26	27
	More of a problem today	29	29	31	27	26	26	25	29	31	24	19

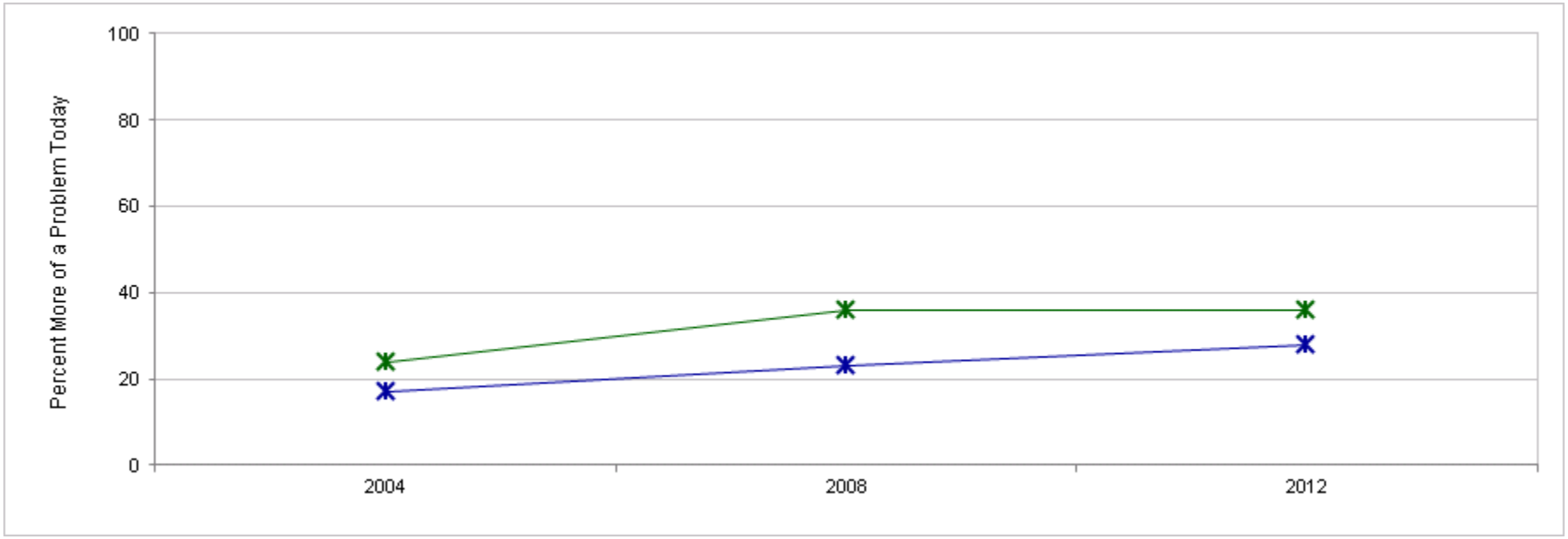
- Higher response of *sexual harassment in the nation* less of a problem today led by USNR men and O4 – O6 men
- Higher response of *sexual assault in the nation* more of a problem today led by E5 – E9 men

WGRR 2012 Q117, Q118

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±9%

Sexual Harassment in the Nation Over Last Four Years

Percent of All Reserve Component Members, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2004	2008	2012
* Total Women	24	36	36
* Total Men	17	23	28

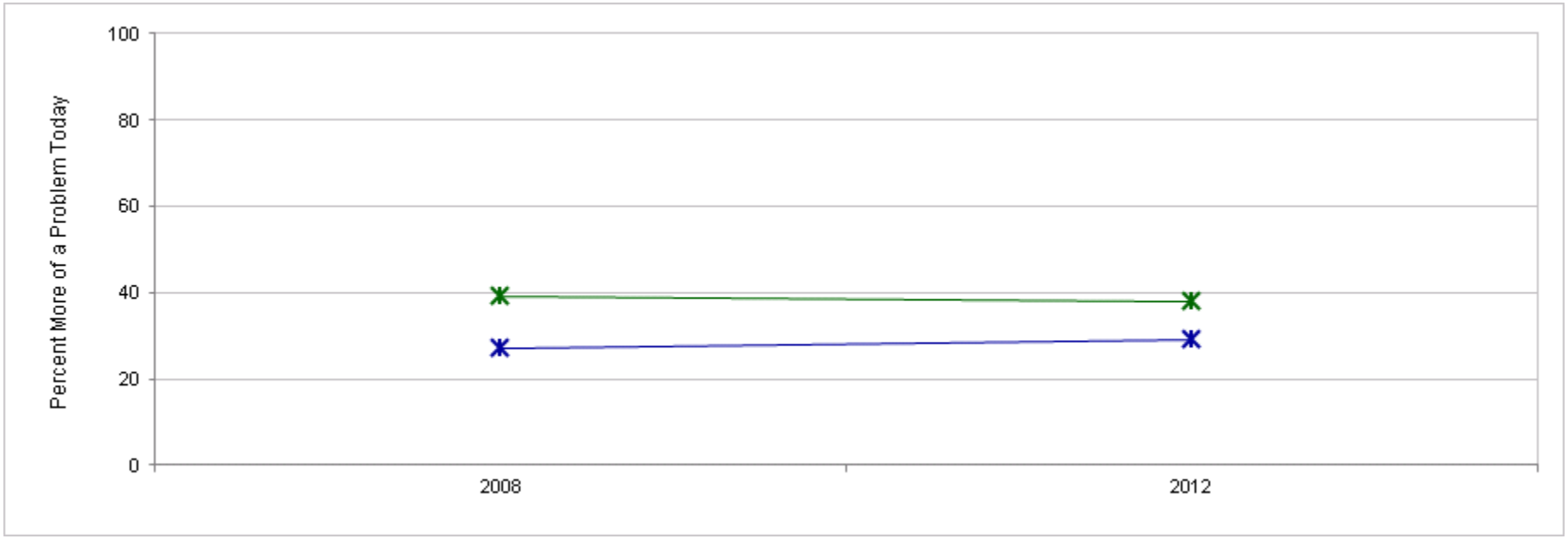
- **For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2004; for men the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2008 and 2004**

WGRR 2012 Q117

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

Sexual Assault in the Nation Over Last Four Years

Percent of All Reserve Component Members, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	39	38
* Total Men	27	29

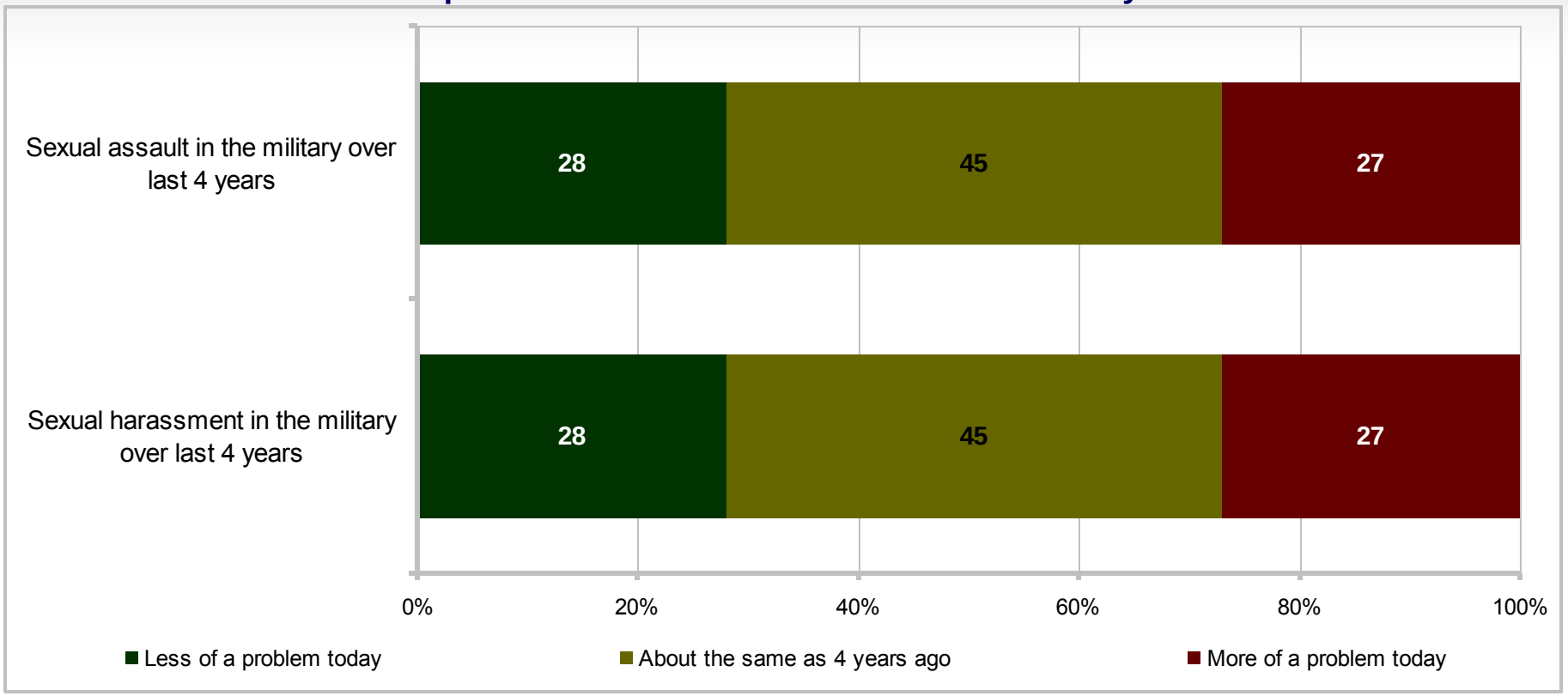
- **There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q118

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±3%

Sexual Harassment/Sexual Assault in the Military Over the Last Four Years

Percent of Reserve Component Women Who Have Been in the Military for Four Years or More



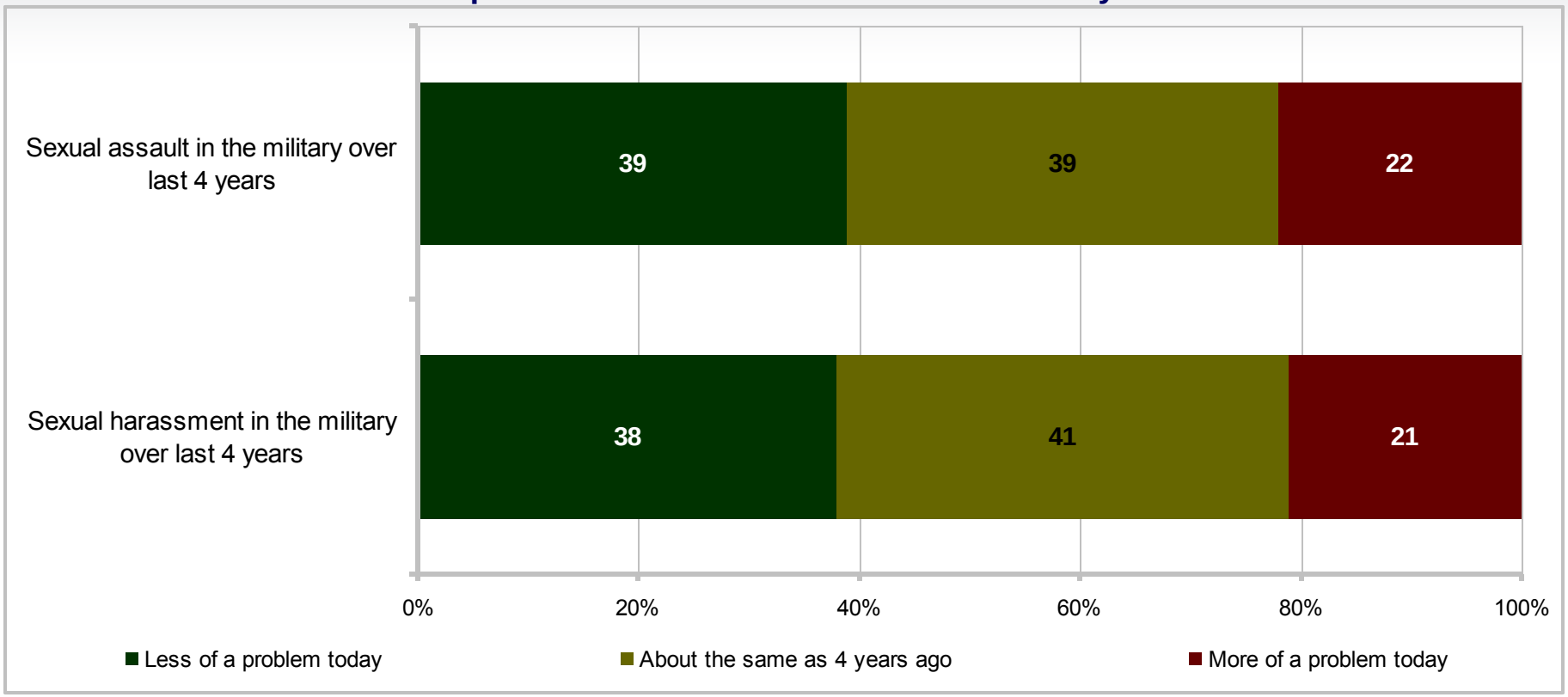
- **28% indicated sexual assault in the military is less of a problem today; 27% indicated more of a problem today**
- **28% indicated sexual harassment in the military is less of a problem today; 27% indicated more of a problem today**

WGRR 2012 Q119, Q120

Margins of error do not exceed ±2%

Sexual Harassment/Sexual Assault in the Military Over the Last Four Years

Percent of Reserve Component Men Who Have Been in the Military for Four Years or More



- **39% indicated sexual assault in the military is less of a problem today; 22% indicated more of a problem today**
- **38% indicated sexual harassment in the military is less of a problem today; 21% indicated more of a problem today**

WGRR 2012 Q119, Q120

Margins of error do not exceed ±2%

Sexual Harassment/Sexual Assault in the Military Over the Last Four Years

Percent of Reserve Component Women Who Have Been in the Military for Four Years or More

DoD Reserve Women KEY: Higher Response of Less of a Problem today Higher Response of More of a Problem Today		Total Women	ARNG Women	USAR Women	USNR Women	USMCR Women	ANG Women	USAFR Women	E1 – E4 Women	E5 – E9 Women	O1 – O3 Women	O4 – O6 Women
Sexual assault in the military over last 4 years	Less of a problem today	28	28	24	28	27	30	30	25	28	26	29
	More of a problem today	27	28	32	28	18	20	21	30	27	24	23
Sexual harassment in the military over last 4 years	Less of a problem today	28	27	25	31	25	31	31	24	28	29	36
	More of a problem today	27	30	32	25	22	18	20	33	27	22	16

- Higher response of *sexual assault in the military* more of a problem today led by USAR women
- Higher response of *sexual harassment in the military* less of a problem today led by O4 – O6 women
- Higher response of *sexual harassment in the military* more of a problem today led by E1 – E4 women, USAR women, and ARNG women

WGRR 2012 Q119, Q120

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±9%

Sexual Harassment/Sexual Assault in the Military Over the Last Four Years

Percent of Reserve Component Men Who Have Been in the Military for Four Years or More

DoD Reserve Men KEY: Higher Response of Less of a Problem today Higher Response of More of a Problem Today		Total Men	ARNG Men	USAR Men	USNR Men	USMCR Men	ANG Men	USAFR Men	E1 – E4 Men	E5 – E9 Men	O1 – O3 Men	O4 – O6 Men
Sexual assault in the military over last 4 years	Less of a problem today	39	38	37	42	39	44	39	38	39	38	42
	More of a problem today	22	23	25	21	18	17	15	20	23	20	15
Sexual harassment in the military over last 4 years	Less of a problem today	38	36	35	43	41	45	42	35	38	40	46
	More of a problem today	21	23	24	19	19	15	14	21	22	18	13

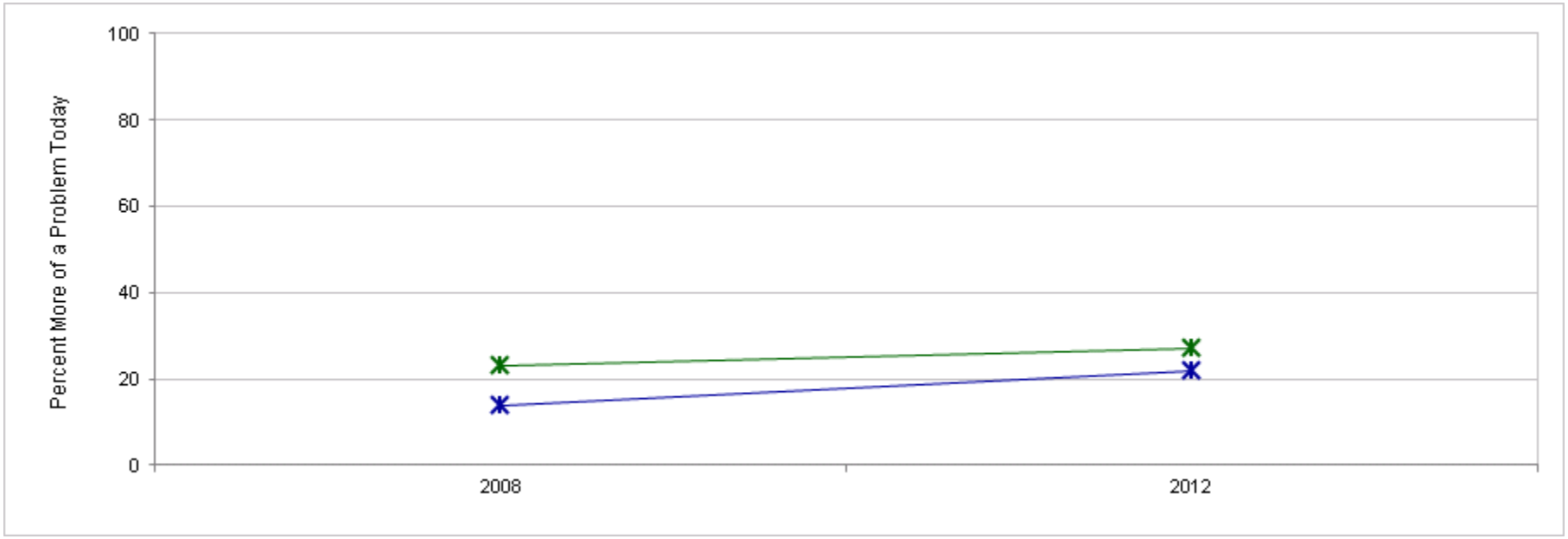
- Higher response of *sexual assault in the military* less of a problem today led by ANG men
- Higher response of *sexual assault in the military* more of a problem today led by USAR men and E5 – E9 men
- Higher response of *sexual harassment in the military* less of a problem today led by O4 – O6 men and ANG men
- Higher response of *sexual harassment in the military* more of a problem today led by USAR men, ARNG men, and E5 – E9 men

WGRR 2012 Q119, Q120

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±9%

Sexual Assault in the Military Over Last Four Years

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Have Been in the Military for Four Years or More, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2008	2012
* Total Women	23	27
* Total Men	14	22

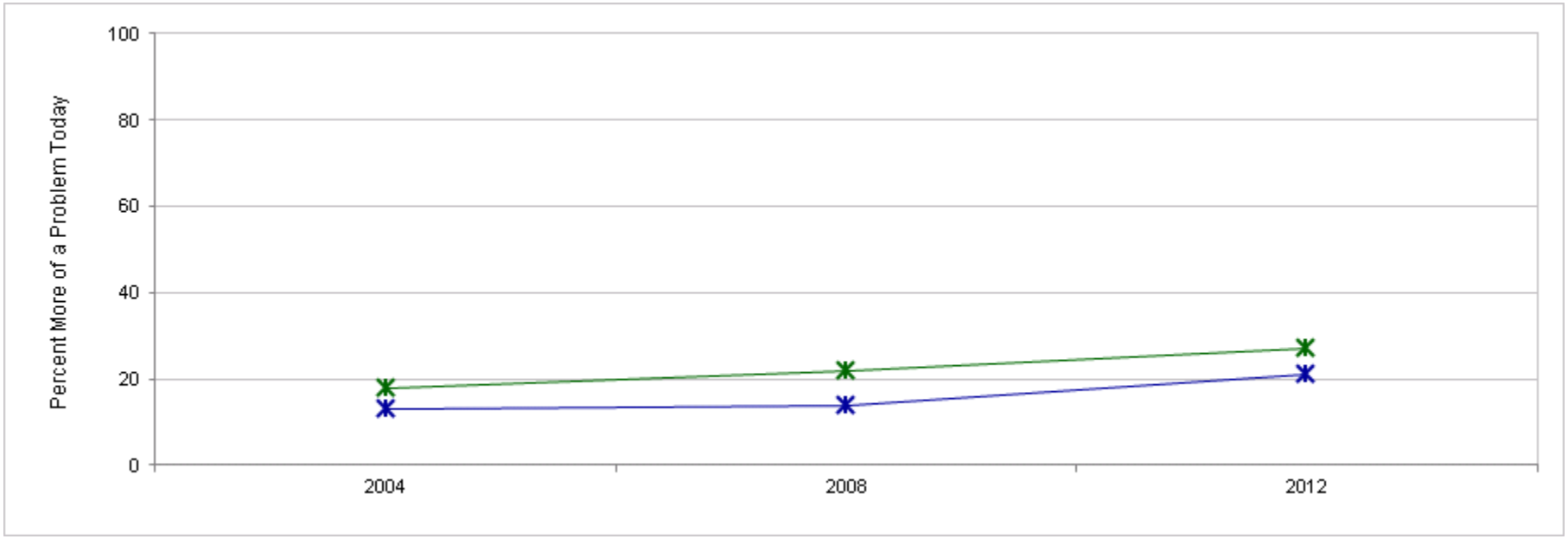
- **For men, the 2012 percentages are higher than 2008; there are no statistically significant differences for women**

WGRR 2012 Q120

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

Sexual Harassment in the Military Over Last Four Years

Percent of Reserve Component Members Who Have Been in the Military for Four Years or More, by Gender



Most recent HIGHER than / Most recent LOWER than	2004	2008	2012
* Total Women	18	22	27
* Total Men	13	14	21

- **For women and men, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2004 and 2008**

WGRR 2012 Q119

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

ASSESSMENT OF PROGRESS
Summary of Findings

- **17% of women and 28% of men indicated sexual harassment in the nation is less of a problem today; 36% of women and 28% of men indicated more of a problem today**
  - Higher response of less of a problem today led by USNR men, O4 – O6 men, and O4 – O6 women
  - Higher response of more of a problem today led by E1 – E4 women and USAR women
    - For women, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2004; for men the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2008 and 2004

- **14% of women and 26% of men indicated sexual assault in the nation is less of a problem today; 38% of women and 29% of men indicated more of a problem today**
  - Higher response of more of a problem today led by USAR women, E1 – E4 women, and E5 – E9 men
    - There are no statistically significant differences for women or men between 2012 and 2008

ASSESSMENT OF PROGRESS

Summary of Findings

- **28% of women and 39% of men indicated sexual assault in the military is less of a problem today; 27% of women and 22% of men indicated more of a problem today**
  - Higher response of less of a problem today led by ANG men
  - Higher response of more of a problem today led by USAR women, USAR men, and E5 – E9 men
    - For men, the 2012 percentage is significantly higher than 2008

- **28% of women and 38% of men indicated sexual harassment in the military is less of a problem today; 27% of women and 21% of men indicated more of a problem today**
  - Higher response of less of a problem today led by O4 – O6 men, ANG men, and O4 – O6 women
  - Higher response of more of a problem today led by E1 – E4 women, USAR women, ARNG women, USAR men, ARNG men, and E5 – E9 men
    - For women and men, the 2012 percentages are significantly higher than 2004 and 2008

ANNEX C:

2012 QuickCompass of Sexual Assault Response Coordinators



DMDC Information and Technology for Better Decision Making
Human Resources Strategic Assessment Program (HRSAP)

March 1, 2013 **SURVEY NOTE** *Note No. 2012-023*

2012 QuickCompass of Sexual Assault Response Coordinators

Introduction

The 2012 QuickCompass of Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (*2012 QSARC*) is designed to assess effectiveness of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) programs within the Services and Reserve components in areas including resources, procedures, programs, and outreach. Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs) administer programs at the installation level and are the subjects of the *2012 QSARC*. This survey is in part a replication of a survey of SARCs performed in 2009 at the request of the Defense Task Force on Sexual Assault in the Military Services (DTFSAMS) that examined similar prevention and response programs at that time.

The *2012 QSARC* was fielded July to August 2012. Completed surveys were received from 289 eligible respondents. The overall weighted response rate was 52%.[1]

This survey note and accompanying briefing (Appendix) provide survey results by component for Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and National Guard. When the *2012 QSARC* questions are comparable to questions in the previous 2009 survey, an analysis of trends is also presented. The use of the term "statistically significant" is redundant and is not used within this survey note. When a result is annotated as higher or lower than another result, the reader should understand that to be a statistically significant difference at the .05 level of significance. A finding annotated as no change did not achieve a .05 level of difference.

Overview

The *2012 QSARC* was subdivided into the following seven topic areas:

1. Background Information—Status (active duty, National Guard/Reserve, DoD civilian, contractor), Service/Reserve component, paygrade, and characteristics of the job of SARC.
2. Training—SARC training received and preparation to perform duties.
3. Program—SARCs' assessments about resource availability, factors potentially affecting program effectiveness, commander/supervisor understanding and involvement in the program, personnel understanding of the program, effectiveness of program outcomes, and existence of clear procedures.
4. Victim Care—Characteristics of care provided, characteristics of the reporting process, and victims' understanding of restricted and unrestricted reporting.
5. Program Coordination—Relationships with other care programs.
6. Program Evaluation—Evaluations and complaints within the past 24 months.
7. Recommendations—Most challenging aspects of executing the SAPR program and recommendations for improvement.

[1] Further details on survey methodology can be found in the *2012 QSARC Statistical Methodology Report* (DMDC 2012).

Results

Background Information. Overall, 17% of SARCs indicated they are active duty military, 36% are National Guard/Reserve, 46% are DoD civilian employees, and 2% are contractors.[2] Eighty-nine percent indicated they had never been deployed as a SARC, with 4% currently deployed and 7% having been previously deployed. Eighty-eight percent of SARCs are currently serving in a CONUS location or U.S. territory. On average, SARCs serve a total military population of approximately 6,400 active duty, National Guard, and Reserve members. Seventy percent of SARCs also indicated they serve DoD civilians, 62% serve family members, and 50% serve contractors. Fifty-six percent of SARCs indicated their duties as SARC are a collateral duty, 25% indicated their SARC duties are primary, and 19% indicated their SARC duties are primary along with other duties. Forty percent of SARCs indicated that other duties interfere to a large or very large extent with their duties as SARC, while 19% indicated that other duties do not.

Training. Nearly all SARCs (97% – unchanged from 2009) indicated receiving SARC training. Eighty-five percent also received training as a victim's advocate and 28% received additional training to help prepare them to perform SARC duties in a deployed environment (both unchanged from 2009). The majority of SARCs (88% – 5 percentage points lower than 2009) indicated they were well prepared to interact with victims. Eighty-three percent (unchanged from 2009) indicated they were well prepared to perform case management duties. Eighty-two percent indicated they were well prepared to develop training and 90% indicated they were well prepared to deliver training (both unchanged from 2009).

Program. One-half to two-thirds of SARCs were positive to a large extent about the resources their SAPR program has been provided: time to do SARC duties (52% – unchanged from 2009), space for delivering training (65% – unchanged from 2009), training supplies and equipment (64% – 9 percentage points higher than 2009), safe space to meet with victims (61% – 8 percentage points lower than 2009), and private space to meet with victims (61% – unchanged from 2009). SARCs were less positive to a large extent about availability of Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) kits (37% – unchanged from 2009), transportation (28% – unchanged from 2009), and administrative support (31% – 12 percentage points lower than 2009). The majority of SARCs agreed with the statements that they are recognized as the "go to" person for issues related to sexual assault (93% – unchanged from 2009), have direct access to local commanders (94% – 6 percentage points higher than 2009), and have the full support of local commanders (82% – unchanged from 2009). The majority of SARCs agreed with the statements that commanders and supervisors would bring issues of sexual assault to them (90% – unchanged from 2009), understand restricted and unrestricted reporting options (84% – unchanged from 2009), and make sexual assault response a priority (80% – unchanged from 2009). The majority of SARCs agreed with the statements that personnel at their military location know how to contact the SAPR program (97% – 5 percentage points higher than 2009), understand restricted and unrestricted reporting options (82% – unchanged from 2009), and understand the resources available to them if they experience sexual assault (87% – unchanged from 2009). The majority of SARCs rated their SAPR program very effective in promoting awareness of sexual assault as a military readiness issue (91% – unchanged from 2009), responding to unrestricted reports of sexual assault (88% – unchanged from 2009), and explaining the consequences of committing sexual assault (82% –

[2] Services have converted many contractor SARC positions to DoD civilian positions since 2009. Therefore trend comparisons are not provided for background information.

unchanged from 2009). SARCs varied in the degree (22%-93%) to which their SAPR programs have clear procedures ensuring victims' safety when handling cases (93% – unchanged from 2009), procedures ensuring the SARC's and Victims' Advocate's safety (82% – unchanged from 2009), procedures involving civilians (70% – 9 percentage points lower than 2009), procedures involving contractors (57% – 10 percentage points lower than 2009), procedures in a joint operating environment (55% – unchanged from 2009), and procedures involving foreign nationals (22% – 12 percentage points lower than 2009).

Victim Care. The majority of SARCs agreed with statements about the quality of care victims of sexual assault receive: victims receive the best care possible (87% – unchanged from 2009), there are sufficient Victims' Advocates to handle the caseload (79% – 7 percentage points lower than 2009), commanders place priority on victim care (78% – unchanged from 2009), a trained representative of the SAPR program is available 24/7 for victim care (93% – 4 percentage points lower than 2009), and victims are well informed about the range of support services available to them (93% – unchanged from 2009). The majority of SARCs were also positive in their agreement with statements about the sexual assault reporting process: commanders respect the confidentiality aspects of restricted reports (85% – unchanged from 2009), current policies encourage victims to report sexual assault (77% – unchanged from 2009), and current procedures make it possible for a victim to truly make a restricted report (80% – unchanged from 2009). Sixty-one percent of SARCs indicated that victims understand the implications of choosing between restricted and unrestricted reporting at the time they make their decision; 37% indicated that victims sometimes but not always understand the implications; only 2% indicated victims do not understand the implications (all results unchanged from 2009).

Program Coordination. The majority of SARCs agreed with statements about interactions among agencies providing victim care: they take the lead in forging/maintaining collaborative relationships among military responders (86% – unchanged from 2009); they have strong working relationships with civilian agencies (74% – unchanged from 2009); they collaborate with the equal opportunity program representative to promote an understanding of the difference between sexual assault and sexual harassment (81% – unchanged from 2009); they receive referrals of sexual assault victims from family assistance program staff (76% – unchanged from 2009), and they refer victims of domestic violence to the Family Advocacy Program, civilian agencies, or other service agencies (88% – unchanged from 2009). Fewer SARCs collaborate with the alcohol/substance abuse program manager to promote an understanding of the relationship between alcohol/substance abuse and sexual assault (56% – 9 percentage points lower than 2009).

Program Evaluation. One-third of SARCs or fewer indicated they had been evaluated in the past 24 months by: their Service SAPR staff (34%), their Service Inspector General's office (27% – unchanged from 2009), the installation/command Inspector General's office (26% – unchanged from 2009), the DoD Inspector General's office (15% – unchanged from 2009), the DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (13% – 7 percentage points lower than 2009), or a civilian agency (4% – unchanged from 2009). Few SARCs indicated that they received complaints in the past 24 months about: training received through the SAPR program (13% – 8 percentage points higher than 2009), other unspecified aspects of the program (13% – unchanged from 2009), victims' advocates (10% – 5 percentage points higher than 2009), victim care (10% – unchanged from 2009), disclosure of confidential "covered communications" (9% – 5 percentage points higher than 2009), or commanders' lack of access to restricted case details (9% – unchanged from 2009).

Written Comments

SARCs were asked to describe the most challenging aspects of executing the SAPR program at their military location and recommendations for improving sexual assault prevention and response. SARCs provided 175 comments on challenges with 210 recommendations for improvement.

Challenges. The foremost challenge mentioned was that the SARC has too many responsibilities to effectively perform all of the duties required of the job. This was coupled with many comments about lack of administrative or other staff support to perform all of the functions required to manage caseloads and perform training. SARCs noted that they typically prioritize victim care above all other duties, leaving them constantly behind in their documentation, coordination, meetings, training, etc. Many SARCs commented on the challenges they face coordinating services across diverse populations (such as joint bases, multiple commands, state-wide National Guard units, large civilian populations, or geographically dispersed units) and multiple agencies involved in victim care (both military and civilian). Some SARCs also commented on the lack of command support in providing resources, scheduling personnel for training, emphasizing the importance of the program, and contending with layers of management to accomplish tasks. SARCs also mentioned instances of poor communications and inadequate instructions regarding policies that cause challenges sustaining support to victims and maintaining compliance with program requirements.

Recommendations. To address the challenges, SARCs made a number of broad recommendations. The most frequently cited recommendation was to make the SARC a full-time position, preferably a civilian. Closely related were a number of recommendations to increase support staff to handle all of the administrative and training requirements. SARCs also made a variety of recommendations that involve their chain of command, such as emphasizing the importance of the program at all levels and zero tolerance for sexual misconduct, establishing cooperative relationships among commands, and providing support and training activities for the SARC. Clearer guidance on program operations, standardization of programs and training, cooperation among service providers, coordination with commands, and better training and marketing materials were also recommended. Several SARCs noted that more effort is required to hold offenders accountable in order to emphasize that there is zero tolerance.

Survey Methodology

Statistical Design. The total sample consisted of 606 SARCs provided to DMDC by Service Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) program managers. Respondents became ineligible if they indicated in the survey or by other contact (e.g., telephone calls or e-mails to the data collection contractor) that they were not serving in the appropriate position as of the first day of the Web survey, July 23, 2012. Surveys were completed by 289 SARCs[3] yielding an overall weighted response rate for eligible respondents of 52%. Data were weighted to reflect each SARCs population as of March 2012.

Survey Administration. Data were collected on the Web between July 23 and August 23, 2012. An announcement e-mail was sent to sample members beginning July 23, 2012. This announcement e-mail explained why the survey was being conducted, how the survey information would be used, and why participation was important. Throughout the administration period, six additional e-mail reminders were sent to encourage survey participation.

[3]"Completed" is defined as answering 50% or more of all the questions asked of all participants.

Presentation of Results. Each finding in the *2012 QSARC* is presented in graphical or tabular form along with its margin of error. The margin of error represents the degree of certainty that the percentage or mean would fall within the interval in repeated samples of the population. For example, if 55% of individuals selected an answer and the margin of error was ±3, in repeated surveyed samples from the population the percentage of individuals selecting the same answer would be between 52% (55 minus 3) and 58% (55 plus 3) in 95% of the samples. Because the results of comparisons are based on a weighted, representative sample, the reader can infer that the results generalize to the population of SARCs, within the margin of error.

Statistical Comparisons. Only statistically significant group comparisons are discussed in this survey note. Comparisons are generally made along a single dimension (e.g., Service) at a time. In this type of comparison, the responses for one group are compared to the weighted average of the responses of all other groups in that dimension. Thus within the current survey year, the percentage of each subgroup is compared to its respective "all other" group (i.e., the total population minus the group being assessed). For example, responses of Army SARCs are compared to the weighted average of the responses from SARCs in the Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and National Guard. When comparing results across survey years (i.e., 2012 compared to 2009), statistical tests for differences between means are used. All comparisons are made at the .05 level of significance. The use of the word "significantly" is redundant and is, therefore, not used in this survey note.

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DMDC. (2012). *2012 QuickCompass of Sexual Assault Response Coordinators: Statistical methodology report* (Report No. 2012-049). Arlington, VA: Author.

Prepared by: Paul Cook, Lisa Davis, and Steven Gaither
Survey Design, Analysis, & Operations Branch
Human Resources Strategic Assessment Program, DMDC

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ANNEX D:

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence, Stalking, and Sexual Violence Among Active Duty Women and Wives of Active Duty Men – Comparisons with Women in U.S. General Population, 2010 – Technical Report



NISVS
The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey







Prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence, Stalking, and Sexual Violence Among Active Duty Women and Wives of Active Duty Men—Comparisons with Women in the U.S. General Population, 2010

Technical Report

National Center for Injury Prevention and Control
Division of Violence Prevention

Technical Report

Prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence, Sexual Violence, and Stalking among Active Duty Women and Wives of Active Duty Men— Comparisons with Women in the U.S. General Population, 2010

Prepared by:

Michele C. Black and Melissa T. Merrick

National Center for Injury Prevention and Control
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Atlanta, Georgia

March 2013

This report was prepared by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) for the Department of Defense (DoD) as part of an interagency agreement between the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and the CDC. The interagency agreement set forth multi-agency (NIJ, CDC, DoD) efforts in support of the 2010 National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey.

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Acknowledgments

We would like to extend our gratitude to the Department of Defense for their financial support of the 2010 data collection for the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey and acknowledge the following individuals from the Department of Defense for their input and expertise:

David Lloyd, Cathy A. Flynn, Kathy Robertson, and Nathan Galbreath

We would also like to thank Lynn Jenkins, Paula Orlosky Williams, and the NISVS Science Team from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for their contributions in developing this report, and Andy Peytchev and Lisa Carley-Baxter from the Research Triangle Institute for the 2010 NISVS data collection and statistical support for this report. We also extend our thanks to our federal partners from the National Institute of Justice — Angela Moore, Bernie Auchter, and Christine Crossland — in support of the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey.

We would also like to acknowledge the following individuals who substantially contributed to the development of the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey. We give special thanks to Kathleen C. Basile, Michele C. Black, Matthew J. Breiding, James A. Mercy, Linda E. Saltzman, and Sharon G. Smith.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The initial year (2010) of the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) included a random sample of the general U.S. population and two random samples from the military: active duty women and wives of active duty men. For the general U.S. population, a dual sampling frame was used (cell phone and landline). The Active Duty Master File was the sampling frame for the active duty women; the Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System file was the sampling frame for the wives of active duty men.

In 2010, there were 9,086 completed interviews of women in the general population and 2,836 completed interviews of women in the military samples (1,408 active duty women and 1,428 wives of active duty men). The survey methods for all samples were identical; data were collected simultaneously and consistently across the general and military populations in the first two quarters of 2010. To address population differences between the general U.S. population of women and women in the military samples, odds ratios were adjusted by age and marital status for active duty women and adjusted by age for wives of active duty men.

The NISVS questionnaire that was administered to the military samples and the general population sample for this study includes behaviorally specific questions that assess intimate partner violence (IPV), sexual violence (SV) by any perpetrator, and stalking by any perpetrator over the lifetime and during the three years and the 12 months prior to the survey. Because deployment typically lasts from 6 to 12 months with no physical interactions between spouses, the three-year period was essential to increase the likelihood that experiences relevant to spouses included time periods when they were in the same geographic location. Active duty women were asked about the length in months of their deployment during the three years prior to the survey, while wives of active duty men were asked about their spouse's deployment length during the three years prior to the survey. Throughout this report, the prevalence will be reported for the following three time periods: lifetime, three-year, and one-year. Significant differences between women in the general population and women in the military samples were tested using logistic regression models that adjusted for age and marital status. Tests involving wives of active duty men were not adjusted for marital status because this was a specific component of the sampling frame. Adjusted odds ratios are used to assess significant differences throughout this report.

Key Findings

- Overall, the prevalence of IPV, SV, and stalking were similar among women in the U.S. population, active duty women, and wives of active duty men.
- Among women in the general population aged 18 to 59 years, 40.3% experienced lifetime contact sexual violence. Similarly, 36.3% of active duty women and 32.8% of wives of active duty men experienced contact sexual violence in their lifetime.
- Among women in the general population aged 18 to 59 years, 39.7% experienced lifetime physical violence, rape, or stalking by an intimate partner; 31.5% of active duty women and 29.5% of wives of active duty men experienced lifetime physical violence, rape, or stalking by an intimate partner.
- Among the relatively small number of significant differences observed between women in the general population and women in the military samples, the majority of these differences indicated a decreased risk of IPV, contact sexual violence by an intimate partner, and stalking for active duty women, compared to the general population of women.
- With respect to deployment history, active duty women who were deployed during the three years prior to the survey were significantly more likely to have experienced both IPV and contact sexual violence during that time period compared to active duty women who were not deployed.

IPV and contact sexual violence are prevalent among women in the general U.S. population, among active duty women, and among wives of active duty men, with relatively few significant differences between women in the general U.S. population and women in military populations. To inform prevention efforts, it is important to understand the factors that contribute to violence. Further research would improve our understanding of the factors that increase the risk for violence against women, including factors that may be shared between the military and general populations (e.g., young age, belief in strict gender roles, marital conflict and instability, social and cultural isolation, or inadequate sanctions for those who perpetrate violence). Additional research would be important in improving our understanding of how military-specific factors, such as deployment, might increase risk (e.g., by examining the impact of multiple deployments and deployment in high-conflict settings). Research could also focus on the factors that may actually reduce the risk of violence for active duty women, such as access to health care, stable housing, family support services (e.g., Family Advocacy Programs), and having at least one fully employed family member. Further exploration of risk and protective factors related to these forms of violence can inform future prevention and intervention efforts across the military and general populations.

Introduction

Intimate partner violence (IPV), sexual violence (SV), and stalking endanger the safety, health, and well-being of women and men across the United States (Black, 2011). Many survivors of these forms of violence experience lasting physical and mental health impacts (e.g., Bonomi, Thompson, Anderson, Reid, Carrell, Dimer, & Rivara, 2006; Breiding, Black, & Ryan, 2008). Our understanding of these forms of violence has grown substantially over the years. However, researchers and practitioners continue to be challenged in their efforts to measure and understand the extent to which these problems occur nationally and in specific populations, such as in the military.

To begin to address the need for ongoing, nationally representative, and reliable prevalence estimates for IPV, SV, and stalking, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) National Center for Injury Prevention and Control launched the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) in 2010 with support from the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and the Department of Defense (DoD). NISVS is a nationally representative random digit dial telephone survey that collects information about experiences of IPV, SV, and stalking among non-institutionalized English– and Spanish-speaking women and men aged 18 years or older in the United States (Black, Basile, Breiding, Smith, Walters, Merrick, Chen, & Stevens, 2011). NISVS provides critical information to inform prevention and intervention efforts to reduce the personal and public costs associated with these types of violence.

IPV, SV, and Stalking in Military Populations

There is limited reliable prevalence data available with regard to these forms of violence for military personnel and their spouses. As of September 30, 2010, there were approximately 1.4 million active duty personnel serving in the U.S. military (Defense Manpower Data Center [DMDC], Active Duty Master File [ADMF], September 2010). Women are an integral part of the armed forces with nearly 900,000 women in military populations, connected to the military through active duty service or through marriage to an active duty service member. Just over 200,000 active duty military personnel were women, and over 675,000 women were married to male service members (DMDC, ADMF and Active Duty Military Family File, September 2010).

Women in military populations may be at increased risk for IPV, SV, and stalking compared to the women in the civilian population due to unique stressors and challenges within the military population. These challenges include issues related to deployment (e.g., multiple deployments; deployment in high-conflict settings; reunification cycles; separation from friends, family, peers, and other social networks; and frequent geographic relocations) (Rentz, Martin, Gibbs, Clinton-Sherrod, Hardison, & Marshall, 2006; Taft, Vogt, Marshall, Panzio, & Niles, 2007). Conversely, there are a number of factors that may reduce the risk of IPV, for example, access to health care, stable housing, family support services (e.g., Family Advocacy Programs), and having at least one fully employed family member (Rentz et al., 2006).

Relatively few studies have directly compared the extent of IPV in military and non-military populations (Cronin, 1995; Griffen & Morgan, 1988; Jones, 2012; Heyman & Neidig, 1999; Rentz et al., 2006). Furthermore, most of these studies evaluated violence only among married couples using differing methodologies, differing measures of abuse, and undefined time periods. Depending on the sampling design, survey methods, and definitions used to measure IPV, studies have found rates of IPV among women in military couples ranging from 13% to 60% (e.g., Jones, 2012).

In general, more attention has been given to factors associated with the risk of rape in military environments (e.g., sexual harassment allowed by military officers, unwanted sexual advances while on duty and in sleeping quarters) (e.g., Sadler, Booth, Cook, & Doebbeling, 2003; Sadler, Booth, Cook, Torner, & Doebbeling, 2001) and the physical and mental health consequences of rape among victims (Mageun,

Cohen, Rosch, Kimerling, & Seal, 2012; Yaeger, Himmelfarb, Cammack, & Mintz, 2006).

Similar to IPV, few studies have compared the extent of SV in military and non-military populations. However, studies have measured the prevalence of sexual assault among military active duty women. A study designed to assess the health status of female veterans found that 23% had been sexually assaulted while in the military (Skinner, Kressin, Frayne, Tripp, Hankin, Miller, & Sullivan, 2000). More recent DoD surveys conducted in 2006 and 2010 found that 6.8% and 4.4%, respectively, of active duty women experienced unwanted sexual contact in the 12 months prior to being surveyed (Lipari, Cook, Rock, & Matos, 2006; Rock, Lipari, Cook, & Hale, 2010).

These surveys have provided important and much needed information related to IPV, SV, and stalking in the military. Such data are necessary to inform prevention strategies, the provision of services, and the development of policies that can be tailored to protect the mental and physical health of active duty women and wives of active duty men who are charged with defending national security and freedom. However, DoD data are often compared to civilian data despite significant differences in demographics between the populations and differing methodologies. Comparable data collected using standard questions and methods for the military and civilian populations are important for understanding the relative magnitude of these problems.

The Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000, Public Law 106-65, established the Defense Task Force on Domestic Violence to evaluate current programs and policies associated with domestic violence in the military and to formulate a long-term strategic plan to assist the DoD in addressing domestic violence. The Task Force also recommended that DoD partner with NIJ and CDC to further DoD's research agenda to gather information directly from victims rather than relying only on victimization records based on reported cases to officials and service providers.

In 2007, DoD established an Interagency Agreement with NIJ, in collaboration with CDC, providing funds to include two military samples in the first year (2010) of NISVS. Data collected through CDC's NISVS provides reliable information on the extent of IPV, SV, and stalking among active duty women and wives of active duty men that are directly comparable to the general population of women in the United States. Due to limited resources and the fact that women carry the heaviest health burden with respect to these forms of violence overall (Black et al., 2011), the decision was made by DoD to include only women in the military subsamples.

Methods

The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) is designed to provide data on national and state-level prevalence and characteristics of intimate partner violence (IPV), sexual violence (SV), and stalking. The survey protocol received approval by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB#0920-0822) and the Institutional Review Board of Research Triangle Institute, International (RTI), the contractor responsible for sampling design, interviewing, and data collection.

Improved Disclosure

Interviews are conducted by RTI, on behalf of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), in English or Spanish without obtaining personally identifiable information. All interviews are administered by highly trained female interviewers to put respondents at ease to improve disclosure of victimization experiences.

Respondents are interviewed over the telephone (versus in person) to create a social distance to increase comfort with disclosing victimization experiences. Following recommended guidelines from the World Health Organization (Sullivan & Cain, 2004; WHO, 2001), a graduated informed consent procedure is used to maximize respondent safety, to build rapport, and to provide participants the opportunity to make an informed decision about whether participation in the survey would be in their best interest. Of particular importance to the military population is that NISVS is a CDC survey. This provides an additional buffer for active duty women and wives of active duty men to improve trust and reduce concerns regarding disclosure of this sensitive information and how it might be used. Furthermore, the survey does not link personally identifiable information to data gathered in the survey, providing another level of protection to all participants.

Interviewers also establish a safety plan and follow established distress protocols, including frequent check-ins with participants during the interview to assess their emotional state and determine whether the interview should proceed. In addition, interviewers remind respondents that they can skip any question and can stop the interview at any time. At the end of the interview, respondents are provided telephone numbers for the National Domestic Violence Hotline and the Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network.

Sampling Frames

In addition to randomly selected individuals from the general U.S. population, the 2010 NISVS included randomly selected active duty women in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force, and randomly selected wives of active duty personnel in each branch. For this report, data gathered from women aged 18 to 59 years in the general population sample were used for comparisons with women in the military populations.

The sampling frame for the active duty women included women who had provided a home or work telephone number to the Active Duty Master File (ADMF) and were not deployed abroad at the time the survey was conducted. The sampling frame for the wives of active duty military personnel included women who had provided a home or work phone number to the Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System (DEERS) file. The Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC) maintains both the ADMF and DEERS files and provided the randomly selected samples as described above. A small number of women (n=8) who were both active duty and wives of active duty men were represented in both frames. However, only one such interview was conducted; the resulting interview data were represented in the prevalence estimates for both active duty women and wives of active duty men. It is also important to note that approximately 5% of the women selected from the DEERS file were not married to active duty men at the time of the survey (e.g., divorced, separated).

Response and Cooperation Rates

The comparably calculated weighted response rates (the proportion of randomly selected individuals who were interviewed) were 27.5% for the general population, 26.5% for active duty

women, and 29.2% for wives of active duty men. The overall cooperation rate among all participants in the 2010 survey (the proportion of people who agreed to participate in the interview among those who were contacted and determined to be eligible) was 81.3%. The survey methods for all samples were identical; data were collected simultaneously and consistently across the general and military populations in the first two quarters of 2010.

Violence Domains Assessed

The NISVS questionnaire includes behaviorally specific questions that assess violence by an intimate partner (which includes current or former cohabitating or non-cohabitating romantic or sexual partners), SV by any perpetrator, and stalking by any perpetrator. Questions are asked for three time periods, including over the lifetime, during the three years prior to the survey, and in the 12 months prior to the interview. IPV includes physical violence, psychological aggression, sexual violence, and stalking. Stalking is defined as experiencing multiple harassing or threatening tactics by the same perpetrator or a single tactic multiple times by the same perpetrator that made the respondent very fearful or made them believe that they or someone close to them would be harmed or killed as a result of the perpetrator's behavior. SV measured in NISVS includes completed or attempted rape, completed alcohol- or drug-facilitated penetration, sexual coercion, being made to penetrate someone else, unwanted sexual contact experiences, and unwanted non-contact sexual experiences.

More information on the 2010 NISVS Summary Report can be found at (http://www.cdc.gov/ViolencePrevention/NISVS/index.html).

This report varies from earlier NISVS reports with respect to the way that specific violence domains were constructed. For purposes of this report, the domain of SV includes only sexual violence that involved contact. Unwanted non-contact sexual experiences were excluded. This is designed to be consistent with DoD regulations and definitions related to sexual assault and will be referred to as "contact sexual violence" throughout this report. This definition is also consistent with definitions of "unwanted sexual contact" used in earlier DoD reports (Lipari, Cook, Rock, & Matos, 2006; Rock, Lipari, Cook, & Hale, 2010). While the CDC definitions of unwanted sexual contact include being made to penetrate someone else, this outcome did not contribute substantively to the prevalence of contact sexual violence among women because the number of women who indicated they were made to penetrate someone else was negligible.

A list of NISVS victimization questions used in this report can be found in Appendix A.

Deployment

Because deployment typically lasts from 6 to 12 months with no physical interactions between spouses, questions were asked about experiences during the three years prior to the survey (in addition to the 12-month and lifetime time periods) to increase the likelihood that experiences relevant to spouses included time periods when they were in the same geographic area. To provide comparable data, violence experienced during all three time periods was also asked of respondents from the general U.S. population. Active duty women were asked about their recent deployment history (whether or not they had been deployed at any time during the three years prior to the survey and the length in months of such deployment) while wives of active duty military personnel were asked about their spouse's recent deployment history.

Data Analysis

To be included in the prevalence of IPV, contact sexual violence, or stalking, the respondent must have experienced at least one behavior within the relevant violence domain during the time frame of reference (during the lifetime, in the three years prior to the survey, or in the 12 months prior to the survey). The denominators in prevalence calculations include respondents who answered the specific question or responded with "don't know" or "refused." Missing data (cases where all questions for constructing an outcome of interest were not fully administered) were excluded from analyses. All analyses were conducted using SUDAAN™ statistical software for analyzing data collected through complex sample design.

For the general population, the estimated number of victims affected by a particular form of violence is based on U.S. population estimates from the census projections by state, sex, age, and race/ethnicity (http://www.census.gov/popest/states/asrh/). For the military samples, the estimated number of victims affected by a

particular form of violence is based on data from the DMDC for the total in each population by service branch, age, race, ethnicity, and for the active duty sample, rank.

Precision, Reliability, and Confidence in Prevalence Estimates

As prevalence and population estimates were based on a sample population, there is a degree of sampling error associated with these estimates. Confidence intervals provide a statistical measure of the precision of a given estimate. The smaller the sample upon which an estimate is based, the less precise the estimate becomes and the wider the confidence intervals become, making it more difficult to distinguish the findings from what could have occurred by chance.

The relative standard error (RSE) is one measure of an estimate's reliability. The RSE was calculated for all estimates in this report. If the RSE was greater than 30%, the estimate was deemed unreliable and is not reported. Consideration was also given to the case count. If the estimate was based on a numerator < 20, the estimate was also deemed unreliable and not reported. Tables where specific estimates are missing due to high RSEs or small case counts are presented in full with unreliable estimates noted by dashes so that the reader can clearly see what was assessed and where data gaps remain.

Odds Ratios

Odds ratios are generated from logistic regression models that compared the prevalence of specific forms of violence among women in the general U.S. population to prevalence within each of the military samples (active duty women and wives of active duty men) for each of the three time periods (lifetime, in the three years prior to the survey, and in the year prior to the survey). The odds ratios are statistically significant at the <.05 level if the confidence interval does not include one. An odds ratio that is significantly greater than one means that women in that group are more likely to have experienced the outcome of interest during the specified time period; an odds ratio that is significantly less than one means that women in that group are less likely to have experienced the outcome of interest during the specified time period.

Throughout this report, there are some instances where the prevalence estimates are higher among active duty women than women in the general U.S. population but the adjusted odds ratios indicate that active duty women are at lower risk for victimization. This discrepancy is likely explained by differences in the age distributions of these groups of women. Because IPV, SV, and stalking are more common among younger persons and active duty women are younger than the general population, and because the difference in victimization in the active duty and general population vary across age groups, it is important to control for age differences when making comparisons across groups. Therefore, we used logistic regression models to control for age. The results from these models, the adjusted odds ratios, are used throughout this report to assess significant differences across groups.

Adjustments for Differences in Age and Marital Status

Overall, military populations are much younger than the general U.S. population. Nearly 62% of active duty women in this study were between 18 and 29 years of age and 45.9% of wives of active duty men were between 18 and 29 years of age, compared to 28.8% of women in the general population. With respect to marital status, 46.3% of women in the general population and 50.5% of active duty women were married. Odds ratios were adjusted to address population differences in age and marital status to make comparisons between the general U.S. population of women and active duty women more comparable. Odds ratios involving wives of active duty men were not adjusted for marital status because this was a specific component of the sampling frame.

It is important to note that although some prevalence estimates may appear to differ across groups, the statistical tests that adjust for age and, for active duty women, marital status, are the more appropriate results to use. Therefore, adjusted odds ratios are used to assess significant differences throughout this report.

For additional details about NISVS methodology, please see the NISVS: 2010 Summary Report (Black et al., 2011).

Key Findings

Contact Sexual Violence by Any Perpetrator

Appendix B includes detailed information regarding the prevalence of contact sexual violence in the general U.S. population of women, active duty women, and wives of active duty men, including results by time frame, type of perpetrator, and deployment history (Tables 1 through 6). Some key findings related to contact sexual violence are summarized below.

- Approximately 40% of women in the general population aged 18 to 59 years have experienced lifetime contact sexual violence. Similarly, 36.3% of active duty women and 32.8% of wives of active duty men have experienced lifetime contact sexual violence. (Table 1)
- There were no significant differences in the lifetime, three-year, or one-year prevalence of contact sexual violence between women from the general population and either active duty women or wives of active duty men. (Table 1)
- Active duty women who were deployed in the three years prior to the survey were significantly more likely to experience lifetime and three-year contact sexual violence, compared to active duty women who were not deployed during that time. (Table 3)
- There was no significant difference in the lifetime prevalence of contact sexual violence between wives whose spouses were deployed in the three years prior to the survey and wives whose spouses were not deployed during that time. Three-year and one-year prevalence estimates were not reportable with a relative standard error (RSE) greater than 30% or cell size below 20. (Table 5)

Stalking by Any Perpetrator

Detailed information regarding the prevalence of stalking in the general U.S. population of women, active duty women, and wives of active duty men, including results by time frame, type of perpetrator, and deployment history, can be found in Tables 7 through 12 in Appendix B. The key findings related to stalking are summarized below.

- Approximately 1 in 5 women (19.1%) in the general population aged 18 to 59 years have experienced stalking during their lifetime, compared to approximately 1 in 9 active duty women (11.4%) and approximately 1 in 7 wives of active duty men (14.6%). (Table 7)
- Active duty women were significantly less likely to experience lifetime, three-year, and one-year stalking, compared to women from the general population. There were no significant differences in the prevalence of stalking between wives of active duty men and women from the general population. (Table 7)
- There were no significant differences in the lifetime, three-year, and one-year stalking prevalence between active duty women deployed in the three years prior to the survey and active duty women who were not deployed in the three years prior to the survey. (Table 9)
- Similar to active duty women, there was no significant difference in the lifetime prevalence of stalking between wives of active duty men who were deployed in the three years prior to the survey and wives whose spouses were not deployed during that time. Three-year and one-year prevalence estimates were not reportable with an RSE greater than 30% or cell size below 20. (Table 11)

Intimate Partner Violence

Psychological Aggression by an Intimate Partner

Detailed information regarding the prevalence of psychological aggression by an intimate partner in the general U.S. population of women, active duty women, and wives of active duty men, including results by time frame and deployment history, can be found in Tables 13 through 15 in Appendix B. Key findings are summarized below.

- Approximately 57% of women in the general population aged 18 to 59 years experienced psychological aggression in their lifetime,

compared to 53.7% of active duty women and 48.6% of wives of active duty men. (Table 13)

- Active duty women were significantly less likely to experience lifetime, three-year, and one-year psychological aggression by an intimate partner, compared to women from the general population. For wives of active duty men, there were no significant differences in the lifetime, three-year, and one-year prevalence of psychological aggression by an intimate partner, compared to women from the general population. (Table 13)
- Active duty women who were deployed during the three years prior to the survey were significantly more likely to experience lifetime psychological aggression by an intimate partner, compared to active duty women who were not deployed during the three years prior to the survey. There were no significant differences by deployment history in the three-year and one-year prevalence of psychological aggression. (Table 14)
- For wives of active duty men, there were no significant differences by deployment history in the lifetime, three-year, or one-year prevalence of psychological aggression by an intimate partner. (Table 15)

Physical Violence by an Intimate Partner

Detailed information on the prevalence of physical violence by an intimate partner, including results by time frame, severity, and deployment history, can be found in Tables 16 through 21 in Appendix B. In summary,

- Nearly 36% of women in the general population aged 18 to 59 years experienced lifetime physical violence by an intimate partner, compared to 28.4% of active duty women and 26.9% of wives of active duty men. (Table 16)
- Active duty women were significantly less likely to experience three-year, and one-year physical violence by an intimate partner, compared to the general population. There were no significant differences in the lifetime, three-year, and one-year prevalence of physical violence among wives of active duty men, compared to the general population. (Table 16)
- Active duty women who were deployed during the three years prior to the survey were significantly more likely to experience lifetime physical violence by an intimate partner compared to active duty women who were not deployed during the three years prior to the survey. There was no significant difference in the three-year prevalence by deployment history. The one-year prevalence estimate was not reportable with an RSE greater than 30% or cell size below 20. (Table 18)
- There were no significant differences in the lifetime prevalence of physical violence among wives of active duty men who had been deployed during the three years prior to the survey compared to wives whose spouses had not been deployed. The three-year and one-year prevalence estimates were not reportable with an RSE greater than 30% or cell size below 20. (Table 19)

Physical Violence, Rape, or Stalking by an Intimate Partner

Detailed information on the prevalence of physical violence, rape, or stalking by an intimate partner, including results by time frame and deployment history, can be found in Tables 22 through 24 in Appendix B. In summary,

- Nearly 40% of women in the general population aged 18 to 59 years, 31.5% of active duty women, and 29.5% of wives of active duty men have experienced physical violence, rape, or stalking by an intimate partner during their lifetime. (Table 22)
- Active duty women were significantly less likely to experience lifetime, three-year, or one-year physical violence, rape, or stalking by an intimate partner, compared to women from the general population. There were no significant differences in the lifetime, three-year, and one-year prevalence of physical violence, rape, or stalking by an intimate partner for wives of active duty men, compared to women from the general population. (Table 22)

- Active duty women who were deployed in the three years prior to the survey were significantly more likely to experience lifetime and three-year physical violence, rape, or stalking by an intimate partner, compared to those who were not deployed in the three years prior to the survey. (Table 23)
- There were no significant differences in the lifetime prevalence of physical violence, rape, or stalking by an intimate partner between wives whose spouses were deployed in the past three years and those whose spouses were not deployed during that time. The three-year and one-year prevalence estimates were not reportable due to an RSE greater than 30% or cell size below 20. (Table 24)

Summary

These findings provide further evidence that intimate partner violence (IPV), as well as contact sexual violence and stalking by any perpetrator, are prevalent in the civilian and military female populations in the United States. In general, the prevalence of these forms of violence were similar among active duty women, wives of active duty men, and women in the general U.S. population; after controlling for age and marital status, the majority of odds ratios were at or near 1.0 with no statistically significant differences across groups. Significant differences, however, were observed for 24 of the 68 comparisons tested across groups. These significant findings indicated a decreased risk of IPV, contact sexual violence by an intimate partner, or stalking for active duty women compared to the general population of women. In contrast, for 9 of the 40 comparisons tested across deployment status, significantly increased risks for IPV or contact sexual violence were observed for active duty women who had been deployed at some point during the three years prior to the survey, compared to those who had not been deployed during that time period.

Discussion

Because of the burden that these forms of violence place on women's physical and emotional health, additional research may help to improve our understanding of the factors that increase the risk for violence among women that may be shared between the military and general populations. Examples include further exploration of the role of demographic differences (e.g., education, socioeconomic status, race/ethnicity) and other factors (e.g., alcohol use, belief in strict gender roles, marital conflict and instability, and inadequate sanctions for those who perpetrate violence).

Additional research regarding factors related specifically to military service that may potentially influence risk would help to further examine the specific aspects of deployment that contribute to risk for violence. For example, future studies may examine factors such as when the victimization took place relative to deployment, the nature of the victimization, and the type and number of deployments, including whether deployment occurred in high-conflict settings. The results from these studies could help ensure that appropriate prevention strategies and responses are in place before, during, and after deployment. Additionally, it is important to improve our understanding of the factors that may reduce the risk for violence among active duty women, for example, access to health care, secure housing, family support services (e.g., Family Advocacy Programs), and having at least one fully employed family member. Such research would allow a more thorough exploration of the differences between civilian and military populations and could improve prevention practices for both.

The findings in this report are subject to several limitations. Despite substantial efforts to make respondents feel comfortable, it is possible that respondents who are currently in violent relationships may choose not to participate or choose not to disclose their victimization experiences because of safety or other concerns. Similarly, some victims may not be comfortable with disclosing such sensitive information. Among the military populations there might also be concerns about the potential ramifications that disclosing may have on their spouse's status within the military. Other limitations include a relatively small sample size for the military populations and not including active duty males or male spouses of active duty females.

Because this report provides the first information that allows direct comparisons between women in the general population and women in military populations, additional research is needed to confirm and extend these findings. Future collaborative surveys among federal agencies on this topic should focus on including larger sample sizes, examining subgroup differences as described above, and including additional questions to provide more detail related to military-specific issues.

Despite these limitations, the high prevalence of intimate partner violence (IPV), sexual violence (SV), and stalking observed across groups underscores the need for effective prevention strategies. The data in this report can be used to inform future prevention and intervention efforts, and work toward addressing the beliefs, attitudes, and messages that may create a climate that condones IPV, SV, and stalking. Intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and stalking are pervasive problems that transcend boundaries across the military and general populations. Preventing these forms of violence before they begin; stopping further harm to victims by providing support, services, legal assistance, protection orders, and shelters; and holding perpetrators accountable are important components necessary to address these important public health problems.

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Appendix A: Victimization Questions

Contact Sexual Violence

How many people have ever…	• kissed you in a sexual way? Remember, we are only asking about things that you didn't want to happen. • fondled or grabbed your sexual body parts?
When you were drunk, high, drugged, or passed out and unable to consent, how many people have ever…	• had vaginal sex with you? By vaginal sex, we mean that a man or boy put his penis in your vagina. • made you receive anal sex, meaning they put their penis into your anus? • made you perform oral sex, meaning that they put their penis in your mouth or made you penetrate their vagina or anus with your mouth?
How many people have ever used physical force or threats to physically harm you to make you…	• have vaginal sex? • receive anal sex? • make you perform oral sex? • make you receive oral sex? • put their fingers or an object in your vagina or anus?
How many people have ever used physical force or threats of physical harm to…	• try to have vaginal, oral, or anal sex with you, but sex did not happen?
How many people have you had vaginal, oral, or anal sex with after they pressured you by…	• doing things like telling you lies, making promises about the future they knew were untrue, threatening to end your relationship, or threatening to spread rumors about you? • wearing you down by repeatedly asking for sex, or showing they were unhappy? • using their authority over you, for example, your boss or your teacher?

Stalking Tactics

How many people have ever…	• watched or followed you from a distance, or spied on you with a listening device, camera, or GPS [global positioning system]? • approached you or showed up in places, such as your home, workplace, or school when you didn't want them to be there? • left strange or potentially threatening items for you to find? • sneaked into your home or car and did things to scare you by letting you know they had been there? • left you unwanted messages? This includes text or voice messages. • made unwanted phone calls to you? This includes hang-up calls. • sent you unwanted emails, instant messages, or sent messages through websites like MySpace or Facebook? • left you cards, letters, flowers, or presents when they knew you didn't want them to?

Psychological Aggression

How many of your romantic or sexual partners have ever. . .

- acted very angry toward you in a way that seemed dangerous?
- told you that you were a loser, a failure, or not good enough?
- called you names like ugly, fat, crazy, or stupid?
- insulted, humiliated, or made fun of you in front of others?
- told you that no one else would want you?
- tried to keep you from seeing or talking to your family or friends?
- made decisions for you that should have been yours to make, such as the clothes you wear, things you eat, or the friends you have?
- kept track of you by demanding to know where you were and what you were doing?
- made threats to physically harm you?
- threatened to hurt him- or herself or commit suicide when he or she was upset with you?
- threatened to hurt a pet or threatened to take a pet away from you?
- threatened to hurt someone you love?
- hurt someone you love?
- {if applicable} threatened to take your children away from you?
- kept you from leaving the house when you wanted to go?
- kept you from having money for your own use?
- destroyed something that was important to you?
- said things like "If I can't have you, then no one can"?

Physical Violence

How many of your romantic or sexual partners have ever. . .

- slapped you?
- pushed or shoved you?
- hit you with a fist or something hard?
- kicked you?
- hurt you by pulling your hair?
- slammed you against something?
- tried to hurt you by choking or suffocating you?
- beaten you?
- burned you on purpose?
- used a knife or gun on you?

Appendix B: Tables and Figures

Contact Sexual Violence

Table 1

Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence[1] for Lifetime, in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey, and in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey among Women in the General U.S. Population, Active Duty Women, and Wives of Active Duty Men — NISVS 2010[§]

Time Frame	Women in the General U.S. Population[2]			Active Duty Women[2]			Active Duty Women Compared to General Population		Wives of Active Duty Men[2]			Wives of Active Duty Men Compared to General Population	
	Weighted %	95% CI[3]	Estimated Number of Victims[4]	Weighted %	95% CI[3]	Estimated Number of Victims[4]	AOR[5]	95% CI[3]	Weighted %	95% CI[3]	Estimated Number of Victims[4]	AOR[6]	95% CI[3]
Lifetime	40.3	38.4, 42.1	35,396,000	36.3	33.6, 39.0	68,000	0.9	0.8, 1.1	32.8	30.3, 35.3	228,000	1.0	0.8, 1.1
3 Year	7.7	6.2, 9.1	6,725,000	11.3	9.5, 13.1	23,000	1.1	0.8, 1.4	6.6	5.3, 7.9	48,000	1.2	0.8, 1.8
12 Months	5.2	4.4, 6.1	4,598,000	5.6	4.2, 6.9	10,000	0.8	0.5, 1.1	3.6	2.6, 4.6	25,000	0.9	0.6, 1.4

[§] The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The adjusted odds ratio (AOR) results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.
[1] Contact sexual violence is defined as completed forced penetration, attempted forced penetration, completed alcohol- or drug-facilitated penetration, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and other unwanted sexual contact experiences.
[2] Age range: 18–59 years.
[3] Confidence interval.
[4] Rounded to the nearest thousand. Sums of cells might not equal the total due to rounding.
[5] AOR — comparison between women in the general population and active duty women, controlled for age and marital status.
[6] AOR — comparison between women in the general population and wives of active duty men, controlled for age.

Table 2

Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence[1] for Lifetime, in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey, and in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey among Women in the General U.S. Population, Active Duty Women, and Wives of Active Duty Men by Type of Perpetrator — NISVS 2010[§]

Type of Perpetrator	Time Frame	Women in the General U.S. Population[2]			Active Duty Women[2]			Active Duty Women Compared to General Population		Wives of Active Duty Men[2]			Wives of Active Duty Men Compared to General Population	
		Weighted %	95% CI[3]	Estimated Number of Victims[4]	Weighted %	95% CI[3]	Estimated Number of Victims[4]	AOR[5]	95% CI[3]	Weighted %	95% CI[3]	Estimated Number of Victims[4]	AOR[6]	95% CI[3]
Intimate[7]	Lifetime	20.0	18.4, 21.5	16,404,000	12.5	10.5, 14.5	21,000	0.6†	0.5, 0.8	13.3	11.4, 15.2	84,000	0.8	0.6, 1.0
	3 Years	3.7	2.7, 4.7	3,196,000	4.3	3.0, 5.5	8,000	0.7	0.4, 1.1	3.3	2.3, 4.2	23,000	1.2	0.7, 2.1
	12 Months	2.8	2.2, 3.4	2,454,000	2.3	1.4, 3.2	4,000	0.6†	0.4, 1.0‡	2.3	1.5, 3.1	16,000	1.0	0.5, 1.7
Non-intimate	Lifetime	26.7	25.0, 28.4	22,206,000	26.3	23.8, 28.8	47,000	1.1	0.9, 1.3	23.4	21.1, 25.7	153,000	1.0	0.9, 1.2
	3 Years	4.0	2.9, 5.2	3,518,000	6.1	4.7, 7.5	12,000	1.3	0.9, 1.9	3.2	2.2, 4.1	22,000	1.1	0.7, 1.9
	12 Months	2.5	1.9, 3.2	2,217,000	2.9	1.8, 3.9	5,000	0.9	0.6, 1.5	*	*	*	*	*

§ The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The adjusted odds ratio (AOR) results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.
[1] Contact sexual violence is defined as completed forced penetration, attempted forced penetration, completed alcohol- or drug-facilitated penetration, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and other unwanted sexual contact experiences.
[2] Age range: 18–59 years.
[3] Confidence interval.
[4] Rounded to the nearest thousand. Sums of cells may not equal the total due to rounding.
[5] AOR — comparison between women in the general population and active duty women, controlled for age and marital status.
[6] AOR — comparison between women in the general population and wives of active duty men, controlled for age.
[7] Intimate partner refers to cohabitating or non-cohabitating romantic or sexual partners.
† Significantly lower prevalence, compared to women in the general population, $p < .05$.
‡ Confidence interval rounded to nearest tenth, actual interval does not include 1.0.
* Estimate is not reported; relative standard error > 30% or cell size ≤ 20.

Table 3

Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence[1] in Lifetime, in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey, and in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey among Active Duty Women[2] by Deployment History — NISVS 2010[§]

Time Frame	Total			Deployed in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey			Not Deployed in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey			Deployed Compared to Not Deployed	
	Weighted %	95% CI[3]	Estimated Number of Victims[4]	Weighted %	95% CI[3]	Estimated Number of Victims[4]	Weighted %	95% CI[3]	Estimated Number of Victims[4]	AOR[5]	95% CI[3]
Lifetime	36.4	33.7, 39.1	68,000	38.7	35.0, 42.4	39,000	33.7	29.7, 37.7	29,000	1.3†	1.0‡, 1.7
3 Years	11.3	9.4, 13.1	22,000	12.6	10.0, 15.3	14,000	9.7	7.2, 12.2	9,000	1.6†	1.0‡, 2.5
12 Months	5.6	4.2, 7.0	10,000	5.7	3.8, 7.7	6,000	5.4	3.4, 7.4	5,000	1.3	0.7, 2.3

§ The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The adjusted odds ratio (AOR) results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.
[1] Contact sexual violence includes completed forced penetration, attempted forced penetration, completed alcohol- or drug-facilitated penetration, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and other unwanted sexual contact experiences.
[2] Age range: 18–59 years.
[3] Confidence interval.
[4] Rounded to the nearest thousand. Sums of cells may not equal the total due to rounding.
[5] AOR — comparison between active duty women who had been deployed in the 3 years prior to the survey and those who had not been deployed during that time, controlled for age and marital status.
† Significantly higher prevalence among active duty women who were deployed during the 3 years prior to the survey compared to active duty women who were not deployed during that time period, $p < .05$.
‡ Confidence interval rounded to nearest tenth, actual interval does not include 1.0.

Table 4

Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence[1] in Lifetime, in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey, and in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey among Active Duty Women[2] by Deployment History and Type of Perpetrator — NISVS 2010[§]

Type of Perpetrator	Time Frame	Total			Deployed in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey			Not Deployed in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey			Deployed Compared to Not Deployed	
		Weighted %	95% CI[3]	Estimated Number of Victims[4]	Weighted %	95% CI[3]	Estimated Number of Victims[4]	Weighted %	95% CI[3]	Estimated Number of Victims[4]	AOR[5]	95% CI[3]
Intimate[6]	Lifetime	12.6	10.6, 14.6	21,000	13.7	10.8, 16.5	13,000	11.4	8.6, 14.1	9,000	1.3	0.9, 1.9
	3 Years	4.3	3.1, 5.5	8,000	4.5	2.8, 6.3	5,000	4.0	2.3, 5.7	4,000	1.3	0.7, 2.6
	12 Months	2.3	1.4, 3.2	4,000	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Non-intimate	Lifetime	26.3	23.8, 28.9	47,000	27.9	24.5, 31.4	27,000	24.4	20.8, 28.1	20,000	1.2	0.9, 1.6
	3 Years	6.1	4.7, 7.5	12,000	7.0	4.9, 9.0	7,000	5.1	3.2, 7.0	5,000	1.6†	1.0‡, 2.7
	12 Months	2.9	1.9, 3.9	5,000	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

[§] The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The adjusted odds ratio (AOR) results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.
[1] Contact sexual violence includes completed forced penetration, attempted forced penetration, completed alcohol- or drug-facilitated penetration, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and other unwanted sexual contact experiences.
[2] Age range: 18–59 years of age.
[3] Confidence interval.
[4] Rounded to the nearest thousand. Sums of cells may not equal the total due to rounding.
[5] AOR — comparison between active duty women who had been deployed in the 3 years prior to the survey and those who had not been deployed during that time, controlled for age and marital status.
[6] Intimate partner refers to cohabitating or non-cohabitating romantic or sexual partners.
* Estimate is not reported; relative standard error > 30% or cell size ≤ 20.
† Significantly higher prevalence among active duty women who had been deployed in the 3 years prior to the survey compared those who were not, $p < .05$.
‡ Confidence interval rounded to nearest tenth, actual interval does not include 1.0.

Table 5

Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence[1] in Lifetime, in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey, and in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey among Wives[2] of Active Duty Men by Spouse's Deployment History — NISVS 2010[§]

Time Frame	Total			Spouse Deployed in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey			Spouse Not Deployed in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey			Spouse Deployed Compared to Not Deployed	
	Weighted %	95% CI[3]	Estimated Number of Victims[4]	Weighted %	95% CI[3]	Estimated Number of Victims[4]	Weighted %	95% CI[3]	Estimated Number of Victims[4]	AOR[5]	95% CI[3]
Lifetime	32.9	30.4, 35.4	223,000	32.7	29.9, 35.6	173,000	33.5	28.2, 38.8	50,000	0.9	0.7, 1.2
3 Years	6.8	5.4, 8.1	48,000	7.3	5.7, 8.9	40,000	*	*	*	*	*
12 Months	3.7	2.7, 4.7	25,000	4.1	2.9, 5.4	22,000	*	*	*	*	*

[§] The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The adjusted odds ratio (AOR) results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.
[1] Contact sexual violence includes completed forced penetration, attempted forced penetration, completed alcohol- or drug-facilitated penetration, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and other unwanted sexual contact experiences.
[2] Age range: 18–59 years.
[3] Confidence interval.
[4] Rounded to the nearest thousand. Sums of cells may not equal the total due to rounding.
[5] AOR — comparison between wives of active duty men who had been deployed in the 3 years prior to the survey and wives whose spouse had not been deployed during that time period, controlled for age.
* Estimate is not reported; relative standard error > 30% or cell size ≤ 20.

Table 6

Prevalence of Contact Sexual Violence[1] in Lifetime, in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey, and in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey among Wives[2] of Active Duty Men by Spouse's Deployment History and Type of Perpetrator — NISVS 2010[§]

Type of Perpetrator	Time Frame	Total			Spouse Deployed in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey			Spouse Not Deployed in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey			Spouse Deployed Compared to Not Deployed	
		Weighted %	95% CI[3]	Estimated Number of Victims[4]	Weighted %	95% CI[3]	Estimated Number of Victims[4]	Weighted %	95% CI[3]	Estimated Number of Victims[4]	AOR[5]	95% CI[3]
Intimate[6]	Lifetime	13.3	11.4, 15.2	84,000	13.4	11.2, 15.5	66,000	13.1	9.2, 16.9	18,000	0.9	0.6, 1.4
	3 Years	3.3	2.3, 4.2	23,000	3.5	2.3, 4.6	19,000	*	*	*	*	*
	12 Months	2.3	1.5, 3.1	16,000	2.5	1.5, 3.5	13,000	*	*	*	*	*
Non-intimate	Lifetime	23.4	21.1, 25.7	153,000	23.2	20.6, 25.8	118,000	24.1	19.1, 29.0	35,000	0.9	0.7, 1.3
	3 Years	3.2	2.2, 4.1	22,000	3.7	2.6, 4.9	20,000	*	*	*	*	*
	12 Months	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

[§] The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The adjusted odds ratio (AOR) results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.
[1] Contact sexual violence includes completed forced penetration, attempted forced penetration, completed alcohol- or drug-facilitated penetration, being made to penetrate someone else, sexual coercion, and other unwanted sexual contact experiences.
[2] Age range: 18–59 years.
[3] Confidence interval.
[4] Rounded to the nearest thousand. Sums of cells may not equal the total due to rounding.
[5] AOR — comparison between wives of active duty men who had been deployed in the 3 years prior to the survey and wives whose spouse had not been deployed during that time period, controlled for age.
[6] Intimate partner refers to cohabitating or non-cohabitating romantic or sexual partners.
* Estimate is not reported; relative standard error > 30% or cell size ≤ 20.

Stalking

Table 7

Prevalence of Stalking[1] in Lifetime, in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey, and in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey among Women in the General U.S. Population, Active Duty Women, and Wives of Active Duty Men — NISVS 2010[§]

Time Frame	Women in the General U.S. Population[2]			Active Duty Women[2]			Active Duty Women Compared to General Population		Wives of Active Duty Men[2]			Wives of Active Duty Men Compared to General Population	
	Weighted %	95% CI[3]	Estimated Number of Victims[4]	Weighted %	95% CI[3]	Estimated Number of Victims[4]	AOR[5]	95% CI[3]	Weighted %	95% CI[3]	Estimated Number of Victims[4]	AOR[6]	95% CI[3]
Lifetime	19.1	17.7, 20.5	16,786,000	11.4	9.7, 13.1	23,000	0.6[†]	0.5, 0.7	14.6	12.8, 16.4	106,000	0.9	0.7, 1.1
3 Years	7.6	6.2, 9.1	6,596,000	5.8	4.5, 7.0	12,000	0.6[†]	0.4, 0.9	4.8	3.7, 6.0	35,000	0.9	0.6, 1.4
12 Months	5.4	4.5, 6.2	4,712,000	3.3	2.4, 4.2	7,000	0.5[†]	0.3, 0.7	3.1	2.2, 4.0	23,000	0.8	0.6, 1.3

[§] The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The adjusted odds ratio (AOR) results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.

[1] Stalking is defined as a pattern of harassing or threatening tactics in which the victim experienced multiple tactics or a single tactic multiple times and felt very fearful or believed they or someone close to them would be harmed or killed as a result of the perpetrator's behavior. Stalking tactics include unwanted phone calls, voice or text messages, hang-ups; unwanted emails, instant messages, messages through social media; unwanted cards, letters, flowers, or presents; watching or following from a distance; spying with a listening device, camera, or global positioning system; approaching or showing up in places such as the victim's home, workplace, or school when it was unwanted; leaving strange or potentially threatening items for the victim to find; and sneaking into the victim's home or car and doing things to scare the victim or let the victim know the perpetrator had been there.

[2] Age range: 18–59 years.

[3] Confidence interval.

[4] Rounded to the nearest thousand. Sums of cells may not equal the total due to rounding.

[5] AOR — comparison between women in the general population and active duty women, controlled for age and marital status.

[6] AOR — comparison between women in the general population and wives of active duty men, controlled for age.

[†] Significantly lower prevalence, compared to women in the general population, $p < .05$.

Table 8

Prevalence of Stalking[1] in Lifetime, in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey, and in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey among Women in the General U.S. Population, Active Duty Women, and Wives of Active Duty Men by Type of Perpetrator — NISVS 2010[§]

Type of Perpetrator	Time Frame	Women in the General U.S. Population[2]			Active Duty Women[2]			Active Duty Women Compared to General Population		Wives of Active Duty Men[2]			Wives of Active Duty Men Compared to General Population	
		Weighted %	95% CI[3]	Estimated Number of Victims[4]	Weighted %	95% CI[3]	Estimated Number of Victims[4]	AOR[5]	95% CI[3]	Weighted %	95% CI[3]	Estimated Number of Victims[4]	AOR[6]	95% CI[3]
Intimate[7]	Lifetime	13.4	12.1, 14.6	11,510,000	6.5	5.2, 7.8	13,000	0.5†	0.4, 0.7	8.6	7.1, 10.1	61,000	0.9	0.7, 1.2
	3 Years	4.7	3.5, 5.8	3,957,000	3.0	2.1, 3.9	6,000	0.5†	0.3, 0.8	2.2	1.4, 3.0	16,000	0.9	0.5, 1.6
	12 Months	3.6	2.9, 4.4	3,191,000	1.7	1.1, 2.4	3,000	0.4†	0.3, 0.7	*	*	*	*	*
Non-intimate	Lifetime	6.4	5.5, 7.2	5,458,000	3.7	2.6, 4.7	7,000	0.6†	0.5, 0.9	5.5	4.3, 6.7	39,000	0.9	0.7, 1.2
	3 Years	1.9	1.3, 2.6	1,653,000	2.1	1.3, 2.9	4,000	0.9	0.5, 1.7	2.0	1.2, 2.7	14,000	0.7	0.4, 1.3
	12 Months	1.5	1.1, 1.9	1,303,000	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

[§] The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The adjusted odds ratio (AOR) results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.
[1] Stalking is defined as a pattern of harassing or threatening tactics in which the victim experienced multiple tactics or a single tactic multiple times and felt very fearful or believed they or someone close to them would be harmed or killed as a result of the perpetrator's behavior. Stalking tactics include unwanted phone calls, voice or text messages, hang-ups; unwanted emails, instant messages, messages through social media; unwanted cards, letters, flowers, or presents; watching or following from a distance; spying with a listening device, camera, or global positioning system; approaching or showing up in places such as the victim's home, workplace, or school when it was unwanted; leaving strange or potentially threatening items for the victim to find; and sneaking into the victim's home or car and doing things to scare the victim or let the victim know the perpetrator had been there.
[2] Age range: 18–59 years.
[3] Confidence interval.
[4] Rounded to the nearest thousand. Sums of cells may not equal the total due to rounding.
[5] AOR — comparison between women in the general population and active duty women, controlled for age and marital status.
[6] AOR — comparison between women in the general population and wives of active duty men, controlled for age.
[7] Intimate partner refers to cohabitating or non-cohabitating romantic or sexual partners.
† Significantly lower prevalence, compared to women in the general population, $p < .05$.
* Estimate is not reported; relative standard error > 30% or cell size ≤ 20.

Table 9

Prevalence of Stalking[1] in Lifetime, in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey, and in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey among Active Duty Women[2] by Deployment History — NISVS 2010[§]

Time Frame	Total			Deployed in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey			Not Deployed in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey			Deployed Compared to Not Deployed	
	Weighted %	95% CI[3]	Estimated Number of Victims[4]	Weighted %	95% CI[3]	Estimated Number of Victims[4]	Weighted %	95% CI[3]	Estimated Number of Victims[4]	AOR[5]	95% CI[3]
Lifetime	11.4	9.7, 13.2	23,000	11.3	9.0, 13.7	12,000	11.6	9.1, 14.1	11,000	0.9	0.6, 1.3
3 Years	5.8	4.5, 7.1	12,000	6.4	4.6, 8.3	7,000	5.1	3.3, 6.8	5,000	1.2	0.7, 2.0
12 Months	3.3	2.4, 4.2	7,000	3.6	2.3, 5.0	4,000	2.9	1.7, 4.1	3,000	1.0	0.5, 1.9

[§] The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The adjusted odds ratio (AOR) results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.

[1] Stalking is defined as a pattern of harassing or threatening tactics in which the victim experienced multiple tactics or a single tactic multiple times and felt very fearful or believed they or someone close to them would be harmed or killed as a result of the perpetrator's behavior. Stalking tactics include unwanted phone calls, voice or text messages, hang-ups; unwanted emails, instant messages, messages through social media; unwanted cards, letters, flowers, or presents; watching or following from a distance; spying with a listening device, camera, or global positioning system; approaching or showing up in places such as the victim's home, workplace, or school when it was unwanted; leaving strange or potentially threatening items for the victim to find; and sneaking into the victim's home or car and doing things to scare the victim or let the victim know the perpetrator had been there.

[2] Age range: 18–59 years.

[3] Confidence interval.

[4] Rounded to the nearest thousand. Sums of cells may not equal the total due to rounding.

[5] AOR — comparison between active duty women who had been deployed in the 3 years prior to the survey and those who had not been deployed during that time period, controlled for age and marital status.

Table 10

Prevalence of Stalking[1] in Lifetime, in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey, and in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey among Active Duty Women[2] by Deployment History and Type of Perpetrator — NISVS 2010[§]

Type of Perpetrator	Time Frame	Total			Deployed in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey			Not Deployed in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey			Deployed Compared to Not Deployed	
		Weighted %	95% CI[3]	Estimated Number of Victims[4]	Weighted %	95% CI[3]	Estimated Number of Victims[4]	Weighted %	95% CI[3]	Estimated Number of Victims[4]	AOR[5]	95% CI[3]
Intimate[6]	Lifetime	6.5	5.2, 7.8	13,000	7.4	5.5, 9.3	8,000	5.4	3.7, 7.2	5,000	1.4	0.9, 2.2
	3 Years	3.0	2.1, 3.9	6,000	3.7	2.3, 5.1	4,000	*	*	*	*	*
	12 Months	1.8	1.1, 2.4	3,000	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Non-intimate	Lifetime	3.7	2.6, 4.8	7,000	3.2	1.8, 4.6	3,000	4.3	2.6, 6.0	4,000	0.7	0.4, 1.4
	3 Years	2.1	1.3, 3.0	4,000	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	12 Months	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

[§] The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The adjusted odds ratio (AOR) results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.

[1] Stalking is defined as a pattern of harassing or threatening tactics in which the victim experienced multiple tactics or a single tactic multiple times and felt very fearful or believed they or someone close to them would be harmed or killed as a result of the perpetrator's behavior. Stalking tactics include unwanted phone calls, voice or text messages, hang-ups; unwanted emails, instant messages, messages through social media; unwanted cards, letters, flowers, or presents; watching or following from a distance; spying with a listening device, camera, or global positioning system; approaching or showing up in places such as the victim's home, workplace, or school when it was unwanted; leaving strange or potentially threatening items for the victim to find; and sneaking into the victim's home or car and doing things to scare the victim or let the victim know the perpetrator had been there.

[2] Age range: 18–59 years.

[3] Confidence interval.

[4] Rounded to the nearest thousand. Sums of cells may not equal the total due to rounding.

[5] AOR — comparison between active duty women who had been deployed in the 3 years prior to the survey and those who had not been deployed during that time period, controlled for age and marital status.

[6] Intimate partner refers to cohabitating or non-cohabitating romantic or sexual partners.

* Estimate is not reported; relative standard error > 30% or cell size ≤ 20.

Table 11

Prevalence of Stalking[1] in Lifetime, in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey, and in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey among Wives[2] of Active Duty Men by Spouse's Deployment History — NISVS 2010[§]

Time Frame	Total			Spouse Deployed in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey			Spouse Not Deployed in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey			Spouse Deployed Compared to Not Deployed	
	Weighted %	95% CI[3]	Estimated Number of Victims[4]	Weighted %	95% CI[3]	Estimated Number of Victims[4]	Weighted %	95% CI[3]	Estimated Number of Victims[4]	AOR[5]	95% CI[3]
Lifetime	14.5	12.7, 16.3	102,000	14.9	12.8, 17.0	81,000	13.3	9.6, 17.0	21,000	1.1	0.8, 1.6
3 Years	4.9	3.7, 6.0	34,000	5.4	4.0, 6.8	30,000	*	*	*	*	*
12 Months	3.1	2.2, 4.0	22,000	3.5	2.4, 4.7	19,000	*	*	*	*	*

[§] The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The adjusted odds ratio (AOR) results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.

[1] Stalking is defined as a pattern of harassing or threatening tactics in which the victim experienced multiple tactics or a single tactic multiple times and felt very fearful or believed they or someone close to them would be harmed or killed as a result of the perpetrator's behavior. Stalking tactics include unwanted phone calls, voice or text messages, hang-ups; unwanted emails, instant messages, messages through social media; unwanted cards, letters, flowers, or presents; watching or following from a distance; spying with a listening device, camera, or global positioning system; approaching or showing up in places such as the victim's home, workplace, or school when it was unwanted; leaving strange or potentially threatening items for the victim to find; and sneaking into the victim's home or car and doing things to scare the victim or let the victim know the perpetrator had been there.

[2] Age range: 18–59 years.

[3] Confidence interval.

[4] Rounded to the nearest thousand. Sums of cells may not equal the total due to rounding.

[5] AOR — comparison between wives of active duty men who had been deployed in the 3 years prior to the survey and those whose spouse had not been deployed during that time period, controlled for age.

* Estimate is not reported; relative standard error > 30% or cell size ≤ 20.

Table 12

Prevalence of Stalking[1] in Lifetime, in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey, and in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey among Wives[2] of Active Duty Men by Spouse's Deployment History and Type of Perpetrator — NISVS 2010[§]

Type of Perpetrator	Time Frame	Total			Spouse Deployed in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey			Spouse Not Deployed in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey			Spouse Deployed Compared to Not Deployed	
		Weighted %	95% CI[3]	Estimated Number of Victims[4]	Weighted %	95% CI[3]	Estimated Number of Victims[4]	Weighted %	95% CI[3]	Estimated Number of Victims[4]	AOR[5]	95% CI[3]
Intimate[6]	Lifetime	8.6	7.1, 10.0	59,000	8.5	6.9, 10.2	46,000	8.7	5.6, 11.7	13,000	0.9	0.6, 1.4
	3 Years	2.2	1.4, 3.0	15,000	2.4	1.4, 3.3	13,000	*	*	*	*	*
	12 Months	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Non-intimate	Lifetime	5.5	4.3, 6.7	38,000	6.2	4.8, 7.6	33,000	*	*	*	*	*
	3 Years	2.0	1.3, 2.8	14,000	2.4	1.4, 3.3	13,000	*	*	*	*	*
	12 Months	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

[§] The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The adjusted odds ratio (AOR) results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.

[1] Stalking is defined as a pattern of harassing or threatening tactics in which the victim experienced multiple tactics or a single tactic multiple times and felt very fearful or believed they or someone close to them would be harmed or killed as a result of the perpetrator's behavior. Stalking tactics include unwanted phone calls, voice or text messages, hang-ups; unwanted emails, instant messages, messages through social media; unwanted cards, letters, flowers, or presents; watching or following from a distance; spying with a listening device, camera, or global positioning system; approaching or showing up in places such as the victim's home, workplace, or school when it was unwanted; leaving strange or potentially threatening items for the victim to find; and sneaking into the victim's home or car and doing things to scare the victim or let the victim know the perpetrator had been there.

[2] Age range: 18–59 years.

[3] Confidence interval.

[4] Rounded to the nearest thousand. Sums of cells may not equal the total due to rounding.

[5] AOR — comparison between wives of active duty men who had been deployed in the 3 years prior to the survey and those whose spouse had not been deployed during that time period, controlled for age.

[6] Intimate partner refers to cohabitating or non-cohabitating romantic or sexual partners.

* Estimate is not reported; relative standard error > 30% or cell size ≤ 20.

Psychological Aggression

Table 13

Prevalence of Psychological Aggression[1] by an Intimate Partner[2] in Lifetime, in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey, and in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey among Women in the General U.S. Population, Active Duty Women, and Wives of Active Duty Men — NISVS 2010[§]

Time Frame	Women in the General U.S. Population[3]			Active Duty Women[3]			Active Duty Women Compared to General Population		Wives of Active Duty Men[3]			Wives of Active Duty Men Compared to General Population	
	Weighted %	95% CI[4]	Estimated Number of Victims[5]	Weighted %	95% CI[4]	Estimated Number of Victims[5]	AOR[6]	95% CI[4]	Weighted %	95% CI[4]	Estimated Number of Victims[5]	AOR[7]	95% CI[4]
Lifetime	56.7	54.8, 58.6	49,828,000	53.7	51.1, 56.4	109,000	0.8†	0.7, 0.9	48.6	46.0, 51.2	352,000	1.0	0.8, 1.2
3 Years	28.2	25.7, 30.6	24,591,000	30.8	28.3, 33.4	63,000	0.8†	0.6, 0.9	19.6	17.5, 21.7	142,000	0.8	0.6, 1.1
12 Months	18.8	17.3, 20.3	16,511,000	18.1	16.0, 20.3	37,000	0.7†	0.6, 0.8	13.9	12.1, 15.7	101,000	0.8	0.6, 1.0

[§] The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The adjusted odds ratio (AOR) results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.
[1] Psychological aggression includes verbal aggression (e.g., told victim that they were a loser, a failure, or not good enough; name calling) and coercive control and entrapment (e.g., keeping track of the victim, making decisions for the victim, threatening the victim, keeping victim from leaving the house, keeping victim from having money).
[2] Intimate partner refers to cohabitating or non-cohabitating romantic or sexual partners.
[3] Age range: 18–59 years.
[4] Confidence interval.
[5] Rounded to the nearest thousand. Sums of cells may not equal the total due to rounding.
[6] AOR — comparison between women in the general population and active duty women, controlled for age and marital status.
[7] AOR — comparison between women in the general population and wives of active duty men, controlled for age.
† Significantly lower prevalence compared to women in the general population, $p < .05$.

Table 14

Prevalence of Psychological Aggression[1] by an Intimate Partner[2] in Lifetime, in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey, and in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey among Active Duty Women[3] by Deployment History — NISVS 2010[§]

Time Frame	Total			Deployed in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey			Not Deployed in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey			Deployed Compared to Not Deployed	
	Weighted %	95% CI[4]	Estimated Number of Victims[5]	Weighted %	95% CI[4]	Estimated Number of Victims[5]	Weighted %	95% CI[4]	Estimated Number of Victims[5]	AOR[6]	95% CI[4]
Lifetime	44.4	41.8, 47.1	90,000	47.2	43.6, 50.8	52,000	41.1	37.2, 45.1	38,000	1.3†	1.1, 1.6
3 Years	23.5	21.2, 25.9	48,000	22.6	19.5, 25.7	25,000	24.7	21.1, 28.2	23,000	1.0	0.8, 1.3
12 Months	13.0	11.2, 14.9	26,000	12.8	10.3, 15.3	14,000	13.4	10.6, 16.2	12,000	1.0	0.7, 1.4

[§] The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The adjusted odds ratio (AOR) results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.
[1] Psychological aggression includes verbal aggression (e.g., told victim that they were a loser, a failure, or not good enough; name calling) and coercive control and entrapment (e.g., keeping track of the victim, making decisions for the victim, threatening the victim, keeping victim from leaving the house, keeping victim from having money).
[2] Intimate partner refers to cohabitating or non-cohabitating romantic or sexual partners.
[3] Age range: 18–59 years.
[4] Confidence interval.
[5] Rounded to the nearest thousand. Sums of cells may not equal the total due to rounding.
[6] AOR — comparison between active duty women who had been deployed in the 3 years prior to the survey and those who had not been deployed during that time period, controlled for age and marital status.
† Significantly higher prevalence compared to women in the general population, $p < .05$.

Table 15

Prevalence of Psychological Aggression[1] by an Intimate Partner[2] in Lifetime, in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey, and in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey among Wives[3] of Active Duty Men by Spouse's Deployment History — NISVS 2010[§]

Time Frame	Total			Deployed in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey			Not Deployed in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey			Deployed Compared to Not Deployed	
	Weighted %	95% CI[4]	Estimated Number of Victims[5]	Weighted %	95% CI[4]	Estimated Number of Victims[5]	Weighted %	95% CI[4]	Estimated Number of Victims[5]	AOR[6]	95% CI[4]
Lifetime	41.0	38.4, 43.5	290,000	41.2	38.3, 44.2	226,000	40.0	34.6, 45.4	63,000	1.1	0.9, 1.5
3 Years	15.0	13.1, 16.9	106,000	15.8	13.6, 18.1	87,000	12.0	8.4, 15.6	19,000	1.2	0.8, 1.7
12 Months	10.2	8.5, 11.8	72,000	10.9	9.0, 12.8	60,000	7.5	4.6, 10.4	12,000	1.4	0.9, 2.1

[§] The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The adjusted odds ratio (AOR) results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.
[1] Psychological aggression includes verbal aggression (e.g., told victim that they were a loser, a failure, or not good enough; name calling) and coercive control and entrapment (e.g., keeping track of the victim, making decisions for the victim, threatening the victim, keeping victim from leaving the house, keeping victim from having money).
[2] Intimate partner refers to cohabitating or non-cohabitating romantic or sexual partners.
[3] Age range: 18–59 years.
[4] Confidence interval.
[5] Rounded to the nearest thousand. Sums of cells may not equal the total due to rounding.
[6] AOR — comparison between wives of active duty men who had been deployed in the 3 years prior to the survey and wives whose spouses had not been deployed during that time period, controlled for age.

Physical Violence

Table 16

Prevalence of Physical Violence[1] by an Intimate Partner[2] in Lifetime, in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey, and in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey among Women in the General U.S. Population, Active Duty Women, and Wives of Active Duty Men — NISVS 2010[§]

Time Frame	Women in the General U.S. Population[3]			Active Duty Women[3]			Active Duty Women Compared to General Population		Wives of Active Duty Men[3]			Wives of Active Duty Men Compared to General Population	
	Weighted %	95% CI[4]	Estimated Number of Victims[5]	Weighted %	95% CI[4]	Estimated Number of Victims[5]	AOR[6]	95% CI[4]	Weighted %	95% CI[4]	Estimated Number of Victims[5]	AOR[7]	95% CI[4]
Lifetime	35.7	33.9, 37.5	31,055,000	28.4	25.9, 30.9	55,000	0.9	0.7, 1.0	26.9	24.5, 29.2	189,000	1.0	0.8, 1.2
3 Years	8.7	6.9, 10.5	7,483,000	9.6	7.9, 11.3	19,000	0.7†	0.5, 1.0‡	7.0	5.6, 8.3	50,000	0.8	0.5, 1.5
12 Months	5.1	4.1, 6.0	4,454,000	3.1	2.1, 4.0	6,000	0.4†	0.3, 0.6	3.8	2.7, 4.8	27,000	1.0	0.7, 1.6

[§] The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The adjusted odds ratio (AOR) results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.
[1] Physical violence includes slapping, pushing, shoving, being hurt by pulling hair, hit with a fist or something hard, kicked, slammed against something, tried to hurt by choking or suffocating, beaten, burned on purpose, or used a knife or gun.
[2] Intimate partner refers to cohabitating or non-cohabitating romantic or sexual partners.
[3] Age range: 18–59 years.
[4] Confidence interval.
[5] Rounded to the nearest thousand. Sums of cells may not equal the total due to rounding.
[6] AOR — comparison between women in the general population and active duty women, controlled for age and marital status.
[7] AOR — comparison between women in the general population and wives of active duty men, controlled for age.
† Significantly lower prevalence, compared to women in the general population, $p < .05$.
‡ Confidence interval rounded to nearest tenth, actual interval does not include 1.0.

Table 17

Prevalence of Physical Violence by an Intimate Partner[1] in Lifetime, in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey, and in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey among Women in the General U.S. Population, Active Duty Women, and Wives of Active Duty Men by Severity of Physical Violence — NISVS 2010[§]

Severity of Physical Violence	Time Frame	Women in the General U.S. Population[2]			Active Duty Women[2]			Active Duty Women Compared to General Population		Wives of Active Duty Men[2]			Wives of Active Duty Men Compared to General Population	
		Weighted %	95% CI[3]	Estimated Number of Victims[4]	Weighted %	95% CI[3]	Estimated Number of Victims[4]	AOR[5]	95% CI[3]	Weighted %	95% CI[3]	Estimated Number of Victims[4]	AOR[6]	95% CI[3]
Slapping, Pushing, or Shoving	**Lifetime**	32.9	31.2, 34.7	28,683,000	26.1	23.7, 28.5	50,000	0.9	0.7, 1.0	24.9	22.7, 27.2	176,000	1.1	0.9, 1.3
	3 Years	7.3	5.7, 8.9	6,286,000	8.7	7.1, 10.3	17,000	0.8	0.6, 1.1	6.1	4.8, 7.4	44,000	1.0	0.6, 1.6
	12 Months	4.7	3.8, 5.6	4,135,000	2.5	1.6, 3.3	5,000	0.4†	0.3, 0.6	3.1	2.2, 4.1	22,000	0.9	0.6, 1.5
Severe[7] Physical Violence	**Lifetime**	26.9	25.2, 28.6	23,465,000	19.2	17.1, 21.4	37,000	0.8†	0.6, 0.9	19.2	17.1, 21.3	136,000	1.0	0.8, 1.3
	3 Years	6.2	4.6, 7.8	5,351,000	5.6	4.4, 6.9	11,000	0.5†	0.3, 0.8	4.3	3.2, 5.4	31,000	0.9	0.4, 1.9
	12 Months	3.4	2.7, 4.2	3,026,000	2.0	1.2, 2.8	4,000	0.4†	0.2, 0.6	2.0	1.2, 2.7	14,000	0.8	0.4, 1.4

[§] The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The adjusted odds ratio (AOR) results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.
[1] Intimate partner refers to cohabitating or non-cohabitating romantic or sexual partners.
[2] Age range: 18–59 years.
[3] Confidence interval.
[4] Rounded to the nearest thousand. Sums of cells may not equal the total due to rounding.
[5] AOR — comparison between women in the general population and active duty women, controlled for age and marital status.
[6] AOR — comparison between women in the general population and wives of active duty men, controlled for age.
[7] Severe physical violence includes being hurt by pulling hair, hit with a fist or something hard, kicked, slammed against something, tried to hurt by choking or suffocating, beaten, burned on purpose, or used a knife or gun.
† Significantly lower prevalence, compared to women in the general population, $p < .05$.

Table 18

Prevalence of Physical Violence[1] by an Intimate Partner[2] in Lifetime, in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey, and in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey among Active Duty Women[3] by Deployment History — NISVS 2010[§]

Time Frame	Total			Deployed in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey			Not Deployed in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey			Deployed Compared to Not Deployed	
	Weighted %	95% CI[4]	Estimated Number of Victims[5]	Weighted %	95% CI[4]	Estimated Number of Victims[5]	Weighted %	95% CI[4]	Estimated Number of Victims[5]	AOR[6]	95% CI[4]
Lifetime	28.4	25.9, 30.9	54,000	32.2	28.8, 35.7	33,000	23.9	20.3, 27.4	21,000	1.5[†]	1.2, 2.0
3 Years	9.5	7.8, 11.2	19,000	10.1	7.8, 12.4	11,000	8.9	6.4, 11.3	8,000	1.4	0.9, 2.2
12 Months	3.0	2.0, 3.9	6,000	3.1	1.8, 4.4	3,000	*	*	*	*	*

[§] The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The adjusted odds ratio (AOR) results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.
[1] Physical violence includes slapping, pushing, shoving, hurt by pulling hair, hit with a fist or something hard, kicked, slammed against something, tried to hurt by choking or suffocating, beaten, burned on purpose, or used a knife or gun.
[2] Intimate partner refers to cohabitating or non-cohabitating romantic or sexual partners.
[3] Age range: 18–59 years.
[4] Confidence interval.
[5] Rounded to the nearest thousand. Sums of cells may not equal the total due to rounding.
[6] AOR — comparison between active duty women who had been deployed during the 3 years prior to the survey and those who had not been deployed during that time period, controlled for age and marital status.
[†] Prevalence was significantly higher among active duty women who were deployed during the 3 years prior to the survey compared to those who were not deployed during that time period, $p < .05$.
* Estimate is not reported; relative standard error > 30% or cell size ≤ 20.

Table 19

Prevalence of Physical Violence[1] by an Intimate Partner[2] in Lifetime, in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey, and in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey among Wives[3] of Active Duty Men by Spouse's Deployment History — NISVS 2010[§]

Time Frame	Total			Spouse Deployed in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey			Spouse Not Deployed in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey			Spouse Deployed Compared to Not Deployed	
	Weighted %	95% CI[4]	Estimated Number of Victims[5]	Weighted %	95% CI[4]	Estimated Number of Victims[5]	Weighted %	95% CI[4]	Estimated Number of Victims[5]	AOR[6]	95% CI[4]
Lifetime	26.8	24.4, 29.1	184,000	28.0	25.2, 30.7	149,000	22.7	18.0, 27.3	35,000	1.2	0.9, 1.6
3 Years	7.0	5.6, 8.4	49,000	7.7	6.0, 9.3	42,000	*	*	*	*	*
12 Months	3.9	2.8, 4.9	27,000	4.2	2.9, 5.4	23,000	*	*	*	*	*

[§] The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The adjusted odds ratio (AOR) results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.
[1] Physical violence includes slapping, pushing, shoving, hurt by pulling hair, hit with a fist or something hard, kicked, slammed against something, tried to hurt by choking or suffocating, beaten, burned on purpose, or used a knife or gun.
[2] Intimate partner refers to cohabitating or non-cohabitating romantic or sexual partners.
[3] Age range: 18–59 years.
[4] Confidence interval.
[5] Rounded to the nearest thousand. Sums of cells may not equal the total due to rounding.
[6] AOR — comparison between wives of active duty men who had been deployed in the 3 years prior to the survey and those whose spouse had not been deployed during that time period, controlled for age.
* Estimate is not reported; relative standard error > 30% or cell size ≤ 20.

Table 20

Prevalence of Physical Violence by an Intimate Partner[1] in Lifetime, in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey, and in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey among Active Duty Women[2] by Deployment History and Severity of Physical Violence — NISVS 2010[§]

Severity of Physical Violence by an Intimate Partner	Time Frame	Total			Deployed in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey			Not Deployed in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey			Deployed Compared to Not Deployed	
		Weighted %	95% CI[3]	Estimated Number of Victims[4]	Weighted	95% CI[3]	Estimated Number of Victims[4]	Weighted %	95% CI[3]	Estimated Number of Victims[4]	AOR[5]	95% CI[3]
Slapping, Pushing, or Shoving	Lifetime	26.0	23.6, 28.5	50,000	29.2	25.8, 32.6	30,000	22.3	18.9, 25.8	20,000	1.4[†]	1.1, 1.9
	3 Years	8.6	7.0, 10.2	17,000	9.0	6.8, 11.3	10,000	8.1	5.8, 10.4	7,000	1.4	0.9, 2.2
	12 Months	2.4	1.6, 3.2	5,000	2.5	1.4, 3.7	3,000	*	*	*	*	*
Severe[6] Physical Violence	Lifetime	19.1	17.0, 21.3	37,000	21.9	18.8, 24.9	23,000	16.0	12.9, 19.0	14,000	1.5[†]	1.1, 2.0
	3 Years	5.5	4.2, 6.8	11,000	5.7	3.9, 7.4	6,000	5.4	3.5, 7.2	5,000	1.3	0.8, 2.1
	12 Months	1.9	1.1, 2.7	4,000	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

[§] The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The adjusted odds ratio (AOR) results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.
[1] Intimate partner refers to cohabitating or non-cohabitating romantic or sexual partners.
[2] Age range: 18–59 years.
[3] Confidence interval.
[4] Rounded to the nearest thousand. Sums of cells may not equal the total due to rounding.
[5] AOR — comparison between active duty women who had been deployed in the 3 years prior to the survey and those who had not been deployed during that time period, controlled for age and marital status.
[6] Includes being hurt by pulling hair, hit with a fist or something hard, kicked, slammed against something, tried to hurt by choking or suffocating, beaten, burned on purpose, or used a knife or gun.
[†] Prevalence was significantly higher among active duty women who were deployed during the 3 years before the survey compared to those who were not deployed during that time period, $p < .05$.
[*] Estimate is not reported; relative standard error > 30% or cell size ≤ 20.

Table 21

Prevalence of Physical Violence by an Intimate Partner[1] in Lifetime, in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey, and in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey among Wives[2] of Active Duty Men by Spouse's Deployment History and Severity of Physical Violence — NISVS 2010[§]

Severity of Physical Violence by an Intimate Partner	Time Frame	Total			Spouse Deployed in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey			Spouse Not Deployed in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey			Spouse Deployed Compared to Not Deployed	
		Weighted %	95% CI[3]	Estimated Number of Victims[4]	Weighted %	95% CI[3]	Estimated Number of Victims[4]	Weighted %	95% CI[3]	Estimated Number of Victims[4]	AOR[5]	95% CI[3]
Slapping, Pushing, or Shoving	Lifetime	24.8	22.5, 27.1	171,000	25.7	23.1, 28.4	137,000	21.7	17.1, 26.2	34,000	1.1	0.8, 1.5
	3 Years	6.1	4.8, 7.4	43,000	6.6	5.0, 8.1	36,000	*	*	*	*	*
	12 Months	3.2	2.2, 4.2	22,000	3.3	2.2, 4.5	18,000	*	*	*	*	*
Severe[6] Physical Violence	Lifetime	19.5	17.4, 21.6	135,000	20.6	18.1, 23.0	110,000	15.9	11.9, 19.8	25,000	1.2	0.9, 1.7
	3 Years	4.4	3.3, 5.5	31,000	4.8	3.5, 6.2	26,000	*	*	*	*	*
	12 Months	2.0	1.2, 2.8	14,000	2.2	1.3, 3.1	12,000	*	*	*	*	*

[§] The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The adjusted odds ratio (AOR) results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.
[1] Intimate partner refers to cohabitating or non-cohabitating romantic or sexual partners.
[2] Age range: 18–59 years.
[3] Confidence interval.
[4] Rounded to the nearest thousand. Sums of cells may not equal the total due to rounding.
[5] AOR — comparison between wives of active duty men who had been deployed in the 3 years prior to the survey and those whose spouse had not been deployed during that time period, controlled for age.
[6] Includes being hurt by pulling hair, hit with a fist or something hard, kicked, slammed against something, tried to hurt by choking or suffocating, beaten, burned on purpose, or used a knife or gun.
* Estimate is not reported; relative standard error > 30% or cell size ≤ 20.

Physical Violence, Rape, or Stalking

Table 22

Prevalence of Physical Violence[1], Rape[2], or Stalking[3] by an Intimate Partner[4] in Lifetime, in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey, and in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey among Women in the General U.S. Population, Active Duty Women, and Wives of Active Duty Men by Severity of Physical Violence — NISVS 2010[§]

Severity of Physical Violence by an Intimate Partner	Time Frame	Women in the General U.S. Population[5]			Active Duty Women[5]			Active Duty Women Compared to General Population		Wives of Active Duty Men[5]			Wives of Active Duty Men Compared to General Population	
		Weighted %	95% CI[6]	Estimated Number of Victims[7]	Weighted %	95% CI[6]	Estimated Number of Victims[7]	AOR[8]	95% CI[6]	Weighted %	95% CI[6]	Estimated Number of Victims[7]	AOR[9]	95% CI[6]
Any Physical Violence, Rape, or Stalking	Lifetime	39.7	37.8, 41.6	33,875,000	31.5	28.9, 34.2	56,000	0.8†	0.7, 0.9	29.5	27.1, 32.0	199,000	0.9	0.8, 1.1
	3 Years	11.1	9.1, 13.0	9,337,000	11.3	9.5, 13.2	22,000	0.7†	0.5, 0.9	8.2	6.7, 9.7	58,000	0.9	0.6, 1.5
	12 Months	7.6	6.5, 8.7	6,648,000	4.7	3.5, 5.9	9,000	0.4†	0.3, 0.6	4.6	3.5, 5.8	32,000	1.0	0.7, 1.5
Severe[10] Physical Violence, Rape, or Stalking	Lifetime	35.1	33.1, 37.0	27,936,000	25.2	22.6, 27.8	40,000	0.7†	0.6, 0.8	24.2	21.8, 26.7	147,000	0.9	0.7, 1.1
	3 Years	9.0	7.2, 10.8	7,586,000	7.4	5.9, 8.8	14,000	0.5†	0.4, 0.7	5.7	4.4, 7.0	39,000	0.9	0.5, 1.7
	12 Months	6.3	5.3, 7.2	5,489,000	3.4	2.4, 4.5	6,000	0.4†	0.3, 0.6	2.9	2.0, 3.8	20,000	0.8	0.5, 1.2

[§] The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The adjusted odds ratio (AOR) results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.

[1] Physical violence includes slapping, pushing, and shoving, hurt by pulling hair, hit with a fist or something hard, kicked, slammed against something, tried to hurt by choking or suffocating, beaten, burned on purpose, or used a knife or gun.

[2] Rape includes completed forced penetration, attempted forced penetration, and completed alcohol- or drug-facilitated penetration.

[3] Stalking is defined as a pattern of harassing or threatening tactics in which the victim experienced multiple tactics or a single tactic multiple times and felt very fearful or believed they or someone close to them would be harmed or killed as a result of the perpetrator's behavior. Stalking tactics include unwanted phone calls, voice or text messages, hang-ups; unwanted emails, instant messages, messages through social media; unwanted cards, letters, flowers, or presents; watching or following from a distance; spying with a listening device, camera, or global positioning system; approaching or showing up in places such as the victim's home, workplace, or school when it was unwanted; leaving strange or potentially threatening items for the victim to find; and sneaking into the victim's home or car and doing things to scare the victim or let the victim know the perpetrator had been there.

[4] Intimate partner refers to cohabitating or non-cohabitating romantic or sexual partners.

[5] Age range: 18–59 years.

[6] Confidence interval.

[7] Rounded to the nearest thousand. Sums of cells may not equal the total due to rounding.

[8] AOR — comparison between women in the general population and active duty women, controlled for age and marital status.

[9] AOR — comparison between women in the general population and wives of active duty men, controlled for age.

[10] Severe physical violence includes being hurt by pulling hair, hit with a fist or something hard, kicked, slammed against something, tried to hurt by choking or suffocating, beaten, burned on purpose, or used a knife or gun.

† Significantly lower prevalence, compared to women in the general population, $p < .05$.

Table 23

Prevalence of Physical Violence[1], Rape[2], or Stalking[3] by an Intimate Partner[4] in Lifetime, in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey, and in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey among Active Duty Women[5] by Deployment History and Severity of Physical Violence — NISVS 2010[§]

Violence by an Intimate Partner	Time Frame	Total			Deployed in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey			Not Deployed in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey			Deployed Compared to Not Deployed	
		Weighted %	95% CI[6]	Estimated Number of Victims[7]	Weighted %	95% CI[6]	Estimated Number of Victims[7]	Weighted %	95% CI[6]	Estimated Number of Victims[7]	AOR[8]	95% CI[6]
Any Physical Violence, Rape, or Stalking	Lifetime	31.5	28.8, 34.1	56,000	35.2	31.5, 38.8	34,000	27.2	23.4, 31.0	22,000	1.4[†]	1.1, 1.9
	3 Years	11.2	9.4, 13.1	21,000	12.2	9.6, 14.7	13,000	10.1	7.5, 12.7	9,000	1.5[†]	1.0[‡], 2.2
	12 Months	4.6	3.4, 5.8	9,000	4.8	3.1, 6.4	5,000	4.4	2.7, 6.1	4,000	1.2	0.7, 2.1
Severe[9] Physical Violence, Rape, or Stalking	Lifetime	25.2	22.6, 27.8	40,000	27.8	24.2, 31.4	24,000	22.0	18.3, 25.7	16,000	1.3	1.0, 1.8
	3 Years	7.4	5.9, 8.8	14,000	7.8	5.8, 9.8	8,000	6.9	4.7, 9.0	6,000	1.3	0.8, 2.0
	12 Months	3.4	2.4, 4.5	6,000	3.6	2.2, 5.0	4,000	3.3	1.8, 4.7	3,000	1.1	0.6, 2.2

[5] The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The adjusted odds ratio (AOR) results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.
[1] Physical violence includes slapping, pushing, and shoving, hurt by pulling hair, hit with a fist or something hard, kicked, slammed against something, tried to hurt by choking or suffocating, beaten, burned on purpose, or used a knife or gun.
[2] Rape includes completed forced penetration, attempted forced penetration, and completed alcohol- or drug-facilitated penetration.
[3] Stalking is defined as a pattern of harassing or threatening tactics in which the victim experienced multiple tactics or a single tactic multiple times and felt very fearful or believed they or someone close to them would be harmed or killed as a result of the perpetrator's behavior. Stalking tactics include unwanted phone calls, voice or text messages, hang-ups; unwanted emails, instant messages, messages through social media; unwanted cards, letters, flowers, or presents; watching or following from a distance; spying with a listening device, camera, or global positioning system; approaching or showing up in places such as the victim's home, workplace, or school when it was unwanted; leaving strange or potentially threatening items for the victim to find; and sneaking into the victim's home or car and doing things to scare the victim or let the victim know the perpetrator had been there.
[4] Intimate partner refers to cohabitating or non-cohabitating romantic or sexual partners.
[5] Age range: 18–59 years.
[6] Confidence interval.
[7] Rounded to the nearest thousand. Sums of cells may not equal the total due to rounding.
[8] AOR — comparison between active duty women who had been deployed in the 3 years prior to the survey and those who had not been deployed during that time, controlled for age and marital status.
[9] Severe physical violence includes being hurt by pulling hair, hit with a fist or something hard, kicked, slammed against something, tried to hurt by choking or suffocating, beaten, burned on purpose, or used a knife or gun.
[†] Significantly higher prevalence among active duty women who were deployed in the 3 years prior to the survey compared to those who were not, $p < .05$.
[‡] Confidence interval rounded to nearest tenth, actual interval does not include 1.0.

Table 24

Prevalence of Physical Violence[1], Rape[2], or Stalking[3] by an Intimate Partner[4] in Lifetime, in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey, and in the 12 Months Prior to the Survey among Wives[5] of Active Duty Men by Spouse's Deployment History and Severity of Physical Violence — NISVS 2010[§]

Violence by an Intimate Partner	Time Frame	Total			Spouse Deployed in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey			Spouse Not Deployed in the 3 Years Prior to the Survey			Spouse Deployed Compared to Not Deployed	
		Weighted %	95% CI[6]	Estimated Number of Victims[7]	Weighted %	95% CI[6]	Estimated Number of Victims[7]	Weighted %	95% CI[6]	Estimated Number of Victims[7]	AOR[8]	95% CI[6]
Any Physical Violence, Rape, or Stalking	Lifetime	29.3	26.9, 31.8	193,000	30.4	27.5, 33.2	156,000	25.6	20.6, 30.5	37,000	1.2	0.9, 1.6
	3 Years	8.2	6.7, 9.7	57,000	8.9	7.2, 10.7	48,000	*	*	*	*	*
	12 Months	4.6	3.5, 5.8	32,000	5.1	3.7, 6.5	27,000	*	*	*	*	*
Severe[9] Physical Violence, Rape, or Stalking	Lifetime	24.2	21.8, 26.7	147,000	25.0	22.2, 27.8	118,000	21.7	16.8, 26.5	29,000	1.1	0.8, 1.5
	3 Years	5.7	4.4, 7.0	39,000	6.2	4.7, 7.7	33,000	*	*	*	*	*
	12 Months	2.9	2.0, 3.8	20,000	3.2	2.1, 4.3	17,000	*	*	*	*	*

[§] The prevalence rate estimates are descriptive of each population. The adjusted odds ratio (AOR) results should be used for making comparisons across groups because they adjust for potential differences across groups as described below.

[1] Physical violence includes slapping, pushing, and shoving, hurt by pulling hair, hit with a fist or something hard, kicked, slammed against something, tried to hurt by choking or suffocating, beaten, burned on purpose, or used a knife or gun.

[2] Rape includes completed forced penetration, attempted forced penetration, and completed alcohol- or drug-facilitated penetration.

[3] Stalking is defined as a pattern of harassing or threatening tactics in which the victim experienced multiple tactics or a single tactic multiple times and felt very fearful or believed they or someone close to them would be harmed or killed as a result of the perpetrator's behavior. Stalking tactics include unwanted phone calls, voice or text messages, hang-ups; unwanted emails, instant messages, messages through social media; unwanted cards, letters, flowers, or presents; watching or following from a distance; spying with a listening device, camera, or global positioning system; approaching or showing up in places such as the victim's home, workplace, or school when it was unwanted; leaving strange or potentially threatening items for the victim to find; and sneaking into the victim's home or car and doing things to scare the victim or let the victim know the perpetrator had been there.

[4] Intimate partner refers to cohabitating or non-cohabitating romantic or sexual partners.

[5] Age range: 18–59 years.

[6] Confidence interval.

[7] Rounded to the nearest thousand. Sums of cells may not equal the total due to rounding.

[8] AOR — comparison between wives of active duty men who had been deployed in the 3 years prior to the survey and those whose spouse had not been deployed during that time period, controlled for age.

[9] Severe physical violence includes being hurt by pulling hair, hit with a fist or something hard, kicked, slammed against something, tried to hurt by choking or suffocating, beaten, burned on purpose, or used a knife or gun.

* Estimate is not reported; relative standard error > 30% or cell size ≤ 20.