

Measure	Background	Item Count	Reference
<b>Demographics</b>	We requested several demographic items, including age, marital status, gender identity, racial identity, ethnicity, and sexual experience.	6	N/A
<b>Sexual Strategies Scale</b>	Stang et al. (2013) used the Sexual Strategies Scale (SSS; Peterson et al., 2010) in a study that examines an individual's use of sexual coercion and aggression. The SSS measures the range of tactics used to obtain sex from an unwilling target.  <i>Note:</i> We have modified this scale to include gender neutral language. We have also included one item regarding penetration.	23	Peterson, Z. D., Janssen, E., Heiman, J. R., Goodrich, D., Thigpen, J., & Fortenberry, J. D. (2010). Sexual Strategies Scale. <i>PsycTESTS</i> . <a href="https://doi.org/10.1037/t61059-000">https://doi.org/10.1037/t61059-000</a>
<b>Illinois Rape Myth Acceptance Scale</b>	The Illinois Rape Myth Acceptance Scale (IRMAS; McMahon & Farmer, 2011) is a widely-used tool for measuring rape myth acceptance.	22	McMahon, S., & Farmer, G. L. (2011). An updated measure for assessing subtle rape myths. <i>Social Work Research</i> , 35(2), 71-81.
<b>Sexual Social Norms Inventory</b>	The Sexual Social Norms Inventory (Bruner, 2002) examines normative attitudes and behaviors related to sexual assault.	31	Bruner, J.B. (2002). Measuring rape-supportive attitudes, behaviors, and perceived peer norms among college students: Validation of a social norms survey (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). University of Northern Colorado, Greeley.
<b>Alcohol and Sexual Behaviors</b>	This brief, self-report measure is used to assess past sexual experiences that occurred subsequent to alcohol consumption, as well as future intentions for use of alcohol before sexual activity.	8	Corbin, W. R., Bernat, J. A., Calhoun, K. S., McNair, L. D., & Seals, K. L. (2001). Alcohol and Sexual Behavior Scale. <i>PsycTESTS</i> . <a href="https://doi.org/10.1037/t15227-000">https://doi.org/10.1037/t15227-000</a>
<b>Stages of Change</b>	The Stages of Change Scale (Banyard et al, 2005) was based on Prochaska and DiClemente's Transtheoretical Model of health behavior change (Grimley et al., 1994) and is used to evaluate whether the sexual assault prevention program works differently for people	9	Banyard, V. L., Plante, E. G., & Moynihan, M. M. (2005). Stages of Change Scale. <i>PsycTESTS</i> . <a href="https://doi.org/10.1037/t15227-000">https://doi.org/10.1037/t15227-000</a>

	at different stages of readiness to change their behavior in relation to preventing sexual assault.		
<b>Intentions to Intervene with Peers</b>	<p>The Intentions to Intervene with Peers measure (Miller et al, 2012) was developed to measure likelihood of an individual to intervene when witnessing a peer engage in common abusive behaviors.</p> <p><i>Note:</i> We have modified this scale to include gender neutral language.</p>	12	Miller, E., Tancredi, D. J., McCauley, H. L., Decker, M. R., Virata, M. C., Anderson, H. A., Stetkevich, N., Brown, E. W., Moideen, F., & Silverman, J. G. (2012). "Coaching boys into men": a cluster-randomized controlled trial of a dating violence prevention program. <i>The journal of adolescent health: official publication of the Society for Adolescent Medicine</i> , 51(5), 431–438. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jadohealth.2012.01.018">https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jadohealth.2012.01.018</a>
<b>Bystander Efficacy Scale</b>	The Bystander Efficacy Scale (Banyard, Plante, & Moynihan, 2002, 2005) was developed for a project that evaluated the effectiveness of a sexual violence prevention program based on preventing antecedents to sexual violence by increasing prosocial bystander behavior. On this measure, participants are asked to indicate their confidence, on an 11-point scale, in performing each of 14 bystander behaviors (e.g., "How confident are you that you could ask a stranger who looks very upset at a party if they are ok or need help?").	20	Banyard, V. L., Plante, E. G., & Moynihan, M. M. (2005). Bystander Efficacy Scale. <i>PsycTESTS</i> . <a href="https://doi.org/10.1037/t42713-000">https://doi.org/10.1037/t42713-000</a>
<b>Daily Drinking Questionnaire</b>	The Daily Drinking Questionnaire (DDQ; Collins et. al, 1985) is a shortened version of the Drinking Practices Questionnaire (DPQ; Cahalan et. al, 1969), developed to measure volume, quantity, and frequency of alcohol consumption.	7	Collins, R. L., Parks, G. A., & Marlatt, G. A. (1985). Daily Drinking Questionnaire (DDQ). <i>PsycTESTS</i> . <a href="https://doi.org/10.1037/t02146-000">https://doi.org/10.1037/t02146-000</a>
<b>Sexual History</b>	This measure includes 2 items asking about sexual history, specifically history of sexual intercourse and what percent of sexual assaults are false reports. We have asked about these questions in previous research; however, these items are generated for the purpose of this study.	2	N/A

<b>Sexual Experiences Survey – Victimization</b>	<p>The Sexual Experiences Survey Short Form Victimization (SES-SFV) is a condensed version of the SES Long Form Victimization in assessing victimization of unwanted sexual experiences. It is widely used to measure victimization experiences.</p> <p><i>Note:</i> We have adapted the survey to indicate time since joining the military for the population.</p>	10	<p>Koss, M. P., Abbey, A., Campbell, R., Cook, S., Norris, J., Testa, M., Ullman, S., West, C., &amp; White, J. (2007). Revising the SES: A collaborative process to improve assessment of sexual aggression and victimization. <i>Psychology of Women Quarterly</i>, 31(4), 357–370. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1471-6402.2007.00385.x">https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1471-6402.2007.00385.x</a></p>
<b>Sexual Assault Likelihood</b>	<p>This measure was created to provide personalized feedback on how likely the individual would be to intervene while sober and drinking, so it is not a standardized measure.</p>	19	<p>Gilmore, A. K., Lewis, M. A., &amp; George, W. H. (2015). A randomized controlled trial targeting alcohol use and sexual assault risk among college women at high risk for victimization. <i>Behaviour research and therapy</i>, 74, 38–49. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1016/j.brat.2015.08.007">https://doi.org/10.1016/j.brat.2015.08.007</a></p>
<b>Injunctive Drinking Behaviors Scale</b>	<p>The Injunctive Drinking Behaviors Scale (Lewis et al., 2010) was created to assess injunctive normative perceptions for less and more severe drinking behaviors among undergraduate college students.</p>	15	<p>Lewis, M. A., Neighbors, C., Geisner, I. M., Lee, C. M., Kilmer, J. R., &amp; Atkins, D. C. (2010). Injunctive Drinking Behaviors Scale. <i>PsyTESTS</i>. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1037/t03959-000">https://doi.org/10.1037/t03959-000</a></p>
<b>Patient Health Questionnaire-2</b>	<p>The Patient Health Questionnaire-2 (PHQ-2) is a 2-item measure of frequency of depressed mood.</p>	2	<p>Kroenke, K., Spitzer, R.L., &amp; Williams, J.B. (2003) The Patient Health Questionnaire-2: Validity of a two-item Depression Screener. <i>Medical Care</i>, 41, 1284-92.</p>
<b>RAND Short Form Sexual Harassment Scale</b>	<p>The RAND Short Form Sexual Harassment Scale is a 5-item measure that assess individuals' exposure to sexual harassment in a military environment.</p> <p><i>Note:</i> We have modified this scale to be more inclusive and gender-neutral. We have also changed the responses from binary Yes/No to a Likert scale from never to very often. We have also included one item inquiring about whether they consider the events described in the scale</p>	5	<p>Schell, T. L., Cefalu, M. &amp; Morral, A. R. (2019) Development of a short form measure of sexual harassment risk in the military: Findings from the RAND Military Workplace Study. Santa Monica, CA: RAND Corporation, 2019. <a href="https://www.rand.org/pubs/research_reports/RR2031.html">https://www.rand.org/pubs/research_reports/RR2031.html</a></p>

	to be sexual harassment.		
<b>Sexual Experiences Questionnaire</b>	The Sexual Experiences Questionnaire (SEQ-DoD, Fitzgerald et al., 1999) is an adaptation of the Sexual Experience Questionnaire specifically designed and tested in a military population to assess sexual harassment experiences.	21	Fitzgerald, L.F., Magley, V. J., Drasgow, F., & Waldo, C. R. (1999) Measure sexual harassment in the military: The Sexual Experiences Questionnaire (SEQ-DoD. <i>Military Psychology</i> , 11(3), 243-263. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1207/s15327876mp1103_3">https://doi.org/10.1207/s15327876mp1103_3</a>
<b>Perceptions of Peer Willingness</b>	A brief scale designed for this project to measure perceptions of how likely sailors would be to intervene in three situations.	3	N/A
<b>Injunctive Questions</b>	A 16-item measure designed for this project to determine injunctive norms and self-reported beliefs.	16	N/A
<b>Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT -C)</b>	The AUDIT-C is a brief, 3-item self-report measure to screen for problematic drinking	3	Bush K, Kivlahan DR, McDonell MB, Fihn SD, Bradley KA, for the Ambulatory Care Quality Improvement Project (ACQUIP). The AUDIT Alcohol Consumption Questions (AUDIT-C): An Effective Brief Screening Test for Problem Drinking. <i>Arch Intern Med</i> . 1998;158(16):1789–1795. doi:10.1001/archinte.158.16.1789
<b>Perceptions of Study Questions and Participation</b>	The Administrator-Researcher Campus Climate Consortium (ARC3) Survey includes 3 questions designed to assess participant’s perceptions of study questions and participation. These questions will be adapted so that the language is appropriate for military service members rather than college students.	3	Swartout, K.M., Flack, W.F., Cook, S.L., Olson, L.N., Smith, P.H., & White, J.W. (2018). Measuring campus sexual misconduct and its context: The administrator-researcher campus climate consortium (ARC3) survey. <i>Psychological Trauma: Theory, Research, Practice, and Policy</i> . <a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/tra0000395">http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/tra0000395</a>