



PERSONNEL AND
READINESS

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

The Honorable Mike D. Rogers
Chairman
Committee on Armed Services
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

MAR - 4 2025

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The Department's Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies, Academic Program Year 2023-2024 is enclosed. The report satisfies section 532 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for the Fiscal Year 2007 (Public Law 109-364) requiring an annual report for each Academic Program Year (APY) on the effectiveness of the policies, training, and procedures of the Military Service Academies regarding sexual harassment and sexual violence involving personnel at the United States Military Academy, United States Naval Academy, and the United States Air Force Academy.

The report for APY 2023-2024 includes an analysis of data collected from the Academies' self-assessments, an analysis of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response reporting data and sexual harassment complaint data, and the results of the Office of People Analytics academy survey.

The results of this year's Academy survey found that the estimated prevalence of unwanted sexual contact (USC) significantly decreased compared to estimates from 2022, disrupting an alarming upward trend in the prevalence of USC at the Academies over the past 10 years. In 2024, an estimated 13.3 percent of Academy women and an estimated 3.6 percent of Academy men indicated they experienced at least one incident of USC during the APY, compared to an estimated 21.4 percent of Academy women and an estimated 4.4 percent of Academy men in 2022. While the estimated prevalence rates should not be construed as legal crime victimization rates in the absence of an investigation being conducted to determine a verified outcome, the Department uses this information to inform sexual assault prevention and response efforts. Estimated rates of sexual harassment also significantly decreased for both academy men and women.

This year's improvements reflect the dedication of Military Department and Academy leaders to transforming their campus climates so that harmful behaviors are less likely to occur. While the progress is notable, the mission is not complete, as the total number of cadets and midshipmen impacted by these challenges remains too high. A sustained decreasing trend is only possible through institutionalizing transformational change. To that end, we must continue to implement climate transformation actions, prioritize prevention efforts, support for survivors, and accountability measures to ensure long-term meaningful change.

I sincerely appreciate your commitment to our Service members and assure you this matter has my closest attention. I am sending a similar letter to the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Darin S. Selnick". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "D".

Darin S. Selnick
Performing the Duties of the Under Secretary of
Defense for Personnel and Readiness

Enclosure:

As stated

cc:

The Honorable Adam Smith
Ranking Member



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

**PERSONNEL AND
READINESS**

The Honorable Roger F. Wicker
Chairman
Committee on Armed Services
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

MAR - 4 2025

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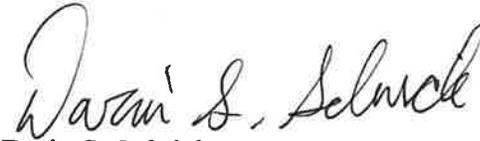
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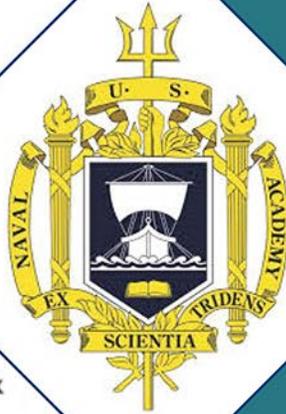
A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Darin S. Selnick". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "D".

Darin S. Selnick

Performing the Duties of the Under Secretary of
Defense for Personnel and Readiness

Enclosure:
As stated

cc:
The Honorable Jack Reed
Ranking Member



Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Sexual Violence at the Military Service Academies

Academic Program Year 2023-2024





Department of Defense Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the
Military Service Academies, Academic Program Year 2023-2024

The estimated cost of this report or study for the Department of Defense is approximately \$840,000 in Academic Program Year 2023-2024. This includes \$207,000 in expenses and \$634,000 in DoD labor.

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- Appendix F: List of Acronyms
- Appendix G: Office of People Analytics – Survey of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment at the Military Service Academies: Overview Report

Insights from This Year's Data

- The 2024 academy survey conducted for Academic Program Year 2023-2024 found that an estimated 13.3 percent of academy women and an estimated 3.6 percent of academy men experienced unwanted sexual contact in the year prior to being surveyed.
- The 2024 estimated prevalence rate represents a statistically significant decrease since 2022 for academy women (down from an estimated 21.4 percent) and for academy men (down from an estimated 4.4 percent).
- The 2024 academy survey also found that the estimated rate for sexual harassment significantly decreased for academy women and men. An estimated 51 percent of academy women (down from 63 percent in 2022) and an estimated 17 percent of academy men (down from 20 percent in 2022) experienced an incident of sexual harassment in the prior year to being surveyed.
- The Academies received a total of 126 reports of sexual assault, which is a decrease of 40 reports from the 166 reports received in Academic Program Year 2022-2023.
- Of the 126 reports, 103 were from cadets and midshipmen who made an Unrestricted or Restricted Report of sexual assault for an incident that occurred during military service.
- The reporting rate in 2024 slightly decreased (down from 14 percent in 2022 to 13 percent in 2024), amounting to 1 in 8 cadets/midshipmen reporting their incident of sexual assault to a Department authority.

The full report is available at <https://www.sapr.mil>.

Executive Summary

Section 532 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007 (Public Law 109-364) requires the Department of Defense to annually assess the Military Service Academies (the United States Military Academy, the United States Naval Academy, and the United States Air Force Academy) to determine the effectiveness of their sexual assault and sexual harassment policies, training, and procedures.

In Academic Program Year 2023-2024, the Department of Defense met the statutory requirement by conducting a prevalence survey of cadets and midshipmen at the Academies, examining the Academies' self-assessments, and documenting sexual assault reporting and sexual harassment complaint data.

This year's report provides an update on Department efforts to prevent and eliminate sexual assault and sexual harassment at the Academies, includes sexual assault reporting and sexual harassment complaint data, and provides results from a prevalence survey administered to cadets and midshipmen at the Academies.

Current State

In August 2023, accompanying the 2023 Military Service Academy On-Site Installation Evaluation Report, the then-Secretary of Defense released the memorandum, "Actions to Transform the Climate and Help Prevent Harmful Behaviors at the U.S. Military Service Academies," directing the Academies to take transformational actions to reverse upward trends of a number of harmful behaviors, to include sexual assault and sexual harassment.

One of these actions established the Military Service Academy Climate Transformation Task Force, composed of senior military and civilian personnel from each Military Department and Academy in addition to other members of Department leadership, to enhance collaboration on improving climate and integrated prevention efforts at the Academies.

In 2024, notable progress was made to reverse the upward trend since 2014 in sexual violence at the Academies. However, as the summary of the 2024 academy survey data

will indicate below, the estimated prevalence of unwanted sexual contact and sexual harassment continues to impact the academy experience. The Climate Transformation Task Force is a catalyst for reshaping the academy environment and addressing the risk and protective factors that give rise to sexual violence. There is indication that its efforts to reduce unhealthy campus climate factors contributing to sexual violence and other harmful behaviors are taking hold. The leadership provided by the Military Departments to transform command climate and enhance integrated prevention at the Academies is crucial to achieving lasting change. A more thorough description of the task force's current work is included in the body of this report.

Summary of the 2024 Academy Survey Prevalence Data

The Department assesses progress with sexual assault¹ via two primary metrics:

- **Prevalence** (i.e., estimated total of cadets and midshipmen experiencing at least one incident of unwanted sexual contact during the prior year, as measured by scientific surveys – desired state is *decrease*)
- **Reporting rate** (i.e., estimated percentage of cadets and midshipmen making Restricted and Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault – desired state is *increase*)

The above metrics rely on the results from the Department of Defense Office of People Analytics academy survey, which was conducted in-person at the Military Service Academies from March to April 2024. This congressionally mandated survey is administered biennially and provides the Department with official estimates of the prevalence of unwanted sexual contact,² sexual harassment, and sex discrimination among cadets and midshipmen at the Military Service Academies based on self-reported responses of survey participants. Results from the 2024 academy survey are summarized below.

The 2024 academy survey found that the estimated prevalence of unwanted sexual contact significantly decreased compared to estimates from 2022, disrupting an alarming upward trend in the estimated prevalence of unwanted sexual contact at the Academies over the past ten years. In 2024, an estimated 13.3 percent of academy women and an estimated 3.6 percent of academy men indicated they experienced at least one incident of unwanted sexual contact during the Academic Program Year, compared to an estimated 21.4 percent of women and an estimated 4.4 percent of men in 2022. Based on these rates, the Department further estimates that 783 academy men and women (compared to 1,136 academy men and women in 2022) experienced some form of unwanted sexual contact during Academic Program Year 2023-2024.

Estimated rates of sexual harassment significantly decreased for academy men and women since 2022. The 2024 academy survey found that an estimated 51 percent of academy women (1,707 cadets/midshipmen) and an estimated 17 percent of academy men (1,511 cadets/midshipmen) experienced sexual harassment, a statistically significant decrease from the estimated 63 percent for women and an estimated 20 percent for men in 2022.

¹ "Sexual assault" refers to a range of Uniform Code of Military Justice crimes, including rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, and attempts to commit these offenses.

² "Unwanted sexual contact" refers to a range of sex-related offenses prohibited by the Uniform Code of Military Justice, including completed or attempted oral, anal, or vaginal penetration by a body part or an object, and the unwanted touching of genitalia, buttocks, breasts, or inner thighs when the victim did not know or did not consent.

Prevalence estimates for sex discrimination were significantly lower than in 2022.

Compared to 2022, the prevalence estimates for sex discrimination were significantly lower for academy men and women overall and at each Academy. In 2024, an estimated 25 percent of academy women (862 cadets/midshipmen) and an estimated four percent of academy men (367 cadets/midshipmen) experienced sex discrimination. This contrasts with an estimated 33 percent of academy women and an estimated five percent of academy men who indicated experiencing sex discrimination in 2022.

Indications of progress regarding actions to improve academy climate were evident this Academic Program Year. The 2024 academy survey found decreases in excessive alcohol use/binge drinking and perceived lower tolerance among peers for sexual harassment. Cadet and midshipman perceptions of efforts by academy leadership, faculty, and staff to stop sexual assault and sexual harassment improved since 2022 – suggestive of a community-level effort that is observable to cadets and midshipmen.

Additional Outcomes from the 2024 Academy Survey Data

Additional analysis of the 2024 academy survey revealed the following outcomes:

Despite the Significant Decrease in Estimated Prevalence Since 2022, the Estimated Number of Cadets/Midshipmen Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact Remained Unacceptably High

In 2024, the Department estimates that 327 academy men and 457 academy women (a total of 783 cadets/midshipmen) experienced some form of unwanted sexual contact during Academic Program Year 2023-2024.³ While these estimates are significantly lower than in 2022, the total number of cadets/midshipmen affected by sexual violence remains among one of the highest seen in recent years. Prevalence estimates for academy men and women also appear higher than comparably aged Service members in the active duty force.

Decreases in Unwanted Sexual Contact Varied by Type for Academy Men and Women While Incident Characteristics Remained Consistent

The 2024 academy survey indicated that statistically significant decreases in all types of unwanted sexual contact for academy women and completed and attempted penetration for academy men drove the overall decreases in Academic Program Year 2023-2024. For academy women, the largest statistically significant decrease was in attempted penetration (down from an estimated 7.6 percent in 2022 to an estimated 3.9 percent in 2024). For academy men, the largest statistically significant decrease was in completed penetration (down from an estimated 1.0 percent in 2022 to an estimated 0.6 percent in 2024).

Incident characteristics can inform and refine actions underway to address climate and further prevent harmful behaviors. The 2024 academy survey found that characteristics of unwanted sexual contact incidents were consistent with prior years. Alleged offenders were most often fellow cadets and midshipmen in the same class year. Offenses occurred on and off academy grounds and most often after duty hours on a weekend or holiday.

³ This estimate of 783 cadets/midshipmen experiencing some form of unwanted sexual contact is due to rounding.

Excessive Alcohol Use Significantly Decreased and was a Distinguishing Feature in More Serious Unwanted Sexual Contact Incidents

Continuing the pattern seen in 2022, light drinking and alcohol abstinence increased for academy men and women, while excessive alcohol use (i.e., heavy drinking (five or more alcoholic drinks for men and four or more drinks for women in a typical day of drinking) binge drinking, and alcohol-induced amnesia) significantly decreased for academy men and women. Decreases in alcohol consumption likely contribute to reductions in risk. Prevention approaches that target alcohol use as well as other risk factors will help sustain change.

According to the 2024 academy survey, an estimated 46 percent of unwanted sexual contact events involved alcohol use by either the victim and/or alleged offender, a statistically significant decrease from an estimated 60 percent in 2022.⁴ Alcohol use was associated with more severe unwanted sexual contact incidents, such as completed or attempted penetration, both of which significantly declined in prevalence for both academy women and men in 2024.

Class Year, Prior Experiences, and Sexual Harassment Remained Risk Factors

The 2024 academy survey highlighted class year, prior experiences of unwanted sexual contact (i.e., prior to entering the Academies), and sexual harassment as risk factors for experiencing unwanted sexual contact. While the estimated rates of unwanted sexual contact significantly decreased for academy women across all class years, the estimated rates were highest for sophomores (an estimated 16.6 percent) and juniors (an estimated 16.7 percent). The estimated rates of unwanted sexual contact significantly decreased for sophomore and junior men but were highest among sophomore (an estimated 4.3 percent) and senior (an estimated 4.2 percent) men.

A prior sexual assault experience elevates risk for experiencing unwanted sexual contact in the future. Although the 2024 academy survey found that academy men and women were significantly less likely to experience unwanted sexual contact prior to entering the Academies (an estimated 7.9 percent for men and an estimated 28.9 percent for women) than in 2022, prior experiences continue to be highly associated with risk for revictimization. Compared to 2022, significantly fewer women and men indicated experiencing sexual harassment in 2024. However, experiencing sexual harassment was significantly associated with increased risk for experiencing unwanted sexual contact for both women and men.

These findings underscore the need to sustain focus on appropriate resources, support, and an environment that does not exacerbate risk for sexual assault and other harmful behaviors at the Academies.

Demographic Differences Impact Risk for Unwanted Sexual Contact

Prior surveys of the general public reveal substantially higher rates of sexual violence for lesbian, gay, and bisexual individuals, as do prior surveys of the active duty force.⁵ In 2024,

⁴ References to alcohol use by the victim are not intended to suggest the victim is to blame for the unwanted sexual contact. Instead, the information provides important context regarding unwanted sexual contact incidents to better inform interventions to prevent violent and harmful behaviors.

⁵ For the active duty force, see the Office of People Analytics 2021 *Workplace Gender Relations Survey of Military Members: Overview Report* pgs. 32-33. Regarding the naming of this survey, prior to 2025, the Office of People

sexual minorities (i.e., survey respondents who identify as gay, lesbian, bisexual, or marked “I use a different term”) were significantly more likely to experience unwanted sexual contact than their heterosexual peers, despite decreases in experiencing unwanted sexual contact since 2022.

These survey data underscore the value of continuing to apply prevention approaches that address the elevated risk for sexual minorities at the Academies. In addition, the data demonstrate the need for academy response personnel who are prepared to address the needs of cadets and midshipmen, including those belonging to minority groups. Victims of sexual violence who already face stigma or biases related to their status as a sexual minority may be hesitant to seek care or face unique barriers in doing so. Continuing to increase preparedness among academy response personnel will sustain a capability that is responsive to the entire academy community.

Perceptions of Trust in Academy Leadership and Efforts by Academy Personnel to Prevent Sexual Violence Improved but Differ Between Men and Women

Academy men and women indicated having greater levels of trust in the Academies to protect their privacy, ensure their safety following an incident of sexual assault, and treat them with dignity and respect than in 2022, although women remained much less trusting than men. These data indicate modest but important improvements in perceptions in trust with regard to protecting the privacy of cadets and midshipmen, ensuring their safety, and treating them with dignity and respect were they to experience sexual assault.

The 2024 academy survey indicated that student perceptions of academy leadership efforts to stop sexual assault and sexual harassment significantly increased since 2022 for academy men and women. Cadets and midshipmen were more confident that academy senior leadership, faculty, staff, and cadet/midshipman leadership, were making honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual assault and sexual harassment. These favorable student perceptions are suggestive of a community-level effort that is observable to cadets and midshipmen.

Summary of Academic Program Year 2023-2024 Sexual Assault Reporting and Sexual Harassment Complaint Data

Reports⁶ of sexual assault decreased in Academic Program Year 2023-2024. The Department encourages greater reporting of sexual assault to connect victims with restorative care and to hold alleged offenders appropriately accountable.⁷ This Academic Program Year, the Military Service Academies received a total of 126 reports of sexual assault involving cadets/midshipmen/preparatory school students as victims and/or alleged offenders, a decrease

Analytics research products used the term “gender” to describe men and women. These groups were defined using survey items and/or administrative data categories for “male” and “female;” therefore, references to gender should be understood to mean “sex.”

⁶ A report of sexual assault, whether Restricted or Unrestricted, consists of allegations of unwanted sexual contact made by an individual. The term “sexual assault report” refers to a report of allegations and should not be construed or evidence that a sexual assault occurred. A report does not in and of itself establish that an offense of sexual assault has been committed; only an investigation and adjudication of the allegations can lead to a legal conclusion that an offense has been committed.

⁷ Use of terms “victim(s),” “subject(s),” or “perpetrator(s)” throughout this report does not convey any legal conclusion that an allegation, incident, report, or event has been substantiated and does not convey any presumption regarding the guilt or innocence of the alleged offender(s) or perpetrator(s).

of 40 reports from the previous Academic Program Year. In the past year, 103 cadets and midshipmen made a sexual assault report for an incident that occurred during military service.

The rate of reporting slightly decreased compared to Academic Program Year 2021-2022.

The Department not only counts the number of reports received, but also uses survey estimates regarding the number of cadets and midshipmen who experienced unwanted sexual contact to estimate a reporting rate. In Academic Program Year 2023-2024, of the estimated 783 academy men and women who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact, 103 reported to a Department authority an alleged incident that occurred during their military service. This represents a 13 percent reporting rate, slightly down from 14 percent in Academic Program Year 2021-2022. Given this slight decrease, continued efforts to improve trust in military leadership may aid in a larger proportion of cadets and midshipmen viewing sexual assault reporting as beneficial and helpful.

About 12 percent of cadets and midshipmen making Restricted Reports converted to Unrestricted and participated in the military justice process.

The Department offers cadets and midshipmen the opportunity to make an Unrestricted or Restricted Report of sexual assault. When victims convert their Restricted Report to an Unrestricted Report, they choose to participate in the military justice process. The Military Service Academies initially received 81 Restricted Reports from cadets and midshipmen in Academic Program Year 2023-2024. Of the 81 cadets and midshipmen who made initial Restricted Reports, ten (12 percent) chose to convert to an Unrestricted Report in Academic Program Year 2023-2024. These ten converted Restricted Reports are counted in the 55 Unrestricted Reports received in Academic Program Year 2023-2024. The other 71 reports remained Restricted at the end of the year.

The total number of sexual harassment complaints received in Academic Program Year 2023-2024 decreased.

The Military Service Academies received a total of 17 complaints of sexual harassment (three formal complaints, 14 informal, and zero anonymous complaints). This is down from the 28 total complaints received in 2022. Of the 17 total complaints of sexual harassment made in Academic Program Year 2023-2024, the United States Military Academy received nine, the United States Naval Academy received four, and the United States Air Force Academy received four complaints.

Way Forward

Despite this year's significant decrease in the estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact, sexual assault continues to impact the academy experience. As such, the Military Service Academies must remain vigilant and dedicated to creating an environment of dignity and respect for all cadets and midshipmen. One of the Department's tools to aid in this is the Military Service Academy Climate Transformation Task Force. Its work is guiding the Military Departments and their respective Academies in transforming command climate and enhancing integrated prevention efforts so that cadets and midshipmen are better prepared to defend our Nation. Observed reductions in harmful behaviors should serve as encouragement, but also a reminder of the ongoing work needed to foster a healthier environment for our Nation's future warfighters and to ensure lasting change at the Military Service Academies.

Introduction

Congressional Reporting Requirement

The Department of Defense (DoD) annually assesses the Military Service Academies' (MSAs) programs that address sexual assault and sexual harassment as required by Section 532 of the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2007 (FY27) (Public Law 109-364). This report fulfills the statutory requirement by reviewing the effectiveness of the Academies' policies, training, and procedures regarding sexual assault and sexual harassment for cadets, midshipmen, and military and civilian staff at the United States Military Academy (USMA), the United States Naval Academy (USNA), and the United States Air Force Academy (USAFA).

Report Contents

This report assesses the MSAs' programs and response actions from Academic Program Year (APY) 2023-2024 (APY 23-24) that address sexual assault and sexual harassment. Self-assessment reports by each Military Service are enclosed in Appendices A, B, and C. Detailed statistical data and analysis from APY 23-24 can be found in Appendices D and E. A list of acronyms used in this report can be found at Appendix F.

DoD assessments for APYs beginning in odd-numbered years, as is this year's report, include an anonymous scientific survey of cadets and midshipmen. The academy survey is administered biennially by the DoD Office of People Analytics (OPA) and covers topics such as past-year estimated prevalence of unwanted sexual contact (USC), sexual harassment, and sex discrimination among cadets and midshipmen, factors affecting reporting these harmful behaviors, and aspects of command climate. OPA's overview report is at Appendix G.

Assessment Process and Report Focus Areas

This report provides the Department's assessment of the Academies' current sexual assault and sexual harassment programs and response efforts from June 1, 2023, to May 31, 2024. The DoD assessment was informed by the following sources:

- The MSAs' response to programmatic self-assessments regarding response and related programmatic activities;
- Assessments of academy compliance with DoD and military response policy conducted by the Military Departments;
- Sexual assault reporting and sexual harassment complaint data; and
- Results from the 2024 academy survey.

This year's report is organized by and focuses on DoD and academy efforts in the following areas:

- Estimated prevalence of USC and sexual harassment in APY 23-24;
- Enhancing the academy environment; and
- Promoting a quality response.

APY 23-24 MSA Report Infographic

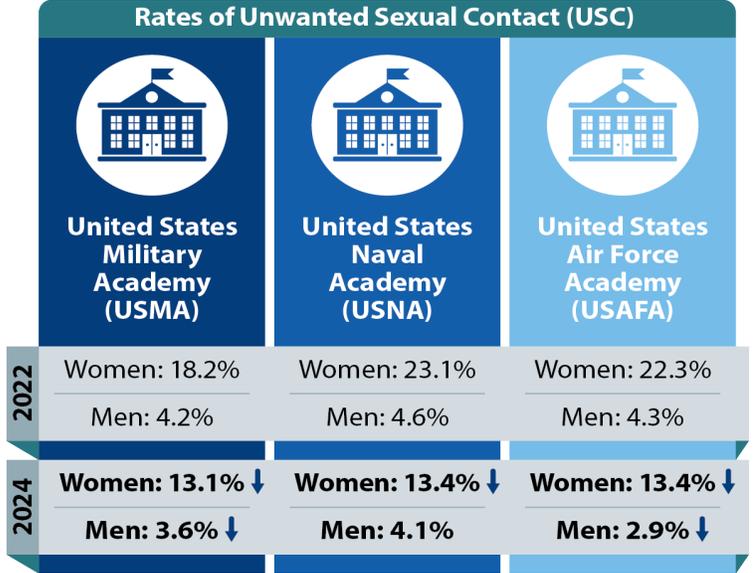
Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment at the Military Service Academies

The three academies enroll about **13,426** students:

♂ 9,802 men	♀ 3,624 women
17% ↓	51% ↓
Indicated Experiencing Sexual Harassment	
3.6% ↓	13.3% ↓
Indicated Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact	

Of the **783** cadets and midshipmen who indicated experiencing USC

1 in 8 cadets/midshipmen reported to a DoD authority

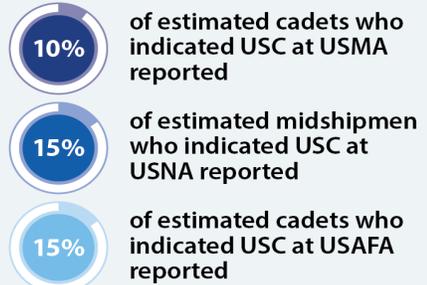


Note: ↓ represents a statistically significant decrease from 2022.

Top Reasons for Reporting USC at the MSAs

- ▶ To **stop** the person(s) from hurting others (54%)
- ▶ Someone they told **encouraged** them to report (51%)
- ▶ To **stop** the person(s) from hurting them again (46%)

13% overall USC reporting rate



Cadet and Midshipman Survey Results

The prevalence of sexual assault and sexual harassment **declined** at the MSAs compared to 2022, disrupting an alarming upward trend in the prevalence of USC and sexual harassment at the MSAs over the past ten years.

This year's **reduction** in prevalence reflects the ongoing commitment by leaders to fostering a healthier academy environment, but it also serves as a reminder that much work remains to be done.

46% of all estimated USC events involved a alcohol, a statistically significant **decrease** from 60% in 2022



Department of Defense Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies Academic Program Year 2023-2024

Sources: 2024 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey, DoD Office of People Analytics and Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database, DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Reponse Office

Estimated Prevalence of USC and Sexual Harassment in APY 23-24

Title 10, United States Code, Sections 7461, 8480, and 9461, as amended, requires the Department to biennially conduct its academy prevalence survey so that it can better understand the impact of sexual assault and sexual harassment on cadets and midshipmen. These survey data are important because civilian research and the Department's own data show that reports to police and other authorities underestimate the extent of sexual assault in the United States civilian and military populations, including cadets and midshipmen at the MSAs. As such, this section provides the following topline 2024 academy survey results:

1. Estimated Prevalence of USC in APY 23-24
2. Estimated Prevalence of USC by MSA
3. USC Risk Factors
4. Estimated Prevalence of Sexual Harassment in APY 23-24
5. Estimated Prevalence of Sexual Harassment by MSA
6. Estimated Prevalence of Sex Discrimination in APY 23-24
7. Estimated Prevalence of Sex Discrimination by MSA

Topline 2024 Academy Survey Results

1. Estimated Prevalence of USC in APY 23-24

The 2024 academy survey found that an estimated 13.3 percent of academy women and an estimated 3.6 percent of academy men experienced USC during AY 23-24 compared to an estimated 21.4 percent of academy women and an estimated 4.4 percent of academy men in 2022. These estimated rates reflect a statistically significant decrease for both academy men and women and were driven by decreases for academy women across all three Academies and academy men from USMA and USAFA. Although the estimated rates of USC appeared lower, they were statistically unchanged for USNA men.

Despite the estimated decrease in prevalence since 2022, the estimated number of cadets and midshipmen experiencing USC remains unacceptably high. In 2024, the Department estimates that 327 academy men and 457 academy women (a total of 783 cadets/midshipmen, down from a total of 1,136 in APY 21-22) experienced some form of USC during the APY.⁸ While these estimates are significantly lower than in 2022, the total number of cadets and midshipmen affected by sexual violence remains among one of the highest seen in recent years. Prevalence estimates for academy men and women are also higher than comparably aged Service members in the active duty force.⁹

Estimated Prevalence of USC by Type of Offense

⁸ The estimate of 783 cadets/midshipmen experiencing some form of USC in 2024 is due to rounding.

⁹ See OPA's 2023 *Workplace Gender Relations Survey of Military Members: Overview Report*. Regarding the naming of this survey, prior to 2025, OPA research products used the term "gender" to describe men and women. These groups were defined using survey items and/or administrative data categories for "male" and "female;" therefore, references to gender should be understood to mean "sex."

The 2024 academy survey found that the past-year prevalence estimates by types of USC reflect a statistically significant decrease since 2022 for both academy men and women and were driven by decreases in all types of USC for women and completed and attempted penetration for men.

For academy women, an estimated 4.7 percent experienced unwanted sexual touching (a statistically significant decrease from an estimated 6.9 percent in 2022); an estimated 3.9 percent experienced attempted penetration (a statistically significant decrease from an estimated 7.6 percent in 2022); and an estimated 4.7 percent experienced completed penetration (a statistically significant decrease from an estimated 6.8 percent in 2022).

For academy men, the estimated rate of unwanted sexual touching remained statistically unchanged from 2022 but trended downward from an estimated 2.4 percent in 2022 to an estimated 2.2 percent in 2024. An estimated 0.8 percent experienced attempted penetration (a statistically significant decrease from an estimated 1.0 percent in 2022) and an estimated 0.6 percent experienced completed penetration (a statistically significant decrease from an estimated 1.0 percent in 2022).

Estimated Prevalence of USC by Class Year

While the estimated rates of USC significantly decreased for academy women across all class years, the estimated rates were highest for sophomores (an estimated 16.6 percent) and juniors (an estimated 16.7 percent). While the estimated rates of USC significantly decreased for sophomore and junior men, the estimated rates were highest among sophomore (an estimated 4.3 percent) and senior (an estimated 4.2 percent) men.

2. Estimated Prevalence of USC by MSA

USMA

Estimated Prevalence of USC by Type of Offense

For USMA women, the 2024 academy survey found that an estimated 13.1 percent experienced USC, which reflects a statistically significant decrease compared to an estimated 18.2 percent in 2022. The estimated lower rate of USC was driven by statistically significant decreases in attempted penetration (an estimated 6.5 percent in 2022 versus an estimated 3.2 percent in 2024) and completed penetration (an estimated 5.5 percent in 2022 versus an estimated 3.7 percent in 2024). The estimated rate of unwanted sexual touching remained statistically unchanged, although trended slightly upward from an estimated 6.2 percent in 2022 to an estimated 6.3 percent in 2024.

For USMA men, the 2024 academy survey found that an estimated 3.6 percent experienced USC, which reflects a statistically significant decrease compared to an estimated 4.2 percent in 2022. There were statistically significant decreases in attempted penetration (an estimated 0.8 percent in 2022 versus an estimated 0.5 percent in 2024) and in completed penetration (an estimated 1.0 percent in 2022 to an estimated 0.4 percent in 2024). The estimated rate of unwanted sexual touching remained statistically unchanged, although trended upward from an estimated 2.4 percent in 2022 to an estimated 2.7 percent in 2024.

Estimated Prevalence of USC by Class Year

For USMA women, there was a statistically significant decrease since 2022 in the estimated prevalence rate of USC among freshmen, sophomores, and seniors. An estimated 10.3 percent of freshmen (down from an estimated 14.5 percent in 2022); an estimated 13.9 percent of sophomores (down from an estimated 22.5 percent in 2022); and an estimated 11.0 percent of seniors (down from an estimated 17.8 percent in 2022) experienced USC in 2024. Although the estimated prevalence rate of USC remained statistically unchanged for juniors (an estimated 18.1 percent in 2022 versus an estimated 16.1 percent), they were most at risk for experiencing USC.

For USMA men, there was a statistically significant decrease in the estimated prevalence rate of USC among sophomores, down from an estimated 5.2 percent in 2022 to an estimated 3.7 percent in 2024. The estimated prevalence rate of USC among freshmen and juniors remained statistically unchanged, although trended downward, while the estimated prevalence rate of USC among seniors also remained statistically unchanged yet trended upward. Seniors were most at risk for experiencing USC.

Overall, the estimated prevalence rates of USC provided above, and broken down by type of offense and class year, suggest that an estimated 249 male and female cadets experienced some form of USC in the past APY, down from an estimated 329 in 2022.

USNA

Estimated Prevalence of USC by Type of Offense

For USNA women, the 2024 academy survey found that an estimated 13.4 percent experienced USC, which reflects a statistically significant decrease from an estimated 23.1 percent in 2022. The decrease was driven by statistically significant decreases in all types of offenses. An estimated 4.6 percent of women experienced unwanted sexual touching (down from an estimated 8.1 percent in 2022); an estimated 3.9 percent experienced attempted penetration (down from an estimated 7.6 percent in 2022); and an estimated 4.9 percent experienced completed penetration (down from an estimated 7.4 percent in 2022).

For USNA men, the 2024 academy survey found that the past-year prevalence estimate of USC remained statistically unchanged, although trended downward from an estimated 4.6 percent in 2022 to an estimated 4.1 percent in 2024. There was a statistically significant decrease in unwanted sexual touching, down from an estimated 2.6 percent in 2022 to an estimated 2.1 percent in 2024, while the estimated rates of attempted and completed penetration remained statistically unchanged since 2022.

Estimated Prevalence of USC by Class Year

For USNA women, there was a statistically significant decrease in the estimated prevalence rate of USC across all class years with sophomores and juniors most at risk for experiencing USC. An estimated 6.0 percent of freshmen, an estimated 16.7 percent of sophomores, an estimated 20.1 percent of juniors, and an estimated 12.5 percent of seniors (compared to an estimated 13.3 percent, 29.8 percent, 24.5 percent, and 25.0 percent in 2022) experienced USC in 2024.

For USNA men, there was a statistically significant decrease in the estimated prevalence rate of USC among juniors (an estimated 6.7 percent in 2022 versus an estimated 3.9 percent in 2024)

and seniors (an estimated 4.5 percent in 2022 versus an estimated 3.5 percent in 2024). The estimated prevalence rate of USC remained statistically unchanged, although trended upward, for freshmen and sophomores. Although the estimated prevalence rate of USC remained statistically unchanged for sophomores, they were most at risk for experiencing USC.

Overall, the estimated prevalence rates of USC provided above, and broken down by type of offense and class year, suggest that an estimated 295 male and female midshipmen experienced some form of USC in the past APY, down from an estimated 428 in 2022.

USAFA

Estimated Prevalence of USC by Type of Offense

For USAFA women, the 2024 academy survey found that an estimated 13.4 percent experienced USC in the past year, a statistically significant decrease from an estimated 22.3 percent in 2022. Among USAFA women, there was a statistically significant decrease in the estimated rates across all types of offenses. An estimated 3.6 percent experienced unwanted sexual touching (compared to an estimated 6.4 percent in 2022), while an estimated 4.6 percent and an estimated 5.2 percent experienced attempted and completed penetration (compared to an estimated 8.7 percent and an estimated 7.2 percent in 2022).

For USAFA men, the 2024 academy survey found that an estimated 2.9 percent experienced USC in the past year, a statistically significant decrease from an estimated 4.3 percent in 2022. Among men, completed penetration was the only type of offense to have observed a statistically significant decrease, down from an estimated 1.0 percent in 2022 to an estimated 0.5 percent in 2024. The estimated rates of unwanted sexual touching and attempted penetration remained statistically unchanged since 2022, although these rates trended downward.

Estimated Prevalence of USC by Class Year

For USAFA women, the 2024 academy survey found that sophomores, juniors, and seniors experienced statistically significant decreases in the estimated prevalence rates of USC since 2022, with sophomores most at risk for experiencing USC. An estimated 18.5 percent of sophomores (down from an estimated 30.0 percent), an estimated 13.5 percent of juniors (down from an estimated 25.2 percent), and an estimated 11.3 percent of seniors (down from estimated 20.5 percent) experienced USC in 2024.

For USAFA men, the 2024 academy survey found that an estimated 1.8 percent of freshmen and an estimated 2.9 percent of sophomores experienced USC, statistically significant decreases compared to an estimated 3.6 percent and 5.4 percent in 2022. Seniors, however, were the most at risk for experiencing USC.

Overall, the estimated prevalence rates of USC provided above, and broken down by type of offense and class year, suggest that an estimated 240 male and female cadets experienced some form of USC in the past APY, down from an estimated 380 in 2022.

3. USC Risk Factors

Sexual Minorities More at Risk for Experiencing USC

In 2024, sexual minorities (respondents who identify as gay, lesbian, bisexual, or marked “I used a different term” on the 2024 academy survey) were significantly more likely to experience

USC than their heterosexual peers, despite decreases in experiencing USC since 2022. An estimated 14.5 percent of sexual minority academy men and women experienced USC (a statistically significant decrease from an estimated 21.3 percent in 2022). This contrasts with an estimated 5.5 percent of heterosexual academy men and women who experienced USC in 2024 (a statistically significant decrease from an estimated 7.9 percent in 2022). Additionally, an estimated 16.5 percent of academy women identifying as a sexual minority experienced USC in 2024 (a statistically significant decrease from an estimated 25.2 percent in 2022). This contrasts with an estimated 12.2 percent of heterosexual women (a statistically significant decrease from an estimated 20.2 percent in 2022) who experienced USC in 2024.

Experiences of USC Prior to Academy Entry and Sexual Harassment Prevalence Decreased but Remain Important Risk Factors for Revictimization

It is well-established that a prior sexual assault experience elevates risk for experiencing USC in the future. Compared to 2022, the 2024 academy survey found that fewer academy men and women indicated experiencing USC prior to entering the Academies (an estimated 7.9 percent for men and estimated 28.9 percent for women). However, a prior USC experience continues to be highly associated with risk for revictimization. Men and women, who indicate experiencing USC prior to entry, experienced USC at higher rates compared with their counterparts who did not have such an incident in their background.

Compared to 2022, significantly fewer women and men indicated experiencing sexual harassment at the Academies in 2024. However, experiencing sexual harassment was significantly associated with increased risk for experiencing USC for both academy women and men.

These findings underscore the need to sustain focus on appropriate resources, support, and an environment that does not exacerbate risk at the Academies for sexual assault and other harmful behaviors.

4. Estimated Prevalence of Sexual Harassment in APY 23-24

The 2024 academy survey found that an estimated 51 percent of academy women (1,707 cadets and midshipmen) and an estimated 17 percent of academy men (1,511 cadets and midshipmen) experienced sexual harassment, a statistically significant decrease from the estimated 63 percent for women and the estimated 20 percent for men in 2022.

5. Estimated Prevalence of Sexual Harassment by MSA

USMA

For USMA women, the 2024 academy survey found that there was a statistically significant decrease in the estimated rate of sexual harassment, down from an estimated 60 percent in 2022 to an estimated 54 percent in 2024. Across all class years, there was a statistically significant decrease in the estimated rate of sexual harassment, as compared to 2022.

For USMA men, the 2024 academy survey found that there was a statistically significant decrease in the estimated rate of sexual harassment, down from an estimated 19 percent in 2022 to an estimated 17 percent in 2024. Among freshmen, there was a statistically significant decrease in the estimated rate of sexual harassment, down from an estimated 20 percent in 2022 to an estimated 17 percent in 2024.

The Department estimates this represents about 509 women and 570 men experienced one or more incidents of sexual harassment at USMA.

USNA

For USNA women, the 2024 academy survey found that there was a statistically significant decrease in the estimated rate of sexual harassment, down from an estimated 67 percent in 2022 to an estimated 55 percent in 2024. Across all class years, there was a statistically significant decrease in the estimated rate of sexual harassment, as compared to 2022.

For USNA men, the 2024 academy survey found that there was a statistically significant decrease in the estimated rate of sexual harassment, down from an estimated 22 percent in 2022 to an estimated 20 percent in 2024. Among sophomores, there was a statistically significant increase in the estimated rate of sexual harassment, up from an estimated 21 percent in 2022 to an estimated 24 percent in 2024. However, among juniors and seniors, there was a statistically significant decrease in the estimated rate of sexual harassment, down from an estimated 28 percent in 2022 to an estimated 21 percent in 2024 for juniors and an estimated 21 percent in 2022 to an estimated 15 percent in 2024 for seniors. The estimated rate of sexual harassment among freshmen remained consistent since 2022 at an estimated 20 percent.

The Department estimates this represents about 677 women and 593 men who experienced one or more incidents of sexual harassment at USNA.

USAFA

For USAFA women, the estimated rate for sexual harassment statistically decreased from an estimated 60 percent in 2022 to an estimated 45 percent in 2024. The estimated rate of sexual harassment statistically decreased among women across all class years in 2024, as compared to 2022.

For USAFA men, there was a statistically significant decrease in the estimated rate of sexual harassment, down from an estimated 19 percent in 2022 to an estimated 13 percent in 2024. Sexual harassment rates statistically decreased among men across all class years in 2024, as compared to 2022.

The Department estimates this represents about 522 women and 349 men who experienced one or more incidents of sexual harassment at USAFA.

6. Estimated Prevalence of Sex Discrimination in APY 23-24

Compared to 2022, the prevalence estimates for sex discrimination were significantly lower for academy men and women overall and at each Academy. In 2024, an estimated 25 percent of academy women (862 cadets and midshipmen) and an estimated four percent of academy men (367 cadets and midshipmen) experienced sex discrimination. This contrasts with an estimated 33 percent of academy women and an estimated five percent of academy men who indicated experiencing sex discrimination in 2022.

7. Estimated Prevalence of Sex Discrimination by MSA

At USMA, an estimated 32 percent of academy women and an estimated three percent of academy men experienced sex discrimination in 2024. At USNA, an estimated 26 percent of

academy women and an estimated four percent of academy men experienced sex discrimination in 2024. At USAFA, an estimated 19 percent of academy women and an estimated four percent of academy men experienced sex discrimination in 2024.

Enhancing the Academy Environment

This section summarizes relevant 2024 academy survey results as well as DoD efforts related to enhancing the academy environment.

Topline 2024 Academy Survey Results

USC Incident Characteristics Consistent with 2022 Findings

Incident characteristics can inform and refine actions underway to address climate and further prevent harmful behaviors. The 2024 academy survey found that characteristics of USC incidents were consistent with prior years. Women indicated that the vast majority of alleged offenders were men. Men alleged that their experiences were perpetrated by women, men, and sometimes by men and women acting together. Cadets and midshipmen also indicated that alleged offenders were mainly individuals they knew from class or another activity, and persons in their same class year. Across the MSAs, alleged USC incidents occurred both off and on academy grounds (i.e., in a dorm or living area) and most often at times when cadets and midshipmen were less supervised (i.e., after duty hours and on weekends or holidays).

Excessive Alcohol Use Significantly Decreased among MSA Men and Women and was a Distinguishing Feature in More Serious USC Incidents

In 2024, there was a significant decrease in binge drinking and alcohol-induced amnesia for both academy men and women. An estimated 30 percent of academy women (a statistically significant decrease from an estimated 35 percent in 2022) and an estimated 36 percent of academy men (a statistically significant decrease from an estimated 41 percent) reported one or more binge drinking occasions. An estimated 18 percent of academy women (a statistically significant decrease from an estimated 23 percent in 2022) and an estimated 17 percent of academy men (a statistically significant decrease from an estimated 22 percent in 2022) reported having been unable to remember what happened the night before due to drinking. Decreases in alcohol consumption likely contribute to reductions risk. Prevention approaches that target alcohol use as well as other risk factors will help sustain change.

According to the 2024 academy survey, an estimated 46 percent of USC events involved alcohol use by either the victim and/or alleged offender, a statistically significant decrease from an estimated 60 percent in 2022.¹⁰ Alcohol use was associated with more severe USC, such as completed or attempted penetration, both of which significantly declined in prevalence for both academy women and men in 2024.

Below are academy-specific 2024 academy survey results on alcohol use.

¹⁰ References to alcohol use by the victim are not intended to suggest the victim is to blame for the unwanted sexual contact. Instead, the information provides important context regarding USC incidents to better inform interventions to prevent violent and harmful behaviors.

USMA

In 2024, there were statistically significant decreases since 2022 in binge drinking and alcohol-induced amnesia for both male and female cadets. An estimated 18 percent of cadets (down from an estimated 23 percent in 2022) reported alcohol-induced amnesia. An estimated 27 percent of female cadets (down from an estimated 33 percent in 2022) and an estimated 36 percent of male cadets (significantly down from an estimated 39 percent in 2022) reported one or more binge drinking occasions.

USNA

Compared to 2022, in 2024, fewer midshipmen experienced alcohol-induced amnesia and fewer indicated they had one or more binge drinking occasions. An estimated 21 percent of female midshipmen (a statistically significant decrease from an estimated 27 percent in 2022) and an estimated 17 percent of male midshipmen (a statistically significant decrease from an estimated 26 percent in 2022) experienced alcohol-induced amnesia. An estimated 34 percent of female midshipmen (a statistically significant decrease from an estimated 41 percent in 2022) and an estimated 39 percent of male midshipmen (a statistically significant decrease from an estimated 49 percent in 2022) engaged in one or more binge drinking occasions.

USAFA

In 2024, typical drinking behaviors remained statistically unchanged for female cadets since 2022; however, among male cadets, there was a statistically significant increase in drinking five or more alcoholic drinks in a typical day of drinking, up from an estimated 17 percent in 2022 to an estimated 20 percent in 2024. There was a statistically significant decrease in binge drinking (down from an estimated 37 percent in 2022 to an estimated 34 percent in 2024) among male cadets. An estimated 15 percent of cadets reported alcohol-induced amnesia, a statistically significant decrease from an estimated 18 percent in 2022 for female cadets and a statistically significant decrease from an estimated 17 percent in 2022 for male cadets.

Perceptions of Trust in MSA Leadership and Efforts by Academy Personnel to Prevent Sexual Violence Demonstrate Early Progress Made Toward Improving MSA Climates

Academy men and women indicated having greater levels of trust in the Academies to protect their privacy, ensure their safety following an incident of alleged sexual assault, and treat them with dignity and respect than in 2022, although women remain much less trusting than men. These data indicate modest but important improvements in perceptions of trust with regard to the Academies protecting the privacy of cadets and midshipmen, ensuring their safety, and treating them with dignity and respect were they to experience sexual assault.

The 2024 academy survey indicated that cadet and midshipman perceptions of academy leadership efforts to stop sexual assault and sexual harassment significantly increased since 2022 for academy men and women. Cadets and midshipmen were more confident that academy senior leadership, faculty, staff, and cadet/midshipman leadership were making honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual assault and sexual harassment. These favorable

student perceptions are suggestive of a community-level effort that is observable to cadets and midshipmen.

Department Efforts to Enhance the Academy Environment

MSA Climate Transformation Task Force (CTTF)

In August 2023, the then-Secretary of Defense released the memorandum, “Actions to Transform the Climate and Help Prevent Harmful Behaviors at the U.S. Military Service Academies,” directing the MSAs to take transformational actions to reverse recent upward trends of numerous harmful behaviors, to include sexual assault and sexual harassment at the MSAs. One of these actions directed the formation of the MSA CTTF, composed of senior military and civilian personnel from each Military Department (MILDEP) and MSA in addition to other members of DoD leadership, to enhance cooperation on improving climate and integrated prevention efforts at the MSAs. The establishment of the CTTF is a vital component in reshaping the academy environment and addressing the root causes of sexual violence. The leadership provided by the MILDEPs to transform command climate and enhance integrated prevention at the MSAs will be crucial to achieving long-lasting change.

As of September 3, 2024, the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (OUSD(P&R)) conducted four CTTF Executive Council (EC) meetings, 21 CTTF Steering Committee (SC) meetings, and numerous informal engagements to support the MILDEPs in their CTTF activities. The CTTF serves as a mechanism to provide feedback to the MILDEPs and DoD leadership on developing, implementing, and evaluating plans of action to ensure best practices are adopted across the MSAs and provides oversight to achieve key milestones in a timely manner.

The CTTF EC, SC, MILDEPs, and MSAs continue to implement plans of action and milestones and remain committed to change at each MSA. Every six months, beginning on January 31, 2024, each MILDEP must provide a progress report detailing the status of their implementation. The latest progress reports were delivered to the then-Secretary of Defense in early August 2024 and indicate forward momentum and continued commitment on behalf of MILDEP leadership. All MSAs have implemented immediate actions, overcome significant hurdles, and remain engaged to executing long-term actions by August 1, 2025. In addition, the MSA CTTF is initiating a cross-MSA evaluation to determine impact of the changes.

While there are indications that the efforts are thwarting the negative trends in climate, to achieve successful implementation and long-term transformational change, this effort will require sustained effort and collaboration from the MILDEPs and MSAs. OUSD(P&R) crafted a strategic messaging framework to ensure a unified voice throughout the Department when discussing CTTF efforts. The Secretaries of the MILDEPs adapted the messaging framework and developed MILDEP-specific strategic communications plans to disseminate messaging to key audiences and various stakeholders.

Continued improvements likely will extend beyond full operational capability of August 2025. Organization goals should be developed to institutionalize actions to indoctrinate primary prevention into the MSAs.

Continued Work to Broaden Skills of MSA Leaders

In March 2023, the then-Secretary of Defense issued the memorandum, “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault at the Military Service Academies,” directing the MILDEPs to broaden the skills of MSA leaders to assess climate factors affecting their cadet/midshipman units. To meet this requirement, DoD’s Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Training and Education Center of Excellence continued to lead the working group established in May 2023 to revise academy officers’ (Tactical Officers [TACs], Air Officers Commanding [AOCs], and Company Officers [COs]) initial preparation and ongoing professional development to support integrated primary prevention and the climate assessment process. In January 2024, the working group finalized standardized learning outcomes and objectives for enhanced content within the respective MSA preparation programs. By May 2024, the MSAs had begun the initial delivery of the improved curriculum to the incoming cohorts of TACs, AOCs, and COs and their Non-Commissioned Officer counterparts.

Promoting a Quality Response

The following section summarizes this year’s sexual assault reporting and sexual harassment complaint data, policy updates, and MSA efforts to promote a quality response among cadets and midshipmen.

APY 23-24 Overall Reporting Data on Sexual Assault at the Academies

The Department seeks greater reporting of sexual assault to connect cadets and midshipmen with restorative care and to hold alleged offenders appropriately accountable. DoD tracks Restricted and Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault involving cadets, midshipmen, or preparatory school students as victims and/or subjects in allegations made during the APY.

In APY 23-24, the Department received a total of 126 sexual assault reports that involved cadets/midshipmen/prep students as victims and/or alleged offenders – a decrease of 40 reports from the previous APY (see Figure 1). Of these reports, 31 were from USMA, 53 were from USNA, and 42 were from USAFA.

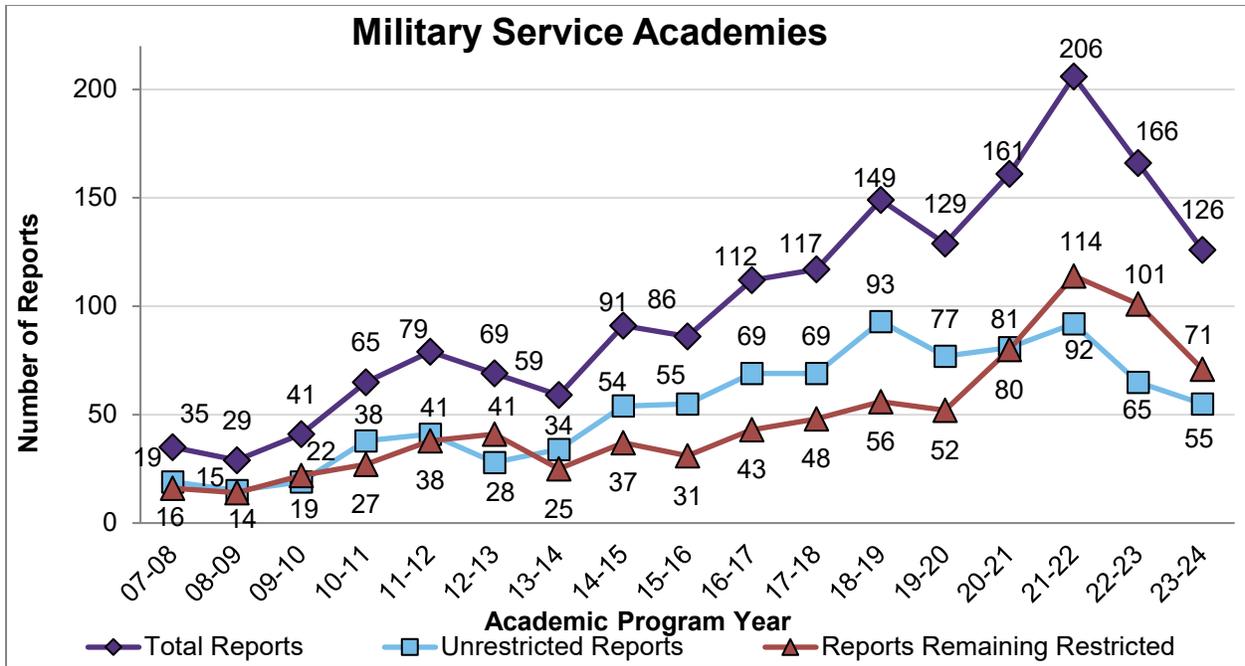


Figure 1. Reports of Sexual Assault by Report Type, APY 07-08 to 23-24

Department policy allows cadets and midshipmen to report sexual assaults and receive assistance, even when the reported incident occurred prior to entry into military service. In addition, DoD accounts for reports from non-cadets and midshipmen that allege a sexual assault committed by an academy student.

At the MSAs’ request, the Department has categorized the total number of reports received to reflect the MSAs’ current conditions. Of the 126 total reports received by the Department, 106 were made by/or against actively enrolled cadets and midshipmen for incidents that occurred during military service. This categorization narrows the focus to reports that involved actively enrolled cadets or midshipmen, including reports from:

- Currently enrolled cadets or midshipmen reporting an incident that occurred during their military service;
- Active duty Service members reporting an incident that occurred within four years of the date the incident was reported, either at a MSA or while they were a cadet or midshipman; or
- Civilians reporting an incident by an enrolled cadet or midshipman.

The remaining 20 reports come from:

- Currently enrolled cadets or midshipmen reporting an incident that occurred prior to military service;
- Active duty Service members or current civilians who did not report an academy-based sexual assault until they were no longer enrolled at the MSA, making a report for an incident that occurred more than four years from the date of the report; or
- Preparatory school students.

Table 1 provides the breakdown of the 126 total reports into these two overarching categories.

Table 1: Sexual Assault Reports by Victim Category and Military Status, APY 23-24

	Unrestricted Reports	Restricted Reports	Total Reports
All Academy-related Reports	55	71	126
• Reports involving actively enrolled cadets/midshipmen at the time of incident and/or report	50	56	106
– Cadet and midshipman victims reporting an incident that occurred during military service	48	55	103
– Active duty Service member victims reporting an incident that occurred within the last four years	0	1	1
– Civilian victims	2	0	2
• All other reports	5	15	20
– Cadets and midshipmen reporting an incident that occurred prior to military service	4	4	8
– Active duty Service members reporting an incident that occurred more than four years ago	0	5	5
– Preparatory school students	1	6	7

See Appendix D: Statistical Data on Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment for more information on reporting data.

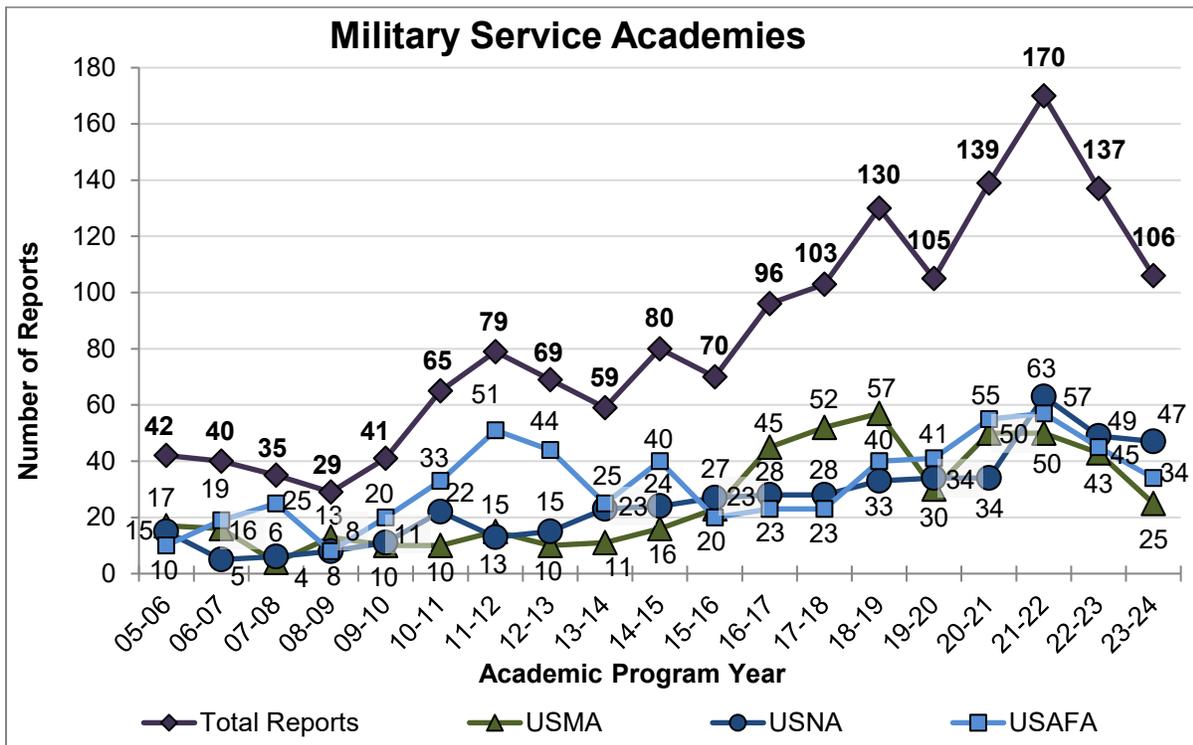


Figure 2. Reports by and/or against Academy Students Actively Enrolled at the Time of Report and Incident by Report Type, APY 07-08 to 23-24

Figure 2 illustrates the number of sexual assault reports in this category: reports made by and/or against academy students actively enrolled at the time of the report and incident. Compared to APY 22-23, the total number of sexual assault reports involving actively enrolled cadets or midshipmen made in APY 23-24 decreased by 31 reports.

Figure 2 also illustrates the number of sexual assault reports involving enrolled cadets and midshipmen by Academy. At USMA, 25 reports of sexual assault were made by and/or against actively enrolled cadets for an alleged incident that occurred during military service, representing a decrease of 18 reports since the previous APY. Of these 25 reports, 14 were Unrestricted, and 11 remained Restricted at the close of APY 23-24.

At USNA, 47 reports of sexual assault were made by and/or against actively enrolled midshipmen for an alleged incident occurring during military service, representing a decrease of two reports since the previous APY. Of these 47 reports, 30 were Unrestricted, and 17 remained Restricted at the close of APY 23-24.

At USAFA, 34 reports of sexual assault were made by and/or against actively enrolled cadets for an alleged incident occurring during military service, a decrease of 11 reports since previously measured. Of these 34 reports, six were Unrestricted, and 28 remained Restricted at the close of APY 23-24.

For more detailed statistical data from APY 23-24, and analysis of these data, see Appendices D and E.

APY 23-24 Sexual Assault Reports Made to the Family Advocacy Program (FAP)

FAP is the congressionally mandated program within DoD responsible for supplying clinical assessment, support, and treatment services in response to domestic abuse incidents. Sexual assault occurring within the context of a marriage or intimate partner relationship (sexual abuse) is a subset of domestic abuse. In December 2021, the Department expanded its intimate partner definition to include Service members in a dating relationship. Allegations of sexual abuse are referred to FAP for comprehensive safety planning for the victim, including victim advocacy and support. DoD FAP provides guidance to FAP personnel regarding reports of sexual assault.¹¹

Starting in APY 18-19, this annual report began including a section documenting cadet and midshipman reports to FAP to better understand all sexual assault cases reported by cadets and midshipmen. In APY 23-24, one report of sexual assault at USNA and four reports of sexual assault at USAFA were initially made to FAP. There were no reports of sexual assault made initially to FAP at USMA. The five reports at USNA and USAFA that were initially made to FAP are not included in the Table 2 above, reflecting the total number of reports made this APY.

¹¹ Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 6400.06, "DoD Coordinated Community Response to Domestic Abuse Involving DoD Military and Certain Affiliated Personnel," July 11, 2024.

APY 23-24 Overall Complaint Data on Sexual Harassment at the MSAs

In APY 23-24, cadets and midshipmen made three formal complaints, 14 informal complaints, and zero anonymous complaints of sexual harassment. As depicted in Figure 3 below, sexual harassment complaints at the Academies vary widely from year to year but remain low compared to academy survey estimates of sexual harassment. The Department recognizes these lower numbers may reflect underreporting and the normalization of sexual harassment in language and some behavior.

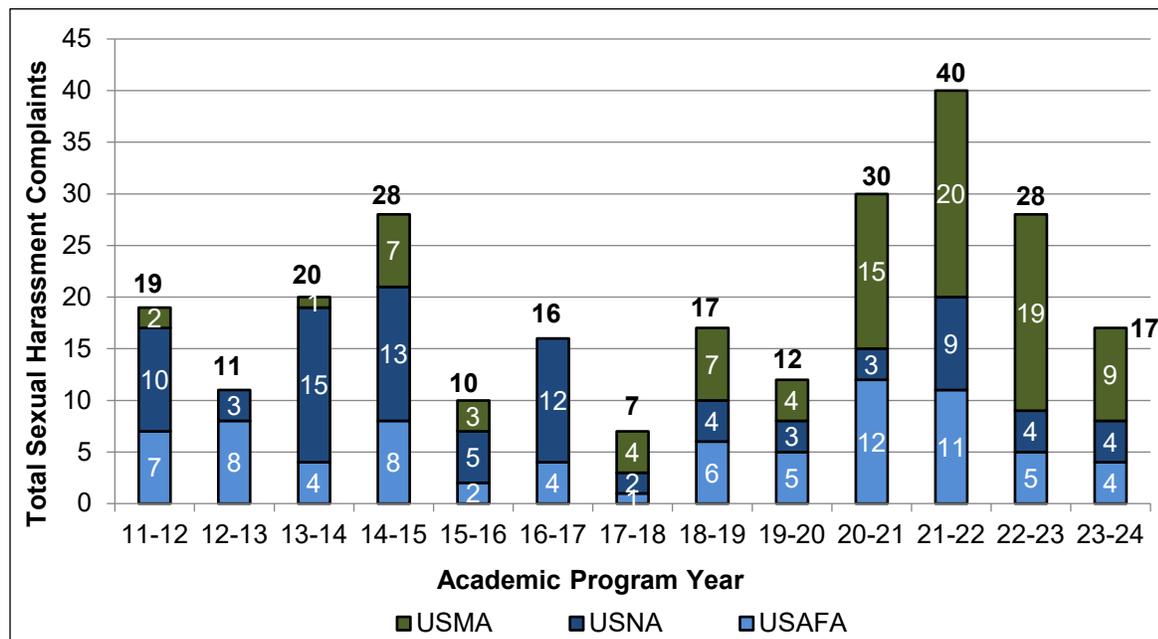


Figure 3. Total Sexual Harassment Complaints by Academy, APY 11-12 to 23-24

July 2024 Then-Deputy of Secretary of Defense (DSD) Memorandum

Only July, 19 2024, the then-DSD published the memorandum, “Updates to Department of Defense Policies to Enhance Support for Adult Sexual Assault Victims,” updating numerous sexual assault prevention and response policies, including sexual assault investigations, approval of the Sexual Assault Response Workforce model, the Safe to Report policy (incorporating the role of the Office of Special Trial Counsel), convalescent leave for Restricted Reporters, the CATCH program, and requiring the use of several forms. The DSD memorandum also authorized Restricted Reporting for DoD civilian employees and a Law Enforcement (LE) Victim Exception allowing LEs to disclose a sexual assault in a personal conversation without triggering an investigation.

CATCH Program Insights

The Department implemented the CATCH Program in August 2019 to provide individuals who have experienced sexual assault an opportunity to anonymously submit suspect information to help DoD identify serial offenders. Participation in the CATCH Program is voluntary and the victim may decline to participate in the program at any stage, even after being informed that there was a potential “match” to another entry in the CATCH system or to a law enforcement case. There are no adverse consequences for victims if they do not agree to participate or opt out of the CATCH Program after being contacted with information of a potential “match.” This

APY, 41 CATCH entries originated from the Academies, the same as the 41 entries made to the program in APY 22-23.

As indicated in the above section, changes to the CATCH Program included a new Defense Department CATCH form and expanded eligibility to the program (i.e., eligibility through CATCH SAPR Related Inquiries (SRI), SRI CATCH entry procedures, and printing CATCH entries).

MSA Safe to Report Policy

As required by section 539A of the NDAA for FY21, the MSAs' Safe to Report policies provide that victims making reports of sexual assault will not be punished for minor instances of collateral misconduct associated with their alleged incident (i.e., being "off limits" or intoxicated at the time of the alleged incident).

The February 2022 memorandum, "Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault at the Military Service Academies," issued by the then-Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (USD(P&R)), required the MSAs to track cases of cadets and midshipmen who report under the Department's Safe to Report policy as outlined by section 539A of the NDAA for FY21. Since then, the MSAs have been tracking cases of cadets and midshipmen who cite the Safe to Report policy influenced their decision to report. In APY 23-24, there was one instance at USMA, two at USNA, and ten at USAFA where the victim cited that the Safe to Report policy influenced their decision to report.

MSA Policy on Physical Separation of Cadet and Midshipman Survivors of Sexual Assault and Alleged Offenders

As required by section 539 of the NDAA for FY21, the MSAs' policies on physical separation of cadet and midshipman survivors of sexual assault and alleged offenders allow, to the extent practicable, cadet and midshipman survivors and alleged offenders of sexual assault to complete their coursework without taking classes together or being in close, physical proximity during mandatory activities. The APY 22-23 MSA Report found that USAFA's policy met the requirements, while the USMA and USNA policies needed revisions. This year, DoD's assessment found the USMA policy and USNA draft policy met the requirements.

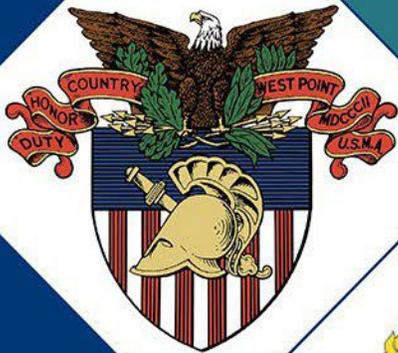
MSA Return to Health Policy

As required by the March 2023 memorandum, "Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault at the Military Service Academies," issued by the then-Secretary of Defense, the MSAs' Return to Health policies formally delineate a process for supporting cadet and midshipman psychological and physical recovery following a sexual assault. The process enables cadets and midshipmen to better balance their continued academic, character, and physical development requirements with access to support services and engagement in recovery. Last year's APY 22-23 MSA Report found that USAFA's policy met the requirements, while the USMA and USNA policies needed revisions. This year, DoD's assessment found that the USMA policy and USNA draft policy met the requirements.

Way Forward

The Department is cautiously optimistic about this year's significant decrease in the estimated prevalence of USC and sexual harassment among cadets and midshipmen. However, the

Academies must sustain progress by continuing implementation of the transformational changes currently underway, including the CTF's work to reshape the academy environment and address the root causes of sexual assault and sexual harassment. This year's reduction in prevalence is encouraging, but also a reminder of the continuous work and leadership focus needed to foster a healthier environment for our Nation's future warfighters and to ensure lasting change at the Academies.



Appendix A: Army Self-Assessment of the United States Military Academy



COORDINATION SHEET

SUBJECT: Notification of Assessment (NOA) of the Military Service Academies Academic Program Year 2023-2024

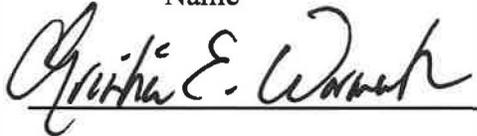
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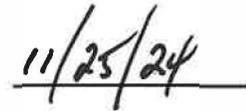
Agency

Name

Date

Secretary of the Army





Christine E. Wormuth

I approve the submission of the following documents as the Army data to support the DoD Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies for the academic program year (APY) 2023-2024 (23-24):

- Enclosure 1: Program Data Call APY23-24
- Enclosure 2: Sexual Assault Compliance Tool APY23-24
- Enclosure 3: Sexual Harassment Compliance Tool APY23-24
- Enclosure 4: Sexual Harassment Reporting Data
- Enclosure 5: APY23-24 Cost Estimate



United States Military Academy Academic Year 2023-2024 Programmatic Data Call

Executive Summary

During the 2023-2024 Academic Program Year (APY), the United States Military Academy (USMA) remained committed to delivering exceptional Sexual Harassment and Assault Response and Prevention (SHARP) services to victims and survivors of sexual harassment and assault. The United States Military Academy's comprehensive support network includes advocacy, medical, and legal services, ensuring a coordinated leadership response across all levels. Key resources include a dedicated leadership team, 24/7 Advocate availability, forensic medical examination capabilities, a full-time Special Trial Counsel (STC), a full-time Special Victim Counsel (SVC), the Office of the Special Trial Counsel, specialized Criminal Investigation Command (CID) agents, Cadet counseling, extensive behavioral health services, chaplains, and Military Family Life Consultants (MFLC).

In APY 2023-2024, USMA continued its intentional efforts to expand and improve prevention programming to encompass the prevention of all harmful behaviors. The "ACT" program consists of Cadets leading in: Addressing Harmful Behaviors, Creating Healthy Climates, and Teaching Holistic Health (ACT). ACT is a Cadet prevention program that conducts peer-prevention efforts throughout the year. Addressing the complexities of sexual assault, response, and prevention requires empathy and commitment. USMA's SHARP education and training is based on the Army Values. To understand and address harmful behaviors effectively, we must implement protective measures through consistent communication, clear policies, and behavior that embodies our values. By combining these elements, we create a comprehensive strategy to prevent sexual misconduct, support victims, and foster a culture of dignity and respect within the Military Academy.

Introduction

The United States Military Academy (USMA) made considerable progress, including significant policy and program improvements during the Academic Program Year (APY) 2023-2024. Strategic level summaries of challenges confronted, and progress made are organized within four categories:

- Policies and Practices
- Climate
- MSA Tools and Abilities
- Program Oversight

Policies and Practices

DoD SAPRO Inquiry: Are Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) and sexual harassment prevention and response policies and practices at the MSAs consistent with current DoD policy and best practice?

1.1 Actions to Address: Incorporate the latest Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) policies to align with SAPR-related training efforts, encourage reporting, and improve victim support.

In direct support of USMA Strategic Line of Effort (LOE) 1, developing leaders of character who live and lead honorably and demonstrate excellence and LOE 4, continuously transform toward preeminence is evident as USMA continues to educate, expand, and improve prevention of harmful behaviors in curriculum programming, as well as recurring character development. The course curriculum was structured from quantitative studies of human behavior and data investigative research to create exceptional leadership development. Efforts focused on peer-prevention efforts throughout the year. USMA also conducts intervention training; this three-hour, in-person training comprises two hours of vignettes in which Cadets can intervene within a role-played, real-life scenario of harmful behaviors followed by guided reflection. The reflection period is guided and initiated by Cadets identifying and addressing these harmful behaviors. LOE 2. emphasizes promoting a professional climate. We revised our SHARP policies, guidelines, and standard operating procedures. These updates apply to all personnel assigned or attached to the West Point Military Installation and USMA, including tenant units. The revisions incorporate guidance from DoDI 6495.02, Volume 3; DoDI 6495.02, Volume 2; the Deputy Secretary of Defense Memorandum on "Updates to Department of Defense Policy and Procedures for the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program and Adult Sexual Assault Investigations"; and the Army's "Safe to Report" policies.

All SHARP personnel have been unified under a single command, directly supporting the recommendations of the Independent Review Commission and the Secretary of Defense. Along with the integration of updates from the policies above, the SHARP SOP has been revised to incorporate instructions for USMA's Case Management Group (CMG) – the Sexual Assault Review Board – and the Quarterly CMG (QCMG) and the Quarterly Sexual Assault Response Team. These instructions specify that the Co-chair of the CMG is responsible for ensuring that DD Form 2910-5 is used to document CMG meeting activities, while the Co-chair of the QCMG must ensure that DD Form 2910-6 is used for QCMG meetings. Additionally, the Safety Assessment and the High-Risk Response Team (HRRT) section has been updated to

require that the victims' SARC "utilize DD Form 2910-7 to document the high-risk response team meeting notes." Implementation of control measures, to include Staff Assistance Visits (SAVs) and Organization Inspection Programs (OIPs) to ensure SHARP professionals are fully trained on Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID), and data entries in a timely manner.

The United States Military Academy's use of the Safety Assessment Tool and Safety Assessment Worksheet has long been mandated in previous versions of the SHARP SOP. To ensure that safety assessments are conducted in line with policy, the SARC addresses any safety concerns in the Commander's Critical Information Requirements (CCIR) notification for both restricted and unrestricted reports of sexual assault, as outlined in the SHARP SOP. For unrestricted reports, completing the safety assessment is also confirmed on each victim's slide during the monthly CMG meetings.

Academy personnel are educated on policy changes through a comprehensive process. Before a policy takes effect, it undergoes review by all directorates at the Steering Committee and Policy Board levels, allowing for stakeholder input. Once a policy is newly implemented or revised, it is distributed to all personnel in accordance with its specific distribution requirements. For the updated SHARP Policy, the Brigade Tactical Officer (BTO) and all Regimental and Company Tactical Officers received a briefing from the SHARP Program Office. Furthermore, the USMA G3 office issued a TASKORD for the Newly Updated and Signed SHARP Policies, tasking all personnel to ensure the dissemination and understanding of the policy updates within their directorates and reporting to the SHARP Program Office upon completion. Additionally, updates to the SHARP SOP were thoroughly discussed within the SHARP Program Office to ensure complete understanding among all SHARP personnel.

1.2. Actions to Address: Revise "Return to Health" Policy.

The USMA SHARP Program Office aligns with the DoD's "Return to Health" policy, with the USMA Superintendent issuing a supporting policy. Before any policy is enacted, it undergoes review by all directorates at the Steering Committee and Policy Board levels, allowing stakeholders to provide input. Once implemented, the policy is distributed to all personnel as per the policy's distribution guidelines.

The primary goal of the "Return to Health" policy is to formally delineate a process for supporting Cadet and Cadet Candidate's psychological and physical recovery following a sexual assault. The process enables Cadets and Cadet Candidates to better balance their continued academic, character, and physical development and requirements with access to support services and engagement in recovery. Cadets and Cadet Candidates who have experienced sexual assault can request "Return to Health" accommodations, which may include a cognitive profile as part of a comprehensive response and recovery plan. It guides Cadets, staff, and faculty on the available options and procedures. Accessing resources after a sexual assault and participating in an investigation can be time-consuming, and Cadets and Cadet Candidates sometimes prioritize their academic, military, and physical requirements over victim support services. This policy gives victims the time and space to balance their personal well-being with maintaining their Cadet/Cadet Candidate responsibilities, facilitating healing without the added pressure of falling behind or failing courses.

Additionally, the SHARP Program Office collaborates with the Center for Personal Development (CPD) Office and Behavioral Health (BH) offices to assess victim needs and available services; offering formal accommodations that enhance the health and well-being of sexual assault victims while supporting them in fulfilling their academic, military, and physical requirements

necessary for graduation and commissioning. USMA providers, including licensed counselors and therapists, apply the "Return to Health" policy when Cadets may benefit from temporary extensions due to mental or emotional challenges. The policy is intended to be short-term, with specific recommendations communicated from BH or CPD. CPD providers and leadership maintain privileged communication to ensure these short-term goals are met for the best possible outcome for the Cadet.

All incoming Cadets are first briefed on the "Return to Health" policy during the SHARP briefing they receive on their second day at USMA during Cadet Basic Training and in other in-processing sessions across the installation. Cadets are additionally briefed on the "Return to Health" Policy during company level SHARP training each year.

Staff and faculty are briefed on the "Return to Health" Policy during the section of their annual SHARP training focused on supporting cadets through SHARP situations. Staff and faculty are informed of changes and briefed at various locations across the Garrison during command updates or quarterly meetings, ensuring a community that understands the policy and is empowered to utilize the available resources. Additionally, the USMA G3 office issued a TASKORD for the Newly Updated and Signed SHARP Policies, requiring all personnel to ensure the dissemination and understanding of the policy updates within their directorates and report completion to the SHARP Program Office.

To evaluate the policy's impact on victims' health and well-being, USMA will compare the number of victims who utilize the "Return to Health" policy and are placed on a Medical Leave of Absence (MLOA) versus those who do not use the policy and are placed on an MLOA. The USMA SHARP Program Office will compare the number of known victims who utilized the "Return to Health" policy with those who did not utilize it to determine its impact on Cadet graduation rates.

1.3. Actions to Address: Issue Policy on the Physical Separation of Cadet and Midshipman Survivors of Sexual Assault and Alleged Perpetrators.

To ensure that Cadet survivors and alleged perpetrators of sexual assault can complete their studies at USMA without sharing classes or being in close physical proximity during mandatory activities, USMA implemented Command Policy Letter #13, known as the "Physical Separation" policy. This policy was thoroughly reviewed by all directorates at both the Steering Committee and Policy Board levels before being signed. Once approved, Command Policy #13 was distributed to all USMA directorates and staff. Additionally, the USMA G3 office issued a TASKORD for the newly updated and signed SHARP Policies, tasking all personnel to ensure the dissemination and understanding of the policy updates within their directorates and reporting to the SHARP Program Office upon completion.

The "Physical Separation" policy is designed to establish clear procedures and guidelines for maintaining physical distance between victims and subjects of sexual assault, allowing both parties to complete their course of study at USMA without being nearby during mandatory activities. This policy was discussed during quarterly updates to ensure that all personnel, including Commanders and other leaders, were fully informed of this policy. Additionally, the policy was integrated into the internal Sexual Assault Report Rationale Form, ensuring that all victims who choose to file an unrestricted report of sexual assault are informed of the policy and the actions that will be taken as a result.

1.4 Sexual Harassment: Continue to emphasize the harm to mission and personnel that stems from sexual harassment (including online harassment).

USMA leadership has established Lines of Effort (LOE) to define and emphasize individual behavior, actions, and leadership: LOE 1 focuses on developing leaders of character who live honorably, lead honorably, and demonstrate excellence, while LOE 2 promotes a professional climate. In alignment with these objectives, the USMA staff-initiated character development training, a year-long process incorporating key capacity-building elements. This approach allowed community partners to support prevention activities by educating leaders on primary prevention principles and demonstrating how risk and protective factors are interconnected. Intervention training allowed participants to apply their intervention skills in various scenarios. The curriculum culminates with participants creating an action plan for preventing sexual harassment and other harmful behaviors, identifying actionable steps to reduce risk factors associated with sexual violence, and promoting protective factors within the community.

During these sessions, teams are reminded that retaliation is unacceptable and should be reported if it occurs. Prevention efforts emphasize treating everyone with dignity and respect and reinforces the message that retaliation of any kind will not be tolerated. The training provides a platform for open dialogue on topics ranging from sexual harassment to suicide prevention, helping to build trust within the command through these discussions. All personnel are equipped with the knowledge to identify risk factors that contribute to sexual violence and to recognize protective factors that help prevent it. Participants should leave the training with increased confidence in intervening when they observe inappropriate behavior, as well as the skills and courage to promote a safer and healthier community.

Active involvement of Cadets in preventing harmful behaviors among their peers is a crucial element of prevention, shifting the focus from reactive to proactive measures. To this end, USMA developed Intervention Training for the Corps of Cadets. Intervention Training is a three-hour, immersive experience designed to provide Cadets with the education and practical experience needed to develop the skills necessary to intervene in potentially harmful situations. The training exposes Cadets to scenarios involving various harmful behaviors, such as sexual assault, sexual harassment, self-harm, alcohol abuse, and racist/sexist language, and requires them to role-play these situations. Cadets confront real-world scenarios by engaging in role play rather than merely discussing them. The training also addresses the military legal system's definitions of consent and how they align with the Uniform Code of Military Justice, which is covered in both the academic curriculum and during training sessions.

The Service Academy Gender¹ Relations Survey (SAGR) conducted in April 2024 revealed a participation rate of approximately 80%, a decrease from the unprecedented 92% participation in 2022. However, the content and analysis of this survey will be available to USMA leadership once the published version is released in 2025, and any relevant data or analysis will remain under review for at least four years. Prevention is a key focus for USMA, and it is highlighted in two of our strategic efforts within the USMA Strategy. As an accredited institution, USMA is expected to assess its institutional goals continuously, particularly the prevention of sexual harassment and sexual assault, by collecting, analyzing, and acting on relevant data. The

¹ Since 2006, the Service Academy Gender Relations survey used the term "gender" to describe men and women. These groups have been defined using survey items and/or administrative data categories for "male" and "female" and therefore references to gender should be understood to mean "sex". Future surveys will be renamed to comply with the Executive Order 14168 "Defending Women from Gender Ideology Extremism and Restoring Biological Truth."

Army requires evidence-based outcomes to be measured and monitored, necessitating multi-year trend analysis and comparisons. Acquiring and analyzing data is critical for evaluating the effectiveness of prevention methods, identifying areas for improvement, and discontinuing ineffective strategies. This continuous improvement aims to give commanders the information they need to make informed decisions.

If a Cadet is struggling, the Return to Health policy may be utilized to provide support (noting that this policy is not limited to trauma-related events). USMA has also ensured that its Sexual Harassment Investigations Course for Investigating Officers (IO) includes the scientific study of victimization, encompassing the relationships between victims and offenders, interactions with the criminal justice system, and connections with social institutions like the media, businesses, and social movements. Understanding victimology, retaliatory behavior, and other victim/subject dynamics is critical for correcting cohesive behaviors and fostering a climate of trust.

1.5 Incorporate Military Preparatory Schools in Sexual Assault and Harassment prevention and response training and program implementation.

DoD SAPRO Inquiry: To what extent does the MSA environment reflect a healthy, culturally responsive climate that supports reporting, freedom from retaliation, and support for victims? Are there strategies in place to provide coping skills and other support to Cadet/midshipmen victims who choose not to report their sexual assault incident?

The United States Military Academy Preparatory School coordinates and mirrors most training that is accomplished on West Point; including the intervention training which is specifically designed with a focus for the exclusive environment. In addition, leaders conducted “Deep Dive” sessions with Cadet Candidates, which focused on targeted development of key life skills, such as healthy relationships and communication, mental health, suicide prevention, and utilizing community support resources while encouraging their use among peers.

2.1. Actions to Address: Expand Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) and Victim Advocate (VA) expertise to work with all members of the military community.

Over the past 12 months, there has been a strong focus on enhancing SHARP training for Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs) and Victim Advocates. Following the guidance from the Headquarters Department of the Army (DA), all SHARP professionals are required to attend newly developed, position-specific training. This training is essential for obtaining the Department of Defense-Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP) credential, a requirement mandated by both the DoD and the Army. The DA also offers monthly online training on the Strategic Management System, which aids in the data collection and management of sexual assault cases. At USMA, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) have been developed for each command section, and SARCs and Victim Advocates undergo cross-training. This approach broadens their expertise and ensures that SHARP professionals possess a comprehensive understanding of the responsibilities within the USMA area, leading to more effective and knowledgeable advocates.

MSA Tools and Abilities

DoD SAPRO Inquiry: Do the MSAs have the tools and abilities required to effectively fulfill the requirements in DoD policy? Is SAPRO and or OCREOP technical assistance needed?

3.1. Actions to Address: Communicate the Importance of Military Justice Reform.

During the academic year 2023-2024, the USMA Chief Military Justice conducted briefings for the entire Corps of Cadets, organized by class year, to explain the recent reforms and significant changes to the Military Justice System. Additionally, the USCC Brigade Judge Advocate (BJA) provided briefings to all TAC teams regarding the Military Justice Reforms and the creation of the Office of Special Trial Counsel. The Corps of Cadets receives ongoing education about updates to the military justice system. Furthermore, the OSJA is developing a video to inform the Corps further about these military justice reforms.

3.2. Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID).

The SHARP SOP mandates that all SHARP personnel at USMA document SAPR-Related Inquiries (SRIs) in DSAID or, if they lack direct access, ensure the information is relayed to a SHARP professional with access within 48 hours. At USMA, DSAID serves as a critical tool for documenting victim care and advocacy for individuals reporting sexual assault, those who do not report, and those alleging retaliation related to a sexual assault report. This documentation facilitates ongoing trend analysis, which supports USMA's prevention initiatives. The SHARP SOP mandates that all SHARP personnel at USMA document SAPR-Related Inquiries (SRIs) in DSAID or, if they lack direct access, ensure the information is relayed to a SHARP professional to update DSAID to track prevalence.

3.3. Training.

The USMA SHARP office is committed to improving the culture by ensuring expert SHARP responders are available 24/7. This transformation requires a multifaceted approach that includes education, advocacy, and policy reform. Key initiatives involve promoting consent education, challenging harmful stereotypes, holding perpetrators accountable, supporting survivors, and implementing laws and policies that prioritize prevention and justice. Achieving these goals demands collaboration from individuals, communities, institutions, and government entities to create an environment of respect and safety for all.

USMA follows the Comprehensive SHARP Prevention Plan, which outlines multiple platforms for delivering training to Cadets, faculty, and staff, managed by the SHARP Program Office. By actively engaging in these efforts, leadership fosters a safer and more respectful environment, countering sexual harassment and building trust within the organization.

Cadets receive virtual training through the Vector Solutions platform, which includes built-in surveys to assess the effectiveness of the training. The SHARP Program Office, in collaboration with USMA data analysts, analyzes the raw data files from these surveys. This data provides valuable insights into the baseline knowledge and attitudes of the Corps of Cadets, particularly the incoming class, and allows for benchmarking against peer institutions. The training has shown positive results, with 38% of Cadets agreeing that they play a role in preventing sexual assault, and 89% expressing awareness of support resources related to sexual assault and relationship violence.

Following Spring Break 2024, all Cadets had the opportunity to participate in the SAGR Survey. The 2024 survey saw an 80% participation rate, a slight decline from the unprecedented 92% participation in 2022. While participation rates are available, the content and analysis of the survey will not be accessible to USMA leadership until 2025, with full data analysis often delayed by four years. Nevertheless, prevention remains a key focus at USMA, as highlighted in the USMA Strategy. As an accredited institution, USMA is expected to continuously assess its institutional goals related to the prevention of sexual harassment and sexual assault by collecting, analyzing, and acting on relevant data. The Army is required to measure and monitor evidence-based outcomes, conducting multi-year trend analyses to determine what is working, what needs improvement, and what should be discontinued. This process of continuous improvement is essential for enabling commanders to take informed action.

In addition to virtual training, USMA conducts Intervention Training annually. This three-hour, in-person session includes two hours of vignettes where Cadets practice intervention in role-played scenarios involving harmful behaviors, followed by one hour of guided reflection. Cadets are grouped by class within their companies, with each group comprising no more than 25 individuals. Trained Cadet facilitators lead the vignette portion, while trained staff or faculty members lead the guided reflection, ensuring the discussion is relevant to the scenarios observed. The vignettes, written by Cadets, incorporate real-life experiences to resonate with participants. To measure the effectiveness of the training, Cadets complete pre- and post-surveys, with results analyzed by G5 to identify strengths and areas for improvement for the following year's training.

Cadets attending Cadet Basic Training (CBT) (6-week summer training detail for incoming Cadets) and Cadet Field Training (CFT) (a 3-week summer training detail for rising second class Cadets) participate in the Squad 30 program. This program represents another critical opportunity for character, and leader development. Cadet Squad Leaders facilitate 30-minute daily discussions with members of their squad. In Squad-30 CBT, the discussions aim to tie challenging military exercises' emotional experiences and reactions to value character traits (e.g., understanding anxiety as part of developing personal courage). In Squad-30 CFT, discussions are focused on giving and receiving peer feedback. Results of the 2023 assessment indicate that the program is effective in instilling team cohesion, team trust, and the value of character in individual and team success.

USMA Annual Deep Dives began in 2020 and have recently focused on targeted development of crucial life skills, such as healthy relationships and communication, mental health, suicide prevention, and utilizing community support resources for past traumas, such as sexual assault, while also encouraging their use among peers. Deep Dives are led by subject matter experts at USMA who deliver targeted content to each class of the Corps of Cadets. Small-group discussions are then held by Cadet Company TAC Officers within one week after the Deep Dive to facilitate candid dialogue and create linkages between these topics and the desired qualities of effective leaders of character. Annual assessments are conducted to improve the quality of the activity for each iteration.

The recent SHARP Policy update introduced a provision to accomplish two goals. Increase the knowledge and skills within the communities' informal resources (i.e., faculty and staff) and better capture the number of victims seeking support from non-SHARP personnel. This provision requires all permanent party individuals at West Point who are not designated as confidential or mandatory reporters to report any knowledge or awareness of a sexual assault, whether it is a direct disclosure from a victim or even a rumor, to the SHARP Program Office. In the event of direct disclosure, only the victim's sex and class year are shared with the SHARP Office. This requirement creates an opportunity for SHARP personnel to discuss and review the conversation,

reiterate key points, and give the community member more information to relay back to a victim. Empowering and educating on informal resources has been shown to positively impact a victim's choice to seek a formal resource in their community. The SHARP Program Office is responsible for documenting the allegation as an SRI in DSAID.

Cadets frequently travel abroad for training at various military and civilian institutions, each with its norms and resources. To prepare them, the SHARP office provides specialized training to all cadets before their semester or summer abroad. This training includes the value of foreign culture immersion for leaders, safety protocols, and location-specific resources.

In addition to these initiatives, all Cadets, staff, and faculty receive the mandatory training outlined in DoDI 6495.02, Volume 2. This includes an initial SHARP brief within 14 days of arrival, delivered by SHARP professionals, the Annual SHARP Refresher Training as per the October 2021 Training Support Package, and briefings for new commanders and leaders within 30 days on their responsibilities related to sexual assault and harassment, conducted by SHARP professionals.

3.4. Catch a Serial Offender (CATCH) Program.

All incoming Cadets were briefed on the CATCH Program during the SHARP briefing they received on their second day at USMA. The CATCH Program was explained in the Annual SHARP training for Cadets and USMA personnel each year. USMA has integrated the information on posters across the installation to publicize the CATCH Program further. As per regulation, throughout APY 23-24, the CATCH Program was available to any victim of sexual assault who filed a restricted report of sexual assault. CATCH Program eligibility has since expanded to include victims who have not filed a report of sexual assault but who have made a SAPR Related Inquiry with SHARP Personnel. The expanded eligibility was briefed with the Class of 2028 during the SHARP Brief they received on their second day and will be included in the Annual SHARP training throughout APY 23-24. The SHARP SOP mandates that all SHARP personnel at USMA document SAPR-Related Inquiries (SRIs) in DSAID or, if they lack direct access, ensure the information is relayed to a SHARP professional with access within 48 hours. At USMA, DSAID serves as a critical tool for documenting victim care and advocacy for individuals reporting sexual assault, those who do not report, and those alleging retaliation related to a sexual assault report. This documentation facilitates ongoing trend analysis, which supports USMA's prevention initiatives.

Program Oversight

4.1. Report Transmission.

All completed MSA reports are transmitted by the Headquarters, Department of the Army to the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

4.2. Discuss other SAPR and sexual harassment prevention and response policies and programs not previously addressed in this data call that your MSA is implementing.

During APY 23-24, USMA successfully implemented the ACT Program, initially conceived in APY 21-22. The program featured three dedicated prevention weeks, each addressing a specific area of harm, with events organized and led by ACT Cadets. Teal Ribbon Week, held from 12-17 September 2023, focused on prevention activities centered around eliminating

sexual assault and harassment. Creating Healthy Climates Week, from 13-18 March 2023, targeted the prevention of bullying and hazing.

The ACT Program has been running in its current form since 2022 but grew out of an enduring effort to develop Cadets as promoters of a positive climate. A notable development of the program is the first annual ACT MIAD (Military Individual Advanced Development) that occurred during the last two weeks of May. This 10-day course prepares the 124 ACT Cadets for their role and provides instruction in key life skills, such as mindset, emotion regulation for leaders, holistic health and fitness, team cohesion, and mindfulness. Analysis of data collected from the ACT MIAD is currently being assessed.

In addition to these large-scale events, ACT Cadets were required to report their prevention efforts and activities throughout the academic year, via an online reporting form. According to this self-reported data, throughout APY 23-24, ACT Cadets conducted 502 prevention activities, including "Ongoing Initiatives," "Company Events," and "Company Trainings." They also engaged in 226 one-on-one interactions with their peers in their role as ACT Cadets. To further support their efforts, all ACT Cadets and staff/faculty were provided with a Comprehensive Prevention Resource Guide, which contains information on the harmful behaviors USMA is committed to preventing and the resources available to support victims of harm.



Appendix B: Navy Self-Assessment of the United States Naval Academy





**THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
(MANPOWER AND RESERVE AFFAIRS)
1000 NAVY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20350-1000**

FOR: UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR PERSONNEL AND READINESS

FROM: Franklin R. Parker, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Manpower and Reserve Affairs

SUBJECT: *FRP 12/16/24* United States Naval Academy Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies for Academic Program Year 2023-2024

- Mr. Secretary, I approve the United States Naval Academy (USNA) submission for the Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies for Academic Program Year 2023-2024.
- USNA completed compliance assessments for both the Sexual Harassment and Assault Programs and both programs remain compliant.

Prepared By: Andrea Verdino, DON OFR, (703) 697-8830

Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies Academic Program Year 2023-2024 Programmatic Data Call Template

The Department of Defense (DoD) Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO) and the Office for Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (ODEI) request the following responses and documentation to inform the DoD Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies (MSA), Academic Program Year (APY) 2023-2024 (23-24).

Instructions: The following template is provided to the MSAs to document efforts taken by your MSA and MSA Preparatory School to address sexual harassment and sexual assault in APY 23-24 from June 1, 2023, through May 31, 2024. A draft copy of this information is due to DoD SAPRO by September 9, 2024, and final copy is due to DoD SAPRO by October 23, 2024.

Information provided in response to this template will inform the DoD report and will be publicly disclosed. Personal identifiable information of personnel at grades or ranks below a Senior Executive Service civilian or General Officer should be removed or redacted from this document prior to submitting the completed template to DoD SAPRO. Pre-decisional information must be marked by your respective Departments as such to avoid inadvertent inclusion in the DoD report to Congress.

Academy points of contact (POC) for this data call submission are responsible for transmitting their MSA's responses to DoD SAPRO via DoD Secure Access File Exchange (SAFE). MSA responses should include all supporting documentation for specific policies, programs, initiatives, and plans of action and milestones discussed in response to each data call item. Examples of supportive documentation include, but are not limited to:

- Strategies
- Plans
- Policies and local operating instructions
- Communications by senior academy leaders to cadets, midshipmen, staff, and faculty
- Training materials
- Curricula
- Assessments and evaluations
- Metrics

Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies Academic Program Year 2023-2024 Programmatic Data Call Template

Department of Defense Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies, Academic Program Year 2023-2024

The following Executive Summary Template should be used to capture a strategic summary of your submission regarding the progress made and principal challenges confronted by your Military Service Academy's (MSAs) Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) and Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) programs for Academic Program Year (APY) 2023-2024. The MSAs should provide a status update on actions not yet due or completed. This summary should be written from a high-level perspective and emphasize critical messaging points for your MSA that link significant actions taken throughout the reporting period.

Items labeled, "Actions to Address" refer to the list of initiatives included in previous years' reports.

Please do not include the above instructions with the Executive Summary.

1. Are SAPR and sexual harassment prevention and response policies and practices at the MSAs consistent with current DoD policy and best practice?

1.1 Actions to Address: Incorporate the latest Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) policies to align with SAPR-related training efforts, encourage reporting, and improve victim support:

- Discuss your MSA's policy revisions during this APY that incorporated Service updates.
- Discuss how your MSA educates Academy personnel on policy changes as well as any specialized training with personnel on how to implement the policies. Highlight any newly implemented or novel approaches to disseminating this information.
- Discuss your MSA's oversight actions taken to ensure Case Management Group (CMG)/Quarterly CMG (QCMG), and (High Risk Response Team (HRRT)) are conducted in accordance with policy and appropriate forms are used and stored.
- Discuss efforts that have been undertaken to implement and track outcomes associated with the Safe-to-Report policy.

(REF: USD(P&R) memorandum "Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault at the Military Service Academies" APY 2022-2023, Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (USD(P&R)) memorandum, "Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault at the Military Service Academies, March 10, 2023; Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies, Academic Program Year 2021-2022; Section 539A, William M. "Mae" Thornberry, FY 21 NDAA; USD(P&R) memorandum, "Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault at the Military Service Academies, February 15, 2022; Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies, Academic Program Year 2020-2021; DoDI 6495.02, volume 1, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response: Program Procedures")

In APY 2023- 2024, USNA implemented a Return to Health and Physical Separation policy in accordance with the March 2023 Actions to Address Memo. USNA sought to improve on the confidentiality for survivors in a Return to Health Program by expanding the Return to Health eligibility requirements of the COMDTMIDNINST 6520 On Ramp Program (ORP) to midshipmen who experience any traumatic life events or who suffer from a concussion. The intent of the ORP is to provide midshipmen the ability to balance competing requirements while recovering from an event by affording them the requisite time and space for healing, mentally, and physically, without the added stress of a subsequent "domino effect" consequences in other mission areas. Although executed for many years as a best practice, USNA also codified the Physical Separation Policy (USNAINST 1752.2J) in APY 2023-2024 which aims to support victims by adjusting berthing assignments, company assignments, class schedules, training evolutions, and professional development activities. Additional policy updates included the implementation of CATCH-only data entry for victims without a SAPR Report and updates to the Case Management Group which were both implemented for APY 2023-2024. USNA continued executing monthly and quarterly case management groups during APY 2023-2024 and adheres to OSD guidance that allows CMG Co-Chair/note-taker to fill out the forms for the CMG Chair to review and sign. No HRRT were conducted in APY 2023-2024 and Open with Limited (OWL) cases will be briefed by Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) starting in APY 2024-2025.

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Information regarding reports made as a result of the Safe to Report Policy are only captured informally by the Victim Advocates and SARCs as there is no way to document it formally in DSAID. The USNA response team has provided feedback in previous annual reports suggesting that it is not appropriate to directly ask the survivors during the report about their reasoning for reporting and therefore only document the volunteered information. In APY 2023-2024, there were two cases of Sexual Assault in which the victim volunteered that the Safe to Report policy impacted their decision to report. For those midshipmen who are facing disciplinary action, and are known sexual assault survivors, these cases are routed to the Superintendent to make a determination of whether or not the case falls under Safe to Report. USNA has fielded requests from Victim Legal Counsel (VLC) and civilian counsel requesting Safe to Report consideration; and has, *sua sponte*, paused adjudication in a case in which the individual accused revealed a prior sexual assault.

Most policy changes are addressed either at mandatory all-hands calls (ex. Commandants/Superintendents Call, Brigade Training, Reform Briefs) for the midshipman or via the annual General Military Training (GMT) requirements for active-duty Faculty. Those policies are reinforced through the Sexual Harassment Assault Prevention Education (SHAPE) and GUIDE curriculum and by the Faculty and Staff in the Sports/Extracurricular stand downs and weekly 4- minute drills. To reinforce the idea of integrated and command supported prevention, the initial reform brief covers all prevention activities and associated policy updates and is given by the Deputy Commandant vice the different prevention leads. In APY 2023-2024, a Midshipman Wellness Handbook was also introduced to the Brigade in a hard copy form issued to each room in Bancroft. A 2024-2025 iteration of the Handbook has also been disseminated.

In April 2024, USNA took a different approach to the topic of sexual assault and harassment by inviting the Authors of *Sexual Citizens: Sex, Power, and Assault on Campus* to address Sexual Geography, Sexual Projects, and Sexual Citizenship with the Brigade. The Brigade was tasked with pre-training to familiarize themselves with the themes of the book and asked to provide recommendations post-training for improvements as part of *Phase 3: Consider* of the Sexual Assault Prevention and Community (SPACE) Toolkit. In response to the feedback from midshipman, the Midshipmen Regulations Manual (MIDREGS) was updated to separate out consensual sex in an unauthorized location from sexual misconduct to address the mixed messaging concerns. By separating the two offenses and downgrading the consequences of consensual sex in an unauthorized location in the conduct system, USNA is reinforcing the severity of sexual assault and harassment. Midshipman recommendations to an updated Social Space policy were implemented by USNA Leadership for APY 2024-2025 as part of *Phase 4: Change* of the SPACE Toolkit.

1.2 Actions to Address: Revise “Return to Health” Policy: Summarize the MSA’s “Return to Health Policy and the measures that will be used to evaluate the impact of the policy.

- United States Naval Academy (USNA) and the United States Military Academy (USMA):
 - Discuss policy updates to incorporate a timeline process from request initiation to disposition and how a point of contact is designated and communicated.
- United States Naval Academy (USNA)
 - Describe updates that allow restricted reporters to participate in the Return to Health policy while preserving the nature of a Restricted Report.

(REF: USD(P&R) memorandum “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault at the Military Service Academies” APY 2022-2023, USD(P&R) memorandum “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault at the Military Service Academies, March 10, 2023; Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies, Academic Program Year 2021-2022)

USNA has opened the Midshipman On-Ramp Program COMDTMIDNINST 6520.1 (Enclosure (1)) to victim's who have filed restricted reports based on the DoD convalescent leave policy.

1.3 Actions to Address: Issue Policy on the Physical Separation of Cadet and Midshipman Survivors of Sexual Assault and Alleged Perpetrators. Current actions are not sufficient to fully comply with section 539 of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2021.

- United States Naval Academy (USNA) and the United States Air Force Academy (USMA):
 - Discuss policy updates to incorporate a timeline process from request initiation to disposition and how a point of contact is designated and communicated.

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- Describe updates that allow restricted reporters to participate in the physical separation policy while preserving the nature of a Restricted Report.
- United States Naval Academy (USNA)
 - Describe policy updates including how barriers to full implementation of physical separation policies are addressed, how the confidentiality of restricted reporters will be protected, and an appeal process for a request that has been denied.

(REF: USD(P&R) memorandum “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault at the Military Service Academies, March 10, 2023; Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies, Academic Program Year 2021-2022)

USNA has expanded Physical Separation eligibility in the USNA SAPR Program Instruction 1752.2J CH-1 (Enclosure (2)) to victim's who have filed restricted reports. Our updated SAPR policy (USNA SAPR Program Instruction 1752.2K) is currently in the process of being signed.

1.4 Sexual Harassment: Continue to emphasize the harm to mission and personnel that stems from sexual harassment (including online harassment)

- Discuss your MSA’s policy revisions during this APY that incorporated Service updates.
- Discuss how your MSA educates Academy personnel on policy changes as well as any specialized training with personnel on how to implement the policies. Highlight any newly implemented or novel approaches to disseminating this information.
- Discuss how barriers to making a sexual harassment complaint are removed or mitigated.
- Discuss how sexual harassment personnel and resources are integrated with other prevention and response personnel and activities.
- Discuss how harassment conducted through the use of electronic devices or communications, to include social media is addressed at the academy.

(REF: DoDI 1020.03, “Harassment Prevention and Response in the Armed Forces”)

USNAINST 5354.1H will be updated to provide a confidential reporting options for midshipman and uniformed personnel who experience instances of sexual harassment following the release of OPNAV 5354.1F. Midshipman and uniformed personnel at USNA can submit a confidential report to a Command Climate Specialist (CCS) or a Command Managed Equal Opportunity (CMEO) program manager in order to receive support and referral services while maintaining the confidentiality they desire. Sexual harassment policy changes are disseminated through CMEO GMT Training for faculty and staff. Midshipman receive Sexual Harassment Training and applicable policy updates over the course of three training sessions given by the Brigade CMEO representatives. Midshipman CMEO representatives for each company have also been added in APY 24-25 in response to the confusion from the Brigade regarding the differences in the sexual harassment and sexual assault reporting processes.

USNA leadership restructured the midshipman rank system to establish seven equally ranked midshipmen to bolster the Integrated Prevention and Response approach at USNA. The Brigade CMEO Representative, SAPR GUIDE Commander, Sexual Harassment and Prevention Education (SHAPE) Commander, Brigade Resiliency Officer (BRO), Brigade Dignity and Respect Officer (DRO), Brigade Alcohol and Drug Education Officer (ADEO), and Brigade Character Officer are all high performing first class midshipman with their own midshipman staff and active-duty officer/senior enlisted counterparts. This change elevated the BRO, DRO ADEO and Character Officer and established the CMEO representative which previously fell under the SAPR GUIDE Commander. The intent is for all midshipmen to work together to integrate and disseminate recurring themes across each prevention activity and eliminate confusion between the CMEO reporting process and the SAPR reporting process. In preparation for this implementation in APY 2024-2025, all midshipman peer educators/support members participated in a joint networking and training event over the summer that addressed Trauma, Emotional Intelligence, Active Listening, and Facilitation skills.

In APY 2023-2024 the Midshipman Ethos was updated to include online Dignity and respect as a priority both in person and online.

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<p>1.5 Incorporate Military Preparatory Schools in sexual Assault and Harassment prevention and response training and program implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Describe how the Military Academy Preparatory Schools will be specifically included or further incorporated into sexual harassment and assault prevention and response activities.
<p>Discussions are underway to formalize USNA’s consultation role with the Naval Academy Preparatory School on sexual harassment and assault prevention education efforts.</p>

2. To what extent does the MSA environment reflect a healthy, responsive climate that supports reporting, freedom from retaliation, and support for victims? Discuss strategies in place to provide coping skills and other support to cadet/midshipmen victims/complainants who choose not to report their incident of sexual assault or sexual harassment.

<p>2.1 Expand Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) and Victim Advocate (VA) expertise to work with all members of the military community</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Discuss current and planned activities to increase competency of SARCs and VAs• Discuss any handover/gap plans for personnel shortages or transition periods• Discuss staffing needs/challenges and any recommended changes to staffing plans <p>(REF: DoDI 6495.02, volume 1, pg. 12, “Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program”)</p>

USNA is a member of the Anne Arundel Sexual Assault Response Team which is a multidisciplinary team in the community that provides a coordinated community response to those impacted by trauma. Members of the response team also attended the Victim Advocacy in July 2024 and are planning to attend the conference in the following fiscal year (budget permitting). This (along with other conferences) not only provide networking opportunities for USNA but also provide additional training on victim advocacy. Additionally, all members of the USNA SAPR response staff also maintain required D-SAACP certifications by attending on site trainings and webinars in order to expand knowledge and stay current with best practices.

USNA remained largely understaffed for APY 2023-2024, but made significant progress in the promotion and retention of staff members and in filling the personnel deficiencies in summer of 2024. USNA selected and expects to fill the upgraded SAPR Prevention Training Specialist, the SAPR VA, and the new Integrated Prevention Specialist (Suicide and Alcohol) positions by the end of the FY. Additionally, USNA successfully upgraded their Primary SARC and SAPR Director of Prevention Education to GS-13 and their SARC to GS-12.

3. Do the MSAs have the tools and abilities required to effectively fulfill the requirements in DoD policy? Is SAPRO technical assistance needed?

3.1 Actions to Address: Communicate the Importance of Military Justice Reform: Describe how the Academy has informed its personnel, to include Command Teams and cadets and midshipmen, about the significant changes to the military justice process that took place in December 2023, including the role of the Office of Special Trial Counsel, the revised role of the Superintendent in military justice, and the impact of reforms on the MSA disciplinary processes. Describe ongoing efforts to educate academy personnel about these changes.

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(REF: USD(P&R) memorandum, “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault at the Military Service Academies, March 10, 2023; Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies, Academic Program Year 2022-2023)

The OSTC visited USNA in Fall 2023 to brief leadership on the updates to the Military Justice Process. The Brigade was briefed on these updates by the Deputy Commandant at a Commandant’s Call and at the Reform Brief. Basic OSTC information is planned to be included into future zero block training for the SHAPE/GUIDE Teams and in future SAPR reporting basic briefs for the rest of the Brigade.

3.2 Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID):

- What barriers exist to meeting the DSAID entry requirements?
- Discuss how DSAID is utilized to provide victim care and advocacy for sexual assault reporters, non-reporters, and those alleging retaliation related to a sexual assault report.
- Discuss any other methods in place that document and track SAPR related inquiries.

(REF: DoDI 6495.02, volume 1, pg. 12, “Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program”)

While DSAID is a useful case management tool, it can be difficult to close a case if all the required fields have not been populated in the other databases that feed DSAID, such as the NCIS feed. Since the SARC cannot populate this portion of the database it requires coordination with other stakeholders and headquarters to make sure the proper fields have been completed to close a case. USNA has not had a case of a retaliation report associated to a sexual assault, but USNA does use the case management tool to provide care and advocacy for those that report a sexual assault. The case management functions include documenting safety concerns and actions taken as well as referrals offered or recommended to the victim.

USNA also provides data in the Monthly Force Metrics data submitted to Department of Navy Office of Force Resiliency. Monthly Force Metrics data provides some historical trends but since the data only captures end-of-month numbers it does not reflect when cases have been converted from restricted to unrestricted in different months. Additionally, the report does not look at when a sexual assault occurred only when it was reported. Lastly, there are no formal means to track Safe to Report reports in either DSAID or Monthly Force Metrics which may be of interest in future analytics.

3.3 Training: Discuss SAPR and sexual harassment training, including methods used, tracking of completed training, and responsibility for managing requirements.

- What platforms are being used to manage, track, and provide training for cadets/midshipmen and MSA faculty and staff?
- How are commanders and leaders trained on their responsibilities related to sexual assault and sexual harassment prevention and response?
- Discuss how effectiveness of SAPR and sexual harassment training is being assessed and measured.
- Discuss processes in place to receive feedback on training and the training format from cadets/midshipmen and others? How does the feedback impact training?

(REF: DoDI 6495.02, volume 2, pg. 4, “Sexual Assault Prevention and Response: Program Procedures”)

USNA effectively conducts all DoD mandated training and provides additional training to both faculty and staff and midshipmen. Following their mandatory introduction to SAPR during plebe summer, the midshipman is provided training via eight lectures taught by their peers (SHAPE) covering active intervention, language, consent, sexual harassment, intimate partner violence and survivor impact. They also can hear from four guest speakers that address the importance of leadership in deterring sexual assault and how sexual assault is prosecuted. Enclosure (3) shows the SHAPE and GUIDE curriculum throughout the 4 years at the Naval Academy. All SHAPE lessons taught by peer educators have a feedback element built into them which is read by the USNA SAPR Director of Prevention Education (DPE) and used to provide instructor feedback to the educator or to edit the course content as necessary. If there is overwhelmingly negative feedback associated with a lesson, a working group of students and faculty members is formed to re-write the lesson. Feedback opportunities are also provided for specialized training and speakers. Following the Sexual Citizens author visit, to the Brigade it was recommended that the USNA integrate sexual education into the curriculum, incorporate a scenario-based section into sexual assault and sexual harassment training, and to increase the number of social spaces and controlled drinking opportunities. Sexual education will begin for the 4/C Midshipman in APY 2024-2025 in the form of a mandatory Plebe Seminar course and the SHAPE curriculum was updated to include more scenarios and skills practice opportunities.

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SHAPE lessons are mandatory, and accountability is tracked by SHAPE leadership and company leadership. There are make-up opportunities for any midshipmen who missed a lesson in the semester due to sickness or movement orders.

Faculty and staff Introductory training (INDOC) is conducted by Naval Station Annapolis (NSA) Fleet and Family, and the annual General Military Training (GMT) is administered by the USNA SAPR team to both USNA and NSA uniformed personnel. In addition to what is mandated in the GMT, topics during this training also include any updates to policy at USNA. Feedback for the GMT is provided from the Faculty and Staff directly to the SAPR Staff educators. The feedback for FY 24 SAPR GMT recommended content updates and changes to the flow of the presentation. The GMT training for the faculty and staff is tracked via google form and managed by the Personnel office on the yard that ensures 100% accountability is met.

Sponsor families and Naval Academy Athletic Association (NAAA) representatives are also provided training on how prevent and respond to sexual assault. Additionally, USNA conducts several training evolutions to support rising Company Officers (CO) and Senior Enlisted Leaders (SEL). The training includes the following subjects: Legal, Policy, Prevention, and Response, Reporting Options, SAPR Program Overview, and required DoD learning objectives. These trainings discuss different types of investigations and associated best practices, Command Managed Equal Opportunity (CEMO) trends associated with SAPR cases, techniques for responding to a disclosure, and overviews of the SHAPE and GUIDE programs among many other topics. Any policy updates that occur are also addressed in these training sessions.

3.4 Catch a Serial Offender (CATCH) Program: How are cadets and midshipmen educated on the CATCH Program?

- Please provide examples of communications to cadets/midshipmen about the CATCH program (flyers, e-mails, etc.).
- Discuss any coordination or collaboration with other MSAs on implementation of the CATCH program

(REF: USD(P&R) memorandum, “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault at the Military Service Academies, February 15, 2022; Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies, Academic Program Year 2020-2021)

The CATCH program is addressed by the GUIDES during company briefs. Information is also displayed on the screens during lunch in King Hall. Flyers with CATCH QR code information are also widely disseminated throughout the Brigade. USNA offers adult sexual assault victims who file Restricted Reports and certain Unrestricted Reports where the name of the suspect is not reported to law enforcement or uncovered by law enforcement, to participate in the CATCH Program. Victims without a report are also eligible to participate in the CATCH program.

Additional Information

4.1. Discuss other SAPR and sexual harassment prevention and response policies and programs not previously addressed in this data call that your MSA is implementing.

None.

Enclosure (1): COMDTMIDNINST 6520 Midshipman On Ramp Program

Enclosure (2): USNAINST 1752.2J CH-1 Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program

Enclosure (3): 2023-2024 SHAPE & GUIDE Overview

Appendix C: Air Force Self-Assessment of the United States Air Force Academy





DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON DC

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY

January 6, 2025

MEMORANDUM FOR DoD SAPRO

FROM: SAF/MR

SUBJECT: Notification of Assessment (NOA) of the Military Service Academies (MSAs),
Academic Program Year (APY) 2023-2024

In response to the Secretary of Defense's 23 March 2023 memorandum, "Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault at the Military Service Academies," please find the approved Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence for the Academic Program Year 2023-2024, the Sexual Harassment Program Compliance tool, and the cost estimate.

The United States Air Force Academy (USAFA) has completed compliance assessments for Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault Programs. Both the Equal Opportunity (EO) program and the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) program remain compliant. The EO program remains compliant with explanations, and the SAPR program meets or exceeds standards for APY 2023-2024.

GWENDOLYN R. DeFILIPPI, SES, DAF
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of the
Air Force Manpower and Reserve Affairs

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The United States Air Force Academy is focused on developing warrior leaders ready to lead on Day One after Commissioning, recognizing that leadership free from interpersonal violence is essential to building Lethal Warfighting Teams. To achieve this mission, USAFA implements rigorous military training for cadets, honed on essential combat skills. Cadets train extensively in Agile Combat Employment, Tactical Combat Casualty Care, and Ready Airman Training, forging the tactical and operational foundation for effective leadership. Furthermore, USAFA has transitioned to a four-class Development System, where every class bears leadership responsibilities and pursues training goals that build upon one another. This system ensures a deliberate and progressive development of officers prepared to lead warfighters in technically complex combat environments, fostering a culture where every Airman and Guardian can contribute their all to the mission, free from the threat of interpersonal violence.

1. Are SAPR and sexual harassment prevention and response policies and practices at the MSAs consistent with current DoD policy and best practices?

USAFA Response:

The United States Air Force Academy Inspector General's office conducted the annual Sexual Assault Prevention and Response By-Law inspection between 6 May - 31 May 2024. The USAFA Sexual Assault Prevention and Response office was found to be "in compliance."

USAFA SAPR and sexual harassment prevention and response policies and practices are consistent with current Department of Defense policy and best practices. Per Secretary of Defense Memorandum, "Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault at the Military Service Academies," 10 Mar 2023, USAFA took swift action to ensure all Sexual Assault Prevention and Response and Sexual Harassment Prevention and Response policies and practices at USAFA are consistent with and compliant with current DoD policy and best practices. Existing local policies and practices, which are consistent with DoD policy, are introduced below. Each of these is discussed in detail in the response to section 1.1. and 1.2.

- Encouraged to Report Policy (Tab 1) for Witnesses of Sexual Assault and Victims or Witnesses of Harassment, Bullying, and Hazing, 10 Apr 2023, is a policy to remove barriers to reporting for witnesses of sexual assault and victims and witnesses of harassment, bullying, and hazing complimentary to the Secretary of the Air Force Memorandum, "Department of the Air Force Safe-to-Report Policy for Service Member Victims of Sexual Assault," 25 Aug 2022.
- Return to Health Policy (Tab 2) for Cadet Sexual Assault Survivors, 11 Aug 2023, is per Secretary of Defense Memorandum, "Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault at the Military Service Academies," 10 Mar 2023.
- Physical Separation Policy (Tab 3) for Cadet Victims and Alleged Perpetrators, 30 Aug 2023, is per Secretary of Defense Memorandum, "Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault at the Military Service Academies," 10 Mar 2023.
- Case Management Group Operating Instruction Policy draft (Tab 4) is per Secretary of Defense Memorandum, "Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault at the Military Service Academies," 10 Mar 2023.
- Take Back The Night (Tab 5) while not a policy, is a best practice adopted from the oldest

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worldwide movement to stand against sexual violence, and is fully incorporated in USAFA prevention efforts. During this event, Permanent Party and leadership meet with the cadets for open space discussion and community building and provide a space for survivors of sexual assault to share their stories and voice their experiences in a supportive and encouraging environment to promote healing, restoration, and understanding among fellow cadets. This event furthers a cadet culture that is not only receptive to survivor stories, promotes reporting, endorses support agencies, and stands against the violence perpetrated against others, but focuses on healing so every teammate can get back to the mission as soon as possible. The fall 2023 event had approximately 250 cadets in attendance, the 2024 spring semester grew to approximately 450 cadets.

- USAFAI 36-2007 *Application for And Administration of Cadet Turnback Program*, 9 May 2024, (Tab 6) Section 2. Involuntary Administrative Turnback maintains public safety and health in the cadet area, USAFA Superintendent may turn back cadets pending the proper legal process.

1.1 Actions to Address: Incorporate the latest Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) policies to align with SAPR-related training efforts, encourage reporting, and improve victim support.

- Discuss your MSA’s policy revisions during this APY that incorporated Service updates.
- Discuss how your MSA educates Academy personnel on policy changes as well as any specialized training with personnel on how to implement the policies. Highlight any newly implemented or novel approaches to disseminating this information.
- Discuss your MSA’s oversight actions taken to ensure Case Management Group (CMG)/Quarterly CMG, and High-Risk Response Team are conducted per policy and appropriate forms are used and stored.
- Discuss efforts that have been undertaken to implement and track outcomes associated with the Safe-to-Report policy.

(REF: USD(P&R) memorandum “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault at the Military Service Academies” APY 2022-2023, Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (USD(P&R)) memorandum, “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault at the Military Service Academies, March 10, 2023; Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies, Academic Program Year 2021-2022; Section 539A, William M. “Mac” Thornberry, FY 21 NDAA; USD(P&R) memorandum, “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault at the Military Service Academies, February 15, 2022; Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies, Academic Program Year 2020-2021; DoDI 6495.02, volume 1, “Sexual Assault Prevention and Response: Program Procedures”)

USAFA Response:

IAW Secretary of Defense Memorandum, “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault at the Military Service Academies,” 10 Mar 2023, the Secretary of the Air Force was directed to develop a Plan of Action. This was done with routine and direct communication with HQ USAFA staff. This CTF Plan of Action & Milestones (POAM) (Tab 9) is being tracked and

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accomplished.

USAFA has taken swift action to ensure all local SAPR program-related operating procedures comply and in support of Service and Department policy (to include revision where indicated and expansion as necessary) with the following guidance:

- Encourage to Report policy for Witnesses of Sexual Assault and Victims or Witnesses of Harassment, Bullying, and Hazing, (Tab 1) is a policy to remove barriers to reporting for witnesses of sexual assault and victims and witnesses of harassment, bullying, and hazing similar to Secretary of the Air Force Memorandum, “Department of the Air Force Safe-to-Report Policy for Service Member Victims of Sexual Assault,” 25 Aug 2022. The purpose of Encourage to Report (Tab 1) is to restore discretion to commanders and provide exceptions for punishments or administrative actions otherwise mandatory under Air Force Cadet Wing Instruction 51-201 or other policies that may function as a barrier to reporting harassment, bullying, hazing, or sexual assault.
- Return to Health Policy for Cadet Sexual Assault Survivors (Tab 2), is a formal application to accommodate survivors to facilitate their healing and recovery and ensure their privacy. Return to Health (Tab 2) is designed to provide more comprehensive accommodations for cadets needing multiple accommodations or accommodations across a lengthier period and/or provide an avenue for cadets to receive accommodations without disclosing their report. In addition, it does not change or impact the ability of cadets to request accommodations directly through the SAPR program, their chain of command, or faculty/staff.
- Physical Separation Policy for Cadet Victims and Alleged Perpetrators (Tab 3), ensures victims and alleged perpetrators remain physically separated, to the extent possible, when both reside in the cadet area. The desired end-state is to protect the health, safety, and welfare of victims as well as maintain good order and discipline, while to the extent practicable permitting victims and their alleged perpetrators to complete their coursework and satisfy training requirements.
- USAFA supports the Military Service Academy Transfer Program under the Physical Separation Policy (Tab 3). The transfer of survivors allows for the time and space to heal in a new environment. While the Military Service Academy transfer was incorporated into DAFI 36-3501, gaps in processes for ROTC programs at civilian universities were identified. This academic year, to improve the transfer process for cadets, HQ USAFA/A1 supported a Continuous Process Improvement meeting with process stakeholders to begin to codify the ownership of each of the steps in the transfer process. The Continuous Process Improvement remains ongoing to establish a process for the returning cadets to USAFA after their transfer. During the four years of this program’s history, USAFA completed several successful transfers with ROTC, USMA, and USNA. USAFA supported six permanent cadet transfers, whether to or from USAFA and supported two one-semester ROTC transfers with a return to USAFA.
- Case Management Group is implemented by the Case Management Group Operating Instruction Draft (Tab 4) pending the new Superintendent’s signature to incorporate recent revisions. The Case Management Group Instruction Operating Instruction

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- incorporates the latest updates to SAPR policy from the service and DoD. Updates include procedures for responding to retaliation, services for those who report allegations of retaliation related to an unrestricted report, and procedures to track retaliation allegations and disposition in the monthly SAPR Case Management Group meetings.
- Take Back The Night (Tab 5), while not a policy, is a best practice adopted from the oldest worldwide movement to stand against sexual violence, and is fully incorporated in USAFA prevention efforts. During this event, Permanent Party and leadership meet with the cadets for open space discussion and community building and provide a space for survivors of sexual assault to share their stories and voice their experiences in a supportive and encouraging environment to promote healing, restoration, and understanding among fellow cadets. This event furthers a cadet culture that is not only receptive to survivor stories, promotes reporting, endorses support agencies, and stands against the violence perpetrated against others, but also focuses on producing critical-thinking graduates, who are prepared for the complexities of modern warfare and ready to innovate, adapt, and lead in a rapidly changing geopolitical landscape. The fall 2023 event had approximately 250 cadets in attendance, and the 2024 spring semester grew to approximately 450 cadets.
 - Involuntary Administrative Turnback, also known as suspension or involuntary excess leave, found within USAFAI 36-2007, (Tab 6) may be initiated by the USAFA Commandant of Cadets and directed by the Superintendent. The Superintendent may direct involuntary turnback for cadets pending the proper legal process to maintain public safety and health within the cadet area. Cadets under consideration for Involuntary Administrative Turnback may request a Voluntary Administrative Turnback instead of suspension or involuntary excess leave.

USAFA will continue to ensure all local SAPR-related operating procedures comply with DAF policy. All personnel, stakeholders, decision-makers, leaders, and helping agency team members are provided training annually through the quarterly Community Action Board (CAB) and the monthly Community Action Team, immersion briefings. Documentation is captured in Community Action Team and Community Action Board minutes. USAFA Inspector General office reviews USAFA's Integrated Prevention and Response office oversight actions to ensure monthly Case Management Group, quarterly Case Management Group, and SAPR High-Risk Response Team are conducted per policy and appropriate forms are stored in the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database.

Policy changes are addressed through a variety of methods. Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) conduct individual and small group in-person training for leadership, cadets, and permanent party. Targeted updates are provided at the weekly Superintendent Staff Leadership meeting to provide updates on policy changes and to address implementation plans. Leadership conducts All Calls and targeted strategic communication messaging to inform policy changes, updates, and direction on implementation plans. Changes are incorporated in annual training that is provided to all USAFA personnel. Commanders, SARCs, SAPR VAs, and EO personnel ensure victims are informed on what constitutes retaliation following an initial report. Training on policy changes as well as specialized training and what constitutes harassment, assault, and retaliation is conducted for all USAFA staff, permanent party personnel, and cadet/midshipmen populations.

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IAW DoDI 6400.09, 11 Sep 2020 and IAW DoDI 6400.11, 20 Dec 2022, all prevention personnel complete the identified and required initial training (DoD SPARX Training) as well as ongoing professional development as determined by each Military Service or the National Guard Bureau (NGB) (e.g., DoD-developed or authorized training), and document training completion. Additionally, prevention personnel, SAPR personnel including SARC, and SAPR Victim Advocates (VA) receive required DoD and DAF required credentialing, and On the Job Training (OJT) for USAFA policies and procedures, before assuming their full duties. SAPR Program staff complete the foundational SARC or SAPR VA course and credentialing requirements IAW DoD and DAF policy (VA credentialing) IAW position requirements through Air University no later than one year after the start date. Equal Opportunity personnel receive required DoD and Department of the Air Force (DAF) career field training and On-the-Job Training for USAFA policies and procedures, before assuming their full duties.

To track cases of cadet survivors of sexual assault who reported under Safe to Report, as directed in Section 539A of the Fiscal Year (FY21) National Defense Authorization Action (NDAA), the USAFA SAPR Program developed an intake form that requests feedback from cadet clients by asking if the client is aware of the Safe to Report Policy. If they are, the client is asked if the Safe to Report Policy influenced their decision to make a report. This informs future reports regarding engagement and utilization of both Safe to Report and Encourage to Report (Tab 1).

With the roll-out of the USAFA's Encouraged to Report (Tab 1), a policy to remove barriers to reporting for witnesses of sexual assault and victims and witnesses of harassment, bullying, and hazing complimentary to Safe to Report. The USAFA SAPR Program developed an intake form that requests feedback from cadet clients by asking, 1) Is the client aware of the Encouraged to Report Policy? If yes, 2) Did the Encouraged to Report Policy influence the client's decision to make a report?

USAFA implemented the draft HQ USAFA Sexual Assault and Response Operating Instruction 90-01, *Case Management Group*, 15 Aug 2022 (Tab 4) pending final signature. The HQ USAFA Sexual Assault and Response Operating Instruction 90-01, *Case Management Group* incorporates the latest updates to SAPR policy from the DoDI 6495.02, Volume 3, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response: Retaliation. Updates include procedures for responding to retaliation, outlines services for those who report allegations of retaliation related to an unrestricted report, and procedures to track retaliation allegations and disposition in the monthly SAPR Case Management Group meetings. These operating instructions outline the Case Management Group, Quarterly Case Management Group, and High-Risk Response Team. SAPR Program staff are trained to utilize all forms as outlined in DoDI 6495.02, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response: *Retaliation Response for Adult Sexual Cases*.

USAFA utilizes DAF Case Management Group training curricula for leadership and a Case Management Group participant guide. This training discusses the purpose and membership requirements. The Case Management Group guidance was amended by issuing a policy letter to incorporate known revisions pending receipt of additional Service guidance. (The policy letter incorporates the latest updates to SAPR policy from the Department.) Updates include procedures for responding to retaliation, services for those who report allegations of retaliation related to an unrestricted report, and procedures to track retaliation allegations and disposition in the monthly SAPR Case Management Group meetings. SAPR Key Personnel Briefings are conducted within

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30 days of assuming the leadership positions as outlined in DoDI 6495.02, enclosure 5, 3b. Training includes trends brief for unit and area of responsibility, the confidentiality and “official need to know” requirements for both Unrestricted and Restricted Reporting, and the requirements of the “8-day incident report” per section 1743 of Reference (13).

1.2 Actions to Address: Revise the “Return to Health” Policy. Summarize the MSA’s “Return to Health” Policy and the measures that will be used to evaluate the impact of the policy.

- United States Military Academy (USMA) and the United States Naval Academy (USNA):
 - Discuss policy updates to incorporate a timeline process from the date of request to the date of disposition and how a point of contact is designated and communicated.
- USNA:
 - Describe updates that allow restricted reporters to participate in the Return to Health policy while preserving the nature of a Restricted Report.

(REF: USD(P&R) memorandum “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault at the Military Service Academies” APY 2022-2023, USD(P&R) memorandum “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault at the Military Service Academies, March 10, 2023; Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies, Academic Program Year 2021-2022)

USAFA Response Not Required

1.3 Actions to Address: Issue Policy on the Physical Separation of Cadet and Midshipman Survivors of Sexual Assault and Alleged Perpetrators.

- USMA and USNA:
 - Discuss policy updates to incorporate a timeline process from the date of request to the date of disposition and how a point of contact is designated and communicated.
 - Describe updates that allow restricted reporters to participate in the Physical Separation Policy (Tab 3) while preserving the nature of a Restricted Report.
- USNA:
 - Describe policy updates including how barriers to full implementation of physical separation policies are addressed, how the confidentiality of restricted reporters will be protected, and an appeal process for a request that has been denied.

(REF: USD(P&R) memorandum “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault at the Military Service Academies, March 10, 2023; Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies, Academic Program Year 2021-2022)

USAFA Response Not Required

1.4 Sexual Harassment: Continue to emphasize the harm to mission and personnel that stems from sexual harassment (including online harassment).

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- Discuss your MSA's policy revisions during this APY that incorporated Service updates.
- Discuss how your MSA educates Academy personnel on policy changes as well as any specialized training with personnel on how to implement the policies. Highlight any newly implemented or novel approaches to disseminating this information.
- Discuss how barriers to making a sexual harassment complaint are removed or mitigated.
- Discuss how sexual harassment personnel and resources are integrated with other prevention and response personnel and activities.
- Discuss how harassment conducted through the use of electronic devices or communications, including social media is addressed at the academy.

(REF: DoDI 1020.03, "Harassment Prevention and Response in the Armed Forces")

USAFA Response:

USAFA educates personnel on policy changes through email distribution with a link to SharePoint pages containing the policy. The policy is also explained in the Sexual Assault and Harassment Prevention and Response Handbook (Tab 7). Additionally, USAFA permanent party is informed of policy changes and updates during routine in-person training, specifically Annual SAPR training, Annual Suicide Prevention Training, and Annual EO training. Training course completions are tracked, and numbers are reported annually. For the Class of 2028, Basic Cadet Training sessions conducted in groups of approximately 40 students lasted 1 hour and 45 minutes. This increase in time allowed for in-depth discussion of scenarios, leading to a deeper understanding of the material. A specific scenario dealt with sexual harassment through electronic communication was included for these sessions to reflect on and discuss, making it very clear that harassment can occur through all mediums such as text messages, emojis, and social media.

USAFA has created a new segment of training for all cadets called Enhanced Character Development Time, recognizing that Lethal Warfighting Teams are built on a foundation of respect and trust, with every member 100% on mission. There are eight blocks of time throughout each semester. The content for this time is developed by USAFA's Center for Character and Leadership Development, with input from agencies across USAFA. The content is routinely adjusted based on cadet needs. Recent updates have included lessons on social media behaviors and ways to limit or address elements of the Continuum of Harm. These efforts directly support the creation of a culture where interpersonal violence is not tolerated and is understood to be fundamentally incompatible with the Air Force Academy's mission. Teammates impacted by interpersonal violence cannot devote themselves fully to the mission, and require support and resources to heal. However, the ultimate objective is a culture of zero tolerance for interpersonal violence, ensuring all cadets can dedicate themselves fully to becoming Lethal Warfighters."

Key leaders, including commanders and first sergeants, are briefed one-on-one during an Equal Opportunity Key Personnel Briefing within 45 duty days of assuming their leadership position on EO policy and processes, updates, trends, and responsibilities within the EO purview. EO staff members are available via in-person office visits, on-call phone/text, email, or Microsoft Teams to answer questions and clarify policy changes for members for urgent or routine inquiries.

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Updated processes have been executed for sexual harassment complaints to remove and mitigate barriers to reporting. Members with allegations of sexual harassment may report military equal opportunity (MEO) informal complaints with their chain of command, and Equal Opportunity. Member can also file a MEO formal complaint with their chain of command, Equal Opportunity, or Security Forces for an independent investigation. Additionally, members may also file a restricted or unrestricted report of sexual harassment with SAPR for victim advocacy support. These agencies work together to the maximum extent to ensure members are supported. This creates flexibility and affords members the option to meet with the office that best aligns with their intent and desired outcome to minimize re-traumatization and ensures sexually harassing behaviors are addressed without delay.

USAFA has taken a strong stance against harassment of any kind through social media or any electronic means. Our Superintendent has published his policy of zero tolerance to show the leadership stance on this from top to bottom (Tab 8). This emphasis is readdressed as new leadership assumes command. USAFA's Center for Character and Leadership Development has produced training focused on the appropriate use of social media. This covers cyberbullying and other harassing behaviors. This also covers professionalism regardless of the social medium.

1.5 Incorporate Military Preparatory Schools in sexual Assault and Harassment prevention and response training and program implementation.

- Describe how the Military Academy Preparatory Schools will be specifically included or further incorporated into sexual harassment and assault prevention and response activities.

USAFA Response:

USAFA has embedded SAPR Victim Advocates (VA) in cadet dormitories to increase access to care. By embedding our staff in dormitories, cadets have convenient access to essential response services without leaving their living spaces. This removes barriers addressed at reducing time from cadets demanding schedules, enhances building connectedness, and reduces the stigma associated with engaging with helping agencies. To address the physical and mental well-being of cadets, these services are easily accessible in between activities and at the start/end of the academic day. Ultimately, embedding services in dorms reflects the changing needs and expectations of cadets. Embedded SAPR advocacy services align USAFA with contemporary practices and focus on developing best practices for service delivery.

In March 2024, a SAPR VA moved on-site within the USAFA Preparatory School to provide embedded advocacy and access to care for USAFA Preparatory School cadet candidates to utilize SAPR services. This VA is conveniently located in the Academic/Athletic building and serves as the primary point of contact for the coordination of SAPR services, prevention, and outreach activities.

Embedding a VA within the USAFA Preparatory School walls has opened up additional lines of communication. As the USAFA cadets have seen success with their first year of holding Take Back The Night (Tab 5), the USAFA Preparatory School is considering hosting their version of this event. The USAFA Preparatory School has shared best practices with USAFA. They held an

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event called “Into the Light Walk,” which focuses on removing barriers and encouraging help-seeking targeted at accepting mental health services. This was a community-building event that focused on Suicide Prevention awareness.

The USAFA Preparatory School is routinely involved in focus groups and surveys to ensure their perspective is included. During USAFA’s 2023 and 2024 On-Site Installation Evaluation visits, the surveying group was given access to both USAFA Preparatory School leadership and cadet candidates. The cadet candidates were also part of the Service Academy Gender Relations (SAGR)¹ survey of 2022 and 2024 with a participation rate of 95% for 2024, the highest in SAGR history. USAFA leadership developed and delivered messaging related to the SAGR survey, to encourage participation. This messaging was passed to USAFA Preparatory School leadership and was relayed to the cadet candidates as well.

Other enduring practices specific to the USAF/PS:

- The Squadron Commander and Academy Military Training Noncommissioned Officers conduct and lead targeted training. These leaders cover critical roles providing training that addresses lessons on a variety of topics to include: Life Skills Management, Behavior Skills Development, and Resiliency Skills.
- Military Family Life Counselor continues to serve cadet candidates on-site. The USAFA Preparatory School has a full-time Military Family Life Counselor and a private office. The Military Family Life Counselor briefs the USAFA Preparatory School on their role as a helping agency and emphasizes getting to know students in a variety of ways; from teaching honor lessons in basic training, to participating in training sessions, or having lunch with students. This immersive experience and presence assist in a variety of ways to increase student help-seeking behaviors. Cadet candidates and staff recognize the Military Family Life Counselor around campus and use this strong relationship that assist with personal recommendations. The Military Family Life Counselor meets with cadet candidates individually for counseling while helping them identify, understand, and work through challenges.
- Equal Opportunity, SAPR, and Violence Prevention. These offices are part of our annual training plan for students (much of which is also provided to staff based on requirements and commander’s guidance). The Center for Character and Leadership Development conducts Healthy Relationships sessions, with follow-up small-group discussions led by Squadron Commanders and Academy Military Training Noncommissioned Officers at the squadron level.
- Falcon Wings mentoring. Cadets from USAFA (mostly former cadet candidates) are linked with USAFA Preparatory School cadet candidates in group mentoring sessions approximately once per month. The typical ratio is 2-3 cadets with 26-28 cadet candidates. Current cadets can share success strategies and share stories of how they overcame personal obstacles in adapting to the challenges of USAFA. Many highlighted

¹Since 2006, the Service Academy Gender Relations survey used the term “gender” to describe men and women. These groups have been defined using survey items and/or administrative data categories for “male” and “female” and therefore references to gender should be understood to mean “sex”. Future surveys will be renamed to comply with the Executive Order 14168 “Defending Women from Gender Ideology Extremism and Restoring Biological Truth.”

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help-seeking behaviors, reflected on issues that affected their performance, and how they dealt with those challenges.

2.0 To what extent does the MSA environment reflect a healthy, responsive climate that supports reporting, deters retaliation, and supports victims? Discuss strategies in place to provide coping skills and other support to cadet/midshipmen victims/complainants who choose not to report their incidents of sexual assault or sexual harassment.

USAFA Response:

Leadership at USAFA prioritizes fostering a protective environment through communications and actions which include a focus on producing critical-thinking graduates, who are prepared for the complexities of modern warfare and ready to innovate, adapt, and lead in a rapidly changing geopolitical landscape. Cadets train in Agile Combat Employment concepts, including establishing and defending forward operating locations, executing command and control in communications-denied environments, and utilizing Tactical Combat Casualty Care to ensure combat effectiveness and survivability. USAFA provides this through a structured four-class system that mirrors operational Air Force and Space Force structures, progressively training cadets to embrace teamwork, respect, and effective leadership at every level, from follower/teammate to frontline-engaged supervisor to team leader to unit leader.

The Superintendent's intent is to eliminate racially and sexually harassing behaviors and enforce the zero-tolerance policy for these unacceptable actions. The Superintendent has clearly outlined expectations that leaders at every level create and sustain healthy command climates that afford each member the right to serve, advance, and be evaluated based on individual merit, fitness, capability, and performance in an environment free from unlawful discrimination.

All cadets have access to helping agency resources on and off-installation through embedded SAPR VAs, embedded Chaplains, embedded Peak Performance Center limited-scope counselors, Military Family Life Counselors, and transportation access to off-installation referral sources. From 2020-2022, in the absence of updated unwanted sexual contact prevalence data, and in recognition of the continued priority of addressing sexual violence, USAFA leadership took deliberate steps to expand the following: 1) Healthy Relationship Education; 2) Sexual Communication and Consent and Cadet Healthy Personal Skills training and comparative study; and 3) Parent Based Intervention (pre-accessions training).

Upon receipt of the Spring 2022 Defense Organizational Climate Survey, the USAFA Superintendent directed the initiation of the Holistic Prevention Redesign, a collaboration between the Integrated Prevention and Response Program and CyberWorx. AF CyberWorx collected 1,200 data points from cadets, permanent party, stakeholders, and leadership addressing: Cadet Culture, Command and Community, Frameworks, and Systems. Ultimately, this dialogue and data gathered informed the USAFA Leadership Strategic "Culture & Climate" off-site in Mar 2023. The Let's Be Clear Campaign (Tab 10a) was the initial solution to addressing persistent negative behaviors and shifting USAFA culture to address these challenges. Implementing these action items occurred through a series of Superintendent All Calls, campaign material distribution, and personal commitment memos completed by each individual. USAFA's Let's Be

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Clear Campaign (Tab 10a) serves as a cultural shift seeking to support reporting, freedom from retaliation, and support for victims. With the Let's Be Clear Campaign (Tab 10b), there was a deliberate effort to deliver Healthy Relationship Education, a newly expanded offering for all cadets, and Enhanced Character Development Time through the Center for Character and Leadership Development. Additionally, USAFA works in collaboration with New York University, San Diego State University, the University of Florida, and RTI International for ongoing research protocols related to the evaluation of Cadet Healthy Interpersonal Skills (CHiPS), eCHEKUP TO GO (brief alcohol intervention) and Sexual Communication and Consent (SCC). These research-based activities solicit cadet feedback to identify which program yields the best impact on cadet life focusing on engagement with interventions, perceived impacts on risk and protective factors, and time spent engaged in these programs. Let's Be Clear has completed all intended phases and is now in its final phase. The final phase of Let's Be Clear is to align all enduring efforts under the Secretary of the Air Force's USAFA Cultural Transformation Task Force directed by the Secretary of Defense initiative.

The Office of Force Resilience executed the On-Site Installation Evaluation that was directed by the Secretary of Defense. These findings triggered a comprehensive review across all USAFA elements and set up the Cultural Transformation Task Force. The Cultural Transformation Task Force evaluated many of the items focused on cultural change under Let's Be Clear and created additional milestones. The Plan of Action and Milestones (POAM) (Tab 9) serves as a living document and the source for requested tasks. The Commandant of Cadets, Dean of Faculty, Director of Athletics, USAFA Preparatory School, 10th Air Base Wing, Center for Character and Leadership Development, and HQ USAFA Staff Directors are each tasked with appropriate milestones under the On-Site Installation Evaluation recommendations.

2.1 Expand Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) and Victim Advocate (VA) expertise to work with all members of the military community.

- 2.1.1 Discuss current and planned activities to increase competency of SARCs and VAs
- 2.1.2 Discuss continuing education and networking opportunities for SARCs and VAs
- 2.1.3 Discuss any handover/gap plans for personnel shortages or transition periods
- 2.1.4 Discuss staffing needs/challenges and efforts to address these challenges.

(REF: DoDI 6495.02, volume 1, pg. 12, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program")

USAFA Response:

SAPR program personnel, including Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARC) and SAPR Victim Advocates (VA), play a critical role in maintaining a mission-ready force of Lethal Warfighters. To fulfill this vital role, they complete DAF SAPR foundational coursework at Air University, meeting position, and credentialing requirements. This training is reinforced through On-the-Job Training focused on USAFA policies and procedures before assuming full duties. Recognizing that every Airman is critical to mission success, Equal Opportunity personnel also complete required DoD and DAF career field training, along with USAFA-specific policies and procedures training. Importantly, all SAPR program staff will have completed DAF-approved training to meet credentialing requirements for their positions through Air University no later than one year after their start date. This ensures a consistent and high standard of

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support for survivors. Locally, staff benefit from additional subject matter expert training from the USAFA Sexual Assault Medical Manager, Victim Witness Liaison Program, Victims' Counsel, Family Advocacy, Center for Character and Leadership Development, and the UC Health Forensic Nurse Examiner Team. This comprehensive training program underscores USAFA's commitment to fostering a culture where sexual assault is unacceptable and incompatible with our mission of developing Lethal Warfighters.

The National Organization for Victim Advocacy (NOVA) offers training for victim advocates. This year, five SAPR staff attended the 50th-anniversary training event. Additionally, this year, USAFA provided two victim advocates with the opportunity to attend NOVA's Campus Advocacy Training, a 30-hour advanced training academy focused on building knowledge and skills to prevent and respond to domestic and dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking in higher education. USAFA will continue to grow its competence by seeking training opportunities for staff.

USAFA is embedding SAPR VAs in cadet dormitories to increase access to care. By embedding our staff in dormitories, all cadets have convenient access to essential response services without leaving their living spaces. This can save time and effort, especially since cadet schedules are typically demanding due to academic course load, military requirements, intercollegiate, and club activities. To address the physical and mental well-being of cadets, these services are easily accessible in between activities and at the start/end of the academic day. Ultimately, embedding services in dorms reflects the changing needs and expectations of cadets. Embedded SAPR advocacy services align USAFA with contemporary practices and service delivery with cadets' needs which may serve as an MSA best practice. These embedded VAs are a layered resource within the dorms, meaning they're one of many resources. Cadets also have access to cadet peers who receive specific training to act as liaisons to the USAFA SAPR office for SAPR-related situations. Cadets that are part of the Teal Rope Program² (Tab 13) are allies that understand the uniqueness of the USAFA environment. Cadets from all backgrounds interview and join the Teal Rope program.

The USAFA SAPR Program team continues to work with USAFA leadership and fellow service academies to ensure the successful accomplishment of MSA transfers. This year, USAFA engaged in the first ROTC semester transfer. USAFA continues to operate these transfers to ROTC and MSAs in accordance with Department of the Air Force Instruction (DAFI) 90-6001 and DAFI 36-3501. In accordance with these authorities, victims may choose to temporarily or permanently transfer to an ROTC program or another MSA. Except in extraordinary circumstances the transfer will coincide with the beginning of a new academic year or semester. If the cadet transfers to ROTC, they are responsible for getting admitted to the host university. If the cadet transfers to another MSA, they may choose to commission in the Air Force/Space Force, or the service associated with their gaining MSA. A transfer to ROTC or an MSA is voluntary, and a victim may not be forced to transfer. In addition, this option is not available to an alleged perpetrator. The Superintendent is the approval authority for MSA transfers. If the request is denied, the victim may appeal to the Secretary of the Air Force. If a cadet transfer is temporary,

² USAFA has the revised the Teal Rope Program Spring 2025 under Cadet Wing Special Staff operations to support Warfighter to Win strategic alignment as the Integrated Prevention & Response Liaisons.

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the Cadet Wing Climate and Culture and Department of Faculty Academic Affairs will track schedule requirements similar to Service Academy Exchange Program cadets to ensure cadets do not fall behind or miss milestones. The SAPR Program team will continue to support the recovery of all victims through the best practice of ROTC/MSA transfers.

DoD is executing the Independent Review Commission (IRC) directed change to the SAPR workforce structure. USAFA stands ready to execute the final DoD Sexual Assault Response Workforce Model (SARW) guidance. USAFA Senior Leadership and HQ USAFA Integrated Prevention and Response office are in close collaboration with SAF/MRF and HAF/A1Z to ensure the structure aligns with DoDs SARW and DoD Integrated Primary Prevention Workforce (IPPW) workforces to support USAFA's organizational structure and community needs. The SARW model intends to promote professional skills across services. SAPR position descriptions across USAFA and the DAF will incorporate required updates as outlined in DoD policy. DoD SAPRO executed a Military Service Academy SARW-specific working group to capture USAFA-specific needs. USAFA highlighted the increased workload (SAPR-related inquiries) and extended timelines on caseload management required by the cadet population when evaluating the manpower and program funding recommendations. Due to initial guidance to decrease reliance on collateral duty SAPR personnel and an increase in personnel allocated out of the Let's Be Clear Campaign (Tab 10c), USAFA moved forward with the sunsetting of the Volunteer Victim Advocate force. Due to being a university setting and maintaining clients for the duration of their time at USAFA, staff preparation for turnover is critical to the success of our program. A warm handoff is a process designed to ensure a smooth transition of care from one SAPR staff member to another, with a focus on maintaining continuity and fostering a supportive environment for the client. SARCs ensure the handoff of the client and services rendered are executed as dictated by the client to meet recovery needs.

3.0 Do the MSAs have the tools and abilities required to effectively fulfill the requirements of DoD policy? Is SAPRO and/or OCREOP technical assistance needed?

USAFA Response:

Leadership at USAFA prioritizes fostering a protective environment through their communications and actions which include a focus on producing critical-thinking graduates, who are prepared for the complexities of modern warfare and ready to innovate, adapt, and lead in a rapidly changing geopolitical landscape. Cadets train in Agile Combat Employment concepts, including establishing and defending forward operating locations, executing command and control in communications-denied environments, and utilizing Tactical Combat Casualty Care to ensure combat effectiveness and survivability. USAFA provides this through a structured four-class system that mirrors operational Air Force and Space Force structures, progressively training cadets to embrace teamwork, respect, and effective leadership at every level, from follower/teammate to frontline-engaged supervisor to team leader to unit leader

The Superintendent's intent is to eliminate racially and sexually harassing behaviors and enforce the zero-tolerance policy for these unacceptable actions. The Superintendent has clearly outlined expectations that leaders at every level create and sustain healthy command climates that afford each member the right to serve, advance, and be evaluated based on individual merit, fitness,

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capability, and performance in an environment free from unlawful discrimination.

Within the Headquarters USAFA Integrated Prevention and Response POAM (Tab 11), USAFA is developing a dedicated program evaluation and analysis department. As a Direct Reporting Unit, Headquarters USAFA Integrated Prevention and Response is led by a GS-15 Director reporting directly to the Superintendent. The directorate supports USAFA with a staff of 36 (combined civil service, uniformed, and contractor personnel). The current directorate has two dedicated branches: Prevention and Response, both led by GS-13 Branch Chiefs. USAFA Senior Leadership and HQ USAFA/ CVV are in close collaboration with HAF/A1Z to lead this effort for DAF and ensure DAF policy supports USAFA's organizational structure and community needs.

As Let's Be Clear was initiated internally to USAFA, a separate and parallel On-Site Installation Evaluation was directed by the Secretary of Defense. These findings triggered a comprehensive review across all USAFA Mission Elements and stood up Climate Transformation Task Force. The Climate Transformation Task Force evaluated many of the items focused on cultural change under Let's Be Clear and created additional milestones. The Plan of Action and Milestones (POAM) (Tab 9) serves as the source document for requested tasks. The Commandant of Cadets, Dean of Faculty, Director of Athletics, USAFA Preparatory School, 10th Air Base Wing, Center for Character and Leadership Development, and HQ USAFA Staff Directors are each tasked with appropriate milestones under the On-Site Installation Evaluation Recommendations.

USAFA was recommended through the On-Site Installation Evaluation 2023 report (Tab 12) to develop actionable data to measure primary prevention efforts and to build continuous assessment strategies aimed at improving prevention program outcomes to reduce identified risk and build protective factors. This has been supported and directed by the Secretary of the Air Force. USAFA has struggled to truly obtain data that would properly assess our prevention and response programs to assess progress toward reducing sexual assault and sexual harassment. Our primary source of this data comes from the bi-annual SAGR Survey. The timeline that SAGR executes from survey administration to findings publication is lengthy and precludes agile response to policies and processes at USAFA and only offers a snapshot of data two years at a time. Additionally, USAFA would like to build out a process with Office of People Analytics to produce data directed at the prevention programs we have in place while reducing the number of surveys, survey delays, and time burden on cadets that hinder mission focus. Change takes time to implement and without timely output, program assessment is overcome by events rendering the output as dated and irrelevant. Cadets are subject to 53 surveys annually, on average.

3.1 Actions to Address: Communicate the Importance of Military Justice Reform:

Describe how the Academy has informed its personnel, including Command Teams, cadets, and midshipmen, about the significant changes to the military justice process that took place in December 2023, including the role of the Office of Special Trial Counsel, the role of the Superintendent in military justice, and the impact of reforms on the MSA disciplinary processes. Describe ongoing efforts to educate academy personnel about these changes.

(REF: USD(P&R) memorandum, "Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault at the Military Service Academies, March 10, 2023; Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the

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USAFA Response:

IAW the 10 Mar 2023 SECDEF Memorandum, Headquarters USAFA Judge Advocate office has teamed with AF/JA and AF Office of Special Trial Counsel (AF/OSTC) to develop training for cadets to educate them on the importance of military justice reforms, the OSTC, changes to sentencing, etc. The training was not exclusive to cadets, and Headquarters USAFA Judge Advocate office emphasized education of USAFA Permanent Party as well. Using the AF/JA and AF/OSTC training, Headquarters USAFA Judge Advocate office recorded a video training for all Squadron Commander and Academy Military Training Noncommissioned Officers to deliver to their cadets prior to 23 Oct 2023. The training included a QR code/link that cadets may use to ask follow-up questions. Headquarters USAFA Judge Advocate office also gave Squadron Commander and Academy Military Training Noncommissioned Officers the option of adding additional live follow-on training.

The video training was provided to all cadets, and Headquarters USAFA Judge Advocate office conducted live in-person training with CW staff including Squadron Commander and Academy Military Training Noncommissioned Officers and Senior Enlisted Leaders as part of the regular Status of Discipline meeting. While focused training was provided to address the recent changes to the process, USAFA acknowledges that cadets have expressed uncertainty and hesitation in embracing the new structure. Targeted conversations and updates are being executed to address these concerns. In addition, Headquarters USAFA Judge Advocate office will work with other medical examiners to provide similar training to faculty, staff, coaches, and military criminal investigative organizations. Headquarters USAFA Judge Advocate office briefed USAFA Senior Leaders on the changes at a senior staff meeting in Aug 2023 as well as to the incoming cohort of Squadron Commanders during their May 2023 Article 137 training.

In addition to the above, which is intended as a one-time initial training, Headquarters USAFA Judge Advocate office is working with Air Force Justice and Discipline Directorate, AF/OSTC, and the USAFA Department of Law to incorporate the military justice reforms into the already existing military justice training and education programs. For example, Article 137 training for all new military personnel, commanders, and incoming Squadron Commanders will be updated and include military justice reforms. The Department of Law incorporated the military justice Reforms into class discussions during AY23-24. Also, the Dean of Faculty Department of Law substantially revised the content of their Law 220: Law for Air Force Officers curriculum and textbook to incorporate the OSTC and other Military Justice reforms into the core curriculum for all cadets.

3.2 Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID).

- 3.2.1 What barriers exist to meeting the DSAID entry requirements?
- 3.2.2 Discuss how DSAID is utilized to provide victim care and advocacy for sexual assault reporters and those alleging retaliation related to a sexual assault report.
- 3.2.3 Discuss any other methods in place that document and track SAPR-related inquiries.

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(REF: DoDI 6495.02, volume 1, pg. 12, “Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program”)

USAFA Response:

The USAFA SAPR team is highly proficient in operating the DSAID and prioritizes meeting data entry timeline requirements. Technical problems with the database system itself or outages are the only known issues to hinder the accurate and timely entry of SAPR data fields during this reporting cycle.

The DSAID aims to capture the support and care provided to sexual assault survivors and those affected by sexual assault, including victims, non-reporters, and individuals alleging retaliation related to a sexual assault report. The DSAID utilizes data sharing and analysis to enhance victim care and advocacy as it can be used as an analysis tool to identify trends, patterns, and common challenges faced by survivors and those involved in sexual assault cases. The DSAID can use data analysis to identify potential risk factors associated with sexual assault and retaliation. This information helps organizations and agencies develop preventive strategies and targeted interventions aimed at reducing the incidence of sexual assault and protecting survivors from retaliation. By understanding the data, the DSAID can help personnel allocate resources more effectively. For example, it can identify regions or communities with higher rates of sexual assault or retaliation reports and direct resources accordingly. As the DSAID capabilities develop, data analysis can reveal shortcomings in existing policies and laws related to sexual assault and retaliation as well as assist in the implementation of policy changes aimed at improving legal protections for survivors and preventing retaliation.

SAPR Program staff are required to adhere to DoD 6495.02, regarding documentation of SAPR Related Inquiries entries in DSAID. As part of new employee training and onboarding, staff are trained regarding the process for inputting SRIs at USAFA. Additionally, staff are required to complete DSAID training (within Joint Knowledge Online) and with service experts, as available, upon completion of the Air University SAPR VA/SARC course. USAFA SARCs are inputting SRIs supplied by victim advocates within 48 hours of the SRI being made by the victim. USAFA access requests are granted exception to policy from DAF for USAFA SAPR VAs to be trained and proficient in DSAID to input SAPR SAPR-related inquiries. This allows SARCs to delegate DSAID duties for entering the daily SRIs. This ensures all cases are updated in a timely manner and the SARC can provide the necessary oversight to ensure the accuracy of cases opening/updating SAPR cases and maintaining training records for staff.

3.3 Training. Discuss SAPR and sexual harassment training, including methods used, tracking of completed training, and responsibility for managing requirements.

- 3.3.1 What platforms are being used to manage, track, and provide training for cadets/midshipmen and MSA faculty and staff?
- 3.3.2 How are commanders and leaders trained on their responsibilities related to sexual assault and sexual harassment prevention and response?
- 3.3.3 Discuss how the effectiveness of SAPR and sexual harassment training is being assessed and measured.

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3.3.4 Discuss processes in place to receive feedback on training and the training format from cadets/midshipmen and others. How does the feedback impact training?

(REF: DoDI 6495.02, volume 2, pg. 4, “Sexual Assault Prevention and Response: Program Procedures”)

USAFA Response:

Leadership at USAFA prioritizes fostering a protective environment through their communications and actions which include a focus on producing critical-thinking graduates, who are prepared for the complexities of modern warfare and ready to innovate, adapt, and lead in a rapidly changing geopolitical landscape. Cadets train in Agile Combat Employment concepts, including establishing and defending forward operating locations, executing command and control in communications-denied environments, and utilizing Tactical Combat Casualty Care to ensure combat effectiveness and survivability. USAFA provides this through a structured four-class system that mirrors operational Air Force and Space Force structures, progressively training cadets to embrace teamwork, respect, and effective leadership at every level, from follower/teammate to frontline-engaged supervisor to team leader to unit leader. All training is conducted in a culture and climate of respect where we hold each other to high standards and lift each other up and in an environment where every teammate is seen, heard, and valued; training will be demanding but it will never be demeaning.

The Superintendent’s intent is to eliminate racially and sexually harassing behaviors and enforce the zero-tolerance policy for these unacceptable actions. The Superintendent has clearly outlined expectations that leaders at every level create and sustain healthy command climates that afford each member the right to serve, advance, and be evaluated based on individual merit, fitness, capability, and performance in an environment free from unlawful discrimination.

The Unit Training Manager tracks annual training by working closely with all the SAPR Program training facilitators. Facilitators of annual SAPR training coordinate directly with the units to establish the date and location for the face-to-face training. On a limited basis, the SAPR Program office also coordinates recorded training as an alternative option for those who are unable to attend the face-to-face training. The following list consists of training opportunities to discuss SAPR Program requirements with cadets, permanent party, and leadership: BCT; 14-day initial SAPR training for all incoming classes and cadet cadre training, Healthy Relationship Training for intercollegiate teams, annual SAPR training, VA training, Teal Rope training, Case Management Group training, Squadron Commander and Academy Military Training Noncommissioned Officers training, New Commander Orientation, New Employee Orientation/ Newcomer’s Brief, New Department of Faculty and Athletics Instructor Training, post-deployment reintegration training, First Term Airmen Center training, Admissions, Parents Weekend panels and presentations, and at the Community Action Team. Legal Counsel, Victims’ Counsel, and military justice personnel receive additional training and annual SAPR training. All response personnel, including firefighters, Security Forces, and medical treatment facility personnel, are trained by SAPR Program personnel. After completion of the training, feedback mechanisms include the use of QR codes for electronic surveys as well as paper surveys; feedback is used to inform the development of future training. The EO office uses the DAF Equal

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Opportunity Network to track equal opportunity training provided to cadets, faculty, and staff. Training is provided in person using PowerPoint slides as a guide and focuses on peer-to-peer interaction, group discussion, and scenarios.

All USAFA commanders and leadership receive an immersion briefing upon arrival at USAFA to receive training regarding the Integrated Prevention and Response programs as well as their responsibilities as commanders and members of the Case Management Group. In addition to their initial CMG training with SAPR Program staff, as new Commanders attending the Case Management Group for the first time, they are provided with an additional refresher overview of the process by the Chair. Squadron Commander and Academy Military Training Noncommissioned Officers cohort classes received additional training in Spring 2023, before starting their term at USAFA. Squadron Commander and Academy Military Training Noncommissioned Officers attended a Survivor panel with cadets which helps to provide additional awareness on support and justice needs to support healing and recovery. The educational component allowed these leaders to understand the impact they have on the lives of the survivors within their squadrons. The panel will continue in the next academic year as a best practice for incoming Squadron Commanders and Academy Military Training Noncommissioned Officers. In addition, the HQ USAFA Judge Advocate office trains incoming Squadron Commanders for approximately 5 hours on military justice, discipline, and other legal processes before they take command of cadet squadrons. Commanders and leaders are trained on their responsibilities related to sexual harassment prevention and response during SAPR Key Personnel Briefings, required within 30 duty days of assuming the position. EO is involved in the cohort training for Squadron Commander and Academy Military Training Noncommissioned Officers to ensure they enter their positions with an understanding of their responsibilities and establishes a direct connection with the EO office.

In addition to traditional feedback avenues, in Jan 2023, the CyberWorx Holistic Prevention Redesign aimed to evaluate the USAFA prevention program for efficacy and adapt approaches to further develop a consistent environment of dignity and respect. Following a human-centered design approach, utilizing qualitative and quantitative methods, CyberWorx-led teams explored the root causes of behaviors across the spectrum of harm, identified underlying human needs, and ideated potential solution directions to address the needs. The initial feedback around Cadet Culture, Command and Community, and Frameworks and Systems informed the Senior Leadership Strategic, “Culture & Climate,” off-site in Mar 2023. This off-site informed insights on the way ahead for USAFA’s Let’s Be Clear Campaign (Tab 10c). In Apr 2023, the Let’s Be Clear Campaign outlined the following lines of efforts over three phases, including multiple initiatives: Line of Effort 1: Leaders of Character Use Their Power to Prevent Unhealthy Behaviors; Line of Effort 2: Warfighters Respond to Harm Courageously; Line of Effort 3: Effective Teams Accelerate Accountability. The EO office solicits feedback from training provided to various personnel on the installation. Most recently, hard copy feedback was provided during Basic Cadet Training since the basic cadets do not have access to phones or computers to provide electronic feedback. EO office information was included at the bottom of the page for basic cadets to tear off and take with them for future reference.

All prevention activities at USAFA operate utilizing data-driven policies, continuous program evaluation, and practices for prevention programming. Program assessment utilizes empirically

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supported process and outcome metrics supported by data-driven quantitative and qualitative assessments to monitor and evaluate effectiveness. Current prevention programs that are analyzed by our Integrated Prevention Office include Parent Based Intervention, Healthy Relationship Training, and Healthy Relationship Education. Currently, USAFA works in collaboration with New York University, San Diego State University, the University of Florida, and RTI International for ongoing research protocols related to the evaluation of Cadet Healthy Personal Skills, eCHEKUP TO GO (brief alcohol intervention) and Sexual Communication and Consent. These research-based activities include a variety of feedback opportunities to evaluate impacts on risk and protective factors. These programs are comprised of baseline surveys, interventions, as well as feedback surveys, and/or follow-on focus groups to provide further insight into the experience with and the opinions of the programs. The analysis is ongoing and will continue to be utilized to determine if the short-term effects of these prevention activities will translate into decreased sexual harassment and assault prevalence rates.

Prevention courses have been harnessed and taught by a cadre of six contracted instructors. These individuals practice their training courses on one another to ensure their message is consistent, their energy will captivate their audience and conduct constant feedback. This group relies on feedback from their audience and adjusts their briefing style as needed.

Following the Secretary of Defense's directed On-Site Installation Evaluation visit, multiple climate-focused actions were directed. The Climate Transformation Task Force is actively addressing, tracking, and assessing 124 milestones related to transforming the climate at USAFA. These milestones range in Office of Primary Responsibility from the Commandant of Cadets, Dean of Faculty, Director of Athletics, USAFA Preparatory School, 10th Air Base Wing, Center for Character and Leadership Development, and HQ USAFA Staff Directors. This tracking is being accomplished directly by the USAFA Vice Superintendent and reported directly to the Secretary of the Air Force by the USAFA Superintendent. One area of data that USAFA relies heavily on is the SAGR Survey conducted every other year. This survey requires 100% of cadets to have the opportunity to participate. USAFA had a 95% participation rate this year. This data was gathered in April 2024, and USAFA will not have actionable data from this survey until the Spring of 2025. Additionally, this survey does not allow the cadets to provide feedback on any prevention training or prevention efforts.

3.4. Catch a Serial Offender (CATCH) Program. How are cadets and midshipmen educated on the CATCH Program?

- Please provide examples of communications to cadets/midshipmen about the CATCH program (flyers, e-mails, etc.).
- Discuss any coordination or collaboration with other MSAs on the implementation of the CATCH program

(REF: USD(P&R) memorandum, “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault at the Military Service Academies, February 15, 2022; Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies, Academic Program Year 2020-2021)

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USAFA Response:

The USAFA SAPR Program SARC's and SAPR VAs ensure that the CATCH Program is discussed with all parties that inquire about services with the SAPR Program Office. CATCH Program victim information sheets are available to all cadets and permanent party members who come into the SAPR Program Office to speak with the SARC or SAPR VA. Additionally, during the SAPR and/or intake process, the program is discussed. USAFA currently maintains dedicated, private space to facilitate CATCH entries in the student academic center, the Community Center, and embedded SAPR Program Offices (cadet dormitories). Private comfort rooms are available to accommodate CATCH inputs via standalone computers that can be utilized with a login that does not require a DoD Common Access Card. Upon receiving their access code from the SARC, these easily accessible locations allow victims who elect to participate in CATCH the space to input their submissions privately and at a location and time of their choosing.

CATCH Program information is incorporated into all annual SAPR training at USAFA. The 2023 expansion of the CATCH Program is currently included in all SAPR training opportunities with the USAFA community. During these training opportunities, the CATCH program is defined, to include eligibility, process, and ways to obtain additional information regarding the program via the SARC, VAs, Victims' Counsel, or the DoD SAPRO website. Cadets are also informed of the anonymity of the process, information about the match process, and options if notification of a match with other entries should occur. Instructors additionally discuss the benefits of participation in this program.

The following list of training events demonstrates opportunities where the CATCH Program is discussed with Cadets, permanent party, and leadership: BCT and cadre training, annual SAPR training, Teal Rope training, CMG training, Squadron Commander training, New Commander Orientation, New Employee Orientation/Newcomer's Brief, post-deployment reintegration training, First Term Airmen Center training, Admissions, Parents' Weekend panels and presentations, and at the Community Action Team. Legal Counsel, Victims' Counsel, and military justice personnel receive additional training in addition to annual SAPR training. All response personnel including firefighters, Security Forces, and medical treatment facility personnel, are trained on the CATCH program by SAPR Program personnel.

Lastly, peer-to-peer education is highlighted through the USAFA Teal Rope program (Tab 13). Teal Ropes promotes the CATCH program when educating fellow cadets on support services. Our Teal Ropes receive additional education regarding the CATCH program to ensure that they have appropriate and up-to-date information to supply to their peer group. Teal Ropes additionally ensures that updated posters for SAPR programs are placed within the squadron footprint.

4.0 Additional Information. Discuss other SAPR and sexual harassment prevention and response policies and programs not previously addressed in this data call that your MSA is implementing.

USAFA Response:

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The USAFA Climate Transformation Task Force (CTTF) efforts, aim to identify and establish responsibilities and efforts that promote a climate of dignity and respect and accelerate the impact of our violence prevention programs. All leaders are responsible for fostering an environment that empowers every individual to reach their full potential, and to develop leaders of character, motivated to a lifetime of service, and prepared to lead our Air Force and Space Force as we fight and win our Nation's wars. Ongoing/surge efforts are mere months into a multiyear transformation with an emphasis on prioritizing standards, cadet 4-class system, CTTF, and Warfighting Focus. Bolstered areas will focus on increased communications, timely tracking of processes, and respect for the chain of command. USAFA will address stress by transforming into a culture of Work/Life Harmony. Areas of growth include Co-location, expanded support hours, a Blue Book reference guide for all medical/mental health services, Special Staff functions, and OPORDS to communicate Commander Intent. USAFA has been undergoing a cultural transformation since the Fall of 2022. The Let's Be Clear campaign (Tab 10a) which was under development in the Fall of 2022, was a cadet-informed campaign geared toward encouraging a healthy, safe environment. As the Cultural Transformation Task Force stood up and began looking at the OSIE report findings and recommendations (Tab 12), USAFA was already well on its way. USAFA Action Officers were able to nest every one of the Let's Be Clear action items under the broader Cultural Transformation Task Force effort. The Cultural Transformation Task Force Plan of Action and Milestone (Tab 9) looks at 124 actions, each with 5-10 sub-tasks. These tasks have pushed USAFA to review the entire curriculum to ensure that the training addresses protective factors.

Other areas have asked that USAFA ensure that permanent party have the right background and the right training to handle the unique environment at USAFA and to ensure they're cultivating a healthy work and learning environment. A large part of this cultural shift has centered around transparency and internal messaging to ensure that cadets are receiving correct and timely information. These are large pieces of the change; a few specific examples can be found below. USAFA has shifted from a Fourth-Class system where the upper three classes focus on training the lower one class to a four-class system. Mechanics have been put into place to ensure that this shift is internalized. The new focus is developing a deliberate Four Class system, to ensure that each class year is developing and growing by focusing on developing and growing the other three classes. This will allow the classes to lean on one another, and not put one class in a vulnerable position where they do not feel safe, protected, or respected.

USAFA reinvigorated the "Knock it off Policy" to be used by any cadet at any time in the Academic Year 24-25 Military Expectations (Tab 14). A Knock It Off drives a training pause, should someone identify that training is having a negative effect. This is primarily focused on Basic Cadets during Basic Cadet Training. Cadet cadres are trained in how to respond to a Knock It Off call, and basic cadets are trained in how they may properly make a Knock It Off call. This encourages a safer training environment and can prevent training from creating an environment conducive to risk factors. This also shows the cadets that they are empowered and supported by leadership to hold all cadets, no matter the class, accountable to the standards.

USAFA hosted the Secretary of Defense's National Discussion for 2024. The theme is "Transforming Culture to Eradicate Sexual Violence" in line with the Secretary of Defense's MSA Cultural Transformation Task Force. The National Discussion on Sexual Assault and

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Sexual Harassment is a tri-department event, initiated by all three service secretaries, to generate a dialogue with America's colleges, universities, and service academies through a combined effort to combat and eradicate sexual assault and sexual harassment from college, university, and military service academy campuses across the nation. The event brings together experts and leaders at public, private, and government-run educational institutions to understand better and address the challenges of eliminating sexual assault and sexual harassment on college and university campuses across the nation. Details of the conference can be found at www.usafa.edu/nd24.

Take Back The Night (Tab 5) while not a policy, is a best practice adopted from the oldest worldwide movement to stand against sexual violence, and is fully incorporated in USAFA prevention efforts. During this event, Permanent Party and leadership meet with the cadets for open space discussion and community building and provide a space for survivors of sexual assault to share their stories and voice their experience in a supportive and encouraging environment to promote healing, restoration, and understanding among fellow cadets. This event furthers a cadet culture that is not only receptive to survivor stories, promotes reporting, endorses support agencies, and stands against the violence perpetrated against others, but focuses on healing so every teammate can get back to the mission as soon as possible. The fall 2023 event had approximately 250 cadets in attendance, the 2024 spring semester grew to approximately 450 cadets.

USAFA has elected to continue to fund its cadre of Prevention trainers. This is a contract composed of six individuals who conduct Comprehensive Integrated Primary Prevention (CIPP) Plan training from the Menu of Options (Tab 15). They also conduct training for the Basic Cadets during Basic Cadet Training. This team uses a train-the-trainer process that ensures fidelity of content delivery and ensures engagement from the audience while relaying the important messages. Fidelity checks ensure that a consistent message is delivered so that cadets receive the same training no matter which instructor conducts the training.

Attachments:

Tab 1: Encouraged to Report

Tab 2: Return to Health

Tab 3: Physical Separation Policy

Tab 4: Case Management Group (CMG) Operating Instruction (OI) Policy Draft

Tab 5: Take Back The Night Event Description

Tab 6: USAFAI 36-2007 *Application For and Administration of Cadet Turnback Program*

Tab 7: SAHPR Handbook (Removed)³

Tab 8: Superintendent's Emphasis Letter on Harassment 1 Jan 21

Tab 9: CTF Plan of Action and Milestones⁴

Tab 10a: Let's Be Clear – A Culture Reset at USAF v19 Campaign Plan

Tab 10b: USAFA Let's Be Clear Strategic Design

³ The USAFA SAHPR Handbook, Rope Utilization Guide, Academic Year 24-25 Military Expectations, and Menu of Options have been removed and in under legal review for compliant with the Executive Order 14168 "Defending Women from Gender Ideology Extremism and Restoring Biological Truth."

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Tab 10c: USAFA Let's Be Clear Strategic Plan

Tab 11: CVV Plan of Action and Milestones

Tab 12: On-Site Installation Evaluation Report 2023

Tab 13a: USAFAI 90-6001, *Sexual Assault Prevention & Response Teal Rope Program*, 1 Jun 22

Tab 13b: Rope Utilization Guide (Removed)

Tab 14: Academic Year 24-25 Military Expectations (Removed)

Tab 15: Menu of Options (Removed)

Acronyms:

AD – Director of Athletics

AMT – Academy Military Trainer

AOC – Air Officer Commanding

APY – Academic Program Year

BCT – Basic Cadet Training

CATCH – Catch a Serial Offender

CCLD – Center for Character and Leadership Development

CMG – Case Management Group

CPI – Critical Program Information

CTTF – Climate Transformation Task Force

CW – Cadet Wing

DAF – Department of the Air Force

DAFI – Department of the Air Force Instruction

DF – Dean of Faculty

DoD – Department of Defense

DODI – Department of Defense Instruction

DRU – Direct Reporting Unit

DSAID – Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database

ECDT – Enhanced Character Development Time

EO – Equal Opportunity

ETP – Exception to Policy

ETR – Encouraged to Report

HQ – Headquarters

HRE – Healthy Relationships Education

HRRT – High-Risk Response Team

HRT – Healthy Relationships Training

IAW – In Accordance With

IRC – Independent Review Commission

JA – Judge Advocate

JKO – Joint Knowledge Online

LBC – Let's Be Clear

MFLC – Military and Family Life Counselors

MJ (if the one time this appears in the document on p. 16 is eliminated)

MSA – Military Service Academy

NDAA – National Defense Authorization Act

NGB – National Guard Bureau

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NOVA – National Organization for Victim Advocacy
OCREOP – Office for Civil Rights and Equal Opportunity Policy
OJT – On the Job Training
OMB – Office of Management and Budget
OSIE – On-Site Installation Evaluation
OSTC – Office of Special Trial Counsel
POAM – Plan of Action and Milestones
PPC – Peak Performance Center
ROTC – Reserve Officer Training Corps
RTH – Return to Health
SAFE – Secure Access File Exchange
SAGR – Service Academy Gender Relations
SAPR – Sexual Assault Prevention and Response
SAPRO - Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office
SARC – Sexual Assault Response Coordinator
SARW – Sexual Assault Response Workforce
SCC – Sexual Communication and Consent
SECDEF – Secretary of Defense
SME – Subject Matter Expert
SRI – Sexual Assault Prevention and Response-Related Inquiries
USAF – United States Air Force
USAFA – United States Air Force Academy
USAFAI – United States Air Force Academy Instruction
USAFAPS – United States Air Force Academy Preparatory School
USD – Under Secretary of Defense
USMA – United States Military Academy
USNA – United States Naval Academy
USSF – United States Space Force
VA – Victim Advocate

Appendix D: Statistical Data on Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment



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Appendix D: Statistical Data on Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

Introduction

The Department of Defense's (DoD) sexual assault data captures Restricted and Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault involving cadets, midshipmen, or prep school students ("academy students") as victims¹ and/or subjects in allegations made during the 2023-2024 Academic Program Year (APY 23-24). These reports may include:

- Sexual assaults alleged by academy students against academy students
- Sexual assaults alleged by academy students against non-academy students (i.e., Service members, civilians/foreign nationals, or unknown subjects)
- Sexual assaults alleged by non-academy students (i.e., Service members, civilians/foreign nationals, adult military dependents) against academy students

The number of sexual assaults reported to DoD authorities in APY 23-24 *is not* necessarily indicative of the number of sexual assaults that may have occurred, as estimated by scientific surveys of military academy students. DoD and civilian research indicate that a fraction of people who experience sexual assault report the crime to law enforcement.² Additionally, only evidence from an investigation and adjudication of the case can be used to legally conclude that the alleged sexual assault incident occurred.

DoD uses the term "sexual assault" to refer to intentional sexual contact characterized by the use of force, threats, intimidation, or abuse of authority or when the victim does not or cannot consent. The term includes a broad category of sexual offenses consisting of the following specific UCMJ offenses: rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, or attempts to commit these offenses.³ For the purpose of data analysis in this report, DoD organizes analyses by the most serious sexual assault allegation made by a victim or investigated by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization (MCIO).⁴ The information in initial reports and/or behaviors alleged do not necessarily reflect the final findings of the investigators or the matter(s) addressed by court-martial charges or other forms of disciplinary action against suspects (referred to by DoD as "subjects of investigation" or "subjects").

¹ The use of the terms "victim" or "perpetrator/offender" in this report is not intended as a statement as to the guilt or innocence of an individual. Without knowing the specific outcomes of the incidents or allegations (the terms "incident" and "allegation(s)" may be used interchangeably in this report) upon which reports are derived, the presumption of innocence applies until there is an investigation that substantiates the allegations and there is adjudication of guilt.

² DoD SAPRO. (2020). Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies (MSAs) for Academic Program Year (APY) 2018-2019.; DoD SAPRO. (2020). Department of Defense Fiscal Year 2019 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military.; Kelly, T.C. & Stermac, L. (2008). Underreporting in Sexual Assault: A Review of Explanatory Factors. *Baltic Journal of Psychology*, 9 (1, 2): 30-45.; Kruttschnitt, C., Kalsbeek, W.D., & House, C.C. (Ed.). (2014). Estimating the Incidence of Rape and Sexual Assault. The National Academies Press. https://www.hoplofobia.info/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/Estimating_the_Incidence_of_Rape_and_Sexual_Assault.pdf

³ Department of Defense Instruction 6495.02.

⁴ Criminal Investigative Command for the Army, Naval Criminal Investigative Service for the Navy and Marine Corps, and Air Force Office of Special Investigations for the Air Force.

To estimate the number of academy students who may have experienced a sexual assault in a given year, the Department employs a measure of unwanted sexual contact (USC) in scientific surveys every two years. The USC measure asks students about their experience, if any, with a range of sexual behaviors prohibited by the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ). Survey results provide a reliable estimate of the number of cadets and midshipmen who likely experienced some kind of penetrative or contact sexual assault in the past year.

The Department conducted the 2024 *Service Academy Gender Relations* (SAGR) Survey in the spring of 2024. The results from that survey found that of the cadets/midshipmen who indicated an experience of USC in the year prior to being surveyed (i.e., since June 2023), an estimated 13 percent reported the matter to a military authority – similar to the last estimate measured in 2022 (Exhibit 5). The following sections describe the reports received in APY 23-24 and the disposition information associated with completed investigations of Unrestricted Reports, a description of survey data collected in 2024, and information about sexual harassment at the academies.

Restricted Reports

As Service members, academy students may make Restricted Reports to specified individuals (i.e., Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs), Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Victim Advocates (SAPR VAs), or healthcare providers), who facilitate care and response services while maintaining confidentiality. Given that people who choose to make a Restricted Report desire confidentiality, DoD does not investigate this type of report or obtain extensive details about the incident. Rather, SARCs record limited data about the person making the report and the alleged incident in the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID), but do not request or maintain the identity of the alleged perpetrator, even if known. SARCs notify command that a Restricted Report was made, but do not provide details that could identify the victim or alleged perpetrator unless reporting is necessary to prevent or mitigate a serious and imminent threat to the health and safety of the victim or another person. Additionally, a person can choose to convert a Restricted Report to an Unrestricted Report at any time.

DoD policy also allows adult military dependents to make a Restricted Report involving allegations against academy students. In addition to sexual assault allegations reported to a SAPR office, DoD has included in this report sexual assault allegations reported to the Family Advocacy Program (FAP) by an academy student. FAP offers victims of domestic abuse both Restricted and Unrestricted Reporting options.⁵

Unrestricted Reports

Unrestricted Reports involve notification to the command of the victim and the alleged perpetrator that an allegation(s) of sexual assault has been reported, as well as a referral for investigation by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization (MCIO). MCIO information

⁵ DoD Instruction (DoDI) 6400.06, “DoD Coordinated Community Response to Domestic Abuse Involving DoD Military and Certain Affiliated Personnel”, defines “domestic abuse” as domestic violence, or a pattern of behavior resulting in emotional or psychological abuse, economic control, or interference with personal liberty that is directed toward a person who is: a current or former spouse; a person with whom the alleged abuser shares a child in common; a current or former intimate partner with whom the alleged abuser shares or has shared a common domicile; or a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic nature with the accused and determined to be an intimate partner (as defined in DoDI 6400.06). Academy students may report sexual assault in the context of an intimate partner relationship to the Family Advocacy Program (FAP) and receive services. FAP provides comprehensive safety planning, victim advocacy and support, and treatment when appropriate.

systems are the systems of record for subjects of investigation in Unrestricted Reports. An interface between MCIO information systems and DSAID incorporates information about the subject of the investigation and investigative case into the DSAID database. SARCs enter additional victim and incident data directly into DSAID.

One Unrestricted Report includes only *one* victim but may include *multiple* subjects and/or allegations. The Department's sexual assault reporting statistics include data about completed and attempted sexual contact and penetrative offenses between adults, as defined in Articles 120 and 80 in the UCMJ. When a report falls under a criminal offense category (e.g., rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact), it means the offense alleged in that category was the most serious of the allegations reported by the victim or investigated by the MCIO. The offense alleged does not necessarily reflect the investigation's final findings or the allegation's final disposition.

Case Dispositions

The APY period of this report describes case dispositions made by commanders as described below. However, effective December 28, 2023, the Offices of Special Trial Counsel (OSTCs) began making case disposition decisions for allegations of sexual assault offenses, and other covered offenses.

MCIOs initiate an investigation for each Unrestricted Report of sexual assault that falls within their investigative purview. Disciplinary action may only be taken against individuals subject to the UCMJ. Academy students, who are Service members, are subject to the UCMJ.⁶ When a Service member commits an offense within a civilian jurisdiction (e.g., state, county, or municipality) in the United States (U.S.), civilian authorities may also prosecute that Service member. The civilian authority may choose not to exercise jurisdiction over the case. Service member prosecutions by civilian authorities are decisions made on a case-by-case basis. Such actions may not yield the same level of case or disposition detail obtained from the military justice system in this report.⁷

In cases where special trial counsel do not exercise authority, MCIOs provide reports to military leadership upon the conclusion of an investigation. In consultation with the servicing staff judge advocate (SJA), the subject's military commander reviews available evidence and considers legal action as appropriate. However, for crimes of rape, sexual assault, and attempts to commit these crimes, a senior military officer who is at least a special court-martial convening authority (SPCMCA) and in the grade of O-6 (Colonel or Navy Captain) or higher retains initial disposition authority.

In cases where special trial counsel exercise authority and then decline to prosecute the alleged offenses at a general or special court-martial, the special trial counsel may defer the alleged offense(s) to military leadership. The SPCMCA is responsible for determining initial disposition action. This includes whether an action is warranted and, if so, whether nonjudicial punishment (NJP), administrative discharge, or some other adverse administrative action is appropriate. At the Military Service Academies (MSAs), the Superintendent (a Lieutenant General or a Vice Admiral) is the initial disposition authority. SJAs assist these commanders in identifying charges

⁶ Military personnel at the MSAs are also subject to the UCMJ.

⁷ An accused civilian or foreign national is not often subject to the UCMJ, and DoD cannot discipline these persons under the military justice system, except in rare circumstances (e.g., a civilian accompanying the force in the field in a contingency operation). A host nation's ability to prosecute a Service member may be subject to a Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) between the U.S. and a foreign government. SOFAs vary from country to country. Academy students are rarely involved in cases investigated and/or tried by a foreign government.

and appropriate means of addressing misconduct and disposition options based on the available evidence.

Since December 28, 2023, special trial counsel have reviewed Unrestricted sexual assault allegations involving cadets and midshipmen investigated by the MCIOs during the 2023-24 Academic Program Year. This report does not include any dispositions by special trial counsel.

Each year there are cases in which disciplinary actions are precluded (i.e., not possible) due to legal issues or evidentiary problems. For example, when the investigation fails to show sufficient evidence of an offense, special trial counsel or a commander may be precluded from taking disciplinary action against a subject. In addition, disciplinary actions may not be possible when special trial counsel or commanders choose to respect a victim's desire not to participate in proceedings regarding the alleged assault.

In the data that follows, when more than one disposition action is involved (e.g., when an administrative discharge follows NJP), only the most serious disciplinary action taken is reported. These actions, in descending order, include preferral of court-martial charges, NJP, administrative discharge, and other adverse administrative actions. At the MSAs, adverse administrative actions also include the cadet/midshipman disciplinary system.

Case Timelines

For this report, the Department uses the time period of the APY. Some investigations extend across APYs, as it often takes several months to investigate a report of sexual assault thoroughly. Therefore, investigations opened near the end of the APY typically continue into the next APY. Likewise, case disposition actions can extend across APYs. DoD SAPRO marks dispositions as "pending" if they have not been completed or reported at the end of the APY. DoD SAPRO tracks pending dispositions and requires the Military Services to report on them in subsequent years' reports.

Under DoD's SAPR policy, a Service member can report a sexual assault to a SARC or MCIO at any point, regardless of the amount of time between the incident and the report. As a result, DoD may receive reports for incidents that occurred in previous years. The Department also receives reports submitted for sexual assaults that occurred prior to a cadet/midshipman's military service. When a report of this nature occurs, DoD provides care and services to the victim but may not be able to hold the alleged offender criminally accountable if the alleged offender was not subject to military law. DoD authorities may assist victims in contacting the appropriate civilian or foreign law enforcement agency to address their allegation if requested.

Data Sources

Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID)

DSAID became the centralized system for data collection and reporting by the MSAs in APY 14-15. Since DSAID is a real-time data-gathering tool, not all data points are immediately available for this report. Therefore, data provided in this report represent the state of DSAID data at the time of the DoD's final query of the database in August 2024. Despite best efforts by DoD and the Services to enter data accurately and expediently, some information may be incomplete at

the time of the DSAID data pull. Therefore, some demographic or case-related information presented below is categorized as “relevant data not available.”⁸

Also, data may change over time and may differ from data previously reported by DoD. Updates, changes, and corrections occur as a standard, continuous process of DSAID case management. DoD SAPRO works with the Academies and Service SAPR program managers to validate entries, identify errors, and make corrections throughout the year. The investigative process may also uncover additional information. For example, an investigation may clear some subjects of an allegation and/or implicate others. Data presented here reflect the outcome of this process.

Student Enrollment at the Military Service Academies

The MSAs reported their official enrollment for APY 23-24 as follows, as of May 1, 2024:

Table 1: Student Enrollment at the Military Service Academies

Academy	Cadets/Midshipmen		Prep School Students		Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
U.S. Military Academy	3,422	975	170	36	4,603
U.S. Naval Academy	3,101	1,296	172	63	4,632
U.S. Air Force Academy	2,818	1,197	119	57	4,191
Total Enrollment	9,341	3,468	461	156	13,426

APY 23-24 Overall Reporting Data on Sexual Assault at the Service Academies

In APY 23-24, the Department received a total of 126 sexual assault reports that involved cadets/midshipmen/prep students as victims and/or alleged perpetrators—a decrease of 40 reports from the previous APY (see Exhibit 1).

⁸ For DoD to classify a victim or subject accurately as a cadet, midshipman, or prep school student, demographic data must be completed in DSAID. This report uses the term “relevant data not available” when these data fields are missing or unavailable.

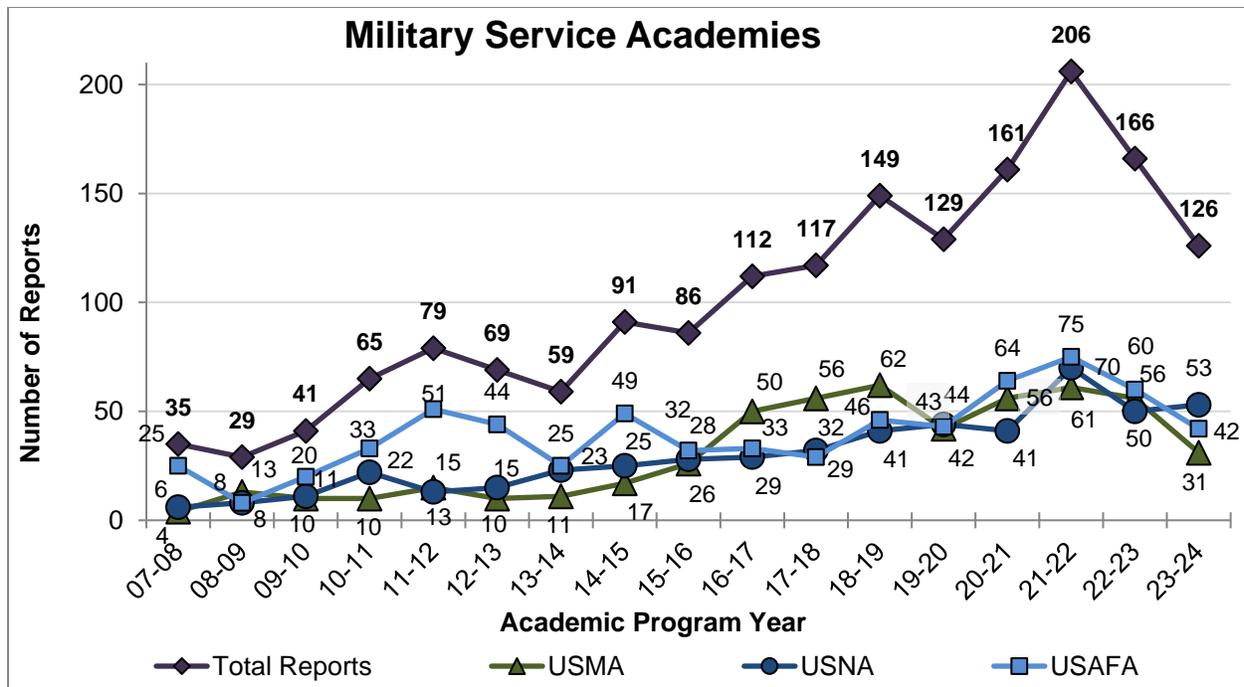


Exhibit 1: Reports of Sexual Assault by Report Type, APY 07-08 to 23-24

Top-line reporting of data, as illustrated in Exhibit 1, contains MSA cadet/midshipmen data responsive to Congressional requirements. The Department conducts additional analyses to better understand other trends and patterns in reporting data, which includes data on prep school students. To that end, the Department focuses on subsets of the 126 reports received in the current APY. Those additional views are described in the paragraphs that follow.

APY 23-24 Academy Student Sexual Assault Reporting

Department policy permits cadets and midshipmen to report sexual assaults and receive assistance, even when the reported incident occurred prior to entry into military service. Additionally, DoD accounts for non-cadet/midshipman reports that allege a sexual assault committed by an academy student. The Department has broken these total reports down to demonstrate the number of sexual assault reports by cadets and midshipmen that reflect the MSAs' current conditions. Specifically, the Department sorts DSAID data to identify just the reports involving actively enrolled cadets and midshipmen for incidents that occurred during military service.

Table 2 provides the breakdown of the 126 total reports into two overarching categories. First, reports that involved an actively enrolled cadet or midshipman, including:

- Currently enrolled cadets or midshipmen reporting an incident that occurred during their military service;
- Active duty Service members, who are not cadets or midshipmen, reporting an alleged incident that occurred within four years of the date the incident was reported, either at an MSA or while they were a cadet or midshipman; and
- Civilians reporting an incident allegedly committed by an enrolled cadet or midshipman.

Secondly, Table 2 shows reports the Department received for incidents that involved:

- Currently enrolled cadets or midshipmen reporting an incident that occurred prior to military service;
- Active duty Service members or former academy students who did not report an academy-based sexual assault until they were no longer enrolled at the MSA for at least four years; and
- Prep school students who do not reside on MSA campuses.

Table 2: Sexual Assault Reports by Victim Category and Military Status, APY 23-24

	Unrestricted Reports	Restricted Reports	Total Reports
All Academy-related Reports	55	71	126
• Reports involving actively enrolled cadets/midshipmen at the time of incident and/or report	50	56	106
– Cadets/midshipmen victims reporting an incident that occurred during military service	48	55	103
– Active duty Service member victims reporting an incident that occurred within the last four years	0	1	1
– Civilian victims	2	0	2
• All other reports	5	15	20
– Cadets/midshipmen reporting an incident that occurred prior to military service	4	4	8
– Active duty Service members reporting an incident that occurred more than four years ago	0	5	5
– Prep school students	1	6	7

Reports by and/or against Academy Students Actively Enrolled at the Time of Report and Incident

In APY 23-24, DoD received 106 sexual assault reports involving an actively enrolled cadet or midshipman at the time of incident and/or report. This is a decrease of 31 reports from the last APY. The total number of reports decreased at all three Academies: by 18 at the U.S. Military Academy (USMA); by 2 at the U.S. Naval Academy (USNA); and by 11 at the U.S. Air Force Academy (USAFA). Exhibit 2 illustrates the number of sexual assault reports made by and/or against academy students actively enrolled at the time of the report and incident.⁹ Additionally, Exhibit 2 includes civilians and active duty Service members who alleged an incident against a cadet/midshipman who was actively enrolled at the time of the report.

⁹ Reports made prior to APY 14-15 when DSAID standardized data collection may not be directly comparable.

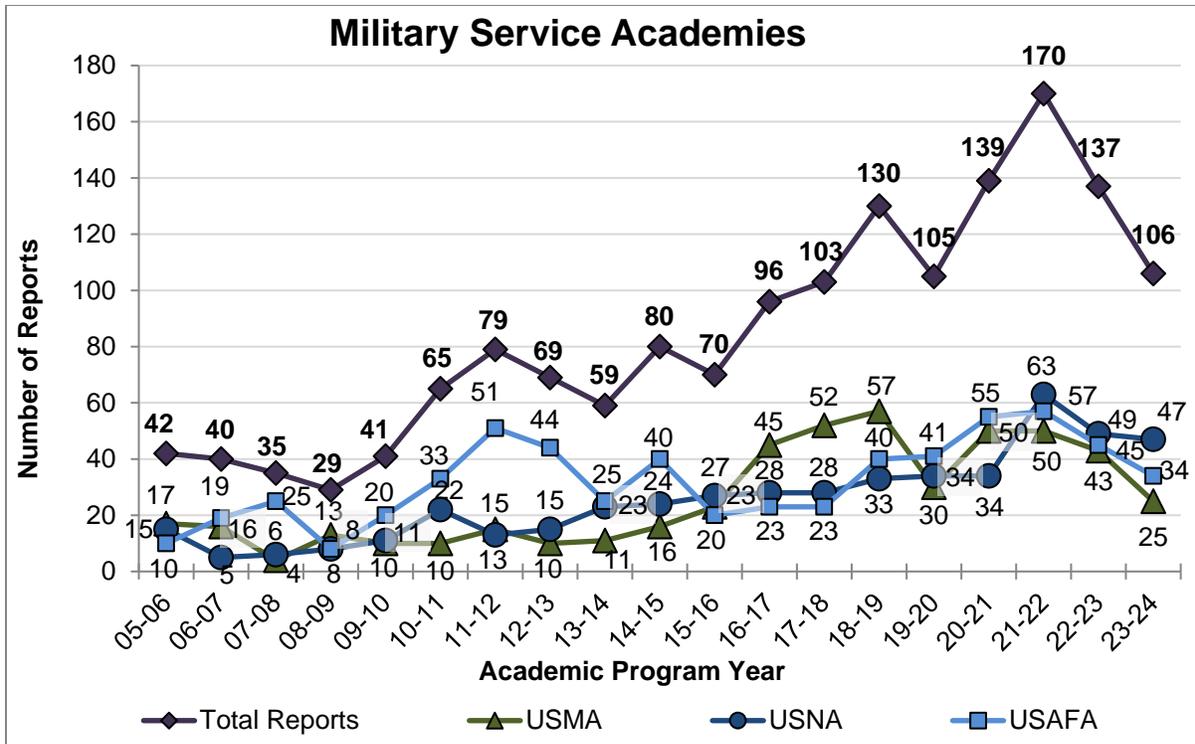


Exhibit 2: Reports by and/or against Academy Students Actively Enrolled at the Time of Report and Incident by Academy, APY 07-08 to 23-24

Table 3 breaks out in greater detail the types of sexual assault reports made by and/or against actively enrolled cadets/midshipmen at each MSA in APY 23-24.

Table 3: Reports by and/or Against Academy Students Actively Enrolled at the Time of Report and Incident by Academy and Report Type, APY 23-24

Academy	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Restricted Reports Remaining
U.S. Military Academy	25	14	11
U.S. Naval Academy	47	30	17
U.S. Air Force Academy	34	6	28
Total Reports	106	50	56

Reports Involving Cadets and Midshipmen Who Made a Report of Sexual Assault that Occurred Prior to Military Service

Exhibit 3 below shows only those sexual assault reports made by cadets/midshipmen during APY 23-24. Of the 111 total cadets/midshipmen who made a report in APY 23-24, 8 made reports for an incident that occurred prior to academy enrollment/military service (4 Unrestricted and 4 Restricted Reports). DoD policy provides for reporting and assistance with any sexual assault incident, whether it occurred in military service or not.

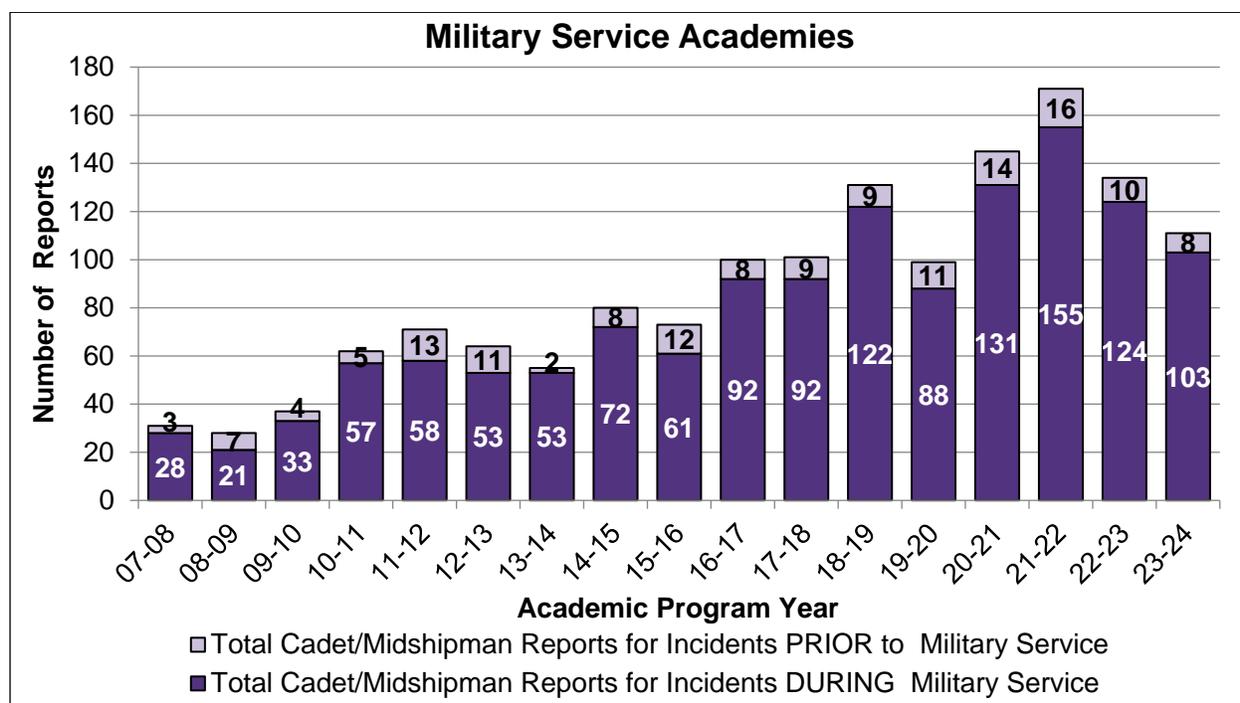


Exhibit 3: Total Reports to the MSAs by Academy Students Occurring Prior to and During Military Service, APY 07-08 to 23-24

All Other Reports Made in APY 23-24

The Department also receives reports made by non-cadets/midshipmen alleging assaults by academy students. As displayed in Exhibit 4, of the total 15 incidents reported to DoD this year that involved non-cadets/midshipmen as victims:

- 7 reports were made by prep school students

- 6 prep school students alleged an assault by an active duty Service member subject
- 0 prep school students alleged an assault by a U.S. civilian subject
- 1 prep school student alleged an assault by an unknown subject
- 6 reports were made by active duty Service members
- 2 reports were made by civilians alleging an assault by a cadet/midshipman

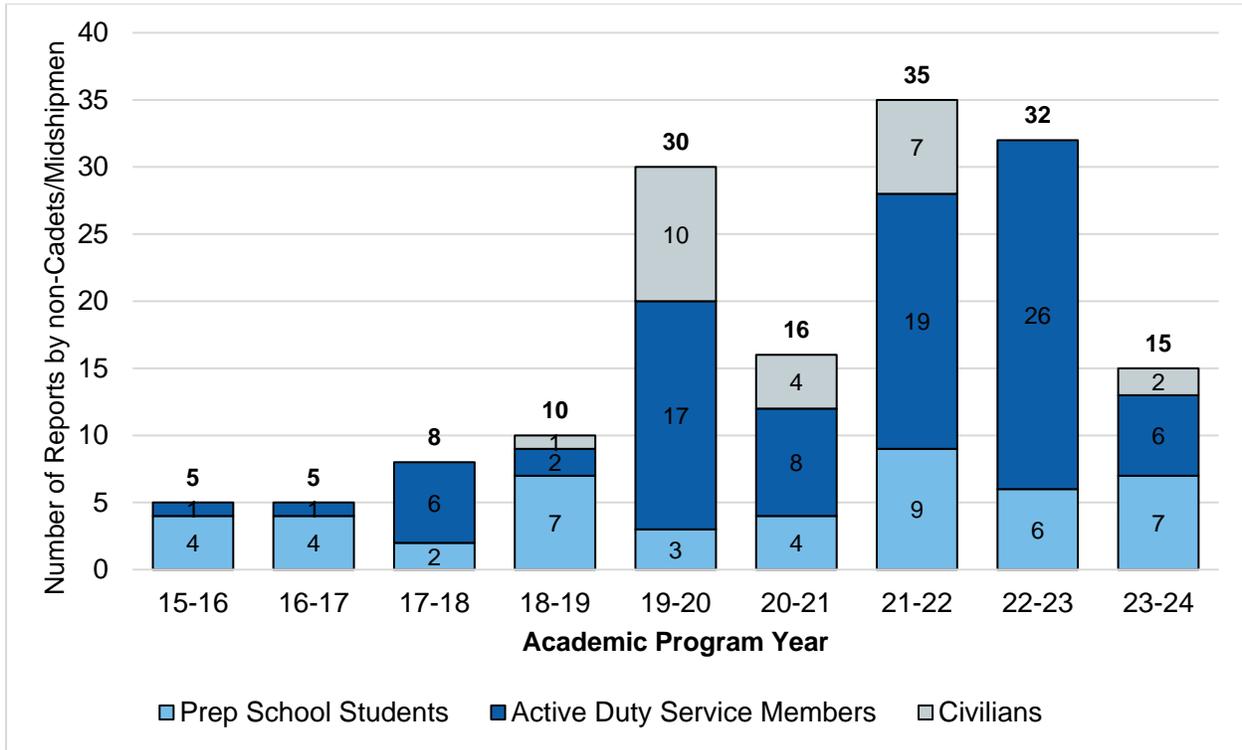


Exhibit 4: Reports Made by Non-Cadet/Midshipman Victims, APY 15-16 to 23-24

Sexual Assault Prevalence Estimates and APY 23-24 Reporting Data

DoD typically conducts a survey in even-numbered years to estimate the prevalence of unwanted sexual contact at the academies. The 2020 SAGR was scheduled to occur on the MSA campuses in March and April 2020. However, the survey could not be administered due to response measures taken regarding the coronavirus pandemic. DoD resumed biennial administration of the SAGR in 2022, and the most recent version of the survey, the 2024 SAGR, was conducted in the spring of 2024. The prevalence of unwanted sexual contact estimated from this survey is presented below.

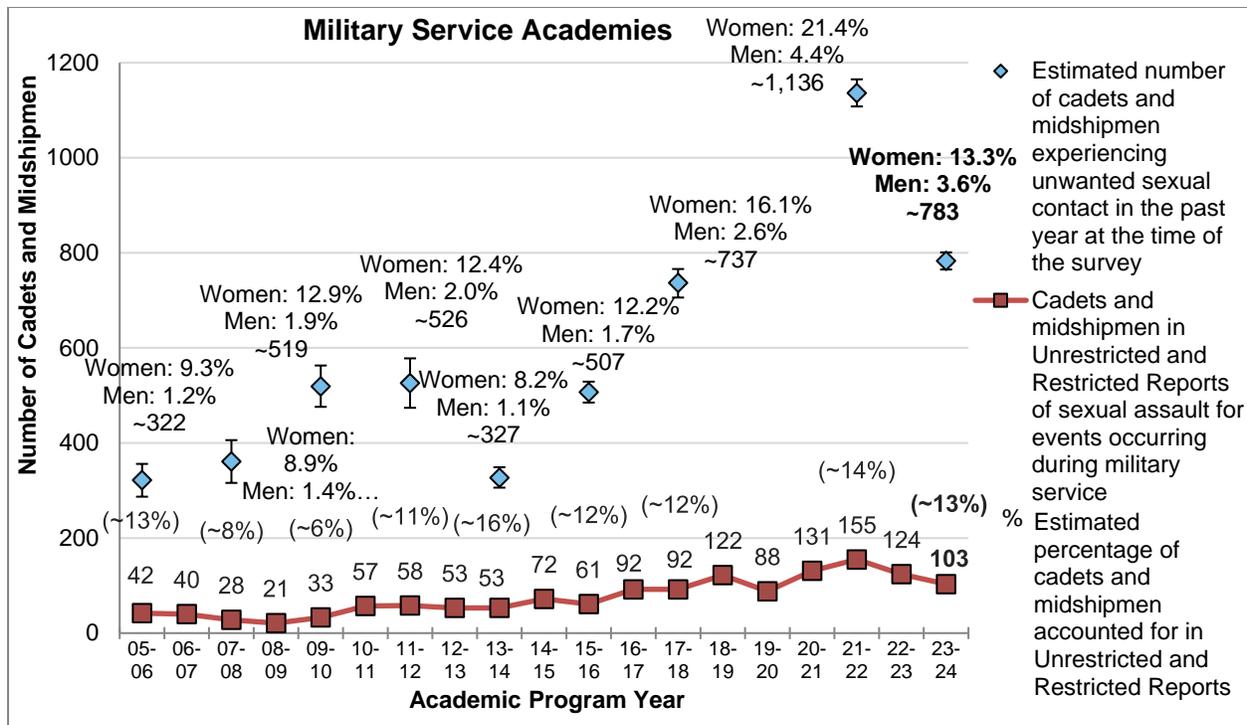


Exhibit 5: Estimated Cadets and Midshipmen Experiencing USC Based on Past-Year Prevalence Rates versus Number of Cadets and Midshipmen in Reports of Sexual Assault Made during the APY, for Incidents Occurring During Military Service, APY 05-06 to 23-24^{10,11,12}

Reports of sexual assault made to DoD authorities provide only partial insight into the overall occurrence of alleged sexual assault at the MSAs. As previously discussed, sexual assault in both the civilian and military sectors is underreported, meaning that sexual assaults estimated to occur using scientific surveys of a given population outnumber official reports made to the authorities.

Exhibit 5 compares the estimated number of cadets and midshipmen¹³ who experienced past-year USC to the number of cadets and midshipmen who reported sexual assault in the APY. This graph excludes reports made by prep school students, active duty Service members, and civilians (Table 1). Results from the 2024 SAGR estimated that about 783 cadets and midshipmen experienced some form of USC in APY 23-24, compared to 103 reports of sexual

¹⁰ Bars around survey point estimates represent margins of error. The 2024 SAGR estimates that 783 academy students may have experienced past-year USC, with a statistical range between 765 and 801 students.

¹¹ In 2022, OPA re-weighted APY 17-18 prevalence estimates to bring results into alignment with other WGR surveys. The updated estimated number of incidents in APY 17-18 changed from ~747 incidents to ~737 incidents. The estimated proportion of women who may have experienced an incident of USC in APY 17-18 changed from 15.8% to 16.1%, and the estimated proportion of men who may have experienced an incident of USC in APY 17-18 changed from 2.4% to 2.6%. The number of reports received by DoD (92) and the reporting rate (~12%) remained unchanged.

¹² Not included in the above are five cases reported to and managed by the USNA and USAFA Family Advocacy Programs.

¹³ In APYs 13-14 and prior, DoD received aggregated data from the Academies and could not separate prep school students from the total reports received, as depicted by the red line in Exhibit 5. Beginning in APY 14-15, DSAID gave DoD analysts the ability to separate reports made by prep school students from the total number of reports, allowing for greater precision identifying the sources of reports.

assault received by DoD in APY 23-24 from cadets and midshipmen for an incident that occurred **during** military service. Using these figures, DoD estimated that the reporting rate in APY 23-24 was about 13 percent. That is, about 13 percent of the estimated cadets and midshipmen who may have experienced USC in 2024 made an official report of sexual assault to a DoD authority in APY 23-24.

APY 23-24 Military Justice Outcomes

The flow chart in

Exhibit 7 depicts the status or outcome of all reports made to the Department in APY 23-24.

Each point in the flow chart corresponds to a letter in the subsequent text. For example, academy students were involved in 126 reports of sexual assault as victims and/or subjects (

Exhibit 76, Point A).

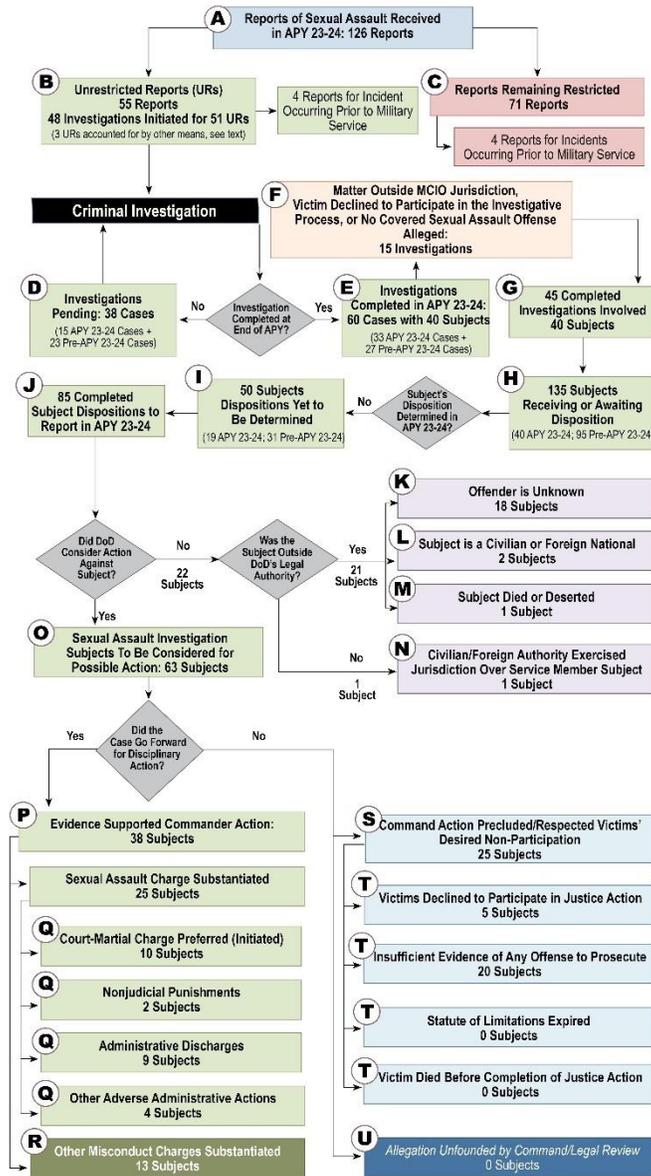


Exhibit 6: Reports of Sexual Assault, Investigations, and Dispositions Completed in APY 23-24¹⁴

Of the 126 reports received, 55 were Unrestricted Reports involving academy students as either the victim or subject of a sexual assault investigation (

¹⁴ As noted previously in this Appendix, all case dispositions in APY 23-24 were accomplished by command authorities. Special trial counsel exercised authority over offenses committed on or after December 28, 2023, and that data is not available for inclusion in this report. .

Exhibit 7, Point B). Of the 55 Unrestricted Reports, 4 reports were made by cadets or midshipmen for alleged incidents of sexual assault that occurred prior to entering military service, and 48 Unrestricted Reports were made by cadets/midshipmen for alleged incidents that occurred during military service. Non-cadets/midshipmen made the remaining 3 Unrestricted Reports.¹⁵

DoD and civilian investigative agencies opened 48 investigations associated with 55 Unrestricted Reports this APY. The remaining 7 Unrestricted Reports did not move forward in the investigative process for a variety of reasons (e.g., allegations fell outside the MCIOs' authority to investigate, no sexual assault offense alleged, incident occurred before military service, investigative information not yet available at the time of data retrieval). Similarly, certain investigations can have multiple victims.

The Department's policy requires that the allegation be referred to an MCIO for investigation once a person makes an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault. An investigation can take a few weeks to several months to complete depending upon the complexity of the alleged crime. Consequently, not all reports made in each APY are completely investigated by the end of that APY.

- Of the 48 criminal investigations initiated during APY 23-24, 33 were completed in APY 23-24 (
- Exhibit 7, Point E). DoD will report the outcomes of the other 15 investigations in forthcoming years' reports (
- Exhibit 7, Point D).
- MCIOs also completed 27 investigations of sexual assault initiated in reporting periods prior to APY 23-24 (Exhibit 6, Point E).
- In sum, MCIOs completed 60 investigations of sexual assault involving 40 subjects (
- Exhibit 7, Point E) during APY 23-24 for reports made in the current APY or prior APYs.

The Department categorizes Unrestricted Reports by the most serious sexual assault offense alleged. Table 4 shows the sexual assault offenses alleged for the 55 Unrestricted Reports made in APY 23-24. The offense charged or addressed with disciplinary action *may not always* reflect the offense alleged. For example, if the crime of "rape" is alleged, but MCIO agents only discover evidence for the crime of "aggravated sexual contact" during the investigation, then only "aggravated sexual contact" can be charged.

Table 4: Sexual Assault Crimes Investigated in Unrestricted Reports, APY 21-22 to APY 23-24

Offense Alleged/Investigated	APY 21-22	APY 22-23	APY 23-24
Rape	4	6	2
Sexual Assault	29	14	10
Aggravated Sexual Contact	0	1	0
Abusive Sexual Contact	26	21	11
Attempts to Commit a Sexual Assault Crime	0	0	0

Note: In APY 21-22, the Academies received 92 Unrestricted Reports, but this table excludes 33 reports due to missing data on the offense investigated. In APY 22-23, the Academies received 65 Unrestricted Reports, and this table excludes 23 reports due to missing data on the offense investigated. In APY 23-24, the Academies received 55 Unrestricted Reports, and this table excludes 32 reports due to missing

¹⁵ Of the 3 reports that were made by non-academy students, 0 reports were made by Active Duty Service members, 1 report was made by a prep school student, and 2 were made by civilians.

data on the offense investigated.

Table 5 illustrates the involvement of academy students in Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault. In APY 23-24, 9 of the 55 Unrestricted Reports involved an academy student alleging sexual assault by another academy student.

Table 5: Unrestricted Reports by Sexual Assault by Victim and Subject Status, APY 21-22 to APY 23-24

Relationship between Victim and Subject in Unrestricted Reports	APY 21-22	APY 22-23	APY 23-24
Academy Student Subject, Academy Student Victim	44	31	9
Academy Student Subject, Non-Academy Student Victim	12	2	2
Non-Academy Student Subject, Academy Student Victim	8	6	4
Unknown Subject, Academy Student Victim	7	8	11
Subject Data Not Available, Academy Student Victim	21	18	29

Disposition of Sexual Assault Reports Adjudicated in APY 23-24

When DoD authorities investigate an Unrestricted Report, the investigation’s goals include identifying which, if any, crimes may have been committed, and if so, who has been victimized, and who may be held appropriately accountable for the crime. DoD takes action to hold alleged offenders appropriately accountable when it has the legal authority and sufficient evidence to do so. As noted above, the allegations reflect a range of penetrative and sexual contact crimes. As in the U.S. civilian justice system, crimes in the military justice system vary in legal severity and carry potential penalties.

Since December 28, 2023, special trial counsel have reviewed Unrestricted sexual assault allegations involving cadets and midshipmen investigated by the MCIOs during the 2023-24 Academic Program Year. In APY 23-24, none of the completed dispositions included courts-martial charges or specifications referred by special trial counsel. SAPRO will summarize special trial counsel dispositions case dispositions in future reports.

In APY 23-24, there were 40 subjects involved in 45 criminal investigations completed during the APY. The MSAs also completed investigations for an additional 95 subjects in investigations closed in previous APYs for which disposition information was not yet reported. Of 135 cases with completed investigations in APY 23-24 or prior, 50 case dispositions were pending determination at the end of the APY.

By the end of APY 23-24, MSAs had completed disposition information for 85 subjects. Exhibit 7 and the information below outlines the disposition information regarding those 85 subjects.

- 85 Subjects of APY 23-24 investigations and pre-APY 23-24 investigations with disposition information to report at the end of APY 23-24
- 18 Subjects could not be identified, despite a thorough investigation (Exhibit 7, Point K)
- 2 Subjects were civilians or foreign nationals (Exhibit 7, Point L) and outside of DoD’s legal authority
- 1 Subject died or deserted (Exhibit 6, Point M)

- 1 Subject with civilian authority exercising jurisdiction over the case (Exhibit 7, Point N)

- 63 Subjects under DoD legal authority review for possible action (Exhibit 7, Point O)
- 5 Subjects associated with victims who declined to participate in the military justice process (Exhibit 7, Point T)
- 20 Subjects whose investigations yielded insufficient evidence to prosecute an offense (Exhibit 7, Point T)
- 0 Subjects with allegation(s) unfounded after legal review (Exhibit 6, Point U)

- 38 Subjects for whom evidence supported command action (Exhibit 7, Point P):

DoD actions taken for alleged sexual assault crimes are as follows (Exhibit 7, Point Q):

- 10 Subjects had court-martial charges preferred
- 2 Subject received NJP
- 9 Subjects received an adverse administrative discharge
- 4 Subjects received an adverse administrative action, including through the cadet disciplinary system or midshipman conduct system

DoD actions taken for other misconduct that was discovered during the sexual assault investigation are as follows (Exhibit 7, Point R):

- 0 Subjects had court-martial charges preferred
- 4 Subjects received NJP
- 1 Subject received an adverse administrative discharge
- 8 Subjects received an adverse administrative action, including through the cadet disciplinary system or midshipman conduct system

Exhibit 7: Reports of Sexual Assault, Investigations, and Dispositions Completed in APY 23-24

APY 23-24 Unrestricted Reports of Sexual Assault

The Department draws the following demographic information from the 45 investigations of sexual assault completed during APY 23-24. These investigations involved 54 victims and 40 subjects.

Table 6 displays the sex of victims and subjects in completed investigations of Unrestricted Reports in APY 23-24. As in previous APYs, most victims in investigations of Unrestricted Reports are female (93 percent), and most subjects are male (65 percent). Table 7 shows victim and subject age in completed investigations of Unrestricted Reports in APY 23-24. Most victims and subjects are between ages 16 and 24 (70 percent of victims and 53 percent of subjects).

Table 6: Sex of Victims and Subjects in Completed Investigations of Unrestricted Reports, APY 23-24

Sex	Victims		Subjects	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Male	4	7%	26	65%

Female	50	93%	2	5%
Sex Unknown/Data Not Available	0	0%	12	30%
Total	54	100%	40	100%

Table 7: Age of Victims and Subjects at the Time of Incident in Completed Investigations of Unrestricted Reports, APY 23-24

Age at Time of Incident	Victims		Subjects	
0-15	0	0%	0	0%
16-19	19	35%	4	10%
20-24	19	35%	17	43%
25-34	1	2%	3	8%
35-49	0	0%	1	3%
50 and older	0	0%	2	5%
Age Unknown/Data Not Available	15	28%	13	33%
Total	54	100%	40	100%

APY 23-24 Restricted Reports of Sexual Assault

Department personnel collect limited data about the victim and the allegation made in a Restricted Report due to the reporter's desire for confidentiality. As with Unrestricted Reports, individuals can make Restricted Reports for incidents that occurred in prior APYs and/or prior to military service.

There were 81 initial Restricted Reports of sexual assault in APY 23-24. Of the 81 reports, 10 converted to Unrestricted Reports. At the close of APY 23-24, 71 reports remained Restricted:¹⁶

- 59 cadets/midshipmen made a Restricted Report:
 - 4 cadets/midshipmen made a Restricted Report for a sexual assault allegation that occurred prior to military service.
 - 55 cadets/midshipmen made a Restricted Report for a sexual assault allegation that occurred during military service.
- 12 non-cadets/midshipmen made a Restricted Report against a cadet/midshipman:
 - 6 active duty Service members made a Restricted Report.
 - 6 prep school students made a Restricted Report.

The share of victims who convert Restricted Reports to Unrestricted Reports at the MSAs fluctuates yearly. Exhibit 8 shows the Restricted Reports and conversion rates from APY 07-08 through APY 23-24.

¹⁶ Unrestricted Report data presented earlier includes Restricted Reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports this year.

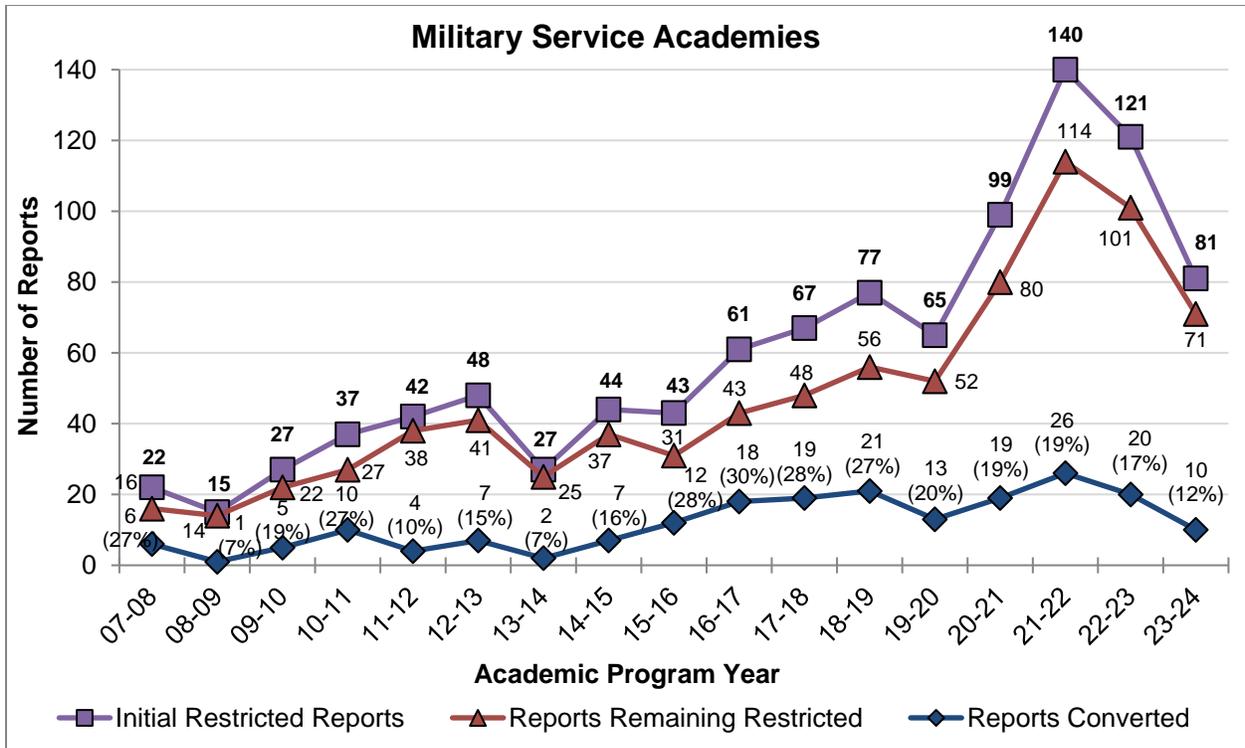


Exhibit 8: Reports Initially Made Restricted, Reports Remaining Restricted, and Restricted Reports Converted to Unrestricted, APY 07-08 to 23-24

Demographics of Restricted Reports of Sexual Assault

The following information pertains to people who made a Restricted Report that remained Restricted at the end of APY 23-24. Tables 8 and 9 display data by the reporter’s sex and age, respectively. As with Unrestricted Reports, females and people aged 16 to 24 comprise most Restricted Reports at the Academies.

Table 8: Restricted Reports by Sex, APY 23-24

Sex	Count	Share
Male	15	21%
Female	56	79%
Total	71	100%

Table 9: Age of Victims Making Restricted Reports at the Time of Incident, APY 23-24

Age at Time of Incident	Count	Share
0-15*	3	4%
16-19	26	37%
20-24	39	55%
25-34	3	4%
35 and older	0	0%
Data not available	0	0%
Total	71	100%

*Note: 3 cadets/midshipmen who fell into the “0-15” category reported an incident that occurred prior to military service.

Most Restricted Reports involved academy students as subjects and victims in APY 23-24, as depicted in Table 10.

Table 10: Restricted Reports of Sexual Assault by Victim and Subject Status, APY 21-22 to APY 23-24

Relationship between Victim and Subject in Restricted Reports	APY 21-22	APY 22-23	APY 23-24
Academy Student Subject, Academy Student Victim	80	54	43
Academy Student Subject, Non-Academy Student Victim	14	23	6
Non-Academy Student Subject, Academy Student Victim	10	16	18
Unknown Subject, Academy Student Victim	10	8	4

APY 23-24 Data on Sexual Harassment

Complaints of Sexual Harassment

The Department’s sexual harassment reporting process differs from policies governing sexual assault reporting; however, DoD considers both behaviors equally unacceptable. Department policy encourages resolving situations perceived to involve sexually harassing behaviors at the lowest appropriate level,¹⁷ but Service members may also elect to address offensive situations through an anonymous, informal, or formal complaint process via their designated SHARP or Military Equal Opportunity Advisor. In APY 23-24, academy students made 3 formal complaints, 14 informal complaints, and 0 anonymous complaints of sexual harassment. As depicted in Exhibit 9, sexual harassment complaints at the Academies vary widely from year to year but remain low compared to survey estimates of sexual harassment.¹⁸ However, the Department recognizes these lower numbers may also be correlated to underreporting and the normalization of sexual harassment in language and some behavior.

¹⁷ DoD Instruction 1020.03, Harassment Prevention and Response in the Armed Forces.

¹⁸ DoD encourages concerns of sexual harassment be resolved at the lowest appropriate level; therefore, most sexual harassment issues that are reported to a member of the chain of command will be worked within that chain of command and a complaint is not filed with an assigned Equal Opportunity Advisor or SAPR professional. When the Services report sexual harassment complaint data to the Office of Civil Rights and Equal Opportunity Policy (OCREOP), it is based on complaints that have been filed with Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) offices.

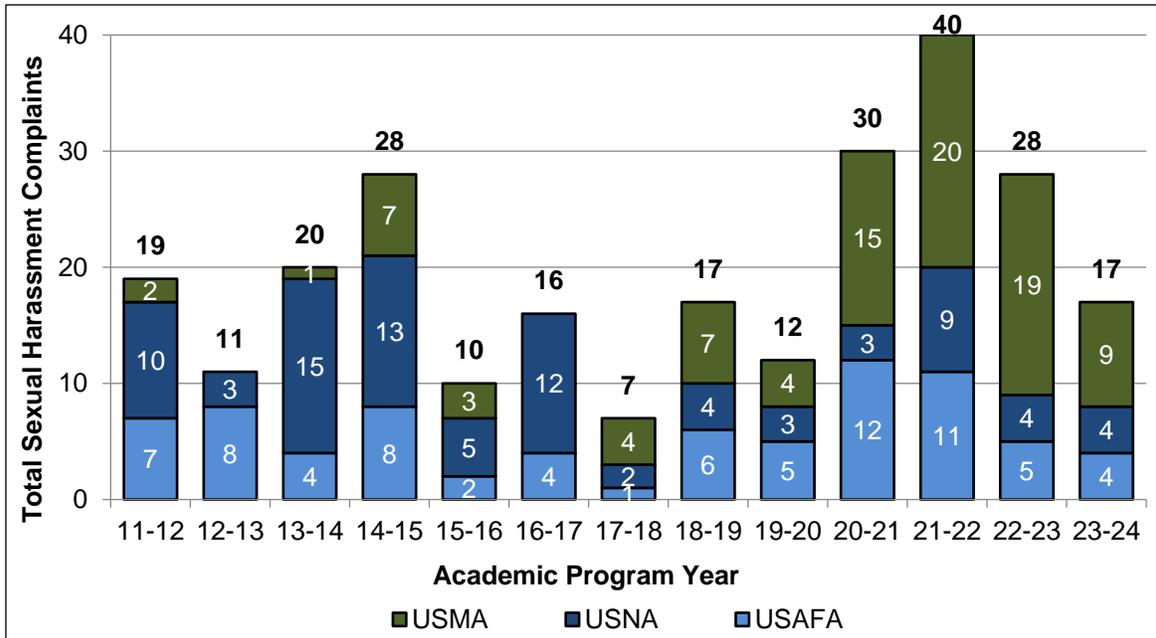


Exhibit 9: Total Sexual Harassment Complaints by Academy, APY 11-12 to 23-24

APY 23-24 Reports from the Family Advocacy Program

Reports from the Family Advocacy Program

During Fiscal Year 2019, the DoD Inspector General (IG) evaluated how USAFA handles sexual assault reports involving cadets.¹⁹ One of the DoD IG’s key findings indicated that 11 cadet reports of sexual assault were made to the Family Advocacy Program (FAP). FAP is the congressionally mandated program within DoD responsible for supplying clinical assessment, support, and treatment services in response to domestic abuse incidents. Sexual assault occurring within the context of a marriage or intimate partner relationship (sexual abuse) is a subset of domestic abuse.

DoD Instruction 6400.06, “DoD Coordinated Community Response to Domestic Abuse Involving DoD Military and Certain Affiliated Personnel,” defines “domestic abuse” as domestic violence or a pattern of behavior resulting in emotional or psychological abuse, economic control, or interference with personal liberty that is directed toward a person who is one or more of the following:

- Current or former spouse.
- Person with whom the alleged abuser shares a child in common.
- Current or former intimate partner with whom the alleged abuser shares or has shared a common domicile.

¹⁹ U.S. Department of Defense Inspector General (September 30, 2019) “Evaluation of the DOD’s Handling of Incidents of Sexual Assault Against (or Involving) Cadets at the United States Air Force Academy” (Report No. DODIG-2019-125). Retrieved from <https://media.defense.gov/2019/Oct/02/2002189371/-1/-1/1/DODIG-2019-125.PDF>

- Person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the accused and determined to be an intimate partner (as defined in [DoD Instruction 6400.06]).

Sexual assault occurring within the context of the above definition of domestic abuse is referred to FAP for comprehensive safety planning for the victim, including victim advocacy and support. Since publication of the Fiscal Year 2019 DoDIG report, the Department has issued a new policy to ensure that all sexual assault reports at the MSAs comply with Congressional reporting requirements. Since APY 18-19, this report includes a section documenting cadet/midshipman reports to FAP to better understand all sexual assault cases reported by cadets/midshipmen. In APY 23-24, one report of sexual assault at USNA and four reports of sexual assault at USAFA were initially made to FAP. There were no reports made initially to FAP at USMA. The four reports at USAFA and the one report from USNA that were initially made to FAP are not included in the above counts of the total number of reports made this APY.

Sexual Assault Reports by Victim Category and Military Service Academy

The following tables contain records of sexual assault involving cadets and midshipmen as victims and/or alleged perpetrators made in APY 23-24, broken out by reports that involve actively enrolled cadets and midshipmen and reports involving all others. This is the same information reported in Table 2, but broken out by MSA.

Table 11: USMA Sexual Assault Reports by Victim Category and Military Status, APY 23-24

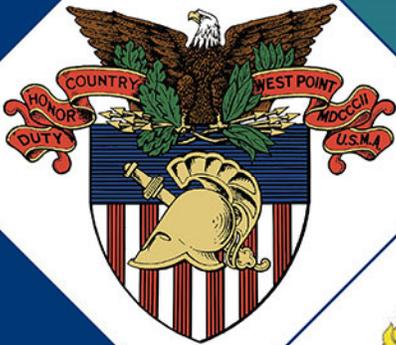
	Unrestricted Reports	Restricted Reports	Total Reports
All Academy-related Reports	16	15	31
• Reports involving actively enrolled cadets/midshipmen at the time of incident and/or report	14	11	25
– Cadets/midshipmen victims reporting an incident that occurred during military service	14	11	25
– Active duty Service member victims reporting an incident that occurred within the last four years	0	0	0
– Civilian victims	0	0	0
• All other reports	2	4	6
– Cadets/midshipmen reporting an incident that occurred prior to military service	2	1	3
– Active duty Service members reporting an incident that occurred more than four years ago	0	2	2
– Prep school students	0	1	1

Table 12: USNA Sexual Assault Reports by Victim Category and Military Status, APY 23-24

	Unrestricted Reports	Restricted Reports	Total Reports
All Academy-related Reports	32	21	53
• Reports involving actively enrolled cadets/midshipmen at the time of incident and/or report	30	17	47
– Cadets/midshipmen victims reporting an incident that occurred during military service	29	16	45
– Active duty Service member victims reporting an incident that occurred within the last four years	0	1	1
– Civilian victims	1	0	1
• All other reports	2	4	6
– Cadets/midshipmen reporting an incident that occurred prior to military service	2	0	2
– Active duty Service members reporting an incident that occurred more than four years ago	0	2	2
– Prep school students	0	2	2

Table 13: USAFA Sexual Assault Reports by Victim Category and Military Status, APY 23-24

	Unrestricted Reports	Restricted Reports	Total Reports
All Academy-related Reports	7	35	42
• Reports involving actively enrolled cadets/midshipmen at the time of incident and/or report	6	28	34
– Cadets/midshipmen victims reporting an incident that occurred during military service	5	28	33
– Active duty Service member victims reporting an incident that occurred within the last four years	0	0	0
– Civilian victims	1	0	1
• All other reports	1	7	8
– Cadets/midshipmen reporting an incident that occurred prior to military service	0	3	3
– Active duty Service members reporting an incident that occurred more than four years ago	0	1	1
– Prep school students	1	3	4



Appendix E: Aggregate Data Matrices and MSA Case Synopses



Unrestricted Reports

DoD MSA APY23-24 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS AT THE UNITED STATES MILITARY, NAVAL, AND AIR FORCE ACADEMIES		
<p>A. APY23 24 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Cadets/Midshipmen/Prep School Students. Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during APY23 24. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the APY. This data is drawn from Defense Sexual Assault Database (DSAUD) based on Service affiliation of the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) who currently manages the Victim case.</p>	APY23-24 Totals	
# APY23-24 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)	52	
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims	50	
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in allegations against Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subject	2	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories	52	
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	8	
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	2	
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	4	
# Unidentified Subject on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	11	
# Relevant Data Not Available	27	
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring	52	
# On military installation	19	
# Off military installation	15	
# Unidentified location	18	
# Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation	52	
# Victims in investigations initiated during APY23-24	50	
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 31-MAY-2024	13	
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 31-MAY-2024	35	
# Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming	2	
# Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement	3	
# Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ	1	
# Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0	
# Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service	1	
# Victims - Other	1	
# All Restricted Reports received in APY23-24 (one Victim per report)	81	
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)	10	
# Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of APY23-24	71	
B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FOR APY23 24	APY23-24 Totals	APY23-24 Totals for Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victim Cases
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	52	50
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	12	11
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	1	1
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	3	3
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	18	17
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	6	6
# Relevant Data Not Available	12	12
Time of sexual assault	52	50
# Midnight to 6 am	17	16
# 6 am to 6 pm	7	7
# 6 pm to midnight	7	6
# Unknown	9	9
# Relevant Data Not Available	12	12
Day of sexual assault	52	50
# Sunday	6	6
# Monday	5	5
# Tuesday	6	6
# Wednesday	2	2
# Thursday	1	1
# Friday	6	4
# Saturday	14	14
# Relevant Data Not Available	12	12

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

APY23-24 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS (UR) OF SEXUAL ASSAULT - CADET/MIDSHIPMAN/PREP SCHOOL STUDENT STATUS BY Sex											
C. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST CADETS/MIDSHIPMEN/PREP SCHOOL STUDENTS (VICTIM AND SUBJECT Sex)	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Multiple Mixed Sex Assault	Relevant Data Not Available	APY23 24 Totals		
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	13	0	1	1	1	9	0	27	52		
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2		
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5		
# Unidentified Subject on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	26		
UNRESTRICTED REPORTS MADE IN APY23 24											
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST CADETS/MIDSHIPMEN/PREP SCHOOL STUDENTS (MOST SERIOUS CRIME ALLEGED, AS CATEGORIZED BY THE MILITARY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ORGANIZATION)											
	<i>Penetrating Offenses</i>				<i>Contact Offenses</i>						
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07 Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Pre 2019 Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07 Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre FV08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	APY23 24 Totals
D1. Cadets/Midshipmen/Prep School Student and Non-Cadets/Midshipmen/Prep School Student Categories for Cases Reported in APY	2	0	10	0	0	11	0	0	0	29	52
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	1	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	8
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	5
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unidentified Subject on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	28
D2. # TOTAL Cadets/Midshipmen/Prep School Student Victims Report in Current APY											
TOTAL Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in APY23-24	1	0	10	0	0	11	0	0	0	28	50
REPORTS											
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims: Female	1	0	9	0	0	10	0	0	0	26	46
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims: Male	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	4
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS	APY23-24 Totals
E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During APY23 24	
Note: This data is drawn from DSAID based on Service affiliation of the SARC who currently manages the Victim case associated with the investigation and Subject below.	
# Investigations Initiated during APY23-24	48
# Investigations Completed as of APY23-24 End (group by MCIO #)	26
# Investigations Pending Completion as of APY23-24 End (group by MCIO #)	22
# Subjects in investigations Initiated During APY23-24	218
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	5
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by CID	3
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by CID	2
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	5
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by NCIS	2
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by NCIS	2
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by NCIS	1
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	4
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by AFOSI	3
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by AFOSI	1
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations	0
Note: Non-Service Member Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
# Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations	13
Note: Unidentified Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	1
Note: Service Member Subjects are drawn from Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	1
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available	0
E2. Service Investigations Completed during APY23 24	
Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the APY23 24. These investigations may have been initiated during the APY23-24 or any prior APY.	
# Total Investigations completed by Services during APY23-24 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	46
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	4
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	6
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in investigations completed during APY23-24 involving a Victim supported by your Service	40
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	7
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by CID	6
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by CID	1
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	10
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by NCIS	6
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by NCIS	3
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by NCIS	1
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	11
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by AFOSI	9
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by AFOSI	2
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	11
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	1
# Victims in investigations completed during APY23-24, supported by your Service	54
# Service Member Victims in CID investigations	8
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in CID investigations	6
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in CID investigations	2
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in CID investigations	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in CID investigations	0
# Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	25
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in NCIS investigations	24
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in NCIS investigations	0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in NCIS investigations	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in NCIS investigations	1
# Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	17
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in AFOSI investigations	17
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in Service Investigations	4
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during APY23 24	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
# Total Investigations completed by US Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement during APY23-24 (Group by Civilian Law Enforcement Case Number)	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in reports made to your Service and Investigations completed during APY23-24	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations	0
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in investigations completed during APY23-24, supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case supported by your Service	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0
E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during APY23 24 (all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as MPs)	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
Note: As of 1 Jan 2013, all sexual assault investigations are referred to MCIO for investigation. This section captures remaining Subjects from investigations opened in prior years by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID.	
# Total Investigations completed by MPs during APY23-24 (Group by MP Case Number)	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in reports made to your Service and Investigations completed during APY23-24	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs	0
# Unidentified Subjects in MPs	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in reports made to your Service and Investigations completed during APY23-24	0
# Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in MP investigations	0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in MP investigations	0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in MP investigations	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in MP investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in MP Investigations	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

F. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN APY23-24 Note: The information below is drawn from all investigations that were closed during APY23-24, Victims drawn from E2, E3 and E4.	Victim Data From Investigations Completed during APY23-24											
	Penetrating Offenses					Contact Offenses					Offense Code Data Not Available	APY23-24 Totals
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Pre 2019 Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)			
F1. Sex of Victims	4	0	13	0	0	12	0	0	0	25	54	
# Male	4	0	13	0	0	12	0	0	0	25	54	
# Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
F2. Age of Victims	4	0	13	0	0	12	0	0	0	25	54	
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 16-19	3	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	0	12	18	
# 20-24	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
# 25-34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 35-49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
F3. Victim Type	4	0	13	0	0	12	0	0	0	25	54	
# Service Member	4	0	10	0	0	12	0	0	0	24	50	
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# US Civilian (including NG Title 32)	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	
# Foreign National	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
F4. Grade of Service Member Victims	4	0	10	0	0	12	0	0	0	24	50	
# E1-E4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# E5-E9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# O1-O3	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Cadet/Midshipman	3	0	8	0	0	12	0	0	0	24	47	
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
F5. Service of Service Member Victims	4	0	10	0	0	12	0	0	0	24	50	
# Army	3	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	3	
# Navy	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	
# Marines	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
# Air Force	3	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	0	3	17	
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
F6. Status of Service Member Victims	4	0	10	0	0	12	0	0	0	24	50	
# Active Duty	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	
# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Cadet/Midshipman	3	0	8	0	0	12	0	0	0	24	47	
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

G. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN APY23 24 (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Academic Years)	Subject Data From Investigations completed during APY23-24										
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07 Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Pre 2019 Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07 Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	APY23 24 Totals
G1. Sex of Subjects	3	0	13	0	0	14	0	0	0	10	40
# Male	3	0	13	0	0	14	0	0	0	23	
# Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
G2. Age of Subjects	3	0	13	0	0	14	0	0	0	10	40
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 16-19	3	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	
# 20-24	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	
# 25-34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
# 35-49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	
G3. Subject Type	3	0	13	0	0	14	0	0	0	10	40
# Service Member	3	0	13	0	0	14	0	0	0	28	
# Drill Instructors/Drill Sergeants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Recruiters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Foreign National	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects	3	0	8	0	0	9	0	0	0	8	28
# E1-E4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# E5-E9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# O1-O3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Cadet/Midshipman	3	0	8	0	0	9	0	0	0	21	
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
G5. Service of Service Member Subjects	3	0	8	0	0	9	0	0	0	8	28
# Army	3	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	
# Navy	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
# Marines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Air Force	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
G6. Status of Service Member Subjects	3	0	8	0	0	9	0	0	0	8	28
# Active Duty	3	0	8	0	0	9	0	0	0	8	
# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Cadet/Midshipman	3	0	8	0	0	9	0	0	0	21	
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED APY23-24 INVESTIGATIONS	APY23-24 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED APY23-24 INVESTIGATIONS	APY23-24 Totals
# Subjects in Unrestricted Reports that could not be investigated by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement Note: These Subjects are from Unrestricted Reports referred to MCIOs or other law enforcement for investigation during APY23-24, but the agency could not open an investigation based on the reasons below.	2		
# Subjects - Not subject to the UCMJ	1		
# Subjects - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0		
# Subjects - Matter alleged occurred prior to Victim's Military Service	0		
# Subjects - Other	1		
# Subjects in investigations completed in APY23-24 Note: These are Subjects from Tab1b, Cells B29, B59, B77.	55	# Victims in investigations completed in APY23-24	54
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects in investigations opened and completed in APY23-24	5	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in investigations opened and completed in APY23-24	27
# Total Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization	0	# Total Victims associated with MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects (including civilians) with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0	# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Unidentified Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0		
# Subjects with Subject data not yet available and with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0	# Victims with Victim data not yet available and involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	12	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	0
# Unknown Offenders	11	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	4
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
		# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in substantiated reports against a Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0
# Subjects who died or deserted	1	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
		# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	4
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	7		
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	1	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	1
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	5	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	3
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	1	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	1
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
# Subjects disposition data not yet available	30	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available	35
# Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 31-MAY-2024	6		
# APY23-24 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	6	# APY23-24 Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	6
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	1	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	1
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	3	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	3
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions(including Cadet Disciplinary System)	1	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject (including Cadet Disciplinary System)	1
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense (including Cadet Disciplinary System)	1	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense (including Cadet Disciplinary System)	1

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

I. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of Courts Martial for sexual assault crimes completed during APY23-24		APY23-24 Totals
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a Sexual Assault Charge Pending Court Completion		10
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of APY23-24		0
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of APY23-24		10
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed		2
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer		1
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment		1
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 acquittal		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial		2
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal		0
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial		0
# Officer Subjects who were allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial		0
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial		0
# Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a sexual assault charge		7
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges		5
# Subjects Convicted of Any Charge at Trial		2
# Subjects with unknown punishment		0
# Subjects with no punishment		0
# Subjects with pending punishment		0
# Subjects with Punishment		2
# Subjects receiving confinement		2
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank		1
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures		1
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)		2
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom		0
# Subjects receiving extra duty		0
# Subjects receiving hard labor		0
# Subjects to be processed for administrative discharge or separation subsequent to sexual assault conviction		0
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge		0
# Convicted Subjects with a conviction under a UCMJ Article that requires Sex Offender Registration		2
J. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for sexual assault crimes completed during APY23-24		APY23-24 Totals
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a Sexual Assault Charge in APY23-24		2
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of APY23-24		1
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of APY23-24		1
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed		0
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment		1
# Subjects with unknown punishment		0
# Subjects with no punishment		0
# Subjects with pending punishment		0
# Subjects with Punishment		1
# Subjects receiving correctional custody		0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank		0
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures		1
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom		1
# Subjects receiving extra duty		0
# Subjects receiving hard labor		0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand		1
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a sexual assault charge		1
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge		0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge		1
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge		0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge		0
K. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN. This section reports other disciplinary action taken for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault. It combines outcomes for Subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.		APY23-24 Totals
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of APY23-24		2
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a sexual assault offense		7
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge		2
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge		3
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge		1
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge		0
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of APY23-24		0
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a sexual assault offense		4

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

L. COURTS MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Non-sexual assault offense). This section reports the outcomes of Courts Martials for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.	APY23-24 Totals
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a non-sexual assault offense in APY23-24	10
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of APY23-24	0
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of APY23-24	4
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial for a non-sexual assault offense	0
# Officer Subjects who were officers that where allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial	0
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial	0
# Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a non-sexual assault offense	0
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	0
# Subjects Convicted of Any Non-Sexual Assault Charge at Trial	0
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	0
# Subjects receiving confinement	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	0
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	0
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)	0
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	0
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to conviction at trial	0
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
M. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Non-Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.	APY23-24 Totals
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a non-sexual assault offense in APY23-24	2
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of APY23-24	1
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of APY23-24	1
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	0
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment for a non-sexual assault offense	4
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	4
# Subjects receiving correctional custody	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	0
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	3
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	4
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand	3
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a non-sexual assault charge	1
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge	1
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
N. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN (Non-sexual assault offense). This section reports other disciplinary action taken for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.	APY23-24 Totals
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of APY23-24	0
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a non-sexual assault offense	1
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	1
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of APY23-24	1
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a non-sexual assault offense	7

Restricted Reports

DoD MSA APY23 24 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
A. APY23 24 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	APY23-24 Totals
# TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports	81
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims making Restricted Reports	75
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims making Restricted Report involving a Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subject	6
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the APY23-24*	10
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in APY23-24	10
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in APY23-24	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Total Victim reports remaining Restricted	71
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victim reports remaining Restricted	65
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victim reports remaining Restricted	6
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Remaining Restricted Reports involving Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Students in the following categories	71
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	43
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	18
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	6
# Unidentified Subject on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	4
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
B. INCIDENT DETAILS	APY23-24 Totals
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	71
# On military installation	28
# Off military installation	34
# Unidentified location	6
# Relevant Data Not Available	3
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	71
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	0
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	0
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	0
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	0
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	71
Time of sexual assault incident	71
# Midnight to 6 am	16
# 6 am to 6 pm	9
# 6 pm to midnight	29
# Unknown	16
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
Day of sexual assault incident	71
# Sunday	11
# Monday	4
# Tuesday	6
# Wednesday	5
# Thursday	2
# Friday	9
# Saturday	17
# Relevant Data Not Available	17
C. RESTRICTED REPORTING VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION	APY23-24 Totals
# Cadet / Midshipman / Prep School Student Victims	65
# Army Victims	12
# Navy Victims	18
# Marines Victims	0
# Air Force Victims	34
# Coast Guard Victims	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	1

Restricted Reports (continued)

D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR APY23 24 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	APY23-24 Totals
Sex of Victims	71
# Male	15
# Female	56
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Age of Victims at the Time of Incident	71
# 0-15	3
# 16-19	26
# 20-24	39
# 25-34	3
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Grade of Service Member Victims	71
# E1-E4	0
# E5-E9	1
# WO1-WO5	0
# O1-O3	3
# O4-O10	2
# Cadet/Midshipman	59
# Academy Prep School Student	6
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Status of Service Member Victims	71
# Active Duty	2
# Reserve (Activated)	3
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	1
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	59
# Academy Prep School Student	6
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Victim Type	71
# Service Member	71
# DoD-Civilian	
# DoD-Contractor	
# Other-US Government-Civilian	
# Non-Service Member	0
# Foreign-National	
# Foreign-Military	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE	APY23-24 Totals
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service	5
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18	2
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18	3
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Choosing Not to Specify	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY)	APY23-24 Totals
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	15.1
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	12.51
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	2
G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE APY23 24	APY23-24 Totals
Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the APY23-24	3
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in APY23-24	3
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in APY23-24	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
* The Restricted Reports are reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are counted in the total number of Unrestricted Reports listed in Worksheet 1a, Section A.	

Support Services

DoD MSA APY23 24 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.	
A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO CADETS/MIDSHIPMEN/PREP SCHOOL STUDENTS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:	APY23-24 Totals
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	124
# Medical	10
# Behavioral Health	18
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel (SVC)	24
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	10
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	22
# DoD Safe Helpline	13
# Other	27
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	14
# Medical	1
# Behavioral Health	1
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	1
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	1
# Victim Advocate	6
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	4
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	2
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	1
# Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service	4
B. APY23 24 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)* AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	APY23-24 TOTALS
# Military Protective Orders issued during APY23-24	3
# Reported MPO Violations in APY23-24	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Victims of sexual assault	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Both	0
<i>*In accordance with DoD Policy, Military Protective Orders are only issued in Unrestricted Reports. A Restricted Report cannot be made when there is a safety risk for the Victim.</i>	
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims of sexual assault	0
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims Denied	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims of sexual assault	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims Denied	0
C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS	APY23-24 TOTALS
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	397
# Medical	41
# Behavioral Health	61
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	48
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	43
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	63
# DoD Safe Helpline	48
# Other	93
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	62
# Medical	1
# Behavioral Health	2
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	35
# Victim Advocate	4
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	20
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

Unrestricted Reports

ARMY MSA APY23-24 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS AT THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY		
A. APY23 24 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Cadets/Midshipmen/Prep School Students. Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during APY23 24. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the APY. This data is drawn from Defense Sexual Assault Database (DSAID) based on Service affiliation of the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) who currently manages the Victim case.	APY23-24 Totals	
# APY23-24 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)		16
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims		16
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in allegations against Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subject		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories		16
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student		4
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student		0
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student		2
# Unidentified Subject on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student		7
# Relevant Data Not Available		3
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring		16
# On military installation		9
# Off military installation		6
# Unidentified location		1
# Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation		16
# Victims in investigations initiated during APY23-24		13
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 31-MAY-2024		2
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 31-MAY-2024		11
# Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming		1
# Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement		2
# Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ		0
# Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations		0
# Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service		1
# Victims - Other		1
# All Restricted Reports received in APY23-24 (one Victim per report)		17
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)		2
# Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of APY23-24		15
B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FOR APY23 24	APY23-24 Totals	APY23-24 Totals for Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victim Cases
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	16	16
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	7	7
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	0	0
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	1	1
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	1	1
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	5	5
# Relevant Data Not Available	2	2
Time of sexual assault	16	16
# Midnight to 6 am	10	10
# 6 am to 6 pm	4	4
# 6 pm to midnight	1	1
# Unknown	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	1	1
Day of sexual assault	16	16
# Sunday	5	5
# Monday	3	3
# Tuesday	0	0
# Wednesday	1	1
# Thursday	0	0
# Friday	2	2
# Saturday	3	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	2	2

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

APY23-24 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS (UR) OF SEXUAL ASSAULT - CADET/MIDSHIPMAN/PREP SCHOOL STUDENT STATUS BY Sex											
C. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST CADETS/MIDSHIPMEN/PREP SCHOOL STUDENTS (VICTIM AND SUBJECT Sex)	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Multiple Mixed Sex Assault	Relevant Data Not Available	APY23 24 Totals		
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4		
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2		
# Unidentified Subject on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
APY23 24 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT BY MATTER INVESTIGATED TYPE (May not reflect what crimes can be charged upon completion of investigation)											
UNRESTRICTED REPORTS MADE IN APY23 24	<i>Penetrating Offenses</i>				<i>Contact Offenses</i>						
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST CADETS/MIDSHIPMEN/PREP SCHOOL STUDENTS (MOST SERIOUS CRIME ALLEGED, AS CATEGORIZED BY THE MILITARY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ORGANIZATION)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07 Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Pre 2019 Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07 Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Arts 134) (Pre FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	APY23 24 Totals
D1. Cadets/Midshipmen/Prep School Student and Non-Cadets/Midshipmen/Prep School Student Categories for Cases Reported in APY	0	0	9	0	0	5	0	0	0	2	16
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
# Unidentified Subject on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	7
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D2. TOTAL Cadets/Midshipmen/Prep School Student Victims Report in Current APY											
TOTAL Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in APY23-24 Reports	0	0	9	0	0	5	0	0	0	2	16
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims: Female	0	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	11
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims: Male	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS		APY23-24 Totals
E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During APY23 24		
Note: This data is drawn from DSAID based on Service affiliation of the SARC who currently manages the Victim case associated with the investigation and Subject below.		
# Investigations Initiated during APY23-24		12
# Investigations Completed as of APY23-24 End (group by MCIO #)		3
# Investigations Pending Completion as of APY23-24 End (group by MCIO #)		9
# Subjects in investigations Initiated During APY23-24		14
# Service Member Subjects Investigated by CID		5
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by CID		3
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by CID		2
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by NCIS		0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by NCIS		0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by NCIS		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by NCIS		0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations		0
Note: Non-Service Member Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.		
# Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations		9
Note: Unidentified Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.		
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement		0
Note: Service Member Subjects are drawn from Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.		
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement		0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement		0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement		0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service		0
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service		0
# Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available		0
E2. Service Investigations Completed during APY23 24		
Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the APY23 24. These investigations may have been initiated during the APY23-24 or any prior APY.		
# Total Investigations completed by Services during APY23-24 (Group by MCIO Case Number)		11
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim		0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject		3
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject		0
# Subjects in investigations completed during APY23-24 involving a Victim supported by your Service		16
# Service Member Subjects Investigated by CID		7
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by CID		6
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by CID		1
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by NCIS		0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by NCIS		0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by NCIS		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by NCIS		0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service		0
# Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service		9
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available		0
# Victims in investigations completed during APY23-24, supported by your Service		11
# Service Member Victims in CID investigations		8
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in CID investigations		6
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in CID investigations		2
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in CID investigations		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in CID investigations		0
# Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations		0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in NCIS investigations		0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in NCIS investigations		0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in NCIS investigations		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in NCIS investigations		0
# Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations		0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in AFOSI investigations		0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in AFOSI investigations		0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in AFOSI investigations		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in AFOSI investigations		0
# Non-Service Member Victims in Service Investigations		3
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available		0

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during APY23 24	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
# Total Investigations completed by US Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement during APY23-24 (Group by Civilian Law Enforcement Case Number)	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in reports made to your Service and Investigations completed during APY23-24	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations	0
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in investigations completed during APY23-24, supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case supported by your Service	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0
E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during APY23 24 (all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as MPs)	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
Note: As of 1 Jan 2013, all sexual assault investigations are referred to MCIO for investigation. This section captures remaining Subjects from investigations opened in prior years by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID.	
# Total Investigations completed by MPs during APY23-24 (Group by MP Case Number)	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in reports made to your Service and Investigations completed during APY23-24	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs	0
# Unidentified Subjects in MPs	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in reports made to your Service and Investigations completed during APY23-24	0
# Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in MP investigations	0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in MP investigations	0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in MP investigations	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in MP investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in MP Investigations	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

F. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN APY23-24 Note: The information below is drawn from all investigations that were closed during APY23-24, Victims drawn from E2, E3 and E4.	Victim Data From Investigations Completed during APY23-24											
	Penetrating Offenses					Contact Offenses					Offense Code Data Not Available	APY23-24 Totals
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Pre 2019 Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)			
F1. Sex of Victims	1	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	11	
# Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Female	1	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	11	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
F2. Age of Victims	1	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	11	
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 16-19	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	
# 20-24	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
# 25-34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 35-49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
F3. Victim Type	1	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	11	
# Service Member	1	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	6	
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# US Civilian (including NG Title 32)	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
# Foreign National	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
F4. Grade of Service Member Victims	1	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	6	
# E1-E4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# E5-E9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# O1-O3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
F5. Service of Service Member Victims	1	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	6	
# Army	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	
# Navy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Marines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
F6. Status of Service Member Victims	1	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	6	
# Active Duty	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

G. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN APY23 24 (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Academic Years)	Subject Data From Investigations completed during APY23-24										
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07 Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Pre 2019 Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07 Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	APY23 24 Totals
G1. Sex of Subjects	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
# Male	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
# Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G2. Age of Subjects	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 16-19	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# 20-24	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# 25-34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 35-49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
G3. Subject Type	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
# Service Member	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
# Drill Instructors/Drill Sergeants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Recruiters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Foreign National	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
# E1-E4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# E5-E9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O1-O3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G5. Service of Service Member Subjects	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
# Army	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
# Navy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Marines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G6. Status of Service Member Subjects	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
# Active Duty	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED APY23 24 INVESTIGATIONS	APY23-24 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED APY23 24 INVESTIGATIONS	APY23-24 Totals
# Subjects in Unrestricted Reports that could not be investigated by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement Note: These Subjects are from Unrestricted Reports referred to MCIOs or other law enforcement for investigation during APY23-24, but the agency could not open an investigation based on the reasons below.	1		
# Subjects - Not subject to the UCMJ	0		
# Subjects - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0		
# Subjects - Matter alleged occurred prior to Victim's Military Service	0		
# Subjects - Other	1		
# Subjects in investigations completed in APY23-24 Note: These are Subjects from Tab1b, Cells B29, B59, B77.	17	# Victims in investigations completed in APY23-24	11
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects in investigations opened and completed in APY23-24	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in investigations opened and completed in APY23-24	3
# Total Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization	0	# Total Victims associated with MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects (including civilians) with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0	# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Unidentified Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0		
# Subjects with Subject data not yet available and with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0	# Victims with Victim data not yet available and involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	9	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	0
# Unknown Offenders	9	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	3
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
# Subjects who died or deserted	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in substantiated reports against a Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0
		# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
		# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	3		
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	0
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	3	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	1
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	0
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
# Subjects disposition data not yet available	2	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available	6
# Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 31-MAY-2024	3		
# APY23-24 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	3	# APY23-24 Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	1
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	1	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	1
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	2	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions(including Cadet Disciplinary System)	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject (including Cadet Disciplinary System)	0
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense (including Cadet Disciplinary System)	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense (including Cadet Disciplinary System)	0
* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.			

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

I. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of Courts Martial for sexual assault crimes completed during APY23-24	APY23-24 Totals
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a Sexual Assault Charge Pending Court Completion	0
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of APY23-24	0
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of APY23-24	0
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial	0
# Officer Subjects who were allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial	0
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial	0
# Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a sexual assault charge	0
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	0
# Subjects Convicted of Any Charge at Trial	0
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	0
# Subjects receiving confinement	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	0
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	0
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)	0
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	0
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects to be processed for administrative discharge or separation subsequent to sexual assault conviction	0
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
# Convicted Subjects with a conviction under a UCMJ Article that requires Sex Offender Registration	0
J. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for sexual assault crimes completed during APY23-24	APY23-24 Totals
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a Sexual Assault Charge in APY23-24	1
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of APY23-24	1
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of APY23-24	0
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	0
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment	0
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	0
# Subjects receiving correctional custody	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	0
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	0
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	0
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand	0
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a sexual assault charge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
K. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN. This section reports other disciplinary action taken for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault. It combines outcomes for Subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.	APY23-24 Totals
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of APY23-24	1
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a sexual assault offense	2
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	2
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of APY23-24	0
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a sexual assault offense	2

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

L. COURTS MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Non-sexual assault offense). This section reports the outcomes of Courts Martials for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.	APY23-24 Totals
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a non-sexual assault offense in APY23-24	0
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of APY23-24	0
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of APY23-24	0
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial for a non-sexual assault offense	0
# Officer Subjects who were officers that were allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial	0
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial	0
# Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a non-sexual assault offense	0
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	0
# Subjects Convicted of Any Non-Sexual Assault Charge at Trial	0
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	0
# Subjects receiving confinement	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	0
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	0
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)	0
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	0
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to conviction at trial	0
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
M. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Non-Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.	APY23-24 Totals
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a non-sexual assault offense in APY23-24	0
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of APY23-24	0
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of APY23-24	0
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	0
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment for a non-sexual assault offense	0
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	0
# Subjects receiving correctional custody	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	0
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	0
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	0
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand	0
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a non-sexual assault charge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
N. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN (Non-sexual assault offense). This section reports other disciplinary action taken for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.	APY23-24 Totals
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of APY23-24	0
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a non-sexual assault offense	0
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of APY23-24	0
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a non-sexual assault offense	2

Restricted Reports

ARMY MSA APY23 24 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
A. APY23 24 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	APY23-24 Totals
# TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports	17
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims making Restricted Reports	15
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims making Restricted Report involving a Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subject	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the APY23-24*	2
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in APY23-24	2
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in APY23-24	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Total Victim reports remaining Restricted	15
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victim reports remaining Restricted	13
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victim reports remaining Restricted	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Remaining Restricted Reports involving Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Students in the following categories	15
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	8
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	9
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	2
# Unidentified Subject on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
B. INCIDENT DETAILS	APY23-24 Totals
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	15
# On military installation	7
# Off military installation	8
# Unidentified location	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	15
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	2
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	1
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	2
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	0
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	6
# Relevant Data Not Available	4
Time of sexual assault incident	15
# Midnight to 6 am	5
# 6 am to 6 pm	2
# 6 pm to midnight	6
# Unknown	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Day of sexual assault incident	15
# Sunday	2
# Monday	0
# Tuesday	1
# Wednesday	1
# Thursday	0
# Friday	1
# Saturday	6
# Relevant Data Not Available	4
C. RESTRICTED REPORTING VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION	APY23-24 Totals
# Cadet / Midshipman / Prep School Student Victims	15
# Army Victims	12
# Navy Victims	0
# Marines Victims	0
# Air Force Victims	0
# Coast Guard Victims	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	1

Restricted Reports (continued)

D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR APY23 24 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	APY23-24 Totals
Sex of Victims	15
# Male	1
# Female	14
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Age of Victims at the Time of Incident	15
# 0-15	1
# 16-19	7
# 20-24	5
# 25-34	2
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Grade of Service Member Victims	15
# E1-E4	0
# E5-E9	0
# WO1-WO5	0
# O1-O3	1
# O4-O10	1
# Cadet/Midshipman	12
# Academy Prep School Student	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Status of Service Member Victims	15
# Active Duty	1
# Reserve (Activated)	0
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	1
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	12
# Academy Prep School Student	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Victim Type	15
# Service Member	15
# DoD-Civilian	0
# DoD-Contractor	0
# Other-US Government-Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	0
# Foreign-National	0
# Foreign-Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE	APY23-24 Totals
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service	1
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18	0
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18	1
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Choosing Not to Specify	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY)	APY23-24 Totals
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	2
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	0
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	2
G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE APY23 24	APY23-24 Totals
Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the APY23-24	0
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in APY23-24	0
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in APY23-24	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
* The Restricted Reports are reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are counted in the total number of Unrestricted Reports listed in Worksheet 1a, Section A.	

Support Services

ARMY MSA APY23 24 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
<i>NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.</i>	
A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO CADETS/MIDSHIPMEN/PREP SCHOOL STUDENTS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:	APY23-24 Totals
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	16
# Medical	1
# Behavioral Health	2
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel (SVC)	1
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	1
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	1
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	10
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Behavioral Health	0
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	1
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0
# Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service	2
B. APY23 24 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)* AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	APY23-24 TOTALS
# Military Protective Orders issued during APY23-24	2
# Reported MPO Violations in APY23-24	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Victims of sexual assault	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Both	0
<i>*In accordance with DoD Policy, Military Protective Orders are only issued in Unrestricted Reports. A Restricted Report cannot be made when there is a safety risk for the Victim.</i>	
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims of sexual assault	0
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims Denied	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims of sexual assault	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims Denied	0
C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS	APY23-24 TOTALS
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	17
# Medical	1
# Behavioral Health	9
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	1
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	2
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	4
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	0
# Medical	0
# Behavioral Health	0
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

APY 23-24 Service Member Sexual Assault Report Case Synopses: ARMY

*Note: RDNA reflects variables with relevant data not available

No. 1					
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Sex	Case Synopsis Note
Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	United States	Army	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Adverse Administration Action Type: Cadet/Midshipman Disciplinary System; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject grabbed her buttocks. Subject was referred to a Cadet misconduct board for conduct unbecoming of a cadet and abusive sexual contact. The Subject was separated with a GEN discharge pursuant to the board's recommendation.
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Sex	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Army	C-2	Male	No	No	
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
Other	Q4 (July-September)	CA cadet/midshipman disciplinary system action	N/A	N/A	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Alcohol Use					
Unknown					

No. 2					
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Sex	Case Synopsis Note
Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	United States	Army	O-1	Female	Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the subject. Officer elimination against the Subject separated him with a Gen discharge.
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Sex	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Army	C-2	Male	Yes	No	
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
Other	Q1 (October – December)	CA administrative discharge for sexual assault offense	N/A	N/A	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
N/A	N/A	N/A	General	N/A	
Alcohol Use					
Unknown					

APY 23-24 Service Member Sexual Assault Report Case Synopses: ARMY

*Note: RDNA reflects variables with relevant data not available

No. 3

Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Sex	Case Synopsis Note
Rape (Art. 120)	United States	Army	O-1	Female	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject physically and sexually assaulted her multiple times. The Subject received a GOMOR and went to a board of inquiry. The Subject was separated with a GEN discharge.
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Sex	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Army	C-2	Male	No	No	
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
Other	Q1 (October – December)	CA administrative discharge for sexual assault offense	N/A	N/A	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
N/A	N/A	N/A	General	N/A	
Alcohol Use					
Unknown					

No. 4

Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Sex	Case Synopsis Note
Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	United States	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Adverse Administration Action Type: Cadet/Midshipman Disciplinary System; Notes: Victim reported sexual assault when she was too intoxicated to consent. Civilian authorities investigated and unfounded. Subject received administrative punishment for underage alcohol consumption.
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Sex	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Army	C-2	Male	No	No	
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
N/A	Q4 (July – September)	CA cadet/midshipman disciplinary system action	N/A	N/A	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Alcohol Use					
Both Victim and Subject					

Unrestricted Reports

NAVY MSA APY23 24 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS AT THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY		
<p>A. APY23-24 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Cadets/Midshipmen/Prep School Students. Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during APY23-24. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the APY. This data is drawn from Defense Sexual Assault Database (DSAID) based on Service affiliation of the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) who currently manages the Victim case.</p>		APY23-24 Totals
# APY23-24 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)		29
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims		28
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in allegations against Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subject		1
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories		29
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student		1
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student		1
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student		2
# Unidentified Subject on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student		3
# Relevant Data Not Available		22
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring		29
# On military installation		7
# Off military installation		5
# Unidentified location		17
# Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation		29
# Victims in investigations initiated during APY23-24		29
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 31-MAY-2024		10
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 31-MAY-2024		19
# Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming		0
# Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement		0
# Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ		0
# Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations		0
# Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service		0
# Victims - Other		0
# All Restricted Reports received in APY23-24 (one Victim per report)		27
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)		6
# Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of APY23-24		21
B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FOR APY23 24	APY23-24 Totals	APY23-24 Totals for Cadet/ Midshipman/ Prep School Student Victim Cases
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	29	28
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	2	2
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	1	1
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	2	2
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	12	11
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	1	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	11	11
Time of sexual assault	29	28
# Midnight to 6 am	3	3
# 6 am to 6 pm	2	2
# 6 pm to midnight	4	3
# Unknown	9	9
# Relevant Data Not Available	11	11
Day of sexual assault	29	28
# Sunday	0	0
# Monday	2	2
# Tuesday	2	2
# Wednesday	0	0
# Thursday	1	1
# Friday	3	2
# Saturday	10	10
# Relevant Data Not Available	11	11

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

APY23-24 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS (UR) OF SEXUAL ASSAULT - CADET/MIDSHIPMAN/PREP SCHOOL STUDENT STATUS BY Sex											
C. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST CADETS/MIDSHIPMEN/PREP SCHOOL STUDENTS (VICTIM AND SUBJECT Sex)	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Multiple Mixed Sex Assault	Relevant Data Not Available	APY23 24 Totals		
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	23	26		
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2		
# Unidentified Subject on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3		
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	25		
APY23 24 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT BY MATTER INVESTIGATED TYPE (May not reflect what crimes can be charged upon completion of investigation)											
UNRESTRICTED REPORTS MADE IN APY23 24	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses					APY23 24 Totals	
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07 Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Pre 2019 Art. 123)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07 Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)		Offense Code Data Not Available
D1. Cadets/Midshipmen/Prep School Student and Non-Cadets/Midshipman/Prep School Student Categories for Cases Reported in APY	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	28	29
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
# Unidentified Subject on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	23
D2. # TOTAL Cadets/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims Report in Current APY	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	21	22
TOTAL Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in APY23-24 Reports	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	27	28
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims - Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	23
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims - Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT MADE IN APY23 24											
D3. Time of sexual assault	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	28	29
# Midnight to 6 am	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
# 6 am to 6 pm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
# 6 pm to midnight	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	11
D4. Day of sexual assault	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	28	29
# Sunday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Monday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Tuesday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
# Wednesday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Thursday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
# Friday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
# Saturday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	11

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS		APY23-24 Totals
E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During APY23 24		
Note: This data is drawn from DSAID based on Service affiliation of the SARC who currently manages the Victim case associated with the investigation and Subject below.		
# Investigations Initiated during APY23-24		30
# Investigations Completed as of APY23-24 End (group by MCIO #)		16
# Investigations Pending Completion as of APY23-24 End (group by MCIO #)		11
# Subjects in investigations Initiated During APY23-24		8
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		5
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by NCIS		2
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by NCIS		2
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by NCIS		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by NCIS		1
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations		0
Note: Non-Service Member Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.		
# Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations		3
Note: Unidentified Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.		
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement		0
Note: Service Member Subjects are drawn from Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.		
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement		0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement		0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement		0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service		0
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service		0
# Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available		0
E2. Service Investigations Completed during APY23 24		
Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the APY23 24. These investigations may have been initiated during the APY23-24 or any prior APY.		
# Total Investigations completed by Services during APY23-24 (Group by MCIO Case Number)		25
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim		1
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject		0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject		0
# Subjects in investigations completed during APY23-24 involving a Victim supported by your Service		11
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		9
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by NCIS		5
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by NCIS		3
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by NCIS		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by NCIS		1
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service		2
# Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service		2
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available		0
# Victims in investigations completed during APY23-24, supported by your Service		25
# Service Member Victims in CID investigations		0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in CID investigations		0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in CID investigations		0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in CID investigations		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in CID investigations		0
# Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations		24
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in NCIS investigations		24
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in NCIS investigations		0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in NCIS investigations		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in NCIS investigations		0
# Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations		0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in AFOSI investigations		0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in AFOSI investigations		0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in AFOSI investigations		0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in AFOSI investigations		0
# Non-Service Member Victims in Service Investigations		1
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available		0

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during APY23 24	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
# Total Investigations completed by US Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement during APY23-24 (Group by Civilian Law Enforcement Case Number)	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in reports made to your Service and Investigations completed during APY23-24	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations	0
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in investigations completed during APY23-24, supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case supported by your Service	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0
E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during APY23 24 (all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as MPs)	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
Note: As of 1 Jan 2013, all sexual assault investigations are referred to MCI0 for investigation. This section captures remaining Subjects from investigations opened in prior years by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID.	
# Total Investigations completed by MPs during APY23-24 (Group by MP Case Number)	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in reports made to your Service and Investigations completed during APY23-24	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs	0
# Unidentified Subjects in MPs	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in reports made to your Service and Investigations completed during APY23-24	0
# Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in MP investigations	0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in MP investigations	0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in MP investigations	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in MP investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in MP Investigations	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

F. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN APY23 24 Note: The information below is drawn from all investigations that were closed during APY23 24, Victims drawn from E2, E3 and E4.	Victim Data From Investigations Completed during APY23-24										
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						APY23 24 Totals
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07 Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Pre 2019 Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07 Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	
F1. Sex of Victims	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	22	25
# Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
# Female	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	20	23
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F2. Age of Victims	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	22	25
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 16-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
# 20-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
# 25-34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 35-49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F3. Victim Type	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	12	14
# Service Member	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	22	25
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	21
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Citizen (exclusion NG Title 32)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign National	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F4. Grade of Service Member Victims	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	21	24
# E1-E4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# E5-E9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O1-O3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Officerman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	21
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F5. Service of Service Member Victims	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	21	24
# Army	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Navy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Marines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F6. Status of Service Member Victims	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	21	24
# Active Duty	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Officerman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	21
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

C. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN APY23-24 (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Academic Years)	Subject Data From Investigations completed during APY23-24											
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07-Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Pre 2019 Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07-Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	APY23-24 Totals	
G1. Sex of Subjects	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	11	
# Male	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	
# Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
G2. Age of Subjects	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	11	
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 16-19	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# 20-24	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
# 25-34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 35-49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
G3. Subject Type	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	11	
# Service Member	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	
# Drill Instructors/Drill Sergeants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Recruiters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Foreign National	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	
# E1-E4	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	
# E5-E9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# O1-O3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
G5. Service of Service Member Subjects	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	
# Army	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	
# Navy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Marines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
G6. Status of Service Member Subjects	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	
# Active Duty	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	
# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED APY23-24 INVESTIGATIONS	APY23-24 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED APY23-24 INVESTIGATIONS	APY23-24 Totals
# Subjects in Unrestricted Reports that could not be investigated by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement Note: These Subjects are from Unrestricted Reports referred to MCIOs or other law enforcement for investigation during APY23-24, but the agency could not open an investigation based on the reasons below.	0		
# Subjects - Not subject to the UCMJ	0		
# Subjects - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0		
# Subjects - Matter alleged occurred prior to Victim's Military Service	0		
# Subjects - Other	0		
# Subjects in investigations completed in APY23-24 Note: These are Subjects from Tab 1b, Cells B29, B59, B77.	25	# Victims in investigations completed in APY23-24	25
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects in investigations opened and completed in APY23-24	2	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in investigations opened and completed in APY23-24	20
# Total Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization	0	# Total Victims associated with MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects (including civilians) with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0	# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Unidentified Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0		
# Subjects with Subject data not yet available and with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0	# Victims with Victim data not yet available and involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	1		
# Unknown Offenders	1	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	0
		# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	1
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
		# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in substantiated reports against a Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0
		# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Subjects who died or deserted	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	2		
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	1	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	1
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	1	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	1
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	0
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
# Subjects disposition data not yet available	21	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available	21
# Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 31-MAY-2024	1	# APY23-24 Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	1
# APY23-24 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	1	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject (including Cadet Disciplinary System)	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions (including Cadet Disciplinary System)	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	0
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense (including Cadet Disciplinary System)	1
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense (including Cadet Disciplinary System)	1		
* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.			

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

I. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of Courts Martial for sexual assault crimes completed during APY23-24	APY23-24 Totals
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a Sexual Assault Charge Pending Court Completion	2
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of APY23-24	0
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of APY23-24	2
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed	1
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial	0
# Officer Subjects who were allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial	0
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial	0
# Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a sexual assault charge	2
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	1
# Subjects Convicted of Any Charge at Trial	1
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	1
# Subjects receiving confinement	1
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	1
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	0
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)	1
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	0
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects to be processed for administrative discharge or separation subsequent to sexual assault conviction	0
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
# Convicted Subjects with a conviction under a UCMJ Article that requires Sex Offender Registration	1
J. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for sexual assault crimes completed during APY23-24	APY23-24 Totals
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a Sexual Assault Charge in APY23-24	0
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of APY23-24	0
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of APY23-24	0
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	0
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment	0
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	0
# Subjects receiving correctional custody	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	0
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	0
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	0
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand	0
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a sexual assault charge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
K. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN. This section reports other disciplinary action taken for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault. It combines outcomes for Subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.	APY23-24 Totals
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of APY23-24	1
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a sexual assault offense	1
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	1
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of APY23-24	0
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a sexual assault offense	0

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

L. COURTS MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Non-sexual assault offense). This section reports the outcomes of Courts Martials for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.	APY23-24 Totals
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a non-sexual assault offense in APY23-24	2
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of APY23-24	0
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of APY23-24	0
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial for a non-sexual assault offense	0
# Officer Subjects who were officers that where allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial	0
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial	0
# Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a non-sexual assault offense	0
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	0
# Subjects Convicted of Any Non-Sexual Assault Charge at Trial	0
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	0
# Subjects receiving confinement	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	0
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	0
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)	0
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	0
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to conviction at trial	0
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
M. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Non-Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.	APY23-24 Totals
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a non-sexual assault offense in APY23-24	0
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of APY23-24	0
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of APY23-24	0
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	0
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment for a non-sexual assault offense	0
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	0
# Subjects receiving correctional custody	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	0
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	0
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	0
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand	0
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a non-sexual assault charge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
N. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN (Non-sexual assault offense). This section reports other disciplinary action taken for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.	APY23-24 Totals
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of APY23-24	0
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a non-sexual assault offense	0
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of APY23-24	1
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a non-sexual assault offense	0

Restricted Reports

NAVY MSA APY23 24 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
A. APY23 24 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	APY23-24 Totals
# TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports	27
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims making Restricted Reports	24
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims making Restricted Report involving a Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subject	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the APY23-24*	6
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in APY23-24	6
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in APY23-24	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Total Victim reports remaining Restricted	21
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victim reports remaining Restricted	18
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victim reports remaining Restricted	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Remaining Restricted Reports involving Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Students in the following categories	21
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	18
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	3
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	0
# Unidentified Subject on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
B. INCIDENT DETAILS	APY23-24 Totals
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	21
# On military installation	8
# Off military installation	8
# Unidentified location	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	3
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	21
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	4
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	0
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	1
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	4
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	7
Time of sexual assault incident	21
# Midnight to 6 am	2
# 6 am to 6 pm	2
# 6 pm to midnight	6
# Unknown	10
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
Day of sexual assault incident	21
# Sunday	2
# Monday	4
# Tuesday	2
# Wednesday	1
# Thursday	0
# Friday	3
# Saturday	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	7
C. RESTRICTED REPORTING VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION	APY23-24 Totals
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims	18
# Army Victims	0
# Navy Victims	18
# Marines Victims	0
# Air Force Victims	0
# Coast Guard Victims	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0

Restricted Reports (continued)

D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR APY23 24 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT		APY23-24 Totals
Sex of Victims		21
# Male		4
# Female		17
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
Age of Victims at the Time of Incident		21
# 0-15		0
# 16-19		7
# 20-24		13
# 25-34		1
# 35-49		0
# 50-64		0
# 65 and older		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
Grade of Service Member Victims		21
# E1-E4		0
# E5-E9		1
# WO1-WO5		0
# O1-O3		1
# O4-O10		1
# Cadet/Midshipman		16
# Academy Prep School Student		2
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
Status of Service Member Victims		21
# Active Duty		3
# Reserve (Activated)		0
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)		0
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student		16
# Academy Prep School Student		2
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
Victim Type		21
# Service Member		21
# DoD Civilian		0
# DoD Contractor		0
# Other US Government Civilian		0
# Non-Service Member		0
# Foreign National		0
# Foreign Military		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE		APY23-24 Totals
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service		1
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18		0
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18		1
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Choosing Not to Specify		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY)		APY23-24 Totals
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted		10.67
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted		8.12
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted		1
G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE APY23 24		APY23-24 Totals
Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the APY23-24		3
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in APY23-24		3
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in APY23-24		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
* The Restricted Reports are reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are counted in the total number of Unrestricted Reports listed in Worksheet 1a, Section A.		0

Support Services

NAVY MSA APY23 24 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
<i>NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.</i>	
A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO CADETS/MIDSHIPMEN/PREP SCHOOL STUDENTS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:	APY23-24 Totals
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	64
# Medical	4
# Behavioral Health	11
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel (SVC)	17
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	4
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	17
# DoD Safe Helpline	8
# Other	3
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	2
# Medical	0
# Behavioral Health	1
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	1
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	1
# Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service	1
B. APY23 24 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)* AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	APY23-24 TOTALS
# Military Protective Orders issued during APY23-24	1
# Reported MPO Violations in APY23-24	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Victims of sexual assault	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Both	0
<i>*In accordance with DoD Policy, Military Protective Orders are only issued in Unrestricted Reports. A Restricted Report cannot be made when there is a safety risk for the Victim.</i>	
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims of sexual assault	0
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims Denied	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims of sexual assault	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims Denied	0
C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS	APY23-24 TOTALS
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	80
# Medical	4
# Behavioral Health	15
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	13
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	6
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	28
# DoD Safe Helpline	12
# Other	2
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	8
# Medical	0
# Behavioral Health	2
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	2
# Victim Advocate	4
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

APY 23-24 Service Member Sexual Assault Report Case Synopses: NAVY

*Note: RDNA reflects variables with relevant data not available

No. 1					
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Sex	Case Synopsis Note
Rape (Art. 120)	RDNA	Navy	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Notes: Subject was found guilty at a GCM of Art. 120 (Sexual Assault and other Sexual Misconduct, Abusive Sexual Contact with a child 12, but under 16 years old) of the UCMJ. Subject received 60 days confinement, reduction in rank to E-1, and a BCD.
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Sex	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Navy	E-4	Male	RDNA	RDNA	
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
RDNA	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	N/A	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
Convicted	N/A	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	N/A	Yes	
Alcohol Use					
RDNA					

No. 2					
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Sex	Case Synopsis Note
Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	RDNA	Navy	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Notes: NCISRA was notified of an unrestricted sexual assault reported by V/ against S/. V/ was interviewed and alleged she was groped and strangled by S/ inside his room at a hotel while they were attending training. Various other midshipmen were interviewed who provided details regarding their contact with V/ after the alleged incident as well as their observations of S/'s conduct during that summer. The documentation of the alleged incident scene has been completed. On 23Nov21, S/ invoked his Article 31 B Rights to remain silent and consult with legal counsel. On 29Nov22, the Assistant Staff Judge Advocate provided charges were preferred for the captioned investigation. On 21Sep23, S/ was found Not Guilty of all charges at a General Court Martial. This case is closed.
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Sex	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Navy	C-3	Male	RDNA	RDNA	
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
RDNA	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	N/A	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
Acquitted	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Alcohol Use					
RDNA					

APY 23-24 Service Member Sexual Assault Report Case Synopses: NAVY

*Note: RDNA reflects variables with relevant data not available

No. 3					
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Sex	Case Synopsis Note
Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	RDNA	Navy	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Notes: V/1 reported that while attending a social gathering at a residence that a Caucasian male placed his hand on her leg and began caressing her inner thigh. V/2 was identified as an additional victim in this investigation. V/1 stated that at the same location V/2 reported, groped her buttocks, breasts, and touched her vaginal area several times at his residence without her consent. NCISRA conferred with RLSO, who has declined to prosecute this case as suspect is no longer of active duty status. NCISRA contacted the local Police, who would possess jurisdiction in this case. Local PD noted the statute of limitations has expired in this case, but V/1 and V/2 can appeal that determination. All investigative actions have been completed. This investigative report will be referred to the USNA for any administrative actions deemed necessary. This case is now closed.
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Sex	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Unknown	N/A	Unknown	RDNA	RDNA	
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
Unknown	Q4 (July-September)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National	N/A	N/A	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Alcohol Use					
RDNA					
No. 4					
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Sex	Case Synopsis Note
Rape (Art. 120)	United States	Navy	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Notes: Victim reported Subject had sex with her at a residence while she was highly intoxicated and without her consent. RLSO recommended against preferring charges to a court-martial. SA-IDA referred the allegations to a midshipman discharge board (Midshipman ADSEP processing). Subject was processed at one Board for two independent sexual assault allegations involving two different victims. The Board found basis on both allegations of sexual assault and recommended separation/disenrollment with an OTH. ASN (M&RA) approved the Board's findings and recommendations on 8 Jun 23 and ordered the subject be separated with an OTH.
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Sex	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Navy	C-2	Male	Yes	No	
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
RDNA	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge	N/A	N/A	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)	N/A	
Alcohol Use					
Both Victim and Subject					

Unrestricted Reports

AIR FORCE MSA APY23 24 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS AT THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE ACADEMY		
A. APY23-24 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Cadets/Midshipmen/Prep School Students. Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during APY23-24. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the APY. This data is drawn from Defense Sexual Assault Database (DSAID) based on Service affiliation of the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) who currently manages the Victim case.	APY23-24 Totals	
# APY23-24 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)		7
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims		6
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in allegations against Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subject		1
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories		7
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student		3
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student		1
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student		0
# Unidentified Subject on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student		1
# Relevant Data Not Available		2
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring		7
# On military installation		3
# Off military installation		4
# Unidentified location		0
# Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation		7
# Victims in investigations initiated during APY23-24		5
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 31-MAY-2024		2
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 31-MAY-2024		3
# Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming		1
# Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement		1
# Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ		1
# Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations		0
# Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service		0
# Victims - Other		0
# All Restricted Reports received in APY23-24 (one Victim per report)		37
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)		2
# Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of APY23-24		35
B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FOR APY23 24	APY23-24 Totals	APY23-24 Totals for Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victim Cases
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report		
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	7	6
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	2	2
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	0	0
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	0	0
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	5	4
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0
Time of sexual assault	7	6
# Midnight to 6 am	4	3
# 6 am to 6 pm	1	1
# 6 pm to midnight	2	2
# Unknown	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0
Day of sexual assault	7	6
# Sunday	1	1
# Monday	0	0
# Tuesday	4	4
# Wednesday	0	0
# Thursday	0	0
# Friday	1	0
# Saturday	1	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

APY23-24 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS (UR) OF SEXUAL ASSAULT - CADET/MIDSHIPMAN/PREP SCHOOL STUDENT STATUS BY Sex											
C. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST CADETS/MIDSHIPMEN/PREP SCHOOL STUDENTS (VICTIM AND SUBJECT Sex)	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Multiple Mixed Sex Assault	Relevant Data Not Available	APY23 24 Totals		
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	7		
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3		
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
# Unidentified Subject on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1		
APY23 24 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT BY MATTER INVESTIGATED TYPE (May not reflect what crimes can be charged upon completion of investigation)											
UNRESTRICTED REPORTS MADE IN APY23 24											
Penetrating Offenses											
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST CADETS/MIDSHIPMEN/PREP SCHOOL STUDENTS (MOST SERIOUS CRIME ALLEGED, AS CATEGORIZED BY THE MILITARY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ORGANIZATION)	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07 Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Pre 2019 Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07 Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	APY23 24 Totals
D1. Cadets/Midshipmen/Prep School Student and Non-Cadets/Midshipmen/Prep School Student Categories for Cases Reported in APY	2	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	7
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unidentified Subject on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
D2. TOTAL Cadets/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims Reported in Current APY											
TOTAL Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in APY23-24 Reports	1	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	6
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims: Female	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	5
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims: Male	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS	APY23-24 Totals
E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During APY23 24 Note: This data is drawn from DSAID based on Service affiliation of the SARC who currently manages the Victim case associated with the investigation and Subject below.	
# Investigations Initiated during APY23-24	6
# Investigations Completed as of APY23-24 End (group by MCIO #)	4
# Investigations Pending Completion as of APY23-24 End (group by MCIO #)	2
# Subjects in investigations Initiated During APY23-24	6
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	4
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by AFOSI	3
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by AFOSI	1
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations	0
Note: Non-Service Member Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
# Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations	1
Note: Unidentified Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	1
Note: Service Member Subjects are drawn from Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	1
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available	0
E2. Service Investigations Completed during APY23 24	
Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the APY23 24. These investigations may have been initiated during the APY23-24 or any prior APY.	
# Total Investigations completed by Services during APY23-24 (Group by MCIO Case Number)	12
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	3
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	1
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in investigations completed during APY23-24 involving a Victim supported by your Service	13
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by CID	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	1
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by NCIS	1
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	11
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by AFOSI	9
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by AFOSI	2
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	1
# Victims in investigations completed during APY23-24, supported by your Service	18
# Service Member Victims in CID investigations	0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in CID investigations	0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in CID investigations	0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in CID investigations	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in CID investigations	0
# Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	1
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in NCIS investigations	0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in NCIS investigations	0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in NCIS investigations	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in NCIS investigations	1
# Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	17
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in AFOSI investigations	17
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in Service Investigations	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during APY23 24	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
# Total Investigations completed by US Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement during APY23-24 (Group by Civilian Law Enforcement Case Number)	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in reports made to your Service and Investigations completed during APY23-24	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations	0
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in investigations completed during APY23-24, supported by your Service	0
# Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case supported by your Service	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0
E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during APY23 24 (all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as MPs)	
Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
Note: As of 1 Jan 2013, all sexual assault investigations are referred to MCIO for investigation. This section captures remaining Subjects from investigations opened in prior years by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID.	
# Total Investigations completed by MPs during APY23-24 (Group by MP Case Number)	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	0
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
# Subjects in reports made to your Service and Investigations completed during APY23-24	0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs	0
# Unidentified Subjects in MPs	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Victims in reports made to your Service and Investigations completed during APY23-24	0
# Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Your Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in MP investigations	0
# Your Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in MP investigations	0
# Other Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in MP investigations	0
# Other Service Member (non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student) Victims in MP investigations	0
# Non-Service Member Victims in MP Investigations	0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

F. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN APY23 24 Note: The information below is drawn from all investigations that were closed during APY23 24, Victims drawn from E2, E3 and E4.	Victim Data From Investigations Completed during APY23-24											APY23 24 Totals
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses				Offense Code Data Not Available			
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07 Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Pre 2019 Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07 Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	Offense Code Data Not Available	
F1. Sex of Victims	3	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	18
# Male	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
# Female	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	16
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F2. Age of Victims	3	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	18
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 16-19	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# 20-24	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8
# 25-34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# 35-49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F3. Victim Type	3	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	18
# Service Member	3	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	18
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian (Including NG Title 32)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign National	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F4. Grade of Service Member Victims	3	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	18
# E1-E4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# E5-E9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O1-O3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	17
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F5. Service of Service Member Victims	3	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	18
# Army	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Navy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Marines	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Air Force	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	17
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F6. Status of Service Member Victims	3	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	18
# Active Duty	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	17
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

G. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN APY23 24 (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Academic Years)	Subject Data From Investigations completed during APY23-24											APY23 24 Totals
	Rape (Art. 120)	Aggravated Sexual Assault (Oct07 Jun12)	Sexual Assault (After Jun12) (Art. 120)	Forcible Sodomy (Pre 2019 Art. 125)	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art.120)	Wrongful Sexual Contact (Oct07 Jun12) (Art. 120)	Indecent Assault (Art. 134) (Pre FY08)	Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available		
G1. Sex of Subjects	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	13
# Male	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	11
# Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G2. Age of Subjects	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	13
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 16-19	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
# 20-24	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	5
# 25-34	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
# 35-49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
G3. Subject Type	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	13
# Service Member	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	12
# Drill Instructors/Drill Sergeants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Recruiters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign National	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	12
# E1-E4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# E5-E9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O1-O3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	10
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G5. Service of Service Member Subjects	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	12
# Army	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Navy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Marines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Air Force	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	12
# Coast Guard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G6. Status of Service Member Subjects	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	12
# Active Duty	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	10
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED APY23-24 INVESTIGATIONS	APY23-24 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED APY23-24 INVESTIGATIONS	APY23-24 Totals
# Subjects in Unrestricted Reports that could not be investigated by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement	1		
Note: These Subjects are from Unrestricted Reports referred to MCIOs or other law enforcement for investigation during APY23-24, but the agency could not open an investigation based on the reasons below.			
# Subjects - Not subject to the UCMJ	1		
# Subjects - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0		
# Subjects - Matter alleged occurred prior to Victim's Military Service	0		
# Subjects - Other	0		
# Subjects in investigations completed in APY23-24	13	# Victims in investigations completed in APY23-24	18
Note: These are Subjects from Tab1b, Cells B29, B59, B77.		# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in investigations opened and completed in APY23-24	4
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects in investigations opened and completed in APY23-24	3	# Total Victims associated with MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Total Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0	# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subjects (including civilians) with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0	# Victims with victim data not yet available and involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Unidentified Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0		
# Subjects with Subject data not yet available and with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0		
# Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority	2		
# Unknown Offenders	1	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	0
		# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	0
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
		# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in substantiated reports against a Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0
		# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Subjects who died or deserted	1	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	4
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	2		
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	0
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	1	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	1
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	1	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	1
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
# Subjects disposition data not yet available	7	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available	8
# Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 31-MAY-2024	2		
# APY23-24 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	2	# APY23-24 Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	4
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	1	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	3
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions (including Cadet Disciplinary System)	1	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject (including Cadet Disciplinary System)	1
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense (including Cadet Disciplinary System)	0	# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense (including Cadet Disciplinary System)	0
* Restricted reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.			

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

I. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of Courts Martial for sexual assault crimes completed during APY23-24		APY23-24 Totals
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a Sexual Assault Charge Pending Court Completion		8
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of APY23-24		0
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of APY23-24		8
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed		1
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer		1
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment		1
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 acquittal		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial		2
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment		0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal		0
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial		0
# Officer Subjects who were allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial		0
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial		0
# Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a sexual assault charge		5
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges		4
# Subjects Convicted of Any Charge at Trial		1
# Subjects with unknown punishment		0
# Subjects with no punishment		0
# Subjects with pending punishment		0
# Subjects with Punishment		1
# Subjects receiving confinement		1
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank		0
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures		1
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)		1
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom		0
# Subjects receiving extra duty		0
# Subjects receiving hard labor		0
# Subjects to be processed for administrative discharge or separation subsequent to sexual assault conviction		0
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge		0
# Convicted Subjects with a conviction under a UCMJ Article that requires Sex Offender Registration		1
J. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for sexual assault crimes completed during APY23-24		APY23-24 Totals
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a Sexual Assault Charge in APY23-24		1
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of APY23-24		0
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of APY23-24		1
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed		0
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment		1
# Subjects with unknown punishment		0
# Subjects with no punishment		0
# Subjects with pending punishment		0
# Subjects with Punishment		1
# Subjects receiving correctional custody		0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank		0
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures		1
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom		1
# Subjects receiving extra duty		0
# Subjects receiving hard labor		0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand		1
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a sexual assault charge		1
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge		0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge		1
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge		0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge		0
K. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN. This section reports other disciplinary action taken for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault. It combines outcomes for Subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.		APY23-24 Totals
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of APY23-24		0
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a sexual assault offense		4
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge		1
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge		1
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge		1
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge		0
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of APY23-24		0
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a sexual assault offense		3

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

L. COURTS MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Non-sexual assault offense). This section reports the outcomes of Courts Martials for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.	APY23-24 Totals
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a non-sexual assault offense in APY23-24	8
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of APY23-24	0
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of APY23-24	4
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment	0
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0
# Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial for a non-sexual assault offense	0
# Officer Subjects who were officers that were allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial	0
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial	0
# Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a non-sexual assault offense	0
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	0
# Subjects Convicted of Any Non-Sexual Assault Charge at Trial	0
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	0
# Subjects receiving confinement	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	0
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	0
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)	0
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	0
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to conviction at trial	0
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
M. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Non-Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in this category listed in Sections D and E above.	APY23-24 Totals
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a non-sexual assault offense in APY23-24	1
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of APY23-24	0
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of APY23-24	1
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	0
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment for a non-sexual assault offense	4
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
# Subjects with Punishment	4
# Subjects receiving correctional custody	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	0
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	3
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	4
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand	3
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a non-sexual assault charge	1
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge	1
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
N. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN (Non-sexual assault offense). This section reports other disciplinary action taken for Subjects who were investigated for sexual assault, but upon review of the evidence there was only probable cause for a non sexual assault offense. It combines outcomes for Subjects in these categories listed in Sections D and E above.	APY23-24 Totals
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of APY23-24	0
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a non-sexual assault offense	1
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	1
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of APY23-24	0
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a non-sexual assault offense	4

Restricted Reports

AIR FORCE MSA APY23 24 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
A. APY23 24 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	APY23-24 Totals
# TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports	37
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims making Restricted Reports	36
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims making Restricted Report involving a Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Subject	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the APY23-24*	2
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in APY23-24	2
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in APY23-24	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Total Victim reports remaining Restricted	35
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victim reports remaining Restricted	34
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victim reports remaining Restricted	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Remaining Restricted Reports involving Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Students in the following categories	35
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	22
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	10
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student on Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	1
# Unidentified Subject on Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
B. INCIDENT DETAILS	APY23-24 Totals
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	35
# On military installation	18
# Off military installation	18
# Unidentified location	4
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	35
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	3
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	9
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	4
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	8
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	5
# Relevant Data Not Available	6
Time of sexual assault incident	35
# Midnight to 6 am	9
# 6 am to 6 pm	5
# 6 pm to midnight	17
# Unknown	4
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Day of sexual assault incident	35
# Sunday	7
# Monday	0
# Tuesday	3
# Wednesday	3
# Thursday	2
# Friday	6
# Saturday	8
# Relevant Data Not Available	6
C. RESTRICTED REPORTING VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION	APY23-24 Totals
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims	34
# Army Victims	0
# Navy Victims	0
# Marines Victims	0
# Air Force Victims	34
# Coast Guard Victims	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0

Restricted Reports (continued)

D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR APY23 24 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	APY23-24 Totals
Sex of Victims	35
# Male	10
# Female	25
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Age of Victims at the Time of Incident	35
# 0-15	2
# 16-19	12
# 20-24	21
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Grade of Service Member Victims	35
# E1-E4	0
# E5-E9	0
# WO1-WO5	0
# O1-O3	1
# O4-O10	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	31
# Academy Prep School Student	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Status of Service Member Victims	35
# Active Duty	1
# Reserve (Activated)	0
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	31
# Academy Prep School Student	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Victim Type	35
# Service Member	35
# DoD-Civilian	0
# DoD-Contractor	0
# Other US Government-Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	0
# Foreign-National	0
# Foreign-Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE	APY23-24 Totals
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service	3
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18	2
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18	1
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Choosing Not to Specify	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY)	APY23-24 Totals
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	28.33
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	11.5
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	17
G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE APY23 24	APY23-24 Totals
Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the APY23-24	0
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in APY23-24	0
# Non-Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in APY23-24	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
* The Restricted Reports are reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports are counted in the total number of Unrestricted Reports listed in Worksheet 1a, Section A.	

Support Services

AIR FORCE MSA APY23 24 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
<i>NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for all activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.</i>	
A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO CADETS/MIDSHIPMEN/PREP SCHOOL STUDENTS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:	APY23-24 Totals
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	44
# Medical	5
# Behavioral Health	5
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel (SVC)	6
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	5
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	4
# DoD Safe Helpline	5
# Other	14
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	12
# Medical	1
# Behavioral Health	0
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	1
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	6
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	4
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	1
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0
# Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service	1
B. APY23 24 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)* AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	APY23-24 TOTALS
# Military Protective Orders issued during APY23-24	0
# Reported MPO Violations in APY23-24	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Victims of sexual assault	0
# Reported MPO Violations by Both	0
In accordance with DoD Policy, Military Protective Orders are only issued in Unrestricted Reports. A Restricted Report cannot be made when there is a safety risk for the Victim.	
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims of sexual assault	0
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims Denied	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims of sexual assault	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student Victims Denied	0
C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS	APY23-24 TOTALS
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	300
# Medical	36
# Behavioral Health	37
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	34
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	37
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	33
# DoD Safe Helpline	36
# Other	87
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	54
# Medical	1
# Behavioral Health	0
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	33
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	20
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

APY 23-24 Service Member Sexual Assault Report Case Synopses: AIR FORCE

*Note: RDNA reflects variables with relevant data not available

No. 1						
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Sex	Case Synopsis Note	
Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	United States	Air Force	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Notes: Victim reported that after drinking with Subject, they went to Subject's room and got in bed together to watch a movie. Victim said Subject digitally penetrated her and engaged in sexual intercourse with her. Prior to the intercourse, Subject got up to retrieve a condom. Victim said she may have asked Subject to use one. Charges were preferred, but Subject was acquitted by a court-martial.	
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Sex	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?		
Air Force	C-1	Male	No	No		
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged		
RDNA	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	N/A		
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender		
Acquitted	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Alcohol Use						
Both Victim and Subject						
No. 2						
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Sex	Case Synopsis Note	
Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	United States	Air Force	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Notes: Victim relayed that she and Subject dated for two years but Victim felt that she was pressured into dating Subject. At first, Victim and Subject would engage in oral sex and digital penetration but not have sexual intercourse. Later, Victim and Subject had sexual intercourse a few times a week, but Victim claimed she felt coerced by Subject. On one occasion during sexual intercourse Victim told Subject to "stop" three times due to pain, but Subject continued having sex with her claiming he did not hear her. Victim decided to file an unrestricted report. No action was taken due to insufficient evidence.	
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Sex	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?		
Air Force	C-1	Male	No	No		
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged		
Unknown	Q3 (April-June)	No Action Taken	N/A	N/A		
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender		
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Alcohol Use						
N/A						

APY 23-24 Service Member Sexual Assault Report Case Synopses: AIR FORCE

*Note: RDNA reflects variables with relevant data not available

No. 3						
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Sex	Case Synopsis Note	
Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	United States	Air Force	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Notes: Subject was accused of sexually assaulting two different victims on two different occasions. Victim 1 alleged Subject had sexual intercourse with her without her consent. Victim 1 did not recall many details due to her consumption of alcohol, but she remembered penetration. During the investigation, Victim 2 was identified; she alleged that she had a sexual relationship with Subject and that on one occasion Subject pinned her down and forced her to perform oral sex on him. Victim 2 declined to participate in Subject's prosecution. Charges were preferred, but Subject was acquitted at trial.	
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Sex	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?		
Air Force	C-1	Male	No	No		
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged		
RDNA	RDNA	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	N/A		
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender		
Acquitted	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Alcohol Use						
Both Victim and Subject						
No. 4						
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Sex	Case Synopsis Note	
Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	United States	Air Force	Cadet/Midshipman	Multiple Victims - Female	Adverse Administration Action Type: Cadet/Midshipman Disciplinary System; Notes: After a night of drinking, Subject and Victim #1 went to Victim #1's room. Victim #1 fell asleep and woke to Subject penetrating Victim #1's vagina with his penis. Victim #2 reported that she and Subject had been in a dating relationship and that she had explained to him she did not want to engage in sexual intercourse until she was married. Nonetheless, Victim #2 and Subject engaged in sexual intercourse on several occasions. Victim #2 reported that she did not want to participate, but that she never told Subject as much and that she "went along with it" to maintain her relationship with Subject. When asked why she had reported she had been assaulted, Victim #2 said it was because her friends had told her to do so. A board of inquiry was convened to consider whether to discharge Subject. The board voted to retain Subject.	
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Sex	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?		
Air Force	C-1	Male	RDNA	RDNA		
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged		
RDNA	RDNA	Cadet/Midshipman Disciplinary System Action	N/A	N/A		
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender		
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Alcohol Use						
Both Victim and Subject						

APY 23-24 Service Member Sexual Assault Report Case Synopses: AIR FORCE

*Note: RDNA reflects variables with relevant data not available

No. 5						
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Sex	Case Synopsis Note	
Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	United States	Air Force	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Notes: After drinking alcohol at Subject's house, Subject and Victim laid down on a bed to watch a movie. Subject touched Victim's breast and vaginal region without Victim's consent. Charges were preferred, but Subject was acquitted at trial.	
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Sex	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?		
Air Force	O-4	Female	RDNA	No		
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged		
RDNA	RDNA	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	N/A		
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender		
Acquitted	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Alcohol Use						
Involved but not specified						
No. 6						
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Sex	Case Synopsis Note	
Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	United States	Air Force	Cadet/Midshipman	Multiple Victims - Female	Notes: Subject and Victim #1 were friends who had previously had a sexual relationship. Victim #1 fell asleep in Subjects room and awoke to Subject touching her. Subject expressed interest in sexual intercourse, but Victim #1 told him no. Nevertheless, Subject had sexual intercourse with Victim #1. Victim #1 remained in Subjects bed with him for a period of time before eventually returning to her own room. The two remained friends after the incident. Victim #2 had previously made a restricted report that Subject had sexually assaulted her. Victim #1 and Victim #2 met and became friends; once they realized their common connection with Subject, Victim #1 made an unrestricted report, and Victim #2 converted her restricted report to unrestricted. Victim #3 was identified during the investigation but declined to participate in the investigation or any judicial proceedings. Administrative discharge proceedings were initiated, but the board retained Subject.	
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Sex	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?		
Air Force	C-1	Male	No	No		
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged		
RDNA	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge	N/A	N/A		
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender		
N/A	N/A	N/A	Member Retained	N/A		
Alcohol Use						
RDNA						

APY 23-24 Service Member Sexual Assault Report Case Synopses: AIR FORCE

*Note: RDNA reflects variables with relevant data not available

No. 7						
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Sex	Case Synopsis Note	
Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	United States	Air Force	Cadet/Midshipman	Multiple Victims - Female	Courts-Martial discharge: Dismissal; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 5; Confinement (Months): 0; Confinement (Days): 0; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No;	
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Sex	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?		
Air Force	C-1	Male	No	No		
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged		
RDNA	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	N/A		
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Notes: Subject was investigated for sexual assault towards multiple Victims. Victim One (V1) reported going to dinner with Subject and consumed alcohol. After dinner V1 went to a friend's residence and Subject joined her. Once Subject left, V1 went to bed but her door was unlocked. Subject returned to the residence and got into bed with V1. V1 stated she kissed Subject but stopped and told him she was too intoxicated and laid down on her stomach. V1 reported Subject got on top of her and used his penis to penetrate her vulva. Victim Two (V2) reported Subject digitally penetrated her vulva with her consent. When Subject became forceful, V2 told him to stop, which he did, but when she tried to leave, he bent her over and used his penis to penetrate her vulva without consent. Victim Three (V3) asked Subject to come to her room until she fell to sleep. V3 woke to a hand on her breast and then later to Subject rubbing her pubic region. Charges were preferred and Subject was convicted by a court-martial.	
Convicted	N/A	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	N/A	Yes		
Alcohol Use						
Involved but not specified						

APY 23-24 Service Member Sexual Assault Report Case Synopses: AIR FORCE

*Note: RDNA reflects variables with relevant data not available

No. 8					
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Sex	Case Synopsis Note
Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	United States	Air Force	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Notes: Victim reported that in her dorm room Subject touched her thighs, buttocks, and breasts without her consent. Charges were preferred against the Subject, but the preliminary hearing officer recommended the charged were withdrawn and an to offer a nonjudicial punishment. While Victim was willing to participate, she supported any course of action that removed Subject from the Air Force, IAW the PHOs recommendation, the charges were dismissed, and administrative action was issued.
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Sex	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Air Force	C-1	Male	RDNA	RDNA	
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
RDNA	RDNA	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	N/A	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Alcohol Use					
Unknown					

APY 23-24 Service Member Sexual Assault Report Case Synopses: AIR FORCE

*Note: RDNA reflects variables with relevant data not available

No. 9					
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Sex	Case Synopsis Note
Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	United States	Air Force	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Notes: Victim #1 reported that she and Subject were in a dating relationship three years ago. Victim #1 said that during that relationship, she and Subject stayed at an off-base condo when she woke up to Subject kissing her and touching her breast. Victim #1 said she told Subject to stop, and he did, and the two broke off their relationship. During the investigation, it was determined Victim #1 had given a number of others inconsistent accounts of this incident. Victim #2 reported that during her dating relationship, Subject non-consensually touched her, forced her to perform oral sex on him, and strangled her on three occasions. Victim #2 said she told her roommates about this at the time, but one roommate disputed this contention, and the second person denied ever being roommates with Victim #2. Charges were preferred, but later dismissed after the preliminary hearing was completed. Subject was given a letter of reprimand, but the letter was withdrawn after Subject submitted matters in response.
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Sex	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Air Force	O-1	Male	No	No	
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
RDNA	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	N/A	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Alcohol Use					
RDNA					

APY 23-24 Service Member Sexual Assault Report Case Synopses: AIR FORCE

*Note: RDNA reflects variables with relevant data not available

No. 10					
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Sex	Case Synopsis Note
Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	United States	Air Force	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Adverse Administration Action Type: Cadet/Midshipman Disciplinary System; Notes: Victim reported that after a night of drinking, she went to Subject's dormitory room. Victim next recalled Subject engaging in sexual intercourse with her. Victim declined to participate in any judicial processes. Subject received administrative action for collateral misconduct (violating cadet ruled, underage drinking).
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Sex	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Air Force	C-4	Male	RDNA	RDNA	
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
RDNA	RDNA	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	N/A	N/A	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Alcohol Use					
Both Victim and Subject					
No. 11					
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Sex	Case Synopsis Note
Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	United States	Air Force	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Notes: Victim reported that after a night of drinking at a short-term rental house, she and Subject began kissing. Victim does not recall what happened afterwards. A condom was found in Subject's room. Charges were preferred, but Subject was acquitted by a court-martial.
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Sex	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Air Force	C-1	Male	No	No	
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
RDNA	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	N/A	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
Acquitted	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Alcohol Use					
RDNA					

APY 23-24 Service Member Sexual Assault Report Case Synopses: AIR FORCE

*Note: RDNA reflects variables with relevant data not available

No. 12					
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Sex	Case Synopsis Note
Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	United States	Air Force	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 60; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No;
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Sex	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Air Force	C-1	Male	No	No	Notes: Victim reported Subject performed oral sex on her and digitally penetrated her without her consent. Subject maintained he thought Victim was consenting, but also that he was intoxicated at the time. Subject received nonjudicial punishment and was subsequently administratively discharged.
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
Unknown	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	N/A	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
Article 15 Punishment Imposed	N/A	N/A	General	N/A	
Alcohol Use					
Subject (a single subject)					
No. 13					
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Sex	Case Synopsis Note
Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	United States	Air Force	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Subject was accused of having sexual intercourse with Victim after she was blacked out due to excessive alcohol consumption. Subject was given a letter of reprimand.
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Sex	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Air Force	C-1	Male	RDNA	No	Notes: Subject was accused of having sexual intercourse with Victim after she was blacked out due to excessive alcohol consumption. Subject was given a letter of reprimand.
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
Unknown	Q2 (January-March)	Other Adverse Administrative Action	N/A	N/A	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Alcohol Use					
Both Victim and Subject					

APY 23-24 Service Member Sexual Assault Report Case Synopses: AIR FORCE

*Note: RDNA reflects variables with relevant data not available

No. 14						
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Sex	Case Synopsis Note	
Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	United States	Multiple Services	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Subject was investigated for sexual assault against multiple Victims. Victim One (V1) reported visiting Subject in his hotel room and were consensually kissing. V1 stated Subject used his hand to touch her bra and over her pants. V1 told Subject to stop but Subject slid his hand down her pants over her underwear. V1 got up and went to the bathroom and Subject followed her and began touching her again without consent. Victim two (V2) reported walked past Subject when he grabbed her hips and pulled her in for a kiss without consent. After receiving the report of investigation and consulting with the Staff Judge Advocate, the commander administered a Letter of Reprimand for nonsexual assault offenses.	
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Sex	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?		
Air Force	C-1	Male	RDNA	RDNA		
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged		
RDNA	RDNA	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	N/A	N/A		
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender		
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Alcohol Use						
Unknown						
No. 15						
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Sex	Case Synopsis Note	
Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	United States	Air Force	Prep School Student	Female	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 30; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Subject showed up to work intoxicated and touched Victim on her thigh without her consent. Subject received nonjudicial punishment and was then administratively discharged.	
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Sex	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?		
Air Force	O-3	Male	No	No		
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged		
RDNA	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	N/A	Assault (Art. 128)		
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender		
Article 15 Punishment Imposed	N/A	N/A	General	N/A		
Alcohol Use						
Subject (a single subject)						

APY 23-24 Service Member Sexual Assault Report Case Synopses: AIR FORCE

*Note: RDNA reflects variables with relevant data not available

No. 16						
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Sex	Case Synopsis Note	
Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	United States	Air Force	Cadet/Midshipman	Male	Notes: Victim reported that he went to sleep at an unknown time and awoke to Subject's hand on Victim's penis, stroking it. Victim froze in fear, pretended to be asleep, and did not say anything. Subject got up and finished masturbating in the bathroom. Victim and Witness confronted Subject about the incident that occurred. Subject apologized and said he would report himself. Victim did not report the incident initially, but later changed his mind. No court action taken due to insufficient evidence. Member was disenrolled for providing alcohol to underage people with an honorable discharge.	
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Sex	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?		
Air Force	C-1	Male	RDNA	RDNA		
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged		
RDNA	RDNA	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense	N/A	N/A		
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender		
N/A	N/A	N/A	Honorable	N/A		
Alcohol Use						
Unknown						
No. 17a						
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Sex	Case Synopsis Note	
Rape (Art. 120)	United States	Air Force	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Notes: Victim #1 and Subject went to Victim #1's room after a night of drinking. Subject proceeded to have sexual intercourse with Victim #1 without her consent. Subject then left the room. Victim #2 reported that Subject touched her breasts without her consent after she told him "no." Subject kissed Victim #3 without her consent. Subject committed various non-sexual assaultive offenses against other victims. Victim #1 declined to participate in any investigative or judicial processes. Administrative discharge proceedings were initiated, and the board recommended Subject receive an Under Other than Honorable Conditions discharge.	
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Sex	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?		
Air Force		Male	RDNA	RDNA		
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged		
RDNA	RDNA	Administrative Discharge	N/A	N/A		
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender		
N/A	N/A	N/A	Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOHC)	N/A		
Alcohol Use						
All victims and subjects (multiple parties to the crime)						

APY 23-24 Service Member Sexual Assault Report Case Synopses: AIR FORCE

*Note: RDNA reflects variables with relevant data not available

No. 17b					
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Sex	Case Synopsis Note
Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	United States	Air Force	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: During an investigation related to another victim, several other victims were identified. In this investigation, Victim #1, who had been in a previous sexual relationship with Subject, disclosed that when Subject drank, he would try to touch her. Victim #2 reported that she fell asleep in Subject's room on one occasion, and she woke up to Subject digitally penetrating her. Victim #3 reported that Subject tried to kiss her on one occasion. Victim #4 reported that Subject tried to kiss her, as well. Victim #2 declined to participate in the investigation or any judicial proceedings. Subject received a letter of reprimand and was subsequently discharged.
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Sex	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Air Force	C-1	Male	RDNA	RDNA	
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
RDNA	RDNA	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	N/A	N/A	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Alcohol Use					
Both Victim and Subject					
No. 17c					
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Sex	Case Synopsis Note
Rape (Art. 120)	United States	Air Force	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim and Subject #1 returned to Victim's room after a night of drinking. Subject #2 was asleep on another bed in the room. Victim reported that Subject #1 sexually assaulted her and then left the room. Victim then woke Subject #2 to tell him to leave. Victim reported that instead of leaving, Subject #2 proceeded to have sexual intercourse with her while she was in and out of consciousness. Victim declined to participate any further in the investigative process and refused to participate in any judicial proceedings, maintaining that she wished to see no action taken against Subject #2. Subject #2 received a letter of reprimand and was subsequently administratively discharged.
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Sex	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Air Force	C-1	Male	RDNA	RDNA	
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
RDNA	RDNA	Other Adverse Administrative Action	N/A	N/A	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Alcohol Use					
Both Victim and Subject					

APY 23-24 Service Member Sexual Assault Report Case Synopses: AIR FORCE

*Note: RDNA reflects variables with relevant data not available

No. 18					
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Sex	Case Synopsis Note
Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	United States	Air Force	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 60; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No;
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Sex	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Air Force	C-1	Male	RDNA	RDNA	Notes: Witness reported that Subject had sexually assaulted Victim while Subject and Victim were dating. Victim declined to identify a perpetrator or otherwise participate in the investigation. Command decided not to take action on the sexual assault allegation. In the meantime, Subject was issued a no-contact order regarding Victim. Despite the order, Victim repeatedly went to Subject's room to hang out with him. Subject received nonjudicial punishment for violating the no-contact order.
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
RDNA	RDNA	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	N/A	Assaulting or willfully disobeying superior commissioned officer (Art. 90)	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
Article 15 Punishment Imposed	N/A	N/A	None	N/A	
Alcohol Use					
Unknown					
No. 19					
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Sex	Case Synopsis Note
Unknown	United States	Air Force	Cadet/Midshipman	Male	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR);
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Sex	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Air Force	C-1	Male	RDNA	RDNA	Notes: Victim reported that in his dorm, Subject performed oral sex on him while he was not into it, and he felt the incident became nonconsensual approximately fifteen minutes after Subject began. Victim declined to participate in any hearings. After consultation with the SJA, the case was closed with no action.
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
RDNA	RDNA	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	N/A	N/A	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Alcohol Use					
RDNA					
No. 20a					

APY 23-24 Service Member Sexual Assault Report Case Synopses: AIR FORCE

*Note: RDNA reflects variables with relevant data not available

Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Sex	Case Synopsis Note
Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	United States	Air Force	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 60; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No;
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Sex	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Air Force	C-1	Male	No	No	
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Notes: Subject #1 and Subject #2 engaged in sexual conduct with Victim who was intoxicated. Subject #2 videorecorded part of the encounter and showed the video to others. Subject #1 and #2 maintained the sexual activity itself was all consensual. Both subjects received nonjudicial punishment related to the creation and distribution of the video, as well as engaging in sexual conduct in the presence of others.
RDNA	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	N/A	Other Sexual Misconduct (Art. 120c)	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
Article 15 Punishment Imposed	N/A	N/A	None	N/A	
Alcohol Use					
RDNA					

APY 23-24 Service Member Sexual Assault Report Case Synopses: AIR FORCE

*Note: RDNA reflects variables with relevant data not available

No. 20b					
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Sex	Case Synopsis Note
Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	United States	Air Force	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 60; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No;
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Sex	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Air Force	C-1	Male	No	No	Notes: Victim reported that Subject had sex with her and recorded portions of sexual encounter and broadcasted/distributed it to others without her knowledge. Victim said she had no memories of having sex with Subject. Subject stated sex was consensual and admitted to distributing the recording of Victim. Victim was willing to participate in trial but had no preference as to disposition. After consultation with the SJA, command did not move forward with a court-martial due to insufficient admissible evidence. However, the Subject received nonjudicial punishment related to broadcasting indecent recordings.
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
RDNA	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	N/A	Other Sexual Misconduct (Art. 120c)	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
Article 15 Punishment Imposed	N/A	N/A	None	N/A	
Alcohol Use					
Unknown					
No. 21					
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Sex	Case Synopsis Note
Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	United States	Air Force	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Notes: Subject was accused of touching Victim's breast, undressing himself and Victim, and attempting to penetrate Victim's vagina with his penis without her consent during consensual kissing. A board of inquiry was convened and Subject was found guilty of abusive sexual contact and discharged.
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Sex	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Air Force	C-1	Male	RDNA	No	
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
Unknown	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge	N/A	N/A	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
N/A	N/A	N/A	General	N/A	
Alcohol Use					
RDNA					

APY 23-24 Service Member Sexual Assault Report Case Synopses: AIR FORCE

*Note: RDNA reflects variables with relevant data not available

No. 22					
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Sex	Case Synopsis Note
Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	United States	Multiple Services	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Notes: Victim #1 reported that after dating Subject for a week or two, Subject engaged in sexual intercourse with her despite her verbal objections and physical resistance. Victim #1 said Subject assaulted her approximately 10-20 times over their 2-3 week relationship. Victim #1 said she remained with Subject because she felt that it was her religious duty to proselytize to him and convert him to her religion. A third party reported that Subject had sexually assaulted Victim #2, but Victim #2 declined to participate in any investigation. Victim #3 reported that after a date with Subject, Subject touched her breast. Victim #3 said she told Subject "no," Subject then engaged in sexual intercourse with her despite her verbal objections. Charges were preferred, but Victim #3 later decided to stop participating in legal processes. The charges were dismissed and Subject was taken to a discharge board which recommended his discharge.
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Sex	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Air Force	C-1	Male	No	No	
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
RDNA	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	N/A	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Alcohol Use					
RDNA					
No. 23					
Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation Subject is Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Sex	Case Synopsis Note
Unknown	United States	Air Force	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Notes: Subject was accused of forcing Victim #1 to have sexual intercourse on multiple occasions. Subject was accused of not stopping consensual sexual intercourse when he was asked to by Victim #2. Although both Victims declined to participate in the military justice process there was enough corroborating evidence and Subject was administratively discharged.
Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Sex	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Accession?	
Air Force	C-1	Male	RDNA	No	
Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	
Unknown	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge	N/A	N/A	
Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing, if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	
N/A	N/A	N/A	Honorable	N/A	
Alcohol Use					
RDNA					

Appendix F: List of Acronyms



Appendix F: List of Acronyms

AOC	Air Officers Commanding
APY	Academic Program Year
CATCH	Catch A Serial Offender Program
CO	Company Officer
CTTF	Climate Transformation Task Force
DD	Defense Department
DoD	Department of Defense
DSD	Deputy Secretary of Defense
EC	Executive Council
FAP	Family Advocacy Program
FY	Fiscal Year
LE	Law Enforcement
MILDEP	Military Department
MSA	Military Service Academy
NDAA	National Defense Authorization Act
OPA	Office of People Analytics
OUSD(P&R)	Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness
SAPR	Sexual Assault Prevention and Response
SARC	Sexual Assault and Response Coordinator
SC	Steering Committee
SHARP	Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention
SRI	SAPR-Related Inquiry
TAC	Tactical Officer
USAFA	United States Air Force Academy
USC	Unwanted Sexual Contact
USD(P&R)	Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness
USMA	United States Military Academy
USNA	United States Naval Academy
VA	Victim Advocate



Survey of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment at the Military Service Academies

Overview Report

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Survey of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment at the Military Service Academies

Overview Report

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Lead survey analysts from Fors Marsh (FM) were Ms. Emilee Wakefield and Ms. Nicole Dee. Lead operations analyst was Mr. Graham Puckett, with support and oversight by Ms. Margaret Coffey (FM). Ms. Coffey was also responsible for the creation of survey database and archiving standards. The operations analysts used OPA’s Statistical Analysis Macros to calculate the results presented in this report and contributed to this report. Mr. Jason Johnston and Ms. Krista French (Data Recognition Corporation) managed the survey operations processes for the *2024 SAGR* data collection.

The *2024 SAGR* data collection team leads were Mr. W. Xav Klauberg and Dr. Austin Lawhead (OPA), and Ms. Amanda Barry, Dr. Becky Lane, and Ms. Jess Tercha (FM). Thank you to all the OPA and FM team members who assisted in the onsite data collection.

OPA’s DS4 team, under Dr. Matt Scheidt’s guidance, was responsible for all statistical aspects of this survey. Mr. Marcus Maher, under the supervision of Mr. Stephen Busselberg (FM), were responsible for the weighting process.

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¹ Since 2006, the *SAGR* survey used the term “gender” to describe men and women. These groups have been defined using survey items and/or administrative data categories for “male” and “female” and therefore references to gender should be understood to mean “sex.”

Executive Summary

The U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) is firmly committed to eradicating sexual harassment and sexual assault in its ranks, including at the military service academies (MSAs). Accordingly, DoD seeks to continually expand, evaluate, and improve sexual assault and sexual harassment programs and resources at the MSAs. In a February 2022 memorandum, the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (USD[P&R]) stated that “sexual assault and sexual harassment have no place at our MSAs, and we must continue efforts to prevent and reduce these behaviors and foster academy climates of dignity and respect...” (Department of Defense, 2022a). More broadly, these commitments serve to further the 2022 National Defense Strategy’s fifth of five dimensions designed to build “enduring advantages” in the Defense enterprise; that of cultivating and investing in the DoD workforce (Department of Defense, 2022b). The *2024 Service Academy Gender² Relations (SAGR) Survey (2024 SAGR)* is a key source of information for evaluating these programs at the U.S. Military Academy (USMA), the U.S. Naval Academy (USNA), and the U.S. Air Force Academy (USAFA).

In response to the *2022 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey* results, then Secretary of Defense Lloyd Austin issued a memorandum on March 10, 2023 titled “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault at the Military Service Academies,” directing the academies to: (1) conduct On-Site Installation Evaluations (OSIE) at the MSAs; (2) develop a MSA implementation plan for the Department’s prevention workforce and leadership requirements; (3) champion the Department’s climate assessment process; (4) broaden the skills of MSA leaders to assess and act on climate factors impacting their cadet/midshipman units; (5) communicate the importance of military justice reforms; (6) implement a “Return to Health” policy; (7) incorporate the latest Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) policies to align with SAPR-related prevention and training efforts, encourage reporting, and improve victim support; and (8) issue policy on the physical separation of cadet and midshipman survivors of sexual assault and alleged perpetrators (Department of Defense, 2023a). Further, in August 2023, Secretary Austin issued the memorandum “Actions to Transform the Climate and Help Prevent Harmful Behaviors at the U.S. Military Service Academies,” directing the MSAs to take transformational actions to reverse recent upward trends of sexual assault and harassment at the MSAs (Department of Defense, 2023b). One of these actions directed the formation of the MSA Climate Transformation Task Force (CTTF). The CTTF is composed of senior military and civilian personnel from each military department and academy, in addition to other members of DoD leadership, with the direction to enhance cooperation on improving the climate and integrated prevention efforts at the MSAs, by focusing on reshaping the culture and addressing root causes of sexual violence at the academies. The *2024 SAGR* provides early insights into the impacts of the implementation of these plans of action.

² Since 2006, the SAGR survey used the term “gender” to describe men and women. These groups have been defined using survey items and/or administrative data categories for “male” and “female” and therefore references to gender should be understood to mean “sex.”

Background

The *2024 SAGR*, conducted by the Health and Resilience Division within the Office of People Analytics (OPA), is the 11th of a series of surveys mandated by Title 10, United States Code, Sections 7461, 8480, and 9461. The survey results include the estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact, sexual harassment, and sex discrimination; students' perceptions of academy culture with respect to sexual assault and sexual harassment; and perceptions of program effectiveness in reducing or preventing sexual assault and sexual harassment. Estimated prevalence rates should not be construed as legal crime victimization rates in the absence of an investigation being conducted to determine a verified outcome.

DoD's weighted response rate for the *2024 SAGR* was 88% (94% for women, 86% for men).³ USMA respondents included 848 women (88% response rate) and 2,526 men (75% response rate); USNA respondents included 1,228 women (96% response rate) and 2,773 men (92% response rate); and USAFA respondents included 1,154 women (97% response rate) and 2,590 men (93% response rate). These response rates are not only very high compared to other survey efforts, but the highest in the history of the *SAGR* project, underscoring not only the accuracy of this report's estimates, but the importance of the *SAGR* data collection methodology in delivering these response rates.

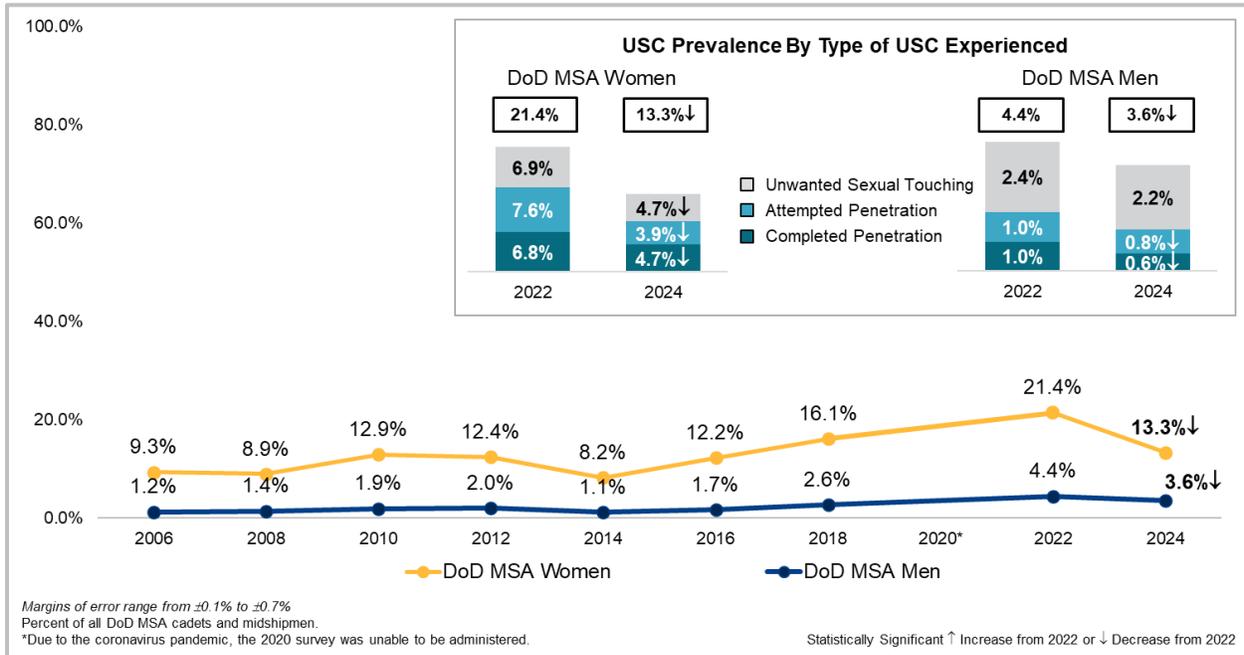
Summary of Topline Results

Estimated Past-Year Unwanted Sexual Contact Prevalence Rates

As detailed in chapter 1 of the report, unwanted sexual contact (USC) includes completed or attempted unwanted sexual intercourse, oral sex, anal sex, penetration by a finger or object, or unwanted sexual touching. Students were asked about experiences of USC between June 2023 and the time they took the survey, representing the past academic program year (APY 2023–2024).

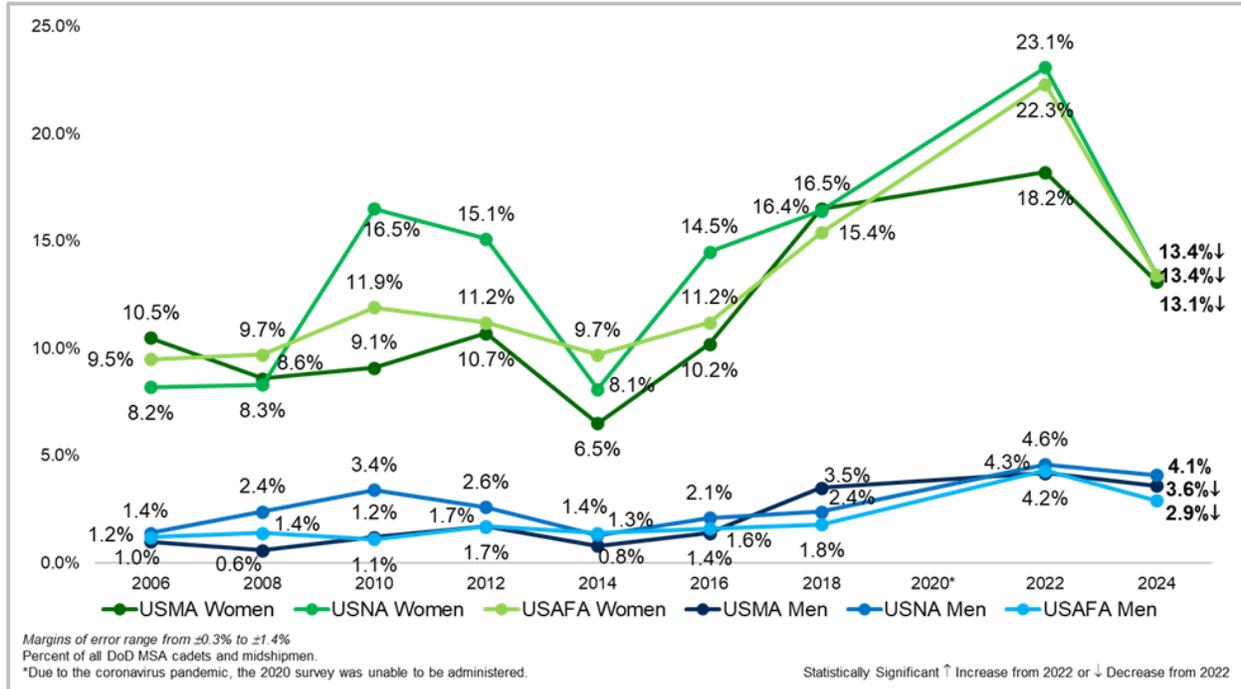
³ Please see chapter 1 for more information on how sex was constructed for these comparison groups (i.e., estimates presented for MSA men and women).

Figure 1.
Estimated Past-Year Unwanted Sexual Contact Rate



- An estimated 13.3% of DoD MSA women (457 cadets/midshipmen) and 3.6% of DoD MSA men (327 cadets/midshipmen) experienced USC in the past APY (Figure 1). These estimates reflect a significant decrease since 2022, when the rate for women was 21.4% and 4.4% for men.
 - For USMA, an estimated 13.1% of women (126 cadets) and 3.6% of men (124 cadets) experienced USC in the past APY (Figure 2). These estimates reflect a significant decrease since 2022, when the rate for women was 18.2% and 4.2% for men.
 - For USNA, an estimated 13.4% of women (172 midshipmen) and 4.1% of men (123 midshipmen) experienced USC in the past APY. These estimates reflect a significant decrease since 2022, when the rate for women was 23.1% and 4.6% for men.
 - For USAFA, an estimated 13.4% of women (159 cadets) and 2.9% of men (81 cadets) experienced USC in the past APY. These estimates reflect a significant decrease since 2022, when the rate for women was 22.3% and 4.3% for men.

Figure 2.
Estimated Past-Year Unwanted Sexual Contact Rate by Academy



Experiences of Unwanted Sexual Contact

To better understand the circumstances involved in their experiences, Academy students who experienced USC⁴ were asked to provide additional information regarding this experience.⁵ In addition to discerning what behaviors occurred in the one worst situation (type of USC involved in the one situation), students were asked to provide details regarding characteristics of the alleged offender(s), when and where the one situation happened, experiences following the one situation of USC, and whether they chose to report the incident.

- The majority of MSA women who experienced USC in the past year described the alleged offender in the one worst situation as a singular person, who was male, an academy student, often in the same class year, and someone they knew from class or another activity. MSA women indicated the one situation of USC often took place on academy grounds in a dormitory or living area, or some other location off academy grounds, and most often after duty hours on a weekend or holiday. Approximately one-third of MSA women were victimized (e.g., sexually harassed, stalked, or sexually assaulted) by the same alleged offender before (33%) or after (34%) the

⁴ Experience of USC is determined by endorsement by the respondent of at least one USC behavior in the past APY as presented on the survey.

⁵ Although some students may have experienced more than one USC event, follow-up questions on details about only one event with the greatest impact were asked to minimize survey burden. The event chosen is regarded as the “worst situation” throughout the report.

USC one situation and 50% of situations involved alcohol use by the victim and/or alleged offender.

- The majority of MSA men who experienced USC in the past year described the alleged offender in the one worst situation as a singular person but equally split between being either male or female, most often an academy student, often in the same class year, and whom they knew from class or another activity. MSA men indicated that the one situation of USC most often took place on academy grounds in a dormitory or living area, followed closely by on academy grounds not in a dormitory or living area, and occurred most often after duty hours on a weekend or holiday. Over one-quarter of MSA men were victimized (e.g., sexually harassed, stalked, or sexually assaulted) by the same alleged offender before (27%) or after (26%) the USC one situation and 39% of situations involved alcohol use by the victim and/or alleged offender.
- USC remains an underreported crime, with an estimated 15% of MSA women and 5% of MSA men indicating they filed an official report.⁶ The majority who reported did so to stop the alleged offender(s) from hurting others. Approximately one-quarter of MSA women (27%) and around one-third of MSA men (36%) indicated they experienced retaliation as a result of reporting their USC event. For those who did not report the USC event, the majority did not think it was serious enough to report.

Estimated Past-Year Sexual Harassment and/or Sex Discrimination Prevalence Rates

Sexual harassment and/or sex discrimination violations include behaviors in line with either sexual harassment or sex discrimination as set out by DoD policy. “Sexual harassment” is defined as unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that creates an ineffective or hostile work environment and/or changes the conditions of work. “Sex discrimination” is defined as differential treatment based on one’s sex that may negatively impact one’s career.

Estimated Past-Year Sexual Harassment Prevalence Rates

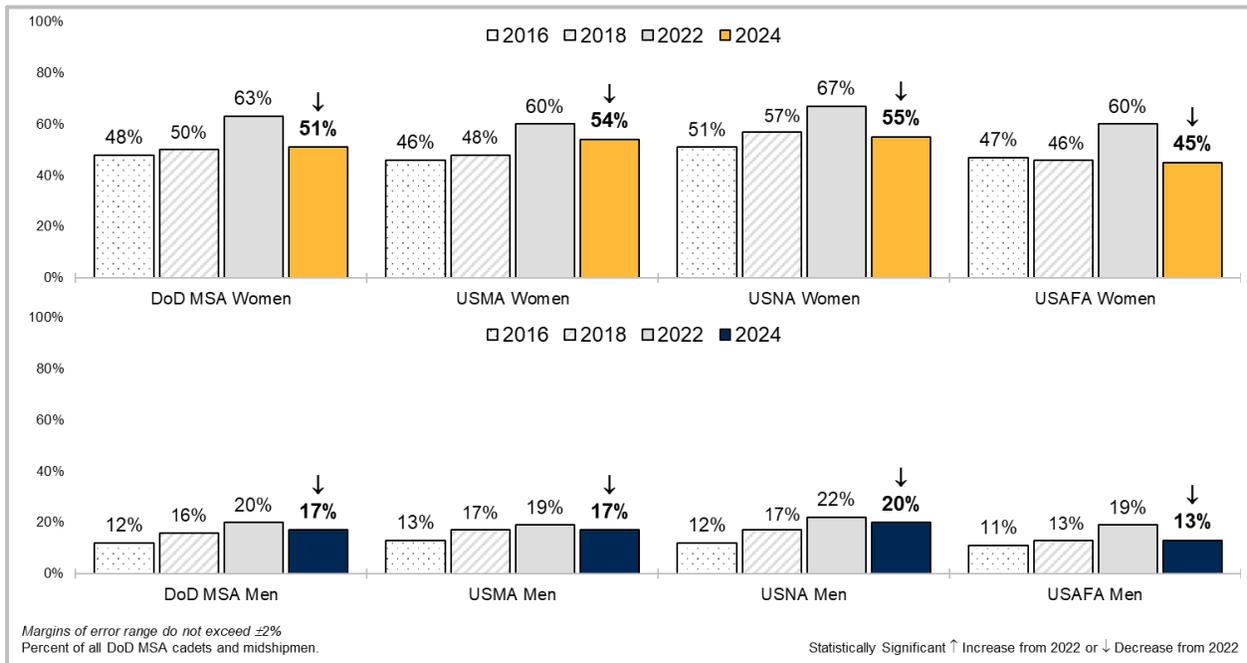
- An estimated 51% of DoD MSA women (1,707 cadets/midshipmen) and 17% of DoD MSA men (1,511 cadets/midshipmen) experienced sexual harassment in the past APY (Figure 3). These estimates reflect a significant decrease since 2022, when the estimated rate for women was 63% and 20% for men.
 - For USMA, an estimated 54% of women (509 cadets) and 17% of men (570 cadets) experienced sexual harassment in the past APY. These estimates reflect a significant decrease since 2022, when the estimated rate for women was 60% and 19% for men.
 - For USNA, an estimated 55% of women (677 midshipmen) and 20% of men (593 midshipmen) experienced sexual harassment in the past APY. These estimates

⁶ Reporting of unwanted sexual contact on the survey is based on self-report data.

reflect a significant decrease since 2022, when the estimated rate for women was 67% and 22% for men.

- For USAFA, an estimated 45% of women (522 cadets) and 13% of men (349 cadets) experienced sexual harassment in the past APY. These estimates reflect a significant decrease since 2022, when the estimated rate for women was 60% and 19% for men.

Figure 3.
Estimated Past-Year Sexual Harassment Rate

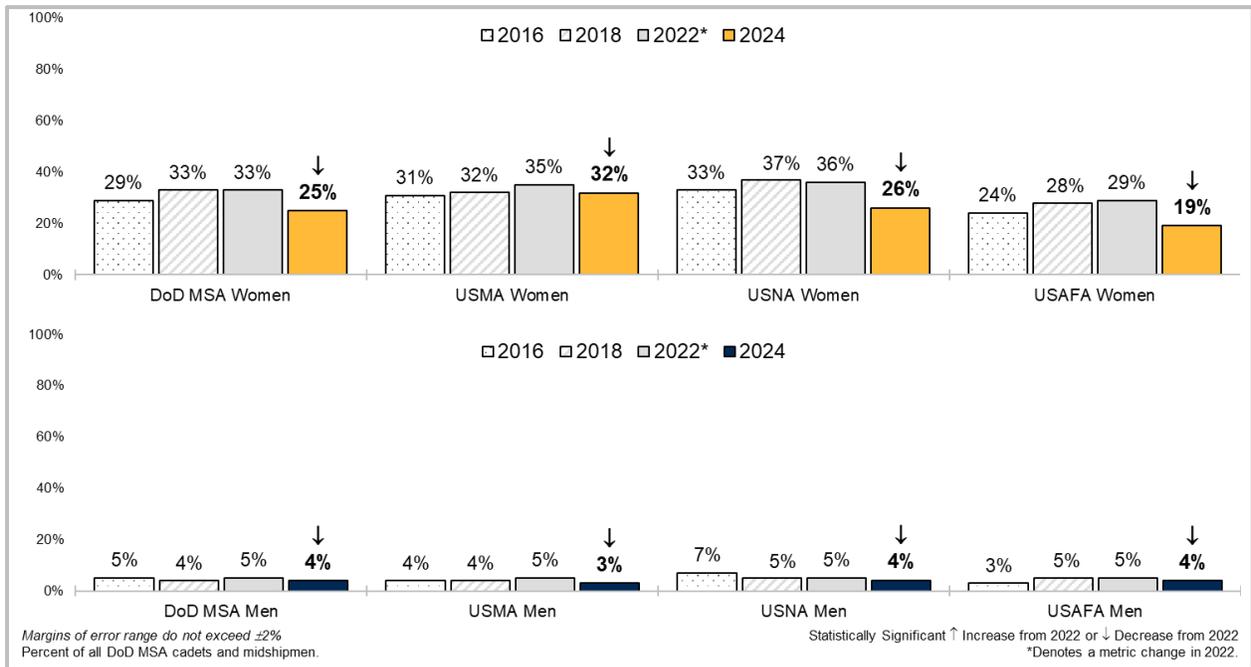


Estimated Past-Year Sex Discrimination Prevalence Rates

- An estimated 25% of DoD MSA women (862 cadets/midshipmen) and 4% of DoD MSA men (367 cadets/midshipmen) experienced sex discrimination in the past APY (Figure 4) which reflects a significant decrease since 2022, when the estimated rate was 33% for women and 5% for men.
 - For USMA, an estimated 32% of women (302 cadets) and 3% of men (117 cadets) experienced sex discrimination in the past APY. This reflects a significant decrease since 2022, when the estimated rate was 35% for women and 5% for men.
 - For USNA, an estimated 26% of women (336 midshipmen) and 4% of men (126 midshipmen) experienced sex discrimination in the past APY. This reflects a significant decrease since 2022, when the estimated rate was 36% for women and 5% for men.

- For USAFA, an estimated 19% of women (225 cadets) and 4% of men (125 cadets) experienced sex discrimination in the past APY. This reflects a significant decrease since 2022, when the estimated rate for women was 29% and the estimated rate for men was 5%.

Figure 4.
Estimated Past-Year Sex Discrimination Rate



Prevalence Estimates by Race/Ethnicity and Sexual Orientation

The following section describes estimated prevalence of USC, sexual harassment, and sex discrimination for students first by race/ethnicity and sexual minority status. Race/ethnicity minority is defined as those who responded to the survey as identifying as American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, and/or Spanish/Hispanic/Latino.

Prevalence Estimates by Race/Ethnicity

- An estimated 13.5% of racial/ethnic minority MSA women and 12.4% of non-Hispanic White MSA women experienced past-year USC; 50% of racial/ethnic minority MSA women and 52% of non-Hispanic White MSA women experienced sexual harassment; and 27% of racial/ethnic minority MSA women and 24% of non-Hispanic White MSA women experienced sex discrimination. Hispanic MSA women (15.6%) were more likely than women of other races/ethnicities to experience USC, whereas non-Hispanic White (12.4%) women were less likely. Hispanic MSA women (54%) and non-Hispanic White women (52%) were more likely than women of other races/ethnicities to experience sexual harassment, whereas Black (46%),

Asian (47%), and women identifying as another race/ethnicity (49%) were less likely. Finally, Black (28%) and Hispanic (28%) women were more likely to experience sex discrimination, whereas non-Hispanic White women (24%) were less likely.

- An estimated 4.1% of racial/ethnic minority MSA men and 3.2% of non-Hispanic White MSA men experienced past-year USC; 24% of racial/ethnic minority MSA men and 16% of non-Hispanic White MSA men experienced sexual harassment; and 4% of racial/ethnic minority MSA men and 4% of non-Hispanic White MSA men experienced sex discrimination. Black MSA men were more likely to experience USC (5.2%), whereas non-Hispanic White (3.2%) MSA men were less likely. Black (25%) and Hispanic (21%) MSA men were more likely to experience sexual harassment than men of other races/ethnicities, while non-Hispanic White men (16%) were less likely. Finally, Asian men (3%) were less likely than men of other races/ethnicities to experience sex discrimination.

Prevalence Estimates by Sexual Minority Status

The 2024 SAGR asked respondents to identify their sexual orientation as heterosexual or straight, gay or lesbian, bisexual, “I use a different term,” or “Prefer not to answer.” We present prevalence estimates for lesbian, gay, bisexual, and those who indicated using a different term (hereafter referred to as sexual minority) MSA students (as a group) and heterosexual MSA students.

- Sexual minority MSA students were significantly more likely than heterosexual MSA students to experience each type of misconduct. An estimated 16.2% of sexual minority MSA women experienced past-year USC; 64% experienced sexual harassment, and 36% experienced sex discrimination. These estimated rates were significantly higher than the estimated rates of USC (12.2%), sexual harassment (48%), and sex discrimination (23%) for heterosexual MSA women, although all significantly decreased since 2022. An estimated 10.9% of sexual minority MSA men experienced past-year USC; 48% experienced sexual harassment, and 6% experienced sex discrimination. These estimated rates were significantly higher than the estimated rates of USC (3.2%), sexual harassment (16%), and sex discrimination (4%) for heterosexual MSA men.

Academy Culture and Climate for Prevention of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

The SAGR survey is one way to track progress of prevention efforts at the academies. As such, this section summarizes prevention-relevant metrics, such as alcohol use, willingness to stop sexual assault and sexual harassment, bystander intervention, academy culture related to prevention, and efforts by leaders and students at all levels to stop sexual assault and sexual harassment.

- **Alcohol Use:** The majority of MSA women and men indicated they either abstain from alcohol (42% of women, up from 40% in 2022; 44% of men, up from 40% in 2022) or that their alcohol consumption was minor on a typical day when drinking

(22% of women, up from 20% in 2022; 12% of men, up from 11% in 2022). The proportions of both increased since 2022, while the proportion of MSA men and women consuming five or more drinks on a typical day decreased (10% of women, down from 13% in 2022, and 23% of men, down from 28% in 2022). Although roughly one-third of MSA students indicated they had engaged in binge drinking on at least one or more occasions in the past 30 days, these rates decreased among both men and women since 2022. Just under one-fifth of MSA students (17%) of MSA students indicated that alcohol had impacted their memory at least once in the past year, a decrease compared to 22% in 2022.

- **Bystander Intervention:** In general, the majority of MSA students indicated they were willing to stop sexual harassment to a large extent. Specifically, slightly more than half of MSA women (51%) and 56% of MSA men indicated they were willing to point out to someone that they thought had “crossed the line” with sex-related comments or jokes,⁷ which remained statistically unchanged for women (50% in 2022) but increased for men since 2022 (54%). Nearly two-thirds of MSA women (62%, increased from 56%) and nearly three-quarters of MSA men (73%, increased from 69%) were willing to seek help from the chain of command to stop other students who continue to engage in sexual harassment, both of which increased since 2022. Compared to 2022, fewer MSA students witnessed at least one situation in which unwanted behaviors were occurring (76% for women, decreased from 82% in 2022, and 50% for men, decreased from 57% in 2022). The most common situations witnessed by both MSA women and men were observing someone who crossed the line with their sexist comments or jokes (62% for women, decreased from 71% in 2022, and 31% for men, decreased from 36% in 2022) or encountering someone who drank too much and needed help (52% for women, decreased from 63% in 2022, and 37% for men, decreased from 45% in 2022). Although there were decreases in witnessing these behaviors overall, the overwhelming majority of MSA students noted they intervened, which remained statistically unchanged since 2022 (95% for women and 93% for men). The method of intervention was most often speaking up to address the situation (62% for women, increased from 60% in 2022, and 64% for men, increased from 63% in 2022) or by talking to those involved to see if they were okay (66% for women, decreased from 67% in 2022, and 53% for men, decreased from 56% in 2022).
- **Perceptions of Academy Leadership and Peers Setting Good Examples:** Nearly three-quarters of MSA women and over three-quarters of MSA men believed that both their commissioned officers (e.g., Tactical Officers [TAC], Company Officers [CO], and Air Officers Commanding [AOC]) and non-commissioned officers (NCO) in charge of units set good examples in their own behavior and talk (74% and 75% respectively for women, 79% for both for men), an increase among both men and women since 2022 (from 70% for both for women in 2022, and from 77% and 78%

⁷ Survey items were developed prior to the Executive Order 14168 “Defending Women from Gender Ideology Extremism and Restoring Biological Truth to the Federal Government” and used the term “gender” to describe men and women. These groups have been defined using survey items and/or administrative data categories for “male” and “female” and therefore references to gender should be understood to mean “sex.”

respectively, for men). Perceptions that other cadets/midshipmen watch out for each other to prevent sexual assault and the extent to which cadet/midshipman leaders enforce rules both grew since 2022, but could benefit from continued growth. To be specific, approximately two-thirds of MSA men (70%, increased from 64% in 2022) and over half of MSA women (58%, increased from 47% in 2022) indicated other cadets/midshipmen watch out for each other to prevent sexual assault, and over two-thirds of MSA men (68%, increased from 59% in 2022) and over half (58%, increased from 47% in 2022) of MSA women indicated their cadet/midshipman leadership enforces rules. Looking across class years, freshman students (both women and men) tended to report leadership setting good examples, peers enforcing rules, and peers watching out for each other at higher levels, whereas endorsement appears to decline year by year as students progressed through the academy.

- **Efforts to Stop Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment:** Of the various leaders and personnel on campus, MSA students perceived academy senior leadership, commissioned officers in charge of units, and NCOs in charge of units as making the most honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual assault and sexual harassment, but perceptions of all types of faculty/staff and cadets/midshipmen making these efforts increased for both men and women since 2022. This is an overall trend reversal compared to 2022, when perceptions had decreased for the majority of academy personnel compared to 2018. MSA women had lower perceptions than MSA men for all categories despite increasing since 2022. Looking across class years, freshman students (both women and men)⁸ tend to report the highest effort to stop sexual assault and harassment by leaders and personnel, with endorsement declining year by year as students progress through the academy.

Academy Culture and Climate for Reporting Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

Sexual assault and sexual harassment often go unreported. The culture and climate regarding reporting plays a large role in whether a victim chooses to come forward. To further examine the academy culture and climate related to reporting of these unwanted behaviors, the *2024 SAGR* asked MSA students whether they would trust the academy if they were to experience sexual assault, and about other deterrents for reporting at the academy, such as victim blaming and the role that media plays.

- **Trust in the Academy:** The *2024 SAGR* asked MSA students how they believe the academy would respond if they were to experience USC. Compared to 2022, more MSA cadets/midshipmen indicated they would trust the academy to protect their privacy, ensure their safety, and treat them with dignity and respect if they were to report an experience of sexual assault, with nearly two-thirds to just under three-quarters of MSA men and over one-third to just under one-half of MSA women indicating they would trust the academy to a large extent.

⁸Please see chapter 1 for more information on how sex was constructed for these comparison groups (i.e., estimates presented for MSA men and women).

- **Barriers to Reporting Sexual Assault:** Compared to 2022, progress was made in 2024 regarding whether participants perceived “to a large extent” that high-profile cases, media scrutiny, and negative peer reactions would impact whether a victim would report a sexual assault. However, MSA women still hold many of these perceptions at higher rates than do MSA men, most notably when asked to what extent potential negative reactions from academy peers would impact a victim’s willingness to come forward and report. Students’ beliefs regarding whether “crying rape” to avoid punishment after making a regrettable decision and victim blaming occur at the academy have declined since 2022 but remain prevalent. Similar to the barriers to reporting discussed above, MSA women were more likely than MSA men to perceive that victim blaming occurs at the academy and that a victim’s reputation affects whether they will be believed.
- **Psychological Climate for Sexual Harassment:** Students were asked to describe their company/squadron at the academy regarding how seriously sexual harassment is treated as an issue and how risky it would be for them to make a complaint about sexual harassment. Both men and women reported a more positive psychological climate than in 2022, where the majority of women and men (84% and 91%, respectively) perceived their company/squadron as intolerant of sexual harassment.
- **Workplace Hostility:** Students were asked how often they experienced six different instances of workplace hostility including peers who gossip/talked about them, or did not provide information or assistance when they needed it. Although rates remain high among academy students, significant decreases were found on every item compared to 2022, for both men and women, although women rated every aspect of the workplace climate as significantly less healthy than did men. Peers who gossiped/talked about them and who used insults, sarcasm, or gestures to humiliate them were among the most highly endorsed for both men and women.
- **Responsibility and Intervention:** This metric examines to what extent participants witnessed company/squadron peers promoting a climate based on mutual respect and trust, refraining from sexist comments and behavior, encouraging bystander intervention, and correcting incidents of sexual harassment. Endorsement of these four indicators increased for both men and women since 2022, although MSA men indicated higher levels of each behavior within their company/squadron than did MSA women. When examining responses of those who witnessed these behaviors to a large extent, just under three-quarters of MSA women (73%) and over three-quarters of MSA men (84%) indicated witnessing peers in their company/squadron promote a climate based on mutual respect and trust, whereas over half of women (55%) and three-quarters of men (75%) indicated people in their company/squadron recognize and immediately correct incidents of sexual harassment.

Conclusion

The results of the 2024 SAGR are mixed; the main positive takeaway being that estimated rates of USC, sexual harassment and/or sex discrimination, and culture/climate items generally moved in desirable directions. The decrease in overall estimated USC prevalence for MSA women and

men is the first in a decade of SAGR administrations. These changes are not only inherently positive (fewer people experiencing USC) but also suggests that efforts at the academies may be affecting desirable change. On the other hand, despite these desirable changes, the overall prevalence rate estimates appear approximate to levels seen in prior SAGR efforts.

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Chapter 1: Introduction and Methodology

Introduction

The Health and Resilience Research Division of the Office of People Analytics (OPA) has conducted congressionally mandated surveys of cadets and midshipmen at each of the Department of Defense (DoD) military service academies (MSA) since 2005. The chief purpose of these surveys has been to generate estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact (USC), sexual harassment, and sex discrimination at the MSAs. The survey also assesses attitudes toward, and perceptions of, the programs and policies designed to reduce the occurrence of these unwanted behaviors at the academies. The *2024 Service Academy Gender⁹ Relations Survey (2024 SAGR)* was the 11th survey conducted to address these purposes.

DoD Sexual Assault Programs and Policies

The current assessment cycle at the academies, which consists of a biennial, alternating administration of surveys and focus groups, is mandated by Title 10, United States Code (U.S.C.), Sections 7461, 8480, and 9461. This requirement applies to the DoD academies: the U.S. Military Academy (USMA), the U.S. Naval Academy (USNA), and the U.S. Air Force Academy (USAFA). More broadly, this effort also supports the element of cultivating and investing in the DoD workforce, one of the five key “enduring advantages” of the 2022 U.S. National Defense Strategy (Department of Defense, 2022b).

DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Policy

Program Oversight

DoD Directive (DoDD) 6495.01 charged the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel & Readiness (USD[P&R]) with implementing a Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) program and monitoring compliance with the directive through data collection and performance metrics (Department of Defense, 2021). It established the DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO) within the Office of the USD (P&R) in 2006 to address all DoD sexual assault policy matters, except criminal investigations and legal processes, which are the responsibility of the Military Criminal Investigative Organization (MCIO), the Offices of the Judge Advocates General of the Military Departments, and the Offices of Special Trial Counsel respectively. DoD SAPRO requires data to continually assess the estimated prevalence of sexual assault at the academies and the effectiveness of the programs and resources they implement.

Defining Sexual Assault

DoDD 6495.01 defines “sexual assault” as any “intentional sexual contact characterized by use of force, threats, intimidation, or abuse of authority or when the victim does not or cannot

⁹ Since 2006, the *SAGR* survey used the term “gender” to describe men and women. These groups have been defined using survey items and/or administrative data categories for “male” and “female” and therefore references to gender should be understood to mean “sex.”

consent” (Department of Defense, 2021). Under this definition, sexual assault includes rape, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy (forced oral or anal sex), or attempts to commit these acts. In Section 552 of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for FY 2006, Congress amended the Uniformed Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) to consolidate and reorganize the array of military sex offenses. These revised provisions took effect on October 1, 2007. Article 120, UCMJ, was subsequently amended in FY 2012. Additional amendments to the UCMJ were made in in the FY17 NDAA via the Military Justice Act of 2016.

The term “unwanted sexual contact” or “USC” used throughout this report refers to a range of activities prohibited by the UCMJ, including uninvited and unwelcome completed or attempted sexual intercourse, sodomy (oral or anal sex), penetration by an object, and the unwanted touching of genitalia and other sexually related areas of the body. The *2024 SAGR* measures USC using a comprehensive, behavioral list of items. The resulting prevalence rate provides an estimated proportion of students who experienced any of these behaviors, referred to as “unwanted sexual contact” or “USC” in the prior year. The estimated prevalence rates should not be construed as legal crime victimization rates in the absence of an investigation being conducted to determine a verified outcome.

DoD Equal Opportunity, Sexual Harassment, and Sex Discrimination Policies

Program Oversight

The Office for Civil Rights and Equal Opportunity Policy (OCREOP) is the primary office within DoD that develops policy and conducts oversight regarding sexual harassment prevention and response in the Armed Forces. OCREOP monitors the prevention and response of sexual harassment and sex discrimination by overseeing multiple programs, including the Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) program. The overall goal of the MEO program is to “ensure that Service members are treated with dignity and respect and are afforded equal opportunity in an environment free from prohibited discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex (including pregnancy), gender identity, or sexual orientation” (Department of Defense, 2022c).

Defining Sexual Harassment and Sex Discrimination

DoD Instruction (DoDI) 1020.03 (Department of Defense, 2025), “Harassment Prevention and Response in the Armed Forces,” establishes the Department’s comprehensive harassment prevention and response program and defines “sexual harassment” as “A category of harassment that is sexual in nature, including, but not limited to, unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and repeated deliberate offensive comments of gestures of a sexual nature. Conduct that constitutes an offense at Paragraph 107a of Part IV of the Manual for Courts-Martial is punishable under Article 134 of the UCMJ.”

Prohibited discrimination is defined in DoDI 1350.02, “DoD Military Equal Opportunity Program,” and includes “disparate treatment, of an individual or group on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex (including pregnancy), gender identity, or sexual orientation that is not otherwise authorized by law or regulation and detracts from military readiness”

(Department of Defense, 2022c). MEO refers to “the right of all Service members to serve, advance, and be evaluated based on only individual merit, fitness, capability, and performance in an environment free of prohibited discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, gender identity, or sexual orientation.”

Measurement of Constructs

Construction of estimated rates of USC, sexual harassment and/or sex discrimination, and retaliatory behaviors are described in detail below. These rates should not be construed as legal crime victimization rates in the absence of an investigation being conducted to determine a verified outcome.

Unwanted Sexual Contact

USC refers to a range of activities prohibited by the UCMJ, including uninvited and unwelcome completed or attempted sexual intercourse, sodomy (oral or anal sex), penetration by an object, and the unwanted touching of genitalia and other sexually related areas of the body.¹⁰ In the 2024 SAGR, USC is measured using a comprehensive, behavioral list of items (Q49; Figure 5). The resulting prevalence rate provides an estimated proportion of individuals who experienced any of these behaviors, referred to as “unwanted sexual contact” or “USC” in the past academic program year (APY); in other words, between June 2023 and the time of data collection in April 2024.

Figure 5.
Unwanted Sexual Contact Prevalence Rate Metric

Unwanted Sexual Contact	Since June 2023, have you experienced any of the following intentional sexual contacts that were against your will or which occurred when you did not or could not consent in which someone... Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexually touched you (for example, intentional touching of genitalia, breasts, or buttocks) or made you sexually touch them? • Attempted to make you have sexual intercourse, but was not successful? • Made you have sexual intercourse? • Attempted to make you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object, but was not successful? • Made you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object?

As originally developed, the goal of the USC question was to act as a proxy for sexual assault while balancing the emotional burden to the respondent. The intention of the USC item was not to provide a crime victimization rate but to provide DoD with information about MSA cadets and midshipmen who experienced sex-related behaviors prohibited by the UCMJ that would qualify the individual to receive SAPR support services. This behaviorally based measure captures

¹⁰ The UCMJ includes several provisions prohibiting sexual misconduct. For the purposes of this report, the term “unwanted” includes certain sexual offenses punishable under the UCMJ.

specific behaviors experienced and does not assume the respondent has expert knowledge of the UCMJ or its definition of sexual assault. The vast majority of respondents would not know the differences among the UCMJ offenses of “rape,” “sexual assault,” “aggravated sexual contact,” and “abusive sexual contact” as defined in Article 120 of the UCMJ. As such, using behaviorally based questions allows for more accurate estimation of prevalence rates (Fisher & Cullen, 2000). The 2024 SAGR specifically asks about behaviors that were against the respondent’s consent (either when they did not or could not consent) or against their will, including completed and attempted sexual intercourse, oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by an object or finger, as well as unwanted sexual touching. The latter is specific to unwanted touching of sexual regions of the body (i.e., genitalia, breasts, or buttocks) and does not include unwanted touching of nonsexual regions of the body or behaviors that are harassing in nature. The terms and definitions of USC have been consistent throughout the SAGR surveys since 2006 to provide DoD with comparable data points across time. These rates should not be construed as legal crime victimization rates in the absence of an investigation being conducted to determine a verified outcome.

Sexual Harassment and Sex Discrimination

In 2014, the RAND Corporation developed new measures of sexual harassment and/or sex discrimination for the *RAND Military Workplace Survey (2014 RMWS)* that were designed to align with criteria for a DoD-based MEO violation. This measure was fashioned to be consistent with military law and policy that outline criteria for an MEO violation of sexual harassment and/or sex discrimination; the measure incorporates behaviors and follow-up criteria to derive rates. The categories of behaviors include sexual harassment (i.e., sexually hostile work environment and sexual *quid pro quo*), and sex discrimination. The measure was tailored for use at the academies, including minor changes (e.g., the items ask about “someone from your Academy” instead of “someone from work” and “most cadets/midshipmen” instead of “most men/women in the military”) and two substantive changes: (1) separate items from the 2014 *RMWS* on someone repeatedly telling about their sexual activities and making sexual gestures/body movements were combined into a single item, and (2) an item on whether someone intentionally touched them in a sexual way when they did not want them to was removed, as this behavior falls under USC. Otherwise, the measure was consistent with the measure used for Active and Reserve Component members.

Behavioral Definition

Following the 2014 *RMWS* guidelines, OPA used a two-step process to determine estimated sexual harassment and/or sex discrimination rates. First, we asked questions about whether students experienced behaviors prohibited by MEO policy by someone from their academy and the circumstances of those experiences. Second, we categorized those reported behaviors into two types—sexual harassment and sex discrimination—to produce estimated rates for these two categories.

The sexual harassment and sex discrimination measures include two requirements intended to identify conduct violating DoD policy as defined in DoDI 1350.02 (Department of Defense, 2022c). First, the student must endorse an experience consistent with the violations specified by DoDI 1350.02. These include indicating experiencing either sexual harassment (e.g., sexually

hostile work environment or sexual *quid pro quo*) and/or sex discriminatory behaviors by someone from their academy. Second, the student also had to have indicated “yes” to one of the follow-up items that assess persistence and/or severity of the behavior (Figure 6).

Figure 6.
Construction of Estimated Past Year Sexual Harassment and Sex Discrimination Rates¹¹

Sexual Harassment	① Experienced at Least One Behavior	
	<p>Sexually Hostile Work Environment Behaviors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repeatedly told sexual “jokes” that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset • Embarrassed, angered, or upset you by repeatedly suggesting that you do not act like a cadet/midshipman of your gender is supposed to • Displayed, showed, or sent sexually explicit materials like pictures or videos that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset • Repeatedly told you about their sexual activities or made sexual gestures/body movements (for example, thrusting their pelvis or grabbing their crotch) in a way that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset • Repeatedly asked you questions about your sex life or sexual interests that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset • Made repeated sexual comments about your appearance or body that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset • Took or shared sexually suggestive pictures or videos of you when you did not want them to that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset* • Made repeated attempts to establish an unwanted romantic or sexual relationship with you that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset • Repeatedly touched you in any other way that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset <p>Sexual Quid Pro Quo Behaviors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Made you feel as if you would get some benefit in exchange for doing something sexual • Made you feel like you would get punished or treated unfairly at your Academy if you did NOT do something sexual 	
Sex Discrimination	② Met Follow-Up Criteria	
	<p>Sexually Hostile Work Environment Follow-Up Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They continued this unwanted behavior even after they knew that you or someone else wanted them to stop, or • This was severe enough that most cadets/midshipmen at your Academy would have been offended <p>Sexual Quid Pro Quo Follow-Up Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The person(s) who did this unwanted behavior were in a position of authority/leadership over you, and • They told you that they would give you a reward or benefit for doing something sexual, or would be punished or treated unfairly for NOT doing something sexual, or • They hinted that you would get a reward or benefit for doing something sexual, or would be punished or treated unfairly for NOT doing something sexual, or • Someone else told you they got benefits from this person by doing sexual things, or was punished or treated unfairly for NOT doing something sexual 	
	① Experienced at Least One Behavior	② Met Follow-Up Criteria
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Said that your gender is NOT as good as the opposite gender as a future officer, or that someone of your gender should be prevented from becoming a future officer • Mistreated, ignored, excluded, or insulted you because of your gender 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This treatment/their beliefs about your gender harmed or limited your cadet/midshipman career, and • The person(s) who did this unwanted behavior were in a position of authority/leadership over you
*Only required the criteria of being severe enough that most cadets/midshipmen at the participant’s Academy would have been offended		

Time Reference

When surveys ask about experiences within a set time frame, there is a risk that respondents might include experiences that fall outside of that specific time frame, a bias known as “external telescoping.” For the 2024 SAGR, the survey contains an inherent “anchor” via the APY.

¹¹ Survey items were developed prior to the Executive Order 14168 “Defending Women from Gender Ideology Extremism and Restoring Biological Truth to the Federal Government” and used the term “gender” to describe men and women. These groups have been defined using survey items and/or administrative data categories for “male” and “female” and therefore references to gender should be understood to mean “sex.”

Students are instructed in a verbal briefing before the survey administration only to consider experiences that have occurred within that APY, beginning in June 2023. This time frame is reiterated on the survey instrument in the USC question and sexual harassment and sex discrimination-based questions as well as the subsequent questions about the “one situation” that had the greatest effect on the respondent. Research and theory on telescoping suggests that time frames anchored with highly salient events, called landmarks, can be effective in reducing telescoping bias (Gaskell et.al, 2000). To be maximally effective, landmarks should avoid two potential problems: (1) susceptibility of the landmark itself to telescoping forward in respondents’ memories and (2) inequivalent salience of the landmark for all respondents (Gaskell et al., 2000). The landmark used in the *2024 SAGR* appears resistant to both potential problems. The beginning of the current APY for academy students marked several important changes for students, such as change in class rank, opening of new opportunities, and expansion of privileges. This moment in time was unlikely to be mentally telescoped forward by respondents; moreover, this landmark should be equally salient for all respondents. Given the repeated time frame instructions and the strong salient landmark given by the APY, the risk of telescoping for the reference period in the *2024 SAGR* is likely to be very small.

Negative Outcomes Associated with Reporting a Sexual Assault

DoD strives to create an environment where military members feel comfortable and safe reporting a potential sexual assault to a military authority. One area that DoD has been monitoring is the experience of repercussions as a result of reporting sexual assault. Specifically, three forms of repercussions have been defined and measured on the *2024 SAGR*: professional reprisal, ostracism, and other negative behaviors.

Construction of Rates for Negative Outcomes Associated with Reporting Unwanted Sexual Contact

OPA worked closely with the military departments and DoD stakeholders to design behaviorally based questions to capture perceptions of a range of outcomes resulting from reporting sexual assault. The resulting battery of questions was designed to measure negative behaviors a student may have experienced as a result of making a report of USC, and to account for additional motivating factors, as indicated by the student, consistent with the prohibition of retaliation in the UCMJ and military policies and regulations.

Survey questions are only able to provide a general understanding of the self-reported outcomes that may constitute reprisal, ostracism, or other negative outcomes.¹² Ultimately, only the results of an investigation (which considers all legal aspects, such as the intent of the subject of the investigation) can determine whether self-reported negative behaviors meet the requirements of prohibited negative behaviors. The estimates presented in this report reflect the students’ perceptions about a negative experience associated with their reporting of sexual assault and not necessarily a reported or legally substantiated incident of retaliation. Construction of rates of professional reprisal, ostracism, and other negative outcomes are based on general policy

¹² Because the SAGR assessment does not assess the relationship between the alleged perpetrator and the respondent to determine whether the behavior constitutes maltreatment, no definitive conclusions can be made regarding whether these alleged other negative behaviors are retaliatory or constitute maltreatment.

prohibitions. These reported perceptions should not be construed as legal crime victimization rates in the absence of an investigation being conducted to determine a verified outcome.

Professional Reprisal. “Reprisal” is defined in DoDD 7060.06 as “taking or threatening to take an unfavorable personnel action, or withholding or threatening to withhold a favorable personnel action, for making, preparing to make, or being perceived as making or preparing to make a protected communication” such as report of a crime (DoDD 7060.06; Department of Defense, 2020).¹³ Per its definition in law and policy, reprisal may only occur if the actions in question were taken by leadership with the intent of having a specific detrimental impact on the career or professional activities of the student who reported a crime. As depicted in Figure 7, the estimated professional reprisal rate in the 2024 SAGR is a summary measure reflecting whether students indicated they perceived experiencing a behavior consistent with professional reprisal as a result of reporting USC, (i.e., the action taken was not based on conduct or performance). Further, the student must believe leadership took these actions for any one of a specific set of reasons: because they were trying to get back at the student for making an official report (restricted or unrestricted), because they were trying to discourage the student from moving forward with their report, or because they were angry at the student for causing a problem for them.

Figure 7.
Construction of Estimated Professional Reprisal Rate

Professional Reprisal	① Experienced at least one behavior from leadership in line with potential professional reprisal
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denied you or removed you from a leadership position • Denied you a training opportunity that could have led to a leadership position • Rated you lower than you deserved on a performance evaluation • Denied you an award or other form of recognition you were previously eligible to receive • Assigned you new duties without doing the same to others • Assigned you to duties that do not match your current class year or position within the company/squadron • Made you perform additional duties that do not match your current class year or position within the company/squadron • Transferred you to a different company/squadron without your request or agreement • Ordered you to one or more mental health evaluations • Disciplined you or ordered other corrective action
	② Belief that the leadership actions experienced were ONLY based on their report of sexual assault (i.e., not based on their conduct or performance)
	③ Belief that leadership took action for one of the following reasons:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To get back at you for making a report (unrestricted or restricted) • To discourage you from moving forward with your report • They were mad at you for causing a problem for them

¹³ Military Whistleblower Protection Act (10 U.S.C. § 1034); Section 1709(a) of the NDAA for FY 2014 requires regulations prohibiting retaliation against an alleged victim or other member of the Armed Forces who reports a crime and requires that violations of those regulations be punishable under Article 92, UCMJ.

Ostracism. Although the interpretation of ostracism varies slightly,¹⁴ in general, ostracism may occur if retaliatory behaviors were taken either by a member’s military peers (such as fellow students in the context of the academies) or by leadership. Examples of ostracism include improper exclusion from social acceptance, activities, or interactions; denying privilege of friendship due to the reporting or planning to report a crime; and/or subjecting the student to insults or bullying due to reporting or planning to report a crime. As depicted in Figure 8, this is a summary measure reflecting whether, as a result of reporting USC, the student perceived at least one behavior consistent with ostracism. To be included in this estimated rate, the student also needed to indicate that they perceived at least one person who took the action knew or suspected the student made an official (unrestricted or restricted) sexual assault report and that the student believed that the person(s) was (were) trying to discourage them from moving forward with their report or discourage others from reporting.

Figure 8.
Construction of Estimated Ostracism Rate

Ostracism	① Experienced at least one behavior from cadet/midshipman peers or leadership (including those in their cadet/midshipman chain of command) in line with potential ostracism
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Made insulting or disrespectful remarks or made jokes at your expense in public • Excluded you or threatened to exclude you from social activities or interactions • Ignored you or failed to speak to you despite your attempts to communicate (for example, gave you “the silent treatment”)
	② Belief that at least one individual knew or suspected the respondent made an official sexual assault report (unrestricted or restricted)
	③ Belief that the action was taken to discourage you from moving forward with your report or discourage others from reporting

Other Negative Outcomes.¹⁵ This is a summary measure reflecting whether, as a result of reporting USC, respondents indicated experiencing negative behaviors from cadet/midshipman peers or leadership that occurred without a valid military purpose, and may have included physical or psychological force, threats, or abusive or unjustified treatment that results in physical or mental harm. Figure 9 shows the behaviors and two follow-up criteria required to be included in the metric. To be included in this estimated rate, the student also needed to indicate that at least one person who took the action knew or suspected the student made an official (unrestricted or restricted) sexual assault report, and the student believed that either the person(s) was (were) trying to discourage them from moving forward with their report or others from reporting, or that the person was trying to abuse or humiliate them.

¹⁴ The military departments crafted policies that implement the regulation of these prohibitions against ostracism outlined in section 1709(a) of the NDAA for FY 2014.

¹⁵ Because the SAGR does not assess the relationship between the alleged perpetrator and the respondent to determine whether the behavior constitutes maltreatment, no definitive conclusions can be made regarding whether these alleged other negative behaviors are retaliatory or constitute maltreatment.

Figure 9.
Construction of Estimated Other Negative Outcomes Rate

Other Negative Outcomes	① Experienced at least one behavior from cadet/midshipman peers (including those in their cadet/midshipman chain of command) in line with potential other negative outcomes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Made insulting or disrespectful remarks or made jokes at your expense to you in private • Showed or threatened to show private images, photos, or videos of you to others • Bullied you or made intimidating remarks about the assault • Was physically violent with you or threatened to be physically violent • Damaged or threatened to damage your property
	② Belief that at least one individual knew or suspected the respondent made an official sexual assault report (unrestricted or restricted)
Other Negative Outcomes	③ Belief that the action was for one of the following reasons:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To discourage you from moving forward with your report or discourage others from reporting • They were trying to abuse or humiliate you

Retaliation. This is a measure reflecting whether cadets and midshipmen indicated they experienced either professional reprisal, ostracism, and/or other negative outcomes by leadership and/or fellow cadets for reporting USC. The estimates presented in this report reflect the respondents’ perceptions about any negative experiences associated with their reporting of USC and not necessarily a reported or legally substantiated allegation of retaliation as defined in Article 132, UCMJ. Only the results of an investigation that considers all legal aspects, such as the intent of the subject of the investigation, can determine whether self-reported adverse experiences meet the requirements of prohibited retaliation. As such, rates presented in this report should not be construed as a legal crime victimization rate due to the absence of official information regarding an investigation.

Survey Methodology

OPA uses industry-standard scientific survey methodology to control for bias and allow for generalizability to populations. For more than 30 years, OPA¹⁶ has been DoD’s lead organization for conducting impartial and unbiased scientific survey and focus group research on a number of topics of interest to the DoD. OPA uses standard scientific methods to conduct cross-component surveys that provide DoD with fast, accurate assessments of attitudes, opinions, and experiences of the entire DoD community. Although OPA has used industry-standard scientific survey methodology for many years, it is important to clearly describe how the scientific practices employed by large survey organizations control for bias and allow for generalizability to populations. Specifically, OPA’s survey methodology meets industry standards that are used by government statistical agencies (e.g., the U.S. Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics [BLS]), private survey organizations, and well-known polling organizations. OPA adheres to the survey methodology best practices promoted by the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR).¹⁷ In addition, the scientific

¹⁶ Although OPA was officially formed in 2016, it has existed in some form for over 30 years.

¹⁷ AAPOR’s “Best Practices” state that, “virtually all surveys taken seriously by social scientists, policy makers, and the informed media use some form of random or probability sampling, the methods of which are well grounded in

methods used by OPA have been validated by independent organizations (e.g., RAND, Government Accountability Office [GAO]).¹⁸

Appendix A contains frequently asked questions (FAQ) on the methods employed by government and private survey agencies, including OPA.

Statistical Design

The population of interest for the *2024 SAGR* consisted of all students at USMA, USNA, and USAFA.¹⁹ The entire population of male and female students were invited to take the survey.²⁰ This census of all students was designed for maximum reliability of results in cases where the survey questions applied to only a subset of students, such as those questions asking details of a USC, especially among men. It should be noted that although all students were invited, the survey was voluntary, and students were not required to participate.

The target survey frame consisted of 12,607 students drawn from the student rosters provided to OPA by each of the three MSAs. OPA received a final dataset containing 12,504 returned questionnaires. Surveys were completed by 11,119 students, yielding an overall weighted response rate for respondents at the DoD academies of 88% (94% for MSA women, 86% for MSA men—the highest response rate seen yet in the SAGR portfolio.²¹

Using an industry-standard process, data were weighted to reflect each academy's population as of April 2024. The estimated number of students, the number of respondents, and the portion of total respondents in each reporting group are shown in Table 1.

statistical theory and the theory of probability” (<https://aapor.org/standards-and-ethics/best-practices/>). OPA has conducted surveys of the military and DoD community using stratified random sampling for more than 25 years.

¹⁸ The GAO reviewed OPA's (then Defense Manpower Data Center's [DMDC]) survey methods in 2010 and determined OPA uses valid scientific survey methods (GAO, 2010). In 2013, the Joint Program in Survey Methodology (JPSM) confirmed OPA's scientific weighting methods were appropriate. In 2014, an independent analysis of the methods used for a 2012 survey on sexual assault and sexual harassment in the Active Duty force, which aligns with methods used in the *2024 SAGR*, determined that “[OPA] relied on standard, well accepted, and scientifically justified approaches to survey sampling and derivation of survey results as reported for the *2012 WGRA*” (Morrall, Gore, & Schell, 2014).

¹⁹ Three groups of students were excluded: visiting students from other academies, foreign nationals, and those under 18 years old at time of data collection.

²⁰ Starting in 2014, SAGR included all female and male service academy students to better understand the specific experiences of men who indicate unwanted sexual contact. In previous survey years, all women at all service academies and a statistically constructed sample of men were included in the study in order to produce reliable results.

²¹ “Completed” is defined as answering at least one of the questions asked of all participants, at least one response from the sexual harassment and sex discrimination questions (Q4, Q7, Q10, Q13, Q16, Q19, Q22, Q25, Q29, Q32, Q34, Q36, or Q39), and a valid response to Q49 on USC.

Table 1.
2024 SAGR Counts and Weighted Response Rates

	Population	Survey Respondents	Weighted Response Rate
DoD MSA Total	12,607	11,119	88%
Men	9,182	7,889	86%
Women	3,425	3,230	94%
USMA	4,341	3,374	78%
Men	3,382	2,526	75%
Women	959	848	88%
USNA	4,306	4,001	93%
Men	3,026	2,773	92%
Women	1,280	1,228	96%
USAFA	3,960	3,744	95%
Men	2,774	2,590	93%
Women	1,186	1,154	97%

Weighting produces survey estimates of population totals, proportions, and means (as well as other statistics) that are representative of their respective populations. Unweighted survey data, in contrast, are likely to produce biased estimates of population statistics. The standard process of weighting consists of the following steps:

- Adjustment for selection probability—OPA typically adjusts for selection probability within scientific sampling procedures. However, in the case of the *2024 SAGR*, all students were selected to participate in the survey. Therefore, although adjustment for selection probability is usually performed as the first step in the weighting process, in this instance, the selection probability is 100%, hence the base weights are calculated to be 1.
- Adjustments for nonresponse—Although the *2024 SAGR* was a census of all students, some students did not respond to the survey, and others responded or started the survey but did not complete it (i.e., did not provide the minimum number of responses required for the survey to be considered complete). OPA adjusts for this nonresponse by creating population estimates by first calculating the base weights as the reciprocal of the probability of selection (in the *2024 SAGR*, the base weights take on the value 1 since the survey was a census). Next, OPA adjusts the base weights for those who did not respond to the survey, then adjusts for those who started the survey but did not complete it.
- Adjustment to known population values—OPA typically adjusts the weights in the previous step to known population values to account for remaining bias. In the case of the *2024 SAGR*, the weights in the previous step were adjusted to known

population values using the three known demographic variables (academy, class year, and sex). The poststratification adjustments all have the value 1 because the three demographic variables were already accounted for in the previous step.

Although the 2024 SAGR was a census of students, not everyone responded to the survey; hence, the weighting procedures described above were required to produce population estimates to account for survey nonresponse and known population totals (e.g., percentage female). Because of the weighting, conventional formulas for calculating margins of error overstate the reliability of the estimate. For this report, variance estimates were calculated using SUDAAN PROC DESCRIPT (Research Triangle Institute, Inc., 2013).²² Variance estimates are used to construct margins of error (i.e., confidence interval half-widths) of percentages and means based on 95% confidence intervals.

Survey Administration

The SAGR was administered in-person and on-site in April 2024 at each of the academies using an anonymous paper-and-pen survey. The academies scheduled survey sessions for all students in groups of no more than 100 cadets/midshipmen with separate sessions for female and male students. After checking in with the survey administration team, composed of OPA staff, each student was handed a pen and an envelope containing a paper survey and an academy-specific information sheet. The information sheet included details on where students could obtain help if they became upset or distressed during or after administration of the survey. Students were then briefed on the purpose and details of the survey and the importance of their participation. Completion of the survey itself was voluntary, and was emphasized in the pre-survey briefing. If students did not wish to take the survey, then they could leave the session at the completion of the mandatory briefing. Students returned completed or blank surveys (depending on whether they chose to participate) in sealed envelopes into a bin as they exited the session; this process was monitored by the survey proctors as an added measure for protecting students' anonymity. The survey procedures were reviewed by the Defense Human Resources Activity (DHRA) Component Office of Human Research Protections (COHRP) as part of the DoD survey approval and licensing process and was determined to not be human subjects research. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) reviewed and cleared the data collection in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA).

Statistical Comparisons

The SAGR surveys are scheduled to field in the spring of even-numbered years. Historically, OPA reports make statistical comparisons to results of the last survey iteration. Comparisons to the 2022 *Service Academy Gender Relations Survey* (2022 SAGR) are presented in this report.

Results of the 2024 SAGR are presented at various levels within this report and are reported for each academy by sex²³ (where applicable) and class year. When the 2024 SAGR questions are comparable to questions in the previous 2022 survey, an analysis of comparisons between survey years is presented for statistically significant changes overtime. Although we only statistically

²² As a result of differential weighting, only certain statistical software procedures, such as SUDAAN, correctly calculate standard errors, variances, or tests of statistical significance for stratified samples.

²³ As defined above under "Male and Female Cadets/Midshipmen."

trend back to the most recent survey (2022), we present prior results that have been consistently measured on the SAGR surveys over iterations to show results as far back as the data are available.

For the categories of academy and sex, OPA relied on data recorded by the data collection team during the survey administration. For class year, respondents were classified by self-reported data from the survey. Definitions for reporting categories follow:

- *Academy*—USMA, USNA, and USAFA.
- *Class Year*—Seniors (Class of 2024), Juniors (Class of 2025), Sophomores (Class of 2026), and Freshmen (Class of 2027).
- *Sex*—Men or women.

In order to best understand how experiences of USC, sexual harassment, and sex discrimination differ between cadets and midshipmen, we also examine these rates by race/ethnicity and sexual minority status. For these demographics, respondents were classified by self-reported data from the survey. Definitions for these reporting categories follow:

- *Race/Ethnicity*—Non-Hispanic White, Black, Hispanic, Asian, and Other (includes those who indicated more than one race/ethnicity).
- *Sexual Minority Status*—Sexual minority (includes those who indicated they are gay, lesbian, bisexual, “I use a different term,” or “Prefer not to answer”) and heterosexual.

Only statistically significant comparisons are discussed in this report. Two types of comparisons are made in the 2024 SAGR: between survey years (comparisons to the previous survey year) and within the current survey year (2024) by class membership (i.e., senior, junior, sophomore, and freshman) and sex (where applicable). Class comparisons within the current survey year are made along a single dimension by academy and sex. 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 (i.e., the total population minus the group being assessed). For example, responses of senior women at USAFA are compared to the weighted average of the responses from junior, sophomore, and freshman USAFA women (e.g., women in all other classes at USAFA). In some cases, the same value of an estimate for two different classes is significantly higher or lower for one class but not the other. This may be due to rounding (both 12.7% and 13.4% are displayed as 13%) or differences in margins of error. When comparing results across survey years (e.g., 2024 compared to 2022), statistical tests for differences between means (i.e., average scores) are used. For all statistical tests, OPA uses two-independent-sample *t*-tests where differences are statistically significant at $p < 0.01$. Because the results of comparisons are based on weighted estimates, results are generalizable to the population.

Presentation of Results

The tables and figures in the report are numbered sequentially. Unless otherwise specified, the numbers presented are percentages. Margins of error are shown when more than one estimate is displayed in a table or figure. The margin of error represents the precision of the estimate, and the confidence interval coincides with how confident one is that the interval contains the true population value being estimated. For example, if it is estimated that 55% of individuals selected an answer and the margin of error was ± 3 , then we are 95% confident²⁴ that the “true” value being estimated in the population is between 52% and 58%. Because the results of comparisons are based on weighted results, the results generalize to the academy’s populations within an acceptable margin of error.

The annotation “NR” indicates that a specific result is “not reportable” due to not having a sufficient number of respondents (fewer than five), an effective number of respondents (fewer than 15), or a relative standard error (greater than 0.3). The effective number of respondents considers the finite population correction and variability in weights. An “NR” presentation protects both DoD and the reader from drawing potentially inaccurate conclusions due to instability of the specific estimate. The cause of instability is due to high variability (large relative standard error) usually associated with a small number of respondents contributing to the estimate. Additionally, some estimates might be so small as to appear to approach a value of zero. In those cases, an estimate of less than one percent (<1%) is displayed.

Report Content Overview

This report provides an overview of the topline estimates from the *2024 SAGR* related to USC, sexual harassment, and sex discrimination, and supporting data related to the characteristics of these experiences, reporting, and perceived retaliation, and the culture and climate for preventing and reporting these unwanted behaviors at the MSAs overall.

Survey Content by Chapter

- Chapter 2 covers findings related to USC, including the estimated prevalence rates of USC in the past APY presented by sex and class year. Additionally, results of the single worst experience (referred to as “the one situation”) of USC are explored, including what unwanted behaviors took place, who the alleged perpetrators were, where and when the one situation occurred, the impact of experiencing USC, whether the experience was reported, reasons for (not) reporting, and outcomes of reporting.
- Chapter 3 details the estimated prevalence rates of sexual harassment and/or sex discrimination by sex and class year. Like chapter 2, this section includes details of the one worst situation of sexual harassment and/or sex discrimination such as what behaviors occurred, who engaged in those harassing/discriminatory behaviors, if the victim filed a complaint, and reasons for (not) filing a complaint.

²⁴ We used a 95% confidence interval for all significance testing in this report.

- Chapter 4 discusses elements of academy culture and climate related to USC, sexual harassment, and sex discrimination, especially their prevention and reporting. Specifically, this chapter has more information on alcohol use by cadets/midshipmen, bystander intervention, peers' perceptions of academy personnel setting good examples and making efforts to stop USC and sexual harassment, trust in the academy after a report, barriers to reporting, psychological climate for sexual harassment, and unit peer responsibility and intervention.
- Chapter 5 discusses the findings overall and draws conclusions in key insights for the reader.

Chapter 2: Unwanted Sexual Contact

This chapter presents the estimated prevalence of unwanted sexual contact (USC) among U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) military service academy (MSA) cadets and midshipmen. The following sections also describe the characteristics of the one USC incident experienced in the past year that was the worst or most serious as indicated by the cadets and midshipmen and whether they chose to report their USC incident and why or why not.

The results presented here include statistically significant differences between estimates from the *2022 Service Academy Gender²⁵ Relations Survey (2022 SAGR)* compared to the *2024 Service Academy Gender Relations Survey (2024 SAGR)*, where applicable. This report does not provide a comprehensive review of all statistically significant differences. Rather, we discuss salient, statistically significant results between estimates from the *2022 SAGR* compared to the *2024 SAGR* and those between students of different class years. Some estimates are not reportable (indicated as NR in figures and tables) due to instability of estimates. Statistical comparisons against NR estimates cannot be calculated.²⁶ When data are not reportable for MSA men, only results for MSA women are discussed.

As described in chapter 1, the DoD uses the SAGR survey to assess experiences of prohibited behaviors that align with certain Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) offenses, herein referred to as “unwanted sexual contact” or “USC.” This measure is based on objective behaviors and does not assume the respondent has intimate knowledge of the UCMJ or the UCMJ definition of sexual assault, nor does it require the participant to label the incident as sexual assault. The USC rate reflects the estimated percentage of MSA students who experienced behaviors prohibited by the UCMJ between June 2023 and the time of the survey in April 2024 (Academic Program Year [APY] 2023–2024). The terms and definitions of USC have been consistent across all SAGR surveys since 2006 to provide DoD with comparable data over time.

Many experiences of USC involve a combination of behaviors. Rather than attempt to provide estimated rates for every possible combination of behaviors and because behaviors may co-occur, responses were coded to create three hierarchically constructed categories:

- *Completed penetration*—Includes those respondents who marked “yes” indicating they were made to have unwanted sexual intercourse, oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object.
- *Attempted penetration*—Includes those respondents who marked “yes” to experiencing attempted unwanted sexual intercourse, oral sex, anal sex, or penetration

²⁵ Since 2006, the SAGR survey used the term “gender” to describe men and women. These groups have been defined using survey items and/or administrative data categories for “male” and “female” and therefore references to gender should be understood to mean “sex.”

²⁶ Further details are provided in chapter 1.

by a finger or object, but did not indicate that they experienced *completed penetration*.

- *Unwanted sexual touching*—Includes only those respondents who marked “yes” to experiencing unwanted, intentional touching of sexual body parts such as genitalia, breasts, or buttocks and did not indicate that they also experienced *attempted penetration* and/or *completed penetration*.

For more information regarding the USC measure and how the estimated prevalence rate was constructed, see chapter 1.

Estimated Past-Year Unwanted Sexual Contact Prevalence Rate

An estimated 13.3% of MSA women (an estimated 457 MSA women) experienced USC in the past APY, a significant decrease from 21.4% in 2022 (Figure 10). This rate includes an estimated 4.7% of all MSA women experiencing completed penetration, 3.9% experiencing attempted penetration, and 4.7% experiencing unwanted sexual touching. As with USC overall, each USC type significantly decreased since 2022 for MSA women.

An estimated 3.6% of MSA men (an estimated 327 MSA men) experienced USC in the past APY, a significant decrease from 4.4% in 2022 (Figure 10). This rate includes an estimated 0.6% of MSA men having experienced completed penetration, 0.8% having experienced attempted penetration, and 2.2% having experienced unwanted sexual touching. Unlike USC rates for women, the rate of unwanted sexual touching was unchanged from 2022, whereas completed and attempted penetration rates significantly decreased.

Figure 10.
Estimated Past-Year Unwanted Sexual Contact Prevalence Rates

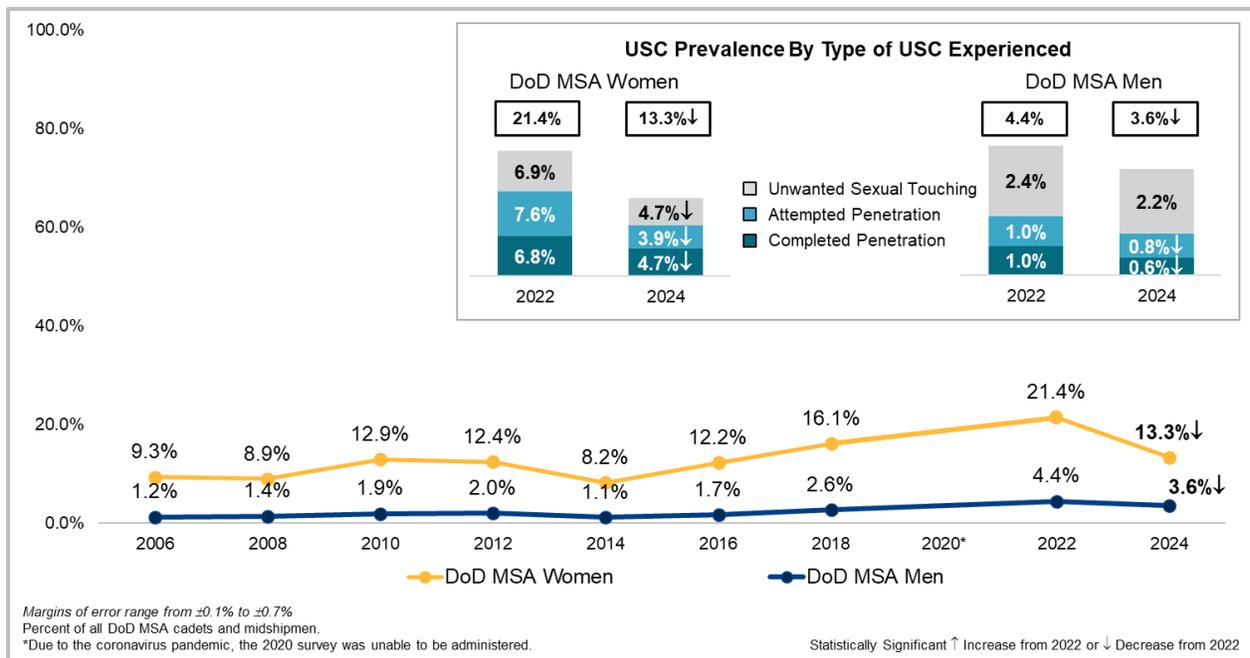
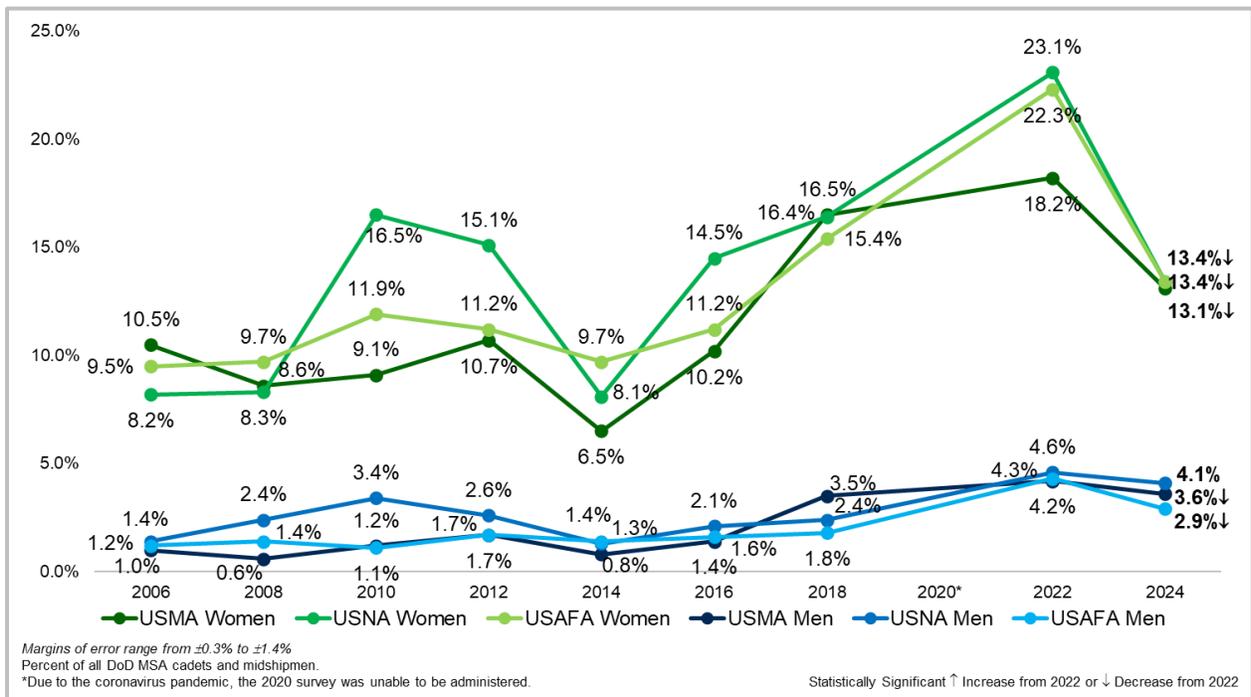


Figure 11 presents the estimated prevalence of past-year USC by academy. For USMA, an estimated 13.1% of women (126 cadets) and 3.6% of men (124 cadets) experienced USC in the past APY. These estimates reflect a significant decrease compared to 2022, when the rate for women was 18.2% and 4.2% for men. For USNA, an estimated 13.4% of women (172 midshipmen) and 4.1% of men (123 midshipmen) experienced USC in the past APY. These estimates reflect a significant decrease compared to 2022, when the rate for women was 23.1%, but the rate remained statistically unchanged among USNA men. For USAFA, an estimated 13.4% of women (159 cadets) and 2.9% of men (81 cadets) experienced USC in the past APY. These estimates reflect a significant decrease compared to 2022, when the rate for women was 22.3% and 4.3% for men. The remainder of this chapter focuses on the DoD MSAs overall.

Figure 11.
Estimated Past-Year Unwanted Sexual Contact Prevalence Rates by Academy

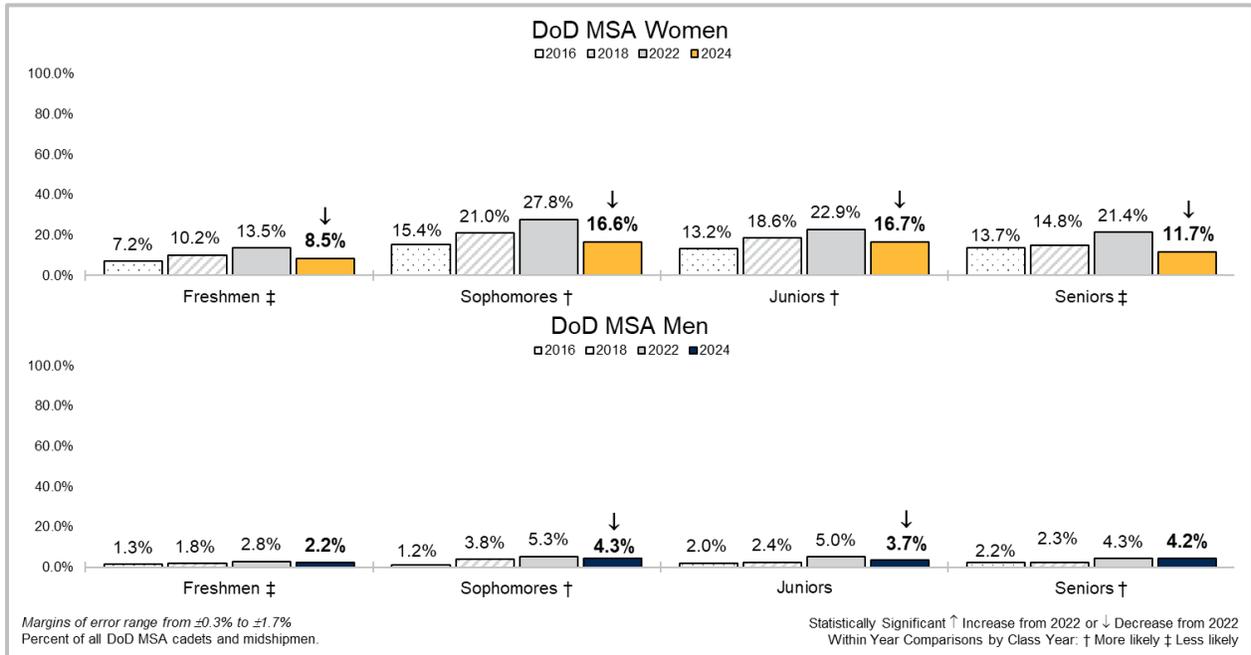


Differences by Class Year

The 2024 decrease in USC among MSA women overall was reflected in decreases in these experiences by women of all class years (Figure 12). However, among MSA men, the USC rate decreased only for sophomore and junior men since 2022. Consistent with prior years, sophomore men and women were more likely than cadets/midshipmen in other class years to experience USC in the past APY. Additionally, MSA women in their junior year and MSA men in their senior year were also more likely than same-sex peers in other class years to experience USC. Academy rules and regulations regarding fraternization may contribute to the consistent finding that freshman men and women experience USC less often, but sophomore men and women experience USC more often. Some academy regulations explicitly restrict relationships between fourth-class and upper-class cadets and midshipmen (freshman students vs.

sophomores, juniors, and seniors), potentially resulting in greater protection from USC among freshmen, which then lifts as students become sophomores (United States Military Academy, 2012; United States Naval Academy, 2022). Prior focus groups have highlighted the role of “shark week” as a potentially vulnerable period for students; this being the period of time when freshmen officially transition to sophomores and fraternization rules are eased and additional free time and liberties are gained (Barry et al., 2017; Barry et al., 2019).

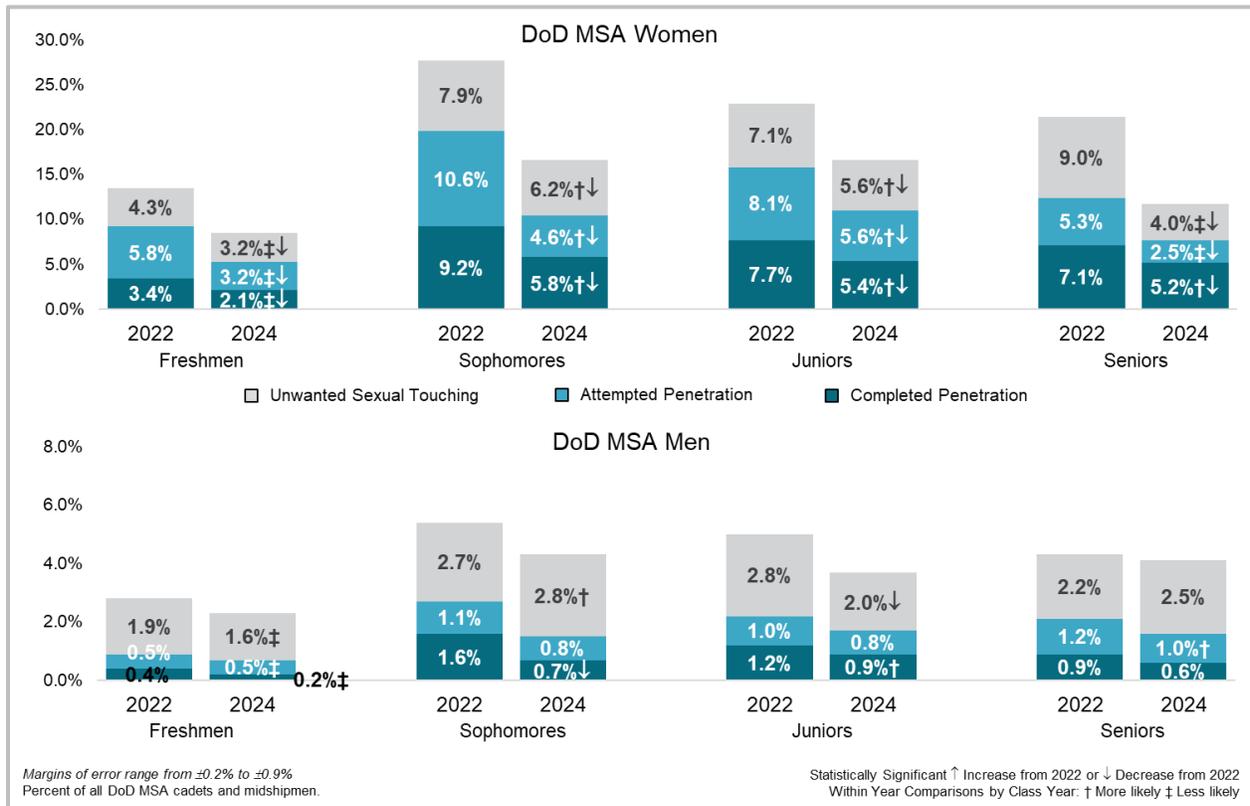
Figure 12.
Estimated Past-Year Unwanted Sexual Contact Prevalence Rates by Class Year



Differences between class years were found for types of USC experienced by MSA women (Figure 13). Similar to USC overall, sophomore and junior women were more likely than women in other class years to experience all types of USC, whereas freshman women were less likely to experience all types. Despite these differences, the rates for all types of USC decreased for women of all class years since 2022.

Fewer differences were observed among men by class year. Like women, freshman men were less likely to have experienced all types of USC compared to men in other class years (Figure 13). Sophomore men were more likely to experience unwanted sexual touching, senior men were more likely to have experienced attempted penetration, and junior men were more likely to have experienced completed penetration compared to men in other class years. With regard to changes in rates since 2022, junior men showed a decrease in experiences of unwanted sexual touching, and sophomore men showed a decrease in completed penetration. No types of USC statistically increased since 2022 for MSA men.

Figure 13.
Estimated Past-Year Unwanted Sexual Contact Prevalence Rates by Type and by Class Year



Estimated Rates of Unwanted Sexual Contact by Race/Ethnicity and Sexual Minority Status

As in the 2022 SAGR, we collected demographic information that can serve to further inform the DoD’s prevention and response efforts. The following section describes prevalence of USC for cadets and midshipmen first by race/ethnicity and then, separately, by sexual orientation (hereafter referred to as sexual minority status). Although prior research has examined the role of race/ethnicity and sexual orientation in risk for sexual violence among other military populations (see Buchanan et al., 2008; Morral et al., 2021; Breslin et al., 2022a; Breslin et al., 2022b for recent examples), to our knowledge, this is the second study to examine prevalence of USC by race/ethnicity and sexual orientation using a weighted census of academy students, with the 2022 SAGR being the first.

Unwanted Sexual Contact by Race/Ethnicity

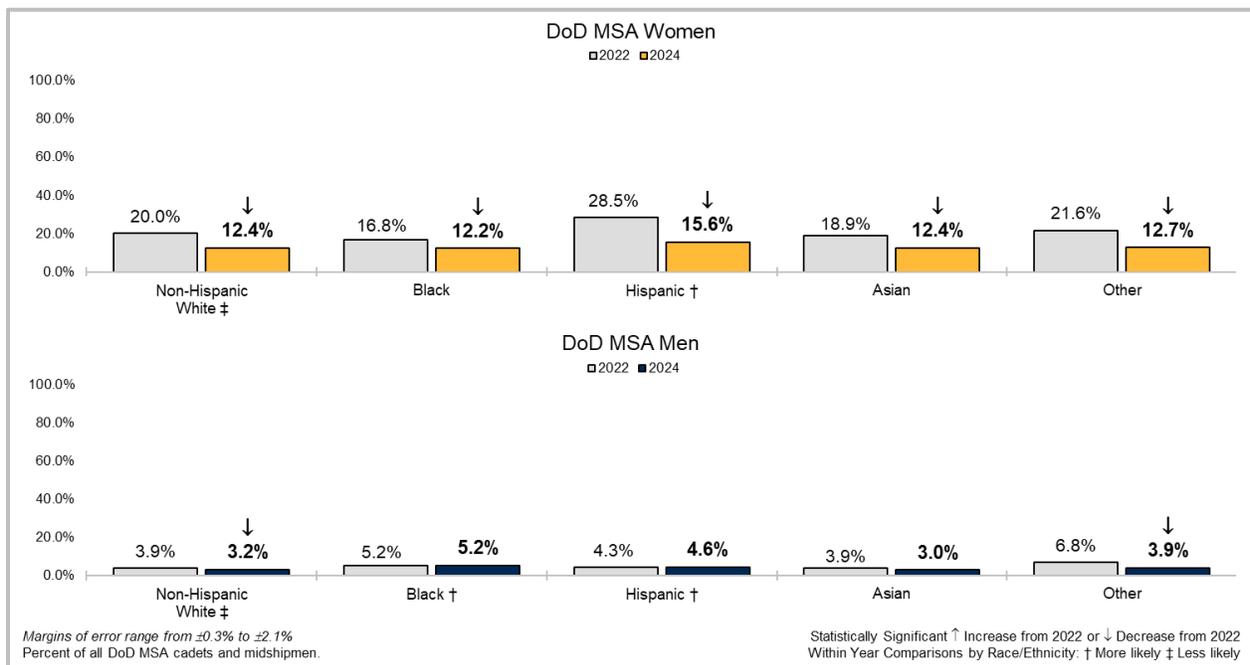
Figure 14 presents the estimated past-year USC prevalence rates by race/ethnicity²⁷ for MSA women and men. Overall, non-Hispanic White women were less likely than racial/ethnic

²⁷ Race/ethnicity data were constructed using survey responses to two items. One question assessed ethnicity by asking participants if they were “Spanish/Hispanic/Latino,” and a second item asking what race(s) the participant

minority women to have experienced USC in 2024. However, rates of USC for both of these groups decreased since 2022. When we examine the data by detailed race/ethnicity categories, Hispanic women were significantly more likely than women of other races/ethnicities to have experienced USC, a salient finding since 2022.

MSA men’s experiences followed the same pattern as women. Non-Hispanic White men were significantly less likely than racial/ethnic minority men to experience USC, but rates have decreased since 2022. More specifically, Black men and Hispanic men were significantly more likely to have experienced USC. Non-Hispanic White men and men of an “other” race/ethnicity each saw decreases in estimated rates of USC since 2022.

Figure 14.
Estimated Prevalence Rates of Unwanted Sexual Contact by Race/Ethnicity



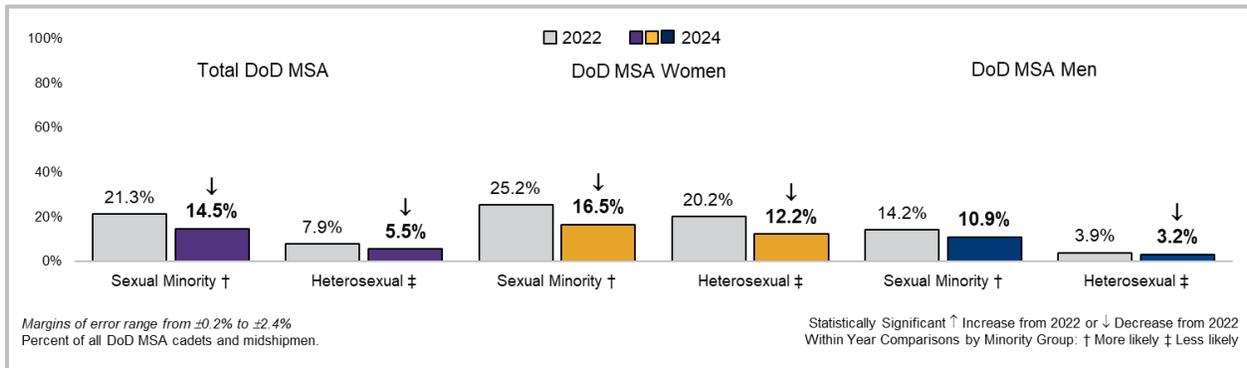
Unwanted Sexual Contact by Sexual Minority Status

To gain a better understanding of the experiences of sexual minority cadets and midshipmen, the 2024 SAGR asked respondents to identify their sexual minority status. Sexual minorities include respondents who identified as gay, lesbian, bisexual, or marked “I use a different term.” Overall, an estimated 7.0% of cadets and midshipmen enrolled at the DoD MSAs identified as a sexual minority (16.1% of DoD MSA women and 3.4% of DoD MSA men). The proportion of those identifying as a sexual minority decreased overall (from 8.0% in 2022), as well as when examined by women (18.7% in 2022) and men (3.9% in 2022). Figure 15 presents past-year

considered themselves to be, allowing multiple selections between “American Indian or Alaska Native,” “Asian (for example, Asian Indian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, or Vietnamese),” “Black or African American,” “Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander (for example, Samoan, Guamanian, or Chamorro),” and “White.”

USC prevalence rates by sexual orientation. In general, cadets and midshipmen who identified as a sexual minority were more likely to have experienced USC than their heterosexual peers, regardless of sex. The estimated rate of past-year USC decreased since 2022 for sexual minority and heterosexual women, and heterosexual men, but remained statistically unchanged for sexual minority men.

Figure 15.
Estimated Rates of Unwanted Sexual Contact by Sexual Minority Status

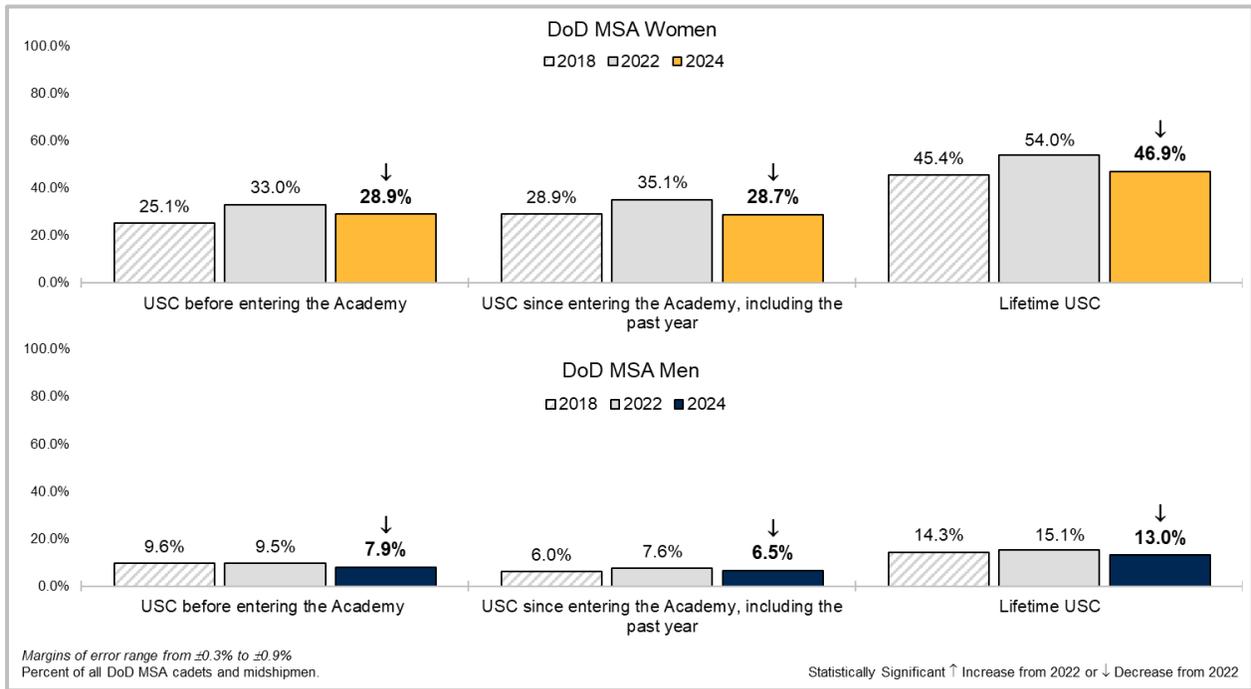


Estimated Rates of Unwanted Sexual Contact Prior to Past APY and Lifetime

Unwanted Sexual Contact Prior to Past Academic Program Year

The 2024 SAGR also collected data on prevalence of USC experiences among MSA cadets/midshipmen prior to the June 2023 to April 2024 time frame. Using survey responses to these questions, USC prevalence is calculated in three ways: experiences *before entering* the academy, *since entering* the academy (including between June 2023 and April 2024), and *lifetime* USC (combining experiences before entering the academy and since entering the academy). Those who indicated experiencing USC in the respective time frame as noted above (see chapter 1 for a list of behaviors) were included in these rates. As seen in Figure 16, rates of estimated USC prevalence for MSA women and men prior to entering the academy, since entering the academy (including in the past year), and in their lifetime all decreased since 2022.

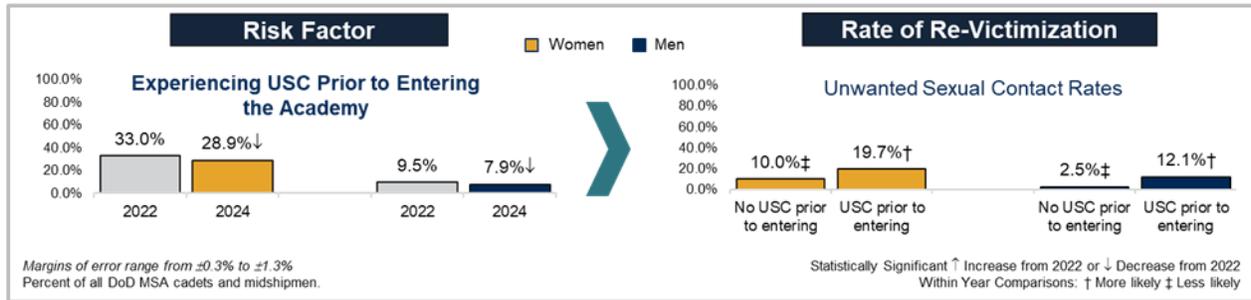
Figure 16.
Estimated Rates of Unwanted Sexual Contact Prior to Entering the Academy, Since Entering the Academy, and Lifetime



Risk of Re-Victimization

Research has shown re-victimization is an important element of understanding sexual violence; namely that victims of one form of violence are more likely to be victims of other forms of violence, victims are at a higher risk for perpetrating violence, and perpetrators of one form of violence are more likely to commit other forms of violence (Wilkins et al., 2014). To understand the risk of potential re-victimization at the academies, rates of USC in the past APY were examined separately by whether cadets and midshipmen had experienced USC before entering the academy. As shown in Figure 17, both MSA women and men who experienced USC before entering the academy were more likely to experience USC in the past APY compared to those who did not experience USC before entering the academy. Responses for MSA women showed a decrease in USC prevalence regardless of prior USC experiences, but a similar decrease was only found for men who had not experienced USC in the past, suggesting further inroads could be made with men entering the academies with a history of USC.

Figure 17.
Risk of Unwanted Sexual Contact Re-Victimization for MSA Cadets and Midshipmen



One Situation of Unwanted Sexual Contact with the Biggest Effect

Among cadets and midshipmen who experienced USC in the past APY, the majority experienced multiple events. In 2024, nearly two-thirds of MSA women and over two-thirds of MSA men who experienced USC in the past APY indicated experiencing more than one instance of the unwanted behavior(s). To better understand the circumstances involved in their experiences, the 13.3% of MSA women and 3.6% of MSA men who experienced USC in the past APY²⁸ were asked to provide additional information regarding their worst or most serious experience of USC, hereafter referred to as the “one situation.”²⁹ In addition to discerning what behavior(s) occurred (i.e., the type of USC involved in the one situation), cadets and midshipmen were asked to provide details regarding characteristics of the alleged offender(s), timing and location of the situation, experiences following the situation, and whether they chose to report the incident.

What: Behavior Experienced in the Unwanted Sexual Contact One Situation

Cadets and midshipmen who experienced USC were asked to identify the behavior(s) involved in their most serious experience in the past APY. These USC types were coded hierarchically as described in the prior section, with experiences of completed penetration taking precedence over experiences of attempted penetration, which in turn take precedence over unwanted sexual touching.³⁰

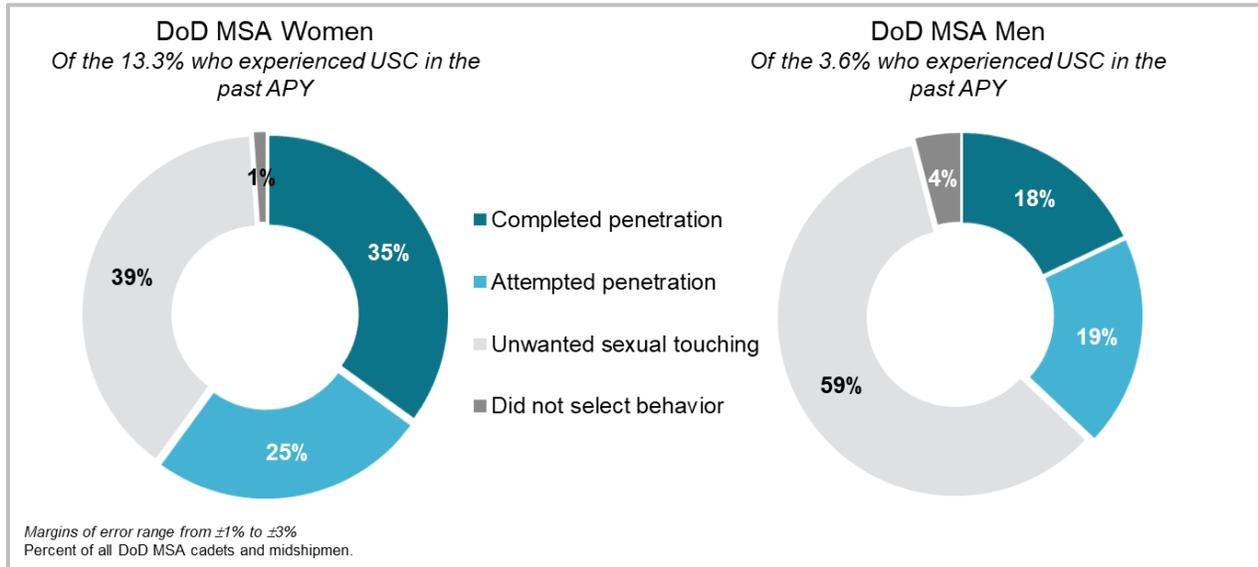
As shown in Figure 18, of the 13.3% of MSA women who experienced USC in the past APY, over one-third experienced completed penetration, one-quarter experienced attempted penetration, and over one-third experienced unwanted sexual touching in the most serious experience within the past APY. Of the 3.6% of MSA men who experienced USC in the past APY, less than one-fifth experienced completed penetration, nearly one-fifth experienced attempted penetration, and over half experienced unwanted sexual touching within the most serious experience within the past APY.

²⁸ Experience of USC is determined by endorsement of at least one USC behavior in the past APY as presented on the survey.

²⁹ Although some cadets/midshipmen may have experienced more than one USC event, follow-up questions on details were asked about only one event to minimize survey burden.

³⁰ Some cadets/midshipmen chose not to indicate the most serious experience within the one situation. Those who did not select a behavior were categorized as “Did not specify.”

Figure 18.
Behaviors Experienced in Unwanted Sexual Contact One Situation



Who: Reported Demographics and Characteristics of the Alleged Offender(s) in the Unwanted Sexual Contact One Situation

To better understand the context of these incidents, the 2024 SAGR asked cadets and midshipmen to provide information on the alleged offender(s) involved in the one worst situation of USC. Specifically, questions included the sex of alleged offender(s), the number of persons involved, the nature of any pre-existing relationship with the alleged offender(s), and the alleged offender(s) role at the academy.

The majority of MSA women indicated the one situation involved one alleged offender, although just under one-quarter said it involved multiple alleged offenders, a decrease since 2022. Nearly all MSA women indicated the alleged offender(s) was/were male, and alleged offenders were very often affiliated with the academy in some way, most commonly as a fellow academy student in the same class year, and most often someone they knew from class or another activity. The proportion of women indicating the alleged offender(s) was some kind of intimate partner (currently or had previously dated or had a casual relationship with) increased since 2022. Finally, although uncommon, the proportion of MSA women indicating the alleged offender was not affiliated with DoD, or that they were an unknown person, significantly increased since 2022. An overview of the alleged offender(s) characteristics in the one situation is highlighted for MSA women in Table 2.

Table 2.
Reported Characteristics of the Alleged Offender(s) in the Unwanted Sexual Contact One Situation for MSA Women

Statistically Significant ↑ Increase from 2022 or ↓ Decrease from 2022	MSA Women	
	2022	2024
Sex of Alleged Offender(s)		
Men	97%	95% ↓
Women	2%	3% ↑
A mix of men and women	1%	1%
Number of Alleged Offender(s)		
One person	74%	76% ↑
More than one person	26%	22% ↓
Status of Alleged Offender(s)		
Higher class year	24%	25%
Same class year	72%	68% ↓
Lower class year	7%	10% ↑
Higher in cadet/midshipman chain of command	14%	13%
Member of intramural or club sports team	21%	18% ↓
Member of NCAA/Division I sports team	24%	24%
Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	1%	1%
Academy civilian faculty or staff	1%	1%
DoD person not affiliated with the Academy	4%	5%
A person not affiliated with the DoD	4%	8% ↑
Unknown person	5%	7% ↑
Relationship to Alleged Offender(s)		
Someone you were currently dating	13%	18% ↑
Someone you had previously dated	5%	6% ↑
Someone you had a casual relationship with	24%	21% ↓
Someone you knew from class or other activity	59%	57%
Someone you had just met	22%	18% ↓
A stranger	5%	6% ↑

Margins of error range from 1% to ±2%

Note. Percentage of DoD MSA women who experienced USC since June 2023.

Like women, the majority of men indicated that one alleged offender was involved in the one situation, but unlike women, men were nearly evenly split regarding the sex of the alleged offender(s): although men most often indicated the incident involved only women, nearly half involved only men (an increase since 2022) whereas few involved both men and women. Further, although men also most often identified the alleged offender(s) as affiliated with their academy, this increased— but decreased for women—since 2022. MSA men who experienced USC most often indicated they knew their alleged offender from class or another activity, an

increase since 2022, and most men indicated the person(s) were in the same class year, which also increased since 2022 (Table 3).

Table 3.
Reported Characteristics of the Alleged Offender(s) in the Unwanted Sexual Contact One Situation for MSA Men

Statistically Significant ↑ Increase from 2022 or ↓ Decrease from 2022	MSA Men	
	2022	2024
Sex of Alleged Offender(s)		
Men	37%	44% ↑
Women	55%	46% ↓
A mix of men and women	6%	9% ↑
Number of Alleged Offender(s)	2022	2024
One person	75%	69% ↓
More than one person	22%	30% ↑
Status of Alleged Offender(s)	2022	2024
Higher class year	13%	21% ↑
Same class year	62%	67% ↑
Lower class year	12%	11%
Higher in the cadet chain of command	8%	11% ↑
Member of intramural or club sports team	10%	19% ↑
Member of NCAA/Division I sports team	14%	16%
Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	2%	4% ↑
Academy civilian faculty or staff	<1%	3% ↑
DoD person not affiliated with the Academy	1%	4% ↑
Person not affiliated with the DoD	18%	12% ↓
Unknown person	12%	8%
Relationship to Alleged Offender(s)	2022	2024
Someone you were currently dating	4%	7% ↑
Someone you had previously dated	6%	2% ↓
Someone you had a casual relationship with	17%	14%
Someone you knew from class or other activity	59%	70% ↑
Someone you had just met	22%	16% ↓
A stranger	14%	11% ↓

Margins of error range from 1% to ±3%

Note. Percentage of DoD MSA men who experienced USC since June 2023.

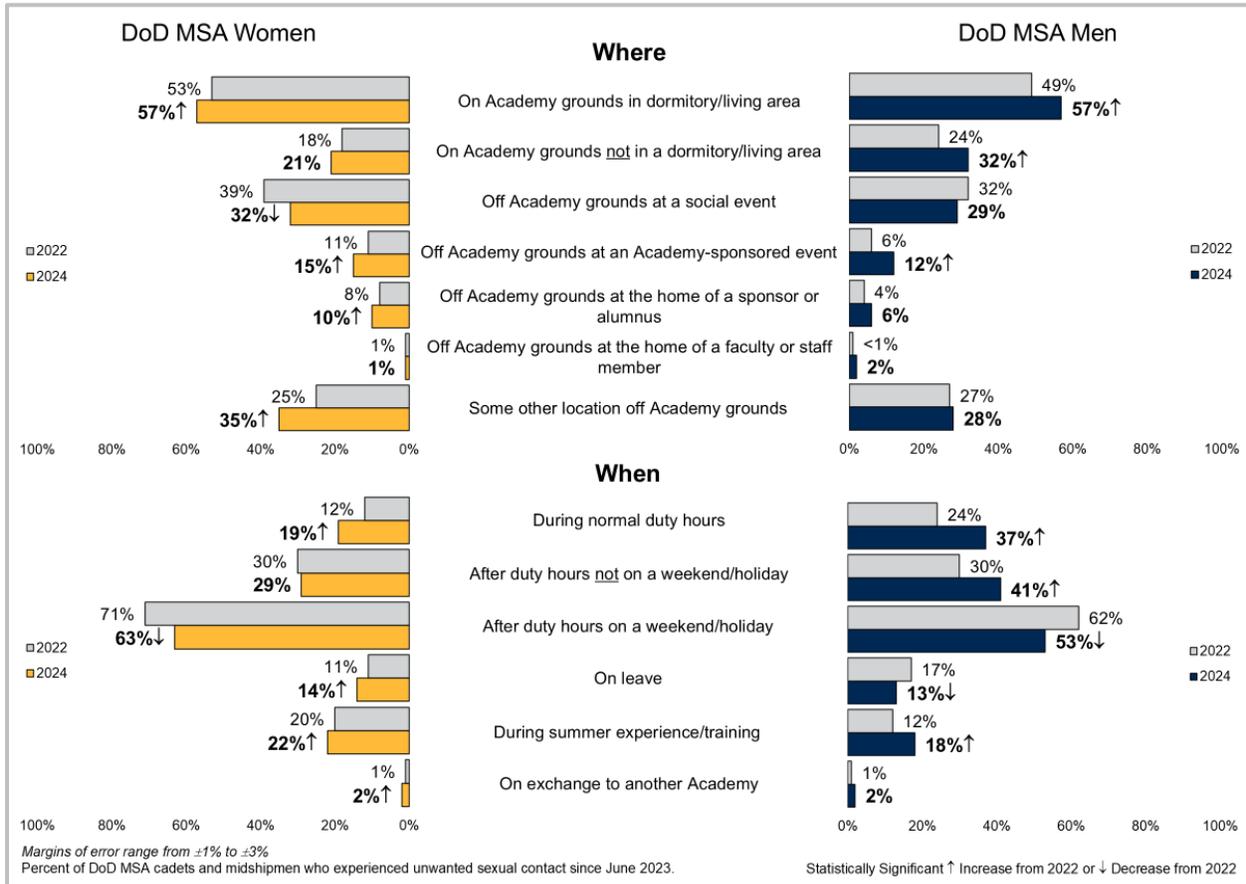
Where and When: Location and Context of the Unwanted Sexual Contact One Situation

Because there is no single “characteristic” of alleged USC perpetrators, there is also not a singular context that leads to victimization. Understanding the various patterns of time and place involved in USC is key to developing and implementing tailor-made prevention and response resources at the academies.

Nearly two-thirds of MSA women who experienced USC indicated it occurred on academy grounds (64%). More specifically, as shown in Figure 19, the one situation most frequently happened in a dormitory or living area, but the second most-common location was “some other location” off academy grounds (an increase since 2022). This replaced the second most-common location of 2022, off academy grounds at a social event, which decreased since 2022. As for time frames in which the USC occurred, the majority of MSA women indicated it occurred after duty hours on a weekend or holiday, but this decreased since 2022. However, the proportion of women indicating their experience of USC happened on summer experience/training/sea duty, normal duty hours, on leave, or on exchange to another academy increased since 2022.

As with MSA women who experienced USC, over two-thirds of MSA men indicated their one situation of USC occurred on academy grounds (69%), most commonly in a dormitory or living area (an increase since 2022). Over half of MSA men who experienced USC specified it occurred after duty hours on a weekend or holiday, although this decreased since 2022. Other common times where men indicated experiencing USC include after duty hours not on a weekend or holiday, and during duty hours, both of which increased since 2022.

Figure 19.
Location and Context of the Unwanted Sexual Contact One Situation



How: Circumstances of the Unwanted Sexual Contact One Situation

Finally, cadets and midshipmen were asked to further contextualize the one situation by sharing their perspective of the incident; this includes whether they characterized the situation as hazing and/or bullying, whether the person(s) involved in the one situation had victimized them before and/or after the one situation, whether there was another cadet/midshipman present who did or did not help them, and describing the involvement of alcohol. The involvement of alcohol is an important factor regarding experiences of USC, especially in younger populations where alcohol use is more likely a novel experience and tends to result in over-consumption. The survey also contained language reminding participants that even if they had been drinking, they were not to blame for the incident. The results of these questions are visualized in Table 4 below.

Relatively few MSA women who experienced USC considered it hazing or bullying.³¹ Although roughly the same proportion of victims experienced stalking, sexual harassment, or sexual assault before the one situation, compared to 2022, fewer women experienced at least one of these before the one situation of USC, but more women experienced at least one *after* the one

³¹ Hazing and bullying were not defined on the survey, therefore, these results should be interpreted as the respondents’ own categorization of these behaviors as such but may not meet definitions set in policy.

situation. Those most at risk for being stalked, sexually harassed, or sexually assaulted before and/or after the USC were freshman women, over one-third of whom indicated experiencing these behaviors before or after the one situation of USC. Despite the higher likelihood of freshman women to have experienced at least one of these behaviors before the one situation, this decreased since 2022.

Bystander intervention training is arguably one of the most important elements of USC prevention because it can provide cadets and midshipmen, along with other academy personnel, basic tools to recognize and stop potential sexual assaults. Yet approximately one-quarter of victimized women indicated there was a fellow cadet/midshipman present in the one situation who could have stepped in to help but did not.³² Although this remains relatively high, it decreased since 2022, suggesting continued focus on bystanders' ability to perceive, recognize, and effectively intervene in imminent or ongoing sexual assaults remain a valuable method of decreasing USC at the academies.

Finally, cadets and midshipmen were asked whether alcohol was present in the USC one situation, though they were not asked the extent of the alcohol use in the situation (i.e., they were not asked their own or the alleged perpetrators' *level* of intoxication). Exactly half of USC situations for women involved alcohol (either on the part of the victim, the alleged offender, or both), a significant decrease since 2022. Alcohol involvement varied greatly by class year as expected, such that alcohol involvement was higher among victimized senior and junior women, and lower among victimized sophomore and freshman women. As with the overall proportion of alcohol involvement, fewer victimized senior, junior, and sophomore women indicated alcohol was involved compared to 2022. When victims were drinking at the time of the event, just over one-quarter said the alleged offender had bought or given them alcohol, a substantial decrease from nearly two-thirds in 2022.

³² Like all survey responses, this is based on the perception of the respondent. It is unclear whether bystanders perceived or understood what was occurring, could have intervened, and/or why they did not intervene in some way.

Table 4.
Circumstances of the Unwanted Sexual Contact One Situation

Statistically Significant ↑ Increase from 2022 or ↓ Decrease from 2022		MSA Women		MSA Men	
		2022	2024	2022	2024
Hazing/Bullying	Hazing	7%	6%	4%	9%↑
	Bullying	7%	7%	7%	11%↑
Sexual Harassment, Stalking, or Sexual Assault Before or After the Situation	Sexually harassed before	26%	22%↓	20%	19%
	Stalked before	11%	10%	7%	8%
	Sexually assaulted before	21%	18%↓	10%	15%↑
	Experienced any before	38%	33%↓	27%	27%
	Sexually harassed after	22%	21%	18%	20%
	Stalked after	13%	16%↑	8%	8%
	Sexually assaulted after	12%	13%	7%	11%↑
	Experienced any after	31%	34%↑	23%	26%
Cadet(s)/Midshipmen Present	Stepped in to help victim	15%	13%↓	14%	14%
	Could have stepped in but didn't	34%	28%↓	31%	36%↑
Alcohol Use	Victim was drinking	50%	40%↓	46%	33%↓
	 Alleged offender bought/gave drinks	63%	27%↓	40%	17%↓
	Alleged offender was drinking	49%	43%↓	46%	30%↓
	<i>Alcohol use by victim/alleged offender</i>	61%	50%↓	58%	39%↓

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

Note. Percent of DoD MSA cadets and midshipmen who experienced USC since June 2023.

As shown in Table 4, relatively few MSA men who experienced USC considered the one situation either hazing or bullying; however, unlike women, rates of MSA men categorizing the incident as either hazing or bullying significantly increased since 2022. Over one-quarter of MSA men who experienced USC were also stalked, sexually harassed, or sexually assaulted before and/or after the one situation. The most frequent behavior experienced before and after the one situation was being sexually harassed. Those most at risk for experiencing these

behaviors before and/or after the USC were sophomore men, approximately one-third of whom experienced these behaviors before and/or after the one situation.

Bystander intervention plays an equally important role for MSA men as it does for women and similar results were found. Approximately 1 in 7 MSA men who experienced USC said there was a fellow cadet/midshipman present in the one situation who could have helped and did so, and just over one-third said there was a fellow cadet/midshipman present who could have stepped in to help but did not. Not only did the proportion of victimized men indicating the latter increase since 2022, but it is also significantly higher than that of women, suggesting that additional education and training focus on bystander intervention where men are victimized may benefit prevention efforts. Of note, freshman men were significantly more likely than other MSA men to say a fellow cadet/midshipman was present and stepped in to help, further underscoring the protected status of those newest to the academies.

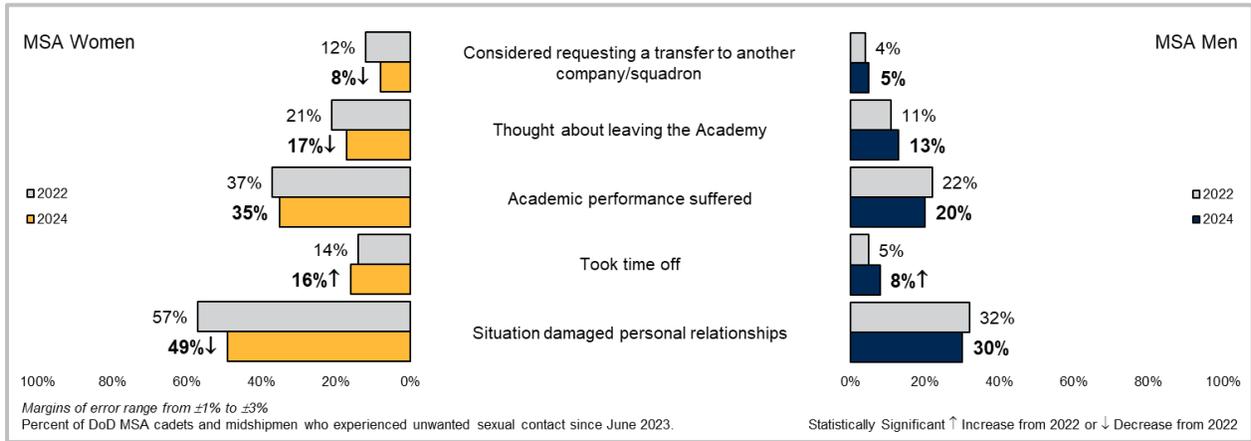
Finally, just over one-third of MSA men who experienced USC indicated alcohol was involved in the situation, a decrease from over one-half in 2022. This reduction in alcohol use during the one situation was driven by fewer victimized men indicating they had been drinking *and* the alleged offender(s) had been drinking. As with victimized women, fewer men than in 2022 indicated the alleged offender(s) bought or gave them alcohol just prior to the incident. Differences by class year were as expected, and again, similar to those of women, with senior and junior men more likely to indicate either they or the person(s) involved in the one situation had been drinking, whereas sophomore and freshman men were less likely. Despite this difference, the overall decrease in alcohol involvement by either party was seen in victimized men of all class years since 2022.

Impact of Experiencing Unwanted Sexual Contact

Experiencing USC can be an emotionally significant event that can impact the victim's relationships, academic performance, and desire to remain in their company/squadron, or at the academies in general. Those who experienced USC in the past APY were asked to indicate to what extent this event impacted them.

As shown in Figure 20, the largest impact to both victimized MSA women and men after the one situation was damage to their personal relationships. This remains the most common impact as seen in 2022, but for MSA women, nearly all types of impacts decreased since 2022. The single impact that increased since 2022 for both MSA women and men was taking time off.

Figure 20.
Impact of the Unwanted Sexual Contact One Situation



Reporting the Unwanted Sexual Contact One Situation

The DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO) focuses not only on preventing sexual assault, but also encourages reporting to facilitate victim recovery and hold alleged offenders appropriately accountable. Of the 13.3% of MSA women who experienced USC in the past APY, an estimated 12% indicated on the survey they had reported this incident, a significant decrease since 2022, when an estimated 15% of victimized women indicated reporting the USC.³³ Women were also more likely than men to have reported their USC. When it comes to class year, senior men were less likely than men of other class years to report their USC whereas freshman men were more likely. The top reason indicated by more than half of MSA women as to why they reported their USC was to stop the person(s) from hurting others.

Several reasons for reporting fell since 2022 for MSA women, notably someone encouraging the victim to report, the victim reporting to get mental health assistance, and the victim reporting to get medical assistance. Because the rate of reporting and the rate of prevalence each fell since 2022, a continued emphasis on the importance and value of reporting sexual assaults regardless of the type of USC (and thereby, perceived severity of the event) may support increased reporting over time. Although the overall rate of reporting was statistically unchanged between women of different class years, significant differences exist in the reasons for reporting by class year. The most common reasons that freshman women gave for reporting included it being their civic/military duty to do so, because someone they told encouraged them to report, to stop the person who did it from hurting others, and to stop the person who did it from hurting them again, all of which were more common than among women of other class years. These data can be seen in Table 5.

³³ In order to obtain more information on what actions were taken as a result of reporting USC, the survey asks respondents to indicate whether or not they filed an official report. These survey estimates are distinct from the actual reporting data maintained within the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID).

Table 5.***Reasons for Reporting the Unwanted Sexual Contact One Situation for MSA Women***

Statistically Significant ↑ Increase from 2022 or ↓ Decrease from 2022	2022	2024
Someone else made you report it or reported it themselves	14%	11%
To stop the person(s) from hurting you again	32%	45%↑
To stop the person(s) from hurting others	62%	55%
It was your civic/military duty to report it	21%	39%↑
To punish the person(s) who did it	20%	32%↑
To discourage other potential offenders	18%	23%
To get medical assistance	19%	9%↓
To get mental health assistance	52%	32%↓
To stop rumors	10%	6%↓
Someone you told encouraged you to report	60%	47%↓
Raise awareness that it occurs at the Academy	51%	40%↓
Other	16%	4%↓

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

Note. Percentage of DoD MSA women who experienced USC since June 2023 and made an official report. Respondents were able to select multiple reasons for reporting.

Of the 3.6% of MSA men who experienced USC, an estimated 4% indicated on the survey that they reported it. MSA men noted different reasons for reporting the incident, most commonly because someone encouraged them to report, to get mental health assistance, to stop the person from hurting others, and to stop the person from hurting them again. The two most common reasons for reporting rose substantially since 2022, and a significant decline since 2022 was found for those indicating that someone else made them report it or reported it themselves. These results are illustrated in Table 6.

Table 6.
Reasons for Reporting the Unwanted Sexual Contact One Situation for MSA Men

Statistically Significant ↑ Increase from 2022 or ↓ Decrease from 2022	2022	2024
Someone else made you report it or reported it themselves	25%	<1%↓
To stop the person(s) from hurting you again	35%	51%
To stop the person(s) from hurting others	51%	51%
It was your civic/military duty to report it	26%	31%
To punish the person(s) who did it	19%	31%
To discourage other potential offenders	13%	21%
To get medical assistance	13%	20%
To get mental health assistance	38%	69%↑
To stop rumors	6%	10%
Someone you told encouraged you to report	35%	71%↑
Raise awareness that it occurs at the Academy	53%	41%
Other	NR	10%

Margins of error range from ±5% to ±31%

Note. Percentage of DoD MSA men who experienced USC since June 2023 and made an official report. Respondents were able to select multiple reasons for reporting. NR = Not Reportable.

Negative Outcomes as a Result of Reporting Unwanted Sexual Contact

Experiencing USC is often innately physically and psychologically harmful, but those who experience it may also experience secondary effects through others' reactions to these events. Classmates, faculty, or friends may act differently toward someone who has reported experiencing USC, whether intentionally or unintentionally. Three major categories of these secondary experiences are professional reprisal, ostracism, and other negative outcomes as a result of reporting.

Measures of *perceived retaliation, professional reprisal, ostracism, and other negative outcomes*³⁴ are used to capture outcomes experienced as a result of reporting USC (see chapter 1 for details on rate construction). Recall data in this section are out of cadets/midshipmen who experienced USC in the past year and reported it (an estimated 12% of the 13.3% of MSA women who experienced USC and 4% of the 3.6% of MSA men who experienced USC).

As shown in Figure 21, the estimated rate of perceived retaliation is a summary measure reflecting whether cadets and midshipmen indicated they experienced either professional reprisal, ostracism, and/or other negative outcomes³⁵ by leadership and/or fellow cadets/midshipmen for reporting USC. Nearly two-thirds of MSA women (61%) and over half of MSA men (54%) who reported their USC incident perceived experiencing retaliation,

³⁴ Because the *SAGR* does not assess the relationship between the alleged perpetrator and the respondent, we cannot definitively assess whether the alleged perpetrator's behavior violated law or policy.

³⁵ See chapter 1 for a comprehensive description of the definitions of professional reprisal, ostracism, other negative outcomes, and perceived retaliation.

including 31% of MSA women and 11% of MSA men who experienced behaviors that may be prohibited by punitive policies (the estimated rate of perceived retaliation). This represents a significant decrease among men compared to 2022, when the estimate rate of perceived retaliation was 36%.

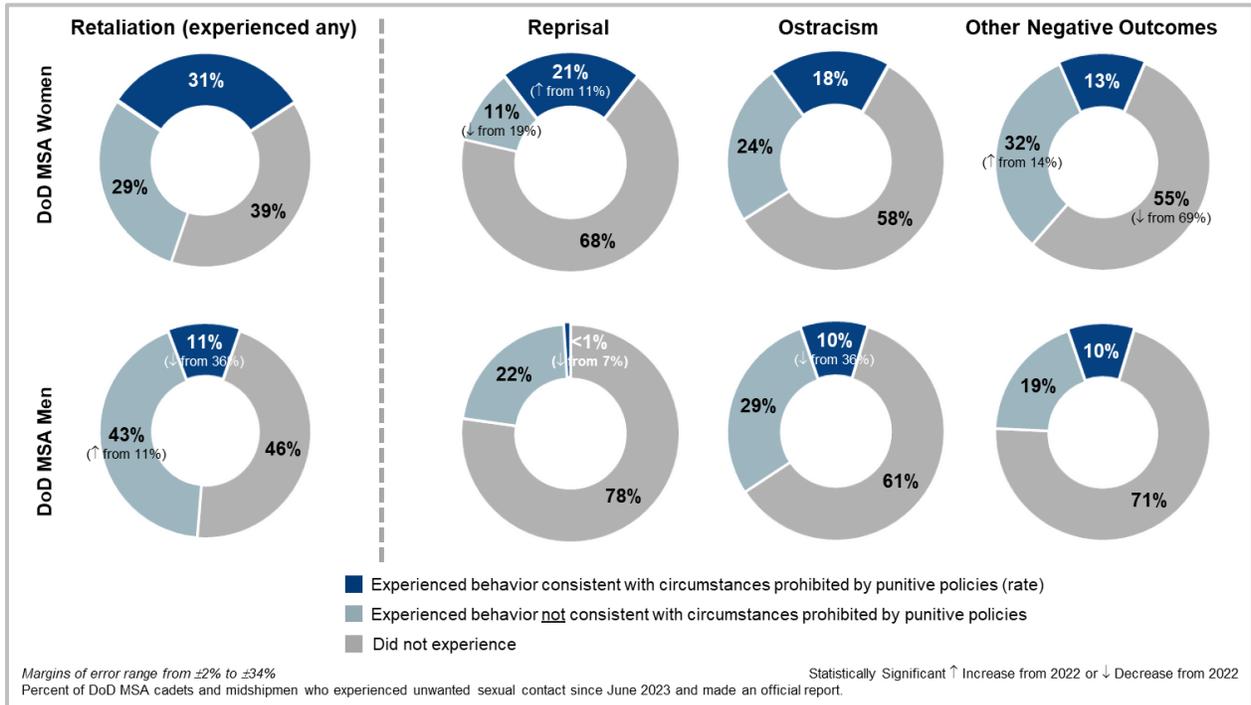
The *estimated rate of professional reprisal* is a summary measure reflecting whether cadets and midshipmen indicated they experienced unfavorable actions taken from leadership (or an individual with the authority to affect a personnel decision) as a result of reporting USC (not based on conduct or performance). As shown in Figure 21, 32% of MSA women and 22% of MSA men who reported their USC incident perceived experiencing behaviors consistent with professional reprisal, including 21% of MSA women and less than 1% of MSA men who experienced behaviors that may be prohibited by punitive policies (the estimated rate of professional reprisal).³⁶ This represents a significant increase among women compared to 2022, when the estimate rate of perceived professional reprisal was 11%.

The *estimated rate of ostracism* is a summary measure reflecting whether, as a result of reporting the incident of USC, cadets and midshipmen experienced being excluded or ignored. As shown in Figure 21, 42% of MSA women and 39% of MSA men who reported their USC incident perceived experiencing behaviors consistent with ostracism, including 18% of MSA women and 10% of MSA men who experienced behaviors that may be prohibited by punitive policies (the estimated rate of ostracism). This represents a significant decrease among men compared to 2022, when the estimate rate of ostracism was 36%.

The *estimated rate of other negative outcomes* is a summary measure reflecting whether, as a result of reporting USC, cadets and midshipmen experienced negative behaviors from MSA peers or leadership that occurred without a valid military purpose and may have included physical or psychological force, threats, or abusive or unjustified treatment that resulted in physical or mental harm. As shown in Figure 21, 45% of MSA women (a significant increase from 31% in 2022) and 29% of MSA men who reported their USC incident perceived experiencing behaviors consistent with other negative outcomes, including 13% of MSA women and 10% of MSA men who experienced behaviors that may be prohibited by punitive policies (the estimated rate of other negative outcomes).

³⁶ See chapter 1 for details on rate construction.

Figure 21.
Estimated Rates of Negative Outcomes as a Result of Reporting Unwanted Sexual Contact



Reasons for Not Reporting Unwanted Sexual Contact

The vast majority of MSA cadets and midshipmen who experienced USC chose not to report their experience (an estimated 88% of MSA women and 96% of MSA men who experienced USC in the past APY), consistent with findings that sexual assault often goes underreported (Tapp & Coen, 2024). When asked why they chose not to report the incident, the top reason was that they thought it was not serious enough to report. Other top reasons for not reporting included taking care of the problem themselves, specifically by forgetting about it and moving on and avoiding the person who did it, which decreased for MSA men since 2022 (Table 7 and Table 8).

Table 7.
Reasons for Not Reporting the Unwanted Sexual Contact One Situation for MSA Women

Statistically Significant ↑ Increase from 2022 or ↓ Decrease from 2022	2022	2024
Thought it was not serious enough to report	67%	67%
Took care of the problem yourself by avoiding the person who assaulted you	57%	55%
Took care of the problem yourself by confronting the person who assaulted you	24%	26%
Took care of the problem yourself by forgetting about it and moving on	57%	56%
Did not want more people to know	58%	48%↓
Felt uncomfortable making a report	49%	45%↓
Thought reporting would take too much time and effort	40%	36%↓
Did not want people talking or gossiping about you	52%	48%↓
Felt shame/embarrassment	49%	45%↓
Other	12%	12%

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

Note. Percentage of DoD MSA women who experienced USC since June 2023 and did not make an official report.

Table 8.
Reasons for Not Reporting the Unwanted Sexual Contact One Situation for MSA Men

Statistically Significant ↑ Increase from 2022 or ↓ Decrease from 2022	2022	2024
Thought it was not serious enough to report	65%	65%
Took care of the problem yourself by avoiding the person who assaulted you	45%	39%↓
Took care of the problem yourself by confronting the person who assaulted you	26%	29%
Took care of the problem yourself by forgetting about it and moving on	45%	48%
Did not want more people to know	36%	35%
Felt uncomfortable making a report	29%	35%↑
Thought reporting would take too much time and effort	30%	32%
Did not want people talking or gossiping about you	34%	37%
Felt shame/embarrassment	27%	29%
Other	12%	13%

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

Note. Percentage of DoD MSA men who experienced USC since June 2023 and did not make an official report.

Chapter 3: Sexual Harassment and Sex Discrimination

This section examines cadet and midshipman experiences of sexual harassment and sex discrimination. As described in chapter 1, sexual harassment and sex discrimination are military equal opportunity policy violations and are defined as prohibited behaviors committed by someone from an academy. In the survey, participants were asked about sex-related behaviors they may have experienced during the academic program year (APY) that may have been upsetting or offensive. To be included in the estimated prevalence rate for sexual harassment and/or sex discrimination, two requirements must have been met:

1. The student must have indicated they experienced a behavior consistent with sexual harassment (which includes sexually hostile work environment or sexual *quid pro quo*) and/or sex discrimination behavior(s) in the past APY, and
2. The student must have indicated that they met at least one of the follow-up items that assess persistence and/or severity of the behavior for sexual harassment and/or the behavior either harming their career/being done by an authority figure for sex discrimination.³⁷

Estimated Past-Year Sexual Harassment and Sex Discrimination Rates

This section provides the estimated rates for sexual harassment and sex discrimination. The estimated prevalence rates are presented by sex and by class year, with significant changes since 2022 noted where applicable.

Sexual Harassment

The Service Academy Gender³⁸ Relations Survey (SAGR) characterizes sexual harassment as including two types of unwanted behaviors: sexually hostile work environment and sexual *quid pro quo*. We define a “sexually hostile work environment” as “unwelcome sexual experiences that are pervasive or severe so as to interfere with a person’s work performance, or that create a work environment that is intimidating, hostile, or offensive.” Sexual *quid pro quo* behaviors are those used to control, influence, or affect one’s job, career, or pay. Instances of sexual *quid pro quo* include situations in which job benefits or losses are conditional on sexual cooperation. The estimated rate for sexual harassment includes those cadets and midshipmen who met criteria for sexually hostile work environment and/or sexual *quid pro quo*.

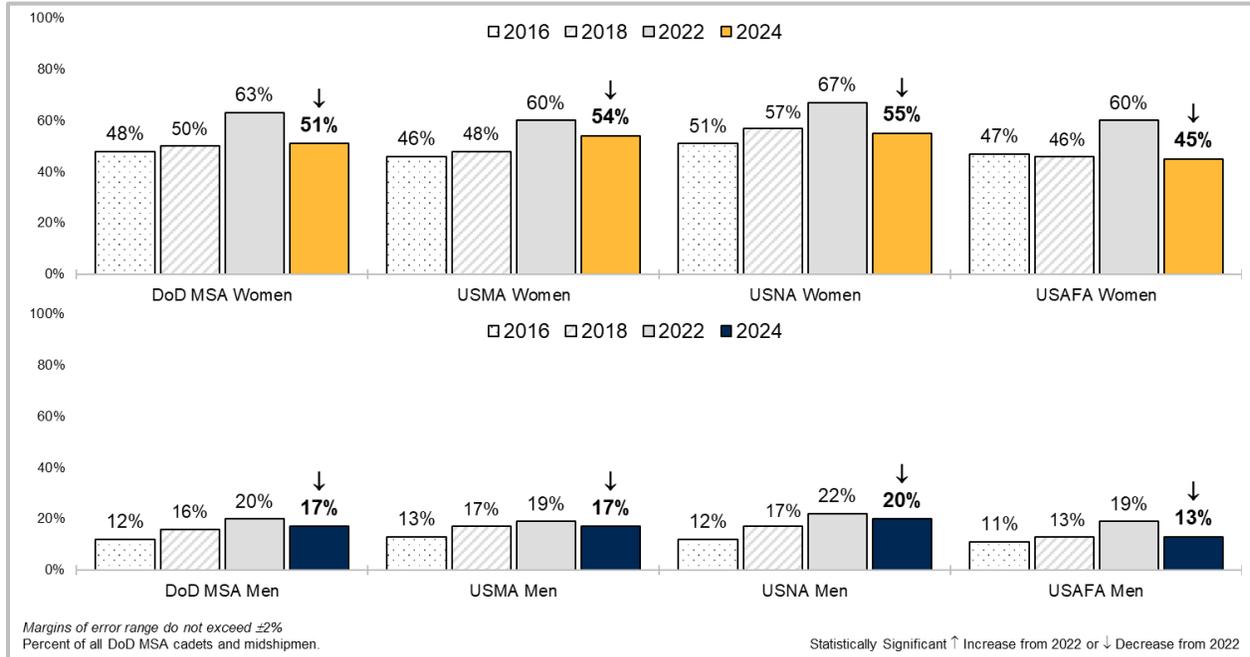
As shown in Figure 22, an estimated 51% of MSA women indicated experiencing sexual harassment in the past APY, which decreased from 63% in 2022. When examining by academy, estimated rates of sexual harassment significantly decreased for women at the U.S. Military

³⁷ See chapter 1 for details on the metric used and construction of estimated rates.

³⁸ Since 2006, the SAGR survey used the term “gender” to describe men and women. These groups have been defined using survey items and/or administrative data categories for “male” and “female” and, therefore, references to gender should be understood to mean “sex.”

Academy (USMA), the U.S. Naval Academy (USNA), and the U.S. Air Force Academy (USAFA). An estimated 17% of MSA men indicated experiencing sexual harassment in the past APY, which decreased from 20% in 2022. Like women, estimated rates of sexual harassment for men at USMA, USNA, and USAFA decreased since 2022. The remainder of this section focuses on the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) MSAs overall.

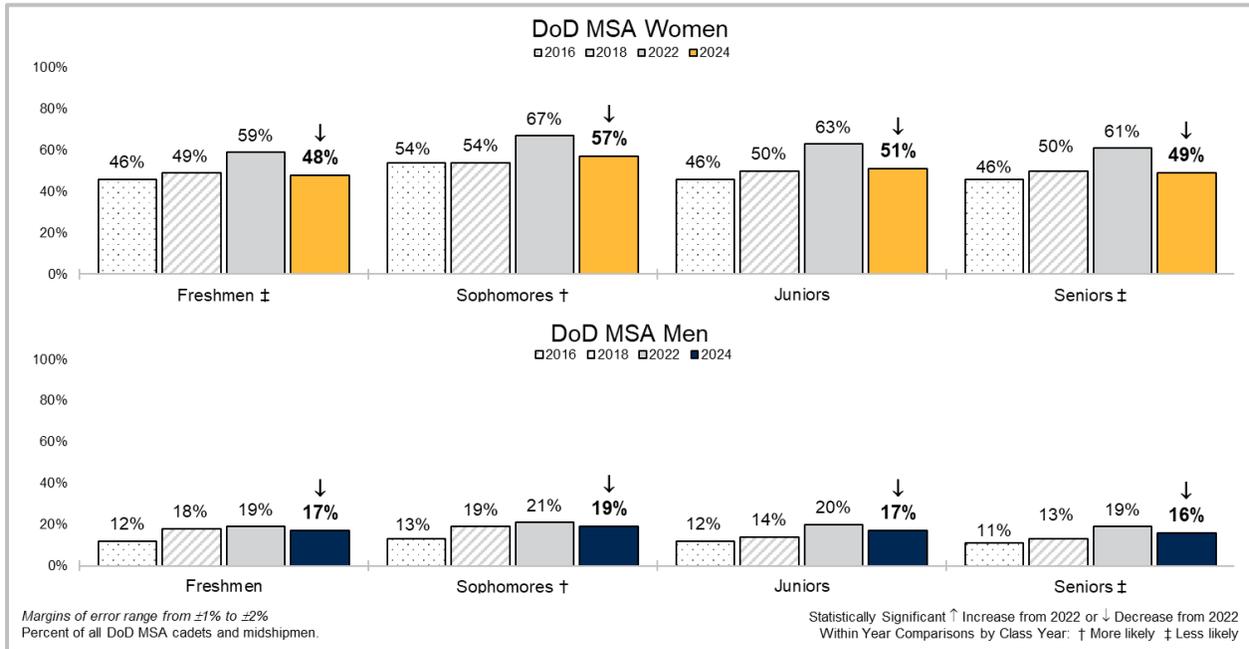
Figure 22.
Estimated Past-Year Sexual Harassment Prevalence Rates



Since 2022, MSA women of all class years showed a significant decrease in experiencing sexual harassment, but sophomores were more at risk for experiencing sexual harassment compared to women in other class years (Figure 23). Conversely, senior and freshman women were less likely than women of other class years to experience sexual harassment. MSA men's results by class year present many similarities to those of MSA women. Like MSA women, a decrease in prevalence of sexual harassment was found for MSA men of all class years compared to 2022. Additionally, sophomore men were more at risk than men of other class years for experiencing sexual harassment, whereas seniors were less likely.

Notably, although the senior men were significantly less likely than men of other class years to have experienced sexual harassment, they were also *more* likely than men of other class years to have experienced unwanted sexual contact (USC). Given the relationship between experiences of sexual harassment and USC, it is worth noting that the results for senior men do not appear to follow the typical pattern.

Figure 23.
Estimated Past-Year Sexual Harassment Prevalence Rates by Class Year

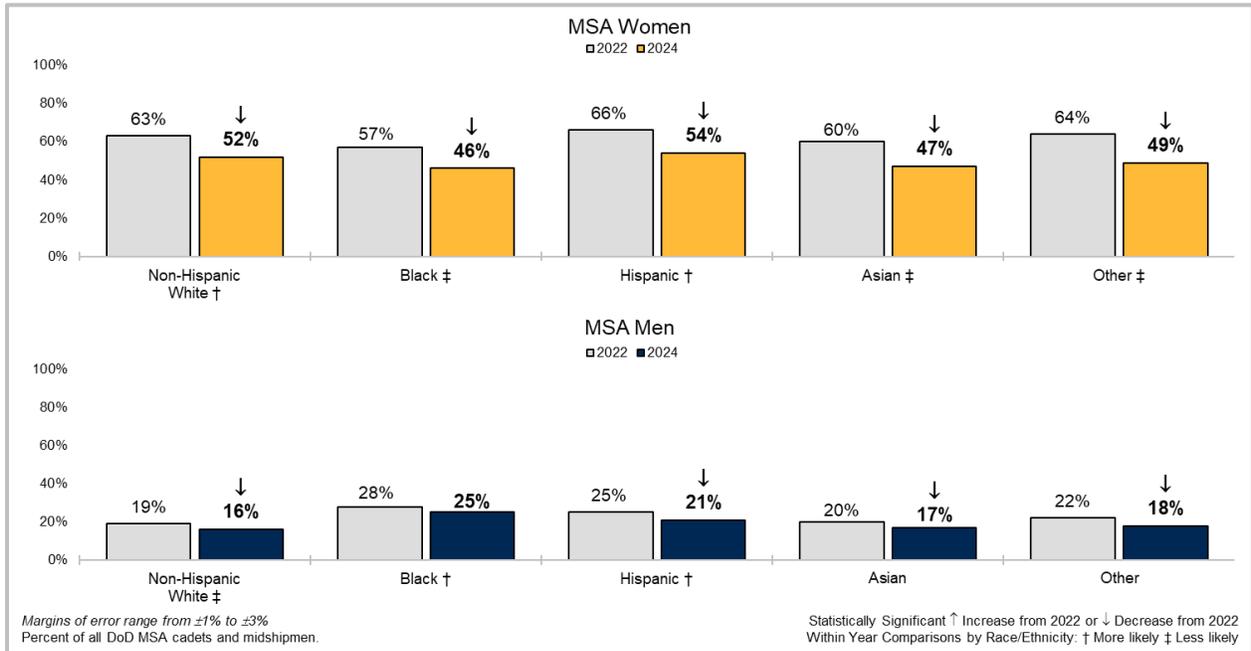


Sexual Harassment by Race/Ethnicity

Overall, non-Hispanic White MSA women were more likely than racial/ethnic minority women to experience sexual harassment in the past APY, although the overall prevalence of sexual harassment for both groups of women decreased since 2022. Specifically, more than half of non-Hispanic White women (52%) experienced sexual harassment in the past APY, higher than the 50% of racial/ethnic minority MSA women who experienced it (Figure 24). When we examine by specific race/ethnicity, Hispanic (54%) and non-Hispanic White women (52%) were significantly more likely than women of other races/ethnicities to experience sexual harassment, whereas women of all other races were less likely (Black, Asian, and those identifying as “Other”). Finally, the decrease in sexual harassment since 2022 as seen for the broad categories of race/ethnicity for MSA women was also seen in each specific race/ethnicity category.

To the contrary, racial/ethnic minority MSA men (20%) were significantly more likely than non-Hispanic White men (16%) to experience sexual harassment. Specifically, Black and Hispanic MSA men (25% and 21% respectively) were significantly more likely to experience sexual harassment, whereas White men (16%) were less likely. Also noteworthy is that the rate of sexual harassment decreased since 2022 for men of all races except for Black men, which remained statistically unchanged.

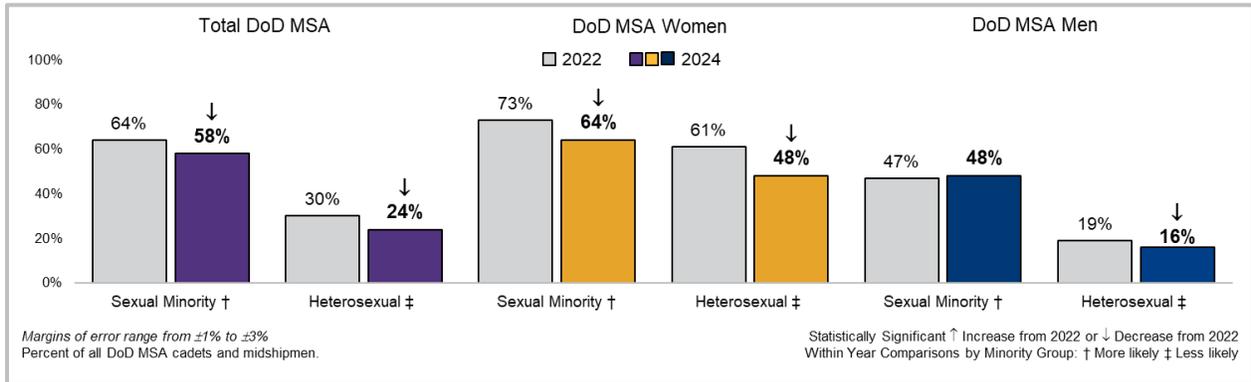
Figure 24.
Estimated Past-Year Sexual Harassment Prevalence Rates by Race/Ethnicity



Sexual Harassment by Sexual Minority Status

As noted in chapter 1, sexual minorities include respondents who identified as gay, lesbian, bisexual, or marked “I use a different term.” Overall, an estimated 7.0% of cadets and midshipmen enrolled at the DoD MSAs identified as a sexual minority (16.1% of DoD MSA women and 3.4% of DoD MSA men). As seen in Figure 25, MSA men and women who identify as sexual minorities were more likely than their heterosexual peers to experience sexual harassment in the past APY. Specifically, 64% of MSA sexual minority women experienced sexual harassment in the past APY, significantly higher than for heterosexual women (48%). MSA sexual minority men were significantly more likely (48%) than heterosexual men (16%) to experience sexual harassment. Although sexual harassment decreased since 2022 for sexual minority and heterosexual women as well as for heterosexual men, there was no commensurate decrease in these experiences for sexual minority men.

Figure 25.
Estimated Past-Year Sexual Harassment Prevalence Rates by Sexual Minority Status

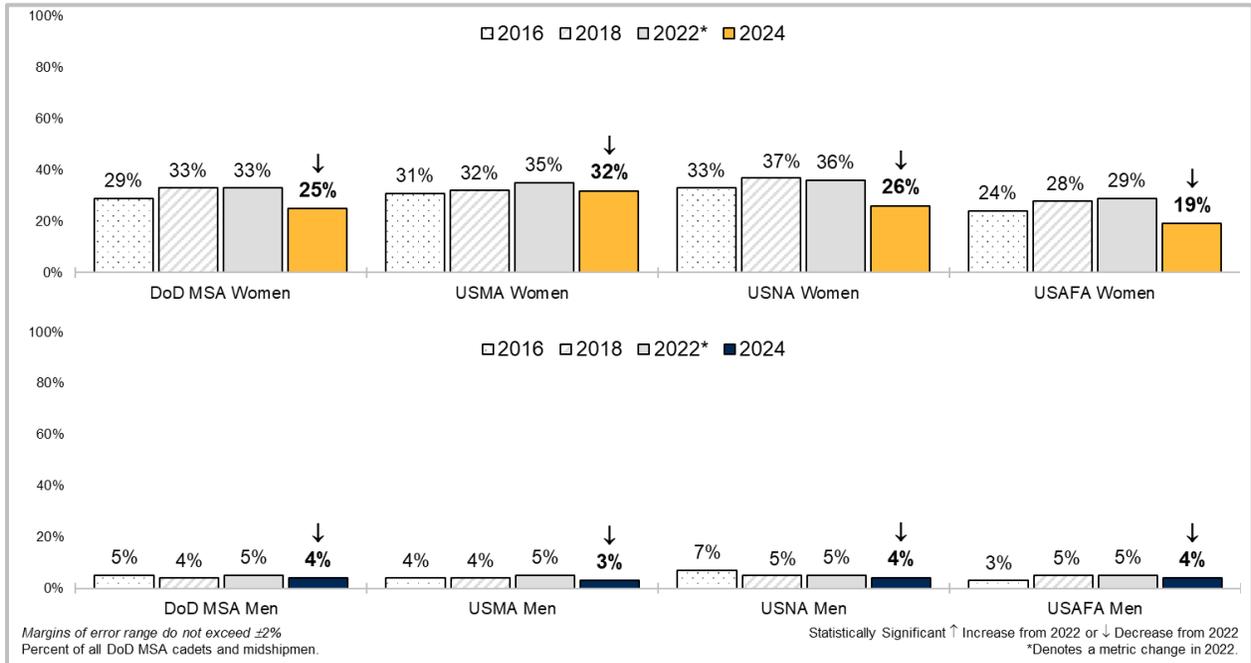


Sex Discrimination

Sex discrimination is defined as behaviors or comments directed at someone because of their sex that harmed or limited their career or was done by a person in a position of authority. To be included in the estimated prevalence rate for sex discrimination, cadets and midshipmen must have indicated experiencing at least one of the behaviors *and* at least one corresponding follow-up item that the behavior harmed their career, or that the person doing the behavior was an authority figure.

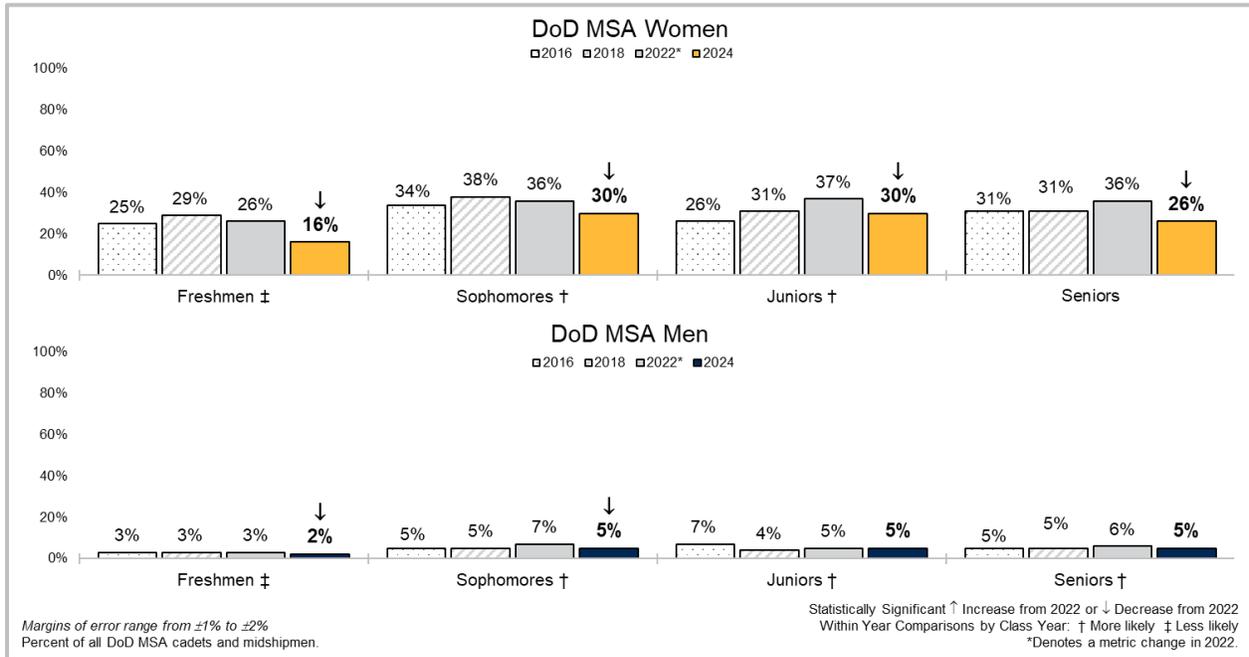
An estimated one-quarter (25%) of MSA women experienced sex discrimination from leadership, a significant decrease from one-third in 2022 (Figure 26). When examining by academy, estimated rates of sex discrimination significantly decreased for women at USMA, USNA, and USAFA. An estimated 4% of MSA men experienced sex discrimination from leadership, which decreased from 5% in 2022. Like women, estimated rates of sex discrimination for men at USMA, USNA, and USAFA decreased since 2022 (Figure 26). The remainder of this section focuses on the DoD MSAs overall.

Figure 26.
Estimated Past-Year Sex Discrimination Prevalence Rates



The decrease in sex discrimination was seen for women in all class years. Despite this decrease across the board, junior and sophomore women were more likely than women of other class years to have experienced sex discrimination, whereas freshman women were less likely (Figure 27). For men, freshmen and sophomores saw a significant decrease, whereas the rates for junior and senior men remained statistically unchanged. As with female peers, freshman men were less likely than men of other class years to have experienced sex discrimination, whereas sophomore, junior, and senior men were more likely.

Figure 27.
Estimated Past-Year Sex Discrimination Prevalence Rates by Class Year

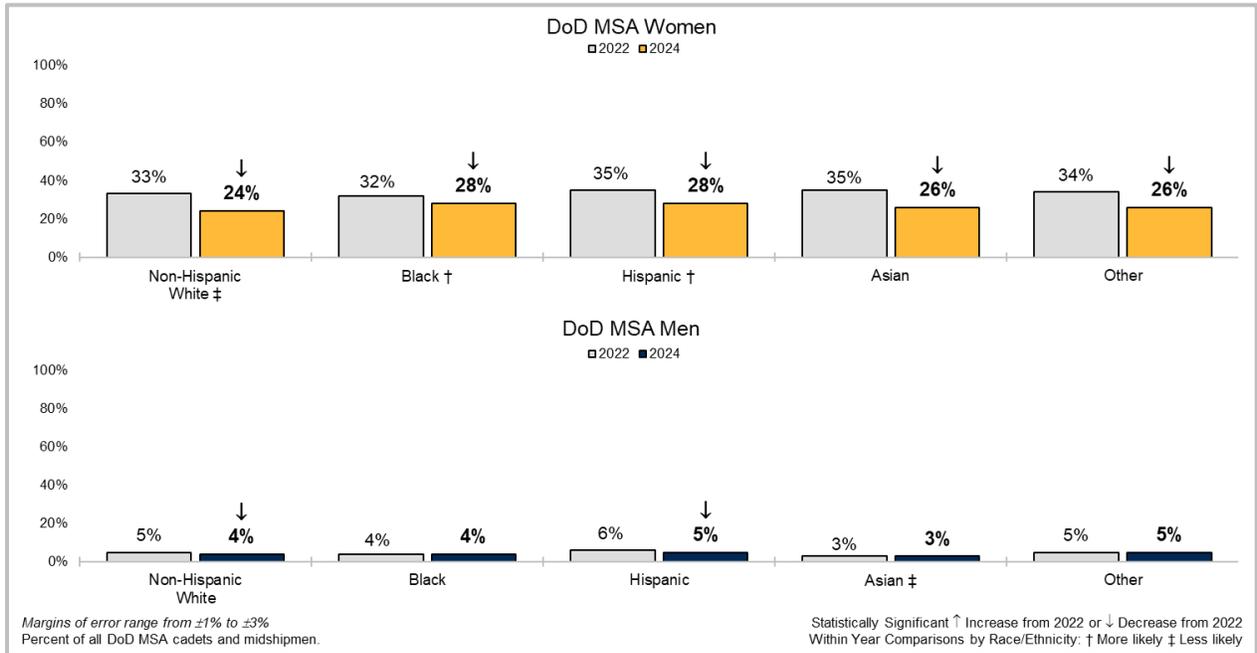


Sex Discrimination by Race/Ethnicity

Similar to experiences of sexual harassment, racial/ethnic minority (27%) MSA women were more likely than non-Hispanic White women (24%) to experience sex discrimination in the past APY. Hispanic and Black (28% each) MSA women were significantly more likely than women of other races/ethnicities to experience sex discrimination, whereas rates of sex discrimination were lowest for non-Hispanic White female cadets and midshipmen (Figure 28). As with rates of sexual harassment, a decrease was seen since 2022 for women of all races/ethnicities.

However, for MSA men, non-Hispanic White men (4%) were equally likely as minority men (4%) to experience sex discrimination in the past APY. When we examine by specific race/ethnicity, different patterns emerged for MSA women and men. For MSA men, Asian men (3%) were significantly less likely than men of other races to experience sex discrimination. Additionally, the rate of sex discrimination decreased since 2022 for non-Hispanic White and Hispanic men but remained statistically unchanged for men of all other races/ethnicities.

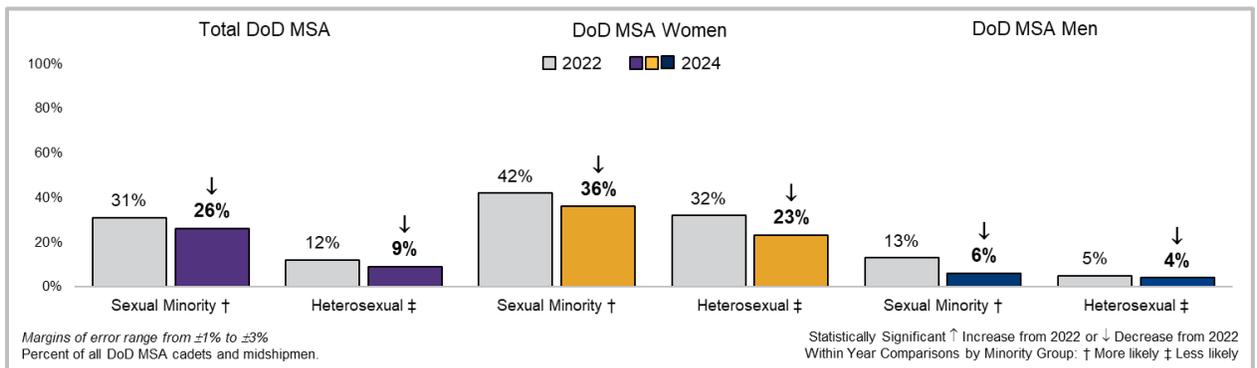
Figure 28.
Estimated Past-Year Sex Discrimination Prevalence Rates by Race/Ethnicity



Sex Discrimination by Sexual Minority Status

As seen in Figure 29, MSA cadets and midshipmen who identify as sexual minorities were more likely than their heterosexual peers to experience sex discrimination in the past APY. Specifically, 36% of sexual minority MSA women experienced sex discrimination in the past APY, which was significantly higher than heterosexual women (23%). As with sexual harassment, the rates of sex discrimination for both sets of women decreased since 2022. A similar pattern was also found for men: sexual minority MSA men (6%) were significantly more likely than heterosexual men (4%) to experience sex discrimination. As with those for women, each of these decreased since 2022.

Figure 29.
Estimated Past-Year Sex Discrimination Prevalence Rates by Sexual Minority Status



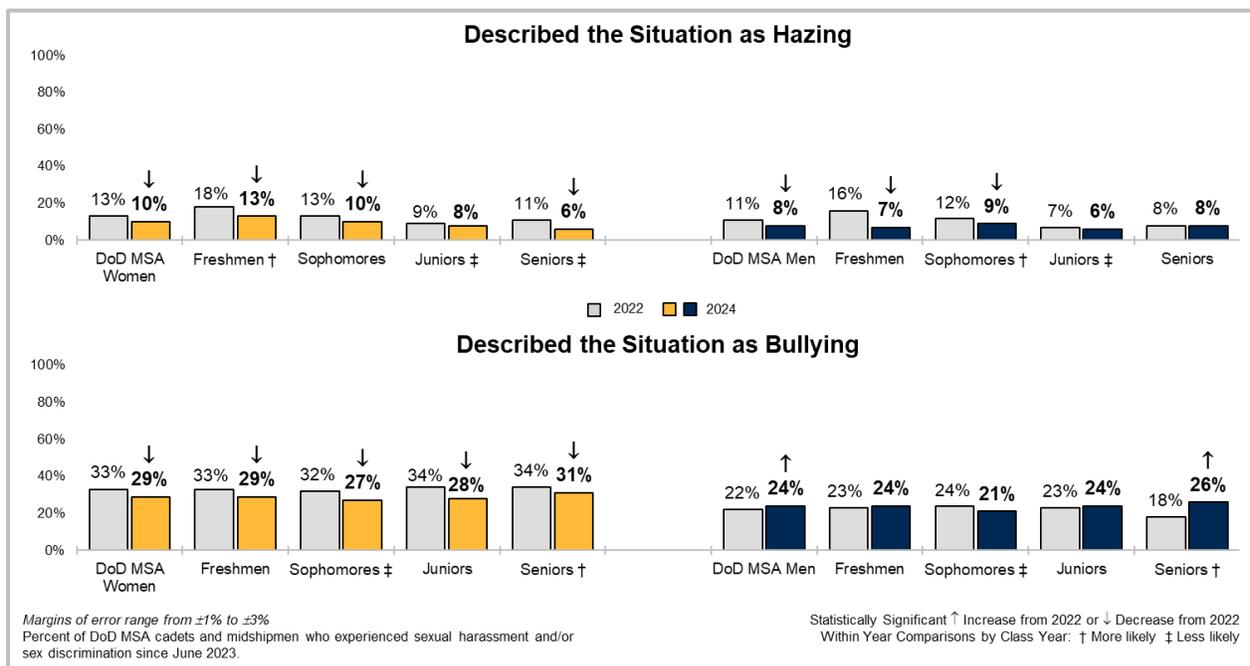
One Situation of Sexual Harassment and/or Sex Discrimination With the Biggest Effect

To better understand the circumstances involved in their experience, the 57% of MSA women and 19% of MSA men who experienced sexual harassment and/or sex discrimination in the past APY (either sexual harassment and/or leader-based sex discrimination) were asked to provide additional information as to what they considered to be the worst or most serious experience (hereafter referred to as the “one situation”). With this one situation in mind, cadets and midshipmen were asked to provide details of the behaviors, how they characterized the behaviors, who the alleged offender(s) were, and whether they discussed or filed a complaint regarding this violation.

What: Characterization of Behaviors Experienced in the Sexual Harassment and/or Sex Discrimination One Situation

Over one-quarter of MSA women who experienced sexual harassment and/or sex discrimination considered the one situation to be bullying, whereas approximately one-tenth considered the behavior to be hazing—each of these having decreased since 2022. Characterization as hazing decreased for senior, sophomore, and freshman women, and characterization as bullying decreased for women of all class years (Figure 30). Sophomore women were less likely than women of other class years to consider the event bullying, whereas senior women were more likely. Freshman women were more likely than women of other class years to consider the event hazing, whereas senior and junior women were less likely.

Figure 30.
Characterization of Behaviors Experienced in the Sexual Harassment and/or Sex Discrimination One Situation



Although less than one-tenth of men who experienced sexual harassment and/or sex discrimination considered it hazing, approximately one-quarter considered it bullying. Additionally, although the proportion of men who considered the event to be hazing decreased, the proportion considering the event bullying *increased* since 2022. The decrease in characterization as hazing was driven by sophomore and freshman men, however, sophomore men were more likely than men of other class years to consider the event to be hazing. The increase in men perceiving the event as bullying was driven by senior men; men of all other class years showed no statistical change over time.

Who: Reported Demographics of the Alleged Offender(s) in the Sexual Harassment and/or Sex Discrimination One Situation

As seen in Table 9, most MSA women who experienced sexual harassment and/or sex discrimination in the past APY indicated the alleged offender(s) were more than one person, most often male peer(s) in the same class year. Of note, since 2022 there were decreases in alleged offenders who were in a position of power (i.e., higher class year, higher in the cadet/midshipman chain of command, or academy military/uniformed faculty or staff), with the exception of offenders who were academy civilian faculty or staff, which saw a slight increase. More than one-quarter (26%) of senior women experienced violations from alleged offender(s) who were academy military/uniformed faculty or staff, more often than women of other class years. Despite this greater likelihood, this decreased for senior women since 2022.

Table 9.***Characteristics of the Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation of Sexual Harassment and/or Sex Discrimination for MSA Women***

Statistically Significant ↑ Increase from 2022 or ↓ Decrease from 2022	2022	2024
Sex of Alleged Offender(s)		
Men	85%	83% ↓
Women	1%	2% ↑
A mix of men and women	12%	13%
Number of Alleged Offender(s)		
One person	26%	31% ↑
More than one person	68%	64% ↓
Status of Alleged Offender(s)		
Higher class year	55%	51% ↓
Same class year	85%	83% ↓
Lower class year	20%	18% ↓
Higher in cadet/midshipman chain of command	41%	38% ↓
Member of intramural or club sports team	25%	24%
Member of NCAA/Division I sports team	26%	25%
Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	20%	18% ↓
Academy civilian faculty or staff	8%	10% ↑
DoD person not affiliated with the MSA	5%	5%
Person not affiliated with DoD	4%	4%
Unknown person	6%	5% ↓

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

Note. Percentage of DoD MSA women who experienced sexual harassment and/or sex discrimination in the past APY.

As seen in Table 10, the majority of men who experienced sexual harassment and/or sex discrimination in the past APY indicated the alleged offender(s) were male academy students, most often in the same class year. Like women, there was a decrease since 2022 in alleged offenders who were in a higher class year, but the proportions of alleged offenders in other positions of power were statistically unchanged. Senior and junior men were more likely than other men to indicate the alleged offender(s) were academy military/uniformed faculty or staff, whereas freshman men were less likely. Additionally, the proportion of alleged offender(s) who were a member of a National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA)/Division I sports team remained steady from 2022 for men overall, but were higher among freshman men than men of other class years.

Table 10.***Characteristics of the Alleged Offender(s) in the One Situation of Sexual Harassment and/or Sex Discrimination for MSA Men***

Statistically Significant ↑ Increase from 2022 or ↓ Decrease from 2022	2022	2024
Sex of Alleged Offender(s)		
Men	55%	52%↓
Women	20%	18%↓
A mix of men and women	20%	26%↑
Number of Alleged Offender(s)		
One person	45%	47%↑
More than one person	46%	45%
Status of Alleged Offender(s)		
Higher class year	36%	31%↓
Same class year	77%	81%↑
Lower class year	15%	13%↓
Higher in cadet/midshipman chain of command	24%	24%
Member of intramural or club sports team	20%	20%
Member of NCAA/Division I sports team	20%	21%
Academy military/uniformed faculty or staff	18%	16%
Academy civilian faculty or staff	7%	8%
DoD person not affiliated with the MSA	2%	2%
Person not affiliated with DoD	3%	2%↓
Unknown person	4%	4%

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

Note. Percentage of DoD MSA men who experienced sexual harassment and/or sex discrimination in the past APY.

Discussing/Filing a Complaint of the Sexual Harassment and/or Sex Discrimination One Situation

Cadets and midshipmen who experience sexual harassment and/or sex discrimination have resources available to them should they want to discuss their situation or file a complaint with/to any authority or organization. Out of the 57% of MSA women and 19% of MSA men who experienced sexual harassment and/or sex discrimination in the past APY, the majority spoke with at least one person about it. Both MSA women and men most often reached out to those closest to them: their family or friends outside their company/squadron, or someone in their company or squadron. Over one-third of MSA women and nearly half of men discussed the violation with the alleged offender(s), consistent with their training to handle these situations at the lowest interpersonal level (Barry et al., 2017). Very few MSA women and men discussed the situation with support personnel and/or offices such as chaplains, counselors, Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) program officers, or Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARC) or Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention (SHARP) officers. In fact, the percentage

of women who discussed the incident with support staff decreased since 2022, although increased for men since 2022.³⁹

Table 11.
Discussing/Filing a Complaint of the One Situation of Sexual Harassment and/or Sex Discrimination

Statistically Significant ↑ Increase from 2022 or ↓ Decrease from 2022	MSA Women		MSA Men	
	2022	2024	2022	2024
Discussed with anyone ⁴⁰	91%	92%↑	76%	80%↑
The person(s) who did this to you	35%	38%↑	37%	45%↑
Someone in your company/squadron	67%	68%↑	48%	50%↑
Your friends or family outside of your company/squadron	70%	70%	41%	40%
A chaplain, counselor, or medical person	12%	10%↓	5%	6%↑
An MEO, SARC, or SHARP Officer	7%	5%↓	2%	3%
Filed a complaint with/to any authority or organization	11%	11%	4%	5%

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

Note. Percentage of DoD MSA cadets and midshipmen who experienced sexual harassment and/or sex discrimination in the past APY.

Of the 11% of MSA women who filed a sexual harassment and/or sex discrimination complaint, more than half of MSA women who filed a complaint experienced at least one negative outcome as a result of filing the complaint, the results of which can be seen in Table 12. Notably, less than half indicated the situation was/is being investigated, which decreased compared to 2022. Additionally, “negative outcomes” includes administrative action being taken against the person filing the complaint, which increased for women compared to 2022. However, fewer women were ridiculed or scorned as a result of filing a complaint. Finally, there was a significant increase in respondents indicating that some other action was taken, at over one-quarter of women who filed a complaint. Although a large proportion of women who filed a complaint experienced at least one negative outcome, more than two-thirds of women who filed a complaint had at least one positive outcome, suggesting the act of filing a complaint often results in a mix of desirable and undesirable experiences. Specific positive results included the situation being corrected, or that disciplinary action was taken against the alleged offender, both of which increased compared to 2022.

Similar to women, a high proportion of MSA men indicated experiencing negative outcomes as a result of filing a sexual harassment and/or sex discrimination complaint. Unlike women’s

³⁹ In order to obtain more information on what actions were taken as a result of filing a sexual harassment and/or sex discrimination complaint with any authority, the survey asks respondents to indicate whether they filed a complaint. These are not to be confused with the actual complaints the academy received during the APY.

⁴⁰ “Discussed with anyone” is a constructed metric assessing participants who indicating discussing with any category on the survey.

results, this increased since 2022. Of the 5% of MSA men who filed a sexual harassment and/or sex discrimination complaint, less than a third indicated the situation was/is being investigated (a notable decrease from 2022) and/or that they were kept informed of what actions were being taken. Additionally, half of MSA men reported that their situation was not being taken seriously, over half were encouraged to let it go or tough it out, more than a third of men also reported that they were ridiculed or scorned as a result of their filing a complaint, and a little less than one-fifth reported that administrative and/or disciplinary action had been taken against them as a result of their reporting. Each of these involved a nearly double-digit percentage increase from 2022. Only 16% of MSA men who reported their situation said disciplinary action was taken against the offender, a significant decrease to less than half the percentage indicating this in 2022. Nearly two-thirds of MSA men who reported on their situation said they did not know what happened and/or some other action was taken, both of which increased since 2022.

Table 12.
Outcomes of Filing a Sexual Harassment and/or Sex Discrimination Complaint With an Authority

Statistically Significant ↑ Increase from 2022 or ↓ Decrease from 2022	MSA Women		MSA Men	
	2022	2024	2022	2024
Positive Outcomes				
The situation was corrected	32%	39%↑	35%	34%
Your situation was/is being investigated	49%	44%↓	39%	29%↓
You were kept informed of actions being taken	38%	37%	37%	29%
Disciplinary action was taken against the [alleged] offender(s)	24%	29%↑	36%	16%↓
Some other action was taken	22%	27%↑	16%	31%↑
Negative Outcomes				
You were encouraged to let it go or tough it out	48%	51%	44%	52%
Your situation was discounted or not taken seriously	47%	47%	38%	50%↑
Disciplinary action was taken against you	13%	13%	10%	19%↑
Administrative action was taken against you	5%	9%↑	7%	18%↑
You were ridiculed or scorned	34%	30%↓	27%	38%↑
You don't know what happened	27%	28%	19%	33%↑

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

Note. Percentage of DoD MSA cadets and midshipmen who experienced sexual harassment and/or sex discrimination in the past APY and filed a complaint.

Reasons for Not Discussing/Filing a Complaint of the Sexual Harassment and/or Sex Discrimination One Situation

Sexual harassment and/or sex discrimination often go unreported and/or are handled by the victim at the lowest interpersonal level (handling issues at the lowest interpersonal level being consistent with cadet and midshipman training; Barry et al., 2017). To understand more about why incidents of sexual harassment and/or sex discrimination are underreported, cadets and

midshipmen who experienced sexual harassment and/or sex discrimination were asked why they chose not to file a complaint about the situation; the top reason for both MSA women and men was that they thought it was not important enough to make a complaint (Table 13). Additional reasons MSA cadets and midshipmen choose not to discuss or file a complaint include forgetting about the issue and moving on, or fundamentally feeling uncomfortable making a complaint. Notable changes among reasons for not filing a complaint among MSA women and men are depicted in the table below.

Table 13.
Reasons for Not Discussing or Filing a Sexual Harassment and/or Sex Discrimination Complaint With an Authority

Statistically Significant ↑ Increase from 2022 or ↓ Decrease from 2022	MSA Women		MSA Men	
	2022	2024	2022	2024
Thought it was not important enough to report	74%	74%	72%	74% ↑
Did not know how to make a complaint	15%	14% ↓	10%	10%
Felt uncomfortable making a complaint	61%	57% ↓	39%	41%
Took care of the problem themselves by avoiding the person who harassed them	59%	57% ↓	36%	32% ↓
Took care of the problem themselves by confronting the person who harassed them	29%	30%	34%	39% ↑
Took care of the problem themselves by forgetting about it and moving on	62%	63% ↑	51%	47% ↓
Did not think anything would be done	50%	50%	33%	33%
Thought making a complaint would take too much time and effort	49%	50%	37%	37%
Thought would be labeled a troublemaker	37%	39% ↑	21%	25% ↑
Thought evaluations or chances for leadership positions would suffer	30%	29% ↓	20%	19%
Did not want people talking or gossiping about them	57%	57%	33%	34%
Thought it would hurt their reputation and standing	45%	45%	31%	34% ↑
Did not want to hurt the career of the person(s) who did it	30%	30%	23%	27% ↑
Did not want to bring undue attention or discredit on the Academy	16%	12% ↓	13%	11% ↓

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

Note. Percentage of DoD MSA cadets and midshipmen who experienced sexual harassment and/or sex discrimination in the past APY and did not file a complaint.

Chapter 4: Academy Culture and Climate Regarding Prevention of, and Response to, Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

Organizational culture is a set of shared cognitions and behaviors, including values, behavioral norms and expectations, fundamental assumptions, and larger patterns of behavior (O'Reilly, Chatman, & Caldwell, 1991). Broadly, culture is the “way of doing business” that an institution follows on a regular basis, which may differ from officially stated policies and standards. Organizational culture involves the attitudes and actions of all members of each academy’s community: leaders, faculty, staff, and cadets/midshipmen. As such, organizational culture sets the context within which policies and programs are implemented.

Research suggests that an organization’s environmental characteristics are associated with the prevalence of, and response to, sexual assault and sexual harassment, including norms around dating and sexual behaviors, harassment, and leadership tolerance (Sadler et al., 2003; Fitzgerald et al., 1999; Newell et al., 1995; Williams et al., 1999). These studies do not establish causation, but do provide evidence that sexual assault, sexual harassment, and various aspects of climate and culture frequently co-occur.

The following section addresses general culture at the academies pertinent to the prevention of and response to sexual assault and sexual harassment, such as cadet/midshipman alcohol use, bystander intervention, academy culture related to prevention, academy culture related to reporting sexual assault and sexual harassment, and the climate related to relations between men and women.

Academy Culture and Climate for Prevention of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

The U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) is committed to preventing sexual assault and sexual harassment from happening across the Total Force, including at the military service academies (MSA). In a February 2022 memorandum, the then Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (USD[P&R]) stated that “sexual assault and sexual harassment have no place at our MSAs, and we must continue efforts to prevent and reduce these behaviors and foster academy climates of dignity and respect.”⁴¹ The Service Academy Gender⁴² Relations Survey (SAGR) is one way to track progress of prevention efforts at the MSAs. As such, this section will cover prevention-related metrics, such as alcohol use, willingness to stop sexual assault and sexual harassment, bystander intervention, academy culture related to prevention, and efforts by leaders and students at all levels to stop sexual assault and sexual harassment.

⁴¹ Obtained on September 10, 2024 from:

https://www.sapr.mil/sites/default/files/public/docs/reports/MSA/APY20-21_Actions_to_Address.pdf

⁴² Since 2006, the SAGR survey used the term “gender” to describe men and women. These groups have been defined using survey items and/or administrative data categories for “male” and “female” and, therefore, references to gender should be understood to mean “sex.”

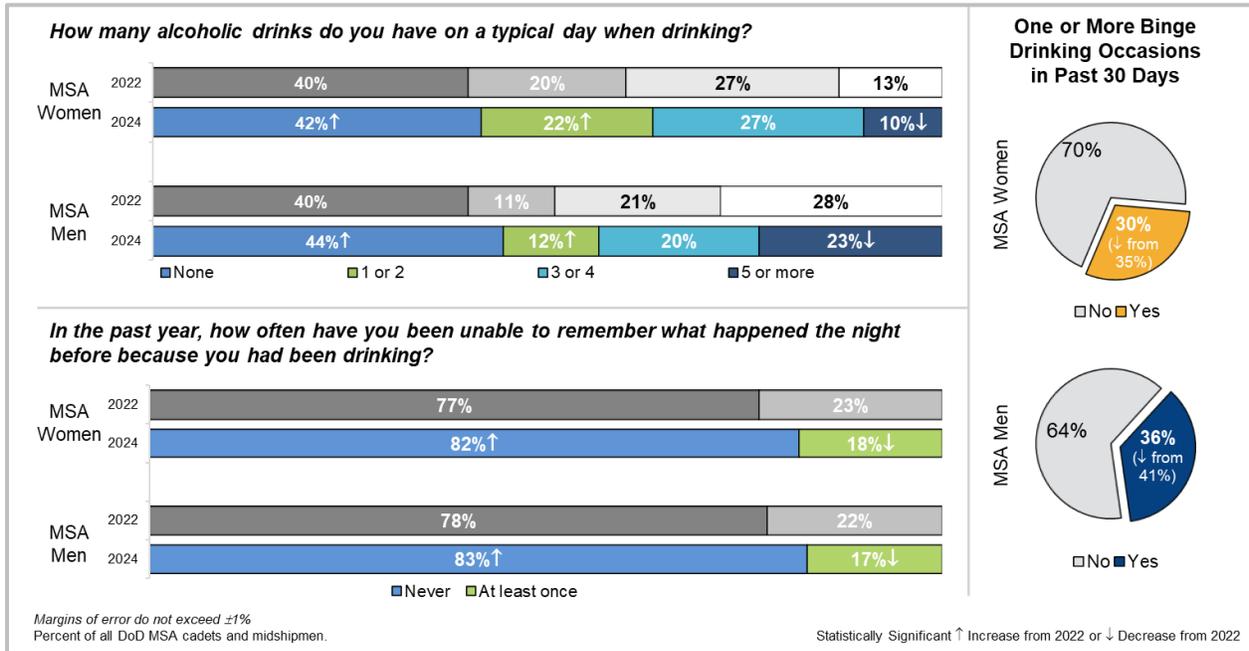
Cadet and Midshipman Alcohol Use

In addition to alcohol use's relationship with sexual assault and sexual harassment as an important topic related to prevention of these unwanted behaviors, monitoring alcohol use is intrinsically useful to understanding the health of MSA students. Cadets and midshipmen were asked about the frequency of their alcohol consumption, the volume of their typical alcohol consumption, and frequency of alcohol-induced memory impairment.

The majority of MSA women and men indicated alcohol abstinence (42% and 44%, respectively) or only minor alcohol consumption on a typical day when drinking (22% and 12%, respectively), both of which grew significantly since 2022. Likewise, the proportion of those indicating consuming five or more drinks on a typical day when drinking decreased since 2022 for both men and women (Figure 31). For MSA women, the increase in alcohol abstinence *and* decrease in heavy drinking was driven by sophomores, juniors, and seniors. Although sophomore, junior, and senior men exhibited the same pattern (i.e., increase in alcohol abstinence, decrease in heavy drinking), the proportion of freshman men abstaining from drinking altogether decreased since 2022. Additionally, although approximately one-third of MSA men and women met the criterion for binge drinking in the 30 days prior to data collection,⁴³ this decreased since 2022. As with overall alcohol consumption patterns, sophomore, junior, and senior men and women meeting criteria for binge drinking decreased since 2022. However, the proportion of freshman men having met this criterion significantly increased since 2022. It is unclear whether this is a pattern unique to freshman cadets/midshipmen, or to the class of 2027 who were freshmen at the time of data collection. Finally, episodes of transient loss of consciousness (i.e., blacking out) in the past 12 months became less common since 2022 for both MSA men and women.

⁴³ Binge drinking is defined as consuming five or more alcoholic beverages for men, four or more for women on the same occasion.

Figure 31.
Cadet and Midshipman Alcohol Use



Cadet and Midshipman Bystander Intervention

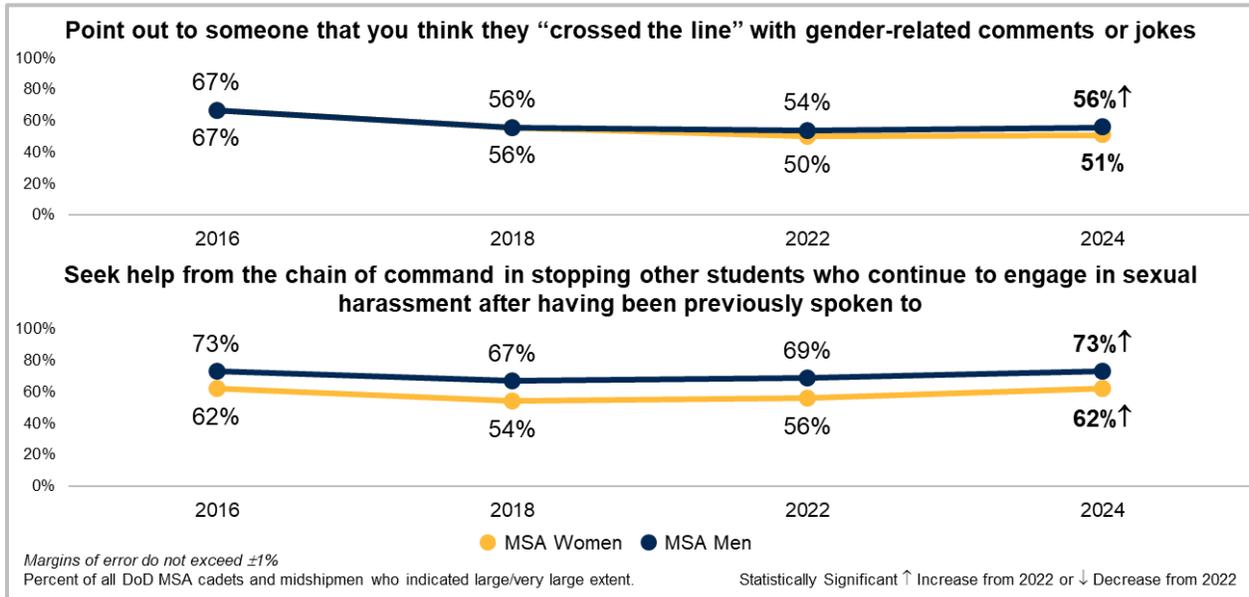
Pursuant to the DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office’s (SAPRO) goal of eliminating sexual assault in the military, the academies encourage and train their students to be active observers of potentially unwanted behaviors and intervene if they witness them. However, sexually harassing behaviors may be difficult to identify, and students who do correctly identify these behaviors as they occur may not feel confident intervening to stop them (Barry, et al. 2017, Barry et al., 2019). To better understand the perspective of MSA cadets and midshipmen, the 2024 SAGR asked questions about their theoretical willingness to step in and stop potential sexual harassment, as well as whether they had actually observed situations in the past academic program year (APY) in which potential unwanted behaviors were occurring, such as observing someone “crossing the line” with sexist comments/jokes or encountering an intoxicated person requiring help, and how they responded to those situations.

Willingness to Stop Sexual Harassment

In general, the vast majority of MSA cadets and midshipmen are willing to point out that someone “crossed the line” with sex-related comments or jokes to at least a small extent (Figure 32), and willingness to a large/very large extent increased since 2022 for both men and women. Further, just under two-thirds of MSA women and approximately three-quarters of MSA men were willing to seek help from the chain of command to stop other students who continued to engage in sexual harassment after already having been spoken to, both of which increased since 2022.

Junior and senior men and women were more likely than freshman and sophomore men to point out that someone “crossed the line” with sex-related comments or jokes. Junior and senior men, along with freshman women, were more likely to seek help from the chain of command to stop other students who continued to engage in sexual harassment, whereas senior women and freshman men were less likely. Overall, these two rates increased for men in nearly all class years since 2022, whereas increases were mixed among women across class year.

Figure 32.
Cadet and Midshipmen Willingness to Stop Sexual Harassment⁴⁴



Witnessed Behavior(s) and Action(s) Taken

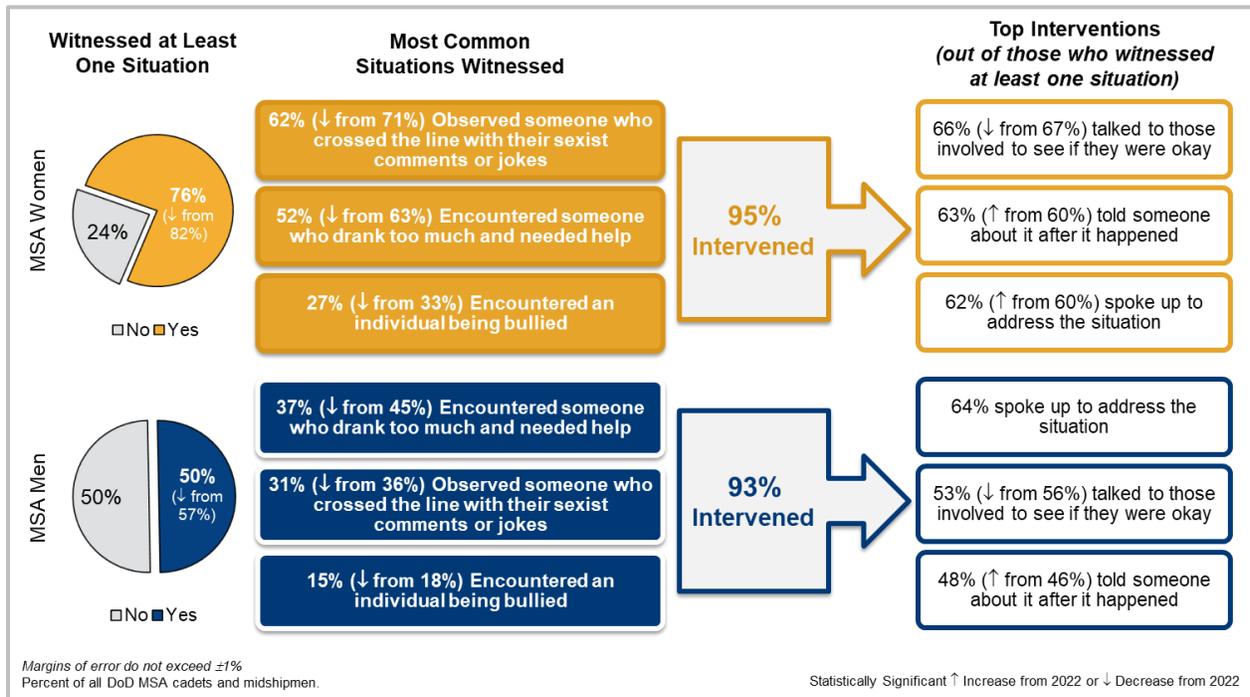
One aspect of sexual assault prevention is encouraging students to be active observers and intervene if they see a risky situation or unwanted behaviors occurring to someone else. To measure the degree to which opportunities to intervene arise, students were asked whether they had observed situations in which potential unwanted behaviors were occurring or could occur. If they indicated that they had observed any of the situations, they were asked how they responded to them.

Compared to 2022, fewer MSA cadets and midshipmen witnessed at least one situation in which unwanted behaviors were occurring or were at risk for occurring (Figure 33). Seniors and juniors were more likely to witness these situations, whereas freshmen were less likely. The most common situations witnessed by both women and men were encountering someone who drank too much and needed help or observing someone who crossed the line with their sexist

⁴⁴Survey items were developed prior to Executive Order 14168 “Defending Women from Gender Ideology Extremism and Restoring Biological Truth to the Federal Government” and used the term “gender” to describe men and women. These groups have been defined using survey items and/or administrative data categories for “male” and “female” and, therefore, references to gender should be understood to mean “sex.”

comments or jokes, although the incidence of these behaviors both decreased compared to 2022. When witnessing these behaviors, the overwhelming majority of MSA cadets/midshipmen intervened, most often by speaking up to address the situation, by talking to those involved to see if they were okay, or by telling someone about it after it happened. Similar to witnessing situations, senior men and women, and junior men were more likely than freshmen and sophomore men and women to intervene.

Figure 33.
Witnessed Behavior(s) and Action(s) Taken



Perceptions of Academy Leadership and Peers Setting Good Examples

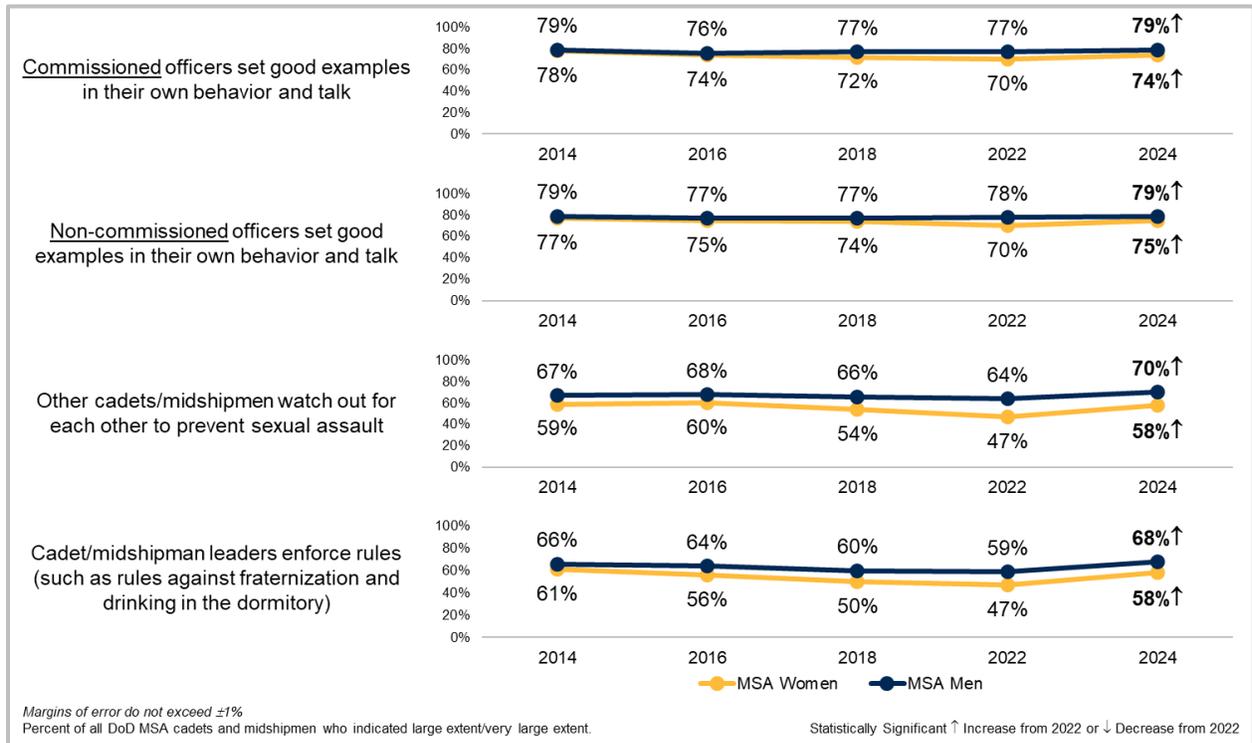
An important aspect of prevention of sexual assault and sexual harassment is whether those in the environment are setting good examples and are willing to watch out for such incidents. The 2024 SAGR asked about the behavior of fellow cadets or midshipmen and academy officers to assess to what extent they are engaging in these prevention behaviors.

Over three-quarters of MSA women and men believed that both their commissioned and non-commissioned officers (NCO) set good examples in their own behavior and talk (Figure 34). The rates of these positive perceptions of officers increased for both men and women since 2022. Although these rates increased among men and women in nearly all class years, perceptions of officers setting good examples in their own behavior and talk tended to decrease as students progressed through the academy, with freshmen having the highest level of endorsement and senior women and junior and senior men having the lowest levels.

For both MSA women and men, perceptions that other cadets and midshipmen watch out for each other to prevent sexual assault, and the extent to which cadet and midshipmen leaders enforce rules were noticeably lower than perceptions of officers setting good examples. Over two-thirds of MSA men and over half of MSA women indicated other cadets/midshipmen watch out for each other to prevent sexual assault—both of which increased when compared to 2022.

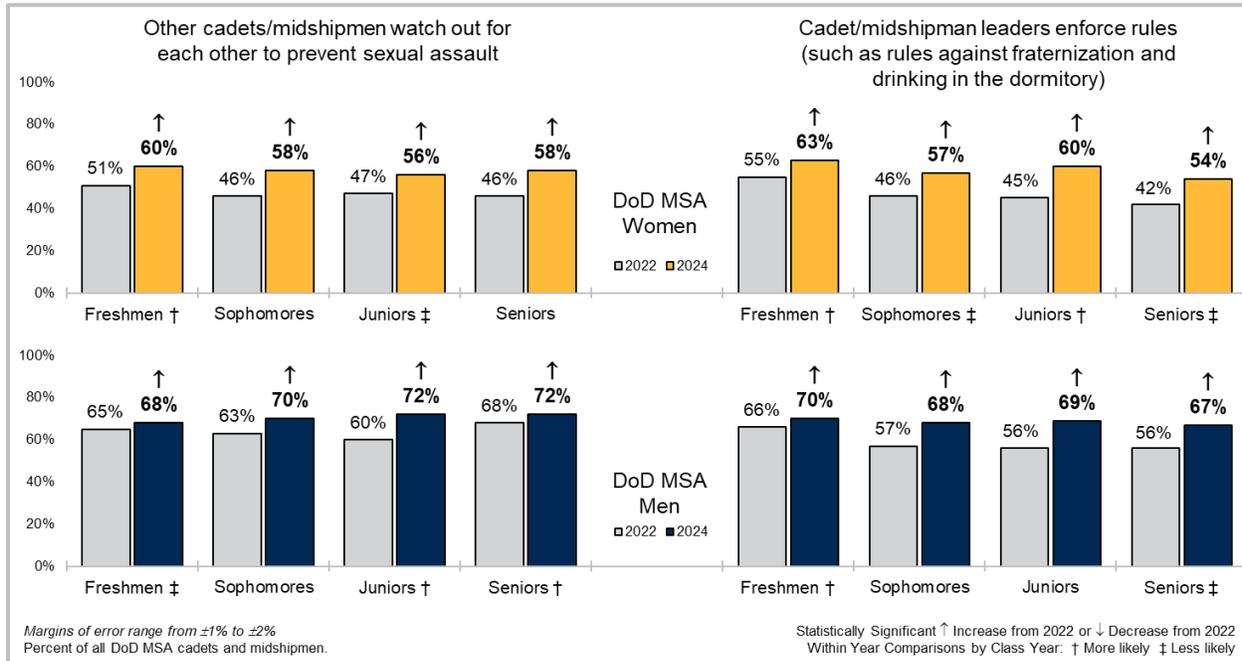
When asked whether cadet and midshipman leaders enforce rules, over two-thirds of MSA men and over half of MSA women indicated they do so to a large extent. Like perceptions of cadets/midshipmen watching out for each other, perceptions increased for both MSA women and men in all class years compared to 2022.

Figure 34.
Perceptions of Academy Leadership Setting Good Examples and Cadets/Midshipmen Taking Preventative Actions



We looked deeper into perceptions of peers by class year, as illustrated in Figure 35. When examining by class year, junior women were less likely than freshmen women to indicate other cadets/midshipmen watch out for each other. A different pattern is seen for MSA men by class year, with seniors and juniors more likely than freshmen men to indicate other cadets/midshipmen watch out for each other. Perceptions of cadet/midshipman peers enforcing rules were most positive among MSA freshman men and women and lowest among senior men and women, as well as sophomore women.

Figure 35.
Perceptions of Cadet/Midshipman Peers Taking Preventative Actions



Efforts to Stop Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

An essential component of eradicating sexual assault from the military is having leaders who can be trusted to make efforts to prevent and to appropriately respond to sexual assault and sexual harassment. Accordingly, the 2024 SAGR asked MSA cadets and midshipmen about their perceptions of individuals' efforts at their academy to make honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual harassment and sexual assault.

MSA cadets and midshipmen perceived that academy senior leadership, officers, and military/uniformed faculty make the most effort to stop sexual assault and sexual harassment, and those perceptions increased since 2022 (Table 14). MSA women had lower perceptions than MSA men for all academy personnel and cadets/midshipmen making efforts to stop these behaviors, but all perceptions increased since 2022 for both men and women. When examining results by class year for MSA women, sophomores and freshmen generally had more positive perceptions across personnel and cadets and midshipmen, and these perceptions were most favorable for freshmen men. Although freshmen and sophomores had the most positive perceptions, rates increased across all class years since 2022 for both men and women.

Table 14.
Efforts to Stop Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

MSA Women		Statistically Significant ↑ Increase from 2022 or ↓ Decrease from 2022	MSA Men	
2022	2024		2022	2024
40%	51%↑	Cadet/midshipman leaders	63%	74%↑
32%	40%↑	Cadets/midshipmen not in appointed leadership positions	52%	61%↑
56%	66%↑	Commissioned officers directly in charge of unit	76%	83%↑
55%	66%↑	Non-commissioned officers or senior/chief petty officers directly in charge of unit	75%	82%↑
59%	76%↑	Academy senior leadership	76%	86%↑
45%	54%↑	Military/uniformed academic faculty	66%	72%↑
42%	48%↑	Civilian academic faculty	58%	65%↑
35%	44%↑	Intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) coaches and trainers	52%	63%↑
37%	48%↑	Intercollegiate (NCAA/Division I) officer representatives/advisors	57%	67%↑
36%	46%↑	Club team coaches and trainers	55%	66%↑
37%	49%↑	Club team officer representatives/advisors	58%	69%↑
31%	44%↑	Intramural coaches and trainers	54%	65%↑
32%	44%↑	Intramural officer representatives/advisors	56%	67%↑
32%	43%↑	Physical education instructors	57%	67%↑

Margins of error do not exceed ±1%

Note. Percentage of DoD MSA cadets and midshipmen who indicated large/very large extent.

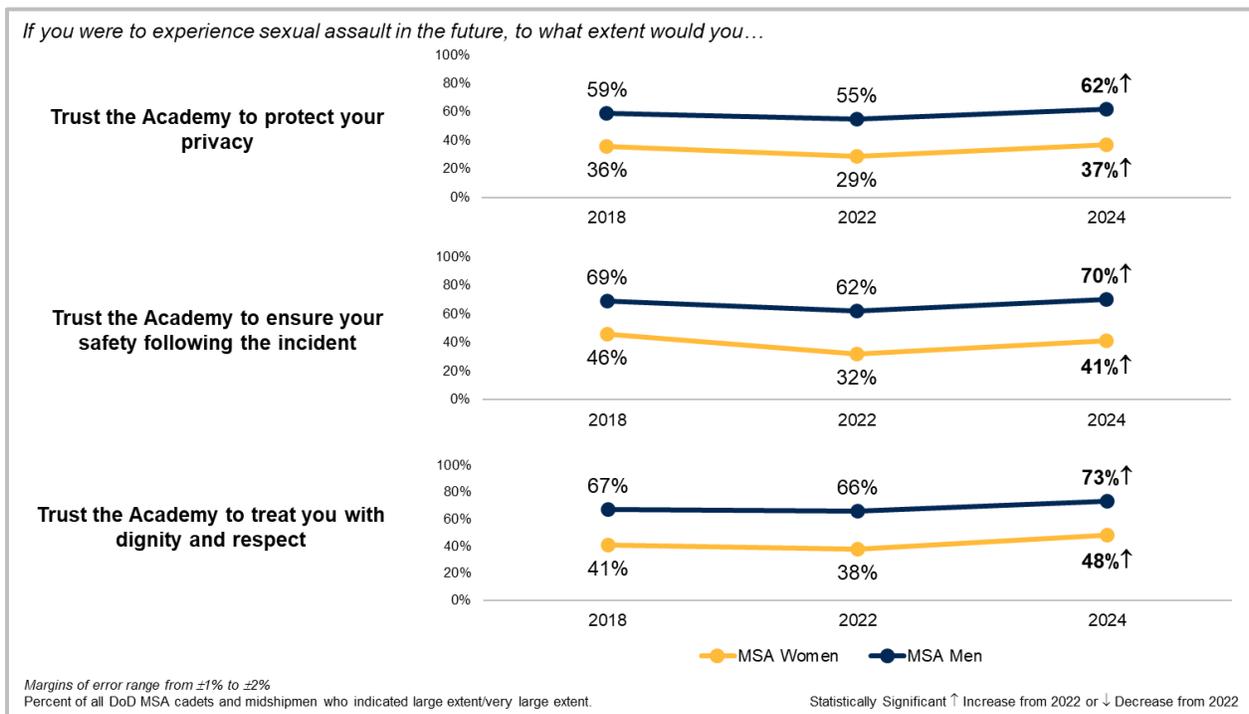
Academy Culture and Climate for Reporting Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

Sexual assault and sexual harassment often go unreported and the culture and climate regarding reporting plays a large role into whether a victim chooses to come forward. As discussed in the previous chapters, many victims indicated they chose not to report their experiences because they did not find it important/serious enough, wanted to move on, took care of it by avoiding the person, or did not want others to know to avoid any potential gossip. To further examine the academy culture and climate related to reporting of these unwanted behaviors, the 2024 SAGR asked cadets and midshipmen whether they would trust the academy if they were to experience sexual assault. They were also asked about other deterrents for reporting at the academy, such as victim blaming and the role that the media plays.

Trust in the Academy

The 2024 SAGR asked all cadets and midshipmen how they believed their academy would respond if they were to experience sexual assault in the future. Compared to 2022, more MSA cadets and midshipmen indicated they would trust their academy to protect their privacy, ensure their safety, and treat them with dignity and respect if they were to experience sexual assault, with approximately two-thirds to three-quarters of MSA men and over one-third to nearly one-half of MSA women indicating they would trust the academy to a large extent (Figure 36). Notably, this includes perspectives of all cadets/midshipmen, including those who actually did experience USC in the past year. For MSA men, trust is generally highest when they first enter the academy as freshmen but decreases over time; although, the level of trust in the academy increased across all class years since 2022. For women, level of trust was generally higher for freshmen than women in other class years, but senior women were also more likely than women of other class years to indicate trusting their academy to treat them with dignity and respect following a hypothetical incident. Like responses for men, MSA women also showed an increased across all class years for all elements of trust since 2022.

Figure 36.
Trust in the Academy



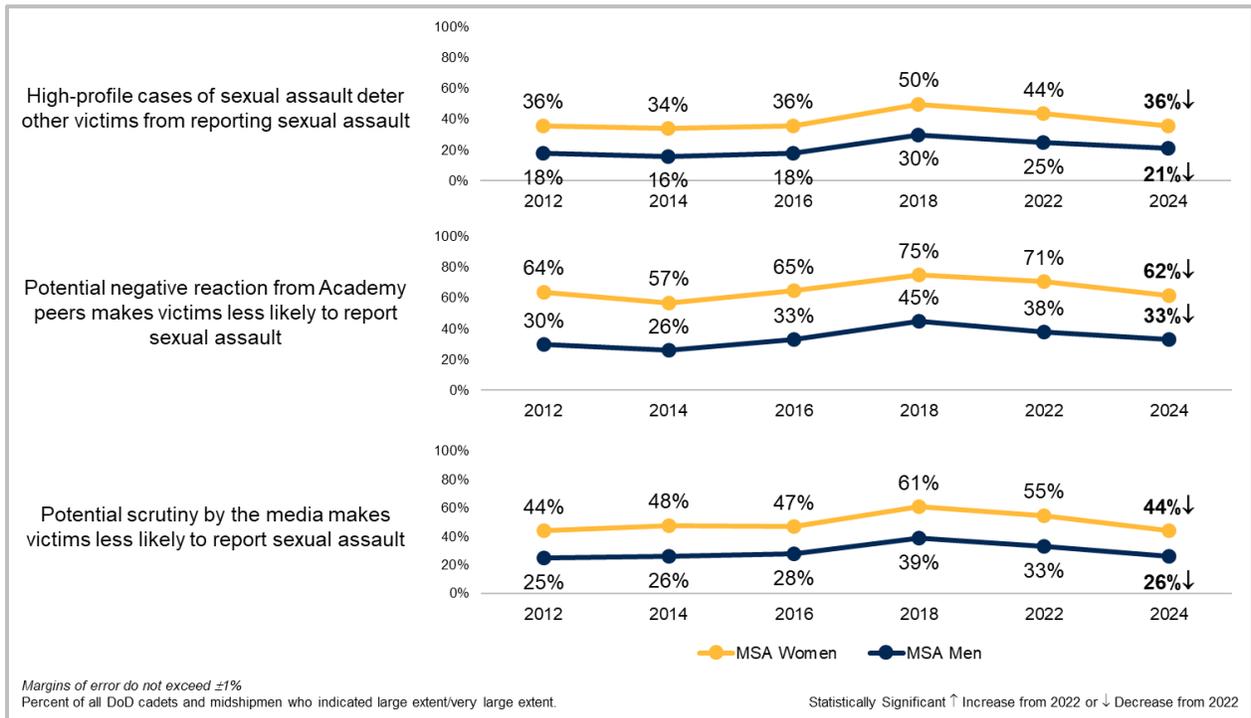
Barriers to Reporting Sexual Assault

As noted previously, the vast majority of cadets and midshipmen who experienced USC did not report the incident. The large proportions of those who did not report suggest the presence of substantial barriers to reporting. It is imperative to understand the cultural aspects at the

academies that may dissuade potential victims from coming forward and reporting unwanted behaviors. To that end, the 2024 SAGR asked MSA cadets and midshipmen about the extent to which high-profile cases of sexual assault, the role media plays, potential negative reactions from peers, and beliefs around “victim blaming” may impact whether victims of sexual assault come forward to report their experiences.

Compared to 2022, perceptions that high-profile cases, media scrutiny, and negative peer reactions would impact whether a victim would report a sexual assault to a large extent decreased for both MSA men and women. Across class years, senior women and freshman men were most likely to hold these attitudes (Figure 37). MSA women still hold these perceptions at higher rates than MSA men, most notably when asked to what extent potential negative reactions from academy peers would impact a victim’s willingness to come forward and report should they experience USC.

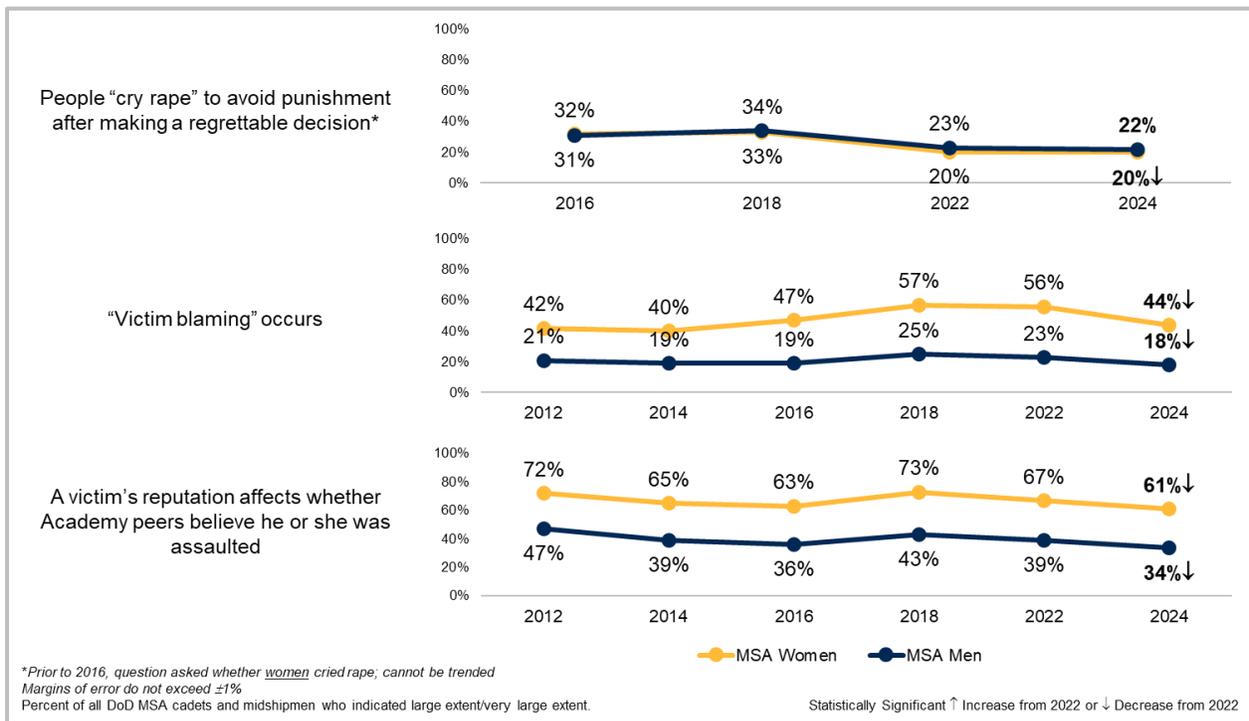
Figure 37.
Barriers to Reporting Sexual Assault



Rape myths are negative beliefs held by individuals surrounding many aspects of sexual assault and how victims’ experiences are perceived. Cadets and midshipmen were asked about three major concepts of rape myths: victim blaming, “crying rape” to avoid punishment for another incidental behavior, and the reputation of the victim impacting how they are believed. Many of these factors potentially contribute to the reluctance to report, hindering sexual assault response efforts to provide victims the restorative care they may need after experiencing a sexual assault.

Overall, cadets’ and midshipmen’s beliefs regarding victim blaming and reputation affecting credibility at the academies have declined since 2022 but remain prevalent, while beliefs regarding “crying rape” to avoid punishment after making a regrettable decision have remained statistically unchanged (Figure 38). As with the barriers to reporting discussed above, MSA women were more likely than MSA men to perceive that victim blaming occurs at their academy and that a victim’s reputation affects whether they will be believed. MSA women were also less likely to indicate the occurrence of “crying rape” to avoid punishment after making a regrettable decision. When examining results by class year, freshman women were less likely than women of other class years to perceive victim blaming, reputation affecting credibility, and “crying rape” to avoid punishment occur. MSA women across all class years were less likely to espouse these three beliefs compared to 2022, except for sophomore and senior women who were statistically as likely to perceive “crying rape” occurs as they were in 2022. For MSA men, sophomores were more likely than men in other class years to indicate believing that victim blaming occurs, that a victim’s reputation affects one’s credibility, and that people “crying rape” to avoid punishment. Declines in the beliefs of victim blaming and reputation affecting reporting credibility were found for men of all class years since 2022. However, beliefs around “crying rape” to avoid punishment after a regrettable decision remained statistically unchanged.

Figure 38.
Perceptions of Rape Myths and Victim Blaming



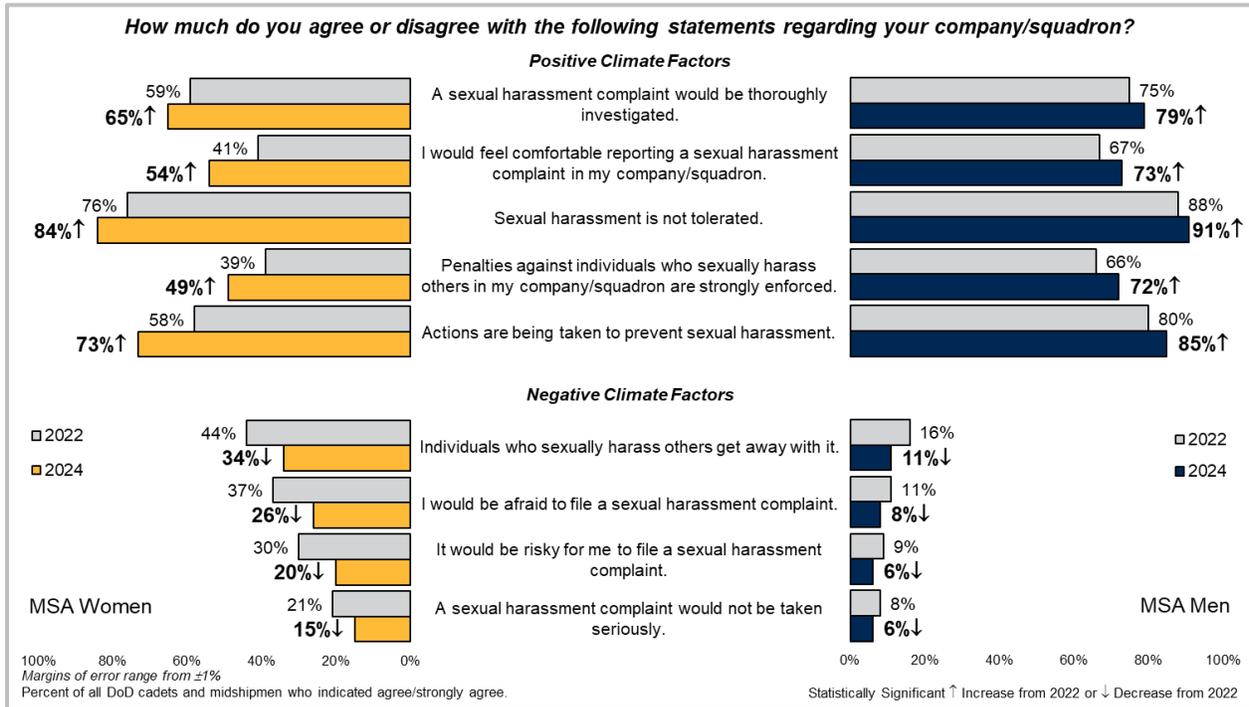
Psychological Climate for Sexual Harassment

The psychological climate for sexual harassment (PCSH) is a nine-item scale that assesses the level of tolerance for sexual harassment in the workplace (Estrada et al. 2011).⁴⁵ Cadets and midshipmen were asked to classify how seriously sexual harassment is treated as an issue in their company/squadron, and judge how risky it is for cadets/midshipmen in their company/squadron to make a complaint about sexual harassment. Responses were provided on a five-point scale ranging from *strongly disagree* (1) to *strongly agree* (5) with a higher score indicating a company climate less tolerant of sexual harassment. To contrast this with the measure assessing sexual harassment, the individual items of the PCSH are more focused on the respondent's perceptions of others in the unit, or their attitudes toward a hypothetical scenario based on these perceptions. The SAGR metric on sexual harassment, however, is behaviorally based, asking participants about discrete behaviors they may have experienced rather than relying on their understanding of what behaviors constitute sexual harassment. Because the PCSH does not include such explicit anchoring of what behaviors constitute sexual harassment, it is left up to the participant's understanding of sexual harassment training and policy, which may not align. However, because the PCSH also asks about how people in their unit would react to a report of sexual harassment, a more concrete event, their perceptions are valuable to assess the overall climate of reporting these events at a unit level. Further, although the PCSH does not explicitly define "sexual harassment," the aggregate perceptions of the participant's unit are valuable to understand its overall climate regarding these behaviors themselves, irrespective of reporting.

The average composite score for MSA women was 3.6, which is a less positive assessment of the climate for sexual harassment than for MSA men, whose average was 4.2; however, scores increased among both men and women compared to 2022 (Figure 39). Less than one-fifth of MSA women (18%) perceived their company as tolerant of sexual harassment, which was more than their male counterparts in their company (6%). Although the majority of MSA women reported that sexual harassment is not tolerated, actions are being taken to prevent sexual harassment, and that a complaint would be thoroughly investigated, women were less likely than men to report a positive psychological climate as indicated on all items. Because cadets and midshipmen often perceived that their company/squadron would not tolerate sexual harassment and a sexual harassment complaint would be thoroughly investigated, emphasizing this unit-level support for victims of sexual harassment in the future may encourage increased reporting.

⁴⁵ The referent point for this scale was modified to the participant's company/squadron to best align with how they are organized at the MSAs.

Figure 39.
Psychological Climate for Sexual Harassment



Workplace Hostility

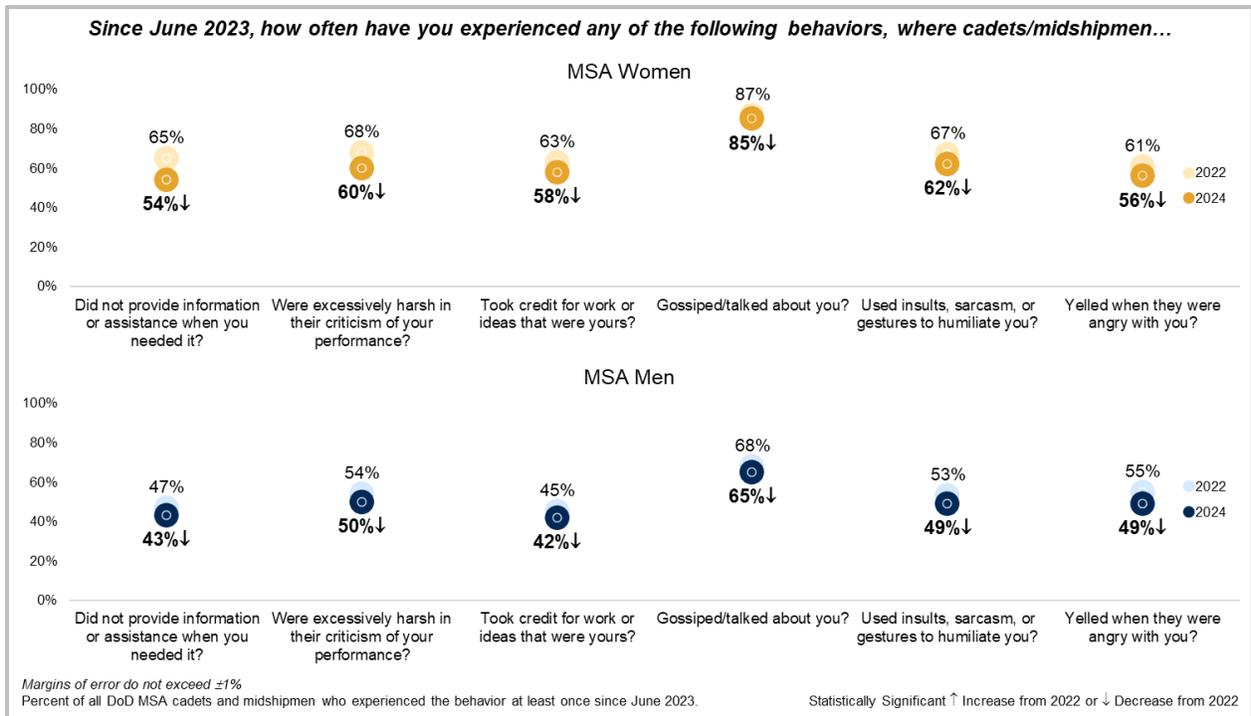
Social support is consistently cited as among the most important factors related to an individual’s ability to recover from or be resilient to traumatic events (Eisen et al., 2014; Han et al., 2014; McAndrew et al., 2017; Williams et al., 2016). This support can come from friends, family, or other loved ones. However, for academy cadets and midshipmen, social support may be of particular importance due to the unique social and educational environment they live within. In 2024, cadets and midshipmen were asked to assess academy climate in general and with regard to sexual assault, as well as their workplace culture. As the word “workplace” is strongly associated with career and occupational settings that may not be most applicable to the military academic setting cadets and midshipmen are immersed in, we measure this construct through behaviorally based questions asking about the frequency of various experiences from academy peers. These experiences include peers not providing information or assistance when needed, being excessively harsh in criticism of performance, taking credit for the participant’s ideas, gossiping/talking about the participant, using insults, sarcasm, or gestures to insult the participant, and yelling when angry with the participant.

Progress was made among MSA men and women in this area, all of whom perceived less workplace hostility than in 2022 (Figure 40). For female cadets/midshipmen, the greatest improvement was regarding peers not providing information or assistance when they needed it, and for men it was peers yelling when they were angry with them. Women experienced each aspect of workplace hostility more frequently than men. Among the largest differences were

regarding other peers who gossip/talked about you, and others who took credit for work or ideas that were yours.

Although rates of workplace hostility decreased overall (21% of women indicating an unhealthy level of workplace hostility, down from 26% since 2022; 14% of men indicating an unhealthy level of workplace hostility, down from 15% since 2022), when looking at specific behaviors across class year, sophomore men had declines in fewer behaviors than men of other class years, with three of the six items showing no decrease since 2022. Specifically, the experiences that remained statistically unchanged included fellow cadets/midshipmen being excessively harsh in their criticism of their performance, taking credit for work or ideas that were theirs, and peers who gossiped/talked about them. Female cadets/midshipmen followed a different pattern, with decreases in workplace hostility consistent across all academic years, except on the measure of peers who gossiped/talked about them, in which results for freshmen and junior women indicated no statistical change since 2022.

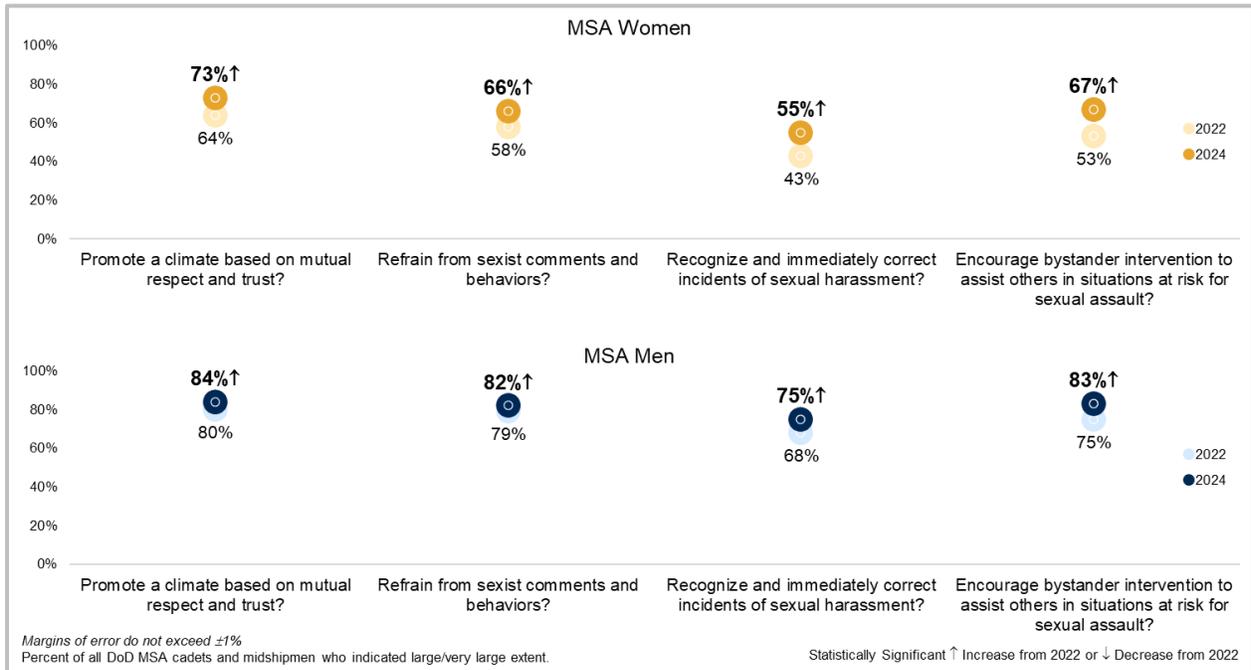
Figure 40.
Workplace Hostility



Responsibility and Intervention

Another important aspect of academy climate and culture is whether people in a cadet’s or midshipman’s company/squadron are engaging in positive behaviors considered to be protective factors for experiences of sexual assault and sexual harassment. The responsibility and intervention metric asked on the *2024 SAGR* examines to what extent people in the respondent’s company/squadron embody these positive behaviors: promoting a climate based on mutual respect and trust, refraining from sexist comments and behavior, encouraging bystander intervention, and correcting incidents of sexual harassment. As shown in Figure 41, MSA men indicated higher levels of responsibility and intervention within their company/squadron than did MSA women. Just under three-quarters of MSA women and the majority of MSA men indicated people in their company/squadron promote a climate based on mutual respect and trust, whereas over half of women and three-quarters of men indicated people in their company/squadron recognize and immediately correct incidents of sexual harassment. Responses for these four items have increased among both men and women since 2022. These results provide useful insights into areas to target for prevention, such as character development programs geared toward good order and discipline.

Figure 41.
Responsibility and Intervention



Chapter 5: Discussion and Conclusions

The Service Academy Gender⁴⁶ Relations (SAGR) survey allows the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) to monitor the prevalence of unwanted sexual contact (USC), sexual harassment, and sex discrimination at the military service academies (MSA), and thereby assess the Department's progress in preventing these unwanted behaviors from occurring, an important factor in the 2022 National Defense Strategy's focus on cultivating and investing in the DoD workforce (Department of Defense, 2022b). The SAGR survey provides information regarding students' experiences with reporting and complaint processes, which allows the Department to assess its progress on encouraging the reporting of incidents and supporting victims. In addition to its primary assessment function, the SAGR provides rich and detailed information regarding students' experiences and academy climate that can further inform data-driven improvements to prevention and response programs.

The results of the 2024 SAGR are complex and suggest that although significant progress has been made to reduce the occurrence of unwanted sex-related behaviors, much work remains to be done to better prevent USC, sexual harassment, and sex discrimination from occurring. On one hand, rates of USC and sexual harassment and/or sex discrimination have significantly and drastically decreased since 2022, indicating improvements on this important front. On the other hand, prevalence of these unwanted behaviors appears to have returned to approximate levels prior to 2022. Long-term continuation of the SAGR will be necessary to establish strategic trends of these experiences.

As noted in chapter 2, an estimated 13.3% of MSA women (approximately 457), and 3.6% of MSA men (approximately 327) experienced USC in the past academic program year (APY), both of which were found to have statistically significantly decreased since 2022, when USC prevalence was at an all-time high since the beginning of the SAGR effort: the 2022 SAGR found 21.4% of MSA women and 4.4% of MSA men indicated experiencing USC in the prior APY.

The prevalence of sexual harassment and sex discrimination also decreased since 2022 for both women and men. Specifically, sexual harassment declined to 51% for MSA women (from 63% since 2022) and 17% for MSA men (from 20% since 2022), and sex discrimination declined to 25% for MSA women (from 33% since 2022) and 4% for MSA men (from 5% since 2022).

The 2024 SAGR results also highlight the challenges that remain with reporting of USC, and in the complaint process for sexual harassment and sex discrimination. Consistent with prior years, the overwhelming majority of USC victims did not report their experience to a DoD authority (either a restricted or restricted report), and this is particularly the case for male victims. Among those men and women who did file a sexual assault report, over half experienced negative outcomes as a result of reporting. For sexual harassment and sex discrimination, only

⁴⁶ Since 2006, the SAGR survey used the term "gender" to describe men and women. These groups have been defined using survey items and/or administrative data categories for "male" and "female" and therefore references to gender should be understood to mean "sex."

approximately 1 in 10 victims made a complaint to any authority.⁴⁷ Below we summarize high-level patterns emerging from the 2024 SAGR data.

Key Insights

1. Prevalence of USC at the academies decreased from the all-time high in 2022. Of note, the prevalence of USC at the academies remains numerically higher than prevalence among similarly aged members of the Active Component. Specifically, in 2023, for women in the Active Component under the age of 21, the USC rate is 12.2%, and 10.4% for women ages 21 to 24 (compared to 13.3% for academy women). For men in the Active Component under the age of 21, the USC rate is 2.0%, and 2.1% for men ages 21 to 24 (compared to 3.6% for academy men).⁴⁸
2. Decreases in USC occurred for academy women and men in all class years, but the historical pattern of prevalence by class year remains unchanged. As in prior years, freshmen at all the academies experienced the lowest rates of USC. Rates among sophomores are typically highest (with some nuance by academy).
3. Rates of USC declined for women of all races/ethnicities, but were higher among racial/ethnic minorities generally, and Hispanic women specifically. For men, a decrease in USC was only seen for non-Hispanic White men, and men who identified as another race; rates remained statistically unchanged since 2022 for Black men, Hispanic men, and Asian men. Black men and Hispanic men were also more likely than men of other races to have experienced USC in the past APY.
4. Women and men who identify as sexual minorities (i.e., lesbian, gay, bisexual, or those who use a different term) experienced higher rates of USC than did their heterosexual peers. Although USC decreased since 2022 for women regardless of their sexual orientation and for heterosexual men, sexual minority men saw no significant change over time, suggesting additional efforts to address prevention for this group may be beneficial.
5. Prevalence of USC prior to entering the academy decreased among academy women across all class years, and for senior and junior men (rates of prior USC remain statistically unchanged for sophomore and freshman men). However, sophomore and freshman cadets/midshipmen (both men and women) indicated being more likely than men/women in other class years to have experienced USC before entering their academy. Because prior victimization is a risk factor for future victimization,

⁴⁷ Many chose to address the situation with the alleged offender, which is in keeping with policy to handle these situations at the lowest possible level.

⁴⁸ Starting in 2021, the *Workplace and Gender Relations (WGR) Survey of Military Members* employed the same five-item USC metric that is used on the SAGR and hence these estimates are more directly comparable than in prior years but are not statistically compared to each other. The same metric was used on the 2023 WGR. For more on the 2023 WGR results, see: <https://www.opa.mil/research-analysis/health-well-being/sexual-assault-prevention-and-response/2023-workplace-and-gender-relations-survey-of-military-members-c5211883-43a0-44b1-8ef4-7ec3984ed199/>

additional attention to mitigate revictimization may be particularly useful for sophomore and freshman cadets/midshipmen.

6. The characteristics of the alleged offender(s) in USC situations remained consistent with prior years. Alleged offenders are most often fellow academy students, specifically peers in the same class year. For victimized women, alleged offenders are typically men. For victimized men, alleged offenders are nearly equally split between both men and women. USC most often occurred after duty hours (when students are less supervised), either in a dormitory or living area, or at an off-campus social event.
7. The use of alcohol by the victim and/or alleged offender decreased in instances of the one worst situation of USC for both MSA women and men. When paired with the fact that the overall rate of USC decreased, and more specifically for more egregious crimes of completed or attempted penetration, of which alcohol is more likely to be a factor in, this suggests that recent efforts by the academies to address alcohol-related USC is seeing success. Further study is required to best understand the degree academy-level alcohol programs had on this change in prevalence in USC, what changes in programming occurred during this time frame, and a big-picture analysis of trends over time. It's worth noting that the survey does not assess *level* of impairment at the time of the incident. Rather, it assesses *whether* the victim and/or alleged offender had been drinking. Alcohol involvement is most pronounced for USC events in higher class years, which is perhaps unsurprising given the legal drinking age. Students at the academies in higher class years also reported higher rates of binge drinking than did their lower class-year counterparts.⁴⁹
8. Although the overall prevalence of USC decreased, the rate of reporting among USC victims is unchanged for MSA men and actually *decreased* for MSA women, both of which remain quite low; overall, only an estimated 9% of USC victims at the MSAs made an official report of sexual assault of any kind.⁵⁰ Victimized MSA women were more likely to report than were victimized men, and senior men were less likely than men of other class years to report while freshman men were more likely. The top reason for not reporting was thinking it was not serious enough to report, and many victims also preferred to forget about it and move on, or to avoid the person who performed the unwanted behavior. From prior focus groups, we know that cadets and midshipmen do not want a sexual assault report to define their reputation, as well as their academy and post-academy career (Barry et al., 2017, Barry et al., 2019). The reporting process can be thought of in terms of the costs and benefits for victims. There is a real cost of reporting for victims in terms of time and emotional energy; even when the process goes very well and they do not experience retaliation of any kind, most people do not want to be known as “the person who reported a sexual assault.” However, there is also a real cost to the institution when alleged offenders are not held appropriately accountable, particularly in the case of alleged offenders

⁴⁹ An in-depth analysis of the role of alcohol in USC was conducted with the *2018 SAGR* (Klahr & Davis, 2019).

⁵⁰ Ultimately, over half of these reports were unrestricted, whereas nearly half remained restricted at the time of the survey.

- who are academy students; these alleged offenders graduate and go on to leadership positions.
9. In addition to the decrease in rates of reporting USC, the estimated proportion of MSA women who experienced professional reprisal, ostracism, or other negative outcomes after reporting their experience of USC remained statistically unchanged. Perhaps most noteworthy is that of the victimized women who reported their experience of USC, more than one-fifth experienced behavior(s) that met criteria for professional reprisal, which *increased* since 2022. Ensuring that those who do report experiences of USC are free from adverse responses from those around them will likely set a good example for others who may want to report in the future.
 10. Sexual harassment decreased since 2022 but remains pervasive at the academies. Over half of academy women (51%) were sexually harassed in the past APY. This is notably numerically higher than their similarly aged counterparts in the Active Component, where in 2023, 28.1% of women under 21 and 32.9% of women ages 21–24 experienced sexual harassment in the past year.⁵¹ Although academy men are at lower risk than women, sexual harassment of men is not rare. Specifically, 17% of academy men were sexually harassed in the past APY. These rates are also higher than for men in the Active Component, of whom 6.1% of those under 21 and 7.7% of men ages 21–24 experienced sexual harassment in the past year. As with USC, sexual harassment rates are higher among students who identify as sexual minorities and rates generally peak during sophomore year for women and men at all academies. Conversely, non-Hispanic White women were more likely than racial/ethnic women to have experienced sexual harassment.
 11. Rates of sex discrimination also decreased at the academies since 2022. Academy women continue to experience higher rates of sex discrimination than men (25% of women vs. 4% of men), racial/ethnic minority women had higher rates than non-Hispanic White women, and sexual minority men and women had higher rates than their heterosexual peers. As with USC and sexual harassment, academy students experience higher rates of sex discrimination than their Active Component counterparts. Rates of sex discrimination are lowest among freshmen for both MSA men and women.
 12. Academy students are very unlikely to have made a complaint to an authority or organization about the sexual harassment or sex discrimination they experienced (11% of women and 5% of men who experienced sexual harassment and/or sex discrimination). However, many victims did discuss the situation with the alleged offender(s) (41%), which is not only an increase since 2022, but also in keeping with training to address violations at the lowest possible level. Even so, when victims do not come forward with complaints of sexual harassment or sex discrimination, this forestalls the ability of the institution to intervene in potentially escalating situations.

⁵¹ For more on the 2023 WGR results, see: <https://www.opa.mil/research-analysis/health-well-being/sexual-assault-prevention-and-response/2023-workplace-and-gender-relations-survey-of-military-members-c5211883-43a0-44b1-8ef4-7ec3984ed199/>

Indeed, over one-fifth of victimized women indicated being sexually harassed before the one situation of USC, and 10% of victimized women said they were stalked before the one situation of USC. Similar results can be found for MSA men, whereas just under one-fifth of victimized men indicated being sexually harassed before the one situation of USC, and 8% of victimized men indicated being stalked before the one situation of USC. Encouraging those who experience seemingly minor behaviors like sexual harassment or sex discrimination to come forward and ensuring these complaints are effectively handled is an area where improvements might go a long way toward improving overall climate and reducing USC.

13. Various measures of the broader social climate regarding prevention improved since 2022, including increases in confidence regarding whether leaders at the academy from various levels of authority are making honest and reasonable efforts to stop sexual assault and sexual harassment. These changes in climate are highly correlated with USC prevalence, and thus it is unsurprising to see climate improve in kind with USC. Additional focus on measures of academy climate outside the SAGR such as the *Defense Organizational Climate Survey (DEOCS)* may prove especially useful for more frequent surveillance of the known risk factors for unwanted sexual contact, sexual harassment, and sex discrimination.
14. Broadly, many measures of social climate relevant to the reporting of unwanted experiences improved at the academies since 2022. Consistent with the results from the Active and Reserve Components on a comparable survey item, perceptions of whether one can trust their academy if they were to report being sexually assaulted increased, although further work is to be done to bolster the trust of MSA women; between less than half and one-third of MSA women would trust the academy to protect their privacy, safety, or dignity/respect in a hypothetical report of sexual assault. Again, additional areas showed broad signs of improvement. For example, endorsement of rape myths and belief that negative consequences to reporting incidents occur both became less common than in 2022.

Conclusion

As stated in the executive summary of this overview report, the main takeaways from the 2024 SAGR findings are mixed. Most evident is that the key prevalence rates the SAGR is designed to measure (USC, sexual harassment, and sex discrimination) have decreased overall since 2022. This is an intrinsically positive finding indicative of fewer cadets and midshipmen having experienced these harmful behaviors in the past APY. Further, this may also suggest that prevention programs at the academies may be having the desired effect of reducing prevalence, although more study is required to confidently support this proposition. While we see the estimated prevalence rates of USC, sexual harassment, and sex discrimination have decreased for MSA men and women since 2022, it is equally important to recognize that these estimated prevalence rates appear approximate to levels seen in prior SAGR efforts.

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Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

DATA
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SOLUTIONS
FOR
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MAKERS



Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

The Office of People Analytics (OPA) Health and Resilience Research Division has conducted surveys for the service academies since 2005. OPA uses scientific state-of-the-art statistical techniques to draw conclusions from the military service academy (MSA) population to construct estimates for the *2024 Service Academy Gender⁵² Relations Survey (2024 SAGR)*. OPA used industry-standard weighting procedures to ensure accuracy of estimates to the full MSA population. The following details some common questions about our methodology as a whole and the *2024 SAGR* specifically.

1. Why was the SAGR not fielded in 2020?

The *2020 SAGR* was intended to be administered in-person at the MSAs starting in March of 2020. However, the Department of Defense's (DoD) suspension of non-essential travel in response to the COVID-19 pandemic prevented the OPA research team from administering the survey at the intended time. Because the scope and duration of the pandemic was unknown at that time, the *2020 SAGR* was initially postponed. As 2020 drew to a close and the appropriate window of data collection to make commensurate comparisons to 2018 responses came and went, the OPA research team considered the *2020 SAGR* canceled.

2. What was the population of interest for the 2024 SAGR?

The population of interest for the *2024 SAGR* consisted of cadets and midshipmen at the U.S. Military Academy (USMA), U.S. Naval Academy (USNA), and U.S. Air Force Academy (USAFA) in class years 2024 through 2027.⁵³ The entire population of students (all cadet/midshipman men and women) was selected for the survey, except those on exchange from another MSA, foreign exchange students, and those under 18 years old. Students on exchange from another MSA were excluded because they were accounted for in the statistical weighting of participation at their home academy, and not at the exchange academy. Foreign exchange students were excluded because they are not members of the MSA populations. Those under 18 years old were excluded to match historical precedent and provide the cleanest year-to-year statistical comparisons. This census of all students was designed for maximum reliability of results in the sections where the survey questions applied to only a subset of students, such as those questions asking details of an unwanted sexual contact experience. A census of students at the MSA Preparatory Schools was also included in the *2024 SAGR*, the results of which will be presented in a separate report.

The target survey frame consisted of 12,607 DoD MSA students drawn from the student rosters provided to OPA by each of the Service Academies. OPA received a final data set containing 12,504 returned questionnaires, of which 11,119 were considered complete, yielding an overall

⁵² Since 2006, the *SAGR* survey used the term “gender” to describe men and women. These groups have been defined using survey items and/or administrative data categories for “male” and “female” and therefore references to gender should be understood to mean “sex.”

⁵³ OPA also surveyed a census of students at the U.S. Coast Guard Academy (USCGA) and U.S. Merchant Marine Academy (USMMA). Results for those Academies are presented in separate reports.

weighted response rate for respondents at the DoD MSAs of 88% (94% for MSA women and 86% for MSA men).

3. What was the survey question used to measure unwanted sexual contact?

The measure of unwanted sexual contact for the 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2022, and 2024 SAGR surveys includes the five specific behaviors listed below. In 2024, respondents were asked to indicate “Yes” or “No” to the following question for each behavior:

Since June 2023, have you experienced any of the following intentional sexual contacts that were against your will or occurred when you did not or could not consent in which someone...

- *Sexually touched you* (for example, intentional touching of genitalia, breasts, or buttocks), or made you sexually touch them?
- *Attempted* to make you have sexual intercourse, but was not successful?
- *Made you* have sexual intercourse?
- *Attempted to* make you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object, but was not successful?
- *Made you* perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object?

4. The term “unwanted sexual contact” does not accurately represent certain offenses in the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ). Why is this? Is unwanted sexual contact different than “sexual assault?”

The measure of unwanted sexual contact used by the 2024 SAGR is behaviorally based. That is, the measure is based on specific behaviors experienced and does not assume the respondent has expert knowledge of the UCMJ or the UCMJ definition of sexual assault. The estimates created for the unwanted sexual contact estimated prevalence rate reflect the percentage of Academy students who experienced behaviors prohibited by the UCMJ.

The term “unwanted sexual contact” and its definition were created in collaboration with DoD stakeholders to help respondents better relate their experience(s) to the types of sexual assault behaviors addressed by military law and the DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) program. The vast majority of respondents would not know the differences among the UCMJ offenses of “rape,” “sexual assault,” “aggravated sexual contact,” and “abusive sexual contact” as described in the UCMJ. As a result, the term “unwanted sexual contact” was created so that respondents could read the definition provided and readily understand the behaviors covered by the survey. There are three broad categories of unwanted sexual contact that result: penetration of any orifice, attempted penetration, and unwanted sexual touching (without penetration). Although these unwanted behaviors may be analogous to UCMJ offenses, they are not meant to be exact matches. Many respondents cannot and do not consider the elements of a crime when being victimized by an alleged offender. Consequently, forcing a respondent to categorize accurately which offense they allegedly experienced would not be productive. The

terms and definitions of unwanted sexual contact have been consistent throughout all of the *SAGR* surveys since 2006 to provide DoD with reliable data points across time.

5. OPA uses “sampling” and “weighting” for their scientific surveys. Why are these methods used and what do they do?

Simply stated, sampling and weighting allow for data based on a sample to be generalized accurately up to the total population. In the *2024 SAGR*, OPA was able to generalize to the full population of academy students who met the criteria listed above. This methodology meets industry standards used by U.S. government statistical agencies, including the U.S. Census Bureau, Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Agricultural Statistical Service, National Center for Health Statistics, and National Center for Education Statistics. OPA subscribes to the survey methodology best practices promoted by the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR).

6. Were sampling and weighting used in the *2024 SAGR*?

The *2024 SAGR* was a census of all cadet/midshipman women and men at each Academy; the survey was offered to all students in the population of interest as detailed in FAQ. For that reason, sampling from the population was not necessary. However, even though all were offered a survey, not all students took the survey for a number of reasons (e.g., conflicts in schedules, refusal to participate, sick in quarters, etc.). To ensure estimates were generalizable to each Academy, OPA used weighting to represent accurately the total population. Data were weighted using an industry-standard process to reflect each Academy’s population as of time of survey administration. Differences in the percentages of respondents and population for the reporting categories reflect differences in response rates. Weighting produces survey estimates of population totals, proportions, and means (as well as other statistics) that are representative of their respective populations. Unweighted survey data, in contrast, are likely to produce biased estimates of population statistics.

7. Does crime data typically fluctuate over time as we see in the *SAGR* results?

As we continue to survey this population, we will gain a better understanding of the trends that exist within this population and what factors impact fluctuations. In general, these types of surveys often see similar fluctuations; however, over time, the visual impact of these fluctuations is less dramatic.

8. Some of the estimates provided in the report show “NR” or “Not Reportable.” What does this mean?

The estimates become “Not Reportable” when they do not meet the criteria for statistically reliable reporting. This can happen for a number of reasons including high variability or too few respondents. This process ensures that the estimates we provide in our analyses and reports are accurate within the margin of error.

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