

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 War's (DoW) sexual assault data captures Restricted and Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault involving cadets, midshipmen, or preparatory school students ("academy students") as victims¹ and/or subjects in allegations made during the 2024-2025 Academic Program Year (APY 24-25). 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 DoW authorities in APY 24-25 is not necessarily indicative of the number of sexual assaults that may have occurred, as estimated by scientific surveys of military academy students. DoW 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 alleged offense can be used to legally conclude that the sexual assault incident occurred.

DoW policy 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 Uniform Code of Military Justice (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, DoW 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-

¹ The use of the terms "victim" or "perpetrator/offender" in this report are 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 DoW SAPRO. (2020). Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies (MSAs) for Academic Program Year (APY) 2018-2019.; DoW SAPRO. (2020). Department of War 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 (DoDI) 6495.02.

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

martial charges or other forms of disciplinary action against suspects (referred to by DoW as “subjects of investigation” or “subjects”).

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 UCMJ. Survey results provide a reliable estimate of the number of cadets and midshipmen who likely experienced USC in the past year.

The Department conducted the 2024 *Service Academy Experiences Survey*⁵ (SAES) in Spring 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 – consistent with the previous estimate measured in 2022 (Exhibit 5). The following sections describe the reports received in APY 24-25 and the disposition information associated with completed investigations of Unrestricted Reports 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, DoW 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 the commander 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.

DoW 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, DoW 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.⁶

⁵ Prior to 2024, this survey was previously known as the *Service Academy Gender Relations (SAGR) Survey*.

⁶ 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 FAP and receive services. FAP provides comprehensive safety planning, victim advocacy and support, and treatment when appropriate.

Unrestricted Reports

Unrestricted Reports involve notification to the commander 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 an MCIO. MCIO information 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 of 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 initial case disposition decisions (in lieu of commanders) for allegations of sexual assault 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 are considered Service members who are subject to the UCMJ.⁷ When a Service member is alleged to have committed an offense within a civilian jurisdiction (e.g., state, county, or municipality) in the United States (U.S.), civilian authorities may have authority to 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.⁸

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.

In cases where a special trial counsel exercises authority and then declines 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. 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

⁷ Military personnel at the MSAs are also subject to the UCMJ.

⁸ An accused civilian or foreign national is not often subject to the UCMJ, and DoW 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.

assist these commanders in identifying charges 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. 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 the commission of an offense or attempt to commit an offense, a 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 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. DoW SAPRO marks dispositions as "pending" if they have not been completed or reported at the end of the APY. DoW SAPRO tracks pending dispositions and the Military Services to report on them in subsequent years' reports.

Under DoW'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, DoW 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, DoW 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. DoW authorities may assist victims in contacting the appropriate civilian or foreign law enforcement agency to address their allegation if requested.

Data Sources

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 DoW's final query of the database in August 2025. Despite best efforts by DoW 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.”⁹

Also, data may change over time and may differ from data previously reported by DoW. Updates, changes, and corrections occur as a standard, continuous process of DSAID case management. DoW 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 24-25 as follows, as of May 1, 2025:

Table 1: Student Enrollment at the Military Service Academies

Academy	Cadets/Midshipmen		Prep School Students		Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
U.S. Military Academy	3,410	984	162	47	4,603
U.S. Naval Academy	3,110	1,304	174	64	4,652
U.S. Air Force Academy	2,826	1,190	137	48	4,201
Total Enrollment	9,346	3,478	473	159	13,456

APY 24-25 Overall Reporting Data on Sexual Assault at the Service Academies

In APY 24-25, the Department received a total of 128 sexual assault reports that involved cadets/midshipmen/prep students as victims and/or alleged perpetrators—an increase of 2 reports from the previous APY (see Exhibit 1). Given the nature of the allegations and when they were being reported, the increase in APY 24-25 reports is largely due to an increase in the number of cadets and midshipmen who delayed making their sexual assault report until they were out of the Academies.

⁹ For DoW 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.

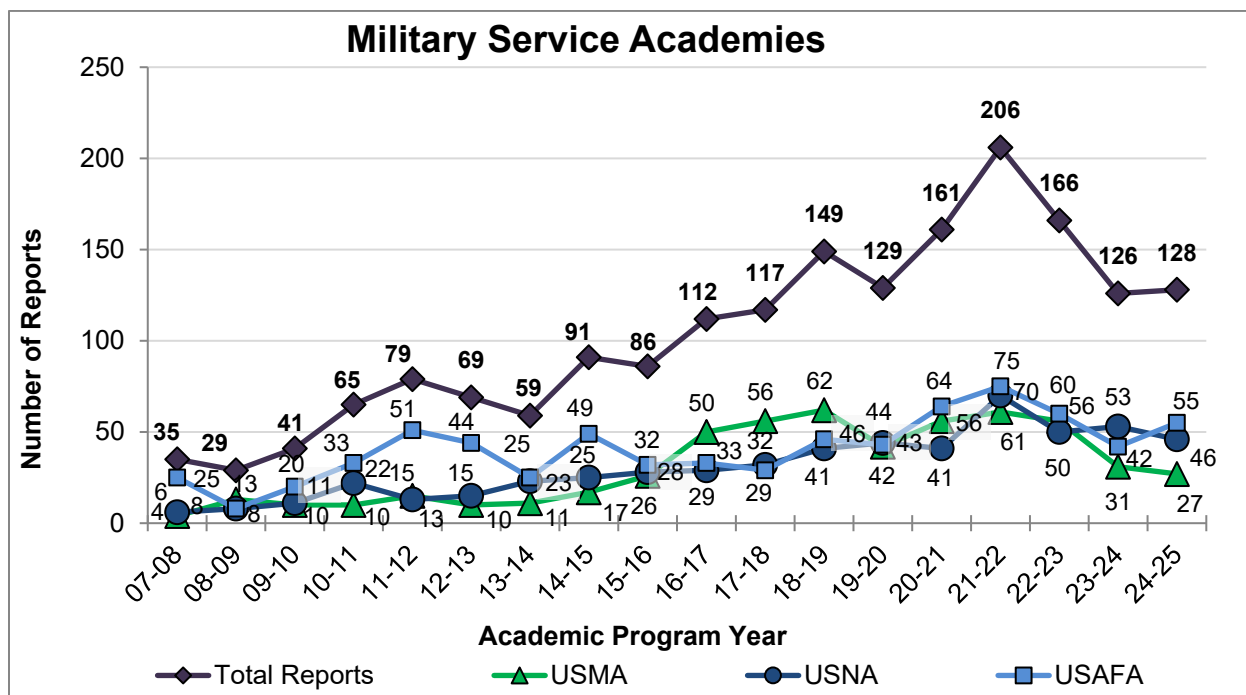


Exhibit 1: Reports of Sexual Assault by Report Type, APY 07-08 to 24-25

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 128 reports received in the current APY. Those additional views are described in the paragraphs that follow.

APY 24-25 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, DoW 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 128 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 four years at the military academies;
- 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
- Preparatory school students who do not reside on MSA campuses.

Table 2: Sexual Assault Reports by Victim Category and Military Status, APY 24-25

	Unrestricted Reports	Restricted Reports	Total Reports
All Academy-related Reports	61	67	128
• Reports involving actively enrolled cadets/midshipmen at the time of incident and/or report	47	51	98
– Cadets/midshipmen victims reporting an incident that occurred during their four years at the military academies	40	38	78
– Active duty Service member victims reporting an incident that occurred within the last four years	7	13	20
– Civilian victims reporting an incident that occurred within the last four years	0	0	0
• All other reports	14	16	30
– Cadets/midshipmen reporting an incident that occurred prior to military service	8	3	11
– Active duty Service members or civilians reporting an incident that occurred more than four years ago	1	11	12
– Preparatory school students	5	2	7

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

In APY 24-25, DoW received 98 sexual assault reports involving an actively enrolled cadet or midshipman at the time of incident and/or report. Compared to the previous APY, the number of reports involving an *actively enrolled* cadet or midshipmen decreased by 8. The total number of reports increased by 12 at the U.S. Air Force Academy (USAFA). The total number of reports decreased by 7 at the U.S. Military Academy (USMA) and by 13 at the U.S. Naval Academy (USNA). 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/or incident.¹⁰ 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.

¹⁰ Reports made prior to APY 14-15 when DSAID standardized data collection may not be directly comparable.

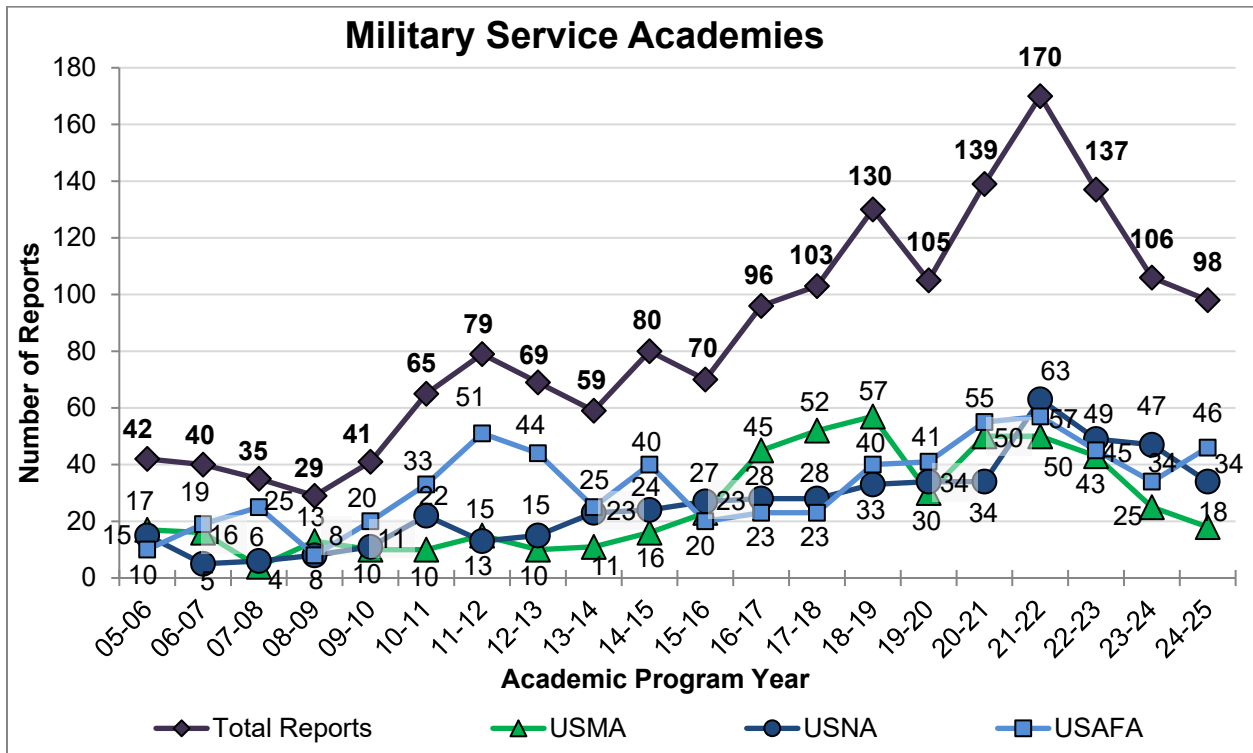


Exhibit 2: Reports by and/or against Academy Students Actively Enrolled at the Time of Report and/or Incident by Academy, APY 07-08 to 24-25

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 24-25.

Table 3: Reports by and/or Against Academy Students Actively Enrolled at the Time of Report and/or Incident by Academy and Report Type, APY 24-25

Academy	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Restricted Reports Remaining
U.S. Military Academy	18	10	8
U.S. Naval Academy	34	14	20
U.S. Air Force Academy	46	23	23
Total Reports	98	47	51

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 24-25. Of the 89 total cadets/midshipmen who made a report in APY 24-25, 11 made reports for an incident that occurred prior to academy enrollment/military service (8 Unrestricted and 3 Restricted Reports). DoW policy provides for reporting and assistance with any sexual assault incident, whether it occurred in military service or not.

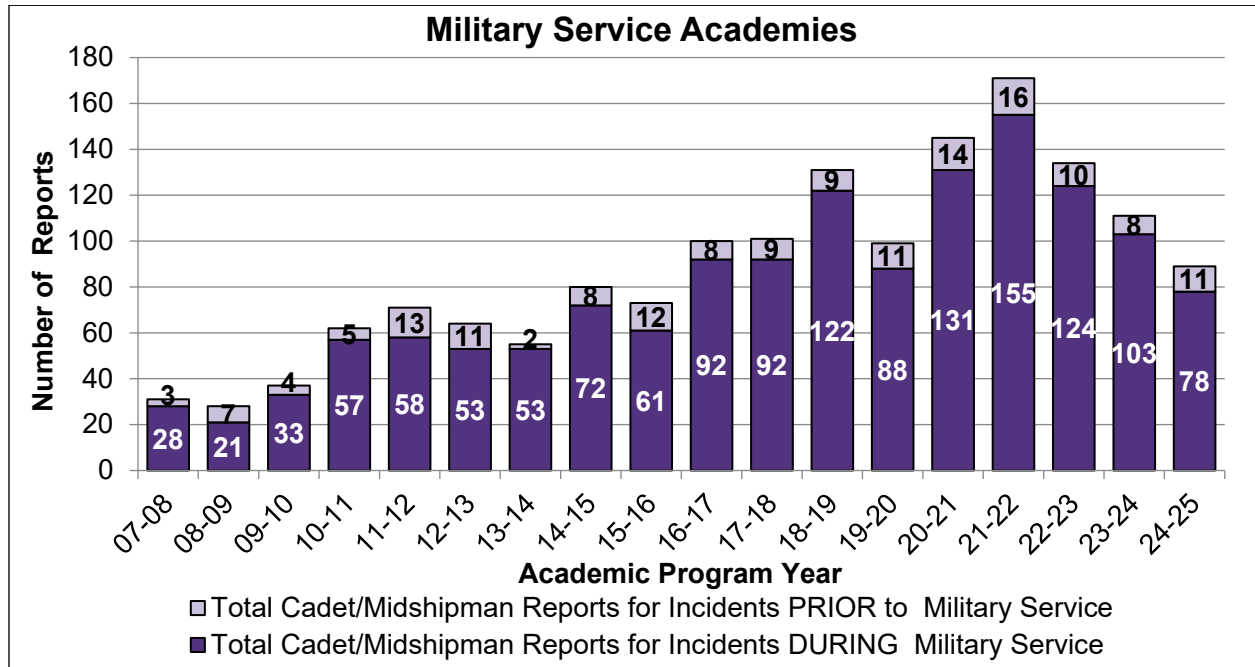


Exhibit 3: Total Reports to the MSAs by Academy Students Occurring Prior to and During Military Service, APY 07-08 to 24-25

All Other Reports Made in APY 24-25

The Department also receives reports made by non-cadets/midshipmen alleging assaults by academy students. As displayed in Exhibit 4, of the total 39 incidents reported to DoW this year that involved non-cadets/midshipmen as victims:

- 7 reports were made by preparatory school students

- 4 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
- 2 prep school students alleged an assault by an unknown subject
- 1 prep school student alleged an assault by a cadet or midshipman
- 30 reports were made by active duty Service members
- 2 reports were made by civilians alleging an assault by a cadet/midshipman

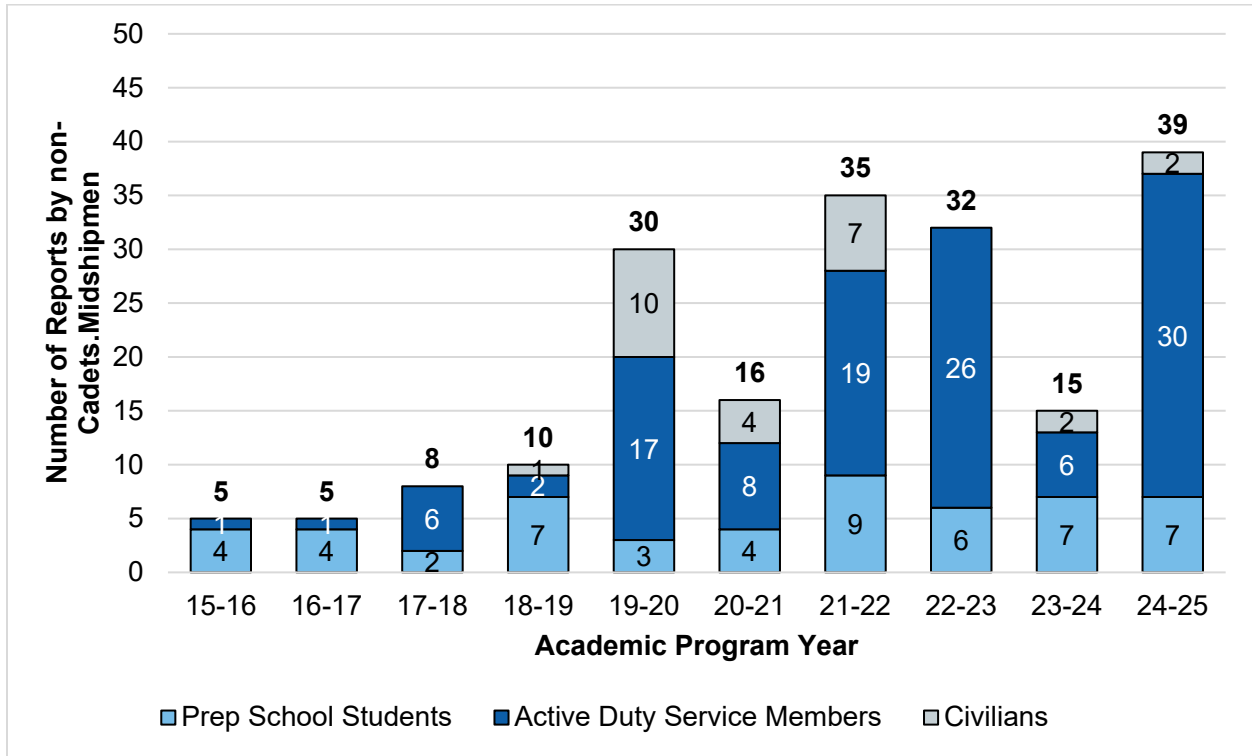


Exhibit 4: Reports Made by Non-Cadet/Midshipman Victims, APY 15-16 to 24-25

Sexual Assault Prevalence Estimates and APY 24-25 Reporting Data

DoW typically conducts a survey in even-numbered years to estimate the prevalence of unwanted sexual contact at the academies. The 2020 SAES 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. DoW resumed biennial administration of the SAES in 2022, and the most recent version of the survey, the 2024 SAES, was conducted in the spring of 2024. The prevalence of unwanted sexual contact estimated from this survey is presented below.

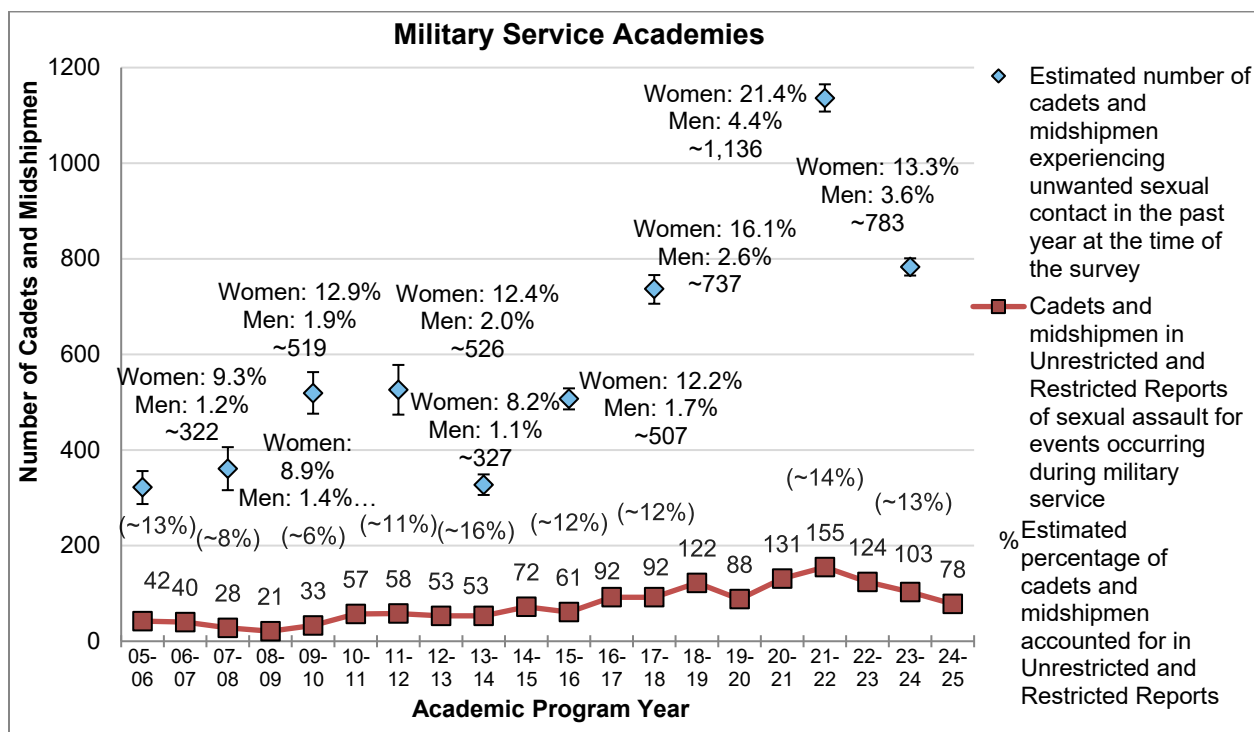


Exhibit 5: Estimated Cadets and Midshipmen Experiencing USC Based on Past-Year Prevalence Rates versus Number of Cadets and Midshipmen in Reports of Sexual Assault Made during the APY, for Incidents Occurring During Their Four Years at the Military Academies, APY 05-06 to 24-25^{11,12,13}

Reports of sexual assault made to DoW 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 midshipmen¹⁴ 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 SAES estimated that about 783 cadets and

¹¹ Bars around survey point estimates represent margins of error. The 2024 SAES estimates that 783 academy students may have experienced past-year USC, with a statistical range between 765 and 801 students.

¹² 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 DoW (92) and the reporting rate (~12%) remained unchanged.

¹³ Not included in the above are five cases reported to and managed by USNA and USAFA FAP.

¹⁴ In APYs 13-14 and prior, DoW 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 DoW 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.

midshipmen may have experienced some form of USC in APY 23-24, compared to 103 reports of sexual assault received by DoW in APY 23-24 from cadets and midshipmen for an incident that occurred **during** their four years at the military academies. Using these figures, DoW 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 DoW authority in APY 23-24.

APY 24-25 Military Justice Outcomes

The flow chart in Exhibit 6 depicts the status or outcome of all reports made to the Department in APY 24-25. Each point in the flow chart corresponds to a letter in the subsequent text. For example, academy students were involved in 128 reports of sexual assault as victims and/or subjects (Exhibit 6, Point A).

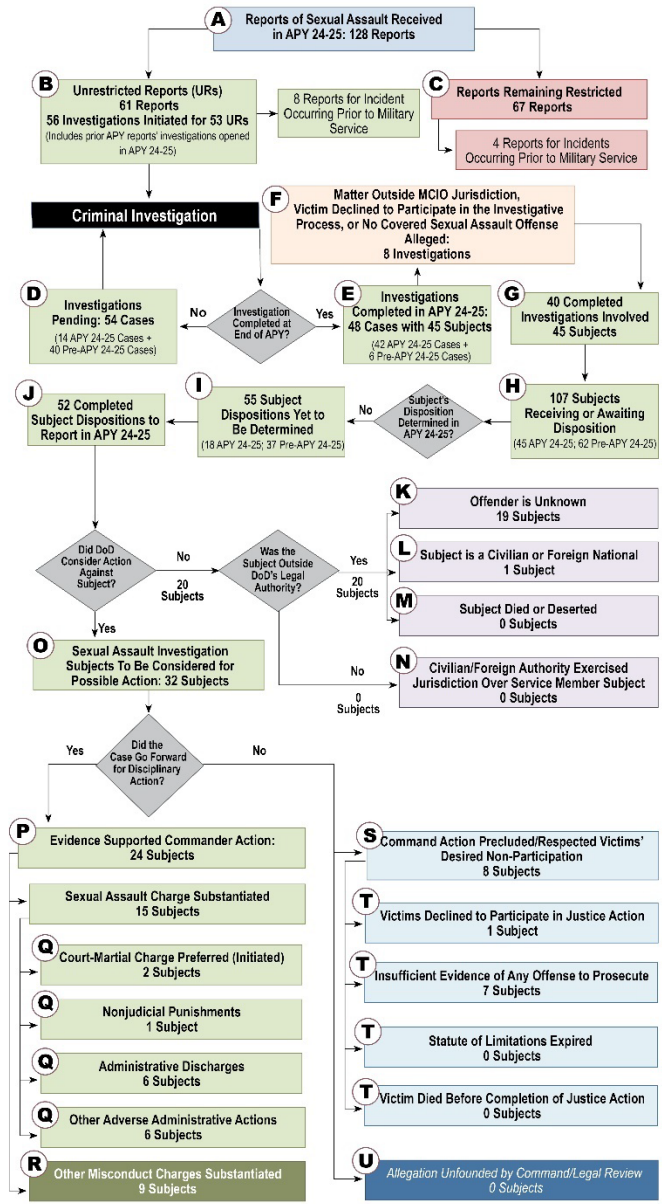


Exhibit 6: Reports of Sexual Assault, Investigations, and Dispositions Completed in APY 24-25¹⁵

Of the 128 reports received, 61 were Unrestricted Reports involving academy students as either the victim or subject of a sexual assault investigation (Exhibit 6, Point B). Of the 61 Unrestricted Reports, 8 reports were made by cadets or midshipmen for alleged incidents of sexual assault that occurred prior to entering military service, and 40 Unrestricted Reports were made by

¹⁵ As noted previously in this appendix, all case dispositions in APY 24-25 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.

cadets/midshipmen for alleged incidents that occurred during their four years at the military academies. Non-cadets/midshipmen made the remaining 13 Unrestricted Reports.¹⁶

DoW and civilian investigative agencies opened 56 investigations associated with 53 Unrestricted Reports this APY. The remaining 8 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 56 criminal investigations initiated during APY 24-25, 42 were completed in APY 24-25 (Exhibit 6, Point E). DoW will report the outcomes of the other 14 investigations in forthcoming years’ reports (Exhibit 6, Point D).
- MCIOs also completed 6 investigations of sexual assault initiated in reporting periods prior to APY 24-25 (Exhibit 6, Point E).
- In sum, MCIOs completed 48 investigations of sexual assault involving 45 subjects (Exhibit 6, Point E) during APY 24-25 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 61 Unrestricted Reports made in APY 24-25. 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 22-23 to APY 24-25

Offense Alleged/Investigated	APY 22-23	APY 23-24	APY 24-25
Rape	6	2	2
Sexual Assault	23	16	29
Aggravated Sexual Contact	1	0	0
Abusive Sexual Contact	21	12	19
Attempts to Commit a Sexual Assault Crime	0	0	0

Note: As of APY 24-25, this table reflects any updates to cases with missing offense types in previous years. In APY 22-23, the Academies received 65 Unrestricted Reports, and this table excludes 14 reports due to missing data on the offense investigated. In APY 23-24, the Academies received 55 Unrestricted Reports, and this table excludes 25 reports due to missing data on the offense investigated. In APY 24-25, the Academies received 61 Unrestricted Reports, and this table excludes 11 reports due to missing data on the offense investigated.

¹⁶ Of the 13 reports that were made by non-academy students, 8 reports were made by active duty Service members, 5 reports were made by preparatory school students, and 0 were made by civilians.

Table 5 illustrates the involvement of academy students in Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault. In APY 24-25, 15 of the 61 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 22-23 to APY 24-25

Relationship between Victim and Subject in Unrestricted Reports	APY 22-23	APY 23-24	APY 24-25
Academy Student Subject, Academy Student Victim	31	9	15
Academy Student Subject, Non-Academy Student Victim	2	2	7
Non-Academy Student Subject, Academy Student Victim	6	4	7
Unknown Subject, Academy Student Victim	8	11	19
Subject Data Not Available, Academy Student Victim	18	29	13

Disposition of Sexual Assault Reports Adjudicated in APY 24-25

When DoW 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. DoW 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 exercised authority over unrestricted sexual assault allegations and other covered offenses involving cadets and midshipmen investigated by the MCIOs during the 2023-24 Academic Program Year. In APY 24-25, none of the completed dispositions included courts-martial charges or specifications referred by Special Trial Counsel.

In APY 24-25, there were 45 subjects involved in 48 criminal investigations completed during the APY. The MSAs also completed investigations for an additional 6 subjects in investigations closed in previous APYs for which disposition information was not yet reported. Of 107 cases with completed investigations in APY 24-25 or prior, 55 case dispositions were pending determination at the end of the APY.

By the end of APY 24-25, MSAs had completed disposition information for 52 subjects. Exhibit 6 and the information below outlines the disposition information regarding those 52 subjects.

- 52 Subjects of APY 24-25 investigations and pre-APY 24-25 investigations with disposition information to report at the end of APY 24-25
 - 19 Subjects could not be identified, despite a thorough investigation (Exhibit 6, Point K)
 - 1 Subject was a civilian or foreign national (Exhibit 6, Point L) and outside of DoW’s legal authority
 - 0 Subjects died or deserted (Exhibit 6, Point M)
 - 0 Subjects with civilian authority exercising jurisdiction over the case (Exhibit 6, Point N)
- 32 Subjects under DoW legal authority review for possible action (Exhibit 6, Point O)
 - 1 Subject associated with victims who declined to participate in the military justice process (Exhibit 6, Point T)

- 7 Subjects whose investigations yielded insufficient evidence to prosecute an offense (Exhibit 6, Point T)
 - 0 Subjects with allegation(s) unfounded after legal review (Exhibit 6, Point U)
-
- 24 Subjects for whom evidence supported command action (Exhibit 6, Point P):

DoW actions taken for alleged sexual assault crimes are as follows (Exhibit 6, Point Q):

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

DoW actions taken for other misconduct that was discovered during the sexual assault investigation are as follows (Exhibit 6, Point R):

- 1 Subject had court-martial charges preferred
- 1 Subject received NJP
- 0 Subjects received an administrative discharge
- 7 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 24-25

APY 24-25 Unrestricted Reports of Sexual Assault

The Department draws the following demographic information from the 48 investigations of sexual assault completed during APY 24-25. These investigations involved 50 victims and 45 subjects.

Table 6 displays the sex of victims and subjects in completed investigations of Unrestricted Reports in APY 24-25. As in previous APYs, most victims in investigations of Unrestricted Reports are female (76 percent), and most subjects are male (58 percent). Table 7 shows victim and subject age in completed investigations of Unrestricted Reports in APY 24-25. Most victims are between ages 16 and 24 (80 percent).

Table 6: Sex of Victims and Subjects in Completed Investigations of Unrestricted Reports, APY 24-25

Sex	Victims		Subjects	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Male	12	24%	26	58%
Female	38	76%	0	0%
Sex Unknown/Data Not Available	0	0%	19	42%
Total	50	100%	45	100%

Table 7: Age of Victims and Subjects at the Time of Incident in Completed Investigations of Unrestricted Reports, APY 24-25

Age at Time of Incident	Victims		Subjects	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
0-15	3	6%	0	0%
16-19	19	38%	9	20%

20-24	21	42%	12	27%
25-34	0	0%	4	9%
35-49	0	0%	1	2%
50 and older	0	0%	0	0%
Age Unknown/Data Not Available	7	14%	19	42%
Total	50	100%	45	100%

APY 24-25 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 82 initial Restricted Reports of sexual assault in APY 24-25. Of the 82 reports, 15 converted to Unrestricted Reports. At the close of APY 24-25, 67 reports remained Restricted:¹⁷

- 41 cadets/midshipmen made a Restricted Report:
 - 3 cadets/midshipmen made a Restricted Report for a sexual assault allegation that occurred prior to military service.
 - 38 cadets/midshipmen made a Restricted Report for a sexual assault allegation that occurred during military service.
- 26 non-cadets/midshipmen made a Restricted Report against a cadet/midshipman:
 - 22 active duty Service members made a Restricted Report.
 - 2 prep school students made a Restricted Report.
 - 2 civilians 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 24-25.

¹⁷ Unrestricted Report data presented earlier includes Restricted Reports that converted to Unrestricted Reports this year.

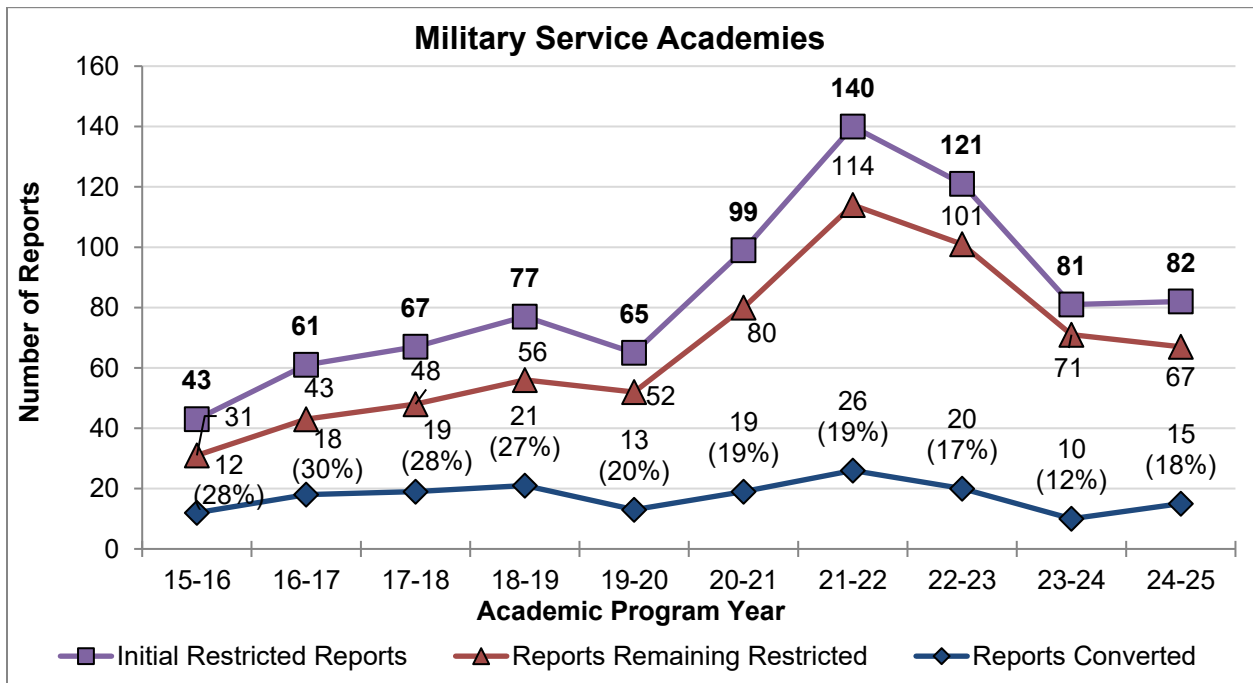


Exhibit 8: Reports Initially Made Restricted, Reports Remaining Restricted, and Restricted Reports Converted to Unrestricted, APY 15-16 to 24-25

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 24-25. 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 24-25

Sex	Count	Share
Male	9	13%
Female	58	87%
Total	67	100%

Table 9: Age of Victims Making Restricted Reports at the Time of Incident, APY 24-25

Age at Time of Incident	Count	Share
0-15*	2	3%
16-19	33	49%
20-24	29	43%
25-34	3	4%
35 and older	0	0%
Data not available	0	0%
Total	67	100%

*Note: 2 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 24-25, as depicted in Table 10.

Table 10: Restricted Reports of Sexual Assault by Victim and Subject Status, APY 22-23 to APY 24-25

Relationship between Victim and Subject in Restricted Reports	APY 22-23	APY 23-24	APY 24-25
Academy Student Subject, Academy Student Victim	54	43	33
Academy Student Subject, Non-Academy Student Victim	23	6	24
Non-Academy Student Subject, Academy Student Victim	16	18	6
Unknown Subject, Academy Student Victim	8	4	4

APY 24-25 Data on Sexual Harassment

Complaints of Sexual Harassment

The Department’s sexual harassment reporting process differs from policies governing sexual assault reporting; however, DoW considers both behaviors equally unacceptable. Department policy encourages resolving situations perceived to involve sexually harassing behaviors at the lowest interpersonal level,¹⁸ but Service members may also elect to address offensive situations through an anonymous, informal, or formal complaint process¹⁹ via their designated Sexual Harassment/Assault Response Program (SHARP) or Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) Advisor. In APY 24-25, academy students made 12 formal complaints, 3 informal complaints, and 2 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.²⁰ However, the Department recognizes these lower numbers

¹⁸ DoDI 1020.03, Harassment Prevention and Response in the Armed Forces.

¹⁹ It should be noted that Restricted Reports of sexual assault are crime reports and not considered to be anonymous complaints.

²⁰ DoW 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 Military Community and Family Policy, it is based on complaints that have been filed with MEO offices.

may also be correlated to underreporting and the acceptance of unprofessional language and behavior by some cadets and midshipmen.

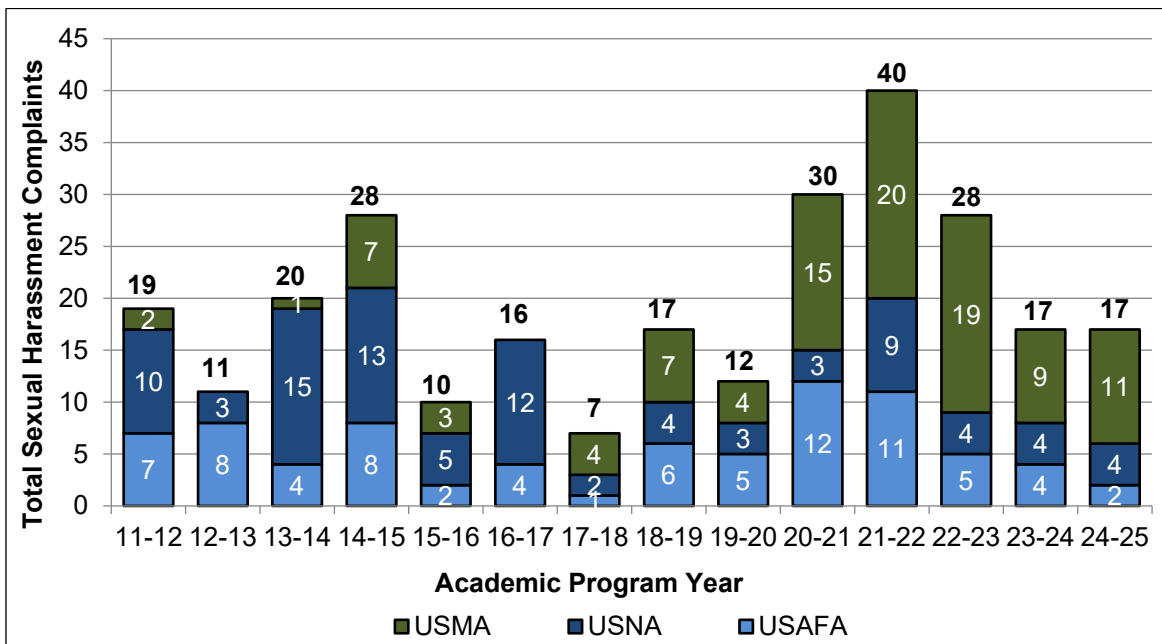


Exhibit 9: Total Sexual Harassment Complaints by Academy, APY 11-12 to 24-25

APY 24-25 Reports from FAP

Reports from FAP

During Fiscal Year 2019, then-DoD Inspector General (IG) evaluated how USAFA handles sexual assault reports involving cadets.²¹ One of the DoD IG’s key findings indicated that 11 cadet reports of sexual assault were made to FAP. FAP is the congressionally mandated program within DoW 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.

DoDI 6400.06, “DoW Coordinated Community Response to Domestic Abuse Involving DoW 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.
- 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 [DoDI 6400.06]).

²¹ 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>

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. 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 24-25, zero unrestricted reports of sexual assault at USMA, one unrestricted report at USNA, and five unrestricted reports at USAFA were initially made to FAP. The six reports at USMA, USNA, and USAFA 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 24-25, 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 24-25

	Unrestricted Reports	Restricted Reports	Total Reports
All Academy-related Reports	14	13	27
• Reports involving actively enrolled cadets/midshipmen at the time of incident and/or report	10	8	18
– Cadets/midshipmen victims reporting an incident that occurred during their four years at the military academies	10	8	18
– Active duty Service member victims reporting an incident that occurred within the last four years	0	0	0
– Civilian victims reporting an incident that occurred within the last four years	0	0	0
• All other reports	4	5	9
– Cadets/midshipmen reporting an incident that occurred prior to military service	4	0	4
– Active duty Service members or civilians reporting an incident that occurred more than four years ago	0	4	4
– Preparatory school students	0	1	1

Table 12: USNA Sexual Assault Reports by Victim Category and Military Status, APY 24-25

	Unrestricted Reports	Restricted Reports	Total Reports
All Academy-related Reports	20	26	46
• Reports involving actively enrolled cadets/midshipmen at the time of incident and/or report	14	20	34
– Cadets/midshipmen victims reporting an incident that occurred during their four years at the military academies	14	7	21
– Active duty Service member victims reporting an incident that occurred within the last four years	0	13	13
– Civilian victims reporting an incident that occurred within the last four years	0	0	0
• All other reports	6	6	12
– Cadets/midshipmen reporting an incident that occurred prior to military service	2	0	2
– Active duty Service members or civilians reporting an incident that occurred more than four years ago	0	5	5
– Preparatory school students	4	1	5

Table 13: USAFA Sexual Assault Reports by Victim Category and Military Status, APY 24-25

	Unrestricted Reports	Restricted Reports	Total Reports
All Academy-related Reports	27	28	55
• Reports involving actively enrolled cadets/midshipmen at the time of incident and/or report	23	23	46
– Cadets/midshipmen victims reporting an incident that occurred during their four years at the military academies	16	23	39
– Active duty Service member victims reporting an incident that occurred within the last four years	7	0	7
– Civilian victims reporting an incident that occurred within the last four years	0	0	0
• All other reports	4	5	9
– Cadets/midshipmen reporting an incident that occurred prior to military service	2	3	5
– Active duty Service members or civilians reporting an incident that occurred more than four years ago	1	2	3
– Preparatory school students	1	0	1