



## OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

4000 DEFENSE PENTAGON  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301-4000

PERSONNEL AND  
READINESS

The Honorable Jack Reed  
Chairman  
Committee on Armed Services  
United States Senate  
Washington, DC 20510

MAY 14 2024

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The Department's response to section 1631 of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2011 (Public Law 111-383), "Annual Report Regarding Sexual Assaults Involving Members of the Armed Forces and Improvement to Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program," as amended by section 537 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry NDAA for FY 2021 (Public Law 116-283), "Modification of Annual Report Regarding Sexual Assaults Involving Members of the Armed Forces," which requires the Secretary of Defense to submit to the Committees on the Armed Services and Veterans' Affairs of the Senate and the House of Representatives an annual report on sexual assaults involving members of the Armed Forces during the preceding year, including reports from each of the Military Departments, is enclosed.

The *Department of Defense Fiscal Year 2023 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military (FY 2023 Annual Report)* presents statistics and analysis of reports of sexual assault and discusses policy and program improvements to the Department's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response program. The numerical data and statistics contained in this report respond to reporting requirements outlined in the NDAAs for FYs 2011, 2012, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2018, and 2021.

This year, the Department also administered the 2023 *Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Military Members (WGR)*, which informed the *FY 2023 Annual Report*. The survey results reflected a significant decrease in the prevalence of sexual assault when compared to the last *WGR* administered in 2021. Specifically, there was an estimated 19 percent decrease for women of unwanted sexual contact during the previous year when compared to the 2021 *WGR* results. There was also a downward trend in the estimated prevalence of unwanted sexual contact for men. The decrease equates to nearly 7,000 fewer Service members indicating they experienced unwanted sexual contact on the survey. Although the decrease in the estimated prevalence rate of unwanted sexual contact is a step in the right direction, the Department must continue to assist our leaders in maintaining this momentum into the upcoming years.

The Department encourages greater reporting to promote more help-seeking by Service members and to hold alleged offenders appropriately accountable. The Department generates estimated reporting rates using prevalence data from the *WGR* and reporting data from the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database. In FY 2023, the estimated reporting rate increased

5 percent, from 20 percent in 2021 to 25 percent with 7,226 Service members reporting sexual assault incidents that occurred while in the military.

Throughout FY 2023, the Department continued to support and execute the Secretary of Defense's initiatives to reduce sexual harassment and sexual assault across the Armed Forces, including implementing 32 of the 82 recommendations made by the Independent Review Commission on Sexual Assault in the Military as approved by the Secretary of Defense. Additionally, the establishment of the Offices of Special Trial Counsel fundamentally changes the disposition of sexual assault allegations in the military. The Department is also making steady progress in the hiring of a dedicated prevention workforce to advise commanders in the development of strategies and actions to reduce sexual harassment and sexual assault and other harmful behaviors.

Thank you for your continued strong support for our Service members. Be assured, the Department remains strongly committed to eliminating sexual harassment and sexual assault from our formations. I am sending similar letters to the Committees on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate and the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ashish S. Vazirani', with a stylized flourish extending from the end. The signature is written over the printed name.

Ashish S. Vazirani

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

Enclosure:  
As stated

cc:  
The Honorable Roger F. Wicker  
Ranking Member





PERSONNEL AND  
READINESS

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

MAY 14 2024

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

Dear Mr. Chairman:

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Ashish S. Vazirani  
Performing the Duties of the Under Secretary of  
Defense for Personnel and Readiness

Enclosure:  
As stated

cc:  
The Honorable Adam Smith  
Ranking Member



PERSONNEL AND  
READINESS

## OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

4000 DEFENSE PENTAGON  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301-4000

The Honorable John Tester  
Chairman  
Committee on Veterans' Affairs  
United States Senate  
Washington, DC 20510

**MAY 14 2024**

Dear Mr. Chairman:

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Ashish S. Vazirani  
Performing the Duties of the Under Secretary of  
Defense for Personnel and Readiness

Enclosure:  
As stated

cc:  
The Honorable Jerry Moran  
Ranking Member





PERSONNEL AND  
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## OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

4000 DEFENSE PENTAGON  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301-4000

The Honorable Mike Bost  
Chairman  
Committee on Veterans' Affairs  
U.S. House of Representatives  
Washington, DC 20515

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Ashish S. Vazirani  
Performing the Duties of the Under Secretary of  
Defense for Personnel and Readiness

Enclosure:  
As stated

cc:  
The Honorable Mark Takano  
Ranking Member



# Department of Defense Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military

Fiscal Year 2023





*Department of Defense*  
*Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military*  
*Fiscal Year 2023*

The estimated cost of this report for the Department of Defense is approximately \$3,269,000 for the 2023 Fiscal Year. This includes \$2,425,000 in expenses and \$844,000 in DoD labor.

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Annex 2: Independent Review Commission on Sexual Assault in the Military: Implementation Update

#### Reporting Requirement:

- Section 1631 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011, as amended, requires the Department to provide an annual report on sexual assault involving members of the United States Armed Forces. This report satisfies that requirement for Fiscal Year 2023. Unless specified otherwise, all periods cited pertain to the Fiscal Year (October 1 to September 30).
- The Department uses the term “sexual assault” to refer to a range of crimes, including rape, sexual assault, forcible sodomy, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, and attempts to commit these offenses, as defined in the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

#### This Year’s Findings:

- In the survey conducted for 2023, 6.8 percent of active duty women and 1.3 percent of active duty men indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in the year prior to being surveyed. The 2023 prevalence rate for women represents a statistically significant decrease from the 8.4 percent measured in 2021. The prevalence rate for men in 2023 trended downward from the 1.5 percent measured in 2021, but this decrease was not statistically significant.
- The Department received a total of 8,515 reports of sexual assault in 2023, including 5,536 Unrestricted Reports and 2,979 Restricted Reports.
- Based on survey and reporting data, the Department estimates that about 25 percent of Service members who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact in 2023 reported their incident to a Department authority. This estimated reporting rate is an increase from the 20 percent of Service members estimated to have reported in 2021.
- In 2023, the Department had sufficient evidence to take disciplinary action in 1,821 cases of individuals investigated for an allegation of sexual assault.

(Continued on next page)

## Executive Summary

This year’s Annual Report provides an update on Department of Defense efforts to eliminate sexual assault and sexual harassment in the military, includes sexual assault and sexual harassment reporting data, and details efforts to prevent and respond to sexual assault and sexual harassment in Fiscal Year 2023. Unless otherwise specified, all periods cited in this report pertain to the Fiscal Year (October 1 to September 30).

### Summary of Fiscal Year 2023 Data

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

- Prevalence (i.e., estimated total of Service members experiencing sexual assault during the prior year, as measured by scientific surveys – desired state is *decrease*)
- Reporting rate (i.e., estimated percentage of victimized Service members making Restricted and Unrestricted Reports – desired state is *increase*)

In Fiscal Year 2023, the Department of Defense Office of People Analytics fielded the 2023 *Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Military Members* (Active and Reserve Components). This congressionally mandated survey is administered every two years and provides the Department with official estimates of the prevalence of gender discrimination, sexual harassment, and unwanted sexual contact<sup>1</sup> in the military. Key results from this year’s survey are summarized below.

**The estimated prevalence of unwanted sexual contact for active duty women significantly decreased in Fiscal Year 2023, as compared to survey results from Fiscal Year 2021. The estimated prevalence of unwanted sexual contact trended downward for active duty men.** According to the 2023 survey, the estimated prevalence of unwanted sexual contact for active duty women significantly decreased from 8.4 to 6.8 percent since the survey was last administered in Fiscal Year 2021. The decrease in the estimated prevalence of unwanted sexual contact was mostly driven by lower

<sup>1</sup> “Unwanted sexual contact” is the survey term used to represent the range of penetrative, non-penetrative, and attempted sexual crimes prohibited by military law.



- The 2023 survey also found that rates of sexual harassment significantly decreased for both men and women. The survey found that an estimated 24.7 percent of active duty women (down from 28.6 percent in 2021) and an estimated 5.8 percent of active duty men (down from 6.5 percent in 2021) indicated experiencing an incident of sexual harassment in the year prior to being surveyed.
- To date, significant implementation actions have been undertaken or completed for 32 approved recommendations from the Independent Review Commission on Sexual Assault in the Military. Implementation of the remaining 50 approved recommendations is in progress.

#### Way Forward

- Sustain implementation of the approved Independent Review Commission on Sexual Assault in the Military recommendations.
- Complete Command Climate Assessments and Comprehensive Integrated Primary Prevention Plans to promote healthy, ready workplaces.
- Continue actions to hire skilled professionals to build out the Integrated Primary Prevention Workforce.
- Sustain efforts to professionalize and strengthen the Sexual Assault Response Workforce.
- Implement policy updates in initial and annual Sexual Assault Prevention and Response training.

Full report is available at [www.SAPR.mil](http://www.SAPR.mil).

rates for junior enlisted women and those under the age of 21. However, junior enlisted women and younger women still remained at greater risk for unwanted sexual contact, compared to women of greater rank and women over the age of 25.

For men, the estimated prevalence of unwanted sexual contact trended downward from 1.5 percent in Fiscal Year 2021 to 1.3 percent in Fiscal Year 2023. However, the observed decrease for men was not statistically significant.

Based on these rates, the Department estimates that about 29,061 active duty Service members (15,201 active duty women and 13,860 active duty men) experienced some form of unwanted sexual contact in the year prior to being surveyed, which is a decrease of 19 percent from the 35,875 active duty Service members (19,255 active duty women and 16,620 active duty men) estimated to have experienced some form of unwanted sexual contact in the 2021 survey.

**A greater proportion of Service members reported their incident of sexual assault in 2023.** In Fiscal Year 2023, the Military Services received 7,266 sexual assault reports from active duty Service members for an incident they experienced during military service. Based on 2023 survey prevalence rates, this indicates a reporting rate of 25 percent. In other words, about 1 in 4 Service members reported their sexual assault to a Department of Defense authority. This estimate is up from the 1 in 5 Service members estimated to have reported their incident of sexual assault in Fiscal Year 2021.<sup>2</sup>

**The estimated prevalence rate of sexual harassment decreased significantly for both men and women.** This year's survey found that an estimated 24.7 percent of active duty women (down from 28.6 percent in the 2021 survey) and an estimated

5.8 percent of active duty men (down from 6.5 percent in the 2021 survey) indicated experiencing an incident of sexual harassment in the year prior to being surveyed. Sexual harassment complaints also decreased. In Fiscal Year 2023, the Department received 2,975 sexual harassment complaints, down from 3,174 in 2022.

**Climate factors associated with sexual assault and sexual harassment showed modest improvements indicating some progress.** Survey results found that Service members held more positive perceptions of their immediate leadership, perceived their organization's climate

<sup>2</sup> The Department also receives reports from other persons about Service members alleged to have committed sexual assault. All told, the Department received 8,515 reports of sexual assault this year, a 5 percent decrease from the 8,942 received in 2022.

as less tolerant of sexual harassment, and expressed greater levels of trust in the military's response to sexual assault, as compared to similar measurements obtained in the 2021 survey.

## **Implementing Recommendations by the Independent Review Commission on Sexual Assault in the Military as approved by the Secretary of Defense**

Secretary of Defense Austin directed the establishment of a 90-day Independent Review Commission on Sexual Assault in the Military in February 2021 to drive meaningful change in how the military prevents, responds to, and ensures accountability for sexual assault and sexual harassment. In July 2021, the Commission published its report, making recommendations to improve climate and culture, prevent sexual assault and sexual harassment, provide better care for victims, and hold perpetrators appropriately accountable. In September 2021, the Secretary of Defense approved a tiered implementation roadmap for implementation of the Commission's recommendations, as approved by the Secretary of Defense.

In 2023, the Department continued to build on the progress it made in 2022 by completing implementation of 32 of the 82 approved recommendations outlined in the roadmap. Implementation of the remaining 50 approved recommendations is in progress.

## **Executing Department-Directed Sexual Assault Prevention and Response and Sexual Harassment Initiatives**

In Fiscal Year 2023, the Military Departments and National Guard Bureau completed, or are making progress on implementing initiatives responsive to actions directed by the Department. This report includes an overview of the progress being made by these organizations.

## **Way Forward**

Further progress in countering sexual assault will only come through continued focus on creating healthy climates, expanding integrated primary prevention efforts, improving victim assistance, and holding alleged offenders appropriately accountable. Over the past year, the Department of Defense has continued the implementation of the approved recommendations of the Independent Review Commission on Sexual Assault in the Military. The Department will continue implementation of the approved recommendations as rapidly as possible, in accordance with the implementation roadmap.

The Department will also continue to assess organizational climate using tools such as On-Site Installation Evaluations and the *Defense Organizational Climate Survey*.

The Department will continue the hiring of skilled professionals to build out its Integrated Primary Prevention Workforce and ensure the workforce completes required training and necessary credentialing.

The Department will also continue efforts to strengthen and professionalize the Sexual Assault Response Workforce to support the Military Services and the National Guard Bureau.

The Department is committed to providing leaders with the resources to combat sexual assault and sexual harassment.

# Introduction

The Department of Defense (DoD) is required by Section 1631 of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2011, as amended, to submit a yearly Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military to the Committees on Armed Services and Veterans Affairs of the Senate and House of Representatives.

## Report Focus Areas

This report summarizes key data and Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) efforts by the Department. This year's report provides updates on actions the Department has taken in the following focus areas:

- Prevalence of sexual assault and sexual harassment;
- Executing Department-directed SAPR initiatives;
- Preventing sexual assault and sexual harassment; and
- Providing a quality response.

## Report Appendices

This report contains information on sexual assault reports made during FY23 and also serves as the Department's assessment of the Military Services' prevention and response efforts from October 1, 2022 to September 30, 2023. The SAPR program addresses unwanted sexual contact (USC) and penetrating sexual crimes by adults against adults, as defined in Articles 80, 120, and 125 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ).

Additional accomplishments, activities, and outreach conducted by the Department can be found in Appendix A. Detailed statistical data and analysis is located in Appendices B, C, and D. A summary of data from the Department's Safe Helpline (SHL) is at Appendix E. Appendix F contains FY23 data concerning formal, informal, or anonymous sexual harassment complaints, which falls under the purview of the Office for Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion. Appendices G and H contain data on sexual assault of a spouse or intimate partner and child sexual abuse, reported to the Family Advocacy Program (FAP). A list of acronyms used in this report is in Appendix I.

## Report Enclosures

Enclosed with this report are the reports from the Department of the Army (Enclosure 1), Department of the Navy (Enclosure 2), Department of the Air Force (Enclosure 3), and the NGB (Enclosure 4), as required by Section 1631 of the NDAA for FY11, as amended.

## Report Annexes

### ***2023 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey (WGR) of Military Members***

Section 481 of title 10, United States Code, requires the Department to conduct the *WGR* every two years. The Office of People Analytics (OPA) administers the survey to estimate past-year prevalence of unwanted sexual contact, sexual harassment, and gender discrimination in the Active and Reserve Components. Military members complete the survey online and respond to survey questions about their experience of USC, outcomes associated with reporting an incident of USC, and gender-related Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) violations. The *2023 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Military Members (2023 WGR): Overview Report*, which

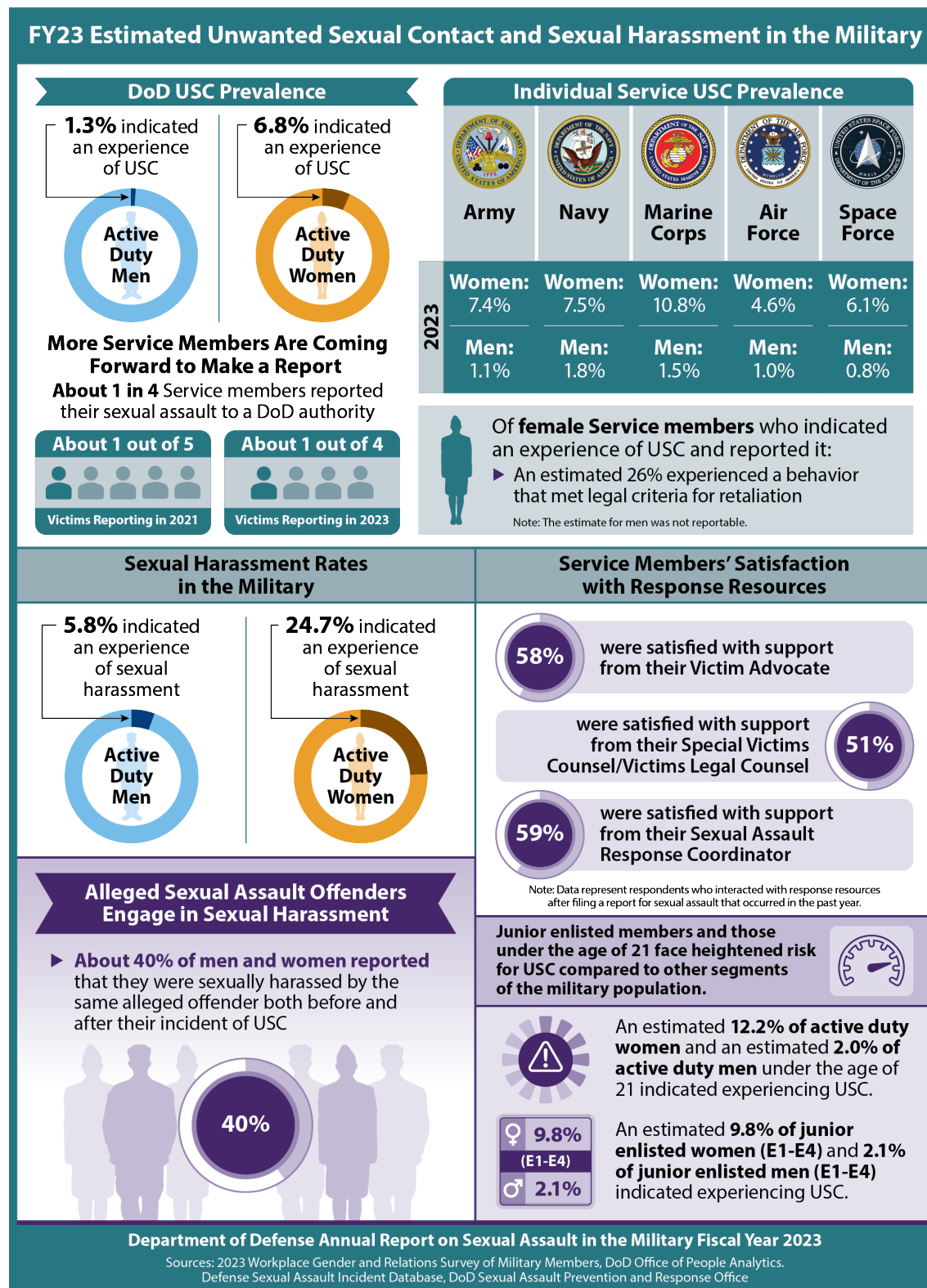
describes the survey methodology and presents prevalence data for both Active and Reserve Component members, can be found at Annex 1 of this report.

### **Independent Review Commission on Sexual Assault in the Military (IRC): Implementation Update**

The Department continues to implement historic reforms to fundamentally change how sexual assault is addressed in the military. In February 2021, Secretary of Defense Austin launched the IRC to recommend new approaches to sexual assault and sexual harassment prevention and response. In July 2021, the Commission published its report, providing the Department with 83 recommendations to improve accountability, prevention, culture and climate, and victim care. In September 2021, the Secretary of Defense approved a tiered implementation roadmap for implementation of the IRC recommendations, as approved by the Secretary of Defense. A summary of DoD's actions to date to implement the approved recommendations is at Annex 2.

## Spotlight: FY23 Data

Below is key data concerning estimated sexual assault (as measured through the USC metric) and sexual harassment from FY23.





## Prevalence of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

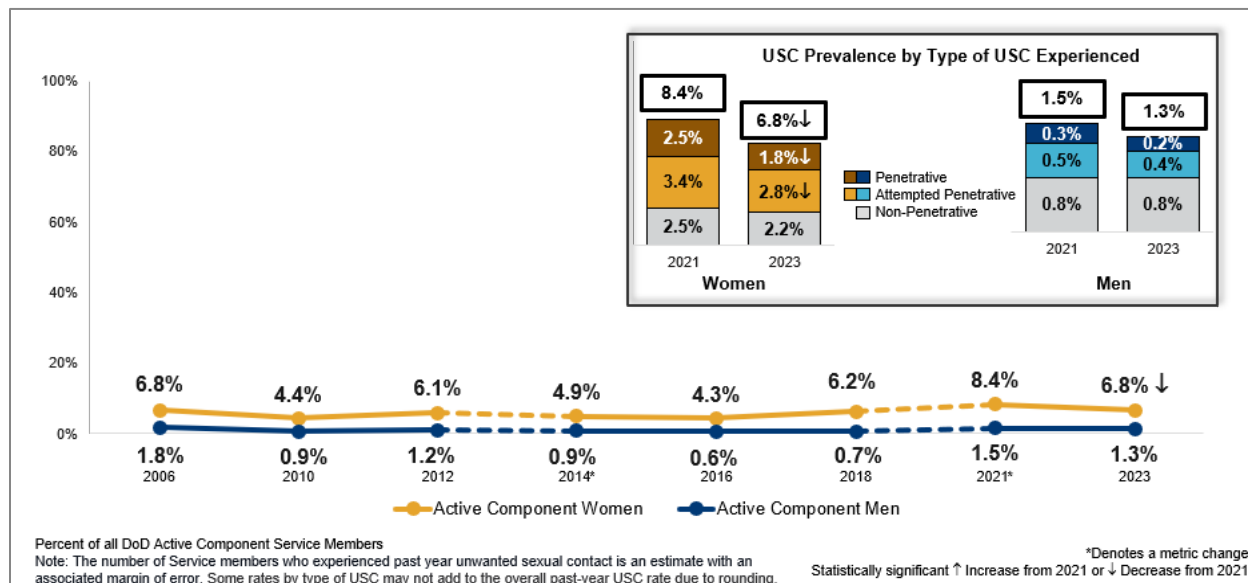
The Department conducts the confidential *WGR* survey so that it can better understand the impact of sexual assault on the military population. These survey data are important because civilian research and the Department's own data show that reports to police and other authorities underestimate the extent of sexual assault in U.S. civilian and military populations. Individuals who experience sexual assault often do not report an incident due to a variety of reasons.

The *WGR* survey results are weighted to be representative of the entire active duty force. This scientific approach allows the Department to estimate the number of active duty Service members who experienced sexual assault in the year prior to being surveyed.

### Prevalence of Sexual Assault in FY23 in the Active Duty Population

The Department's estimates of the percentage of Service members who experienced USC is reflected in Figure 1. An estimated 6.8 percent of active duty women and 1.3 percent of active duty men indicated experiencing USC in the year prior to being surveyed. The 2023 prevalence rate for women represents a statistically significant decrease from the 8.4 percent measured in 2021. The estimated prevalence rate for men in 2023 trended downward from the 1.5 percent measured in 2021, but this decrease was not statistically significant. The decreased rate for women was primarily driven by statistically significant decreases in penetrative and attempted penetrative USC. Based on these estimated rates, the Department estimates 29,061 active duty Service members experienced sexual assault in FY23 (approximately 15,201 women and 13,860 men).

Figure 1: Sexual Assault/USC Past Year Prevalence Estimates



## **2023 WGR Reveals Demographics of Victims and Alleged Offenders in the Active Duty**

The 2023 *WGR* found that junior enlisted women (E1-E4) and women under the age of 21 were significantly less likely to experience USC in the prior year, as compared to rates obtained in FY21. An estimated 9.8 percent of junior enlisted women and 12.2 percent of women under the age of 21 experienced USC in FY23, down significantly from 12.9 percent and 19.3 percent, respectively, measured in FY21. While rates decreased, junior enlisted and younger women (those under the age of 25) remained significantly more likely to experience USC than women of more senior rank and older age. There was no statistically significant change in estimated prevalence of USC for junior enlisted men, though the rates did trend downward from 2.4 percent in FY21 to 2.1 percent in FY23.

The 2023 *WGR* found the characteristics of incidents have not substantively changed since FY21. Ninety-one percent of women and 46 percent of men identified their alleged offender as male. Furthermore, about 11 percent of women and 6 percent of men indicated at least one alleged offender was an intimate partner.<sup>3</sup>

## **Command Climate Factors Associated with Sexual Assault**

The 2023 *WGR* indicated that climate factors associated with sexual assault and sexual harassment showed modest improvements compared to the 2021 *WGR*. The 2023 *WGR* results found that Service members held more positive perceptions of their immediate leadership, were more likely to trust in the military system's response to sexual assault and perceived their organization's climate as less tolerant of sexual harassment. Additionally, the 2023 *WGR* found that perceptions of gender discrimination varied among men and women, with a statistically significant decrease in prevalence of gender discrimination among women but no change for men, compared to rates from the 2021 *WGR*.

### **Service Members Held More Positive Perceptions of Immediate Leadership**

Trust in leadership increased for both men and women in FY23 compared to FY21. Seventy-nine percent of men and 71 percent of women agreed that they trusted their supervisor and their supervisor ensured all assigned personnel were treated fairly. Seventy-eight percent of men and 72 percent of women agreed that their supervisor evaluated their work performance fairly.

### **Service Members More likely to Trust in Military System**

Trust in the military system's response to sexual assault also increased for both men and women in FY23 compared to FY21. Sixty-one percent of men (up from 58 percent in FY21) and 38 (up from 34 in FY21) percent of women trusted the military system to protect their privacy following an incident of sexual assault, while 66 percent of men (up from 64 percent in FY21) and 43 percent of women (up from 40 percent in FY21) trusted the military system to ensure their safety following the incident. Lastly, 66 percent of men (up from 63 percent in FY21) and 43 percent of women (up from 39 percent in FY21) trusted the military system to treat them with dignity and respect.

## **Sexual Harassment**

The 2023 *WGR* found that sexual harassment decreased significantly for both men and women. An estimated 5.8 percent of men (60,330 Service members) indicated experiencing sexual harassment in the year prior to being surveyed, down from 6.5 percent of men in FY21. For

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<sup>3</sup> An intimate partner refers to current and former spouses, someone with whom the victim shares a child, or a current or former dating relationship. Rates of intimate partner USC were unchanged from FY21.

women, an estimated 24.7 percent (55,464 Service members) indicated experiencing sexual harassment in the year prior to being surveyed, down from 28.6 percent in FY21. In FY23, the statistically significant decrease in the estimated prevalence of sexual harassment for women was driven by significant rate decreases among enlisted women and women under 25. For men, in FY23, the statistically significant decrease in the estimated prevalence of sexual harassment was driven by significant rate decreases among junior enlisted men and men under 21.

Most Service members identified the alleged offenders as men and often of the same rank as the victim or some other higher ranking military member in their unit. However, an estimated 44 percent of women and an estimated 35 percent of men identified at least one alleged offender as someone in their chain of command.

Of those reporting sexual assault, approximately 40 percent of women and 36 percent of men reported they were sexually harassed by the same alleged offender before and after the USC incident. Among those who were sexually harassed prior to the USC incident, 7 percent of women and 6 percent of men made a sexual harassment complaint before the alleged USC incident occurred.

### Gender Discrimination

The 2023 *WGR* found that an estimated 13.2 percent of women (29,610 Service members) indicated experiencing gender discrimination in the year prior to being surveyed, a statistically significant decrease from 16.1 percent in FY21. The decrease in the estimated prevalence of gender discrimination was driven by a significant decrease among enlisted women and those under the age of 36. However, senior enlisted and junior officer women were significantly more likely than other women to experience gender discrimination.

The 2023 *WGR* found that an estimated 1.4 percent of men (14,452 Service members) indicated experiencing gender discrimination in the year prior to being surveyed, unchanged from FY21. Moreover, statistically significant increases in the estimated prevalence of gender discrimination were observed for men who were officers and 36 years and older.

### Prevalence of Sexual Assault in FY23 in the Reserve Component

Results from the 2023 *WGR* provided prevalence estimates for USC, sexual harassment, and gender discrimination for members of the Reserve Component.

The 2023 *WGR* found that the estimated rates of USC for women trended downward from 4.6 percent in FY21 to 3.9 percent in FY23, although this was not a statistically significant change. For men, the 2023 *WGR* found that an estimated 0.7 percent of men experienced USC, a rate unchanged from FY21.

According to the 2023 *WGR*, rates of sexual harassment decreased among members of the Reserve Component. An estimated 13.8 percent of women experienced sexual harassment in FY23, a statistically significant decrease from 16.4 percent in FY21. For men, the estimated rates of sexual harassment decreased from 3.5 percent in FY21 to 2.9 percent in FY23, although this was not a statistically significant decrease.

The 2023 *WGR* showed that the estimated rates of gender discrimination decreased significantly among women. Data from the 2023 *WGR* reflects that an estimated 8.5 percent of women (down from 9.9 percent in FY21) indicated experiencing gender discrimination, whereas an estimated 0.8 percent of men indicated experiencing gender discrimination, unchanged from FY21.

# Executing Department-Directed SAPR and Sexual Harassment Initiatives

The Department is dedicated to advancing a military culture free from sexual assault and sexual harassment. All Service members should be able to work and live in a respectful, inclusive environment while serving and defending our Nation. To that end, this section summarizes Department efforts in FY23 responsive to the Secretary of Defense and the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (USD(P&R))-directed actions.

## **Memorandum 1: “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault in the Military” (dated September 1, 2022)**

Following the release of the FY21 Department of Defense Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military, the Secretary of Defense directed the Secretaries of the Military Departments and the NGB to execute the following actions:

1. Ready the Offices of Special Trial Counsel (OSTC);
2. Hire, train, and empower the prevention workforce;
3. Professionalize and strengthen the sexual assault response workforce;
4. Conduct new On-Site Installation Evaluations (OSIEs); and
5. Support the 2023 Force-wide climate assessment.

FY23 progress on the implementation of the above action items is provided below.

### **Action item 1: Ready the OSTCs**

To provide expertise in prosecutorial decisions and improve Service member trust in the military system, the Secretaries of the Military Departments ensured that the OSTCs were fully operational by December 28, 2023. To do so, the Military Departments recommended a Lead Special Trial Counsel (STC), issued Standard Operating Procedures, executed training and education policy, and approved a joint memorandum of understanding with all other Service OSTCs.<sup>4</sup>

### **Action Item 2: Hire, Train, and Empower the Prevention Workforce**

The mission of the Integration Primary Prevention Workforce (IPPW) is to reduce the prevalence of sexual assault, domestic abuse, child abuse, harassment, retaliation, and suicide. This workforce, while relatively new, is having a practical impact on the ground, supporting leaders through the Command Climate Assessment (CCA) process, and wielding existing resources to address known risk and protective factors. To date, nearly 1,000 prevention workforce personnel are on board and over 650 have been credentialed.

Military Department and NGB progress on carrying out this Secretary of Defense-directed action is detailed below.

**Department of the Army:** The Army published orders that outlined a phased approach to hiring for the integrated prevention advisory groups (I-PAGs). The Army also provided Phase II hiring

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<sup>4</sup> It should be noted that the OSTCs do not make prosecution decisions for non-federalized National Guard Service members.

guidance, prioritized tactical level workforce hiring, clarified position grades, communicated workforce distribution, and addressed initial operating capability roles and responsibilities.

**Department of the Navy:** The Navy continued establishing a dedicated IPPW. Ongoing collaboration with key stakeholders clarified the roles and responsibilities of the IPPW, created clear command and control processes, and identified optimal staffing allocation. All dedicated IPPW personnel at strategic, operational, and tactical levels fall into credentialing levels three through five<sup>5</sup> and were required to complete SPARX training and continuing education requirements as outlined in DoDI 6400.11, “DoD Primary Prevention Policy for Prevention Workforce and Leader.”

The Marine Corps incorporated an integrated primary prevention approach in collaboration with Primary Prevention Integrators (PPIs) and Embedded Preventive Behavioral Health Capability personnel for command training initiatives. Headquarters Marine Corps, and Marine and Family Programs Division developed training to onboard newly hired PPIs.

**Department of the Air Force:** The Air Force continued hiring of IPPW staff and employed a tracking system to ensure IPPW personnel received appropriate training needed for credentialing.

**National Guard Bureau:** The NGB made strides in IPPW hiring and held three IPPW training events with presenters from the Office of the Secretary of Defense experts in prevention research. The NGB also published the Integrated Primary Prevention Strategy/Framework to provide direction on the National Guard integrated prevention system. The NGB also released implementation guidance to support the states in hiring their prevention workforce, using updated position descriptions.

The Department continues to capitalize on a suite of tools to further prepare its prevention workforce, as well as expand university and community engagements, and collaboration with DoD and the Military Services.

### **Action Item 3: Professionalize and Strengthen the Sexual Assault Response Workforce**

The Department continued efforts to professionalize and standardize the Sexual Assault Response Workforce (SARW). Additional information on this effort is included in the “Providing a Quality Response – Response Workforce Implementation” section of this report.

### **Action Item 4: Conduct New OSIEs**

In September 2022, Secretary of Defense Austin authorized the Department to conduct OSIEs, which are coordinated site visits to a select group of military sites/ships to assess the development of capabilities to effectively prevent harmful behaviors, including sexual assault, sexual harassment, suicide, retaliation, domestic abuse, and child abuse. OSIEs aim to support command climate improvements and identify best practices and current gaps in prevention efforts.

DoD conducted the second biennial OSIEs from January to May 2023 at 13 sites and 12 ships. Sites were selected using a five-factor risk index that assessed a range of risk and protective factors across the social ecology that may impact an installation or ship’s risk for harmful behaviors. The visits culminated in the 2023 OSIE Summary Report, which was released on November 9, 2023.

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<sup>5</sup> Integrated Primary Prevention Levels 2-5 must hold the DoD Credentialing Program for Prevention Personnel (D-CPP) credential to perform IPP duties. For more information, see [www.prevention.mil/workforce/](http://www.prevention.mil/workforce/).



### **Action Item 5: Support the 2023 Force-Wide Climate Assessment**

In support of the 2023 Force-wide climate assessment, the administration of the 2023 *WGR* overlapped with the first annual *DEOCS* fielding period. To maximize participation, Service members were provided the opportunity to seamlessly transition to the 2023 *WGR* after completing the *DEOCS*.

### **Memorandum 2: “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment in the Military” (dated April 26, 2023)**

Following the release of the FY22 Department of Defense Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military, the USD(P&R) directed the Secretaries of the Military Departments and the NGB to execute the following actions:

1. Continue executing the approved IRC recommendations according to the implementation guidance issued in 2021;
2. Employ tracking mechanisms which identify civilian positions in prevention, sexual assault response, and military justice workforces and facilitate reporting on their staffing levels;
3. Develop strategies to support the 2023 Force-wide climate assessment; and
4. Implement new measures to enhance victim care and support.

FY23 progress on the implementation of the above action items is provided below.

### **Action Item 1: Continue Executing the Approved IRC Recommendations According to the Implementation Guidance Issued in 2021**

Implementation of the approved IRC recommendations represents the most historic and substantial changes to the Department’s efforts to better address and eliminate sexual assault and sexual harassment. In FY23, the Military Departments and the NGB continued to build on the progress made in FY22 to implement the approved IRC recommendations. To date, significant implementation actions have been undertaken or completed for 32 approved IRC recommendations. Implementation of the remaining 50 approved recommendations directed to DoD is in progress. For more information, see Annex 2: IRC Implementation Update.

### **Action Item 2: Employ Tracking Mechanisms which Identify Civilian Positions in Prevention, Sexual Assault Response, and Military Justice Workforces and Facilitate Reporting on their Staffing Levels**

To ensure sustained progress on staffing the civilian positions established to address sexual assault in the military, the USD(P&R) directed the Military Departments and the NGB to utilize position designator codes for these positions.

Military Department and NGB progress on carrying out this USD(P&R)-directed action is detailed below.

**Department of the Army:** The Army established additional personnel tracking capabilities using the business management capabilities in the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID) to give Lead Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs), Program Managers, and the Army SHARP Director visibility of caseloads. It also prioritized prevention workforce hiring. I-PAG position descriptions included parenthetical labels in accordance with Department guidance to support full transparency and visibility of civilian pay by position and by location.

**Department of the Navy:** The Navy classified strategic, operational, and tactical level IPPW positions; used position designator codes to facilitate timely and accurate tracking of workforce

staffing levels; and used monthly spreadsheets and data analysis results to track the progress and challenges in hiring the prevention and response workforce.

The Marine Corps used a specific project code as a position designator code to track SAPR-funded civilian positions and staffing levels and used project management and project managers to ensure that workforce staffing levels are reaching the agreed upon end strength in a timely manner.

**Department of the Air Force:** The Air Force continued to track hiring, which included utilizing Manpower Position Control Numbers for every billet to ensure timely and accurate tracking of workforce staffing levels and conducting a bi-weekly review of hiring progress.

**National Guard Bureau:** The NGB established a bi-weekly call schedule with State Human Resources personnel to maintain visibility of the IPPW program, review vacancies, track job postings, and current hiring status; used monthly reports to verify the availability of funds in the correct line of accounting to hire prevention personnel; and used position designator codes to help ensure the NGB received prompt and accurate tracking of workforce staffing levels.

### **Action item 3: Develop Strategies to Support the 2023 Force-Wide Climate Assessment**

The Departments employs multiple tools to assess organizational climate, such as the *DEOCS* and *WGR*. This year, the Military Departments and the NGB encouraged Service member participation in the 2023 *WGR* and annual *DEOCS* using social media platforms, email communications, flyers, posters, webinars, teleconferences, and briefings.

### **Action Item 4: Implement New Measures to Enhance Victim Care and Support**

The safety and treatment of Service members deciding to report an incident remains one of DoD's top priorities. To standardize and facilitate oversight and management of the support rendered to Service members making Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault and associated retaliation allegations, the USD(P&R) directed the mandatory use of three DoD Forms.

Military Department and NGB progress on carrying out this USD(P&R)-directed action is detailed below.

**Department of the Army:** During Quarterly Case Management Group (CMG) meetings, the Lead SARC reviews Defense Department (DD) Forms 2910-5, 2910-6, and 2910-7 with the Sexual Assault Review Board (SARB) Chair, SARB Board Members, and all Command Teams to support full implementation of the forms. Across the Army, Installation Commanders and SARB Chairs implemented use of all three forms and store them in DSAID.

**Department of the Navy:** The Navy hosted webinars on the DD Form 2910 series for SAPR personnel. DD Forms 2910-5 and 2910-6 were used as checklists and verification for SARCs and installation commanders, ensuring that all meeting requirements are met for each Case Management Group meeting. DD Form 2910-7 is currently being utilized as a checklist for High-Risk Response Team (HRRT) meetings. The Department of the Navy is using DSAID to store the completed documents.

**Department of the Air Force:** The Air Force provided direction and notification on the updated DD Form 2910 series; provided virtual and recorded training sessions available to all SAPR personnel on the new forms; and held a recurring monthly call to discuss any new or ongoing challenges that may arise. The appropriate use of forms and compliance with SAPR processes and procedures are integrated into foundational SARC and SAPR Victim Advocate (SAPR VA) courses.

**National Guard Bureau:** The NGB disseminated the forms and information on their use to SAPR personnel. The NGB Joint Initial SAPR Course was updated to ensure all newly

assigned SARCs would receive the current information on how to complete the forms and store them safely until DSAID started capturing the forms.

## Preventing Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment

Preventing sexual assault remains one of the Department's top priorities. When instances of sexual assault occur, they leave lasting, harmful effects on Service members, erode unit cohesion, and undermine mission readiness. The Department works to significantly reduce, with the goal to eliminate, sexual assault in the military. The following section includes significant DoD efforts to prevent sexual assault and sexual harassment during FY23:

1. IPPW;
2. Training the Prevention Workforce;
3. Support to the Defense Advisory Committee for the Prevention of Sexual Misconduct (DAC-PSM); and
4. Integrated Prevention Research Agenda.

### 1. IPPW

Based on approved recommendations from the IRC, DoD created the IPPW to prevent multiple harmful behaviors—including sexual assault, harassment, domestic abuse, child abuse, and suicide. The IPPW works with leaders to build healthy climates and create environments free from abuse and harm.

The Department is in the process of hiring over 2,000 skilled professionals to make up this new workforce at military installations around the world. The new IPPW will (1) be staffed with skilled professionals trained in primary prevention, (2) promote the health of their military community, (3) partner with leaders to implement prevention activities, (4) evaluate potential options and advise leaders on data-driven decision making, and (5) collaborate with other program specialists and offices focused on harmful behaviors. Other activities accomplished in FY23 include:

- The DoD Credentialing Program for Prevention Personnel (D-CPPP) was launched in July 2023, and over 600 integrated primary prevention personnel are now credentialed. The D-CPPP is the first of its kind integrated prevention credential designed to standardize and professionalize this workforce across the Department.
- To facilitate outreach and hiring, the Department conducted several outreach events and activities at universities and professional organizations. It also launched [prevention.mil](https://www.prevention.mil), a LinkedIn page.

### 2. Training the Prevention Workforce

The Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Training and Education Center of Excellence (SAPRTEC) became operational in January 2023, addressing approved IRC recommendation 4.4.a, "Establish a Defense Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Center of Excellence that administers a core curriculum of trauma and response training for all SAPR VAs, SARCs, chaplains, and other response personnel." SAPRTEC also facilitates IPPW onboarding training. Below are prevention-focused education and training efforts that occurred in FY23:

- **IPPW Training:** SAPRTEC assumed responsibility for and continued the monthly delivery of the Prevention of Harmful Behaviors in the Military course. This instructor-led course provides foundational knowledge to perform integrated primary prevention core functions, including conducting needs assessments, planning and implementing an integrated and

comprehensive prevention approach, and evaluating processes and outcomes. Per DoDI 6400.11, all IPPW personnel Levels 2-5 are required to take this course.

- **Webinars:** SAPRTEC hosted a series of ten webinars addressing three main content areas:
  1. Prevention and Intervention Strategies – Addressing suicide, intimate partner violence, and other harmful behaviors, particularly through community and organizational approaches;
  2. Research, Evaluation, and Planning – Involving community-based research, evaluation techniques, and developing integrated prevention plans;
  3. Safe Environments and Policy Implementation – Emphasizing the creation of secure online spaces, applying policies to practice, and conducting organizational climate assessments to foster safe and supportive communities, both digitally and within military contexts.

The ten webinars provided approximately 23 hours of prevention education to the Department. Hundreds of personnel attended the live webinars and the recordings received approximately 1,400 page views resulting in more than 1,300 certificates of completion. These certificates provided documentation of continued education for the DoD Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP) and the D-CPPP.

- **SPARX Connection.** In accordance with DoDI 6400.09, SPARX Connection provides a community of practice to foster collaboration and learning among DoD prevention professionals. Service members and DoD civilian employees who are members of SPARX Connection have access to prevention resources from a variety of policy areas, including child abuse and neglect, domestic abuse, harassment, sexual assault, and suicide. During FY23, the community grew to over 2,500 members with participation from all Military Departments, the National Guard, and the Coast Guard. Community content includes nearly 200 curated resources, recorded webinars on key prevention concepts, and a discussion forum in support of new integrated prevention personnel, program specialists, and individuals seeking to learn more about prevention efforts within the Department.

### 3. Support to the DAC-PSM

FY23 was the first full year of operation for the DAC-PSM, an independent Federal Advisory Committee for the prevention of sexual misconduct. During FY23, the DAC-PSM held four public meetings, which included sessions in December, two meetings in March and September, at which the Committee received briefings by the Office of the Secretary of Defense policy offices and the Military Services on issues related to the Committee's mission.

In January 2023, the USD(P&R), the DAC-PSM sponsor, requested the Committee undertake a training study. In that study, the Committee reviewed sexual assault and sexual harassment training provided to junior enlisted Service members because those Service members are at greatest risk for experiencing sexual misconduct and also comprise the largest overall segment of the DoD population. In June 2023, the Committee published its report ("The Department of Defense's Training of Junior Enlisted Service Members: An Analysis of Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Training for DoD's Most At-Risk Population").<sup>6</sup> Also in January 2023, the USD(P&R) approved the establishment of two subcommittees: Metrics and Performance Subcommittee and Prevention Training and Activities Subcommittee.

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<sup>6</sup> For more information on this report and other DAC-PSM documentation and reports, see: <https://www.sapr.mil/?q=dac-psm>.

In late summer 2023, the Prevention Training and Activities Subcommittee began a study to examine the delivery of prevention instruction in professional military education for junior noncommissioned officers and junior officers. The members of the Metrics and Performance Subcommittee spent late FY23 building their understanding of the Department's approach to evaluation.

#### **4. Integrated Prevention Research Agenda**

In FY23, the Department published its annual research agenda as required by Section 549A of the NDAA for FY22. The research agenda focuses on primary prevention of harmful behaviors, such as sexual assault, harassment, domestic abuse, child abuse and neglect, and suicide.

### **Providing a Quality Response**

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When Service members report a sexual assault, the Department strives to provide a quality response that includes crisis intervention and trauma-informed, gender-responsive recovery services. The following section provides a discussion on:

1. FY23 Reporting Data;
2. Sexual Assault Response-Related 2023 *WGR* Results
3. Strengthening, resourcing, and professionalizing the Response Workforce;
4. Victim Assistance Offered through DoD SHL;
5. Response-Related Policies; and
6. Launch of the Sexual Violence Support and Experiences Study (SVSES).

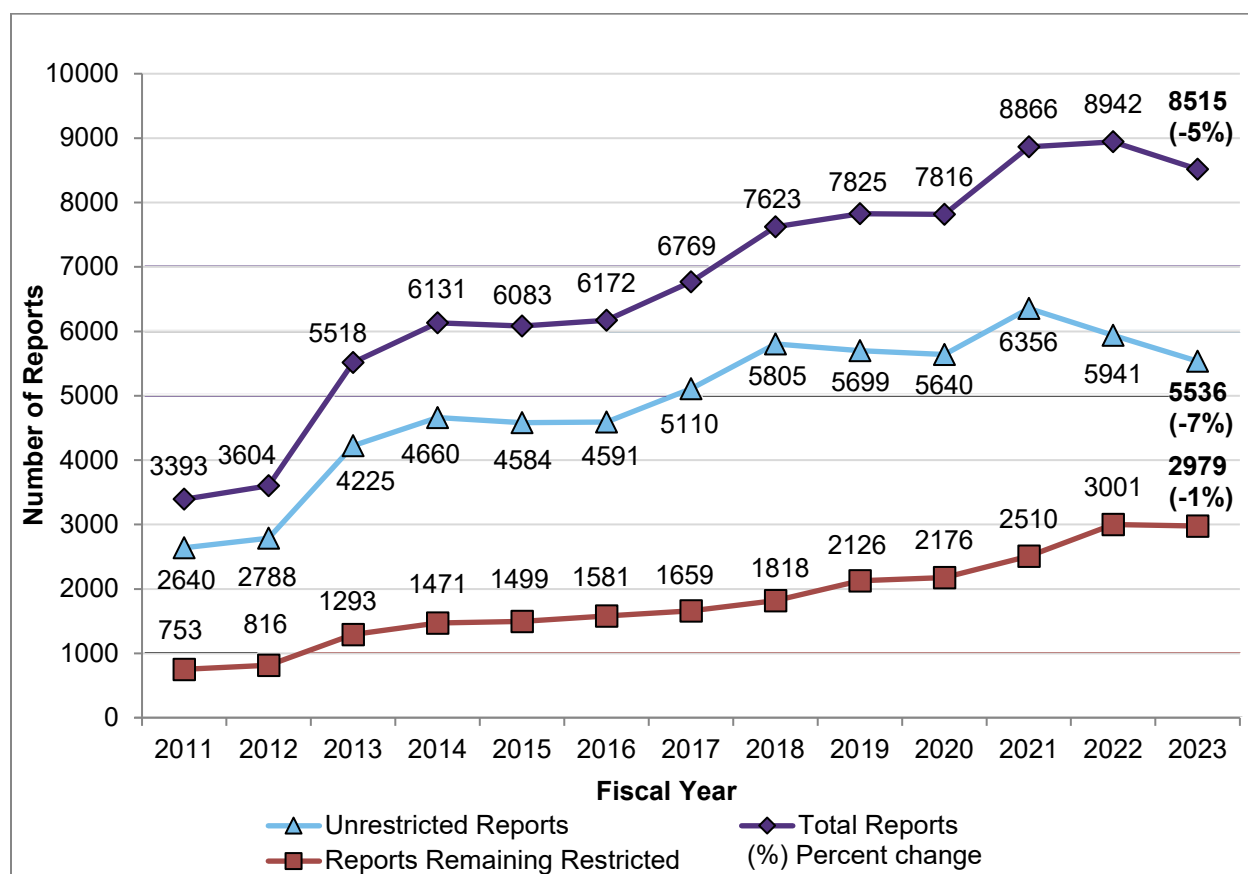
#### **1. FY23 Reporting Data**

DoD encourages greater reporting to promote help-seeking among Service members and to hold alleged offenders appropriately accountable. Overall, reports of sexual assault decreased in FY23. The Department received 8,515 reports of sexual assault involving Service members as either victims or subjects, which is a 5 percent decrease from reports made in FY22 (Figure 2 below). Reports of sexual assault are categorized as either Restricted or Unrestricted. Of the 8,515 reports received in FY23, 2,979 reports remained Restricted at the end of the year, approximately a 1 percent decrease from the number remaining Restricted in FY22. Of the 2,979 reports remaining Restricted, 309 reports (10 percent) involved incidents that occurred prior to Service members' military service. Of the 8,515 reports, 5,536 reports were Unrestricted, a 7 percent decrease from the number of Unrestricted Reports in FY22.<sup>7</sup> Of the 5,536 Unrestricted Reports, 232 reports (4 percent) involved incidents prior to military service. Figure 2 displays the trend in Unrestricted and Restricted Reporting from FY11 to FY23.

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<sup>7</sup> Beginning with the implementation of DSAID in 2014, DoD has extracted and analyzed data six weeks after the end of each FY to allow sufficient time for data validation. DSAID is a "live" database, and its records change daily to reflect case status. During this six-week period, 39 additional Restricted Reports converted to Unrestricted. After a report converts from Restricted to Unrestricted, all data associated with the report is then counted in the Unrestricted Report category. These 39 reports that were made during the FY converted to Unrestricted in the six-week period after the end of the FY and are therefore included with the 621 report conversions.

**Figure 2: Reports of Sexual Assault Made to DoD, FY11-FY23**



However, data from the 2023 *WGR* show that the estimated reporting rate in FY23 trended upward. The 7,266 reports from Service members represents about 25 percent of the Service members indicating an experience of sexual assault in FY23 (Figure 3 below). This is an increase from the 20 percent reporting rate measured in FY21. In other words, an estimated 1 in 4 Service members reported their experience of sexual assault to DoD authorities in FY23, compared to 1 in 5 Service members in FY21.



**Figure 3: Estimated Number of Service Members who Indicated an Experience of USC or Sexual Assault in the Past Year Compared to the Number of Service Members Who Made Reports of Sexual Assault for Incidents that Occurred during Military Service, FY11-FY23**

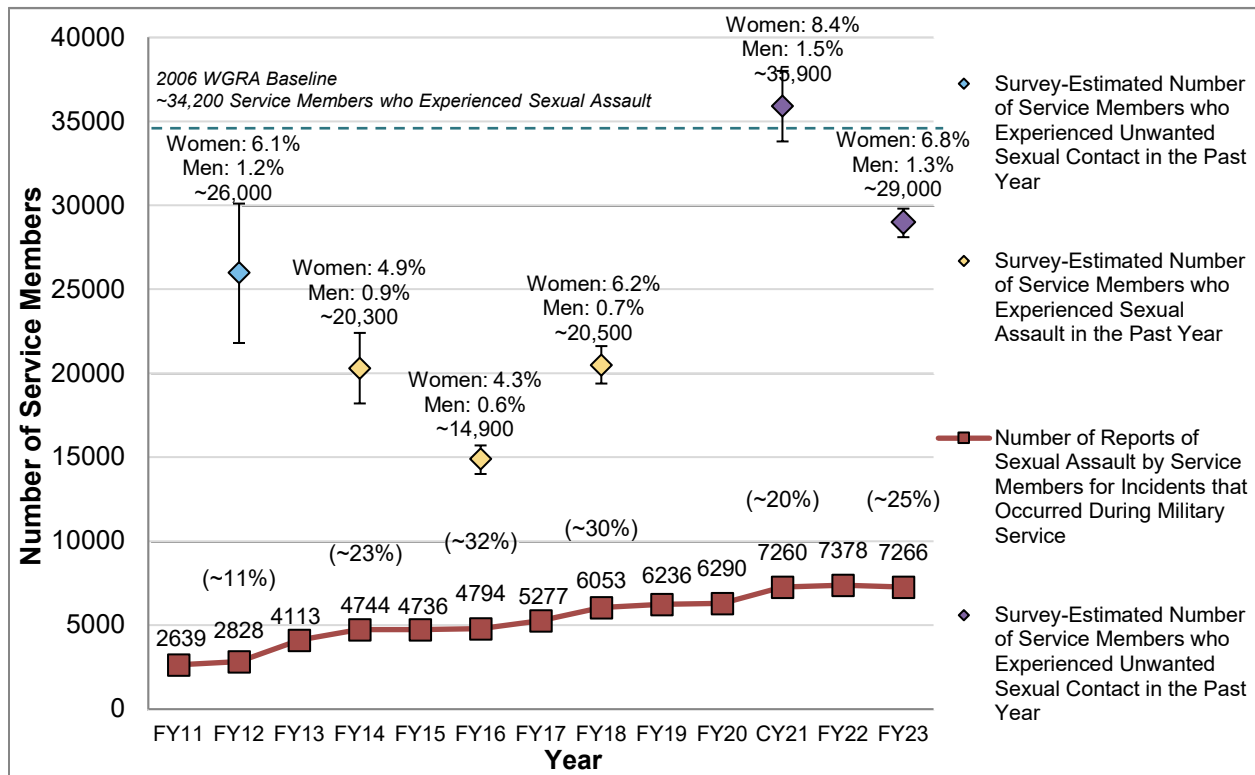


Table 1 provides a breakdown of reports by who reported, type of report, and whether the report was for an event that occurred prior to military service. Equivalent tables by Military Service can be found in Appendix B: Statistical Data on Sexual Assault.

**Table 1. Sexual Assault Reports by Victim and Military Status, FY23**

	Unrestricted Reports	Restricted Reports	Total Reports
<b>Total Reports of Sexual Assault</b>	<b>5,536</b>	<b>2,979</b>	<b>8,515</b>
Reports Made by Service Members	4,887	2,920	7,807
Service Member Reports for Incidents that Occurred <b>Prior</b> to Military Service	232	309	541
Service Member Reports for Incidents that Occurred <b>During</b> Military Service	4,655	2,611	7,266
Reports Made by Non-Service Members	610	49	659
DoD Civilian	40	11	51
DoD Contractor	14	1	15
Other U.S. Civilian	519	37	556
Foreign National/Military	37	0	37
Relevant Data Not Available	39	10	49

The Department offers Service members the opportunity to make an Unrestricted or a Restricted Report of sexual assault. About a fifth of Service members making Restricted Reports converted to Unrestricted Reports and participated in the military justice process. The

Military Services initially received 3,600 Restricted Reports from Service members in FY23. Of the 3,600 Service members who made initial Restricted Reports, 621 (17 percent) chose to convert to an Unrestricted Report in FY23. These 621 converted Restricted Reports are now counted in the 5,536 Unrestricted Reports received in FY23. The other 2,979 reports remained Restricted at the end of the year.

Commanders had sufficient evidence to take disciplinary action in 63 percent of accused members' cases. Every decision to take disciplinary action is based on evidence gathered during an independent investigation by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization (MCIO) and the preferences of the victim, to include their willingness to participate in the legal process. This year, the Department had sufficient evidence to take disciplinary action in 1,821 cases. Disciplinary action was not pursued in 1,013 cases due to command action being precluded or command respecting victims' desired non-participation. About two percent of subject cases were unfounded, meaning evidence existed to find that a crime did not occur or that the accused did not commit the crime.

On December 28, 2023, the OSTCs reached full operational capacity and assumed responsibility for making prosecution decisions for specified crimes, including sexual assault, domestic abuse, and child abuse. Outcomes for cases adjudicated by the OSTCs will be reported in the FY24 Department of Defense Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military.

## **2. Sexual Assault Response-Related 2023 WGR Results**

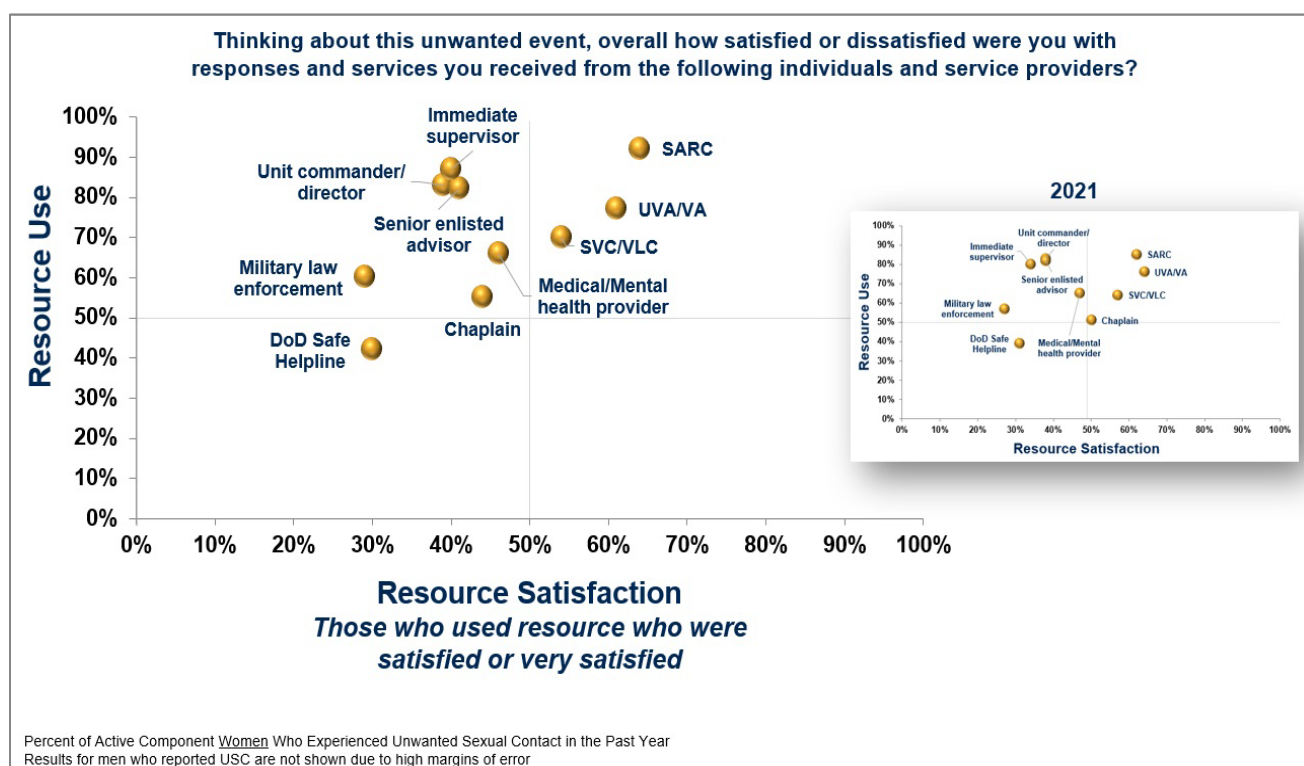
### **Service Members' Reasons for Not Reporting**

The 2023 WGR found that the most common reason provided for not reporting USC differed for women and men. Half of women (50 percent) indicated they did not think anything would be done by reporting the incident while over half (52 percent) of men thought the incident was not serious enough to report. Despite these differences, the top three reasons provided for not reporting were consistent between men and women: (1) did not think anything would be done; (2) thought it was not serious enough to report; and (3) worried about potential negative consequences from military coworkers or peers. Reasons for not reporting in FY23 were consistent with FY21 survey results. However, the 2023 WGR found that aspects of the climate related to reporting, including trust in leadership, trust in the military system, and perceptions of tolerance for sexual harassment, significantly improved from FY21 to FY23.

### **Service Members Indicated No Overall Change in Satisfaction with Support Services this Year**

The Department aims to provide gender responsive, culturally competent, recovery oriented support and care to Service members reporting an incident of sexual assault. In FY23, 92 percent of active duty women who indicated experiencing sexual assault and made a report indicated interactions with SARCs, with 64 percent indicating they were satisfied with the support they received, which is similar to usage (85 percent) and satisfaction (62 percent) ratings received in FY21. Moreover, 77 percent indicated using Unit Victim Advocate (UVA)/Victim Advocate (VA) services, and 61 percent indicated their satisfaction. The services of Special Victim Counsel were also highly used and rated. Other support service use and satisfaction ratings are included in Figure 4 below.

**Figure 4: Satisfaction with Responses/Services Received**



### 3. Strengthening, Resourcing, and Professionalizing the Response Workforce

Of the 82 Secretary of Defense-approved IRC recommendations for the Department's implementation, several recommendations drive critical changes to the Sexual Assault Response Workforce (SARW). In the past year, the Department and the Military Services worked to further develop, field, and sustain a highly skilled, specialized response workforce capable of providing high quality victim assistance to Service members.

DoD aims to strengthen the sexual assault response workforce through the use of a Direct Hiring Authority. Hiring qualified, full-time civilian personnel provides the most consistent assistance to victims. Assistance from collateral duty personnel will remain, but use of personnel who are assigned sexual assault response responsibilities as a collateral duty will be limited to ships, submarines, and hard to fill locations.

Finally, implementation of the "No Wrong Door" approach ensures that those who have experienced sexual assault, sexual harassment, or domestic abuse receive the appropriate care, response, and support when seeking assistance. In FY23, the Military Departments and the NGB have implemented the "No Wrong Door" approach or made progress toward implementing it.

### 4. Victim Support Offered through the DoD SHL

The DoD SHL is the Department's sole crisis support service specially dedicated to members of the DoD community affected by sexual assault. The service is confidential, anonymous, secure, and available at all hours of the day. The availability of SHL ensures that all victims have a place to safely disclose their assault, express concerns, and obtain information. As such, this resource is often a first step in the reporting process for many victims and a key support for

those who might not otherwise reach out for help through face-to-face military channels. The Department leverages SHL as an accessible point-of-entry for the military community that facilitates sexual assault reporting to SARCs and SAPR VAs.

In FY23, 25,783 users (17,080 online users and 8,703 phone users) contacted SHL for services. Of the 833 sessions in which an event was discussed and a user status was disclosed, 81 percent of users disclosed they were victims. Some users called on behalf of victims to learn how they could support and help prevent re-victimization. Additional data on SHL can be found in Appendix E.

### Expansion of DoD Safe HelpRoom Sessions

In FY23, the DoD Safe HelpRoom played a crucial role in assessing the viability of virtual peer-to-peer support. This platform offers a secure, moderated space for military sexual assault survivors to engage, share, and support one another, effectively navigating the challenges of geographical, temporal, and stigma-related barriers that limit access to conventional support. An element of the Safe HelpRoom Program is the Local Safe HelpRoom (LSHR). The LSHR uses licensed clinical social workers to moderate Safe HelpRoom sessions using a survivor-centered peer support model. It supports best practices; fosters clear communication between SARCs and SAPR VAs and their communities; and incorporates evidence-informed support into sessions, thus reinforcing a commitment to fostering a safe, private, and nurturing environment for survivors.

## 5. Published Response-Related Policies

### Safe-to-Report Policy

The Safe-to-Report Policy prescribes the handling of alleged collateral misconduct involving a Service member who is the victim of an alleged sexual assault and is applicable to all members of the Armed Forces (including members of the Reserve and National Guard) and cadets and midshipmen at the Military Service Academies. All Military Services and the NGB have Safe-to-Report policies in place.

The Safe-to-Report policy requires the assessment of the victim's alleged collateral misconduct against aggravating and mitigating circumstances in sexual assault cases, which includes:

- Victim's age and military experience level;
- Whether the subject is in a position of authority over the victim or a higher grade than the victim;
- Whether the subject engaged in actions to stalk, haze, harass, coerce, and/or otherwise influence the victim to engage in sexual behavior;
- Whether the alleged collateral misconduct was known to command prior to the report of sexual assault, and if not known, the likelihood that the alleged collateral misconduct would have otherwise been discovered, but for the victim disclosing or reporting the sexual assault; and
- Victim engaging in misconduct after the sexual assault, which may be related to symptoms of trauma.

If the alleged collateral misconduct is assessed to be:

- **Minor collateral misconduct:** Victims will not be subject to discipline for minor collateral misconduct pursuant to this policy.

- **Non-minor collateral misconduct:** Victims can be disciplined, but commanders still have the discretion to not discipline.

With the OSTCs reaching full operational capability on December 28, 2023, the OSTCs now have exclusive authority over “covered offenses” (e.g., sexual assault, retaliation) and may exercise authority over “related offenses,” including collateral misconduct allegedly committed by an adult sexual assault victim.

### **Catch a Serial Offender (CATCH) Program**

Updates in the June 14, 2023, memorandum, “Updated Catch a Serial Offender Procedures and New DD Form 2910-4,” directed needed procedural updates to the CATCH Program and authorized the use of DD Form 2910-4, “Catch a Serial Offender (CATCH) Program Explanation and Notification Form for SAPR-Related Inquiry (SRI) CATCH Entries.” The necessary revisions to the CATCH procedures aligned with the expanded eligibility for CATCH as provided for in the November 10, 2021, Deputy Secretary of Defense Memorandum, “Updates to Department of Defense Policy and Procedures for the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program and Adult Sexual Assault Investigations.”<sup>8</sup>

The June 2023 memorandum also established a process for eligible adult sexual assault victims to submit a CATCH entry without first having to file an official report of sexual assault. This is in support of an approved IRC recommendation to expand access to CATCH. Only Service members who disclose a sexual assault but do not file an official report will have the option to make a SAPR-Related Inquiry (SRI) CATCH entry in DSAID.

Additionally, in FY23, the CATCH Program received 695 submissions from victims who had previously filed a Restricted Report or Unrestricted Report across the Military Services and NGB, as well as non-reporters engaging with the CATCH program through a SRI as of July 2023. CATCH submissions resulted in 46 matches during FY23. Since its launch in August 2019, the CATCH Program has received 2,309 total victim submissions, resulting in 109 matches as of September 30, 2023.

### **Convalescent Leave Policy for Service Members Recovering from Sexual Assault**

In response to the approved IRC recommendation for “non-chargeable time off,” Manpower & Reserve Affairs released the memorandum, “Clarification of Convalescent Leave Policy for Service Members Recovering from Sexual Assault,” on October 20, 2022. This memorandum clarifies existing policy for convalescent leave and emphasizes that commanders should allow Service members to attend, “in a normal duty status” during “normal duty hours,” any scheduled medical or non-medical appointments, services, or counseling related to their sexual assault incidents in order to support them in their recovery.

Commanders and military treatment facility (MTF) directors are authorized to grant convalescent leave (non-chargeable) to Service members for their treatment and recuperation from an incident of sexual assault based on a recommendation of a medical or mental health care provider or sexual assault medical forensic examiner (SAMFE). Such leave may be approved to start immediately following the release from a medical facility, the completion of a sexual assault forensic examination (SAFE), or the completion of an appointment with a health care provider after a sexual assault incident is reported. Hospitalization is not required to authorize convalescent leave.

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<sup>8</sup> This memorandum is available at <https://www.sapr.mil/latest-policy-updates>.

## 6. Launch of the SVSES

In order to continue improving DoD's support services and accountability processes, it is important to hear from Service members. Traditionally, the Department has collected feedback from Service members at a single point in time. However, perceptions and experiences may change over time. The SVSES, launched during FY23, is a continuous effort to gather information on Service member experiences, attitudes, and satisfaction with the sexual assault response system and military justice processes.

The SVSES allows the Department to learn directly from Service members about their experiences with reporting sexual violence, and, specifically, sexual assault. Service members who join the study take a 30-minute initial survey followed by a series of less than 10-minute follow-up surveys. All surveys are confidential and ask questions about Service member satisfaction with support services, aspects of the military justice process, and questions about Service member health, well-being, and career progression.

By the end of FY23, a total of 931 Service members (770 Active component members and 161 Reserve component members) completed the initial survey. The majority of these respondents had made an Unrestricted Report prior to entering the study. Follow-up surveys began being sent in September 2023, and 291 Service members completed a follow-up survey by the end of FY23. Respondents who entered the study in FY23 and those who are continuing to enter will receive follow-up surveys every 90 days until they opt out of the study.

## Way Forward

Sexual assault and sexual harassment remain a persistent challenge across the Total Force. The Department continues to address these harmful behaviors holistically with a focus on prevention, addressing problematic culture, improving the skills of all leaders at all levels, and evaluating ways to make the reporting of these harmful behaviors easier for survivors.

During FY24, the Department will:

- Sustain implementation of the approved IRC recommendations;
- Complete CCAs and Comprehensive Integrated Primary Prevention Plans to promote healthy, ready workplaces;
- Continue actions to hire skilled professionals to build out the IPPW;
- Sustain efforts to professionalize and strengthen the SARW; and
- Implement policy updates in initial and annual SAPR training.





## Appendix A: Additional Accomplishments, Activities, and Outreach



## Appendix A: Additional Accomplishments, Activities, and Outreach

This appendix highlights additional significant accomplishment, activities, and outreach undertaken by the Department of Defense (DoD) during Fiscal Year 2023 (FY23), which were not covered in the main body of the Annual Report. The activities are organized as shown in Table 1.

**Table 1. DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO) Activities**

Activity	Goal Description
Prevention	Deliver consistent and effective prevention methods and programs
Victim Assistance and Advocacy	Deliver consistent and effective victim support, response, and reporting options
Accountability and Investigation	Achieve high competence in the investigation of sexual assault and holding offenders appropriately accountable
Assessment	Conduct comprehensive sexual assault assessments and issue reports

### Prevention

#### Promoted Excellence in Prevention

In FY23, the Department and Military Services selected the following individuals to receive the Promoting Excellence in Prevention Award:

- **Army:** Ms. Elizabeth Campbell; Ms. Jessica Green; Ms. Elsa Jansen; Ms. Christine Paul; Sergeant First Class Sara Diehl; and SSG Marcus Palmeri
- **Navy:** Ms. Tina Vaughan-Wardle and Ms. Lauren Portal
- **Marine Corps:** Ms. Carissa Tourtelot
- **Air Force:** Mrs. Scottie Hampton; Ms. DeAndea Hayes; Mrs. Pamela Adams; Dr. Lindsey Henderson; and First Lieutenant Zachary Rausch
- **Space Force:** Mrs. Emily Dreiling, Mrs. Jennifer Vasquez, and Ms. Pauline Chui
- **National Guard:** Sergeant First Class Kortney Hornberger

### Victim Assistance and Advocacy

#### Credentialing Update

FY23 marked a significant milestone in the evolution of our credentialing process. In a major overhaul of the DoD-Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP) certification process, DoD SAPRO introduced eight submission deadlines throughout the year for both new applications and renewals allowing additional opportunities to obtain or renew certifications.

#### NOVA 49<sup>th</sup> Training Event

DoD SAPRO participated in the NOVA 49th Annual Training Event. The DoD SAPRO Acting Director led a Military Monday event, wherein he provided critical updates to DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) personnel and Service members regarding implementation of the Secretary of Defense-approved recommendations from the Independent Review Commission (IRC) on Sexual Assault in the Military. The DoD SAPRO Acting Director

was also a guest speaker at the Opening Ceremony. DoD SAPRO personnel provided five briefings to include DoD Safe Helpline, Advanced Ethics for Military Advocates, Response Workforce Listening Session, and a Men's Survivor Panel. The NOVA Annual Training Event was attended by approximately 1,100 DoD SAPR personnel and over 2,000 community stakeholders. This event provides an opportunity for DoD SAPRO to share vital updates with the field related to the implementation of the approved IRC recommendations.

#### Veterans' Affairs / DoD Sexual Trauma Working Group

DoD SAPRO provided a SAPRO 101 brief at the 2023 Veterans' Benefits Administration (VBA) Military Sexual Trauma (MST) National Training Symposium for VBA staff. This year's theme was "Resiliency Through Collaboration: Expanding Knowledge – MST & PACT Act." Attendees included MST Outreach Coordinators, MST Claims Processors, Senior Leaders with equity in the MST space and other VBA employees designated to perform MST-related outreach.

#### Continued Partnership with Department of Justice Office for Victims of Crime (DOJ OVC)

The Department partners with the DOJ OVC Technical Training Assistance Center to support the Strengthening Military Civilian Community Partnerships (SMCCP). In FY23, the program held three in-person training events for approximately 120 participants from the military and civilian response communities of Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek (Virginia Beach, Virginia), Fort Drum (Fort Drum, New York), Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base New Orleans (New Orleans, Louisiana), and Irwin Army Community Hospital (Fort Riley, Kansas). Additionally, the SMCCP also held a virtual, nation-wide SAPR Virtual Learning Event attended by approximately 479 participants. These in-person and virtual trainings help participants establish partnerships with local military installations to respond effectively to the needs of sexual assault victims in the military.

#### Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month

April is Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month (SAAPM). Launched in FY22, the Department's theme – "Step Forward, Prevent. Report. Advocate." – continued in FY23, as this theme encompasses IRC initiatives and growth of the program. The "Step Forward" theme is a call to action for individuals at all levels of the Department to use their personal strength to advance positive change in preventing sexual violence, highlighting the power of acts that can bolster prevention, increase reporting, and promote advocacy for a safer DoD community.

#### Liz Blanc Exceptional SARC and SAPR VA of the Year

Since 2009, DoD has annually recognized one SARC from each Military Service and the National Guard for the Exceptional SARC and SAPR VA of the Year Award for innovative achievements contributing to unique and exceptional victim response within the military community. The Award was renamed for DoD SAPRO's Senior Victim Assistance Advisor, Liz Blanc, who passed away in 2020 after a battle with cancer.



Liz Blanc

This year, the Department is honored to recognize the following awardees of the Liz Blanc Exceptional SARC and SAPR VA of the Year Award:

- **Army SARC:** Sergeant First Class Philena Perdue
- **Army SAPR VA:** Staff Sergeant Erika Feliciano
- **Navy SARC:** Ms. Katie Stratchko
- **Navy SAPR VA:** Ms. LaTresa Henderson
- **Marine Corps SARC:** Major Sharon Rollins
- **Marine Corps SAPR VA:** Second Lieutenant Jason Hanna
- **Air Force SARC:** Captain Brittaney Garner
- **Air Force SAPR VA:** Ms. Lahella Jones
- **Space Force SARC:** Ms. Christine Pendon Hayes
- **National Guard SARC:** Ms. Katherine Morsch
- **National Guard SAPR VA:** Mrs. Erin Leigh Sayler
- **Coast Guard SAPR VA:** Ms. Christina Morabito

## Accountability and Investigation

### Special Victims' Counsel/Victims' Legal Counsel (SVC/MLC) and Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution Capability

The Department worked with the Military Departments and the National Guard Bureau (NGB) to identify requirements for the congressional budget appropriation of \$47 million for the Special Victims Counsel program expansion. Appropriations were then re-programmed to the Military Services and the NGB for execution.

## Assessment

### Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID) Update

DSAID is the Department's authoritative, centralized case-level database used to collect and maintain information on adult sexual assaults involving members of the Armed Forces, including tracking and reporting on sexual assault-related retaliation data. DoD SAPRO operates DSAID and works collaboratively with the Military Services to implement and sustain the system.

SARCs use DSAID to provide comprehensive and standardized victim case management. Additionally, DoD uses DSAID to conduct oversight and comply with Congressional reporting requirements.

Highlights of DSAID improvements in FY23 include:

- Deployment of DSAID version 5.6 to capture additional data relating to a victim's decision not to participate in their sexual assault investigation;
- Quality assurance improvements to data collection efforts enhanced data quality used in preparing the Department of Defense Annual Report on Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Military Service Academies;
- Establishing a DSAID capability for SAPR Related Inquiry (SRI) Entries in cases where a victim has not filed an official report of sexual assault; and



- Adding a meeting occurrence feature drop down list to distinguish between the Monthly SAPR Case Management Group (CMG) Meeting, Quarterly SAPR CMG Meeting, and High-Risk Response Team Meeting.

#### Oversight Update

In FY23, two Commissioned Officers from the U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS) were detailed to SAPRO to support oversight efforts. To date, four USPHS officers have participated in the DoD-directed On-Site Installation Evaluations (OSIEs).

#### Government Accountability Office (GAO) Update

##### *GAO 22-103973 Report, Sexual Assault DoD and Coast Guard Should Ensure Laws Are Implemented to Improve Oversight of Key Prevention and Response Efforts*

In response to the above-referenced GAO report, the Department concurred with the GAO recommendation to develop an evaluation plan and mechanisms for assessing the effectiveness of the SAPR program and related activities—such as policies and training—in achieving its intended outcomes, as required by section 1602(c) and 1612(a) and (b) of the Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for FY11 and section 545(a) of the NDAA for FY17.

##### *GAO Corrective Action Plan (CAP) Updates*

CAPs provide GAO with a status update on GAO recommendations with which the Department concurred or partially concurred. Throughout FY23, the Department provided CAP updates for GAO 15-284 (Male Service members) and GAO 21-113 (Consistent Tracking, Response, and Training for DoD Civilians). Additionally, GAO 16-61 (Actions Needed to Improve DOD's Prevention Strategy and to Help Ensure It Is Effectively Implemented) was closed in FY23, with all recommendations being implemented.



## Appendix B: Statistical Data on Sexual Assault





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# Appendix B: Statistical Data on Sexual Assault

## Background

### Purpose

The Department of Defense (DoD) collects reporting data on sexual assault to inform Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) policy, program development, and oversight actions. Congress requires DoD to supply data about sexual assault reports, the outcome of sexual assault investigations, and related accountability actions. Each year, the Sexual Assault Response and Prevention Office (SAPRO) aggregates data on reports of sexual assault, analyzes the results, and presents them in this report.

### Scope

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 Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) offenses: rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy (forced oral or anal sex), or attempts to commit these offenses.<sup>1</sup> 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).<sup>2</sup> 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”).<sup>3</sup>

DoD’s sexual assault reporting statistics include data on penetrating and sexual contact crimes by adults against adults for matters defined in Articles 120 and (formerly) 125 of the UCMJ, as well as Article 80, which governs attempts to commit these offenses.<sup>4</sup> Data analyses within this Appendix do not include:

- **Sexual harassment complaints.** The Office for Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion supplies information about sexual harassment complaints in Appendix E.
- **Sexual assault allegations involving spouses and/or intimate partners.** DoD Family Advocacy Program (FAP) supplies the domestic abuse-related sexual assault data in Appendix F.
- **Sexual abuse allegations involving children.** DoD FAP supplies the child-related sexual abuse data in Appendix G.

Although most victims and subjects in the following data are aged 18 or older, DoD statistics may capture information about victims and subjects aged 16 and 17 at the time of the report,

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<sup>1</sup> Department of Defense Instruction 6495.02.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> The term “subject” does not denote innocence or guilt of the person being investigated.

<sup>4</sup> Beginning January 1, 2019, the UCMJ categorizes acts that used to constitute forcible sodomy under Article 125 within the crime of rape or sexual assault under Article 120. In addition, to align with changes in the UCMJ, sexual contact crimes no longer encompass touching of body parts other than the genitals, inner thighs, breasts, and buttocks. Acts such as forcible kissing or nonconsensual touching of other body regions may be deemed sexual harassment, assault consummated by a battery, or another crime under the UCMJ, depending on the facts of the case.

which includes Service members approved for early enlistment. Additionally, 16- and 17-year-old military and civilian victims may be included in the data that follow, if such matters do not fall under FAP's purview.

## Data Included

### *Unrestricted and Restricted Reports*

Per reporting requirements levied by Congress, DoD sexual assault data capture Restricted and Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault made to DoD during a Fiscal Year (FY) involving a military person as an alleged perpetrator and/or a victim.<sup>5</sup>

Victims make a Restricted Report to specified individuals (e.g., Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs), SAPR Victim Advocates (VAs), or healthcare providers), enabling confidential access to care and services. These reports are not referred for investigation and do not involve review by command authorities. Given the desire for confidentiality, the victim is not asked to provide extensive details about the sexual assault. SARCs therefore record limited data about these victims and the alleged offenses in the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID). Furthermore, DoD does not request or enter subject information into DSAID for Restricted Reports. A victim can choose to participate in a criminal investigation and any subsequent military justice proceedings, as applicable, by converting a Restricted Report to an Unrestricted Report at any time.

Unlike a Restricted Report, an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault is referred for investigation to an MCIO, and command is notified of the alleged incident. DoD collects data on Unrestricted Reports from the cases entered into DSAID by SARCs. Additionally, MCIO information systems interface with DSAID in order to incorporate subject and investigative case information into records.

Notably, the number of sexual assaults reported to DoD in a given year is not necessarily indicative of the number of sexual assaults that may have occurred that year. This difference exists because not all sexual assault victims report allegations of sexual assault. DoD estimates the annual sexual assault prevalence using survey responses to the *Workplace and Gender Relations Survey (WGR)*. The difference between estimated sexual assault prevalence measured using unwanted sexual contact estimates in 2023 (i.e., the estimated number of Service members indicating an experience of unwanted sexual contact in the past year) and the number of reports received in the year is described in detail in Figure 3 of this Appendix.

### *Case Dispositions*

Once the investigation of an Unrestricted Report is complete, Congress requires the Military Services to report the outcome or "case disposition" of the allegations against each subject named in an investigation (see Military Services' Reports for individual case synopses). When a person is the subject of multiple investigations, he or she will also be associated with more than one case disposition in DSAID. DoD holds Service member subjects who have committed sexual assault appropriately accountable based on the evidence available.

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<sup>5</sup> Use of the term "subject," "perpetrator," or "offender" refers to a person who has allegations of misconduct made against them by another individual, and does not convey any presumption about the guilt or innocence of the alleged offenders, nor does the use of the term "incident" legally substantiate an occurrence of a sexual assault. Use of the term "victim" refers to a person who has made an official Unrestricted or Restricted Report of sexual assault with the Department of Defense and does not infer a finding of fact.



Upon completion of a criminal investigation, the MCIO conducting the investigation provides a report documenting investigative findings to the subject's commander for military justice action,<sup>6</sup> as appropriate. A servicing staff judge advocate may also review the MCIO report and recommends appropriate action. For investigations of rape, sexual assault, forcible sodomy, 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 over the matters alleged.

The SPCMCA determines what, if any, initial disposition action is appropriate, to include whether further action is warranted and, if so, whether the matter should be addressed by court-martial, nonjudicial punishment, administrative discharge, or other adverse administrative action. The SPCMCA bases the initial disposition decision on a review of the matters transmitted in the investigative report, any independent review, and consultation with military attorneys. Subordinate unit commanders may also provide their own recommendations regarding initial disposition to the convening authority.

Disciplinary action against a particular subject may not always be possible due to legal issues or evidentiary problems with a case. For instance, a commander may be precluded from taking disciplinary action against a subject when the investigation fails to show sufficient evidence of a crime. Furthermore, DoD's legal authority under the UCMJ extends mostly to Service members, with limited exceptions. Civilians are not subject to the UCMJ for the purpose of court-martial jurisdiction, except in rare circumstances, such as in deployed environments when accompanying the Armed Forces.

Additionally, U.S. civilian authorities and foreign host nations usually hold primary responsibility for prosecuting non-U.S. military personnel who are alleged to have perpetrated sexual assault against Service members within their respective jurisdictions.<sup>7</sup> DoD may also exercise its legal authority over its members alleged to have committed sexual assault in a civilian jurisdiction. Prosecutions by civilian authorities against Service members are determined on a case-by-case and jurisdiction-by-jurisdiction basis. Prosecutions of Service members by a foreign nation are often governed by a Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) between that country and the U.S.

## **Period Covered**

This Annual Report includes data on sexual assaults reported from October 1, 2022 to September 30, 2023, as well as information that describes the status of sexual assault reports, investigations, and case dispositions.

Sexual assault investigations can extend across FYs, because investigations may span several months from start to completion. As a result, investigations opened toward the end of the FY often extend into the following FY. Disciplinary actions, such as courts-martial and discharge proceedings, also require time; therefore, reporting of these outcomes can extend across FYs. When the outcome has yet to be determined at the end of the FY, case dispositions are marked

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<sup>6</sup> The military justice reforms directed by Congress in the Fiscal Year 2022 National Defense Authorization Act, and implemented by the President via Executive Order, are not reflected in the data collected during FY23. On December 28, 2023, the Offices of Special Trial Counsel (OSTC) reached full operational capacity and assumed responsibility for making prosecution decisions for specified crimes, including sexual assault, domestic abuse, and sexual abuse of a child. Outcomes for cases adjudicated by the OSTCs will be reported in the FY24 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military, due to be released in April 2025.

<sup>7</sup> A host nation's ability to prosecute a Service member may be subject to the SOFA between the U.S. and a particular foreign government. SOFAs vary from country to country.

as “pending completion.” DoD tracks pending dispositions and requires the Military Services to report them in subsequent years’ reports.

Under DoD’s SAPR policy, there is no time limit as to when a sexual assault victim can report a sexual assault. Consequently, DoD receives reports about incidents that occurred during the current FY, incidents that occurred in previous FYs, and incidents that occurred prior to military service. When a Service member reports a sexual assault that occurred prior to enlistment or commissioning, DoD provides care and services, but will not be able to hold the alleged offender appropriately accountable if he or she is not subject to military law. In these cases, DoD authorities often assist the victim in contacting the appropriate civilian or foreign law enforcement agency.

## Data Collection

DoD, including the Military Services, use DSAID to enter and store data on Restricted and Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault. For each report of sexual assault, SARCs must use DSAID to enter information about the victim and the incident. DSAID interfaces with MCIO systems, which contribute additional information about subjects and the incident(s). MCIO databases are the systems of record for all Unrestricted Reports they investigate. Service-appointed legal officers validate and enter case disposition information into DSAID. Since DSAID is a real-time data-gathering tool:

- **Not all data points are immediately available for this report.** Data provided on sexual assault reports represent the state of DSAID data at the time of the final pull for FY23. Data may be incomplete at the time of the DSAID data pull, despite best efforts by DoD and the Military Services to capture all data points. Therefore, some demographic or case-related information presented below is categorized as “relevant data not available.”
- **Data may change over time and may differ from what DoD reported previously.** Updates, changes, and corrections occur as a normal, continuous process of DSAID data management. SAPRO works with Service SAPR program managers to validate entries, identify errors, and make corrections throughout the year. In addition, the investigative process may also uncover additional information. Data presented here reflect this rigorous process.

## Overview of Reports of Sexual Assault in FY23

In FY23, the Military Services received 8,515 reports of sexual assault involving Service members as either victims or subjects (Table 1 and Figure 1), a 5 percent decrease from reports made in FY22.

As stated above, DoD sexual assault reports are categorized as either Restricted or Unrestricted. Of the 8,515 reports received in FY23, 2,979 reports remained Restricted at the end of the year, approximately less than 1 percent decrease from the number remaining Restricted in FY22. Of these 2,979 Restricted Reports, 309 reports (10 percent) involved incidents that occurred prior to the Service member’s military service.

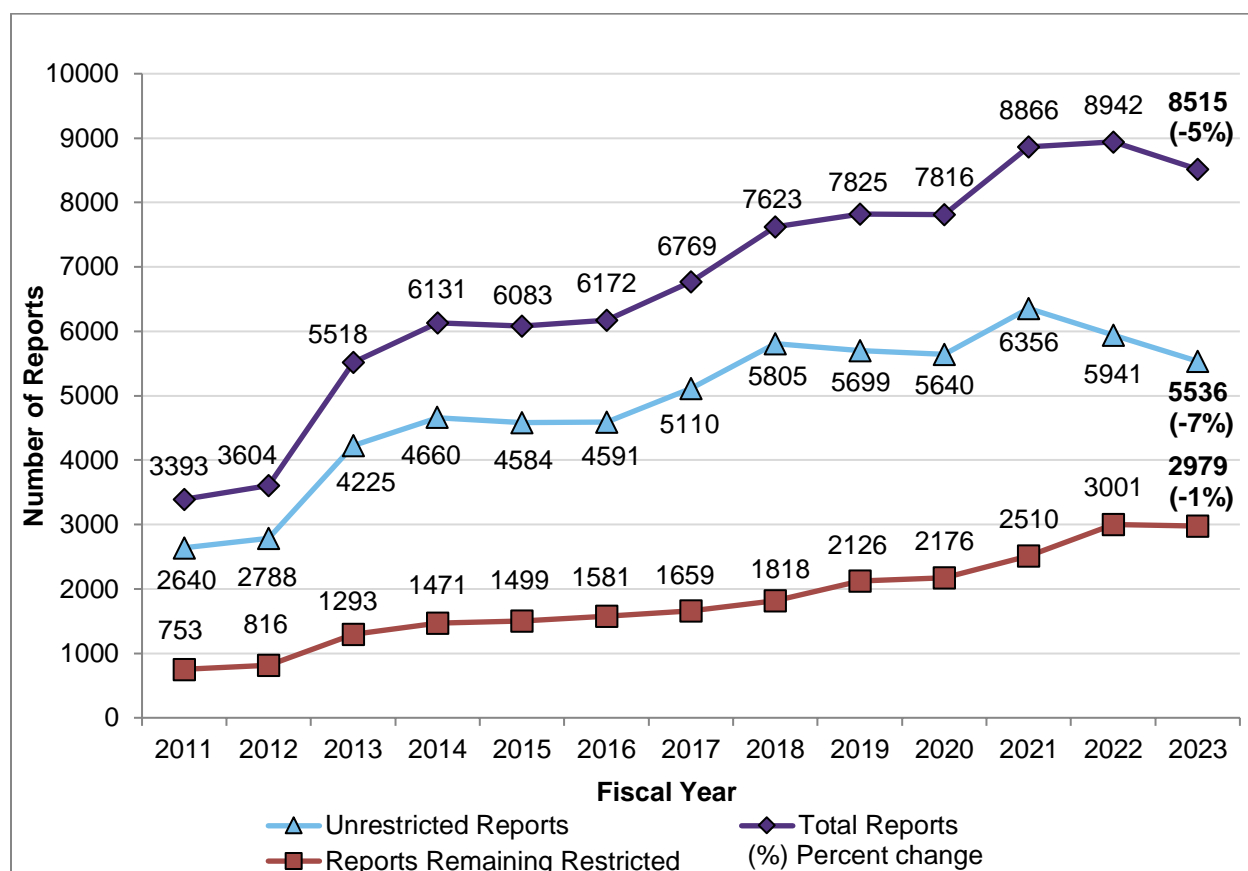
***Of the 8,515 reports of sexual assault involving Service members, how many were made by Service members as alleged victims?***

Service members made 7,807 reports. Of these, 541 reports were for incidents that occurred prior to military service and 7,266 reports were for incidents that occurred during military service.

***Who made the other reports?***

659 reports came from U.S. civilians, foreign nationals, and others who were not on active duty status with the U.S. Armed Forces. Relevant data were not available for 49 reports.

Of the 8,515 reports, 5,536 reports were Unrestricted, a 7 percent decrease from the number of Unrestricted Reports in FY22.<sup>8</sup> Of these 5,536 Unrestricted Reports, 232 reports (4 percent) involved incidents that occurred prior to military service. Figure 1 displays the trend in Unrestricted and Restricted Reporting from FY11 to FY23.



**Figure 1. Reports of Sexual Assault Made to DoD, FY11 – FY23**

Table 1 provides a breakdown of reports by who reported, type of report, and whether the report was for an event that occurred prior to military service. Equivalent tables by Service can be found on page 47.

<sup>8</sup> Beginning with the implementation of DSAID in 2014, DoD has extracted and analyzed data six weeks after the end of each FY to allow sufficient time for data validation. DSAID is a “live” database, and its records change daily to reflect case status. During this six-week period, 39 additional Restricted Reports converted to Unrestricted. After a report converts from Restricted to Unrestricted, all data associated with the report is then counted in the Unrestricted Report category. These 39 reports that were made during the FY converted to Unrestricted in the six-week period after the end of the FY and are therefore included with the 621 report conversions.

**Table 1. Sexual Assault Reports by Victim and Military Status, FY23**

	Unrestricted Reports	Restricted Reports	Total Reports
<b>Total Reports of Sexual Assault</b>	<b>5,536</b>	<b>2,979</b>	<b>8,515</b>
Reports Made by Service Members	4,887	2,920	7,807
<i>Service Member Reports for Incidents that Occurred <b>Prior</b> to Military Service</i>	232	309	541
<i>Service Member Reports for Incidents that Occurred <b>During</b> Military Service</i>	4,655	2,611	7,266
Reports Made by Non-Service Members	610	49	659
<i>DoD Civilian</i>	40	11	51
<i>DoD Contractor</i>	14	1	15
<i>Other U.S. Civilian</i>	519	37	556
<i>Foreign National/Military</i>	37	0	37
Relevant Data Not Available	39	10	49

To compare sexual assault reports across Military Services with varied population sizes, DoD calculates a reporting rate per thousand Service members.<sup>9</sup> Standardized reporting rates also allow for year-over-year comparisons, even when the total number of people in a group has changed. In FY23, for every 1,000 Service members, 6.2 Service members made a Restricted or Unrestricted Report of sexual assault, a slight increase from prior years. Table 2 compares the reporting rate by Military Service and across FYs.

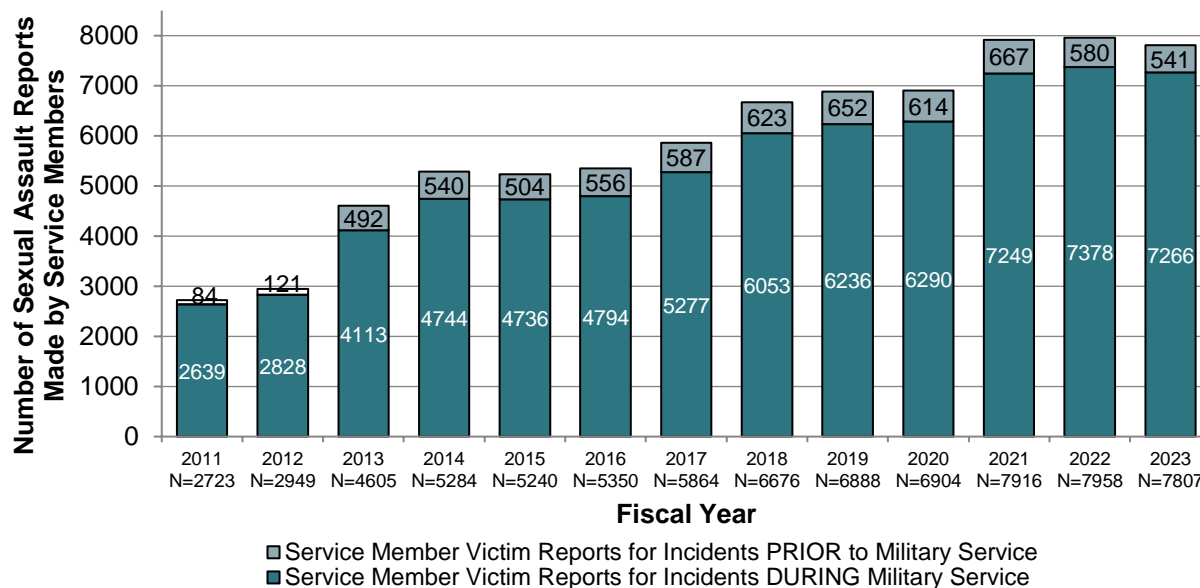
**Table 2. Reporting Rate per Thousand Service Members by Fiscal Year and Service, FY13 – FY23**

Service	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total DoD	3.3	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.5	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.9	6.0	6.2
Army	3.5	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.7	5.5	5.5	5.5	7.1	6.6	6.8
Navy	3.2	3.6	3.8	4.1	4.5	4.8	5.0	4.7	5.2	5.7	5.7
Marine Corps	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.8	5.7	5.4	5.9	6.1	6.5	6.7
Air Force	2.9	3.7	3.7	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.6	5.3	5.5

Research shows that reporting sexual assault increases the likelihood that victims will engage in medical treatment and other forms of assistance.<sup>10</sup> SAPRO encourages victims to report sexual assault, strives to improve response resources for victims, and supports victim participation in the military justice process, as appropriate. Figure 2 displays the reporting trends for Service members who made sexual assault reports for incidents they experienced *before* entering military service compared with the number of reports for incidents experienced *during* military service.

<sup>9</sup> DoD calculates victim-reporting rates using the number of Service member victims in Unrestricted and Restricted Reports and active duty Military Service end-strength for each year on record with the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC).

<sup>10</sup> Zinzow, H. M., Resnick, H. S., Barr, S. C., Danielson, C. K., & Kilpatrick, D. G. (2012). Receipt of post-rape medical care in a national sample of female victims. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, 43(2), 183-187.



**Figure 2. DoD Sexual Assault Reports Made by Service Members for Incidents that Occurred During and Prior to Military Service, FY11 – FY23**

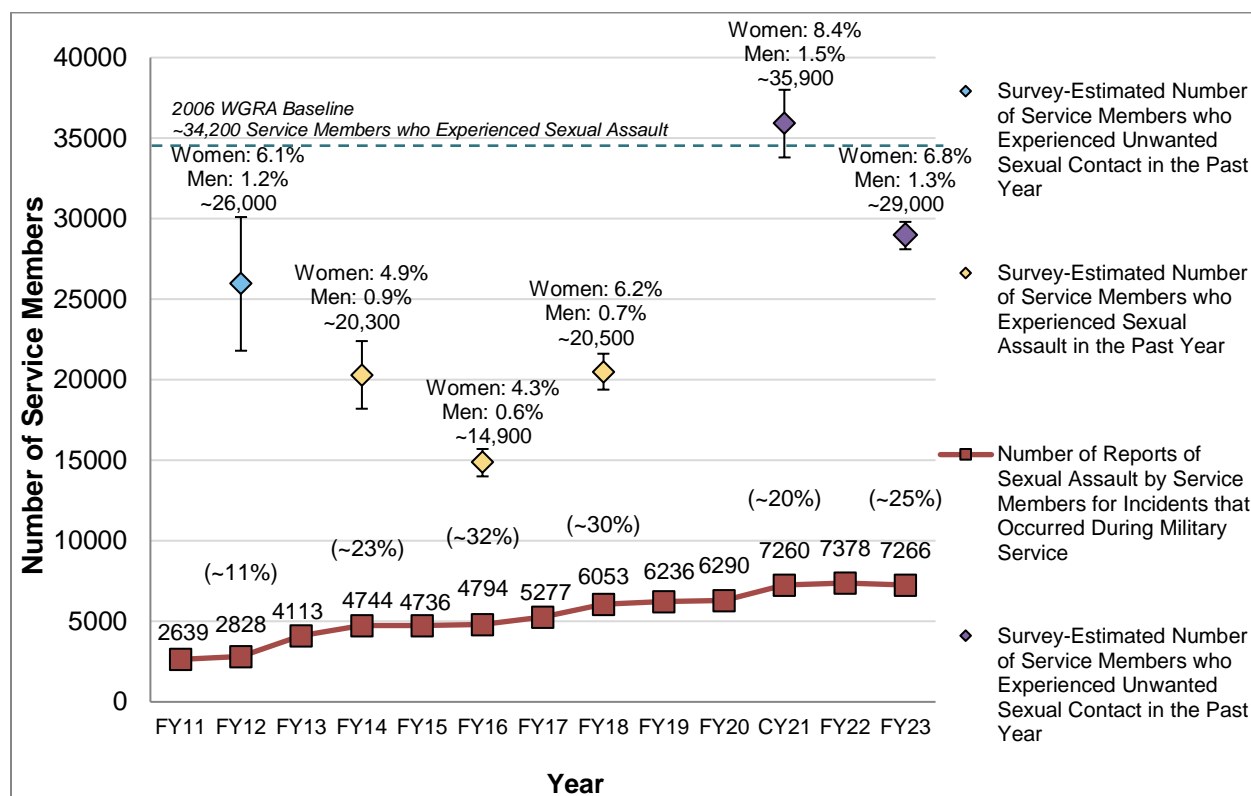
Although beneficial to track, reporting data provide only partial insight into the problem of sexual assault. Sexual assault is an underreported crime among both the civilian and military populations, meaning that the number of individuals who report the crime to law enforcement falls far short of the number of individuals who have likely experienced the crime. Therefore, the Department utilizes the *WGR* survey to estimate the number of Service members who may have **experienced** a sexual assault or unwanted sexual contact in the past year. DoD then compares those estimates to the number of Service members who **reported** a sexual assault. Figure 3 shows the difference between the survey-estimated number of Service members who indicated experiencing sexual assault or unwanted sexual contact, based on the *WGR*, and the number of Service members who reported a sexual assault incident occurring during military service. DoD administers its sexual assault prevalence survey biennially, thus prevalence estimates are available for Calendar Year (CY) 06, FY10, FY12, FY14, FY16, FY18, CY21, and FY23.

Due to the 2019 coronavirus pandemic, the Department did not administer a sexual assault prevalence survey in FY20. Consequently, DoD postponed the fielding of the *WGR* to December 2021 through March 2022. The 2021 survey results include Service members' experiences in the 12 months prior to their taking the survey, a period which began on December 10, 2020. In addition, changes to survey administration procedures required the Department to change sexual assault prevalence metrics beginning with the FY21 *WGR*. As a result, the department was required to replace the lengthy, RAND-developed sexual assault measure with a shorter, proxy measure for sexual assault in the military, Unwanted Sexual Contact (USC).<sup>11</sup>

<sup>11</sup> The term "unwanted sexual contact" is used as a proxy term for crimes consistent with sexual assault and is used to estimate prevalence in the *Workplace and Gender Relations Survey (WGR)*. It refers to a range of behaviors prohibited by the UCMJ and includes penetrative sexual assault (completed intercourse, sodomy [oral or anal sex], and penetration by an object), non-penetrative sexual assault (unwanted touching of genitalia, breasts, buttocks, and/or inner thigh), and attempted penetrative sexual assault (attempted sexual intercourse, sodomy [oral or anal sex], and penetration by an object).



The most recent *WGR* was conducted from August through November, 2023, and estimates for FY23 are presented below.



**Figure 3. Estimated Number of Service Members Who Indicated an Experience of Unwanted Sexual Contact or Sexual Assault in the Past Year Compared to the Number of Service Members Who Made Reports of Sexual Assault for Incidents that Occurred During Military Service, FY11 – FY23**

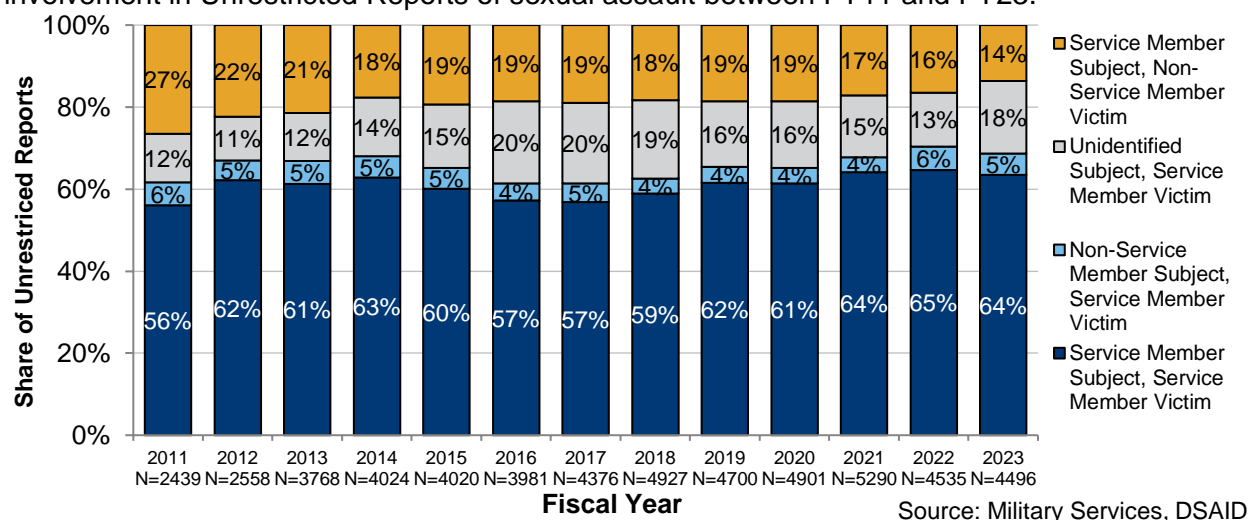
**Note:** The “unwanted sexual contact” (USC) measure was used on the Department’s prevalence surveys in CY06, FY10, and FY12. The “sexual assault” measure used in FY14, FY16, and FY18 was designed to align more closely with legal language from the UCMJ. While the measures use different methods to estimate the past-year occurrence of penetrating and contact sexual crime for the FY14, FY16, and FY18 prevalence surveys, they have been shown to generate statistically comparable estimates. The USC measure used on the 2021 and 2023 *WGR* was the result of a change in federal survey procedures. The USC measure fielded for the 2021 and 2023 *WGR* has been substantially revised since it was last used in the active duty population in FY12. The updated USC measure has not been studied with the RAND measure employed from FY14 to FY18. As a result, no scientific comparisons can be made between USC prevalence in 2021 and prior year prevalence estimates.

In FY23, approximately 6.8 percent of active duty women and 1.3 percent of active duty men indicated experiencing at least one past-year incident of unwanted sexual contact. These rates correspond to about 29,000 Service members experiencing unwanted sexual contact in the year prior to being surveyed. Of the 29,000 estimated victims in FY23, about 15,200 were women and 13,800 were men. Additionally, the percentage of victimized Service members choosing to report the crime (the sexual assault “reporting rate”) increased in FY23 (25 percent) from CY21 (20 percent).

The next survey will be administered in FY25 and reported out in the FY25 Annual Report to Congress.

## Unrestricted Reports of Sexual Assault

In FY23, there were 5,536 Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault involving Service members as the subject and/or victim of a sexual assault.<sup>12</sup> For a detailed analysis of victim demographics in completed investigations, see page 29. Each FY, most sexual assault reports received by MCIOs involve victimization allegations of Service members by other Service members. In FY23, 2,855 Unrestricted Reports involved allegations of sexual assault perpetrated by a Service member against a Service member. Figure 4 below shows Service member alleged involvement in Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault between FY11 and FY23.



**Figure 4. Unrestricted Reports of Sexual Assault by Service Member Involvement, FY11 – FY23**

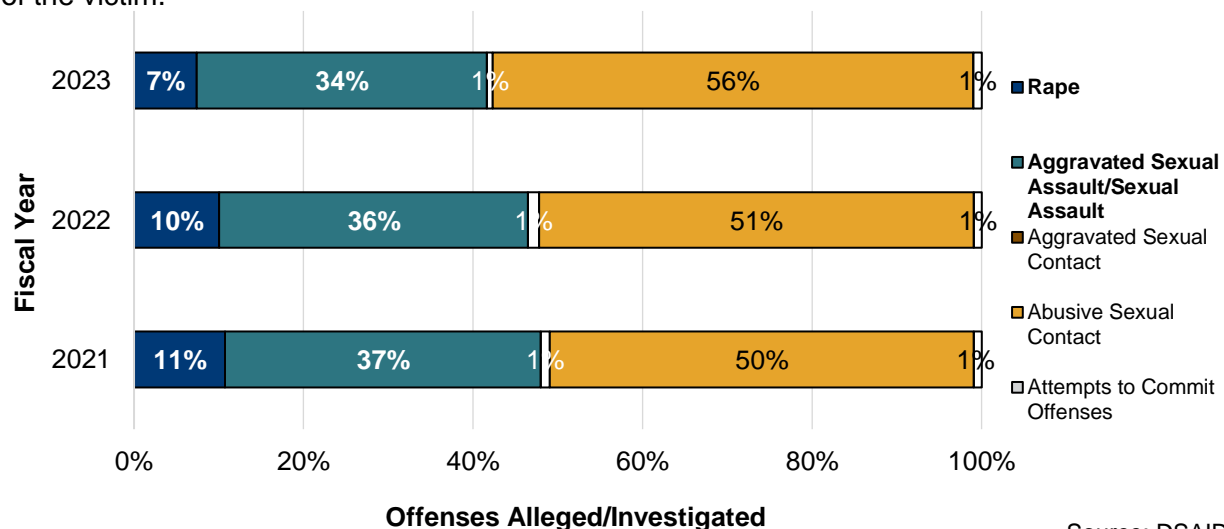
**Note:** There were 5,536 Unrestricted Reports in FY23, 5,941 Unrestricted Reports in FY22, 6,356 Unrestricted Reports in FY21, 5,640 Unrestricted Reports in FY20, 5,699 Unrestricted Reports in FY19, 5,805 Unrestricted Reports in FY18, 5,110 Unrestricted Reports in FY17, and 4,591 Unrestricted Reports in FY16. However, for the analysis in Figure 4, we excluded 1,040 reports from FY23, 1,406 reports from FY22, 1,066 reports from FY21, 1,064 reports from FY20, 999 reports from FY19, 878 reports from FY18, 734 reports from FY17, 610 reports from FY16, and 564 reports from FY15, due to missing data on subject and/or victim type.

## Crimes Alleged in Unrestricted Reports

Of the Unrestricted Reports made to DoD in FY23, most offenses alleged fall into three of the five UCMJ offenses the Department considers to be sexual assault: rape, sexual assault, and abusive sexual contact. They do not, or rarely, include the penetrative offenses of aggravated sexual contact and forcible sodomy or attempts to commit any of the five offenses. MCIOs categorize Unrestricted Reports by the most serious offense *alleged* in the report, which may

<sup>12</sup> Beginning with the implementation of DSAID in 2014, DoD has extracted and analyzed data six weeks after the end of each FY to allow sufficient time for data validation. DSAID is a “live” database, and its records change daily to reflect case status. During this six-week period, 39 additional Restricted Reports converted to Unrestricted. After a report converts from Restricted to Unrestricted, all data associated with the report is then counted in the Unrestricted Report category. These 39 reports that were made during the FY converted to Unrestricted in the six-week period after the end of the FY and are therefore included with the 621 report conversions.

not be the same offense for which evidence supports a misconduct charge, if any. Figure 5 below shows the breakdown of Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault by offense originally alleged, while Table 3 presents the offense originally alleged, broken down by the military status of the victim.



**Figure 5. Offenses Originally Alleged in Unrestricted Reports of Sexual Assault, FY21 – FY23**

**Note:** There were 5,536 Unrestricted Reports in FY23. However, 1,377 cases have been excluded from the analysis for this chart due to missing data on the offense originally alleged, which can occur if MCIOs have not yet entered the allegation, particularly for reports made closer to the end of the FY. Percentages may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding. **Bold** text labels designate penetrating crimes (rape, aggravated sexual assault/sexual assault, and forcible sodomy).

**Table 3. Unrestricted Reports of Sexual Assault by Offense Alleged and Military Status, FY23**

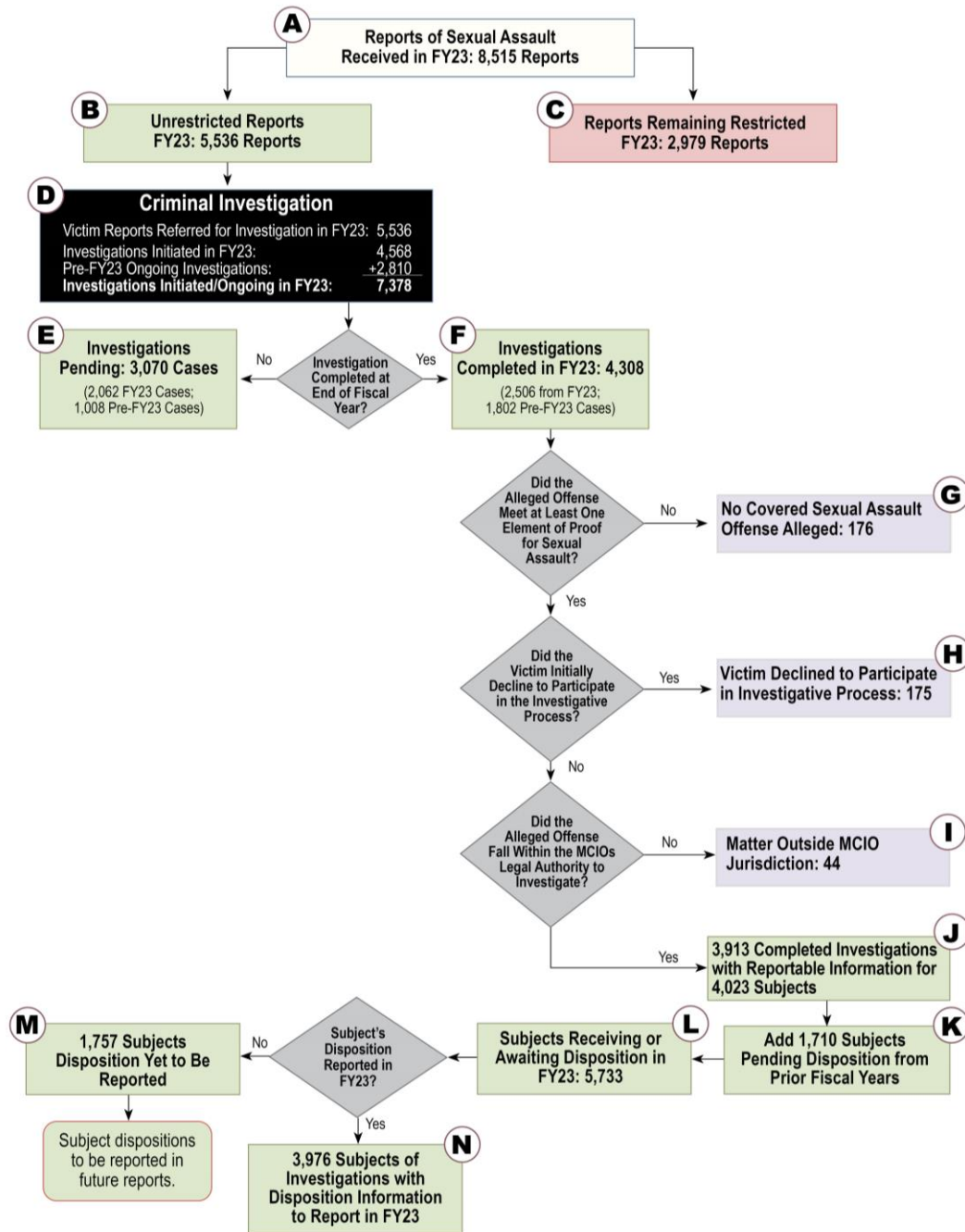
<b>Most Serious Offense Alleged in Report</b>	<b>Total Unrestricted Reports</b>	<b>Reports Made by Service Members</b>	<b>Reports Made by Non-Service Members</b>	<b>Relevant Data Not Available</b>
Rape	306	229	69	8
Sexual Assault	1,420	1,152	251	17
Aggravated Sexual Contact	31	31	0	0
Abusive Sexual Contact	2,349	2,112	224	13
Wrongful Sexual Contact	2	2	0	0
Indecent Assault	9	8	1	0
Forcible Sodomy	0	0	0	0
Attempts to Commit Offenses	42	37	5	0
Offense Data Not Available	1,377	1,316	60	1
<b>Total Unrestricted Reports</b>	<b>5,536</b>	<b>4,887</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>39</b>

### Investigations of Unrestricted Reports

This section closely mirrors the flow chart in Figure 6. In FY23, 5,536 Unrestricted Reports (Figure 6, Point B) were referred to MCIOs for investigation. DoD policy requires all Unrestricted Reports be referred for investigation by an MCIO. The average length of a sexual assault investigation in FY23 was 4.0 months. The length of an investigation may vary, from a few months to over a year, depending on several factors, such as offense alleged; location and availability of the victim(s), subject(s), and witness(es); amount and type of physical evidence gathered during the investigation; and the length of time required for a crime laboratory to analyze evidence.

As previously stated, sexual assault investigations and the process of adjudicating each subject's case can span multiple reporting periods. Therefore, not all cases opened in FY23 were closed and adjudicated in FY23. In addition, some cases opened in prior years had a completed investigation and/or final disposition in FY23. The accounting that follows includes reports received in FY23, reports referred for investigation in FY23, investigations completed/pending in FY23, and the outcomes of case adjudications completed and reported to DoD in FY23.

Of the 4,308 sexual assault investigations MCIOs completed during FY23 (Figure 6, Point F), 2,506 were opened in FY23, and 1,802 investigations were opened in years prior to FY23. Of the 4,308 investigations completed in FY23, 176 cases did not meet the elements of proof for sexual assault offenses or were investigated for some misconduct other than sexual assault (Figure 6, Point G), 175 cases did not proceed because the victim declined at the outset to participate in the investigative process (Figure 6, Point H), and 44 cases did not fall within MCIOs' legal authority to investigate (e.g., no jurisdiction over alleged perpetrator) (Figure 6, Point I). In total, DoD received reportable case disposition information for 3,976 subjects (Figure 6, Point N). DoD will document the outcomes of the 1,757 sexual assault case dispositions that were not completed by September 30, 2023 in future reports (Figure 6, Point M).



**Figure 6. Reports of Sexual Assault, Completed Investigations, and Case Dispositions, FY23**

**Notes:**

1. For incidents that occurred on or after June 28, 2012, the term “sexual assault” refers to the crimes of rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses.
2. The number of investigations initiated in FY23 is lower than the number of reports referred for investigation, since there can be multiple victims in a single investigation. Additionally, some investigations referred in FY23 did not begin until FY23, and other allegations could not be investigated by DoD or civilian law enforcement.
3. Beginning with the implementation of DSAID in 2014, DoD has extracted and analyzed data six



weeks after the end of each FY to allow sufficient time for data validation. DSAID is a “live” database, and its records change daily to reflect case status. During this six-week period, 39 additional Restricted Reports converted to Unrestricted. After a report converts from Restricted to Unrestricted, all data associated with the report is then counted in the Unrestricted Report category. These 39 reports that were made during the FY converted to Unrestricted in the six-week period after the end of the FY and are therefore included with the 621 report conversions.

## Sexual Assault Case Dispositions

The goals of a criminal investigation are to identify the victim(s), the alleged perpetrator(s), and crimes committed. DoD seeks to hold Service members alleged to have committed sexual assault appropriately accountable based on the available evidence.

Congress requires DoD to report on the case dispositions (outcomes) of sexual assault allegations in Unrestricted Reports made against Service members (DoDI 6495.02).<sup>13</sup> When a person is the subject of multiple investigations, he or she will also be associated with more than one case disposition in DSAID. Since DoD must report outcomes for each of these investigations, subjects who have multiple investigations will have a disposition associated with each of those investigations. The Military Services may address multiple investigations of a subject with one action (e.g., one court-martial for multiple investigations) or may address those investigations with separate actions (e.g., a court-martial for one allegation and then a nonjudicial punishment for another unrelated allegation).

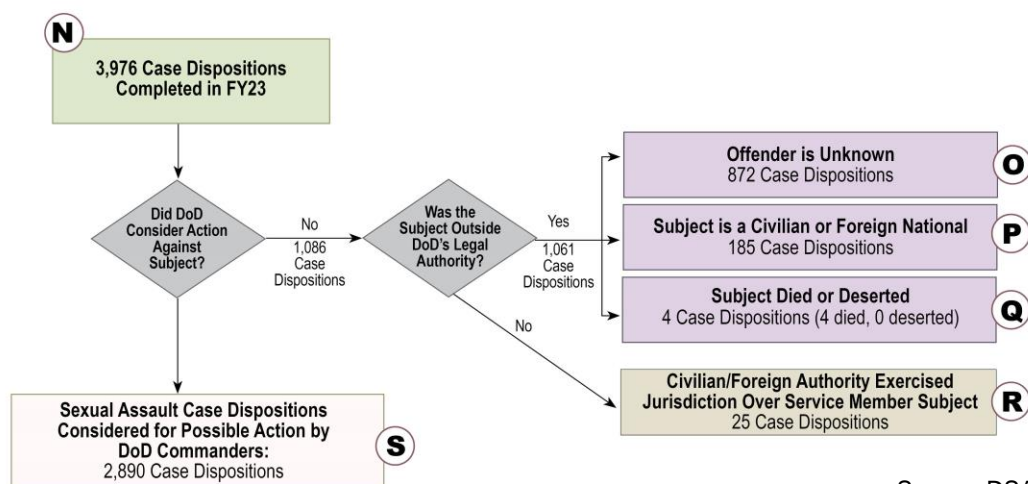
### ***Can DoD take action against everyone it investigates?***

No. In FY23, DoD could not take action in 1,061 cases because they were outside DoD’s legal authority.

This year, 91 subjects received multiple dispositions for sexual assault allegations. These 91 subjects received a total 205 disposition actions, which accounts for 5 percent of all dispositions reported in FY23. The following data describe the case dispositions of each investigation reported to the DoD in FY23.

At the end of FY23, there were 3,976 case dispositions (Figure 7, Point N) with information for reports made in FY23 and prior FYs. Of the subjects accounted for in these case dispositions, 80 subjects (2 percent) had a prior investigation for a sexual assault offense. The 3,976 case dispositions from DoD investigations in FY23 included Service members, U.S. civilians, foreign nationals, and subjects who could not be identified (Figure 7).

<sup>13</sup> To standardize and improve the reliability and validity of DSAID data, DoD verifies data with stakeholders. This ensures DoD maintains DSAID data integrity.



Source: DSAID

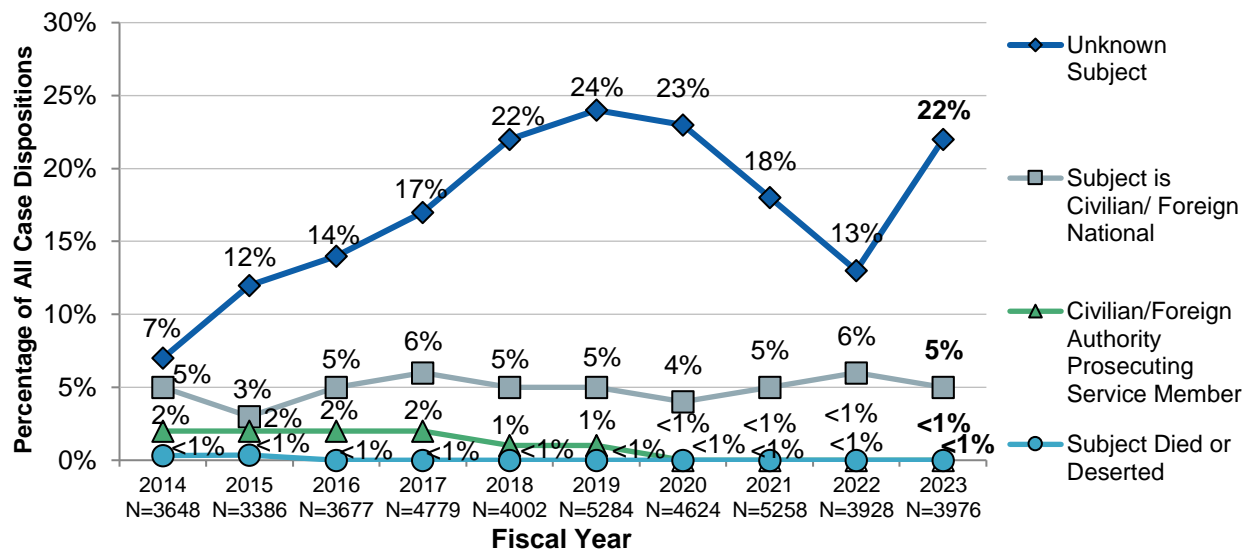
**Figure 7. Cases Outside DoD Legal Authority, FY23**

For most cases, commanders are limited to taking action against Service members who are subject to the UCMJ. In FY23, DoD did not consider military justice actions against a subject in 1,086 cases because the subject was outside of DoD's jurisdiction or because another prosecutorial authority (federal, state, or foreign nation) exercised jurisdiction over the subject.

In 1,061 cases, MCIOs could not identify a subject despite a criminal investigation, a subject was a civilian or foreign national not under the military's authority, or a subject had died or deserted before DoD could take disciplinary action.

While a Service member is always under the legal authority of DoD, sometimes a civilian authority or foreign government will exercise its legal authority over a Service member who is suspected of committing a crime within its jurisdiction. In FY23, a civilian or foreign authority prosecuted 25 Service members (Figure 7, Point R).

Figure 8 illustrates that DoD could not consider action in 22 percent of the 3,976 case dispositions completed in FY23 because the subject could not be identified. DoD could not consider action in another 5 percent of cases because subjects were civilians or foreign nationals not under the military's jurisdiction. The Military Services also reported no disciplinary action for less than 1 percent of cases because subjects had deserted or died before the cases reached final disposition. For less than 1 percent of cases, DoD did not exercise its legal authority because a civilian or foreign authority exercised its jurisdiction over the accused Service member.



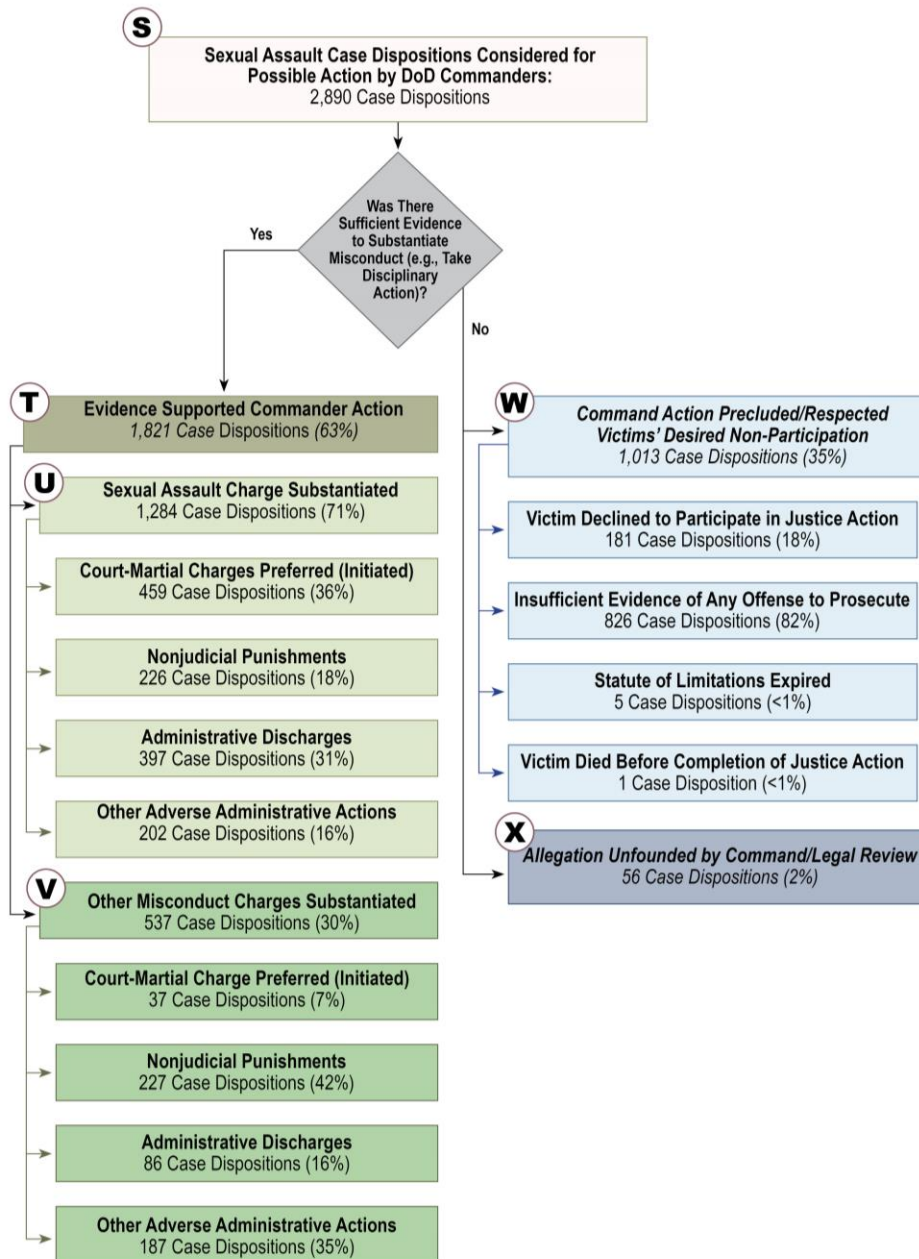
**Figure 8. Cases Investigated for Sexual Assault by DoD with Subjects Determined to Be Outside Military Disposition Authority or Prosecuted by a Civilian/Foreign Authority Instead, FY14 – FY23**

## Military Subjects Considered for Disciplinary Action

In FY23, there were 2,890 cases where DoD was the disposition authority in which a civilian (including foreign civilian) jurisdiction did not exercise authority, and in which the victim chose to participate in the investigation. Below, Table 4 and Figure 9 show dispositions of such cases. Service-specific tables can be found in this report starting on page 49. Of the 2,890 cases, 245 involved alleged assaults against multiple victims.

**Table 4. Case Dispositions Reported in FY23**

Case Disposition Category	Count of Case Dispositions	Share of Case Dispositions
<b>Sexual Assault Investigations Considered for Possible Action by DoD Commanders</b>	2,890	N/A
<b>Evidence Supported Commander Action</b>	<b>1,821</b>	<b>63%</b>
Sexual Assault Offense Action	1,284	71%
<i>Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)</i>	459	36%
<i>Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15, UCMJ)</i>	226	18%
<i>Administrative Discharge</i>	397	31%
<i>Other Adverse Administrative Action</i>	202	16%
Non-Sexual Assault Offense Action	537	29%
<i>Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)</i>	37	7%
<i>Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15, UCMJ)</i>	227	42%
<i>Administrative Discharge</i>	86	16%
<i>Other Adverse Administrative Action</i>	187	35%
<b>Unfounded by Command/Legal Review</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>2%</b>
<b>Commander Action Precluded or Respected Victims' Desired Non-Participation</b>	<b>1,013</b>	<b>35%</b>
<i>Victim Died</i>	1	<1%
<i>Victim Declined to Participate in the Military Justice Action</i>	181	18%
<i>Insufficient Evidence to Prosecute</i>	826	82%
<i>Statute of Limitations Expired</i>	5	<1%



**Figure 9. Dispositions of Cases Considered for Possible Action by DoD Commanders, FY23**

### *Command Action Precluded or Declined*

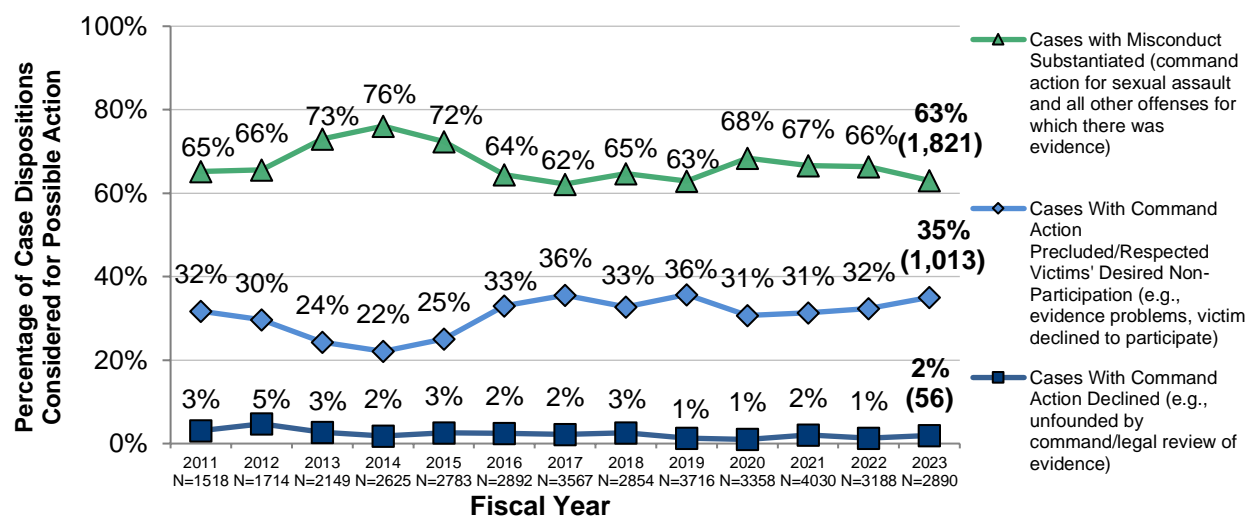
Legal factors occasionally prevent DoD from taking disciplinary action against subjects. For example, commanders could not take disciplinary action in 831 cases due to insufficient evidence of an offense or the statute of limitations expiring. For 181 subject cases, commanders' adjudication decisions respected the desire of victims to decline further participation in the military justice process (Figure 9, Point W).

Two potential situations can lead to the conclusion that the allegations of a crime should be unsubstantiated, meaning the allegation is categorized as false or baseless. A case against a particular subject is determined to be false when (1) evidence demonstrates that the accused



person did not commit the offense, or (2) evidence refutes the occurrence of a crime. A case is determined to be baseless when it was improperly reported as a sexual assault. After examining the evidence in each case with a military attorney, commanders declined to take action in 56 cases because available evidence indicated the allegations against these subjects were false or baseless (unfounded; Figure 9, Point X).<sup>14</sup>

Figure 10 illustrates the percentage of cases in which command action was taken (e.g., court-martial charges preferred or nonjudicial punishment), precluded (e.g., insufficient evidence or beyond statute of limitations) or respected victims' desired non-participation in the justice process, or declined (unfounded).



**Figure 10. Percentage of Cases with Misconduct Substantiated, Command Action Precluded/Respected Victims' Desired Non-Participation, and Command Action Declined, FY11 – FY23**

**Note:** Percentages listed for some years do not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

### *Evidence Supported Command Action*

In 1,821 cases, commanders had sufficient evidence and the legal authority to support some form of disciplinary action for an alleged sexual assault offense or other misconduct (Figure 9, Point T). When a subject in an investigation receives more than one disposition, DoD reports only the most serious disciplinary action. The possible actions, listed in descending order of severity, are court-martial charges preferred, nonjudicial punishment, administrative discharge, and other adverse administrative action.

The following outlines the command actions taken in the 1,284 cases for which it was determined a sexual assault offense warranted discipline:

- 36 percent (N=459) of cases were associated with court-martial charges preferred (initiated).
- 18 percent (N=226) of cases entered proceedings for nonjudicial punishment under Article 15 of the UCMJ.
- 47 percent (N=599) of cases received an administrative discharge or other adverse administrative action.

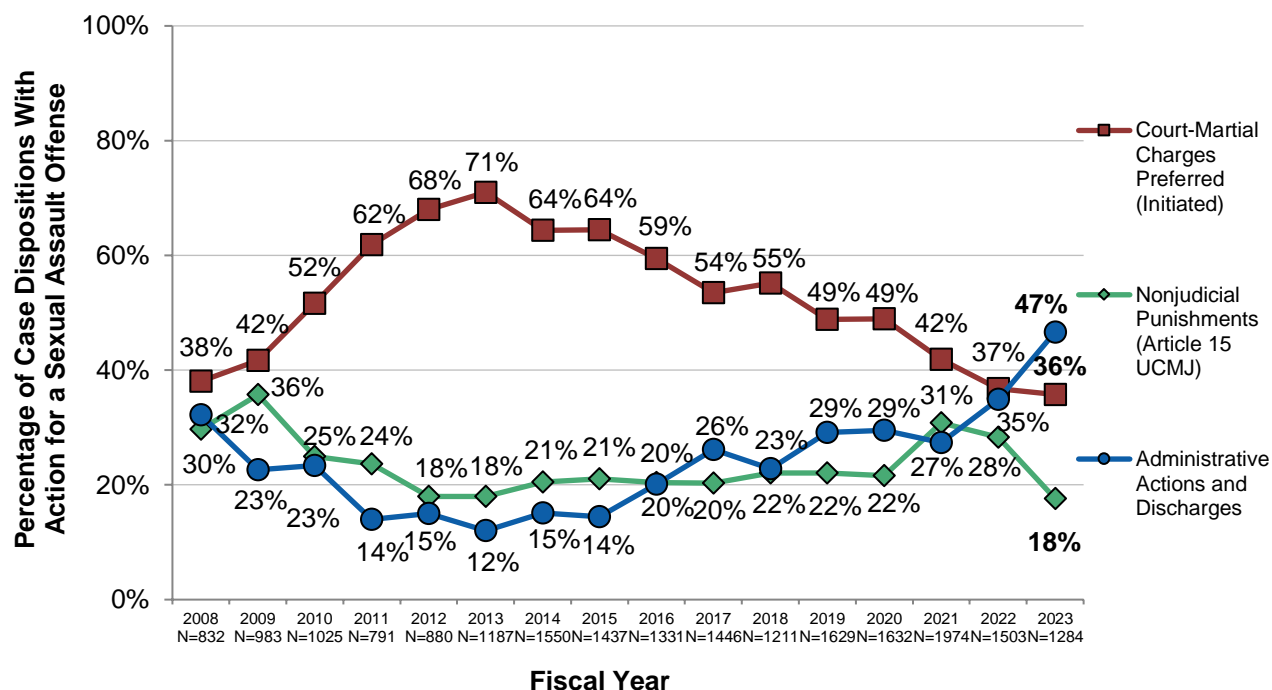
<sup>14</sup> In years prior to FY15, DoD presented data on allegations investigated by the MCIOs that were unfounded by legal review. In FY15, DoD developed new categories to more accurately reflect the nature and outcomes of these allegations.

In 537 cases, evidence supported command action for other misconduct discovered during the sexual assault investigation (e.g., making a false official statement, adultery, underage drinking, or other crimes under the UCMJ), but not a sexual assault charge. Command actions for these cases follow below:

- 7 percent (N=37) of cases were associated with court-martial charges preferred.
- 42 percent (N=227) of cases entered proceedings for nonjudicial punishment.
- 51 percent (N=273) of cases received an administrative discharge or other adverse administrative action.

## Military Justice

The information in this section describes the disposition actions taken in cases where sufficient evidence existed to support taking action (Figure 11). Each action taken is based on the evidence identified during a thorough investigation. In addition, since June 2012, initial disposition decisions for the most serious sexual assault crimes have been withheld to the O-6 level (Colonel or Navy Captain), who is also at least a Special Court-Martial Convening Authority (SPCMA). This allows more senior officers to review and decide which initial action should be taken in these cases.



**Figure 11. Breakdown of Disciplinary Actions Taken for Sexual Assault Offenses, FY08 – FY23**

**Note:** Percentages are of cases found to warrant disciplinary action for a sexual assault offense only. This figure does not include other misconduct (false official statement, adultery, etc.). Percentages listed for some years do not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

### *Court-Martial for a Sexual Assault Offense*

As noted previously, 459 cases involved court-martial charges preferred. Figure 12 illustrates what happened to these cases after the preferral of court-martial charges. Of the 459 cases with a preferral of court-martial charges for at least one sexual assault charge in FY23, the Military Services completed 402 court-martial outcomes by the end of the FY.

Of the 234 cases that proceeded to trial, 169 (72 percent) resulted in a conviction of at least one charge at court-martial. That conviction could have been for a sexual assault offense or for any other misconduct charged. Most convicted Service members received at least four kinds of punishment: confinement, reduction in grade, fines or forfeitures, and a punitive discharge (bad-conduct discharge or dishonorable discharge for enlisted, dismissal for officers) from service. In FY23, 74 subjects convicted of a sexual assault offense were required to register as a sex offender by law. Service members convicted of a sexual assault offense who do not receive a punitive discharge at court-martial must be processed by the Military Services for an administrative discharge. In FY23, the Military Services processed 33 convicted subjects not receiving a punitive discharge at trial for an administrative separation from military service.

***Which percentage of cases associated with a charge and trial for sexual assault offenses received a conviction in FY23 and what punishment did they receive?***

72 percent of cases that went to trial for a sexual assault offense resulted in a conviction of at least one charge at court-martial. Most cases with a conviction resulted in one or more of the following punishments: confinement, reduction in grade, punitive discharge or dismissal, and fines or forfeitures.

Court-martial charges in 74 cases were dismissed; however, commanders used evidence gathered during the sexual assault investigations to impose nonjudicial punishment for other misconduct in 17 of the 74 cases. The punishment may have been for any kind of misconduct for which there was evidence. 9 subjects who received nonjudicial punishment for other misconduct after court-martial were subsequently discharged from military service. The Military Departments approved 90 cases for a resignation or discharge in lieu of court-martial (RILO/DILO) and 2 cases were approved for cadet/midshipman to disenroll from the Academy concerned in lieu of court-martial. In FY23, 78 DILO cases involved enlisted members who received a separation Under Other Than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC), the most adverse administrative characterization of discharge possible. The UOTHC discharge characterization is recorded on a Service member's DD Form 214, Record of Military Service, and significantly limits separation and post-service benefits from DoD and the Department of Veterans Affairs.

The Military Departments grant requests for RILO/DILO in certain circumstances, occurring only after court-martial charges are preferred against the accused. For such an action to occur, the accused must initiate the process. Requests for a RILO/DILO must include:

- A statement of understanding of both the offense(s) charged and the consequences of administrative separation;
- An acknowledgement that any separation could possibly have a negative characterization;
- An acknowledgement that the accused is guilty of an offense for which a punitive discharge is authorized or a summary of the evidence supporting the guilt of the accused.

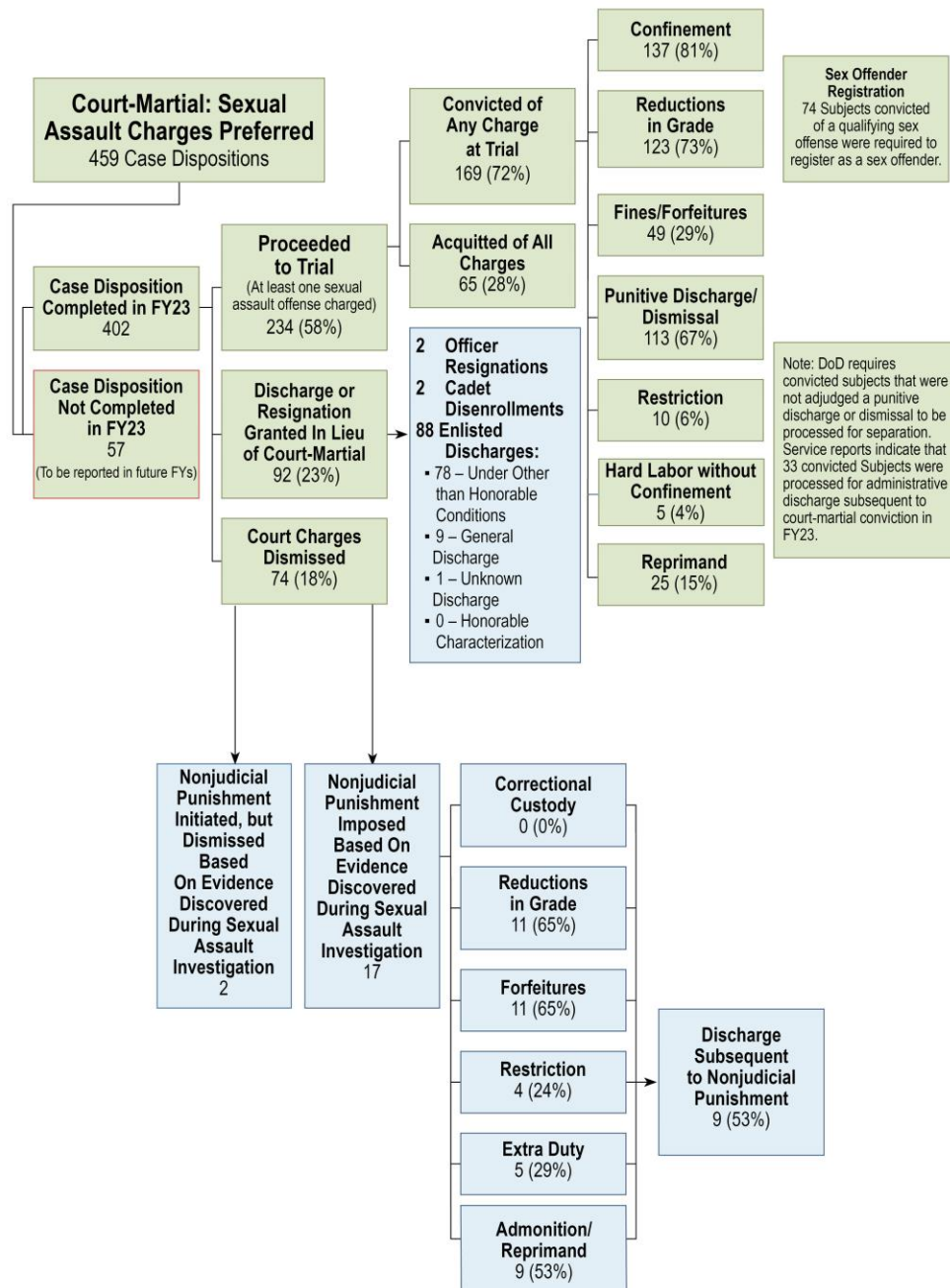
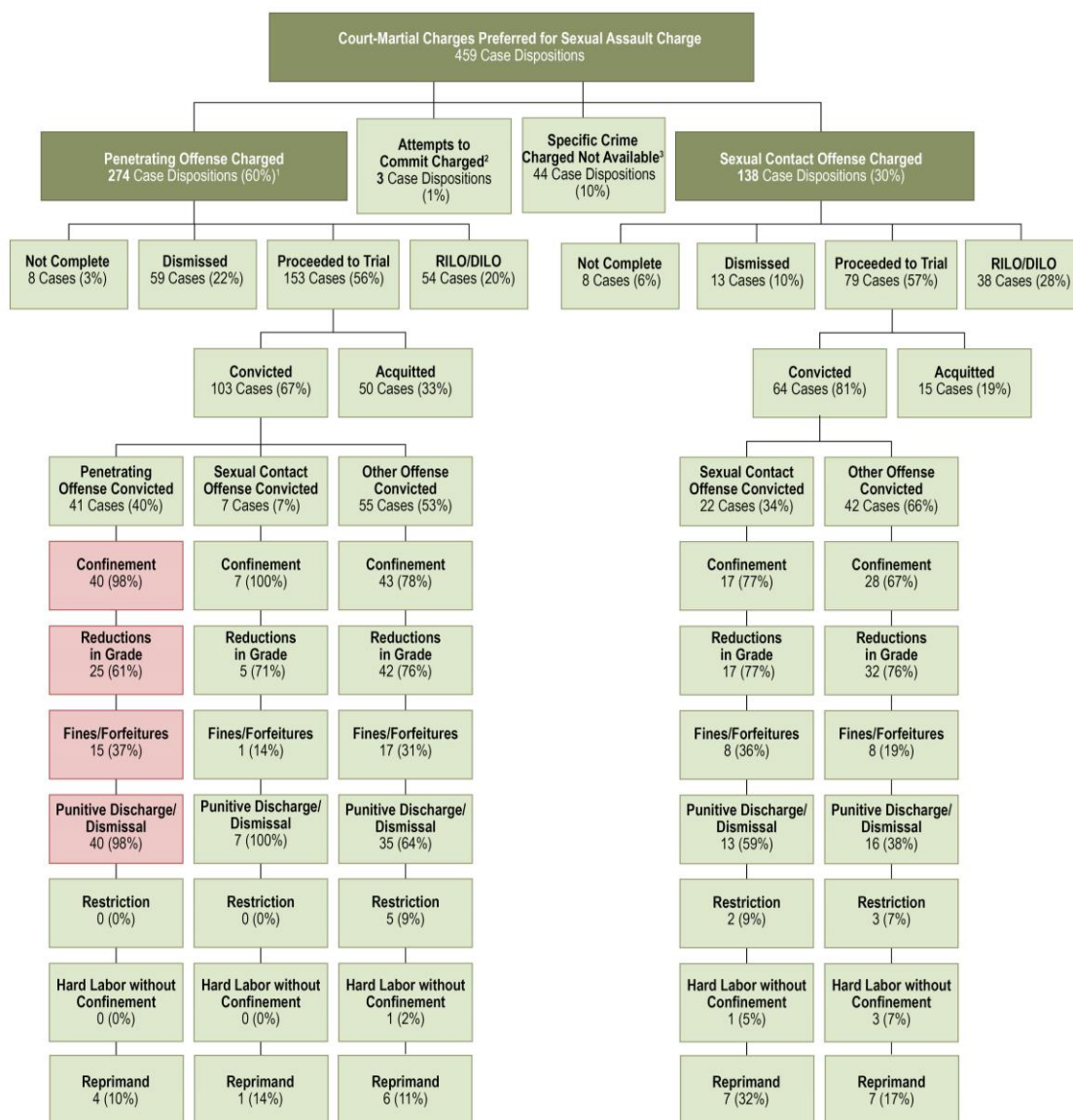


Figure 12. Disposition of Cases with Sexual Assault Court-Martial Charges Preferred, FY23

These statements are not admissible in court-martial should the request ultimately be disapproved. DILOs involving enlisted personnel are usually approved at the SPCMA level. The Secretary of the Military Department approves RILOs. Figure 12 presents the case outcomes for cases in which court-martial charges were preferred and Figure 13 shows the outcomes by the type of crime charged (i.e., penetrating versus sexual contact crimes).



Source: DSAID

**Figure 13. Dispositions of Cases with Sexual Assault Court-Martial Charges Preferred by Crime Charged, FY23**

**Notes:**

1. Percentages for some categories do not sum to 100 percent due to rounding. Punishments do not sum to 100 percent because subjects can receive multiple punishments.
2. 2 allegations for an attempt to commit a sexual assault were charged, proceeded to trial, and resulted in a conviction at court-martial.



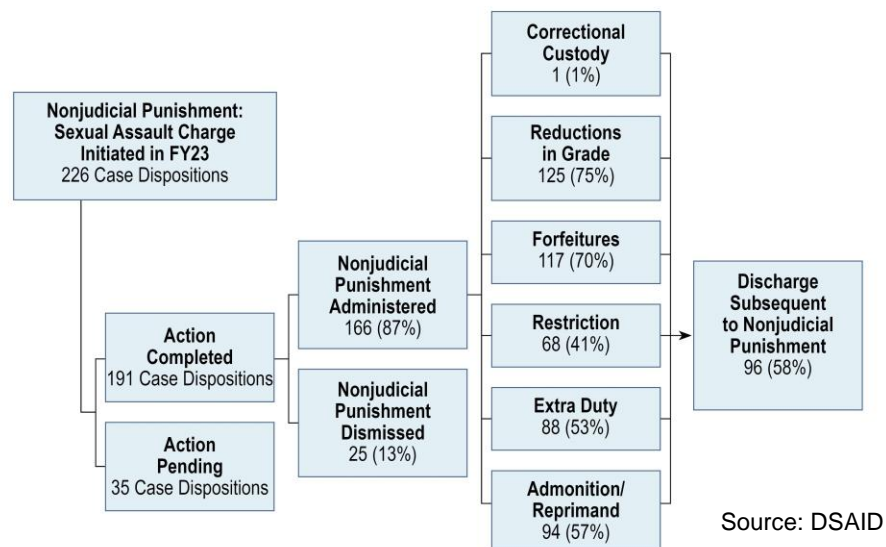
3. In FY23, data about the crime charged was missing in 44 cases in which charges were preferred. These cases are pending and will be reported out next FY.

### *Nonjudicial Punishment*

Commanders administer nonjudicial punishments in accordance with Article 15 of the UCMJ, which empowers commanding officers to impose penalties on Service members when there is sufficient evidence for a less egregious offense, as outlined in the UCMJ. Nonjudicial punishment allows commanders to address some types of sexual assault and other misconduct by Service members that may not warrant prosecution in a military or civilian court. Examples of punitive actions within a commander's purview to administer include demotions, forfeitures, and restrictions on liberty. Nonjudicial punishments may also support a rationale for administratively discharging military subjects with a less than honorable discharge. The Service member may demand trial by court-martial instead of accepting nonjudicial punishment by the commander, except when the subject is attached to or embarked on a vessel.

Of the 1,284 case dispositions that were associated with disciplinary actions on a sexual assault offense, 226 cases were addressed with nonjudicial punishment. Figure 14 displays the outcomes of nonjudicial punishment actions taken against subjects on a sexual assault charge in FY23. In FY23, 87 percent of the 191 cases with completed nonjudicial punishment proceedings were associated with punishment imposed under the authority of Article 15 in the UCMJ. Nearly all the administered nonjudicial punishments were for sexual contact offenses. Most cases with a nonjudicial punishment received the following punishments: a forfeiture of pay, reduction in grade, and/or extra duty. Available Military Service data indicated that for 96 cases the nonjudicial punishment served as grounds for a subsequent administrative discharge. Characterizations of the 96 discharges are outlined below.

Honorable	1 Case
General	80 Cases
Under Other Than Honorable Conditions	7 Cases
Uncharacterized	8 Cases
<b>Total</b>	<b>96 Cases</b>



**Figure 14. Dispositions of Cases Receiving Nonjudicial Punishment, FY23**

**Notes:** Punishments do not sum to 100 percent since subjects can receive multiple punishments.

#### *Administrative Discharges and Adverse Administrative Actions*

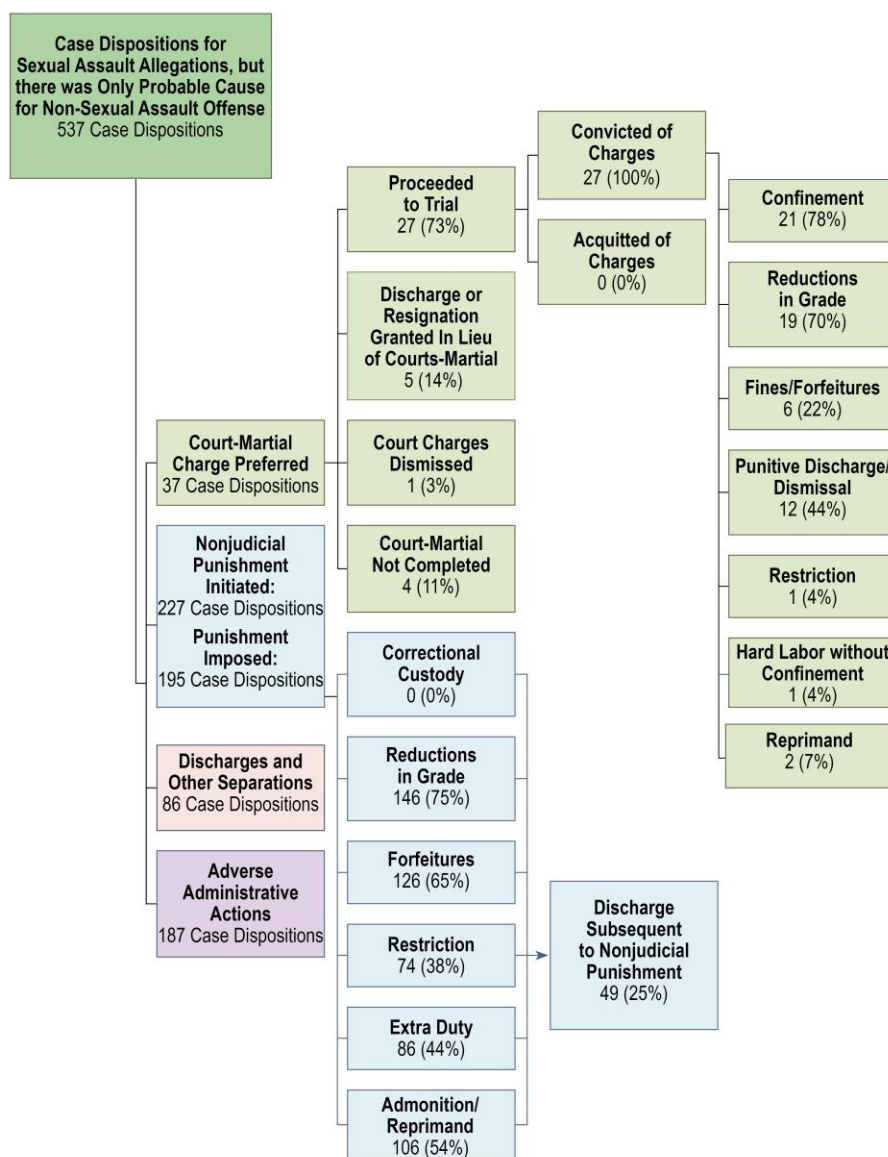
A legal review of evidence sometimes indicates that the court-martial process or nonjudicial punishments are not appropriate means to address allegations of misconduct against the accused. However, commanders have other means at their disposal to hold alleged offenders appropriately accountable. Commanders may use an administrative discharge to address an individual's misconduct, lack of discipline, or poor suitability for continued military service. There are three characterizations of administrative discharges: Honorable, General, and Under Other Than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC). General and UOTHC discharges may limit those discharged from receiving full entitlements and benefits from both DoD and the Department of Veterans Affairs. In FY23, 272 cases in sexual assault investigations were associated with an administrative discharge. Characterizations of the discharges are outlined below.

Honorable	4 Cases
General	150 Cases
UOTHC	82 Cases
Uncharacterized	36 Cases
<b>Total</b>	<b>272 Cases</b>

In FY23, commanders took adverse administrative actions in 202 cases that were investigated for a sexual assault offense. Commanders typically use adverse administrative actions when available evidence does not support a more severe disciplinary action. Adverse administrative actions can have a serious impact on a Service member's military career, have no equivalent form of punishment in the civilian sector, and may consist of Letters of Reprimand, Letters of Admonishment, Letters of Counseling, or discharge. These actions may also include, but are not limited to: denial of re-enlistment, cancellation of a promotion, and cancellation of new or special duty orders.

### Probable Cause Only for a Non-Sexual Assault Offense

Sometimes the sexual assault investigations conducted by MCIOs do not find sufficient evidence to support disciplinary action against the subject on a sexual assault charge, but do uncover other forms of chargeable misconduct. In FY23, commanders took action in 537 cases that MCIOs originally investigated for sexual assault allegations, but for which evidence only supported action on non-sexual assault misconduct, such as making a false official statement, adultery, assault, or other crimes (Figure 15).



Source: DSAID

Figure 15. Cases with Probable Cause for Non-Sexual Assault Offenses, FY23

## Demographics of Victims and Subjects in Completed Investigations

DoD draws demographic information from the 4,308 investigations of sexual assault completed in FY23. These investigations involved 4,641 victims and 4,243 subjects of investigation.<sup>15</sup>

Table 5 displays the sex of victims and subjects in completed investigations of Unrestricted Reports in FY23. Most victims in completed investigations are female (75 percent) and most subjects are male (75 percent).

**Table 5. Sex of Victims and Subjects in Completed Investigations of Unrestricted Reports, FY23**

Sex	Victims		Subjects	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Male	1,098	24%	3,180	75%
Female	3,497	75%	239	6%
Sex Unknown/Data Not Available	46	<1%	824	19%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,641</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>4,243</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 6 shows victim and subject ages at the time of incident for completed investigations of Unrestricted Reports. Most victims are between the ages of 16 and 24 (66 percent) and most subjects are between the ages of 20 and 34 (57 percent).

**Table 6. Age of Victims and Subjects at the Time of the Alleged Incident in Completed Investigations of Unrestricted Reports, FY23**

Age	Victims		Subjects	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
0-15	35	<1%	1	<1%
16-19	1,187	26%	403	9%
20-24	1,837	40%	1,371	32%
25-34	801	17%	1,044	25%
35-49	158	3%	348	8%
50 and older	13	<1%	50	1%
Age Unknown/Data Not Available	610	13%	1,026	24%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,641</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>4,243</b>	<b>100%</b>

<sup>15</sup> The term subject or "subject of investigation" does not connote guilt or innocence. There were only 3,976 subjects with reportable information (i.e., offense met the elements of proof for sexual assault and fell within MCIOs' legal authority). However, 267 additional individuals alleged to be perpetrators in an investigation are included in these demographic data. These 267 subjects identified in an investigation were either outside the purview of the MCIO or the MCIO found no sexual assault crime occurred.

As shown in Table 7, most victims in completed investigations are of E1-E4 grades and most subjects are of E1-E4 grades.

**Table 7. Grade/Status of Victims and Subjects at the Time the Report of Sexual Assault was Received in Completed Investigations of Unrestricted Reports, FY23**

Grade / Status	Victims		Subjects	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
E1-E4	3,118	67%	2,069	49%
E5-E9	609	13%	909	21%
WO1-WO5	8	<1%	18	<1%
O1-O3	170	4%	123	3%
O4-O10	24	<1%	63	1%
Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	53	1%	32	<1%
U.S. Civilian	584	13%	136	3%
Foreign National/Foreign Military	29	<1%	15	<1%
Grade or Status Unknown/Data Unavailable	46	1%	878	21%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,641</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>4,243</b>	<b>99%</b>

**Notes:**

1. Category percentages may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.
2. The category "U.S. Civilian" includes DoD contractors, DoD civilian employees, other U.S. government civilian employees and contractors, and other US civilians.

As shown in Table 8, most victims and subjects in completed investigations are white and non-Hispanic.

**Table 8. Race of Victims and Subjects in Completed Investigations of Unrestricted Reports, FY23**

Race (Base Rate in Military Population) <sup>16</sup>	Victims		Subjects	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
American Indian (1%)	59	1%	18	<1%
Asian / Pacific Islander (6%)	183	4%	88	2%
Black (17%)	876	19%	699	16%
White (69%)	2,889	62%	2,051	48%
Multiracial (3%)	182	4%	2	<1%
Unknown (3%)	357	8%	1,340	32%
Data Not Available	95	2%	45	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,641</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>4,243</b>	<b>100%</b>

<sup>16</sup> U.S. Department of Defense, Military OneSource, "2022 Demographics: Profile of the Military Community", <https://download.militaryonesource.mil/12038/MOS/Reports/2022-demographics-report.pdf>.



**Table 9. Ethnicity of Victims and Subjects in Completed Investigations of Unrestricted Reports, FY23**

Ethnicity (Base Rate in Military Population) <sup>17</sup>	Victims		Subjects	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Hispanic (18.4%)	905	20%	434	10%
Non-Hispanic (81.6%)	1,532	33%	1,679	40%
Unknown	2,103	45%	2,115	50%
Data Not Available	101	2%	15	<1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,641</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>4,243</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Restricted Reports of Sexual Assault

As defined in DoD policy, Restricted Reports are confidential, protected communications; therefore, SAPR personnel collect limited data about the victim and the sexual assault allegation. As with Unrestricted Reports, victims can make Restricted Reports for incidents that occurred prior to their military service. In FY23, there were 3,600 initial Restricted Reports of sexual assault. Of the 3,600 reports, 621 (17 percent) converted to Unrestricted Reports.<sup>18</sup> At the end of FY23, 2,979 reports remained Restricted (Figure 16).

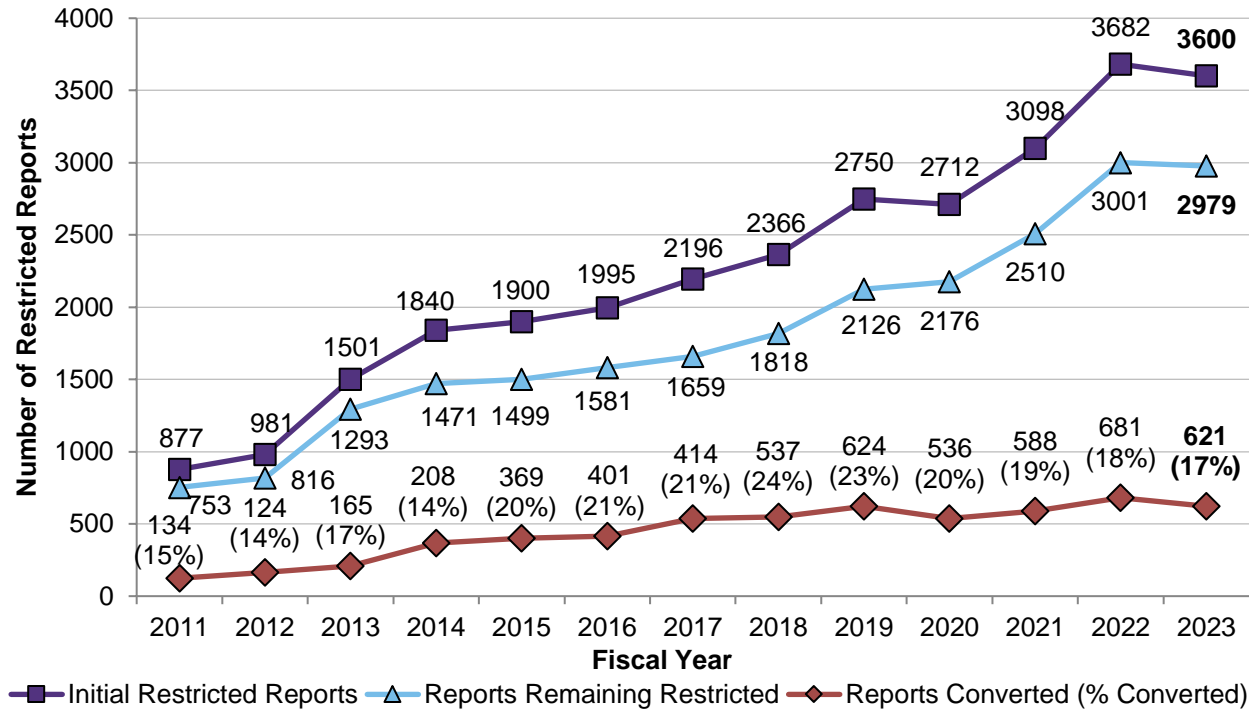
### *How many Restricted Reports convert to Unrestricted each FY?*

In FY23, less than a fifth of victims who made a Restricted Report converted to an Unrestricted Report, which is about the same as observed in FY22.

This year, 309 Service members made a Restricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to entering military service, representing approximately 10 percent of the 2,979 remaining Restricted Reports of sexual assault. Of these 2,979 Service members, 193 indicated that the incident occurred prior to age 18, and 116 indicated that the incident occurred after age 18. Additionally, conversion of Restricted Reports to Unrestricted Reports has remained steady since FY21, with less than a fifth of people who made a Restricted Report in FY23 subsequently converting it to an Unrestricted Report.

<sup>17</sup> U.S. Department of Defense, Military OneSource, "2022 Demographics: Profile of the Military Community", <https://download.militaryonesource.mil/12038/MOS/Reports/2022-demographics-report.pdf>.

<sup>18</sup> Beginning with the implementation of DSAID in 2014, DoD has extracted and analyzed data six weeks after the end of each FY to allow sufficient time for data validation. DSAID is a "live" database, and its records change daily to reflect case status. During this six-week period, 39 additional Restricted Reports converted to Unrestricted. After a report converts from Restricted to Unrestricted, all data associated with the report is then counted in the Unrestricted Report category. These 39 reports that were made during the FY converted to Unrestricted in the six-week period after the end of the FY and are therefore included with the 621 report conversions.



**Figure 16. Restricted Reports Received and Converted, FY11 – FY23**

### Demographics of Victims in Restricted Reports

Table 10 through Table 14 shows that victims who filed a Restricted Report were primarily female, 24 or younger, junior enlisted grade (i.e., E1-E4), white, and non-Hispanic.

**Table 10. Sex of Those in Restricted Reports, FY23**

Sex	Count	Percent
Male	756	25%
Female	2,215	74%
Relevant Data Not Available	8	<1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,979</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 11. Age of Those in Restricted Reports at Time of Incident, FY23**

Age	Count	Percent
0-15	135	5%
16-19	692	23%
20-24	1,310	44%
25-34	689	23%
35-49	121	4%
50 and Older	4	<1%
Relevant Data Not Available	28	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,979</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 12. Grade or Status of Those in Restricted Reports at Time of Report, FY23**

Grade / Status	Count	Percent
E1-E4	1,781	60%
E5-E9	781	26%
WO1-WO5	15	<1%
O1-O3	223	7%
O4-O10	64	2%
Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	64	2%
Non-Service Member	43	1%
Relevant Data Not Available	8	<1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,979</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 13. Race of Those in Restricted Reports, FY23**

Race (Base Rate in Military Population) <sup>19</sup>	Count	Percent
American Indian (1%)	32	1%
Asian / Pacific Islander (6%)	156	5%
Black (17%)	560	19%
White (69%)	1,675	56%
Multiracial (3%)	113	4%
Unknown (4%)	387	13%
Relevant Data Not Available	56	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,979</b>	<b>100%</b>

<sup>19</sup> U.S. Department of Defense, Military OneSource, "2022 Demographics: Profile of the Military Community", <https://download.militaryonesource.mil/12038/MOS/Reports/2022-demographics-report.pdf>.

**Table 14. Ethnicity of Those in Restricted Reports, FY23**

Ethnicity (Base Rate in Military Population) <sup>20</sup>	Count	Percent
Hispanic (18.4%)	635	21%
Non-Hispanic (81.6%)	1,924	65%
Unknown	361	12%
Relevant Data Not Available	59	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,979</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Service Referral Information

SARCs and SAPR VAs are responsible for helping eligible victims access medical treatment, counseling, legal advice, and other support services. SARCs and SAPR VAs can refer victims to both military and civilian resources for these services. A referral for services can happen at any time while the victim is receiving assistance from a SARC or SAPR VA and may happen several times throughout the military justice process. This year, SARCs and SAPR VAs made an average of 4.5 service referrals per Service member victim submitting an Unrestricted Report and an average of 4.8 service referrals per Service member victim submitting a Restricted Report.

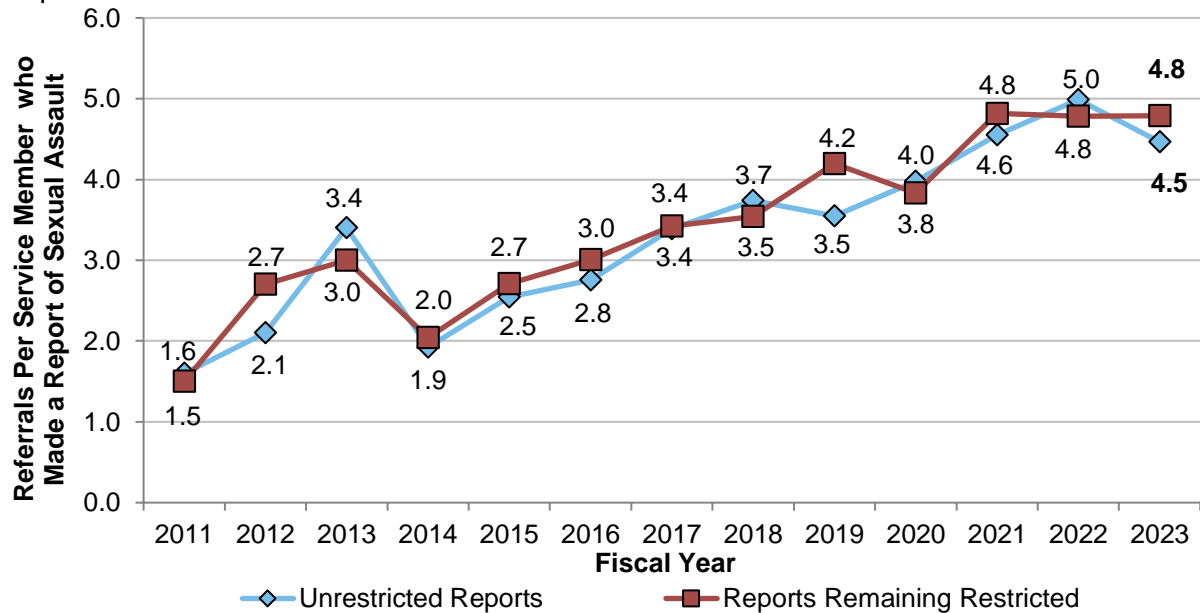
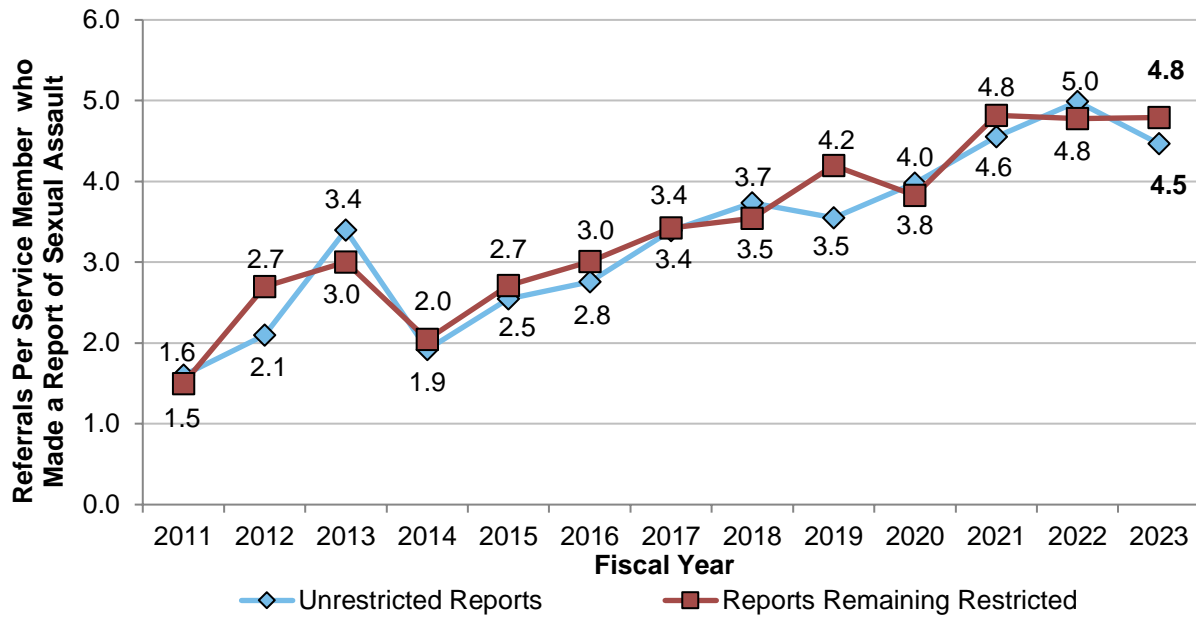


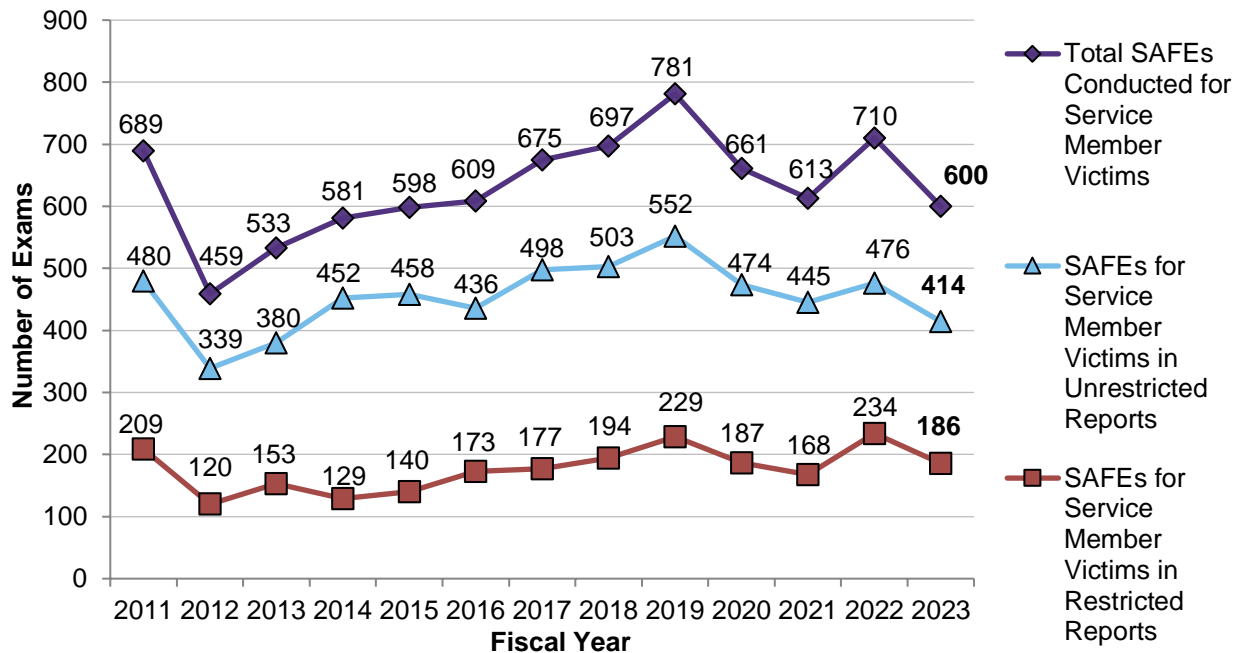
Figure 17 shows the average number of referrals per Service member victim in sexual assault reports from FY11 to FY23.

<sup>20</sup> U.S. Department of Defense, Military OneSource, "2022 Demographics: Profile of the Military Community", <https://download.militaryonesource.mil/12038/MOS/Reports/2022-demographics-report.pdf>.



**Figure 17. Average Number of Service Referrals per Service Member Who Reported Sexual Assault, FY11 – FY23**

Once Service members report a sexual assault, they are asked whether they would like to receive a Sexual Assault Forensic Examinations (SAFE). The Military Services reported that there were 600 SAFEs conducted for Service members who reported a sexual assault during FY23 (Figure 18). The decision to undergo a SAFE belongs to the victim.



**Figure 18. SAFEs Involving Service Member Victims, FY11 – FY23**

## Expedited Transfers

Since FY12, DoD has allowed Service members who submit an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault to request an expedited transfer from their assigned units (Table 15). This may involve a move to another duty location on the same installation or a permanent change of station. Service members can request a transfer from their unit commander, who has 5 calendar days to act on the request. Should a unit commander decline the request, victims may appeal the decision to the first General Officer/Flag Officer (GO/FO) in their commander's chain of command. The GO/FO then has 5 calendar days to review the request and provide a response to the victim. Table 15 shows the number of expedited transfers and denials since FY13. In FY23, the total number of expedited transfers requested decreased from FY22.

**Table 15. Expedited Transfers and Denials, FY13 – FY23**

<b>Transfer Type</b>	<b>FY13</b>	<b>FY14</b>	<b>FY15</b>	<b>FY16</b>	<b>FY17</b>	<b>FY18</b>	<b>FY19</b>	<b>FY20</b>	<b>FY21</b>	<b>FY22</b>	<b>FY23</b>
Number of victims requesting a change in Unit/Duty Assignment (Cross-Installation Transfers)	99	44	71	62	74	67	89	80	125	82	88
<i>Number Denied</i>	3	0	2	3	5	2	5	3	5	6	5
Number of victims requesting a change in Installation (Permanent Change of Station)	480	615	663	684	760	835	810	820	880	781	673
<i>Number Denied</i>	11	15	12	18	30	30	24	20	27	23	20
<b>Total Approved</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>973</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>736</b>

## Reports of Sexual Assault in Deployed Areas of Interest

Arduous conditions in deployed areas of interest (DAI), formerly combat areas of interest (CAI), make sexual assault response and data collection difficult. However, SARCs, SAPR VAs, and other SAPR personnel are assigned to all these areas. SAPR personnel are diligent in providing requested services and treatment to victims. The data reported below are included in the total number of Unrestricted and Restricted Reports described in previous sections.



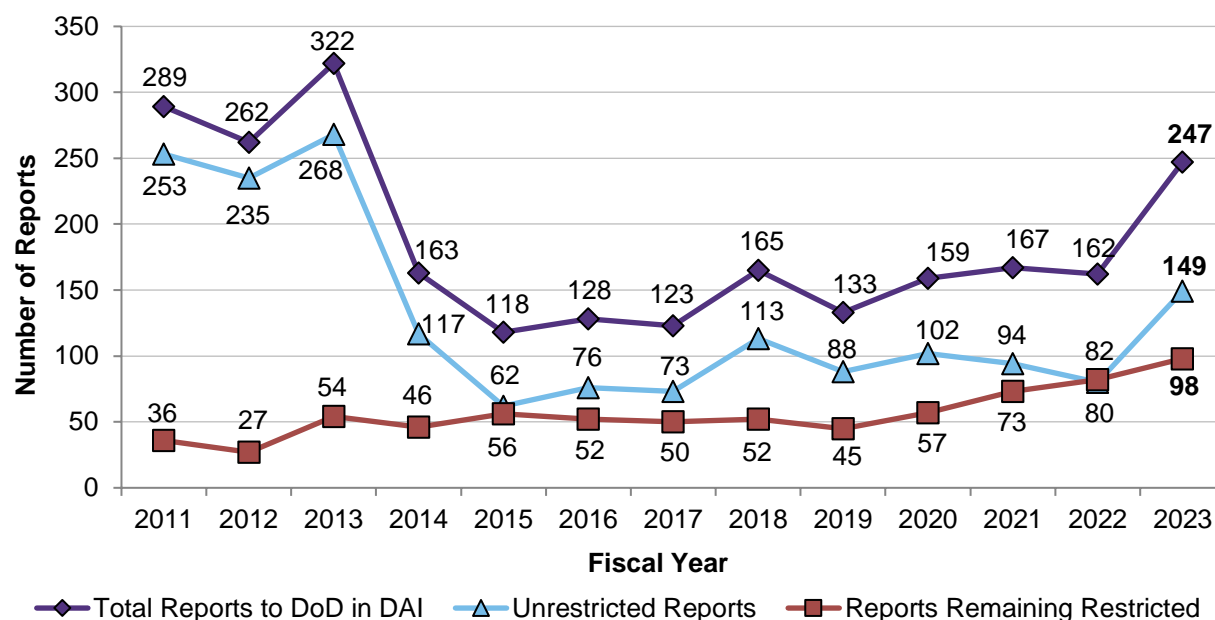
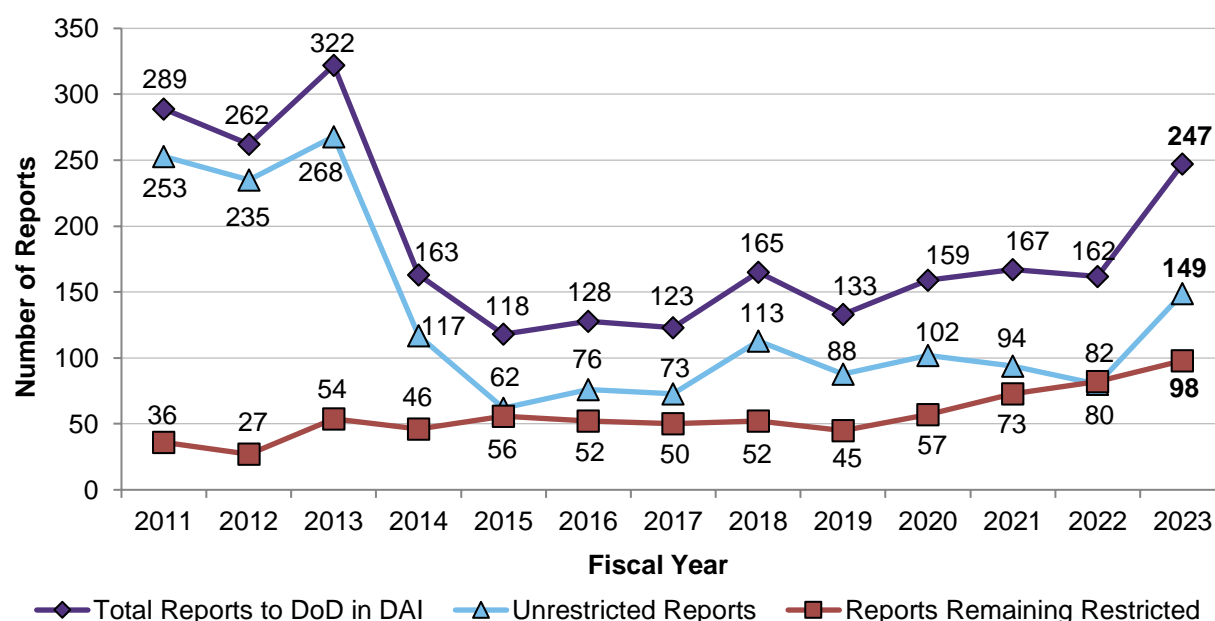


Figure 19 depicts historical trends of Unrestricted and Restricted Reporting in DAIs from FY10 to FY23. There were 247 reports of sexual assault in DAIs in FY23, an increase from FY22 (162 reports). It should be noted that the data below document where a sexual assault was reported, which does not necessarily indicate where the sexual assault was alleged to have occurred.



**Figure 19. Reports of Sexual Assault in Deployed Areas of Interest, FY11 – FY23**

There were 149 Unrestricted Reports in DAIs during FY23. Of these 149, 16 reports were initially restricted and converted to Unrestricted Reports during the FY. Table 16 below lists the number of Unrestricted and Restricted Reports for each DAI, and shows that in FY23, most reports were received in Poland, Kuwait, Qatar, Iraq, and Romania.

**Table 16. Unrestricted and Restricted Reports by Deployed Areas of Interest, FY23**

DAI	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted
Afghanistan	10	4	6
Bahrain	10	3	7
Bulgaria	1	1	0
Djibouti	0	0	0
Estonia	0	0	0
Iraq	25	9	16
Jordan	16	8	8
Kosovo	5	5	0
Kuwait	40	29	11
Latvia	2	1	1
Lithuania	4	3	1
Niger	4	2	2
Poland	50	43	7
Qatar	29	13	16
Romania	18	11	7
Saudi Arabia	7	4	3
Syria	1	0	1
Turkey	16	8	8
UAE	9	5	4

### Demographics of Victims and Subjects in Unrestricted Reports in DAIs

DoD draws demographic information about the Unrestricted Reports made in DAIs from the 95 investigations closed during FY23. These 95 investigations involved 99 victims and 97 subjects.

#### *Report Demographics for Completed Investigations*

Similar to those who file Unrestricted Reports outside of DAIs, those filing Unrestricted Reports in DAIs are mostly female (77 percent) and junior enlisted grade (65 percent). Those who submitted Unrestricted Reports in DAIs tend to be older than those submitting Unrestricted Reports in general; a little over half (52 percent) of victims in DAIs were 24 years old and younger.

#### *Subjects in Completed Investigations*

The demographics of subjects in Unrestricted Reports submitted in DAIs are similar to the demographics of subjects in all Unrestricted Reports submitted to DoD, in that the majority are male (72 percent), under the age of 35 (56 percent), and in an enlisted grade (57 percent).

### Demographics of Victims in Restricted Reports in DAIs

The 98 victims with reports remaining Restricted in DAIs mirror the demographics of victims in all Restricted Reports made to DoD in that they were mostly women (69 percent). However, victims making Restricted Reports in DAIs tended to be older; 57 percent of victims in DAIs were 25 and over compared to 27 percent of victims in all Restricted Reports. Compared to all victims making a Restricted Report, a smaller share of victims in DAIs are junior enlisted: 26

percent of victims in DAIs are E1-E4, compared to 60 percent of victims in Restricted Reports overall.

## FY23 Retaliation Allegations

Starting in October of 2020, the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID) became the official system of record for sexual assault-related retaliation reports made to the Department of Defense (DoD). The following data summarizes reports of alleged retaliation received by the Military Services and National Guard Bureau (NGB) between October 1, 2022 and September 30, 2023 involving a Service Member.<sup>21</sup>

Persons seeking to report a retaliation allegation have a variety of avenues to do so that lead to various paths of investigation. Reprisal allegations can be reported directly to DoD and Service IGs. Ostracism and maltreatment allegations associated with sexual assault allegations may be investigated by an MCIO or another DoD law enforcement agency or may be referred to unit commanders for investigation and resolution – all contingent on the circumstances and misconduct alleged. When a sexual assault-related retaliation is reported to SAPR personnel, investigative options are discussed with the reporter, and if the reporter signs a DD Form 2910-2, “Retaliation Reporting Statement for Unrestricted Sexual Assault Cases,” the case is entered into DSAID and tracked until final disposition of the case. The reporter also has the option of having the case monitored at their installation’s monthly Case Management Group meeting.

## Data on Reports of Perceived Retaliation

In FY23, 72 reports of perceived retaliation involving Service members were made to DoD. Reports could be made to multiple reporting avenues. Of the 72 reports, 32 were made to one reporting avenue and 40 were made to multiple reporting avenues. The most common individual/organization receiving reported allegations of retaliation was SAPR personnel with SARCs and SAPR VAs receiving 55 and 24 reports, respectively. As stated above, SAPR personnel do not investigate reports of retaliation. They discuss reporting and assistance options with the reporter. Table 17 shows the other individuals/organizations indicated as receiving reports of retaliation.

**Table 17. Individuals/Organizations to Whom the Report of Retaliation was Made, FY23**

Individual/Organization	Count	Percent
SARC	55	42%
SAPR VA	24	18%
Service IGs	23	17%
Chain of Command	10	8%
MCIOs	6	5%
DoD IG	10	8%
Other	4	3%
<b>Total Individuals/Organizations Receiving 72 Reports</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>100%</b>

<sup>21</sup> Pulled from DSAID in March 2024.

### *Demographics of Retaliation Reporters*

The Military Services and NGB received 72 sexual assault-related retaliation reports against 48 alleged retaliators in FY23. Table 18 displays the sex of retaliation reporters. Table 19 shows the pay grade of reporters. Most retaliation reports are filed by women (69 percent) in junior enlisted pay grades E1-E4 (64 percent). Additionally, as shown in Table 20, most retaliation reports are filed by victims who have made an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault (93 percent).

**Table 18. Sex of Retaliation Reporters in Reports of Perceived Retaliation, FY23**

Sex of Retaliation Reporter	Count	Percent
Male	50	69%
Female	22	31%
<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 19. Pay Grade of Reporters in Reports of Perceived Retaliation, FY23**

Retaliation Reporter Pay Grade	Count	Percent
E1-E4	46	64%
E5-E9	15	21%
O1-O3	5	7%
O4-O10	3	4%
Cadet/Midshipman	1	1%
DoD Civilian	2	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 20. Type of Retaliation Reporter in Reports of Perceived Retaliation, FY23**

Type of Retaliation Reporter	Count	Percent
Victim of alleged sexual assault	67	93%
SAPR VA/SARC on case of alleged sexual assault	3	4%
Other Party	2	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>100%</b>

### *Actions Taken to Support Retaliation Reporters*

Table 21 displays the actions taken to address retaliation allegations and provide support to reporters. Actions were taken in 70 of the 72 total sexual assault-related retaliation reports. Among the 2 cases where actions were not taken, the reporter chose not to move forward with an official complaint or withdrew their complaint.

A total of 137 actions were taken in 70 cases. Most allegations received multiple actions. Common actions included Command monitoring the situation (31 allegations), providing direct support to the reporter (24 allegations), updating the safety plan for the retaliation reporter (18 allegations), and Command taking action on behalf of the retaliation reporter to end the negative treatment (12 allegations). Thirteen other actions were taken to support reporters, while 7 actions were unknown. Thirteen actions were still pending.

**Table 21. Action Taken to Address Retaliation Allegations, FY23**

Action Taken to Address Retaliation	Count of Actions	Percent
Command is monitoring the situation	31	23%
Command is providing direct support to the reporter	24	18%
Safety plan updated for retaliation reporter	18	13%
Command took action on behalf of the retaliation reporter to end the negative treatment	12	9%
Action pending	13	9%
Other	13	9%
Transfer of retaliation reporter	8	6%
Briefing/training for the unit/installation	6	4%
Military protective order issued or civilian protective order obtained by retaliation reporter	2	1%
Command implemented new policies	2	1%
Unfavorable personnel action punishment or administrative action against the retaliation reporter reversed	1	1%
Unknown	7	5%
<b>Total Actions Taken in 70 Cases</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>100%</b>

### *Demographics and Outcomes of Alleged Retaliators*

Of the 72 alleged retaliation reports, 34 reports identified an alleged retaliator, e.g., the individual accused of perpetrating retaliation. The analysis that follows focuses on the information and outcomes of the 48 alleged retaliators identified in 34 reports of alleged retaliation. Most alleged retaliators were men (81 percent) and 2 were the alleged perpetrator of the associated sexual assault report. Most alleged retaliators were a superior in the chain of command of the reporter (67 percent). Table 22 shows the relationship between the alleged retaliator and the reporter of the allegation, while Table 23 shows the relationship between the alleged retaliator and the alleged perpetrator. Note: subjects can belong to several different relationship categories; the totals in Table 22 and Table 23 may add up to more than the 48 subjects.

**Table 22. Relationship of the Alleged Retaliator and the Reporter, FY23**

	Subject Count
Alleged retaliator(s) is a superior in the chain of command of the reporter	36
Alleged retaliator(s) is a peer, co-worker, friend, or family member of the retaliation reporter	6
Alleged retaliator(s) is a service provider or other official involved in the report	4
Alleged retaliator(s) is associated with alleged perpetrator of sexual assault	2
Alleged retaliator(s) is the alleged perpetrator of sexual assault	2
Alleged retaliator(s) is a superior NOT in the chain of command of the reporter	2

Alleged retaliator(s) is junior in grade to reporter (in or outside of the chain of command)	1
Alleged retaliator(s) relationship is unknown or investigation ongoing	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>

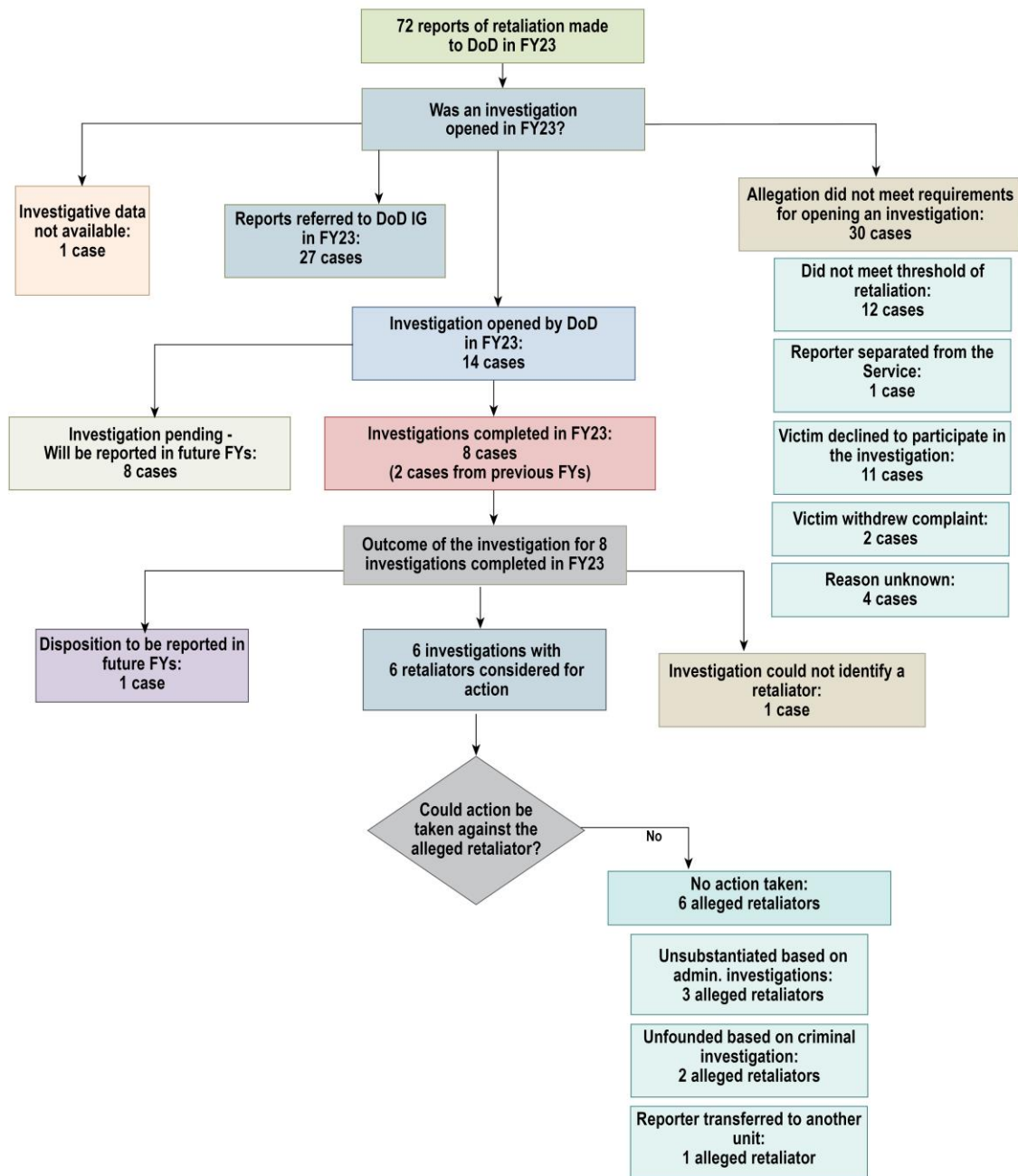
**Table 23. Relationship of the Alleged Retaliator and Alleged Perpetrator, FY23**

	<b>Subject Count</b>
Alleged retaliator(s) and alleged perpetrator have no direct association	20
Alleged retaliator(s) is a peer, co-worker, friend, or family member of the alleged perpetrator	8
Alleged retaliator(s) is also the alleged perpetrator of sexual assault	7
Alleged retaliator(s) is a superior of the alleged perpetrator (in or outside chain of command)	7
Alleged perpetrator(s) relationship is unknown/investigation ongoing	5
Alleged retaliator(s) is junior in grade to the alleged perpetrator (in or outside chain of command)	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>

Figure 20 presents a review of the status of retaliation investigations and outcomes for the investigations opened for the 72 reports of retaliation. Service-led investigations were not opened in 30 cases. Of these 30, 12 cases did not meet the threshold for retaliation, 11 cases respected a victim's decision to not participate in the investigation, 2 cases were withdrawn by the reporter, and in 1 case the reporter separated from the Service. Four cases were missing a reason for not having an investigation opened. Twenty-seven cases were referred to DoD OIG for investigation and are included in Table 24.

There were 8 investigations of alleged retaliation completed in FY23, 6 of which came from reports made in FY23 and 2 from reports made in previous FYs. Eight investigations were still pending completion at the end of FY23. One investigation could not identify the alleged retaliator. Six investigations identified 6 retaliators considered for action. Action could not be taken against 6 alleged retaliators. Case synopses for FY23 cases with completed investigations and disposition information can be found in Military Services' Reports.





Source: DSAID

**Figure 20. Reports of Perceived Retaliation Made to DoD, FY23**

## Reports Received for Reprisal by the Department of Defense Office of the Inspector General (DoD OIG)

DoD OIG provides SAPRO with a report of all complaints of reprisal and restriction investigated and received by DoD OIG. DoD OIG can receive reports directly from a reporter and thus the totals will not match with the reports referred to DoD OIG in the previous section. DoD OIG received 76 complaints of reprisal and restriction complaints relating to reporting of a sexual assault in FY23. At the end of the fiscal year they had completed and closed 77 cases of reports from FY23 and previous fiscal years. Table 24 below shows the outcomes of the investigations closed in FY23.

**Table 24. Outcomes of DoD OIG Investigations, FY23**

Outcome	Subject Count	Percent
Evaluated and Closed	73	95%
Not Substantiated	0	0%
Substantiated	0	0%
Withdrawn	4	5%
<b>Total Closed</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>100%</b>

DoD OIG defines the above outcomes as follows:

- ‘Evaluated and closed’ are cases closed without investigation, because either DoD OIG lacked jurisdiction or complaint evaluation determined that there was no prima facie allegation of reprisal or restriction.
- ‘Not substantiated’ cases were investigated but not proven.
- ‘Substantiated’ cases were investigated and proven.
- ‘Withdrawn’ cases are cases where the complainant withdrew their complaint of reprisal or restriction.

Additional information on DoD OIG cases can be found in the Inspector General Semi-Annual Report to Congress.<sup>22</sup>

## FY23 SAPR-Related Inquiries

On October 2, 2019, the DoD IG released its “Evaluation of the DoD’s Handling of Incidents of Sexual Assault Against (or Involving) Cadets at the United States Air Force Academy,” report in which it recommended that the Department institute a process that documents consultations with victims of sexual assault and any resulting referrals to victim support services if those contacts do not result in an official report of sexual assault. The Department satisfied this recommendation on October 19, 2020, with the release of the SAPR Related Inquiry (SRI) Module in DSAID, allowing SARCs to document contacts with victims of sexual assault.

Additionally, the SRI Module documents contacts with acquaintances of victims, and any other parties that visit a SAPR office to inquire about services and resources offered for victims of sexual assault. DoD SAPRO does not collect any identifiable information from inquirers, so therefore, cannot track whether a victim inquirer has made a report prior to or following their inquiry.

<sup>22</sup> <https://www.dodig.mil/Reports/Semiannual-Report-to-the-Congress/>

In FY23, the Department received 3,324 SAPR-related inquiries, with just over half being made by victims of sexual assault (53 percent). Table 25 shows that the remaining 47 percent of inquirers were victims' supervisors, friends, coworkers, and others visiting SAPR offices to seek support and/or learn more about the resources offered by their Service.

**Table 25. SAPR-Related Inquiries by Type of Inquirer, FY23**

Type of Inquirer	Count	Share
Victim (Self)	1,774	53%
Supervisor/Command	514	15%
Friend	150	5%
Otherwise Known	260	8%
Coworker	117	4%
Employee	115	3%
Chooses Not to Disclose	78	2%
Extended Family Member	76	2%
Relationship Unknown	112	3%
Stranger	7	<1%
Love Interest/Dating	55	2%
Acquaintance	35	1%
Employer	26	1%
Recruiter	3	<1%
Neighbor	2	<1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,324</b>	<b>100%</b>

Of the 3,324 SAPR-related inquiries made by victims of sexual assault in FY23, most contacts were with female Service members (34 percent). Additionally, the Department received 250 inquiries from non-Service member victims in FY23, about half of which were made by U.S. civilians (46 percent).

**Table 26. SAPR-Related Inquiry Victims by Gender and Military Status, FY23**

	Female Victims	Male Victims	RDNA Victims	Total Inquiries
<b>Total SAPR Related Inquiries</b>	<b>1,320</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>1,774</b>
Inquiries Made by Service Members	1,125	385	14	1,524
Inquiries Made by Non-Service Members	195	29	26	250
<i>DoD Civilian Employee</i>	51	10	0	61
<i>DoD Contractor Employee</i>	7	3	0	10
<i>U.S. Civilian</i>	104	9	1	114
<i>Other Government Civilian</i>	12	0	0	12
<i>Foreign National/Military</i>	5	0	0	5
<i>Relevant Data Not Available</i>	16	7	25	48

### Victim Stated Reason for Not Reporting

While there is currently no process to identify whether a victim inquirer filed a report prior to or following their inquiry, SARCs document the victim's stated reason(s) for not reporting, as

adapted from the 2018 *WGR*. The largest share of victims who made a SAPR-related inquiry marked “some other reason” as to why they did not report a sexual assault (35 percent). Additionally, 9 percent of victims did not report because they “did not want more people to know.”

**Table 27. SAPR-Related Inquiry Victim Stated Reason for Not Reporting, FY23**

<b>Stated Reason for Not Reporting</b>	<b>Count<sup>23</sup></b>	<b>Share</b>
Some other reason	915	35%
Did not want more people to know	235	9%
Wanted to forget about it and move on	181	7%
Felt ashamed or embarrassed	173	7%
Worried about potential negative consequences from their coworkers or peers	141	5%
Did not think anything would be done	108	4%
Thought it was not serious enough to report	101	4%
Felt partially to blame	100	4%
Worried about potential negative consequences from the person(s) who did it	99	4%
RDNA	92	4%
Worried about potential negative consequences from a supervisor or someone in their chain of command	79	3%
Did not want to hurt the person's career	72	3%
Did not trust the process would be fair	65	3%
Thought it might hurt their performance evaluation/fitness report or their career	57	2%
Thought they might get in trouble for something they had done or would get labeled a troublemaker	57	2%
Did not think their report would be kept confidential	41	2%
Did not want people to see them as weak	39	2%
Did not want to hurt the person's family	30	1%

### **Victim Support Services Referred**

SAPR-related inquiries are an avenue for victims of sexual assault to receive necessary support services without making an official report. During an inquiry visit, SARCs can refer victims to the same support services offered to victims who file an official report, while collecting no personally identifiable information. In FY23, SARCs submitted 4,501 referrals for victim support services to victims who made a SAPR-related inquiry. The four most frequently made referrals were to behavioral health services (19 percent), VAs/UVAs (16 percent), chaplain and spiritual support (14 percent), and “other” (15 percent).

<sup>23</sup> Inquirers could choose multiple reasons for not reporting. Therefore, percentages will not sum to 100.

**Table 28. SAPR-Related Inquiry Victim Support Service Referrals, FY23**

<b>Victim Support Service Referred to</b>	<b>Count<sup>24</sup></b>	<b>Share</b>
Behavioral Health	860	19%
Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	732	16%
Other	672	15%
Chaplain/Spiritual Support	612	14%
Legal	529	12%
DoD Safe Helpline	497	11%
Medical	354	8%
Rape Crisis Center	245	5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,501</b>	<b>100%</b>

## **Sexual Assault Reports by Victim and Military Status by Service**

The following tables contain reports of sexual assault to the DoD made in FY23. Each table represents a single Service and includes the type of report made and the type of reporter.

**Table 29. Army Sexual Assault Reports by Victim and Military Status, FY23**

	<b>Unrestricted Reports</b>	<b>Restricted Reports</b>	<b>Total Reports</b>
<b>Total Reports of Sexual Assault</b>	<b>2,545</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>3,507</b>
Reports Made by Service Members	2,132	934	3,066
Reports Made by Non-Service Members	374	18	392
<i>DoD Civilian Employee</i>	24	0	24
<i>DoD Contractor Employee</i>	11	1	12
<i>Other U.S. Civilian</i>	319	17	336
<i>Foreign National/Military</i>	20	0	20
<i>Relevant Data Not Available</i>	39	10	49
Service Member Reports for Incidents that Occurred <b>Prior</b> to Military Service	74	45	119
Service Member Reports for Incidents that Occurred <b>During</b> Military Service	2,058	889	2,947

<sup>24</sup> Victims could be referred to multiple support services. Therefore, percentages will not sum to 100.

**Table 30. Navy Sexual Assault Reports by Victim and Military Status, FY23**

	Unrestricted Reports	Restricted Reports	Total Reports
<b>Total Reports of Sexual Assault</b>	1,226	716	1,942
Reports Made by Service Members	1,158	712	1,870
Reports Made by Non-Service Members	68	4	72
<i>DoD Civilian Employee</i>	3	2	5
<i>DoD Contractor Employee</i>	0	0	0
<i>Other U.S. Civilian</i>	61	2	63
<i>Foreign National/Military</i>	4	0	4
<i>Relevant Data Not Available</i>	0	0	0
Service Member Reports for Incidents that Occurred <b>Prior</b> to Military Service	81	78	159
Service Member Reports for Incidents that Occurred <b>During</b> Military Service	1,077	634	1,711

**Table 31. Marine Corps Sexual Assault Reports by Victim and Military Status, FY23**

	Unrestricted Reports	Restricted Reports	Total Reports
<b>Total Reports of Sexual Assault</b>	752	476	1,228
Reports Made by Service Members	682	473	1,155
Reports Made by Non-Service Members	70	3	73
<i>DoD Civilian Employee</i>	1	0	1
<i>DoD Contractor Employee</i>	0	0	0
<i>Other U.S. Civilian</i>	66	3	69
<i>Foreign National/Military</i>	3	0	3
<i>Relevant Data Not Available</i>	0	0	0
Service Member Reports for Incidents that Occurred <b>Prior</b> to Military Service	42	101	143
Service Member Reports for Incidents that Occurred <b>During</b> Military Service	640	372	1,012



**Table 32. Department of Air Force Sexual Assault Reports by Victim and Military Status, FY23**

	Unrestricted Reports	Restricted Reports	Total Reports
<b>Total Reports of Sexual Assault</b>	1,013	825	1,838
Reports Made by Service Members	915	801	1,716
Reports Made by Non-Service Members	98	24	122
<i>DoD Civilian Employee</i>	12	9	21
<i>DoD Contractor Employee</i>	3	0	3
<i>Other U.S. Civilian</i>	73	15	88
<i>Foreign National/Military</i>	10	0	10
<i>Relevant Data Not Available</i>	0	0	0
Service Member Reports for Incidents that Occurred <b>Prior</b> to Military Service	35	85	120
Service Member Reports for Incidents that Occurred <b>During</b> Military Service	880	716	1,596

### Case Dispositions Reported in FY23 by Service

The following tables include the case dispositions that were reported in FY23, broken out by Service. These numbers may include a report made before FY23 for which an investigation and/or judicial outcome were completed in FY23.

**Table 33. Army Case Disposition Category, FY23**

Case Disposition Category	Count of Case Dispositions	Share of Case Dispositions
<b>Sexual Assault Investigations Considered for Possible Action by DoD Commanders</b>	1,099	N/A
<b>Evidence Supported Commander Action</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>66%</b>
Sexual Assault Offense Action	555	77%
<i>Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)</i>	174	31%
<i>Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15, UCMJ)</i>	108	19%
<i>Administrative Discharge</i>	209	38%
<i>Other Adverse Administrative Action</i>	64	12%
Non-Sexual Assault Offense Action	165	23%
<i>Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)</i>	15	9%
<i>Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15, UCMJ)</i>	87	53%
<i>Administrative Discharge</i>	38	23%
<i>Other Adverse Administrative Action</i>	25	15%
<b>Unfounded by Command/Legal Review</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Commander Action Precluded or Respected Victims' Desired Non-Participation</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>34%</b>
<i>Victim Died</i>	0	0%
<i>Victim Declined to Participate in the Military Justice Action</i>	4	1%
<i>Insufficient Evidence to Prosecute</i>	371	98%
<i>Statute of Limitations Expired</i>	4	1%

**Table 34. Navy Case Disposition Category, FY23**

<b>Case Disposition Category</b>	<b>Count of Case Dispositions</b>	<b>Share of Case Dispositions</b>
<b>Sexual Assault Investigations Considered for Possible Action by DoD Commanders</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Evidence Supported Commander Action</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>55%</b>
Sexual Assault Offense Action	256	73%
<i>Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)</i>	61	24%
<i>Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15, UCMJ)</i>	43	17%
<i>Administrative Discharge</i>	90	35%
<i>Other Adverse Administrative Action</i>	62	24%
Non-Sexual Assault Offense Action	97	27%
<i>Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)</i>	7	7%
<i>Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15, UCMJ)</i>	46	47%
<i>Administrative Discharge</i>	28	29%
<i>Other Adverse Administrative Action</i>	16	16%
<b>Unfounded by Command/Legal Review</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>4%</b>
<b>Commander Action Precluded or Respected Victims' Desired Non-Participation</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>42%</b>
<i>Victim Died</i>	0	0%
<i>Victim Declined to Participate in the Military Justice Action</i>	51	19%
<i>Insufficient Evidence to Prosecute</i>	219	81%
<i>Statute of Limitations Expired</i>	0	0%

**Table 35. Marine Corps Case Disposition Category, FY23**

<b>Case Disposition Category</b>	<b>Count of Case Dispositions</b>	<b>Share of Case Dispositions</b>
<b>Sexual Assault Investigations Considered for Possible Action by DoD Commanders</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Evidence Supported Commander Action</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>57%</b>
Sexual Assault Offense Action	169	67%
<i>Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)</i>	63	37%
<i>Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15, UCMJ)</i>	13	8%
<i>Administrative Discharge</i>	77	46%
<i>Other Adverse Administrative Action</i>	16	9%
Non-Sexual Assault Offense Action	83	33%
<i>Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)</i>	11	13%
<i>Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15, UCMJ)</i>	24	29%
<i>Administrative Discharge</i>	14	17%
<i>Other Adverse Administrative Action</i>	34	41%
<b>Unfounded by Command/Legal Review</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1%</b>
<b>Commander Action Precluded or Respected Victims' Desired Non-Participation</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>41%</b>
<i>Victim Died</i>	0	0%
<i>Victim Declined to Participate in the Military Justice Action</i>	15	8%
<i>Insufficient Evidence to Prosecute</i>	167	92%
<i>Statute of Limitations Expired</i>	0	0%

**Table 36. Department of Air Force Case Disposition Category, FY23**

<b>Case Disposition Category</b>	<b>Count of Case Dispositions</b>	<b>Share of Case Dispositions</b>
<b>Sexual Assault Investigations Considered for Possible Action by DoD Commanders</b>	705	N/A
<b>Evidence Supported Commander Action</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>70%</b>
Sexual Assault Offense Action	304	61%
<i>Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)</i>	161	53%
<i>Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15, UCMJ)</i>	62	20%
<i>Administrative Discharge</i>	21	7%
<i>Other Adverse Administrative Action</i>	60	20%
Non-Sexual Assault Offense Action	192	39%
<i>Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)</i>	4	2%
<i>Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15, UCMJ)</i>	70	36%
<i>Administrative Discharge</i>	6	3%
<i>Other Adverse Administrative Action</i>	112	58%
<b>Unfounded by Command/Legal Review</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>4%</b>
<b>Commander Action Precluded or Respected Victims' Desired Non-Participation</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>26%</b>
<i>Victim Died</i>	1	1%
<i>Victim Declined to Participate in the Military Justice Action</i>	111	61%
<i>Insufficient Evidence to Prosecute</i>	69	38%
<i>Statute of Limitations Expired</i>	1	1%



## Appendix C: Metrics and Non-Metrics on Sexual Assault



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## Appendix C: Metrics and Non-Metrics on Sexual Assault

In collaboration with the White House, the Department of Defense (DoD) developed the following metrics and non-metrics in 2014 to help illustrate and assess DoD's progress in sexual assault prevention and response (SAPR). As part of the development process, DoD examined sexual assault programs throughout the nation to identify potential points of analysis. In 2023, DoD updated the metrics.

For the purposes of this document, the term "metric" describes a quantifiable part of a system's function. Inherent in performance metrics is the concept that there may be a positive or negative valence associated with such measurements. In addition, adjustments in inputs to a process may allow an entity to influence a metric in a desired direction. For example, DoD aspires to encourage greater reporting of sexual assault by putting policies and resources in place. Therefore, an increase in the number of sexual assaults reported may indicate that DoD's efforts may be working.

DoD uses the term "non-metric" to describe outputs of the military justice system that should not be "influenced," or be considered as having a positive or negative valence in that doing so may be inappropriate or unlawful under military law. Figures A through AA illustrate points of analysis for metrics and non-metrics.

### Metrics

#### **Metric 1: Past-Year Estimated Prevalence of Sexual Assault and Unwanted Sexual Contact**

**(Biennial Metric; Updated for FY23)**

DoD administers the *Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Military Members (WGR)*<sup>1</sup> to assess the estimated prevalence of sexual assault<sup>2</sup> or unwanted sexual contact<sup>3</sup> among active duty and reserve component members over a year's time. The Office of People Analytics (OPA) conducts the *WGR* in accordance with the biennial cycle of human relations surveys outlined in Section 481 of Title 10, USC. In the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2021, Congress authorized DoD to conduct the Active Duty and Reserve Component surveys in the same year. Metric 1 provides estimated active duty prevalence rates for Calendar Year (CY) 2006, FY10, FY12, FY14, FY16, FY18, CY21<sup>4</sup>, and FY23.<sup>5</sup> The

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<sup>1</sup> In FY14, the RAND Corporation recommended use of a prevalence estimate measure closely aligned with the elements of criminal offenses in the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ). For FY14, FY16, and FY18, this metric was used to estimate prevalence of sexual assault in the active and reserve components of the U.S. Armed Forces.

<sup>2</sup> Sexual assault is defined in DoDI 6495.02 as "Intentional sexual contact characterized by the use of force, threats, intimidation, or abuse of authority or when the victim does not or cannot consent. As used in this Instruction, 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, forcible sodomy (forced oral or anal sex), or attempts to commit these offenses."

<sup>3</sup> Unwanted Sexual Contact is a proxy term for crimes consistent with sexual assault and is used to estimate prevalence in the 2021 *Workplace and Gender Relations Surveys*. It refers to a range of behaviors prohibited by the UCMJ and includes penetrative sexual assault (completed intercourse, sodomy [oral or anal sex], and penetration by an object), non-penetrative sexual assault (unwanted touching of genitalia, breasts, buttocks, and/or inner thigh), and attempted penetrative sexual assault (attempted sexual intercourse, sodomy [oral or anal sex], and penetration by an object).

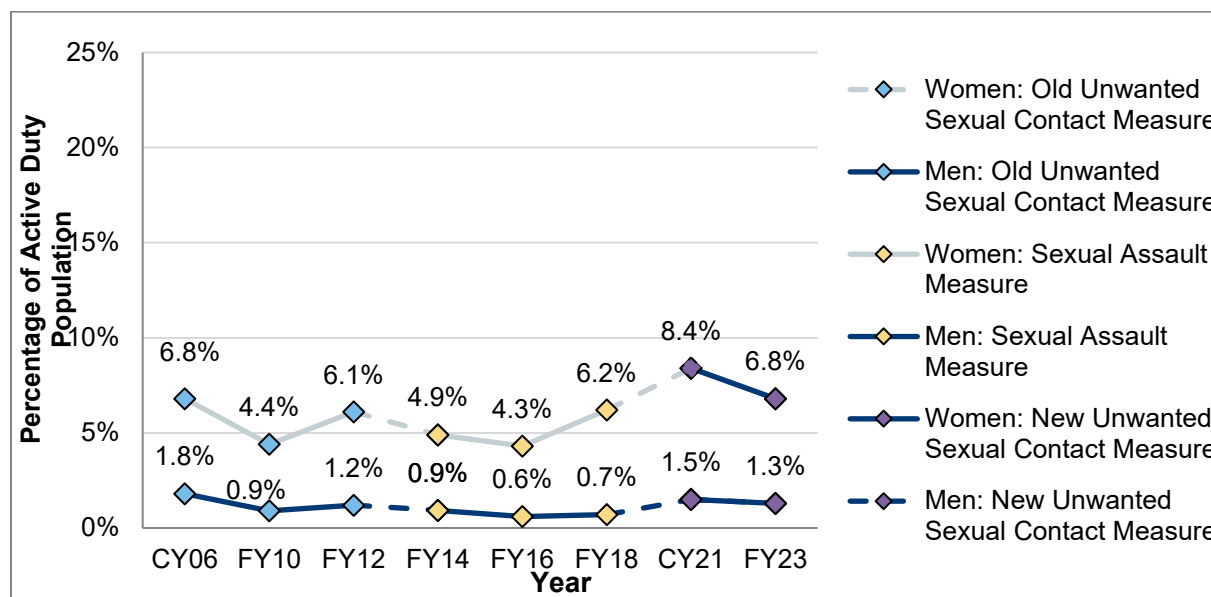
<sup>4</sup> The Department was due to administer the *WGR* in 2020, but was unable to do so due to the coronavirus pandemic. In addition, due to a change in survey administration requirements, DoD was not able to field the survey in the usual timeframe (i.e., August to October). As a result, the estimates of prevalence in 2021 reflect the 12-month period of January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021 (CY21).

<sup>5</sup> The Department conducted the 2021 and 2023 *WGR of Military Members* for both the active duty and reserve components, but all metrics in this report pertain to members of the active duty component.

estimates of prevalence in 2023 reflect the 12-month period of October 1, 2022 to September 30, 2023.<sup>6</sup>

Changes to survey administration procedures required the Department to change sexual assault prevalence metrics for the 2021 *WGR* survey. As a result, the Department was required to replace the lengthy, RAND-developed sexual assault measure with a shorter, proxy measure for sexual assault in the military, Unwanted Sexual Contact (USC). The Department used the USC measure on the 2023 *WGR*, and is able to provide significant estimates for 2023 compared to 2021.

As with all surveys, OPA classifies Service members as having experienced sexual assault or unwanted sexual contact based on respondents' memories of the event as expressed in their survey responses. A full review of all evidence may reveal that some respondents whom OPA classifies as not having experienced sexual assault or unwanted sexual contact in fact did have one of these experiences. Similarly, some whom OPA classifies as having experienced a crime or violation may have experienced an event that would not meet the minimum DoD criteria. OPA's rigorous survey development sought to minimize such errors, but these errors cannot be eliminated in a self-report survey. Metric 1 (Figure A) illustrates the estimated past-year rates of unwanted sexual contact (USC) in CY06, FY10, FY12, CY21, and FY23 and sexual assault in FY14, FY16, and FY18. Given changes in the USC metric since FY12 and differences with the RAND sexual assault metric used from FY14 to FY18, the prevalence of USC estimated for CY21 and FY23 are not directly comparable to prior years' prevalence estimates.



**Figure A – Metric 1: Past Year Estimated Prevalence Within the Active Duty Population, CY06, FY10 – FY18, CY21, and FY23**

**Source:** *Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members* (2006); *WGR*, 2010-2012, 2016-2023; *RAND Military Workplace Study (RMWS)*, 2014).

<sup>6</sup> To maximize the opportunity to participate, the survey was available to Service members for 18 weeks. Accordingly, the period of time that Service members are asked to recall an unwanted experience spanned from July 2023 to November 2023.

In FY23, DoD estimated that 6.8 percent of active duty women and 1.3 percent of active duty men experienced an incident of Unwanted Sexual Contact in the 12 months prior to being surveyed.<sup>7</sup>

## **Metric 2: Estimated Prevalence and Reporting of Sexual Assault and Unwanted Sexual Contact**

### **(Biennial Metric; Updated for FY23)**

Underreporting occurs when crime reports to law enforcement fall far below statistical estimates of how often a crime may occur. Nationally, sexual assault is one of the most underreported crimes, with estimates indicating that between 67 and 75 percent of sexual assaults are not reported to police.<sup>8</sup> Underreporting also occurs in DoD and interferes with providing victims needed care and holding alleged offenders appropriately accountable. To understand the extent to which sexual assault goes unreported, Metric 2 compares the estimated number of Service members who may have experienced sexual assault, as measured by confidential survey data, with the number of Service member victims in sexual assault reports for incidents occurring during Military Service.

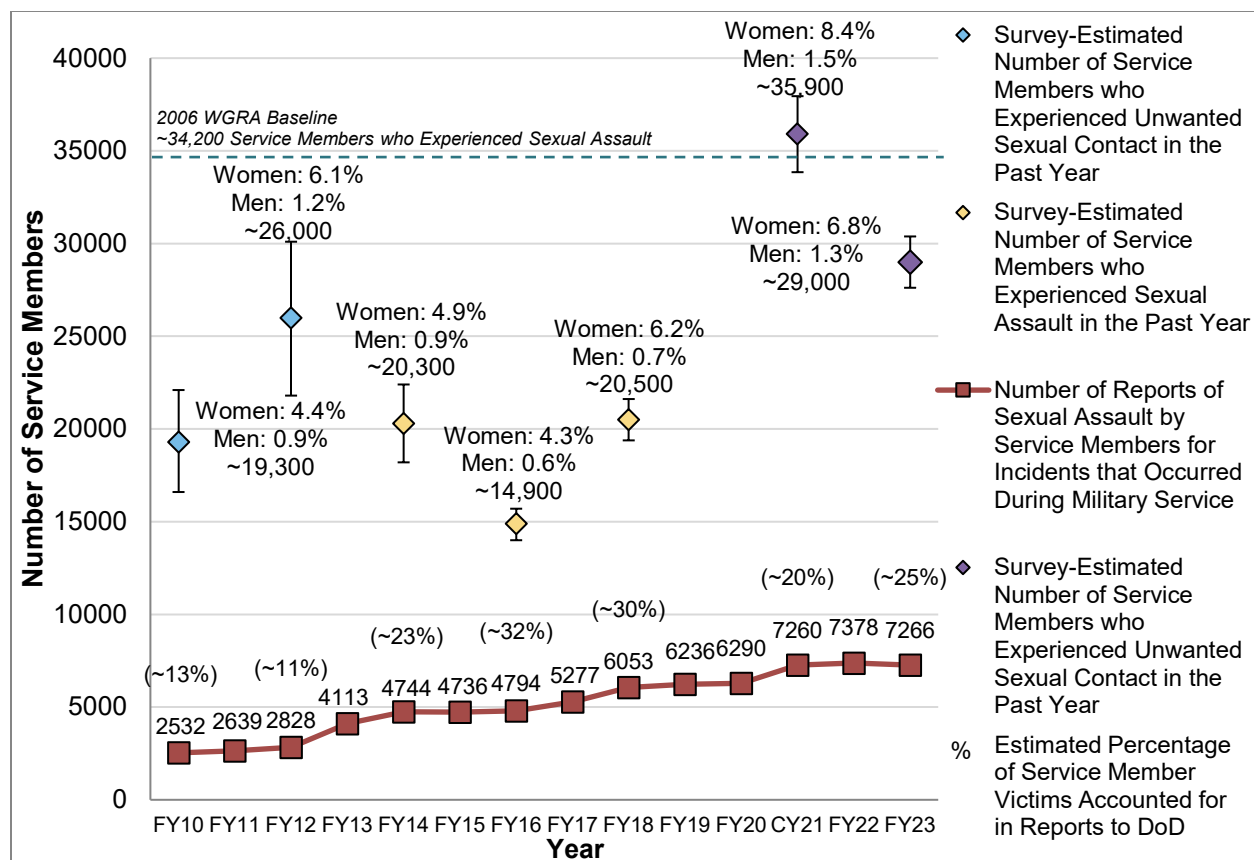
### **DoD Prevalence and Reporting**

Each year, DoD receives reports of sexual assault from military and civilian victims. DoD responds to all reports of sexual assault; however, a focus on Service member victim reports of sexual assault for an incident occurring during military service allows for comparison to active duty prevalence estimates. Figure B depicts the difference between the number of Service members who reported a sexual assault and the estimated number of Service members who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the last year, according to survey data. Although reports to DoD authorities are unlikely to capture all sexual assaults estimated to occur each year, DoD encourages greater Service member reporting of sexual assault to connect victims with restorative care and to hold alleged offenders appropriately accountable.

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<sup>7</sup> OPA used scientific weighting to estimate prevalence rates that were representative of the entire active duty population. OPA provides confidence intervals for all statistics that are interpreted as population estimates. The estimated 8.4 percent prevalence rate among women has a confidence interval of 7.9 percent to 8.9 percent, meaning that we can infer with 95 percent confidence that the estimated prevalence of sexual assault among active duty women is between 7.9 percent and 8.9 percent. The estimated prevalence rate of 1.5 percent among men has a confidence interval of 1.4 percent to 1.7 percent, meaning that we can infer with 95 percent confidence that the estimated prevalence of sexual assault among active duty men is between 1.4 percent and 1.7 percent.

<sup>8</sup> Morgan, R. E., & Truman, J. L. Criminal Victimization, 2019. *Bureau of Justice Statistics* (2020): 1-53.



**Figure B – Metric 2: Estimated Prevalence and Reporting of Sexual Assault and Unwanted Sexual Contact, FY10 – FY23**

**Note:** Error bars represent the 95 percent confidence interval for each estimate.

Figures C through F display data for each of the Military Services. Military Service-level data are presented on different scales for ease of reading and to account for differences in population sizes of each of the Military Services.

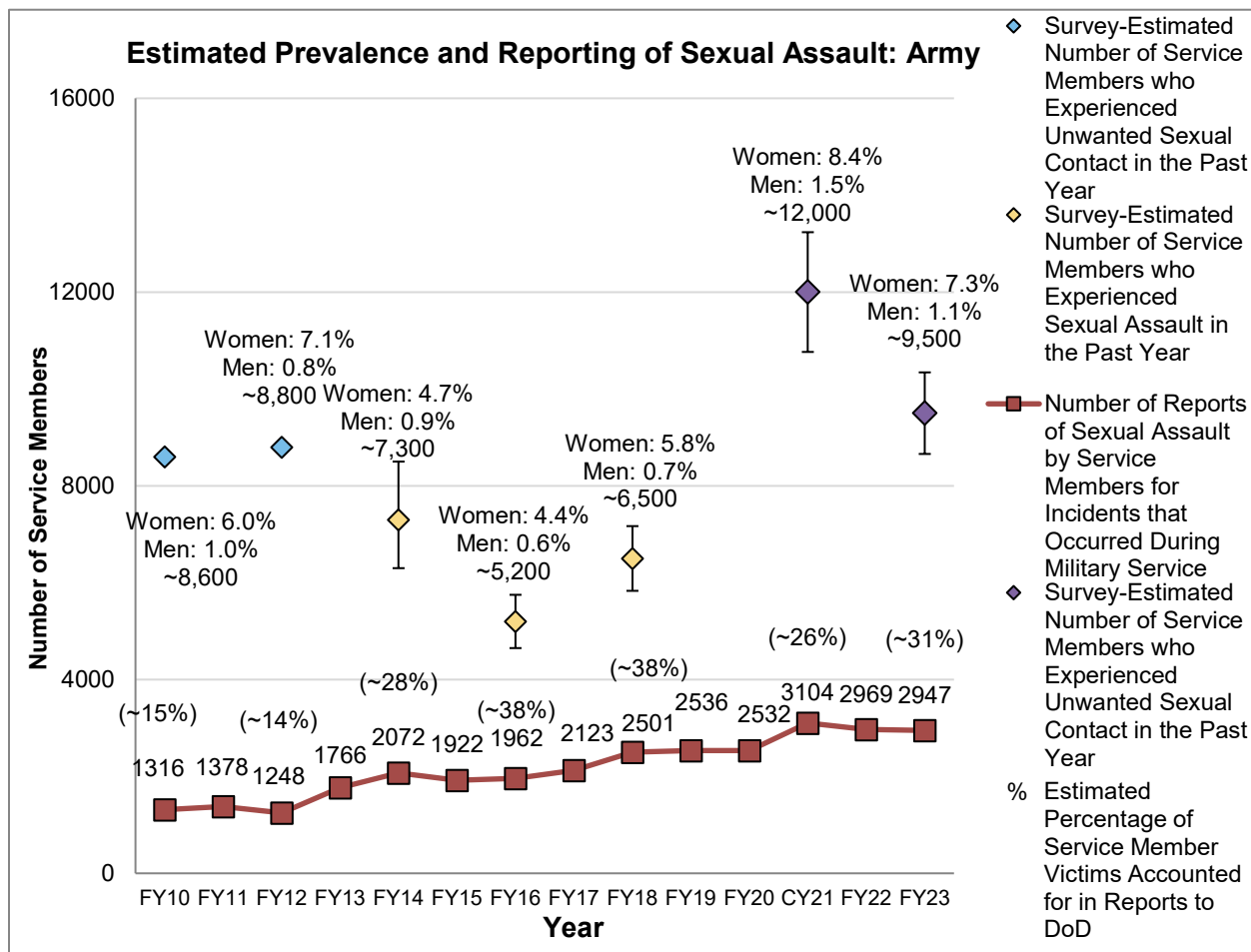
Additionally, OPA used scientific weighting to estimate prevalence rates that were representative of the entire active duty population and each Military Service. OPA provides confidence intervals for all statistics that are interpreted as population estimates, and provides the statistical mid-point to estimate the number of Service members who experienced sexual assault in the 12 months prior to survey administration. Therefore, point-estimates displayed separately for each Military Service will not add up to the DoD point-estimate. **The figure above contains prevalence data from the FY23 OPA WGR Survey.**

### Army Prevalence and Reporting

In FY23, DoD estimated that 7.3 percent of active duty Army women and 1.1 percent of active duty Army men experienced an incident of unwanted sexual contact in the 12 months prior to being surveyed.

As Figure C shows, 2,947 Service members made a report in FY23 to a military authority (compared to 2,969 Service members in FY22, a decrease of 9.3 percent) for an incident that occurred during military service in the past year.





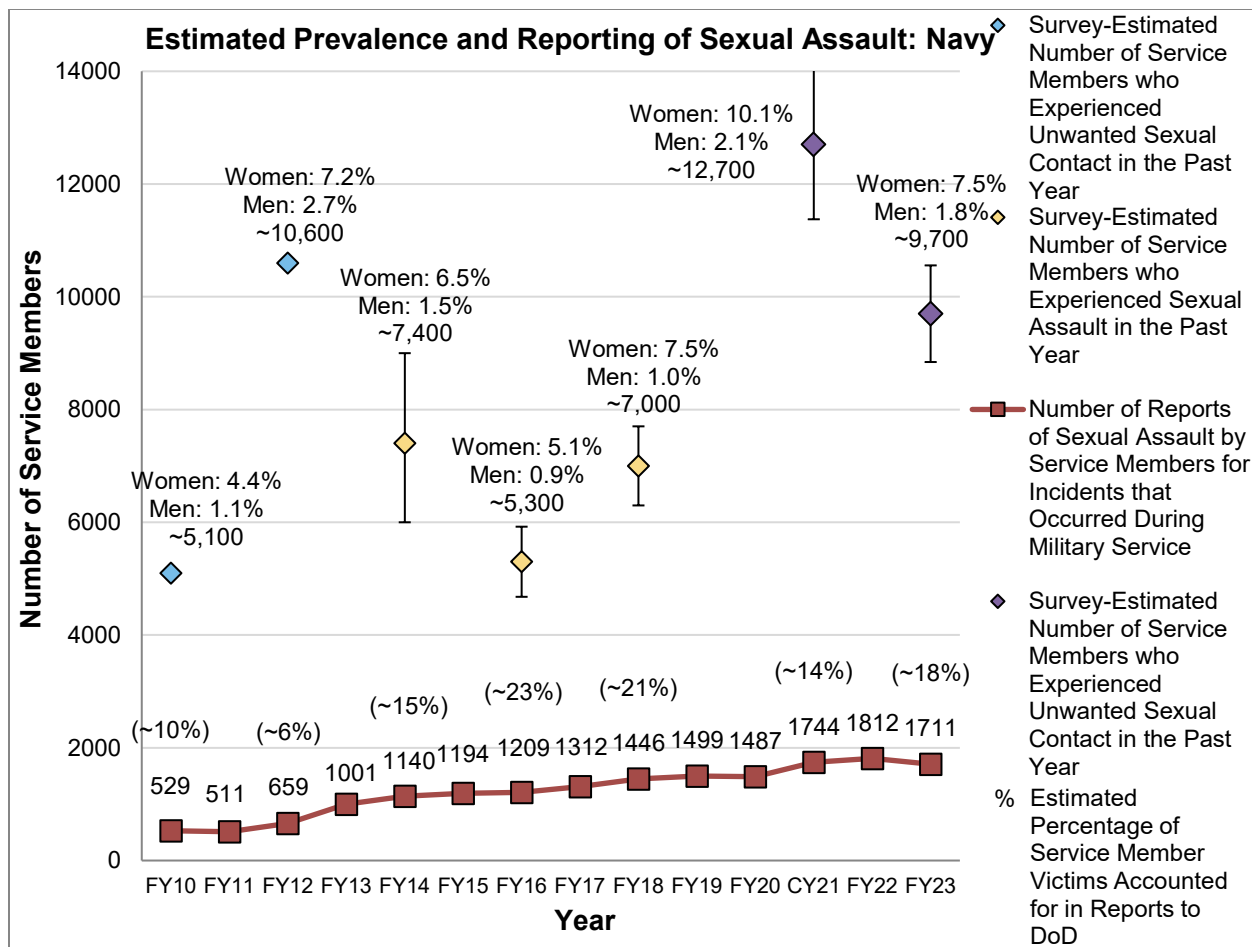
**Figure C – Metric 2a: Army Estimated Prevalence and Reporting of Sexual Assault and Unwanted Sexual Contact, FY10 – FY23**

**Note:** Error bars represent the 95 percent confidence interval for each estimate.

### Navy Prevalence and Reporting

In FY23, DoD estimated that 7.5 percent of active duty Navy women and 1.8 percent of active duty Navy men experienced an incident of unwanted sexual contact in the 12 months prior to being surveyed.

Figure D shows that 1,711 Service members made a report in FY23 to a military authority (compared to 1,812 Service members in FY22, an decrease of 5.6 percent) for an incident that occurred during military service in the past year.



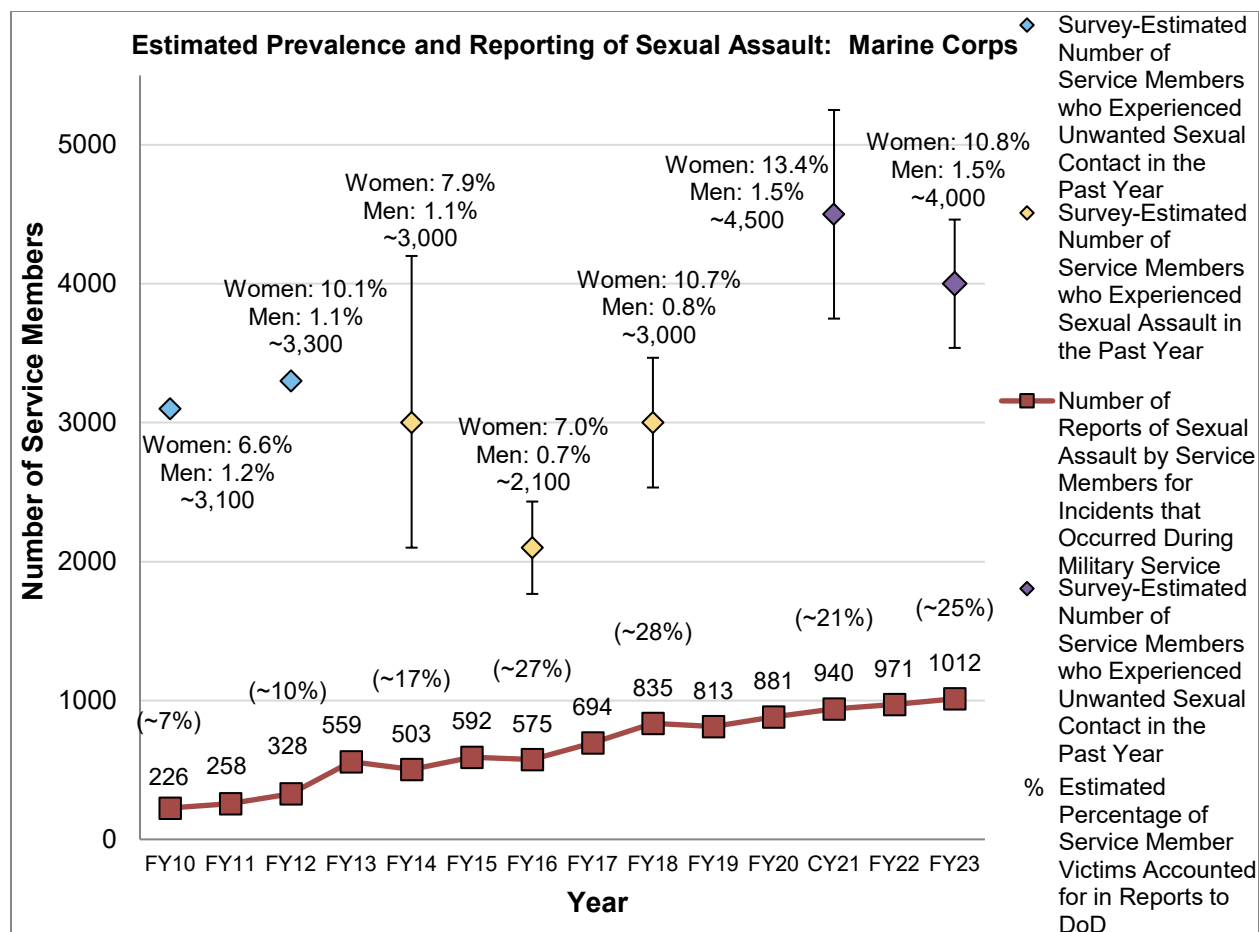
**Note:** Error bars represent the 95 percent confidence interval for each estimate.

**Figure D – Metric 2b: Navy Estimated Prevalence and Reporting of Sexual Assault and Unwanted Sexual Contact, FY10 – FY23**

### Marine Corps Prevalence and Reporting

In FY23, DoD estimated that 10.8 percent of active duty Marine Corps women and 1.5 percent of active duty Marine Corps men experienced an incident of unwanted sexual contact in the 12 months prior to being surveyed.

Figure E shows that 1,012 Service members made a report in FY23 to a military authority (compared to 971 Service members in FY22, an increase of 4.2 percent) for an incident that occurred during military service in the past year.



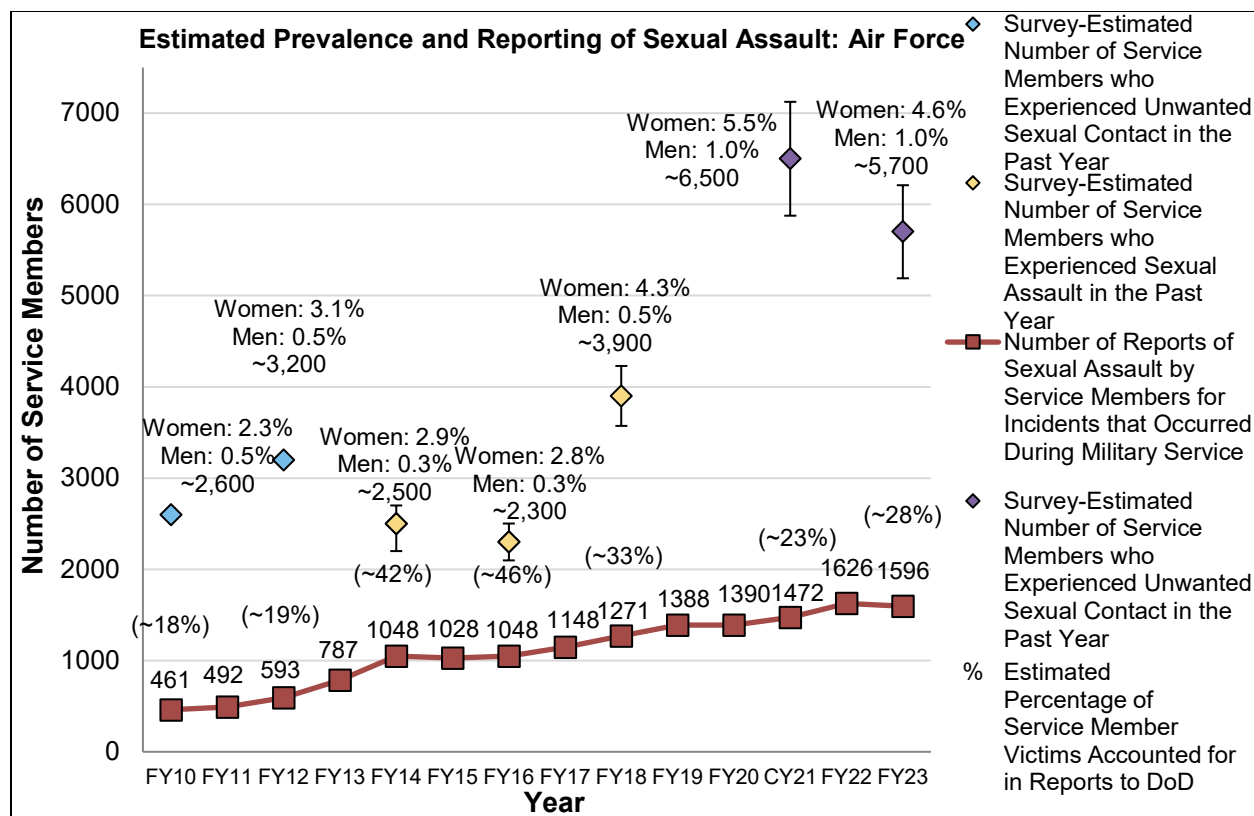
**Note:** Error bars represent the 95 percent confidence interval for each estimate.

**Figure E – Metric 2c: Marine Corps Estimated Prevalence and Reporting of Sexual Assault and Unwanted Sexual Contact, FY10 – FY23**

### Air Force Prevalence and Reporting

In FY23, DoD estimated that 4.6 percent of active duty Air Force women and 1.0 percent of active duty Air Force men experienced an incident of unwanted sexual contact in the 12 months prior to being surveyed.

Figure F shows that 1,596 Service members made a report in FY23 to a military authority (compared to 1,626 Service members in FY22, a decrease of 1.8 percent) for an incident that occurred during military service in the past year.



**Figure F – Metric 2d: Air Force Estimated Prevalence and Reporting of Sexual Assault and Unwanted Sexual Contact, FY10 – FY23**

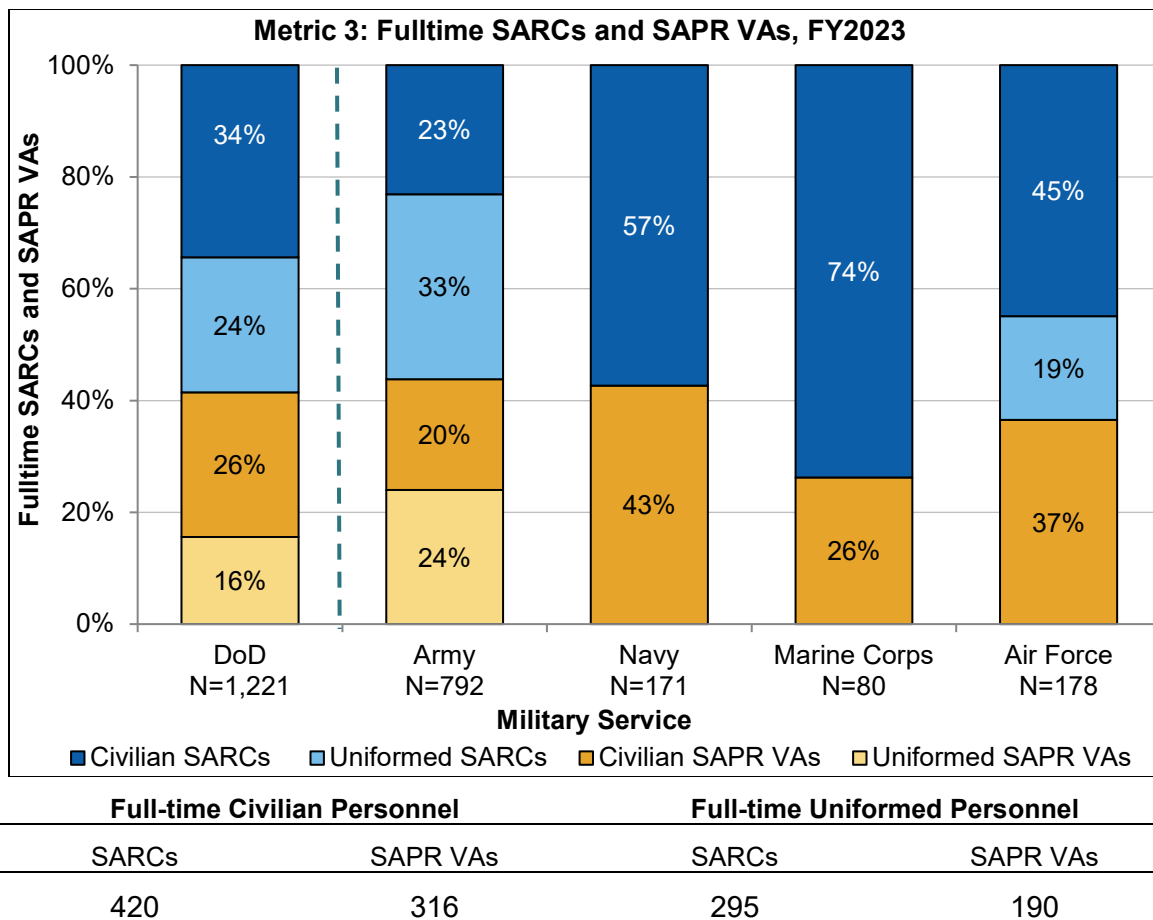
**Note:** Error bars represent the 95 percent confidence interval for each estimate.

DoD remains committed to providing Service members who experience sexual assault with a variety of reporting and care options in the DoD response system. In addition, DoD maintains its resolve to strengthen its prevention initiatives and evaluation efforts to ensure the effectiveness of such programs.

### **Metric 3: Full-time Certified Sexual Assault Response Coordinator and SAPR Victim Advocate Personnel Currently Able to Provide Victim Support**

**(Annual Metric; Updated for FY23)**

As illustrated in Figure G, there were 1,221 full-time civilian and Service member Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs), SAPR Victim Advocates (VAs), and Uniformed SAPR Victim Advocates (UVAs) working to provide victim support in FY23. In addition to fulltime SARCs and SAPR VAs/UVAs, the Military Services also employed collateral duty Service member SARCs and UVAs to provide support to victims on a part-time basis.

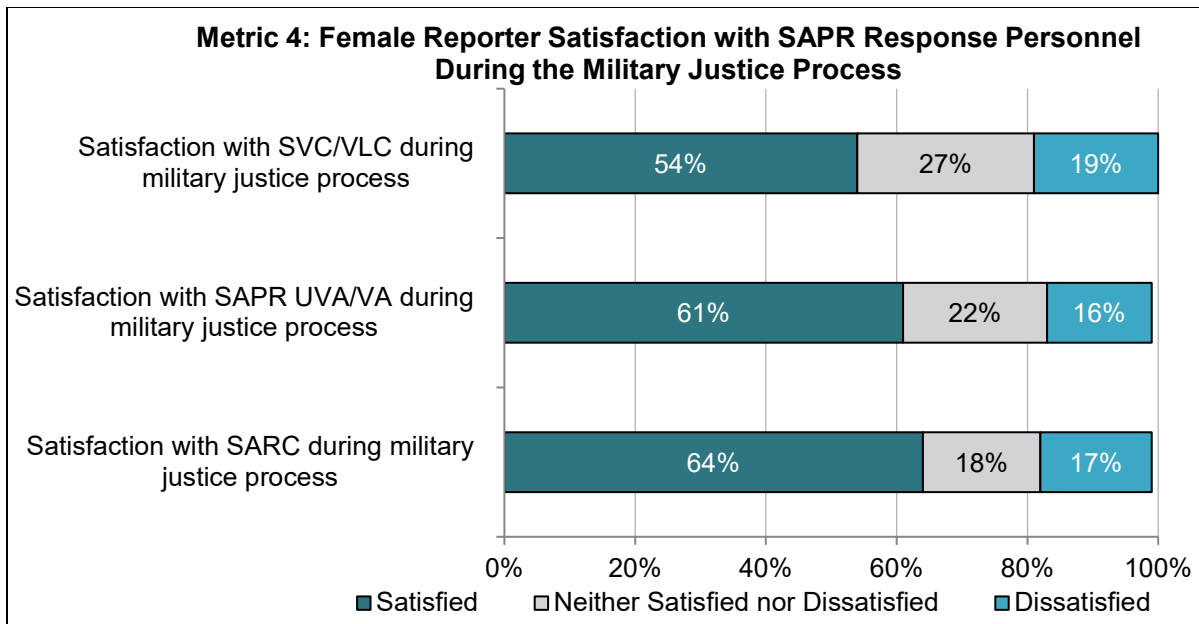


**Figure G – Metric 3: Full-time Certified SARC and SAPR VA Personnel Currently Able to Provide Victim Support, by Military Service**

## **Metric 4: Victim Experience – Satisfaction with Services Provided**

**(Biennial Metric; Updated for FY23)**

The Department estimated victim satisfaction with services on the 2023 *WGR*. The results show that satisfaction with SAPR response personnel remained relatively high, with roughly two-thirds of women who made a report of a past-year sexual assault and interacted with SARCs, SAPR UVAs/VAs, and SVCs/VLCs indicating they were satisfied with the services they received. Interactions with SARCs received the highest reported satisfaction. Results were not reportable for men who made a report.



**Figure H – Metric 4: Female Reporter Satisfaction with SAPR Response Personnel During the Military Justice Process**

## **Metric 5: Percentage of Cases with Victims Declining to Participate in the Military Justice Process**

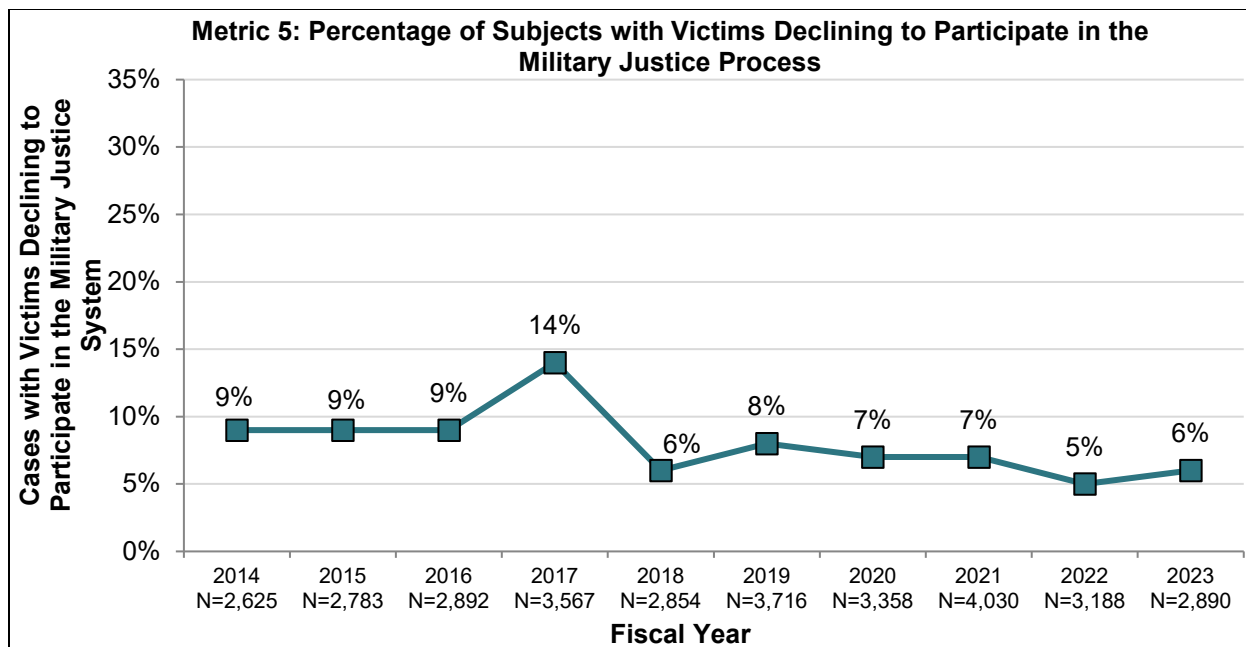
**(Annual Metric; Updated for FY23)**

To standardize and consistently improve the reliability and validity of DoD data, representatives from the Military Services meet routinely to review procedures for classifying and annotating case disposition information in DSAID. These meetings allow the Military Services to consistently report information properly and ensure data standardization, despite the turnover and changes in personnel.

After observing an increase in cases that could not progress in the military justice system because victims declined to participate, DoD engaged with Military Service representatives to review case reporting procedures and possible causes. This review led to improvements across the Military Services in their disposition reporting processes. The data for this year reflect the ongoing quality assurance process DoD leverages to ensure consistency between the Military Services and across reporting periods.

The Military Services reported that DoD commanders, in conjunction with their legal advisors, reviewed and made case disposition decisions following the completion of an investigation for 2,890 cases in FY23. In FY23, 6 percent of cases commanders considered for action did not progress in the military justice system to conclusion because commanders respected victims' desired non-participation in the process. As illustrated in Figure I, the percentage of cases with victims declining to participate increased from FY22 to FY23.



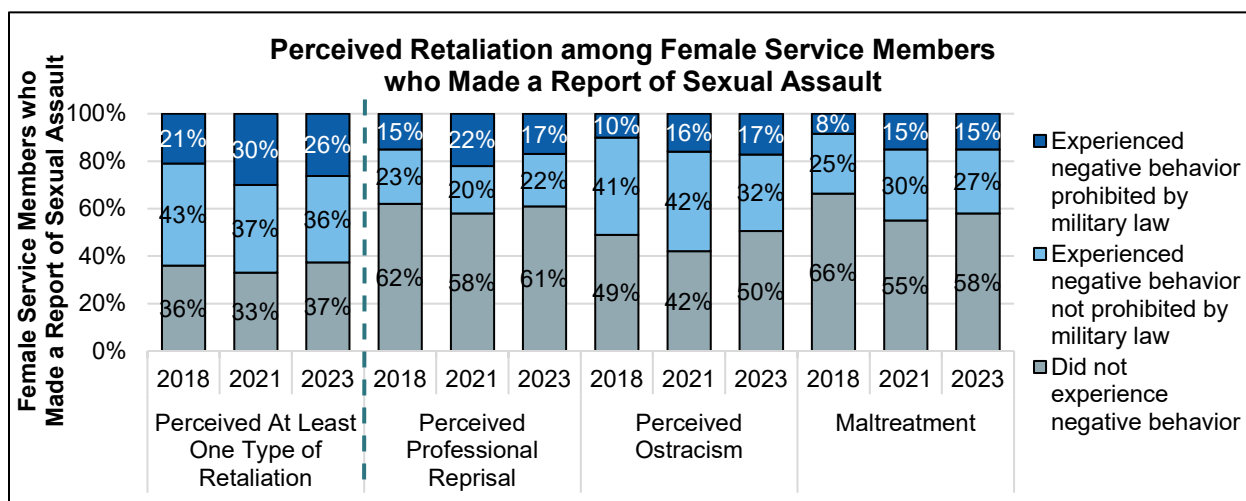


**Figure I – Metric 5: Cases with Victims Declining to Participate in the Military Justice Process, FY14 – FY23**

## Metric 6: Perceptions of Retaliation

(Biennial Metric; Updated for FY23)

DoD aims to foster a climate of confidence in which victims feel they can report sexual assault without concern for retaliation. To this end, DoD uses the *WGR* to ask respondents whether they experienced specific retaliatory behaviors following their report of sexual assault. Subsequent questions then assess the context of those experiences to further categorize which respondents indicated experiencing consequences that aligned with prohibited behaviors described in policy and law as retaliation. Those behaviors that do not align with violations of the UCMJ or policy are referred to as “perceived retaliation.”



**Figure J – Metric 6: Perceived Retaliation Among Female Active Duty Service Members Who Made**

## a Report of Sexual Assault<sup>9</sup>

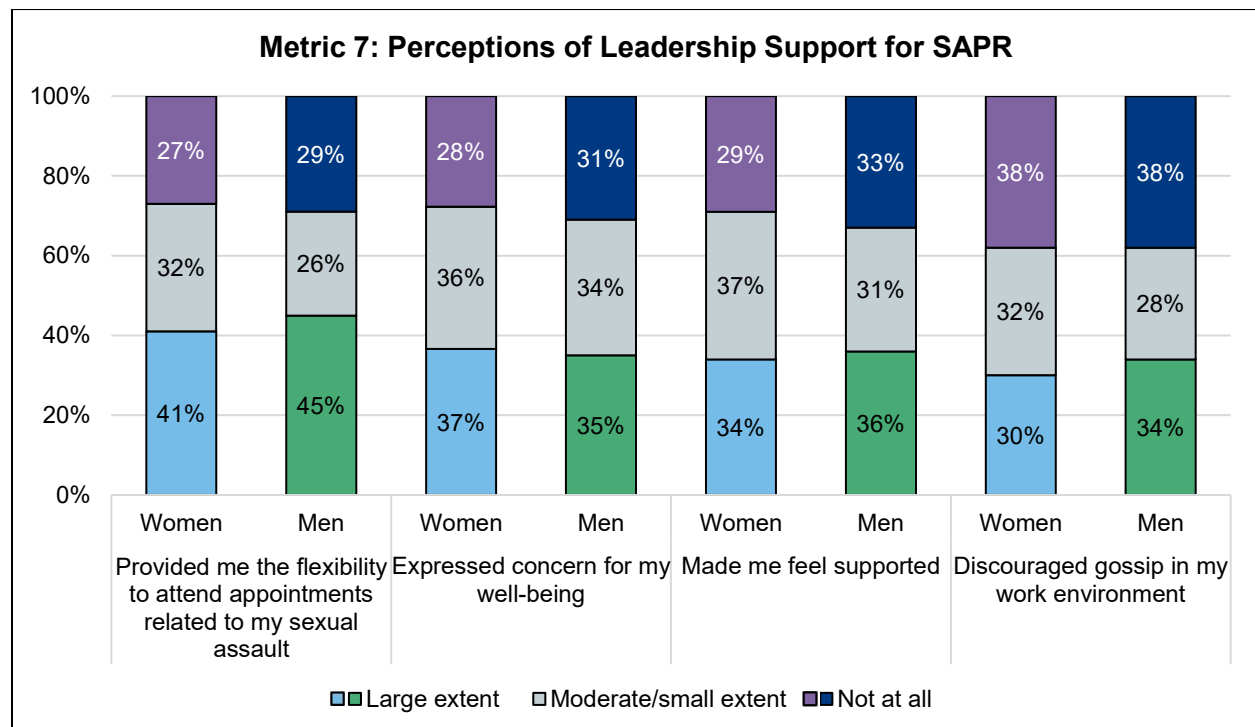
Of female Service members who indicated on the survey that they experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past year and reported it to a DoD authority, 62 percent indicated perceiving at least one retaliatory behavior associated with their report. However, once the context of those alleged behaviors was assessed, 17 percent of victims' experiences aligned with the legal criteria for professional reprisal, 17 percent aligned with ostracism, and 15 percent aligned with criteria for maltreatment (Figure J). Responses to these survey items do not constitute a report of retaliation, nor do they constitute a finding under the law that the victim experienced some form of retaliation. Rather, these responses allow DoD to gain insight into the broad range of negative consequences Service members perceive as being associated with their sexual assault reports.

### Metric 7: Perceptions of Leadership Support for SAPR

(Biennial Metric; Updated for FY23)

DoD administered the last iteration of leadership support after sexual assault reporting questions on the 2021 *WGRA*.

Respondents indicated their perceptions of their leadership's actions in response to their sexual assault report. Figure K depicts the average agreement with these items for both male and female Service members who indicated experiencing unwanted sexual contact and reported it. Perceptions of leadership support for SAPR were fairly similar between men and women, with men indicating slightly higher levels of support than women.



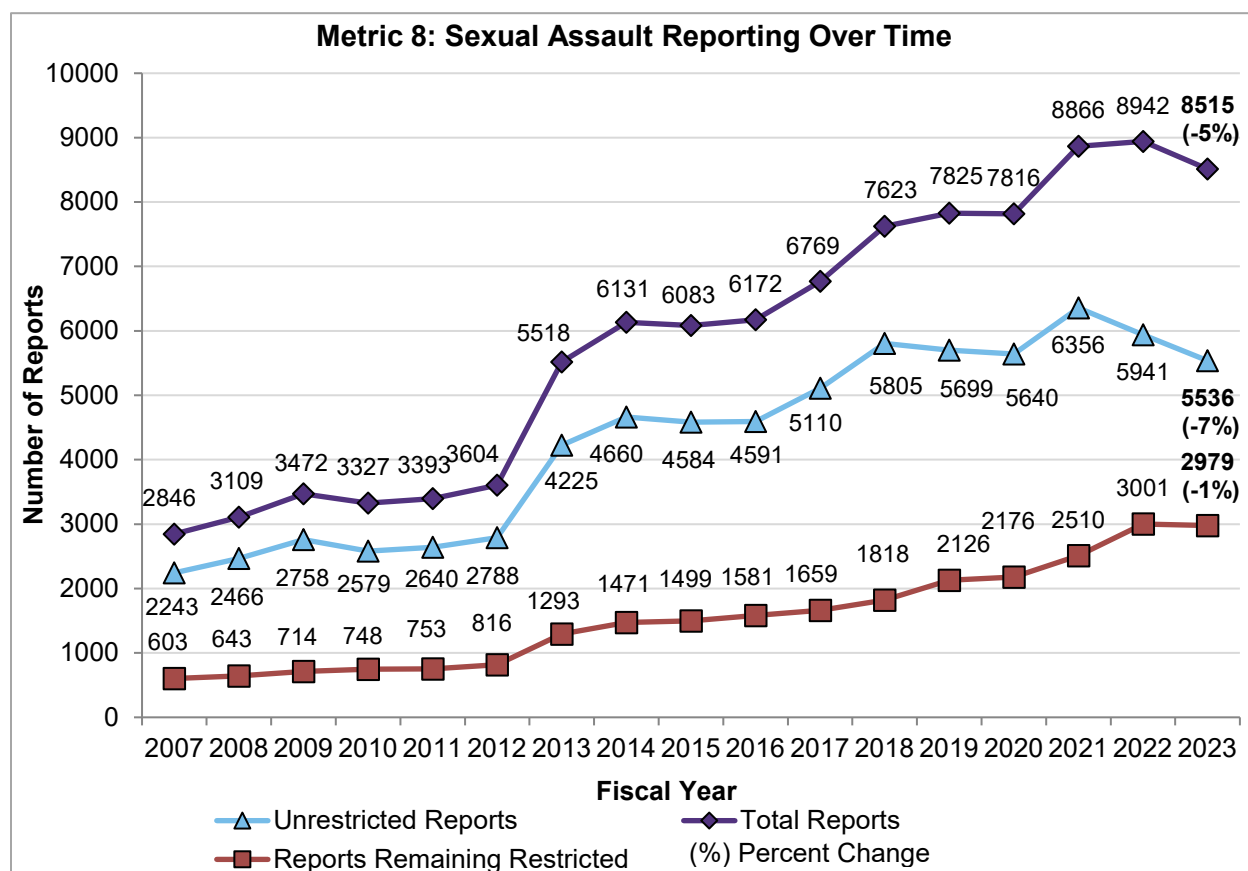
**Figure K – Metric 7: Active Duty Service Member Perception of Leadership Support After a Report Was Made**

<sup>9</sup> Data for men on this metric were not reportable.

## Metric 8: Reports of Sexual Assault Over Time

(Annual Metric; Updated for FY23)

In FY23, the Military Services received 8,515 reports of sexual assault involving Service members as either victims or subjects (Figure L). While DoD received these reports in FY23, a portion of reported incidents occurred in prior FYs and/or prior to military service.



Fiscal Year	Total Reports	=	Unrestricted	+	Remaining Restricted
2023	8,515	=	5,536 (65%)	+	2,979 (35%)
2022	8,942	=	5,941 (66%)	+	3,001 (34%)

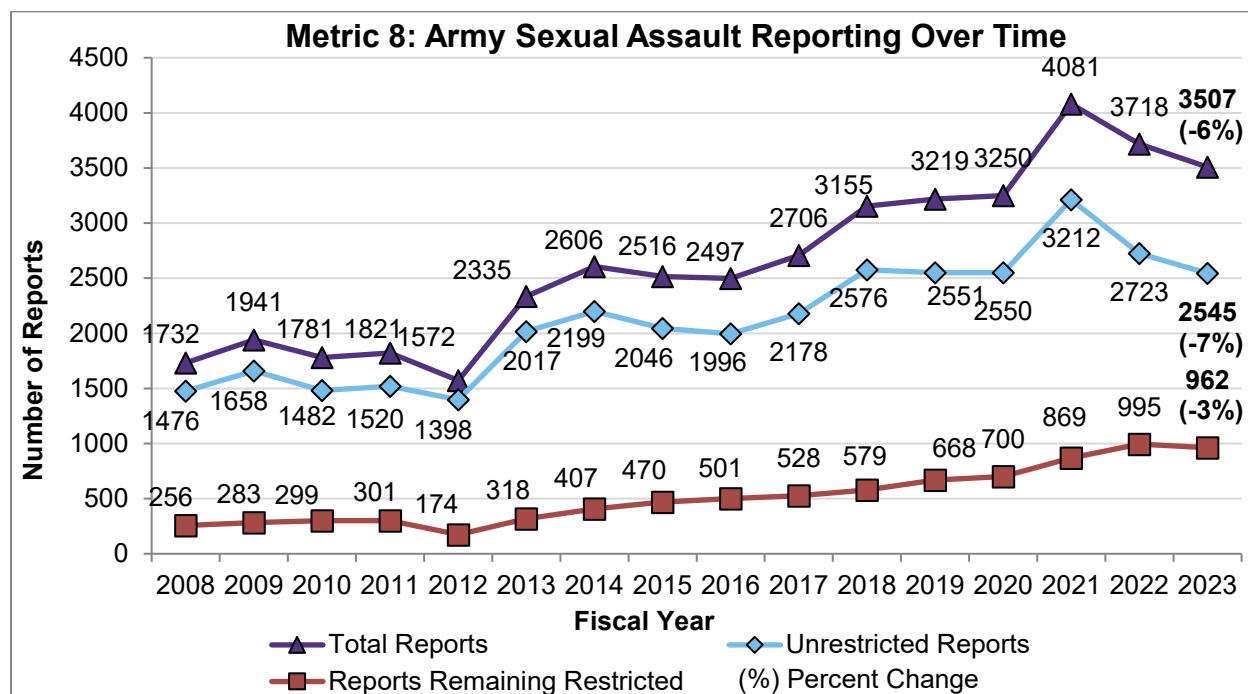
**Figure L – Metric 8: Reports of Sexual Assault Over Time, FY10 – FY23**

Of the 8,515 reports in FY23, 541 (6 percent) were made by Service members for incidents that occurred prior to their entering military service.<sup>10</sup> The Military Services received 5,536

<sup>10</sup> Prior to FY14, an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault may have included one or more victims and one or more subjects. DoD relied upon MCIOs to provide the number of Unrestricted Reports and the subsequent number of victims and subjects associated with those reports each year. In FY14, DoD transitioned to DSAID as the primary source of reporting statistics with each Unrestricted Report corresponding to a single victim.

Unrestricted Reports involving Service members as victims or subjects in FY23.<sup>11</sup> The Military Services initially received 3,600 Restricted Reports involving Service members as either victims or subjects. Of the 3,600 initial Restricted Reports, 17 percent (621 reports) later converted to Unrestricted Reports. These converted Restricted Reports are now counted with the Unrestricted Reports. At the end of FY23, 2,979 reports remained Restricted.

Figures M through P display the reports over time for each of the Military Services.

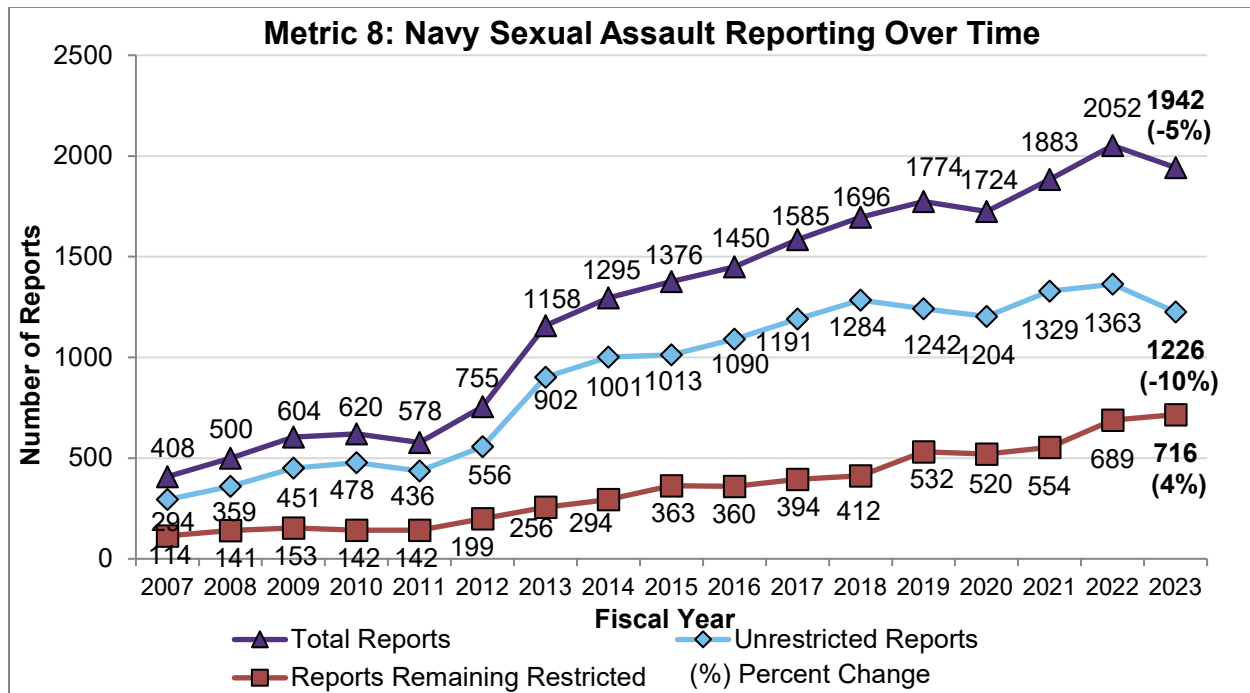


Fiscal Year	Total Reports	=	Unrestricted	+	Remaining Restricted
2023	3,507	=	2,545 (73%)	+	962 (27%)
2022	3,718	=	2,723 (73%)	+	995 (27%)

**Figure M – Metric 8: Army Reports of Sexual Assault Over Time, FY10 – FY23**

Army received 2,545 Unrestricted Reports involving Service members as victims or subjects in FY22. Army authorities initially received 1,147 Restricted Reports involving Service members as either victims or subjects. Of the 1,147 initial Restricted Reports, about 16 percent (185 reports) later converted to Unrestricted Reports. These converted Restricted Reports are now counted with the Unrestricted Reports. At the end of FY23, 962 reports remained Restricted.

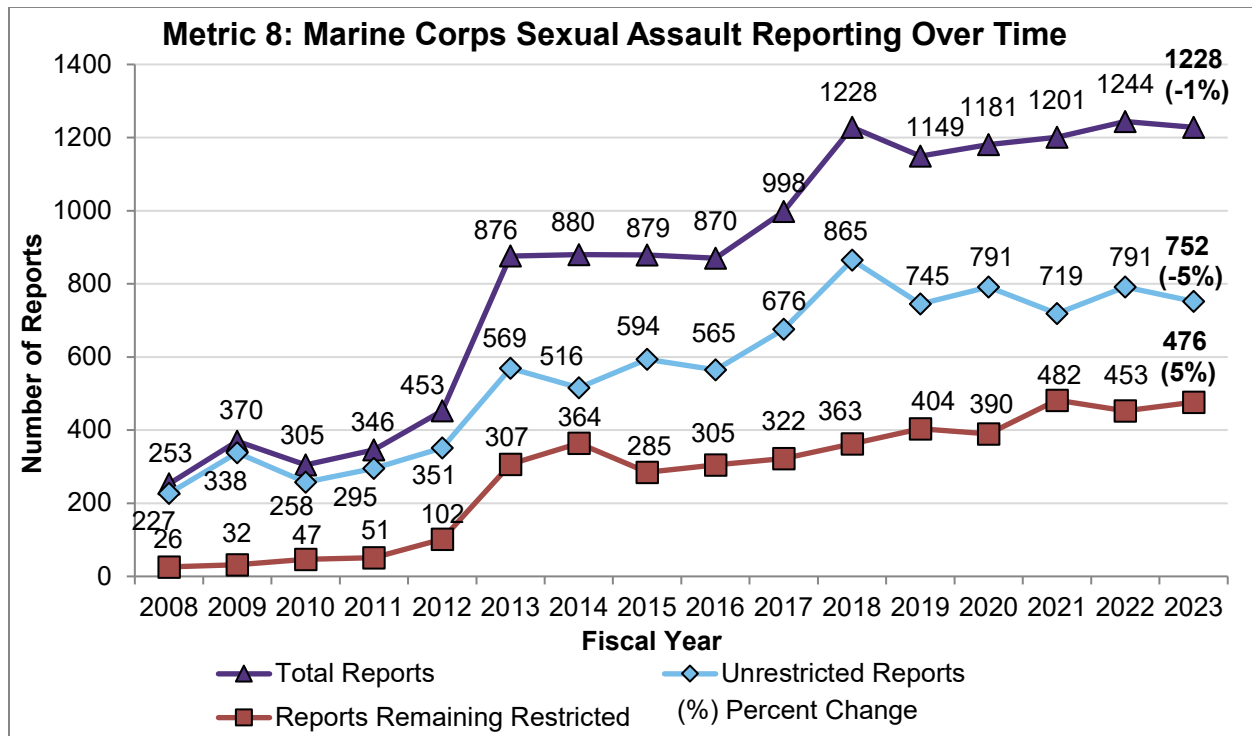
<sup>11</sup> Beginning with the implementation of DSAID in 2014, DoD has extracted and analyzed data six weeks after the end of each FY to allow sufficient time for data validation. DSAID is a live database, and its records change daily to reflect case status. During this six-week period, 39 additional Restricted Reports converted to Unrestricted. After a report converts from Restricted to Unrestricted, all data associated with the report is then counted in the Unrestricted Report category. These 39 reports that were made during the FY converted to Unrestricted in the six-week period after the end of the FY and are therefore included with the 621 report conversions.



Fiscal Year	Total Reports	=	Unrestricted	+	Remaining Restricted
2023	1,942	=	1,226 (63%)	+	716 (37%)
2022	2,052	=	1,363 (66%)	+	689 (34%)

**Figure N – Metric 8: Navy Reports of Sexual Assault Over Time, FY10 – FY23**

Navy received 1,226 Unrestricted Reports involving Service members as victims or subjects in FY22. Navy authorities initially received 873 Restricted Reports involving Service members as either victims or subjects. Of the 873 initial Restricted Reports, about 18 percent (157 reports) later converted to Unrestricted Reports. These converted Restricted Reports are now counted with the Unrestricted Reports. At the end of FY23, 716 reports remained Restricted.

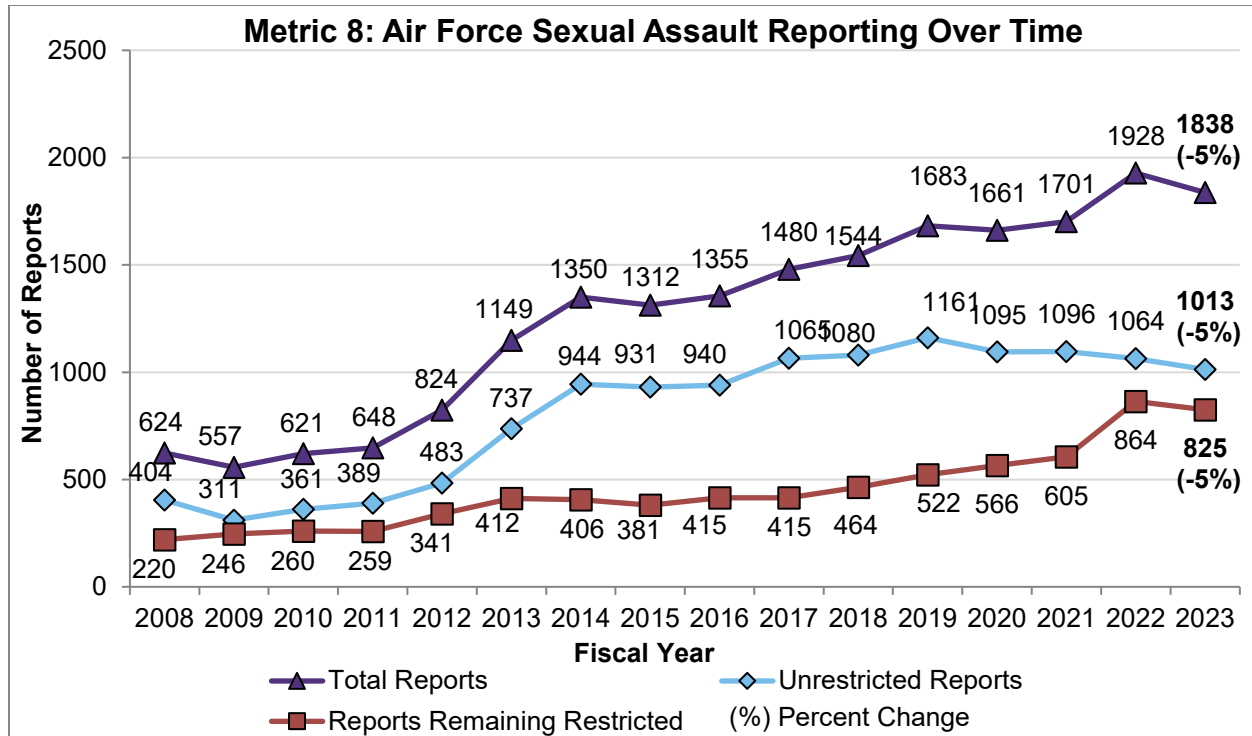


Fiscal Year	Total Reports	=	Unrestricted	+	Remaining Restricted
2023	1,228	=	752 (61%)	+	476 (39%)
2022	1,244	=	791 (64%)	+	453 (36%)

**Figure O – Metric 8: Marine Corps Reports of Sexual Assault Over Time, FY10 – FY23**

Marine Corps received 752 Unrestricted Reports involving Service members as victims or subjects in FY22. Marine Corps authorities initially received 570 Restricted Reports involving Service members as either victims or subjects. Of the 570 initial Restricted Reports, about 17 percent (94 reports) later converted to Unrestricted Reports. These converted Restricted Reports are now counted with the Unrestricted Reports. At the end of FY23, 476 reports remained Restricted.





Fiscal Year	Total Reports	=	Unrestricted	+	Remaining Restricted
2023	1,838	=	1,013 (55%)	+	825 (45%)
2022	1,928	=	1,064 (55%)	+	864 (45%)

**Figure P – Metric 8: Air Force Reports of Sexual Assault Over Time, FY10 – FY23**

Air Force received 1,013 Unrestricted Reports involving Service members as victims or subjects in FY22. Air Force authorities initially received 1,010 Restricted Reports involving Service members as either victims or subjects. Of the 1,010 initial Restricted Reports, about 18 percent (185 reports) later converted to Unrestricted Reports. These converted Restricted Reports are now counted with the Unrestricted Reports. At the end of FY23, 825 reports remained Restricted.

# Non-Metrics

## Non-Metric 1: Command Action – Case Dispositions

(Annual Metric; Updated for FY23)

The following describes outcomes for completed investigations with case disposition results reported in FY23. Congress requires DoD to report on the case dispositions (outcomes) of sexual assault allegations in Unrestricted Reports made against Service members (DoDI 6495.02). When a person is the subject of multiple investigations, he/she will also be associated with more than one case disposition in DSAID (see Appendix B for further detail).

In FY23, 2,890 cases investigated for sexual assault were primarily under the legal authority of the DoD. However, as in the civilian criminal justice system, evidentiary issues, statutes of limitations, and victim preferences may have led DoD not to take disciplinary action in some cases. In addition, commanders may have declined to take action after a legal review of the matter indicated that the allegations against the accused were unfounded, meaning they were determined to be false or baseless. In total, command action was not pursued in about 37 percent of the cases considered for action by military commanders in FY23 (Figure Q). For the remaining 63 percent of cases considered for command action, commanders had sufficient evidence and legal authority to support some form of disciplinary action for a sexual assault offense or other misconduct. Figure Q displays command action taken from FY10 to FY23 and Figure R displays command action in FY23 for penetrating versus sexual contact crimes alleged/investigated.

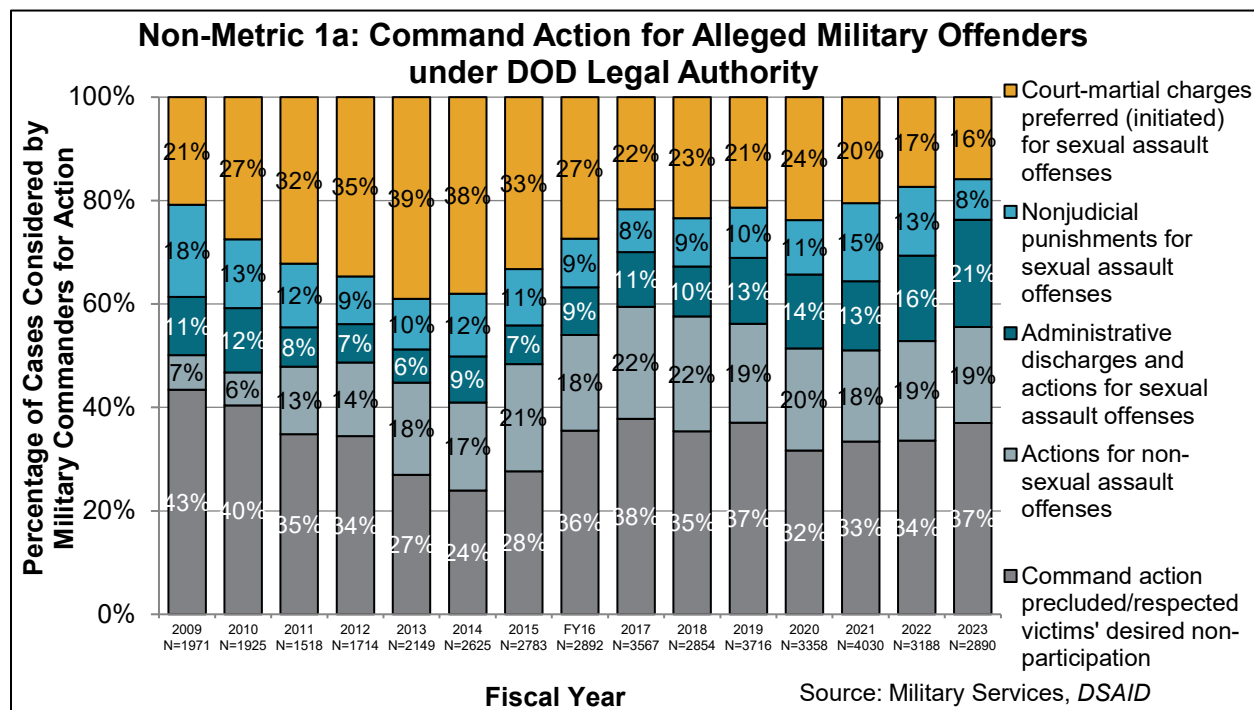
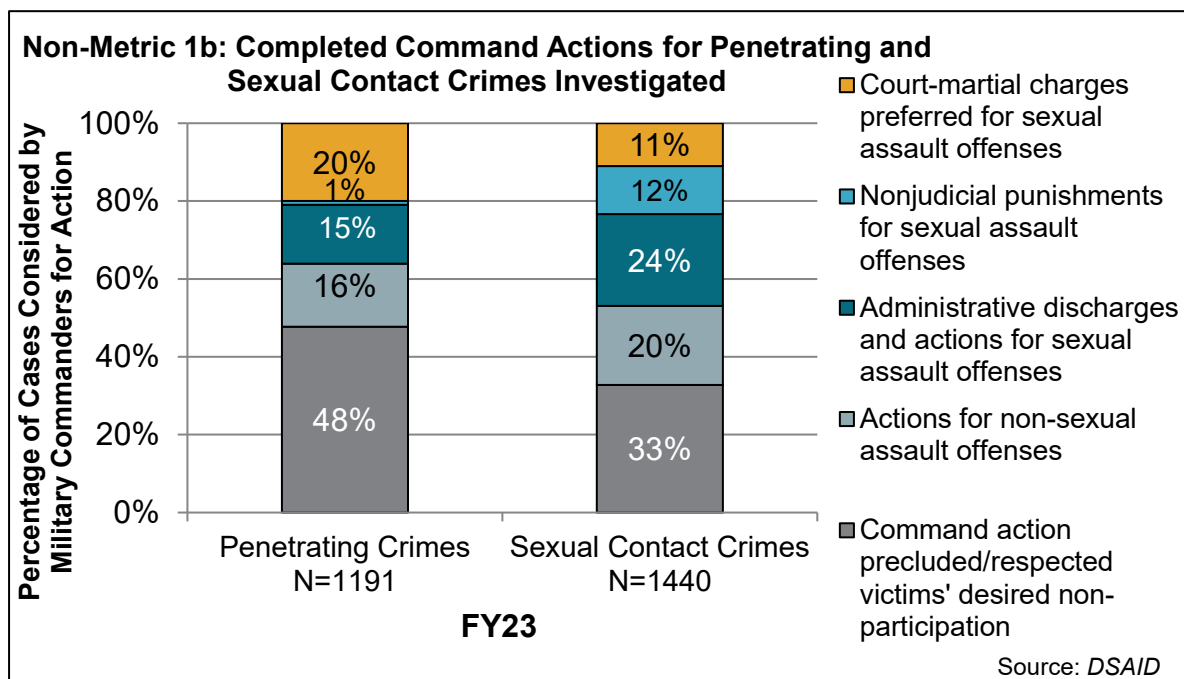


Figure Q – Non-Metric 1a: Command Action for Cases Under DoD Legal Authority, FY10 – FY23

Case Dispositions	Count	Percent
Court-Martial Charge Preferral for Sexual Assault Offense	459	16%
Nonjudicial Punishment for Sexual Assault Offense	226	8%
Admin Discharge and Actions for Sexual Assault Offense	599	21%
Action for Non-Sexual Assault Offense	537	19%
<i>Command Action Precluded/Respected Victims' Desired Non-Participation</i>	1,069	37%

**Notes:** Command action may not be possible when there is insufficient evidence of a crime to prosecute, the statute of limitations expires, the victim dies before action can be taken, or when the allegations against the alleged offender are unfounded. A command may determine that action is not appropriate where the victim declines to participate in the justice process. Percentages may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.



**Notes:** This figure only includes command actions in which the action was completed in FY23. Command actions pending completion (e.g., court-martial preferred but pending trial) are not included in this graph. Additionally, there were 56 completed command actions that could not be classified as penetrating or sexual contact crimes, because the crime investigated was attempted sexual assault or unknown.

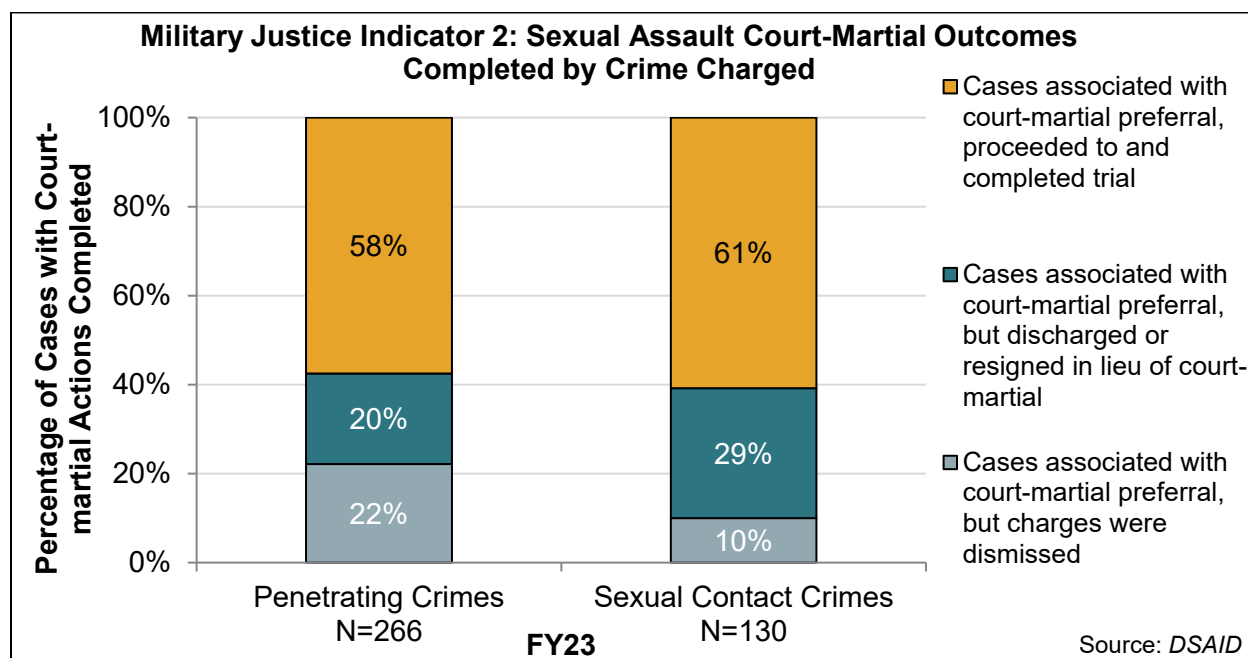
**Figure R – Non-Metric 1b: Completed Command Actions for Penetrating and Sexual Assault Crimes Investigated**

## Non-Metric 2: Court-Martial Outcomes

(Annual Metric; Updated for FY23)

Figure S illustrates case outcomes in the court-martial process, displayed by type of crime charged: penetrating (i.e., rape and sexual assault) crimes compared to sexual contact crimes. Not all cases associated with court-martial preferral proceed to trial. In certain circumstances, the Military Service may approve a resignation or discharge in lieu of court-martial (RILO/DILO). Furthermore, Article 32 (pre-trial) hearings can result in a recommendation to dismiss all or some of the charges. Commanders may use evidence gathered during sexual assault investigations or evidence heard at an Article 32 hearing to impose a nonjudicial punishment

(NJP) for other misconduct. As depicted in Figure S, most cases associated with court-martial referral, for both penetrating and sexual contact crime charges, proceeded to trial.<sup>12</sup>



Sexual Assault Offenses	Penetrating Crimes		Sexual Contact Crimes	
C-M Actions Completed in FY23	266		130	
Cases Dismissed	59	22%	13	10%
RILO/DILO Cases	54	20%	38	29%
<b>Proceeded to Trial</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>61%</b>
Acquitted	50	33%	15	19%
<b>Convicted (any charge)</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>81%</b>

**Notes:** This figure only includes courts-martial in which the action was completed in FY23. Cases associated with court-martial referral but pending trial are not included in this graph. Percentages may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

**Figure S – Non-Metric 2: Sexual Assault Court-Martial Outcomes Completed by Crime Charged**

In FY23, of the 153 penetrating crime allegations that proceeded to trial, 50 (33 percent) ended in acquittal and 103 (67 percent) ended in a conviction of any charge. Of the 79 sexual contact crime allegations that proceeded to trial, 15 (19 percent) ended in acquittal and 64 (81 percent) ended in a conviction of any charge at trial.

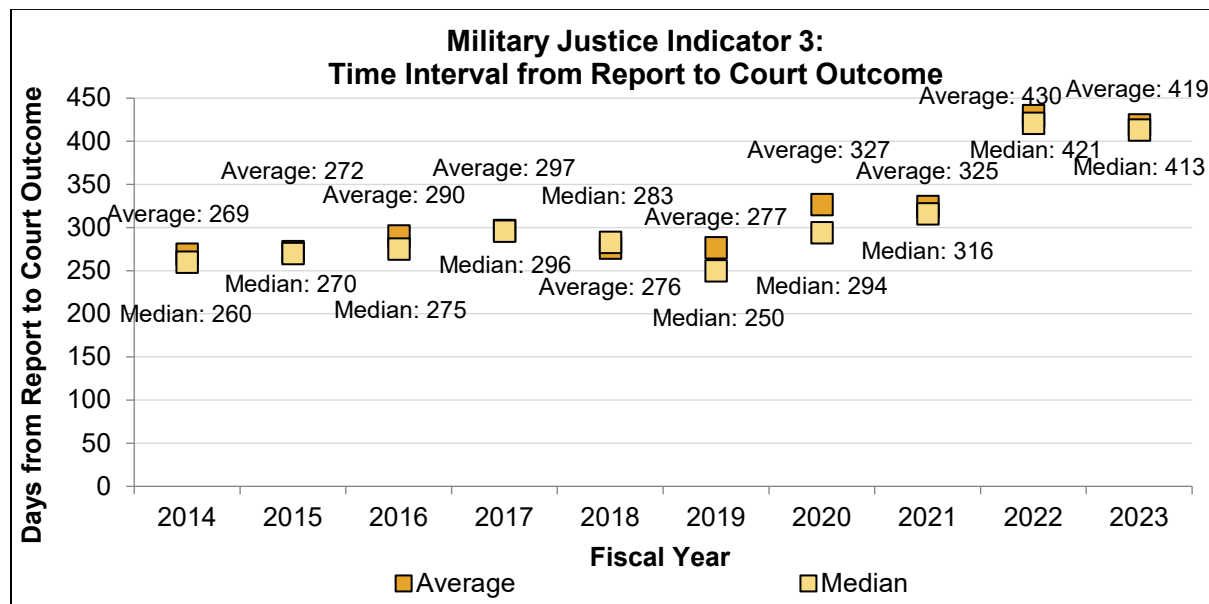
### Non-Metric 3: Time Interval from Report of Sexual Assault to Court Outcome

(Annual Metric; Updated for FY23)

As illustrated in Figure T, the average and median length of time from the date a victim signs the official form electing to make a report of sexual assault (DD Form 2910) to the date that court-martial proceedings concluded was 419 days (13.8 months) and 413 days (13.6 months),

<sup>12</sup> Subjects charged with sexual assault crimes at court-martial can also be charged with other misconduct in addition to sexual assault offenses.

respectively. A variety of factors, such as the complexity of the allegation, the need for laboratory analysis of the evidence, the quantity and type of legal proceedings, the availability of counsel and judges, and impacts of the coronavirus pandemic (in FY20 and FY21) may affect the interval of time between a report of sexual assault and the conclusion of a court-martial.



**Figure T – Non-Metric 3: Time Interval from Report to Court Outcome, FY14 – FY23**

## **Non-Metric 4: Time Interval from Report of Sexual Assault to Nonjudicial Punishment Outcome**

**(Annual Metric; Updated for FY23)**

In FY23, the average and median length of time from the date of report to the date that the nonjudicial punishment (NJP) process is concluded (e.g., punishment imposed or NJP not rendered) was 201 days (6.6 months) and 182 days (6.0 months), respectively (Figure U). Like Non-Metric 3, a variety of factors influence the interval of time between a report of sexual assault and the conclusion of NJP.

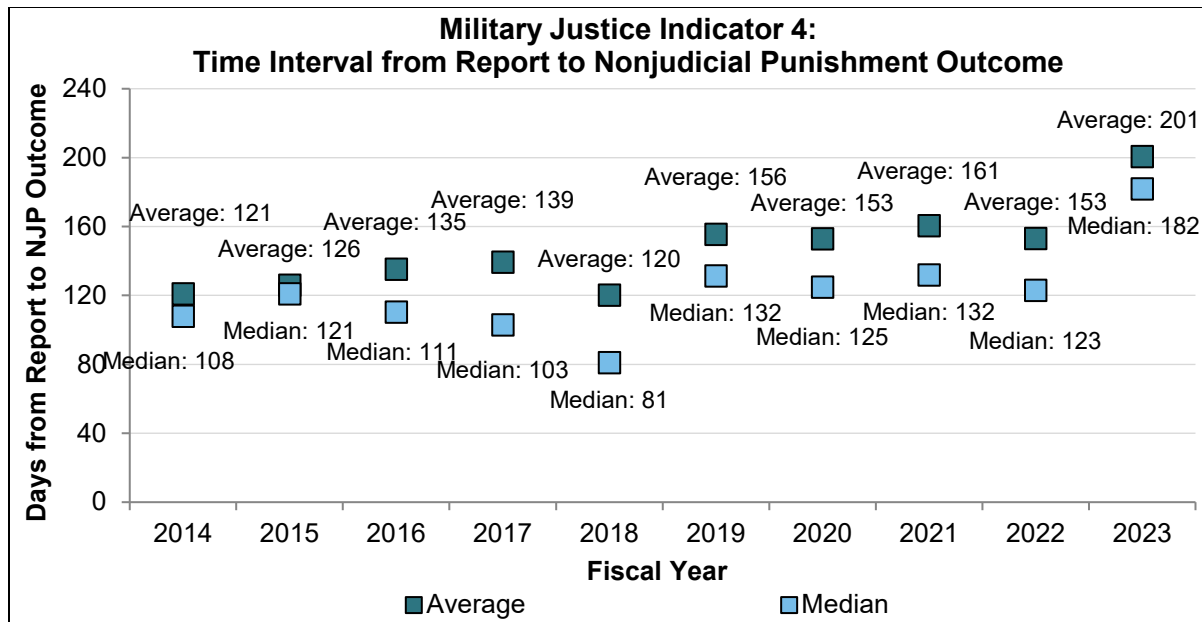
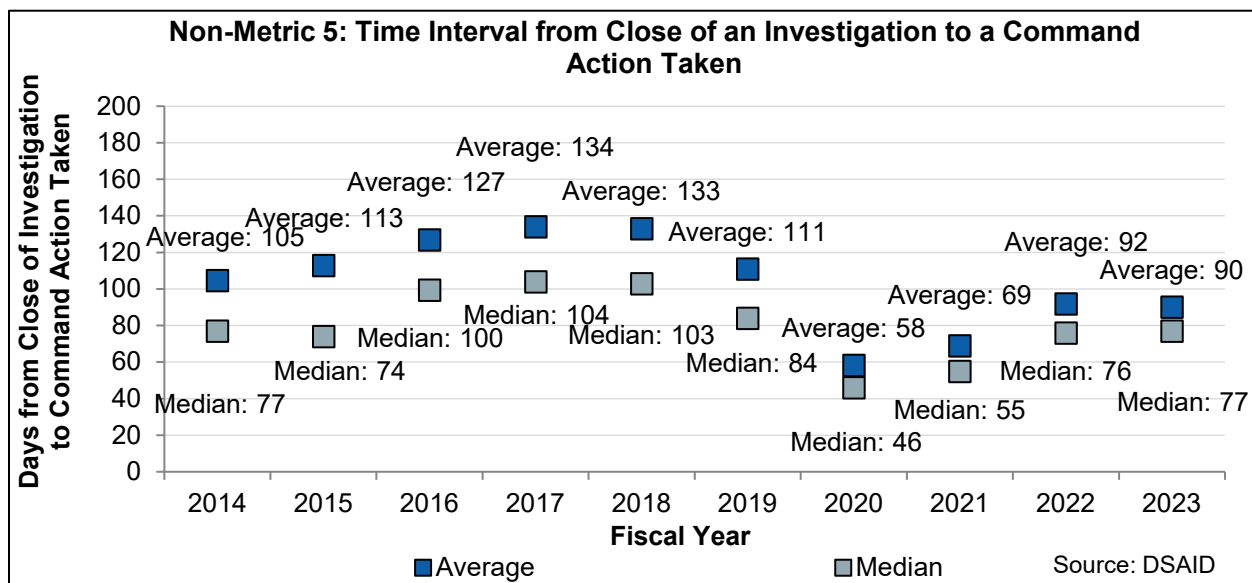


Figure U – Non-Metric 4: Time Interval from Report to Nonjudicial Punishment Outcome, FY14 – FY23

## Non-Metric 5: Time Interval from Close of an Investigation to a Command Action Taken

(Annual Metric; Updated for FY23)

Figure V illustrates the length of time from the date of the close of an investigation to the date a command action was taken. In FY23, the average time interval for this metric was 90 days and the median was 77 days. As with Non-Metrics 3 and 4, there is no expected or set time for this to occur.



**Notes:** This metric describes the length of time from the date of the close of an investigation to the date a command action was taken.



**Figure V – Non-Metric 5: Time Interval from Close of an Investigation to a Command Action Date, FY14 – FY23**

## Non-Metric 6: Investigation Length

(Annual Metric; Updated for FY23)

As illustrated in Figure W, it took an average of 122 days (4.0 months) to complete a sexual assault investigation in FY23. This is more than the 103 days in FY22. It is important to note that the length of an investigation does not necessarily reflect an investigation's quality. Investigation length is dependent on various factors specific to the case, including the complexity of the allegation, the number and location of potential witnesses involved, and the laboratory analysis required for the evidence.



Investigation Information	FY22	FY23
Number of Completed Investigations	4,516	4,218
Average Investigation Length	103	122
Median Investigation Length	90	90

**Figure W – Non-Metric 6: Investigation Length, FY13 – FY23**



## Appendix D: Aggregate DoD Data Matrices



# Unrestricted Reports

DoD FY23 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY		
<p><b>A. FY23 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT</b> (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) <b>BY</b> or <b>AGAINST</b> Service Members.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY23. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.</p> <p>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>	FY23 Totals	
<b># FY23 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)</b>		<b>5366</b>
# Service Member Victims		4721
# Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Service Member Subject		606
# Relevant Data Not Available		39
<b># Unrestricted Reports in the following categories</b>		<b>5366</b>
# Service Member on Service Member		2777
# Service Member on Non-Service Member		606
# Non-Service Member on Service Member		226
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member		777
# Relevant Data Not Available		980
<b># Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring</b>		<b>5366</b>
# On military installation		2617
# Off military installation		1777
# Unidentified location		972
<b># Service Member Victims in Unrestricted Reports</b>		<b>4721</b>
# Army Victims		2082
# Navy Victims		1139
# Marine Corps Victims		635
# Air Force Victims		856
# Space Force Victims		7
# Coast Guard Victims		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		2
<b># Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation</b>		<b>5366</b>
<b># Victims in investigations initiated during FY23</b>		<b>4969</b>
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 30-SEP-2023		2252
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 30-SEP-2023		2717
<b># Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming</b>		<b>118</b>
<b># Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement</b>		<b>279</b>
# Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ		71
# Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations		3
# Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service		27
# Victims - Other		178
<b># All Restricted Reports received in FY23 (one Victim per report)</b>		<b>3600</b>
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)		621
<b># Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of FY23</b>		<b>2979</b>
<b>B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FOR FY23</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>	<b>FY23 Totals for Service Member Victim Cases</b>
<b>Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report</b>	<b>5366</b>	<b>4721</b>
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	1395	1227
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	636	548
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	524	464
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	1391	1200
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	818	700
# Relevant Data Not Available	602	582
<b>Time of sexual assault</b>	<b>5366</b>	<b>4721</b>
# Midnight to 6 am	2167	1836
# 6 am to 6 pm	945	844
# 6 pm to midnight	1301	1134
# Unknown	322	302
# Relevant Data Not Available	631	605
<b>Day of sexual assault</b>	<b>5366</b>	<b>4721</b>
# Sunday	744	619
# Monday	593	526
# Tuesday	465	425
# Wednesday	456	397
# Thursday	557	495
# Friday	906	778
# Saturday	1040	896
# Relevant Data Not Available	605	585

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

C. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (VICTIM AND SUBJECT GENDER)	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Multiple Mixed Gender Assault	Relevant Data Not Available	FY23 Totals			
# Service Member on Service Member	2514	776	134	134	239	581	14	974	5366			
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	1793	685	100	115	15	54	11	3	2772			
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	552	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	606			
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	130	44	26	0	0	0	0	0	226			
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	23	12	7	1	210	513	0	2	777			
# Relevant Data Not Available	11	3	1	0	0	0	0	965	980			
FY23 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT BY MATTER INVESTIGATED TYPE (May not reflect what crimes can be charged upon completion of investigation)												
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (MOST SERIOUS CRIME ALLEGED, AS CATEGORIZED BY THE MILITARY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ORGANIZATION)	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses							
	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	FY23 Totals	
	D1.	294	19	1349	0	30	2305	2	8	39	1320	5366
	# Service Member on Service Member	85	14	638	0	14	1642	1	3	11	388	2772
	# Service Member on Non-Service Member	68	3	245	0	0	226	0	1	2	64	606
	# Non-Service Member on Service Member	17	3	50	0	0	0	0	1	2	77	226
	# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	49	6	296	0	3	198	1	4	14	210	777
	# Relevant Data Not Available	75	1	119	0	0	135	0	0	2	634	980
	D2.	218	15	1087	0	30	2058	2	7	35	1259	4771
	TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY23 Reports	180	6	862	0	20	1307	2	6	25	917	3328
# Service Member Victims: Female	38	9	225	0	10	761	0	1	10	342	1396	
# Service Member Victims: Male	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)

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS		FY23 Totals
<b>E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During FY23</b>		
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 FY23		4568
# Investigations Completed as of FY23 End (group by MCIO #)		2508
# Investigations Pending Completion as of FY23 End (group by MCIO #)		2062
# Subjects in investigations Initiated During FY23		4340
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		1633
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		1623
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		10
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		969
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		968
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		4
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		504
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		500
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		4
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations		200
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		949
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		26
Note: Service Member Subjects are drawn from Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.		
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement		26
# Other Service Member 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		37
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service		12
# Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available		10
<b>E2. Service Investigations Completed during FY23</b>		
Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the FY23. These investigations may have been initiated during the FY23 or any prior FY.		
# Total Investigations completed by Services during FY23 (Group by MCIO Case Number)		4218
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim		212
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject		268
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject		74
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY23 involving a Victim supported by your Service		4165
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		1510
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		1494
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		16
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		1063
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		1052
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		4
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		538
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		533
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		5
# Non-Service Member Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service		185
# Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service		852
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available		17
# Victims in investigations completed during FY23, supported by your Service		4548
# Service Member Victims in CID investigations		1646
# Your Service Member Victims in CID investigations		1617
# Other Service Member Victims in CID investigations		29
# Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations		1618
# Your Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations		1598
# Other Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations		20
# Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations		632
# Your Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations		628
# Other Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations		4
# Non-Service Member Victims in completed Service Investigations, supported by your Service		608
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available		44

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

<b>E3. Subjects and victims in investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during FY23</b>	
<b>Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.</b>	
<b># Total Investigations completed by US Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement during FY23 (Group by MCIO Case Number)</b>	<b>90</b>
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	1
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	1
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
<b># Subjects in investigations completed during FY23 involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>78</b>
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement</b>	<b>24</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	24
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>33</b>
<b># Unidentified Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>21</b>
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b># Victims in investigations completed during FY23, supported by your Service</b>	<b>91</b>
<b># Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations</b>	<b>83</b>
# Your Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	83
# Other Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
<b># Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case supported by your Service</b>	<b>5</b>
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	3
<b>E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during FY23 (all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as MPs )</b>	
<b>Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.</b>	
<b>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.</b>	
<b># Total Investigations completed by MPs during FY23 (Group by MCIO Case Number)</b>	<b>0</b>
# 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
<b># Subjects in MP investigations completed during FY23 involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs</b>	<b>0</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Unidentified Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b># Victims in MP investigations completed during FY23, supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Service Member Victims in MP investigations</b>	<b>0</b>
# Your Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
<b># Non-Service Member Victims in MP Investigations, supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0



Victims in Investigations Completed in FY23	Victim Data From Investigations completed during FY23											
F. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY23 (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses				Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	Offense Code Data Not Available	FY23 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)				
F1. Gender of Victims	303	18	1455	0	31	2072	1	9	42	710	4641	
# Male	37	8	192	0	8	664	0	2	11	173	1095	
# Female	255	10	1233	0	23	1397	1	7	31	537	3497	
# Unknown	2	0	26	0	0	11	0	0	0	2	49	
F2. Age of Victims	303	18	1455	0	31	2072	1	9	42	710	4641	
# 0-15	9	3	4	0	0	8	0	1	0	10	35	
# 16-19	70	3	360	0	15	610	0	7	0	118	1187	
# 20-24	122	8	657	0	30	817	0	22	13	191	1837	
# 25-34	51	4	278	0	4	383	0	0	3	78	801	
# 35-49	9	2	43	0	2	93	1	0	2	0	158	
# 50-64	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
# Unknown	35	0	110	0	0	153	0	0	5	307	610	
F3. Victim Type	303	18	1455	0	31	2072	1	9	42	710	4641	
# Service Member	216	13	1144	0	29	1874	1	7	38	659	3981	
# DoD Civilian	3	1	5	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	34	
# DoD Contractor	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	
# US Civilian	75	3	260	0	2	153	0	2	2	41	540	
# Foreign National	2	1	16	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	28	
# Foreign Military	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# Unknown	7	0	22	0	0	11	0	0	0	2	47	
F4. Grade of Service Member Victims	216	13	1144	0	29	1874	1	7	38	659	3981	
# E1-E4	175	4	872	0	23	1498	0	2	30	510	3117	
# E5-E9	22	8	188	0	5	272	0	5	5	108	602	
# WO1-WO5	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	8	
# O1-O3	14	0	53	0	0	74	0	0	0	23	170	
# O4-O10	1	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	
# Cadet/Midshipman	3	0	12	0	1	16	0	0	0	15	59	
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
F5. Service of Service Member Victims	216	13	1144	0	29	1874	1	7	38	659	3981	
# Army	98	12	603	0	15	895	1	4	0	45	1675	
# Navy												
# Marines												
# Air Force												
# Space Force												
# Coast Guard												
# Unknown												
F6. Status of Service Member Victims	216	13	1144	0	29	1874	1	7	38	659	3981	
# Active Duty	190	10	1052	0	27	1628	1	6	35	608	3560	
# Reserve (Activated)	22	3	70	0	1	150	0	1	0	38	289	
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	1	0	3	0	0	72	0	0	0	0	75	
# Cadet/Midshipman	3	0	12	0	1	16	0	0	0	15	59	
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

G. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY23 (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)	Subject Data From Investigations completed during FY23											
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses							FY23 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. Gender of Subjects	321	18	1480	0	31	1935	1	8	38	411	4243	
# Male	243	11	1103	0	25	1519	1	4	34	255	3180	
# Female	7	3	51	0	1	160	0	0	1	14	230	
# Unknown	72	4	320	0	4	253	0	4	13	139	809	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	6	0	1	5	0	0	0	3	15	
G2. Age of Subjects	321	18	1480	0	31	1935	1	8	38	411	4243	
# 0-15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# 16-19	25	3	96	0	5	232	0	0	2	42	403	
# 20-24	99	3	541	0	13	597	0	1	15	104	1371	
# 25-34	79	5	367	0	5	522	0	2	5	50	1044	
# 35-49	28	2	89	0	0	202	1	0	1	25	348	
# 50-64	1	0	2	0	0	26	0	1	0	1	38	
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	15	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	61	
# Relevant Data Not Available	70	5	360	0	5	338	0	4	15	172	977	
G3. Subject Type	321	18	1480	0	31	1935	1	8	38	411	4243	
# Service Member	211	11	1085	0	20	1537	1	3	23	244	3135	
# DoD Civilian	1	0	2	0	0	18	0	1	0	2	22	
# DoD Contractor	1	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	7	
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	
# US Civilian	15	2	37	0	2	28	0	0	0	18	100	
# Foreign National	3	0	3	0	1	4	0	0	0	1	15	
# Foreign Military	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	
# Unknown	75	5	336	0	8	267	0	4	14	144	808	
# Relevant Data Not Available	17	1	33	0	7	86	0	0	1	9	140	
G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects	211	11	1085	0	20	1537	1	3	23	244	3135	
# E1-E4	115	5	715	0	13	920	0	1	13	167	2018	
# E5-E9	74	3	296	0	6	448	0	2	6	57	890	
# WO1-WO5	1	1	4	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	17	
# O1-O3	11	1	41	0	1	50	0	0	2	9	121	
# O4-O10	2	1	17	0	0	17	0	0	0	4	66	
# Cadet/Midshipman	4	0	12	0	0	6	0	0	0	7	35	
# 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	211	11	1085	0	20	1537	1	3	23	244	3135	
# Army	92	10	637	0	11	749	1	3	1	5	1516	
# Navy	53	0	198	0	6	333	0	0	8	83	683	
# Marines	37	0	136	0	3	149	0	0	7	58	390	
# Air Force	20	1	114	0	0	302	0	0	7	95	530	
# Space 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	1	0	0	0	0	1	
G6. Status of Service Member Subjects	211	11	1085	0	20	1537	1	3	23	244	3135	
# Active Duty	191	10	1025	0	19	1472	1	3	22	222	2931	
# Reserve (Activated)	10	1	41	0	1	93	0	1	0	7	165	
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	10	
# Cadet/Midshipman	4	0	12	0	0	6	0	0	0	7	35	
# 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 FY23 INVESTIGATIONS	FY23 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY23 INVESTIGATIONS	FY23 Totals
# Subjects in Unrestricted Reports that could not be investigated by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement	8		
Note: These Subjects are from Unrestricted Reports referred to MCIOs or other law enforcement for investigation during FY23, but the agency could not open an investigation based on the reasons below.			
# Subjects - Not subject to the UCMJ	2		
# Subjects - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	1		
# Subjects - Matter alleged occurred prior to Victim's Military Service	2		
# Subjects - Other	3		
# Subjects in investigations completed in FY23	4243	# Victims in investigations completed in FY23	4639
Note: These are Subjects from Tab1b, Cells B29, B59, B77.			
# Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY23	1719	# Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY23	2503
# Total Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization	228	# Total Victims associated with MCIO unfounded allegations	225
# Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	179	# Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	202
# Non-Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	28	# Non-Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	23
# Unidentified Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	26		
# 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	836		
# Unknown Offenders	695	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	82
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	120	# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	449
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	17	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	24
# Subjects who died or deserted	4	# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	74
		# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service Member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	9
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	701	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	95	# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	5
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	559	# Service Member Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	90
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	2	# Service Member Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	433
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	45	# Service Member Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	46
		# Service Member Victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
# Subjects disposition data not yet available	2351	# Service Member Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available	2488
# Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 30-SEP-2023	912		
# FY23 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	912	# FY23 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	895
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	159	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferences against Subject	145
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	147	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	165
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	197	# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	194
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	131	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject	127
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	20	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferences for non-sexual assault offenses	17
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	120	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	116
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	44	# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	40
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	94	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	90
* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.			

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

<b>I. COURTS MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Sexual Assault Charge).</b> This section reports the outcomes of Courts Martial for sexual assault crimes completed during FY23	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b># Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a Sexual Assault Charge Pending Court Completion</b>	<b>459</b>
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY23	57
<b># Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of FY23</b>	<b>402</b>
<b># Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed</b>	<b>74</b>
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	20
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment	3
# 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	35
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment	14
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal	2
<b># Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial</b>	<b>92</b>
# Officer Subjects who were allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial	4
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial	87
<b># Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a sexual assault charge</b>	<b>234</b>
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	65
<b># Subjects Convicted of Any Charge at Trial</b>	<b>169</b>
# Subjects with unknown punishment	1
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
<b># Subjects with Punishment</b>	<b>168</b>
# Subjects receiving confinement	137
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	123
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	49
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)	113
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	10
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	5
# Subjects to be processed for administrative discharge or separation subsequent to sexual assault conviction	33
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	10
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	14
# 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	74
<b>J. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Sexual Assault Charge).</b> This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for sexual assault crimes completed during FY23	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b># Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a Sexual Assault Charge in FY23</b>	<b>226</b>
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY23	35
<b># Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY23</b>	<b>191</b>
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	25
<b># Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment</b>	<b>166</b>
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	2
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
<b># Subjects with Punishment</b>	<b>164</b>
# Subjects receiving correctional custody	1
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	123
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	117
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	68
# Subjects receiving extra duty	88
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand	94
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a sexual assault charge	100
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge	7
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge	80
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge	1
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
<b>K. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN.</b> 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.	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of FY23	49
<b># Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a sexual assault offense</b>	<b>348</b>
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	82
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	150
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	4
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	30
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of FY23	20
<b># Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a sexual assault offense</b>	<b>182</b>

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

<b>L. COURTS MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Non sexual assault offense).</b> 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.		<b>FY23 Totals</b>
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a non-sexual assault offense in FY23		37
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY23		4
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of FY23		33
# 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		1
# 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		5
# Officer Subjects who were officers that where allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial		1
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial		4
# Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a non-sexual assault offense		27
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges		0
# Subjects Convicted of Any Non-Sexual Assault Charge at Trial		27
# Subjects with unknown punishment		1
# Subjects with no punishment		0
# Subjects with pending punishment		0
# Subjects with Punishment		26
# Subjects receiving confinement		21
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank		19
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures		6
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)		12
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom		1
# Subjects receiving extra duty		0
# Subjects receiving hard labor		1
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to conviction at trial		7
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge		3
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge		4
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge		0
<b>M. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Non Sexual Assault Charge).</b> 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.		<b>FY23 Totals</b>
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a non-sexual assault offense in FY23		227
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY23		16
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY23		211
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed		16
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment for a non-sexual assault offense		195
# Subjects with unknown punishment		0
# Subjects with no punishment		0
# Subjects with pending punishment		0
# Subjects with Punishment		195
# Subjects receiving correctional custody		0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank		148
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures		128
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom		74
# Subjects receiving extra duty		88
# Subjects receiving hard labor		0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand		106
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a non-sexual assault charge		54
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge		12
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge		36
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge		0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge		0
<b>N. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN (Non sexual assault offense).</b> 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.		<b>FY23 Totals</b>
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of FY23		12
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a non-sexual assault offense		74
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge		13
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge		30
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge		5
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge		13
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of FY23		10
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a non-sexual assault offense		177

# Restricted Reports

DoD FY23 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
<b>A. FY23 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b># TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports</b>	<b>3600</b>
# Service Member Victims making Restricted Reports	3533
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	57
# Relevant Data Not Available	10
<b># Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY23*</b>	<b>621</b>
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23	613
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23	8
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b># Total Victim reports remaining Restricted</b>	<b>2979</b>
# Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	2920
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	49
# Relevant Data Not Available	10
<b># Remaining Restricted Reports involving Service Members in the following categories</b>	<b>2979</b>
# Service Member on Service Member	1783
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	495
# Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	49
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	384
# Relevant Data Not Available	268
<b>B. INCIDENT DETAILS</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b># Reported sexual assaults occurring</b>	<b>2979</b>
# On military installation	1149
# Off military installation	1296
# Unidentified location	325
# Relevant Data Not Available	209
<b>Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report</b>	<b>2979</b>
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	495
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	262
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	183
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	525
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	741
# Relevant Data Not Available	773
<b>Time of sexual assault incident</b>	<b>2979</b>
# Midnight to 6 am	735
# 6 am to 6 pm	426
# 6 pm to midnight	1065
# Unknown	625
# Relevant Data Not Available	128
<b>Day of sexual assault incident</b>	<b>2979</b>
# Sunday	332
# Monday	229
# Tuesday	216
# Wednesday	235
# Thursday	223
# Friday	428
# Saturday	540
# Relevant Data Not Available	776
<b>C. RESTRICTED REPORTING VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b># Service Member Victims</b>	<b>2920</b>
# Army Victims	933
# Navy Victims	746
# Marines Victims	452
# Air Force Victims	777
# Space Force Victims	5
# Coast Guard Victims	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	3



Restricted Reports (continued)

D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY23 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT		FY23 Totals
<b>Gender of Victims</b>		
# Male		756
# Female		2218
# Relevant Data Not Available		8
<b>Age of Victims at the Time of Incident</b>		
# 0-15		135
# 16-19		692
# 20-24		1310
# 25-34		689
# 35-49		121
# 50-64		4
# 65 and older		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		28
<b>Grade of Service Member Victims</b>		
# E1-E4		1777
# E5-E9		778
# WO1-WO5		15
# O1-O3		222
# O4-O10		64
# Cadet/Midshipman		60
# Academy Prep School Student		4
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
<b>Status of Service Member Victims</b>		
# Active Duty		2632
# Reserve (Activated)		181
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)		43
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student		60
# Academy Prep School Student		4
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
<b>Victim Type</b>		
# Service Member		2920
# DoD Civilian		
# DoD Contractor		
# Other US Government Civilian		
# Non-Service Member		49
# Foreign National		
# Foreign Military		
# Relevant Data Not Available		10
<b># Service Member Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service</b>		
# Service Member Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18		192
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18		116
# Service Member Choosing Not to Specify		1
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted		40.30434783
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted		58.85996885
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 FY23		FY23 Totals
<b>Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY23</b>		
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23		166
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23		4
# 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.		

DoD FY23 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>		
<b>A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBERS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>	
<b># Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories</b>		
<b># MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>20149</b>	
# Medical	1962	
# Behavioral Health	3025	
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel (SVC)	3584	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	2210	
# Rape Crisis Center		
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	4108	
# DoD Safe Helpline	1955	
# Other	3305	
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>1690</b>	
# Medical	101	
# Behavioral Health	278	
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel (SVC)	69	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	42	
# Rape Crisis Center	318	
# Victim Advocate	403	
# DoD Safe Helpline		
# Other	478	
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	414	
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	5	
# Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service	232	
<b>B. FY23 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)* AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS UNRESTRICTED REPORTS</b>	<b>FY23 TOTALS</b>	
<b># Military Protective Orders issued during FY23</b>	<b>826</b>	
<b># Reported MPO Violations in FY23</b>	<b>11</b>	
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects	10	
# Reported MPO Violations by Victims of sexual assault	1	
# Reported MPO Violations by Both	0	
*In accordance with DoD Policy, Military Protective Orders are only issued in Unrestricted Reports. A Restrictive Report cannot be made when there is a safety risk for the Victim.		
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	88	<b>Total Number Denied</b>
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	5	<b>Reasons for Disapproval (Total)</b>
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	673	No credible evidence of a sexual assault
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	20	Victim is pending separation
<b>C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS</b>	<b>FY23 TOTALS</b>	
<b># Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories</b>		
<b># MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>12907</b>	Victim is pending UCMJ action
# Medical	1354	Case was legally insufficient
# Behavioral Health	2180	Victim is pending a medical evaluation board
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel (SVC)	1665	No suitable billets available within MOS and victim's stated PCS preferences
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	1633	Moved alleged offender instead
# Rape Crisis Center		
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	2984	
# DoD Safe Helpline	1424	
# Other	1667	
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>1081</b>	
# Medical	68	
# Behavioral Health	235	
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel (SVC)	30	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	54	
# Rape Crisis Center	240	
# Victim Advocate	207	
# DoD Safe Helpline		
# Other	267	
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	186	
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	6	

Support Services (continued)

CIVILIAN DATA	
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FROM NON SERVICE MEMBERS (e.g., DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) THAT DO NOT INVOLVE A SERVICE MEMBER	FY23 Totals
<b>D1. # Non-Service Members in the following categories:</b>	<b>902</b>
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	63
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	122
# Relevant Data Not Available	717
<b>D2. Gender of Non-Service Members</b>	<b>902</b>
# Male	46
# Female	523
# Relevant Data Not Available	333
<b>D3. Age of Non-Service Members at the Time of Incident</b>	<b>902</b>
# 0-15	4
# 16-19	26
# 20-24	52
# 25-34	52
# 35-49	33
# 50-64	5
# 65 and older	10
# Relevant Data Not Available	720
<b>D4. Non-Service Member Type</b>	<b>902</b>
# DoD Civilian	79
# DoD Contractor	13
# Other US Government Civilian	1
# US Civilian	364
# Foreign National	34
# Foreign Military	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	410
<b>D5. # Support service referrals for Non Service Members in the following categories</b>	<b>800</b>
<b># MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>800</b>
# Medical	64
# Behavioral Health	95
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	128
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	80
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	175
# DoD Safe Helpline	66
# Other	192
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>340</b>
# Medical	30
# Behavioral Health	38
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	29
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	14
# Rape Crisis Center	68
# Victim Advocate	86
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	74
<b># Cases where SAFEs were conducted</b>	<b>38</b>
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>E. FY23 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON SERVICE MEMBERS</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b>E1. # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report</b>	<b>128</b>
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23	11
<b># Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted</b>	<b>117</b>
<b># Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories:</b>	<b>117</b>
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	18
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	18
# Relevant Data Not Available	81
<b>E2. Gender of Non-Service Member Victims</b>	<b>117</b>
# Male	3
# Female	59
# Relevant Data Not Available	59
<b>E3. Age of Non-Service Member Victims at the Time of Incident</b>	<b>117</b>
# 0-15	3
# 16-19	21
# 20-24	44
# 25-34	38
# 35-49	11
# 50-64	1
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	2
<b>E4. VICTIM Type</b>	<b>117</b>
# DoD Civilian	
# DoD Contractor	
# Other US Government Civilian	
# Non-Service Member	49
# Relevant Data Not Available	68
<b>E5. # Support service referrals for Non Service Member Victims in the following categories</b>	<b>202</b>
<b># MILITARY Resources</b>	<b>202</b>
# Medical	25
# Behavioral Health	37
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	23
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	27
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	55
# DoD Safe Helpline	13
# Other	22
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>45</b>
# Medical	7
# Behavioral Health	10
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	4
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	3
# Rape Crisis Center	6
# Victim Advocate	11
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	4
<b># Cases where SAFEs were conducted</b>	<b>23</b>
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>	<b>0</b>

# Unrestricted Reports in Deployment Areas of Interest

DoD DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST FY23 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY Note: These Reports are a subset of the FY23 Reports of Sexual Assault.		
<p>A. FY23 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members. Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY23. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year. 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>	FY23 Totals	
# FY23 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)		148
# Service Member Victims		142
# Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Service Member Subject		5
# Relevant Data Not Available		1
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories		148
# Service Member on Service Member		91
# Service Member on Non-Service Member		5
# Non-Service Member on Service Member		15
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member		23
# Relevant Data Not Available		14
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring		148
# On military installation		94
# Off military installation		50
# Unidentified location		4
# Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation		148
# Victims in investigations initiated during FY23		145
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 30-SEP-2023		61
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 30-SEP-2023		84
# Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming		0
# Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement		3
# 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		3
# All Restricted Reports in Deployment Areas of Interest received in FY23 (one Victim per report)		114
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)		16
# Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of FY23		98
B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST FOR FY23	FY23 Totals	FY23 Totals for Service Member Victim Cases
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	148	142
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	46	45
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	15	14
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	21	20
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	43	41
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	18	17
# Relevant Data Not Available	5	5
Time of sexual assault	148	142
# Midnight to 6 am	66	62
# 6 am to 6 pm	44	42
# 6 pm to midnight	33	33
# Unknown	1	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	4	4
Day of sexual assault	148	142
# Sunday	27	25
# Monday	13	13
# Tuesday	20	20
# Wednesday	10	8
# Thursday	16	16
# Friday	26	24
# Saturday	31	31
# Relevant Data Not Available	5	5

Unrestricted Reports in Deployment Areas of Interest (continued)

C. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN DEPLOYMENT AREA OF INTEREST INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (VICTIM AND SUBJECT GENDER)	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Multiple Mixed Gender Assault	Relevant Data Not Available	FY23 Totals		
	71	27	8	5	5	20	0	12	148		
# Service Member on Service Member	54	23	6	4	3	3	0	0	91		
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	5		
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	10	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	15		
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	2	1	1	0	2	15	0	0	23		
# Relevant Data Not Available	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	14		
FY23 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 FY23	Penetrative Offenses				Contact Offenses						
D. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN DEPLOYMENT AREA OF INTEREST INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (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	FY23 Totals
D1.	4	3	26	0	0	98	0	2	0	15	148
# Service Member on Service Member	0	1	17	0	0	70	0	0	0	3	91
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	5
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0	0	1	0	0	10	0	1	0	1	15
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	3	2	8	0	0	15	0	1	0	1	23
# Relevant Data Not Available	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	14
D2.											
TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY23 Reports	3	3	26	0	0	94	0	2	0	14	142
# Service Member Victims: Female	2	2	18	0	0	60	0	2	0	13	100
# Service Member Victims: Male	1	1	8	0	0	34	0	0	0	1	48
# 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 IN DEPLOYMENT AREA OF INTEREST MADE IN FY23											
D3. Time of sexual assault	4	3	26	0	0	98	0	2	0	15	148
# Midnight to 6 am	2	2	21	0	0	30	0	2	0	3	60
# 6 am to 6 pm	1	0	1	0	0	38	0	0	0	4	44
# 6 pm to midnight	1	1	4	0	0	28	0	0	0	3	38
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
D4. Day of sexual assault	4	3	26	0	0	98	0	2	0	15	148
# Sunday	1	0	10	0	0	15	0	0	0	1	27
# Monday	1	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	13
# Tuesday	1	1	2	0	0	15	0	0	0	1	20
# Wednesday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
# Thursday	0	0	3	0	0	10	0	1	0	2	16
# Friday	1	0	4	0	0	18	0	0	0	3	26
# Saturday	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	1	31
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5

Unrestricted Reports in Deployment Areas of Interest (continued)

DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST LOCATION OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS BY TYPE OF OFFENSE											
FY23 DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST LOCATIONS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT. Note: The data in this section is drawn from raw, uninvestigated information about Unrestricted Reports received during FY23. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.	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	FY23 Totals
<b>TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS</b>	4	3	26	0	0	98	0	2	0	15	148
Afghanistan	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4
Bahrain	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Dibouti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kosovo	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Kuwait	1	1	3	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	28
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Niger	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Poland	0	0	11	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	48
Qatar	1	0	2	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	18
Romania	1	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	11
Saudi Arabia	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	1	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	7
Uae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS</b>	4	3	26	0	0	98	0	2	0	15	148

Unrestricted Reports in Deployment Areas of Interest (continued)

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST		FY23 Totals
<b>E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During FY23 in Deployment Areas of Interest</b>		
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 FY23		128
# Investigations Completed as of FY23 End (group by MCIO #)		63
# Investigations Pending Completion as of FY23 End (group by MCIO #)		65
# Subjects in Investigations Initiated During FY23		142
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		73
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		73
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		3
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		3
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		20
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		19
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		1
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations		14
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		29
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 Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement		0
# Other Service Member 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		1
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service		1
# Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available		1
<b>E2. Service Investigations Completed during FY23 in Deployment Areas of Interest</b>		
Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the FY23. These investigations may have been initiated during the FY23 or any prior FY.		
# Total Investigations completed by Services during FY23 (Group by MCIO Case Number)		91
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim		2
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject		9
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject		0
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY23 involving a Victim supported by your Service		93
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		36
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		36
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		2
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		2
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		23
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		22
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		1
# Non-Service Member Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service		9
# Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service		22
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available		1
# Victims in investigations completed during FY23, supported by your Service		95
# Service Member Victims in CID investigations		59
# Your Service Member Victims in CID investigations		59
# Other Service Member Victims in CID investigations		0
# Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations		3
# Your Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations		3
# Other Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations		0
# Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations		30
# Your Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations		30
# Other Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations		0
# Non-Service Member Victims in completed Service Investigations, supported by your Service		3
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available		0



Unrestricted Reports in Deployment Areas of Interest (continued)

<b>E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during FY23 in Deployment Areas of Interest</b> Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
<b># Total Investigations completed by US Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement during FY23 (Group by MCIO Case Number)</b>	<b>4</b>
# 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
<b># Subjects in investigations completed during FY23 involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>4</b>
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement</b>	<b>0</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>3</b>
<b># Unidentified Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>1</b>
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b># Victims in investigations completed during FY23, supported by your Service</b>	<b>4</b>
<b># Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations</b>	<b>4</b>
# Your Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	4
# Other Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
<b># Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during FY23 (all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as MPs ) in Deployment Areas of Interest</b> 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.	
<b># Total Investigations completed by MPs during FY23 (Group by MCIO Case Number)</b>	<b>0</b>
# 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
<b># Subjects in MP investigations completed during FY23 involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs</b>	<b>0</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Unidentified Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b># Victims in MP investigations completed during FY23, supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Service Member Victims in MP investigations</b>	<b>0</b>
# Your Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
<b># Non-Service Member Victims in MP Investigations, supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

Unrestricted Reports in Deployment Areas of Interest (continued)

Victims and Subjects in Investigation Completed in FY23 in Deployment Areas of Interest	Victim Data From Investigations completed during FY23											
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses							
F. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY23 IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)	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	FY23 Totals	
F1. Gender of Victims	5	3	23	0	1	60	1	2	0	4	99	
# Male	1	1	5	0	1	14	0	1	0	0	23	
# Female	4	2	18	0	0	46	1	1	0	4	78	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
F2. Age of Victims	5	3	23	0	1	60	1	2	0	4	99	
# 0-15	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
# 16-19	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	5	
# 20-24	3	0	8	0	1	31	0	2	0	2	44	
# 25-34	1	0	12	0	0	18	0	0	0	1	34	
# 35-49	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	10	
# 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	1	3	
F3. Victim Type	5	3	23	0	1	60	1	2	0	4	99	
# Service Member	5	3	23	0	1	57	1	2	0	4	96	
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	
# 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	
F4. Grade of Service Member Victims	5	3	23	0	1	57	1	2	0	4	96	
# E1-E4	3	1	15	0	1	42	0	0	0	3	64	
# E5-E9	2	1	8	0	0	10	0	2	0	2	22	
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	
# O1-O3	0	0	3	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	7	
# 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	
F5. Service of Service Member Victims	5	3	23	0	1	57	1	2	0	4	96	
# Army	3	2	18	0	0	36	0	2	0	3	62	
# Navy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Marines	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# Air Force	2	1	3	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	26	
# 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	
F6. Status of Service Member Victims	5	3	23	0	1	57	1	2	0	4	96	
# Active Duty	4	2	21	0	1	46	1	1	0	4	89	
# Reserve (Activated)	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	
# 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	

Unrestricted Reports in Deployment Areas of Interest (continued)

G. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY23 DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)	Subject Data From Investigations completed during FY23											FY23 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)			
G1. Gender of Subjects	4	3	21	0	1	65	1	2	0	0	97	
# Male	2	2	11	0	0	52	1	2	0	0	72	
# Female	2	0	1	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	8	
# Unknown	0	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
G2. Age of Subjects	4	3	21	0	1	65	1	2	0	0	97	
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 16-19	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
# 20-24	0	1	2	0	0	14	0	1	0	0	18	
# 25-34	1	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	33	
# 35-49	1	0	3	0	0	10	1	0	0	0	15	
# 50-64	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	
# 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	2	
# Relevant Data Not Available	2	2	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	23	
G3. Subject Type	4	3	21	0	1	65	1	2	0	0	97	
# Service Member	1	1	8	0	0	48	1	1	0	0	61	
# 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	1	0	0	1	
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# US Civilian	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
# Foreign National	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
# Unknown	2	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	
# Relevant Data Not Available	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	
G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects	1	1	9	0	0	48	1	1	0	0	61	
# E1-E4	0	0	3	0	0	22	0	1	0	0	26	
# E5-E9	1	1	5	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	29	
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# O1-O3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	
# 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	1	1	9	0	0	48	1	1	0	0	61	
# Army	0	0	5	0	0	25	1	1	0	0	32	
# Navy	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# Marines	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# Air Force	0	0	2	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	12	
# 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	1	9	0	0	48	1	1	0	0	61	
# Active Duty	0	0	0	0	0	48	1	1	0	0	53	
# 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 in Deployment Areas of Interest (continued)

H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY23 INVESTIGATIONS IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY23 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY23 INVESTIGATIONS IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY23 Totals
<b># Subjects in Unrestricted Reports that could not be investigated by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement</b>			
Note: These Subjects are from Unrestricted Reports referred to MCIOs or other law enforcement for investigation during FY23, 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		
<b># Subjects in investigations completed in FY23</b>	102	<b># Victims in investigations completed in FY23</b>	99
Note: These are Subjects from Tab1b, Cells B29, B59, B77.			
<b># Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY23</b>	36	<b># Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY23</b>	65
<b># Total Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization</b>	6	<b># Total Victims associated with MCIO unfounded allegations</b>	7
# Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	5	# Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	7
# Non-Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	1	# Non-Service Member 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
<b># Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority</b>	32		
# Unknown Offenders	28	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	1
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	4	# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	23
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	1
# Subjects who died or deserted	0	# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	3
		# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service Member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0
<b># Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault</b>	10	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	1	# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	8	# Service Member Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	1
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0	# Service Member Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	7
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	1	# Service Member Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	1
		# Service Member Victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
<b># Subjects disposition data not yet available</b>	27	<b># Service Member Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available</b>	26
<b># Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 30-SEP-2023</b>	27		
<b># FY23 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action</b>	27	<b># FY23 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action</b>	29
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	3	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferals against Subject	4
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	5	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	7
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	4	# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	4
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	4	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject	3
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferals for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	8	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	8
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	3	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	3

# Restricted Reports in Deployment Areas of Interest

DoD DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST (DAI) FY23 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
<b>A. FY23 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b># TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports</b>	<b>114</b>
# Service Member Victims making Restricted Reports	112
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	2
<b># Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY23*</b>	<b>16</b>
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23	14
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	2
<b># Total Victim reports remaining Restricted</b>	<b>98</b>
# Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	98
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b># Remaining Restricted Reports involving Service Members in the following categories</b>	<b>98</b>
# Service Member on Service Member	61
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	18
# Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	0
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	10
# Relevant Data Not Available	9
<b>B. INCIDENT DETAILS IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b># Reported sexual assaults occurring</b>	<b>98</b>
# On military installation	72
# Off military installation	26
# Unidentified location	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report</b>	<b>98</b>
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	11
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	10
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	3
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	24
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	34
# Relevant Data Not Available	16
<b>Time of sexual assault incident</b>	<b>98</b>
# Midnight to 6 am	21
# 6 am to 6 pm	17
# 6 pm to midnight	49
# Unknown	11
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Day of sexual assault incident</b>	<b>98</b>
# Sunday	11
# Monday	11
# Tuesday	11
# Wednesday	6
# Thursday	11
# Friday	17
# Saturday	17
# Relevant Data Not Available	14
<b>C. RESTRICTED REPORTING VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b># Service Member Victims</b>	<b>98</b>
# Army Victims	48
# Navy Victims	9
# Marines Victims	2
# Air Force Victims	38
# Coast Guard Victims	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	1

Restricted Reports in Deployment Areas of Interest (continued)

D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY23 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST		FY23 Totals
<b>Gender of Victims</b>		<b>98</b>
# Male		30
# Female		68
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
<b>Age of Victims at the Time of Incident</b>		<b>98</b>
# 0-15		0
# 16-19		9
# 20-24		33
# 25-34		44
# 35-49		11
# 50-64		1
# 65 and older		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
<b>Grade of Service Member Victims</b>		<b>98</b>
# E1-E4		25
# E5-E9		54
# WO1-WO5		1
# O1-O3		12
# O4-O10		6
# Cadet/Midshipman		0
# Academy Prep School Student		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
<b>Status of Service Member Victims</b>		<b>98</b>
# Active Duty		80
# Reserve (Activated)		15
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)		3
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student		0
# Academy Prep School Student		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
<b>Victim Type</b>		<b>98</b>
# Service Member		98
# DoD Civilian		
# DoD Contractor		
# Other US Government Civilian		
# Non-Service Member		0
# Foreign National		
# Foreign Military		
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
<b>E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>		<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b># Service Member Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service</b>		<b>0</b>
# Service Member Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18		0
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18		0
# Service Member Choosing Not to Specify		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
<b>F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAD USE ONLY) IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>		<b>FY23 Totals</b>
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted		31.33
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted		43.68
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted		2
<b>G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE FY23 IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>		<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b>Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY23</b>		<b>1</b>
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23		1
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
<b>TOTAL # FY23 DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT</b>		<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b>TOTAL RESTRICTED ASSAULTS IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>		<b>98</b>
Afghanistan		6
Bahrain		7
Bulgaria		0
Djibouti		0
Estonia		0
Iraq		18
Jordan		8
Kosovo		0
Kuwait		11
Latvia		1
Lithuania		1
Niger		2
Poland		7
Qatar		16
Romania		7
Saudi Arabia		3
Syria		1
Turkey		8
Uae		4
* 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 in Deployment Areas of Interest

DoD DAI FY23 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST	
<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>	
<b>A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBERS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	322
# Medical	22
# Behavioral Health	56
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel (SVC)	60
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	36
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	78
# DoD Safe Helpline	25
# Other	45
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	7
# Medical	1
# Behavioral Health	1
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	3
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	2
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	7
# 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	0
<b>B. FY23 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)* AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY23 TOTALS</b>
# Military Protective Orders issued during FY23	26
# Reported MPO Violations in FY23	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 Service Member Victims of sexual assault	2
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	14
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	0
<b>C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY23 TOTALS</b>
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	309
# Medical	32
# Behavioral Health	54
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	41
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	45
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	65
# DoD Safe Helpline	32
# Other	40
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	28
# Medical	0
# Behavioral Health	8
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	8
# Victim Advocate	5
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	7
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	3
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0



Support Services in Deployment Areas of Interest (continued)

CIVILIAN DATA	
<b>D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FROM NON SERVICE MEMBERS (e.g., DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) THAT DO NOT INVOLVE A SERVICE MEMBER IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b>D1. # Non-Service Members in the following categories:</b>	<b>10</b>
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	2
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	8
<b>D2. Gender of Non-Service Members</b>	<b>10</b>
# Male	0
# Female	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	8
<b>D3. Age of Non-Service Members at the Time of Incident</b>	<b>10</b>
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	1
# 25-34	2
# 35-49	2
# 50-64	1
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	4
<b>D4. Non-Service Member Type</b>	<b>10</b>
# DoD Civilian	1
# DoD Contractor	2
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# US Civilian	1
# Foreign National	1
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	5
<b>D5. # Support service referrals for Non Service Members in the following categories</b>	
<b># MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>5</b>
# Medical	0
# Behavioral Health	1
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	1
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	1
# DoD Safe Helpline	1
# Other	1
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>1</b>
# 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	1
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>E. FY23 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON SERVICE MEMBERS IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b>E1. # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report</b>	<b>1</b>
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23	0
<b># Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted</b>	<b>1</b>
<b># Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories:</b>	<b>1</b>
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	0
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
<b>E2. Gender of Non-Service Member Victims</b>	<b>1</b>
# Male	0
# Female	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E3. Age of Non-Service Member Victims at the Time of Incident</b>	<b>1</b>
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	1
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E4. VICTIM Type</b>	<b>1</b>
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E5. # Support service referrals for Non Service Member Victims in the following categories</b>	
<b># MILITARY Resources</b>	<b>2</b>
# Medical	0
# Behavioral Health	1
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	1
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>0</b>
# 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
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>	<b>0</b>



## Appendix E: Safe Helpline Data



## Appendix E: Safe Helpline Data

The Department of Defense (DoD) Safe Helpline (SHL) is the Department's crisis support service specially designed for members of the DoD community affected by sexual assault. SHL is secure, confidential, anonymous, and available 24/7 worldwide. Its availability ensures that survivors, their families, and other DoD stakeholders impacted by sexual assault have a place to safely talk about their experiences, express concerns, and obtain information. As such, SHL is often a first step in the reporting process and a key source of support for victims who might not otherwise reach out for help through military channels. It can also serve as a point-of-entry for victims before making an official report of their assault to a Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) or Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Victim Advocate (SAPR VA).

This summary provides an overview of users served and services provided by SHL in Fiscal Year (FY) 2023 (FY23). Given the wide variety of users that contact SHL, the analysis sample did not include users who had no military affiliation.

### Usage and Outreach

In FY23, 25,783 active users (17,080 online users and 8,703 phone users) contacted SHL for services (see Figure 1).<sup>1</sup>

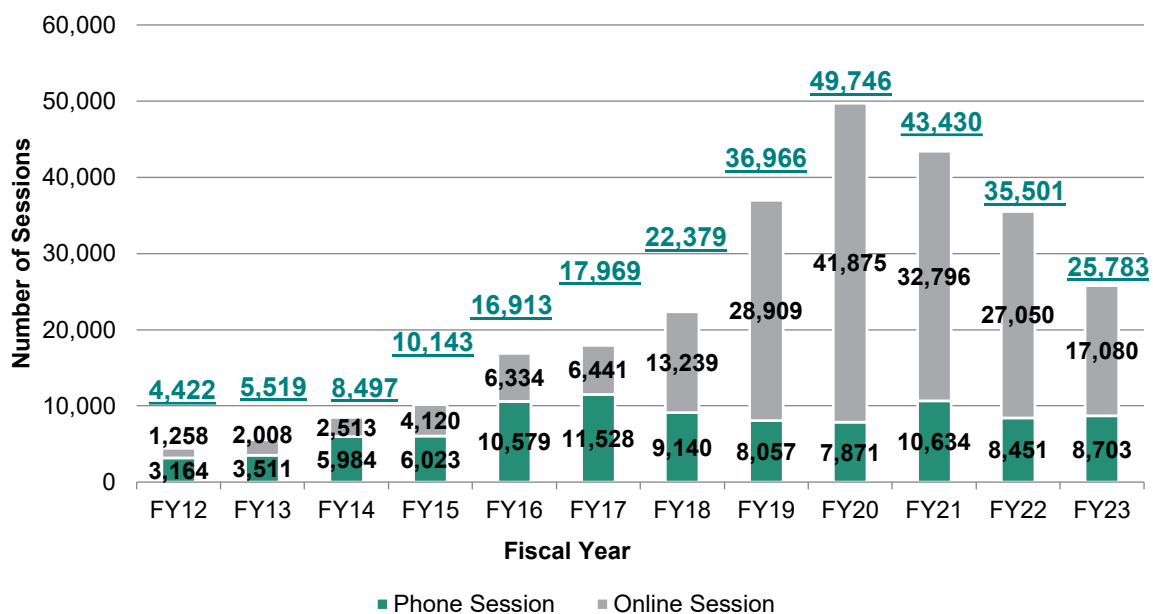


Figure 1. SHL Online and Telephone User Sessions

Additionally, SHL continued to promote its awareness as a unique resource that helps victims, their family and friends, and SAPR programs in the field by conducting outreach activities at

<sup>1</sup> SHL was able to improve data collection to delineate between active and inactive sessions. "Active chats" refer to chats in which one or more messages were sent by a user, whereas "inactive chats" are those in which a user did not send messages after connecting. The FY21 – FY23 data shown in Figure 1 include only active users, whereas years prior include both active and inactive users.

individual bases and installations. This year, SHL led 32 events and increased online outreach efforts.

## Phone and Online Sessions

The data in this section is relevant to the experience of users from the military community. What follows are “snapshots” of experiences by SHL users that happened to disclose relevant information during their conversations with SHL staff. Since each of these “snapshots” involves different subsets of SHL users, the Department cautions against drawing broad conclusions about the experiences of all persons using the helpline or military sexual assault victims in general. While some user demographic and experience data are captured and summarized in this report, SHL does not record personally identifying information about users that contact the service for anonymous assistance, nor does SHL report out information that could potentially identify individual users.

The analysis of users and services provided is based on anonymous data obtained through calls and online chats. Information is never solicited. As a result, SHL staff do not always know if callers are currently a Service member, a retired or separated member, or in some other status. Users either called SHL or engaged in a chat session with one of the service’s operators. As such, analyses rely on information disclosed during a session and exclude cases with unknown information.

An important statistic is that one in four victims had not disclosed their assault to anyone before visiting SHL. Further, of those who discussed adult sexual assault, the majority had not yet reported to a military authority. The FY23 findings demonstrate how SHL serves as an important bridge to victim assistance, reporting, and recovery. Key FY23 findings are summarized below and are based on 1,265 in-depth session assessment forms completed by staff immediately at the end of online or phone sessions.

### User Characteristics

Users primarily identified themselves as victims contacting SHL to discuss issues related to their own sexual assault: of the 833 sessions in which an event was discussed and user/victim relationship was known, 81 percent identified themselves as victims. In addition to victims, other users identified themselves as friends, family members, and intimate partners of victims. Allied professionals and SARCs seeking information about services also used SHL. Some users called on behalf of a victim to learn how they could provide support and help prevent re-victimization. While women were the most frequent users, the available gender data indicated that just more than one-third of phone users (39 percent) were men.

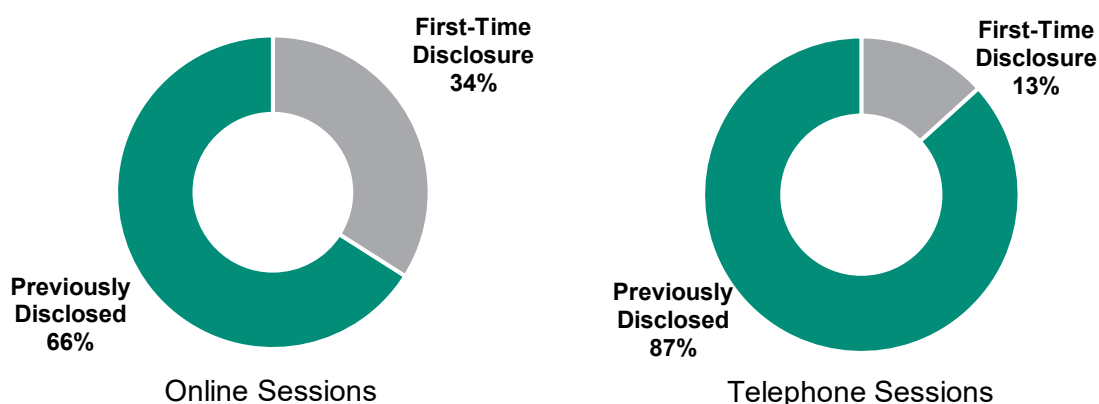
### Events Discussed

- Sessions were primarily focused on incidents of rape and sexual assault (84 percent), while some also involved issues such as sexual harassment (5 percent), abuse not otherwise specified (4 percent), physical assault (3 percent), technology-facilitated abuse (3 percent), and stalking (0.5 percent).
- SHL continues to help people dealing with both recent situations and past trauma from many years ago. Of the 374 sessions that referenced the timeframe of the assault, more than half (48 percent) of assaults occurred within the last month of the individual contacting SHL, while 26 percent occurred more than five years ago.
- While most events discussed took place when the victim was an adult, nearly one out of six (16 percent) involved a victim who disclosed he/she was a minor at the time of the incident (e.g., allegations of incest and other forms of child sexual abuse). At the time of contact with SHL, 92 percent of users were believed to be adults, as assessed by staff.

- Data suggest that SHL is an important resource for those at risk for re-victimization. Of the 467 sessions that referenced the frequency of assault, 20 percent involved situations that were “repeated and still occurring.” The ongoing nature of assault varied by the type of event considered to be of primary importance and emphasis in the session. While 15 percent of sexual assault incidents were considered ongoing, victimization was ongoing for 46 percent of cases in which sexual harassment was the primary event, and for 71 percent of cases in which physical assault was the primary event.
- Victim-alleged perpetrator relationship was discussed in two-thirds of sessions in which the user discussed an event and identified as the victim (66 percent). Of those that disclosed a relationship, alleged perpetrators were commonly categorized as a military coworker (20 percent), family member other than spouse (13 percent), intimate partner/spouse (18 percent), friend/acquaintance (14 percent), senior Service member (17 percent), and stranger/person briefly known (9 percent). While infrequent, alleged perpetrators occasionally included friends/partners of a family member (3 percent), medical or service providers (1 percent), and non-military authority figures (2 percent).
- When the gender of the alleged perpetrator was disclosed (N=441), alleged perpetrators were primarily men (84 percent) and less often women (15 percent).
- The alleged perpetrator’s status as a minor or adult was revealed in over half of events discussed (57 percent). In these cases, alleged perpetrators were mostly adults (94 percent), and less often minors (6 percent).

## Disclosure

More than half of victims (62 percent) discussed whether or not they had previously disclosed their assault to any other party. Of those that discussed disclosure, nearly one-fourth (24 percent) indicated they were disclosing an incident for the first time on SHL, while around three-fourths (76 percent) had previously disclosed to someone else before contacting SHL. Disclosure in this context does not necessarily mean making an official report. It could simply mean that they told someone about their experience. Online users were more likely than telephone users to disclose for the first time on SHL. As shown in Figure 2 below, 34 percent of online users, compared to 13 percent of phone users, disclosed for the first time on SHL.



**Figure 2. Disclosure by Type of Interaction**

Analyses of those who had previously disclosed revealed a mix of disclosure recipients (i.e., persons to whom the victim disclosed), indicating both formal and informal support. Of victims who discussed disclosure recipients, roughly half (55 percent) disclosed to a formal support



provider such as a medical or mental health professional, and nearly one-fourth (22 percent) to a family member. Friends and intimate partners (current or former) were also frequently mentioned (20 percent and 14 percent, respectively).

Additional data explored victims' disclosure experiences. About half of victims who previously disclosed (47 percent) discussed the reactions of those to whom they disclosed. Two in three users discussed negative reactions (67 percent), such as instances where they were treated differently, where recipients of the disclosure dismissed their allegation, took control of the allegation away from the victim, or blamed the victim for the sexual assault. Other users discussed positive reactions (19 percent), such as being offered emotional support, being believed, and being offered tangible aid or informational support. The remaining users discussed some combination of positive and negative reactions or did not provide enough information to determine whether the reaction was positive or negative.

### Reporting Concerns

Users frequently contact SHL to discuss reporting-related concerns and connect to resources that might ultimately lead to an official report. SHL fulfills victims' needs to disclose in a safe context, receive validation, and express their concerns safely and securely. As such, SHL helps to build confidence in the reporting process for victims reluctant to use military resources.

To provide a focused examination of reporting-related concerns, analyses were based on a sample of 488 users who identified as victims of adult sexual assault. The session assessment captures information about reporting-related concerns (e.g., barriers to reporting, motivations for reporting, and negative experiences in reporting). Key findings are as follows:

- Nearly half of victims (49 percent) stated they had not yet filed a report, underscoring that SHL serves as an important resource for providing victim assistance, understanding reporting options, and learning about recovery. Only 10 percent of users had already made a report to a military authority, while 42 percent did not disclose their reporting status. Of the 10 percent (N=48) of users who had filed a report, 42 percent filed an Unrestricted Report, 12 percent filed a Restricted Report, and the remaining 46 percent did not disclose the type of report that was filed.
- Victims discussed multiple motivations for reporting. Of the 72 victims who discussed their motivations for reporting, those most frequently mentioned were: to stop the alleged offender from hurting the victim again (29 percent), to punish the alleged offender (25 percent), to seek mental health assistance (25 percent), and to stop the alleged offender from hurting others (24 percent).<sup>2</sup>
- Barriers to medical care were also discussed and were often intertwined with reporting-related concerns. Some victims stated they did not seek medical care because they felt afraid or they did not want anyone to know. Key themes from qualitative data included concerns that the process would not be kept confidential, previous denial of medical care, and lack of knowledge of how to access care.

### Barriers to Reporting

Nearly one in six adult sexual assault victims (15 percent) perceived one or more barriers to reporting. Of the 72 victims who discussed barriers to reporting, more than half (53 percent)

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<sup>2</sup> Percentages do not total to 100 percent because SHL staff were able to select more than one reason for reporting as disclosed by the user.

discussed one or more barriers that reflected a lack of confidence in the system, including thinking nothing would be done (38 percent), concerns about not being believed (35 percent), and concerns about the report not being kept confidential (21 percent). Moreover, of the 72 victims who discussed barriers to reporting, 29 percent cited not wanting anyone to know. Additionally, 40 percent of users discussed fear of retaliation. Among these 29 sessions citing retaliation, fears included reprisal (66 percent), ostracism (52 percent), and cruelty or maltreatment (45 percent).

### Perceived Problems with Reporting

Of the 48 victims who filed a report with a military authority, 35 discussed problems encountered during the process or as a consequence of filing a report. Of those who discussed problems, lack of responsiveness to their allegation (47 percent), perceived retaliation (47 percent), and lack of respect by responders (35 percent) were mentioned most frequently.

### Topics Discussed and Services Provided

The assessment captured information about topics discussed and services provided for all sessions where the user identified as a victim of an incident. Key findings were as follows:

- Of the 678 users who identified as victims, nearly two-thirds (63 percent) discussed specific emotions (e.g., anger, worry, sadness/despair) related to an assault. Mental health concerns (41 percent) were also frequently discussed. Other prominent topics included physical health concerns (16 percent), professional issues (11 percent), and reporting options and legal issues (11 percent). Half of users (50 percent) who brought up mental health topics also discussed mental health services/counseling. Anxiety, flashbacks related to the assault, and depression, for example, were also frequently discussed. Further, suicide was discussed in four percent of sessions where the user indicated being a victim.
- SHL staff frequently indicated working on problem solving or safety planning with users. SHL staff provided qualitative descriptions of problem solving and safety planning in 114 sessions. Across problem solving and safety planning, common themes included discussing means of self-care to improve mental health, brainstorming ways to avoid interacting with the alleged perpetrator, talking about the potential impact of disclosing the assault to a third party, discussing contacting authorities/reporting, obtaining medical attention, understanding consent, and empowering the user to define their own experience.

### Concerns of Men Who Disclose Victimization

SHL plays a key role in the Department's efforts to enhance support and resources for male Service members impacted by sexual assault. Staff receive specialized training in working with male survivors, which covers topics including social expectations, effects specific to male survivors, and scenarios and exercises to practice engaging with male survivors.

While in prior years, men were more likely than women to disclose their assault for the first time on SHL, this difference was no longer significant in FY23. Specifically, 31 percent of men and 19 percent of women disclosed for the first time to SHL.

Similarly, there was no significant difference between men and women about the timeframe of events. Men and women were equally likely to discuss past events (i.e., events that occurred one or more years ago).



## Referrals to Military Resources

While the majority of users reached out to SHL to disclose their assault and seek emotional support, a significant percentage were also open to receiving referrals to other service providers. Key findings are below:

- In 36 percent of sessions, victims accepted referrals to military resources;
- Nearly one in four victims (23 percent) accepted a referral to a SARC;
- 6 percent of users stated they had already accessed or attempted to access military services prior to contacting SHL; and
- One-third (33 percent) of sessions involved a referral to civilian services.

## User Feedback

FY23 user feedback was based on 63 phone and 1,209 online sessions for which users completed a comment card. Satisfaction ratings were obtained on a scale from 1 to 5 on several domains, including ease of use, satisfaction with staffer knowledge and service, likelihood to recommend SHL, and intent to use resources provided. Average ratings across all phone and online users ranged from 4.29 (ease of use) to 4.16 (satisfied with staffer knowledge and skills).

## Additional Resources

### SafeHelpline.org

In FY23, SafeHelpline.org website was visited 6,836,704 times. This was a 20 percent increase from FY22 (5,438,671 website visits). Of the FY23 total, 4,393,373 were unique website visitors (a 16 percent increase from FY22).

### SHL Educational Tools

In FY23, SHL continued to attract users to previously launched courses, *Suicide 101: Responding to Suicidal Ideation Among Survivors of Sexual Assault*, *Transitioning Service Members*, *Building Hope & Resiliency*, *How to Support a Survivor*, and *Safe Helpline 101*. In FY23, 15,532 users visited a course via the website. Furthermore, 1,870 users completed at least one course via the learning management system.

### Safe HelpRoom

Safe HelpRoom is an anonymous, moderated online group chat service available 24 hours a day, seven days a week. This resource allows individuals who have experienced sexual assault in the military to connect and support each other, minimizing geographic and other barriers victims may encounter accessing in person peer support. In FY23, 47 users attended 31 of the 98 scheduled sessions. Of sessions that users joined, the number of users ranged from 1 to 4. The amount of time spent in a session ranged from less than one minute to 50 minutes (median = 1 minute and 17 seconds).

In May 2018, the Department launched Local Safe HelpRoom, which leverages Safe HelpRoom technology and empowers local SARCs and SAPR VAs to operate their own online, moderated sessions. DoD Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP) certified SARCs and SAPR VAs are trained as moderators and are able to host Safe HelpRoom sessions for their communities. A total of 37 SARCs and SAPR VAs registered for Local Safe HelpRoom, 5 of whom completed their moderator training.

## Prison Rape Elimination Act Hotline

SHL serves as a hotline for individuals assaulted in military correctional facilities, playing a key role in the Department's implementation of the requirements of the Prison Rape Elimination Act. In addition to providing crisis intervention, information, and referrals, staff assists callers with Unrestricted, Anonymous, and Third-Party reports. Specifically, staff facilitates Anonymous and Unrestricted Reports via the DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office and can provide warm handoffs to SARCs for Unrestricted Reports. In FY23, SHL received 11 calls from users in military correctional facilities. Such calls are forwarded to SARCs identified as supporting correctional facilities.

## Limitations of SHL Data

The following are limitations of SHL data:

- Analyses are based on a sample of users who contacted SHL; the sample is not representative of all SHL users or the DoD community at large.
- Assessment data are based on information that SHL users spontaneously discuss in session; SHL staff do not solicit information from users for research purposes.
- Analyses are based on disclosed information, while information not disclosed is excluded from analysis. This limitation may affect estimates; for example, men may be less likely than women to disclose their gender because of stigma. Online users with unknown gender may therefore be disproportionately male.
- Given indirect clues and tone of voice were used to code the visitor's gender, gender estimates should be interpreted with caution.



## Appendix F: Sexual Harassment Assessment



## Appendix F: Sexual Harassment Assessment

Sexual harassment has no place in the Department of Defense (DoD). In policy and in practice, DoD strives to provide an atmosphere of dignity and respect for all Service members and an environment free from sexually harassing behaviors. DoD's goal is to provide the highest quality response and to hold offenders appropriately accountable. All Service members who experience sexual harassment should be able to report the behavior without fear of reprisal or retaliation.

This appendix reports on complaints of sexual harassment received by the Military Services in Fiscal Year 2023 (FY23), from October 1, 2022, to September 30, 2023.

### Definition of Sexual Harassment

During the period covered by this report, section 1561 of Title 10, United States Code defined "sexual harassment" as:

- Conduct that involves unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and deliberate or repeated offensive comments or gestures of a sexual nature when:
  - Submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of a person's job, pay, or career;
  - Submission to or rejection of such conduct by a person is used as a basis for career or employment decisions affecting that person; or
  - Such conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's work performance or creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working environment; and
  - Is so severe or pervasive that a reasonable person would perceive, and the victim does perceive, the environment as hostile or offensive.
- Any use or condonation, by any person in a supervisory or command position, of any form of sexual behavior to control, influence, or affect the career, pay, or job of a member of the Armed Forces or a DoD civilian employee.
- Any deliberate or repeated unwelcome verbal comment or gesture of a sexual nature by any member of the Armed Forces or DoD civilian employee.

### Top Line Results of FY23 Substantiated Complaints

Following completion of a commander-directed investigation, commanders determined whether complaints of sexual harassment were substantiated or unsubstantiated based on the evidence obtained. Based on information provided by the Military Services, in FY23, there were 2,980 complaints of sexual harassment, of which, 1,372 were substantiated. Of the total substantiated complaints, 882 were reported as formal complaints, 420 were reported as informal complaints, 70 were reported anonymously, and 5 complaints were unknown.

### Oversight Responsibilities

The DoD Office for Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (ODEI), under the authority, direction and control of the Executive Director for Force Resiliency, and the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (USD(P&R)), develops and promulgates policy and procedural guidance for DoD's Harassment Prevention and Response Program. The Harassment Prevention and Response Program oversees Department-wide harassment prevention and response policy, training and education, and data collection and analysis.



## Department Initiatives

Through ODEI's *Enduring Advantages: A Department of Defense People Strategy*, DoD is committed to creating and maintaining a safe, respectful, and inclusive work environment where all personnel can thrive and successfully contribute to DoD's mission of deterring war and keeping the Nation secure. Fostering a dignified and healthy work environment by minimizing risks to the physical, mental, and emotional well-being of the workforce is a critical element of realizing DoD's vision to continuously serve as a model employer. To create a safe work environment and culture that does not tolerate harassment, DoD leaders must consistently demonstrate their commitment to preventing and addressing the continuum of harms the workforce may face. Furthermore, the Department must provide its global workforce with ready access to support in the form of tools, policies, and other resources to prevent and respond to all forms of harassment, including sexual harassment. These efforts, with key policies, procedures, and practices outlined below, form the foundation for DoD to craft a comprehensive and synchronized framework to prevent and address all forms of workforce harassment, discrimination, or retaliation.

## Overview of Sexual Harassment Prevention Efforts

During the period covered by this report, the Department issued DoD Instruction (DoDI) 6400.11 "DoD Integrated Primary Prevention Policy for Prevention Workforce and Leaders," on December 20, 2022. It establishes a new Integrated Primary Prevention (IPP) Workforce with roles, responsibilities, and requirements for assessment, evaluation, and training for IPP personnel and leaders. To proactively prevent harmful behaviors in military communities, the policy provides that DoD will establish and maintain a robust, enterprise wide IPP capability by implementing the following: a trained and full time IPP Workforce; enhanced prevention data collection; effective use of findings from the Command Climate Assessment (CCA) to address climate concerns; and empowered Service members to maintain a safe environment.

The CCAs primarily serve as organizational development tools to help commanders and leaders build positive organizational climates. CCAs allow commanders and leaders to identify areas for improvement and take appropriate actions to address challenges within their organization that include, but are not limited to sexual assault, harassment, retaliation, suicide, domestic abuse, and child abuse.

The Primary Plan of Action (PPoA) 2.0 for 2022 to 2024, published in May 2022, established a framework to guide the development, implementation, and evaluation of integrated primary prevention. This approach aligns competing priorities, increases program effectiveness, ensures efficient use of resources, and helps leaders cultivate safe and healthy climates across the military community. The PPoA 2.0 involves taking action to decrease harmful behaviors and reduce their impact on readiness and retention in a way that:

- Incorporates values of inclusivity, connectedness, dignity, and respect (access, equity, rights, and participation)—including the elevation of Service members' and their families' voices—to inform plans, processes, and trainings;
- Recognizes and adjusts plans, processes, and trainings to be responsive to changing climate issues and populations that have been disproportionately impacted by harmful acts;

- Intentionally seeks to align and find common operating principles across prevention efforts and offices (e.g., equal opportunity, drug reduction response, suicide prevention, sexual assault prevention); and
- Incorporates multiple lines of effort across individual, interpersonal, and community/organizational levels.

## Overview of Sexual Harassment Response Efforts

The Department continues to review and develop substantive updates to incorporate statutory requirements and improve the response measures detailed in DoDI 1020.03, “Harassment Prevention and Response in the Armed Forces,” and DoDI 1020.04, “Harassment Prevention and Response for DoD Civilian Employees.” Concurrently, the Department is engaged in resourcing and staffing efforts to better support response efforts, including the use of independent trained investigators. Furthermore, DoD leaders continue to take appropriate administrative or disciplinary corrective action when an allegation of harassment is substantiated. This includes documenting an offender’s substantiated harassment in the appropriate personnel records system.

These efforts are informed by the June 2021 recommendations from the Independent Review Commission on Sexual Assault in the Military (IRC), as approved by the Secretary of Defense, and recent statutory changes.

Since 2021, the Department conducts On-Site Installation Evaluation (OSIE) assessments at select military sites. The OSIE provides insight on risk and protective factors enabling the Department to more effectively address prevention and response efforts for sexual assault, harassment, and suicide.

Finally, the Department continues to expand its data collection and analysis tools to better inform its response efforts. The Department started the process to develop an automated case management system to improve data collection. Using surveys, DoD can assess whether available reporting measures are known, accessible, trusted, and effective.

## DoD Harassment Prevention and Response Assessment

The Department has multiple policies that speak to DoD’s measures to address sexual harassment of Service members:

- DoDI 1020.03, “Harassment Prevention and Response in the Armed Forces,” February 8, 2018, incorporating Change 2, December 20, 2022.<sup>1</sup> This DoDI:
  - Establishes a comprehensive, DoD-wide harassment prevention and response program;
  - Affirms the Department’s position that it does not tolerate or condone harassment;
  - Provides requirements for Military Department harassment prevention and response policies and programs for Service members;
  - Provides training and education requirements and standards; and
  - Requires that substantiated incidents of harassment be annotated on Service member fitness reports or Service-level reporting and tracking system(s), which are

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<sup>1</sup><https://www.esd.whs.mil/Portals/54/Documents/DD/issuances/dodi/102003p.PDF>

reviewed prior to Service member selection for promotion and other favorable personnel actions.

- Recognizing the need for greater leadership commitment and accountability to promote, support and enforce sexual harassment prevention and response policy and programs, the Department is updating its policy DoDI 1020.03, “Harassment Prevention and Response in the Armed Forces,” to include the approved IRC Recommendation 1.2, “Independent, trained investigators for sexual harassment and mandatory initiation of involuntary separation for all substantiated complaints.” These changes will:
  - Provide procedures for independent investigation of formal complaints of sexual harassment, to include referrals to military criminal investigative organizations (MCIOs) or other service law enforcement agency as appropriate;
  - Issue policy to fund, staff, and provide special training to ensure the independent investigators have the professional capabilities to investigate all formal sexual harassment complaints with timely and thorough investigations; and
  - Require initiation of involuntary separation of persons against whom a complaint of sexual harassment is substantiated.
- DoDI 1350.02, “DoD Military Equal Opportunity Program,” September 4, 2020, incorporating Change 1, December 20, 2022.<sup>2</sup> This DoDI:
  - Establishes policy, assigns responsibilities, and provides procedures for the DoD Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) Program; and
  - Establishes the functions of the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute (DEOMI) and the DEOMI Board of Advisors.
- The DoD Retaliation Prevention and Response Strategy Implementation Plan, January 2017,<sup>3</sup> provides the Department’s response efforts for sexual harassment complaints that involve retaliation.
- DoDI 6400.11, “DoD Integrated Primary Prevention Policy for Prevention Workforce and Leaders,” December 20, 2022.<sup>4</sup> This DoDI:
  - Establishes and implements policy, assigns responsibilities, prescribes procedures, and identifies requirements for addressing the primary prevention of harmful behaviors, as defined in the glossary, in military communities.
  - Establishes roles, requirements, and training and education standards for full-time and part-time Integrated Primary Prevention personnel;
  - Establishes learning objectives for leaders to oversee and support prevention activities; and
  - Provides assessment and evaluation requirements for IPP oversight.

## Overall FY23 Complaint Totals

For Service members, sexual harassment may be reported to a variety of persons using formal, informal, or anonymous procedures. A formal complaint is a complaint that is submitted in writing to the staff designated to receive such complaints in Military Department operating instructions and regulations or a complaint that the commanding officer or other person in charge of the organization determines warrants an investigation. Data concerning formal

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<sup>2</sup> <https://www.esd.whs.mil/Portals/54/Documents/DD/issuances/dodi/135002p.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> [https://sapr.mil/sites/default/files/DoD\\_RPRS\\_Implementation\\_Plan.pdf](https://sapr.mil/sites/default/files/DoD_RPRS_Implementation_Plan.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> [https://www.esd.whs.mil/Portals/54/Documents/DD/issuances/dodi/640011p.PDF?ver=\\_-WRNG-g78mHPx4gQwkeaQ%3D%3D](https://www.esd.whs.mil/Portals/54/Documents/DD/issuances/dodi/640011p.PDF?ver=_-WRNG-g78mHPx4gQwkeaQ%3D%3D)



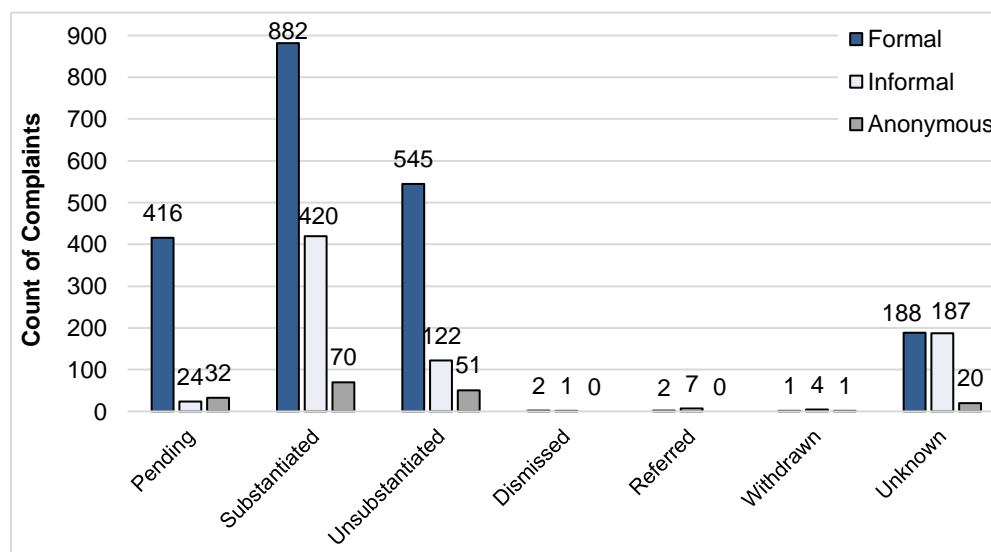
complaints was obtained from Service and National Guard Bureau (NGB) MEO offices, with the exception of Army whose data was obtained from its Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention Program.

An informal complaint is an allegation, made either orally or in writing, that is not submitted as a formal complaint through the office designated to receive harassment complaints. The allegation may be submitted to a person in a position of authority within or outside of the Service member's organization. Such complaints may be resolved at the lowest level through intervention by the first-line supervisor and/or using alternative dispute resolution techniques, such as mediation.

An anonymous complaint is an allegation of sexual harassment received by a commanding officer or supervisor, regardless of the means of transmission, from an unknown or unidentified source. The complainant is not required to divulge any personally identifiable information. If an anonymous complaint contains sufficient information to permit the initiation of an investigation, the commanding officer or supervisor will initiate the investigation in accordance with DoDI 1020.03, and any Service-specific guidance. If an anonymous complaint does not contain sufficient information to permit the initiation of an investigation, the information would be documented in a Memorandum for the Record and maintained on file in accordance with disposition instructions and the central point of contact responsible for processing harassment complaints.

Sexual harassment incidents that involve nonconsensual distribution of private sexual images (NDPSI) are included within the total sexual harassment allegation numbers, and some are provided in a category of its own. Based on the way the data is collected from the Services, some of the allegations of NDPSI are counted as their own problematic behavior type.<sup>5</sup> **Error! Not a valid bookmark self-reference.** displays the case statuses of the FY23 formal, informal, and anonymous complaints. The numbers are broken down by complaint type: substantiated, unsubstantiated, pending, unknown, dismissed, referred, or withdrawn.

**Figure 1. Sexual Harassment Case Status by Complaint Type**



<sup>5</sup> The Marine Corps interprets NDPSI as an offense completely separate from sexual harassment.

## Formal Complaints

During FY23, the Military Services and the National Guard Bureau (NGB) received, processed, and investigated a total of 2,036 formal sexual harassment complaints. The data indicate an 8-percent increase in FY23 from the 1,872 formal complaints that were received, processed, and investigated in FY22.

Of the 2,036 total formal sexual harassment complaints, 1,432 were resolved,<sup>6</sup> 416 remained pending at the close of FY23, and 188 were of unknown status.<sup>7</sup>

Of the 1,432 resolved complaints, 882 were substantiated, 545 were unsubstantiated, 2 were dismissed, 2 were referred to other agencies, and 1 was withdrawn.

## Informal Complaints

During FY23, the Military Services and NGB received, processed, and addressed without a formal investigation, a total of 765 informal sexual harassment complaints. Of the 765 informal complaints, 554 were resolved, 24 remained pending at the close of FY23, and 187 were of unknown status. Of the resolved complaints, 420 were substantiated, 122 were unsubstantiated, 1 was dismissed, 7 were referred to other agencies, and 4 were withdrawn.

## Anonymous Complaints

During FY23, 174 sexual harassment complaints were filed anonymously. Of those, 122 of the complaints were resolved, 32 complaints remained open pending resolution, and the status of 20 complaints were unknown. Of the resolved anonymous complaints, 70 were substantiated, 51 were unsubstantiated, and 1 was withdrawn.

## Nonconsensual Distribution of Private Sexual Images (NDPSI)

Section 537 of the National Defense Authorization Act for FY18 requires collection of information about sexual harassment incidents that involve NDPSI. Allegations of NDPSI are counted within the total sexual harassment allegation numbers and as standalone incidents.

### Formal Complaints – NDPSI

In FY23, the Military Services and NGB received, processed, and investigated 34 total formal complaints of sexual harassment involving an allegation of NDPSI.

### Informal Complaints – NDPSI

In FY23, there were no informal complaints of sexual harassment involving an allegation of NDPSI.

### Anonymous Complaints – NDPSI

In FY23, there was one anonymous complaint of sexual harassment involving an allegation of NDPSI.

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<sup>6</sup> A complaint is resolved when it is substantiated, unsubstantiated, dismissed, referred, or withdrawn.

<sup>7</sup> "Unknown" includes standalone cases of NDPSI, or the status was not reported by the Military Services.

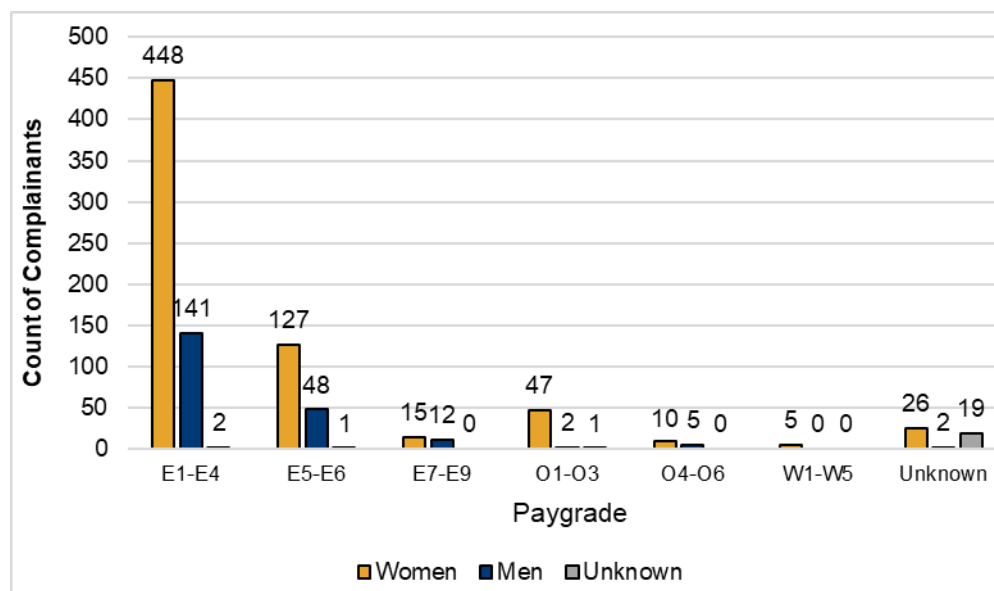
## Complainant Characteristics

Examining complainant characteristics for formal, informal, and anonymous substantiated sexual harassment complaints helps to identify populations most at risk for sexual harassment.

### Formal Complaints – Complainant Characteristics

There were 911 complainants associated with 882 incidents of sexual harassment substantiated following a formal complaint and investigation. Sexual harassment incidents may involve more than one complainant. Figure 2 displays complainant characteristics by gender and grade for formal complaints received in FY23. Of the 911 complainants, 678 were women, 210 were men, and the gender of 23 complainants were unknown. The majority of complainants were in grades E1-E4 (448 women and 141 men).

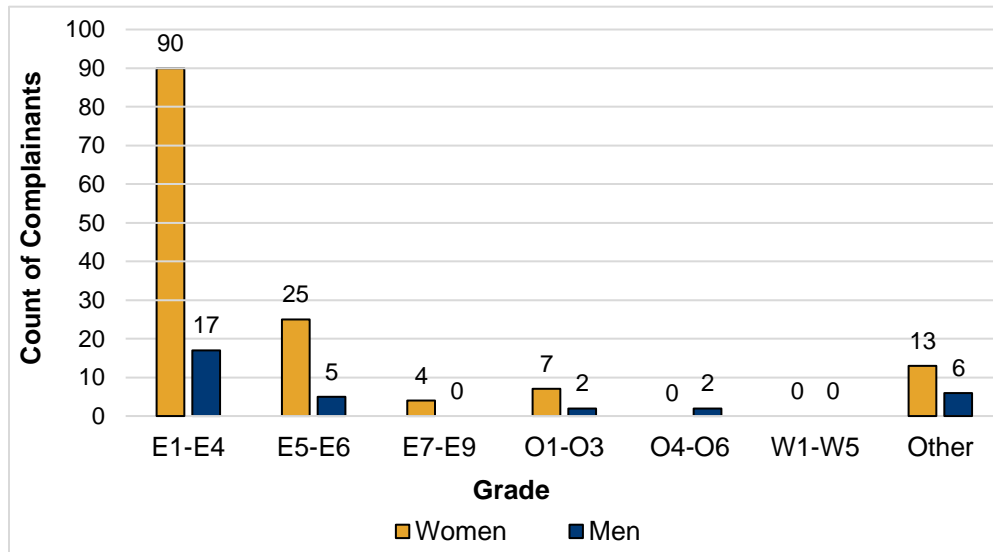
**Figure 2. Formal Complaints by Complainant Gender and Grade**



### Informal Complaints – Complainant Characteristics

There were 171 complainants associated with 420 incidents of sexual harassment substantiated following an informal complaint. Figure 3 displays complainant characteristics by gender and grade for informal complaints received in FY23. Of the 171 complainants, 139 were women and 32 were men. The majority of the complainants were in grades E1-E4 (90 women and 17 men).

**Figure 3. Informal Complaints by Complainant Gender and Grade**



### Anonymous Complaints – Complainant Characteristics

Anonymous complainants are not required to divulge any demographic or personally identifiable information. Therefore, the information about their characteristics is sparse. The Military Services reported a total of 70 complainants associated with 70 substantiated anonymous complaints. The anonymous complaint data did not provide enough information to display in a graphic format.

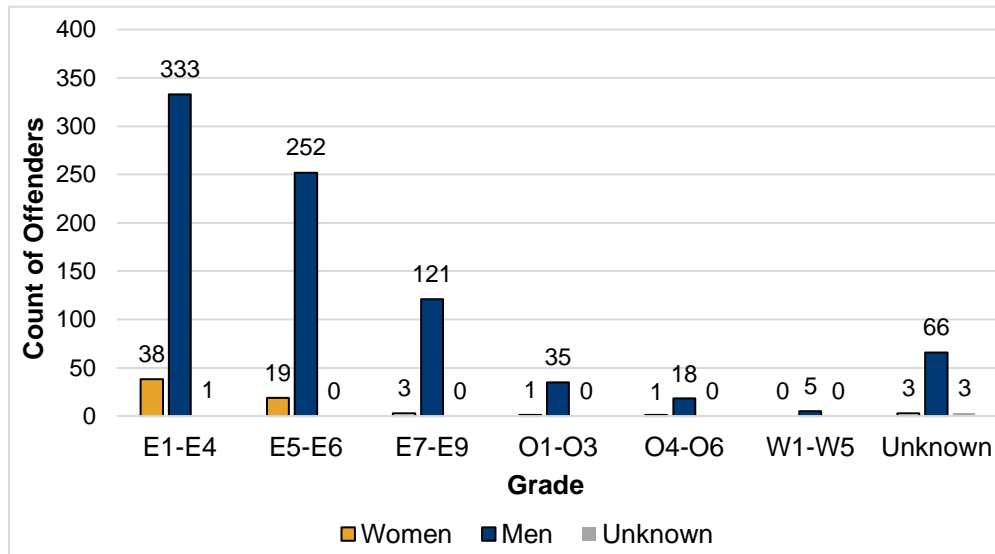
### Offender Characteristics

This section presents offender characteristics for formal and informal substantiated sexual harassment complaints. The demographics of first-time offenders and repeat offenders are also presented in this section.

### Formal Complaints – Offender Characteristics

During FY23, there were 899 offenders associated with 882 incidents of sexual harassment substantiated following a formal complaint and investigation. Figure 4 displays characteristics by gender and grade for formal complaints received in FY23.

**Figure 4. Offenders Associated with Formal Complaints, by Grade**



### Repeat Offenders (Formal Complaints)

Notably, a single offender<sup>8</sup> can be associated with more than one complaint. There were 899 total offenders reported for substantiated complaints. In FY23:

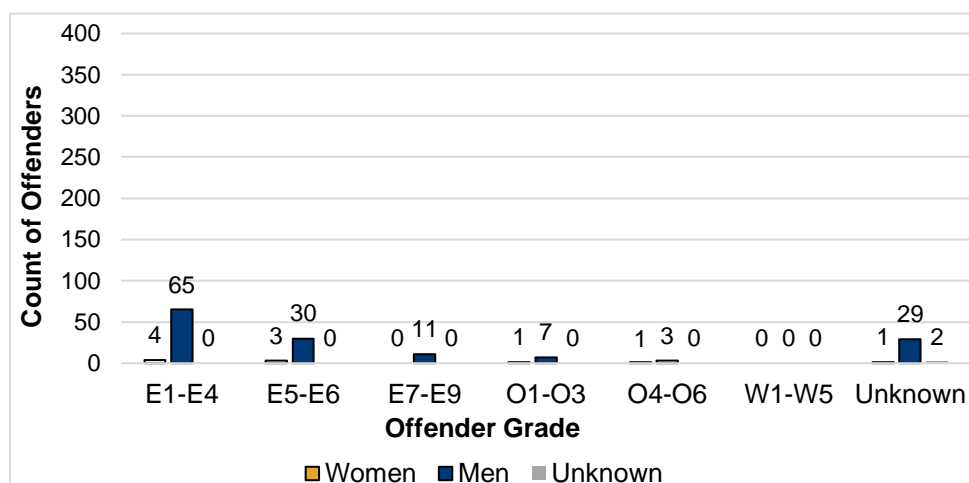
- 18 were repeat offenders;
- Repeat offenders were all men;
- 16 repeat offenders were in grades E1 – E6; and
- 2 repeat offenders were in grades O1 – O3.

### Informal Complaints – Offender Characteristics

During FY23, there were a total of 157 offenders associated with 420 substantiated informal complaints. Figure 5 displays characteristics by gender and grade for informal complaints received in FY23.

<sup>8</sup> The number of first-time offenders plus the number of repeat offenders may not add up because this status can be unknown.

**Figure 5. Offenders Associated with Informal Complaints by Grade**



### Repeat Offender (Informal Complaints)

Of the 157 offenders associated with a substantiated complaint, 33 were repeat offenders. In FY23:

- 31 repeat offenders were men;
- 1 repeat offender was a woman;
- The gender of one repeat offender was unknown;
- 17 repeat offenders were in grades E1 – E4;
- 10 repeat offenders were in grades E5 – E9;
- 3 repeat offenders were in grades O1 – O3; and
- Grades of 3 repeat offenders were unknown.

### Anonymous Complaints – Offender Characteristics

During FY23, there were a total of 72 offenders associated with 70 substantiated anonymous complaints. Figure 6 displays characteristics by gender and grade for anonymous complaints received in FY23.

**Figure 6. Offenders Associated with Anonymous Complaints, by Grade**



## Repeat Offender (Anonymous Complaints)

In FY23, there were four repeat offenders for anonymous complaints.

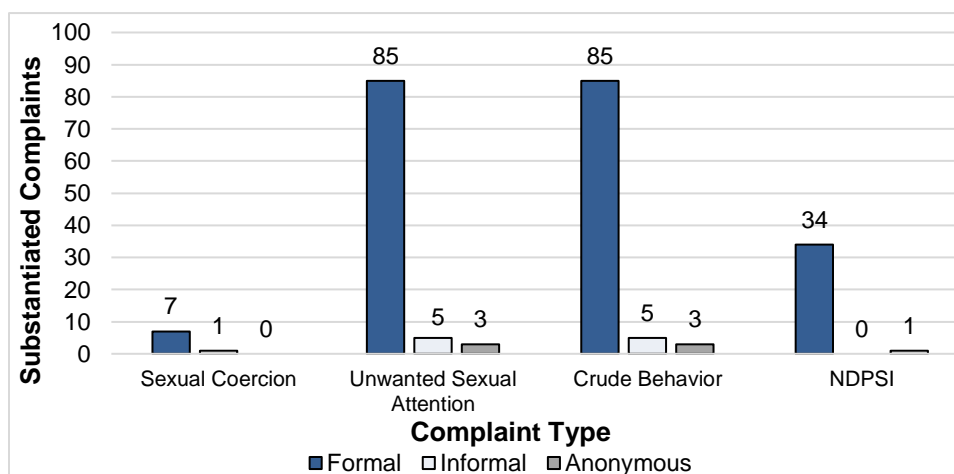
## Nature of Substantiated Incidents

Sexual harassment is characterized as a hostile work environment and/or quid pro quo. Hostile work environment is when a person is subjected to offensive, crude, unwanted, and unsolicited comments and behavior of a sexual nature that interferes with that person's performance or creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive work environment. Quid pro quo refers to conditions placed on a person's career or terms of employment in return for sexual favors.

Sexual harassment complaints are generally of four different types, depending on the nature of the sexual harassment behaviors. For every substantiated sexual harassment complaint, there can be a combination of sexual harassment behaviors. For example, one substantiated formal sexual harassment complaint can involve both crude behavior and unwanted sexual attention. Therefore, the total of the allegations in each category type exceeds the overall total of complaints.

In FY23, the nature of 865 complaints was not reported. The Department recognizes this gap in reporting and is exploring solutions to close this in future reports. In Figure 7, the allegations of the FY23 formal, informal, and anonymous complaints are listed by complaint type: crude/offensive behavior, unwanted sexual attention, sexual coercion, and NDPSI.

**Figure 7. Substantiated Sexual Harassment Allegations by Behavior Type**



## Timeliness of Reporting

DoD policy requires that, to the extent practicable, commanders will forward sexual harassment complaint information or allegations to a general court-martial convening authority (GCMCA) within 72 hours of receipt. In FY23, 1,867 complaints of sexual harassment were forwarded to a GCMCA within 72 hours and 308 were forwarded to GCMCA after more than 72 hours. The timeliness of 619 complaints was unknown.

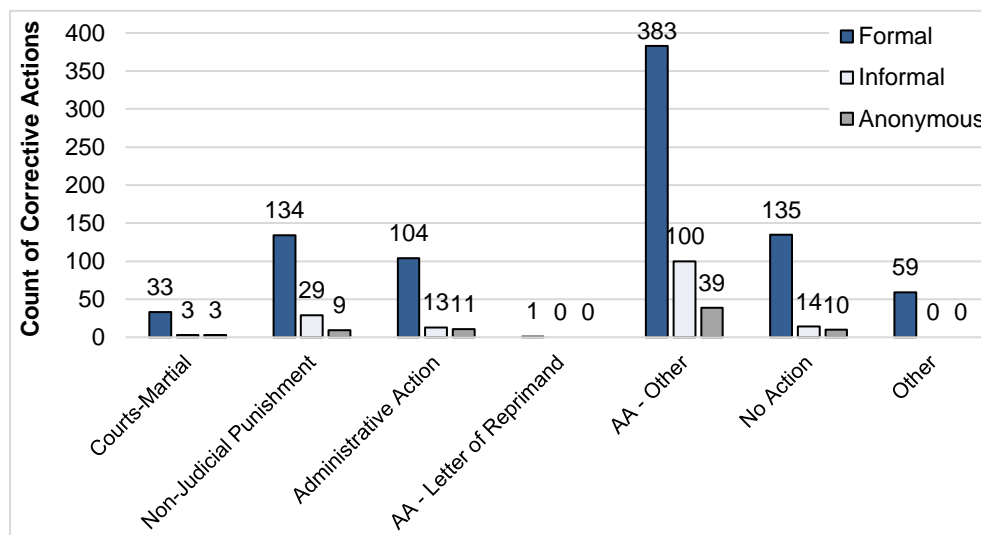
## Disposition

Offenders identified through substantiated complaints, whether the complaint was formal or informal, may receive more than one type of disposition. For example, an offender may receive



a letter of reprimand, administrative actions, and non-judicial punishment. Figure 8 displays the different types of disposition by complaint type (i.e., formal, informal, anonymous).

**Figure 8. Corrective Actions Administered to Offenders in Substantiated Complaints**



### Disposition of Formal Complaints

In FY23, 714 offenders received administrative and/or disciplinary actions based on substantiated formal complaints.

### Disposition of Informal Complaints

In FY23, 145 offenders received 657 administrative and/or disciplinary actions based on substantiated informal complaints.

### Disposition of Anonymous Complaints

In FY23, 62 offenders received 72 administrative and/or disciplinary actions based on substantiated anonymous complaints.

### Retaliation Complaints

If a Service member (who has filed a sexual harassment complaint) and/or a uniformed witness, bystander, or first responder perceives subsequent retaliation related to the complaint of sexual harassment, they may seek guidance from an Equal Opportunity Advisor (EOA). Individuals are encouraged to report retaliation issues to the Inspector General (IG)<sup>9</sup>, MCIO, to command for investigation, or other appropriate command action per Service guidance.

In FY23, there were no retaliation referrals reported for sexual harassment formal complaints or informal complaints.

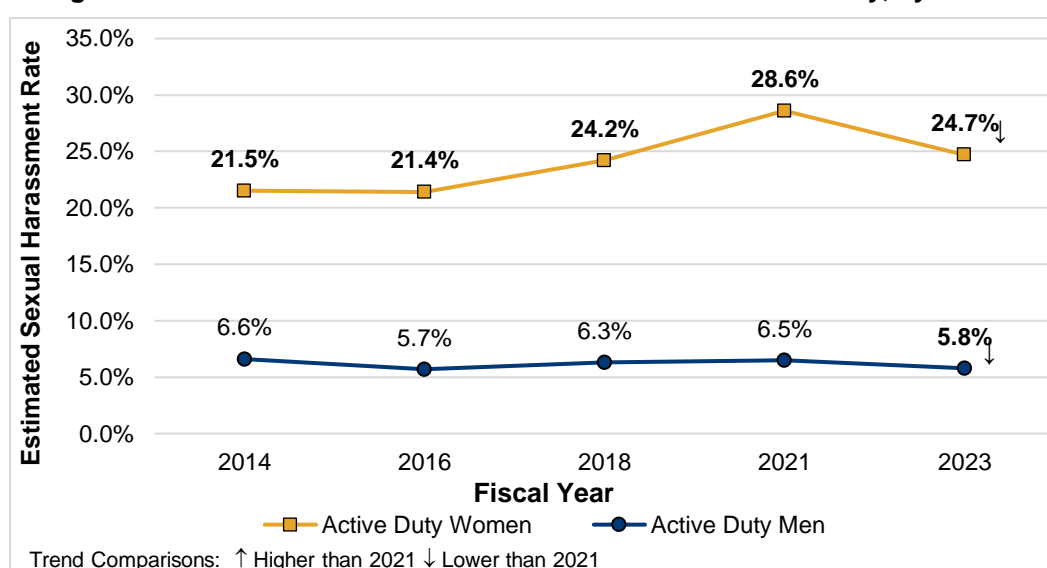
<sup>9</sup> Currently, no mechanism is in place to share dispositions of retaliation investigated by the IG with EOAs.

## Topline Sexual Harassment Findings from the 2023 *Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Military Members (WGR)*

While complaint data provide some insight into the problem, sexual harassment remains underreported. To address this gap in reporting, the Department conducts biennial surveys to estimate the prevalence of sexual harassment, along with other correlated behaviors.

In FY23, about one in four (24.7 percent) women and 5.8 percent of men experienced sexual harassment<sup>10</sup> in the year prior to taking the survey (Figure 9). Among both active duty women and men, the rate of sexual harassment was significantly lower than rates observed in 2021. This decrease in sexual harassment prevalence for women was driven by statistically significant decreases among enlisted women and women under 25, whereas the decrease among men was driven by statistically significant decreases among junior enlisted men under 21.

**Figure 9. Estimated Rate of Sexual Harassment in the Active Duty, by Gender**



Compared to 2021, women were significantly less likely to experience behaviors consistent with a hostile work environment (decreasing from 28.5 percent in 2021 to 24.7 percent in 2023) and behaviors consistent with sexual quid pro quo (declining from 3.0 percent in 2021 to 1.9 percent in 2023). Men were also significantly less likely to experience hostile work environments in 2023 (5.8 percent, compared to 6.5 percent in 2021). In 2023, 0.3 percent of men experience behaviors consistent with sexual quid pro quo, which was unchanged from the 0.3 percent observed in 2021. Finally, the survey findings revealed that women were more likely to experience both types of sexual harassment compared to men, consistent with findings from previous years.

<sup>10</sup> Changes to both the sexual harassment and gender discrimination metrics in 2019 involved adding questions to the sexual quid pro quo and gender discrimination metrics to identify the alleged offender(s) more clearly as a person in a position of leadership or authority. The metric change was implemented in 2019 for the *WGR* survey of the Reserve component. Accordingly, no adjustments were required in 2021 for the Reserve component survey comparisons to 2019. The change to the sexual harassment metric for the Active component in 2021 did not produce different estimates. For additional discussion regarding the metric changes, see chapter 1 of the 2021 *WGR* Overview Report, [https://www.sapr.mil/sites/default/files/public/docs/reports/FY21\\_Annex\\_1.pdf](https://www.sapr.mil/sites/default/files/public/docs/reports/FY21_Annex_1.pdf).

## One Situation of Sexual Harassment with the Biggest Effect

Most women (84 percent) and three-quarters (74 percent) of men experienced more than one sexual harassment situation in the past year. Therefore, Service members were asked to reflect upon and describe the characteristics and consequences of the sexual harassment experience—the “one situation”—that was the worst, or most serious, to them. Over two-thirds (68 percent) of women and about half (49 percent) of men characterized the upsetting situation as sexual harassment (Figure 10). In addition, 39 percent of women and 16 percent of men considered the upsetting situation to be harassment based on their gender identity and about a quarter of men and women considered the one situation to be racial/ethnic harassment or harassment based on their sexual orientation.

**Figure 10. Circumstances Surrounding the One Situation**

Would you consider the upsetting situation to have been:	Women		Men	
	2021	2023	2021	2023
Sexual harassment	69%	<b>68%†</b>	51%	<b>49%‡</b>
Racial/Ethnic harassment	23%	<b>22%</b>	26%	<b>24%</b>
Religious harassment	6%	<b>5%‡</b>	10%	<b>12%†</b>
Harassment based on your sexual orientation	26%	<b>23%</b>	24%	<b>24%</b>
Harassment based on your gender identity	40%	<b>39%†</b>	17%	<b>16%‡</b>

Within Year Comparisons by Gender: † More likely ‡ Less likely

## Demographics of Alleged Offender(s)

For most women and men, the one worst situation of sexual harassment in the prior year involved an alleged offender who was often of the same rank or some other higher ranking military member in their unit. Women and men were also most often harassed by a male military member; however, about a third (32 percent) of men were harassed by a mix of men and women.

## Where it Occurred

Of those who experienced sexual harassment, the vast majority of one situation occurred on a military installation or ship (80 percent for women and 78 percent for men). Additionally, 41 percent of women and 39 percent of men indicated the one situation occurred while they were attending a military function (either on or off base).<sup>11</sup>

## Way Forward

### DoD-wide Case Management System

The Department recognizes the need for a DoD-wide case management system that utilizes current technologies to ensure more accurate and timely data. ODEI is developing an acquisition strategy to leverage commercial off-the-shelf technology for a Department-wide MEO data collection and reporting solution. This provides access to timely, accurate, and complete Department-wide MEO prohibited discrimination, harassment (to include hazing and bullying), sexual harassment, and related problematic behaviors data and is the solution

<sup>11</sup> These items were not included on the 2021 WGR and therefore cannot be trended.

required to accurately measure and statistically assess the progress and effectiveness of Department-wide policies and programs and fulfill DoD's reporting requirements.

## Confidential Reporting of Sexual Harassment

Confidential reporting is currently not one of the three reporting options in DoDI 1020.03 "Harassment Prevention and Response in the Armed Forces." DoD is establishing a process for Service members to confidentially allege a complaint of sexual harassment in accordance with Title 10 United States Code 1561b(b)(2). The Department is updating its policies to include confidential reporting as an additional reporting option for Service members. At a minimum, the confidential reporting option will ensure the individual designated to receive Confidential Reports must be:

- Outside the immediate chain of command; and
- Able to maintain confidentiality.

## IRC Cross-Cutting Recommendation 1

In response to the approved IRC Cross-Cutting Recommendation 1, USD(P&R) issued updated guidance on September 14, 2022, giving the Military Departments discretion over how they will temporarily provide sexual harassment victims with response services previously only available to sexual assault victims. Additionally, the Department commissioned a study to identify what services sexual harassment victims, and victims of other forms of harassment, should have access to and which workforce should provide them.

## OSIEs

The OSIE visits have provided early detection of risk factors so leaders can take corrective actions and enhance prevention. The site visits provide insights on shared risk and protective factors on the ground, what works, what does not, how the Department can improve efforts more comprehensively, and support and inform future policy development.

## Technology's Effect

DoD is committed to holding Service members appropriately accountable who engage in cyber harassment behaviors. Providing support and remedies to victims when such behavior occurs is also a top priority. DoD will accomplish these efforts through policy and programmatic actions as the Department recognizes cyber harassment has become more pervasive in society.

DoD is collaborating with the Federal Research Division of the Library of Congress and the Office of People Analytics to evaluate how, and to what extent, the cyber environment and "information cocooning" impact the attitudes and behaviors of Service members. This collaboration will also provide recommendations for prevention activities derived from peer-reviewed academic literature and organizational best practices on how to mitigate the corresponding harmful behaviors. These recommendations will inform ways to promote a common understanding of cyber-facilitated sexual harassment and sexual assault to inform reporting and investigation procedures. For example, these actions may take place either before or after in-person sexual harassment or sexual assault incidents. Sometimes, they are risk indicators, and in other cases, they are retaliatory and threatening to discourage the reporting of an incident and/or to continue abusive behavior.

DoD continues to leverage every tool at its disposal to ensure the Military Departments and other DoD components have the requisite data and tools to hold leaders, both civilian and

military, appropriately accountable for promoting good order and discipline. DoD is diligently working toward a culture change within every unit and organization to reduce the rates of sexually harassing behaviors; ensure those who experience sexual harassment are comfortable coming forward and harassers are held appropriately accountable; and make certain that unit climates do not permit these behaviors to exist.





## Appendix G: Domestic Abuse-Related Sexual Assault



# Appendix G: Domestic Abuse-Related Sexual Assault

The Family Advocacy Program (FAP) is the congressionally mandated Department of Defense (DoD) program responsible for providing clinical assessment, support, and treatment services in response to reported incidents of domestic abuse in military families. Sexual assault occurring within the context of a marriage or intimate partner relationship (sexual abuse) is a subset of domestic abuse.

## Oversight Responsibilities

Under the authority, direction, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, DoD FAP has broad responsibility for promoting public awareness and prevention of domestic abuse and child abuse and neglect, providing victims of domestic abuse with the option for making a Restricted Report, and coordinating comprehensive advocacy, clinical intervention, safety and risk assessment, and other support to victims.

## Definition 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.
- 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 domestic abuse is referred to FAP for comprehensive safety planning, victim advocacy and support, and treatment when appropriate.

## Data

Comprehensive data and analysis of all domestic abuse is included in the *Report on Child Abuse and Neglect and Domestic Abuse in the Military for Fiscal Year 2023*, scheduled for release May 2024, and in accordance with section 574 of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2017 (Public Law 114-328), as amended by section 549 of the NDAA for FY 2022 (Public Law 117-81).

## Data Collection

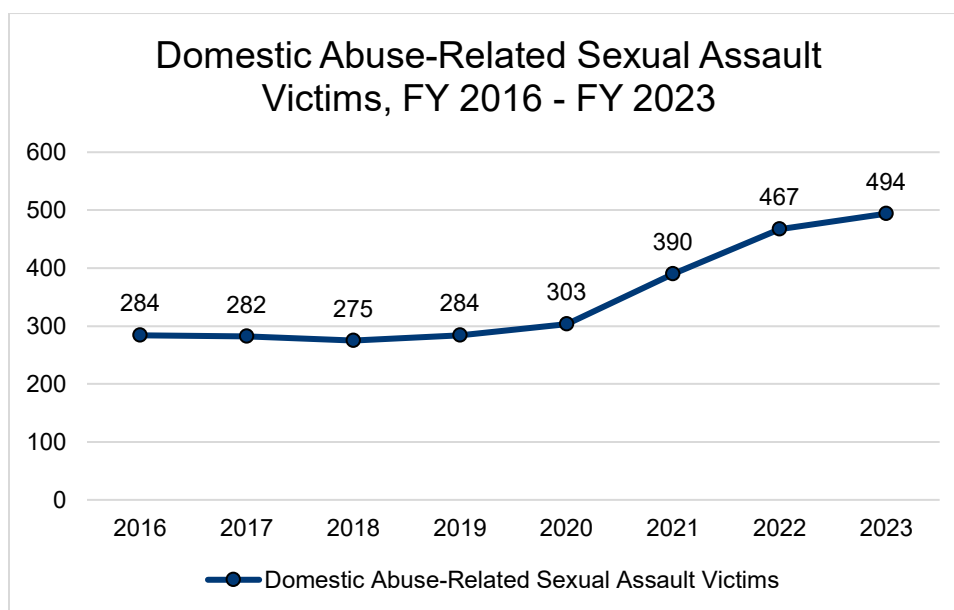
FAP incident data are tracked by the Military Departments and reported to the Department through the FAP Central Registry maintained by the Defense Manpower Data Center. The FAP Central Registry contains information pertaining to incidents that met criteria for abuse. “Met



criteria” means that the incident met the DoD definition of abuse.<sup>1</sup> Incidents are assessed with a standardized algorithm that indicates the need for more rigorous treatment, intervention, support, safety planning, and protection.

## Victim Characteristics

FAP Central Registry data indicate that in FY 2023, there were 494 unique victims of adult sexual abuse who received FAP services. Figure 1 shows the number of unique victims of adult sexual abuse who received FAP services since FY 2016.<sup>2</sup> Following a relatively consistent number of unique victims from FY 2016 to FY 2019, the number of victims of adult sexual abuse increased from FY 2019 to FY 2023, with notable year-over-year increases from FY 2020 to FY 2023.<sup>3</sup>



**Figure 1. Domestic Abuse-Related Sexual Assault Victims, FY 2016 – FY 2023**

Of the 494 victims, 478 (96.8 percent) were female and 16 (3.2 percent) were male. Of the 494 victims, 233 (47.2 percent) were family members, 185 (37.4 percent) were Military Service members, 58 (11.7 percent) were non-beneficiaries, 18 (3.6 percent)<sup>4</sup> were civilian non-DoD beneficiaries (retired Service members or government contractors).

<sup>1</sup> DoD Manual 6400.01, Volume 3, “Family Advocacy Program (FAP): Clinical Case Staff Meeting (CCSM) and Incident Determination Committee (IDC),” August 11, 2016, as amended.

<sup>2</sup> In accordance with section 538 of the NDAA for FY 2018 (Public Law 115-91), domestic abuse-related sexual assault data are included in the DoD Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military as an appendix to the report.

<sup>3</sup> In FY 2022, the Department reissued policy expanding the definition of domestic abuse to include those in dating relationships. This means that newly eligible victims of domestic abuse-related sexual assault were able to access the support, advocacy, and care that FAP provides.

<sup>4</sup> Due to rounding, the sum of the percentages is 99.9.

## Alleged Offender Characteristics

There were 487 alleged offenders of adult sexual abuse: 462 (94.9 percent) were male and 25 (5.1 percent) were female. Of the 487 alleged offenders, 400 (82.1 percent) were military Service members, 58 (11.9 percent) were family members, 24 (4.9 percent) were non-beneficiaries, and 5 (1.0 percent)<sup>5</sup> were civilian non-DoD beneficiaries (retired Service members or government contractors).

Of the 400 alleged offenders who were military Service members, 389 (97.3 percent) were active duty, Regular Component members, and 11 (2.8 percent)<sup>6</sup> were members of the Reserves or National Guard. Of the 400 Military Service members, 364 (91.0 percent) were enlisted members, 33 (8.3 percent) were officers, and 3 (0.8 percent)<sup>7</sup> were warrant officers.

## Accountability

The mission and scope of FAP is to provide comprehensive clinical assessment and support services to individuals and families impacted by domestic abuse and child abuse and neglect. FAP's primary focus is to assess the risk to, and safety of, victims and families; provide support and clinical services for the victim; and provide treatment and rehabilitation of the alleged offender, when appropriate. In accordance with the responsibilities set forth in DoD Manual 6400.01, Volume 1, "Family Advocacy Program (FAP): FAP Standards," FAP reports all Unrestricted Reports of domestic abuse to law enforcement within 24 hours. As part of the Coordinated Community Response model employed by DoD, first responder law enforcement (military or civilian) and military criminal investigative personnel have responsibility for investigating reports of alleged domestic abuse. Investigation, command action, and legal adjudication, as appropriate, are addressed by other organizations outside of FAP.

FAP social workers, prevention specialists, victim advocates, and nurses provide critical clinical and support services to families impacted by these often complex incidents and seek to promote the well-being of victims and to support their self-determination.

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<sup>5</sup> Due to rounding, the sum of the percentages is 99.9.

<sup>6</sup> Due to rounding, the sum of the percentages is 100.1.

<sup>7</sup> Due to rounding, the sum of the percentages is 100.1.



## Appendix H: Child Sexual Abuse



## Appendix H: Child Sexual Abuse

The Family Advocacy Program (FAP) is the congressionally mandated Department of Defense (DoD) program responsible for providing clinical assessment, support, and treatment services in response to reported incidents of child abuse and neglect in military families. Child sexual abuse by a parent or other caregiver is a subset of child abuse.

### Oversight Responsibilities

Under the authority, direction, and control of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, DoD FAP has broad responsibility for promoting public awareness and prevention of domestic abuse and child abuse and neglect, requiring mandated reporting of all suspected child abuse and neglect by covered professionals and members of the military, and coordinating comprehensive intervention, assessment, and support to victims.

### Definitions

DoD Instruction 6400.01, "Family Advocacy Program (FAP)," defines "child abuse" as, "[t]he physical or sexual abuse, emotional abuse, or neglect of a child by a parent, guardian, foster parent, or by a caregiver, whether the caregiver is intrafamilial or extrafamilial, under circumstances indicating the child's welfare is harmed or threatened. Such acts by a sibling, other family member, or other person shall be deemed to be child abuse only when the individual is providing care under express or implied agreement with the parent, guardian, or foster parent." DoD Instruction 6400.03, "Family Advocacy Command Assistance Team (FACAT)," defines "child sexual abuse" as, "[t]he employment, use, persuasion, inducement, enticement, or coercion of any child to engage in, or assist any other person to engage in, any sexually explicit conduct or simulation of such conduct for the purpose of producing a visual depiction of such conduct; or the rape, and in cases of caretaker or inter-familial relationships, statutory rape, molestation, prostitution, or other form of sexual exploitation of children, or incest with children."

As a result of the expanded reporting requirements in section 575 of Public Law 114-328, the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2017, all individuals within the chain of command of a Service member are required to immediately report suspected child abuse to the installation FAP. In addition, all covered professionals are required to report suspected child abuse directly to local civilian child welfare services. The installation FAP provides comprehensive safety planning, victim advocacy and support, and treatment when appropriate.

### Data

Comprehensive data and analysis of all reported child abuse and neglect is included in the *Report on Child Abuse and Neglect and Domestic Abuse in the Military for Fiscal Year 2023*, scheduled for release May 2024, and in accordance with section 574 of the NDAA for FY 2017 (Public Law 114-328), as amended by section 549 of NDAA for FY 2022 Public Law (117-81).

### Data Collection

FAP incident data are tracked by the Military Departments and reported to the Department through the FAP Central Registry, maintained by the Defense Manpower Data Center. The

FAP Central Registry contains information pertaining to incidents that “met criteria” for abuse. “Met criteria” means that the incident met the DoD definition of abuse.<sup>1</sup> Incidents are assessed with a standardized algorithm that indicates the need for more rigorous treatment, intervention, support, safety planning, and protection.

### Victim Characteristics

FAP Central Registry data indicate that in FY 2023, there were 229 unique victims of child sexual abuse who received FAP services. Figure 1 shows the number of unique victims of child sexual abuse who received FAP services since FY 2018.<sup>2</sup> Following an initial decline from FY 2018 to FY 2019, the number of unique victims of child sexual abuse increased from FY 2019 to FY 2022, then declined again from FY 2022 to FY 2023.

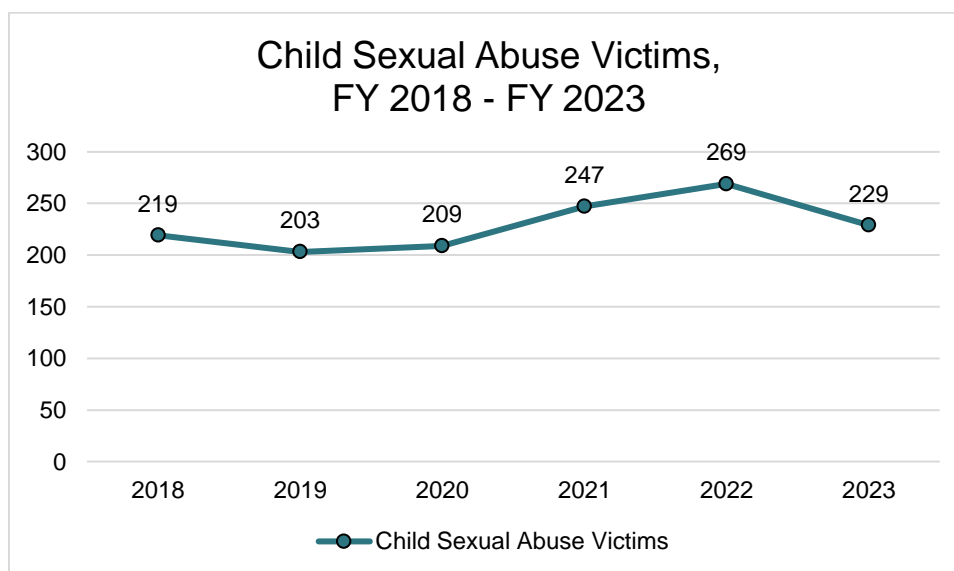


Figure 1. Child Sexual Abuse Victims, FY 2018 – FY 2023

Of the 229 victims, 198 (86.5 percent) were female and 31 (13.5 percent) were male. The number and age ranges of victims of child sexual abuse were: 4 victims (1.7 percent) ages 0 to 1; 41 victims (17.9 percent) ages 2 to 5; 48 victims (21.0 percent) ages 6 to 10; and 132 victims (57.6 percent) ages 11 to 17. Of the 229 victims, 4 victims (1.7 percent)<sup>3</sup> were between the ages of 18 and 24 when the report was made, but in a dependent status when the abuse occurred.

<sup>1</sup> DoD Manual 6400.01, Volume 3, “Family Advocacy Program (FAP): Clinical Case Staff Meeting (CCSM) and Incident Determination Committee (IDC),” August 11, 2016, as amended.

<sup>2</sup> In accordance with section 538 of the NDAA for FY 2018 (Public Law 115-91), child sexual abuse data are included in the DoD Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military as an appendix to the report.

<sup>3</sup> Due to rounding, the sum of the percentages is 99.9.



## **Alleged Offender Characteristics**

Of the 197 known alleged offenders,<sup>4</sup> 189 (95.9 percent) were male and 8 (4.1 percent) were female. Of those known alleged offenders, 103 (52.3 percent) were military Service member parents, 27 (13.7 percent) were civilian parents, 35 (17.8 percent) were other family member caregivers, and 32 (16.2 percent) were extrafamilial caregivers. Military Service members represented 64.5 percent (127 of 197) and civilians represented 35.5 percent (70 of 197) of the known alleged offenders.

Of the 127 alleged offenders who were military Service members, 126 (99.2 percent) were active duty, Regular Component members and 1 was a member of the National Guard (0.8 percent). Of the 127 Military Service members, 115 (90.6 percent) were enlisted members, 10 (7.9 percent) were officers, and 2 (1.6 percent)<sup>5</sup> were warrant officers.

## **Accountability**

The mission and scope of FAP is to provide comprehensive clinical assessment and support services to individuals and families impacted by domestic abuse and child abuse and neglect. FAP's primary focus is to assess the risk to, and safety of, victims; provide support and clinical services for the victim; and provide treatment and rehabilitation for the alleged offender when appropriate. In accordance with the responsibilities set forth in DoD Manual 6400.01, Volume 1, "Family Advocacy Program (FAP): FAP Standards," FAP reports all suspected incidents of child abuse to civilian child welfare services and law enforcement within 24 hours. As part of the Coordinated Community Response model employed by DoD, first responder law enforcement (military or civilian) and military criminal investigative personnel have responsibility for investigating reports of suspected child sexual abuse. Investigation, command action, and legal adjudication, as appropriate, are addressed by other organizations outside of FAP.

FAP social workers, prevention specialists, victim advocates, and nurses provide critical clinical and support services to families impacted by these often complex incidents and seek to promote the well-being of victims and support their self-determination.

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<sup>4</sup> In FY 2023, there were 9 "met criteria" incidents of child sexual abuse where the alleged offender was unknown.

<sup>5</sup> Due to rounding, the sum of the percentages is 100.1.



## Appendix I: Acronyms List





## Appendix I: Acronyms List

CATCH	CATCH a Serial Offender Program
CCA	Command Climate Assessment
CIPP	Comprehensive Integrated Primary Prevention Plan
CMG	Case Management Group
CTMO	Chief Talent Management Office
DAF	Department of Air Force
D-CPPP	DoD Credentialing Program for Prevention Personnel
DD	Defense Department
DEOCS	<i>Defense Organizational Climate Survey</i>
DOCP	<i>Defense Organizational Climate Pulse Survey</i>
DoD	Department of Defense
DoDI	Department of Defense Instruction
D-SAACP	DoD Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program
FAP	Family Advocacy Program
FY	Fiscal Year
HHRT	High-Risk Response Team
IPAG	Integrated Prevention Advisory Group
IPPW	Integrated Primary Prevention Workforce
IRC	Independent Review Commission on Sexual Assault in the Military
KSA	Knowledge, Skills, and Abilities
LSHR	Local Safe HelpRoom
MCIO	Military Criminal Investigative Organization
MEO	Military Equal Opportunity
MTF	Military Treatment Facility
NDAA	National Defense Authorization Act
NGB	National Guard Bureau
ODEI	Office for Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion
OPA	Office of People Analytics
OSIE	On-site Installation Evaluation
OSTC	Office of Special Trial Counsel
PD	Position Descriptions
PPI	Primary Prevention Integrator
PPoA	Prevention Plan of Action
QSART	Quarterly Sexual Assault Response Team
SAFE	Sexual Assault Forensic Examination
SAMFE	Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiner
SAPR	Sexual Assault Prevention and Response
SAPR VA	Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Victim Advocate
SAPRO	Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office

SAPRTEC	Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Training Center of Excellence
SARB	Sexual Assault Review Board
SARC	Sexual Assault Response Coordinator
SARW	Sexual Assault Response Workforce
SHARP	Sexual Harassment / Assault Response Program
SHL	Safe Helpline
SRI	SAPR-Related Inquiry
STC	Special Trial Counsel
SVSES	Sexual Violence Support and Experiences Study
UCMJ	Uniform Code of Military Justice
USC	Unwanted Sexual Contact
USD(P&R)	Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness
USUHS	Uniformed Services University for Health Sciences
WGR	<i>Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Military Members</i>



## Enclosure 1: Department of the Army





SECRETARY OF THE ARMY  
WASHINGTON

22 MAR 2024

MEMORANDUM FOR UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR PERSONNEL &  
READINESS

SUBJECT: Fiscal Year 2023 Army Annual Report on Sexual Assault

The Army is taking action to foster a culture and climate that will result in fewer incidents of sexual harassment and sexual assault. To report on these efforts, I am pleased to provide the Fiscal Year 2023 Army Annual Report on Sexual Assault (attached). While the findings in this report show improvements, the Army has more work to do to meet prevention and response goals relating to sexual assault.

There are several efforts underway to enhance the Army's Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention (SHARP) program and reduce incidents of sexual assault. We are establishing an oversight structure to ensure consistent and effective implementation of the SHARP program throughout the force. Additionally, we continue to expand the recruitment of new SHARP positions at all levels who possess the requisite knowledge, skills, and ability to provide victim-centric care.

The Army is implementing military justice reform, including establishing the Office of Special Trial Counsel (OSTC), which commenced its authority at full operational capability on December 28, 2023. The intent is for OSTC to exercise independent decision making and prosecution authority for sexual assault and other serious offenses.

In alignment with my stated objective for the Army to become more data-centric, the Army SHARP program implemented a data strategy to improve its ability to measure, assess, and analyze the effectiveness of the program and its ability to achieve its goals. The program leveraged data to enable governance of program activities and inform decision making.

The Army remains committed to bolstering readiness by preventing incidents of sexual harassment, sexual assault, and associated retaliatory behaviors, while also ensuring the provision of comprehensive victim advocacy and response capabilities when such occurrences transpire. We appreciate your ongoing support of the SHARP program, and I am confident the initiatives underway will have a lasting impact on the prevention of these harmful behaviors.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Christine E. Wormuth", is positioned above the printed name.

Christine E. Wormuth



# 2023

## ANNUAL REPORT ON SEXUAL ASSAULT

ACTIVE COMPONENT  
U.S. ARMY RESERVE



# ONE VICTIM IS TOO MANY.

MORE WORK NEEDS TO BE DONE.

## THIS IS OUR ARMY.

[www.armyresilience.army.mil/SHARP](http://www.armyresilience.army.mil/SHARP)  
DOD Safe Helpline: 1-877-995-5247



DIRECTORATE OF PREVENTION,  
RESILIENCE AND READINESS

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## FY 2023 Annual Report on Sexual Assault Executive Summary: Army

The Army remains steadfast in its dedication to bolstering readiness by preventing incidents of sexual harassment, sexual assault, and associated retaliatory behaviors, while also ensuring the provision of comprehensive victim advocacy and response capabilities when such occurrences transpire. To fulfill this unwavering commitment, leaders at all levels within the Army are entrusted with the responsibility of fostering a culture characterized by dignity and respect, one that unequivocally condemns behaviors and attitudes conducive to sexual misconduct and normalizes help-seeking behaviors at all echelons.

While the overwhelming majority of Soldiers serve with honor, upholding the principles embedded in the Army Values, the reprehensible actions of a minority pose a threat to unit readiness and undermine the trust and confidence that Soldiers place in each other, their leadership, and the institution of the Army. Those who engage in the crime of sexual assault, or neglect to intervene and prevent such actions, not only betray the trust of their fellow Soldiers but also violate the trust of the entire nation.

**“It’s critical that we respond effectively and sensitively when sexual harassment or assault does happen. It’s our responsibility to make sure our leaders have the resources they need to take care of our Soldiers and their families when something happens.”**

*Christine E. Wormuth,  
25<sup>th</sup> Secretary of the Army*

In a concerted effort to regain and sustain the trust and confidence of the nation, the Army channels its initiatives through the Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention (SHARP) program. This program integrates a range of strategies aimed at both preventing and responding effectively to incidents of sexual harassment, sexual assault, and retaliatory behaviors. Through these collective endeavors, the Army is dedicated to ensuring a secure and respectful environment for all its members, thereby upholding the principles that form the foundation of its mission.

The Army is taking action to foster a culture and climate that will result in fewer incidents of sexual harassment and sexual assault. The Army’s culture must be valued and embraced by all, enhancing the overall organization, and directly affecting the well-being and retention of our Service members.

Army Leadership is currently implementing the most significant changes in our approach to preventing and responding to sexual harassment and sexual assault since the inception of the Army’s SHARP program in 2006 (originally named Sexual Assault Prevention and Response). This includes integrating prevention efforts across the force as well as updating the **Army Command Policy regulation** to create a separate regulation for SHARP. This regulation will provide our leaders and Soldiers with consolidated and updated information regarding both Army and DoD policies and directed requirements incorporated into a single document. The regulation also serves as a roadmap to strengthening, professionalizing, and resourcing SHARP at every echelon. This monumental shift is due in large part, but not exclusively, to the findings



and recommendations of the **Fort Hood Independent Review Committee and the DoD Independent Review Commission on Sexual Assault in the Military**. The findings combined with the results of the 2021 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Military Members clearly illustrate that meaningful climate and cultural change is critical for the Army to restore the trust of Soldiers, their Families, and the American public.

The Army recognizes that addressing complex challenges within our ranks requires more than just seeking quick fixes or relying on one-size-fits-all solutions. As we reshape our program to embrace an integrated prevention approach, we acknowledge that fostering a positive command climate and enhancing overall culture demands a deep understanding of the root causes of harmful behaviors. This understanding begins with engaged leadership.

In recent years, the Army has introduced innovative measures such as the **Command Assessment Program (CAP)**, a progressive talent management and leader selection process. Additionally, the Army has deployed assets, like **Integrated Prevention Advisory Groups (I-PAGs)** and institutionalized **Cohesion Assessment Teams (CAT)** to aid command teams in identifying the presence of harmful behaviors and contribute to the ongoing improvement of our organizational culture.

**“First it is prevention of those kind of things (sexual assault and sexual harassment) that we have to focus on and then the response, absolutely, making sure that we are taking care of the victim.”**

*GEN Randy A. George, 41<sup>st</sup> Chief of Staff of the Army*

The Army is creating an **oversight structure** to ensure the consistent and effective implementation of the SHARP program throughout the force. As we strive to elevate the management of the SHARP program, we are actively advancing the professionalization and reinforcement of our ability to deliver compassionate, victim-centered services to Soldiers and Army Civilians. To achieve this goal, we will introduce career development tracks and enhance our training and education requirements for SHARP professionals, aiming to provide care that is both victim-centered and culturally competent.

As part of our ongoing initiatives, we are expanding the **recruitment of new SHARP positions** at all levels, enacting policies based in trauma science and victim advocacy best practices and facilitating program implementation through direct technical oversight. In this restructured framework, Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs) and Victim Advocates (VAs) will undergo a realignment, moving away from the operational chain of command. Instead, they will all be placed under the supervision of a Lead SARC at each installation. The Lead SARC will report to their higher-level SHARP Program Manager, ensuring oversight provided by other SHARP professionals. This organizational adjustment aligns with practices observed in other agencies within the sexual assault response domain, such as CID or legal entities. Not only will this result in an independent reporting structure for SHARP professionals, but it will also enable SHARP professionals to advocate for victims more effectively.

The Army is also taking strides to eliminate most collateral duty positions within its workforce. We will increase the number of full-time SARCs and VAs who are thoroughly trained and have the requisite experience to effectively support victims of sexual harassment and assault.

The Army is implementing **military justice reform** through structural changes focused on staffing local and regional offices with experienced litigators, building expertise through improved training programs, and establishing the Office of Special Trial Counsel (OSTC). To implement both the IRC military justice reform recommendations and the FY22 NDAA changes, the Army established the OSTC with an Army General Order and the Senate confirmed the Army's Lead Special Trial Counsel (LSTC). The Secretary of the Army approved the OSTC structure and targeted personnel growth to provide the resources necessary to build greater expertise in special victim litigation, hold alleged offenders appropriately accountable, and increase transparency for victims as cases progress through the military justice system. During the reporting period the OSTC was led by a Brigadier General LSTC, who reported directly to the Secretary of the Army without

**"It takes personal courage to stop somebody when they're doing something they shouldn't be doing."**

*SMA Michael R. Weimer, 17<sup>th</sup>  
Sergeant Major of the Army*

intervening authority. As of 28 December 2023, the OSTC has exclusive authority over covered offenses to: 1) refer charges to trial by Special Court-Martial (SPCM) or General Court-Martial (GCM); 2) withdraw and dismiss charges, and 3) enter into plea agreements. Covered offenses include alleged violations of the following Articles of the UCMJ: 117a (Wrongful broadcast or distribution of intimate visual images), 118

(Murder), 119 (Manslaughter), 119a (Death or injury of an unborn child), 120 (Rape and sexual assault), 120a (Mail: deposit of obscene matter), 120b (Sexual assault of a child), 120c (Other sexual misconduct), 125 (Kidnapping), 128b (Domestic violence), 130 (Stalking), 132 (Retaliation), and 134 (Child pornography). Effective 1 January 2025, the Fiscal Year 2023 National Defense Authorization Act added Article 134 (Sexual harassment) as a covered offense. Covered offenses also include conspiracy, solicitation, attempts to commit covered offenses, and known and related offenses. (See Goal 4—Accountability for additional details.)

In addition to our efforts to ensure effective execution and competent, compassionate, victim-centric services, we have implemented several other changes to enhance our support. This includes publishing a directive that requires all Army leaders at the squad level and above—to include Department of Army Civilians—receive additional training on newly-published DoD policies and other information they need to effectively execute their responsibilities regarding the SHARP Program. The Army SHARP Academy revised the Annual Refresher Training to enable unit leaders to deliver the training in small groups and tailor that training, using vignettes, to their specific needs.

The Army's actions in FY23 demonstrate a commitment to implementing a robust prevention effort and a strong, compassionate response to incidents of sexual assault.

Each case is troubling; however, the Army fully investigates every allegation of misconduct, follows every lead, provides support to victims, and takes the appropriate action to hold individuals appropriately accountable. Incidents during FY23 clearly indicate the Army has more work to do to meet prevention and response goals.

This report details the operational initiatives of the Army's SHARP program and the Army's progress both in preventing and responding to the crime of sexual assault. This annual report complies with the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (USD (P&R)) memorandum, dated 18 September 2023, Subject: Data Call for the Fiscal Year 2023 Department of Defense Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military. This report contains:

- Details of Army actions supporting the goals of prevention, victim assistance and advocacy, investigation, accountability, and assessment
- Data analysis of the Army's 3,507 reports of sexual assault during FY23 (2,545 unrestricted and 962 restricted)
- A profile and brief synopsis of each sexual assault case in which there was a disposition decision in FY23

The most critical asset we have is our People. The men and women who serve our Nation both in and out of uniform, along with their Families, are our strength and legacy. Their talents, courage, and commitment make our Army the greatest fighting force in history. To ensure we remain the preeminent fighting force in the world, we must protect basic human dignity in all areas. A diverse, talented, strong, healthy, and resilient force is the most important indicator of our readiness, and while sexual harassment and sexual assault remain in our formations, we cannot reach our goal of a resilient and ready force.

**1. Goal 1—Prevention: “institutionalize evidenced-based, informed prevention practice and policies across the Department so that all Military Service members are treated with dignity and respect, and have the knowledge, tools, and support needed to prevent sexual assaults.”**

**1.1 Strategic Summary:** Summarize your efforts to achieve the Prevention goal. In this strategic summary, include significant updates and/or force-wide changes and/or initiatives begun or completed by your Military Service/NGB in FY 2023. As applicable, include significant updates to regulations, policies, procedures, and/or processes; training and credentialing of prevention professionals (e.g., continuing education and professional development), how the effectiveness of prevention training is being evaluated (e.g., monitoring outputs/outcomes); prevention resource capabilities and/or shortfalls; and ongoing prevention collaboration efforts, capabilities, and activities. There is no need to repeat prior Annual Report submissions or address each of the examples above if these processes have remained largely the same as in previous years or when addressed in your responses to questions 1.2 through 1.4 below. **(Prevention Plan of Action 2.0 (May 27, 2022) / Secretary of Defense (SecDef) Memorandum, “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault in the Military,” (September 1, 2022) / Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness**

**(OUSD(P&R)) Memorandum, “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault in the Military,” (April 26, 2023) / OUSD(P&R) Memorandum, “Execution of the Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention Plan of Action,” (April 26, 2019) / 2019-2023 DoD Prevention Plan of Action (April 2019) / SecDef Memorandum, “Immediate Actions to Counter Sexual Assault and Harassment and the Establishment of a 90-Day Independent Review Commission on Sexual Assault in the Military,” (February 26, 2021) / OUSD(P&R) Memorandum, “Implementation of Immediate Actions to Counter Sexual Assault and Harassment in the Military,” (March 22, 2021) / SecDef Memorandum, “Department of Defense Actions and Implementation Guidance to Address Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment in the Military,” (July 2, 2021) / SecDef Memorandum, “Commencing DoD Actions and Implementation to Address Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment in the Military: Independent Review Commission Recommendation-Implementation Roadmap,” (September 22, 2021))**

The Army recognizes that the mission of the SHARP program extends beyond response and has begun to take swift and decisive action in prevention. To that end, the Army is now dedicated to hiring SHARP prevention professionals to focus on sexual assault and harassment prevention, in addition to the Integrated Prevention Advisory Group (I-PAG) who will be focused on simultaneously preventing two or more harmful behaviors (including sexual assault, harassment, and other harmful behaviors such as suicide, domestic abuse, retaliation, or child abuse and neglect).

Leaders within the Army are responsible for overseeing the prevention workforce and are ultimately responsible for the prevention of sexual harassment and sexual assault. Together, the Army’s SHARP prevention professionals, the I-PAG teams, and others engaged in prevention across the Army will identify gaps in the Army’s prevention system (e.g., human resources, collaboration, infrastructure), determine requisite resources needed for implementing prevention activities, and enhance the capacity of Army leaders to make data-informed decisions to prevent and address sexual harassment and assault. I-PAGs will support command teams by prioritizing culture and climate leading indicators and including data in Community Needs Assessments (CNA) and Comprehensive Integrated Prevention Plans (CIPP).

In FY23, the majority of the Army’s prevention efforts focused on secondary and tertiary prevention while continuing to build the infrastructure necessary to implement primary prevention initiatives. Senior leaders and supervisors throughout the Army continued to support and execute bystander intervention procedures and training to ensure those at all levels, including the lowest levels, had access to the training.

The Army’s bystander intervention training has evolved over recent years to include the incorporation of realistic scenarios to enhance the impact of the training. Realistic scenario training for Army sexual assault prevention involves creating immersive exercises that mirror potential situations where bystander intervention may be useful. This includes scenarios that incorporate situations similar to deployments, training exercises, or within the Army garrison environment. The goal is to provide Soldiers with

practical experience in recognizing, preventing, and responding to sexual assault, fostering better preparedness and understanding. Many commands across the Army are using realistic scenario-based training to enhance their prevention efforts.

The Army is using technology, specifically virtual reality, to create realistic environments for Soldiers to practice. These scenarios immerse the user in situations where they can intervene using their own voice to make decisions. The goal is to improve confidence and courage needed to intervene when they see a situation that does not look, sound, or feel right.

The Army continues to make strides to improve its collaborative efforts. Many of the Army's major commands hold annual SHARP summits. These are strategic gatherings where Army leaders, subject matter experts, SHARP professionals, and stakeholders at that specific installation discuss and address issues related to sexual assault and harassment. The summits typically focus on sharing best practices, refining policies, and fostering a culture of prevention and accountability. They serve as a platform for collaboration and improvement in the Army's effort to combat sexual misconduct.

#### **1.2 Efforts to Address Approved Independent Review Commission (IRC)**

**Recommendations:** Briefly highlight **major actions** completed or underway in FY 2023 to address the approved IRC recommendations in Line of Effort 2: Prevention and Line of Effort 3: Climate and Culture (e.g., actions to establish the primary prevention workforce and enhanced climate assessment process). There is no requirement for your Military Service/NGB to discuss all approved IRC actions under this section, as DoD SAPRO will include a high-level status summary with the Annual Report. Note: Please don't provide any pre-decisional or unfunded activities in your response. **(See the requirements listed in question 1.1)**

#### **Line of Effort 2 (Prevention)**

In FY23, Army SHARP established a new SHARP Program Prevention Specialist position which was authorized to support the Lead SARC and the Senior Commander's prevention efforts on the installation. This new addition to the prevention workforce is responsible for the planning, coordination, and evaluation of SHARP prevention activities, to include training and outreach efforts specifically as they relate to sexual assault and sexual harassment. SHARP Program Prevention Specialists assist senior commanders by implementing primary prevention activities that address individual, interpersonal, organizational, and community factors that contribute to sexual harassment and sexual assault. This is in addition to the support provided by the Integrated Prevention Advisory Group (I-PAG) teams and other prevention professionals across the military community.

HQDA published Execution Order (EXORD) 269-22, "Implementation of FY22 Independent Review Commission Hiring Actions on Countering Sexual Assault in the Military," which outlined a phased approach to hiring the integrated prevention advisory

groups (I-PAGs). During Phase I, Supervisory Prevention Program Managers (ACOM, ASCC, DRU), Supervisory Prevention Specialists (Installation), and Prevention Workforce Program Managers were hired to enable the Commanding General's functional responsibility to manage the command's prevention program.

HQDA also published EXORD 351-23, "I-PAG: Phase II Hiring and Implementation Guidance" and Fragmentary Orders 1 and 2 to provide Phase II hiring guidance, prioritize tactical level workforce hiring, clarify position grades, communicate workforce distribution, and address initial operating capability roles and responsibilities. The Army provided assistance to Phase I locations with their Community Needs Assessments (CNAs) and Comprehensive Integrated Primary Prevention (CIPP) Plans.

The intent of the I-PAG is to build, strengthen, maintain, and assess the prevention system for the total Army and across harmful behaviors. The prevention system is the backdrop against which prevention planning, implementation, and evaluation take place. The I-PAG aims to reduce the prevalence of harmful behaviors through deliberate planning and coordination processes with leaders. The I-PAG teams will implement a holistic and comprehensive plan focused on unity of effort in understanding current environments, determining scope and context of complex problems, and addressing organizational and community-based factors to enable the prevention process. The I-PAG's comprehensive approach is comprised of integrated, research-based prevention activities which achieve unity of effort when implemented as designed in healthy environments. The I-PAG is establishing on-going evaluation of change indicators over time and will include an assessment of organizational factors that will be used to inform adjustments to the prevention approach and measure the effectiveness of specific prevention activities across the Army.

EXORD 351-23 also provided commanders with additional resources and guidance for selecting and hiring the best qualified prevention workforce. The order included position descriptions, as well as an interview guide to ensure leaders asked the right questions to assess prevention competencies. The EXORD also outlines the Army's approach to the modified command climate assessment activities (C2A2) and the role of the prevention workforce in the C2A2 process.

### **Line of Effort 3 (Climate and Culture)**

Four years ago, in 2019, the Army implemented the **Command Assessment Program (CAP)** to identify the most qualified candidates for key battalion and brigade-level leadership positions. CAP facilitates the selection of leaders who are cognitively capable, self-aware, and less likely to exhibit counterproductive or ineffective leadership traits. These are positions where the talent management process is most critical and where climate and culture shifts begin.

The Army provides tools and resources to cultivate a healthy climate and culture to commanders at all levels. One of these tools, Integrated Prevention Advisory Groups (I-PAGs), assist commanders in building and sustaining positive climates and reducing



harmful behaviors. As part of the I-PAG implementation plan which began in FY22 and continues, the Army has hired approximately 80 prevention personnel as of the end of FY23 at Headquarters, Department of the Army, Army Commands, Army Service Component Commands, Direct Reporting Units, and selected installations: Fort Cavazos, Fort Riley, Fort Sill, Schofield Barracks, and Camp Humphreys. These locations were selected based on risk criteria directed by DoD and Soldier survey data.

After a successful two-year pilot program, the Army has institutionalized its **Cohesion Assessment Team (CAT)** concept. CAT is a culture and climate assessment program designed to arm brigade and battalion commanders with the information they need to address problems in their ranks. A CAT team integrates into tactical-level units for two weeks, collects and analyzes data, and provides command teams with actionable feedback and plans to improve organizational culture and climate. The Army is currently in the process of expanding this capability to the U.S. Army Reserve.

**1.3 Leader Responsibilities: How is your Military Service/NGB training leaders (e.g., through Professional Military Education and/or leader development opportunities) on their responsibilities and competencies under DoDI 6400.11, “DoD Integrated Primary Prevention Policy for Prevention Workforce and Leaders,” and partnering with prevention professionals to overcome barriers to readiness and enhance protective factors in their units? (DoDI 6400.11, “Department of Defense (DoD) Integrated Primary Prevention Policy for Prevention Workforce and Leaders,” (December 20, 2022))**

Within the Army, other events provide training and educational opportunities for thousands of future leaders on prevention, which can assist with overcoming barriers to readiness and improving command climate. These events also provide opportunities for collaboration for the prevention workforce, including SHARP, EO, EEO, Prevention Work Force, FAP, ASAP, Resiliency, Suicide Prevention, and others. For example, the Fort Knox Cadet Summer Training Program, Battalion Commander Assessment Program (BCAP), Company Commander and First Sergeant Pre-Command Course, Recruiting and Retention College, and other events provide these training opportunities. These courses also ensure leaders have training on ways these programs support the Army’s overall mission, improve command climate, and support retention of Service members. Similar capabilities are being executed across Army installations.

**1.4 Future Plans: Identify any major leadership-approved initiatives your Military Service/NGB is undertaking in support of prevention. Identify key considerations or obstacles that are currently affecting the implementation of prevention initiatives.**

Army SHARP has continued to partner with the Integrated Prevention Advisory Group (I-PAG) in FY23 to shape primary prevention and enhanced data products to support the prevention of sexual assault and sexual harassment across the Army. Army SHARP has developed a data dashboard to support operational and tactical prevention efforts in the

areas of sexual harassment and sexual assault. These dashboards align with DoD SAPRO data sharing guidance, which substantially reduces the risk of accidental disclosure. Maintaining trust is imperative for the SHARP program and failing to adequately safeguard data could have serious consequences for both existing victims and for the willingness of future victims to make a report.

The Army SHARP Program is working with the Sergeant Major of the Army to develop new products to help inform senior leader decision making in the areas of sexual assault and sexual harassment prevention. This effort will allow for Army senior leaders to better focus SHARP related discussions by separating crime prevention from victim response/support. This will allow leaders to focus on initiatives to improve primary prevention of sexual assault by stopping the crime before it occurs and addressing the root cause of the problem. Additionally, senior leaders can have intentional discussions on resources to support victims and ensure they are receiving the services they need and when they need them.

The Army is implementing local program initiatives with the potential for transformative climate and culture change. Successful programs will be fielded Army-wide. Local initiatives include the following:

- “Agents of Change” bystander intervention training, which is currently being evaluated for effectiveness with target populations.
- “Your Voice Matters” listening sessions, which provide a means for Soldiers to ask questions anonymously to their brigade-level chain of command and Brigade SARC. Each session offers a platform to engage in open dialogue on a range of topics.
- Social Adaptive Interactive Theater (Pure Praxis) provides instruction on how members of the military community can intervene to stop inappropriate behaviors and prevent them from occurring through a shared understanding of what is right.

The successful implementation of prevention activities hinges on a complete understanding of the issue, meticulous planning and implementation, and ongoing evaluation. The Army's all-encompassing prevention strategy is designed to enhance capacities such as efficacy, skills, attitudes, and behaviors at the individual level and prevent harmful behaviors using strategies across the individual, interpersonal, organizational, and community levels of the social ecology. Leaders are entrusted with the responsibility of cultivating and sustaining a positive command climate through a diverse range (i.e., programs, policies, and practices) of primary prevention activities.

Presently, the HQDA Integrated Prevention Division (IPD) team is in the process of hiring its workforce. While the current capacity does not allow for a thorough assessment of efficacy of all Army prevention activities, the future vision involves leveraging data to inform the effectiveness of primary prevention activities. Furthermore, a commitment to

routine evaluation will play a pivotal role in continuously assessing the impact on risk and protective factors for sexual assault, sexual harassment, and other harmful behaviors.

HQDA IPD is partnering to develop an evaluation of the approved IRC funded initiatives to address harmful behaviors on military installations through protective environments (e.g., lighting, security for safe barracks, trainee populations, and work sites). Additionally, IPD is onboarding the I-PAG workforce at an additional 47 sites for Phase II I-PAG implementation. I-PAG will work with Program Specialists, to include SHARP personnel and onboarding SHARP Prevention Specialists, to identify overlapping risk and protective factors and address them at the local level. Actions will be identified within the Comprehensive Integrated Prevention Plan and evaluated appropriately to determine effectiveness at reducing the targeted harmful behaviors.

An exemplary effort open to the greater prevention community, including community educational, prevention, and support services, is the Holistic Integrated Prevention-Risk Reduction Program at Fort Huachuca. This program includes on- and off-post stakeholders, tenant commanders, and Soldiers to analyze trends and develop action plans. Among many lines of effort is building life skills and making connections. In another effort within the Army, Arizona State University is partnering with Fort Huachuca for a study titled Cross-cutting Prevention through an Upstream Focus on Social Determinants of Health Within Military Settings. Arizona has a robust public/private partnership established in 2009 focused on strengthening support and outcomes for the 500,000+ Service members, veterans, and their families statewide. This effort includes a highly successful program with the Arizona National Guard that reduced deaths by suicide from the highest ever for three consecutive years (2008 - 2010) to zero for three consecutive years (2011 to 2013) and the establishment of a statewide upstream prevention program that has provided over 60,000 encounters with the military, veteran, and family population. This project will focus on incorporating these two successful program models into a program that is adaptable to diverse military populations with a cross cutting prevention focus that builds upon what already exists and is effective, strengthens coordination and collaboration, builds the capacity of the force, and tailors solutions to achieve better overall outcomes.

**2. Goal 2—Victim Assistance & Advocacy: “deliver consistent and effective advocacy and care for all military Service members or their adult dependents, such that it empowers them to report assaults, promotes recovery, facilitates dignified and respectful treatment, and restores military readiness.”**

**2.1 Strategic Summary: Summarize your efforts to achieve the Victim Assistance & Advocacy goal. In this strategic summary, include significant updates and/or force-wide changes and/or initiatives begun or completed by your Military Service/NGB in FY 2023. As applicable, include significant updates to regulations, policies, procedures; SARC and SAPR VA training and how training effectiveness is evaluated; Case Management Group (both monthly and quarterly) and High-Risk Response Team training for personnel who attend these meetings;**

manpower and resource capabilities and/or shortfalls; SAPR personnel certification and training; resources/products to support victims, retaliation reporters, and responders (e.g., medical and mental health services, local civilian service agencies, and the Safe Helpline); and SAPR training improvements for Service members. There is no need to repeat prior Annual Report submissions or address each of the examples above if these processes have remained largely the same as in previous years or when addressed in your responses to questions 2.2 through 2.15 below. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan, 2017-2021 (December 1, 2016), Goal 2 – Victim Assistance & Advocacy, p. 7 / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, “Sexual Assault Prevention and Response: Program Procedures,” (September 6, 2022) / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 2, “Sexual Assault Prevention and Response: Education and Training,” (April 9, 2021)) / National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for FY2011, Section 1631 / SecDef Memorandum, “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault in the Military,” (September 1, 2022)

The Army continues the effort to publish its stand-alone SHARP regulation (AR 600-52). While the Army has implemented several policies and programs to prevent, respond to, and resolve incidents of sexual harassment and sexual assault, their implementation is hindered by disjointed policy. Key provisions are spread across multiple Army regulations, directives, EXORDs, and memoranda. The publication of the SHARP regulation addresses this issue and consolidates SHARP policy into a single-source documents for leaders and SHARP professionals to utilize. Additionally, the SHARP Program Office will be the proponent of the regulation making rapid revisions more practical in the quickly evolving landscape of SHARP. Having a single regulation improve efficiency and standardization of response advocacy efforts in the Army.

The Army has undertaken significant strides to enhance victim advocacy within its ranks, demonstrating a steadfast commitment to supporting victims of sexual assault and sexual harassment. The Army has implemented various initiatives aimed at addressing the unique challenges facing victims and creating an environment where reporting is encouraged and met with empathy. Comprehensive response and aftercare services have been implemented to address long-term victim needs. By recognizing the holistic impact of trauma, the Army aims to facilitate healing and resilience among survivors and foster an environment where they can thrive both personally and professionally.

On 28 August 2023, the Army issued HQDA EXORD 358-23 titled "Implementation of FY Independent Review Commission Hiring Actions on Countering Sexual Assault in the Military." This directive marked a pivotal step forward in our commitment to addressing sexual assault and sexual harassment by mandating the hiring of full-time Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs) and Victim Advocates (VAs). This strategic move reflects a deliberate shift from the reliance on collateral duty personnel, acknowledging that providing effective advocacy requires a dedicated, full-time commitment, as emphasized by DSD Hicks. This significant enhancement in personnel underscores our dedication to ensuring comprehensive and continuous support for victims of sexual assault and harassment within the military community.

The Army increased their ability to ensure program compliance by establishing new SHARP Program Support Specialist and SHARP Compliance Specialist positions at the

installation and MACOM respectively. These new positions give each echelon dedicated personnel to improve case management capabilities and conduct program assessments to ensure all regulatory requirements and standards are being maintained.

These efforts address the critical deficiencies found in the Army's response workforce and are the first steps to adequately equip and structure the response workforce to do this critical work. Many issues in the past can be attributed to inexperienced collateral duty victim advocates. These new enhancements to the program emphasize the need for specialization and experience to address the complexities of sexual assault cases and victim's needs.

The Army has invested considerable time and effort to improve overall case management this FY to ensure victims are receiving the resources they need. The Army established a new monthly meeting with Program Managers to review trends and analysis in the systems of record to discuss and develop solutions to address shortfalls. Considerable improvements have been made in overall case management due to these efforts.

The SHARP Academy re-designed and developed a new SHARP Professional Education System that is a progressive and targeted single standard design to better meet the needs of the Total Army and produce mission ready SHARP professionals in an effective and efficient manner. The re-designed modular progressive courses streamline the educational requirements for SHARP professionals and ensure they are fully educated with the required knowledge, skills, and abilities to excel in their assigned SHARP work roles. The new training is scheduled to begin in FY24.

The three-week SHARP Basic Course will serve as the entry point for all SHARP professionals and will focus on providing the knowledge, skills, and abilities to successfully conduct victim advocacy. Upon graduating, students will meet the requirements to be a VA and will be eligible for D-SAACP credentialing. The SHARP Basic Course will be the only D-SAACP credentialing course, and graduation will be a prerequisite for attending the next level of SHARP professional education. For the next tier, the SHARP Intermediate Course will focus on the knowledge, skills, and attitudes needed to perform case management and program compliance. Upon graduating, students will meet the requirements to be a SARC.

### **DoD Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program Improvements**

The restructuring of the Army SHARP program and the need for improved oversight of individuals providing advocacy services required that we update our processes for the submission of applications to the DoD Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP). As we strengthen and professionalize the force, it is imperative that we provide continuing support to and oversight of SHARP professionals, both military and civilian. HQDA SHARP began a new screening process to increase accountability and improve quality of packets sent to the credentialing board on 1 July 2023.

National Organization of Victim Assistance (NOVA), the credentialing organization for D-SAACP, has increased their review of applications so that by 2024, applications will be reviewed eight (8) times a year vice four times per year. As such, within approximately 6 weeks of submitting an application, applicants will be notified of their certification status first via an email from NOVA, and then by mail.

### **Self-Care Program**

This year the Army SHARP analyzed studies done on professionals working with trauma victims and the high risk of vicarious trauma associated with them and developed a plan to utilize Performance Centers located throughout the Army to connect SHARP professionals to opportunities to enhance self-care among SHARP professionals. This effort is designed to improve support services and connect SARCs and VAs with the necessary resources needed to prevent vicarious trauma, compassion fatigue, and burnout. Additionally, the Army hopes this initiative will assist in retaining the experience and talent needed to deliver world class advocacy.

**2.2 Professionalizing and Strengthening the Sexual Assault Response Workforce:**  
**Describe the actions taken by your Military Service/NGB in FY 2023 to reduce the reliance upon collateral duty personnel (if used) and how your staffing approach will provide SARCs and SAPR VAs with greater independence from the military command structure and expanded skill sets to better support victim recovery.**  
**(SecDef Memorandum, “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault in the Military,” (September 1, 2022))**

On 28 August 2023 the Army published HQDA EXORD 358-23 “Implementation of FY Independent Review Commission Hiring Actions on Countering Sexual Assault in the Military”. This action directed the hiring of **367 new full-time SHARP positions** to build the needed workforce to begin the processes of eliminating collateral duty.

The Army is currently developing a FRAGO to EXORD 358-23 which will begin the process of eliminating collateral duty with the exceptions of remote locations designated by Congress. This order will also establish the discontinuation of training collateral duty SHARP professionals and the cessation of D-SAACP renewals for collateral duty personnel. Lastly, it directs current collateral duty may continue serving until their certification expires.

The restructure of the SHARP program establishes new technical oversight of its professionals. Early in FY23 the Army removed SARCs and VAs from the operational chain of command and placed them under the supervision of the Lead SARC. The installation Lead SARC serves as the primary focal point for directing and coordinating response activities at the installation (tactical level). They report to the installation Senior Commander and are supervised and evaluated by a SHARP Program Manager at the operational level. SARCs and VAs will, however, remain embedded in brigades (like behavioral health teams) in order provide direct victim and command support.

The Lead SARC serves in a supervisory role for all SARCs and VAs, making a full range of independent personnel decisions, assigning work, establishing performance



objectives, and rating/reviewing performance of the SHARP professionals. The Lead SARC manages the SHARP Program for the installation senior commander by serving as the single source of SHARP Program advice and guidance to installation leadership (including tenant units). Additionally, the Lead SARC serves as the co-chair of the monthly Sexual Assault Review Board (SARB), Quarterly Sexual Assault Response Team, and oversees the High-Risk Response Teams on the installation.

The Army is equipping the Lead SARC with SHARP Program Support Specialists. The SHARP Program Support Specialist serves as focal point for change management, business process improvement and reengineering, organizational capability maturity, and governance. They support the SHARP Program's organizational activities to include, but not limited to, business processes, information management, and cost management. They develop, analyze, and evaluate organizational policies; applying appropriate best practices from existing doctrine and emerging industry business practices to support program execution and oversight functions.

The Army is also equipping the Lead SARC with SHARP Program Prevention Specialists. The SHARP Program Prevention Specialist is responsible for the planning, execution, coordination, and evaluation of prevention activities (policies, programs, and practices), and training, education, and outreach for sexual harassment and sexual assault. They are responsible for supporting the coordination and implementation of comprehensive primary prevention activities that address individual, interpersonal, organizational and community factors that contribute to sexual harassment and sexual assault. They serve as the focal point for coordination and collaboration with the installation Integrated Prevention Advisory Group (I-PAG).

Supervisory SARCs will be added to installations with enough SARCs and VAs to assist in supervising and evaluating the activities carried out by SARCs and VAs. Supervisory SARCs will ensure equitable distribution of advocacy duties among the pool of SARCs and VAs across the installation. These new positions will enforce proper case management and execution of the program. They will report to and will be supervised/evaluated by the Lead SARC.

**2.3 Standardized Forms for Monthly Case Management Group (CMG), Quarterly CMG, and High-Risk Response Team Oversight and Management:** Describe how your Military Service/NGB is implementing the use of the following forms at the subject meetings to ensure consistent support to Service members making Unrestricted reports of adult sexual assault and associated retaliation allegations: Department of Defense Form (DD Form) 2910-5, "Monthly CMG Meeting Notes for the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program;" DD Form 2910-6, "Quarterly CMG Meeting Notes for the SAPR Program;" and DD Form 2910-7, "High-Risk Response Team Meeting Notes for the SAPR Program." How are you verifying their use? (OUSD(P&R) Memorandum, "Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault in the Military," (April 26, 2023))

The new oversight structure the Army is implementing is designed to ensure compliance with regulatory program requirements. Next year, this new oversight workforce will be going out to the field to check compliance with regulatory requirements and observe the

effectiveness of the SARB and Quarterly Sexual Assault Response Team (QSART) to inform future program improvements. Part of the upcoming compliance visits includes ensuring the standardized use and maintenance of all program forms. Additionally, the Army's SHARP Academy has updated all training requirements to include these new forms to ensure all SHARP professionals are properly trained on their use.

During Quarterly CMG/Q-SARTs, the Lead SARC provides the SARB Chair, SARB Board Members and all Command Teams across the Installation footprint an overview of DD Forms 2910-5, 2910-6, and 2910-7. Across the Army, Installation Commanders/SARB Chairs have used all three forms. Files are maintained with SARB minutes until the direction is received from DoD SAPRO to upload in DSAID.

HQDA SHARP focus for FY24, will be to observe these processes to determine where further refinement can be made, especially when executing a dual-hatted program that addresses both sexual harassment and sexual assault.

**2.4 Convalescent Leave for Sexual Assault Victims: Describe how your Military Service/NGB is implementing the policy to allow commanders and Military Treatment Facility directors to grant convalescent leave to Service members for their treatment and recuperation from an alleged sexual assault based on a recommendation of a medical healthcare provider or sexual assault forensic examiner. (Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower and Reserve Affairs Memorandum, "Clarification of Convalescent Leave Policy for Service members Recovering from Sexual Assault," (October 20, 2022))**

The Department of the Army adopted the convalescent leave policy directed by the Independent Review Commission (IRC) approved recommendation, that allows commanders and Military Treatment Facility directors to grant convalescent leave to Service members, IAW DoDI 1327.06. This leave is designed to provide treatment and recuperation from a medical or mental healthcare provider or Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiner (SAMFE). The convalescent leave may be approved to start immediately following the release from a medical facility, upon the completion of a sexual assault forensic examination (SAFE), or completion of an appointment with a healthcare provider after a sexual assault incident. Convalescent leave approved by a commander or MTF director may range from one to 30 days. There is no cumulative limit to the number of days of convalescent leave that may be granted to the Service member. All Department of the Army Commanders supports the Service members need this time to recuperate, and attend any scheduled medical appointments, or non-medical appointments, to include counseling, or other services related to the sexual assault.

**2.5 Safe-to-Report Policy: Describe how your Military Service/NGB is implementing the Safe-to-Report policy which prescribes the handling of alleged minor and non-minor collateral misconduct by Service member victims of an alleged sexual assault. (OUSD(P&R) Memorandum, "Safe-to-Report Policy for Service member Victims of Sexual Assault," (October 25, 2022))**

Department of the Army implemented an Army Directive 2022-10, "Safe-to-Report," (6 July 2022) that outlined policies and procedures for the identification and treatment of

alleged minor and non-minor collateral misconduct by Service member victims of sexual assault. This directive requires commanders to assess collateral misconduct against aggravating and mitigating circumstances in sexual assault cases. Victims will not be subject to discipline for minor collateral misconduct pursuant to this policy. However, this policy applies to all Service members who are victims of sexual assault, including cadets at the United States Military Academy, regardless of who receives the victim's report of sexual assault or whether the investigation and/or prosecution is handled by military or civilian law enforcement authorities.

New Restricted Reporting options have changed victim reporting preferences; they are eligible to file a Restricted Report, providing they: (1) did not personally report the sexual assault incident to law enforcement, to include MCIOs, and (2) they did not previously elect to make an Unrestricted Report by signing a DD Form 2910, with a SARC or SAPR VA on the SAME sexual assault incident.

Victims are also eligible to file Restricted Reports even if the following are addressed: (1) they disclosed the sexual assault incident to their commander or to personnel in the chain of command, or (2) there is an ongoing MCIO investigation into the sexual assault incident initiated by a third party and not due to the victim's disclosure to law enforcement, or (3) the MCIO investigation into the sexual assault incident has been CLOSED.

Pending publications (i.e., Army Regulations 27-10, Military Justice, and 600-52, SHARP Regulation) will comply with Safe-to-Report policy. Further revisions incorporating the role of the Special Trial Counsel are being drafted.

The Army's Safe-to-Report policy was published in FY22. All new commanders are briefed on this policy by their SARC and legal counsel during the 30-day in-brief. Information was incorporated in the SHARP Annual Refresher Training and is posted in all unit, high-traffic areas.

**2.6 SARC Access to the Commander: Describe how your Military Service/NGB is ensuring that SARCs have direct and unimpeded access to the installation commander and the immediate commander of the Service Member victim and alleged Service member offender. (DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR): Program Procedures," (September 6, 2022), para 4h, p. 5)**

On 28 August 2023, the Army issued HQDA EXORD 358-23 titled "Implementation of FY Independent Review Commission Hiring Actions on Countering Sexual Assault in the Military." According to this directive, the Lead SARC, functioning as a member of the Senior Commander's special staff, is now mandated to report directly to the Senior Commander. Simultaneously, select MACOMs overseeing down-trace installations with Senior Commander responsibilities are directed to align their SHARP Program Manager, serving as special staff, to directly report to the MACOM Commanding General.

These strategic measures not only align with approved IRC recommendations but also significantly enhance direct access. In instances where certain locations may not be providing direct access, this new structure ensures swift elevation to the senior command level, fostering a more immediate and responsive avenue for addressing SHARP personnel access to commanders, as required.

IAW AR 600-20, commanders will ensure SARCs have direct and unimpeded access to the immediate commander of the victim of a sexual assault. It also requires senior commanders to ensure SARCs have direct and unimpeded access to them. The regulation is reinforced through the Staff Assistance Visits (SAV) and the Organization Inspection Program (OIP). These tools serve as a method to maintain accountability and oversight of sexual assault and sexual harassment processes and services.

**2.7 SARC and SAPR VA DoD Sexual Assault Advocate Certification (D-SAACP) Suspension, Revocation, and/or Reinstatement:** Without providing personally identifiable information, how many SARCs and SAPR VAs in your Military Service/NGB had their D-SAACP suspended, revoked, and/or reinstated? (Identify how many SARCs and SAPR VAs for each category). (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan, 2017-2021 (December 1, 2016), Goal 2 – Victim Assistance & Advocacy, Objective 2.1, p. 8 / DoDI 6495.03, “D-SAACP,” (February 28, 2020), sections 3.6 & 3.7, p. 11-15)

Based on the information provided to the Army from the National Organization for Victim Assistance (NOVA) that is filtered by NOVA for DoD SAPRO there were:

- 15 SARCs suspended
- 6 SARCs revoked
- 31 VAs suspended
- 20 VAs revoked

**2.8 Sexual Assault Forensic Exam (SAFE) Kits:** Was the medical care of any Service member hindered due to the lack of a SAFE kit, timely access to appropriate laboratory testing resources, or other resources? If yes, explain and also address how many times this occurred and what actions were taken to mitigate the issue? (Note: This answer should be consistent with the number reported in the Victim Services matrices). As related to reports of sexual assault, were there any issues at medical treatment facilities with the availability of supplies for testing and treatment for sexually transmitted infections and diseases, including HIV, and testing for pregnancy? (NDAA for FY 2006, section 596 / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, “Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR): Program Procedures,” (September 6, 2022), Encl 8 / DoDI 6310.09, “Health Care Management for Patients Associated with a Sexual Assault,” (May 7, 2019), Section 3: Standards)

The readiness of SAFE Kits is a continuously emphasized area of focus in Army medical treatment facilities. There were no validated incidents of a hospital failing to provide a victim a SAFE Kit when requested in FY23. The Army has experienced issues with a testing backlog in some states, which it has worked to rectify.

**2.9 Military Protective Orders:** How many Military Protective Orders (MPOs) were issued as a result of an Unrestricted Report? Were any victim requests for an MPO denied? If so, what was the reason? How many MPOs were violated by the alleged offender? Indicate if the victim(s) and the alleged offender(s) were provided with copies of the DD Form 2873, "Military Protective Order," as required. (NDAA for FY 2010, section 567 / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR): Program Procedures," (September 6, 2022), Encl 5, para 8)

Department of the Army Criminal Investigations Division is the lead for data reporting from the Army Law Enforcement Reporting and Tracking System (ALERTS).

### **Military Protective Orders (MPOs) issued because of an Unrestricted Report**

In FY23, the Army issued MPOs for 1,012 unique subjects. Some subjects were mentioned in multiple MPOs, so the total number of subjects by Law Enforcement Report (LER) was 1,343. The count of MPOs is broken out by criminal and non-criminal information in Table 1. Reports of Investigation and Law Enforcement Reports (ROIs/LERs) contain criminal law enforcement information. Raw Data Files (RDFs) contain non-criminal law enforcement information.

*Table 1. Military Protective Orders Issued*

	Subjects by LER	Unique Subjects
ROIs/LERs	1,270	953
RDFs	73	59
Total	1,343	1,012

### **Explain any denied MPO requests**

Generally, commanders will not issue an MPO when there is a failure to establish that a person requires protection from a Service member subject during a criminal investigation or prosecution. Due process is necessary in order to issue an MPO because of the impact to a Service member subject's liberty. This decision is rendered by the commander, not the Law Enforcement Agency. The Army does not record denied MPO requests via ALERTS or DSAID.

### **MPO violations**

Table 2 shows how many MPOs were violated by the alleged offender. Per ALERTS, there were six individuals who violated an MPO (one violation occurred more than once).

*Table 2. MPO Violations*

	Subjects by LER	Unique Subjects
MPO Violations	71	64



**DD Form 2873**

The victim(s) and the alleged offender(s) were provided with copies of the DD Form 2873, "Military Protective Order," as required by Army policy.

**2.10 Appropriate Care in Deployed Environments: What steps did your Military Service/NGB take in FY 2023 to ensure trained personnel, appropriate supplies, and transportation resources are accessible to deployed units to provide an appropriate and timely response in any case of a reported sexual assault in a deployed unit, location, or environment? (NDAA for FY 2011, section 1631 / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR): Program Procedures," (September 6, 2022), para 4i)**

On 28 August 2023, the Army published HQDA EXORD 358-23 "Implementation of FY Independent Review Commission Hiring Actions on Countering Sexual Assault in the Military." The order directed the hiring of new full-time SHARP positions to enhance SHARP capabilities and victim's access to responsive care throughout deployed locations. The order directed the hiring of 41 positions throughout the USAEUR-AF area of operations, 29 positions throughout USARPAC, and 7 positions in ARCENT.

This FY the Army began a bi-weekly synchronization meeting with the other Service SAPR leads to collaborate on issues and discuss ways to best support Service members in deployed environments. This included cross-service coverage in areas where each service had full-time coverage support to reduce the need for collateral duty and duplication of efforts.

The Army is currently working on developing new Victim Support Specialist positions which will be uniformed personnel who support and supplement SHARP capabilities for deployed or expeditionary commands. They will provide immediate, non-clinical crisis intervention and limited support during deployments. They will ensure a warm hand-off to full-time SHARP personnel takes place as soon as practicable. They will perform support and training functions for the SHARP program in garrison when not deployed and will work directly for the Lead SARC.

The Army continues to refine efforts for medics to provide limited SHARP response in deployed environments. Limited SHARP response addresses medical needs and crisis intervention and provides referrals and connection with a SARC. Limited SHARP response does not include victim advocacy, completion of SHARP forms, or participation in the SARB. Combat medics, by extension of the designation as "medical personnel," have policy directed privacy/confidentiality status, enabling limited support with protections from disclosure under HIPAA laws. The combat medic's primary mission is crisis response, trauma informed care, and referral to the proper credentialed professionals for further treatment and recovery.

Additionally, our Department of the Army Criminal Investigation Division (DACID) partners mission is to identify and defeat criminal threats to the Army, regardless of



origin. To ensure an appropriate and timely response in any case of a reported sexual assault within a deployed unit, location, or environment, the DACID established Field Offices in the USARPAC, USAREUR, USARCENT, and 8<sup>th</sup> Army areas of operations, with operational subordinate elements in Kuwait, Guantanamo Bay, Poland, and Romania. In short, the DACID agents travel to all deployed locations where Soldiers are located and their ability to conduct investigations does not change, regardless of location.

The DACID maintains awareness of contingency planning for operations by placing liaison officers at Army Command (ACOM) headquarters, to include the relationships that Field Office Special Agents in Charge build with the supported Senior Mission Commanders (SMC) and Staff at home station prior to deployment. Field Office Special Agents in Charge provide dedicated criminal investigators, or follow-on CID capabilities as required, to SMCs. Deployed special agent teams are provided the same reach back capabilities (intelligence analysis, leads, and crime laboratory support) as available to the standing Field Offices. In FY23, the most notable example of DACID support to contingency operations was in Eastern Europe relative to the war ongoing in Ukraine. The Europe Field Office, stationed in Germany in support of USAREUR, maintained expeditionary investigative elements in Poland and Romania to ensure timely response to sexual assault allegations.

MEDCOM works closely with the Operational/Combatant Commands to ensure proper Field Hospital (FH) coverage in remote and deployed environments. MEDCOM appointed FH leaders coordinate with DHA and sister services to assist FH professionals in operational environments with providing a sexual assault response capability and emergency healthcare in theater.

**2.11 Victim Expedited Transfer Request Oversight in Monthly Case Management Group (CMG):** Provide the number and CMG-documented circumstances of ALL Expedited Transfers taking longer than 30 calendar days (i.e., tracking of the number of days between the approval date of a victim's request for Expedited Transfer and the date the victim physically departs the losing station (Permanent Change of Station), or the date the victim changes duty assignment location (Permanent Change of Assignment)). (Deputy Secretary of Defense (DSD) Memo, "Update to Department of Defense Policy and Procedures for the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program and Adult Sexual Assault Investigations," (November 10, 2021) / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR): Program Procedures," (September 6, 2022), Encl 9, para 2b(4))

There were 262 Expedited Transfer (ET) requests in FY23, and 260 (99.23%) were approved.

- One approved request was over 30 days in process because of additional EFMP coordination required.
- One transfer request was disapproved after being re-adjudicated. Commander, HRC affirmed no credible evidence of a sexual assault.

- One transfer request was disapproved and returned without action because the Commander, HRC found the case legally insufficient.

**2.12 SAPR-Related Inquiry Catch a Serial Offender (CATCH) Entries Utilizing a DD Form 2910-4: How is your Military Service/NGB verifying that all SAPR personnel have been trained on the expanded eligibility for those that do not file an official sexual assault report to submit a CATCH entry via a SAPR-Related Inquiry utilizing a DD Form 2910-4, “CATCH Explanation and Notification Form for SAPR-Related Inquiry CATCH Entries?” (USD(P&R) Memorandum, “Updated Catch a Serial Offender Procedures and New DD Form 2910-4,” (June 14, 2023))**

The Catch a Serial Offender (CATCH) Program policies are taught during the SARC/VA Career Course and the SHARP Foundation Course. These courses train all full-time and collateral duty SARCs and SHARP VAs for the Army. Additionally, the SHARP Academy hosts a bi-weekly “SHARP Talk” forum, where updates to training are shared with the field to ensure they have the most current information. These SHARP Talk forums have proven to be an invaluable space for collaboration to work through understanding and implementing new guidance such as changes to CATCH.

SARCs complete CATCH 101 training which gives an overview of the CATCH program, information needed for a CATCH entry, FAQs, and how to explain CATCH to a victim. The training also explains the CATCH process and lays out how to facilitate a CATCH entry. SARCs also take the DSAID SAPR Related Inquiry (SRI) Module Webinar on JKO which explains the use of the DD Form 2910-4.

When the CATCH results in a match, the survivor is notified, provided the information, and given the option to convert their report to unrestricted. The notifying SARC ensures the survivor understands that an investigation will be opened by the MCIO, and they will be contacted, interviewed, and ask to participate in the investigation. The survivor is also advised of their right to consult with an SVC to answer any questions regarding their participation in discovery and prosecution.

**2.13 “No Wrong Door” Policy: Describe how your Military Service/NGB is implementing the “No Wrong Door Policy,” which requires SARCs and SAPR VAs to be trained to ensure that those seeking assistance receive an in-person or virtual “warm handoff” to the appropriate provider. How are your SAPR personnel and leaders being made aware of and/or trained on the policy? Describe the actions being taken (if any) to evaluate the success of the policy. (IRC Recommendation 4.3a)**

The Army implemented Connect-to-Care (No Wrong Door) via Army Directive 2022-13, “Reforms to Counter Sexual Harassment/Assault in the Army”, on 9 Aug 2022. It requires that commanders ensure that Soldiers, DA Civilians, and Family members who seek assistance with any Army agency requesting SHARP services receive a direct handoff to a SARC or VA. SHARP professionals provide a personal handoff to other agencies if assistance beyond SHARP is required, such as advocacy and support

services through the Family Advocacy Program (FAP), or for behavioral health, medical, or legal assistance. A personal handoff requires a direct communication and introduction to responsible staff at the appropriate on- or off-post agency and follow-up to ensure needs were met.

SHARP professionals are trained regarding the implementation of this policy as part of the program of instruction in all SHARP Academy courses; commanders are trained as part of the 30-day in-brief; and partnership required to ensure proper implementation is reinforced through monthly Sexual Assault Review Board and quarterly Sexual Assault Response Team meetings.

#### **2.14 Efforts to Address Approved Independent Review Commission (IRC)**

**Recommendations:** Briefly highlight major actions completed or underway in FY 2023 to address the approved IRC recommendations in Line of Effort 4: Victim Care and Support. There is no requirement for your Military Service/NGB to discuss all approved IRC actions under this section, as DoD SAPRO will include a high-level status summary with the Annual Report. Note: Please don't provide any pre-decisional or unfunded activities in your response. (See the requirements listed in question 1.1)

On 28 August 2023, the Army published HQDA EXORD 358-23 "Implementation of FY23 Independent Review Commission Hiring Actions on Countering Sexual Assault in the Military". This order directed SHARP personnel to be consolidated and work under the supervision of the installation Lead SARC who reports directly to the installation Senior Commander. This order also established the Lead SARC as a member of the Senior Commander's special staff. The order further established an oversight structure at select MACOMs that have down trace installations with Senior Command responsibilities, which included hiring SHARP Program Managers, who are aligned with and directly report to the MACOM Commanding General. This is intended to optimize victim care and support by moving the SARCs and VAs from the operational chain of command and eliminating perceived command bias and influence on decisions related to the victim's needs. This further protects the privacy and confidentiality of the victim and empowers SARCs and VAs to advocate for victims without concern for how their performance ratings may be affected. This monumental effort is the first step needed to create the full-time workforce that possesses the experience, skills, and understanding of trauma to begin the elimination of collateral duty.

The Army has begun the work needed to test the co-location of SHARP with other special victim services to give victim's centralized access to a SARC, victim advocate, special victim counsel, and other related support. This effort is aimed at increasing collaboration and cooperation among offices to ensure a more holistic response. Additionally, it should improve the case management review process and make it easier to coordinate updates on cases.

**2.15 Future Plans:** Describe your leadership-approved future plans (if any) to further improve the achievement of the Victim Assistance and Advocacy goal.

In early FY24, the Army will publish FRAGO 1 to HQDA EXORD. This EXORD will provide updates to the Tier 3 investigation process to ensure all SHARP professionals are properly vetted prior to assuming the position and engaging with victims. The order directs notification actions required as part of the restructure efforts in Army SHARP. It directs the realignment of SHARP positions under the Installation Lead SARC and the elimination of positions that are outside the OSD-directed SHARP Program model. It also directs the use of DSAID as a business management tool to improve case management and workforce oversight. The restructure of SHARP aims to strengthen and professionalize the SHARP response workforce to better provide world class advocacy and culturally competent care to victims of sexual assault.

### **3. Goal 3—Investigation: “sustain a high level of competence in the investigation of adult sexual assault using investigative resources to yield timely results.”**

**3.1 Strategic Summary:** Summarize your efforts for achieving the Investigation goal. In this strategic summary, include significant updates and/or force-wide changes and/or initiatives begun or completed by your Military Service/NGB in FY 2023. As applicable, include significant updates made to regulations, policies, procedures, and/or processes; investigative resources (e.g., crime scene processing and use of federal crime databases); manpower capabilities and/or transformation efforts; training for military criminal investigators, law enforcement personnel, and/or first responders (e.g., updates on CATCH Program training); and the Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution Capability for Military Criminal Investigative Organizations (e.g., investigator and prosecutor coordination). There is no need to repeat prior Annual Report submissions or address each of the examples above if these processes have remained largely the same as in previous years or when addressed in your responses to questions 3.2 through 3.3 below. **(DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan, 2017-2021 (December 1, 2016), Goal 3 – Investigation, p. 9 / NDAA for FY 2020, section 540J)**

OPMG staffed Army Regulation (AR) 190-30, “Military Police Investigations” and developed and staffed AR 190-31, “Army Crime Prevention” after that program and regulation lapsed and ceased for over five years. OPMG, in coordination with United States Army Military Police School (USAMPS) is transitioning to a proactive crime prevention methodology. OPMG is a key stakeholder in the ASA(M&RA) lead working group to develop independent investigators for Sexual Harassment as a prevention effort for sexual assaults.

The Family & Sexual Violence (F&SV) Division was established under the DACID Investigations and Operation Directorate (IOD) to provide investigative guidance, advice, and recommendations to special agents assigned to regional field offices and ensure operational compliance with DoD and DA policies associated with all adult and child sexual assault investigations, adult and child domestic violence, and other child related crimes. The F&SV conducts cradle to grave reviews of adult and child sexual assault investigation and enters all the review information into an IOD database to compile data

and determine trends in the review process. The team reviews 100% of all adult and child sexual assault investigations within five days and then again about one month into the investigation. The main goal for all reviews is to identify evidence (i.e., social media, cellphone extractions, SAFE kit, clothing, bedding, etc.) and investigative leads to assist in solving the investigation.

The second goal for the F&SV is to ensure investigations identify touchpoints required by DoD Instructions associated sexual assaults and domestic violence cases that are not investigative in nature but are important for the health and welfare of the victims. The F&SV coordinates with other specialties (i.e., cyber, forensics, behavior analysis, etc.) when there are indicators of the need in the investigation. The F&SV reviews about 4,000 penetrative and non-penetrative sexual assault cases annually. In June 2023, DACID established itself as a Victim Centered Agency (VCA) in response to Section 549C of the National Defense Authorization Act of FY22 and the Army's concurrence that DACID will become an industry standard federal law enforcement agency with the capability of independently, thoroughly, and professionally investigating criminal misconduct under its jurisdiction. Developing a victim centered approach to DACID investigations enables engagements with victims that prioritize their value, avoidance of re-traumatization, and systematically focusing on their safety, rights and well-being, and understanding their expressed needs and decisions regarding how they navigate the investigative processes.

The goal of the VCA is to help the victims restore a sense of security and control over their lives. Establishing a victim-centered approach to investigations and utilizing trauma informed care puts victims first.

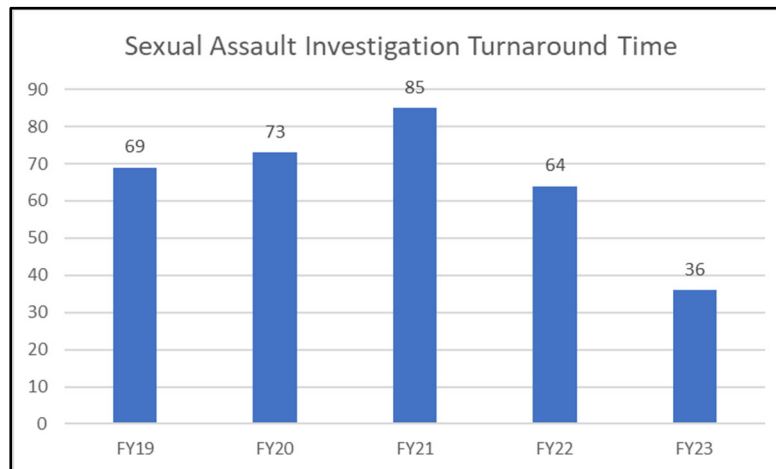
**3.2 Evidence Processing Challenges:** Describe any evidence processing challenges at the Defense Forensic Science Center (e.g., shipping delays and turnaround time for processing of SAFE kits and other evidence) and actions taken to address or mitigate these challenges. How is your Military Service/NGB verifying that SAFE kits are being retained for a minimum of 10 years? (Joint Chiefs of Staff Strategic Direction to the Joint Force on SAPR (May 7, 2012), p. 11 / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR): Program Procedures," (September 6, 2022), Encl 8 / DoDI 5505.18, "Investigation of Adult Sexual Assault in the Department of Defense," (September 6, 2022), para 3.5a)

The Defense Forensic Science Center was deactivated in December 2022 with the United States Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory (USACIL) continuing its role as the forensic science laboratory in support of the military criminal and judicial systems. USACIL has served this role for over 80 years and was designated the sole forensic service provider in early 2000 for all Armed Services under the Department of Defense umbrella.

During FY23, USACIL experienced several delays in the delivery of evidence packages, by weeks, months, and one case recently - a year, through the United States Postal

Service (USPS) registered mail. We also have multiple evidence of incorrect deliveries by FEDEX to other organizations. We filed complaints with both carriers and for the most part the items were eventually delivered. While these delays are outside of USACIL's turnaround times, it does impede the timely completion of the investigation.

Turnaround time (TAT), as it pertains to processing evidence for Sexual Assault investigations, has significantly improved in FY23 (Note: these are an average for all sexual assault submissions during each Fiscal Year. In FYs 20 / 21 – there were operational restrictions due to COVID).



*Figure 1. Sexual Assault Investigation Turnaround Time*

**FY19:** 69 days / **FY20:** 73 days / **FY21:** 85 days / **FY22:** 64 days / **FY23:** 36 days

In addition to the incredibly talented staff already onboard; the 14 casework-related positions in 2021 approved from the Fort Hood OPT that were strategically placed across USACIL; as well as inheriting resources from within the DACID footprint due to the reorganization directed by DACID Leadership in FY23; we are confident the laboratory is “right-sized” to continue maintaining and improving processing times and the services we provide in response to these very serious and sensitive investigations.

Of significant note, sexual assault cases processed by USACIL are rarely limited to only a SAFE kit and often include a multi-discipline testing approach including Trace Evidence, DNA and generally a third forensic discipline such as Digital Evidence/Latent Prints, etc.

Long term evidence is tracked, safeguarded, and managed at three Consolidated Evidence Long-Term Storage (CELTS) facilities. DACID has a dedicated evidence program manager responsible for overseeing long term evidence.

**3.3 Future Plans:** Describe your leadership-approved future plans (if any) to further improve the achievement of the Investigation goal.



DACID will continue to transform from an MTOE to a TDA structure, allowing the ability to conduct operations under a federal law enforcement model and increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of investigations. DACID will continue to hire civilian special agents and train special agents at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center. This will provide increasingly experienced special agents to investigate criminal incidents, bring criminal complaints to the appropriate judicial entity for effective law enforcement, and lead and mentor CID personnel. This experience assists junior agent development and results in more thorough and effective investigations. DACID will increase continuity of special agents in key investigative and leadership positions and provide timely, thorough, and unbiased investigations for victims, suspects, the Army, and the appropriate judicial entities.

#### **4. Goal 4—Accountability: “maintain a high competence in holding alleged offenders appropriately accountable.”**

**4.1 Strategic Summary:** Summarize your efforts to achieve the Accountability goal. In this strategic summary, include significant updates and/or force-wide changes begun or completed by your Military Service/NGB in FY 2023. As applicable, include significant updates to regulations, policies, procedures, and/or processes; any new legal support resources, manpower capabilities (e.g. defense support services), and/or redesign of services provided to victims/clients; and training and certification (as required) of personnel affiliated with the Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution Capability program (paralegals, trial counsel, and victim-witness assistance personnel) for responding to allegations of sexual assault. There is no need to repeat prior Annual Report submissions or address each of the examples above if these processes have remained largely the same as in previous years or when addressed in your responses to questions 4.2 through 4.9 below. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan, 2017-2021 (December 1, 2016), Goal 4 – Accountability, p. 9)

In FY23, the Army Judge Advocate General’s Corps focused on the redesign of the training, policy, infrastructure, and technology necessary to support the implementation of the Office of Special Trial Counsel (OSTC). While the OSTC’s referral authorities will be independent of the chain of command, the success of the transformation of military justice will depend on unit commanders and installation Offices of the Staff Judge Advocate (OSJA) and the OSTC working cooperatively. The JAGC is committed to ensuring a smooth transition and the primary strategic efforts of FY23 focus on that objective.

The JAGC developed and implemented a comprehensive training curriculum to educate the force on the law, rules, policy, and process, tailored for each rank and position, that will be required to transition to the OSTC. This included blocks of instruction at all levels of professional military education taught at The Judge Advocate General’s Legal Center and School (TJAGLCS), all targeted courses at TJAGLCS including annual training for all JAGC leaders, military judges, paralegals, court reporters, and all military justice courses. In addition, in FY23 the JAGC developed and implemented training resources for commanders across the Army, tailored to legal roles and responsibilities with an

emphasis on commanders with convening authorities at the Senior Officer Legal Orientation Course, the General Officer Legal Orientation Course, and the Pre-Command Course. Training has also been provided to other relevant stakeholders, such as Victim Advocates and investigators. Educational materials on the transition were also included in the FY23 Army Crime Report, distributed to all commands.

The Office of The Judge Advocate General (OTJAG), in coordination with OSTC, conducted a two-day rehearsal of concept drill to test the policy, process, and standard operating procedures developed for OSTC. Based upon the drill, OTJAG developed a one-day warfighter exercise for OSJA and OSTC interoperability training that was conducted at five locations across the Army for regional training. Finally, OTJAG conducted webinars on eight military justice topics affected by the transition to all JAGC personnel.

In FY23, OTJAG made significant revisions to military justice policy in Army Regulation 27-10 with JAGC-wide staffing to address OSTC and participated in the Joint Service Committee year-long effort to revise the Rules for Court-Martial and Military Rules of Evidence to implement all the OSTC statutory changes.

Structural reorganization of the JAGC was finalized in FY23, resulting in a consistent and cohesive alignment of OSTC, defense, Special Victim Counsel, and military judicial personnel into eight regional jurisdictions. This alignment, along with ongoing initiatives Military Justice Redesign reassessment and career track litigation billets streamlines resourcing and ensures assignments of the most qualified personnel for all JAGC personnel involved in military justice.

Finally, the JAGC spent FY23 modernizing and modifying the primary military justice database, Military Justice Online (MJO) to force proper management of covered, known and related offenses that will require actions by both OSTC and OSJA personnel. MJO was retooled to become a management, as opposed to reporting, application allowing all jurisdictions a common operating picture. New functions flag and place guardrails on OSTC offenses, ensuring both smooth communications between the OSTC and OSJA offices and proper routing of cases. Modernization efforts include transition to a modern application format of “.net” to improve performance. Also critically, updates to MJO will assist with a more comprehensive analysis of disposition data decisions. Finally, OTJAG has hired a first ever internal civilian Operational Research and System Analysis (data analyst) to conduct multi-variate and targeted analysis of military justice data. An internal research capability will be invaluable as OSTC officially assumes authorities in December 2023.

**4.2 Readying the Offices of Special Trial Counsel: Summarize the actions taken by your Military Service/NGB in FY 2023 to ensure the respective Offices of Special Trial Counsel are at full operational capability and ready to exercise its legal authorities on December 28, 2023. (SecDef Memorandum, “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault in the Military,” (September 1, 2022))**

On December 20, 2022, the Army Judge Advocate General published criteria for selection and certification of military attorneys as Special Trial Counsel (STC). On December 28, 2022, the LSTC published initial training and education policies for STC assigned to the Office of Special Trial Counsel (OSTC).

The permanent OSTC headquarters was established at Fort Belvoir, VA in June 2023. Throughout FY23 the OSTC headquarters staff expanded to include three senior Colonels, two civilian policy attorneys, and three civilian litigation experts to aid STCs litigating covered offense cases. As of September 30, 2023, the headquarters is now staffed with 23 personnel including all necessary supervisory attorneys, staff, and administrative support personnel. A hiring action for a Communications Director position is pending and projected to be filled early in FY24.

The OSTC conducted two proof of concept operations at Fort Cavazos, TX and Fort Liberty, NC from October 2022 – June 2023. These operations tested the basic concept of OSTC processing of covered offenses at the installation level and identified the key systems and collaborative framework that will be necessary to support OSTC operations. Many of the lessons learned and written products developed during the proofs of concept were integrated into the OSTC standing operating procedures which will serve as the foundation for how OSTC will conduct operations beginning on December 28, 2023.

The LSTC signed an inter-service Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the other Service LSTCs on June 29, 2023, to provide for mutual support for the disposition of any misconduct committed by OSTC personnel. The OSTC published its initial internal Standard Operating Procedures on July 1, 2023, which provide guidelines on the processing of covered offense cases.

The first STC Certification Course was conducted in two phases in June and September 2023. The first phase consisted of two weeks of classroom instruction conducted at The Judge Advocate General's Legal Center and School in Charlottesville, VA, on June 4-15, 2023. This training focused on military case law and rules of evidence and procedure related to the prosecution of covered offense cases, culminating with a graded examination. During this phase, STCs were also trained on OSTC operations and policies, including a block on victim-centered, community-based prosecutions. The second phase consisted of two weeks of advocacy training conducted at the Army Advocacy Center at Fort Belvoir, VA, on September 11-22, 2023. Students were provided a notional case file and were required to present opening, closing, and motion arguments, along with direct and cross-examination of the victim, accused, and witnesses. Each exercise was graded, with the top scoring students receiving recognition at the conclusion of the training. Interspersed with the advocacy exercises were presentations by civilian experts in areas of child abuse, forensic death investigations, and other matters relating to common special victim crimes. A series of five external regional training exercises is scheduled for FY24 (October and November 2023) which will combine classroom instruction and practical exercises for military justice

stakeholders and OSTC personnel from multiple installations regarding all aspects of processing covered offense cases to ensure a smooth operational transition once OSTC begins exercising authority.

The OSTC established 28 Field Offices and eight Circuit Headquarters across the world, whose personnel will be directly responsible for exercising OSTC authority and prosecuting covered offense cases. A total of 65 STCs are now assigned to the OSTC and have been in place since August 15, 2023. A total of thirty Special Victim Liaison positions have been established at the Field Offices, with 21 of 30 positions filled and hiring actions ongoing for the remaining nine. The OSTC is on pace to reach 159 total personnel as of December 28, 2023.

**4.3 Effectiveness of the Special Victims' Counsel (SVC)/Victims' Legal Counsel (VLC) Program:** Describe any enhancements your Military Service/NGB has made to the SVC/VLC program; training/certification updates (if any); and an update on ensuring the SVC/VLC case load does not exceed, to the extent practicable, 25 cases at any time. (NDAA for FY 2020, section 541 / NDAA for FY 2013, section 573 / SecDef Memorandum, "Improving Victim Legal Support," (August 14, 2013), p. 1)

#### **Enhancements to SVC Program**

In February 2023, the Army added a second SVC Certification Course (SVCCC) to the training calendar. Managed by The Judge Advocate General's Legal Center and School (TJAGLCS), the Winter SVCCC trained approximately 50 additional Army SVCs, all of whom were certified to represent sexual assault adult victims. Most of these SVCs returned in August 2023 to attend the second week of the Summer SVCCC to be certified to represent both child and domestic violence victims. Additionally, the SVC Program implemented a Leadership Development Program (LDP). During FY23, the SVC Program trained SVCs on case file management, client management, and key considerations in transferring and terminating clients. Looking forward, the SVC Program will train on OSTC developments, wellness, and motions practice.

During this FY, the SVC Program mobilized two reserve SVCs to supplement the AD SVC mission. Both SVCs were highly qualified and experienced civilian attorneys who brought a wealth of experience and knowledge to the team. Leveraging their expertise, both Reservists taught at the summer SVCCC and LPDs.

Finally, the SVCP developed the Army's Civilian SVC Pilot Program. Although the program did not go live during the FY, 7 civilian legal assistance attorneys nominated and selected to participate in the pilot program. In August 2022, 7 civilians were trained and certified by TJAG as SVCs.

### **Implementation of Case Load Cap**

On 23 September 2022, TJAG implemented a caseload cap of 25 cases per SVC. This requires all SVCs across the Army to maintain a number of clients at or below 25. SVCs asking to go beyond that number (for example, when the SVC has other cases on the cusp of closure) must submit an Exception to Policy (ETP) request through their Regional Manager up to the SVC Program Manager. To date, the Program has processed over 250 ETP requests based on caseload.

Before approving or denying these requests, the SVC Program Manager considers a variety of factors including the individual client location and particular needs, the SVC's current case breakdown and individual ability to take on an additional case. The SVCs include in their request a breakdown of their caseloads, which helps provide context to the current stage of the cases, and the overall workload. Where an SVC has a high number of cases that require a significant time commitment or complex legal work or if the SVC feels unable to take on an additional client due to existing strain, the ETP is less likely to be approved. For example, if an SVC has requested an ETP based on caseload, but their caseload consists of many cases in the post-referral stage, or the SVC has a lot of DV clients (cases generally requiring a greater level of work intensity), those ETPs are not likely to be approved.

**4.4 Trends in the Incidence, Disposition, and Prosecution of Sexual Assault: For your Military Service/NGB, based on analysis and assessment, what trends (if any) were identified in the incidence, disposition, and prosecution of sexual assault by units, commands, and installations during FY 2023? Please include trends related to prevalence of incidents, prosecution of incidents, and avoidance of incidents. (NDAA for FY 2013, section 575)**

### **Disposition and Prosecution of Sexual Assault**

Consistent with over a decade of data, sexual assault offenses are the most charged offenses at a court-martial. In FY23, of the 675 General and Special Courts-Martial arraigned, 313 (46%) included a charge under Articles 120, 120b, and/or 120c, UCMJ. As a result, sexual assault offenses are a primary focus on JAGC training, prosecution and victim assistance, professional military education, data collection, and investigative oversight.

### **Trends in Sexual Assault Incidence and Avoidance of Incidents**

Key performance indicators for preventing sexual assault incidents include survey-based measurements of the prevalence of incidents, measuring the tendency to report incidents when they occur, and the tendency for reports to be unrestricted, allowing for full investigation of incidents and prosecution of alleged offenders.

- Prevalence should decline, but according to survey data, it appears to be increasing (WGR FY23 results are pending).

- Reporting should increase to meet the level of prevalence, and then both prevalence and reporting should track together downward. Although prevalence is increasing, overall reports are declining (WGR FY23 results are pending).
- Within reporting, the proportion of restricted reports should decline, but the reports remaining restricted has increased as a proportion of the total reports.

### **Trends in Sexual Assault Prosecution**

During FY23, the Army's Trial Counsel Assistance Program (TCAP) Special Victim Prosecutors (SVP), supported by Special Victim paralegals (SVN) and Special Victim Witness Liaison (SVL), prosecuted over 288 special victim cases, mostly sexual assault and child sexual abuse. Of the 288 special victim cases, TCAP personnel secured convictions in 171 trials and successfully negotiated alternative dispositions in 124 other cases.

During FY23, TCAP personnel oversaw and managed an average of 2,601 special victim cases across the force per month. SVP provided guidance to law enforcement on the investigation of these cases, while TCAP's Special Victim NCOs and Special Victim Liaisons worked with the victims of these crimes.

As the Army continues to take challenging cases to trial, TCAP's training officers, complex litigation attorneys, special victim litigation experts, and leadership directly assisted the field in prosecuting special victim courts-martial by: reviewing special victim cases and providing advice on a myriad of legal issues on a daily basis; providing behind the bar support in complex sexual assault cases to ensure adequate expertise and guidance in these complex cases; and providing in front of the bar support as trial counsel of record in sexual assault cases, thereby bringing experienced litigators into the courtroom to ensure successful prosecutions and mentor junior litigators.

TCAP completed 17 training courses and 11 installation outreaches either wholly or partially focused on improving the investigation and prosecution of sexual assault and other special victim cases. This is vital training to ensuring that alleged offenders can be held appropriately accountable. For each of these 28 training events, TCAP improved the curriculum from last year based on field feedback from previous iterations. Additionally, TCAP staff also constantly updates trainings to include new case law and best practices learned from the field.

### **Trends in Defense of Sexual Assault**

In FY23, the U.S. Army Trial Defense Service (USATDS) initiated a restructure to address the implementation of OSTC and growth of the defense capability and launched its Defense Investigator Program. The formerly centralized Complex Litigation Section, which provides direct assistance and representation in complex cases will be replaced with eight Complex Litigation Defense Teams aligning with OSTC and judicial districts. Assignments of the new teams is underway and will be completed in FY25. The Headquarters element will also add a DA Civilian (GS-15) Highly Qualified Expert for



Capital/Complex Litigation, in addition to existing civilian experts, to provide training and oversight of the Defense Complex Litigation program.

TDS 2.0, which involves the division of defense counsel into Litigation Defense Counsel (LDC) and Administrative Defense Counsel (ADC), has been implemented to various degrees at larger installations dependent upon jurisdictional needs. This management technique tasks ADCs to handle suspect rights, Non-Judicial Punishment, chapter consults, administrative separation actions, and other administrative matters while freeing up LDCs to concentrate on courts-martial. This enables TDS counsel to better manage their time, schedules, and priorities while developing their expertise in a more focused and specialized area of representation.

Finally, TDS launched its Defense Investigator (DI) Program, which is managed by the TDS headquarters element, and currently consists of fifteen DIs assigned to one of the eight circuits, with all circuits, except the 4th and 7th Circuits, having two DIs assigned. When detailed to a case, DIs provide direct investigative support to defense counsel to assist in defending clients at courts-martial or in other legal proceedings. When a DI is detailed, they become a member of the defense team and operate at the direction of the detailed defense counsel, on behalf of the client. RDCs are directly responsible for detailing DIs as well as for their day-to-day accountability and supervision.

**4.5 CATCH Program Awareness: Provide an update on any challenges to the CATCH Program and how Service members and their leaders are made aware of its availability, to include expanded eligibility for certain Unrestricted Reports (where the suspect's identity is unknown to law enforcement) and SAPR-related Inquiry CATCH entries via a DD Form 2910-4, "CATCH Explanation and Notification Form for SAPR-Related Inquiry CATCH Entries." (SecDef Memorandum, "Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault in the Military," (May 1, 2019), p. 2 / USD(P&R) Memorandum, "Updated Catch a Serial Offender Procedures and New DD Form 2910-4," (June 14, 2023))**

Currently, the Army has not experienced any challenges to the implementation and execution of the Catch a Serial Offender (CATCH) Program. CATCH policies are taught during the SARC/VA Career Course and the SHARP Foundation Course. These courses train all fulltime and collateral duty SARCs and SHARP VAs for the Army. Additionally, the SHARP Academy hosts a bi-weekly SHARP Talk forum where updates to training are shared with the field to ensure they have the most current information. The SHARP Talk forums have proven to be an invaluable forum for collaboration to work through new guidance such as changes to CATCH.

All SHARP Annual Refresher Training includes information on the CATCH program. It explains how the CATCH program allows a Restricted Reporting adult victim to submit an entry into the CATCH website containing suspect or incident information for the purpose of achieving a "CATCH" match. At the time of meeting with the SARC, the victim is advised of their opportunity to participate in the CATCH program. The training includes explanations that the program is voluntary, and the victim may decline to

participate in the process at any stage, even after being contacted that there was a match in the CATCH server.

In June 2023, SARCs began using the published script for the CATCH a Serial Offender Program established by DoD SAPRO. This script established the initial information provided to victims to inform them of the CATCH program when making a report. This script also standardized communication once a victim decides to participate in the program as well as establishing communication standards for notifying a victim of when there was a match in the CATCH database. Lastly, the SHARP program distributed the "SAPRO CATCH Slick Sheet" to the SHARP Workforce to displayed on bulletin boards throughout the Army.

DACID is reporting no known challenges regarding the CATCH program and how Service members and their leaders are made aware of its availability.

**4.6 Submitting a CATCH Entry for Potential Discovery and Investigative Use: How is your Military Service/NGB verifying that commanders, SAPR personnel, MCIO investigators, and legal officers are being trained on the potential for a discovery request regarding a victim's CATCH entry, should the victim elect to participate in the investigation of their sexual assault incident? (USD(P&R) Memorandum, "Updated Catch a Serial Offender Procedures and New DD Form 2910-4," (June 14, 2023))**

Beginning with the February 2023 SVC Certification Course, the SVC program now requires SVC nominees to complete the DoD CATCH training prior to attending the course. This ensures program oversight and field SVC compliance prior to TJAG certification to practice as an SVC.

DACID, as with other MCIOs, handles discovery requests for a victim's CATCH entry under the same protocol. Upon receipt of a discovery request, MCIOs will direct the prosecuting attorney to prepare a written request that includes the DSAID case number and the MCIO case number associated to the victim in the case. MCIOs will then coordinate with the NCIS CATCH team to obtain a copy of the requested CATCH entry.

In June 2023, DoD SAPRO published new procedure for the Catch a Serial Offender Program (CATCH). Upon receipt of the new guidance the Army appointed a CATCH HQ SAPR Lead which was trained on the new procedures and identified to work with the CATCH HQ MCIO Lead to facilitate potential matches in CATCH. The Army adopted the "Alternate Notification Process." The team is made up of the CATCH HQ Notification POC and the Local SARC. The CATCH Notification POC briefs the local SARC prior to victim notification and ensures the Local SARC reviews the CATCH procedures and talking points prior to contacting victims. The Local SARC then initiates the call and conducts the actual notification of the potential match. The HQ CATCH Notification POC is present virtually by phone in the notification meeting to answer any questions that the SARC cannot answer and attends the monthly CATCH meetings hosted by SAPRO to report on any relevant issues.

Commanders, SAPR personnel, MCIO investigators, and legal officers are being trained by Criminal Investigation Division (CID) using fact and info sheets, websites, and the frequently asked questions section on the DoD SAPRO website. These venues identify the processes and procedures of a victim's CATCH entry, the next steps in the notification process, potential match, and victim's options. SHARP personnel must understand the victim is fully aware of resources for advocacy, response, behavioral health, and Special Victim Counsel (SVC).

**4.7 UCMJ Article 93a (Prohibited Activities with Military Recruit or Trainee by Person in Position of Special Trust) Investigations and Convictions: Provide the number of personnel investigated for and convicted of UCMJ Art. 93a, specifically those who engaged in prohibited sexual activity with such specially protected junior members of the armed forces. (Article 93a, UCMJ)**

In FY23, there were three Soldiers convicted at a Special or General Court-Martial of a violation of Article 93a, UCMJ.

Data extracted is based on ALERTS Offense Code 3M9A: Prohibited activities with military recruit or trainee by person in position of special trust.

*Table 3. Report of Investigation (ROI) Count by Most Serious Offense*

FY23 ROIs with 3M9A Offenses: ROI Count By Most Serious Offense	
Offense	Total
Sexual Assault	8
Prohibited activities with military recruit/ trainee by person in position of special trust	7
Abusive Sexual Contact (Adult)	5
Sexual Abuse of a Child	3
Failure to Obey General Order	1
Wrongful Sexual Contact	1
Conspiracy - Person Offenses	1
Obstruction of Justice - Person Offenses	1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>27</b>
*3M9A offense: Prohibited activities with military recruit or trainee by person in position of special trust.	

FY23 ROIs with 3M9A Offenses: Subject Count	
Grade	Total
E6	19
E7	3
O2	1
Unknown	4
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>27</b>
*3M9A offense: Prohibited activities with military recruit or trainee by person in position of special trust.	

FY23 ROIs with 3M9A Offenses: Subject Count	
Subject Role	Total
Recruiter	17
Drill Sgt	8
Unknown	2
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>27</b>

Data shown is for FY23 Reports of Investigation (ROIs) with a 3M9A offense, all findings.

**NOTES:**

- 27 ROIs in FY23 had a 3M9A offenses. Of these, 17 ROIs also had a Sex Crime associated offense, however, a review of the remaining 10 ROIs shows an inappropriate relationship with a recruit or a trainee and so have been included in the data below.
- ROI 00099-2023-CID045 has 3M9A offense, with no associated Subject; however, there is only one Subject in the ROI, and he has been included in the data.
- All known Subjects are Army. Four alleged offenders are not named (or are shown as "None").
- Only three Subjects had any adjudication data in ALERTS.

**4.8 Efforts to Address Approved Independent Review Commission (IRC)**

**Recommendations:** Briefly highlight major actions completed or underway in FY 2023 to address the approved IRC recommendations in Line of Effort 1:

**Accountability.** There is no requirement for your Military Service/NGB to discuss all approved IRC actions under this section, as DoD SAPRO will include a high-level status summary with the Annual Report. Note: Please don't provide any pre-decisional or unfunded activities in your response. **(See the requirements listed in question 1.1)**

The Army has established the Office of Special Trial Counsel (OSTC), which commenced its authority at full operational capability on 28 December 2023. The OSTC will exercise independent decision-making and prosecution authority for sexual assault and other serious offenses. OSTC will execute its mission to seek justice in the best interests of the Army community and build trust in the military justice system by employing a worldwide team of highly skilled and specially trained attorney and legal professionals. By applying a victim-centered approach to military justice grounded in the due process protections of the Constitution, OSTC will help to fulfill the Army's covenant with victims of crime. Additionally, this year the Army has begun the work to establish

independent trained investigators for sexual harassment. The Army has developed a program of instruction with the OTIGS and first class of independent investigators are set to receive this training during the first quarter of FY24.

**4.9 Future Plans: Describe your leadership-approved future plans (if any) to further improve the achievement of the Accountability goal.**

The Army JAGC is committed to ensuring the success of OSTC and will continue to emphasize the need for seamless coordination between OSTC and OSJA offices to achieve due process and the highest quality of litigation and victim care. The JAGC intends to be agile, adapting to needs and concerns that arise in policy, process, manpower, and technology, with the full support of the Secretary of the Army.

**5. Goal 5—Assessment: “effectively measure, analyze, assess, and report SAPR Program progress to improve effectiveness.”**

**5.1 Strategic Summary: Summarize your efforts for achieving the Assessment goal. In this strategic summary, include significant updates and/or force-wide changes begun or completed by your Military Service/NGB in FY 2023. As applicable, include significant updates to regulations, policies, procedures, and/or processes and initiatives to ensure the quality, reliability, validity, and secure retention of sexual assault and retaliation data collected in the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID), to include SARC, SAPR VA, and Military Service-level legal officer DSAID training. There is no need to repeat prior Annual Report submissions or address each of the examples above if these processes have remained largely the same as in previous years or when addressed in your responses to questions 5.2 through 5.5 below. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan, 2017-2021 (December 1, 2016), Goal 5 – Assessment, p. 10)**

In FY23, the Army SHARP program implemented a data strategy to improve its ability to measure, assess, and analyze the effectiveness of the program and its ability to achieve its goals. Regular assessment is critical to gauge the program’s impact, identify areas for improvement, and ensure it aligns with evolving societal expectations and military culture. The Army’s SHARP Data Strategy aligns with the SECARMY’s Digital Transformation and Digital Modernization Strategies to establish an overarching framework that sets the vision, establishes objectives, and implements strategic digital transformation initiatives to achieve its desired end state. The strategy provides the framework to ensure each objective and initiative is outcome driven and is operationally effective in a resource constrained future. This transformation represents a shift in operations and culture to fundamentally change how the organization delivers value. The Army SHARP Program Office made transformative advancements to put the right data in decision makers’ hands.

The Army SHARP Data Strategy contains five objectives (**VAULT**) to leverage data for decision making across all echelons:

- **Visible** – Ensure authorized consumers can locate the needed data at echelon.
- **Accessible** – Ensure authorized consumers can retrieve the data through controlled shared spaces and data services.
- **Understandable** – Ensure consumers can recognize the content, context, and applicability of the data.
- **Linked** – Connect data sources to ensure holistic analysis of problem sets.
- **Trusted** – Ensure consumers can be confident in all aspects of the data for decision-making.

The Army SHARP Program adopted a data driven mindset and embraced digital transformation to successfully achieve its goals. The program leveraged data to enable governance of program activities and inform decision making. Army SHARP prioritized maturing ongoing data management efforts across all echelons to achieve proper HQDA governance utilizing current data from its authoritative systems and dashboard capabilities through an Army enterprise data integration platform for Army Senior Leader decision making.

The Army continues to have a variety of measures in place to assess and address the quality, validity, and reliability of Army data reported in DSAID. The Army SHARP program office prepares monthly reports for each Army command and installation Lead SARC. These reports provide information on all cases in DSAID assigned to that command or installation. The reports also identify data quality issues (i.e., data entry errors or missing data), potential duplicate cases, cases CID is investigating that are not in DSAID, interface errors between DSAID and the Army Law Enforcement Reporting and Tracking System (ALERTS), and a list of all cases entered at an installation. The Army SHARP program office works closely with SARCs at each Army installation to resolve data quality issues.

Syncing efforts with agency partners such as CID have helped to increase the accuracy and quality of data input into key systems. Implemented parameters on the installation to aid in the successful update of cases which are open with limited information (OWL); SVIP notification emails obtain key data points needed for case management. Real time entry of all OWL cases using SVIP notifications has increased overall efficiency.



**5.2 Strategies to Support the 2023 Force-wide Climate Assessment: Provide a short summary of the strategy and outreach activities your Military Service/NGB used to encourage Service member participation in the 2023 Force-wide climate assessments (i.e., the *Workplace Gender Relations Survey of Military Members (WGR)* and the *Defense Organizational Climate Survey (DEOCS)*. (OUSD(P&R) Memorandum, “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault in the Military,” (April 26, 2023))**

The Department of the Army utilized a proactive, integrated communication tactics approach to increase interest and participation in the WGR and DEOCS. The outreach plan focused on two tiers of execution — (1) Enterprise-level and (2) Installation/Command Team-level.

At the Strategic level, the Directorate of Prevention, Resilience and Readiness (DPRR), (*this is the directorate in which the Army SHARP Program resides*) utilized the use of digital platforms through its Family, Morale, Welfare, and Recreation sponsorships to disseminate messaging at the majority of the Army’s Garrisons. DPRR also distributed messaging via its four social media platforms, directorate public website, and through direct e-mail outreach to Command Teams to motivate leaders to encourage participation during duty hours. DPRR also distributed messaging through S1Net and through the Office of the Chief of Public Affairs (OCPA) social media platforms.

DPRR developed/distributed a Command Team Toolkit for utilization by Command Teams at the Installation Level. The Toolkit included social media posts, e-mail templates, flyers, and recommended outreach tactics. The tools were designed to be used iteratively with DoD’s scheduled messaging. Command Teams and PAOs were encouraged to utilize the tools to disseminate messaging through a variety of tactics to include posters in common areas, articles in their installation newspapers, website and social media posts and town halls. In addition, leaders were encouraged to utilize visually driven products such as infographics in informal settings such as Sergeants Times or other unit-level gatherings to increase interest and convey the importance of the survey as well as the benefit to the force. While the emphasis was on encouraging participation, a constant theme was the voluntary nature of the survey.

The Army MEO office encouraged our MEO Program Managers and Equal Opportunity Advisors to promote Service member participation in the DEOCS during:

- Quarterly MEO Policy and Training Engagements
- Microsoft Teams Army MEO Policy Office Group which allows real time chat with MEO Professionals across the Army enterprise
- ALARACT 079/2023, “Command Climate Assessments,” released August 2023
- Open line of communication via Army MEO Policy Office Outlook Mailbox which allows expedient responses to an abundance of CCA specific RFIs
- Pending publication of the stand-alone Military Equal Opportunity Army Regulation which contains the most recently updated CCA requirements found in DoD 6400.11

- Consistent collaboration and coordination with DCS, G-9 Integrated Prevention Advisor Group to define IPPW and MEO roles and responsibilities
- Automated email updates generated from the DEOCS portal for status tracking of DEOCS submissions
- Updated CCA Training incorporated into the Active and Reserve Equal Opportunity Advisor Course at Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute (DEOMI)
- Army MEO Policy Office Staff Assistance Visits

**5.3 Adequacy of SAPR Activities at Training Commands: Describe sexual assault prevention and response training delivered during Basic Military Training and Advanced Military Training or equivalent (e.g., military occupational specialty training). What is your Military Service's/NGB's assessment of the adequacy of SAPR activities carried out by training commands during FY 2023, and describe how you assessed such activities? (NDAA for FY 2013, section 575)**

In accordance with TRADOC Regulation 350-6, all Initial Entry Trainees (Basic Military training) received SHARP training within 14 days upon arrival to their assigned units. This training is the Soldiers initial introduction to the Army's SHARP program, and the Army Values. During the training commanders, leaders, and cadre members emphasize the Army's and TRADOCs zero tolerance for inappropriate behaviors that may lead to sexual harassment or sexual assault. During weeks 8-10 (Blue phase), all Soldiers received training on Bystander intervention strategies and SHARP Program Concepts. All Soldiers received additional reinforcement training on SHARP during Advanced Military Training. When the Advanced Military Training exceeds 20 weeks, the reinforcement training for SHARP is provided quarterly. Additionally, Soldiers are briefed on the various social media, and cell phone apps, including the WeCare application. Checks on learning are also conducted during the training to ensure the delivered content is retained and identify potential areas for re-emphasis during future reinforcement training. The frequency of training conducted is adequate.

**5.4 Ensuring Safe and Secure Living Environment: How does your Military Service/NGB assess the adequacy of measures undertaken at military installations and by units to ensure the safest and most secure living and working environments to prevent sexual assault? (NDAA for FY 2011, section 1602)**

OPMG continues synchronization with DACID in analysis and reporting of crime across installations to identify trends and support commanders with decision making tools through the Army Crime report.

Joint Base San Antonio (JBSA) / Ft. Sam Houston has a quarterly Installation Violence Prevention meeting by which the SHARP PM is part of that committee. In addition, every month the Lead SARC plots incident locations on a heat map to identify any trends. The SMS dashboard that depicts location of where incidents are happening across FSH is briefed to the SARB Chair monthly. During the Quarterly Commander discussion, the Lead SARC covers this information with all Command Teams as the SARB Chair

reenforces to the leadership teams the importance of command presence in the areas of interest. Any high-risk area of concerns identified by a SHARP professional is immediately briefed to the SARB Chair for determination of appropriate action.

DACID Intelligence & Analysis Directorate (I&AD) provides criminal intelligence support to the Army Crime Prevention Program for crimes within DACID's purview, both on and off post. This ensures DACID's active participation in the identification of criminal threat activities and areas off-post and mitigation measures. Within our regional Field Offices, DACID special agents and investigative analysts are participating in newcomer briefings to increase drug and sexual assault awareness. Further, some DACID offices have provided support to local commanders in evaluating the effectiveness of their barracks security, leadership presence during hours of increased risk, and effectiveness of the Charge of Quarters.

DACID investigative analysts at all levels continue to develop and maintain partnerships with local, state, federal, and regional criminal intelligence partners to assist in providing actionable intelligence to installation commanders to implement mitigation and crime prevention measures.

Many Army units provide anonymous drop boxes so Soldiers can provide feedback and voice any concerns. Focus groups, sensing sessions, and the Command Climate Survey also enable leaders to identify issues or concerns and address them before they become larger issues. Entrances to working and living areas require CAC access. Leaders and Supervisors monitor their areas for safety and security. SHARP Program Managers, MEO, EEO, and Safety officials conduct numerous walk-about to speak with Soldiers and employees and to observe interactions in the workplace. Any issues identified are addressed with supervisors and leaders to ensure they are corrected appropriately, to include removal of any displayed inappropriate materials within the workspace. The SHARP PM, EEO, and MEO meet at least a couple of times a week to discuss observations, issues, and any concerns that have been identified to put together a plan to address these issues and take it to the appropriate leadership level to address.

#### **5.5 Future Plans: Describe your leadership-approved future plans (if any) to further improve the achievement of the Assessment goal.**

Under-reporting, stigma, and the complex nature of assessing cultural change make it difficult to assess the program's comprehensive impact. The Army is in the process of investing in integrating advanced technologies, such as data analytics and machine learning to improve the accuracy and efficiency of program assessment by hiring a full-time Data Scientist. Leveraging this capability as part of the Army SHARP team ensures ethical considerations and privacy concerns are prioritized.

The Army SHARP Office is in the process of enhancing its oversight capability by establishing a personnel database to better track "faces-to-spaces," D-SAACP renewals, and workload to expedite hiring actions, improve fill rates, and prevent "burnout." This

effort addresses the approved IRC recommendation for a readiness metric to track availability of fully trained qualified response personnel to provide victim care and services.

The SHARP Program will continue its effort to develop clear goals and performance measures with associated metrics to drive the changes needed to address sexual assault and sexual harassment. It will use the developed metrics to gauge and monitor progress.

Utilize the new DEOCS and command climate assessment tools, in conjunction with key programs from across the Command to develop and focus on prevention of and other interpersonal and individual violence-based behaviors to create a more friendly and welcoming working environment. We will also continue to improve our Command's review of digital communications and interactions to ensure the safety of employees, so they are not subjected to inappropriate behaviors or communications when conducting telework or remote work under the Command's telework and remote work guidance.

#### **6. Core Functions (Communication and Policy): Provide a brief summary for new efforts taken in FY 2023 on the following:**

**6.1 Employing Tracking Mechanisms Which Identify Prevention, Sexual Assault Response, and Military Justice Workforces and Staffing Levels:** How is your Military Service/NGB ensuring sustained progress in the hiring of positions established to address sexual assault in the military? Are position designator codes being used for these positions to facilitate timely and accurate tracking of workforce staffing levels? (OUSD(P&R) Memorandum, "Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault in the Military," (April 26, 2023))

Army SHARP is currently going through a program-wide restructure requiring hundreds of new positions to be established across the Army. Part of this restructure is rectifying a systemic problem where SHARP personnel were spread across hundreds of authorization documents, hindering program oversight capability. The SHARP program will now move all SHARP professionals to consolidated Installation TDAs with oversight being provided by the Installation Lead SARC and SHARP Program Manager. These programmatic updates will enhance our ability to see faces-to-spaces and allow for better resourcing determinations.

The Army is establishing additional personnel tracking capabilities using the business management capabilities in DSAID. This capability will give Lead SARCs, Program Managers, and the Army SHARP Director visibility of caseload to validate if overall staffing levels are adequate to support mission requirements. The Army will conduct a full manpower analysis one year after all new hiring actions are complete to assess the adequacy of staffing levels at each location.

The Army is prioritizing prevention workforce hiring. The Integrated Prevention Advisory Group (I-PAG) Phase I workforce included 81 personnel. I-PAG position descriptions included parentheses in accordance with OUSD guidance to support full transparency

and visibility of civilian pay by position and by location. Phase II, which is currently in process, includes 94 personnel. CHRA provides weekly updates to HQDA G-9 DPRR on hiring actions, and the information is shared with Army senior leaders bi-weekly.

DACID is currently going through a transformation, part of this process is hiring special agents with a wide range of investigative experience from local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies. DACID currently has 63 positions for 1811 Civilian Special Agents that are coded as Special Victim Investigators (SVI). Additionally, the USACIL has 33 examiners that are specifically trained for sexual assault investigations.

All new civilians are hired under the newly established Army SHARP approved position descriptions and tracking designator (SAR WF) or (PREV WF), as required within the IRC Implementation Plan.

## 7. Analytics Discussion

**7.1 Military Services/NGB\*: Provide an analytic discussion (1,500 words or less) of your Statistical Report of reported sexual assault cases from DSAID. The discussion shall include information on Unrestricted Reports; Restricted Reports; conversions of Restricted Reports to Unrestricted Reports; service referrals for victims alleging sexual assault; reports of retaliation; and case synopses of completed sexual assault and related retaliation investigations.**

**\*NGB should provide comments based on its available information and data.**

**This section must briefly address each of the following:**

- Notable changes in the data over time
- Insight or suspected reasons for noted changes, or lack of change, if any, in data
- The application of insights from data analyses for programmatic planning, oversight, and/or research
- Total number of Sexual Assaults (Restricted Reports and Unrestricted Reports) over time (since FY 2008) **(Metric #11)**
- The number of sexual assault investigations completed by the MCIO in the FY and the corresponding mean and median investigation length. Case open date can be in any year, but the close date must be by the end of the FY **(Non-Metric #6)**
- The number of subjects with victims who declined to participate in the military justice process **(Metric #7)**
- Command action for military subjects under DoD legal authority (to be captured using the most serious crime investigated, comparing penetration to contact crimes) **(Non-Metric #1)**
- Sexual assault court-martial outcomes (to be captured using the most serious crime charged, comparing penetration to contact crimes) **(Non-Metric #2)**
- Summary of referral data – Unrestricted and Restricted Reports - either referrals received from other sources or referrals made to other sources (e.g., medical/mental health, command, criminal investigation/security services, legal, civilian, or VA authorities, etc.)

**- Any other information relating to sexual assault case data (e.g., information on completed sexual assault-related retaliation cases)**

**Summary**

Army SHARP has several key performance indicators. Among them are:

- Reducing the propensity of Soldiers to engage in harmful behaviors, including sexual assault. All our education and training programs are aimed at shifting the Army culture to one in which harmful behaviors are prevented more often and occur far less frequently, if at all.
- Increasing Soldiers' comfort level with reporting harmful behaviors. This willingness to report demonstrates trust in leadership and systems for those Soldiers seeking medical and behavioral help and, if necessary, legal action. We want reports to increase to meet propensity, and then for both numbers to decrease together.
- Increasing the proportion of Unrestricted Reports. Most reports are either initiated or later converted to Unrestricted. We will always offer and welcome Restricted Reports. There are many undisputed reasons for opting to file Restricted. But Unrestricted allows more investigative tools to be brought to bear, enhancing secondary and tertiary prevention and deterring would-be alleged offenders.
- Keeping Relevant Data Not Available (RDNA) to at most 10%. At any given time, RDNA should be no more than 10%. It might take a few days for a busy SARC to update a dozen case records with new input from CID's monthly ALERTS report. We can carry 10% RDNA "slack" at any given time, to account for work in progress. But if a month goes by and the case records are not updated, then cases are not being properly maintained and victims are not being properly cared for.

While acknowledging that the Army has room for improvement regarding our Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), it's important to highlight the array of effective tools at our disposal for diagnosing and addressing root causes. We actively utilize monthly Command Reports, QC Reports, SARBs, Monthly Leader TouchPoint meetings, and leverage the insights gained from our SHARP Academy to proactively identify and eliminate any obstacles in our path to progress.

In FY24, our strategy shifts towards emphasizing programmatic metrics, diverging from our previous exclusive focus on outcome metrics. This transition not only enhances the quality of services provided to victims but also facilitates a more community-oriented approach to preventing sexual violence within the Army. To bolster this initiative, HQDA SHARP is actively recruiting a data scientist. Additionally, we are establishing a prevention branch, a pivotal step enabling us to concentrate our efforts more effectively on preventing sexual violence and related behaviors, rather than solely concentrating on response measures.



### **Notable changes in the data over time**

Changes in our organizational structure will improve data integrity. In FY23, the Army realigned the SHARP Program to DCS, G-9 (Installations) from DCS, G-1 (Personnel). With this realignment, SHARP professionals report to are better aligned to the Installation's Senior Commander and the other sexual assault response agencies. This unbroken chain of command, communication, and coordination will improve prevention efforts and response, but as an added benefit, we do expect greater emphasis on case management and data records maintenance.

### **Insight or suspected reasons for noted changes (if any) in data**

The Army has shown improvements in synchronizing ALERTS and DSAID data, resulting in improved data integrity and better case management. These improvements came about because of increased leader emphasis on case management in SARBs, QC Reports, reports to Installation Commanders, and the curriculum of the SHARP Academy.

### **Application of insights from data analyses**

The Army commissioned RAND to conduct a study to provide a data-driven understanding of where and how our prevention efforts should be targeted. The findings help the Army focus prevention and training on the full range of sexual assault behaviors and scenarios that Soldiers experience. The RAND study provides two policy implications. First, sexual assault prevention training materials should be aligned with Soldiers' most common sexual assault experiences and expanded to incorporate the experiences of men, sexual minorities, and others whose sexual assault experiences differ from those of heterosexual women. Second, underscoring the crucial lack of data on the sexual assault experiences of sexual minorities in the Army, RAND recommended that sexual orientation be included as a sociodemographic variable in existing administrative data and future survey collections. This recommendation, which aligns with recommendations of the DoD Independent Review Commission on Sexual Assault in the Military, would require a change in DoD-level policy.

### **Sexual Assaults Since 2008**

Total number of Sexual Assaults (Restricted Reports and Unrestricted Reports) over time (since FY 2008) (Metric #11) is depicted in Figure 2. Total reports have decreased slightly while the proportion of reports remaining restricted has stayed about the same.

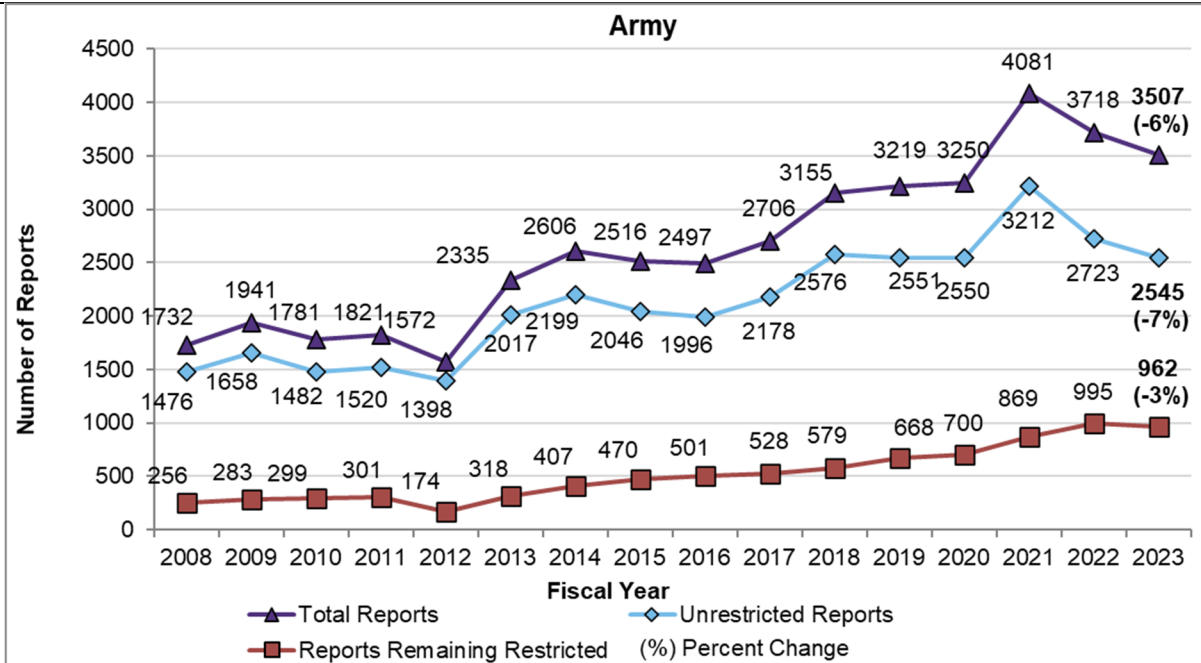


Figure 2. Total number of Sexual Assaults Since FY 2008

### Sexual Assault Investigations Completed

The Army completed 2,477 sexual assault investigations in FY23. The corresponding average and median investigation lengths were 203 and 141 days, respectively. Case open date can be in any year, but the close date must be by the end of the FY (Non-Metric #6). This is depicted in Figure 3.

- Average: 203
- Median: 141
- Count: 2477

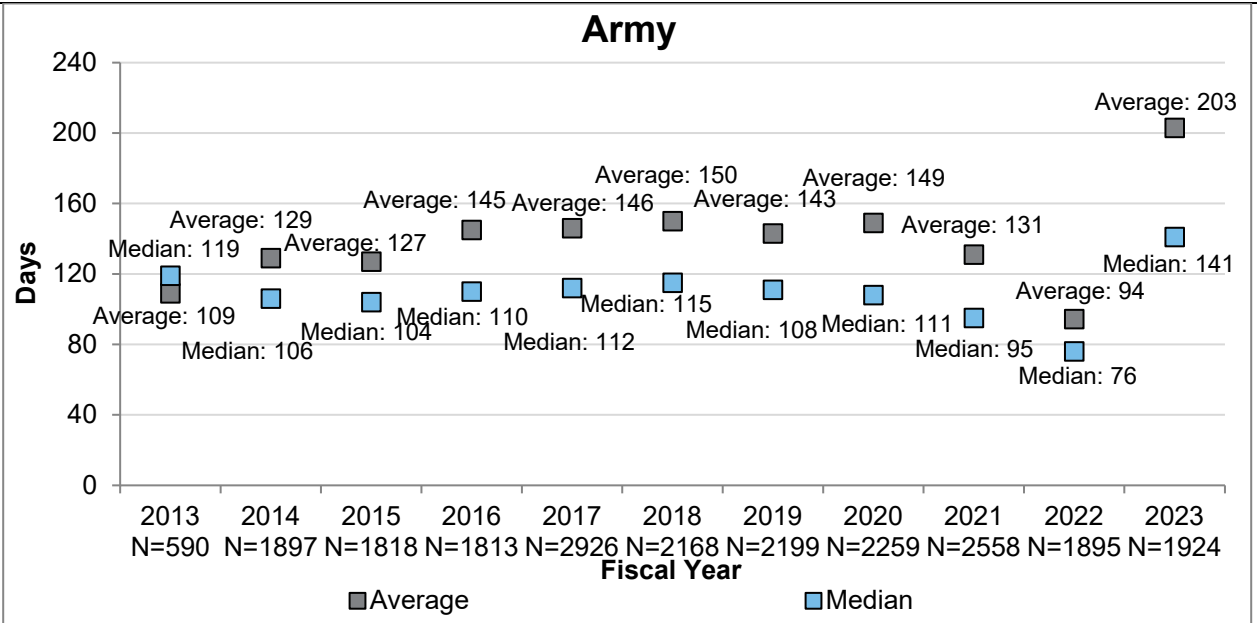


Figure 3. Sexual Assault Investigations Completed

### Victims who declined to participate in the Military Justice Process

For the second year in a row, over 99% of victims participated in the military justice process. The number of cases with victims who declined to participate in the military justice process (Metric #7) is depicted in Figure 4.

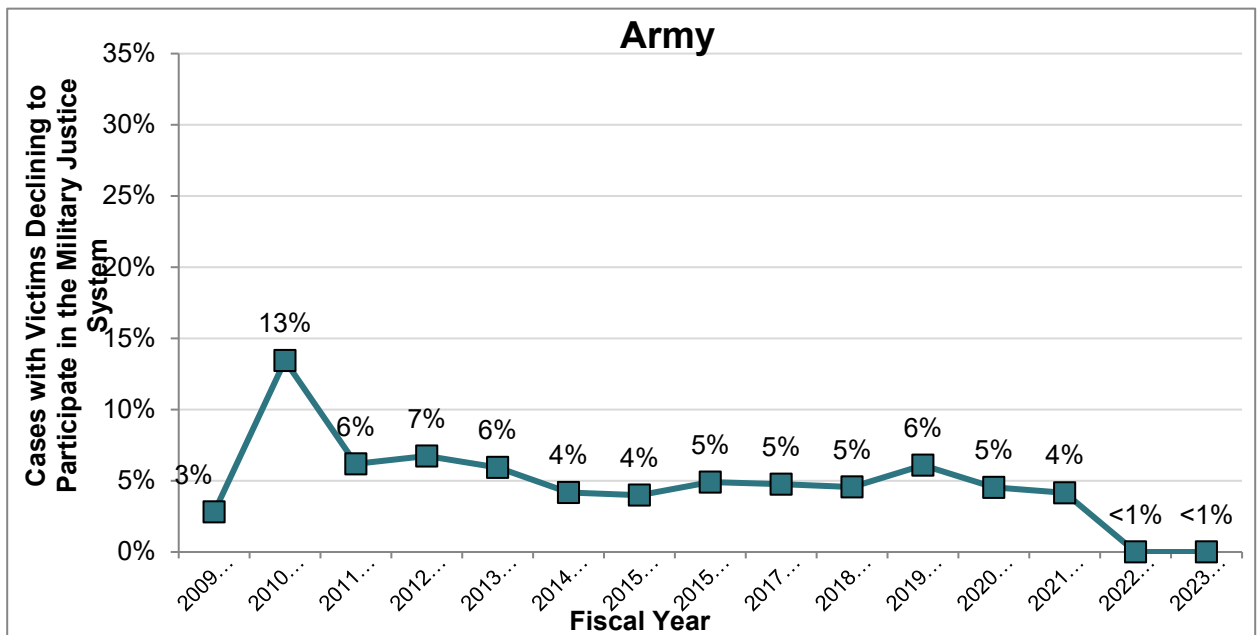
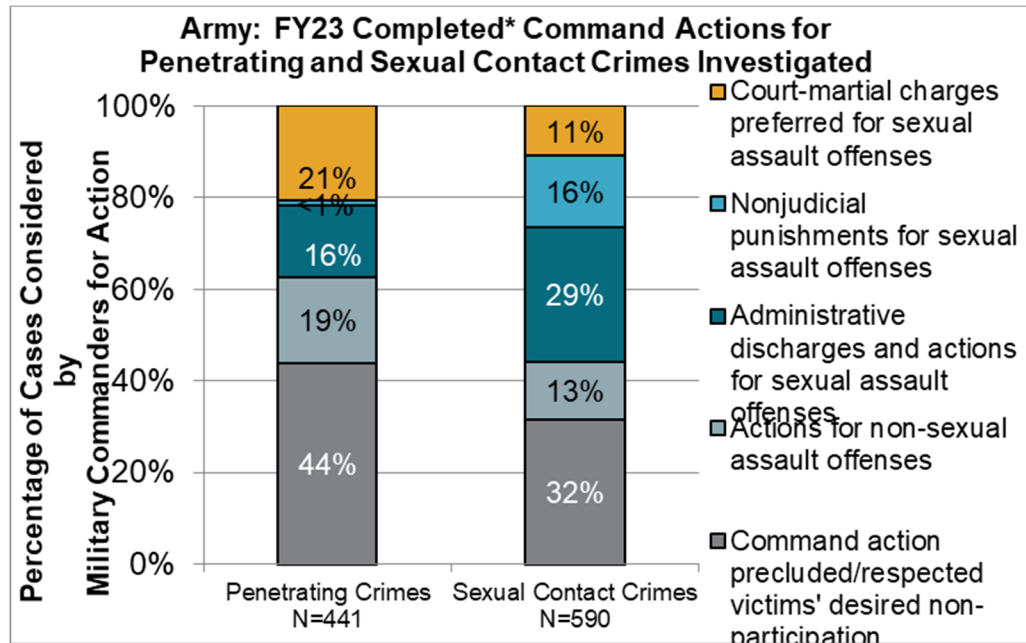


Figure 4. Victims who declined to participate in the Military Justice Process

### **Command action for military subjects**

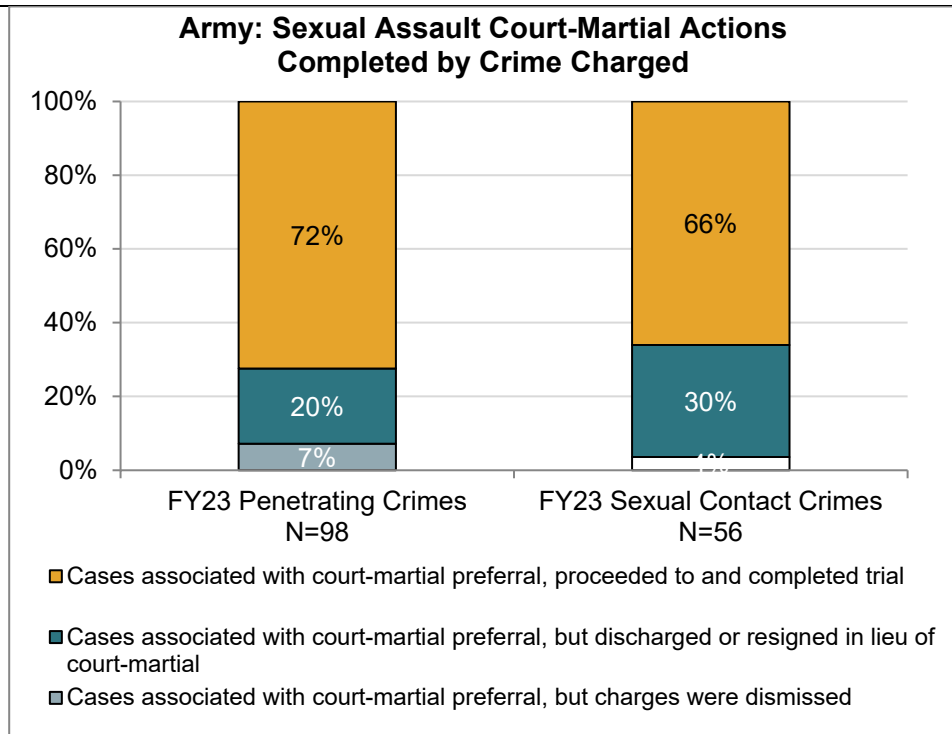
Command action for military subjects under DoD legal authority (to be captured using the most serious crime investigated, comparing penetration to contact crimes) (Non-Metric #1) is depicted in Figure 5.



*Figure 5. Command Action for Military Subjects*

### **Sexual assault court-martial outcomes**

Sexual assault court-martial outcomes (to be captured using the most serious crime charged, comparing penetration to contact crimes) (Non-Metric #2) is depicted in Figure 6.



*Figure 6. Court-Martial Actions Completed*

### **Summary of referral data**

There were 3,241 referrals for Service member victims with Unrestricted Reports to or from military medical or behavioral health, command channels, criminal investigation or security services, legal channels, civilian sources, or Veterans Affairs authorities in FY23. There were an additional 163 referrals to civilian resources. Unrestricted Referrals are summarized in Table 4.

*Table 4. Unrestricted Report Referral Services*

Resource Referrals (Unrestricted Reports)	Military	Civilian
Medical	217	24
Behavioral Health	555	47
Legal/Special Victims' Counsel (SVC)	696	6
Chaplain/Spiritual Support	253	4
Rape Crisis Center	0	51
Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	878	31
DoD Safe Helpline	107	0
Other	535	0
	3241	163

There were 66 referrals for Service member victims with Restricted Reports summarized in Table 5.

*Table 5. Restricted Report Referral Services*

<b>Resource Referrals (Restricted Reports)</b>	<b>Military</b>	<b>Civilian</b>
Medical	0	0
Behavioral Health	12	0
Legal/Special Victims' Counsel (SVC)	17	0
Chaplain/Spiritual Support	6	0
Rape Crisis Center	0	0
Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	20	0
DoD Safe Helpline	2	0
Other	9	0
	66	0

**Other, including sexual assault-related retaliation cases**

The Army continues to make every effort to achieve its goal of a culture of dignity and respect that results in positive command climates in which sexual offenses are rare, and victims feel safe in reporting and free from intimidation and retaliation. All Army personnel are educated on what constitutes retaliation during their initial SHARP training and during all subsequent Annual SHARP Refresher Trainings.

Retaliation is presented as a concern of victims when they come forward to report sexual assault. During those conversations, victims are reminded that retaliation is unacceptable and that they should report it if they experience it. All prevention efforts focused on the prevention of sexual assault discuss the importance of treating everyone with dignity and respect and reiterate that retaliation of any kind is unacceptable.

In FY23, the Army received 27 reports of retaliation associated with an adult sexual assault case documented in DSAID. Seven of those cases were referred to DoD IG. Nine cases had an investigation opened in FY23 (4 by Army IG, 4 by Army Chain of Command, 1 by Army CID). Ten cases did not have an investigation opened (5 did not meet threshold of retaliation, 3 reporters declined to participate, 1 reporter separated from Service, 1 reporter withdrew their complaint). One case is pending investigative information and will be reported in future a FY. Six Army cases had investigations completed in FY23 (4 from FY23 and 2 cases from FY22). Of those 6 cases, 5 have a completed synopsis and 1 synopsis is pending for a future FY. Summaries of the five completed retaliation case investigations opened in any year and closed in FY23 are provided on Table 8, Retaliation Case Synopses, page 118.



In conjunction with full-on implementation of approved IRC recommendations, three developments on the near-term horizon will improve the Army's progress toward its goal:

- the implementation of the new SHARP regulation (expected release in 2nd quarter, FY 2024);
- the move to victim-centered SHARP program control and communication with improved HQDA SHARP Program oversight; and
- the shift toward 100% full-time SHARP professionals.

These developments should improve the prevention of sexual assault and victim response through improved communication, responsiveness, transparency, trust, data integrity, and accountability.

**7.2 Personnel Support:** Complete the following table with your numbers as of the end of FY 2023. Use the job/duty descriptions provided and the following inclusion criteria:

- Include all Reserve and Active-Duty military personnel. Army and Air Force do not need to include their respective National Guard component information as it will be included in NGB's response.
- Include federal government civilian personnel
- Only include filled positions
- Indicate the number of full-time and part-time personnel (i.e., collateral duty personnel)
- Provide the exact number of current personnel, whenever possible. If the number is an estimate, indicate how the estimate was reached and any other relevant information.

**(DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR): Program Procedures," (September 6, 2022), Encl 2, para 6)**

Job/Duty Title	Description of Job/Duty	Full-Time	Part-Time
SAPR Program Managers	Capability in developing policy, or program management and execution; and completion of 40+ hours of Military Service-specific National Advocate Credentialing Program and approved SARC training.	65	0
Dedicated Headquarters-Level SAPR Professionals	Include policy, advocacy, administrative support, and prevention professionals (e.g., data analysts, training analysts, and D-SAACP analysts) who support the headquarters-level SAPR program offices at each Military Service/NGB ( <i>not including program managers, who are counted in their own category</i> ).	9	0
Uniformed SARCs (collateral duty)	Serve as the single point of contact at an installation or within a geographic area to oversee sexual assault awareness, prevention,	262	577

	and response training; coordinate medical treatment, including emergency care, for victims of sexual assault; and track the services provided to victims from the initial report through final disposition and resolution and are certified under the nationally accredited D-SAACP.		
<b>Civilian SARCs (full-time)</b>	See above.	<b>145</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Lead SARCs (full-time)</b>	Serve as the primary focal point for directing and coordinating response activities at the installation (tactical level) for supported tenant commands; fulfills a supervisory capacity at the installation for all SARCs and SAPR VAs (at least 25 percent of the time).	<b>38</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Uniformed SAPR-VAs (collateral duty)</b>	Provide non-clinical crisis intervention, referral, and ongoing non-clinical support to adult sexual assault victims; offer information on available options/resources to victims; coordinate liaison assistance with other organizations and agencies on victim care matters; and report directly to the SARC and are certified under the nationally-accredited D-SAACP.	<b>190</b>	<b>5366</b>
<b>Civilian SAPR-VAs (full-time)</b>	See above.	<b>157</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Civilian SAPR-VAs (collateral duty)</b>	See above.	<b>139</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Sexual Assault-Specific Legal</b>	Legal personnel who specialize in sexual assault cases including prosecutors, Victim Witness Assistance Program personnel, paralegals, legal experts, and Special Victims' Counsel/Victims' Legal Counsel.	<b>108</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Sexual Assault-Specific Investigators</b>	Military Criminal Investigation Office investigators who specialize in sexual assault cases.	<b>647</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiners</b>	Medical providers that have completed the DoD Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiner Course at Fort Sam Houston, or equivalent.	<b>90</b>	<b>45</b>

## 1. Army Sexual Assault Unrestricted Report Data

ARMY FY23 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY		
<b>A. FY23 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT</b> (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members. <b>Note:</b> The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY23. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year. <b>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.</b>	FY23 Totals	
# FY23 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)	2496	
# Service Member Victims	2085	
# Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Service Member Subject	372	
# Relevant Data Not Available	39	
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories	2496	
# Service Member on Service Member	1329	
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	372	
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	155	
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	384	
# Relevant Data Not Available	256	
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring	2496	
# On military installation	1505	
# Off military installation	913	
# Unidentified location	78	
# Service Member Victims in Unrestricted Reports	2085	
# Army Victims	2070	
# Navy Victims	4	
# Marine Corps Victims	0	
# Air Force Victims	10	
# Space Force Victims	0	
# Coast Guard Victims	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	1	
# Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation	2496	
# Victims in investigations initiated during FY23	2390	
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 30-SEP-2023	1372	
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 30-SEP-2023	1018	
# Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming	42	
# Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement	64	
# Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ	7	
# Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	3	
# Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service	3	
# Victims - Other	51	
# All Restricted Reports received in FY23 (one Victim per report)	1147	
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)	185	
# Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of FY23	962	
B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FOR FY23	FY23 Totals	FY23 Totals for Service Member Victim Cases
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	2496	2085
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	724	608
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	304	250
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	270	233
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	708	589
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	422	339
# Relevant Data Not Available	68	66
Time of sexual assault	2496	2085
# Midnight to 6 am	1315	1077
# 6 am to 6 pm	516	447
# 6 pm to midnight	547	446
# Unknown	48	47
# Relevant Data Not Available	70	68
Day of sexual assault	2496	2085
# Sunday	396	312
# Monday	313	264
# Tuesday	234	207
# Wednesday	253	213
# Thursday	266	232
# Friday	451	368
# Saturday	513	421
# Relevant Data Not Available	70	68

# 1. Army Sexual Assault Unrestricted Report Data

B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FOR FY23	FY23 Totals	FY23 Totals for Service Member Victim Cases										
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report												
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	724	608										
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	304	250										
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	270	233										
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	708	589										
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	422	339										
# Relevant Data Not Available	68	66										
Time of sexual assault	2496	2085										
# Midnight to 6 am	1315	1077										
# 6 am to 6 pm	516	447										
# 6 pm to midnight	547	446										
# Unknown	48	47										
# Relevant Data Not Available	70	68										
Day of sexual assault	2496	2085										
# Sunday	396	312										
# Monday	313	264										
# Tuesday	234	207										
# Wednesday	253	213										
# Thursday	266	232										
# Friday	451	368										
# Saturday	513	421										
# Relevant Data Not Available	70	68										
C. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (VICTIM AND SUBJECT GENDER)	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Multiple Mixed Gender Assault	Relevant Data Not Available	FY23 Totals			
# Service Member on Service Member	1315	392	99	62	130	241	7	250	2496			
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	868	320	68	48	4	16	5	0	1329			
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	338	26	0	5	0	1	2	0	372			
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	84	34	24	8	4	1	0	0	155			
# Relevant Data Not Available	18	12	7	1	122	223	0	1	384			
# Relevant Data Not Available	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	249	256			
FY23 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 FY23	Penetrating Offenses				Contact							
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (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	FY23 Totals	
D1.	142	15	874	0	12	1299	2	8	2	142	2496	
# Service Member on Service Member	32	4	386	0	5	893	1	2	0	6	1329	
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	39	2	195	0	0	134	0	1	0	1	372	
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	9	3	39	0	3	94	0	1	1	5	155	
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	32	6	212	0	1	126	1	4	1	1	384	
# Relevant Data Not Available	30	0	42	0	3	52	0	0	0	129	256	
D2.												
TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY23 Reports	95	13	662	0	12	1152	2	7	2	140	2085	
# Service Member Victims: Female	69	5	534	0	8	699	2	6	0	84	1407	
# Service Member Victims: Male	26	8	128	0	4	453	0	1	2	56	678	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

## 1. Army Sexual Assault Unrestricted Report Data

<b>E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b>E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During FY23</b>	
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.	
<b># Investigations Initiated during FY23</b>	<b>2192</b>
# Investigations Completed as of FY23 End (group by MCIO #)	935
# Investigations Pending Completion as of FY23 End (group by MCIO #)	1257
<b># Subjects in investigations Initiated During FY23</b>	<b>2244</b>
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by CID</b>	<b>1607</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	1598
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	9
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS</b>	<b>2</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	2
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI</b>	<b>1</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	1
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations</b>	
Note: Non-Service Member Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	<b>144</b>
<b># Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations</b>	
Note: Unidentified Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	<b>452</b>
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement</b>	
Note: Service Member Subjects are drawn from Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	<b>13</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	13
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>17</b>
<b># Unidentified Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>7</b>
<b># Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>E2. Service Investigations Completed during FY23</b>	
Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the FY23. These investigations may have been initiated during the FY23 or any prior FY.	
<b># Total Investigations completed by Services during FY23 (Group by MCIO Case Number)</b>	<b>1924</b>
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	83
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	120
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	6
<b># Subjects in investigations completed during FY23 involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>2023</b>
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by CID</b>	<b>1484</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	1475
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	9
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS</b>	<b>7</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	7
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI</b>	<b>3</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	1
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	2
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>122</b>
<b># Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>404</b>
<b># Subject Relevant Data Not Available</b>	<b>3</b>
<b># Victims in investigations completed during FY23, supported by your Service</b>	<b>2038</b>
<b># Service Member Victims in CID investigations</b>	<b>1616</b>
# Your Service Member Victims in CID investigations	1608
# Other Service Member Victims in CID investigations	8
<b># Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations</b>	<b>8</b>
# Your Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	5
# Other Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	3
<b># Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations</b>	<b>4</b>
# Your Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	2
# Other Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	2
<b># Non-Service Member Victims in completed Service Investigations, supported by your Service</b>	<b>366</b>
<b># Victim Relevant Data Not Available</b>	<b>44</b>

## 1. Army Sexual Assault Unrestricted Report Data

<b>E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during FY23</b>	
<b>Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.</b>	
<b># Total Investigations completed by US Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement during FY23 (Group by MCIO Case Number)</b>	<b>58</b>
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	1
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	1
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
<b># Subjects in investigations completed during FY23 involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>55</b>
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement</b>	<b>18</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	17
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	1
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>21</b>
<b># Unidentified Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>16</b>
<b># Subject Relevant Data Not Available</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Victims in investigations completed during FY23, supported by your Service</b>	<b>59</b>
<b># Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations</b>	<b>53</b>
# Your Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	51
# Other Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	2
<b># Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case supported by your Service</b>	<b>3</b>
<b># Victim Relevant Data Not Available</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during FY23 (all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as "MPs")</b>	
<b>Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.</b>	
<b>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</b>	
<b># Total Investigations completed by MPs during FY23 (Group by MCIO Case Number)</b>	<b>0</b>
# 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
<b># Subjects in MP investigations completed during FY23 involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs</b>	<b>0</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Unidentified Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Subject Relevant Data Not Available</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Victims in MP investigations completed during FY23, supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Service Member Victims in MP investigations</b>	<b>0</b>
# Your Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
<b># Non-Service Member Victims in MP Investigations, supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Victim Relevant Data Not Available</b>	<b>0</b>



1. Army Sexual Assault Unrestricted Report Data

Victims and Subjects in Investigation Completed in FY23	Victim Data From Investigations completed during FY23										
F. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY23 (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)	Penetrating Offense s				Contact Offenses						FY23 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	
<b>F1. Gender of Victims</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1014</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>2097</b>
# Male	24	8	113	0	4	343	0	2	1	19	514
# Female	119	8	700	0	12	660	1	6	0	31	1537
# Unknown	7	0	26	0	0	11	0	0	0	2	46
<b>F2. Age of Victims</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1014</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>2097</b>
# 0-15	5	2	9	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	13
# 16-19	28	3	188	0	9	325	0	1	0	5	559
# 20-24	60	6	371	0	4	410	0	6	1	17	875
# 25-34	32	3	203	0	2	198	0	0	0	4	442
# 35-49	6	2	30	0	1	53	1	0	0	1	94
# 50-64	1	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	11
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	17	0	44	0	0	18	0	0	0	24	103
<b>F3. Victim Type</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1014</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>2097</b>
# Service Member	100	12	603	0	14	897	1	6	1	47	1681
# DoD Civilian	1	0	3	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	16
# DoD Contractor	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# US Civilian	40	3	190	0	2	89	0	2	0	3	329
# Foreign National	2	1	14	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	19
# Foreign Military	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Unknown	7	0	27	0	0	11	0	0	0	2	47
<b>F4. Grade of Service Member Victims</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>1681</b>
# E1-E4	80	3	443	0	12	719	0	2	1	36	1296
# E5-E9	13	6	115	0	1	127	0	4	0	6	272
# WO1-WO5	1	1	11	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	8
# O1-O3	5	0	33	0	0	34	1	0	0	3	76
# O4-O10	0	2	4	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	12
# Cadet/Midshipman	1	0	7	0	1	6	0	0	0	1	16
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>F5. Service of Service Member Victims</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>1681</b>
# Army	98	12	598	0	14	892	1	6	1	45	1666
# Navy	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	6
# Marines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Air Force	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	7
# Space 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	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
<b>F6. Status of Service Member Victims</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>1681</b>
# Active Duty	81	9	545	0	13	705	1	5	1	36	1396
# Reserve (Activated)	17	3	46	0	0	116	0	1	0	10	193
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	1	0	5	0	0	69	0	0	0	0	75
# Cadet/Midshipman	1	0	7	0	1	6	0	0	0	1	16
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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G. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY23 (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)				Subject Data From Investigations completed during FY23										FY23 Totals
				Penetrating Offense s					Contact Offenses					
G1. Gender of Subjects	164	17	881	0	15	977	1	8	1	14	2078			
# Male	119	10	662	0	13	754	1	4	0	11	1574			
# Female	4	3	31	0	1	95	0	0	0	0	134			
# Unknown	41	4	185	0	1	127	0	4	1	2	365			
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	5			
G2. Age of Subjects	164	17	881	0	15	977	1	8	1	14	2078			
# 0-15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1			
# 16-19	8	3	37	0	2	116	0	0	0	0	166			
# 20-24	36	2	309	0	7	294	0	1	0	2	651			
# 25-34	47	5	250	0	1	292	0	2	0	2	599			
# 35-49	20	2	68	0	0	96	1	0	0	3	190			
# 50-64	0	0	4	0	1	19	0	1	0	0	25			
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
# Unknown	11	0	13	0	3	12	0	0	0	3	42			
# Relevant Data Not Available	41	5	200	0	1	148	0	4	1	4	404			
G3. Subject Type	164	17	881	0	15	977	1	8	1	14	2078			
# Service Member	98	10	637	0	10	745	1	3	0	8	1512			
# DoD Civilian	0	0	1	0	1	9	0	1	0	0	12			
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2			
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3			
# US Civilian	10	2	26	0	1	16	0	0	0	2	57			
# Foreign National	1	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	7			
# Foreign Military	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2			
# Unknown	47	5	202	0	3	141	0	4	1	3	365			
# Relevant Data Not Available	13	1	29	0	2	71	0	0	0	2	118			
G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects	98	10	637	0	10	745	1	3	0	8	1512			
# E1-E4	51	5	395	0	8	475	0	1	0	2	937			
# E5-E9	38	2	197	0	1	214	0	2	0	5	459			
# WO1-WO5	1	1	4	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	13			
# O1-O3	5	1	27	0	1	31	0	0	0	1	66			
# O4-O10	0	1	10	0	0	15	1	0	0	0	27			
# Cadet/Midshipman	3	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	10			
# 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	98	10	637	0	10	745	1	3	0	8	1512			
# Army	97	10	629	0	10	737	1	3	0	6	1493			
# Navy	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	6			
# Marines	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5			
# Air Force	1	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	8			
# Space 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	98	10	637	0	10	745	1	3	0	8	1512			
# Active Duty	85	9	609	0	9	676	1	2	0	6	1397			
# Reserve (Activated)	10	1	23	0	1	61	0	1	0	2	99			
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	6			
# Cadet/Midshipman	3	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	10			
# 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			
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	FY23 Totals				

## 1. Army Sexual Assault Unrestricted Report Data

H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY23 INVESTIGATIONS	FY23 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY23 INVESTIGATIONS	FY23 Totals
# Subjects in Unrestricted Reports that could not be investigated by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement <b>Note: These Subjects are from Unrestricted Reports referred to MCIOs or other law enforcement for investigation during FY23, but the agency could not open an investigation based on the reasons below</b>	4		
# Subjects - Not subject to the UCMJ	1		
# Subjects - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	1		
# Subjects - Matter alleged occurred prior to Victim's Military Service	1		
# Subjects - Other	1		
# Subjects in investigations completed in FY23 <b>Note: These are Subjects from Tab1b, Cells B29, B59, B77.</b>	2078	# Victims in investigations completed in FY23	2097
# Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY23	601	# Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY23	877
# Total Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization	175	# Total Victims associated with MCIO unfounded allegations	175
# Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	155	# Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	155
# Non-Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	20	# Non-Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	20
# 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	593		
# Unknown Alleged Offenders	519	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	15
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	376
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	63	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	2
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	44
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	8	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service Member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	4
		# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Subjects who died or deserted	3	# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	1
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	301		
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	8	# Service Member Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	4
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	289	# Service Member Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	217
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	1	# Service Member Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	3	# Service Member Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	4
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
# Subjects disposition data not yet available	706	# Service Member Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available	901
# Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 30-SEP-2023	488		
# FY23 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	488	# FY23 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	446
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	101	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals against Subject	88
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	86	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	97
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	135	# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	126
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	49	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject	38
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	13	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals for non-sexual assault offenses	10
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	60	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	54
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	25	# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	20
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	19	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	13
* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.			

## 1. Army Sexual Assault Unrestricted Report Data

<b>I. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Sexual Assault Charge).</b> This section reports the outcomes of Courts-Martial for sexual assault crimes completed during FY23	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b># Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a Sexual Assault Charge Pending Court Completion</b>	<b>174</b>
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY23	19
<b># Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of FY23</b>	<b>155</b>
<b># Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed</b>	<b>9</b>
# 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	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	7
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment	1
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0
<b># Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial</b>	<b>37</b>
# Officer Subjects who were allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial	1
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial	36
<b># Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a sexual assault charge</b>	<b>108</b>
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	22
<b># Subjects Convicted of Any Charge at Trial</b>	<b>86</b>
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
<b># Subjects with Punishment</b>	<b>86</b>
# Subjects receiving confinement	76
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	61
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	19
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)	65
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	2
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects to be processed for administrative discharge or separation subsequent to sexual assault conviction	15
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	5
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	10
# 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	44
<b>J. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Sexual Assault Charge).</b> This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for sexual assault crimes completed during FY23	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b># Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a Sexual Assault Charge in FY23</b>	<b>108</b>
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY23	10
<b># Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY23</b>	<b>98</b>
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	13
<b># Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment</b>	<b>85</b>
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
<b># Subjects with Punishment</b>	<b>85</b>
# Subjects receiving correctional custody	1
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	66
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	68
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	42
# Subjects receiving extra duty	61
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand	47
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a sexual assault charge	59
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge	57
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge	1

## 1. Army Sexual Assault Unrestricted Report Data

<b>K. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN.</b> 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.	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of FY23	21
<b># Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a sexual assault offense</b>	<b>188</b>
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	41
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	97
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	1
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	28
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of FY23	10
<b># Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a sexual assault offense</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>L. COURTS MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Non-sexual assault offense).</b> 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.	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b># Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a non-sexual assault offense in FY23</b>	<b>15</b>
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY23	0
<b># Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of FY23</b>	<b>15</b>
# 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	2
# Officer Subjects who were officers that where allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial	1
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial	1
<b># Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a non-sexual assault offense</b>	<b>13</b>
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	0
<b># Subjects Convicted of Any Non-Sexual Assault Charge at Trial</b>	<b>13</b>
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
<b># Subjects with Punishment</b>	<b>13</b>
# Subjects receiving confinement	11
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	8
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	1
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)	9
# 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	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

## 1. Army Sexual Assault Unrestricted Report Data

<b>M. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Non-Sexual Assault Charge).</b> 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.	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b># Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a non-sexual assault offense in FY23</b>	<b>87</b>
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY23	3
<b># Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY23</b>	<b>84</b>
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	10
<b># Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment for a non-sexual assault offense</b>	<b>74</b>
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
<b># Subjects with Punishment</b>	<b>74</b>
# Subjects receiving correctional custody	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	57
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	54
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	37
# Subjects receiving extra duty	57
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand	37
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a non-sexual assault charge	27
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge	27
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge	0
<b>N. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN (Non-sexual assault offense).</b> 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.	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of FY23	3
<b># Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a non-sexual assault offense</b>	<b>35</b>
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	2
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	18
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	1
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	10
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of FY23	1
<b># Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a non-sexual assault offense</b>	<b>24</b>



## 2. Army Sexual Assault Restricted Report Data

ARMY FY23 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
A. FY23 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY23 Totals
# TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports	1147
# Service Member Victims making Restricted Reports	1116
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	21
# Relevant Data Not Available	10
# Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY23*	185
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23	182
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Total Victim reports remaining Restricted	962
# Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	934
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	18
# Relevant Data Not Available	10
# Remaining Restricted Reports involving Service Members in the following categories	962
# Service Member on Service Member	510
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	87
# Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	18
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	80
# Relevant Data Not Available	267
B. INCIDENT DETAILS	FY23 Totals
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	962
# On military installation	468
# Off military installation	343
# Unidentified location	79
# Relevant Data Not Available	72
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	962
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	151
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	81
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	54
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	169
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	241
# Relevant Data Not Available	266
Time of sexual assault incident	962
# Midnight to 6 am	276
# 6 am to 6 pm	153
# 6 pm to midnight	298
# Unknown	172
# Relevant Data Not Available	63
Day of sexual assault incident	962
# Sunday	104
# Monday	76
# Tuesday	62
# Wednesday	77
# Thursday	75
# Friday	135
# Saturday	165
# Relevant Data Not Available	268
C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION	FY23 Totals
# Service Member Victims	934
# Army Victims	914
# Navy Victims	10
# Marines Victims	1
# Air Force Victims	4
# Space Force Victims	1
# Coast Guard Victims	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	1

## 2. Army Sexual Assault Restricted Report Data

D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY23 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
<b>Gender of Victims</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
# Male	962
# Female	248
# Relevant Data Not Available	706
# Relevant Data Not Available	8
<b>Age of Victims at the Time of Incident</b>	<b>962</b>
# 0-15	21
# 16-19	210
# 20-24	410
# 25-34	267
# 35-49	43
# 50-64	2
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	9
<b>Grade of Service Member Victims</b>	<b>934</b>
# E1-E4	538
# E5-E9	238
# WO1-WO5	12
# O1-O3	96
# O4-O10	30
# Cadet/Midshipman	19
# Academy Prep School Student	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Status of Service Member Victims</b>	<b>934</b>
# Active Duty	777
# Reserve (Activated)	104
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	33
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	19
# Academy Prep School Student	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Victim Type</b>	<b>962</b>
# Service Member	934
# DoD Civilian	
# DoD Contractor	
# Other US Government Civilian	
# Non-Service Member	18
# Foreign National	
# Foreign Military	
# Relevant Data Not Available	10
<b>E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b># Service Member Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service</b>	<b>45</b>
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18	26
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18	19
# Service Member Choosing Not to Specify	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY)</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	32.4
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	49.01
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	2
<b>G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE FY23</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b>Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY23</b>	<b>49</b>
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23	47
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23	2
# 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.	

### 3. Support Services for Victims of Sexual Assault

ARMY FY23 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.			
<b>A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBERS</b>			
<b>VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:</b>		<b>FY23 Totals</b>	
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories			
# <b>MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>			<b>3241</b>
# Medical			217
# Behavioral Health			555
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel (SVC)			696
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support			253
# Rape Crisis Center			
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate			878
# DoD Safe Helpline			107
# Other			535
# <b>CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>			<b>181</b>
# Medical			24
# Behavioral Health			47
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)			6
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support			4
# Rape Crisis Center			51
# Victim Advocate			31
# DoD Safe Helpline			
# Other			18
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted			<b>173</b>
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam			<b>1</b>
# Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service			<b>74</b>
<b>B. FY23 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)* AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS</b>		<b>FY23 TOTALS</b>	
# Military Protective Orders issued during FY23			<b>527</b>
# Reported MPO Violations in FY23			<b>8</b>
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects			7
# Reported MPO Violations by Victims of sexual assault			1
# 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		Use the following categories or add a new category to identify the reason the requests were denied:	
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault			<b>FY23 TOTALS</b>
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied		<b>Total Number Denied</b>	<b>2</b>
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault		<b>Reasons for Disapproval (Total)</b>	<b>2</b>
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied		No credible evidence of a sexual assault	1
		Case was legally insufficient	1
<b>C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS</b>			
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories		<b>FY23 TOTALS</b>	
# <b>MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>			<b>1553</b>
# Medical			146
# Behavioral Health			429
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)			184
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support			166
# Rape Crisis Center			
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate			468
# DoD Safe Helpline			88
# Other			72
# <b>CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>			<b>106</b>
# Medical			11
# Behavioral Health			47
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)			2
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support			3
# Rape Crisis Center			22
# Victim Advocate			10
# DoD Safe Helpline			
# Other			11
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted			<b>50</b>
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam			<b>2</b>

### 3. Support Services for Victims of Sexual Assault

CIVILIAN DATA	
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (e.g., DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) THAT DO NOT INVOLVE A SERVICE MEMBER	FY23 Totals
<b>D1. # Non-Service Members in the following categories:</b>	<b>532</b>
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	37
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	58
# Relevant Data Not Available	437
<b>D2. Gender of Non-Service Members</b>	<b>532</b>
# Male	30
# Female	238
# Relevant Data Not Available	264
<b>D3. Age of Non-Service Members at the Time of Incident</b>	<b>532</b>
# 0-15	4
# 16-19	16
# 20-24	20
# 25-34	27
# 35-49	16
# 50-64	3
# 65 and older	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	444
<b>D4. Non-Service Member Type</b>	<b>532</b>
# DoD Civilian	40
# DoD Contractor	9
# Other US Government Civilian	1
# US Civilian	171
# Foreign National	16
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	295
<b>D5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Members in the following categories</b>	
<b># MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>167</b>
# Medical	8
# Behavioral Health	25
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	33
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	16
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	43
# DoD Safe Helpline	7
# Other	35
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>53</b>
# Medical	5
# Behavioral Health	11
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	7
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	3
# Rape Crisis Center	13
# Victim Advocate	5
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	9
<b># Cases where SAFEs were conducted</b>	<b>16</b>
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>	<b>0</b>

### 3. Support Services for Victims of Sexual Assault

<b>E. FY23 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b>E1. # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report</b>	<b>92</b>
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23	2
<b># Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted</b>	<b>90</b>
<b># Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories:</b>	<b>90</b>
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	6
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	5
# Relevant Data Not Available	79
<b>E2. Gender of Non-Service Member Victims</b>	<b>90</b>
# Male	3
# Female	30
# Relevant Data Not Available	57
<b>E3. Age of Non-Service Member Victims at the Time of Incident</b>	<b>90</b>
# 0-15	5
# 16-19	17
# 20-24	36
# 25-34	23
# 35-49	6
# 50-64	1
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	2
<b>E4. VICTIM Type</b>	<b>90</b>
# DoD Civilian	
# DoD Contractor	
# Other US Government Civilian	
# Non-Service Member	24
# Relevant Data Not Available	66
<b>E5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories</b>	
<b># MILITARY Resources</b>	<b>68</b>
# Medical	9
# Behavioral Health	18
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	6
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	12
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	19
# DoD Safe Helpline	1
# Other	3
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>8</b>
# Medical	2
# Behavioral Health	3
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	1
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	2
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	0
<b># Cases where SAFEs were conducted</b>	<b>6</b>
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>	<b>0</b>

#### 4. Deployed Areas of Interest (DAI) Unrestricted Report Data

ARMY DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST FY23 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY Note: These Reports are a subset of the FY23 Reports of Sexual Assault.		
<b>A. FY23 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST</b> (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members. Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY23. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year. 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.	<b>FY23 Totals</b>	
<b># FY23 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)</b>	<b>111</b>	
# Service Member Victims	107	
# Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Service Member Subject	3	
# Relevant Data Not Available	1	
<b># Unrestricted Reports in the following categories</b>	<b>111</b>	
# Service Member on Service Member	69	
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	3	
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	12	
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	20	
# Relevant Data Not Available	7	
<b># Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring</b>	<b>111</b>	
# On military installation	68	
# Off military installation	43	
# Unidentified location	0	
<b># Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation</b>	<b>111</b>	
<b># Victims in investigations initiated during FY23</b>	<b>109</b>	
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 30-SEP-2023	56	
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 30-SEP-2023	53	
<b># Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b># Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement</b>	<b>2</b>	
# 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	2	
<b># All Restricted Reports in Deployment Areas of Interest received in FY23 (one Victim per report)</b>	<b>59</b>	
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)	11	
<b># Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of FY23</b>	<b>48</b>	
B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST FOR FY23		
	FY23 Totals	FY23 Totals for Service Member Victim Cases
<b>Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>107</b>
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	34	33
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	12	12
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	18	17
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	32	30
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	12	12
# Relevant Data Not Available	3	3
<b>Time of sexual assault</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>107</b>
# Midnight to 6 am	55	53
# 6 am to 6 pm	32	30
# 6 pm to midnight	21	21
# Unknown	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	3	3
<b>Day of sexual assault</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>107</b>
# Sunday	21	19
# Monday	9	9
# Tuesday	14	14
# Wednesday	7	6
# Thursday	12	12
# Friday	21	20
# Saturday	24	24
# Relevant Data Not Available	3	3

#### 4. Deployed Areas of Interest (DAI) Unrestricted Report Data

C. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN DEPLOYMENT AREA OF INTEREST INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (VICTIM AND SUBJECT GENDER)	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Multiple Mixed Gender Assault	Relevant Data Not Available	FY23 Totals		
# Service Member on Service Member	52	23	7	3	5	15	0	6	111		
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	39	19	5	2	1	3	0	0	69		
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3		
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	8	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	12		
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	2	1	1	0	4	12	0	0	20		
# Relevant Data Not Available	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	7		
FY23 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 FY23	Penetrating Offenses							Contact Offenses			
D. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN DEPLOYMENT AREA OF INTEREST INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (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	FY23 Totals
D1.	2	2	22	0	0	79	0	2	0	4	111
# Service Member on Service Member	0	0	13	0	0	56	0	0	0	0	69
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0	0	1	0	0	10	0	1	0	0	12
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	1	2	8	0	0	8	0	1	0	0	20
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	7
D2.	1	2	22	0	0	76	0	2	0	4	107
TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY23 Reports	0	1	14	0	0	51	0	2	0	4	72
# Service Member Victims: Female	1	1	8	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	35
# Service Member Victims: Male	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
TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN DEPLOYMENT AREA OF INTEREST MADE IN FY23											
D3. Time of sexual assault	2	2	22	0	0	79	0	2	0	4	111
# Midnight to 6 am	1	2	20	0	0	29	0	2	0	1	55
# 6 am to 6 pm	1	0	1	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	32
# 6 pm to midnight	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	21
# 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	3	3
D4. Day of sexual assault	2	2	22	0	0	79	0	2	0	4	111
# Sunday	0	0	9	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	21
# Monday	1	2	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	9
# Tuesday	0	0	1	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	14
# Wednesday	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	7
# Thursday	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	1	0	0	12
# Friday	1	0	4	0	0	15	0	0	0	1	21
# Saturday	0	0	5	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	24
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST - LOCATION OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS BY TYPE OF OFFENSE											
FY23 DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST - LOCATIONS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT. Note: The data in this section is drawn from raw, uninvestigated information about Unrestricted Reports received during FY23. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.	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	FY23 Totals
TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	2	2	22	0	0	79	0	2	0	4	111
Afghanistan	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Djibouti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	0	0	1	0	0	6	1	0	0	1	9
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Kosovo	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	5
Kuwait	1	1	3	0	0	19	0	0	2	26	
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Niger	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Poland	0	0	11	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	43
Qatar	0	0	2	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	9
Romania	1	0	2	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	10
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uae	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS	2	2	22	0	0	79	0	2	0	4	111



#### 4. Deployed Areas of Interest (DAI) Unrestricted Report Data

<b>E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b>E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During FY23 in Deployment Areas of Interest</b>	
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	
<b># Investigations Initiated during FY23</b>	<b>96</b>
# Investigations Completed as of FY23 End (group by MCIO #)	38
# Investigations Pending Completion as of FY23 End (group by MCIO #)	58
<b># Subjects in investigations Initiated During FY23</b>	<b>109</b>
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by CID</b>	<b>73</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	73
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS</b>	<b>0</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI</b>	<b>0</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations</b>	<b>10</b>
Note: Non-Service Member Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
<b># Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations</b>	<b>24</b>
Note: Unidentified Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement</b>	<b>0</b>
Note: Service Member Subjects are drawn from Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.	
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement	0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>1</b>
<b># Unidentified Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>1</b>
<b># Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>E2. Service Investigations Completed during FY23 in Deployment Areas of Interest</b>	
Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the FY23. These investigations may have been initiated during the FY23 or any prior FY	
<b># Total Investigations completed by Services during FY23 (Group by MCIO Case Number)</b>	<b>58</b>
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim	1
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject	4
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject	0
<b># Subjects in investigations completed during FY23 involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>63</b>
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by CID</b>	<b>36</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	36
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID	0
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS</b>	<b>0</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS	0
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI</b>	<b>0</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI	0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>7</b>
<b># Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>20</b>
<b># Subject Relevant Data Not Available</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Victims in investigations completed during FY23, supported by your Service</b>	<b>61</b>
<b># Service Member Victims in CID investigations</b>	<b>59</b>
# Your Service Member Victims in CID investigations	59
# Other Service Member Victims in CID investigations	0
<b># Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations</b>	<b>0</b>
# Your Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations	0
<b># Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations</b>	<b>0</b>
# Your Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations	0
<b># Non-Service Member Victims in completed Service Investigations, supported by your Service</b>	<b>2</b>
<b># Victim Relevant Data Not Available</b>	<b>0</b>

#### 4. Deployed Areas of Interest (DAI) Unrestricted Report Data

<b>E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during FY23 in Deployment Areas of Interest</b> <b>Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.</b>	
<b># Total Investigations completed by US Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement during FY23 (Group by MCIO Case Number)</b>	<b>3</b>
# 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
<b># Subjects in investigations completed during FY23 involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>3</b>
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement</b>	<b>0</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>2</b>
<b># Unidentified Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>1</b>
<b># Subject Relevant Data Not Available</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Victims in investigations completed during FY23, supported by your Service</b>	<b>3</b>
<b># Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations</b>	<b>3</b>
# Your Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	3
# Other Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
<b># Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Victim Relevant Data Not Available</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during FY23 (all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as "MPs") in Deployment Areas of Interest</b> <b>Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.</b> <b>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</b>	
<b># Total Investigations completed by MPs during FY23 (Group by MCIO Case Number)</b>	<b>0</b>
# 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
<b># Subjects in MP investigations completed during FY23 involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs</b>	<b>0</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Unidentified Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Subject Relevant Data Not Available</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Victims in MP investigations completed during FY23, supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Service Member Victims in MP investigations</b>	<b>0</b>
# Your Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
<b># Non-Service Member Victims in MP Investigations, supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Victim Relevant Data Not Available</b>	<b>0</b>

#### 4. Deployed Areas of Interest (DAI) Unrestricted Report Data

Victims and Subjects in Investigation Completed in FY23 in Deployment Areas of Interest	Victim Data From Investigations completed during FY23										
F. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY23 IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses					Offense Code Data Not Available	FY23 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)		
<b>F1. Gender of Victims</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>64</b>
# Male	1	1	5	0	0	10	0	1	0	0	18
# Female	2	1	13	0	0	28	1	1	0	0	46
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>F2. Age of Victims</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>64</b>
# 0-15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# 16-19	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
# 20-24	2	0	3	0	0	24	0	2	0	0	31
# 25-34	0	0	12	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	21
# 35-49	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	6
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	1	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
<b>F3. Victim Type</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>64</b>
# Service Member	3	2	18	0	0	36	1	2	0	0	62
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
# 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
<b>F4. Grade of Service Member Victims</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>62</b>
# E1-E4	2	0	11	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	40
# E5-E9	1	1	4	0	0	6	0	2	0	0	14
# WO1-WO5	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
# O1-O3	0	0	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	6
# 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
<b>F5. Service of Service Member Victims</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>62</b>
# Army	3	2	18	0	0	36	1	2	0	0	62
# 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
<b>F6. Status of Service Member Victims</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>62</b>
# Active Duty	2	1	16	0	0	27	1	1	0	0	48
# Reserve (Activated)	1	1	1	0	0	8	0	1	0	0	12
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
# 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

#### 4. Deployed Areas of Interest (DAI) Unrestricted Report Data

G. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY23 DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST											
Subject Data From Investigations completed during FY23											
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						FY23 Totals
<b>G1. Gender of Subjects</b>	3	2	16	0	0	42	1	2	0	0	66
# Male	2	1	7	0	0	31	1	2	0	0	44
# Female	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	6
# Unknown	1	1	8	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	16
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>G2. Age of Subjects</b>	3	2	16	0	0	42	1	2	0	0	66
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 16-19	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# 20-24	0	0	1	0	0	8	0	1	0	0	10
# 25-34	1	0	4	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	22
# 35-49	1	0	2	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	8
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	1	2	9	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	21
<b>G3. Subject Type</b>	3	2	16	0	0	42	1	2	0	0	66
# Service Member	1	0	5	0	0	28	1	1	0	0	36
# Drill Instructors /Drill Sergeants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# DoD Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
# 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	1	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	6
# Foreign National	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Unknown	1	2	9	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	21
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects</b>	1	0	5	0	0	28	1	1	0	0	36
# E1-E4	0	0	1	0	0	15	0	1	0	0	17
# E5-E9	1	0	3	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	14
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# O1-O3	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
# 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
<b>G5. Service of Service Member Subjects</b>	1	0	5	0	0	28	1	1	0	0	36
# Army	1	0	5	0	0	28	1	1	0	0	36
# 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
<b>G6. Status of Service Member Subjects</b>	1	0	5	0	0	28	1	1	0	0	36
# Active Duty	1	0	5	0	0	25	1	1	0	0	33
# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
# 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
	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	FY23 Totals

#### 4. Deployed Areas of Interest (DAI) Unrestricted Report Data

H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY23 INVESTIGATIONS IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY23 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY23 INVESTIGATIONS IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY23 Totals
<b># Subjects in Unrestricted Reports that could not be investigated by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement</b> <b>Note: These Subjects are from Unrestricted Reports referred to MCIOs or other law enforcement for investigation during FY23, but the agency could not open an investigation based on the reasons below.</b>	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		
<b># Subjects in investigations completed in FY23</b> <b>Note: These are Subjects from Tab1b, Cells B29, B59, B77.</b>	66	<b># Victims in investigations completed in FY23</b>	64
# Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY23	17	<b># Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY23</b>	40
<b># Total Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization</b>	5	<b># Total Victims associated with MCIO unfounded allegations</b>	6
# Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	5	# Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	6
# Non-Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0	# Non-Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Unidentified Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0	# Victims with Victim data not yet available and involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Subjects with Subject data not yet available and with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0		
<b># Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority</b>	28	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	1
# Unknown Alleged Offenders	26	# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	21
		# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	1
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	2	# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	1
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service Member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0
# Subjects who died or deserted	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
		# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
<b># Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault</b>	7		
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	0
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	7	# Service Member Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	6
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0	# Service Member Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	0	# Service Member Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	0
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
<b># Subjects disposition data not yet available</b>	12	<b># Service Member Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available</b>	12
<b># Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 30-SEP-2023</b>	14		
<b># FY23 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action</b>	14	<b># FY23 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action</b>	16
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	2	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferences against Subject	3
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	2	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	3
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	4	# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	4
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	2	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject	1
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial preferences for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	4	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	5
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	0
<b>* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.</b>			

#### 4. Deployed Areas of Interest (DAI) Unrestricted Report Data

<b>I. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of Courts-Martial for sexual assault crimes completed during FY23</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b># Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a Sexual Assault Charge Pending Court Completion</b>	<b>15</b>
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY23	6
<b># Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of FY23</b>	<b>9</b>
<b># Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed</b>	<b>0</b>
# 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
<b># Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial</b>	<b>2</b>
# Officer Subjects who were allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial	0
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial	2
<b># Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a sexual assault charge</b>	<b>7</b>
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	1
<b># Subjects Convicted of Any Charge at Trial</b>	<b>6</b>
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
<b># Subjects with Punishment</b>	<b>6</b>
# Subjects receiving confinement	4
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	5
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	0
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)	3
# 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	1
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	1
# 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
<b>J. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST (Sexual Assault Charge). This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for sexual assault crimes completed during FY23</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b># Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a Sexual Assault Charge in FY23</b>	<b>11</b>
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY23	8
<b># Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY23</b>	<b>3</b>
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	1
<b># Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment</b>	<b>2</b>
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
<b># Subjects with Punishment</b>	<b>2</b>
# Subjects receiving correctional custody	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	1
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	1
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	0
# 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	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

#### 4. Deployed Areas of Interest (DAI) Unrestricted Report Data

<b>K. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST.</b> 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.	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of FY23	5
<b># Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a sexual assault offense</b>	<b>5</b>
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	0
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	5
# 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 FY23	4
<b># Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a sexual assault offense</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>L. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Non-sexual assault offense) IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST.</b> 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.	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b># Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a non-sexual assault offense in FY23</b>	<b>0</b>
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY23	0
<b># Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of FY23</b>	<b>0</b>
# 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
<b># Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a non-sexual assault offense</b>	<b>0</b>
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	0
<b># Subjects Convicted of Any Non-Sexual Assault Charge at Trial</b>	<b>0</b>
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
<b># Subjects with Punishment</b>	<b>0</b>
# 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



#### 4. Deployed Areas of Interest (DAI) Unrestricted Report Data

<b>M. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Non-Sexual Assault Charge) IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST.</b> 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.	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b># Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a non-sexual assault offense in FY23</b>	<b>10</b>
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY23	3
<b># Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY23</b>	<b>7</b>
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	1
<b># Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment for a non-sexual assault offense</b>	<b>6</b>
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
<b># Subjects with Punishment</b>	<b>6</b>
# Subjects receiving correctional custody	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	6
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	5
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	3
# Subjects receiving extra duty	4
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand	4
# 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
<b>N. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN (Non-sexual assault offense) IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST.</b> 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.	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of FY23	0
<b># Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a non-sexual assault offense</b>	<b>0</b>
# 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 FY23	0
<b># Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a non-sexual assault offense</b>	<b>1</b>

## 5. DAI Restricted Report Data

ARMY DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST (DAI) FY23 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
A. FY23 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY23 Totals
# TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports	59
# Service Member Victims making Restricted Reports	58
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
# Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY23*	11
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23	10
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
# Total Victim reports remaining Restricted	48
# Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	48
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
# Remaining Restricted Reports involving Service Members in the following categories	48
# Service Member on Service Member	26
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	7
# Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	0
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	6
# Relevant Data Not Available	9
B. INCIDENT DETAILS IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY23 Totals
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	48
# On military installation	40
# Off military installation	8
# Unidentified location	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	48
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	7
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	4
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	1
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	11
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	16
# Relevant Data Not Available	9
Time of sexual assault incident	48
# Midnight to 6 am	10
# 6 am to 6 pm	10
# 6 pm to midnight	19
# Unknown	9
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
Day of sexual assault incident	48
# Sunday	5
# Monday	4
# Tuesday	3
# Wednesday	1
# Thursday	6
# Friday	7
# Saturday	13
# Relevant Data Not Available	9
C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY23 Totals
# Service Member Victims	48
# Army Victims	46
# Navy Victims	1
# Marines Victims	0
# Air Force Victims	1
# Coast Guard Victims	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0

## 5. DAI Restricted Report Data

<b>D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY23 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b>Gender of Victims</b>	<b>48</b>
# Male	16
# Female	32
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Age of Victims at the Time of Incident</b>	<b>48</b>
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	6
# 20-24	17
# 25-34	21
# 35-49	3
# 50-64	1
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Grade of Service Member Victims</b>	<b>48</b>
# E1-E4	18
# E5-E9	23
# WO1-WO5	1
# O1-O3	6
# O4-O10	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Status of Service Member Victims</b>	<b>48</b>
# Active Duty	33
# Reserve (Activated)	12
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	3
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Victim Type</b>	<b>48</b>
# Service Member	48
-# DoD-Civilian	
-# DoD-Contractor	
-# Other US Government Civilian	
# Non-Service Member	0
-# Foreign National	
-# Foreign Military	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b># Service Member Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service</b>	<b>0</b>
# Service Member Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18	0
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18	0
# Service Member Choosing Not to Specify	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSOID USE ONLY) IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	29.64
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	42.1
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	2
<b>G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE FY23 IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b>Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY23</b>	<b>0</b>
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23	0
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>TOTAL # FY23 DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST - RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b>TOTAL RESTRICTED ASSAULTS IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>48</b>
Afghanistan	4
Bahrain	1
Bulgaria	0
Djibouti	0
Estonia	0
Iraq	13
Jordan	2
Kosovo	0
Kuwait	9
Latvia	0
Lithuania	1
Niger	0
Poland	3
Qatar	7
Romania	6
Saudi Arabia	1
Syria	1
Turkey	0
Uae	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.	

## 6. Support Services for Victims of Sexual Assault in DAI

ARMY DAI FY23 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST	
<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>	
<b>A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBERS</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b>VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:</b>	
<b># Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories</b>	
<b># MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>168</b>
# Medical	6
# Behavioral Health	32
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel (SVC)	38
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	15
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	47
# DoD Safe Helpline	6
# Other	24
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>1</b>
# 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	
# Other	1
<b># Cases where SAFE's were conducted</b>	<b>6</b>
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>	<b>1</b>
<b># Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>B. FY23 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)* AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY23 TOTALS</b>
<b># Military Protective Orders issued during FY23</b>	<b>26</b>
<b># Reported MPO Violations in FY23</b>	<b>0</b>
# 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 Service Member Victims of sexual assault	2
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	6
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	0
<b>C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY23 TOTALS</b>
<b># Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories</b>	
<b># MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>80</b>
# Medical	6
# Behavioral Health	20
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	9
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	13
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	22
# DoD Safe Helpline	3
# Other	7
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>3</b>
# Medical	0
# Behavioral Health	2
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	1
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	0
<b># Cases where SAFE's were conducted</b>	<b>3</b>
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>	<b>0</b>

## 6. Support Services for Victims of Sexual Assault in DAI

CIVILIAN DATA	
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (e.g., DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) THAT DO NOT INVOLVE A SERVICE MEMBER IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY23 Totals
<b>D1. # Non-Service Members in the following categories:</b>	<b>9</b>
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	2
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	7
<b>D2. Gender of Non-Service Members</b>	<b>9</b>
# Male	0
# Female	6
# Relevant Data Not Available	3
<b>D3. Age of Non-Service Members at the Time of Incident</b>	<b>9</b>
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	1
# 25-34	2
# 35-49	2
# 50-64	1
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	3
<b>D4. Non-Service Member Type</b>	<b>9</b>
# DoD Civilian	1
# DoD Contractor	1
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# US Civilian	1
# Foreign National	1
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	5
<b>D5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Members in the following categories</b>	
<b># MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>3</b>
# Medical	0
# Behavioral Health	1
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	1
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	1
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>1</b>
# 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	1
<b># Cases where SAFEs were conducted</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>	<b>0</b>

## 6. Support Services for Victims of Sexual Assault in DAI

<b>E. FY23 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b>E1. # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report</b>	<b>1</b>
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23	0
<b># Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted</b>	<b>1</b>
<b># Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories:</b>	<b>1</b>
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	0
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
<b>E2. Gender of Non-Service Member Victims</b>	<b>1</b>
# Male	0
# Female	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E3. Age of Non-Service Member Victims at the Time of Incident</b>	<b>1</b>
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	1
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E4. VICTIM Type</b>	<b>1</b>
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories</b>	
<b># MILITARY Resources</b>	<b>2</b>
# Medical	0
# Behavioral Health	1
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	1
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>0</b>
# 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
<b># Cases where SAFEs were conducted</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>	<b>0</b>

7. Unrestricted Report Sexual Assault Case Synopses

No	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation on Subject's Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject's Prior Involvement in Sexual Assault?	Subject's Moral/Character Access?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art. 15 Hearing or Appellate	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Adverse Use	Case Synopsis Note
1	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Male	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial				Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges he woke up in the Subject's bed having some of his clothing removed, and remembered the Subject performing sexual acts upon him. Charges were referred to GCM but then withdrawn. Subject ETS'd.
2	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense								Unknown	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Counseling (LOC); Notes: Victim alleges the Subject poked him in the buttocks. Subject received a letter of concern for assault.
3	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Kuwait	Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Larceny (Art. 121)	General		Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 0; Confinement (Months): 0; Confinement (Days): 30; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges that they were watching soccer when the Subject began touching him inappropriately on the thigh and forcefully grabbed his genitals. Subject pled guilty at a Summary CM to larceny and false official statements. Subject received a reprimand and ad sep for same offenses.
4	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male			Other	Q1 (October-December)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Other; Notes: Civilian dependent reported unwanted sexual contact by husband in 2017. OCL investigated and found report to be substantiated. No known information on command action. Subject is no longer a member of the NG.
5	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Male	Army	E-5	Female	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						General		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her buttocks. Subject was administratively separated.
6	Prosecuted by State Law (NG Only)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Disorderly conduct (Art. 134-13)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Notes: Subject was a house guest of Victim for several IDs and in that time frame sexually assaulted Victim on multiple occasions. This was reported to Command when a subsequent incident occurred to Victim involving a different Subject. OCL found the claim to be unsubstantiated, but the investigation uncovered other misconduct not related to the sexual assault. Processed for Administrative Separation (Art. 135-178) and given LDR.
7	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by an unknown Subject.
8	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	United States	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male				Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		General Article Offense (Art. 134)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None	Subject (single subject)		Notes: Subject was intoxicated and engaged in inappropriate behavior at training event. Local authorities were notified and responded. Law enforcement placed Subject under arrest for attempted rape and public intoxication. During the course of events, marijuana was found in Subject's vehicle, resulting in an additional charge for possession. Local authorities determined not to prosecute possession or attempted rape charges. Subject was convicted of public intoxication and sentenced to time served. Unit imposed non-judicial punishment under the Mississippi Code of Military Justice. Subject was found guilty and reduced from SP4 to PFC. Charges at NJP included MS Code Section 33-13-519 (Under influence of liquor or drugs while on duty), 33-13-529 (General Article), and 33-13-477 (Disrespect toward a superior commissioned officer).
9	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Germany	Air Force	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Adultery (Art. 134-2)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. Subject was given an Article 15 for extramarital conduct and was found guilty. Reduction to E1.
10	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 30; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the subject touched her buttocks. Subject received an article 15 and ad sep for ASC and other misconduct.
11	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		General Article Offense (Art. 134)			Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 0; Confinement (Months): 11; Confinement (Days): 0; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject sexually assaulted her and touched her buttocks without consent. At a GCM, Subject pled guilty to sexual harassment. Sentenced to 11 months of confinement, reduction to E1 and a DD.
12	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						General		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the subject two years prior to reporting. Due to victim preference, the Subject received a GOMOR and an administrative separation.
13	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. Subject received an article 15 for an inappropriate relationship and adultery.
14	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Unknown	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Acquittal					Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject grabbed her hand and placed it on his groin. Subject was given an Article 15 for assault. Acquittal.
15	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						Uncharacterized		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject made sexually explicit comments towards her. Subject was administratively separated for violating the sexual harassment regulation.
16	Rape (Art. 120)	Poland	Army	E-6	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by an unknown Subject.
17	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)			Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 0; Confinement (Months): 4; Confinement (Days): 0; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. Subject pled guilty at a SPCM to assault and violating a regulation. Subject was sentenced to 121 days of confinement, reduction to the grade of E4 and a Bad-conduct discharge.
18	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						General		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject shoved her up against a wall an attempted to kiss her. Subject was administratively separated with a GEN Discharge.
19	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	No Action Taken									Notes: Subject made unwanted sexual contact with the victim. He allegedly touched her inappropriately 6 times over the course of a few months. This case was substantiated by OCL. Subject ETS'd prior to OCL investigation being completed.
20	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge						General		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her on the buttocks with a clipboard. Subject was administratively separated with a GEN discharge.



7. Unrestricted Report Sexual Assault Case Synopses

No	Most Serious Sexual Assault Alleged on Subject's Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigated on for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Access on?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art. 15 Hearing if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Admission Use	Case Synopsis Note
21	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Male	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None	Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges that he was sleeping at the Subject's house when he woke up to him pulling the elastic waistband of his shorts and touching his buttocks.Subject received an article 15 for asc.	
22	Rape (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown								Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by an unknown Subject.	
23	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Indecent acts with another (Art. 134-29)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None	Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. Subject received an article 15 for indecent conduct.	
24	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	O-1	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						General	Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject approached her from behind at her workstation and made contact with her buttocks. An administrative separation board recommended separation with a GEN discharge (suspended for 12 months) and it was approved by the CG.	
25	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	POLAND	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-6	Male				Q1 (October-December)	Other Adverse Administrative Action							Unknown	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim's spouse disclosed to command that victim was assaulted during recent deployment. Victim stated that she did not intend for this incident to be reported to Law Enforcement and was not ready to talk about the incident. Victim declined to participate in the investigation (completed section 5406). Subject took and failed a polygraph examination. Subject stated that it was consensual. Subject terminated interview and invoked Judge Advocate MJ Advisor opined that there was probable cause that Subject committed the offenses of Sexual Assault and Abusive Sexual Contact. There was sufficient evidence to provide command for consideration of action. Command gave Soldier a letter of reprimand based on the evidence and recommendation of the Military Justice Advisor, the Special Victim Prosecutor, and the Chief of Justice.	
26	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						Uncharacterized	Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her vaginal area. Ad sep for ASC-UNCHAR discharge.	
27	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						Member Retained	Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject inappropriately touched her. Subject was separated but it was suspended for 12 months.	
28	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-2	Male	Yes	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Rape and Sexual Assault of a Child (Art. 120b)	Yes	Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 0; Confinement (Months): 9; Confinement (Days): 0; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her stomach. Subject pled guilty at a GCM to sexual assault of a child as assault.	
29	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None	Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges they went to a party at the Subject's house wherein they became intoxicated and then the Subject sexually assaulted her. Subject received an article 15 for violating a regulation. Red to E3; 30 days of extra duty.	
30	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	Prep School Student	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment			Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UDTHC)	Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges unwanted touching by the Subject. Charges were preferred. Subject submitted an OTP for article 15/reprimand and ad sep. OTH	
31	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)	Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject broke into her room and sexually assaulted her. At a SPCM, the Subject pled guilty to assault. BCD.		
32	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None	Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 2; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 2; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges subject touched his buttocks. Article 15 for assault and sexual harassment. Subject ETS'd 2 days after Art 15, no time for admin sep.	
33	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General	Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): Yes; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched his anus and penis without consent. Subject received an article 15 for ASC and an Ad sep with GEN.	
34	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General	Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her breast. Subject received an article 15 and admin sep for asc.	
35	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-6	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Other Adverse Administrative Action							Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleges that she went to bar and got drunk and the Subject touched her inappropriately without her consent on her buttocks. Subject received a permanently filed GOMOR for ASC.	
36	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General	Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her buttocks without consent. Subject received an Article 15 for ASC and an administrative separation.	
37	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						General	Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the subject touched her breasts and buttocks. Subject received a reprimand and was administratively separated.	
38	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	O-2	Male	Army	E-4	Male				Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge						General	Subject (a single subject)	Notes: Victim reported unwanted sexual contact by Subject while at a unit bathroom. Victim filed an UR and CID conducted an investigation. Substantiated. Administrative Discharge of subject under AR 135-176, Chapter 11-1c (Commission of a Serious Offense).	
39	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Kuwait	Army	E-4	Multiple Victims - Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Acquittal				Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched his groin. Subject was found NG of abusive sexual contact at an Article 15 proceeding.	
40	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						Uncharacterized	Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges abusive sexual contact by the Subject. Subject was administratively separated.	

7. Unrestricted Report Sexual Assault Case Synopses

No	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegations Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Involvement on For Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Character Assessment?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art. 15 Hearing if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Adverse Use	Case Synopsis Note	
41	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Adultery (Art. 134-2)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 15; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject raped her and allowed unknown persons to have sex with her without her consent. Subject received an article 15 for extramarital conduct.	
42	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 14; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 14; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. Subject received article 15 and separation for stalking and violating a regulation.	
43	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her thigh. Subject received an article 15 and administrative separation for assault.	
44	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted					Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject sexually assaulted her after she denied his unwanted sexual advances. Charges were referred to a GCM where the Subject was found NG of both charges.	
45	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Poland	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her breast and buttocks without consent. Subject received an article 15 for assault.	
46	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	ITALY	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the subject touched her inappropriately. Subject received a FG Article 15 for engaging in an inappropriate relationship in violation of a regulation.	
47	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her buttocks. Subject received an article 15 and ad sep for ASC.	
48	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	United States	Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male & Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Acquitted					Involved but not specified	Notes: Multiple Victims subordinates reported that Subject grabbed one Victim's buttocks, rubbed his clothed penis on Victim 2 leg. Both Victims told him to stop and he continued to dry dump them and slap their groin area. Trial June 2022/Trial rescheduled for 17-20 Oct 22 Subject acquitted of all charges and specifications.	
49	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Poland	Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						Member Retained		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject stuck his hand up her shirt and groped her breast. Subject was sent to administrative separation board where the board recommended retention and the CG approved.	
50	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	United States	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						Member Retained		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her buttocks, breasts, and vagina after she told him to stop. Administrative separation proceedings were initiated against the Subject for ASC. At an administrative separation board, the Subject was recommended retention and approved by the CG.	
51	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOHC)		Unknown	Notes: Victims allege abusive sexual contact by the Subject. Subject received a GOMOR and was administratively separated for ASC.	
52	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)			Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 0; Confinement (Months): 10; Confinement (Days): 0; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges the subject penetrated her vulva without consent. Charges preferred on 4 apr 22. Pending withdrawal and re-preferred with additional charges as of 7 Jul 22. Subject pled guilty at a GCM to assault and other misconduct. Received 10 months of confinement, BCD, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and reduction to E1.	
53	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched their buttocks. Article 15 and admin sep for ASC. Multiple victims.	
54	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Other Sexual Misconduct (Art. 120c)			Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 0; Confinement (Months): 1; Confinement (Days): 0; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her buttocks and groin. Subject pled guilty to assault and intentionally exposing his penis at a SPCK.	
55	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DO - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 1; Confinement (Months): 3; Confinement (Days): 0; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her hand and groin without consent while staying at her house. Subject pled guilty at a GCM to assault, ASC, and possession of CP.
56	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-3	Male				Q4 (July-September)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Notes: The case was brought to the attention of the VTNG JAG roughly a year after the initial incident. The Member/Subject was flagged and removed from his deployable status. He was supposed to deploy about a month from this action but did not. Little is known about the incident. The Lead SAIC met with Victim Advocates working with the survivor involved and learned the case had gotten pushed back several times. The last known trial date was Jan or Feb of 2023. Subject agreed to a guilty plea for sexual assault- non-consent and simple assault. For a deferred sentence of 8 years. The member's enlisted ended before the trial and he did not renew. He retired.	
57	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other Adverse Administrative Action								Unknown	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleges the Subject grabbed and squeezed her buttocks. Subject received a GOMOR for abusive sexual contact.	
58	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Male	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. Subject was administratively separated for assault and a DUI.	

7. Unrestricted Report Sexual Assault Case Synopses

No	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation on Subject's Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim's Pay Grade	Victim's Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject's Pay Grade	Subject's Gender	Subject's Prior Involvement in Sexual Assault?	Subject's Moral Character Assessment?	Subject's Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reasons Charges Dismissed at Article 15 Hearing if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Additional Use	Case Synopsis Note
59	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	O-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Other Adverse Administrative Action							Unknown		Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleges she met the Subject on a dating app, she went over to watch a movie and during that time, the Subject sexually assaulted her. Due to the victim's desire to not testify at trial, the Subject received a permanently filed GOMOR.
60	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Iraq	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						General	Unknown		Notes: Victim alleges the Subject caused her fear of bodily harm by unwanted behaviors with sexually harassing communications and interactions. Subject would follow her to place of work and residence and made attempts to view her nude. Subject also touched her buttocks. Victim preference was for Ad Sep. Subject was administratively separated with a GEN discharge.
61	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	W-2	Male	Army	W-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Other Adverse Administrative Action							Unknown		Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched his buttocks without consent. Subject received a GOMOR for ASC.
62	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						General	Involved but not specified		Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. In line with victim preference, the Subject was administratively separated for SA.
63	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)	Unknown			Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 0; Confinement (Months): 2; Confinement (Days): 0; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. At a CM, the Subject pled guilty to assault.
64	Rape (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge						General	Involved but not specified		Notes: Victim alleges the Subject strangled her and put his penis in her mouth without consent. An administrative separation was initiated against the Subject for sexual assault and a DUI. The administrative separation board determined there was not a preponderance of the evidence to prove sexual assault and separated the Subject with a GEN discharge for a driving while intoxicated.
65	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge						General	Unknown		Notes: Victim alleges the subject physically and sexually assaulted her. Subject was administratively separated with a GEN discharge.
66	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense.							Unknown		Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleges the subject sexually assaulted her. Subject received a GOMOR for domestic violence.
67	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge						General	Unknown		Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her vulva with his mouth. Subject was administratively separated with a GEN discharge for ASC.
68	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	IRAQ	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None	Unknown		Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her inner thigh. Subject received an article 15 for ASC for two victims and found guilty of ASC. At an administrative separation board, the Subject was retained.
69	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Misbehavior of sentinel or lookout (Art. 113)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General	Involved but not specified		Notes: Victim alleges the Subject sexually assaulted her while she was passed out. Subject received an article 15 and admin sep for alcohol.
70	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	Foreign National	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Yes	Subject (a single subject)		Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 8; Confinement (Months): 2; Confinement (Days): 0; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges that she met subject on an app to stay on his couch wherein he drank heavily and sexually assaulted her. Subject pled guilty at a GCM to sexual assault and was sentenced to 96 months of confinement, total forfeitures, reduction to E1 and a dishonorable discharge. Subject was in PTC for 124 days.
71	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	Foreign National	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge						General	Unknown		Notes: Victim alleges the Subject digitally penetrated her. Subject was administratively separated with a GEN discharge.
72	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						General	Unknown		Notes: Victim alleges the Subject sexually assaulted her. Due to victim preference, the Subject was administratively separated with a GEN discharge.
73	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-6		No	No	Multiple Referrals	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Subject allegedly made unwanted sexual contact with victim. In a separate incident, he allegedly also physically assaulted her by picking her up by her ankles causing her to fall and hit her head. Substantiated. The subject was reduced in rank to E 5, forfeited 12 days' pay and retired from the ALARNG.
74	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Other Adverse Administrative Action							Involved but not specified		Adverse Administration Action Type: Other; Notes: Victim alleges the subject grabbed her butt. Subject was barred to re-enlistment due to ASC.
75	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						General	Unknown		Notes: Victim alleges the Subject sexually assaulted her. Due to victim declination, the Subject was administratively separated for sexual assault.
76	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						General	Unknown		Notes: Two victims alleges inappropriate touching by the Subject. Subject was administratively separated for ASC.
77	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-6	Male					Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim NCO reported that Subject NCO made unwanted advances and unwanted sexual touch. GOMOR.
78	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Multiple Victims - Male	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General	Unknown		Notes: Victim x2 allege the Subject touched them inappropriately. Subject was administratively separated for violating orders.
79	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-6	Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by an unknown Subject.
80	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Unknown	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General	Unknown		Notes: Victim alleges unwanted touching by the Subject. Subject was administratively separated for DV and violating an order with a GEN discharge.
81	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General	Unknown		Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 15; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the subject touched their groin and buttocks. Subject received an Article 15 and Ad Sep with GEN discharge.
82	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-6	Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by an unknown Subject.

7. Unrestricted Report Sexual Assault Case Synopses

No	Most Serious Sexual Assault Alleged on Subject's Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim's Affiliation	Victim's Pay Grade	Victim's Gender	Subject's Affiliation	Subject's Pay Grade	Subject's Gender	Subject's Prior Involvement in Sexual Assault?	Subject's Moral Character Access?	Subject's Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art. 15 Hearing / Appellate	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note
83	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Male	Unknown		Female					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by an unknown Subject.
84	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-1	Female	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Acquittal					Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched his genitals and buttocks. Article 15 for ASC and was acquitted.
85	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-1	Female	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						Uncharacterized		Unknown	Notes: Victims alleges the Subject touched her buttocks. Subject was administratively separated with an UNCHAR discharge.
86	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 7; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the subject touched her buttocks/shoulder. Subject received an article 15 for abusive sexual contact.
87	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Cruelty and maltreatment (Art. 93)			Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 0; Confinement (Months): 7; Confinement (Days): 0; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victims alleged that Subject touched them on various parts of their body's without their consent. . 30CT22 - Trial date 14-23 Nov 22. SM ETS extended to 22 May 23. Subject pled guilty to maltreatment at a GCM. Sentenced to 207 days of confinement, reduction to E1 and a BCD.
88	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Unknown	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other Adverse Administrative Action								Unknown	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Admonishment (LOA); Notes: Victim alleges the Subject sexually assaulted them. Subject received a letter of concern.
89	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNKNOWN	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 19; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges abusive sexual contact by the subject. Subject received an article 15 for violating a regulation and extramarital conduct.
90	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-6	Female	Army	E-6	Male					Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense								Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim, in a relationship with Subject, reported that Subject had sexual contact with Victim without consent after a night of drinking. No probable cause opinion by JA. Subject being administratively separated for DUI.
91	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-2	Female	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)			Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 0; Confinement (Months): 4; Confinement (Days): 0; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched his head, forearm, neck and other parts of his body without consent. Subject pled guilty to assault at a SPCM.
92	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject the Subject slapped him on the buttocks when he best over. Subject was administratively separated for ASC.
93	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Other Sexual Misconduct (Art. 120c)	Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)	None		Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 0; Confinement (Months): 1; Confinement (Days): 5; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges the subject came over to help her move and he choked and threw her onto the bed, he attempted to get her to take her clothes off which she declined. He proceeded to masturbate in front of her. At a GCM, Subject was found guilty of assault and communicating a threat.
94	Rape (Art. 120)	Unknown	Army	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Army	C-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the subject. Charges were preferred/referred against the Subject for domestic violence (128b), assault (128) and communicating a threat (115). Subject submitted a resignation that was approved with an OTH.
95	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Poland	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Cruelty and maltreatment (Art. 93)	Article 15 Acquittal					Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject wrapped his around around her neck and pressed his penis against her buttocks. Subject received an article 15 for maltreatment and was found not guilty.
96	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject strangled her, punched her, kissed her without consent and then removed her clothes. Subject was administratively separated.
97	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Rape and Sexual Assault of a Child (Art. 120a)		Yes	Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 0; Confinement (Months): 9; Confinement (Days): 0; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. At a GCM the Subject pled guilty to assault and sexual assault of a child. 9 months of confinement, DD, total forfeitures and reduction to E1.
98	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						General		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the subject. Subject was administratively separated for sexual assault.
99	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4		No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Other Adverse Administrative Action								Unknown	Adverse Administration Action Type: Other; Notes: Victim alleges unwanted touching by the Subject. Subject was demoted due to investigation
100	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the subject kissed her without permission. Subject received an article 15 for having an inappropriate relationship and assault.
101	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-6	Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by an unknown Subject.
102	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-6	Female	Army	Unknown	Male				Q4 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Notes: Victim reported a sexual assault by an acquaintance who was also a member of the NG while they were TDY. There was an OCI investigation, substantiated, and Subject was Administratively Discharged upon completion of the investigation.
103	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						General		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject squeezed her buttocks during formation. Subject was administratively separated for ASC.
104	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject sexually assaulted her after a night of drinking. The case was presented to the district court who declined to prosecute due to a lack of evidence. Unit administratively separated the subject with an OTH.
105	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other		Administrative Discharge						General			Notes: Victim reported unwanted groping of her breast and buttocks. Admin Sep.

7. Unrestricted Report Sexual Assault Case Synopses

No	Most Ser or Sexua Assault Allegation on Subject's Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim's Pay Grade	Victim's Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject's Pay Grade	Subject's Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Access?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	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	Adverse Use	Case Synopsis Note
106	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Convicted	Cruelty and maltreatment (Art. 93)			Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 0; Confinement (Months): 7; Confinement (Days): 0; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges the subject sexually assaulted her. Subject pled guilty to maltreatment and was sentenced to 207 days of confinement, reduction to E1 and a BCD.
107	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Convicted	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	General	Yes	Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Hard Labor: No; Notes: 2 Victims allege the subject touched her breast without consent. At a CM the subject was found guilty of ASC. Reduction to E2 and a reprimand. Subject was administratively separated with a GEN discharge.
108	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by an unknown Subject.
109	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Convicted	Assault (Art. 128)	Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 0; Confinement (Months): 5; Confinement (Days): 0; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject requested hugs and touched her buttocks without consent. Charges were preferred against the subject for ASC. Subject pled guilty to the lesser included offense of assault. Received 5 months of confinement, reduction to E3, and was administratively separated with an OTH discharge.
110	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject prevented her from leaving his room and engaged in sexual acts with her against her will. Due to victim preference, Subject was administratively separated.
111	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Male	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Acquitted				Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched his inner thigh and genitals. At a CM, the Subject was acquitted of abusive sexual contact.
112	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-6	Female	Army	E-5	Male	Yes	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Other Adverse Administrative Action								Unknown	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her breasts and thighs. Subject received a GOMOR for ASC.
113	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Air Force	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		False official statements (Art. 107)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 7; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. Subject received an article 15 for false official statements.
114	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-6	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense								Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleges the Subject sexually assaulted her after drinking. Subject received a GOMOR for drinking on duty and allowing subordinates to drink as well.
115	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Cruelty and maltreatment (Art. 93)	Article 15 Acquittal					Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the subject sexually harassed her. Article 15 for maltreatment, found not guilty.
116	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge					General		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleges that the Subject sexually assaulted them while they were intoxicated. Subject was administratively separated with a GEN discharge.	
117	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	Foreign National	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Other Adverse Administrative Action								Unknown	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleges the Subject sexually assaulted her after she took an excess of pills that made her fall in and out of consciousness. PC non pros-Permanently filed GOMOR for Sexual assault.
118	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by an unknown Subject.
119	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 14; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 14; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. Subject received an article 15 for fraternization (Art 92).
120	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her vulva without consent. Charges were preferred for ASC. Chapter 10 approved with an OTH.
121	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched them inappropriately. Subject received an article 15 for violating multiple regulations. Punishment was an oral reprimand.
122	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Other Adverse Administrative Action								Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleges the Subject inappropriately touched her vaginal area. Subject received a GOMOR for ASC and sexual harassment.
123	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Romania	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	Yes	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge					General			Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. Command chose to administratively separate him due to impending ETS.
124	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Multiple Services	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General			Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject grabbed her breast, and waist. Subject received an article 15 and Admin sep for ASC.
125	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Convicted	Assault (Art. 128)	General		Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 0; Confinement (Months): 5; Confinement (Days): 0; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her inner thigh, her stomach and demanded hugs. Subject pled guilty to assault and maltreatment. 5 months of confinement and reduction to E3. Admin sep followed for same misconduct.
126	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject and him were watching videos and had a couple of drinks. The victim alleges the Subject touched his buttocks and penis. Subject was admin sep for ASC and sexual harassment in line with victim preference.

7. Unrestricted Report Sexual Assault Case Synopses

No	Most Ser ous Sexua Assault A egat on Subject 's Investigat ed For	Inc ident Locat on	V ct m Aff at on	V ct m Pay Grade	V ct m Gender	Subject Aff at on	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Pr or Invest gat on for Sex Assault?	Subject: Mora Wa ver Access on?	Subject Referra Type	Quarter Dispos t on Completed	Case Dispos t on	Most Ser ous Sexua Assault Offense Charged	Most Ser ous Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Art c e 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismiss ed at Art 32 Hearing / App cab e	Most Ser ous Offense Conv ctcd	Adm nstrat ve Discharge Type	Must Reg ster as Sex Offender	A coho lity	Case Synops s Note
127	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Male	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes	Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 1; Confinement (Months): 11; Confinement (Days): 0; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched their inner thigh.Subject pled guilty at a GCM to ASC. Punishment included 23 months of confinement, forfeiture of all pay and allowances; reduction to the grade of E1 and a DD.
128	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						Member Retained	Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her breasts without consent.Subject was retained at an administrative separation board.	
129	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General	Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No;  Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her buttocks.Subject received an article 15 and administrative separation for ASC.		
130	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge					General	Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject.Subject was administratively separated.		
131	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Kuwait	Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-5	Female	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None	Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No;  Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched his anus and buttocks through clothing.Subject received an Article 15 for ASC. Reduction to E4		
132	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-2	Male	Yes	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense					General	Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges abusive sexual contact by the Subject.Subject was administratively separated for sexual harassment against multiple victims.		
133	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		General Article Offense (Art. 134)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Member Retained	Victim (single victim)	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No;  Notes: State Police Investigation Division was contacted by National Guard (NWRING) in reference to a possible sexual assault that occurred between Subject and multiple soldiers under his command while on orders. Witnesses reported seeing subject make abusive sexual contact with multiple soldiers. None of the soldiers wanted to press civilian charges, and accordingly LE submitted the police report to NG for military discipline. Subject received state Non-Judicial Punishment for a separate matter and was reduced to Specialist (SPC). Subject was notified of the intent to separate under AR 135-178, Chapter 11, for the investigated matters. A board reviewed the matter and concluded that there was insufficient evidence to support a finding that Subject is undesirable for further retention in the military service - subject retained.		
134	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge					General	Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject slapped her buttocks and sexually harassed her.Subject was administratively separated for ASC and harassment.		
135	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Multiple Services	US Civilian	Multiple Victims - Male & Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Other Adverse Administrative Action						Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject slapped them on the buttocks.Subject received a locally filed reprimand for ASC.		
136	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense					General	Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject sexually assaulted her.In alignment with victim preference, Subject was administratively separated for violating an MPO.		
137	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	United States	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	Yes	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge					Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)	Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges abusive sexual contact by the Subject.Subject was administratively separated for multiple incidence of ASC.		
138	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-3	Male	Yes	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge					Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)	Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched them in a physical manner.Subject was administratively separated for ASC with an OTH.		
139	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Poland	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 1; Confinement (Months): 3; Confinement (Days): 0; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged Subject came in her tent and performed sexual acts without her consent. Referred MAR 22. Trial docketed for 28 Jun - 1 Jul 2020. Trial re-docketed for 24 Oct 22 at a GCM, the Subject was found guilty of sexual assault and sentenced to 455 days of confinement and a dishonorable discharge.	
140	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	Yes	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)	Yes	Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 2; Confinement (Months): 10; Confinement (Days): 0; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleges the Subject sexually assaulted her. Subject pled guilty at a GCM to assault and other unrelated charges.34 months confinement/DD.	
141	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown								Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by an unknown Subject.	
142	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense					General	Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges abusive sexual contact by the subject.The subject was administratively separated for violating an MPO.		
143	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	Yes	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)	Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 0; Confinement (Months): 0; Confinement (Days): 30; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleges the subject touched her inner thigh.Subject pled guilty at a GCM to the lesser included offense of assault. Subject was sentenced to 30 days confinement, reduction to E1 and a BCD.		
144	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	ITALY	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Other Adverse Administrative Action						Both Victim and Subject	Adverse Administration Action Type: Other;  Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject when she was asleep.Due to Subject's impending ETS, subject remained flagged and barred to reenlistment.		
145	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other Adverse Administrative Action						Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR);  Notes: Victim alleges the subject touched her inappropriately over clothing.Subject received a brigade letter of concern.		
146	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Yes	Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 5; Confinement (Months): 1; Confinement (Days): 0; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleges the Subject sexually assaulted her.At a GCM, Subject pled guilty to sexual assault. The Subject was sentenced to 61 months of confinement and a dishonorable discharge.	
147	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	No Action Taken						Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject sexually assaulted her when she withdrew consent during sexual acts.Due to the Subject's ETS from the Army, the unit did not have enough time to take proper action.		

7. Unrestricted Report Sexual Assault Case Synopses

No	Most Serious Sexual Assault Alleged on Subject's Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim's Affiliation	Victim's Pay Grade	Victim's Gender	Subject's Affiliation	Subject's Pay Grade	Subject's Gender	Subject's Prior Investigated for Sexual Assault?	Subject's Moral Waiver Access?	Subject's Referral Type	Quarter Disposed on Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art. 15 Hearing / Appeal	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Adverse Use	Case Synopsis Note	
148	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Germany	Army	O-2	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her buttocks and made her feel uncomfortable. Subject was administratively separated with an OTH for multiple ASC.	
149	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General		All victims (multiple victims)	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 14; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the subject made unwanted sexual contact with her on two occasions. She said he touched her breasts over the clothing and attempted to kiss her Art. 15 & Ad sep.	
150	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	E-4	Multiple Victims - Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other Adverse Administrative Action								Unknown	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Third party report that the Victim alleged the subject touched them inappropriately. Victim declined to give a statement. Subject received a local reprimand at the company level.	
151	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assaulting or willfully disobeying superior commissioned officer (Art. 90)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None		All victims and subjects (multiple parties to the crime)	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject engaged in sexual acts with her without her consent on multiple times. Subject received an article 15 for violating the no contact order and false official statements.	
152	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her inner thigh and made unwelcome sexual comments to her. Subject was administratively separated with an OTH for ASC.	
153	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	AFGHANISTAN	Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-4	Male	Yes	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial				Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched their buttocks. Subject submitted a chapter 10 that was approved with an OTH.	
154	Prosecuted by State Law (NG Only)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-6	Female	Army	E-9	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National								Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported that in January of 2018 while attending drill sergeant training, while attending an MWR event at the local VFW with other students and cadre, the subject touched her sexually without her consent and kissed her neck on the van ride back to the base. Incident was reported to local law enforcement which investigated the matter. The case was classified as a 4th degree SA by the County Sheriff's Office but determined to be past the statute of limitations. The investigating detective referred his findings to the DA's Office but the DA's office declined to file any criminal charges due to being past the statute of limitations. The subject is retired from the military.	
155	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Poland	Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the subject slapped her buttocks. Article 15 for assault and disorderly conduct. Ad sep for same misconduct.	
156	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	QATAR	Army	E-8	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by an unknown Subject.	
157	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Army	E-5	Male	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial				Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched his genitalia without consent. Subject also exposed his genitalia and buttocks to the Victim. Charges were referred for ASC and other related misconduct. Subject submitted a request for a chapter 10, which was approved with an OTH.	
158	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						General		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her inner thigh and kissed her without consent. Subject was administratively separated for ASC.	
159	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-1	Female	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge						General		Unknown	Notes: Multiple victims alleges the Subject slapped their buttocks, and would touch them in an inappropriate sexual manner. Subject was administratively separated for ASC.	
160	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Honduras	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Other Adverse Administrative Action								Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the subject after a night of drinking. Subject received a permanently filed GOMOR.	
161	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Unknown	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						General		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the subject. Subject was administratively separated due to local DA taking case for trial.	
162	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Cruelty and maltreatment (Art. 93)		Convicted		Cruelty and maltreatment (Art. 93)		General	Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. At a Summary Court-Martial, the Subject pled guilty to engaging in inappropriate conduct and failing to obey orders.
163	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)	None	Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 0; Confinement (Months): 0; Confinement (Days): 30; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her breast and made her touch his penis. At a GCM, the Subject pled guilty to the lesser included offense of 128 (assault), 30 days confinement and reduction to E3.	
164	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)		Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 0; Confinement (Months): 3; Confinement (Days): 10; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her breast and buttocks. Subject pled guilty to the lesser offense of assault, 100 Days of confinement; Reduction to E1 and a BCD.	
165	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial				Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleges that after consuming alcohol with the subject, the Subject touched her breast without consent and penetrated her vulva with his finger. Charges were preferred for SA. Subject submitted a chapter 10 that was supported by the victim and approved by the CG.	
166	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	O-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial				Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject sexually assaulted her and touched her breast and vulva without her consent. Charges were preferred against the subject for sexual assault. Subject submitted a resignation in lieu of CM that was approved with an OTH.	
167	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-2	Female	Yes	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						Uncharacterized		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched them inappropriately. Subject was administratively separated for multiple violations of the sexual harassment regulation.	
168	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male				Q3 (April-June)	Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Other; Notes: Victim reported that the subject made sexual contact to her without her consent. No criminal prosecution. Subject was counseled by command. Local Police Department Closed.	



7. Unrestricted Report Sexual Assault Case Synopses

No	Most Serious Sexual Assault Alleged on Subject's Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject's Prior Involvement on Sexual Assault?	Subject's Moral Character Access?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art. 15 Hearing if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Adverse Use	Case Synopsis Note
169	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the subject touched her inappropriately on the buttocks multiple times. Subject received an article 15 for assault.
170	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Female	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges abusive sexual contact by the Subject. Subject received an article 15 for assault. Reduction to E1/FIF for two months suspended.
171	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. The Subject was administratively separated for having an intimate relationship with IET members.
172	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the subject touched her inner thigh without consent. Subject received an article 15 for multiple offenses including ASC. Ad sep with a GEN discharge.
173	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge						General		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges unwanted touching by the subject. Subject was administratively separated for ASC with a Gen discharge.
174	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-1	Female	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Other Adverse Administrative Action								Unknown	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleges the subject touched his buttocks on multiple occasions without consent. Subject was returned to USAR and received a letter of reprimand.
175	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 30; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her buttocks and made her touch your penis. Subject received an article 15 for ASC and assault. Was found guilty of the assault.
176	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. Charges were preferred and referred for Sexual assault. The CG withdrew and dismissed all charges. Subject received a GOMOR for SA.
177	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Unknown	Notes: Two victims allege the Subject touched their vagina and other body parts without consent. Due to victim preference and other factors, the Subject was administratively separated with an OTH discharge.
178	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Female	Army	O-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						General		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject forced her to touch his penis. Subject received a reprimand and an officer elimination for ASC and other acts of personal misconduct. Sep with a GEN discharge.
179a	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-2	Male	Yes	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						Uncharacterized		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched his groin and nipples. Ad Sep=Unchar discharge
179b	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						Uncharacterized		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched his groin and nipples. Ad Sep=Unchar discharge.
180	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-4	Female	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						Member Retained		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. An administrative separation board recommended retention of the Subject.
181	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-1	Female	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						Uncharacterized		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. Subject was administratively separated for entry-level conduct.
182	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						Member Retained		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her buttocks. Administrative separation initiated, went to a board and determined he be retained.
183	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-5	Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by an unknown Subject.
184	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted					Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. Charges referred for sexual assault. At a GCM, subject was found not guilty of all charges.
185	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	O-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Other Adverse Administrative Action								Unknown	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her groin, inner thigh and hip. Subject received a permanently filed GOMOR and officer elimination pending.
186	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Provoking speeches or gestures (Art. 117)	Article 15 Acquittal					Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. Subject received an article 15 for communicating a threat. Found NG.
187	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Convicted			Assault (Art. 128)		Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 0; Confinement (Months): 0; Confinement (Days): 10; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject sexually assaulted her after kidnapping. Subject pled guilty to assault/domestic assault as a OJLID days of confinement. Reduction to E2.
188	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Provoking speeches or gestures (Art. 117)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. Subject received an article 15 for 117a (not listed in DSAID yet) for wrongfully distributing intimate visual images of the Victim.
189	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject groped her buttocks and touched her inner thigh. Subject received an article 15 for abusive sexual contact. Administrative separation was withdrawn.
190	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						Uncharacterized		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched their buttocks without consent. Subject was administratively separated for ASC.
191	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-1	Male	Yes	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Other Adverse Administrative Action								Unknown	Adverse Administration Action Type: Other; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject placed his groin on him. Subject's misconduct was handled through the inmate disciplinary board system.

7. Unrestricted Report Sexual Assault Case Synopses

No	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation on Subject's Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject's Prior Involvement in Sexual Assault?	Subject's Moral/Character Access?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reasons Charges Dismissed at Art. 32 Hearing if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Adverse Use	Case Synopsis Note
192	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male & Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Acquittal				Unknown	Notes: Multiple Victims allege ASC by the Subject. The charges were withdrawn and dismissed at the second reading of an article 15 for ASC.	
193	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Unknown	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge					General		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her breast, vagina, and buttocks. Subject was administratively separated with a Gen discharge for ASC.	
194	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-2	Female	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge					General		Unknown	.	
195	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense					Uncharacterized		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the subject touched her inappropriately. Subject was administratively separated under Chapter 11 for unsatisfactory performance.	
																					Notes: CID investigation found probable cause to believe subject committed assault consummated by battery and fraternization towards a female noncommissioned officer (NCO) within his chain of command while on deployment. The CID investigation includes evidence of his sexually-charged text messaging, picture sharing, and sworn statements. While deployed, the Title 10 command issued a GOMOR for the conduct while on deployment and provided the Title 32 command with information regarding conduct prior to the deployment. The Title 32 command requested Withdrawal of Federal Recognition. After initiation of the WOFR process, ANNG conducted a WOFR board which resulted in subject's elimination from service with a General (Under Honorable Conditions) characterization.	
196	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Poland	Army	E-5	Female	Army	O-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge					General		Involved but not specified	Notes: CID investigation found probable cause to believe subject committed assault consummated by battery and fraternization towards a female noncommissioned officer (NCO) within his chain of command while on deployment. The CID investigation includes evidence of his sexually-charged text messaging, picture sharing, and sworn statements. While deployed, the Title 10 command issued a GOMOR for the conduct while on deployment and provided the Title 32 command with information regarding conduct prior to the deployment. The Title 32 command requested Withdrawal of Federal Recognition. After initiation of the WOFR process, ANNG conducted a WOFR board which resulted in subject's elimination from service with a General (Under Honorable Conditions) characterization.	
197	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-1	Male					Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Other Sexual Misconduct (Art. 120C)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim reported that she was too intoxicated to consent when Subject had sexual intercourse with her and that Subject sent video of the interaction to his friends without her knowledge. Insufficient evidence to prosecute sexual assault. NJP and Admin Sep for sending private images without consent.	
198	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	O-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge					Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges that during an event, the Subject placed his hands on her buttocks and other body parts and then sent her sexually inappropriate text messages. An officer elimination separated the Subject with an OTH discharge.	
199	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Yes	Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Multiple victims allege the subject touched their buttocks, breast and vagina without consent. Subject was found guilty of ASC and sentenced to a BCD.	
200	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject rubbed his erect genitalia on her leg. Subject received an article 15 and ad sep for ASC.	
201	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Germany	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Yes	Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 2; Confinement (Months): 8; Confinement (Days): 0; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges the subject sexually assaulted her. Trial docketed for 31 Oct 22. Subject was found guilty of Sexual assault at a GCM. Dishonorable Discharge/Reduction to E132 Months of Confinement	
202	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge					Member Retained		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her breasts without consent. Subject went to an administrative separation board for ASC and was retained by the board.	
203	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Other Adverse Administrative Action							Unknown	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleges the Subject grabbed her waist and touched her inner thigh and buttocks. Subject received a GOMOR for ASC.	
204	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	O-4	Female	Army	O-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	Evidence did not support a recommendation for prosecution			Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. Charges were preferred for sexual assault. The preliminary hearing officer at an Article 32 found not probable cause and charges were dismissed based off that recommendation.	
205	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge					Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Unknown	.	
206	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-7	Male	Yes	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge					Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her buttocks without consent. Subject was administratively separated for ASC and other misconduct.	
207	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense					Member Retained		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. An administrative separation was initiated for sexual harassment and distributing intimate pictures. At an administrative separation board, they recommended retention.	
208	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNKNOWN	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Adultery (Art. 134-2)	Article 15 Acquittal			Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the subject. An article 15 was initiated and dismissed.		
209	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	E-6	Male	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General		Subject (a single subject)	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the subject touched him in a sexual manner without consent. Subject received an article 15 for assault and an admin sep.	
210	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 1; Confinement (Months): 10; Confinement (Days): 0; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject sexually assaulted her while she was unconscious and struck her with a cord. Subject pled guilty at a court-martial to domestic violence and sexual assault. 22 months of confinement/Reduction to E18CD.	
211	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	O-2	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Male					Offender is Unknown								Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by an unknown Subject.	
212	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge					Member Retained		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleges she fell asleep on a chair and the Subject took her back to his room and he sexually assaulted her after she told him to stop. At an administrative separation board, Member was retained. Victim preference was admin sep.	

7. Unrestricted Report Sexual Assault Case Synopses

No	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation on Subject's Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sexual Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Access on?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art. 15 Hearing / Appellate	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Additional Use	Case Synopsis Note
213	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)			Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 0; Confinement (Months): 4; Confinement (Days): 0; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. Subject pled guilty at a GCM to Article 128B and Article 134. Punishment was reduction to E4 and 120 days of confinement.
214	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Unknown		Male				Q1 (October-December)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Notes: Subject was a civilian, trial has completed, and subject was founded and sentenced by civilian authorities.
215	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	South Korea	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge					Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleges that the Subject touched her inner thigh and buttocks. Subject was administratively separated.
216	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the subject slapped his buttocks. Subject received an article 15 for ASC.
217	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge					Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. Due to victim cooperation, Subject was administratively separated.
218	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	United States	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 1; Confinement (Months): 11; Confinement (Days): 0; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject sexually assaulted her after drinking alcohol. At a GCM, the Subject pled guilty to sexual assault.
219	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge					Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Victim (single victim)	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject sexually assaulted her after she was impaired by alcohol at a party. Due to evidentiary reasons, the Subject was administratively separated for sexual assault with an OTH.
220	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General			Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the subject touched her breast without consent. Subject received an article 15 and ad sep for ASC.
221	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Uncharacterized			Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched them on the buttocks, did not want to participate in the investigation. Subject received an article 15 ad sep for ASC.
222	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 2; Confinement (Months): 0; Confinement (Days): 0; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. At a GCM, Subject pled guilty to sexual assault and assault. 24 months of confinement, reduction to E1, total forfeitures and a DD.
223	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-8	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other Adverse Administrative Action								Unknown	Adverse Administration Action Type: Other; Notes: Victim alleges inappropriate touching by the Subject. Subject received a relief for cause NCOR due to an inappropriate relationship with the victim.
224	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge					Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleges she was at the Subject's house and consumed alcohol. She states the Subject then sexually assaulted her. The subject was administratively separated with an OTH.
225	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-7	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense								Unknown	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the subject. Subject received a GCMOR for fraternization.
226	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Multiple Victims - Male & Female	Army	E-3	Female	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleges the subject touched her buttocks and inner thigh without consent. Charges were preferred against the subject for abusive sexual contact and assault. Subject submitted a request for a chapter 10 that was approved with a GEN discharge.
227	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge					Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her breast and buttocks. Subject was administratively separated for ASC and assault with an OTH.
228	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-3	Male	Yes	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)			Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 0; Confinement (Months): 9; Confinement (Days): 25; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject sexually assaulted and assaulted her. Subject was found guilty at CM of domestic violence. 295 days confinement. Reduction to E1BCD.
229	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None			Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. Subject received an article 15 for an inappropriate relationship with a junior enlisted soldier.
230	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General			Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges that the subject was walking behind her and placed his hand on her lower back and buttocks. Subject received an article 15 and ad sep for assault.
231	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge					General			Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject stepped and grabbed his buttocks. Subject was administratively separated for ASC.
232	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-2	Female	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge					Uncharacterized			Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject placed his hand on his shoulder and groin. Subject was administratively separated with an Uncharacterized discharge (trainer status).

7. Unrestricted Report Sexual Assault Case Synopses

No	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation on Subject's Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim's Pay Grade	Victim's Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject's Pay Grade	Subject's Gender	Subject's Prior Involvement in Sexual Assault?	Subject's Moral/Character Access?	Subject's Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reasons Charges Dismissed at Art. 15 Hearing / Appeal	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Additional Use	Case Synopsis Note	
233	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 1; Confinement (Months): 1; Confinement (Days): 10; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleges she met the Subject on a dating app, went to his room and he performed sexual acts upon her while she told him "no" and "stop." Subject pled guilty to one specification of sexual assault. Punishment was 405 days of confinement, a BCD and reduction to E1.
234	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Subject (a single subject)	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 0; Confinement (Months): 4; Confinement (Days): 0; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleges the Subject pushed his way into her room and sexually assaulted her. Subject pled guilty to sexual assault at a GCM and received 120 days of confinement, Reduction to E1 and a dishonorable discharge.
235	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						General		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges she met Subject on a dating site and when she met up with him he sexually assaulted her. Victim signed a declination and subject was administratively separated for sexual assault.	
236	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim alleges that after a night of drinking she went to her barracks room where the subject laid next to her and grabbed her buttocks and rubbed her genital area without her consent. In alignment with victim preference, the Subject was administratively separated.	
237	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						Uncharacterized		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched their buttocks. Subject was separated for ASC with an Uncharacterized (trainee status).	
238	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 7; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No;  Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. Subject received an article 15 for violating an order.	
239	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense								Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR);  Notes: Victim alleges the Subject pressured her to drink alcohol and then sexually assaulted her. Subject received a permanently filed GOMOR for extramarital conduct and providing alcohol to a person under 21.	
240	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other Adverse Administrative Action								Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR);  Notes: Victim alleges the Subject slapped him on the buttocks. Subject received a letter of reprimand for ASC.	
241	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial				Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. Charges were preferred for sexual assault. Chapter 10 approved with victim support.	
242	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 2; Confinement (Months): 2; Confinement (Days): 0; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged Subject placed his penis to her lips while she was sleeping and touched her vagina under her underwear. Victim was at a party drinking alcohol and laid down. Charge preferred on 31 Jan 22, pending PHO report ART 80 x2; ART 120 x2; ART 128 x2; ART 134 x2. Subject was found guilty of abusive sexual contact and was sentenced to be reduced to the grade of E1. Total forfeitures, 26 months of confinement and a dishonorable discharge.
243	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-5	Male	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense			Assault (Art. 128)	Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)			Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 0; Confinement (Months): 3; Confinement (Days): 0; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleges he went to bed intoxicated and awoke to the Subject performing oral sex on him. Subject pled guilty at a CM to assault.
244	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial				Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject while the victim was intoxicated. Charges were preferred for sexual assault against the Subject. Subject submitted a request for a Chapter 10 that was approved with an OTH.	
245	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	W-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Acquittal				Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her buttocks. Subject received an article 15 for maltreatment and abusive sexual contact. Subject was found NG of both.	
246	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Acquittal				Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject stuck his hand out and placed it on her thigh and moved it towards her inner thigh and rubbed her groin area. Subject was acquitted at an article 15 for ASC and was subsequently administratively separated.	
247	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense								Unknown	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR);  Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched his buttocks during a training event without consent. Subject received a letter of reprimand for assault.	
248	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 23; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No;  Notes: Victim alleges abusive sexual contact by the Subject. Subject received an article 15 and ad sep for making sexual advances and violating a regulation.	
249	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	O-2	Female	Army	O-6	Male	No	No	Multiple Referrals	Q4 (July-September)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense								Both Victim and Subject	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR);  Notes: Victim reported sexual assault by subject, specifically unwanted sexual contact. The matter was referred to LLE. LLE stated it would not be investigating the incident at the time. It classified the incident as a matter of record, citing that the information provided in the initial interview did not indicate a crime occurred. During the interview, the victim stated that the incident should be investigated by the military since both parties were in the military. An incident report was provided by LLE. TAG requested OCI assistance. Delays in the investigation occurred due to victim deployment. Victim ultimately declined to participate in OCI investigation. OCI found the sexual assault report to be unsubstantiated. OCI did find substantiated evidence of a consensual inappropriate relationship between the victim and subject prior to the sexual assault report. This violates the standards of 600-20. USCMJ not applicable (TDR 32 status). USCMJ (VV Code 15-1 E-1) does not include sexual assault, such crime is subject to LLE jurisdiction.	
250	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						General		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her inner thigh. Subject was administratively separated with a GEN for ASC.	

7. Unrestricted Report Sexual Assault Case Synopses

No	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation on Subject's Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim's Affiliation	Victim's Pay Grade	Victim's Gender	Subject's Affiliation	Subject's Pay Grade	Subject's Gender	Subject's Prior Investigation on Sexual Assault?	Subject's Moral Waiver Access?	Subject's Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art. 15 Hearing if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Alcohol Use	Case Synopsis Note
251	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Republic of Poland	Army	E-5	Male	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Correctional Custody (NUP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject hit his genitals. Subject received an article 15 for assault. Punishment was a forfeiture of \$500 pay and an oral reprimand.
252	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the subject. Subject was administratively separated with an OTH.
253	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense								Unknown	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. Subject received a permanently filed GOMOR for assault.
254	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Uncharacterized		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Correctional Custody (NUP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the subject touched their buttocks. Subject received an article 15 and ad sep for ASC.
255	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 14; Correctional Custody (NUP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleged the Subject touched their buttocks. Article 15 for violating a regulation.
256	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-5	Male	Yes	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						General		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleges the subject grabbed her waist, bit her thigh and touched her buttocks. Subject was administratively separated for ASC with a GEN discharge.
257	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Correctional Custody (NUP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the subject touched her inappropriately. Subject received an article 15 for an inappropriate relationship and extramarital conduct.
258	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Other Adverse Administrative Action								Unknown	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleges the Subject sexually assaulted her and strangled her. Victim did not want to participate, Subject received a permanently filed reprimand.
259	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge						General		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. Subject was administratively separated with a GEN discharge.
260	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-7	Male			Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Notes: Report of historic incidents of hazing/bullying by grabbing groin of subordinates in the unit. Was investigated by OIC which substantiated a finding of abusive sexual contact. Subject notified of separation and went to an administrative separation board which recommended separation with OTH which TAG approved. Subject was reduced for separate incident of hazing under NUP.
261	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 14; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 14; Correctional Custody (NUP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges that during a training event, the Subject touched her vagina without her consent. Subject received an article 15 and ad sep for ASC and lying.
262	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						General		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject poked him in the buttocks with a broomstick. Subject was administratively separated for ASC with a GEN discharge.
263	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						Uncharacterized		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject poked him in the buttocks. Subject was administratively separated for ASC with an Uncharacterized discharge.
264	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Unknown	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)			Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 0; Confinement (Months): 0; Confinement (Days): 30; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim reported that he went to Subject's barracks room, smoked CBD oil and then awoke to Subject sodomizing Victim. Charges preferred for sexual assault. At a GCM, Subject pled guilty to lesser included offense of assault and using drugs. Subject was sentenced to 30 days of confinement, reduction to E1 and a BCD.
265	Rape (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted					Involved but not specified	Notes: The Victim alleges she was out partying with other SMCs and drank too much. The subject escorted her back to her room where he sexually assaulted her. Charges were preferred for sexual assault due to intoxicant. At a GCM, the Subject was acquitted of all charges.
266	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Other Adverse Administrative Action								Unknown	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleges unwanted touching by the subject. Subject received a letter of reprimand.
267	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Unknown	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Correctional Custody (NUP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault and domestic violence by the Subject. Subject was found guilty of DV, not guilty of SA at an Article 15 hearing.
268	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject put his mouth on his penis using force without consent. Charges were preferred against the Subject for sexual assault and assault. Subject submitted a chapter 10 that was approved with an OTH.
269	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-1	Female	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						Uncharacterized		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched their buttocks and groin. Subject was administratively separated from active duty and the guard.
270	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-5	Male	Yes	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)			Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges that after a night of drinking, she went back to the Subject's house where he sexually assaulted her. Subject pled guilty at a GCM of domestic violence and an inappropriate relationship with a junior enlisted soldier. Subject was reduced to the grade of E4 and received a bad conduct discharge.
271	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Correctional Custody (NUP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her buttocks, upper thigh and her hand with his lips. Subject received an article 15 for ASC.
272	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the subject. Charges were preferred against the Subject for sexual assault. Subject submitted a request for a Chapter 10 that was approved with an OTH.

7. Unrestricted Report Sexual Assault Case Synopses

No	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation on Subject's Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim's Affiliation	Victim's Pay Grade	Victim's Gender	Subject's Affiliation	Subject's Pay Grade	Subject's Gender	Subject's Prior Investigation for Sexual Assault?	Subject's Moral Waiver Access?	Subject's Referral Type	Quarter Disposed on Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art. 15 Hearing or Fapp Cab e	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Available for Use	Case Synopsis Note
273	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge						General		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her buttocks, groin and breasts without consent. Due to victim preference, the Subject was administratively separated from the army for ASC with a GEN discharge.
274	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the subject. The subject received an article 15 for assault and other misconduct. He was found guilty of assault and at an appeal, not guilty.
275	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						General		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges that the subject grabbed his buttocks multiple times without consent. Subject received an administrative separation for abusive sexual contact-GEN discharge.
276	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges that after a company organizational day, the Subject invited himself to her room and then sexually assaulted her. Charges were preferred for sexual assault. The Subject submitted a request for a chapter 10, that was approved by the CS.
277	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Multiple Victims - Male & Female	Army	E-1	Female	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched their buttocks. Subject received an article 15 and administrative separation for abusive sexual contact.
278	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the subject grabbed her wrist and buttocks. Subject received and article 15 for abusive sexual contact.
279	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-2	Female	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her breasts. Subject received an Article 15 for violating a regulation (sexual harassment).
280	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General		All subjects (multiple subjects)	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her breast without consent and touched her multiple other times on other parts of her body. Subject received an article 15 and an administrative separation for ASC and false official statements.
281	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Member Retained			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Soldier was investigated for Sexual Assault by Guam Police Department (GPD). Police did not find probable cause to arrest. National Guard Bureau-Office of Complex Investigations (NGB-OCI) then investigated the matter and substantiated the Sexual Assault. The command initiated Art. 15 against the soldier and reduced him one pay grade.
282	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched their buttocks. Subject received and article 15 and ad sep for ASC.
283	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. Charges were preferred for Sexual assault. The subject submitted a chapter 10 that was approved with an OTH.
284	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Germany	Army	O-2	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by an unknown Subject.
285	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject ran his hand from her buttocks to her knee, rubbed his genitalia against her buttocks and grabbed her inner thigh. Subject received and article 15 for violating a regulation (sexual harassment). Found guilty.
286	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General		Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim alleges that she was drinking with the Subject when she lost consciousness. Victim alleges the Subject sexually assaulted her after she passed out. Subject was administratively separated for vaccine refusal and extramarital conduct.
287	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	SAUDI ARABIA	Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her inappropriately. Subject received and article 15 for sexual harassment (violating AR 600-20). Punishment was reduction to E5 and forfeiture of half months pay suspended.
288	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject slapped their buttocks and breast. Subject received an article 15 for assault and false statements.
289	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject grabbed her neck and held her head down near his groin area in an attempt to make her perform sexual acts on him. Subject received an article 15 and ad sep.
290	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						General		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the subject slapped his buttocks. Subject was administratively separated for ASC.
291	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Kuwait	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-8	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		False official statements (Art. 107)	None		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-7; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges the subject sexually assaulted her. Subject pled guilty at a Summary court martial to false official statements. Reduction to E7.

7. Unrestricted Report Sexual Assault Case Synopses

No	Most Ser ious Sexual Assault A egat on Subject's Investigated For	Incident Locat on	V ct m Aff at on	V ct m Pay Grade	V ct m Gender	Subject Aff at on	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Pr or Invest gat on for Sex Assault?	Subject: Mora Wa ver Access on?	Subject Referra Type	Quarter Dispos t on Completed	Case Dispos t on	Most Ser ious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Ser ious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Art c le 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art 32 Hearing / App ealab le	Most Ser ious Offense Conv icted	Adm inistrat ve Discharge Type	Must Reg ister as Sex Offender	A coho lity	Case Synops is Note
292	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes	Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges the subject touched her breast and vulva.Convicted, BCD.
293	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge					Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleges she was at an off post residence of a friend drinking and painting when the Subject joined them. The Victim later awoke the next morning with the subject attempting to place his hand in her pants.Subject was administratively separated.	
294	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Turkey	Army	W-3	Female	Army	O-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None	Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges that after drinking, the subject kissed her and touched her buttocks without consent.Subject received a letter of reprimand and a general officer article 15 for ASC.	
295	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge					Member Retained	Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges abusive sexual contact by the Subject.subject exited prior to the command being able to administratively separate.		
296	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge					General	Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges abusive sexual contact by the Subject.Subject was administratively separated with a GEN for ASC.		
297	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General	All victims (multiple victims)	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges that on various occasions, the Subject inappropriately touched her.Subject received an article 15 for assault.		
298	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	O-1	Female	Army	C-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge					General	Unknown	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.		
299	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-6	Male	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge					Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)	Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the subject pressed something into his buttocks.Subject received a GOMOR and an administrative separation.		
300	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge					Uncharacterized	Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her inner thigh inappropriately in the dining facility.Subject was administratively separated for ASC with an UNCHAR due to training status.		
301	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)	Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 1; Confinement (Months): 3; Confinement (Days): 0; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject placed her in physical harm and sexually assaulted her.Subject pled guilty to domestic violence and endangering the healthy and safety of a child. The subject was sentenced to 15 months of confinement and a dishonorable discharge.		
302	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial			Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges abusive sexual contact.Charges preferred. Subject submitted a chapter 10 that was approved with an OTH.		
303	Unknown		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male			Multiple Referrals	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None	Both Victim and Subject	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 30; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: PA victim accused subject of sexual assault while on Active Duty, CID investigated; report substantiated. NJP for Art 120 and Art 134: REDUCED TO E3, FORFEITURE OF PAY, 300 EXTRA DUTY, 300 RESTRICTION, VERBAL REPRIMAND.		
304	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown							Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by an unknown Subject.		
305	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge					General		Notes: The subject plead guilty to misdemeanor sexual battery of the victim. Subject received 12 months suspended sentence. Administrative separation was initiated based on civilian conviction. After appearing before a board, the subject was administratively separated with a general discharge. The subject was also reduced by the Commander to E-6.		
306	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Fratricide (Art. 134-23)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None	Subject (a single subject)	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: The victim reported that the suspect, her recruiter, groomed and sexual assaulted her from Dec 2016-Jun 2017. The victim's commander made a report to LLE to report the offense. LLE spoke to the victim and stated she would speak to her VA about this complaint. Victim stated she would contact LLE if she wished to pursue charges further with a criminal investigation. SVC advised that her client declined to further participate with LLE. No additional contact was made with LLE and case is closed. Victim's parents originally contacted the WI NG to inform them of the improper relationship. Victim was interviewed in 2017 while at basic training. Subject was reduced in rank from E-6 to E-4 on 09/19/2017.		
307	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General	Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject straddled them without consent.Subject received a FG article 15 and administrative separation for ASC.		
308	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge					General	Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the subject rubbed his hand up the outer thigh of their leg.Subject was administratively separated from the National guard.		
309	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General	Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her inner thigh and rubbed his groin on her hips. Art 15/ad sep for ASC.		
310a	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None	Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched his buttocks.Subject received an article 15 for ASC.		
310b	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None	Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject slapped his buttocks.Subject received an article 15 for ASC.FF of \$916 and an oral reprimand.		



7. Unrestricted Report Sexual Assault Case Synopses

No	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation on Subject's Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Involvement in Sexual Assault?	Subject: Moral Character Access on?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art. 15 Hearing if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Adverse Use	Case Synopsis & Note
310c	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None	Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject slapped her buttocks. Subject received an article 15 for ASCFF of \$916 and an oral reprimand.	
311	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown								Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by an unknown Subject.	
312	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None	Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her inappropriately. Subject received an article 15 for violating a regulation (sexual harassment).		
313	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge					General	Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject squeezed his buttocks and whispered "damn" in his ear during a marching formation. Subject was administratively separated for abusive sexual contact with a GEN discharge.		
314	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted				Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject forced her to perform sexual acts on him. Charges were referred to CM on the Subject for sexual assault. He was acquitted.	
315	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Unknown	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 6; Confinement (Months): 9; Confinement (Days): 25; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim reported that Subject came to her room while on CP and then tried to choke her, pushed her down on bed and grabbed her buttocks. Pending referral. Trial docketed for 24 Jan 23. At a SPCL, the Subject was found guilty of assault, violating a regulation, damaging property, and communicating a threat. BCD, 295 days of confinement and reduction to E1.	
316	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge					Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)	Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject sexually assaulted her. Due to evidentiary issues, the Subject was administratively separated with an OTH.		
317	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge					General	Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her buttocks inappropriately on the buttocks multiple times. Subject was administratively separated for ASC.		
318	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial				Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject placed his hand inside her pants while she was sleeping and sexually assaulted her. Charges were preferred against the Subject for sexual assault. Subject submitted a Chapter 10 and it was approved with an OTH.	
319	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General	Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 30; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched his groin and pulled his pants down and urinated on his belongings. Subject received an article 15 and ad sep for ASC.		
320	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown								Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by an unknown Subject.	
321	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Multiple Victims - Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial			Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched their penis, arm and neck without consent. Charges were preferred and referred for ASC and violating a regulation. Subject submitted a Chapter 10 that was approved with an OTH.		
322	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Behavioral Health	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General		Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim reported to her supervisor an unwanted intercourse (sexual assault) with subject. State Police investigated the incident and after interviewing all parties involved, it was determined that a crime was not committed, and no criminal charges resulted. Command issued MPD, NYARNG sends OCI Coordination request, which OCI Declines to investigate. Command then conducts NJP and imposes a punishment of reduction from ES-E4 for failure to obey a lawful order and regulation (AR 600-20, Fraternization/ Prohibited relationship). Command initiates administrative separation under AR 135-178, Chapter 11-1c, Commission of a Serious Offense. TAG accepted a conditional waiver for a General Discharge.		
323	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense					Uncharacterized	Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched them inappropriately. Subject was administratively separated for sexual harassment.		
324	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense							Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: The subject pressed against victim and made unwanted sexual contact. The victim stated that the subject has also made sexual harassing remarks to other soldiers. The subject has been removed from the AGR program and received a letter of reprimand.		
325	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-4	Male	Yes	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge					General	Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. Subject was administratively separated.		
326	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-1	Female	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge					Uncharacterized	Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her breast. Subject was administratively separated for ASC.		
327	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Germany	N/A	Foreign National	Female	Army	E-9	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense							Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. Subject received a GOMOR for domestic violence.	
328	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male					Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense					Member Retained	Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim reported that after a night of drinking in a bar, she rode in Subject's car and was sexually assaulted. Victim did not support a court-martial. At admin sep board, video evidence controverted victim's events. Retained at separation board.		
329	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-7	Male					Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense					General	Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim reported that NCO had sexual intercourse with her when she was too intoxicated to consent. Insufficient evidence to prosecute the sexual assault. Admin Sep for fraternization.		
330	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted			Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. At a GCM, the Subject was acquitted of the charge.		
331	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Unknown	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None	Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges that following a night of consuming alcohol, she stayed in a hotel room with the Subject. The Subject touched her in an inappropriate sexual manner. Subject received an article 15 for ASC and other misconduct.		
332	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male					Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense					General	Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim reported that after an arranged date on Tinder with Subject, she blackout out and woke up in a truck parked at Subject's apartment, went inside to spend the night, where Subject sexually assaulted her the next morning. No probable cause opinion by Judge Advocate. Initial investigation by civilian authorities unfounded report.		

7. Unrestricted Report Sexual Assault Case Synopses

No	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation on Subject's Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim's Pay Grade	Victim's Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject's Pay Grade	Subject's Gender	Subject's Prior Investigated on for Sexual Assault?	Subject's Moral Waiver Access?	Subject's Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art. 15 Hearing if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Adverse Use	Case Synopsis Note
333	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						Uncharacterized		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges abusive sexual contact by the Subject. Subject was administratively charged under Chapter 11 (entry level performance and conduct) with a GEN discharge.
334	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	No Action Taken								Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleges that after drinking at bar, he choked her until she passed out and awoke to the Subject sexually assaulting her. Victim declined to participate after a deployment and the Subject ETS'd prior to the command having time to take alternative action.
335	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-1	Male				Q1 (October-December)	No Action Taken									Notes: Subject is AD with no National Guard jurisdiction. Case was referred to CID. Allegation substantiated. Command failed to action. CID didn't follow-up. No additional information available.
336	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense								Unknown	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. Subject received a reprimand for having an inappropriate relationship.
337	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject slapped her buttocks and touched her breasts. Subject received an article 15 and administrative separation for ASC.
338	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	O-1	Female	Army	O-1	Male	Yes	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense								Unknown	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleges abusive sexual contact by the Subject. Subject received a GOMOR for sexual harassment (multiple victims).
339	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	United States	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Unknown	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged Subject, while on a mission, consumed alcohol, becoming intoxicated, then performed sexual acts upon her without her consent, during which she said no multiple times. Charges were preferred and dismissed due to victim preference for Admin sep board. Subject was administratively separated with an OTH for SA.
340	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject stayed at her room and sexually assaulted her. Due to evidentiary concerns, subject was separated with an OTH for SA.
341	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the subject touched her buttocks. Charges preferred against the subject for abusive sexual contact. Subject submitted a Chapter 10 that was approved with an OTH.
342	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Acquittal					Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her buttocks. Subject was acquitted of ASC at an Article 15 proceeding.
343	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	Yes	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						Uncharacterized		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges abusive sexual contact by the Subject. Subject was administratively separated for multiple violations of the sexual harassment regulation.
344	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. Subject was administratively separated with an OTH.
345	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						General		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched their buttocks. Subject was administratively separated for ASC with a GEN discharge.
346	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-6	Male					Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Counseling (LOC); Notes: Victim reported unwanted touch by Subject. No probable cause opinion by Judge Advocate. Counseling for unprofessional conduct.
347	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 2; Confinement (Months): 0; Confinement (Days): 0; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleged that she woke up to being sexually assaulted after becoming intoxicated at a farewell party. Pending PH Case docketed for 24 Oct 22. Subject was found guilty at a GCM of sexual assault. Confinement 2 years. Reduction to E1. DD.
348a	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	No Action Taken								Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject snatched his private area. Subject ETS'd prior to ability to take action.
348b	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Other Adverse Administrative Action								Unknown	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched his inner thigh. Subject received a GOMOR for ASC.
349	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 6; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject squeezed their breast. Subject received an article 15 for assault.
350	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	O-1	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)	General		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her buttocks. Charges were preferred and referred against the Subject for abusive sexual contact. Subject was found guilty at a Summary CM of assault and reduced to E4. Subject was administratively separated for same offense.
351	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge						Uncharacterized		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the subject attempted to touch him inappropriately in the restroom. Subject was administratively separated with UNCHAR discharge due to trainee status.
352	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched his penis without consent. Subject received an article 15 and administrative separation for sexual harassment and abusive sexual contact.
353	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her buttocks, and inner thigh. Subject received an article 15 and administrative separation for ASC.
354	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-1	Female	Yes	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)			Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched them inappropriately. Subject pled guilty to assault at a SPCM.

7. Unrestricted Report Sexual Assault Case Synopses

No	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation on Subject's Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim's Affiliation	Victim's Pay Grade	Victim's Gender	Subject's Affiliation	Subject's Pay Grade	Subject's Gender	Subject's Prior Investigation for Sexual Assault?	Subject's Moral Character Access?	Subject's Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art. 15 Hearing if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Adverse Use	Case Synopsis & Note
355	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge						General		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the subject touched his buttocks without consent. Subject was administratively separated for ASC and sexual comments with a GEN discharge.
356	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject hit him on the buttocks with his hand. Subject received an article 15 and ad sep for ASC.
357	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General		All subjects (multiple subjects)	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her buttocks with his hands and rubbed his body against hers which resulted in his genitals to touch her lower back and buttocks. Subject received an article 15 and ad sep for abusive sexual contact.
358	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	O-1	Female	Army	O-3	Male				Q1 (October-December)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim reports unwanted sexual contact and assault by the subject. Victim was enlisted at date of incident and subject was an officer. LLE declined criminal charges due to lack of evidence and lack of verbal "no." Subject received GOMOR for fraternization. No criminal prosecution. Not appropriate for ODC who victim participation. 1st reading of GOMOR 15 Nov 2022.
359	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-4	Male		No		Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Notes: The subject was convicted of aggravated sexual battery in the Circuit Court. He was sentenced to 12 years confinement with 8 years suspended. The subject was administratively separated from the National Guard with an Other Than honorable characterization. The identity of the victim was unknown to the VANG.
360	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial				Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. Charges were preferred for SA. Charges subsequently withdrawn and dismissed.
361	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Disorderly conduct (Art. 134-13)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Member Retained		Subject (a single subject)	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-6; Extra Duty: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: The accused engaged in conduct that was found to be intrusive or unwanted acts, words, or gestures that affected the victim's sense of safety, security, or privacy. The accused did consume alcohol in the federal workplace which is prohibited. The accused received an Article 15 for disorderly conduct and alcohol consumption. The accused was convicted and received a deferred imposition of sentence by the civilian authorities for Disorderly Conduct - Offensive Conditions. The accused completed the probation period and paid all fines, and the case was dismissed. The accused was not processed for separation.
362	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Female	Army	O-3	Male	No	No	Multiple Referrals	Q2 (January-March)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense								Both Victim and Subject	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Subject (Company Commander) had sexual relations with a Cadet (Victim) in his unit. The victim was drunk, and claims that she did not consent. The case was unsubstantiated by ODC. Even though the case was unsubstantiated, a Captain having sexual relations with a Cadet under his command is unacceptable. The subject was given a GOMOR, resigned his commission and is pending separation from the National Guard.
363	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No		Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		Member Retained		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges that the Subject came to her room and placed his hands over her shirt near her breast, and vagina and placed his hand in the back of her shorts. Subject was found guilty of ASC at an article 15 proceeding. At an administrative separation board, the board recommended the subject be retained and rehabilitative transferred.
364	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-1	Female	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						Uncharacterized		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject grasped her breast. Subject received a LOR and was administratively separated for ASC with an UNCHAR discharge.
365	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Adultery (Art. 134-2)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 14; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject sexually assaulted her in the back seat of his vehicle. Subject received an article 15 for extramarital conduct and violating a regulation.
366	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-3	Male	Yes	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges abusive sexual contact by the Subject. Subject received an article 15 for violating the sexual harassment regulation. Punishment was an oral reprimand.
367	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	O-1	Female	Army	O-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: Dismissal; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 0; Confinement (Months): 5; Confinement (Days): 0; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject sexually assaulted her when she was asleep. At a GCM, the Subject pled guilty to the lesser offense of assault. 5 months of confinement and a dismissal.
368	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Perjury (Art. 131)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. Subject received an article 15 for obstructions and violating regulations, reduced to E4
369	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Yes	Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 3; Confinement (Months): 4; Confinement (Days): 0; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. Subject was found guilty at a GCM of sexual assault and abusive sexual contact. 40 months confinement of all pay and allowances DD
370	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched his groin without consent. Subject received an article 15 and administrative separation for ASC.

7. Unrestricted Report Sexual Assault Case Synopses

No	Most Ser ious Sexual Assault Allegation on Subject's Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim's Affiliation	Victim's Pay Grade	Victim's Gender	Subject's Affiliation	Subject's Pay Grade	Subject's Gender	Subject: Prior Involvement on for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Character Accession?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art. 15 Hearing if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Adverse Use	Case Synopsis Note
371	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Acquitted				Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject sexually assaulted her by penetrating her vulva with his penis. The subject was charged with sexual assault and assault by strangulation. At a general court martial, the Subject was acquitted of all charges.
372	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. Subject was administratively separated for kidnapping.
373	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense								Unknown	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleges the subject sexually assaulted her. Subject received a GOMOR for having a prohibited relationship (regulation violation). Ad sep pending.
374	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)		Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 0; Confinement (Months): 10; Confinement (Days): 0; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. Charges were preferred for sexual assault on the Subject. Subject pled guilty to the lesser included offense of assault.
375	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge						General		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her inner thigh in the middle of her leg in his vehicle. Subject was administratively separated with a GEN discharge for ASC and other misconduct.
376	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Acquitted				Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges she was hanging out with the Subject when he put his hands on her breast and then stuck his finger in her vagina after she had told him no. Subject was acquitted of sexual assault at a GCM.
377	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Yes	Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 0; Confinement (Months): 11; Confinement (Days): 25; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject and broadcasting of sexual content. Subject pled guilty to ASC and assault consummated by a battery, 360 days of confinement, reduction to E1 and a BCD
378	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	O-2	Female	Army	O-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: Dismissal; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 0; Confinement (Months): 0; Confinement (Days): 3; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject sexually assaulted her. At a GCM, the Subject was found guilty of one specification of sexual assault. Sentenced to 3 days of confinement and a dismissal.
379a	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	E-6	Male	Army	E-4	Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by an unknown Subject.
379b	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	E-6	Male	Army	E-3	Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by an unknown Subject.
379c	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	E-6	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by an unknown Subject.
379d	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	E-6	Male	Army	E-6	Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by an unknown Subject.
380	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge					General		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the subject sexually assaulted him by penetrating his anus. Subject received a GOMOR and administrative separation.	
381	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	BELGIUM	Army	E-5	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by an unknown Subject.
382a	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Unknown		Male					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by a Civilian Subject.
382b	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge					Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her breast, vulva and leg without consent. Subject received a permanently filed GOMOR and was administratively separated from the NG with an OTH.	
383	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	O-1	Female	Army	O-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Other Adverse Administrative Action								Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her inner thigh and breast. Subject received a permanently filed GOMOR.
384	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male					Administrative Discharge					General		Involved but not specified	Notes: ARNG Soldier not on Title 10 status. No jurisdiction to prosecute under UCMJ. Investigation by civilian authorities, who declined to prosecute. Adm Sep...	
385	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched their buttocks. Subject received an article 15 and administrative separation for abusive sexual contact.
386	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge					Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleged the Subject sexually assaulted her after she stayed the night at his room. Due to victim preference, the Subject was administratively separated with an OTH for sexual assault.	
387	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Multiple Victims - Male	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge					General		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges abusive sexual contact by the Subject. Subject was administratively separated.	
388	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	O-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Other Adverse Administrative Action								Unknown	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleges the subject touched her buttocks and genitalia. Subject received a permanently filed GOMOR for ASC.
389	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	O-1	Female	Army	O-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Acquitted				Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject sexually assaulted her. At a GCM, Subject was acquitted of all charges and specifications.
390	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial				Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject performed unwanted sexual acts upon her. Charges were referred to a GCM on the Subject. Subject submitted a Chapter 10 that was approved with an OTH discharge.
391	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial				Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the subject touched his buttocks and penis. Charges were preferred against the Subject for abusive sexual contact. Subject submitted a Chapter 10 which was approved with an OTH.
392	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 10; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched their buttocks. Subject received an Article 15 and administrative separation for ASC.
393	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	US	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						Member Retained		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. Subject received a ad sep for sexual harassment. Ad sep was suspended.

7. Unrestricted Report Sexual Assault Case Synopses

No	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation on Subject's Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim's Affiliation	Victim's Pay Grade	Victim's Gender	Subject's Affiliation	Subject's Pay Grade	Subject's Gender	Subject's Prior Investigation for Sexual Assault?	Subject's Moral Waiver Access?	Subject's Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art. 15 Hearing or Appellate	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Additional Use	Case Synopsis Note
394	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleges that she went to a party where the subject was there and they drank alcohol. Victim alleges the Subject took her to his bedroom and sexually assaulted her. Subject was administratively separated for having a prohibited relationship with junior enlisted and providing alcohol to minors.
395	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						Uncharacterized		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched his genitals. Subject was administratively separated for ASC.
396	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge						General		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleges that after a night of drinking, he fell asleep and woke up to the Subject touching him inappropriately without consent. Subject was administratively separated with a GEN discharge.
397a	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Unknown		Male				Q2 (January-March)	Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Notes: Military Victim was raped by a civilian subject at a local college. No action can be taken by DoD. NO KNOWN OUTCOME TO DATE by LLE
397b	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Multiple Referrals	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Involved but not specified	Notes: Limited information available. The subject was arrested by U.S. Marshalls at his place of work for one count of Forcible Sodomy. Subject was being held in jail at the time of the SIB. Subject pled guilty to assault with intent to commit a felony. Administrative separation board held, and subject separated under other than honorable conditions.
398	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Germany	Army	US Civilian	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by an unknown Subject.
399	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense								Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleges that after a night of partying, the Subject propped the door open and performed sexual acts on her. Subject received a GOMOR for assault.
400	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge						General		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the subject sexually assaulted her at a party she attended. The subject followed her into a room that she went in to and she told him no. Victim did not want to be contacted regarding the investigation. The Subject was administratively separated with a GEN discharge.
401	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject placed his hand down her clothing and touched her genitals without consent on multiple occasions. Subject received an Article 15 for failure to obey regulations and extramarital conduct. Subject was found guilty and was reduced to E5, FF of pay, 17 days of extra duty and an oral reprimand.
402	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges abusive sexual contact by the Subject. Subject received an article 15 for violating a regulation pertaining to entering another sm's room.
403	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	E-5	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by an unknown Subject.
404	Indecent Assault (Art. 134)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-7	Male	Unknown		Female					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by an unknown Subject.
405	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Acquittal					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the subject after drinking. At an article 15 hearing, Subject was found not guilty of violating a regulation.
406	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	CUBA	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched and grabbed her buttocks. Subject received an article 15 for ASC and assault.
407a	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-6	Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by an unknown Subject.
407b	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	United States	Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Army	E-6	Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by an unknown Subject.
408	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	O-1	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Other Adverse Administrative Action								Unknown	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleges the Subject sexually assaulted her. Subject received a GOMOR.
409	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Female	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 14; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 14; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the subject. Subject received an article 15 for possessing alcohol under the age of 21. Ad sep for same misconduct.
410	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						Uncharacterized		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the subject touched their buttocks. Subject was administratively separated for ASC. UNCHAR.
411	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						General		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched his genitals with his hands. Subject was administratively separated for ASC.
412	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her inappropriately. Subject received an article 15 and administrative separation for ASC and assault.
413	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	O-1	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Other Adverse Administrative Action								Unknown	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Counseling (LOC); Notes: Victim states subject forced sexual contact with her on multiple occasions. Local law enforcement investigated and determined that statute of limitations had expired. Local law enforcement (MPD) submitted an arrest warrant to U.S. Attorney's Office, who declined the warrant. The CID office then picked up investigation and submitted to SJA requesting PC opine. T10 SJA opine PC opined. After consultation with SJA, ATAG requested return of reported subject to T10 orders for disciplinary action. Meanwhile, reported victim expressed preference for reported subject to receive GOMOR from T32 command. ATAG issued LOC to reported subject.
414a	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	O-2	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by an unknown Subject.
414b	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	O-2	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject sexually assaulted her. Charges were preferred for sexual assault. Subject submitted a request for a Chapter 10, Chapter 10 approved with OTH.
415	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge						Member Retained		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. An administrative separation was initiated and the commander elected to suspend the separation for 12 months.

7. Unrestricted Report Sexual Assault Case Synopses

No	Most Ser oux Sexual Assault Allegation on Subject's Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim's Affiliation	Victim's Pay Grade	Victim's Gender	Subject's Affiliation	Subject's Pay Grade	Subject's Gender	Subject's Prior Investigation for Sexual Assault?	Subject's Moral Character Accession?	Subject's Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art. 15 Hearing if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Admission Use	Case Synopsis Note
416	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge						General		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched their buttocks in an inappropriate manner. Subject was administratively separated for ASC with a GEN discharge.
417	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Adultery (Art. 134-2)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. Subject received an article 15/ad sep for extramarital conduct.
418	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-1	Female	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge						Uncharacterized		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her buttocks. Subject was administratively separated for ASC and other misconduct.
419	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male & Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Subject (a single subject)	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 21; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her chest. Subject received an article 15 for assault.
420	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-2	Female	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						Uncharacterized		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her breasts. Subject was administratively separated for ASC with an Uncharacterized due to training status.
421	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Other Adverse Administrative Action								Unknown	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her vagina without consent. Subject received a permanently filed GOMOR for ASC.
422	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						Uncharacterized		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges abusive sexual contact by the Subject. Subject was administratively separated with an Uncharacterized discharge for ASC.
423	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 14; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her inappropriately multiple times. Subject received an Article 15 for Assault.
424	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense								Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleges domestic violence and sexual assault by the Subject. Subject received a GOMOR for domestic violence.
425	Rape (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Acquitted				Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject picked her up and they began to drink. After having drinks, the Subject performed sexual acts upon her without consent. Charges were preferred against the Subject for sexual assault. He was acquitted at a GCM.
426	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the subject. Subject was administratively separated from the National Guard with an OTH.
427	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Yes	Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 0; Confinement (Months): 2; Confinement (Days): 0; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject digitally penetrated his anus while they were in the shower. At a GCM, the Subject was found guilty of the lesser included offense of abusive sexual contact. Sentenced to 60 days of confinement and a BCD.
428	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges that the Subject forcibly placed his hands in between her legs during a car ride home. Due to the inability to get a hold of the Victim, the Subject was administratively separated.
429	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Female	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge						Uncharacterized		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the subject touched her in an inappropriate sexual manner. Subject was administratively separated for ASC.
430	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						Member Retained		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the subject touched her buttocks and vagina when she was asleep. At an administrative separation board, Subject was retained.
431	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	C-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge						General		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. Subject was a Cadet and went through the Cadet disciplinary system with an approved resignation (GEN).
432	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense					General		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges abusive sexual contact by the Subject. Subject was administratively separated for fraud.	
433	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						General		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject was making sexual comments about her and then touched her inner thigh and vagina. Subject was administratively separated.
434	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Multiple Victims - Male	Army	E-4	Male					Courts-Martial Charge Preferred									Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by an unknown Subject.
435	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	O-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Other Adverse Administrative Action								Unknown	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. Victim refused to participate in CH, Subject received a permanently filed GOMOR.
436	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge						General		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges she met the Subject on a dating app and sexually assaulted her. Victim declined to participate in CH and subject was administratively separated.
437	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						General		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. Victim did not want to participate, administrative separation for the subject with a GEN discharge.
438	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-6	Female	Army	O-3		No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense								Unknown	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleges the subject kissed her against her will. Subject received a permanently filed GOMOR for conduct unbecoming of an officer.
439	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		General Article Offense (Art. 134)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges abusive sexual contact by the Subject. Subject received an article 15 for using indecent language.
440	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense								Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. Subject received a letter of reprimand for a non-sexual offense related to this case.
441	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the subject touched their outer leg with his groin. Subject received an article 15 for ASC.

7. Unrestricted Report Sexual Assault Case Synopses

No	Most Ser ous Sexua Assault A e gat on Subject's s Investig ated For	Inc ident Locat on	V ct m Aff at on	V ct m Pay Grade	V ct m Gender	Subject Aff at on	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Pr or Invest gat on for Sex Assault?	Subject: Mora Wa ver Access on?	Subject Referra Type	Quarter Dispos t on Completed	Case Dispos t on	Most Ser ous Sexua Assault Offense Charged	Most Ser ous Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Art c e 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dism issed at Art 32 Hearing / App eals e	Most Ser ous Offense Conv cted	Adm nistrat ve Discharge Type	Must Reg ster as Sex Offender	A color Use	Case Synops s Note
442	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	Yes	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)	Unknown		Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 0; Confinement (Months): 0; Confinement (Days): 10; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;
443	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	South Korea	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General	Unknown		Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: No; Correctional Custody (NCP Only): No;
444	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense					Uncharacterized	Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the subject touched them inappropriately.Subject was administratively separated for sexual harassment.		
445	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense					General	Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her inner thigh.subject was administratively separated for simple assault.		
446	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General	Unknown			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 30; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Correctional Custody (NCP Only): No;
447	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)	Unknown			Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject.Subject received an article 15 and administrative separation for sexual assault--due to evidence.
448	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-2	Female	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General	Unknown		Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 0; Confinement (Months): 11; Confinement (Days): 0; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;
449	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Other Adverse Administrative Action						Unknown	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR);		Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject.Subject received a GOMOR.
450	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge					General	Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleges she fell asleep at a party on a couch next to the subject. She alleges the Subject touched her genitals while she was unconscious. Subject was administratively separated.		
451	Unknown	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Male	Unknown		Unknown					Offender is Unknown						Unknown			Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by an unknown Subject.
452	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General	Unknown			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Correctional Custody (NCP Only): No;
453	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge					General	Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her breasts multiple times.Subject received an article 15 for sexual harassment and other misconduct followed by an admin sep.		
454	Unknown	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Unknown		Male					Offender is Unknown						Unknown			Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by an unknown Subject.
455	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Unknown	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	Yes	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial			Unknown			Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject.Charges referred for SA. Subject submitted a Chapter 10, approved with OTH.
456	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None	Unknown			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Correctional Custody (NCP Only): No;
457	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-5	Female	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General	Unknown			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Correctional Custody (NCP Only): No;
458	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge					Uncharacterized	Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the subject thrust his genitals in their face. Subject was administratively separated for ASC.		
459	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General	Unknown			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 15; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 15; Correctional Custody (NCP Only): No;
460	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge					General	Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her inner thigh.Subject was administratively separated for ASC and violating the EO policy.		
461	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge					General	Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched their breast and buttocks.Subject was administratively separated.		
462	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Adultery (Art. 134-2)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None	Involved but not specified			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 14; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 14; Correctional Custody (NCP Only): No;
463	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	South Korea	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge					General	Unknown			Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject.Subject received a GOMOR and administratively separated for sexual assault.
464	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)	Involved but not specified			Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 0; Confinement (Months): 4; Confinement (Days): 0; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No;



7. Unrestricted Report Sexual Assault Case Synopses

No	Most Serious Sexual Assault Alleged on Subject's Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject's Prior Investigation for Sexual Assault?	Subject's Moral Waiver Access?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art. 15 Hearing if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Adverse Use	Case Synopsis Note
465	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Female	Army	O-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Conduct unbecoming (Art. 133)	General		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 0; Confinement (Months): 2; Confinement (Days): 0; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges that at a ball, the Subject became very drunk and touched her buttocks. The Subject also made illicit comments. Subject pled guilty at a CM to conduct unbecoming with assault being able to ripen. 95 days of confinement and Subject was eliminated
466	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 4; Confinement (Months): 0; Confinement (Days): 0; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject sexually assaulted her. Subject was found guilty of sexual assault at a GCM and sentenced to 4 years of confinement, reduction to E1 and a dishonorable discharge.
467	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						Honorable		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the subject touched his buttocks without consent. Subject was administratively separated for failing to meet procurement standards.
468	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No			Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		General Article Offense (Art. 134)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Subject (a single subject)	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Subject made unwanted sexual contact with victim. NJP for non-sexual assault offense. Subject suspended and reduced in rank. Locally filed GOMAR. Subject retained.
469	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	KOREA, REP OF	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Other Adverse Administrative Action								Victim (single victim)	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleges the Subject sexually assaulted her while she was inderated. Subject received a permanently filed GOMAR.
470	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Female					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by an unknown Subject.
471	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense								Unknown	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. Subject received a GOMAR for extramarital contact.
472	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her breast through clothing. Subject received an article 15 for ASC and assault and was found guilty of the assault and NG of ASC. Subject was subsequently administratively separated for assault with a GEN discharge.
473	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. Subject received an article 15 for domestic violence and willful damage of property. Found guilty of domestic violence only.
474a	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Kuwait	Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)	None		Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-6; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject penetrated their anus with a rectal thermometer. CM Charges pending for Sexual assault, solicitation, maltreatment and conspiracy. Trial docketed for 7-11 Mar 23. Subject pled guilty to assault. Reduction to E6.
474b	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Kuwait	Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject penetrated them with a rectal thermometer. Charges preferred for sexual assault. Subject submitted a chapter 10 and it was approved with an OTH discharge.
475	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-3	Female	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 130)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges ASC by the Subject. Subject was already pending CM and submitted a chapter 10 that was approved.
476	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-3	Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by an unknown Subject.
477	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	Yes	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 1; Confinement (Months): 0; Confinement (Days): 25; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. At a GCM, Subject pled guilty to sexual assault and received 660 days of confinement and a BCD.
478	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male					Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General			Notes: Victim reported sexual contact when Victim was too intoxicated to consent. Insufficient evidence to prosecute and no probable cause opinion. Admin Sep for Adultery.
479	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	United States	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Other Sexual Misconduct (Art. 120c)	Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)			Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 0; Confinement (Months): 5; Confinement (Days): 0; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her buttocks. Subject was found guilty of assault at a CM.
480	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-2	Male	Yes	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges abusive sexual contact by the Subject. The subject received an article 15 for violating the sexual harassment regulation on multiple occasions. Ad sep for same misconduct.
481	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						Uncharacterized		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject twisted his nipples and touched his buttocks. Subject was administratively separated.
482	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Marine Corps	E-1	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Cruelty and maltreatment (Art. 93)	Convicted		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	General		Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 0; Confinement (Months): 3; Confinement (Days): 0; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. At a CM, the Subject pled guilty to violating a lawful order and extramarital conduct.
483	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge						General		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges that the Subject sexually assaulted her. Subject was administratively separated for SA with a GEN discharge.

7. Unrestricted Report Sexual Assault Case Synopses

No	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation on Subject's Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim's Pay Grade	Victim's Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject's Pay Grade	Subject's Gender	Subject's Prior Investigation for Sexual Assault?	Subject's Moral Waiver Access?	Subject's Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art. 15 Hearing if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Adverse Use	Case Synopsis Note
484	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	Yes	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: DO - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 8; Confinement (Months): 2; Confinement (Days): 0; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her buttocks and sexually assaulted her. Subject pled guilty at a GCM to Sexual assault. He was sentenced to 98 months of confinement, DO, reduction to E1 and total forfeitures.
485	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						General		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges unwanted sexual contact by the Subject. In alignment with victim preference, the Subject was administratively separated for abusive sexual contact.
486	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Multiple Victims - Male	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Extra Duty: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No;  Notes: Victim 1 alleges the Subject rubbed up his inner thigh to his genitalia. Victim 2 alleges the subject lifted his neck. Subject received an article 15 for ASC and assault. Found guilty of assault, reduction to PV2.
487	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her genitals without consent. Subject was administratively separated for ASC with an OTH.
488	Rape (Art. 120)	Poland	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge						Member Retained		Subject (a single subject)	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject strangled her and caused her to lose consciousness and then woke up and he performed sexual acts without her consent. At an Admin sep board, Subject was retained.
489	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Other Adverse Administrative Action								Subject (a single subject)	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR);  Notes: Victim reports she was sexually assaulted by suspect at a unit holiday party. The incident was reported. Matter referred to OCL. OCL substantiated allegation. Subject received a GOMOR on August 10 2022.
490	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by an unknown Subject.
491	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Assault (Art. 128)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No;  Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her on the buttocks multiple times. Subject received an article 15 and administrative separation for assault.
492	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No;  Notes: Victim alleges the Subject came to her house to bring boxes and sexually assaulted her. Victim alleges subject had sex with her 4 or 5 times after that. Subject received an article 15 for extra marital conduct and inappropriate relationship.
493	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense								Subject (a single subject)	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR);  Notes: Victim reported rape by subject. LLE was alerted to the incident by the victim's brigade commander. The police reached out to interview the victim and she declined to file a report. Matter was referred to OCL. OCL case unsubstantiated and closed. Subject received on O6 Letter of Reprimand to be filed locally for 18 months. Subject chose not to submit any rebuttal statements. Discharge was effective 15 Nov 22 and listed a RE code of 3 which requires a waiver should they attempt to get back into service.
494	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-4	Male	Yes	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge						General		Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim alleges that after a night of drinking, the Subject sexually assaulted her. Subject received a permanently filed GOMOR and an adsep with a GEN Discharge.
495	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense								Subject (a single subject)	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR);  Notes: Victim alleged rape by subject. LLE was made aware of this incident by the victim's brigade commander. The police reached out to interview the victim and she declined to file a report. Matter was referred to OCL. OCL case unsubstantiated, closed. Subject received on O6 Letter of Reprimand to be filed locally for 18 months. Subject chose not to submit any rebuttal statements. Discharge was effective 15 Nov 22 and listed a RE code of 3 which requires a waiver should they attempt to get back into service.
496	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Male	Army	E-9	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense								Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR);  Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched his back, penis and buttocks and penis. Subject received a GOMOR for allowing underage drinking and unruly behavior.
497	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No;  Notes: Victim alleges the Subject grabbed his buttocks. Article 15 for ASC and assault. Red to E1 FF of 9916 Extra duty and restriction for 45 days.
498	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						General		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject invited her to a pool party at his house and became intoxicated. The subject sexually assaulted her. Due to evidentiary issues, the Subject was administratively separated for sexual assault.
499	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No;  Notes: Victim alleges the Subject sexually assaulted her multiple times. Due to victim preference, the Subject received an article 15 and administrative separation for SA.
500	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-6	Male	Army	O-3	Female	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense								Unknown	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR);  Notes: Victim alleges the subject touched them inappropriately. Subject received a permanently filed GOMOR for fraternization.
501	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Army	C-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Cadet/Midshipman Disciplinary System Action								Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Cadet/Midshipman Disciplinary System;  Notes: Victim alleges the Subject sexually assaulted her after a football game. At a Cadet Misconduct Board, they found that there was insufficient evidence to substantiate the allegations.

7. Unrestricted Report Sexual Assault Case Synopses

No	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation on Subject's Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject's Prior Investigated on for Sex Assault?	Subject's Moral Waiver Access?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposed on Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art. 15 Hearing / Appellate	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Adverse Use	Case Synopsis Note
502	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Multiple Referrals	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Adultery (Art. 134-2)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Both Victim and Subject	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Both Soldiers were in a Title 32 Annual Training status on the date of the incident. The Subject and the victim had been heavily drinking prior to the reported incident. The Subject testified the sex was consensual. Victim testified sex was not consensual. Testimony supported, by preponderance of the evidence, the victim was too intoxicated to consent. Subject was given an Article 15 for edramental conduct as the Subject was married at the time of the assault. UOTHC Discharge.
503	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Acquittal					Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her groin, inner thigh and buttocks without consent. Subject was found Not guilty at an article 15 proceeding.
504	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the subject. Subject was administratively separated for assault.
505	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-2	Male	Yes	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DO - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 1; Confinement (Months): 11; Confinement (Days): 0; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. Subject pled guilty at a GCM of sexual assault.
506	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject pushed her by her shoulders, chest, to include her breasts multiple times. Subject received an Article 15 for assault and was found guilty. Reduction to E4, forfeiture of \$500 pay per month for two months.
507	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-8	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Other Adverse Administrative Action								Unknown	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleges the Subject sexually assaulted her in the shower. Subject received a GOMOR for sexual assault and BAH fraud.
508	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Extra Duty: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject went to her barracks room and kissed her on the lips and touched her breast. Subject received an article 15 and ad sep for ASC and lying.
509	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	United States	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						General		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her buttocks. In line with victim preference, the Subject was administratively separated for ASC with a GEN discharge.
510	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-7	Female	Army	E-8	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Other Adverse Administrative Action								Unknown	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleges the Subject slapped her buttocks while she was standing at her workstation. Subject received a locally filed GOMOR for ASC.
511	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						Member Retained		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her vagina. An administrative separation was initiated for ASC. Subject was retained at an administrative separation board.
512	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. Subject was administratively separated for alcohol rehabilitation failure.
513	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						General		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched his buttocks without consent. Subject was administratively separated for ASC.
514	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-4	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleges she met the Subject on a dating app and met with him at a bar. Afterwards they went to her place to watch a movie where she fell asleep and awake to the Subject performing sexual acts upon her. At a GCM, Subject was acquitted of sexual assault.
515	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense								Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleges the Subject sexually assaulted her. Subject received a GOMOR for violating a regulation.
516	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	O-1	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: DO - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 4; Confinement (Months): 0; Confinement (Days): 0; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. At a GCM, the Subject was found guilty of sexual assault and sentenced to 4 years of confinement and a dishonorable discharge.
517	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	South Korea	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Acquittal					Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject grabbed her breast. Subject was found NG at an Article 15 hearing of assault.
518	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male			Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						General			Notes: Victim reported being Sexually Assaulted by subject. Investigation found report to be substantiated. Resulted in an Administrative Discharge of the Subject. The Subject and Victim are no longer members of the National Guard.
519	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject attempted to grab her face and kiss her. After she told him no, he touched her inner thigh and threatened to harm her if she reported him. In alignment with victim preference, the Subject received an article 15 and administrative separation for ASC.
520	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Unknown	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. Subject was administratively separated for attempted sexual assault.
521	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges that the Subject did not stop sexual conduct after she told him to stop. Charges were preferred for multiple non-sex-related specifications. Subject submitted a Ch 10 that was approved with an OTH.
522	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject sexually assaulted her. Subject was administratively separated for assault and multiple other conduct issues.
523	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges that after clearing up for a gathering, the Subject slapped and groped her buttocks. Subject received an article 15 and admin sep for ASC.
524	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Unknown	Notes: Victim allege the Subject touched their buttocks. Charges were preferred for ASC and maltreatment. Subject submitted a request for a Chapter 10, it was approved with an OTH.

7. Unrestricted Report Sexual Assault Case Synopses

No	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegations Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigation for Sexual Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Access?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art. 15 Hearing / Appeal	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Adverse Action	Case Synopsis Note
525	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge						General		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched them inappropriately. Subject was administratively separated for abusive sexual contact and sexual harassment.
526	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges that the subject tried to kiss her without her consent and then pulled her onto his lap where she felt his erection and he would not let her go. Subject was administratively separated.
527	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)			Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 0; Confinement (Months): 6; Confinement (Days): 0; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim met the Subject on a dating app and met up with him where he sexually assaulted her. Subject pled guilty at a GCM to assault.
528	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. Charges were referred to a GCM for sexual assault. Subject submitted a request for a Chapter 10 that was accepted with an OTH discharge.
529	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Acquittal					Subject (a single subject)	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject was drinking at a bar/office and slapped her on the buttocks. At an article 15 proceeding, the Subject was found not guilty of abusive sexual assault.
530	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 0; Confinement (Months): 9; Confinement (Days): 0; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject.
531	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by an unknown Subject.
532	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	Yes	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Other Adverse Administrative Action								Unknown	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. Subject received a letter of reprimand. Subject was also Offed for other sexual assault case and found guilty.
533	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	South Korea	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Acquittal					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleges that after having drinks, the subject took her in his car where she was too intoxicated to have sex with him. Subject received an article 15 for false statements, extra marital conduct and violating a regulation. Found NG of all.
534	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Subject is a DS. He is alleged to have entered an inappropriate relationship with two students. He is also alleged to have battered one student and sexually assaulted another. Charges preferred for sexual assault. Subject submitted a request for a Chapter 10 that was approved.
535	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						General		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the subject grabbed her by the arms, picked her up around the waist, and put her on the bed and then placed her on his lap. Subject was administratively separated for ASC.
536	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Convicted	Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)				Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 0; Confinement (Months): 5; Confinement (Days): 22; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject sexually assaulted her. Subject was charged with domestic violence and violating orders and regulations. At a GCM, the Subject pled guilty to one specification of Article 92 for wrongfully contacting the victim. BCD and 172 days of confinement.
537	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						Uncharacterized		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched his buttocks inappropriately. Subject was administratively separated for ASC.
538	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						General		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject grabbed his buttocks. Subject was administratively separated for ASC.
539a	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by an unknown Subject.
539b	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Male	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by an unknown Subject.
540	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)	None		Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 0; Confinement (Months): 30; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges the subject sexually assaulted her. Charges were preferred and referred against the Subject for sexual assault and ASC. Subject pled guilty to assault and violating a regulation. 30 days of confinement, reduction to E3.
541	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No		Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Acquitted					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleges the subject touched her hip, lips and grabbed her hip buttocks and breast. At a GCM, Subject was acquitted of ASC and other charges.
542a	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Unknown		Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by an unknown Subject.
542b	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by an unknown Subject.
543	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge						General		Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Allegation was an inappropriate touching while the two were being driven in a van. Local law enforcement investigated but no civilian prosecution. OGI investigated and substantiated allegations. Subject given a GOMOR which was permanently filed. Subject was administratively separated with a General characterization of service. Subject separation date NLT 25 September 2022.
544	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed					Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Correctional Custody (NCP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject would strangle and sexually assault her. Subject received an article 15 and ad sep for violating an MPO.
545	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that she was sexually assaulted by the Subject when he performed sexual acts on her without her consent. Charges were preferred for sexual assault. The subject submitted a chapter 10 that was approved with an OTH.
546	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleges that she attended a party at a friend's house when she was pulled into a bathroom and the Subject sexually assaulted her. The Subject was administratively separated for sexual assault with an OTH.
547a	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	US	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		False official statements (Art. 107)			Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges the subject sexually assaulted her while she was impaired with alcohol. Charges referred for sexual assault and false statements. Subject pled guilty at a GCM to false official statements. BCD

7. Unrestricted Report Sexual Assault Case Synopses

No	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation on Subject's Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior or Investigated on for Sexual Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Access on?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	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	Additional Use	Case Synopsis Note
547b	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	US	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Convicted	Perjury (Art. 131)	Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 0; Confinement (Months): 1; Confinement (Days): 4; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. At a GCM, Subject was found guilty of Article 131b. 35 days of confinement.
548	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Male	Unknown							Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by an unknown subject.
549	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	W-2	Male	No	No		Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Convicted	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes	Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the subject sexually assaulted her. Trial is scheduled for 1 Dec. 22. Subject pled guilty to burglary with intent and abusive sexual contact. 180 days of confinement and a dismissal.
550	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Jordan	Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-9	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Convicted	Assault (Art. 128)			Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 0; Confinement (Months): 0; Confinement (Days): 20; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-7; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victims allege the Subject touched them on the thigh and buttocks. Subject pled guilty to assault at a SPCM. 20 days of confinement and reduction to E7.
551	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the subject. Subject was administratively separated for assault.
552	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense								Unknown	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleges the Subject placed an anal thermometer in his anus without consent. Subject received a GOMOR for hazing.
553	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						Uncharacterized		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched them without consent. Subject was administratively separated with an UNCHAR (trainee status) for ASC.
554	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	KOSOVO	Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 14; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 14; Correctional Custody (NIP Only): No; Notes: Victim allege sexual assault by the Subject. Subject received an article 15 for engaging in a prohibited relationship and extramarital conduct.
555	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Extra Duty: No; Correctional Custody (NIP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the subject touched her inappropriately. Subject was found NG of the 120 but found guilty of an inappropriate relationship. Reduction to E3.
556	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Other Adverse Administrative Action								Unknown	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleges she was choked and sexually assaulted by the Subject. Victim declined to participate--issues a GOMOR to the Subject.
557	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						General		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges abusive sexual contact by the subject. Subject was administratively separated for abusive sexual contact and sexual harassment.
558	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-8	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense								Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Third party reported the Subject touched the Victims buttocks. Subject received a GOMOR for an inappropriate relationship.
559	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Germany	Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Correctional Custody (NIP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges that the subject touched his buttocks. Subject received an Article 15 for ASC and communicating a threat. Found guilty/ADSEP with GEN.
560	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Other Adverse Administrative Action								Unknown	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. The victim did not want to participate in court-martial proceedings, therefore the subject received a GOMOR for sexual assault.
561	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						General		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched their buttocks. Subject was administratively separated for ASC with a GEN discharge.
562	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Convicted	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 10; Confinement (Months): 0; Confinement (Days): 0; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges she had a few drinks and then met the Subject and then the subject forced her to have sex and then struck her in the face following the sexual assault. Charges were referred to a GCM for sexual assault and assault. The Subject was found guilty of SA and sentenced to 10 years of confinement, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and a dishonorable discharge.
563a	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Other Adverse Administrative Action								Unknown	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleges the subject touched their thigh. Subject received a letter of reprimand.
563b	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-6	Female	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Other Adverse Administrative Action								Unknown	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched their buttocks. Subject received a GOMOR for ASC.
564	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Acquitted				Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleges that after blacking out, the Subject performed sexual acts upon her without consent. Charges went to trial for sexual assault--Acquittal.
565	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Unknown	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	O-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense								Unknown	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the subject. Subject received a GOMOR for extramarital sexual conduct.
566	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Poland	Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Correctional Custody (NIP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched his buttocks. Subject received an article 15 for assault. Reduction to EFF of \$698 for one month/Extra duty for 45 days Oral reprimand.

7. Unrestricted Report Sexual Assault Case Synopses

No	Most Serious Sexual Assault Alleged on Subject's Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject's Prior Investigated on for Sexual Assault?	Subject's Moral Waiver Access on?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art. 15 Hearing if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Adverse Use	Case Synopsis Note
567	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Other Sexual Misconduct (Art. 120c)	Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 0; Confinement (Months): 1; Confinement (Days): 0; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched his buttocks and exposed his genitalia. Subject was found guilty of exposing himself at a SCM and was administratively separated with an OTH.
568	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her inappropriately. Subject received an article 15 for ASC (found ng); fraternization and sexual conduct. Subject was administratively separated.
569	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial					Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her buttocks. Charges were preferred for ASC. Victim did not want to participate in a CM and charges were dismissed without prejudice.
570	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	DoD	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense								Unknown	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. Subject received a GOMOR for extramarital sexual conduct.
571	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	General		Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 0; Confinement (Months): 0; Confinement (Days): 10; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her buttocks and breast. Subject pled guilty at a Summary court martial to ASC. Admin sep for ASC.
572	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 0; Confinement (Months): 5; Confinement (Days): 0; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges the subject sexually assaulted her after entering her room without permission. At a GCM, the Subject pled guilty to sexual assault and received 60 months of confinement, reduction to E1 and a Dishonorable discharge.
573	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		General Article Offense (Art. 134)		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: No; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 30; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched his groin without consent. Subject pled guilty to Article 134 (Sexual Harassment) at a SPCH. He was sentenced to reduction to E1, Restriction for 30 days and a BCD.	
574	Rape (Art. 120)	Belgium	Air Force	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						General		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges strangulation and sexual assault by the Subject. Subject was administratively separated for violating an order and other unrelated misconduct.
575	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge						General		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject sexually assaulted her. Due to lack of victim participation, the Subject was administratively separated with a GEN discharge.
576	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	O-2	Female	Army	O-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim reported that after a night of consuming alcohol, she woke up to the Subject performing sexual acts on her while she was asleep. Pending referral. CM docketed for 8-11 Nov 22. Subject was found NG of both specifications of the charge.
577	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. Subject received a summarized article 15 for violating an order. Oral reprimand was punishment.	
578	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 14; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 14; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges she went to the party where the subject was and drank alcohol. Victim alleges she was sexually assaulted by the Subject. Subject received an article 15 for underage drinking.	
579	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge						Uncharacterized		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched him inappropriately. Subject was administratively separated with an uncharacterized.
580	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-2	Male	Yes	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						General		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. Subject was administratively separated.
581	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Kuwait	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes	Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 2; Confinement (Months): 4; Confinement (Days): 0; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. Subject pled guilty to assault and abusive sexual contact. 28 months of confinement; BCD; and reduction to E1.
582	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject sexually assaulted her while she was asleep and after a night of drinking. Due to victim preference to not participate in a CM, the Subject was administratively separated with an OTH discharge.
583	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Acquittal					Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the subject touched her buttocks. Subject was found NG at an Article 15 of ASC.
584	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Germany	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject pinned her against a wall and touched her breast and vulva. Subject received an Article 15 and Administrative Separation for ASC.
585	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes	Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 1; Confinement (Months): 1; Confinement (Days): 5; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges the subject pinned her arms down and inserted his penis into her mouth and vagina. At a GCM on 24 Jan 23, the Subject pled guilty to the lesser included offense of abusive sexual contact. He was sentenced to 900 days of confinement, reduction to the grade of E1 and a dishonorable discharge.
586	Rape (Art. 120)	Germany	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted					Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleges the subject sexually assaulted her. Subject was acquitted at a GCM of all charges.

7. Unrestricted Report Sexual Assault Case Synopses

No	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation on Subject's Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Investigated on for Sexual Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Access on?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed as at Art. 32 Hearing / Appellate	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Admission Use	Case Synopsis Note
587	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes	Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 0; Confinement (Months): 4; Confinement (Days): 0; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched his groin, scrotum and penis without permission at a SFCN, the subject was found guilty of abusive sexual contact and sentenced to 120 days of leave and a BCD.
588	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	O-1	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	O-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Other Adverse Administrative Action								Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR);  Notes: Victims allege the Subject grabbed their buttocks. Subject received a permanently filed GOMOR.
589	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male				Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Unknown		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None			Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No;  Notes: Originally investigated by LLE. OCT requested. Substantiated. Article 15 punishment imposed. Subject reduced in rank.
590	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Provoking speeches or gestures (Art. 117)	Convicted		Provoking speeches or gestures (Art. 117)			Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 0; Confinement (Months): 2; Confinement (Days): 0; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleges the Subject distributed sexually explicit videos of her. Subject pled guilty at a GCM to 107 (false statements) and 117a (distributing the image).
591	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 15; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No;  Notes: Victim alleges the Subject slapped her buttocks. Subject was issued an article 15 for ASC and violating army regulations. Subject was found NG of ASC and guilty of the rest. He was given 15 days of extra duty and an administrative separation.
592	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-3	Male	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 15; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No;  Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. Subject received an Article 15 for violating a regulation and false official statements.
593	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	United States	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assaulting or willfully disobeying superior commissioned officer (Art. 90)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 14; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 14; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No;  Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. Subject received an article 15 and administrative separation for violating MPOs.
594	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Korea	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 30; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No;  Notes: Victim alleges the Subject sexually assaulted them. Subject received an article 15 for fraternization and violating an order.
595	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						General		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges abusive sexual contact by the Subject. The subject was administratively separated for ASC.
596	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge					Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. Due to Victim preference, the Subject was administratively separated with an OTH.
597	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense					General			Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. Subject was administratively separated for non-sexual assault offenses.
598	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Other Adverse Administrative Action								Unknown	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Counseling (LDC);  Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched them inappropriately. Subject received a letter of concern.
599	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown						Offender is Unknown								Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by an unknown Subject.
600	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	CUBA	Army	E-4	Multiple Victims - Male & Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 30; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 30; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No;  Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched his buttocks. Subject received a GOMOR and article 15 for ASC.
601	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						General		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges abusive sexual contact by the Subject. Subject was administratively separated for abusive sexual contact and assault with a GEN discharge.
602	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense								Unknown	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR);  Notes: Victim alleges the Subject slapped her buttocks. Subject received a GOMOR for having an in appropriate relationship.
603	Rape (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)	None		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 0; Confinement (Months): 3; Confinement (Days): 0; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No;  Notes: Victim alleged that Subject came into her room intoxicated and apologizing after an argument. He asked to have sex, she declined, and he held her down and penetrated her vagina with his penis. referred and chap 10 denied OCT 21 Trial docketed for 10/26/2022A a GCM, the Subject pled guilty to the lesser included offense of Article 128 (assault). Punishment included: 90 days of confinement; Forfeiture of \$917 for 3 months and reduction to E1.
604	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	CUBA	Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Other Adverse Administrative Action								Unknown	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR);  Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched his inner thigh, genitals, placed his finger in his mouth and exposed his buttocks to him. Subject received a permanently filed GOMOR.
605	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	South Korea	Army	E-9	Male	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Other Adverse Administrative Action								Involved but not specified	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR);  Notes: Victim alleges that the Subject followed him into the bathroom of a club and touched his genitals. Subject received a GOMOR.
606	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male & Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Unknown	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Unknown	Notes: Three Victims reported that Subject slapped them on the buttocks on multiple occasions, even after they told him not to. Charges preferred NOV 21 and referred to trial. Post arraignment Chap 10 approved upon request of victims.



7. Unrestricted Report Sexual Assault Case Synopses

No	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation on Subject's Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim's Affiliation	Victim's Pay Grade	Victim's Gender	Subject's Affiliation	Subject's Pay Grade	Subject's Gender	Subject's Prior Investigation for Sexual Assault?	Subject's Moral Waiver Access?	Subject's Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art. 15 Hearing / Appellate	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Adverse Use	Case Synopsis Note
607	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Acquitted			Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her buttocks and assaulted her. At a GOM, the Subject was acquitted of all charges and specifications.	
608	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None	Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched his buttocks. Subject received an article 15.	
609	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General	Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 14; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Extra Duty: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject sexually assaulted her. Subject received an article 15 for having an inappropriate relationship and extramarital conduct. Ad sep followed.		
610	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge					Member Retained	Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the subject. An administrative separation was initiated against the subject for ASC. He was retained.		
611	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None	Both Victim and Subject	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched his knees and ran his hand up his inner thigh. Subject received an Article 15 for failing to obey an order by drinking alcohol and for dereliction of duties. Found guilty and reduced to E4; FF of 1/2 months pay for one month suspended.		
612a	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	South Korea	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge					General	Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject committed sexual acts upon her while she was impaired by alcohol. Subject was administratively separated with a GEN discharge.		
612b	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	South Korea	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge					General	Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. In accordance with victim preference, the Subject was administratively separated.		
613	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge					Member Retained	Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched his hand against his penis and anus. At an Administrative Separation board, the Subject was retained.		
614	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-6	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense						Unknown	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleges abusive sexual contact by the Subject. Subject received a permanently filed GOMOR for sexual harassment.		
615	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	South Korea	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None	Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject held her wrists down and sexually assaulted her. Subject received an article 15 for an inappropriate relationship and extramarital conduct.		
616	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge					Member Retained	Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her buttocks. An administrative separation was initiated for ASC against the Subject. The Subject ETS'd before the action could be complete.		
617	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assaulting or willfully disobeying superior commissioned officer (Art. 90)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None	Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 10; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 10; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her inappropriately. Subject received an article 15 for violating a no contact order.		
618	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General	Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the subject approached him from behind and placed his exposed genitals on his upper arm. Subject received an article 15 and admin sep.	
619	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	Foreign National	Female	Army	O-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None	Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by Subject. Subject received an article 15 and was found guilty. Written reprimand. Decided on Article 15 due to location and evidence.	
620	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Poland	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Acquitted			Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the subject touched her vulva without consent. Charges preferred against the subject on 28 Mar 22. Pending 31. Subject was acquitted of the charge.	
621	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge					Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)	Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the subject touched her vagina, buttocks, and breast. Subject received a reprimand and was administratively separated with an OTH.		
622	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Other Adverse Administrative Action						Unknown	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her buttocks with her hand and exposed his genitalia. A GOMOR was initiated and ultimately withdrawn and destroyed.		
623	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Acquittal			Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her breast, buttocks and kissed her neck. Subject was acquitted at an article 15 of abusive sexual contact.	
624	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Multiple Victims - Male	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge					General	Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject slapped him on the buttocks. Subject was administratively separated for ASC.		
625	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge					Uncharacterized	Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her in an inappropriate sexual manner while in mass formation. Subject was administratively separated with an UNCHAR discharge.		
626	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	AFGHANISTAN	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense						Unknown	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Counseling (LOC); Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the subject. Subject received a letter of concern for an inappropriate relationship with a junior enlisted soldier.		
627	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown							Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by an unknown Subject.		
628a	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National							Notes: Victim reports sexual assault by the subject after he was administratively separated for unrelated misconduct.		
628b	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-2	Male					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National							Notes: Victim reports sexual assault by the Subject after they were administratively separated for unrelated misconduct.		
628c	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National							Notes: Victim reports sexual assault by the Subject after he was administratively separated for unrelated misconduct.		
629	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	E-2	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge					Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)	Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. Subject was involuntarily separated from the reserve component with an OTH.		

7. Unrestricted Report Sexual Assault Case Synopses

No	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation on Subject's Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim's Pay Grade	Victim's Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject's Pay Grade	Subject's Gender	Subject's Prior Investigation for Sexual Assault?	Subject's Moral Waiver Access?	Subject's Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art. 15 Hearing if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Adverse Use	Case Synopsis Note
630	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Other Adverse Administrative Action								Unknown	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her while she was asleep. Subject received a permanently filed GOMOR.
631	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 0; Confinement (Months): 0; Confinement (Days): 30; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her buttocks. CH Charges referred for abusive sexual contact. Subject pled guilty to ASC and was sentenced to 30 days of confinement, reduction to E4 and a BCD.
632	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Other Adverse Administrative Action								Unknown	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. Due to evidentiary reasons, Subject received a letter of concern.
633	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 82)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges abusive sexual contact by the subject. Subject received an Article 15 for fraternization with junior entitled Soldiers and was found guilty. Ad sep for same offense.
634	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		False official statements (Art. 107)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the subject touched her vagina. Subject received an article 15 and administrative separation for conspiracy and providing false statements to CID.
635	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	O-3	Male	Army	O-3	Female	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Other Adverse Administrative Action								Unknown	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched his groin and buttocks and pulled his hair. Subject received a GOMOR for ASC.
636	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge						General		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges abusive sexual contact by the Subject. Subject administratively separated for ASC.
637	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Acquittal					Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the subject hit him on the legs with a towel and a sock full of baby powder. Subject was found not guilty of all specifications at an article 15 proceeding.
638	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)	General		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 3; Confinement (Months): 3; Confinement (Days): 5; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges that at a barracks party, the subject lifted her shirt and kissed her breasts. Subject pled guilty to assault at a SPCH. 95 days of confinement and reduction to E1. Subject was also administratively separated.
639	Rape (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					All subjects (multiple subjects)	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject sexually assaulted her. Charges were preferred against the Subject for sexual assault and conduct of a sexual nature. Subject submitted a Chapter 10 that was approved with an OTH.
640	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Unknown	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)	General		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 0; Confinement (Months): 0; Confinement (Days): 14; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the subject. Charges were referred to a GCM for sexual assault. Subject was found guilty of assault. Reduction to E1FF of \$1,833 and 14 days confinement.
641	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 1; Confinement (Months): 0; Confinement (Days): 0; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her breast and sexually assaulted her without her consent. The Subject was found guilty of sexual assault at a GCM. Sentenced to 12 months confinement, DD and reduction to E1.
642	Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: OCI did not investigate the allegations because a review of information showed there was no sexual contact between the subject and the victim. A subsequent 15-6 investigation for sexual harassment was initiated. Action was initiated for non-sexual assault offenses.
643	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Acquittal					Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her breast and buttocks. Subject received an Article 15/Ad sep--found NG at the Article 15 and Ad sep was retained.
644	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	United States	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 0; Confinement (Months): 0; Confinement (Days): 25; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject grabbed her buttocks. Subject pled guilty to ASC and assault at a Summary Court-martial. 25 days of confinement and an administrative separation with an OTH.
645	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge						General		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleges the subject sexually assaulted her. Subject was administratively separated with a GEN discharge.
646	Unknown	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General		Victim (single victim)	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim reported that subject sexually assaulted her and filed a police report. After investigation and charging, State concluded prosecution for misdemeanor sexual assault. Sealed Docket. Case heard in State Superior Court. Subject granted supervised diversionary program/mental health counseling.
647	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	South Korea	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. Due to victim preference, the Subject was referred to an administrative separation board. The Subject was separated with an OTH.
648	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						Uncharacterized		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the subject touched them without consent. Subject was administratively separated for sexual harassment. Uncharacterized due to trainee status.

7. Unrestricted Report Sexual Assault Case Synopses

No	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation on Subject's Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject's Prior Involvement on for Sex Assault?	Subject's Moral Waiver Access on?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Article 32 Hearing if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Additional Use	Case Synopsis Note
649	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Unknown	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Rape (Art. 120)			Convicted	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 7; Confinement (Months): 0; Confinement (Days): 0; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges that while at the subjects house, subject sexually assaults her.Charges preferred on 2 Dec 21. Chapter 10 submitted with a recommendation to deny and pursue CJA. At a GCM, the Subject was found guilty of sexual assault and sentenced to 7 years of confinement and a DD.
650	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge						General		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her breast.Subject was administratively separated with a GEN discharge.
651	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject.Subject received an article 15 and ad sep for engaging in a prohibited relationship.
652	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject.Charges were preferred against the Subject for sexual assault. Subject submitted a chapter 10, with victim support, the CG approved with an OTH.
653	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject.Charges were referred for sexual assault against the Subject. Subject submitted a Ch 10 that was approved with an OTH discharge.
654	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male				Q1 (October-December)	Subject Died or Deserted								Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Victim reported sexual assault by subject while at a bar following a unit function. Incident was reported to law enforcement and charged. The subject was removed from ACP program and flagged while command awaited civilian trial. While case was pending subject murdered two other people and committed suicide.
655	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						General		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. Due to evidentiary reasons, the Subject was administratively separated.
656	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-6	Female	Army	E-2	Female	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge						General		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges abusive sexual contact by the Subject.Subject was involuntarily separated from the Reserve component.
657	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						General		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her groin, and buttocks.Subject was administratively separated for ASC with a GEN discharge.
658	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Poland	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Other Adverse Administrative Action								Unknown	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleges the Subject walked into her room and grabbed her waist. Subject also grabbed her breast and attempted to kiss her.Subject received a GCMOR for ASC.
659	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male & Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her inner thigh and buttocks.Charges preferred for ASC. Chapter 10 approved with an OTH.
660	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by an unknown Subject.
661	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 25; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 25; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched him on the buttocks with his M4 Carbine.Subject received an article 15 and ad sep for ASC.
662	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	AFRICA	Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No		Q4 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHIC)		Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Subject was accused of sexual assault while OCONUS. The investigation substantiated the allegation and the subject was pending court-martial proceedings. Subject agreed to separation and was reduced to E1 in an OTH character disposition in lieu of a court-martial hearing.
663	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-4	Male	Yes	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Yes	Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 0; Confinement (Months): 11; Confinement (Days): 25; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her breast.At a GCM, Subject was found guilty of abusive sexual contact, and assault.Sentenced to 360 days of confinement, reduction to E1 and a bad-conduct discharge.	
664	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Chaplain/Spiritual Support	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense					Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHIC)		Both Victim and Subject	Notes: Same victim and subject from D5AID # 00390. LIE investigated case with no civilian prosecution. OCI accepted case but OCI investigation was withdrawn at request of the victim. WI initiated administrative separation action based on civilian criminal charges in unrelated matter from Michigan. Subject attended a separation Board. Separation board recommended separation with UOTH characterization. Subject to be separated NLT 25 September 2022. Subject is set for trial in Michigan for multiple sexual misconduct charges in October 2022.	
665	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges abusive sexual contact by the Subject.Subject received an article 15 for fraternization and an administrative separation for the same misconduct.
666	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-1	Female	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched their buttocks.Subject received an article 15 for ASC. Reduction to E1. FF of \$916 for two months; extra duty and restriction for 45 days and an oral reprimand.
667	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)		Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 1; Confinement (Months): 6; Confinement (Days): 0; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her breast.Charges referred for assault and abusive sexual contact. Subject found guilty of assault. 18 months confinementBCDReduction to E1	
668	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: 2x victims alleges the Subject touched their buttocks.Subject received an article 15 and ad sep for ASC.

7. Unrestricted Report Sexual Assault Case Synopses

No	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation on Subject's Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim's Affiliation	Victim's Pay Grade	Victim's Gender	Subject's Affiliation	Subject's Pay Grade	Subject's Gender	Subject's Prior Involvement in Sexual Assault?	Subject's Moral Waiver Access?	Subject's Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art. 15 Hearing if applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Adverse Use	Case Synopsis Note
669	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge						General		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her thigh and vagina outside of her clothing. Subject was administratively separated for ASC with a GEN discharge.
670	Rape (Art. 120)	Germany	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleges that outside of a bar, the Subject orally raped her. Due to victim preference, the subject was administratively separated with an OTH.
671	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by an unknown Subject.
672	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						Member Retained		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim is adult dependent of NG member; subject is active duty Army. Victim met with subject at his residence where victim states subject raped her. Report was substantiated for a non-sexual assault offense by CID referred to command for action. Subject given GOMOR and referred to administrative separation board. Board held and active duty elected to retain the subject. Note: Information on this form completed by State SAPR Officer and SJA, submitted to active duty JAG several times with no response. Information provided based on CHG minutes and information available in DSADID.
673	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-2	Male					Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim reported that Subject groped her and made repeated unwanted advances. NJP and Admin Sep.
674	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	O-1	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Other Adverse Administrative Action								Unknown	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleges the subject made a recording of her private area multiple times and threatened to send it out. Charges were preferred and withdrawn due to recent evidence. Subject received a GOMOR for an inappropriate relationship.
675	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)				Other Sexual Misconduct (Art. 120c)	None	Yes	Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 0; Confinement (Months): 2; Confinement (Days): 0; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-4; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. At a GCM, the Subject was found guilty of other sexual misconduct and fraternization.
676	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	Yes	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial					Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her buttocks. Subject was charged with sexual assault of another victim and ASC for this victim. Subject submitted a chapter 10 that was approved with an OTH.
677	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	O-2	Female	Army	E-8	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge						Member Retained		Both Victim and Subject	Notes: OCI investigated and substantiated the finding of sexual assault. Based on OCI findings subject was notified of separation and elected an administrative separation board; board found improper relationship but did not find by a preponderance of the evidence sexual assault or abusive sexual conduct and voted to retain.
678	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			General		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. Subject received an article 15 for false official statement and sexual assault. Subject was removed from theater.
679	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial					Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges that the subject penetrated her vulva and anus with his penis without her consent. Charges were preferred for sexual assault. Charges were withdrawn and dismissed due to victim declining to further participate.
680	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Adultery (Art. 134-2)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 21; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges she was raped by the Subject after a night of drinking. Subject received an Article 15 for extramarital conduct.
681	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Unknown	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)				Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 1; Confinement (Months): 2; Confinement (Days): 0; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. Charges were referred to a GCM. At the GCM, Subject was found guilty of sexual assault and assault. Subject received a DD, 14 months of confinement and reduction to E1.
682	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	O-1	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed			None		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 15; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject slapped her buttocks and undressed himself and placed his hand in his pants while riding in the car with her. Subject received an Article 15 for ASC.
683	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-4	Male					Other Adverse Administrative Action									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim reported unwanted touch on breast. GOMOR.
684	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her buttocks, thigh, and groin without consent. Subject was administratively separated with an OTH.
685	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense					Assault (Art. 128)			Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: BCD - Bad Conduct Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 0; Confinement (Months): 11; Confinement (Days): 10; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject pulled her hair and threw her body. Subject was charged with domestic violence and violating orders. Subject pled guilty at a SPOM and received reduction to E1 and 350 days of confinement and bad-conduct discharge.
686	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Acquittal					Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched his buttocks. Subject was found not guilty of abusive sexual contact at an article 15 proceeding.
687	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-6	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)					Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 2; Confinement (Months): 8; Confinement (Days): 0; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges the subject penetrated her vagina after drinking. CH continued until 2-4 Nov 22. At a GCM, Subject was found guilty of one specification of Sexual assault. Sentenced to 32 months confinement, reduction to the grade of E1 and a DD.

7. Unrestricted Report Sexual Assault Case Synopses

No	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation on Subject's Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim Affiliation	Victim Pay Grade	Victim Gender	Subject Affiliation	Subject Pay Grade	Subject Gender	Subject: Prior Involvement on for Sex Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Access on?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art. 15 Hearing / Appellate	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Adverse Use	Case Synopsis Note
688	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Navy	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Convicted		Assault (Art. 128)	None		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 0; Confinement (Months): 0; Confinement (Days): 5; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. Subject pled guilty to assault at a CM. 5 days confinement.
689	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	O-1	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge						General		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleges she attended a social where she consumed alcohol and the Subject accosted her and engaged in unwanted sexual contact. Subject was administratively separated.
690	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Germany	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial				Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges subject's inner thigh and buttocks. Charge referred to a SPCH on 12 Jan 22. Pending trial. Subject submitted a request for a CM 10 and it was approved by the CG with an OTH.	
691	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Convicted		Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Yes	Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 1; Confinement (Months): 0; Confinement (Days): 0; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges that after a night of drinking she fell asleep and awoke to feeling like something was wrong with her body. She reviewed her home camera and noticed the Subject had digitally penetrated her. At a CM, Subject was found guilty of sexual assault. 12 months; DD and reduction to E1.
692	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge					Under Other than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC)			Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleges she was outside of the barracks drinking alcohol when the subject took her back to her barracks room and sexually assaulted her. Subject was administratively separated with an OTH.
693	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-6	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge					Member Retained		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject forcefully kissed her and wrongfully exposed his genitalia. An administrative separation was initiated for ASC and Subject was retained.	
694	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Other Adverse Administrative Action							Unknown	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. Subject received a GOMOR.	
695	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject kissed and rubbed her thigh and kissed her neck without consent. Subject received an article 15 and administrative separation for abusive sexual contact.	
696	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the subject touched her breast. Subject received an article 15 and ad sep for ASC.	
697	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-8	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Acquitted				Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her buttocks, breasts and thighs. At a GCM, the Subject was acquitted of all charges of ASC.	
698	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	South Korea	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Acquitted				Involved but not specified	Notes: SA allegedly sexually assaulted victim by pulling down her pants, digitally penetrating her and then with his penis. Charges were referred to a GCM for sexual assault. At the GCM the Subject was acquitted.	
699	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assault (Art. 128)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her inappropriately. Subject received a summarized article 15 for assault. Punishment included 14 days of extra duty and restriction.	
700	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	ITALY	Air Force	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial				Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleged that Subject pinned her down, kissed her, touched her inappropriately, and strangled her. Charges drafted, pending referral. Art. 120 - Aggravated Sexual Contact, Art. 128 - Aggravated Assault. Subject submitted a Chapter 10 that was approved by the CG.	
701	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Administrative Discharge					General		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges abusive sexual contact by the Subject. Subject was administratively separated for ASC.	
702	Rape (Art. 120)	UNKNOWN	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge					Member Retained		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. Ad sep initiated against subject, member RETAINED.	
703	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	US	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge					Honorable		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her inner thigh. Subject was released from Active duty with ad sep from NIG.	
704	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial				Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges subject touched her thighs and groin. Charges preferred for ASC. Subject submitted a chapter 10 that was approved with an OTH.	
705	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge					General		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her inner thigh, breast and hip without consent. Subject was administratively separated with a GEN discharge for ASC.	
706	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge					Uncharacterized		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges abusive sexual contact by the Subject. Subject was administratively separated for ASC with an UNCHAR discharge.	
707	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject placed her hand on his penis. Subject received an article 15 for ASC.	
708	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	Cadet/Midshipman	Female	Army	C-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Cadet/Midshipman Disciplinary System Action							Unknown	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.	
709	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	JAPAN	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial				Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. Charges were referred against the Subject for sexual assault. Prior to trial, the Victim declined to participate in the CM, but elected to testify at an admin board. The subject was subsequently retained.	
710	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	Germany	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Assaulting or willfully disobeying superior commissioned officer (Art. 90)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject sexually assaulted them. Subject received an article 15 for multiple misconduct including adultery, violating a regulation and obstruction of justice.	

7. Unrestricted Report Sexual Assault Case Synopses

No	Most Serious Sexual Assault Allegation on Subject's Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim's Affiliation	Victim's Pay Grade	Victim's Gender	Subject's Affiliation	Subject's Pay Grade	Subject's Gender	Subject's Prior Investigation for Sexual Assault?	Subject's Moral Waiver Access?	Subject's Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Art. 15 Hearing if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Additional Use	Case Synopsis Note
711	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						General		Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleges while drinking in her barracks room the Subject attempted to force her to perform oral sex on him. She declined and he pinned her down and sexually assaulted her. Subject was administratively separated for recording sexual activity without permission.
712	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the subject forced his penis down her throat. Due to victim preference, the Subject received an article 15 and an administrative separation with GEN discharge.
713	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male & Female	Army	E-2	Female	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Other Adverse Administrative Action								Unknown	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleges the subject kissed them without consent. Subject received a letter of reprimand.
714	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Iraq	Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						General		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject poked him in the anus with his finger. Subject was administratively separated for ASC with a GEN discharge.
715	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						Member Retained		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. At an administrative separation board, the Subject was retained.
716	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by an unknown Subject.
717	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her groin. Subject received an Article 15 for ASC.
718	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Army	E-3	Female	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Acquittal				Unknown	Notes: Two victims allege the Subject grabbed their groin with a cupped hand. An article 15 found the Subject NG of asc.
719	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	South Korea	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Convicted	Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)	General		Involved but not specified	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 0; Confinement (Months): 3; Confinement (Days): 11; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 60; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-6; Hard Labor: No; Notes: First victim reported a sexual assault by Subject NCO supervisor. Second victim came forward. Charges referred for sexual assault and fraternization. Subject was found guilty of fraternization and sentenced to 101 days of confinement, restriction for 60 days, and reduction to E6.
720	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Saudi Arabia	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Other Adverse Administrative Action								Unknown	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleges the Subject slapped her buttocks. Subject received a permanently filed GOMOR.
721	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her buttocks. Subject received an article 15 and admin sep for abusive sexual contact.
722	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-1	Male					Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National									Notes: Victim alleges the Subject performed sexual acts upon her to which she did not consent. Subject was separated prior to this report.
723	Unknown (NG Only)	UNITED STATES	Air Force	US Civilian	Female	Army	O-3	Male			Multiple Referrals	Q2 (January-March)	No Action Taken								Both Victim and Subject	Notes: State Police were notified that the victim reported she was sexually assaulted by subject. State Police Investigation Division investigation revealed the victim initially reported the sexual assault as a restricted report to the military in 2019 and then converted her report. When the incident occurred in 2010, both the victim and subject were members of the National Guard. At the time, subject was at BOLC. Subject is no longer in a Title 10 status therefore not subject to the UCMJ.
724	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-5	Female	Army	E-6	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	Assault (Art. 128)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General		Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-5; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her genital area and buttocks. Subject received an article 15 and administrative separation for assault.
725	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by an unknown Subject.
726	Rape (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial				Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim alleges she consumed alcohol and sat in her car with the Subject when he touched her in a sexual manner. She tried to push away and the subject grabbed her through and used his other hand to engage in a sexual act. Charges were referred against the Subject. He submitted a request for a Chapter 10 that was approved.
727	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-6	Male				Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None		Subject (a single subject)	Notes: Victim decided to make an unrestricted report after subject sexually harassed her and made unwanted sexual contact. Case was investigated by OCI. OCI found case of sexual assault substantiated. An Article 15 hearing was to be held in November, but subject's commander notified CMG in September that subject ETS'd in June.
728	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)		Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male					Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense.									Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Counseling (LDC); Notes: Victim reported that one year ago, Subject touched her without consent. Insufficient evidence to prosecute. Counseling.
729	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge						Member Retained		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her inner thigh and buttocks while doing checks in a vehicle. At an administrative separation board, the Subject was retained.
730	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						Member Retained		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her groin area, attempted to force her to touch his penis and intentionally exposed his genitalia to her. An administrative board recommended retention, CG approved retaining the member.
731	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Male	Army	E-3	Female	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense		Failure to obey order or regulation (Art. 92)		Article 15 Acquittal				Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched him inappropriately while working kitchen detail. Victim received an article 15 for violating a regulation, was found not guilty.
732	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial				Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject sexually assaulted her after she took consent away during the event. Victim declined to participate in the OM and charges were withdrawn and dismissed by the CA prior to findings.
733	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						General		Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her breast. Subject was administratively separated for ASC and other misconduct.

7. Unrestricted Report Sexual Assault Case Synopses

No	Most Serious Sexual Assault Alleged on Subject's Investigated For	Incident Location	Victim's Affiliation	Victim's Pay Grade	Victim's Gender	Subject's Affiliation	Subject's Pay Grade	Subject's Gender	Subject: Prior Investigated on for Sexual Assault?	Subject: Moral Waiver Access on?	Subject Referral Type	Quarter Disposition Completed	Case Disposition	Most Serious Sexual Assault Offense Charged	Most Serious Other Offense Charged	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Reason Charges Dismissed at Article 15 Hearing if Applicable	Most Serious Offense Convicted	Administrative Discharge Type	Must Register as Sex Offender	Adverse Use	Case Synopsis Note
734	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-4	Male				Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None	Both Victim and Subject		Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-3; Extra Duty: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim states subject sexually assaulted him while sleeping at the armory. Subject was given an Article 15 and reduced to rank of E-3. Subject has bar to reenlist in record and ETGed 26 Sept 2022.
735	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						General	Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject wrongfully took photographs of her private area without consent. Subject was administratively separated.	
736	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-7	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Other Adverse Administrative Action							Unknown	Adverse Administration Action Type: Letter of Reprimand (LOR); Notes: Victim alleges the subject slapped him on the buttocks prior to taking off in a helicopter. Subject received a permanently fixed GDMOR.	
737	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-5	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Acquitted			Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject pulled her pants down, touched her vulva over her underwear and then penetrated her while he held her down. At a GCM, the subject was acquitted of all charges.	
738	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Convicted	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	General	Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: None; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 0; Confinement (Months): 0; Confinement (Days): 4; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges abusive sexual contact by multiple subjects. Subject pled guilty at a Summary court martial to ASC.	
739	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	Poland	Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-2	Female	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						General	Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges they went to a restaurant and ran into the Subject. Subject touched their breasts. Subject was administratively separated for ASC.	
740	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	South Korea	Army	E-3	Female	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					Offender is Unknown								Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by an unknown Subject.	
741	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General	Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-2; Extra Duty: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject bit his nipple. Subject received an article 15 and admin sep for ASC.	
742a	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male					Offender is Unknown									Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by an unknown Subject.
742b	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-3	Female	Army	E-4	Male	Yes	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Convicted	General Article Offense (Art. 134)	Yes	Unknown	Courts-Martial discharge: DD - Dishonorable Discharge; Confinement: Yes; Confinement Type: Less Than Life; Confinement (Years): 1; Confinement (Months): 3; Confinement (Days): 25; Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Hard Labor: No; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched her buttocks and then after she fell asleep, he sexually assaulted her. Subject was already pending CM for sexual abuse of a child and wrongful viewing of pornography. Subject submitted and offer to plea guilty to certain charges so long as the CA did not proceed in prosecution of this case. Subject was found guilty of Article 134 (wrongfully viewing/possessing CP). He received 480 days of confinement, reduction to E1 and a DD.	
743	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	Multiple Victims	Multiple Victims - Male	Army	E-1	Female	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative discharge for non-sexual assault offense						Uncharacterized	Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges unwanted contact by the Subject. Subject was administratively separated for sexual harassment with an uncharacterized discharge.	
744	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						General	Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject grabbed her breast. Subject was administratively separated for ASC.	
745	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Administrative Discharge						Member Retained	Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the subject touched her vulva and breast. Administrative separation was initiated against the subject for ASC. It was withdrawn.	
746	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	O-1	Female	Army	O-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q2 (January-March)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General	Both Victim and Subject	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victim alleges that she went out to a bar with the Subject and others. While out, the Subject touched her back and buttocks multiple times. Subject received a GO article 15 and an officer elimination for ASC.	
747	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	E-4	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Acquitted			Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges sexual assault by the Subject. At a GCM, the Subject was found not guilty of all specifications.	
748	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	SOUTH KOREA	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)			Discharge or Resignation in Lieu of Courts-Martial			Unknown	Notes: Victim allege Sexual assault by the Subject. Charges were referred against the Subject for sexual assault, assault, and extramarital conduct. Subject submitted a Chapter 10 that was approved with an OTH.	
749	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	South Korea	Army	E-2	Female	Army	E-3	Male	No	No	Other	Q1 (October-December)	Administrative Discharge						General	Unknown	Notes: Victim alleges the Subject went into her room and grabbed her buttocks. Due to victim declining to participate, the Subject was administratively separated.	
750	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Male	Army	E-1	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Other Adverse Administrative Action							Unknown	Adverse Administration Action Type: Other; Notes: Victim alleges the Subject touched their buttocks. Subject is in confinement at the JCYT, disposition handled through inmate disciplinary board.	
751	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-2	Multiple Victims - Male	Army	E-2	Male	No	No	Other	Q3 (April-June)	Non-Judicial Punishment	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)			Article 15 Punishment Imposed		None	Unknown	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: No; Fine: No; Restriction: No; Reduction in rank: Yes; Pay Grade Reduced To: E-1; Extra Duty: No; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Victims alleges the Subject touched their buttocks. Subject received an article 15 for ASC. Found guilty. Red to E1; oral reprimand.	
752	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	GERMANY	Army	E-4	Male	Army	E-3	Male					Administrative Discharge						General	Involved but not specified	Notes: Victim reported unwanted touch. Admin Sep with general discharge.	
753	Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	Army	E-1	Multiple Victims - Female	Army	E-4	Male	No	No	Other	Q4 (July-September)	Administrative Discharge						Uncharacterized	Unknown	Notes: Multiple victims allege the Subject touched them in a sexual manner. Subject was separated for abusive sexual contact.	
754	Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	UNITED STATES	N/A	US Civilian	Female	Army	E-4	Male					Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense			Adultery (Art. 134-2)	Article 15 Punishment Imposed		General	Involved but not specified	Forfeiture of Pay and Allowances: Yes; Fine: No; Restriction: Yes; Restriction Limit: Installation; Restriction Length (Days): 45; Reduction in rank: No; Extra Duty: Yes; Extra Duty (Days): 45; Correctional Custody (NJP Only): No; Notes: Civilian Victim reported that two months ago, Subject had sexual intercourse with her when she was too intoxicated to consent at a unit party off post. Insufficient evidence to prosecute and no probable cause. NJP and Admin Sep.	



## 8. Retaliation Case Synopses

No.	Program Responsible for Investigating Retaliation Allegation(s)	Nature of Allegations Investigated for the Reporter of Retaliation	UCMJ Criminal Act for a Retaliatory Purpose in Connection with an Alleged Sex-Related Offense	Reporter Type	Reporter Affiliation	Reporter Pay Grade	Reporter Gender	Retaliator Type	Retaliator Affiliation	Retaliator Pay Grade	Retaliator Gender	CMG or Command Action Regarding Alleged Retaliation Case	Findings of the Retaliation Investigation	Were the Results Provided to the Reporter?	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Narrative/Case Synopsis Notes
1	Army Chain of Command	Reprisal Actions	Retaliation for Reported Sexual Offenses Art. 132	Military	Army	E-4	Male	Military	Army	O-3	Male	No Action Taken	Allegations unsubstantiated based on administrative investigations	Yes	N/A	Victim, who is also the Subject in a report of sexual assault, reported that his company commander retaliated against him by initiating an administrative separation. Investigation unfounded allegation as Victim was being separated for reasons unrelated to his report of sexual assault.
2	Army Chain of Command	Reprisal Actions	Retaliation for Reported Sexual Offenses Art. 132	Military	Army	E-6	Male	Military	Army	E-9	Male	No Action Taken	Allegations unsubstantiated based on administrative investigations	Yes	N/A	Two Soldiers accused each other of a sexual assault. Victim, who was also a Subject in a sexual assault report, reported that the Battalion SGM should not have moved him to a new battalion, but instead should have moved the other person involved in the dual report of sexual assault. Allegation unfounded by investigation.
3	Army Chain of Command	Ostracism	Other	Military	Army	E-4	Female	Military	Army	E-4	Female	No Action Taken	Allegations unsubstantiated based on administrative investigations	Yes	N/A	Victim reported that her peer, female Soldier, started a group text chat with other members of platoon that excluded victim and discussed the report. Investigation of all phones found that no group chat existed and that the Survivor had not been excluded from any platoon, section or unit events or meetings.
4	Army Chain of Command	Ostracism	Other	Military	Army	E-3	Female	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No Action Taken	Allegations unsubstantiated based on administrative investigations	Yes	N/A	Victim reported that all the members of her platoon ostracized her after she reported a sexual assault. Victim requested transfer to another platoon during investigation and request was granted.
5	Army IG	Reprisal Actions	Other	Military	Army	E-3	Female	Military	Army	O-6	Male	No Action Taken	Allegations unsubstantiated based on administrative investigations	Yes	N/A	Victim's report that the Brigade Commander downgraded victim's award because victim did not request open door meeting with commander to discuss a report of sexual assault was unfounded by IG investigation.

## **Appendix A: Glossary of Acronyms**

1SG: First Sergeant

24/7: 24 hours a day, 7 days a week

ACCA: Army Court of Criminal Appeals

ACOM: Army Command (i.e., FORSCOM, TRADOC, AMC, and AFC)

AD SEP/ADMIN SEP: Administrative Separation

AFC: U.S. Army Futures Command

AGR: Active Guard and Reserve

AIT: Advanced Individual Training

ALARACT: All Army Activities Message

ALERTS: Army Law Enforcement Reporting and Tracking System

AMC: U.S. Army Materiel Command

APF: Army Profession Forum

APS: Army People Strategy

APY: Academic Program Year

AR: Army Regulation

ARCENT: U.S. Army Central

ARCYBER: U.S. Army Cyber Command

ARNG: Army National Guard

ARNORTH: U.S. Army North

ARSOUTH: U.S. Army South

ASA M&RA: Assistant Secretary of the Army for Manpower and Reserve Affairs

ASC: Abusive Sexual Contact

ASCC: Army Service Component Command (e.g., USARPAC, USAREUR-AF)

ATEC: U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command

AWC: Army War College

BCD: Bad Conduct Discharge

BCT: Brigade Combat Team

BLC: Basic Leader Course

BOI: Board Of Inquiry

BOLC: Basic Officer Leader Course

C2A2: Command Climate Assessment Activities

CAI: Combat Areas of Interest  
CAP: Command Assessment Program  
CAT: Cohesion Assessment Team  
CATCH: Catch a Serial Offender Program  
CCIR: Commander's Critical Information Requirements  
CDC: Centers for Disease Control  
CEU: Continuing Education Unit  
CG: Commanding General  
CID: U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command  
CM: Court Martial  
CMG: Case Management Group  
CNA: Center for Naval Analysis  
COL: Colonel (O6)  
CONUS: Continental United States  
CPO: Civilian Protective Order  
CQ: Charge of Quarters  
CR2C: Commander's Ready and Resilient Council  
CSA: Chief of Staff of the Army  
CSM: Command Sergeant Major  
DA: Department of the Army  
DAIG: Department of the Army Inspector General  
DCAP: Defense Counsel Assistance Program  
DCS, G-1: Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel  
DCS, G-9: Deputy Chief of Staff for Installations  
DD: Dishonorable Discharge  
D-DEX: Defense law enforcement data exchange, a system that uses the Law Enforcement Information Exchange (LInX) technology to share criminal justice records among Department of Defense (DoD) law enforcement agencies and other LInX regions and the National Data Exchange (N-DEX) system.  
DFSC: Defense Forensic Science Center  
DoD: Department of Defense  
DoDIG: Department of Defense Inspector General  
DoJ: Department of Justice

DPRR: Deputy Chief of Staff (DCS), G:9, Directorate of Prevention, Resilience and Readiness (formerly DCS, G-1, Army Resilience Directorate)

DRU: Direct Reporting Unit (e.g., MEDCOM, USMA, INSCOM)

D-SAACP: Department of Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program

DSAID: Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database

DV: Domestic Violence

DVVRP: Domestic Violence Victim Representation Program

E-1: Private (Recruit)

E-2: Private

E-3: Private First Class

E-4: Specialist

E-5: Sergeant

E-6: Staff Sergeant

E-7: Sergeant First Class

E-8: Master Sergeant

E-9: Sergeant Major

EEO: Equal Employment Opportunity

EO: Equal Opportunity

ET: Expedited Transfer

ETS: Expiration of Term of Service

EXORD: Execution Order

FBI: Federal Bureau of Investigation

FF: Forfeiture (of pay)

FG: Field Grade (Article 15)

FH: Field Hospital

FHIRC: Fort Hood Independent Review Committee

FOB: Forward Operating Base

FORSCOM: U.S. Army Forces Command

FTR: Failure to Repair

FY: Fiscal Year

FYDP: Future Years Defense Program

GCM: General Court-Martial

GCMCA: General Court-Martial Convening Authority

GEN: General (Discharge)  
GO: General Officer  
GOMOR: General Officer Memorandum of Reprimand  
GOSCA: General Officer Show Cause Authority  
GTA: Graphic Training Aid  
HIP-R2P: Holistic Integrated Prevention-Risk Reduction Program  
HQDA: Headquarters, Department of the Army  
HRC: U.S. Army Human Resources Command  
HRRT: High-Risk Response Team (HRRT)  
ICRS: Integrated Case Reporting System  
IDA: Institute for Defense Analyses  
IDT: Inactive Duty Training  
IET: Initial Entry Training  
IG: Inspector General  
INSCOM: U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command  
I-PAG: Integrated Prevention Advisory Group  
IPD: HQDA Integrated Prevention Division  
IRC: DoD Independent Review Committee  
IVP: Injury & Violence Prevention  
JAG: Judge Advocate General  
JAGC: Judge Advocate General's Corps  
JLWG: Junior Leader Working Group  
KBNT: Known but not titled  
KSA: Knowledge, Skills, and Abilities  
LAA: Legal Assistance Attorney  
LInX: Law Enforcement Information Exchange  
LoA: Letter of Admonition  
LoC: Letter of Counseling  
LoD: Line of Duty  
LoR: Letter of Reprimand  
LSTC: Lead Special Trial Counsel  
LTC: Lieutenant Colonel (O-5)  
MAJ: Major (O-4)

MCIO: Military Criminal Investigative Organization  
MDW: Military District of Washington  
MEB: Medical Evaluation Board  
MEDCOM: U.S. Army Medical Command  
MICP: Manager Internal Control Program  
MJR: Military Justice Redesign  
MJRP: Military Justice Review Panel  
MOA: Memorandum of Agreement  
MoE: Measures of Effectiveness  
MOS: Military Occupational Specialty  
MOU: Memorandum of Understanding  
MP: Military Police  
MPO: Military Protective Order  
MTF: Military Treatment Facility  
NCIC: National Crime Information Center  
NCIS: Naval Criminal Investigative Service  
NCO: Non-commissioned Officer  
NCOER: Non-commissioned Officer Evaluation Report  
NDAA: National Defense Authorization Act  
N-DEx: National Data Exchange  
NG: National Guard or Not Guilty  
NJP: Non-Judicial Punishment administered under the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ)  
NOVA: National Organization for Victim Assistance  
NSVRC: National Sexual Violence Resource Center  
O-1: Second Lieutenant/2LT  
O-2: First Lieutenant/1LT  
O-3: Captain/CPT  
O-4: Major/MAJ  
O-5: Lieutenant Colonel/LTC  
O-6: Colonel/COL  
OCI: Office of Criminal Investigation  
OCONUS: Outside the Continental United States

OER: Officer Evaluation Report  
OIP: Organizational Inspection Program  
OPMG: Office of the Provost Marshal General  
OSD: Office of the Secretary of Defense  
OSIE: Onsite Installation Evaluation  
OSTC: Office of Special Trial Counsel  
OTH: Other Than Honorable (Discharge)  
OTJAG: Office of The Judge Advocate General  
P/N-P: Prosecute/non-prosecute decision date  
PAMT: Prevention Activity Monitoring Tool  
PC: Probable cause  
PCS: Permanent Change of Station  
PEB: Physical Evaluation Board  
PFAT: People First Assessment Team  
PFC: Private First Class/E-3  
PFTF: People First Task Force  
PH: Preliminary hearing  
PIF: SHARP Program Improvement Forum  
PME: Professional Military Education  
PMG: Provost Marshal General  
POAM: Plan of Action and Milestones  
POM: Program Objective Memorandum  
PPoA: Prevention Plan of Action  
PTSD: Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder  
QSART: Quarterly Sexual Assault Response Team Meeting  
R2PC: Ready & Resilient Performance Center  
RAND: a nonprofit institution that provides objective research services and public policy analysis  
RCC: Rape Crisis Center  
RILO: Resignation (or Retirement) in Lieu of (Court-Martial)  
RMIC: U.S. Army Risk Management Internal Controls  
SA/SH: Sexual Assault/Sexual Harassment  
SAAPM: Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month



SABH: Sexual Assault Behavioral Health  
SACC: Sexual Assault Care Coordinator  
SACP: Sexual Assault Clinical Provider  
SAFE: Sexual Assault Forensic Examination  
SAI: Sexual Assault Investigator  
SAMD: Sexual Assault Medical Director  
SAMFE: Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiner  
SAMMO: Sexual Assault Medical Management Office  
SANE: Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner  
SAPR: Sexual Assault Prevention and Response  
SAPRO: Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Office  
SARB: Sexual Assault Review Board  
SARC: Sexual Assault Response Coordinator  
SART: Sexual Assault Response Team  
SAV: Staff Assistance Visit  
SCM: Summary Court-Martial  
SES: Senior Executive Service  
SHARP: Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention  
SHARP-ART: SHARP Annual Refresher Training  
SIR: Serious Incident Report  
SJA: Staff Judge Advocate  
SM: Service member  
SMDC: U.S. Army Space and Missile Defense Command  
SME: Subject Matter Expert  
SMS: Strategic Management System  
SPARX: Sexual assault prevention and response training  
SPC: Specialist/E-4  
SPCM: Special Court-Martial  
SPCMCA: Special Court-Martial Convening Authority  
SVC: Special Victims' Counsel  
SVCC: Special Victim Capability Course  
SVI: Special Victim Investigator  
SVP: Special Victim Prosecutor

SVPN: Special Victim Prosecutor NCO  
SVWL: Special Victim Witness Liaison  
TCAP: Trial Counsel Assistance Program  
TDS: Trial Defense Service  
TDY: Temporary Duty/Temporary Duty Station  
TF: Total Forfeiture (of pay)  
TIMS: This Is My Squad  
TJAG: The Judge Advocate General  
TJAGLCS: The Judge Advocate General's Legal Center and School  
TRADOC: U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command  
TSP: Training Support Package  
UCMJ: Uniform Code of Military Justice  
UNCHAR – Uncharacterized (Discharge)  
UOTHC: Under Other Than Honorable Conditions (discharge)  
USACE: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
USACIL: U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory  
USAMPS: U.S. Army Military Police School  
USAR: U.S. Army Reserve  
USARC: U.S. Army Reserve Command  
USAREUR:AF: U.S. Army Europe and Africa  
USARPAC: U.S. Army Pacific Command  
USASOC: U.S. Army Special Operations Command  
USD (P&R): Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness  
USMA: United States Military Academy  
VA: Victim Advocate  
VLC: Victims' Legal Counsel  
VR: Victim Representative  
VTC: Video-teleconference  
VWAP: Victim/Witness Assistance Program  
VWL: Victim Witness Liaison  
WGR: Workplace and Gender Relations Survey  
WoFR: Withdrawal of Federal Recognition

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## Enclosure 2: Department of the Navy






THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY  
WASHINGTON DC 20350-1000

April 3, 2024

INFO MEMO

**FOR:** UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (PERSONNEL AND READINESS)

**FROM:** Carlos Del Toro, Secretary of the Navy 

**SUBJECT:** Fiscal Year 2023 Department of Defense Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military

- **Purpose.** In response to your request, please see attached responses from the Department of the Navy (DON), United States Navy (USN), and United States Marine Corps (USMC) to the Fiscal Year (FY) 2023 Department of Defense Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military.
- The DON is dedicated to advancing and strengthening efforts to prevent and respond to sexual assault and sexual harassment through various means, including training and professional development, impactful policy design and evidence-informed prevention approaches.
- The DON addressed interpersonal and self-directed violence in FY 2023 through several key efforts: Preparing for full operational capacity of the Office of Special Trial Counsel, supporting considerable growth in the DON's highly qualified prevention workforce, equipping our leaders with modernized and evidence informed tools to build healthy cultures and climates, and institutionalizing policies that remove barriers to reporting and foster help-seeking for survivors.
  - In FY 2023, there were 1,942 reports of sexual assault in the USN, representing a 5.0% decrease from the previous year (2,052 in FY 2022).
  - In FY 2023, the USMC received 1,228 reports of sexual assault, representing a 1.0% decrease from the previous year (1,244 in FY 2022).
- The Secretary of the Navy, the Chief of Naval Operations, and the Commandant of the Marine Corps work collaboratively and with shared priority to eliminate sexual violence throughout the Department.

**Attachments:**

Tab A1 – FY2023 Annual report on Sexual Assault in the Military Executive Summary: DON

Tab A2 – FY2023 Annual report on Sexual Assault in the Military Executive Summary: Navy

Tab A3 – FY 2023 Annual report on Sexual Assault in the Military Executive Summary: USMC

TAB B – Coordination Page



## FY 2023 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military Executive Summary: Department of the Navy

The Department of the Navy (DON) is dedicated to advancing sexual assault and sexual harassment prevention and response efforts through training and professional development, impactful policy design, applied data analytics, military justice reform, and evidence-informed prevention approaches. The DON aims to leverage these efforts to reduce the prevalence of sexual violence and increase help-seeking behavior among Sailors and Marines.

The DON is addressing these goals, in part, by implementing force-wide reforms to address interpersonal and self-directed violence, as outlined by approved recommendations of the Independent Review Commission on Sexual Assault in the Military (IRC) and the reforms contained within recurring National Defense Authorization Acts. In FY23, critical DON implementation activities focused on hiring and training a dedicated and full-time prevention workforce, enhancing prevention knowledge and skills among leaders at all levels, and improving trust in the military justice system by preparing for the launch of the Office of Special Trial Counsel.

The DON recognizes that environments that are permissive of sexual harassment, gender discrimination and workplace hostility pose a higher risk for destructive outcomes, including an enhanced risk of sexual assault. As such, DON is focused on tools that can support commanders in creating healthy climates that reduce harmful behaviors and amplify critical aspects of performance such as communication, trust, collaboration, and teamwork. In addition to enhancing the resilience of Sailors and Marines, these initiatives are critical to supporting increased connection and promoting an inclusive, healthy, and ready force.

### ***Advancing and modernizing leadership skill set***

- **Healthy Climates Competencies:** The DON partnered with the Center for Naval Analyses (CNA) to identify the knowledge, skills, and abilities needed by mid-grade and enlisted leaders to promote a healthy workplace climate. The DON has used CNA findings to form a research-based leadership tool that optimally addresses the establishment of healthy climates and has shared this tool with Navy and USMC partners. These efforts align with the DON's mission to strengthen leaders' prevention competencies and to provide tools to preserve workplace environments that eliminate concerning behaviors associated with increased risk for sexual violence.
- **Cyber Harassment:** The DON developed and launched a cyberharassment learning module to provide leaders with the necessary skills to promote digital and technological safety, enabling them to hold accountable those who engage in cyber harassment and tech-enabled abuse. In addition to ensuring wide accessibility and engagement, these efforts align with the modernization of prevention strategies aimed at addressing technology-facilitated sexual violence. Furthermore, they directly target the deficiencies highlighted in IRC findings which indicate that senior leaders lack knowledge and skills regarding how social media platforms (and other technologies) are utilized by younger service members to cause harm.



- **Women, Peace, and Security:** In June 2023, the DON conducted a three-day training course on Operationalizing Women, Peace, and Security, aimed at training gender advisors and gender focal points throughout the Navy and Marine Corps. This gender advisor training program, utilized by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), has previously demonstrated success in reducing sexual violence. The DON's long-term strategy entails continuing bi-annual training sessions to enhance the DON's gender advisor program fleetwide, thereby increasing the number of gender advisors and gender focal points and reducing the prevalence of sexual violence.

### ***Military Justice Reform***

- **Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS):** The DON has established a solid foundation for substantial reform in the investigation of sexual harassment allegations and the accountability of offenders. A dedicated platform for sexual harassment investigations has been developed by developing a dedicated cadre of investigators within NCIS. To support this mission, NCIS has expanded its workforce by hiring over 265 full-time equivalent employees (FTEs) to ensure a global response capability across field office locations and fleet concentration areas.
- **Office of the Special Trial Counsel (OSTC):** The DON reached Full Operational Capacity for its OSTC on 28 December 2023. The overarching goal is to enhance overall trust in the Department of the Navy's military justice process, emphasizing its commitment to protecting the legal rights of all Sailors and Marines, regardless of whether they are accused of an offense or are victims. To ensure the attainment of this goal, the DON has established a Military Justice Reform working group tasked with developing an evaluation plan to assess the performance and impact of OSTC and Military Justice Reform initiatives.

### ***Workforce Professionalization***

**Integrated Primary Prevention Workforces (IPPW):** The DON is proactively preventing harmful behavior by establishing a dedicated and qualified workforce with specialized prevention knowledge. These individuals will play a crucial role in both enhancing prevention capabilities and supporting command efforts to identify and implement tailored integrated prevention strategies. To date, 168 prevention personnel have been hired across strategic, operational, and tactical echelons of command.

### ***Promulgation of Key Policies***

**“Support Services for Victims of Sexual Harassment”:** Over the last two years the DON has promulgated several important policies to improve response to formal reports of sexual harassment and better support victims who make reports of sexual assault. In June of 2023, the Secretary of the Navy signed the policy for

“Support Services for Victims of Sexual Harassment” which expanded available support services for victims of sexual harassment. Uniformed military personnel who experience sexual harassment are eligible to receive the range of support options available to victims of sexual assault through the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program.

**DON Integrated Prevention policy:** To reinforce the Integrated Primary Prevention workforce, the Secretary of the Navy signed an interim Integrated Prevention policy in November 2022. This policy established and implemented core elements of a DON integrated primary prevention system, outlining requirements for programs and services aimed at preventing specific self-directed harm and prohibited abusive or harmful acts, as defined.

In FY23, the United States Navy and the United States Marine Corps also made significant progress in advancing sexual assault prevention and response as summarized below.

### **United States Navy Efforts**

In FY23, there were 1,942 reports of sexual assault in the Navy, representing a 5.0% decrease from FY22 (2,052)

The Navy has prioritized the ongoing development of the infrastructure of a broad-reaching movement entitled Navy’s Culture of Excellence (COE). Through these efforts, the Navy aims to uphold the expectation that every member of the Navy total force will uphold an environment of dignity, respect, and trust. By adhering to standards of professional behavior and embracing the COE principles, the Navy seeks to cultivate and sustain a culture of mutual respect essential for fostering healthy command climates." The Navy uses COE as a platform to bolster its Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program to advance the development of healthy unit climates to enhance unit connectedness, cohesion, inclusivity, and reduce risk factors that propagate toxic work environments, sexual harassment and sexual assault, and self- and other-directed harm. Concrete actions were centered on revising standards and measures that simplify, streamline, and align how they develop their people, leaders, and teams.

The Navy is enhancing its primary prevention initiatives by establishing a skilled prevention workforce and further professionalizing their sexual assault response workforce to increase victim reporting, support, recovery, resiliency, and reintegration. Additionally, the Navy is continuously refining victim advocacy and support, investigative, and accountability capabilities through the provision of readily available high-quality support services and the implementation of process improvement protocols. These protocols assess response capabilities and ensure effective implementation.

Navy SAPR stakeholders have continued to explore new methodologies to measure, analyze, and assess prevention and response processes and procedures to limit destructive behaviors, including sexual assault, and to enhance the effectiveness of response protocols for those Sailors needing assistance. Short surveys are currently used to receive feedback on and assess victim support from SARCs/VAs and VLC as well as determine the effectiveness of SAPR General Military Training (GMT). Expansion of these tools and the resultant changes to various programs are vital to improving the COE.

### **United States Marine Corps Efforts**

In FY23, the Marine Corps received 1,228 reports of sexual assault, representing a 1.0% decrease from FY22 (1,244).

The Marine Corps is advancing Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) program efforts through continuing education, training, professional development, data analysis, program evaluation, and the use of research-informed prevention initiatives.

The Marine Corps employs a public health approach to prevention, focused on ensuring the health, safety, and well-being of the entire Marine Corps community. These efforts aim to strengthen protective factors that reduce the likelihood individuals will experience harmful behaviors. In addition, prevention education initiatives emphasize the crucial role of connectedness, social support, and healthy relationships as protective factors against child abuse, domestic abuse, hazing, sexual violence, substance abuse, youth violence, and suicide-related behavior. Prevention training targets skill-building to equip Marines and their families to cope with stressors before they become overwhelming by building problem-solving, coping, anger management, and healthy relationship skills.

The Marine Corps has several prevention initiatives in progress that align with the Marine Corps Total Fitness Strategy. These include collaborating with Safety Division, Lejeune Leadership Institute, and the Chaplain of the Marine Corps to strengthen Total Force Fitness (physical, mental, social, and spiritual fitness). The Marine Corps Total Fitness Strategy includes building an integrated prevention system which streamlines resources and promotes positive behaviors.

The Marine Corps uses identified best practices in the public health sphere at numerous locations. Several milestones were accomplished in the arena of sexual assault prevention efforts to include:

- A SAPR Data Dashboard released to leaders across the Marine Corps for the use of data to inform prevention
- Entry-level training updates to introduce the concept of the Continuum of Harm
- Modernized SAPR annual training reflecting the evolving roles and responsibilities of Marines as their careers progress
- Revised Commandant's Combined Commandership Course (Cornerstone) professional military education (PME) to improve prevention, response, and postvention education
- Developed SAPR brief tailored to spouses
- SAPR training to TECOM leadership, Victims' Legal Counsel, Victim Witness Assistance Program, and Recovery Care Coordinator personnel during their annual training events
- Continued IRC SAPR Workforce Hiring with embedded staff to serve as staff advisors to commanders on sexual assault prevention and response
- Institutionalize No Wrong Door and Warm Handoffs among SAPR, Equal Opportunity, Family Advocacy Program, and other victim services.
- Updated SAPR Victim Advocacy training

## **FY 2023 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military Executive Summary: Navy**

The Navy's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program reflects the force-wide commitment to advancing the Navy's Culture of Excellence (COE) by building great people, leaders, and teams, and not tolerating, condoning, or ignoring sexual assault. People, leaders, and teams drive healthy unit climates to enhance unit connectedness, cohesion, and inclusivity, and reduce risk factors that propagate toxic work environments, sexual harassment and sexual assault, and self- and other-directed harm.

The Navy's COE ensures every member of the Navy Team has the opportunity to become Forged by the Sea: becoming the best version of themselves and doing the most valuable work of their lives alongside people they trust and respect. Through the COE, the Navy deliberately builds upon the strength and resilience of our people focusing on their mind, body, and spirit, and providing them leaders who are not evaluated simply by the outcomes they achieve, but also by the culture and teams they build in delivering those outcomes.

The Navy advances our culture and cements a strong foundation to support mission readiness by revising standards and measures that simplify, streamline, and align how we develop our people, leaders, and teams. The Navy's culture furthers the unmatched advantage of the American Sailor, preparing warfighting teams to dominate in combat, and out-perform any potential adversary, because of how we act, think, solve problems, and innovate.

The Navy is also developing and implementing primary prevention initiatives by creating a skilled prevention workforce and further professionalizing our sexual assault response workforce to increase victim reporting, support, recovery, resiliency, and reintegration. The Navy continues to refine its victim advocacy and support capabilities, as well as its investigative and accountability components through readily available, high-quality support services and process improvement protocols. SAPR personnel remain fully available to Sailors world-wide to address victim physical, mental, and emotional well-being, strengthen resilience, encourage reporting, and support victim recovery. These resources include Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARC), civilian and military Victim Advocates (VA), Deployed Resiliency Counselors (DRC), Victims' Legal Counsel (VLC), Chaplains, and medical and mental health providers. SAPR personnel and stakeholders work collaboratively to direct response system coordination, ensure victim safety, facilitate access to restorative services and referrals, and ensure appropriate accountability throughout the Navy's multi-tiered Navy response system.

The Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) continued its efforts to ensure all special agents and investigators are highly trained and responsive to allegations of sexual assault. This effort, along with sustained collaboration with Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution (SVIP) personnel and VLC, is crucial for a holistic approach to sexual assault investigations. The overarching goal is to encourage

victim participation without subjecting those who come forward to re-victimization. The Navy Office of the Judge Advocate General (OJAG) and VLC Program also improved the quality of legal support for victims of sexual assault through the addition of skilled personnel and an expansion of training courses.

In Fiscal Year (FY) 23, the Navy Office of Special Trial Counsel (OSTC) accomplished all statutory, Secretary of Defense (SECDEF), and Secretary of the Navy (SECNAV) requirements to achieve Full Operational Capability (FOC). Due to the steps taken in FY23, the OSTC is ready to exercise exclusive prosecutorial authority over covered offenses. The development, manning, and establishment of facilities for OSTC, both at headquarters (HQ) and at regional offices throughout the Fleet, supports significant changes to the military justice system and complies with the requirements in the FY22 and FY23 National Defense Authorization Acts (NDAA).

Additionally, Navy SAPR stakeholders have continued to explore new methodologies to measure, analyze, and assess prevention and response processes to limit destructive behaviors, including sexual assault, and to enhance the effectiveness of response protocols for those Sailors needing assistance. Short surveys are currently used to receive feedback on and assess victim support from SARCs/VAs and VLCs, as well as determine the effectiveness of SAPR General Military Training (GMT). Expansion of these tools and the resultant changes to various programs are vital to improving the COE.

The Navy's efforts in FY23 reinforce the expectation that every member of the Navy will uphold an environment of dignity, respect, and trust. Adhering to standards of professional behavior and implementing the COE will foster and sustain an environment of mutual respect that is vital to establishing a culture that drives healthy command climates.

**1. Goal 1—Prevention: “institutionalize evidenced-based, informed prevention practice and policies across the Department so that all Military Service members are treated with dignity and respect, and have the knowledge, tools, and support needed to prevent sexual assaults.”**

**1.1 Strategic Summary:** Summarize your efforts to achieve the Prevention goal. In this strategic summary, include significant updates and/or force-wide changes and/or initiatives begun or completed by your Military Service/NGB in FY 2023. As applicable, include significant updates to regulations, policies, procedures, and/or processes; training and credentialing of prevention professionals (e.g., continuing education and professional development), how the effectiveness of prevention training is being evaluated (e.g., monitoring outputs/outcomes); prevention resource capabilities and/or shortfalls; and ongoing prevention collaboration efforts, capabilities, and activities. There is no need to repeat prior Annual Report submissions or address each of the examples above if these processes have remained largely the same as in previous years or when addressed in your responses to questions 1.2 through 1.4 below. **(Prevention Plan of Action 2.0 (May 27, 2022) / Secretary of Defense**

**(SecDef) Memorandum, “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault in the Military,” (September 1, 2022) / Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (OUSD(P&R)) Memorandum, “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault in the Military,” (April 26, 2023) / OUSD(P&R) Memorandum, “Execution of the Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention Plan of Action,” (April 26, 2019) / 2019-2023 DoD Prevention Plan of Action (April 2019) / SecDef Memorandum, “Immediate Actions to Counter Sexual Assault and Harassment and the Establishment of a 90-Day Independent Review Commission on Sexual Assault in the Military,” (February 26, 2021) / OUSD(P&R) Memorandum, “Implementation of Immediate Actions to Counter Sexual Assault and Harassment in the Military,” (March 22, 2021) / SecDef Memorandum, “Department of Defense Actions and Implementation Guidance to Address Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment in the Military,” (July 2, 2021) / SecDef Memorandum, “Commencing DoD Actions and Implementation to Address Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment in the Military: Independent Review Commission Recommendation-Implementation Roadmap,” (September 22, 2021))**

The Navy continued several prevention efforts in FY23. One such effort was the continued establishment of a dedicated Integrated Primary Prevention Workforce (IPPW) with a phased hiring approach through FY28 to ensure infrastructure is in place across the Force. The IPPW is comprised of civilian employees (Non-Appropriated Fund (NAF) and Appropriated Fund (APF)) located at Navy Echelons I-IV across the Chief of Naval Operations (OPNAV) Navy Culture and Force Resilience Office (N17), Commander Naval Installations Command (CNIC), Navy Fleets, and Type Commanders (TYCOM). IPPW hires were prioritized to include strategic, operational, and tactical positions for testing the Navy Proof of Concept at specific installations. This allowed for early assessment of effectiveness. Proof of Concept locations were identified to maximize collaboration with Fleet and TYCOM HQ. Along with priority for Proof of Concept locations, the Navy selected additional IPPW positions to ensure fully manned strategic and operational levels and focus on areas with prior risk identified through onsite installation evaluation (OSIE) visits.

During FY23, ongoing collaboration with key stakeholders clarified the roles and responsibilities of the IPPW, created clear command and control processes, and identified optimal staffing allocation. Additionally, position descriptions for the full IPPW cadre were developed and classified through CNIC HQ. The current hiring status of the IPPW is as follows:

**Strategic Level:**

- 3/5 prevention staff for OPNAV N17 (Echelon 1) for the Navy prevention policy, resourcing, coordination and oversight.
- 5/5 prevention staff at CNIC HQ (Echelon 2) for implementing prevention guidance, training requirements, and oversight.



Operational Level:

- 7/10 Regional Integrated Prevention Coordinators (IPC) to build the local prevention leadership structure and assess installations for readiness of IPPW implementation.

Tactical Level:

- 4/4 Embedded Integrated Prevention Coordinator (EIPC) Supervisors to support hiring, training, and management of the EIPCs
- 33/44 EIPCs that deploy with Aircraft Carriers (CVN) and Large Deck Amphibious Assault vessels (LHA/LHD).

Initial implementation of Navy Proof of Concept includes full vertical and horizontal prevention workforce infrastructure at selected locations to allow for early assessment of operational and administrative control effectiveness and to identify any adjustments needed. The Proof of Concept locations are:

- Metro San Diego, CA (Naval Base (NB) San Diego, NB Coronado, Naval Amphibious Base (NAB) Coronado, Naval Air Station (NAS) North Island, and NB Point Loma)
- Tri-base Jacksonville, FL (Naval Submarine Base (NSB) Kings Bay, NAS Jacksonville, and Naval Station (NS) Mayport)
- NAS Pensacola, FL
- Naval Support Activity (NSA) Naples, Italy
- NS Rota, Spain

During the Proof of Concept phase, additional IPPW billets will be placed at the following locations deemed high interest: NS Norfolk, NSA Hampton Roads, and Naval Weapons Station (NWS) Yorktown and Newport News Naval Shipyard.

Over the last year, CNIC HQ Integrated Primary Prevention (IPP) developed a standard onboarding checklist for the IPPW. The checklist contains guidance for meeting with prevention enablers on the installation, connecting with various learning and training platforms for Department of Defense (DoD) and Department of Navy (DON) as well as directions on how to register for SPARX knowledge course. The IPP checklist further identifies additional specific trainings and links for new hires and those new to the military and/or Navy culture.

All dedicated IPPW personnel at strategic, operational, and tactical tiers fall into credentialing levels 3 through 5. These staff are required to complete the full SPARX training and continuing education requirements as outlined in Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 6400.11 (DOD Integrated Primary Prevention Policy for Prevention Workforce and Leader). Navy IPPW began the credentialing process through the Department of Defense Credentialing Program for Prevention Personnel (D-CPPP). In FY23, 13 prevention personnel were credentialed and other dedicated IPPW are progressing with credentialing requirements.



CNIC HQ IPP staff developed several avenues for ongoing support and engagement with Fleet IPPW. There are monthly Community of Practice (CoP) opportunities for the entire IPPW to enable networking, sharing of best practices/challenges, and cross-pollination of lessons learned. An IPPW Lead Working Group occurred monthly to allow CNIC HQ, Regional, and Supervisory IPP staff to discuss any issues, successes, and new opportunities. This working group also served as an advisory board and informed program development efforts. Finally, CNIC HQ IPP launched and managed an online collaboration site for the IPPW to receive program updates, notices of training opportunities, and a place to share promising practices and challenges.

To diversify recruitment actions, CNIC HQ IPP participated in two virtual career fairs. The first career fair, hosted by Defense Civilian Personnel Advisory Service (DCPAS), attracted 226 candidates of which 51 requested to speak directly with program leads. Of those candidates, CNIC identified 25 as possible recruits and encouraged them to apply through announcements posted on USA jobs. The second career fair hosted by CNIC HQ Family Readiness targeted an audience of Service members who were transitioning off of active duty, Veterans, and spouses of Active Duty personnel. The CNIC HQ IPP conducted a live and recorded presentation to highlight various prevention employment opportunities within the SAPR mission across the Navy enterprise.

As the regions began onboarding IPPW staff, CNIC developed a standardized new-arrival checklist for all IPPW, and a position-specific hiring toolkit was distributed to all regions. The CNIC Prevention Hiring Guides contain standardized announcements, and tips for reviewing resumes, establishing an effective hiring panel, and standardizing interview questions.

Additionally, the Navy's participation continued in DON and DoD working group efforts to build the IPP program and supporting activities across the military Services. The Navy continued meetings with the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) IPPW evaluation leads to support OSD workforce evaluation efforts and inform complementary process improvements implemented with Navy IPPW. This collaboration with OSD included development of a prevention readiness assessment that will roll out with Proof of Concept testing in FY24.

The Navy continued to work towards the completion of other prevention-related approved recommendations from the Independent Review Commission on Sexual Assault in the Military (IRC). An internal process for tracking progress on approved IRC recommendations and milestones was developed to include routine Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) meetings. Recently, the Navy refined the process to include internal tracking of fiscal execution of resources. The common operating platform, initially developed by Navy and used across the DON, enabled ongoing monitoring of IRC implementation. In FY24, this system will transition to an OSD SharePoint system in ADVANA for future implementation tracking.

Navy staff participated in DON's IPP policy working group to inform Department-level guidance that will shape Navy policy. While awaiting DON's IPP Policy, Navy has a Naval Administrative Message (NAVADMIN) under development that aligns with DoDI 6400.11 and will provide interim guidance on the IPPW until OPNAV IPP policy is finalized.

Finally, to promote help-seeking and reduce the stigma surrounding mental health issues, the Navy published the Mental Health Playbook. This Playbook supports leaders to reduce the prevalence or severity of mental health issues. When issues do arise, the Playbook assists leaders to connect Sailors with proper mental health care at the right level and at the right time. With proper use, the Playbook should enable everyone in a command to share an understanding of how to conduct mental health preventive maintenance and how to access additional resources.

## **1.2 Efforts to Address Approved Independent Review Commission (IRC)**

**Recommendations:** Briefly highlight major actions completed or underway in FY 2023 to address the approved IRC recommendations in Line of Effort 2: Prevention and Line of Effort 3: Climate and Culture (e.g., actions to establish the primary prevention workforce and enhanced climate assessment process). There is no requirement for your Military Service/NGB to discuss all approved IRC actions under this section, as DoD SAPRO will include a high-level status summary with the Annual Report. Note: Please don't provide any pre-decisional or unfunded activities in your response. (See the requirements listed in question 1.1)

### **Line of Effort 2:**

Several actions were taken to support the establishment of the Navy's prevention workforce as detailed in Sections 1.1 and 6.1.

In addition to these efforts, under approved IRC recommendations 2.1b (*"The Services and the National Guard Bureau (NGB) should develop and hold leaders appropriately accountable for prevention."*), and under IRC recommendation 2.1c (*"The Services and the NGB should equip all leaders to develop and deliver informed prevention messages in formal and informal settings."*), the Navy is developing a four-module evaluation and promotion system. This system will allow supervisors, at the beginning of every performance cycle, to document expectations for all leaders, and to create and promote a high-performance culture while preventing destructive behaviors. Progress toward expectations will be documented during mid-cycle performance reviews and performance evaluations. A prototype began development on 1 May 2023.

In an effort to provide ongoing training to the IPPW and their enablers in support of approved IRC recommendation 2.2c (*"The Services should determine the optimum full-time prevention workforce, and equip all echelons of active duty, reserve, and guard organizations."*), CNIC HQ provided monthly CoP webinars for the EIPCs. In addition, training development and updates are in progress, to include contracted

prevention training webinars and prevention workforce briefings, and the establishment of a working group to inform a comprehensive training approach.

**Line of Effort 3:**

The Navy continued efforts to ensure comprehensive Command Climate Assessments (CCA) are occurring. The Navy Harassment Prevention and Military Equal Opportunity Program Manual (OPNAVINST 5354.1H), requires each unit with a commander, commanding officer (CO), officer-in-charge (OIC) billet or civilian equivalent, regardless of size, to complete a CCA. Additionally, this policy directs commanders to ensure subordinate commanders complete required CCAs. The CCA is completed using the Defense Organizational Climate Survey (DEOCS), focus groups, interviews, observations, and reviewing command records and reports. Units with fewer than 50 survey participants are surveyed along with a larger unit in the command to ensure anonymity and to provide the opportunity for all military personnel to participate in the climate assessment process. Commanders of these units are still required to complete a CCA by conducting unit-level focus groups, interviews, observations, and a review of command records and reports. The Command Resilience Team (CRT) administers the CCA, and they lead development of subsequent action plans. As the IPPW workforce is phased in, they will provide support and consultation to CRTs and Command leadership on CCAs to inform comprehensive and integrated prevention plans. In NAVADMIN 139/23, to ensure Fleet awareness and appropriate action, the Navy published updates on CCA processes for DEOCS administration, as directed by DoDI 6400.11. (See *additional leader development/climate information in Section 1.3*).

**1.3 Leader Responsibilities: How is your Military Service/NGB training leaders (e.g., through Professional Military Education and/or leader development opportunities) on their responsibilities and competencies under DoDI 6400.11, “DoD Integrated Primary Prevention Policy for Prevention Workforce and Leaders,” and partnering with prevention professionals to overcome barriers to readiness and enhance protective factors in their units? (DoDI 6400.11, “Department of Defense (DoD) Integrated Primary Prevention Policy for Prevention Workforce and Leaders,” (December 20, 2022))**

Under approved IRC recommendation 3.5a (“*Use qualitative data to select and develop the right leaders.*”), the Navy is testing, developing, and working towards implementation of the Navy Leadership Assessment Program (NLAP). The intent of NLAP is to provide a validated, data-driven process to augment the current system of selecting leaders for key leadership billets and positions. This includes using reliable and valid cognitive and non-cognitive assessments, 360° evaluations, structured job-related psychological interviews, and formal board interviews with leadership. NLAP candidates also receive actionable critical feedback on their strengths and vulnerabilities to further develop their leadership potential and readiness. Additionally, all candidates will be eligible to participate in an executive coaching mobile app pilot program to receive follow-on coaching post-NLAP in the second

quarter of FY24. The assessment methods, which are within the gold standards of established personnel selection science and widely employed both in the DoD and civilian industry, will be integrated into the existing community-driven command qualification screening process. Full implementation of NLAP will better equip decision makers to develop, select, and slate the most qualified and effective leaders for command, key leadership billets, and triad constellations.

The Navy completed 17 pilot programs across eight different Navy commands and communities since January of 2021. The diverse commands and communities supported by this pilot included:

- Navy Special Warfare (NSW) Command's Leadership Assessment Program
- Navy Expeditionary Combat Command (NECC) (Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD))
- Navy Submarine Forces (SUBFOR)
- Naval Surface Forces (SURFOR)
- Naval Air Forces (AIRFOR)
- Engineering Duty Officer (EDO) community
- Human Resources (HR) Officer community
- Public Affairs Officer (PAO) community

The proof of concept is now established, and with adequate funding and resourcing, NLAP will transition to the implementation and sustainment phases of the program. This program will involve a phased implementation plan, beginning with SUBFOR, EDO and NECC (EOD). SURFOR is planning for a third pilot in October/November 2023 with a plan to implement in second quarter FY24.

As a part of the implementation of approved IRC recommendation 3.6 (*"Building a climate for the reduction of sexual harassment and sexual assault as a fundamental leader development requirement."*), the Navy completed a gap analysis on 31 July 2022 of all key areas necessary for building a healthy climate. Since that time, the Navy has evolved its efforts to advance Navy culture and continued to implement lines of effort for building great leaders, people, and teams. This includes focus on development of leaders' character and competence to build capacity for fostering cultures that support high-performing teams. The Navy Leader Development Framework (NLDF), which is currently being updated, will set expectations for Navy leaders and further reinforce that the Navy values leaders with high character, competence, and ability to build great culture. Under the NLDF 4.0, Navy Leaders will be accountable not only for the outcomes they achieve, but also for the culture and teams they build in delivering these outcomes. In the first quarter of FY24, the Navy will pilot updated NLDF content to address identified gaps in education and training to equip leaders to foster healthy climates.

CNIC HQ SAPR also provided prevention information in the CNIC Commanding Officer's SAPR Toolkit and the CNIC SAPR Leadership On-Demand training. In

FY23, CNIC HQ SAPR updated both products in partnership with CNIC HQ IPP to reflect the requirements of both DoDI 6400.09 (DOD Policy on Integrated Primary Prevention of Self-Directed Harm and Prohibited Abuse or Harm) and DoDI 6400.11. The training provides leaders with basic educational information on primary prevention, to include the types of prevention, the socio-ecological model, and the role of CRTs in accomplishing the Navy's primary prevention goals.

Additionally, OPNAV N17 and CNIC IPP conducted a virtual training exercise for Commander, Navy Region Southwest (CNRSW) stakeholders and implementing partners to exercise the Prevention System's ability to onboard and sustain an IPC across the tiered levels of influence from 0-120 days. This tabletop exercise brought together various participants across different Navy echelons to deliberate various scenarios an IPC may encounter in their day-to-day activities.

In May 2023, CNIC HQ IPP developed the Navy IPPW Blueprint, which serves as a guide to hiring managers and leaders and outlines the Navy's process for the establishment of the IPPW. Topics include: Program Background and Purpose, Establishment of the Integrated Primary Prevention Workforce, Hiring Process, Onboarding of New Employees, and Ongoing Training opportunities. Additionally, the CNIC Fleet and Family Readiness Director conducts an overview of the IPP during quarterly Senior Shore Leadership Courses for prospective Installation Commanding Officers (ICO), Executive Officers (XO), and Command Master Chiefs (CMC).

Finally, U.S. Fleet Forces (USFF) held the first ever Resiliency Symposium, which was developed to build knowledge and capacity with leaders and other personnel in the Navy's prevention ecosystem. The event targeted a wide breadth of civilian and military prevention specialists, and covered destructive behaviors (sexual assault, domestic violence, mental health, and suicide) and preventative approaches to making a more resilient Navy culture. Additionally, USFF held its semi-annual Sailor Resilience Executive Steering Committee to address destructive behaviors in the USFF Area of Responsibility (AOR), to include sexual assault. TYCOM leaders and other behavioral program stakeholders briefed multiple echelon leadership on current and future initiatives to counter these destructive behaviors.

**1.4 Future Plans: Identify any major leadership-approved initiatives your Military Service/NGB is undertaking in support of prevention. Identify key considerations or obstacles that are currently affecting the implementation of prevention initiatives.**

The Navy has continued development of supporting materials for launch of the Culture of Excellence 2.0 (COE 2.0). The COE 2.0 established clear standards for people, leaders, and teams by streamlining, aligning, and leveraging existing programs to set a cultural foundation. The anticipated date of implementing COE 2.0 enterprise-wide is March 2024. The COE 2.0 Playbook and Placemat will be the primary means of communicating COE 2.0 to the Fleet.

COE 2.0 supporting components include:

- Warrior Toughness Playbook
- Warm Handoff Procedures (Navy “No Wrong Door” Policy)
- Online Commander’s Suggestion Box
- Commander’s Risk Mitigation Dashboard (CRMD)
- Communities of Practice (Women’s Initiative Team and Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DEI) Practitioners)
- NLDF v4.0 (v3.0 published May 19; includes new NLDF brief template and guide)
- Revised post-vention procedures (single or multiple deaths by suicide and suicide-related behaviors)
- Revised Command Climate Assessment Debrief Executive Summary and Plan of Action and Milestones (for use in calendar year (CY) 24; links to COE 2.0 Placemat and ensures greater accountability year-over-year).

Several efforts are planned for developing supporting tools for leaders and those providing support to commands as a part of COE 2.0. Incorporation and collaboration with the IPPW in support of COE 2.0 is ongoing as the workforce is hired and trained. As part of the Quality of Service initiatives, the Navy is planning a pilot for the CRMD and the Online Commander’s Suggestion Box to take place in Norfolk, VA in the first quarter of FY24. The Navy is also implementing a People Metrics Offsite that will align efforts across the Navy to measure and assess culture and the outcomes associated with negative climate and culture. Ultimately, the analysis derived from this data will inform prevention recommendations made by IPPW personnel to positively impact command culture by increasing protective factors and reducing risk factors at both the individual and organizational level.

Through an examination of the alignment between COE 2.0 and the Center for Naval Analysis (CNA) Leadership Competency Model for Healthy Climates (LCM-HC), the Navy is using research to inform culture, climate, and leadership development. This research will inform enhancements on building Navy leadership competencies and will provide information for both leaders and IPPW to increase data-driven prevention efforts.

Our qualitative research efforts are an essential resource in improving the Navy’s training platforms for responding to sexual assault incidents. In FY23, CNIC HQ SAPR began updating training materials for SAPR personnel to reflect policy changes pertaining to prevention. CNIC HQ SAPR worked with CNIC HQ IPPW to update the 40-hour SAPR Initial Victim Advocate Training (IVAT). Updates include alignment with the DoDI 6400.09 and 6400.11 as well as information to assist SARCs and SAPR VAs to effectively participate in CRTs. CNIC HQ SAPR will

continue to employ individual module evaluations and overall IVAT evaluations to assess the effectiveness of the training and content updates.

CNIC HQ SAPR will continue to make annual updates to the CNIC SAPR Prevention and Outreach Toolkit for SAPR personnel. Updates align with prevention policy changes and gives SAPR personnel guidance on incorporating primary prevention into their outreach efforts. A persistent obstacle to achieve prevention goals within the SAPR program is a lack of understanding of primary prevention. SAPR personnel have been trained in, and have worked throughout their careers, applying a response-based approach, which only addressed secondary and tertiary prevention efforts. There continues to be a need to provide ongoing, dedicated prevention training to SAPR personnel to advance their prevention knowledge, skills, and abilities. To that end, CNIC HQ SAPR held an enterprise-wide training in January 2023 for SAPR personnel to discuss the Prevention and Outreach Toolkit as a resource for SAPR personnel and to conduct a primary prevention refresher.

In FY24, the Navy will continue to focus on recruitment, training, marketing, and collaboration among the members of the IPPW and prevention staff. This will include finalization of the continuing education curriculum for the workforce, including the provision of in-person and virtual synchronous and asynchronous learning opportunities, in alignment with DoDI 6400.11, for each prevention workforce tier. Additionally, CNIC HQ IPP will oversee the credentialing of the IPPW through the D-CPPP.

The ongoing CoP will continue to serve as a forum for networking, and the sharing of best practices, including how to best mitigate common challenges. The CoP is also an effective tool to gather feedback from the IPPW to inform policy and practices. Annual prevention summits for the IPPW will further provide the opportunity for the strategic, operational, and tactical level personnel to share experiences and offer feedback to Navy leadership.

CNIC HQ will create a Commander's Prevention Toolkit to brief new Commanding Officers on the IPP and the roles and responsibilities of the IPPW. Each toolkit brief will include unit specific information on unique risk and protective factors and current prevention activities. In addition to the Commander's Prevention Toolkit, a variety of marketing materials and a SharePoint site specific to the IPPW will also be developed. These one-stop repositories will contain the current position descriptions, policy updates, IPPW contact information, resources, and materials relevant to IPP.

To develop further awareness of the IPP, strategic level staff will conduct a series of Region and Fleet engagements throughout FY24. Through these in-person leadership symposiums, installation, region, and Fleet leadership will receive informational briefs, training, and guidance regarding program implementation.



At the Fleet level, USFF will conduct its second annual Resiliency Symposium to build prevention knowledge and capacity with leaders and prevention specialists. USFF will also hold semi-annual Sailor Resilience Executive Steering Committee meetings to discuss and address destructive behaviors in the USFF area of responsibility.

**2. Goal 2—Victim Assistance & Advocacy: “deliver consistent and effective advocacy and care for all military Service members or their adult dependents, such that it empowers them to report assaults, promotes recovery, facilitates dignified and respectful treatment, and restores military readiness.”**

**2.1 Strategic Summary:** Summarize your efforts to achieve the Victim Assistance & Advocacy goal. In this strategic summary, include significant updates and/or force-wide changes and/or initiatives begun or completed by your Military Service/NGB in FY 2023. As applicable, include significant updates to regulations, policies, procedures; SARC and SAPR VA training and how training effectiveness is evaluated; Case Management Group (both monthly and quarterly) and High-Risk Response Team training for personnel who attend these meetings; manpower and resource capabilities and/or shortfalls; SAPR personnel certification and training; resources/products to support victims, retaliation reporters, and responders (e.g., medical and mental health services, local civilian service agencies, and the Safe Helpline); and SAPR training improvements for Service members. There is no need to repeat prior Annual Report submissions or address each of the examples above if these processes have remained largely the same as in previous years or when addressed in your responses to questions 2.2 through 2.15 below.

**(DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan, 2017-2021 (December 1, 2016), Goal 2 – Victim Assistance & Advocacy, p. 7 / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, “Sexual Assault Prevention and Response: Program Procedures,” (September 6, 2022) / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 2, “Sexual Assault Prevention and Response: Education and Training,” (April 9, 2021)) / National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for FY2011, Section 1631 / SecDef Memorandum, “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault in the Military,” (September 1, 2022)**

The Navy holds victim advocacy and victim access to resources as a top priority in the SAPR policy framework. In FY23, several major commands and departments accomplished significant gains in expanding victim advocacy and resources, in addition to the implementation of new policy initiatives directed at improving the Navy’s capabilities in achieving the goal of improved victim assistance and advocacy. As the principal office for directing and implementing SAPR policy, CNIC HQ SAPR undertook several initiatives over the past year to improve victim assistance and advocacy efforts. Some of these enhancements include the following:

- Initiated the revision of CNICINST 1752.3B (SAPR Installation Drill Procedures) to improve the Navy’s standardized protocols for conducting SAPR drills and to ensure effective and efficient victim care, response capability, and reporting responsibility. Ten regions and 70 installations completed their biannual SAPR Drill exercises in FY23, resulting in 100% compliance with reporting requirements.

- In FY23, CNIC HQ SAPR, in consultation with experienced curriculum writers, developed a Guide to Developing SAPR Training for SARCs and SAPR VAs, which is grounded in instructional systems design (ISD) principles. The Guide provides critical foundational knowledge to assist SARCs and SAPR VAs to develop and teach relevant sexual assault victim advocacy information for Defense Sexual Assault Certification Program (D-SAACP) recertification. The Guide also provides SAPR staff approved methods to standardize their victim advocacy training efforts.
- Conducted a DD Form 2910 Series webinar to ensure SARC and SAPR VA familiarity with the revised and recently released forms. SARCs then were able to provide ICO training on the forms and how they pertain to Case Management Group (CMG) meetings. Navy policy requires utilization of the relevant DD Form 2910 during monthly and quarterly CMG meetings.
- Updated training resources for SARCs and SAPR VAs to reflect current policies, best practices and integrated primary prevention efforts. Some of the trainings include:
  - SAPR Resource Guide
  - SAPR Leadership Training
  - Ethics Training
  - SAPR CO's Toolkit
  - CMG Training
  - 40-hour Initial SAPR VA Training and SAPR Pocket Guide
  - Quality assurance (QA), certification standards, and records review checklists

In addition, a CNIC HQ-level SAPR asset was tasked to support the Europe, Africa, Central (EURAFCENT) region in a critical gapped position. The individual conducted installation site visits, combining key region SAPR program presence with CNIC HQ SAPR expertise. During the site visits, the CNIC-led team focused on the SAPR program structure, resourcing, program execution, and stakeholder relationships. This effort involved multiple facilitated discussions between civilian SAPR personnel, uniform SAPR personnel, installation Triads, Fleet and Family Support Center (FFSC) Directors, SAPR stakeholders, and other military branch Service members. During post-site visits, the site visit team worked on developing a region-wide action plan that focused on the challenges and best practices identified during the site visits and conveyed greater insight on the current health and functionality of the installation SAPR programs and the diverse cultural challenges and systemic implications.

In addition to staff training, the Navy has further expanded its capabilities and care facilities in responding to incidents of sexual assault. In support of sexual assault victim medical and mental healthcare needs, the Navy Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (BUMED) continued to provide top-notch and uninterrupted sexual assault

medical forensic care both ashore and afloat. Civilian and military healthcare personnel collaborated with and shared several programmatic responsibilities with the Defense Health Agency (DHA) Forensic Health Care Advisory Council, resulting in the successful implementation of recent DoD directives that affected Sexual Assault Forensic Exam (SAFE) services. Sustained readiness was demonstrated through the execution of process improvement initiatives and through new collaborative efforts with Fleet medical assets, leading to the enhancement of the delivery of SAFEs in the operational theater. Finally, on 10 August 2023, DHA released its Procedural Instruction (DHA-PI) 6310.01 - Healthcare Management of Patients Associated with Interpersonal Violence and the Department of Defense Forensic Healthcare Program. In compliance with that instruction, BUMED is now interfacing with Fleet Health Services at USFF to determine how to efficiently implement DHA Procedural Instruction requirements across the operational SAFE-capable ecosystem which includes ten aircraft carriers.

Additionally, Navy Medicine continues its ongoing partnership with DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO), DHA, U.S. Pacific Fleet (PACFLT), USFF, The Medical Officer of the Marine Corps, NCIS, and OPNAV N17 to lay the groundwork for full implementation of approved IRC recommendation 4.1d (*“Train Independent Duty Corpsmen to be Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiners so patient care and evidence collection can be provided in deployed and isolated environments”*). In order to facilitate the identification and preservation of crucial evidence, this recommendation mandates that victims are offered non-intrusive forensic evidence collection and appropriate care in deployed and isolated settings prior to being transferred to a higher echelon of care. By the end of FY23, several training modules designed to impart the necessary skills for non-trained providers and Independent Duty Corpsmen (IDC) were completed. The modules covered the collection of victim clothing, worn during and after the sexual assault, in a standardized yet compassionate and trauma-informed manner. The remainder of the training will be completed in FY24.

In November 2022, Navy Medicine elevated Warfighter capability by organizing and hosting its first ever virtual SAPR Summit. Over 175 Tri-Service frontline stakeholders (i.e., SARCs, SAPR VAs, etc.) earned continuing education units after receiving prevention-focused training from NCIS, OPNAV N17, and CNIC policy experts.

**2.2 Professionalizing and Strengthening the Sexual Assault Response Workforce:** Describe the actions taken by your Military Service/NGB in FY 2023 to reduce the reliance upon collateral duty personnel (if used) and how your staffing approach will provide SARCs and SAPR VAs with greater independence from the military command structure and expanded skill sets to better support victim recovery. (SecDef Memorandum, “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault in the Military,” (September 1, 2022))

In response to the SECDEF Memo “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault in the Military” (September 1, 2022), the Navy plans

to expand its SAPR Response Workforce to 430 billets by FY26, an increase of 266 billets from a pre-IRC Response Workforce of 164 billets. This 266-billet expansion is broken down into additional civilian SAPR VA billets (expanding from 90 to 266 billets) and SARC billets (expanding from 74 to 164 billets). This additional hiring will support the phased approach to eliminating shore-based collateral duty (CD) SARCs and CD SAPR VAs in an effort to professionalize, strengthen, and resource the SAPR program across the Navy enterprise.

Additionally, the Navy revised the SAPR Program position descriptions to introduce more responsibilities and include an adjusted staffing approach in line with sister Services to create continuity of care and to increase response efficiency across all military branches. SAPR personnel will no longer report to Installation Site Directors within the FFSCs; instead, the Installation SARC (Supervisory/Lead) will supervise all SARCs and SAPR VAs at the installation with the responsibility of facilitating sexual assault reporting and victim assistance. The Supervisory/Lead SARC will report to, and be operationally supervised by, the ICO. This new approach will ensure that Supervisory/Lead SARCs have unimpeded access to ICOs per policy and help to alleviate chain-of-command notification delays, which can potentially hinder or prevent timely and critical communications. The new oversight structure supports the execution of the SAPR mission throughout every command echelon without increasing the administrative burden for the ICO. It also aligns SARCs and SAPR VAs in a way that best balances both support to command and appropriate independence from command influences.

Additionally, CNIC HQ SAPR revised and classified the Program Analyst and Supervisory SAPR Program Analyst position descriptions to support the growth of the CNIC HQ SAPR office. The CNIC HQ SAPR office has grown by six positions including a Supervisory Data Management Analyst, Data Management Analyst, and four SAPR Program Analysts. The increase in staffing is a progressive step toward supporting the increase in full-time SAPR positions enterprise-wide, thus ensuring efficient support mechanisms are in place to support the execution of the SAPR Program mission.

**2.3 Standardized Forms for Monthly Case Management Group (CMG), Quarterly CMG, and High-Risk Response Team Oversight and Management:**  
**Describe how your Military Service/NGB is implementing the use of the following forms at the subject meetings to ensure consistent support to Service members making Unrestricted reports of adult sexual assault and associated retaliation allegations: Department of Defense Form (DD Form) 2910-5, "Monthly CMG Meeting Notes for the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program;" DD Form 2910-6, "Quarterly CMG Meeting Notes for the SAPR Program;" and DD Form 2910-7, "High-Risk Response Team Meeting Notes for the SAPR Program." How are you verifying their use?**  
**(OUSD(P&R) Memorandum, "Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault in the Military," (April 26, 2023))**

To support the use of the new DD Form 2910-5, 2910-6, and 2910-7, CNIC HQ SAPR provided CNIC-hosted webinars on the entire DD Form 2910 Series to

support SAPR personnel. Implementation of the three new forms was effective on June 9, 2023.

Currently, the DD Form 2910-5, "Monthly Case Management Group Meeting Notes for the SAPR Program" and DD form 2910-6 "Quarterly Case Management Group (QCMG) Meeting Notes" are being utilized as checklists and verification for SARCs and Installation Commanders, ensuring that all meeting requirements are met for each CMG meeting. One form is completed for each meeting, appropriate to its type. In line with DoD policy, the SARC documents the date, occurrence, report type, installation location, and the case list. The form is then filled out in its entirety, signed and dated by both the CMG Chair and Co-chair after each monthly or quarterly CMG.

The DD Form 2910-7, "High-Risk Response Team (H-RRT) Meeting Notes" is currently being utilized as a checklist for H-RRT meetings. This form is completed for the initial H-RRT by the H-RRT Chair (Victim's CO), CMG Chair, and the CMG Co-chair and allows members to verify that all meeting requirements are met. A supplemental page is then used for each subsequent meeting to document further discussions on victim safety.

Quality assurance reviews conducted by the Region SARCs serve as the Navy's way to verify compliance with form completion. Policy compliance is also verified through regular certification reviews and CNIC Inspector General (IG) inspections, which are conducted at installations to measure the effective delivery of SAPR services and implementation of policies, ensuring compliance across the enterprise. For each CNIC IG inspection, CNIC HQ SAPR subject matter expert staff assist the IG Team in performing command inspections of the Navy's installation and region level SAPR Programs, to include: interviews of stakeholders and first responders; reviews of records and instructions; credentials and qualifications validation; Triad briefs verification; CMG Assessments; and SARC and VA Self-Assessments.

Similar to the legacy DD Form 2910 records management capability for hard copy forms, the new series forms are stored under a two-lock system in accordance with OPNAVINST 1752.1C. Once the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID) file locker capability has been appropriately expanded, the forms will be uploaded into DSAID for improved records management, security, and tracking purposes.

**2.4 Convalescent Leave for Sexual Assault Victims:** Describe how your Military Service/NGB is implementing the policy to allow commanders and Military Treatment Facility directors to grant convalescent leave to Service members for their treatment and recuperation from an alleged sexual assault based on a recommendation of a medical healthcare provider or sexual assault forensic examiner. (Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower and Reserve Affairs Memorandum, "Clarification of Convalescent Leave Policy for Service Members Recovering from Sexual Assault," (October 20, 2022)

The Navy has implemented convalescent leave for sexual assault victims through the Military Personnel Manual (MPM) 1050-180 policy. Guidance for medical providers was also issued in two policy directives: Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (OASD) Manpower and Reserve Affairs (M&RA) Memo "Clarification of Convalescent Leave Policy for Service Members Recovering from Sexual Assault," and the ensuing All Navy Message (ALNAV) 084/22 "Improvements to Victim Response." BUMED collaborated with OPNAV N17, OPNAV N13, and Chief of Naval Personnel (CNP) Legal (OPNAV-N00L) to continue to issue guidance on convalescent leave for sexual assault victims and their CO's via a BUMED Notice, NAVADMIN, Public Affairs messaging, and Navy-wide fact sheets.

**2.5 Safe-to-Report Policy:** Describe how your Military Service/NGB is implementing the Safe-to-Report policy which prescribes the handling of alleged minor and non-minor collateral misconduct by Service member victims of an alleged sexual assault. (OUSD(P&R) Memorandum, "Safe-to-Report Policy for Service Member Victims of Sexual Assault," (October 25, 2022))

All CNIC HQ SAPR Training materials are under revision to reflect the Safe to Report Policy, ensuring that all established and new SAPR personnel are receiving the most current policy information during training. During the SARCs' facilitation of the required CO Toolkit Briefs, SARCs introduce the Safe To Report Policy and encourage COs to follow up with their servicing Staff Judge Advocate (SJA) for additional information and questions. Commanders are encouraged to seek legal guidance from SJAs upon awareness of collateral misconduct surrounding a sexual assault case.

OPNAV N17 in collaboration with OPNAV N1 PAO created and disseminated an information fact sheet to increase Sailor awareness of this policy.

**2.6 SARC Access to the Commander:** Describe how your Military Service/NGB is ensuring that SARCs have direct and unimpeded access to the installation commander. (DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR): Program Procedures," (September 6, 2022), para 4h, p. 5)

The SAPR Program utilizes the SARC Self-Assessment Checklist to ensure successful implementation of SAPR policies, including direct and unimpeded access to ICOs in accordance with DoD and DON policies. Verification is made via FFSC Directors who currently supervise SARCs and via the Region SARCs who maintain oversight of the SAPR Program at the regional level. Additionally, regular certification reviews and CNIC IG inspections are conducted at installations to measure the effective delivery of SAPR services and implementation of policies, ensuring direct and unimpeded access to Commanders.

**2.7 SARC and SAPR VA DoD Sexual Assault Advocate Certification (D-SAACP) Suspension, Revocation, and/or Reinstatement:** Without providing personally identifiable information, how many SARCs and SAPR VAs in your Military Service/NGB had their D-SAACP suspended, revoked, and/or reinstated? (Identify how many SARCs and SAPR VAs for each category). (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan, 2017-2021 (December 1,



**2016), Goal 2 – Victim Assistance & Advocacy, Objective 2.1, p. 8 / DoDI 6495.03, “D-SAACP,” (February 28, 2020), sections 3.6 & 3.7, p. 11-15)**

POSITION	FY23 SUSPENSION OF CERTIFICATION	FY23 REVOCATION OF CERTIFICATION	FY23 REINSTATEMENT
SARC	0	0	0
Civilian SAPR VA	0	0	0
Military SAPR VA	3	3	0
Total:	3	3	0

Continuous D-SAACP policy and procedures training enterprise-wide contributed to a decrease in suspensions and revocations of civilian SAPR personnel to 0 from 3 in FY22). This is the first year in over 5 fiscal years where there were zero suspensions and revocations for the civilian SAPR workforce. The number of suspensions for Military CD VAs increased by 1 to 3, up from 2 in FY22. The number of revocations, three, remained the same from the previous year. The number of reinstatements remained at zero year over year.

**2.8 Sexual Assault Forensic Exam (SAFE) Kits: Was the medical care of any Service member hindered due to the lack of a SAFE kit, timely access to appropriate laboratory testing resources, or other resources? If yes, explain and also address how many times this occurred and what actions were taken to mitigate the issue? (Note: This answer should be consistent with the number reported in the Victim Services matrices). As related to reports of sexual assault, were there any issues at medical treatment facilities with the availability of supplies for testing and treatment for sexually transmitted infections and diseases, including HIV, and testing for pregnancy? (NDAA for FY 2006, section 596 / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, “Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR): Program Procedures,” (September 6, 2022), Encl 8 / DoDI 6310.09, “Health Care Management for Patients Associated with a Sexual Assault,” (May 7, 2019), Section 3: Standards)**

Navy medical care of Service members was not hindered due to a lack of SAFE kits or any other resources over the course of the last year. During FY23, TriTech Forensics, the manufacturer that the DoD contracts for the purchase of DoD-approved forensic evidence collection kits, experienced no inventory backorders caused by global supply chain issues, which were pervasive at the height of the pandemic. As such, no Navy Military Treatment Facility (MTF) or SAFE-enabled vessel within USFF, PACFLT, or U.S. Naval Force Europe and Africa (NAVEUR-NAVAF) reported any DoD SAFE kit or toxicology kit shortages. In a proactive stance, the Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Exam (SAMFE) program managers at BUMED, Naval Medical Forces Pacific, Naval Medical Forces Atlantic, and DHA held contingency talks to ensure swift implementation of resource sharing processes in the event any SAFE program reported any supply shortfalls. Moreover, the Family and Sexual Violence Investigations Division at NCIS instructed its installation offices and detachments to check their stock of DoD SAFE kits and to reach out to their local MTF to ascertain if any could use extra kits.



Additionally, there were no issues at MTFs with respect to the availability of supplies for testing and treatment for sexual transmitted infections and diseases (e.g., Human Immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV)) or for pregnancy.

**2.9 Military Protective Orders: How many Military Protective Orders (MPOs) were issued as a result of an Unrestricted Report? Were any victim requests for an MPO denied? If so, what was the reason? How many MPOs were violated by the alleged offender? Indicate if the victim(s) and the alleged offender(s) were provided with copies of the DD Form 2873, "Military Protective Order," as required. (NDAA for FY 2010, section 567 / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR): Program Procedures," (September 6, 2022), Encl 5, para 8)**

Commanding Officers issue Military Protective Orders (MPOs) as lawful orders to ensure two or more individuals do not contact one another. Such orders may apply in situations involving alleged victims and offenders of sexual offenses. An MPO is only enforceable against Service members, but CO's may coordinate with local civilian authorities to adopt mirrored language in a civilian protective order. The victim and the alleged offender receive copies of the DD Form 2873 Military Protective Order with the CO also retaining a copy. The status of requests for MPOs is included on the CMG checklist and reviewed each meeting. Commanding Officers and law enforcement discuss violations of MPOs and actions taken to ensure the safety of the victim as necessary. Each MPO is tracked via DSAID.

In FY23, the Navy issued 151 MPOs in response to allegations of sexual assault, with three violations from three victims reported.

**2.10 Appropriate Care in Deployed Environments: What steps did your Military Service/NGB take in FY 2023 to ensure trained personnel, appropriate supplies, and transportation resources are accessible to deployed units to provide an appropriate and timely response in any case of a reported sexual assault in a deployed unit, location, or environment? (NDAA for FY 2011, section 1631 / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR): Program Procedures," (September 6, 2022), para 4i)**

In accordance with OPNAVINST 1752.1C, SARCs work directly with commands to ensure all training, to include pre- and post-deployment trainings, takes place in a timely manner and do not impede the mission. Prior to deployment, SARCs work directly with COs to ensure Command SAPR programs are 100% compliant with Navy policy always requiring a minimum of two CD VAs.

During Carrier Strike Group (CSG), Amphibious Readiness Group (ARG), or independent unit deployment work-ups, SARCs work with individual units (e.g. Command Triad, CD VAs, DRCs) and command staff (e.g. CSG, ARG, Destroyer Squadron (DESRON)) to ensure all SAPR stakeholders are trained and prepared to support victims of sexual assault. SARCs also ensure DRCs and CD VAs are engaged in continuous education and are on track to maintain their D-SAACP credentials while deployed, further ensuring continuous capability to support victims

afloat or ashore. Additionally, Individual Augmentee deployed personnel are provided with information on local support services.

Medically, BUMED continues to develop innovative methods for supporting afloat, deployed, and overseas SAMFE providers. The BUMED SAPR Office is in constant communication with Fleet Health Services at USFF and PACFLT to ensure that the 58-billeted SAMFE providers spread across the Navy are ready to offer uninterrupted SAFEs aboard SAFE-enabled vessels. BUMED further maintains communications with the Medical Officer of the Marine Corps regarding SAFE services for Marines deployed as a part of a Marine Expeditionary Unit. In addition, in FY 24, all 31 Fleet-designated and deployment-bound students who registered to attend the initial two-week Tri-service SAMFE school course aboard Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, TX were given top priority for course quotas.

Finally, BUMED is collaborating with DHA and USFF to implement approved IRC Recommendation 4.1.d by September 2024. A joint organization-working group developed several training modules as part of the course for non-trained clinicians and IDCs to offer compassionate, gender responsive, and trauma informed non-invasive collection of forensic evidence in deployed and remote locations.

**2.11 Victim Expedited Transfer Request Oversight in Monthly Case Management Group (CMG):** Provide the number and CMG-documented circumstances of ALL Expedited Transfers taking longer than 30 calendar days (i.e., tracking of the number of days between the approval date of a victim's request for Expedited Transfer and the date the victim physically departs the losing station (Permanent Change of Station), or the date the victim changes duty assignment location (Permanent Change of Assignment)). (Deputy Secretary of Defense (DSD) Memo, "Update to Department of Defense Policy and Procedures for the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program and Adult Sexual Assault Investigations," (November 10, 2021) / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR): Program Procedures," (September 6, 2022), Encl 9, para 2b(4))

The Navy did not have any situations in which an expedited transfer exceeded 30 days from CO/Flag Officer approval to transfer of the victim.

**2.12 SAPR-Related Inquiry Catch a Serial Offender (CATCH) Entries Utilizing a DD Form 2910-4:** How is your Military Service/NGB verifying that all SAPR personnel have been trained on the expanded eligibility for those that do not file an official sexual assault report to submit a CATCH entry via a SAPR-Related Inquiry utilizing a DD Form 2910-4, "CATCH Explanation and Notification Form for SAPR-Related Inquiry CATCH Entries?" (USD(P&R) Memorandum, "Updated Catch a Serial Offender Procedures and New DD Form 2910-4," (June 14, 2023))

In FY23, CNIC HQ SAPR facilitated webinars on the entire DD Form 2910 Series including the 2910-4, which highlights the expanded eligibility for individuals who do

not file an official sexual assault report but elect to submit a Catch a Serial Offender (CATCH) entry via a SAPR-Related Inquiry (SRI). The training includes a train-the-trainer component designed for the facilitation of the training by Region SARCs and SARCS when training newly hired and appointed SAPR personnel. Navy SAPR also provides this module as refresher training to increase the opportunities for personnel to receive the training in a timely manner.

Additionally, CNIC HQ SAPR is developing a tracking process to ensure the workforce receives the initial victim advocate training presentation and a follow-up to verify and record completion of the training. Compliance is also verified through regular certification reviews and CNIC IG directed inspections, which are conducted at installations in an effort to measure the effective delivery of SAPR services and implementation of policies.

**2.13 “No Wrong Door” Policy: Describe how your Military Service/NGB is implementing the “No Wrong Door Policy,” which requires SARCs and SAPR VAs to be trained to ensure that those seeking assistance receive an in-person or virtual “warm handoff” to the appropriate provider. How are your SAPR personnel and leaders being made aware of and/or trained on the policy? Describe the actions being taken (if any) to evaluate the success of the policy. (IRC Recommendation 4.3a)**

The Navy SAPR program played a key role in developing “No Wrong Door” training for victim service providers, with the collaboration of key stakeholders, including BUMED, USFF, PACFLT, Navy JAG, the Navy Harassment Prevention and Military Equal Opportunity Program, and the Family Advocacy Program. Upon the rollout of the “No Wrong Door” On-Demand Training, available as a recorded session on the Learning Management System, SAPR personnel were among the first stakeholders to attend the training live via webinar. The Navy “No Wrong Door” Working Group also created a “No Wrong Door” Teams Group in the Microsoft Teams portal as the central location where “No Wrong Door” information, resources, and tools are shared and updated by Navy personnel worldwide. SAPR personnel can also download the “No Wrong Door” brochure featuring fillable contact information for placement in high traffic areas.

CNIC HQ SAPR is requiring all SAPR personnel to attend the “No Wrong Door” On-Demand Training. This training will also be included in the SAPR program’s “New Employee Orientation Checklist.”

BUMED further participated in the “No Wrong Door” working group to develop the “No Wrong Door” training curriculum and modules, specifically providing input on how health care providers and ancillary staff should conduct warm handoffs to the appropriate helping professionals. BUMED-N7 (Training Code) is actively collaborating with DHA-J7 (Training) and OPNAV Total Force Manpower, Training and Education Requirements Division (N13M7T) to ascertain how to best promulgate this mandatory training requirement within Navy Medicine, as well as how to monitor training completion compliance through Fleet Management & Planning Systems (FLTMPS).

#### **2.14 Efforts to Address Approved Independent Review Commission (IRC)**

**Recommendations:** Briefly highlight major actions completed or underway in FY 2023 to address the approved IRC recommendations in Line of Effort 4: Victim Care and Support. There is no requirement for your Military Service/NGB to discuss all approved IRC actions under this section, as DoD SAPRO will include a high-level status summary with the Annual Report.

**Note:** Please don't provide any pre-decisional or unfunded activities in your response. **(See the requirements listed in question 1.1)**

Within the Navy, several SAPR stakeholders are involved with planning, coordinating, and implementing various approved IRC recommendations for Line of Effort 4: Victim Care and Support in accordance with DoD guidance. Specific efforts include the following:

- *Approved Recommendation 4.1a: Moving SARCs and SAPR VAs from the command reporting structure.* As stated in section 2.2, CNIC HQ SAPR adjusted the SAPR administrative and operational chain of command structure moving Supervisory/Lead SARCs from reporting to Installation Site Directors within FFSC to ICOs. This staffing alignment ensures that Supervisory/Lead SARCs have unimpeded access to ICOs. SAPR VAs now report to the Installation Supervisory/Lead SARC.
- *Approved Recommendation 4.1d: Determining how to train medical personnel to perform basic forensic evidence collection in deployed and isolated environments (as part of the healthcare encounter). (Modified): The Secretary of Defense will ensure victims can receive forensic evidence collection and appropriate care in all locations, including in deployed and isolated environments. Medical personnel in deployed and isolated environments where law enforcement personnel are not immediately available will be trained in non-intrusive techniques to help victims identify and preserve evidence to avoid loss.* The IRC recognized that when a Navy Service member is sexually assaulted in a deployed or isolated setting where no billeted SAMFE is available, protocol dictates that the victim be airlifted as soon as possible to the nearest port, SAFE-enabled vessel, or hospital with access to trained and certified SAMFEs. Additionally, as previously stated in section 2.10, BUMED is collaborating with DHA and USFF to develop training for non-trained clinicians and IDCs to offer non-invasive collection of forensic evidence in deployed and remote locations by September 2024.
- *Approved Recommendation 4.3a: Implementing the “No Wrong Door” approach to sexual harassment, sexual assault, and domestic abuse across the Services and NGB.* The SECNAV issued the “Department of the Navy No Wrong Door Policy” in June 2022 to ensure that victims who have experienced sexual assault, sexual harassment or domestic abuse receive the appropriate care, response, and support when they are seeking assistance. This policy requires that, should a victim report an incident to an individual outside of the

standard SAPR network, that individual receive a “warm handoff” from the initial reporting office to the appropriate SAPR recipient. As listed in section 2.13, the Navy implemented the “No Wrong Door” policy and developed and disseminated training to “helping professionals.” SAPR personnel continue the practice of conducting warm-handoffs to appropriate services with the permission of individuals requesting the support services. CNIC HQ SAPR has expanded victim service options to meet the needs of all survivors of sexual assault, abuse, and harassment.

**2.15 Future Plans: Describe your leadership-approved future plans (if any) to further improve the achievement of the Victim Assistance and Advocacy goal.**

The SAPR Workforce Working Group will continue to develop a phased approach to eliminating shore-based military CD SARCs and CD VAs to professionalize, strengthen, and resource the SAPR program across the Navy enterprise. The approach is based on the continued hiring of full-time civilian SAPR VAs, SARCs, Region SARCs, and Region Support SARCs from FY22 through FY26. The Navy is still determining how to maintain a ready, trained, and certified cadre of CD VAs to support underway periods for ships and aircraft squadrons, as well as those supporting isolated and remote sites.

BUMED will host its second annual virtual Navy Medicine SAPR Summit in January 2024, offering two hours of D-SAACP continuing education to all attending SARCs, SAPR VAs, and SAMFEs. Topics presented will range from DoD policy updates to ethics in victim services to investigative updates. Additionally, in a move to foster retention and professional development to the audience at large, SAMFEs will now be able earn continuing education units (CEU) to be used toward forensic evidence certification renewal.

**3. Goal 3—Investigation: “sustain a high level of competence in the investigation of adult sexual assault using investigative resources to yield timely results.”**

**3.1 Strategic Summary:** Summarize your efforts for achieving the Investigation goal. In this strategic summary, include significant updates and/or force-wide changes and/or initiatives begun or completed by your Military Service/NGB in FY 2023. As applicable, include significant updates made to regulations, policies, procedures, and/or processes; investigative resources (e.g., crime scene processing and use of federal crime databases); manpower capabilities and/or transformation efforts; training for military criminal investigators, law enforcement personnel, and/or first responders (e.g., updates on CATCH Program training); and the Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution Capability for Military Criminal Investigative Organizations (e.g., investigator and prosecutor coordination). There is no need to repeat prior Annual Report submissions or address each of the examples above if these processes have remained largely the same as in previous years or when addressed in your responses to questions 3.2 through 3.3 below. **(DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan,**



**2017-2021 (December 1, 2016), Goal 3 – Investigation, p. 9 / NDAA for FY 2020, section 540J)**

In FY23, NCIS increased the number of personnel supporting adult sexual assault investigations by 54. This included additional field elements such as special agents, crime scene technicians, and digital forensic examiners. NCIS HQ Family and Sexual Violence (F&SV) Program Management Department also expanded through an increase in the number of desk officers and analysts dedicated to training, policy direction, program innovation, and oversight of adult sexual assault investigations.

In addition, NCIS launched the Agent Impact Video initiative to enhance training for NCIS Special Agents on the importance of sexual assault investigations and the impact of these investigations on sexual assault victims and on the DON. The videos feature the NCIS Director, Special Agents, SARCs, and Navy and Marine Corps survivors, who convey, through their personal experiences, how thoughtful and collaborative NCIS interactions impact both the overall investigative process and the well-being of survivors of sexual assault. The Agent Impact Video screening at NCIS Field Offices globally began in April 2023, with shorter video segments being incorporated into NCIS basic and annual training on sexual assault investigations.

In January 2023, the NCIS Tips program was updated to include a new sexual assault reporting feature, which serves as an alternative method for victims to report sexual assault directly to NCIS. Victims may submit a report through the NCIS Tips Sexual Assault module at any time and from any location, and an NCIS agent will contact them to schedule an interview and gather more information about their report. Since the release of this new feature, sexual assault reporting through NCIS Tips increased 27% as compared to the same period in FY22.

Further, in FY23, NCIS signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Lead Special Trial Counsel for both the Navy and Marine Corps, outlining best practices for collaboration between the OSTCs and NCIS to ensure the efficient and effective investigation and prosecution of covered offenses. The MOU also establishes expectations for regular OSTC-NCIS Field Office meetings and joint training opportunities, as well as a framework for exchange programs at fleet concentration areas.

**3.2 Evidence Processing Challenges:** Describe any evidence processing challenges at the Defense Forensic Science Center (e.g., shipping delays and turnaround time for processing of SAFE kits and other evidence) and actions taken to address or mitigate these challenges. How is your Military Service/NGB verifying that SAFE kits are being retained for a minimum of 10 years? **(Joint Chiefs of Staff Strategic Direction to the Joint Force on SAPR (May 7, 2012), p. 11 / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, “Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR): Program Procedures,” (September 6, 2022), Encl 8 / DoDI 5505.18, “Investigation of Adult Sexual Assault in the Department of Defense,” (September 6, 2022), para 3.5a)**

Evidence processing turnaround time at the United States Army Criminal Investigative Laboratory (USACIL) continues to be a challenge. In FY23, NCIS implemented several measures to address administrative, evidence-submission errors that frequently lead to processing delays. For example, FY23 marked the second year in which NCIS Evidence Custodians (ECs) visited USACIL to train for two days, working hand-in-hand with the Forensic Case Management Branch to empower them to assist with eliminating evidence submission errors at their respective field offices. Because of this initiative, the majority of NCIS's full-time ECs have received hands-on training at USACIL. Additionally, field office ECs receive monthly, evidence-submission error data directly from the NCIS USACIL Liaison Special Agent, which has allowed them to enact quick and meaningful change in local evidence submission practices. Further, the NCIS Office of Forensic Support coordinated with USACIL to send NCIS Special Agents to attend the Special Agent Laboratory Training (SALT), a weeklong in-person class that educates attendees on laboratory examination capabilities, driving better evidence identification and collections from sexual assault scenes and involved persons.

Additionally, NCIS is in the process of transitioning to a new electronic evidence management system, wherein SAFE kits and all other evidence will be marked with a bar code and scanned into the web-based system at the time of collection. When completely implemented, the evidence management system will also track shipment and receipt of SAFE kits from NCIS to USACIL and the return of the evidence to NCIS. This new system will allow NCIS investigators to provide more timely and accurate updates on SAFE kit processing as well as reduce the number of manual administrative errors attributed to NCIS evidence custody tags and documents, increasing efficiency and timeliness of evidence logging and retrieval.

To ensure SAFE kits are retained for a minimum of 10 years, NCIS policy calls for the retention of both Restricted and Unrestricted SAFE kits for at least 20 years, in accordance with law enforcement best practices and Title 18 U.S.C. § 3772, Sexual Assault Survivors' Rights. Additionally, SAFE kits and other Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) evidence associated with unresolved (unknown offender) sexual assault investigations are maintained for 50 years.

### **3.3 Future Plans: Describe your leadership-approved future plans (if any) to further improve the achievement of the Investigation goal.**

In FY24, NCIS will launch a new Sexual Assault Information page on the ncis.navy.mil public-facing website to provide resources and information to victims of sexual assault. The site is intended to lower the barriers to sexual assault reporting by educating victims on the NCIS investigative process and preparing them for a potential investigative interview. By helping victims understand what to expect when reporting a sexual assault to law enforcement, this initiative will empower victims to make a more informed decision about their participation in the military justice process.



As mentioned in section 3.2, NCIS is in the process of transitioning to an electronic evidence management system in FY24, which will increase accuracy and efficiency of logging and tracking evidence and reduce manual data entry errors.

#### **4. Goal 4—Accountability: “maintain a high competence in holding alleged offenders appropriately accountable.”**

**4.1 Strategic Summary:** Summarize your efforts to achieve the Accountability goal. In this strategic summary, include significant updates and/or force-wide changes begun or completed by your Military Service/NGB in FY 2023. As applicable, include significant updates to regulations, policies, procedures, and/or processes; any new legal support resources, manpower capabilities (e.g. defense support services), and/or redesign of services provided to victims/clients; and training and certification (as required) of personnel affiliated with the Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution Capability program (paralegals, trial counsel, and victim-witness assistance personnel) for responding to allegations of sexual assault. There is no need to repeat prior Annual Report submissions or address each of the examples above if these processes have remained largely the same as in previous years or when addressed in your responses to questions 4.2 through 4.9 below. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan, 2017-2021 (December 1, 2016), Goal 4 – Accountability, p. 9)

In FY23, the Navy implemented a number of force-wide changes to policy and processes in order to achieve greater levels of accountability in how the organization responds to allegations of sexual assault.

One primary objective for Navy SAPR this year was expansion of legal training. The Office of the Judge Advocate General, Criminal Law Division (OJAG Code 20) continued to deliver training on sexual assault policy for judge advocates who advise convening authorities. This training is incorporated into the Basic, Intermediate, and Advanced Staff Judge Advocate courses, and includes lectures and practical exercises. Additionally, OJAG Code 20 produces and distributes training materials on sexual assault policy to judge advocates supporting the Fleet. These materials, including informational “Sidebar” newsletters on SAPR policy updates, serve as timely reference materials on the latest developments in sexual assault policy.

Over the last fiscal year, OJAG Code 20, the Joint Services Committee on Military Justice (JSC), and external legal stakeholders oversaw the successful stand up of the Office of Special Trial Counsel (OSTC). The OSTC is an independent prosecution office, reporting directly to the SECNAV with Flag-level judge advocate oversight of sexual assault and other covered and related offenses. OSTC operates independently from the chain of command of both the accused and victim. The OSTC reached full operational capacity in compliance with the statutory effective date of 28 December 2023.

OJAG Code 20 also completed the Navy’s response for the FY22 Report to Congress on “Allegations of Collateral Misconduct Against Individuals Identified as

the Victim of Sexual Assault in the Case Files of a Military Criminal Investigative Organization.” This report sought to identify barriers to reporting among those who have experienced sexual assault in the last two fiscal years, both military and civilian. This report determined the frequency with which individuals reporting a sexual assault are subsequently investigated for collateral misconduct, and if investigated, the frequency with which punishment is imposed. By providing articulable data on how commands respond to victims reporting allegations of sexual assault, this report facilitates greater accountability and trust in the military justice system.

In addition to OJAG Code 20’s efforts, numerous divisions within OJAG made substantial efforts in moving this goal forward during FY23. OJAG Code 20 continued to work with the Trial Counsel Assistance Program (TCAP), the Victim’s Legal Counsel Program (VLCP), and other agencies in the DON to improve the Navy’s contributions to this line of effort. These efforts include training practitioners, educating the Fleet on new SAPR policies, and advising senior leadership on substantive changes to the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) that supply new sources of accountability within the military justice system.

The Navy’s TCAP continued to provide training and technical assistance to the Fleet in FY23. TCAP provided in-person and virtual training, with a focus on special victim cases, at each of the prosecution offices located at the nine Navy’s Region Legal Service Offices (RLSO). The Program also conducted regular training webinars on critical and emerging issues and provided specialized training to individual prosecution offices by request. The majority of these trainings focused on enhancing Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution (SVIP) capabilities. TCAP utilized the help of civilian experts to provide focused, in-person trainings on intimate partner violence crimes and child forensic interviewing and organized a training, along with defense counsel, at the USACIL on DNA and forensic evidence.

Additionally, TCAP executed three two-week Military Justice Orientation Courses (MJOC) for new trial counsel, expanding upon the basics learned at Naval Justice School’s (NJS) Basic Lawyer Course (BLC). MJOC used a mock SVIP case file and trained trial counsel on all litigation steps from the initial investigation through trial and sentencing. The Program continued to focus efforts on establishing a baseline level of SVIP training for all trial counsel, while ensuring quality specialized training for counsel seeking SVIP certification.

Finally, TCAP worked with the Assistant for Prosecution Services to create and maintain the Trial Counsel Manual, a comprehensive guide to prosecuting cases which promotes consistency across the trial enterprise. TCAP continued to provide training for NCIS agents at their special victim courses. At these trainings, TCAP personnel specifically addressed evidence-based prosecutions in SVIP cases, the nuances of the military rules of evidence, the importance of collaboration during investigations, and working with victims throughout a case.

The Naval Justice School in Newport, RI, continued to integrate the latest developments in SAPR and Victim/Witness Assistance Program (VWAP) policies into training curricula at all levels and integrated expansions to the JAG Corps BLC and Intermediate Staff Judge Advocate (SJA) Course. The Navy VLCP in conjunction with the Marine Corps VLC Organization and the NJS integrated improvements from FY22 for the second iteration of the VLC Certification Course, with renewed focus on Navy and Marine Corps practice and procedure. In April 2023, 18 Navy VLC completed the certification course.

The inaugural Sea Services Special Trial Counsel (STC) Certification Course was held from May through June 2023. At the course, U.S. Navy and Marine Corps judge advocates trained in person alongside their U.S. Coast Guard colleagues for two weeks on substantive law, policy and practical skills. The STCs attended a third week of virtual training offered by The Army Judge Advocate General Legal Center and School (TJAGLCS) that focused on black letter law training. The three week STC Certification Course was required for all STCs prior to receiving certification to perform STC duties. Following successful completion, all detailed STCs were certified by the Navy Judge Advocate General and are prepared to perform STC duties. For offenses occurring on or after 28 December 2023, STC's shall have exclusive authority regarding the prosecution of all sexual assault offenses under Articles 120, 120b, and 120c, as well as any attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to commit a sexual assault offense. As a result of the FY24 NDAA, STCs may also exercise exclusive authority over these offenses that occur before 28 December 2023.

These divisions and their efforts, among many others, demonstrate OJAG's continued commitment to improving accountability in the fair administration of military justice, and specifically in the investigation, and adjudication, of sexual offenses. The remaining sections will address these efforts in more detail.

As DON's program manager for the DoD's CATCH Program website and database, NCIS implemented updates to the CATCH system in FY23. Following DoD policy changes and approved IRC recommendation for victim self-access, updates to the CATCH website expanded access to victims who make a SRI and not a restricted or unrestricted report of sexual assault. The system was also updated to provide victims the ability to upload photos, and the victim questionnaire was streamlined to collect suspect and incident details most useful to the Military Criminal Investigative Organization (MCIO) when assessing entries for a match.

**4.2 Readying the Offices of Special Trial Counsel: Summarize the actions taken by your Military Service/NGB in FY 2023 to ensure the respective Offices of Special Trial Counsel are at full operational capability and ready to exercise its legal authorities on December 28, 2023. (SecDef Memorandum, "Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault in the Military," (September 1, 2022))**

The Navy OSTC accomplished all statutory, SECDEF and SECNAV requirements within established deadlines and achieved full operational capability in accordance with the statutory effective date of 28 December 2023. These milestones included: selection and promotion of the Lead Special Trial Counsel; establishment of the OSTC Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) which, much like the Trial Counsel Manual, is a comprehensive guide to prosecuting cases which promotes consistency across the OSTC enterprise; writing and execution of OSTC training and education policy; training and certification of all STCs; approval of a joint memorandum of understanding with all other service OSTCs; and completion of the detailing and assignment of STCs and support staff. Additionally, the OSTC assumed some prosecutorial responsibility for cases involving covered offenses from the Navy RLSOs world-wide in September 2023.

**4.3 Effectiveness of the Special Victims' Counsel (SVC)/Victims' Legal Counsel (VLC) Program: Describe any enhancements your Military Service/NGB has made to the SVC/VLC program; training/certification updates (if any); and an update on ensuring the SVC/VLC case load does not exceed, to the extent practicable, 25 cases at any time. (NDAA for FY 2020, section 541 / NDAA for FY 2013, section 573 / SecDef Memorandum, "Improving Victim Legal Support," (August 14, 2013), p. 1)**

The Navy's VLCP consistently reviews the size and geographic distribution of its counsel to ensure training certifications are maintained and caseloads are limited to 25 cases at any given time. Currently there are 44 judge advocates serving as field VLC including FY21 staff increases at fleet concentration areas in Norfolk, VA; San Diego, CA; Jacksonville, FL; Bangor/Bremerton, WA; and Pearl Harbor, HI. At that time, VLC billets were also filled at NAS Whidbey Island, WA and Walter Reed Military Medical Center in Bethesda, MD. These billets were approved to support the expansion of VLC services to victims of domestic violence and to comply with statutory mandates to limit caseloads to 25 cases per VLC.

The addition of seven civilian positions to support VLC in the field and provide continuity across the Program has been a success. These positions included a headquarters GS-14 attorney and GS-13 supervisory paralegal, and five field paralegals (GS-9/11) to support the fleet concentration areas in and around San Diego, CA; Norfolk, VA; Jacksonville, FL; Bangor/Bremerton, WA; and Pearl Harbor, HI. All positions were filled in FY23, except for one field paralegal position, which was in the rehiring process in September 2023.

Navy VLC offices are in 28 locations around the globe including Bahrain, Spain, Italy, Guam and Japan. Although all of the Services support operations in and around the Middle East, the Navy is the only Service with a permanent VLC billet in the Arabian Gulf to ensure victims stationed in the region or arriving on ships during frequent port calls have VLC immediately available.

Providing VLC services in a face-to-face manner is highly preferred, and all VLC billets are located to maximize the availability of in-person VLC services. However,

with Navy personnel frequently deployed to remote areas or on-board ships, not all victims can be co-located with VLC offices. Navy victims who are in remote locations or deployed on ships are provided immediate VLC contact via virtual means through the closest VLC office or the VLC office located in the homeport of a deployed ship, whichever is most quickly available. In-person contact with VLC is arranged as soon as practicable given the victim's location, operational considerations, and travel/safety restrictions.

The VLCP maintains an internally controlled travel budget that is earmarked specifically for VLC mission essential travel. This budget provides agility for VLC travel to remote locations.

A MOU signed by the Special Victims' Counsel (SVC) and VLC programs across the Services in FY21 formalizing a long-standing agreement to provide SVC/VLC services to other Service victims when a SVC/VLC of the victim's own Service is not immediately or locally available, remains in place. The Service programs regularly coordinate inter-service support of victims under this MOU.

As mentioned in section 4.1, Navy VLCP, in conjunction with the Marine Corps VLC Organization and the NJS, provide an annual VLC Certification Course focused on Navy and Marine Corps practice and procedure. In addition to providing a Navy/Marine Corps-specific certification training, this course also includes required child-victim representation training and domestic violence training. This course was lengthened by two and a half training days in FY23 (2<sup>nd</sup> iteration of this certification course) to provide more in-depth small group exercises and discussions. In April 2023, 18 Navy VLC completed the certification course and were certified by the JAG.

As noted above, the 11 new VLC billets filled in FY21 aimed to address the mandated VLC caseload cap of 25 cases per VLC by December 2023. During FY23, VLCP leadership requested five additional VLC billets, three in Norfolk, VA and two in San Diego, CA to address large caseloads. VLCP is requesting additional civilian paralegals to support VLC and provide program continuity in more locations.

**4.4 Trends in the Incidence, Disposition, and Prosecution of Sexual Assault: For your Military Service/NGB, based on analysis and assessment, what trends (if any) were identified in the incidence, disposition, and prosecution of sexual assault by units, commands, and installations during FY 2023? Please include trends related to prevalence of incidents, prosecution of incidents, and avoidance of incidents. (NDAA for FY 2013, section 575)**

In FY23, the conviction rate in cases with referred sexual assault charges was consistent with recent years. There was a continued downward trend in the referral of sexual assault charges to court-martial and a continued upward trend in alternate dispositions (other than referral to courts-martial) in cases involving initial allegations of sexual assault during FY23. The majority of sexual assault cases in FY23 originated in the Navy Region Mid-Atlantic and Navy Region Southwest areas of

responsibility, with a significant number also originating in the Navy Region Northwest, Navy Region Southeast, and Naval District Washington areas of responsibility.

**4.5 CATCH Program Awareness: Provide an update on any challenges to the CATCH Program and how Service members and their leaders are made aware of its availability, to include expanded eligibility for certain Unrestricted Reports (where the suspect's identity is unknown to law enforcement) and SAPR-related Inquiry CATCH entries via a DD Form 2910-4, "CATCH Explanation and Notification Form for SAPR-Related Inquiry CATCH Entries." (SecDef Memorandum, "Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault in the Military," (May 1, 2019), p. 2 / USD(P&R) Memorandum, "Updated Catch a Serial Offender Procedures and New DD Form 2910-4," (June 14, 2023))**

Challenges related to SARCs' access to the CATCH website have been minimal and corrected by logging out and revisiting the site. Service members are made aware of the CATCH program and expanded eligibility through marketing materials accessible to SAPR personnel via the [sapr.mil](http://sapr.mil) website and annual GMT. COs receive a brief of the CATCH program during the required Commanding Officer's SAPR Toolkit Brief. Information regarding the benefits of the CATCH program are provided to victims when they contact a SARC or SAPR VA to discuss filing a report of sexual assault. Information on the CATCH program is also being added to standardized SAPR posters for posting in high traffic areas around installations and aboard ships.

NCIS sexual assault prevention briefings contain information on the CATCH program and include how victims can access it. Additionally, in situations when a victim of sexual assault declines to participate in the investigative process and signs a 540K Victim Preference Statement, the assigned NCIS agent will encourage the victim to speak to their SARC about the CATCH program and eligibility.

**4.6 Submitting a CATCH Entry for Potential Discovery and Investigative Use: How is your Military Service/NGB verifying that commanders, SAPR personnel, MCIO investigators, and legal officers are being trained on the potential for a discovery request regarding a victim's CATCH entry, should the victim elect to participate in the investigation of their sexual assault incident? (USD(P&R) Memorandum, "Updated Catch a Serial Offender Procedures and New DD Form 2910-4," (June 14, 2023))**

COs receive a brief on the CATCH program during required Commanding Officer's SAPR Toolkit Briefs. SARCs follow established procedures when conducting commander notifications of Unrestricted Report cases and, in addition, must notify a commander when the case involves a CATCH match. The Commander will immediately notify the MCIO, and must inform the MCIO of the CATCH case for potential discovery and investigative purposes. SARCs refer the COs to their servicing SJA to answer any questions the COs may have. DoD SAPRO is developing two Joint Knowledge Online (JKO) courses with an overview set to be released in November 2023 and SARC specific training scheduled for January 2024.



OPNAV N17, OJAG Code 20, SAPR, and NCIS collaborated throughout FY23 to improve reporting processes and maintain client confidence in the SARC/SAPR VA/victim relationship, including a review of best practices as it pertains to maintaining confidential communications within the context of the CATCH program. OJAG Code 20 also collaborated with OPNAV N17 and DON OFR on the annual SAPR GMT for legal officers, which includes content on the CATCH program, its availability for victim use, and CATCH point of contact information.

In cases where a victim elects to participate in an NCIS investigation as a result of a CATCH match, NCIS HQ personnel coordinate with the local NCIS field office to issue an investigative referral. NCIS HQ also provides guidance on ROI documentation of the reason for a victim's change in reporting (due to CATCH match), for potential discovery purposes. This guidance is included in NCIS basic and annual sexual assault investigations training.

**4.7 UCMJ Article 93a (Prohibited Activities with Military Recruit or Trainee by Person in Position of Special Trust) Investigations and Convictions: Provide the number of personnel investigated for and convicted of UCMJ Art. 93a, specifically those who engaged in prohibited sexual activity with such specially protected junior members of the armed forces. (Article 93a, UCMJ)**

In FY23, the Navy investigated thirteen individuals for violation of Art. 93a, UCMJ. Two individuals were convicted at courts-martial, and one individual is pending trial, with charges preferred in FY23. Six individual cases investigated in FY23 were resolved through alternative disposition.

**4.8 Efforts to Address Approved Independent Review Commission (IRC) Recommendations: Briefly highlight major actions completed or underway in FY 2023 to address the approved IRC recommendations in Line of Effort 1: Accountability. There is no requirement for your Military Service/NGB to discuss all approved IRC actions under this section, as DoD SAPRO will include a high-level status summary with the Annual Report. Note: Please don't provide any pre-decisional or unfunded activities in your response. (See the requirements listed in question 1.1)**

In FY23, the Navy continued to engage and participate in working groups and committees in the DON and DoD that are focused on the implementation of IRC LOE 1. Specific efforts include the following:

- *Approved IRC Recommendation 1.1: Creation of the Office of the Special Victim Prosecutor within the Office of the Secretary of Defense.* As discussed in section 4.2, the Navy reached full operational capacity (FOC) for the stand up of OSTC in accordance with the statutory effective date of 28 December 2023. The OSTC, along with the Navy and Marine Corps Operational Planning Team (OPT) led by the Assistant Judge Advocate General of the Navy (Military Law), meet bi-weekly to ensure the effective manning, training and resourcing of the OSTC continues. The OPT efforts have included: working on the



detailing and Permanent Change of Station (PCS) orders of STCs and support staff; assessing, reassessing and submitting budgetary requests; working to acquire office space and technology assets; participating in working groups to amend Department policies based on the establishment of the OSTC; developing training requirements and curriculum for STCs; and, leading a Fleet-wide effort to train U.S. Navy personnel, including commanders and the legal community, on the military justice reforms of the FY22 and FY23 NDAA's.

- *Approved Recommendation 1.2: Independent, trained investigators for sexual harassment and mandatory initiation of involuntary separation for all substantiated complaints.* In FY23, NCIS recruited, vetted, and hired 80 new employees to address the requirement for independent investigators needed to respond to sexual harassment complaints. These employees represent the initial tranche of what NCIS expects to be 300 Full Time Equivalent (FTE) by the end of FY25 and are comprised of investigators, investigative analysts, administrative professionals, digital forensic examiners, and human resource specialists. NCIS collaborated with the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) to establish and schedule a new training curriculum tailored to the requirements of sexual harassment investigations. That FLETC training platform is expected to be implemented in FY24. During FY23, NCIS continued to utilize the existing FLETC Basic Investigations curriculum to train 20 of the new sexual harassment investigators. In September 2023, all sexual harassment investigative and support personnel hired in FY23 attended a one-week training conference held at NCIS HQ where DoD, DON, NCIS, and program expectations were formally delivered.  
In absence of the requested support funds necessary to obtain law enforcement equipment, Information Technology (IT), vehicles, training, and PCS costs, NCIS requested and received FY23 year-end funding that was used for equipment purchases and vehicle leases needed by the new sexual harassment investigative team members.
- *Approved Recommendation 1.3: Judge-ordered Military Protective Orders for victims of sexual assault and related offenses.*
- *Recommendation 1.4: Professionalized career billets for military justice personnel handling special victim crimes.* This recommendation was modeled on the Navy's existing program. In 2007, the Navy established professionalized career billets to develop and retain a cadre of specialized

litigators as military justice practitioners. Today, the Navy has 104 such designated officers in various paygrades and is being used as a model for other services in accomplishing this recommendation.

- *Approved Recommendation 1.5: Judge-alone sentencing in all noncapital general and special courts-martial and establishment of sentencing parameters.* Through the end of FY22, the Sentencing Parameters and Criteria Board developed a series of sentencing parameters and criteria for adoption across the military justice enterprise as required by the FY22 NDAA. These parameters and criteria are tailored to a set of offenses under the UCMJ and consist of enumerated ranges or criteria for military judges to apply in the sentencing phase of courts-martial, consistent with the transition to military-judge alone sentencing as required by the FY22 NDAA. Executive Order (EO) 14103 instituted amendments to the Rules for Court-Martial allowing for the use of sentencing parameters and criteria on 28 July, 2023, effective for offenses occurring on or after 28 December 2023.
- *Approved Recommendation 1.7a-f: Modify the UCMJ in several key areas to increase uniformity, reliability, and consistency in the military justice system.* The Navy has been engaged collaboratively through the JSC, where each service is represented by senior officers who recommend statutory and policy changes for the military justice system. Many of the approved IRC recommendations have undergone comprehensive study by the JSC. During FY23, numerous proposals were adopted into policy as new Rules for Courts-Martial by Executive Order 14103. For example, amending Art. 128, UCMJ to include dating violence has resulted in the Article now covering this specific type of misconduct. Independent defense funding, addressed by Rec. 1.7e, resulted in amended Rules to allow Service regulation of specific procedures. The Navy's system for independent defense funding continues to evolve in practice and in regulation through the Manual for the Judge Advocate General (JAGMAN). Finally, new amendments to the Rules for Court-Martial, implemented by EO 14103, establish a new procedure for the random selection of court-martial members, which will work towards that recommendation in combination with Congressional amendments to Article 25, UCMJ from the FY23 NDAA.

**4.9 Future Plans: Describe your leadership-approved future plans (if any) to further improve the achievement of the Accountability goal.**

A top objective for FY24 is ensuring that the military justice enterprise preserves the rights of Sailors throughout the military justice process and provides timely access and equitable application of the process for all cases, including sexual assault. The successful and independent operation of the OSTC is a key component in establishing a higher degree of accountability and confidence in the military justice system.

Furthermore, FY24 presents new opportunities for OJAG to expand its efforts on addressing the approved recommendations of the IRC by conducting additional training and updating Fleet practitioners on statutory, regulatory, and policy changes that will occur over the next year. OJAG remains committed to ensuring that engagement with the military justice system – at every level – inspires trust and supports the fair administration of justice.

**5. Goal 5—Assessment: “effectively measure, analyze, assess, and report SAPR Program progress to improve effectiveness.”**

**5.1 Strategic Summary: Summarize your efforts for achieving the Assessment goal. In this strategic summary, include significant updates and/or force-wide changes begun or completed by your Military Service/NGB in FY 2023. As applicable, include significant updates to regulations, policies, procedures, and/or processes and initiatives to ensure the quality, reliability, validity, and secure retention of sexual assault and retaliation data collected in the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID), to include SARC, SAPR VA, and Military Service-level legal officer DSAID training. There is no need to repeat prior Annual Report submissions or address each of the examples above if these processes have remained largely the same as in previous years or when addressed in your responses to questions 5.2 through 5.5 below. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan, 2017-2021 (December 1, 2016), Goal 5 – Assessment, p. 10)**

The Navy deploys several processes across several departments to properly assess its SAPR Program capabilities, each one with a specific function in ensuring reliability and retention of data. These processes, and their responsible departments, took on several roles in FY23.

CNIC HQ SAPR conducts monthly and quarterly QA reviews. Monthly QA focuses on Relevant Data Not Available (RDNA) for: restricted, unrestricted, and retaliation cases; CMG general and case-specific meeting minutes; MCIO database interface; missing DSAID cases; and SRI entries. Quarterly QA focuses on the entry of expedited transfers, SAPR VA profiles maintenance, and the entry of CEUs. QA is performed annually to identify and remove any personally identifiable information (PII) and protected healthcare information (PHI) not permitted within DSAID.

Prior to granting access, Navy Service requires DSAID field users to complete DoD SAPR web-based training on the JKO platform and CNIC HQ SAPR training that covers the practical and ethical considerations of DSAID data-entry. The D-SAACP Professional Code of Ethics, as well as DoD and Navy guidance around the proper documentation and handling of PII/PHI are covered in the training and supplements the “how-to” aspects of the DSAID User Manual. The training, in conjunction with the DSAID Procedures developed in FY22, standardizes data entry across the enterprise.

**5.2 Strategies to Support the 2023 Force-wide Climate Assessment: Provide a short summary of the strategy and outreach activities your Military**

**Service/NGB used to encourage Service member participation in the 2023 Force-wide climate assessments (i.e., the *Workplace Gender Relations Survey of Military Members (WGR)* and the *Defense Organizational Climate Survey (DEOCS)*. (OUSD(P&R) Memorandum, “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault in the Military,” (April 26, 2023))**

The Navy created a strategy and implemented outreach activities to encourage Service member participation in the 2023 Force-wide Workplace Gender Relations Survey of Military Members (WGR) and the DEOCS. Efforts were planned and coordinated by OPNAV N17 Navy Surveys and Sailor Listening Office (OPNAV N176), OPNAV N1 PAO, and the Chief of Naval Information (CHINFO) and included the following efforts:

- Released NAVADMIN 139/23 encouraging all commands and personnel to participate in both surveys.
- Emailed all Navy Flag Officers including Echelon II and III Commanders, to raise awareness, encourage amplification, and boost promotion of the surveys.
- Sent emails in September and scheduled monthly follow-on messaging to all Navy Senior Enlisted to underscore importance and encourage amplification of both survey efforts.
- Planned and sent mid-month email reminders throughout the survey fielding period to all Navy TYCOMs and Waterfront Leadership to pass information on WGR and DEOCS Surveys down to command triads.
- Provided Navy Command Managed Equal Opportunity (CMEO) Specialists with talking points and information to ensure their commands were aware of the surveys.
- Pushed awareness messaging via MyNavyHR social media platforms multiple times throughout the surveys fielding period.
- Engaged TYCOM PAOs to put out products that amplify and encourage participation in the WGR and DEOCS Surveys.
- Conducted weekly conference calls with N1 subordinate command PAOs on importance of sharing information and awareness of the DEOCS and WGR with all N1 subordinate units.
- Held monthly conference calls with PAOs Navy-wide to share participation rates and to encourage local awareness campaigns.
- Distributed widely to military and civilian audiences via the OPNAV N17 Cultural Champion Newsletter in September and October.
- Scheduled a mid-October conference call with CHINFO for a Public Affairs synchronization meeting to provide reminders on WGR and DEOCS Surveys and encourage amplification across the force.

**5.3 Adequacy of SAPR Activities at Training Commands: Describe sexual assault prevention and response training delivered during Basic Military Training and Advanced Military Training or equivalent (e.g., military**

**occupational specialty training). What is your Military Service's/NGB's assessment of the adequacy of SAPR activities carried out by training commands during FY 2023, and describe how you assessed such activities? (NDAA for FY 2013, section 575)**

All Navy recruits receive SAPR training as part of their basic military training at Recruit Training Command (RTC), and again at their advanced military training at follow-on Navy "A-Schools" as part of their GMT. The Navy believes that the current SAPR training establishes a firm and positive foundation for Sailors moving to operational Fleet units and meets the objectives of SAPR training in Basic and Advanced Military Training environments. The Navy is working continuously to ensure SAPR training remains relevant and effective.

The Navy conducts entry level SAPR training at two separate in-person training sessions and is included in written form in the Recruit Trainee Guide. SAPR material is also covered in testing to ensure recruits retain the training before proceeding to the next phase at RTC. The first SAPR training session is delivered by RTC instructors and occurs during week one, day four, and consists of a ninety-minute presentation covering an overview of the SAPR program with the terminal learning objective of understanding the Navy's sexual assault policies and procedures by all recruits. The second training session takes place during week three, day four and is taught by senior RTC leadership. This training emphasizes the importance of the SAPR Program at all levels of the Navy and reviews key policies and procedures. Recruits undergo an exam covering basic military training concepts, which includes questions on SAPR concepts, policies, and procedures presented at both in-person trainings and in the SAPR portion of the Recruit Trainee Guide. Recruits who do not pass the overall exam receive remedial training on all exam content.

Starting in January of 2022, the Navy added two weeks onto basic training and implemented the "Sailor for Life" program, which adds more leadership and professional development to the basic military training curriculum. The "Sailor for Life" program includes several interactive, scenario driven modules that focus on healthy relationships, sexual consent, sexual assault reporting options, and active intervention techniques. The "Sailor for Life" program along with other initiatives have shown positive results including a downward trend in overall RTC attrition across FY23. It is RTC's goal in the next fiscal year to use data collected in FY23 to understand the impact of the "Sailor for Life" program on the effectiveness of SAPR training and reducing instances of harmful behaviors.

During advanced military training at Navy "A-Schools," SAPR training is presented by command SAPR Administrative Unit Victim Advocates to all students and instructors via facilitated, small group Navy SAPR GMT curriculum modules in accordance with Navy policy and requirements. In late FY23, the Navy implemented a promising post-training assessment to measure understanding of key concepts and learning objectives and test for the level of effectiveness of the Navy SAPR GMT. Results of this assessment will be evaluated throughout FY24 as feedback is received and analyzed.

Based on the results of training assessments, willingness of recruits and new Sailors to report sexual assaults, and a minimum number of sexual assault incidents occurring during Recruit Training and A-Schools, the Navy believes SAPR training is effective and meets the objectives of SAPR training through Basic and Advanced Military Training. To ensure SAPR training remains relevant and effective, training content, dosage, and assessments are reviewed on an annual and as needed basis. These reviews ensure training stays in alignment with changes in policy and utilize recruit feedback to ensure training remains effective.

**5.4 Ensuring Safe and Secure Living Environment: How does your Military Service/NGB assess the adequacy of measures undertaken at military installations and by units to ensure the safest and most secure living and working environments to prevent sexual assault? (NDAA for FY 2011, section 1602)**

Commands deliver prevention and awareness training and initiatives, utilizing a variety of presenters to include NCIS, local SARCs, and VLC. Although the primary method of enhancing and ensuring safety and security in living and working environments is through prevention training, situational awareness, and Sailor intervention, a variety of deterrence measures are available to installation and unit commanders across the Navy enterprise. Measures consist of roving barracks patrols, with the goal of increasing the visible presence of leadership to deter behavior that may lead to sexual assault or other misconduct, increased oversight by leaders for government-contracted berthing, and safe ride home programs. Commanders are empowered to utilize “All Hands,” social media, Public Service Announcements, and Plans of the Day, Week, and Month at a unit level to educate personnel on personal safety as well as sexual assault prevention strategies.

**5.5 Future Plans: Describe your leadership-approved future plans (if any) to further improve the achievement of the Assessment goal.**

Navy leadership supports continued collaborative force-wide initiatives such as Cultural Workshops, Resilient Workshop Summits, and the COE Working Group to further develop, improve, and assess program effectiveness. The Navy’s prevention and response experts will continue to leverage data and insights from these efforts to identify program gaps, focus on vulnerable populations, and determine the Navy’s ability to scale initiative to the Fleet. The Navy will continue analyzing data and programs at all levels in order to implement policies and procedures that improve program effectiveness. Beyond efforts previously mentioned in Goals 1 through 4, the following are additional efforts:

The Navy CATCH stakeholders, including CNIC HQ SAPR, NCIS, VLCP, and OPNAV N17, will continue to review program performance and update training and awareness efforts in light of expanded eligibility (unrestricted reporters who have not named the alleged offender and SRIs) as required to maximize participation.

As mentioned in Goal 1 – Prevention, OPNAV N17 continues to develop a CRMD, which will be a common operating platform that informs leadership of potential counterproductive workplace behavior risks and trends identified from headquarters to the unit level. Along with the CRMD, the Navy also is finalizing a corresponding Commanders Guidebook, which will provide unit Commanders with solutions to address issues identified by data in the CRMD.

Assessment efforts assist in collecting and analyzing data to measure and report the impact of the Navy SAPR programs and help drive adjustments to prevention and response efforts. These assessments support the Navy's ability to continually improve overall command culture, and set conditions to prevent, respond to, or intervene in destructive behaviors.

**6. Core Functions (Communication and Policy): Provide a brief summary for new efforts taken in FY 2023 on the following:**

**6.1 Employing Tracking Mechanisms Which Identify Prevention, Sexual Assault Response, and Military Justice Workforces and Staffing Levels: How is your Military Service/NGB ensuring sustained progress in the hiring of positions established to address sexual assault in the military? Are position designator codes being used for these positions to facilitate timely and accurate tracking of workforce staffing levels? (OUSD(P&R) Memorandum, "Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault in the Military," (April 26, 2023))**

A phased approach is used to hire ashore and afloat civilian IPPW positions to implement a fully staffed prevention workforce infrastructure. Beginning in FY22 Navy hired strategic level headquarters positions and NAF deployable EIPC positions. FY23 focused on hiring operational assets at proof of concept locations selected based on size, prevention infrastructure abilities, and risk levels as indicated by OSIE results. Hiring began for additional positions at regions, large installations, and high Fleet concentration and shipyard populations. The increase in staffing is a progressive step toward supporting the increase in full-time SAPR positions enterprise-wide, thus ensuring efficient support mechanisms are in place to support the execution of the SAPR Program mission.

In FY24, the Navy will test proof of concept locations to ensure the infrastructure and necessary collaboration is in place to optimize the functioning of the prevention workforce. Additionally, the Reserve Force will begin to hire according to their laydown plan beginning in FY24.

NCIS is using a specific project code as a position designator to track SAPR-funded civilian positions and staffing levels. When it comes to facilitating timely and accurate tracking of workforce levels, NCIS has been utilizing project management and project managers to ensure that workforce staffing levels are reaching the agreed upon end strength in a timely manner.



As discussed in section 4.3, the Navy's VLCP consistently reviews the size and geographic distribution of its counsel to ensure training and certifications are maintained, and caseloads are limited to 25 cases at any given time. Although caseloads in many areas are under the mandated caseload cap, fleet concentration areas such as Norfolk and San Diego continue to see caseloads above the prescribed cap. Five additional billets were requested for those areas this year.

FY23 Navy recruitment strategies included:

- Vacancy announcements (GS and NAF) posted on USAJOBS, Linked-In, and on Family Readiness websites across Navy regions.
- SAPR VA and EIPCs positions posted as one job announcement on USAJOBS and [www.mwr.org/jobs](http://www.mwr.org/jobs), indicating multiple positions in several locations to maximize the number of qualified candidates.
- Coordinated advertisements at University Job Fairs.
- Conducted virtual and live job fairs.
- Disseminated job opportunities to transitioning Service members and spouses.
- Offered recruitment or a relocation Incentives for EIPC positions to attract qualified candidates.

Discussions occurred with various stakeholders and hiring authorities throughout the year that ensured sustained forward momentum to executing hiring strategies, as well as ensuring discussion of successes, challenges, and solutions to the hiring and sustainability of the Prevention and Response Workforces. The Navy participated in DON OFR monthly discussions and DoD Integrated Prevention Roundtable meetings and completed their relevant tasking concerning hiring updates. These discussions also furthered the development of the DON IRC Workforce Dashboard to track hiring progress, Direct Hiring Authority updates for the prevention and response workforces, and review of ongoing hiring challenges. Ongoing DON/Navy reporting provides execution updates for the hiring and resourcing status summary to include position designator codes, as well as the tracking of workforce staffing levels. The Navy hosted bi-weekly meetings with action officers across the Navy enterprise to solidify concept of operations, laydown plans, and proof of concept locations. Additionally, the Navy coordinates quarterly IRC Plans of Action and Milestones (POAM) meetings to discuss the current workforce structure, as well as execution and tracking of the IRC requirement lines of effort and deliverables.

Accomplishments included the following highlights:

- Chief of Navy Personnel provided concurrence on Navy's IPPW proof of concept and laydown plan to ensure vertical and horizontal incorporation across the Fleet.
- SAPR VA positions were classified at CNIC HQ.
- Strategic, operational and tactical level IPPW positions were classified with outlined expected scope of work, roles and responsibilities.

- Position designator codes were used to facilitate timely and accurate tracking of workforce staffing levels.
- Posted open continuous position announcements throughout the Navy.
- Position advertisements were distributed to various State Liaison offices, coordinated with human services departments from local universities, social media job postings occurred on installations, and Public Affairs Offices (PAO) disseminated job opportunities for Navy FFSCs).
- CNIC locations established weekly meetings with their Human Resources Offices (APF and NAF) and hiring managers to ensure candidate certificates were pulled, interviews were scheduled expeditiously, and the status of new hires was monitored and expedited to the maximum extent possible.
- Monthly tracking spreadsheets and data analysis results were used to inform higher headquarters about progress and challenges hiring the prevention and response workforce.
- Hosted an “IPPW 101” brief and tabletop exercise for Navy stakeholders to exercise the prevention system and to discuss readiness to receive this workforce. After-action items informed next steps to the IPPW rollout relevant to hiring, onboarding, and retention of the workforce.

## 7. Analytics Discussion

**7.1 Military Services/NGB\*: Provide an analytic discussion (1,500 words or less) of your Statistical Report of reported sexual assault cases from DSAID. The discussion shall include information on Unrestricted Reports; Restricted Reports; conversions of Restricted Reports to Unrestricted Reports; service referrals for victims alleging sexual assault; reports of retaliation; and case synopses of completed sexual assault and related retaliation investigations.**

**\*NGB should provide comments based on its available information and data.**

**This section must briefly address each of the following:**

- Notable changes in the data over time
- Insight or suspected reasons for noted changes, or lack of change, if any, in data
- The application of insights from data analyses for programmatic planning, oversight, and/or research
- Total number of Sexual Assaults (Restricted Reports and Unrestricted Reports) over time (since FY 2008) **(Metric #11)**
- The number of sexual assault investigations completed by the MCIO in the FY and the corresponding mean and median investigation length. Case open date can be in any year, but the close date must be by the end of the FY **(Non-Metric #6)**
- The number of subjects with victims who declined to participate in the military justice process **(Metric #7)**
- Command action for military subjects under DoD legal authority (to be captured using the most serious crime investigated, comparing penetration to contact crimes) **(Non-Metric #1)**

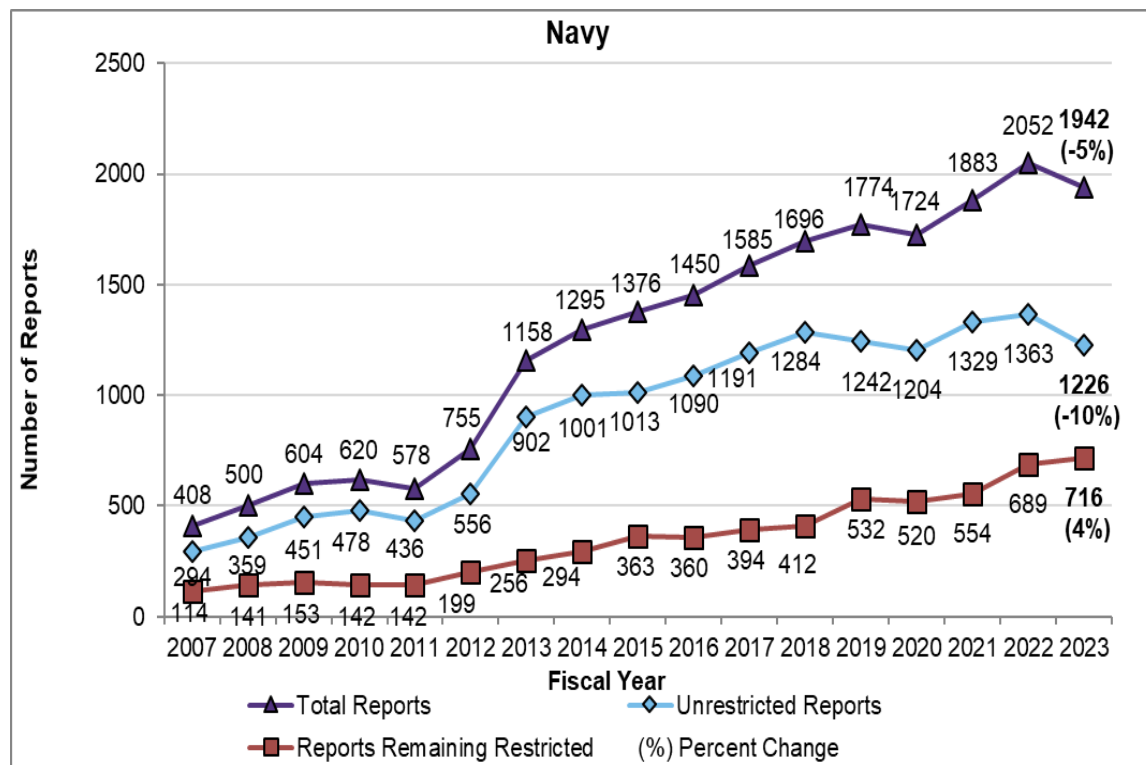
- Sexual assault court-martial outcomes (to be captured using the most serious crime charged, comparing penetration to contact crimes) **(Non-Metric #2)**

- Summary of referral data – Unrestricted and Restricted Reports - either referrals received from other sources or referrals made to other sources (e.g., medical/mental health, command, criminal investigation/security services, legal, civilian, or VA authorities, etc.)

- Any other information relating to sexual assault case data (e.g., information on completed sexual assault-related retaliation cases)

## I. Overview

In FY23, there were 1,942 reports of sexual assault in the Navy, representing a 5.0% decrease from FY22 (2,052). The decrease in unrestricted reporting and increase in restricted reports suggests that more sailors wish to maintain anonymity while seeking help but not involving their command or seeking accountability. The total and unrestricted reporting trends do not follow previous years and reinforces the fact that much work remains in understanding, preventing, and responding to this destructive behavior.



## II. Unrestricted Reports

In FY23 there were 1,226 unrestricted reports, representing a 10.1% decrease from FY22 (1,363). Unrestricted Reporting triggers command notification, initiates a MCIO investigation, and provides an opportunity to hold alleged offenders

accountable, in addition to giving victims access to support and advocacy services.

### **Service Member on Service Member**

The Navy Service member on Service member (or “blue-on-blue”) allegations of sexual assault represented 45.0% (552 of 1,226) of Unrestricted Reports compared to 46.2% (616 of 1,332) in FY22. There was a 50.4% decrease in blue-on-blue penetration allegations (112 compared to 226 in FY22) and a 33.8% increase in blue-on-blue contact allegations (258 compared to 390 in FY22).

### **Male Victim Reporting**

Male Service member victims continue to be an area of strategic focus for the Navy SAPR program and reporting by this population increased in FY23. Unrestricted Reports made by males increased by 4.6% (274 compared to 262 in FY22) and they accounted for a larger percentage of unrestricted reports than in FY22 (24.2% compared to 20.0%).

Service Member Victim Unrestricted Reports (by Gender)			
Fiscal Year (FY)	Males	Females	Total
FY23	274	856	1,130
FY22	262	1,048	1,310
FY21	260	955	1,215

### **Expedited Transfers**

In FY23, there were 304 requests for Expedited Transfers made by Service member victims (compared to 334 in FY22). Of these, 47 were unit/duty requests and 257 were installation requests (compared to 35 unit/duty and 292 installation requests in FY22). Of the denied requests, two were denied due to the report being found non-credible, one was denied due to victim pending a medical evaluation board, and one was denied due to victim pending separation.

Expedited Transfer Requests				
Fiscal Year (FY)	Requested	Approved	Denied	Total SVM Unrestricted Reports
FY23	304	293	11	1,226
FY22	334	327	7	1,332
FY21	327	321	6	1,215

### **Military Protective Orders (MPO)**

In FY23, there were 151 MPOs issued, representing a 7.4% decrease from FY22 (163). Three MPO violations were reported during this fiscal year.

### **III. Restricted Reports**

In FY23, there were 873 Restricted Reports of sexual assault in the Navy, representing an 1.4% increase from FY22 (861). Of those, 157 or 18.0% were converted to unrestricted reports (compared to 172 or 20.0% in FY22), resulting in 716 reports remaining restricted (compared to 689 in FY22). Restricted reports enable a victim to receive support services, without command notification or initiation of an investigation. SARCs do not report the types of offenses for Restricted Reports.

### **IV. Victims Support Services**

#### **Unrestricted Reports**

In FY23, there were 8,506 support service referrals for victims who made unrestricted reports, representing a 18.3% decrease from FY22 (10,409). Of those referrals, 7,639 or 89.9% were for military resources and 867 or 10.1% were for civilian resources.

The top three military resources requested by victims were: victim advocate (1,576), legal (1,493), and behavioral health (1,215) referrals. These military resource referrals accounted for 56.1% of all requests made in this category. Additionally, DoD Safe Helpline referrals decreased by 14.8% (956 compared to 1,122 in FY22).

The top three civilian resources requested by victims were: Victim Advocate (291), Behavioral Health (126), and Rape Crisis Center (122) referrals, and they accounted for 62.2% of all requests made in this category.

#### **Restricted Reports**

In FY23, there were 4,669 support service referrals for victims who made restricted reports representing a 1.4% increase from FY22 (4,605). Of those referrals, 4,151 or 88.9% were for military resources and 518 or 11.1% were for civilian resources.

The top three military resources requested by victims were: victim advocate (993), behavioral health (675), and legal/special victims counsel (SVC) (636) referrals. These military resource referrals accounted for 55.5% of all requests made in this category.

The top three civilian resources requested by victims were: victim advocate (145), behavioral health (97), and rape crisis center (83) referrals. They accounted for 62.7% of all requests made in this category.

## **V. Investigations**

In FY23, 1,085 investigations were completed, representing a 13.4% decrease from FY22 (1,253). Of those investigations, 1,072 or 98.8% were completed by the service MCIOs and 13 or 1.2% were completed by either U.S. civilian or foreign law enforcement agencies.

The average length of investigations conducted by the NCIS was 78 days and the median was 63 days, compared to an average of 117 days and a median of 98 days in FY22 (representing a 33.0% decrease in the average, and a 35.7% decrease in the median). This average includes offenses involving complex investigation, scientific analysis of evidence, and/or procurement of expert witnesses, as well as simpler cases involving confessions or limited evidence (e.g., cases involving victim declinations or unknown subjects).

The average length of time between the date the investigation was closed and the date the Navy took a command action was 102 days and the median was 91 days, compared to 85 days on average and a median of 72 days in FY22 (representing a 20.0% increase in average days and 26.4% decrease in median days).

In cases disposed of at courts-martial, the average length of time between the date the victim made an Unrestricted Report and the date the sentence was imposed or an accused was acquitted at courts-martial was approximately 550 days (a 4.8% decrease from FY22's 578 days) and the median was 554 days in FY23 (a 1.8% decrease from FY22's 564 days). In cases disposed of at non-judicial punishment, the average length of time between the date the victim made an Unrestricted Report and the date non-judicial punishment was concluded was approximately 262 days, representing a 28.4% increase from FY22.

## **Victims Declining to Participate in the Military Justice Process**

In FY23, the percentage of victims who declined to participate in the military justice process decreased to 7.9% (51 of 647) compared to 9.1% (72 of 794) in FY22 and 8.5% (68 of 800) in FY21.

## **Command Action for Military Subjects Under DoD Legal Authority**

In FY23, command action was taken against 353 (54.6% of 647) Service members for both sexual assault and non-sexual assault (e.g., failure to obey order or regulation) allegations. Types of command action include court-martial,

non-judicial punishment, administrative separation, and other adverse administrative actions.

### **Sexual Assault Court-Martial Outcomes**

In FY23, there were 51 (7.9% of 647) cases where court-martial charges were preferred for a sexual assault offense, compared to 53 (6.7% of 794) in FY22. A total of 31 (4.1% of 760) cases proceeded to trial on at least one sexual assault offense. Of those, 22 cases were for penetrating offenses, resulting in 12 (54.5%) convictions and 10 (45.5%) acquittals. The remaining 9 cases were for contact offenses and attempted sexual assault, resulting in 9 (100%) convictions and zero (0%) acquittal.

**7.2 Personnel Support:** Complete the following table with your numbers as of the end of FY 2023. Use the job/duty descriptions provided and the following inclusion criteria:

- Include all Reserve and Active Duty military personnel. Army and Air Force do not need to include their respective National Guard component information as it will be included in NGB's response.
- Include federal government civilian personnel
- Only include filled positions
- Indicate the number of full-time and part-time personnel (i.e., collateral duty personnel)
- Provide the exact number of current personnel, whenever possible. If the number is an estimate, indicate how the estimate was reached and any other

**(DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR): Program Procedures," (September 6, 2022), Encl 2, para 6)**

Job/Duty Title	Description of Job/Duty	Full-Time	Part-Time
SAPR Program Managers	Capability in developing policy, or program management and execution; and completion of 40+ hours of Military Service-specific National Advocate Credentialing Program and approved SARC training.	2	0



<b>Dedicated Headquarters-Level SAPR Professionals</b>	<b>Include policy, advocacy, administrative support, and prevention professionals (e.g., data analysts, training analysts, and D-SAACP analysts) who support the headquarters-level SAPR program offices at each Military Service/NGB (<i>not including program managers, who are counted in their own category</i>).</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Uniformed SARCs (collateral duty)</b>	<b>Serve as the single point of contact at an installation or within a geographic area to oversee sexual assault awareness, prevention, and response training; coordinate medical treatment, including emergency care, for victims of sexual assault; and track the services provided to victims from the initial report through final</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>

	disposition and resolution and are certified under the nationally-accredited D-SAACP.		
<b>Civilian SARCs (full-time)</b>	See above.	<b>96</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Lead SARCs (full-time)</b>	Serve as the primary focal point for directing and coordinating response activities at the installation (tactical level) for supported tenant commands; fulfills a supervisory capacity at the installation for all SARCs and SAPR VAs (at least 25 percent of the time).	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Uniformed SAPR-VAs (collateral duty)</b>	Provide non-clinical crisis intervention, referral, and ongoing non-clinical support to adult sexual assault victims; offer information on available options/resources to victims; coordinate liaison assistance with other organizations and agencies on victim care matters; and report directly to	<b>0</b>	<b>5,601</b>

	the SARC, and are certified under the nationally-accredited D-SAACP.		
<b>Civilian SAPR-VAs (full-time)</b>	See above.	<b>73</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Civilian SAPR-VAs (collateral duty)</b>	See above.	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Sexual Assault-Specific Legal</b>	Legal personnel who specialize in sexual assault cases including prosecutors, Victim Witness Assistance Program personnel, paralegals, legal experts, and Special Victims' Counsel/Victims' Legal Counsel.	<b>295</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Sexual Assault-Specific Investigators</b>	Military Criminal Investigation Office investigators who specialize in sexual assault cases.	<b>204</b>	<b>410</b>
<b>Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiners</b>	Medical providers that have completed the DoD Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiner Course at Fort Sam Houston, or equivalent.	<b>6</b>	<b>120</b>

Notes:

1. Program Managers:
  - a. CNIC: 1
  - b. USNA: 1
2. Dedicated HQ Level Professionals:
  - a. N17: 4
  - b. NCIS: 2
  - c. SAPR Officers: 53
  - d. CNIC HQ SAPR: 11
  - e. Fleets: 6
  - f. INDOPACOM: 1
  - g. USNA: 3
3. Sexual Assault-Specific Legal:
  - a. Office of Special Trial Counsel: 37 (includes HQ, Special Trial Counsel, and Legalmen); Trial Counsel Assistance Program and Region Legal Service Offices: 28 personnel (includes only those SVIP-qualified Trial Counsel (17) and paralegals (11)).
  - b. Defense Counsel Assistance Program and Defense Service Offices: 191 personnel (103 officers, 59 enlisted, and 29 civilian personnel).
  - c. VLC Program: 58 personnel: VLC (44), VLC HQ (4), Enlisted Administrative Support (4), and Civilian Paralegals (6).
  - d. OJAG Code 20: 9 personnel.
4. Sexual Assault Specific Investigators: NCIS has trained 1,036 special agents via the Advanced Adult Sexual Assault Investigator Training Program or through the addition to Special Agent Basic Training Program. As of FY23, 204 agents were working full time and 410 part-time (at least one hour) on sexual assault investigations.
5. Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiners:
  - a. Civilian SAFE Program Managers: 6 (SAMFE certified)
  - b. SAMFEs: 120 (who stand watch at the MTF and/or are operational)

# Unrestricted Reports

NAVY FY23 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY		
<p>A. FY23 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members.</p> <p>Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY23. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.</p> <p>This data is drawn from Defense Sexual Assault Database (DSAD) based on Service affiliation of the Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) who currently manages the Victim case.</p>	FY23 Totals	
# FY23 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)		5366
# Service Member Victims		4721
# Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Service Member Subject		606
# Relevant Data Not Available		39
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories		5366
# Service Member on Service Member		2777
# Service Member on Non-Service Member		606
# Non-Service Member on Service Member		226
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member		777
# Relevant Data Not Available		980
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring		5366
# On military installation		2617
# Off military installation		1777
# Unidentified location		972
# Service Member Victims in Unrestricted Reports		1116
# Army Victims		11
# Navy Victims		1101
# Marine Corps Victims		3
# Air Force Victims		0
# Space Force Victims		0
# Coast Guard Victims		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		1
# Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation		5366
# Victims in investigations initiated during FY23		4969
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 30-SEP-2023		2252
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 30-SEP-2023		2717
# Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming		118
# Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement		279
# Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ		71
# Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations		3
# Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service		27
# Victims - Other		178
# All Restricted Reports received in FY23 (one Victim per report)		3600
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)		621
# Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of FY23		2979
B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FOR FY23	FY23 Totals	FY23 Totals for Service Member Victim Cases
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	5366	4721
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	1395	1227
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	636	548
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	524	464
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	1391	1200
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	818	700
# Relevant Data Not Available	602	582
Time of sexual assault	5366	4721
# Midnight to 6 am	2167	1836
# 6 am to 6 pm	945	844
# 6 pm to midnight	1301	1134
# Unknown	322	302
# Relevant Data Not Available	631	605
Day of sexual assault	5366	4721
# Sunday	744	619
# Monday	593	526
# Tuesday	465	425
# Wednesday	456	397
# Thursday	557	495
# Friday	906	778
# Saturday	1040	896
# Relevant Data Not Available	605	585

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

C. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (VICTIM AND SUBJECT GENDER)	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Multiple Mixed Gender Assault	Relevant Data Not Available	FY23 Totals		
# Service Member on Service Member	2514	776	134	134	230	581	14	974	5366		
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	123	687	100	115	15	54	11	3	2272		
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	557	39	0	9	0	3	3	0	606		
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	130	44	26	9	3	7	0	5	226		
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	23	12	2	1	210	513	0	2	777		
# Relevant Data Not Available	11	3	1	0	0	0	0	963	980		
FY23 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 FY23	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (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	FY23 Totals
D1.	294	19	1349	0	30	2305	2	8	39	1320	5366
# Service Member on Service Member	83	3	638	0	14	1623	1	3	17	389	2272
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	68	4	245	0	0	224	0	1	1	64	606
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	12	3	50	0	4	122	0	1	3	27	226
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	49	6	298	0	3	198	1	4	14	210	777
# Relevant Data Not Available	75	1	119	0	5	136	0	0	2	634	980
D2.											
TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY23 Reports	218	15	1087	0	30	2068	2	7	35	1259	4721
# Service Member Victims: Female	180	6	862	0	20	1307	2	6	25	917	3325
# Service Member Victims: Male	38	9	225	0	10	761	0	1	10	342	1396
# 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		FY23 Totals
<b>E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During FY23</b>		
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.		
<b># Investigations Initiated during FY23</b>		<b>1106</b>
# Investigations Completed as of FY23 End (group by MCIO #)		710
# Investigations Pending Completion as of FY23 End (group by MCIO #)		396
<b># Subjects in investigations Initiated During FY23</b>		<b>930</b>
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by CID</b>		<b>13</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		13
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS</b>		<b>588</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		582
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		6
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI</b>		<b>1</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		1
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations</b>		<b>21</b>
Note: Non-Service Member Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.		
<b># Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations</b>		<b>299</b>
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		3
Note: Service Member Subjects are drawn from Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.		
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement		3
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement		0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>		<b>4</b>
<b># Unidentified Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>		<b>1</b>
# Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available		0
<b>E2. Service Investigations Completed during FY23</b>		
Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the FY23. These investigations may have been initiated during the FY23 or any prior FY.		
<b># Total Investigations completed by Services during FY23 (Group by MCIO Case Number)</b>		<b>1072</b>
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim		29
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject		83
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject		1
<b># Subjects in investigations completed during FY23 involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>		<b>936</b>
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by CID</b>		<b>8</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		8
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS</b>		<b>654</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		641
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		13
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI</b>		<b>0</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>		<b>23</b>
<b># Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>		<b>251</b>
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available		0
<b># Victims in investigations completed during FY23, supported by your Service</b>		<b>1116</b>
<b># Service Member Victims in CID investigations</b>		<b>8</b>
# Your Service Member Victims in CID investigations		1
# Other Service Member Victims in CID investigations		7
<b># Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations</b>		<b>1031</b>
# Your Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations		1028
# Other Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations		3
<b># Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations</b>		<b>1</b>
# Your Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations		1
# Other Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations		0
<b># Non-Service Member Victims in completed Service Investigations, supported by your Service</b>		<b>76</b>
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available		0



Unrestricted Reports (continued)

<b>E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during FY23</b>	
<b>Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.</b>	
<b># Total Investigations completed by US Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement during FY23 (Group by MCIO Case Number)</b>	<b>13</b>
# 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
<b># Subjects in investigations completed during FY23 involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>4</b>
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement</b>	<b>1</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	1
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>3</b>
# Unidentified Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b># Victims in investigations completed during FY23, supported by your Service</b>	<b>13</b>
<b># Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations</b>	<b>12</b>
# Your Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	12
# Other Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
<b># Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case supported by your Service</b>	<b>1</b>
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during FY23 (all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as MPs )</b>	
<b>Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.</b>	
<b>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.</b>	
<b># Total Investigations completed by MPs during FY23 (Group by MCIO Case Number)</b>	<b>0</b>
# 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
<b># Subjects in MP investigations completed during FY23 involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs</b>	<b>0</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
# Unidentified Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service	0
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b># Victims in MP investigations completed during FY23, supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Service Member Victims in MP investigations</b>	<b>0</b>
# Your Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
<b># Non-Service Member Victims in MP Investigations, supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

Victims in Investigations Completed in FY23	Victim Data From Investigations completed during FY23										
F. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY23 (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)	Penetrating Offenses					Contact Offenses					FY23 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. Gender of Victims	78	0	260	0	6	394	0	1	15	376	1130
# Male	0	0	38	0	2	130	0	0	4	91	274
# Female	69	0	222	0	4	264	0	1	11	285	855
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F2. Age of Victims	78	0	260	0	6	394	0	1	15	376	1130
# 0-15	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 16-19	20	0	60	0	2	102	0	0	0	40	222
# 20-24	35	0	120	0	2	118	0	0	5	62	344
# 25-34	11	0	35	0	2	64	0	0	2	31	144
# 35-49	1	0	3	0	0	13	0	0	2	1	20
# 50-64	1	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	10	0	42	0	0	93	0	0	0	232	389
F3. Victim Type	78	0	260	0	6	394	0	1	15	376	1130
# Service Member	65	0	230	0	6	372	0	1	13	366	1053
# DoD Civilian	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	4
# 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	13	0	28	0	0	18	0	0	2	5	70
# Foreign National	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
# 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
F4. Grade of Service Member Victims	65	0	230	0	6	372	0	1	13	366	1053
# E1-E4	54	0	175	0	5	288	0	0	10	277	807
# E5-E9	5	0	30	0	1	65	0	1	2	70	185
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O1-O3	0	0	11	0	0	15	0	0	1	10	40
# O4-O10	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	4
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
# 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
F5. Service of Service Member Victims	65	0	230	0	6	372	0	1	13	366	1053
# Army	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Navy											
# Marines											
# Air Force											
# Space Force											
# Coast Guard											
# Unknown											
F6. Status of Service Member Victims	65	0	230	0	6	372	0	1	13	366	1053
# Active Duty	64	0	213	0	6	348	0	1	13	347	990
# Reserve (Activated)	0	0	13	0	0	19	0	0	0	12	40
# 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	10
# 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

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

G. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY23 (Investigation Completed within the												
Subject Data From Investigations completed during FY23												
Penetrating Offenses					Contact Offenses							
	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	FY23 Totals	
G1. Gender of Subjects	81	0	271	0	7	394	0	0	15	172	940	
# Male	60	0	190	0	6	292	0	0	7	82	637	
# Female	2	0	9	0	0	37	0	0	1	5	54	
# Unknown	19	0	72	0	0	65	0	0	7	85	248	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
G2. Age of Subjects	81	0	271	0	7	394	0	0	15	172	940	
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 16-19	7	0	18	0	0	44	0	0	1	12	82	
# 20-24	24	0	89	0	3	102	0	0	4	24	246	
# 25-34	20	0	54	0	3	81	0	0	1	13	172	
# 35-49	5	0	13	0	0	43	0	0	1	11	73	
# 50-64	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	
# Relevant Data Not Available	23	0	96	0	1	122	0	0	8	111	361	
G3. Subject Type	81	0	271	0	7	394	0	0	15	172	940	
# Service Member	54	0	194	0	6	323	0	0	8	78	663	
# DoD Civilian	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	
# 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	3	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	0	6	18	
# Foreign National	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	5	
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	20	0	72	0	0	65	0	0	7	86	248	
# Relevant Data Not Available	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	
G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects	54	0	194	0	6	323	0	0	8	78	663	
# E1-E4	34	0	127	0	3	199	0	0	6	49	418	
# E5-E9	15	0	54	0	3	98	0	0	2	22	194	
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	
# O1-O3	3	0	6	0	0	13	0	0	0	3	25	
# O4-O10	2	0	1	0	0	8	0	0	0	3	14	
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	9	
# Academy Prep School Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	1	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	54	0	194	0	6	323	0	0	8	78	663	
# Army	1	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	
# Navy	49	0	185	0	6	316	0	0	8	78	633	
# Marines	4	0	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Space 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												
# Active Duty	52	0	179	0	6	310	0	0	8	77	633	
# Reserve (Activated)	2	0	10	0	0	10	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	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	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	

H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY23 INVESTIGATIONS	FY23 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY23 INVESTIGATIONS	FY23 Totals
<b># Subjects in Unrestricted Reports that could not be investigated by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement</b>	4		
<b>Note: These Subjects are from Unrestricted Reports referred to MCIOs or other law enforcement for investigation during FY23, but the agency could not open an investigation based on the reasons below.</b>			
# 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	1		
# Subjects - Other	2		
<b># Subjects in investigations completed in FY23</b>	1241	<b># Victims in investigations completed in FY23</b>	1169
<b>Note: These are Subjects from Tab1b, Cells B29, B59, B77.</b>			
<b># Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY23</b>	419	<b># Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY23</b>	723
<b># Total Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization</b>	39	<b># Total Victims associated with MCIO unfounded allegations</b>	37
# Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	20	# Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	34
# Non-Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	2	# Non-Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	3
# Unidentified Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	17		
# 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
<b># Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority</b>	94		
# Unknown Offenders	64	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	40
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	24	# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	6
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	6	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	18
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	3
		# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service Member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	4
# Subjects who died or deserted	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
		# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
<b># Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault</b>	187	<b># Service Member Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action</b>	34
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	20	# Service Member Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	130
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	145	# Service Member Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0	# Service Member Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	20
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	18	# Service Member Victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	0		
<b># Subjects disposition data not yet available</b>	764	<b># Service Member Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available</b>	710
<b># Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 30-SEP-2023</b>	157	<b># FY23 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action</b>	167
<b># FY23 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action</b>	157	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals against Subject	15
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	14	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	23
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	20	# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	34
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	32	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject	48
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	44	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals for non-sexual assault offenses	4
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	2	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	19
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	18	# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	14
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	13	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	10
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	12		
<b>* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.</b>			

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

<b>I. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Sexual Assault Charge).</b> This section reports the outcomes of Courts-Martial for sexual assault crimes completed during FY23	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b># Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a Sexual Assault Charge Pending Court Completion</b>	<b>61</b>
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY23	10
<b># Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of FY23</b>	<b>51</b>
<b># Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed</b>	<b>6</b>
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	3
# 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	2
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment	1
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal	0
<b># Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial</b>	<b>14</b>
# Officer Subjects who were allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial	1
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial	12
<b># Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a sexual assault charge</b>	<b>31</b>
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	10
<b># Subjects Convicted of Any Charge at Trial</b>	<b>21</b>
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
<b># Subjects with Punishment</b>	<b>21</b>
# Subjects receiving confinement	11
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	16
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	6
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)	3
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	3
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects to be processed for administrative discharge or separation subsequent to sexual assault conviction	6
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	5
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	1
# 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	5
<b>J. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Sexual Assault Charge).</b> This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for sexual assault crimes completed during FY23	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b># Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a Sexual Assault Charge in FY23</b>	<b>43</b>
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY23	11
<b># Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY23</b>	<b>32</b>
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	3
<b># Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment</b>	<b>29</b>
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	2
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
<b># Subjects with Punishment</b>	<b>27</b>
# Subjects receiving correctional custody	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	23
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	17
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	20
# Subjects receiving extra duty	18
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand	2
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a sexual assault charge	15
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge	2
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge	9
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge	1
<b>K. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN.</b> 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.	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of FY23	10
<b># Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a sexual assault offense</b>	<b>80</b>
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	7
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	39
# 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 FY23	2
<b># Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a sexual assault offense</b>	<b>60</b>

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

<b>L. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Non sexual assault offense).</b> 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.		<b>FY23 Totals</b>
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a non-sexual assault offense in FY23		7
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY23		0
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of FY23		7
# 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		7
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges		0
# Subjects Convicted of Any Non-Sexual Assault Charge at Trial		7
# Subjects with unknown punishment		1
# Subjects with no punishment		0
# Subjects with pending punishment		0
# Subjects with Punishment		6
# Subjects receiving confinement		5
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank		4
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures		2
# 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 processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to conviction at trial		2
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge		1
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge		1
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge		0
<b>M. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Non Sexual Assault Charge).</b> 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.		<b>FY23 Totals</b>
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a non-sexual assault offense in FY23		46
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY23		8
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY23		38
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed		1
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment for a non-sexual assault offense		37
# Subjects with unknown punishment		0
# Subjects with no punishment		0
# Subjects with pending punishment		0
# Subjects with Punishment		37
# Subjects receiving correctional custody		0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank		25
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures		24
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom		12
# Subjects receiving extra duty		11
# Subjects receiving hard labor		0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand		5
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a non-sexual assault charge		18
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge		2
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge		8
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge		0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge		0
<b>N. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN (Non-sexual assault offense).</b> 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.		<b>FY23 Totals</b>
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of FY23		4
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a non-sexual assault offense		24
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge		4
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge		11
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge		1
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge		2
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of FY23		3
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a non-sexual assault offense		13

# Restricted Reports

NAVY FY23 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
<b>A. FY23 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b># TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports</b>	<b>873</b>
# Service Member Victims making Restricted Reports	869
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	4
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b># Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY23*</b>	<b>157</b>
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23	157
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b># Total Victim reports remaining Restricted</b>	<b>716</b>
# Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	712
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	4
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b># Remaining Restricted Reports involving Service Members in the following categories</b>	<b>716</b>
# Service Member on Service Member	474
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	117
# Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	4
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	120
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
<b>B. INCIDENT DETAILS</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b># Reported sexual assaults occurring</b>	<b>716</b>
# On military installation	216
# Off military installation	340
# Unidentified location	117
# Relevant Data Not Available	43
<b>Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report</b>	<b>716</b>
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	136
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	68
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	49
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	109
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	133
# Relevant Data Not Available	221
<b>Time of sexual assault incident</b>	<b>716</b>
# Midnight to 6 am	152
# 6 am to 6 pm	75
# 6 pm to midnight	233
# Unknown	222
# Relevant Data Not Available	34
<b>Day of sexual assault incident</b>	<b>716</b>
# Sunday	87
# Monday	42
# Tuesday	51
# Wednesday	54
# Thursday	57
# Friday	93
# Saturday	111
# Relevant Data Not Available	221
<b>C. RESTRICTED REPORTING VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b># Service Member Victims</b>	<b>712</b>
# Army Victims	3
# Navy Victims	704
# Marines Victims	2
# Air Force Victims	2
# Space Force Victims	0
# Coast Guard Victims	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	1



Restricted Reports (continued)

NAVY FY23 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY23 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY23 Totals
<b>Gender of Victims</b>	<b>716</b>
# Male	174
# Female	542
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Age of Victims at the Time of Incident</b>	<b>716</b>
# 0-15	30
# 16-19	164
# 20-24	327
# 25-34	161
# 35-49	26
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	8
<b>Grade of Service Member Victims</b>	<b>712</b>
# E1-E4	436
# E5-E9	214
# WO1-WO5	1
# O1-O3	29
# O4-O10	11
# Cadet/Midshipman	19
# Academy Prep School Student	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Status of Service Member Victims</b>	<b>712</b>
# Active Duty	672
# Reserve (Activated)	19
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	19
# Academy Prep School Student	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Victim Type</b>	<b>716</b>
# Service Member	712
# DoD Civilian	
# DoD Contractor	
# Other US Government Civilian	
# Non-Service Member	4
# Foreign National	
# Foreign Military	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b># Service Member Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service</b>	<b>78</b>
# Service Member Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18	44
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18	34
# Service Member Choosing Not to Specify	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAI USE ONLY)</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	45.60509554
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	68.49665516
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	1
<b>G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE FY23</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b>Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY23</b>	<b>42</b>
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23	42
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23	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.	

w23		
NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.		
<b>A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBER VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>	
<b># Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories:</b>		
<b># MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>7639</b>	
# Medical	901	
# Behavioral Health	1242	
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel (SVC)	1493	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	972	
# Rape Crisis Center		
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	1576	
# DoD Safe Helpline	956	
# Other	526	
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>867</b>	
# Medical	34	
# Behavioral Health	126	
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel (SVC)	41	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	28	
# Rape Crisis Center	122	
# Victim Advocate	791	
# DoD Safe Helpline		
# Other	214	
<b># Cases where SAFEs were conducted</b>	<b>113</b>	
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b># Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service</b>	<b>81</b>	
<b>B. FY23 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)* AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS</b>	<b>FY23 TOTALS</b>	
<b># Military Protective Orders issued during FY23</b>	<b>151</b>	
<b># Reported MPO Violations in FY23</b>	<b>3</b>	
# Reported MPO Violations by Subjects	3	
# 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.		
		<b>FY23 TOTALS</b>
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	47	<b>Total Number Denied</b>
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	4	<b>Reasons for Disapproval (Total)</b>
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	257	No credible report/determination of a sexual assault
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	7	Victim is pending a medical evaluation board
<b>C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS</b>	<b>FY23 TOTALS</b>	Victim is pending separation
<b># Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories:</b>		
<b># MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>4151</b>	
# Medical	533	
# Behavioral Health	672	
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel (SVC)	636	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	526	
# Rape Crisis Center		
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	993	
# DoD Safe Helpline	356	
# Other	189	
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>518</b>	
# Medical	34	
# Behavioral Health	97	
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel (SVC)	22	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	24	
# Rape Crisis Center	83	
# Victim Advocate	145	
# DoD Safe Helpline		
# Other	113	
<b># Cases where SAFEs were conducted</b>	<b>57</b>	
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>	<b>0</b>	

## Support Services (continued)

CIVILIAN DATA	
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (e.g., DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) THAT DO NOT INVOLVE A SERVICE MEMBER	FY23 Totals
<b>D1. # Non-Service Members in the following categories:</b>	<b>149</b>
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	4
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	28
# Relevant Data Not Available	117
<b>D2. Gender of Non-Service Members</b>	<b>149</b>
# Male	3
# Female	103
# Relevant Data Not Available	43
<b>D3. Age of Non-Service Members at the Time of Incident</b>	<b>149</b>
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	4
# 20-24	4
# 25-34	5
# 35-49	3
# 50-64	1
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	128
<b>D4. Non-Service Member Type</b>	<b>149</b>
# DoD Civilian	10
# DoD Contractor	1
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# US Civilian	86
# Foreign National	6
# Foreign Military	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	45
<b>D5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Members in the following categories</b>	<b>256</b>
<b># MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>256</b>
# Medical	26
# Behavioral Health	35
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	38
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	33
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	62
# DoD Safe Helpline	32
# Other	30
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>63</b>
# Medical	2
# Behavioral Health	4
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	1
# Rape Crisis Center	19
# Victim Advocate	21
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	18
<b># Cases where SAFEs were conducted</b>	<b>6</b>
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>E. FY23 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b>E1. # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report</b>	<b>13</b>
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23	2
<b># Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted</b>	<b>11</b>
<b># Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories:</b>	<b>11</b>
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	4
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	5
# Relevant Data Not Available	2
<b>E2. Gender of Non-Service Member Victims</b>	<b>11</b>
# Male	0
# Female	9
# Relevant Data Not Available	2
<b>E3. Age of Non-Service Member Victims at the Time of Incident</b>	<b>11</b>
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	1
# 20-24	6
# 25-34	3
# 35-49	1
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E4. VICTIM Type</b>	<b>11</b>
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	9
# Relevant Data Not Available	2
<b>E5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories</b>	<b>41</b>
<b># MILITARY Resources</b>	<b>41</b>
# Medical	7
# Behavioral Health	6
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	5
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	5
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	14
# DoD Safe Helpline	4
# Other	0
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>2</b>
# Medical	0
# Behavioral Health	0
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate	2
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
<b># Cases where SAFEs were conducted</b>	<b>4</b>
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>	<b>0</b>

# Unrestricted Reports in Deployment Areas of Interest

NAVY DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST FY23 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY Note: These Reports are a subset of the FY23 Reports of Sexual Assault.		
<b>A. FY23 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members.</b> <b>Note:</b> The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY23. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year. 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.	FY23 Totals	
<b># FY23 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)</b>		5
# Service Member Victims		4
# Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Service Member Subject		1
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
<b># Unrestricted Reports in the following categories</b>		5
# Service Member on Service Member		2
# Service Member on Non-Service Member		1
# Non-Service Member on Service Member		1
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member		1
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
<b># Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring</b>		5
# On military installation		1
# Off military installation		0
# Unidentified location		4
<b># Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation</b>		5
<b># Victims in investigations initiated during FY23</b>		5
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 30-SEP-2023		4
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 30-SEP-2023		1
<b># Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming</b>		0
<b># Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement</b>		0
<b># Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ</b>		0
<b># Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations</b>		0
<b># Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service</b>		0
<b># Victims - Other</b>		0
<b># All Restricted Reports in Deployment Areas of Interest received in FY23 (one Victim per report)</b>		8
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)		1
<b># Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of FY23</b>		7
B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST FOR FY23	FY23 Totals	FY23 Totals for Service Member Victim Cases
<b>Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report</b>	5	4
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	1	1
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	1	1
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	0	0
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	1	1
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	2	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0
<b>Time of sexual assault</b>	5	4
# Midnight to 6 am	2	1
# 6 am to 6 pm	0	0
# 6 pm to midnight	2	2
# Unknown	1	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0
<b>Day of sexual assault</b>	5	4
# Sunday	0	0
# Monday	0	0
# Tuesday	1	1
# Wednesday	1	0
# Thursday	2	2
# Friday	0	0
# Saturday	1	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0

Unrestricted Reports in Deployment Areas of Interest (continued)

C. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN DEPLOYMENT AREA OF INTEREST INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (VICTIM AND SUBJECT GENDER)	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Multiple Mixed Gender Assault	Relevant Data Not Available	FY23 Totals		
# Service Member on Service Member	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	5		
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2		
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1		
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
FY23 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 FY23	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
D. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN DEPLOYMENT AREA OF INTEREST INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (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	FY23 Totals
D1.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5
# Service Member on Service Member	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D2.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY23 Reports	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4
# Service Member Victims: Female	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
# Service Member Victims: Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
# 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 IN DEPLOYMENT AREA OF INTEREST MADE IN FY23											
D3. Time of sexual assault	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5
# Midnight to 6 am	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
# 6 am to 6 pm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 6 pm to midnight	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D4. Day of sexual assault	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5
# 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	1	1
# Thursday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
# Friday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Saturday	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 in Deployment Areas of Interest (continued)

DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST LOCATION OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS BY TYPE OF OFFENSE											
FY23 DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST LOCATIONS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT. Note: The data in this section is drawn from raw, uninvestigated information about Unrestricted Reports received during FY23. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.	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	FY23 Totals
<b>TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS</b>	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5
Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dibouti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Elndia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kosovo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Niger	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS</b>	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5

Unrestricted Reports in Deployment Areas of Interest (continued)

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST		FY23 Totals
<b>E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During FY23 in Deployment Areas of Interest</b>		
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 FY23		4
# Investigations Completed as of FY23 End (group by MCIO #)		1
# Investigations Pending Completion as of FY23 End (group by MCIO #)		3
# Subjects in Investigations Initiated During FY23		7
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		2
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		2
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations		2
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 Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement		0
# Other Service Member 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
<b>E2. Service Investigations Completed during FY23 in Deployment Areas of Interest</b>		
Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the FY23. These investigations may have been initiated during the FY23 or any prior FY.		
# Total Investigations completed by Services during FY23 (Group by MCIO Case Number)		2
# 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 investigations completed during FY23 involving a Victim supported by your Service		1
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		1
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		1
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Other Service Member 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		0
# Victims in investigations completed during FY23, supported by your Service		2
# Service Member Victims in CID investigations		0
# Your Service Member Victims in CID investigations		0
# Other Service Member Victims in CID investigations		0
# Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations		2
# Your Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations		2
# Other Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations		0
# Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations		0
# Your Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations		0
# Other Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations		0
# Non-Service Member Victims in completed Service Investigations, supported by your Service		0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available		0



Unrestricted Reports in Deployment Areas of Interest (continued)

<b>E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during FY23 in Deployment Areas of Interest</b> Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
<b># Total Investigations completed by US Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement during FY23 (Group by MCIO Case Number)</b>	<b>1</b>
# 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
<b># Subjects in investigations completed during FY23 involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>1</b>
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement</b>	<b>0</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>1</b>
<b># Unidentified Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b># Victims in investigations completed during FY23, supported by your Service</b>	<b>1</b>
<b># Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations</b>	<b>1</b>
# Your Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	1
# Other Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
<b># Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during FY23 (all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as MPs ) in Deployment Areas of Interest</b> 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.	
<b># Total Investigations completed by MPs during FY23 (Group by MCIO Case Number)</b>	<b>0</b>
# 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
<b># Subjects in MP investigations completed during FY23 involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs</b>	<b>0</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Unidentified Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b># Victims in MP investigations completed during FY23, supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Service Member Victims in MP investigations</b>	<b>0</b>
# Your Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
<b># Non-Service Member Victims in MP Investigations, supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0

Unrestricted Reports in Deployment Areas of Interest (continued)

Victims in Investigation Completed in FY23 in Deployment Areas of Interest	Victim Data From Investigations completed during FY23											
F. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY23 IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses							
	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	FY23 Totals	
<b>F1. Gender of Victims</b>	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	
# Male	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	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	
<b>F2. Age of Victims</b>	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 16-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 20-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 25-34	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# 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	
<b>F3. Victim Type</b>	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	
# Service Member	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	
# 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	
<b>F4. Grade of Service Member Victims</b>	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	
# E1-E4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	
# E5-E9	0	0	1	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	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	
<b>F5. Service of Service Member Victims</b>	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	
# Army	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	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	
<b>F6. Status of Service Member Victims</b>	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	
# Active Duty	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	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	

Unrestricted Reports in Deployment Areas of Interest (continued)

G. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY23 DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)	Subject Data From Investigations completed during FY23											FY23 Totals
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses							
	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	FY23 Totals	
G1. Gender of Subjects	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	
# Male	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	
# 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	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 16-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 20-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 25-34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 35-49	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# 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	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	
# Service Member	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	
# 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	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# E1-E4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# 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	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# Army	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# 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	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# Active Duty	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# 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 in Deployment Areas of Interest (continued)

H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY23 INVESTIGATIONS IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY23 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY23 INVESTIGATIONS IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY23 Totals
<b># Subjects in Unrestricted Reports that could not be investigated by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement</b>	0		
Note: These Subjects are from Unrestricted Reports referred to MCIOs or other law enforcement for investigation during FY23, but the agency could not open an investigation based on the reasons below.			
# 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		
<b># Subjects in investigations completed in FY23</b>	3	<b># Victims in investigations completed in FY23</b>	3
Note: These are Subjects from Tab1b, Cells B29, B59, B77.			
<b># Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY23</b>	1	<b># Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY23</b>	1
<b># Total Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization</b>	1	<b># Total Victims associated with MCIO unfounded allegations</b>	1
# Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0	# Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	1
# Non-Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	1	# Non-Service Member 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
<b># Total Subjects Outside DoD Prosecutive Authority</b>	0		
# Unknown Offenders	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	0
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	0	# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	0
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
# Subjects who died or deserted	0	# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
		# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service Member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0
<b># Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault</b>	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	0	# Service Member Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	0
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0	# Service Member Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	0	# Service Member Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	0
		# Service Member Victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
<b># Subjects disposition data not yet available</b>	1	<b># Service Member Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available</b>	1
<b># Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 30-SEP-2023</b>	1		
<b># FY23 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action</b>	1	<b># FY23 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action</b>	1
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	1	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	1

# Restricted Reports in Deployment Areas of Interest

NAVY DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST (DAI) FY23 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
<b>A. FY23 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b># TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports</b>	<b>8</b>
# Service Member Victims making Restricted Reports	8
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b># Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY23*</b>	<b>1</b>
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23	1
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b># Total Victim reports remaining Restricted</b>	<b>7</b>
# Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	7
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b># Remaining Restricted Reports involving Service Members in the following categories</b>	<b>7</b>
# Service Member on Service Member	5
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	1
# Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	0
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>B. INCIDENT DETAILS IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b># Reported sexual assaults occurring</b>	<b>7</b>
# On military installation	4
# Off military installation	3
# Unidentified location	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report</b>	<b>7</b>
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	0
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	1
# 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	4
# Relevant Data Not Available	2
<b>Time of sexual assault incident</b>	<b>7</b>
# Midnight to 6 am	1
# 6 am to 6 pm	0
# 6 pm to midnight	5
# Unknown	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Day of sexual assault incident</b>	<b>7</b>
# Sunday	0
# Monday	1
# Tuesday	2
# Wednesday	1
# Thursday	0
# Friday	1
# Saturday	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	2
<b>C. RESTRICTED REPORTING VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b># Service Member Victims</b>	<b>7</b>
# Army Victims	1
# Navy Victims	6
# Marines Victims	0
# Air Force Victims	0
# Coast Guard Victims	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0

Restricted Reports in Deployment Areas of Interest (continued)

NAVY DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST (DAI) FY23 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY23 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY23 Totals
<b>Gender of Victims</b>	7
# Male	3
# Female	4
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Age of Victims at the Time of Incident</b>	7
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	1
# 20-24	4
# 25-34	2
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Grade of Service Member Victims</b>	7
# E1-E4	1
# E5-E9	4
# WO1-WO5	0
# O1-O3	0
# O4-O10	2
# Cadet/Midshipman	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Status of Service Member Victims</b>	7
# Active Duty	7
# Reserve (Activated)	0
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Victim Type</b>	7
# Service Member	7
# DoD Employee	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	0
# Foreign National	0
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b># Service Member Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service</b>	0
# Service Member Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18	0
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18	0
# Service Member Choosing Not to Specify	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY) IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	18
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	0
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	18
<b>G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE FY23 IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b>Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY23</b>	0
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23	0
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>TOTAL # FY23 DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b>TOTAL RESTRICTED ASSAULTS IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	7
Afghanistan	0
Bahrain	4
Bulgaria	0
Dibouti	0
Estonia	0
Iraq	0
Jordan	0
Kosovo	0
Kuwait	0
Latvia	0
Lithuania	0
Niger	0
Poland	0
Qatar	0
Romania	0
Saudi Arabia	0
Syria	0
Turkey	0
Uae	3
* 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 in Deployment Areas of Interest

NAVY DAI FY23 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>	
<b>A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBERS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	21
# Medical	3
# Behavioral Health	3
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel (SVC)	3
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	4
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	5
# DoD Safe Helpline	2
# Other	1
# 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
# Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service	0
<b>B. FY23 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)* AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY23 TOTALS</b>
# Military Protective Orders issued during FY23	0
# Reported MPO Violations in FY23	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 Service Member Victims of sexual assault	0
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	1
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	0
<b>C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY23 TOTALS</b>
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	45
# Medical	3
# Behavioral Health	6
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	7
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	7
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	11
# DoD Safe Helpline	10
# Other	1
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	15
# Medical	0
# Behavioral Health	2
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	2
# Victim Advocate	5
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	6
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0



Support Services in Deployment Areas of Interest (continued)

CIVILIAN DATA	
<b>D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (e.g., DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) THAT DO NOT INVOLVE A SERVICE MEMBER IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b>D1. # Non-Service Members in the following categories:</b>	0
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	0
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>D2. Gender of Non-Service Members</b>	0
# Male	0
# Female	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>D3. Age of Non-Service Members at the Time of Incident</b>	0
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>D4. Non-Service Member Type</b>	0
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# US Civilian	0
# Foreign National	0
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>D5. # Support service referrals for Non Service Members in the following categories</b>	0
<b># MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	0
# Medical	0
# Behavioral Health	0
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	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
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>	0
<b>E. FY23 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b>E1. # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report</b>	0
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23	0
<b># Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted</b>	0
<b># Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories:</b>	0
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	0
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E2. Gender of Non-Service Member Victims</b>	0
# Male	0
# Female	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E3. Age of Non-Service Member Victims at the Time of Incident</b>	0
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E4. VICTIM Type</b>	0
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E5. # Support service referrals for Non Service Member Victims in the following categories</b>	0
<b># MILITARY Resources</b>	0
# Medical	0
# Behavioral Health	0
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	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
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>	0











[illegible]





[illegible]

[illegible]

## FY 2023 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military Executive Summary: Marine Corps

The Marine Corps is dedicated to advancing Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) program efforts through continuing education, training, professional development, data analysis, program evaluation, and the use of research-informed prevention initiatives. Sexual assault and sexual harassment are force diminishers that require an ongoing and proactive integrated prevention approach, exceptional response, advocacy, and accountability.

The Marine Corps' sexual assault prevention strategy supports our retention strategy; provide Marines efficient access to resources and information, expect leaders to engage with their Marines early and often, and provide transparent communication on policies and their implementation. The same data-informed, threat-based approach utilized by Marine Corps Manpower improves the prevention capacity of SAPR initiatives, taking care of Marines in both the present and over the course of their careers. We recognize that leadership support not only improves the morale and cohesion of a unit, but it is also a catalyst for readiness. Our investment in the health, wellness, and safety of Marines ensures they are fit to perform any mission.

The Marine Corps remains steadfast in ensuring commanders and senior enlisted leaders are responsible for the climate of the unit, assisting victims with care and support, holding perpetrators accountable for crimes, and fostering a culture of respect for all. The Marine Corps has several prevention initiatives in progress in alignment with the Marine Corps Total Fitness Strategy; collaborating with Safety Division, Lejeune Leadership Institute, and the Chaplain of the Marine Corps, to strengthen Total Force Fitness (physical, mental, social, and spiritual fitness), while building an integrated prevention system which streamlines resources and promotes positive behaviors.

The Marine Corps employs a public health approach to prevention, focused on ensuring the health, safety, and well-being of the entire Marine Corps community. Our efforts aim to strengthen protective factors that reduce the likelihood individuals will experience harmful behaviors. Our prevention education initiatives emphasize the crucial role of connectedness, social support, and healthy relationships as protective factors against child abuse, domestic abuse, hazing, sexual violence, substance abuse, youth violence, and suicide-related behavior. Our prevention training targets skill-building to equip Marines and their families to cope with stressors before they become overwhelming by building problem-solving, coping, anger management, and healthy relationship skills. We recognize that warfighter effectiveness does not rely solely on unit training; it is maintained by a Marine's support structure outside of work and their communities. A talented force relies on an institution that provides stability. The Commandant's strategic guidance to prioritize the modernization of manpower processes and procedures is a 21<sup>st</sup> century design for the development of warfighting capital recognizing the need to be more informed and transparent.

The Marine Corps is reviewing identified best practices to leverage at locations across the Marine Corps along with other public health prevention approaches. There are several important updates to our sexual assault prevention efforts including:

- Creating a SAPR Data Dashboard released to leaders across the Marine Corps for the use of data to inform prevention. The SAPR Data Dashboard allows SARC's to

explore and visualize the data within their areas of responsibility, comparing subordinate commands and demographics across time. This provides SARCs with data analysis to inform targeted sexual assault prevention initiatives and to collaborate on data-driven integrated prevention.

- Entry level training updates to introduce the concept of the Continuum of Harm; a focus on healthy communication, boundaries, and relationships to augment consent discussions; establish that sexual harassment, sexual assault, and other problematic behaviors do not align with the Marine Corps core values and will not be tolerated; and scenarios to apply active intervention. This effort supports approved IRC recommendations 3.2 and 4.4c.
- Modernized SAPR annual training reflecting the evolving roles and responsibilities of Marines as their careers progress. Training for junior Marines and noncommissioned officers includes skill building, prevention education, and early intervention. SAPR annual training for staff non-commissioned officers (SNCO) increases knowledge about sexual assault, reporting, resources, trauma-informed leadership, and builds skills consistent with primary prevention.
- Revised Commandant's Combined Commandership Course (Cornerstone) professional military education (PME) to improve prevention, response, and postvention education and discussions to prepare selected commanders and their sergeants major for command. Updates provided leaders with the knowledge to create healthy commands consistent with the Marine Corps core values, develop their personalized prevention messages, and ensure Marines at all levels within their command are equipped to follow suit. The First Sergeant's Course PME received similar updates specifically tailored to the students' level of responsibility. Both courses emphasized leadership's role and responsibility to establish healthy commands through the Continuum of Harm and the Department of the Navy's Watch List. Additional revisions to the First Sergeants' Course and Cornerstone PME address the impact of trauma, counterintuitive behaviors, and the necessity for leadership to support someone who is sexually assaulted. These updates support approved IRC recommendations 2.1c, 3.2, and 4.4b.
- Expanding the reach of SAPR training and education to members of the community by engaging with command team spouses. A SAPR brief tailored to spouses was created and presented to spouses of command slated officers and senior enlisted leaders at the Cornerstone PME. The brief was followed with small group guided discussions facilitated by SAPR subject matter experts.
- Headquarters Marine Corps (HQMC) SAPR provides SAPR training to TECOM leadership, Victims' Legal Counsel, Victim Witness Assistance Program, and Recovery Care Coordinator personnel during their annual training events. All training updates address sexual assault victimology, trauma-informed practices and approaches, areas of special consideration for male victims within the Marine Corps, and responses to sexual assault trauma to inform their work with people who have been sexually assaulted. MARFOR SARCs received training during the SAPR Initiative Committee from the Behavioral Programs Senior Clinical Advisor and Suicide Prevention Capability section on the nexus between sexual assault and suicide-related behaviors. Training efforts support approved IRC recommendation 4.4b.

- Continued IRC SAPR Workforce Hiring with embedded staff to serve as staff advisors to commanders on sexual assault prevention and response—both uniformed and civilian— being added to SAPR, Military Equal Opportunity, and the Staff Judge Advocate Corps.
- Continuing to effectively apply No Wrong Door and Warm Handoffs among SAPR, Equal Opportunity, Family Advocacy Program, and other victim services. Recent updates to the SAPR Victim Advocacy 40-hour Initial training ensure a standardized warm hand off process for all SARCs and SAPR VAs and enhances consistent victim care. These updates support approved IRC recommendations 4.3a and 4.3d.

The Department of Defense selected Marine Corps Support Facility Blount Island, Florida for their On-site Installation Evaluation (OSIE). The OSIE committee determined this Marine Corps facility to be low risk and promising based on the following results:

- Protective Environments (professional help-seeking is proactively encouraged)
- Integrated Prevention (leaders prioritize fostering a protective environment and demonstrate with actions, including a Command Climate Action Tracker)
- Stakeholder Engagement (feedback is sought and considered from all levels—including E1-E4—to inform change, leadership tailors town halls to the attending audience)

For the last few decades, the Marine Corps has been predominately a first term enlisted force composed of Marines on their initial service contracts. Discharging approximately 75% of first term Marines every year at the conclusion of that contract requires recruiting the same number to fill those ranks. We are the only Service that perpetuates this high turnover rate. The Commandant's assertion is that for the future force, we need to retain more of our experienced Marines, to increase the rate of return on the investment we have made in America's finest. Talent management is not just managing exceptional skills – it is also deeply connected to the total Marine. To that end, we recognize the importance of Marine and family stability and support as a major line-of-effort for successfully achieving talent management, Total Force Fitness, and prevention goals.

While we cannot definitively explain the reason Marine Corps sexual assault statistics are the highest within the Department of Defense and increasing, the Marine Corps has the highest number of “prior to service” reported sexual assaults, averaging 16 percent a year over the past five years.

The Marine Corps is dedicated to addressing, preventing, and responding to sexual assault and sexual harassment. We appreciate and remain committed to implementing the Independent Review Commission's (IRC) approved recommendations and established plans of action and milestones to align with Departmental guidance, collaborating with the Department of the Navy on execution of our implementation plans. Full compliance will require significant resources (\$560M over FYDP for 723 new civilian employees and 103 military billets). Our overarching strategy is to create and maintain a culture of respect and protect the well-being and readiness of Marines.

**1. Goal 1—Prevention: “institutionalize evidenced-based, informed prevention practice and policies across the Department so that all Military Service members**



are treated with dignity and respect, and have the knowledge, tools, and support needed to prevent sexual assaults.”

**1.1 Strategic Summary:** Summarize your efforts to achieve the Prevention goal. In this strategic summary, include significant updates and/or force-wide changes and/or initiatives begun or completed by your Military Service/NGB in FY 2023. As applicable, include significant updates to regulations, policies, procedures, and/or processes; training and credentialing of prevention professionals (e.g., continuing education and professional development), how the effectiveness of prevention training is being evaluated (e.g., monitoring outputs/outcomes); prevention resource capabilities and/or shortfalls; and ongoing prevention collaboration efforts, capabilities, and activities. There is no need to repeat prior Annual Report submissions or address each of the examples above if these processes have remained largely the same as in previous years or when addressed in your responses to questions 1.2 through 1.4 below. (Prevention Plan of Action 2.0 (May 27, 2022) / Secretary of Defense (SecDef) Memorandum, “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault in the Military,” (September 1, 2022) / Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (OUSD(P&R)) Memorandum, “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault in the Military,” (April 26, 2023) / OUSD(P&R) Memorandum, “Execution of the Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention Plan of Action,” (April 26, 2019) / 2019-2023 DoD Prevention Plan of Action (April 2019) / SecDef Memorandum, “Immediate Actions to Counter Sexual Assault and Harassment and the Establishment of a 90-Day Independent Review Commission on Sexual Assault in the Military,” (February 26, 2021) / OUSD(P&R) Memorandum, “Implementation of Immediate Actions to Counter Sexual Assault and Harassment in the Military,” (March 22, 2021) / SecDef Memorandum, “Department of Defense Actions and Implementation Guidance to Address Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment in the Military,” (July 2, 2021) / SecDef Memorandum, “Commencing DoD Actions and Implementation to Address Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment in the Military: Independent Review Commission Recommendation-Implementation Roadmap,” (September 22, 2021))

HQMC SAPR is incorporating an integrated primary prevention approach in collaboration with Primary Prevention Integrators (PPIs) and Embedded Preventive Behavioral Health Capability (EPBHC) personnel for command training initiatives. Leadership training materials provide information on risk and protective factors in relation to command climate and fostering environments free of sexual assault. Curriculum updates are ongoing for SAPR personnel trainings explaining specific roles in prevention. Strategic incorporation of prevention initiatives into future revisions of Marine Corps policy and procedures is ongoing. HQMC delivered specific primary prevention integration trainings to Sexual Assault Response Coordinators, demonstrating, and providing guidance on stakeholder collaboration best practices. The training discussed ways to share data while maintaining victim confidentiality, and how to develop and implement prevention activities addressing sexual assault.

HQMC Marine and Family Programs Division, developed training to onboard newly hired PPIs. This training reviews roles and responsibilities, utilization of data for prevention activities, collaboration with stakeholders, and the expansion of the Marine Corps prevention portfolio to include substance misuse. Training includes information regarding



credentialing, continuing education units, and professional development requirements. In addition, a list of approved trainings and conferences was developed to assist PPI and EPBHC staff with developing and enhancing competencies in their primary prevention roles.

HQMC Program Evaluation and Research (PEAR) evaluated SAPR annual training for Marines and found increases in knowledge and intentions to intervene in situations that may lead to a sexual assault. The evaluations also highlighted areas for improvement, which have been addressed and incorporated into the revised trainings.

Navy Medicine exemplified sustained resilience while providing top-notch and uninterrupted sexual assault medical forensic care both ashore and afloat. From a Military Health System standpoint, it collaborated with and shared several programmatic responsibilities with the DHA Forensic Health Care Advisory Council, resulting in the successful implementation of recent Department of Defense (DoD) directives that impacted Sexual Assault Forensic Exam (SAFE) services across all settings. Moreover, readiness was demonstrated through the execution of novel process improvement initiatives and through new collaborative efforts with Fleet medical assets, leading to the enhancement of the delivery of SAFEs in the operational theater. With the release of the Defense Health Agency Procedural Instruction (DHA-PI) 6310.01 (Subject: Healthcare Management of Patients Associated with Interpersonal Violence and the Department of Defense Forensic Healthcare Program) on 10 August 2023, BUMED is now interfacing with Fleet Health Services at U.S. Fleet Forces Command to determine how to efficiently implement these DHA-PI requirements across the operational SAFE-capable ecosystems.

Navy Medicine continued its ongoing partnership with DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office, DHA, U.S. Pacific Fleet, U.S. Fleet Forces Command, The Medical Officer of the Marine Corps, Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS), and the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations (OPNAV) to lay the groundwork for full implementation (by September 2024 at the latest) of a key recommendation made by the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF)-appointed Independent Review Commission on Sexual Assault in the Military in July 2021. Specifically, "Recommendation 4.1.d" mandates ~~that~~ victims will be offered non-intrusive forensic evidence collection and appropriate care in deployed and isolated settings – prior to being transferred to a higher echelon of care – to facilitate the identification and preservation of crucial evidence. This working group achieved a major milestone during this reporting period in that it developed the training modules that non-SAMFE-trained providers and independent duty corpsmen must complete to gain the skills necessary for collecting clothing worn during and after the sexual assault from the victim in a standardized yet compassionate and trauma-informed manner.

In November 2022, Navy Medicine elevated warfighter capability by organizing and hosting its first ever virtual SAPR Summit. It was attended by 175 Tri-Service frontline stakeholders (SAPR Victim Advocates and Sexual Assault Response Coordinators) who earned 2.25 hours of accredited continuing education units after receiving dynamic prevention-focused training from NCIS, OPNAV N17, and CNIC policy experts.

## **1.2 Efforts to Address Approved Independent Review Commission (IRC)**

**Recommendations: Briefly highlight major actions completed or underway in FY 2023 to address the approved IRC recommendations in Line of Effort 2: Prevention**

**and Line of Effort 3: Climate and Culture (e.g., actions to establish the primary prevention workforce and enhanced climate assessment process). There is no requirement for your Military Service/NGB to discuss all approved IRC actions under this section, as DoD SAPRO will include a high-level status summary with the Annual Report. Note: Please don't provide any pre-decisional or unfunded activities in your response. (See the requirements listed in question 1.1)**

HQMC SAPR implemented approved IRC 3.3b and 3.3c (education and accountability of cyber harassment) through trainings for SAPR personnel on cyber harassment and the intersection of technology with sexual assault and harassment to inform our efforts in prevention and response. HQMC SAPR provides SAPR personnel and leaders training and updates on aligning Marine Corps core values with the prevention of sexual harassment and sexual assault. HQMC Marine and Family Programs Division is investigating the motivations, perspectives, and barriers faced by Marines (E5 and below) when seeking help for behavioral and/or mental health challenges. The Barriers to Help-Seeking Study was executed in I, II, and III Marine Expeditionary Forces (MEF) during CY23. The study consisted of focus groups and interviews with noncommissioned officers (E4 and E5 Marines) and junior Marines (E3 and below) to understand their perspectives and motivations when seeking help. Data from all three MEFs are being analyzed, but initial results indicate the importance of command climate, support from peers in the unit, and continued efforts to de-stigmatize help-seeking among military Service Members. As part of IRC approved requirement 2.2c, to hire the optimal full time prevention workforce, the Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) Program obtained approval to grow their end strength by an additional 32 civilian Equal Opportunity Advisors (EOAs) and an additional 16 military EOAs. The MEO Program and Marine and Family Programs Division are part of the Command Climate Assessment Working Group that provided Service inputs regarding the "Pulse Survey" (3.7a) and collaborated to enhance visibility of the annual Defense Organizational Climate Survey (DEOCS) and Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Military Members (WGR). The corresponding policy, MCO 5354.1F, chapter 2, established the requirement (3.7b) for commanders to share their climate survey data at the unit level, create a corrective action plan (CAP), and brief the results of the DEOCS and CAP to their superior. MEO provided RAND Corporation points of contact to assist with approved IRC requirement 3.7d to have commanders and EOAs interviewed to address if commanders have the necessary workforce and tools to resolve climate issues. In conjunction with Judge Advocate Division (JAD), SECNAV, DON, and Marine Corps MEO Programs have codified the requirement of approved IRC 3.8 to publish the results of all disciplinary actions related to sexual harassment. JAD continues to publish all Court Martial Disposition information on their website (Monthly Court Martial Reports (marines.mil)) and administrative data will be published on a SECNAV portal. Per approved requirement 4.1b, the MEO Program phased out collateral duty EORs to align with DoDI 6400.09 that MEO personnel must complete the required DEOMI training when providing services to Service Members reporting a Prohibited Activity and Conduct.

**1.3 Leader Responsibilities: How is your Military Service/NGB training leaders (e.g., through Professional Military Education and/or leader development opportunities) on their responsibilities and competencies under DoDI 6400.11, "DoD Integrated Primary Prevention Policy for Prevention Workforce and Leaders," and partnering**

**with prevention professionals to overcome barriers to readiness and enhance protective factors in their units? (DoDI 6400.11, “Department of Defense (DoD) Integrated Primary Prevention Policy for Prevention Workforce and Leaders,” (December 20, 2022))**

The Marine Corps ensured that its leaders are well-equipped to collaborate with prevention professionals, understand their roles, and implement effective measures against challenges to sexual assault response and prevention. A significant initiative has been the update of the SAPR Leadership Standard Operating Procedures guide to include the latest policies, Defense Organizational Climate Survey risk factors data, and approved recommendations and initiatives from the IRC. HQMC SAPR is disseminating communications to Marine leaders and SAPR personnel regarding the Marine Corps phased reduction of collateral duty SARCs and SAPR VAs, while maintaining a cadre of credentialed uniformed SARCs and SAPR VAs, for deployed environments and geographically dispersed commands.

Board selected commanders, recruiting station commanding officers, and sergeants major attend the Cornerstone PME at Marine Corps University prior to or shortly after arriving at their new command. During this course, leaders receive SAPR policy briefs from HQMC SAPR personnel followed by scenario-based small group discussions facilitated by SAPR and Integrated Prevention subject matter experts. These discussions inspire conversations and information exchange on SAPR related prevention and response topics as well as integrated prevention while addressing leadership concerns.

All commanding generals (CGs) and commanding officers (COs) receive a Command Resource Brief from their SARC within 30 days of assuming command. This brief is also attended by executive officers, chiefs of staff, sergeants major, and other members of leadership. This brief prepares CGs and COs for their responsibilities regarding prevention and response efforts within their new unit. Along with this brief, the SAPR Leadership SOP is provided to new CGs and COs to assist with their SAPR related duties. This SOP outlines responsibilities, SAPR staff selection, policy updates, prevention risk factors, process guidance, and additional resources.

Training and Education Command (TECOM) hired Primary Prevention Integrators at Major Subordinate Commands. These special staff members advise leadership on prevention efforts, bring attention to concerns, and recommend policy and process improvement. The addition of these prevention personnel supplement current efforts by SARCs and SAPR VAs.

**1.4 Future Plans: Identify any major leadership-approved initiatives your Military Service/NGB is undertaking in support of prevention. Identify key considerations or obstacles that are currently affecting the implementation of prevention initiatives.**

HQMC SAPR is strategically incorporating prevention initiatives into future revisions of Marine Corps policy, procedures, and training. HQMC SAPR will collaborate, provide support, education, and awareness regarding integrated prevention concepts through the following upcoming projects and initiatives: piloting and examining prevention programming through collaboration with key stakeholders to create a library of prevention programming in conjunction with the mandated annual trainings; providing Marine Corps leaders with the necessary tools for understanding, promoting, and engaging with the prevention workforce; creating an on-line curriculum resource library on MarineNet to consolidate the location of all SAPR trainings, prevention resources, and materials; hosting webinars to educate Marines and leaders about technology-facilitated sexual harassment and sexual assault; and updating existing and developing additional training for SARCs.

The MEO Program is hiring a Lead Training Specialist that will ensure all MEO Training Specialists revamp trainings to reflect the Marine Corps core ethos and values and meet all FY22 NDAA requirements. The trainings seek to support the norms of dignity, respect, inclusion, and connectedness, sustain healthy personal and work relationships, explain how to intervene, and increase the acceptance of help-seeking behaviors. MEO will ensure a collaborative relationship with other programs (Sexual Assault Prevention and Response, Family Advocacy Program) and subject matter experts to reinforce shared solutions, create opportunities for command prevention messaging, and reduce redundancy.

Future efforts include evaluation of the revised trainings for command and installation SARCs and SAPR VAs (SARC 101- 301). HQMC PEAR and SAPR programs are coordinating with the National Opinion Research Center (NORC) at the University of Chicago to evaluate the SAPR component of the Cornerstone PME to ensure training objectives are met and identify opportunities for improvement. HQMC PEAR is also evaluating EPBHC within the Marine Corps and will use findings to inform integrated primary prevention initiatives.

**2. Goal 2—Victim Assistance & Advocacy: “deliver consistent and effective advocacy and care for all military Service members or their adult dependents, such that it empowers them to report assaults, promotes recovery, facilitates dignified and respectful treatment, and restores military readiness.”**

**2.1 Strategic Summary:** Summarize your efforts to achieve the Victim Assistance & Advocacy goal. In this strategic summary, include significant updates and/or force-wide changes and/or initiatives begun or completed by your Military Service/NGB in FY 2023. As applicable, include significant updates to regulations, policies, procedures; SARC and SAPR VA training and how training effectiveness is evaluated; Case Management Group (both monthly and quarterly) and High-Risk Response Team training for personnel who attend these meetings; manpower and resource capabilities and/or shortfalls; SAPR personnel certification and training; resources/products to support victims, retaliation reporters, and responders (e.g., medical and mental health services, local civilian service agencies, and the Safe Helpline); and SAPR training improvements for Service members. There is no need to repeat prior Annual Report submissions or address each of the examples above if these processes have remained largely the same as in previous years or when addressed in your responses to questions 2.2 through 2.15 below. **(DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan, 2017-2021 (December 1, 2016), Goal 2 – Victim Assistance & Advocacy, p. 7 / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, “Sexual**

**Assault Prevention and Response: Program Procedures,” (September 6, 2022) / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 2, “Sexual Assault Prevention and Response: Education and Training,” (April 9, 2021)) / National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for FY2011, Section 1631 / SecDef Memorandum, “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault in the Military,” (September 1, 2022)**

HQMC continues to work diligently to update all SAPR annual and personnel training. In FY23, HQMC released the first iterations of SARC Initial Training that builds upon the foundational prevention concepts established in Prevention in Action-Stakeholders training and the revised SAPR VA 40-hour Initial Training. The prevention module includes advanced discussions on the components of an effective sexual assault prevention program. This includes how a SARC should promote awareness, how to identify sexual assault risk and protective factors, how to develop and test prevention strategies, and how to identify the role of a SARC in skill building, healthy climates, and selected primary prevention initiatives. This effort supports approved IRC recommendations 2.3a and 2.4.

SARC and SAPR VA trainings provide a wide range of advocacy skills to ensure appropriate care for individuals who experience sexual assault. SAPR annual trainings and leadership trainings include proactive approaches that support victims of sexual assault, reporting processes, help seeking behaviors, and the “No Wrong Door Policy.” HQMC SAPR published updated tools to support reporting and advocacy including the Expedited Transfer (ET) Request form to streamline the ET process and SAPR personnel posters with relevant reporting information. The tools are accessible to Marine Corps SARCs via the SAPR Workspace.

A focus of SAPR training efforts in FY23 is recognizing the importance of specialized training for Marines at all levels, from leaders to junior enlisted Marines. HQMC SAPR revised and combined SAPR training for officers and Staff non-commissioned officers and highlighted the importance of Marine Corps leadership teams adopting a unified approach to sexual assault prevention. This training will equip leaders with engaging, effective messaging for their Marines and tools for building and sustaining healthy commands. Step Up annual SAPR training for junior enlisted Marines was revised to include enhanced discussions on identifying the importance of healthy sexual boundaries, sexual communication, respect for others’ boundaries, and healthy relationships. These efforts support approved IRC recommendations 2.1c, 2.3a, 2.4 and 3.2.

HQMC SAPR promotes the use of the Functional Area Augment Inspector's Guide to enable the fleet to deliver consistent and effective advocacy and care. Additionally, HQMC SAPR supports HQMC DSAID program managers by updating the Marine Corps DSAID Field Guide and by performing quality assurance audits of victim case management requirements.

**2.2 Professionalizing and Strengthening the Sexual Assault Response Workforce: Describe the actions taken by your Military Service/NGB in FY 2023 to reduce the reliance upon collateral duty personnel (if used) and how your staffing approach will provide SARCs and SAPR VAs with greater independence from the military command structure and expanded skill sets to better support victim recovery. (SecDef Memorandum, “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault in the Military,” (September 1, 2022))**



The Marine Corps conducted a SAPR Workforce Study per IRC approved requirements 4.1a and 4.1b. The analysis included current staffing in 2022, predicted staffing for approved IRC requirements, number of Marines per unit, and analysis of DSAID data on reported sexual assault by Major Subordinate Command/ first GO level Command. The workforce study included a review of the feasibility of a SAPR MOS for uniformed personnel. In accordance with the total force structure process, 38th Commandant's Planning Guidance, and Force Design 2030, the Marine Corps is conducting the active-duty end strength reduction. Objectives include: 1) logical, balanced grade structure in specifically targeted grades; 2) structured grade mix requirement for each identified PMOS so that there is a logical and balanced grade pyramid; and 3) achievable grade structure requirements for each identified PMOS under current force management policies. It is not feasible for the Marine Corps to create an MOS for sexual assault response coordinators based on the process underway to support active-duty end strength reduction. Combat Development and Integration advises against the creation of an MOS for sexual assault response coordinators based on the authorized strength reports in the out years. This area continues to be under review due to eighty percent of the Marine Corps being expeditionary and on a deployment cycle anywhere between every four to six months to areas not supported by Marine Corps installations or other sister Services.

National Defense Authorization Act FY 2012 and DoDI 6495.02 vol1 informed the initial staffing efforts with one full time Sexual Assault Response Coordinator and one full time SAPR Victim Advocate at every brigade level command. This is equivalent to O6 Marine Corps commands, with approximately 2,000-3,000 Marines. The Marine Corps identified the need for SAPR Victim Advocates at the O5 level and initiated hiring actions for personnel at O5 and O6 commands. The hiring actions address the requirement to phase out the use of collateral duty personnel.

The Marine Corps identified the need to have a parallel command structure for SAPR and determined the Lead SARC is operationally supervised by the Senior Mission Commander. In accordance with HR guidance and supervising structure, we created a structure with career development steps and opportunities for long term growth and career progression. The approved IRC requirement 'as written' removes SAPR from the reporting chain of active-duty commands. Throughout FY 23, the Marine Corps navigated this requirement in line with the culture of the Marine Corps.

During the workforce study, HQMC SAPR discussed the requirements with different levels of commanders and SARCs, receiving feedback that the SARC's role as special staff/critical team member is crucial to the success of the Marine Corps SAPR program. HQMC SAPR reviewed ICE comments, EEO complaints, and D-SAACP suspensions and revocations to support the Marine Corps plan to maintain commands within reporting structure. This Marine Corps plan parallels the uniform chain of command to the greatest extent possible within the constraints and restraints of the approved IRC requirements, meets the spirit and intent of the mission, and preserves the Marine Corps commander's program. In FY23, HQMC released the first iterations of SARC Initial Training building upon the foundational prevention concepts established in Prevention in Action-Stakeholders training and the revised SAPR VA 40-hour Initial Training. In addition, HQMC SAPR offered monthly continuing education webinars on various topics such as military justice, family,

and sexual violence from NCIS, Navy Medicine women's health and access, and a series of train the trainer sessions on improving delivery of SAPR annual training.

**2.3 Standardized Forms for Monthly Case Management Group (CMG), Quarterly CMG, and High-Risk Response Team Oversight and Management:** Describe how your Military Service/NGB is implementing the use of the following forms at the subject meetings to ensure consistent support to Service members making Unrestricted reports of adult sexual assault and associated retaliation allegations: Department of Defense Form (DD Form) 2910-5, "Monthly CMG Meeting Notes for the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program;" DD Form 2910-6, "Quarterly CMG Meeting Notes for the SAPR Program;" and DD Form 2910-7, "High-Risk Response Team Meeting Notes for the SAPR Program." How are you verifying

**Assault in the Military," (April 26, 2023))**

DoD training for standardized use, guidance, and controls for DD Form 2910-5, "Monthly CMG Meeting Notes for the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program," DD Form 2910-6, "Quarterly CMG Meeting Notes for the SAPR Program," and DD Form 2910-7, "High-Risk Response Team Meeting Notes for the SAPR Program" is forthcoming in FY24.

**2.4 Convalescent Leave for Sexual Assault Victims:** Describe how your Military Service/NGB is implementing the policy to allow commanders and Military Treatment Facility directors to grant convalescent leave to Service members for their treatment and recuperation from an alleged sexual assault based on a recommendation of a medical healthcare provider or sexual assault forensic examiner. **(Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower and Reserve Affairs Memorandum, "Clarification of Convalescent Leave Policy for Service Members Recovering from Sexual Assault," (October 20, 2022))**

While the OASD (M&RA) Clarification of Convalescent Leave Policy for Service Members Recovering From Sexual Assault memo and subsequent ALNAV 084/22 (Improvements to Victim Response) were disseminated widely to all Navy Medicine commands and units, BUMED began collaborating with OPNAV N17, OPNAV N13, and Chief of Naval Personnel (CNP) Legal (OPNAV-N00L) to ascertain how to best execute and issue guidance on this matter in the form of a BUMED Notice or a Navy-specific administration message. Such a message or notice may provide better guidance on how to best execute and interpret this memo from a medical provider and commanding officer standpoint. HQMC SAPR published information and clarification regarding the Oct 2022 Memorandum: "Clarification of Convalescent Leave Policy for Service Members Recovering from Sexual Assault" using normal communication channels, such as the SAPR Weekly Update in March and June 2023 and within the Lead SARC Microsoft Teams Channel. HQMC ensured all SARCs received this information and connected with their local military treatment facility to discuss local implementation of the policy.

**2.5 Safe-to-Report Policy:** Describe how your Military Service/NGB is implementing the Safe-to-Report policy which prescribes the handling of alleged minor and non-minor collateral misconduct by Service member victims of an alleged sexual assault. **(OUSD(P&R) Memorandum, "Safe-to-Report Policy for Service Member Victims of Sexual Assault," (October 25, 2022))**



Pursuant to section 539A of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021, as well as further guidance promulgated by USD(P&R), the Marine Corps is implementing the Department of the Navy Safe-to-Report Policy of 29 June 2022. Within the Marine Corps, we have also published Practice Directive 2-22, withholding the disposition of collateral misconduct by victims of sexual assault to the level of the O-6 sexual assault initial disposition authority, who shall determine whether such collateral misconduct was minor or non-minor. The policy stresses that disciplinary action is prohibited for all minor collateral misconduct and requires reporting of collateral misconduct cases. Additionally, the Marine Corps is actively participating in the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database Change Control Board, planning how best to leverage our existing data collection and analytics programs to track Safe-to-Report data and ensure compliance with the policy.

**2.6 SARC Access to the Commander:** Describe how your Military Service/NGB is ensuring that SARCs have direct and unimpeded access to the installation commander and the immediate commander of the Service Member victim and alleged Service member offender. (DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR): Program Procedures," (September 6, 2022), para 4h, p. 5)

This principle is incorporated within the Inspector General of the Marine Corps Functional Area Checklist. Augment Inspectors ensure the Functional Area Manager provides written or verbal evidence of how the command facilitates unimpeded access for the SARC to the required commanders. Messaging regarding the SARC's unimpeded access is also within Leadership Training for first sergeants and new board selected O5 and O6 commanders.

**2.7 SARC and SAPR VA DoD Sexual Assault Advocate Certification (D-SAACP) Suspension, Revocation, and/or Reinstatement:** Without providing personally identifiable information, how many SARCs and SAPR VAs in your Military Service/NGB had their D-SAACP suspended, revoked, and/or reinstated? (Identify how many SARCs and SAPR VAs for each category). (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan, 2017-2021 (December 1, 2016), Goal 2 – Victim Assistance & Advocacy, Objective 2.1, p. 8 / DoDI 6495.03, "D-SAACP," (February 28, 2020), sections 3.6 & 3.7, p. 11-15)

The DoD Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP) process, to include revocations and suspensions, is included in Marine Corps personnel training and Leadership Smart Pack.  
In FY23, eight revocations and six suspensions of credentials occurred.  
SARCs: 2 Suspended (one SARC suspension reinstated)  
SARCs: 1 Revoked  
SAPR VAs: 4 Suspended  
SAPR VAs: 7 Revoked  
For the revocations, two still show in good standing on D-SAACP Roster dated 26 October 2023. For suspensions, two still show in good standing on D-SAACP Roster dated 26 October 2023.

**2.8 Sexual Assault Forensic Exam (SAFE) Kits:** Was the medical care of any Service member hindered due to the lack of a SAFE kit, timely access to appropriate laboratory testing resources, or other resources? If yes, explain and also address how many times this occurred and what actions were taken to mitigate the issue? (Note: This answer should be consistent with the number reported in the Victim Services matrices). As related to reports of sexual assault, were there any issues at medical treatment facilities with the availability of supplies for testing and treatment for sexually transmitted infections and diseases, including HIV, and testing for pregnancy? (NDAA for FY 2006, section 596 / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR): Program Procedures,"

**(September 6, 2022), Encl 8 / DoDI 6310.09, “Health Care Management for Patients Associated with a Sexual Assault,” (May 7, 2019), Section 3: Standards)**

The medical care of Service Members was not hindered due to a lack of a SAFE kit or other resources. During FY23, TriTech Forensics—the DoD contracted manufacturer of DoD-approved forensic evidence collection kits—experienced no inventory backorders caused by the global supply chain issues pervasive at the height of the COVID-19 pandemic. As such, no Navy MTF or SAFE-enabled vessel within U.S. Fleet Forces Command or U.S. Pacific Fleet reported any DoD SAFE kit or toxicology kit shortages. In a proactive stance, the Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Exam program managers at BUMED, Naval Medical Forces Pacific, Naval Medical Forces Atlantic, and DHA held contingency talks to ensure swift implementation of resource sharing processes in the event any SAFE program reported any supply shortfalls. Moreover, the Family and Sexual Violence Investigations Division at NCIS instructed its installation offices and detachments to check their stock of DoD SAFE kits and to reach out to their local MTF to ascertain if any could use extra kits. Additionally, there were no issues at MTFs with respect to the availability of supplies for testing and treatment for sexual transmitted infections and diseases (e.g., HIV) or pregnancy.

The Marine Corps requires all SARCs to identify and be familiar with additional military and civilian medical centers in the geographic area surrounding their installation where forensic exams can be reliably performed, especially at the request of the victim.

**2.9 Military Protective Orders: How many Military Protective Orders (MPOs) were issued as a result of an Unrestricted Report? Were any victim requests for an MPO denied? If so, what was the reason? How many MPOs were violated by the alleged offender? Indicate if the victim(s) and the alleged offender(s) were provided with copies of the DD Form 2873, “Military Protective Order,” as required. (NDAA for FY 2010, section 567 / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, “Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR): Program Procedures,” (September 6, 2022), Encl 5, para 8)**

Marine Corps SAPR personnel training and annual trainings include accessibility to and purpose of MPOs for Unrestricted Reports, to include DSAID tracking requirements. SAPR personnel assist and advise victims in securing MPOs. Marine Corps Commanders received 125 requests for Military Protective Orders for Unrestricted Reports filed in FY23 and issued 106 MPOs. In some cases, Commanders issued MPOs without the victim’s request; thirty-seven requested MPOs were not issued. The reason for not issuing a requested MPO is not captured in DSAID; however, review of Safety Notes indicate that no-contact orders may have been issued in lieu of an MPO in some cases. No MPO violations were reported to HQMC SAPR in FY23 Unrestricted Reports.

**2.10 Appropriate Care in Deployed Environments: What steps did your Military Service/NGB take in FY 2023 to ensure trained personnel, appropriate supplies, and transportation resources are accessible to deployed units to provide an appropriate and timely response in any case of a reported sexual assault in a deployed unit, location, or environment? (NDAA for FY 2011, section 1631 / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, “Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR): Program Procedures,” (September 6, 2022), para 4i)**

Marine Corps SAPR personnel are provided Pre-Deployment Training materials to successfully train their units during pre-deployment preparations. SAPR pre-deployment training is included in annual training plans. Marines are educated on the DoD definition of sexual assault, ensuring a clear and unequivocal understanding of what constitutes such

an offense. The training also underscores that sexual assaults can occur anywhere, including deployed environments. A pivotal aspect of this training is providing information about the Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) locations nearest to the Marine's deployment area. SAPR pre-deployment training emphasizes the importance of prevention and equips Marines with bystander intervention strategies. These strategies empower every Marine to be an active participant in preventing potential assaults, recognizing warning signs, and taking appropriate actions when witnessing behaviors on the continuum of harm.

The Marine Corps provided operational planning guidance to Fleet Marine Forces and SAPR personnel to include procedures for expeditious movement of a victim and assigned SAPR VA, to the nearest Medical Treatment Facility (MTF) or civilian hospital for prompt evidence collection, regardless of report type. SAPR personnel are trained to ensure protocols are in place to protect the Restricted Reporting option during MTF transport. Command and SAPR personnel ensure that an established sexual assault response, reporting capabilities, and protocols, include—but are not limited to—a commander's checklist, reporting and response protocols, and resources. Trained personnel inform all Marines that they may contact any SAPR VA, regardless of branch of Service, and make a Restricted or Unrestricted Report of sexual assault while deployed or utilize the DoD Safe Helpline as a resource from any location.

BUMED continues to develop innovative methods for supporting our sexual assault medical forensic examination (SAMFE) providers who are afloat, deployed, and overseas. The BUMED SAPR Office is in constant communication with Fleet Health Services at U.S. Fleet Forces Command and U.S. Pacific Fleet to ensure that the 58 billeted SAMFE providers, spread across eight various Navy TYCOMs, are ready to offer uninterrupted sexual assault forensic exams (SAFE) aboard SAFE-enabled vessels. Additionally, the BUMED SAPR Office interfaces with The Medical Officer of the Marine Corps regarding SAFE services, though there are currently no provider or nurse billets at the MEF level nor within medical battalions. Also, all 31 Fleet-designated and deployment-bound students who registered to attend the initial two-week Tri-service SAMFE school course aboard Fort Sam Houston in San Antonio in FY24 were given top priority for quotas and thus were not denied enrollment.

BUMED is also in collaboration with DHA and U.S. Fleet Forces Command to ensure that approved IRC Recommendation 4.1.d will be fully executed as planned by September 2024. A major milestone was reached as the working group developed training modules as part of the course curriculum for clinicians and independent duty corpsmen who are not SAMFE-trained to be able to offer compassionate, gender responsive, and trauma informed non-invasive collection of forensic evidence in deployed and remote locations.

**2.11 Victim Expedited Transfer Request Oversight in Monthly Case Management Group (CMG): Provide the number and CMG-documented circumstances of ALL Expedited Transfers taking longer than 30 calendar days (i.e., tracking of the number of days between the approval date of a victim's request for Expedited Transfer and the date the victim physically departs the losing station (Permanent Change of Station), or the date the victim changes duty assignment location (Permanent Change of Assignment)). (Deputy Secretary of Defense (DSD) Memo,**

**“Update to Department of Defense Policy and Procedures for the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program and Adult Sexual Assault Investigations,” (November 10, 2021) / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, “Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR): Program Procedures,” (September 6, 2022), Encl 9, para 2b(4))**

Expedited Transfers (ET) oversight in Case Management Group (CMG) is included in SAPR personnel training and within the Leadership Smart Pack. Further guidance for ET requests is provided on the SAPR Workspace.

HQMC SAPR and Manpower Management collaborate to ensure the Expedited Transfer process for the Marine Corps is executed in a seamless and expeditious manner. The majority of expedited transfer requests are granted to the first location requested by the Marine and executed within 30 calendar days. HQMC SAPR works with the losing and gaining SARC to ensure a seamless transfer of case and SAPR services, addressing any concerns prior to the permanent change of station.

Of the 84 approved and completed Expedited Transfer requests that the Marine Corps received in FY23, nine took more than 30 days to execute. The longest delay was 43 days after the approval date. Documented circumstances included delays related to the victim taking leave (two) and completing TAD orders (two); coordination to concurrently move an Active-Duty spouse (one); and other administrative delays within Headquarters Marine Corps (four).

**2.12 SAPR-Related Inquiry Catch a Serial Offender (CATCH) Entries Utilizing a DD Form 2910-4: How is your Military Service/NGB verifying that all SAPR personnel have been trained on the expanded eligibility for those that do not file an official sexual assault report to submit a CATCH entry via a SAPR-Related Inquiry utilizing a DD Form 2910-4, “CATCH Explanation and Notification Form for SAPR-Related Inquiry CATCH Entries?” (USD(P&R) Memorandum, “Updated Catch a Serial Offender Procedures and New DD Form 2910-4,” (June 14, 2023))**

Marine Corps guidance and controls to verify standardized implementation of the DD Form 2910-4, “CATCH Explanation and Notification Form for SAPR-Related Inquiry CATCH Entries” is forthcoming.

**2.13 “No Wrong Door” Policy: Describe how your Military Service/NGB is implementing the “No Wrong Door Policy,” which requires SARCs and SAPR VAs to be trained to ensure that those seeking assistance receive an in-person or virtual “warm handoff” to the appropriate provider. How are your SAPR personnel and leaders being made aware of and/or trained on the policy? Describe the actions being taken (if any) to evaluate the success of the policy. (IRC Recommendation 4.3a)**

HQMC SAPR disseminated guidance on the DON “No Wrong Door” policy via standard communication strategies: Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) emails and webinars for Fleet Marine Forces SAPR Personnel. SAPR trainings, to include training for SAPR personnel, new commanders, and first sergeants, were updated to annotate the “No Wrong Door” policy by including engagement in a warm handoff for victims seeking services in-person or virtually. SAPR incorporated prevention workforce stakeholders in training and messaging to ensure that SAPR personnel and leaders become familiar with programs that assist in warm handoffs.

The Marine Corps codified the No Wrong Door policy in published MARADMIN 629/22, Extension of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Services to Sexual Harassment Claimants. HQMC SAPR and the Military Equal Opportunity Program also provided training to the SARCs and EOAs. The EOA Symposium in August 2023 also provided training on safety assessment and the No Wrong Door policy.

BUMED collaborated with OPNAV N17, CNIC SAPR, MEO Program Specialists, Chief of Chaplains office, and CNIC Family Advocacy Program to develop the DON No Wrong Door training curriculum and modules for official release on Zeiders LMS, specifically providing input on how health care providers and ancillary staff could conduct warm handoffs to the appropriate helping professionals. BUMED-N7 (Training Code) is now actively collaborating with DHA-J7 (Training) and OPNAV N13M7T (Total Force Manpower, Training and Education Requirements Division) to ascertain how to best promulgate this mandatory training requirement within Navy Medicine, as well as how to monitor training completion compliance through Fleet Management & Planning Systems (FLTMPS).

#### **2.14 Efforts to Address Approved Independent Review Commission (IRC)**

**Recommendations:** Briefly highlight major actions completed or underway in FY 2023 to address the approved IRC recommendations in Line of Effort 4: Victim Care and Support. There is no requirement for your Military Service/NGB to discuss all approved IRC actions under this section, as DoD SAPRO will include a high-level status summary with the Annual Report. Note: Please don't provide any pre-decisional or unfunded activities in your response. (See the requirements listed in question 1.1)

In accordance with the guidance directed by the Secretary of the Navy to expedite approved IRC recommendations, the Marine Corps is integrating curriculum on cyber harassment and technology-facilitated sexual harassment and sexual assault into the development of training requirements at relevant training venues (Formal School, Entry Level Training, MOS producing school, or PME) in compliance with rec 3.3b.

The Marine Corps completed 3.4d through an extensive curriculum review across all Marine Corps University (MCU) Schools in April 2022. Since the start of Academic Year 2022, MCU has implemented Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) principles across all schools. The Marine Corps has also developed two MarineNet WPS courses: one for executives and another for the junior/general population to help establish a WPS baseline understanding throughout the executive Corps.

The Marine Corps is using 360° reviews, for rec 3.5a, to identify personal blind-spots, target areas for focused development, and assess the personal growth of leaders over time. A piloted multi-phased approach for 360° reviews in April 2022 used sitting O-5/O-6 commanders to test the program processes and execution. Secondary piloting efforts selected O-5/O-6 commanders to participate in the enhanced leadership development program during the Incoming Commander Preparatory Course in April 2023. Results of these effort are currently being assessed.



For rec 3.6 and 4.4c, the Marine Corps completed an assessment of the effectiveness of enhanced training materials that relate to healthy behavior on 1 June 2022. They have revised current leadership development requirements to include key aspects for fostering healthy environments. The Marine Corps Curriculum Review Board is in the approval process for curriculum design, course description, assessment overview, and special areas of emphasis. Upon hiring a Lead Training Specialist, the Marine Corps will update relevant training curricula. The Marine Corps is building an educational approach towards better supporting survivors through curricula at Marine Corps University (MCU). They have proposed and are awaiting approval of a Special Area of Emphasis (SAE), course content, curriculum design, and assessment.

The Marine Corps per approved approved IRC requirements 4.1a and 4.1b, conducted a SAPR Workforce Study. Throughout FY 23 the Marine Corps implemented and executed the structure informed by the workforce study and approved by DoD SAPRO.

Prior to the IRC, the Marine Corps met approved IRC rec 4.1c to co-locate support services. The Marine Corps SAPR, FAP, and VLC programs are co-located at the installation level and share connected communication strategies, require that information posters be posted in public spaces throughout commands on the installation, and publish the 24/7 DoD Safe Helpline number in prominent places.

The Marine Corps implemented approved RC requirement 4.3a and published MARADMIN 629/22, Extension of Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Services to Sexual Harassment Claimants on 5 Dec 2022. This explains how sexual harassment complainants are eligible to receive certain Sexual Assault prevention and Response (SAPR) services. This information was shared with Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs) through normal communication channels. Additionally, HQMC SAPR and Equal Opportunity and Diversity Branch (MPE) provided training to the SARCs and Equal Opportunity Advisors (EOAs) through webinars. The EOA Symposium 2023 also provided training on safety assessment and No Wrong Door Policy.

HQMC SAPR published information and clarification regarding the October 2022 Memorandum: "Clarification of Convalescent Leave Policy for Service Members Recovering from Sexual Assault" throughout the year using normal communication channels to SARCs. HQMC SAPR developed procedures to support streamlining the Expedited Transfer (ET) process through implementation of a new request form that supports both the SARC and victim in initiating and requesting an ET.

SAPR personnel training and materials are in development and under revision to include guidance on the use of new DoD forms and procedures, victim care, trauma responses, trauma informed care, gender, diversity, and culture, the importance of working with civilian community-based care services to support victim's needs, increasing victim agency by maximizing adherence to survivor preference on reporting status and services. HQMC has updated leadership training modules and materials on the appropriate response to sexual assault and sexual harassment. BUMED is in collaboration with DHA and U.S. Fleet Forces Command to ensure that approved IRC Recommendation 4.1.d will be fully executed as planned by September 2026. A major milestone was reached as the working group developed the training modules as part of the course curriculum for clinicians and independent duty corpsmen who are not SAMFE-trained to be able to offer compassionate, gender responsive, and trauma informed non-invasive collection of forensic evidence in deployed and remote locations.

**2.15 Future Plans: Describe your leadership-approved future plans (if any) to further improve the achievement of the Victim Assistance and Advocacy goal.**

HQMC SAPR is adding prevention initiatives into future revisions of Marine Corps policy, procedures, and training. The phased approach includes publication of a Marine Corps Bulletin (MCBUL) to provide interim guidance pending publication of the updated Marine Corps Order (MCO) and NAVMCs.

HQMC SAPR continues to update applicable trainings, briefs, and materials that cover integrated prevention and victim care best practices. To enhance access to SAPR services and information the following changes are forthcoming: QR Codes on standardized SAPR posters to enable Service Members the ability to quickly capture local SAPR program resources on their cellular device and guidance for the use of DD Forms to support SAPR personnel and commanders in the provision and oversight of SAPR services and functions.

HQMC will finalize each course within SARC initial training, to include the unique role of a Sexual Assault Response Coordinator, advocacy topics, SAPR Victim Advocates in mentorship roles, safety assessments, culture considerations and medical and legal advocacy.

BUMED will host its second annual virtual Navy Medicine SAPR Summit on 18 January 2024, offering two hours of D-SAACP continuing education units to all SAPR stakeholders to include SAPR Victim Advocates, Sexual Assault Response Coordinators, and Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiners (SAMFEs). The speakers slated to present hail from NCIS, OPNAV N17, and Headquarters, U.S. Army Contracting Command SHARP.

Topics to be presented range from Department of Defense policy updates to ethics in victim services. Additionally, to foster inclusion and diversity to the audience at large, SAMFEs will now be able earn continuing education units to be used toward forensic evidence certification renewal; this was not offered during the first Navy Medicine SAPR Summit due to logistical reasons that have now been resolved.

**3. Goal 3—Investigation: “sustain a high level of competence in the investigation of adult sexual assault using investigative resources to yield timely results.”**

**3.1 Strategic Summary:** Summarize your efforts for achieving the Investigation goal. In this strategic summary, include significant updates and/or force-wide changes and/or initiatives begun or completed by your Military Service/NGB in FY 2023. As applicable, include significant updates made to regulations, policies, procedures, and/or processes; investigative resources (e.g., crime scene processing and use of federal crime databases); manpower capabilities and/or transformation efforts; training for military criminal investigators, law enforcement personnel, and/or first responders (e.g., updates on CATCH Program training); and the Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution Capability for Military Criminal Investigative Organizations (e.g., investigator and prosecutor coordination). There is no need to repeat prior Annual Report submissions or address each of the examples above if these processes have remained largely the same as in previous years or when addressed in your responses to questions 3.2 through 3.3 below.

**(DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan, 2017-2021**

**(December 1, 2016), Goal 3 – Investigation, p. 9 / NDAA for FY 2020, section 540J)**



In FY23, NCIS increased the number of personnel supporting adult sexual assault investigations by 54. This included additional field elements such as special agents, crime scene technicians and digital forensic examiners, as well as expansion of the NCIS Headquarters Family and Sexual Violence (F&SV) Program Management Department through an increase in the number of desk officers and analysts dedicated to training, policy direction, program innovation, and oversight of adult sexual assault investigations. NCIS launched the new Agent Impact Video training initiative to enhance training for NCIS Special Agents on the importance of NCIS sexual assault investigations and the impact of the investigations on sexual assault victims and on the DON. The videos feature the NCIS Director, Special Agents, Sexual Assault Response Coordinators, and Navy and Marine Corps survivors, who convey through their personal experiences how thoughtful and collaborative NCIS interactions can impact both the overall investigative process and the well-being of survivors of sexual assault. The Agent Impact Video was screened at NCIS Field Offices globally beginning in April 2023, and shorter video segments were incorporated into NCIS basic and annual training on sexual assault investigations. In January 2023, the NCIS Tips program was updated to include a new sexual assault reporting feature, which serves as an alternative method for victims to report sexual assault directly to NCIS. Victims may submit a report through the NCIS Tips Sexual Assault module at any time and from any location, and an NCIS agent will contact them to schedule an interview and gather more information about their report. Since the release of this new feature, sexual assault reporting through NCIS Tips increased 27% as compared to the same time frame in FY22.

Further, in FY23 NCIS signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Offices of the Special Trial Counsel (OSTC) for the Navy and Marine Corps, which outlines best practices for collaboration between the OSTCs and NCIS to ensure efficient and effective criminal investigation and prosecution of covered offenses. The MOU establishes expectations for regular OSTC-NCIS Field Office meetings and joint training opportunities, as well as a framework for exchange programs at fleet concentration areas.

**3.2 Evidence Processing Challenges:** Describe any evidence processing challenges at the Defense Forensic Science Center (e.g., shipping delays and turnaround time for processing of SAFE kits and other evidence) and actions taken to address or mitigate these challenges. How is your Military Service/NGB verifying that SAFE kits are being retained for a minimum of 10 years? (Joint Chiefs of Staff Strategic Direction to the Joint Force on SAPR (May 7, 2012), p. 11 / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR): Program Procedures," (September 6, 2022), Encl 8 / DoDI 5505.18, "Investigation of Adult Sexual Assault in the Department of Defense," (September 6, 2022), para 3.5a)

Evidence processing turnaround time at USACIL continues to be a challenge, and in FY23 NCIS implemented several training measures to address the administrative evidence submission errors that frequently lead to processing delays. For example, FY23 marked the second year in which NCIS Evidence Custodians (ECs) visited USACIL to train for two days, working together with the Forensic Case Management Branch to empower them to assist with combatting evidence submission errors at their respective field offices. As a result of this initiative, the majority of NCIS's full-time ECs have received hands-on training at USACIL. Additionally, field office ECs receive monthly evidence submission error rate data directly from the NCIS USACIL Liaison Special Agent, which has allowed them to

enact quick and meaningful change in local evidence submission practices. Further this year, the NCIS Office of Forensic Support coordinated with USACIL to send NCIS Special Agents to attend the Special Agent Laboratory Training (SALT), a week-long in-person class that educates attendees on laboratory examination capabilities, driving better evidence identification and collections from sexual assault scenes and involved persons. Additionally, NCIS is in the process of transitioning to a new electronic evidence management system. Once implemented, the evidence management system is anticipated to reduce the number of administrative errors attributed to NCIS evidence custody tags and documents, which are currently completed by hand. To ensure SAFE kits are retained for a minimum of 10 years, current NCIS policy calls for the retention of both Restricted and Unrestricted SAFE kits for at least 20 years, in accordance with law enforcement best practices and Title 18 USC 3772, sexual assault survivors' rights. Additionally, SAFE kits and other DNA evidence associated with unresolved (unknown offender) sexual assault investigations is maintained for 50 years.

**3.3 Future Plans: Describe your leadership-approved future plans (if any) to further improve the achievement of the Investigation goal.**

In FY24, NCIS will launch a new Sexual Assault Information page on the ncis.navy.mil public-facing website to provide resources and information to victims of sexual assault. The site is intended to lower the barriers to sexual assault reporting by educating victims on the NCIS investigative process and preparing them for a potential investigative interview. By helping victims better understand what to expect when reporting a sexual assault to law enforcement, this NCIS initiative will empower victims to make a more informed decision about their participation in the military justice process. NCIS is in the process of transitioning to an electronic evidence management system, wherein SAFE kits and all other evidence will be marked with a bar code and scanned into the web-based system at the time of collection. Once implemented, the evidence management system will also track shipment of SAFE kits to the United States Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory (USACIL), receipt of the kits at USACIL, and return of the evidence to NCIS. This new system will allow NCIS investigators to provide more timely and accurate updates on SAFE kit processing to victims of sexual assault.

**4. Goal 4—Accountability: “maintain a high competence in holding alleged offenders appropriately accountable.”**

**4.1 Strategic Summary: Summarize your efforts to achieve the Accountability goal.** In this strategic summary, include significant updates and/or force-wide changes begun or completed by your Military Service/NGB in FY 2023. As applicable, include significant updates to regulations, policies, procedures, and/or processes; any new legal support resources, manpower capabilities (e.g. defense support services), and/or redesign of services provided to victims/clients; and training and certification (as required) of personnel affiliated with the Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution Capability program (paralegals, trial counsel, and victim-witness assistance personnel) for responding to allegations of sexual assault. There is no need to repeat prior Annual Report submissions or address each of the examples above if these processes have remained largely the same as in previous years or when addressed in your responses to questions 4.2 through 4.9 below. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan, 2017-2021 (December 1, 2016), Goal 4 – Accountability, p. 9)

### Consolidation of Military Justice Policy

Marine Corps Order (MCO) 5800.16, Legal Support and Administration Manual, Volume 16 (Military Justice) remains the Marine Corps' primary service policy governing the execution of military justice in the Marine Corps. This year saw the beginning of an effort to restructure this volume and combine it in coordinated fashion with the volumes on the provision of defense services and victim legal services, to assist new counsel in finding, learning, and executing relevant provisions. Additionally, the current policy structure makes the Trial Services Organization (TSO), Defense Services Organization (DSO), and Victims' Legal Counsel Organization (VLCO) responsible for different but related policy matters, which occasionally leads to inconsistencies. The consolidation of military justice policy in one volume provides the opportunity to resolve these inconsistencies and provide more coherent, clear, and actionable guidance to practitioners.

### Standardization in Prosecutorial Practice

In Fiscal Year 2023, the Marine Corps TSO continued efforts to standardize prosecution practice across the Marine Corps. Before June 2021, Marine Corps prosecution practice was regionalized, with no unified prosecutorial entity or standardization of best practices. With an eye toward a closer working relationship with NCIS the Chief Trial Counsel (CTC) established Case Screening Teams (CST) in CTC Program Memorandum (PM) 2-23. The CSTs work directly with NCIS and assist NCIS Special Agents from the infancy of an investigation. This program has four primary aims: (1) increase the speed of TSO recommendations regarding the suitability of investigations for prosecution at court-martial (and, by extension, increase the speed of any courts-martial prosecutions that follow); (2) improve the quality of investigations for cases that merit prosecution at court-martial; (3) increase the tempo and quality of subsequent courts-martial prosecutions by decreasing the caseload for prosecuting trial counsel; and (4) enhance the quality and responsiveness of victim support. The decision to create the CSTs was made after the successful test in FY22 of the Case Screening Division (CSD) at Camp Pendleton where having a team of TSO attorneys led by a Major (O-4) demonstrated value in two main areas. First, it has significantly increased the speed of disposition decisions for investigations that do not merit prosecution. Second, it has improved the quality of investigations that do merit prosecution.

In addition to the expansion of the CSD pilot to an established CST practice across the Marine Corps, the TSO also standardized timelines and products for the pathway from intake to referral.

### The Present and Future Prosecutorial Model for the Marine Corps

The TSO continues as the Marine Corps' unified prosecutorial entity and is led by the CTC, a Colonel (O-6) with significant litigation experience. The Marine Corps will soon adopt a bifurcated system with two distinct prosecutorial entities, complete with separate chains of command, to accommodate the establishment of the Office of Special Trial Counsel (OSTC). The OSTC will make referral determinations for all covered offenses under its cognizance and will prosecute cases with the support of assistant trial counsel

assigned to the TSO. The TSO will prosecute all cases not under the cognizance of the OSTC (i.e., those cases where a commander retains referral authority) and will assist the OSTC by providing assistant trial counsel to help investigate and prosecute OSTC cases. All these changes remain forthcoming and further adjustments to courts-martial practice within the Marine Corps are expected as these designs are implemented.

#### NCIS CATCH Implementation

NCIS implemented updates to the CATCH system in FY23 as DON's program manager for the DoD's Catch a Serial Offender (CATCH) Program website and database. Pursuant to DoD policy changes and approved IRC recommendation for victim self-access, CATCH website was updated to expand access to victims who make a SAPR-related inquiry (SRI). The system was also updated to provide victims the ability to upload photos, and the victim questionnaire was streamlined to collect suspect and incident details most useful to the MCIOs when assessing entries for a match.

#### **4.2 Readying the Offices of Special Trial Counsel: Summarize the actions taken by your Military Service/NGB in FY 2023 to ensure the respective Offices of Special Trial Counsel are at full operational capability and ready to exercise its legal authorities on December 28, 2023. (SecDef Memorandum, "Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault in the Military," (September 1, 2022))**

During Fiscal Year 2023, in accordance with Secretary of Defense policy "Policies Governing Offices of Special Trial Counsel" of 11 March 2022, the Marine Corps established the Office of Special Trial Counsel (OSTC), identified Special Trial Counsel (STC) and the Lead Special Trial Counsel, developed training and education policies and standard operating procedures, and executed assignments of identified personnel to the new Marine Corps OSTC.

BGen K. Scott Woodard assumed the position and duties of the Marine Corps Lead Special Trial Counsel on 5 January 2023. The selection process for Marine Corps STC began at the end of the previous fiscal year. On 12 September 2022, the Staff Judge Advocate to the Commandant of the Marine Corps (SJA to CMC) issued criteria for Marine Corps judge advocates to be qualified as STC. These criteria set standards of education, experience, training, and temperament necessary to be entrusted with this groundbreaking responsibility. During a two-day board on 24 and 25 September 2022, senior judge advocates identified those Marine Corps judge advocates meeting these standards. On 7 October 2022, the SJA to CMC identified those judge advocates favorably screened by the board that he assessed as qualified to serve based upon their education, experience, and temperament. A slating board met from 18 to 19 January 2023, and—from among those qualified—selected Marine Corps judge advocates to be assigned to the OSTC. These judge advocates attended the inaugural Special Trial Counsel Certification Course from 22 May 2023 to 9 June 2023, and, on 15 June 2023, the SJA to CMC formally certified them as Special Trial Counsel pursuant to Article 24a, UCMJ.

In June 2023, the Marine Corps OSTC established and issued standard operating procedures, and executed a cross-service Memorandum of Understanding to facilitate the prosecution of cases that the organic OSTC cannot prosecute.

**4.3 Effectiveness of the Special Victims' Counsel (SVC)/Victims' Legal Counsel (VLC) Program:** Describe any enhancements your Military Service/NGB has made to the SVC/VLC program; training/certification updates (if any); and an update on ensuring the SVC/VLC case load does not exceed, to the extent practicable, 25 cases at any time. (NDAA for FY 2020, section 541 / NDAA for FY 2013, section 573 / SecDef Memorandum, "Improving Victim Legal Support," (August 14, 2013), p. 1)

During 2023, the Navy and Marine Corps continued collaboration on the design and implementation of the second Navy-Marine Corps VLC Certification Course offered at Naval Justice School (NJS) in Newport, Rhode Island from 17-26 April 2023. This course trained 35 Navy and Marine Corps judge advocates as Victims' Legal Counsel or Victims' Legal Paralegals, including eight Marine Corps VLC selectees and two Marine Corps paralegals. The curriculum included instruction from professors and experts on laws and regulations related to sexual assault, and scenario-based ethics training specific to VLC practice. Attendees also observed a panel discussion that included former clients, conducted practical application exercises, and received classes on the neurobiology of trauma, strategic litigation practices, resilience/vicarious trauma, sentencing and motions advocacy, unique aspects of representing male victims, and child clients. The Navy and Marine Corps VLC programs expanded the curriculum for this course by three days to include scenario-based training on client counseling and trial advocacy skills, including practical exercise sessions for students. This course will be offered annually in late April, and substantially expands the training offered to Navy and Marine Corps VLC prior to their certification.

The majority of USMC VLC currently have caseloads that exceed 25 cases. Of the 20-line VLC and Regional Victims' Legal Counsel (RVLC), 14 counsel have more than 25 cases. Of those, 12 have more than 30 cases and one has more than 40. The average caseload among USMC VLC is 28.25. The Marine Corps VLCO is working toward reducing caseloads consistent with its professional obligations and responsibilities to clients. The total number of line VLC has decreased by one relative to FY22 due to an administrative issue in filling a VLC billet at MCAS Miramar. An additional VLC billet has been allocated for VLCO-NCR and should be filled in FY26.

**4.4 Trends in the Incidence, Disposition, and Prosecution of Sexual Assault:** For your Military Service/NGB, based on analysis and assessment, what trends (if any) were identified in the incidence, disposition, and prosecution of sexual assault by units, commands, and installations during FY 2023? Please include trends related to prevalence of incidents, prosecution of incidents, and avoidance of incidents. (NDAA for FY 2013, section 575)

In Fiscal Year 2023, the Marine Corps saw fewer reports of sexual assault per capita than the U.S. Department of Defense average across all the services (12.4% of reports, 13.4% of DoD end strength). Of these reports, 60.5% were unrestricted. Of cases with initial dispositions at the close of Fiscal Year 2023, 52.5% resulted in the preferral of a sex offense. Of the completed courts-martial, 52.1% resulted in a conviction; however, only 16% of convictions qualified for sex offender registration.

**4.5 CATCH Program Awareness:** Provide an update on any challenges to the CATCH Program and how Service members and their leaders are made aware of its availability, to include expanded eligibility for certain Unrestricted Reports (where the suspect's identity is unknown to law enforcement) and SAPR-related Inquiry



**CATCH entries via a DD Form 2910-4, “CATCH Explanation and Notification Form for SAPR-Related Inquiry CATCH Entries.” (SecDef Memorandum, “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault in the Military,” (May 1, 2019), p. 2 / USD(P&R) Memorandum, “Updated Catch a Serial Offender Procedures and New DD Form 2910-4,” (June 14, 2023))**

HQMC SAPR provided SAPR personnel and leadership trainings that thoroughly explain the CATCH program’s purpose and eligibility. SAPR weekly emails disseminate the latest information to all SARCs on CATCH processes and procedures. Additional resources for CATCH are available on the SARC Workspace and SAPR Toolkit/SharePoint. Current challenges include DoD’s delayed implementation and expectation of using DoD Form 2910-4 and SAPR Related Inquiry (SRI) module prior to providing adequate guidance and training.

NCIS sexual assault prevention briefings include information on the CATCH program and how victims can access it. Additionally, in situations when a victim of sexual assault declines to participate in the investigative process and signs a 540K Victim Preference Statement, the assigned NCIS agent will encourage the victim to speak to their SARC about the CATCH program and eligibility.

**4.6 Submitting a CATCH Entry for Potential Discovery and Investigative Use: How is your Military Service/NGB verifying that commanders, SAPR personnel, MCIO investigators, and legal officers are being trained that a CATCH entry should be made available for discovery and investigative purposes should the victim elect to participate in the investigation of their sexual assault incident? (USD(P&R) Memorandum, “Updated Catch a Serial Offender Procedures and New DD Form 2910-4,” (June 14, 2023))**

In cases where a victim elects to participate in an NCIS investigation because of a CATCH match, NCIS HQ personnel coordinate with the local NCIS field office to issue an investigative referral. Currently, NCIS HQ also provides guidance on ROI documentation of the reason for a victim’s change in reporting (due to CATCH match), for potential discovery purposes. This guidance is also included in NCIS basic and annual sexual assault investigations training.

JAD has provided training and guidance to SAPR personnel about the scope of discovery rules and how a CATCH entry may be discoverable. This training will help personnel involved in the sexual assault reporting process explain the possibility to victims of sexual assault, who should be encouraged to consult with VLC for legal advice if discoverability of the CATCH entry is a concern.

**4.7 UCMJ Article 93a (Prohibited Activities with Military Recruit or Trainee by Person in Position of Special Trust) Investigations and Convictions: Provide the number of personnel investigated for and convicted of UCMJ Art. 93a, specifically those who engaged in prohibited sexual activity with such specially protected junior members of the armed forces. (Article 93a, UCMJ)**

During Fiscal Year 2023, one Marine was investigated and charged with violating Article 93a, UCMJ. That case has not yet resolved.

During Fiscal Year 2023, two Marines were convicted of violating Article 93a, UCMJ. These cases were investigated and charged during the previous fiscal year but had not resolved by the time of the last report. Both convictions were at judge-alone special courts-martial.

Violations of Article 93a, UCMJ, are typically investigated at the command level. These investigations, when they do not result in a Request for Legal Services, are not tracked in any centralized military justice database.

#### **4.8 Efforts to Address Approved Independent Review Commission (IRC)**

**Recommendations:** Briefly highlight major actions completed or underway in FY 2023 to address the approved IRC recommendations in Line of Effort 1:

**Accountability.** There is no requirement for your Military Service/NGB to discuss all approved IRC actions under this section, as DoD SAPRO will include a high-level status summary with the Annual Report. Note: Please don't provide any pre-decisional or unfunded activities in your response. (See the requirements listed in question 1.1)

In FY23, NCIS recruited, vetted, and hired 80 new employees to address the requirement for independent investigators needed to respond to sexual harassment complaints. These employees represent the initial cohort of the expected 300 FTE by the end of FY25 and are comprised of investigators, investigative analysts, administrative professionals, digital forensic examiners, and human resource specialists.

NCIS collaborated with the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) to establish and schedule a new training curriculum tailored to the requirements of sexual harassment investigations. That FLETC training platform is expected to be implemented in FY24. During FY23, NCIS continued to utilize the existing FLETC Basic Investigations curriculum to train 20 of the new sexual harassment investigators. In September 2023, all sexual harassment investigative and support personnel hired in FY23 attended a one-week training conference held at NCISHQ where DoD, DON, and NCIS program expectations were formally delivered.

NCIS requested and received FY23 year-end funding that was utilized for equipment purchases and vehicle leases needed by the new sexual harassment investigative team members.

Approved IRC Recommendation 1.1: Office of the Special Victim Prosecutor. The USMC continues aggressively implementing the OSTC in accordance with the FY 2022 NDAA. Section 4.2, above, covers this topic in more depth.

Approved IRC Recommendation 1.4: Professionalized career billets for military justice personnel handling special victim crimes. The USMC has completed its implementation of litigation-focused Additional MOS designations to track experience in litigation billets and has completed the first round of board selections for the same. A total of 305 judge advocates have been designated as litigation specialists. Additionally, as part of the implementation of the OSTC, the Marine Corps conducted a review of the career records of Marine judge advocates and selected those with the education, experience, training, and temperament to exercise prosecutorial discretion and prosecute covered offenses. Currently, 204 judge advocates have been designated as OSTC-qualified. As most special victim cases involve covered offenses, this will significantly contribute to the professionalization of special victim case prosecution.

Recommendation 1.7e: Establish funding appropriate for defense counsel control of their own resources. In Fiscal Year 2023, the Defense Litigation Resource Fund was increased to \$4,000,000/year. It also now exists as its own line of accounting, with approval authority vested in the Chief Defense Counsel of the Marine Corps and Deputy Chief



Defense Counsel of the Marine Corps. It may be used for expert consultation; pretrial travel for expert consultants, witnesses, and the accused; transcription services; and the creation of litigation aids.

**4.9 Future Plans: Describe your leadership-approved future plans (if any) to further improve the achievement of the Accountability goal.**

The Marine Corps remains dedicated to ensuring accountability. Currently, the Marine Corps is aggressively moving ahead with the stand up of the OSTC and has begun using these highly skilled litigators in serious cases even ahead of the OSTC's assumption of exclusive authority in December 2023.

The VLCO is implementing two major improvements regarding the provision of victims' legal services. First, the VLCO is in the process of realigning its reserve contingent more effectively to support Article 6b, UCMJ, enforcement actions in the Navy and Marine Corps Court of Criminal Appeals, Clemency and Parole Board representation, and other routine post-trial and appellate victim matters. These changes support Independent Review Commission Recommendation 4.2e and provide a valuable resource to practicing VLC by giving them access to a cadre of 4-5 experienced reserve attorneys available to assist with advice, drafting, and other tasks. Second, starting in CY 2024, all VLC billets will belong to a newly established Monitored Command Code and will be staffed directly, which should increase the average tour length of VLC from the current average tour length of 12-18 months to 24-36 months in the future.

More broadly, the Marine Corps is actively engaged in implementing remaining programs, training, and policy implementations arising from the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 and Executive Order 14103, as well as any modifications to the military justice process that are included in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024. Additionally, the Marine Corps is amending Marine Corps Order 5580.16 to consolidate the volumes pertaining to military justice, to better facilitate training of counsel.

**5. Goal 5—Assessment: “effectively measure, analyze, assess, and report SAPR Program progress to improve effectiveness.”**

**5.1 Strategic Summary: Summarize your efforts for achieving the Assessment goal. In this strategic summary, include significant updates and/or force-wide changes begun or completed by your Military Service/NGB in FY 2023. As applicable, include significant updates to regulations, policies, procedures, and/or processes and initiatives to ensure the quality, reliability, validity, and secure retention of sexual assault and retaliation data collected in the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID), to include SARC, SAPR VA, and Military Service-level legal officer DSAID training. There is no need to repeat prior Annual Report submissions or address each of the examples above if these processes have remained largely the same as in previous years or when addressed in your responses to questions 5.2 through 5.5 below. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan, 2017-2021 (December 1, 2016), Goal 5 – Assessment, p. 10)**

Marine Corps SAPR trainings convey the requirement for using the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID) for case management. A Marine Corps DSAID Resource Guide and general resources are available on the SAPR Workspace. HQMC SAPR supports HQMC DSAID program managers with quality assurance audits of victim case management requirements. HQMC SAPR acts as the liaison for Expedited Transfer (ET) requests and published an ET Request form to streamline this process. The Marine Corps remains committed to a high standard of data quality, security, and utility. Frequent, comprehensive data quality audits have allowed us to build more actionable analyses and reports for leaders at the Service level and in the Fleet. Innovations implemented in FY22, such as our interactive dashboard for Lead SARCs have continued to improve in FY23. Marine Corps SARCs and SAPR stakeholders have better access to useful data and information than they have ever had. In FY23, we completed the first of a series of asynchronous DSAID training courses for Marine Corps SARCs. This course provides a valuable introduction to Marine Corps data standards and Service-specific protocols as they relate to our use of DSAID. In conjunction with this training course, we have also deployed the Marine Corps DSAID Field Guide for our SARCs. This document is regularly reviewed and updated to provide detailed instructions and protocols to support Marine Corps SARCs. HQMC SAPR implemented a major improvement to our DSAID account approval process to ensure that all Marine Corps DSAID users (SARCs and civilian SAPR VAs under the DoD SAPRO exception to policy) have the necessary training and credentials. Though Marine Corps requirements remain the same as before and follow DoD SAPRO guidance, we improved the reviewing process for account requests. The results have been cleaner, more efficient, and ensure that Supervisory SARCs are better able to manage their personnel.

**5.2 Strategies to Support the 2023 Force-wide Climate Assessment: Provide a short summary of the strategy and outreach activities your Military Service/NGB used to encourage Service member participation in the 2023 Force-wide climate assessments (i.e., the *Workplace Gender Relations Survey of Military Members (WGR)* and the *Defense Organizational Climate Survey (DEOCS)*. (OUSD(P&R) Memorandum, “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault in the Military,” (April 26, 2023))**

The Marine Corps executed a strategy accompanied by various outreach activities tailored to its personnel to stimulate robust participation in the 2023 force-wide climate assessments, specifically the Workplace Gender Relations (WGR) Survey of Military Members and the Defense Organization Climate Survey (DEOCS). The Marine Corps introduced a service specific flyer to highlight the importance of participating in the WGR and DEOCS to our Service Members. Insightful articles emphasizing the significance of these assessments were prominently featured on Marine Corps Community Services (MCCS) websites. Regular posts and reminders about the assessments were scheduled on social media platforms to target all Marine Corps members and personnel. Leadership and EO representatives speak at staff meetings and formations discussing the importance of the surveys. Prior to and during the survey response period, reminders of the

importance of the survey data are communicated during formations, staff meetings and via email messages.

Through this multifaceted approach—spanning digital outreach, face-to-face interactions, and leadership engagements—the Marine Corps highlighted the significance of the WGR and DEOCS. Multiple meetings were held with leadership from the Family Advocacy Program (FAP), MCCS, Force Preservation Advisory Committee (FPAC), and Substance Abuse Program (SAP). The WGR and DEOCS information was shared during the Regional Quarterly calls with key personnel from FPAC, EPBHC, FAP, SAPR, Suicide Prevention Program Officers (SPPO), PPI, and Marine Forces Reserve (MARFORRES). The Marine Corps highlights this information during new commander training and the First Sergeant's Course to inform leaders about the WGR and DEOCS availability.

**5.3 Adequacy of SAPR Activities at Training Commands: Describe sexual assault prevention and response training delivered during Basic Military Training and Advanced Military Training or equivalent (e.g., military occupational specialty training). What is your Military Service's/NGB's assessment of the adequacy of SAPR activities carried out by training commands during FY 2023, and describe how you assessed such activities? (NDAA for FY 2013, section 575)**

HQMC SAPR staff conducted a site assist visit with SARCs and SAPR VAs who support Recruit Training at Marine Corps Recruit Depot San Diego. The site visit established an initial framework for future SAPR training assessments. Discussions included details about SARC training, curriculum context, and SARC support for recruits. The HQMC SAPR team connected with Marine Corps drill instructors to discuss existing SAPR feedback, initiatives, or areas needing support. HQMC SAPR developed strategies to strengthen support and training outcomes for this Marine Corps demographic. Recruits receive a New Join Brief during the first week of Recruit Training that includes the Installation SARC, followed by a refresher brief two to three weeks later with a SAPR VA. MOS schools provide a required New Join Brief to entry-level Marines shortly upon arrival at their schools. These SAPR related new join briefs vary across Training and Education Command. Some commands provide slide-based briefs created by the SARC, while others utilize SAPR VAs to host a discussion-format brief on reporting options, accessing resources, and healthy relationships. New Join Briefs include SAPR related handouts, resource flyers, business cards with the 24/7 Support Line, SARC contact information and DoD Safe Helpline postcards/brochures.

**5.4 Ensuring Safe and Secure Living Environment: How does your Military Service/NGB assess the adequacy of measures undertaken at military installations and by units to ensure the safest and most secure living and working environments to prevent sexual assault? (NDAA for FY 2011, section 1602)**

The Marine Corps employed numerous strategies at each military installation to ensure the safest and most secure living and working environments. The most common strategy utilized is improving the safety features in and around the barracks. There has been a significant increase in lighting to include exterior, parking lot, and hallway lights. Surveillance cameras/CCTVs were installed, and a thorough assessment and upgrade of locks were conducted to include installing keyless/key card entry. In addition to the physical safety improvements made to the installations, some installations have increased their senior enlisted presence at the barracks. The goal of increasing their presence is to provide information, resources, and promote good order and discipline for Marines as a

protective factor for the prevention of sexual assaults. A barracks Resident Advisor Program was established in July 2023. This program added a senior enlisted presence to the barracks after hours, and each Resident Advisor has received training in sexual assault prevention and mental health care. An additional program established in August 2023, partnered with the Provost Marshal Office (PMO) to create a Barracks Resource Officer Program. This officer is available after hours to serve as a representative in the barracks complex to deter crime and respond to a crime, including responding to a report of sexual assault. The physical safety measures resulted in an immediate improvement in safety, whereas the impact of the increased personnel after duty hours at the barracks through the Resident Advisor or Barracks Resource Officer Program has been difficult to evaluate because of their implementation during the later part of FY23.

**5.5 Future Plans: Describe your leadership-approved future plans (if any) to further improve the achievement of the Assessment goal.**

The Marine Corps continues to develop a series of asynchronous DSAID training courses which will include a wealth of Service-specific information. These courses will expand SARC's DSAID skills and flatten the learning curve, resulting in improved data quality and increased efficiency. Course deployment will be paired with updates to the Marine Corps DSAID Field Guide. Together, these tools will serve as valuable resources and reference materials throughout a SARC's career.

HQMC SAPR reorganized DSAID Primary SARC Location Codes to support improved data granularity and analysis at the O6 command level. This will allow Lead SARC's to maintain better visibility of the data in their AOR, supporting data analysis, trend awareness, and quality assurance.

HQMC PEAR and SAPR are partnering with NORC at the University of Chicago to assess the effectiveness of the SAPR training for new command leadership. NORC is designing a mixed methods pre-post-and-follow-up evaluation to determine the training's effectiveness in affecting change in knowledge, attitudes, intentions, and behaviors regarding sexual assault prevention and response.

A team comprised of HQMC SAPR, PEAR, and FAP personnel will collaborate to spearhead a pilot project focused on teaching healthy relationship skills to Marines to enhance the well-being and resilience of our Service Members. The effort includes implementation and evaluation of the Got Your Back (GYB) relationship intelligence curriculum. The evaluation will assess feasibility and effectiveness of GYB.

Finally, HQMC PEAR is creating a repository of evaluation tools aligned with protective and risk factors to assess whether prevention activities are meeting their targeted objectives.

**6. Core Functions (Communication and Policy): Provide a brief summary for new efforts taken in FY 2023 on the following:**

**6.1 Employing Tracking Mechanisms Which Identify Prevention, Sexual Assault Response, and Military Justice Workforces and Staffing Levels:** How is your Military Service/NGB ensuring sustained progress in the hiring of positions established to address sexual assault in the military? Are position designator codes being used for these positions to facilitate timely and accurate tracking of workforce staffing levels? (OUSD(P&R) Memorandum, "Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault in the Military," (April 26, 2023))

NCIS is using a specific project code as a position designator code to track SAPR-funded civilian positions and staffing levels. When it comes to facilitating timely and accurate tracking of workforce levels, NCIS has been utilizing project management and project managers to ensure that workforce staffing levels are reaching the agreed upon end strength in a timely manner.

BUMED routinely collaborates the Tri-service SAMFE Schoolhouse aboard Fort Sam Houston to ensure that all shipbound and deployment-bound SAMFEs can enroll in the initial two-week SAMFE course without any delays. They are always given priority seats for all 11 classes taught during the calendar year.

## 7. Analytics Discussion

**7.1 Military Services/NGB\*:** Provide an analytic discussion (1,500 words or less) of your Statistical Report of reported sexual assault cases from DSAID. The discussion shall include information on Unrestricted Reports; Restricted Reports; conversions of Restricted Reports to Unrestricted Reports; service referrals for victims alleging sexual assault; reports of retaliation; and case synopses of completed sexual assault and related retaliation investigations.

**\*NGB should provide comments based on its available information and data.**

This section must briefly address each of the following:

- Notable changes in the data over time
- Insight or suspected reasons for noted changes, or lack of change, if any, in data
- The application of insights from data analyses for programmatic planning, oversight, and/or research
- Total number of Sexual Assaults (Restricted Reports and Unrestricted Reports) over time (since FY 2008) **(Metric #11)**
- The number of sexual assault investigations completed by the MCIO in the FY and the corresponding mean and median investigation length. Case open date can be in any year, but the close date must be by the end of the FY **(Non-Metric #6)**
- The number of subjects with victims who declined to participate in the military justice process **(Metric #7)**
- Command action for military subjects under DoD legal authority (to be captured using the most serious crime investigated, comparing penetration to contact crimes) **(Non-Metric #1)**
- Sexual assault court-martial outcomes (to be captured using the most serious crime charged, comparing penetration to contact crimes) **(Non-Metric #2)**
- Summary of referral data – Unrestricted and Restricted Reports - either referrals received from other sources or referrals made to other sources (e.g., medical/mental health, command, criminal investigation/security services, legal, civilian, or VA authorities, etc.)
- Any other information relating to sexual assault case data (e.g., information on completed sexual assault-related retaliation cases)

### SUMMARY OF THE DATA

Overview of Sexual Assault Reports in the Marine Corps



The Marine Corps received 1,228 reports of sexual assault in FY23. Despite some expected variation from year to year, reports of sexual assault have remained consistent over time since FY18. Eighty-two percent of reports filed in FY23 were for in-Service incidents, comparable to 78 percent in FY22. The Marine Corps received 13 official reports of retaliation related to Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault in FY23. This number may differ from the final results published by DoD; as of writing this report, we have not received the final retaliation data from DoD SAPRO. Due to the small number of retaliation reports, further details will not be provided.

**Data Source.** In accordance with the 2009 NDAA, the DoD maintains a centralized, case-level database for the collection and maintenance of information regarding sexual assaults reports in the military. The Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID) is a Service-wide database that relies on data from multiple sources, including Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs), Headquarters Marine Corps (HQMC) Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR), HQMC Judge Advocate Division, and Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS). As the system of record for all sexual assault report data in the military, we used DSAID to compile the information in this report.

DSAID data are live and subject to change. While we made every effort to align the current results from previous annual reports, this analytic discussion represents a snapshot in time from the live database. It is possible that some data from sexual assault reports filed in prior years will differ slightly from previously published numbers. In these instances, data are current as of 20 November 2023.

## **ALL SEXUAL ASSAULT REPORTS**

### **Reports of Sexual Assault over Time (Metric #11)**

In FY23, the Marine Corps received 1,228 reports of sexual assault. Despite some expected variation from year to year, reported sexual assaults remain rather consistent over time since FY18. The number of Unrestricted and Restricted Reports received in FY23 is comparable to FY22 and FY21. Figure 1 shows the number of sexual assaults reported to the Marine Corps from FY08-FY23.

Victim choice largely drives the services and reporting with the SAPR program. The sustained overall increase in reports suggests that Marines continue to seek supportive services to which they may not otherwise have access.

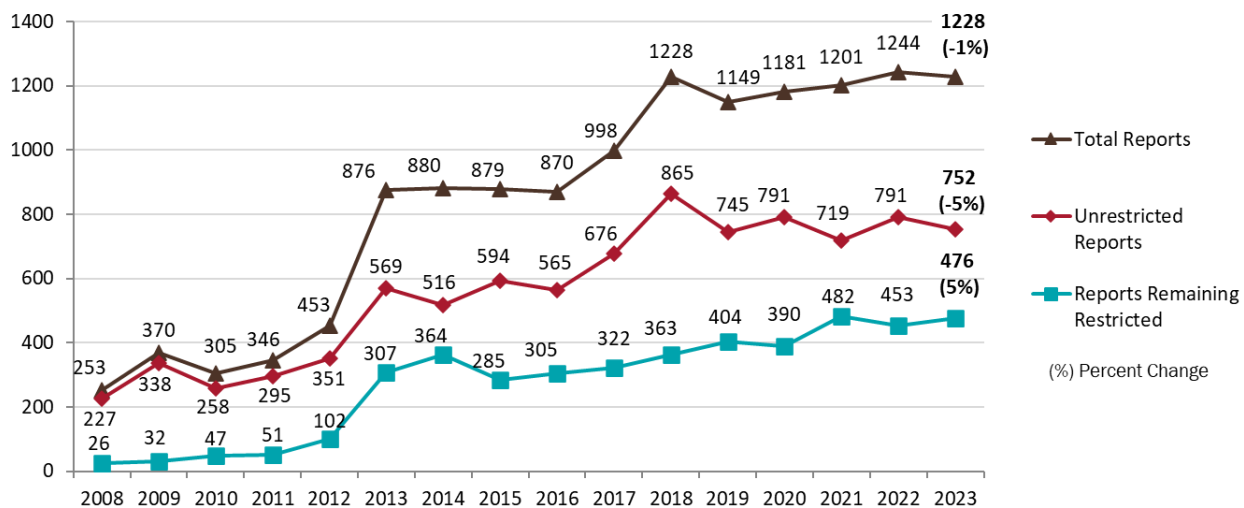


Figure 1. Metric 11: Marine Corps Reports of Sexual Assault by Report Type (FY08-FY23)

### Victim Gender in All Reports

Most victims in FY23 sexual assault reports were women (70 percent), slightly lower than in FY22 (75 percent). The percentage of male victims in reports was slightly higher (30 percent) in FY23 compared to 25 percent in FY22. Men and women file Unrestricted Reports at similar rates overall. Since FY15, 65 percent of women and 64 percent of men reporting a sexual assault to the Marine Corps have done so via an Unrestricted Report. More men reported a sexual assault in FY23 (366) than in any prior year.

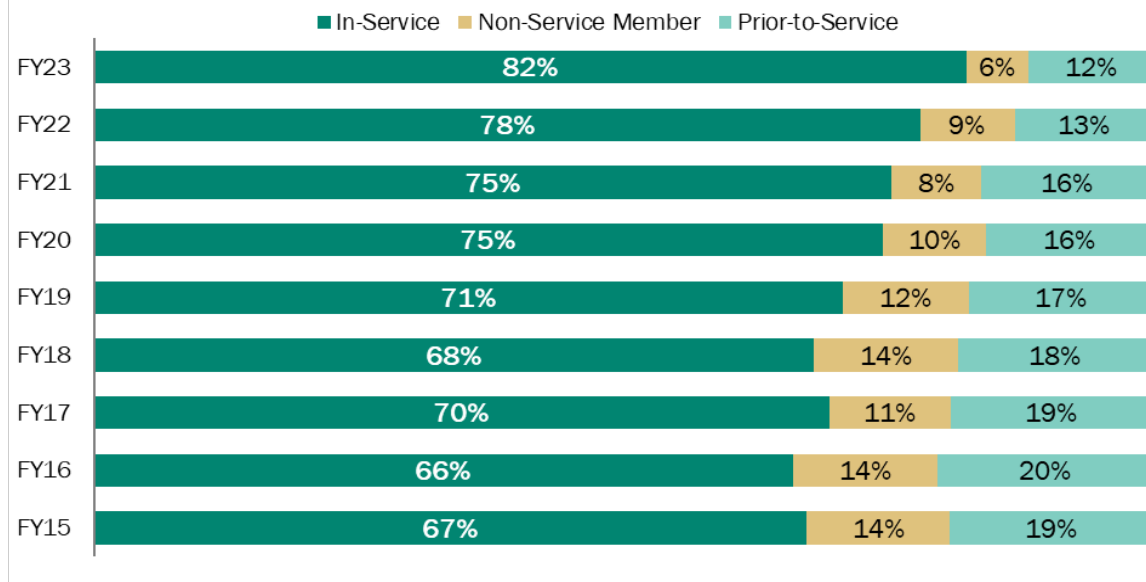
### Victim Military Status

The Marine Corps offers SAPR services to active duty and reserve members of the military, adult military dependents, and DoD employees and contractors OCONUS. Figure 2 below depicts the proportion of all reports involving a non-Service member victim, Service member victim reporting a prior-to-Service incident, and Service member victim reporting an in-Service incident. Prior-to-Service incidents were comparable in FY23 (12 percent of all reports) to FY22 (13 percent), as were in-Service incidents (82 percent in FY23; 78 percent in FY22).

In the graph below (Figure 2), in-Service refers to incidents that occurred while the victim served in the active or reserve component; non-Service member indicates that the victim was a civilian (either SAPR-eligible or non-eligible) or foreign national; and prior-to-Service are incidents occurring before the victim entered military Service.



Figure 2. Most Marine Corps Sexual Assault Reports are for In-Service Incidents



## NON-MILITARY VICTIMS

### Summary of Reports with Non-Military Victims

The Marine Corps received 73 reports of sexual assault involving non-military victims (six percent of all FY23 reports) and Service Member subjects, the lowest since FY14. HQMC SAPR collects data on these reports to capture support services offered to SAPR-eligible civilians (e.g., spouses of Service Members or DoD civilians overseas) and to collect data on Service Member subjects affiliated with the Marine Corps.

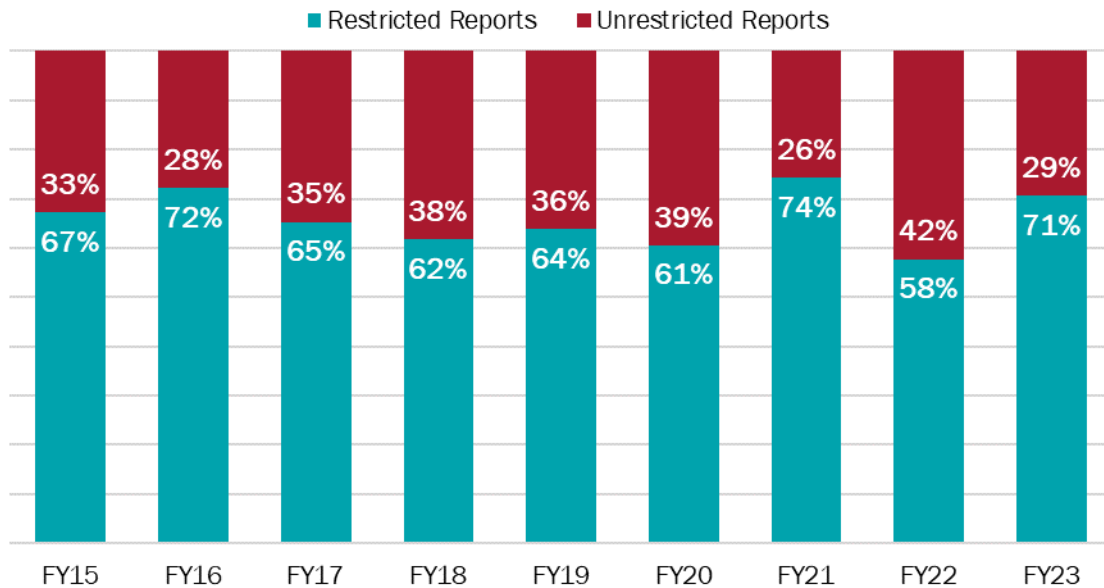
### MILITARY VICTIMS REPORTING PRIOR-TO-SERVICE INCIDENTS

#### Prior-to-Service Incidents

The Marine Corps encourages Service Members to report incidents of sexual assault at any time, regardless of when the incident occurred. Of the 1,228 reports filed in FY23, 143 (12 percent) were for incidents that occurred prior to the victim entering military Service. This is comparable to FY22 (13 percent) and slightly lower than FY16 (20 percent). The Marine Corps consistently has the highest percentage of prior-to-Service reports in the DoD. Among other factors, previous victimization is associated with an increased risk of future sexual violence victimization. The high percentage of prior-to-Service reports may suggest that the Marine Corps Sexual Assault Prevention and Response program is building trust with Marines to acknowledge and report their previous experiences with sexual assault.

Most reports of prior-to-Service incidents were filed via the Restricted Report option (71 percent, up from 58 percent in FY22). Many Marines who reported a prior-to-Service sexual assault via the Restricted Reporting option indicated reasons for choosing a Restricted Report such as a desire to avoid retelling their story or that they did not want their command involved. In this way, Restricted Reports are likely an indicator of help-seeking behavior. For many Marines, this may be the first time they have had access to supportive services since they experienced a sexual assault. Figure 3 shows prior-to-Service incidents by report type over time.

Figure 3. Most Prior-to-Service Incidents are Restricted Reports



## VICTIMS WITH REPORTS OF IN-SERVICE INCIDENTS

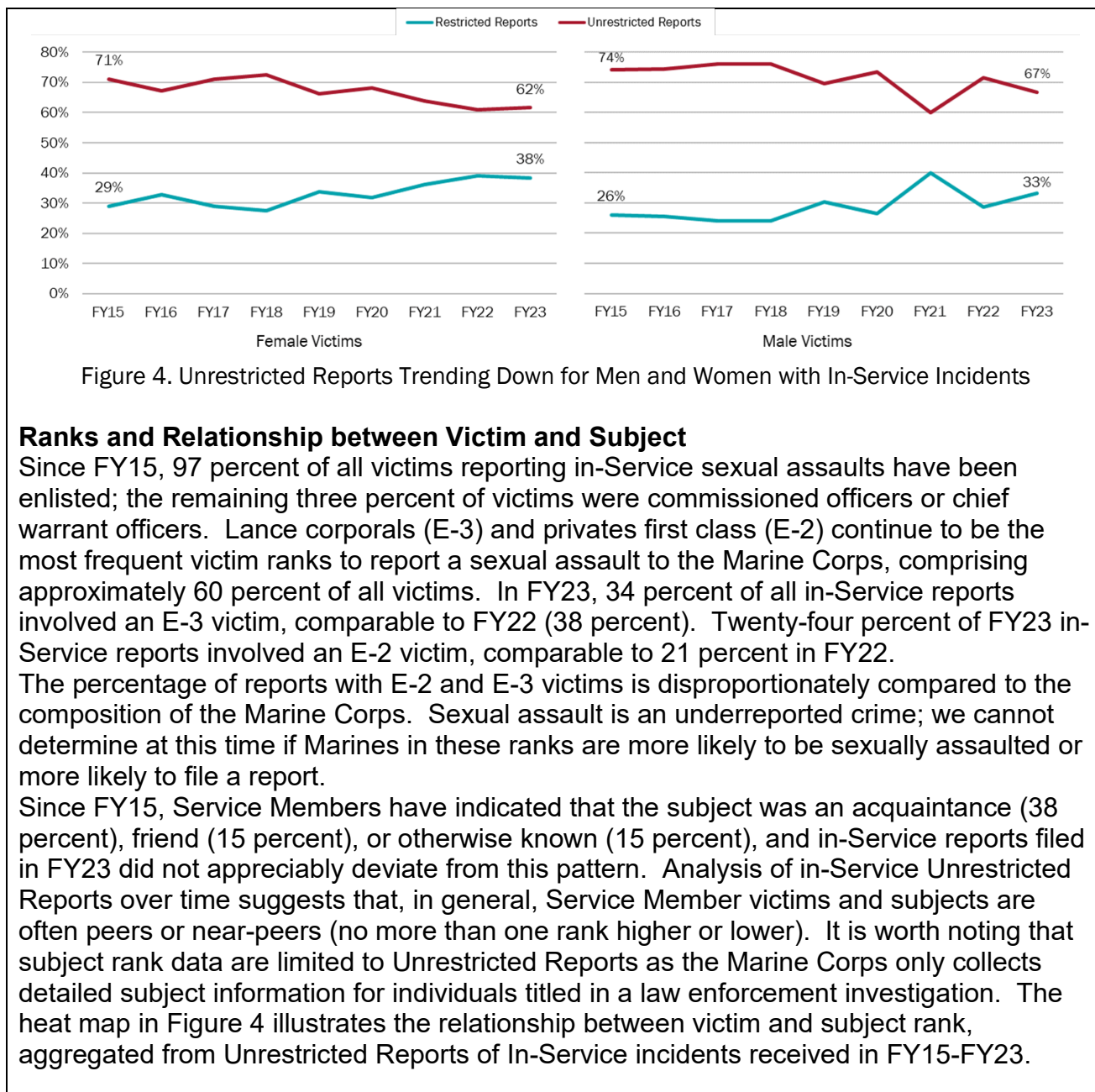
### Report Type

As in previous years, the majority of reports the Marine Corps received were for incidents occurring during a Service member's time in the military. The proportion of FY23 in-Service incidents reported via the Unrestricted Reporting option (63 percent) was comparable to FY22 (64 percent).

### Victim Demographics for In-Service Incidents

Thirty-two percent of the victims in FY23 in-Service incidents were men, slightly higher than to 27 percent in FY22. The proportion of men electing an Unrestricted Report for in-Service incidents has decreased slightly in FY23 (67 percent) as compared to FY15 (74 percent).

Since FY15, the percentage of women electing Restricted Reporting for in-Service incidents has risen steadily. While little change is noticeable from year to year, the change overall from FY15 (29 percent) to FY23 (38 percent) and the relative decrease in Unrestricted Reports (71 percent in FY15, 62 percent in FY23) is worth noting. The Marine Corps encourages all victims of sexual assault to seek support services in the way that is most beneficial for them. Figure 4 shows in-Service incidents by victim gender and report type over time.



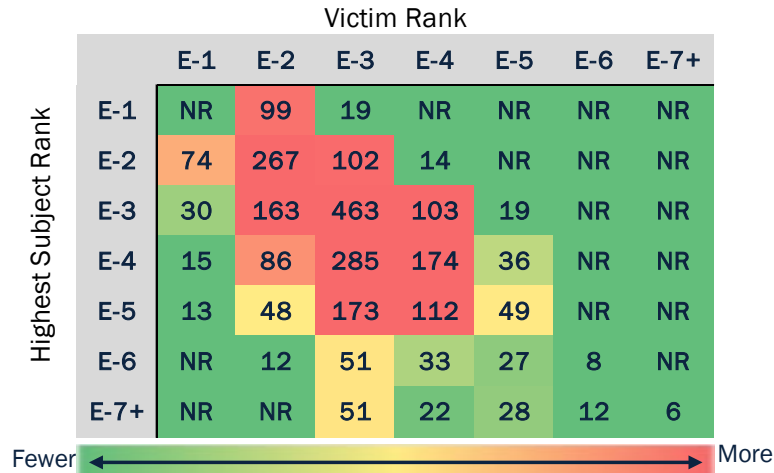


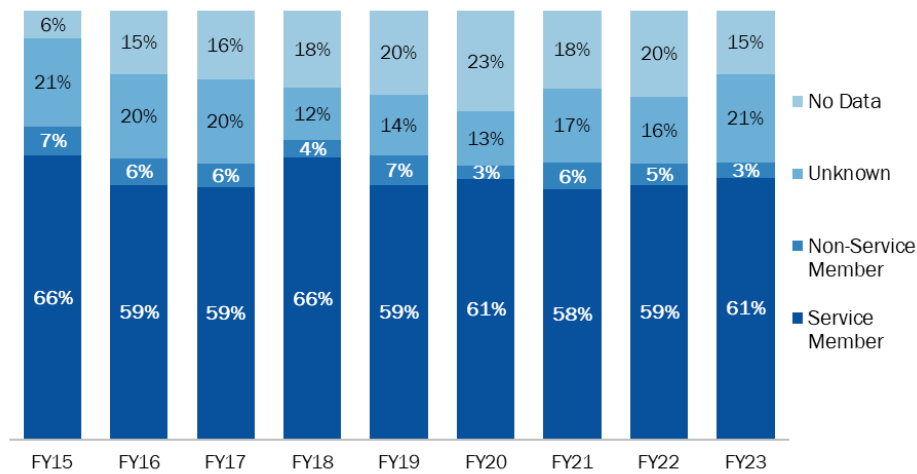
Figure 5. Service Member Victims and Subjects are Often Peers or Near-Peers (FY15-FY23)

### Incident Details

Incident data rely on information voluntarily provided by the victim to the SARC, SAPR VA, or law enforcement. While the Marine Corps maintains high standards of data quality and makes every effort to ensure that data are correct and complete, SARCs and SAPR VAs do not interview victims for the purpose of data collection.

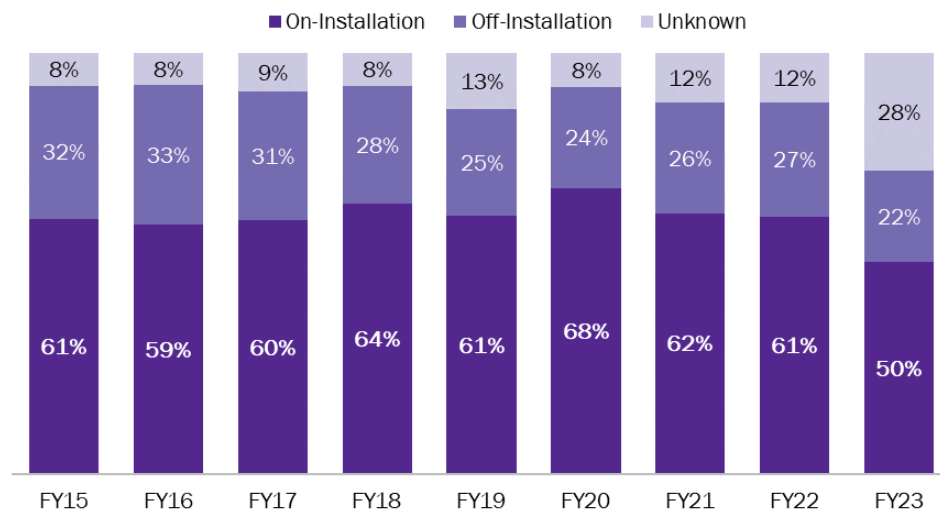
In FY23, 61 percent of all in-Service reports were Service member-on-Service member incidents (that is, incidents involving a Service member victim and at least one Service member subject). Despite some slight annual variation, this has remained consistent since FY15 (66 percent). Figure 6 includes additional details. Subject demographic data are limited to Unrestricted Reports involving individuals subject-titled in a law enforcement investigation, or Restricted Reports in which the victim voluntarily disclosed information about the subject. In the chart below, *Unknown* indicates that the victim did not know or did not disclose the subject's identity in a Restricted Report or reflects that law enforcement did not identify a subject by name. *No Data* refers to Unrestricted Reports for which law enforcement did not title a subject at all.

Figure 6. Most Subjects in In-Service Incidents are Service Members



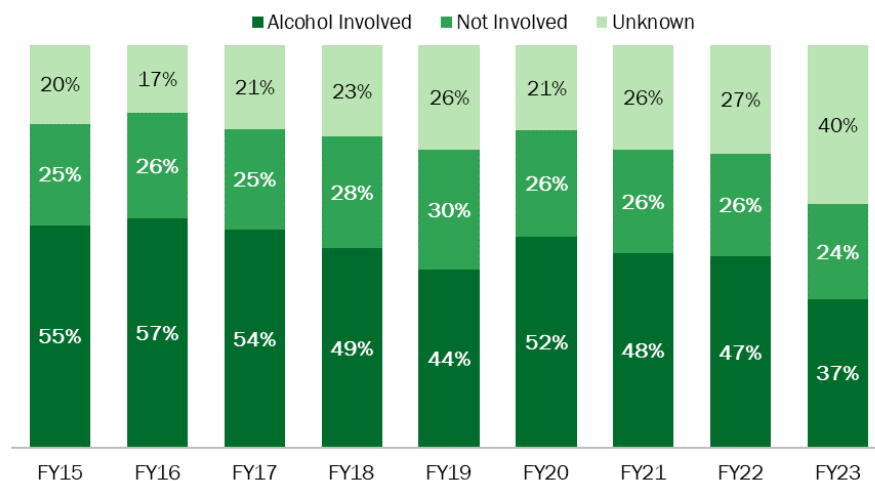
Fifty percent of the in-Service incidents reported in FY23 occurred on a military installation or ship. This is lower than prior years (e.g., 61 percent in FY22) and is largely accounted for by an increase in reports for which the incident location was not identified (28 percent in FY23; 12 percent in FY22). At this time, the Marine Corps cannot determine the cause or meaningfulness of this deviation from prior year incident location data. Figure 7 provides incident location for in-Service incidents from FY15 through FY23.

Figure 7. In-Service Incident Location Consistent Prior to FY23



Alcohol involvement is indicated by a single, self-report item in DSAID. A yes for this data point signals that alcohol was used by the subject, victim, or both. It cannot reveal who was drinking or under what circumstances, nor does it indicate intoxication or alcohol misuse on the part of the victim or subject. As Figure 8 illustrates, alcohol involvement in FY23 (37 percent) is lower than any previous year. This is associated with a corresponding increase in unknown response (40 percent in FY23).

Figure 8. Unknown Alcohol Involvement for In-Service Reports Higher in FY23

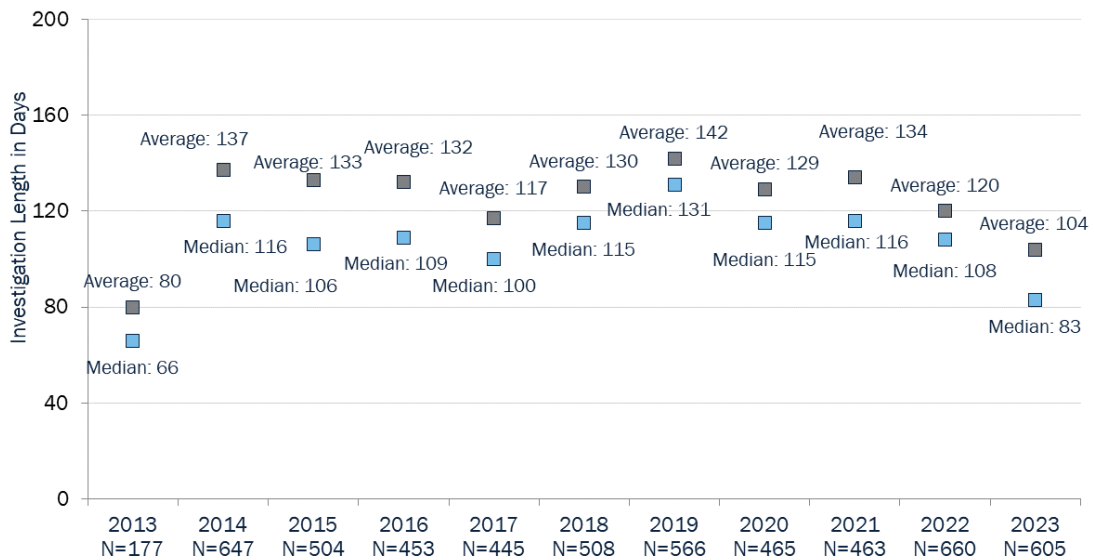


## LAW ENFORCEMENT AND DISPOSITION

### Investigations (Non-Metric #6)

NCIS completed 562 investigations for Marine Corps Unrestricted Reports of Sexual Assault in FY23. These investigations may have been initiated in FY23 or in a previous year. The median length of an NCIS investigation was 83 days, down from FY22 (108). Figure 9 includes median and average investigation length for NCIS investigations from FY13-FY22.

Figure 9. Non-Metric 6: Investigation Length (FY13-FY23)



### Victims Declining to Participate in Military Justice Process (Metric #7)

In FY23, 15 victims declined to participate in the military judicial action. Figure 10 displays the percentage of cases with victims declining to participate in the military justice process from FY09-FY23 (Metric #7).

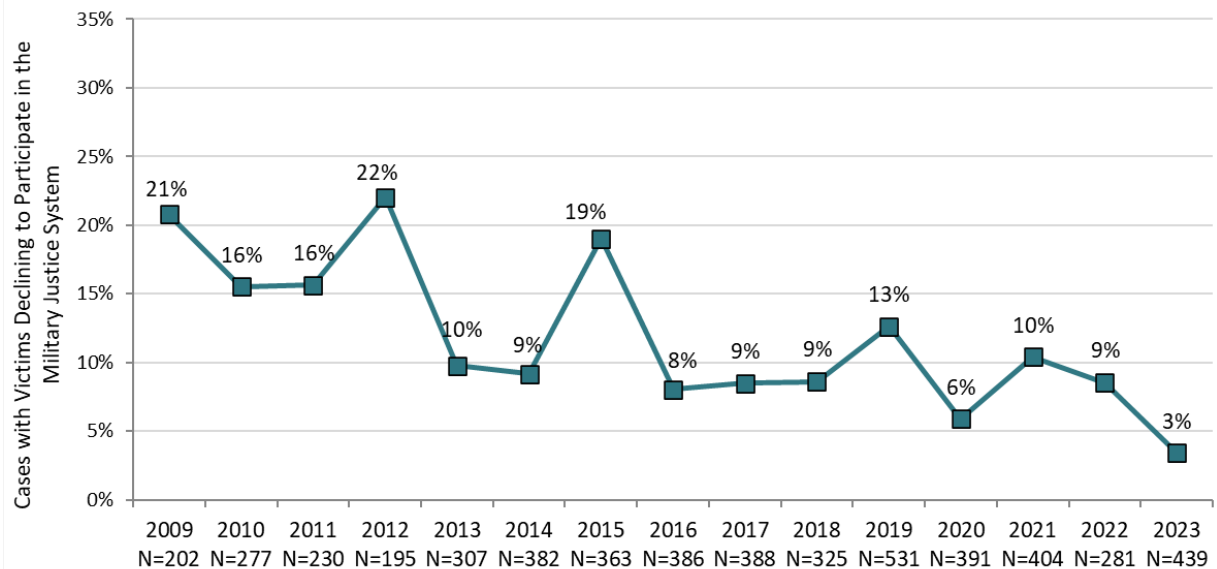
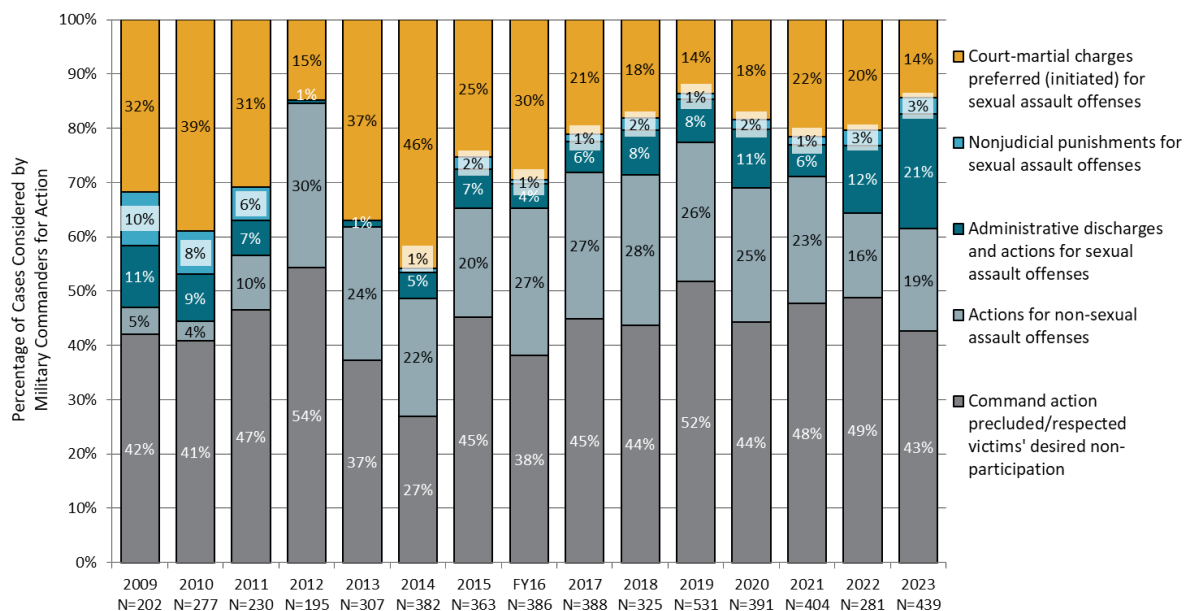


Figure 10. Metric 7: Victims Declining to Participate in the Military Justice Process

### Command Actions for Military Subjects (Non-Metric #1)

The Marine Corps reported disposition information for 495 subjects of investigations in FY23, which includes cases reported in FY23 and previous years. Of these, there was sufficient evidence to support command action in 252 cases. Sexual assault charges were substantiated in 169 of those cases, resulting in 63 court-martial preferrals, 13 non-judicial punishments (NJPs), 77 administrative discharges, and 16 other adverse administrative actions. Figure 11 shows command actions taken for military subjects in FY23 (Non-Metric #1).

Figure 11. Non-Metric 1: FY23 Command Action for Alleged Military Offenders Under DoD Legal Authority

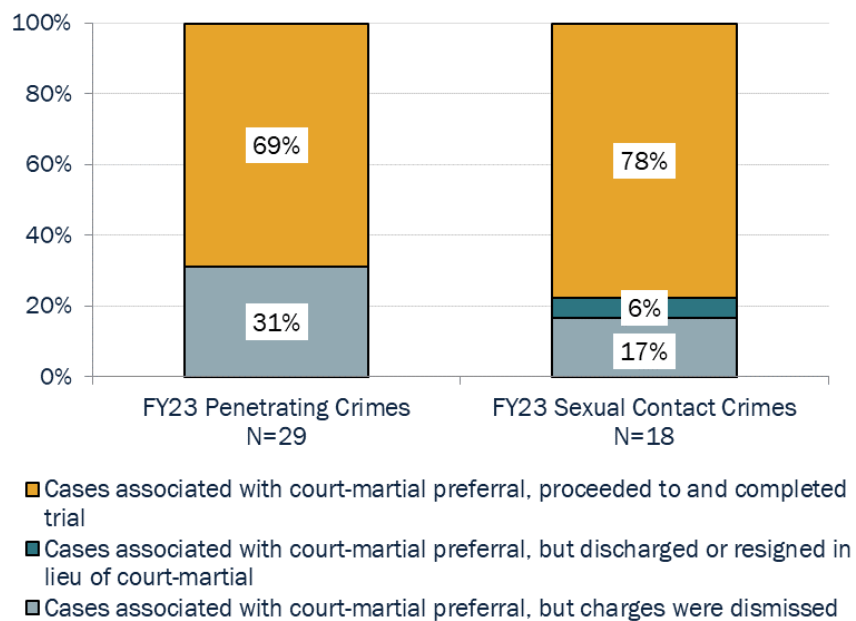




### Courts-Martial Outcomes (Non-Metric #2)

In FY23, 34 cases proceeded to trial involving at least one charged sexual assault offense. In 25 of those cases, the subject was convicted of at least one charge (though not necessarily a sexual assault). Figure 12 depicts court-martial actions by crime charged (penetrating sexual assault or sexual contact crime; Non-Metric #2).

Figure 12. Non-Metric 2: FY23 Sexual Assault Courts-Martial with Actions Completed



## VICTIM SERVICES

### Summary of Victim Referrals

Marine Corps SARCs and SAPR VAs offered over 8,000 referrals for Service Member victims filing Restricted and Unrestricted Reports in FY23, with about 45% of these for SAPR VA services. Victims with in-Service reports received an average of seven referrals per case. This may be a low estimate; referrals categorized as “Other” support types have been excluded from this analysis, as most of these document recurrent safety assessments without identified concerns. Because victim choice is the driving force of SAPR services, it is likely that not all offered referrals were accepted. Figure 13 below displays the referrals offered to Service Member victims in prior-to-Service and in-Service incidents reported in FY23, excluding “Other” support types.

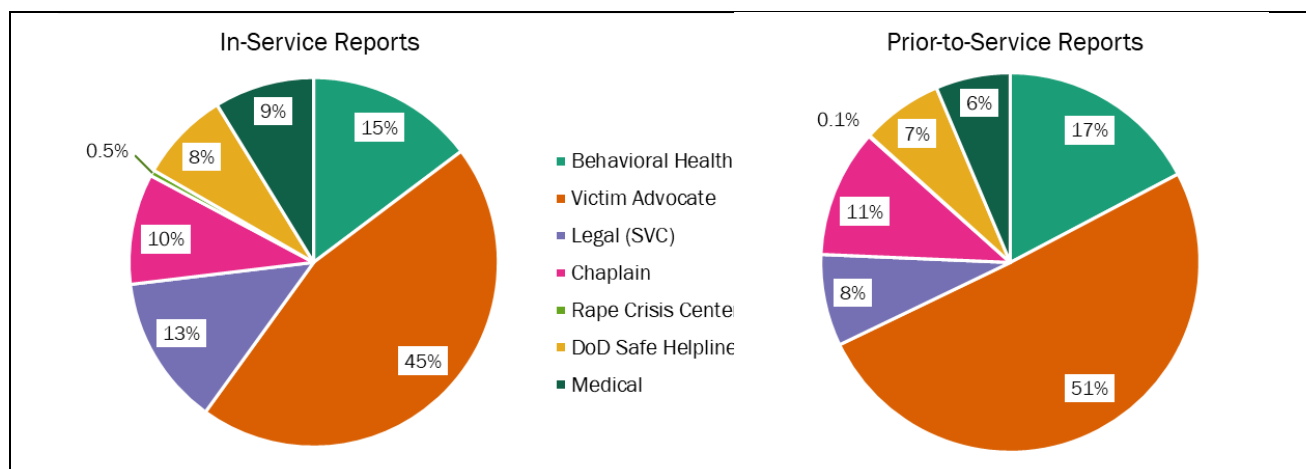


Figure 13. Referrals Offered to Military Victims in FY23 Reports (Excluding “Other”)

### Other Services

The Marine Corps received 93 expedited transfer requests from Marines and eligible dependents with Unrestricted Reports in FY23, about the same as FY22 (91) and lower than 110 in FY18. These expedited transfer requests could be associated with Unrestricted Reports filed in FY23 or in a previous year. The Marine Corps continued efforts to improve leadership understanding of the regulations, policies, and processes associated with this critical support service. It is possible that Commanders are using alternate means to support victims’ individual recovery process, such as internal moves within the unit or moving the subject instead of the victim.

Of the 93 requests for expedited transfers in FY23, 88 were approved by the victim’s Commander. Four victims withdrew their request after approval was granted and were therefore not transferred; 84 expedited transfers were transferred as approved.

**7.2 Personnel Support:** Complete the following table with your numbers as of the end of FY 2023. Use the job/duty descriptions provided and the following inclusion criteria:

- Include all Reserve and Active-Duty military personnel. Army and Air Force do not need to include their respective National Guard component information as it will be included in NGB’s response.
- Include federal government civilian personnel
- Only include filled positions
- Indicate the number of full-time and part-time personnel (i.e., collateral duty personnel)
- Provide the exact number of current personnel, whenever possible. If the number is an estimate, indicate how the estimate was reached and any other relevant information.

**(DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, “Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR): Program Procedures,” (September 6, 2022), Encl 2, para 6)**

Job/Duty Title	Description of Job/Duty	Full-Time	Part-Time
<b>SAPR Program Managers</b>	Capability in developing policy, or program management and execution; and completion of 40+ hours of Military Service-specific National Advocate Credentialing Program and approved SARC training.	5	0
<b>Dedicated Headquarters-Level SAPR Professionals</b>	Include policy, advocacy, administrative support, and prevention professionals (e.g., data analysts, training analysts, and D-SAACP analysts) who support the headquarters-level SAPR program offices at each Military Service/NGB ( <i>not including program managers, who are counted in their own category</i> ).	13	0
<b>Uniformed SARCs (collateral duty)</b>	Serve as the single point of contact at an installation or within a geographic area to oversee sexual assault awareness, prevention, and response training; coordinate medical treatment, including emergency care, for victims of sexual assault; and track the services provided to victims from the initial report through final disposition and resolution and are certified under the nationally-accredited D-SAACP.	0	52
<b>Civilian SARCs (full-time)</b>	See above.	49	0
<b>Lead SARCs (full-time)</b>	Serve as the primary focal point for directing and coordinating response activities at the installation (tactical level) for supported tenant commands; fulfills a supervisory capacity at the installation for all SARCs and SAPR VAs (at least 25 percent of the time).	10	0
<b>Uniformed SAPR-VAs (collateral duty)</b>	Provide non-clinical crisis intervention, referral, and ongoing non-clinical support to adult sexual assault victims; offer information on available options/resources to victims; coordinate liaison assistance with other organizations and agencies on victim care matters; and report directly to the SARC and are certified under the nationally accredited D-SAACP.	0	1286
<b>Civilian SAPR-VAs (full-time)</b>	See above.	21	0
<b>Civilian SAPR-VAs (collateral duty)</b>	See above.	0	0

<b>Sexual Assault-Specific Legal</b>	<b>Legal personnel who specialize in sexual assault cases including prosecutors, Victim Witness Assistance Program personnel, paralegals, legal experts, and Special Victims' Counsel/Victims' Legal Counsel.</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Sexual Assault-Specific Investigators</b>	<b>Military Criminal Investigation Office investigators who specialize in sexual assault cases.</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>410</b>
<b>Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiners</b>	<b>Medical providers that have completed the DoD Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiner Course at Fort Sam Houston, or equivalent.</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>120</b>

# Unrestricted Reports

MARINE CORPS FY23 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY		
<b>A. FY23 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT</b> (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) <b>BY or AGAINST</b> Service Members. <b>Note:</b> The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY23. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year. 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.	FY23 Totals	
<b># FY23 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)</b>		<b>729</b>
# Service Member Victims		660
# Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Service Member Subject		69
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
<b># Unrestricted Reports in the following categories</b>		<b>729</b>
# Service Member on Service Member		350
# Service Member on Non-Service Member		69
# Non-Service Member on Service Member		4
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member		137
# Relevant Data Not Available		169
<b># Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring</b>		<b>729</b>
# On military installation		338
# Off military installation		147
# Unidentified location		249
<b># Service Member Victims in Unrestricted Reports</b>		<b>660</b>
# Army Victims		0
# Navy Victims		28
# Marine Corps Victims		632
# Air Force Victims		0
# Space Force Victims		0
# Coast Guard Victims		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
<b># Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation</b>		<b>729</b>
<b># Victims in investigations initiated during FY23</b>		<b>687</b>
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 30-SEP-2023		235
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 30-SEP-2023		452
<b># Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming</b>		<b>3</b>
# Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement		39
# Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ		4
# Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations		0
# Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service		10
# Victims - Other		25
<b># All Restricted Reports received in FY23 (one Victim per report)</b>		<b>570</b>
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)		94
<b># Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of FY23</b>		<b>476</b>
<b>B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FOR FY23</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>	<b>FY23 Totals for Service Member Victim Cases</b>
<b>Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>660</b>
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	231	210
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	107	93
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	77	68
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	179	164
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	100	93
# Relevant Data Not Available	35	32
<b>Time of sexual assault</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>660</b>
# Midnight to 6 am	207	186
# 6 am to 6 pm	111	98
# 6 pm to midnight	226	207
# Unknown	149	138
# Relevant Data Not Available	36	31
<b>Day of sexual assault</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>660</b>
# Sunday	98	84
# Monday	94	89
# Tuesday	59	55
# Wednesday	58	51
# Thursday	83	75
# Friday	132	119
# Saturday	170	155
# Relevant Data Not Available	35	32

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

C. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (VICTIM AND SUBJECT GENDER)	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Multiple Mixed Gender Assault	Relevant Data Not Available	FY23 Totals		
	775	119	4	6	30	116	1	169	729		
# Service Member on Service Member	209	117	4	5	4	10	1	0	350		
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	64	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	69		
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	4		
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	0	0	0	0	25	102	0	0	127		
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	169	169		
FY23 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 FY23	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (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	FY23 Totals
D1.	44	0	166	0	5	195	0	0	16	303	729
# Service Member on Service Member	16	0	72	0	2	130	0	0	7	115	350
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	18	0	14	0	2	18	0	0	1	22	69
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	4
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	7	0	31	0	0	25	0	0	7	65	127
# Relevant Data Not Available	11	0	29	0	2	10	0	0	1	55	169
D2.	34	0	159	0	3	177	0	0	15	222	660
TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY23 Reports	31	0	109	0	2	105	0	0	15	183	438
# Service Member Victims: Female	3	0	50	0	2	77	0	0	5	97	222
# Service Member Victims: Male	28	0	59	0	0	28	0	0	10	86	216
# 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		FY23 Totals
<b>E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During FY23</b>		
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 FY23		621
# Investigations Completed as of FY23 End (group by MCIO #)		418
# Investigations Pending Completion as of FY23 End (group by MCIO #)		203
# Subjects in investigations Initiated During FY23		542
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		1
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		1
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		366
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		341
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		25
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		2
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		2
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations		
Note: Non-Service Member Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.		3
# Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations		167
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		2
Note: Service Member Subjects are drawn from Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.		
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement		2
# Other Service Member 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		1
# 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
<b>E2. Service Investigations Completed during FY23</b>		
Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the FY23. These investigations may have been initiated during the FY23 or any prior FY.		
# Total Investigations completed by Services during FY23 (Group by MCIO Case Number)		605
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim		22
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject		29
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject		0
# Subjects in investigations completed during FY23 involving a Victim supported by your Service		553
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		7
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		6
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		1
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		391
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		360
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		31
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Non-Service Member Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service		7
# Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service		148
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available		0
# Victims in investigations completed during FY23, supported by your Service		654
# Service Member Victims in CID investigations		9
# Your Service Member Victims in CID investigations		8
# Other Service Member Victims in CID investigations		1
# Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations		564
# Your Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations		536
# Other Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations		28
# Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations		0
# Your Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations		0
# Other Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations		0
# Non-Service Member Victims in completed Service Investigations, supported by your Service		81
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available		0



Unrestricted Reports (continued)

<b>E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during FY23</b>	
<b>Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.</b>	
<b># Total Investigations completed by US Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement during FY23 (Group by MCIO Case Number)</b>	<b>5</b>
# 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
<b># Subjects in investigations completed during FY23 involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>5</b>
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement</b>	<b>2</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	2
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>2</b>
<b># Unidentified Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>1</b>
<b># Subject Relevant Data Not Available</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Victims in investigations completed during FY23, supported by your Service</b>	<b>5</b>
<b># Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations</b>	<b>5</b>
# Your Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	5
# Other Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
<b># Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Victim Relevant Data Not Available</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during FY23 (all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as MPs )</b>	
<b>Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.</b>	
<b>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.</b>	
<b># Total Investigations completed by MPs during FY23 (Group by MCIO Case Number)</b>	<b>0</b>
# 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
<b># Subjects in MP investigations completed during FY23 involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs</b>	<b>0</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Unidentified Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Subject Relevant Data Not Available</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Victims in MP investigations completed during FY23, supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Service Member Victims in MP investigations</b>	<b>0</b>
# Your Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
<b># Non-Service Member Victims in MP Investigations, supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Victim Relevant Data Not Available</b>	<b>0</b>

Victims in Investigation Completed in FY23	Victim Data From Investigations completed during FY23											
F. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY23 (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						FY23 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. Gender of Victims	49	0	194	0	5	242	0	0	15	154	659	
# Male	3	0	27	0	2	88	0	0	3	48	171	
# Female	46	0	167	0	3	154	0	0	12	106	488	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
F2. Age of Victims	49	0	194	0	5	242	0	0	15	154	659	
# 0-15	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	
# 16-19	16	0	66	0	4	85	0	0	6	47	221	
# 20-24	20	0	78	0	1	113	0	0	9	54	275	
# 25-34	4	0	22	0	0	30	0	0	0	17	73	
# 35-49	2	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	15	
# 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	7	0	19	0	0	11	0	0	0	31	68	
F3. Victim Type	49	0	194	0	5	242	0	0	15	154	659	
# Service Member	34	0	168	0	5	222	0	0	14	135	578	
# DoD Civilian	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
# DoD Contractor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
# US Civilian	13	0	24	0	0	18	0	0	1	17	73	
# Foreign National	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	4	
# 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	
F4. Grade of Service Member Victims	34	0	168	0	5	222	0	0	14	135	578	
# E1-E4	29	0	144	0	5	193	0	0	14	110	495	
# E5-E9	4	0	16	0	0	23	0	0	0	18	60	
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# O1-O3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	
# O4-O10	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
# 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	
F5. Service of Service Member Victims	34	0	168	0	5	222	0	0	14	135	578	
# Army	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# Navy	3	0	7	0	0	10	0	0	0	8	28	
# Marines	31	0	160	0	5	212	0	0	14	127	549	
# Air Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Space 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	
F6. Status of Service Member Victims	34	0	168	0	5	222	0	0	14	135	578	
# Active Duty	33	0	159	0	5	215	0	0	14	123	549	
# Reserve (Activated)	1	0	9	0	0	7	0	0	0	11	28	
# 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	1	1	
# 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	

C. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY23 (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)	Subject Data From Investigations completed during FY23										FY23 Totals
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses				Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	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)			
G1. Gender of Subjects	49	0	179	0	3	204	0	0	12	111	558
# Male	39	0	132	0	3	154	0	0	8	65	401
# Female	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10
# Unknown	10	0	45	0	0	44	0	0	4	44	147
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G2. Age of Subjects	49	0	179	0	3	204	0	0	12	111	558
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 16-19	6	0	21	0	1	35	0	0	1	19	83
# 20-24	24	0	72	0	2	66	0	0	5	24	193
# 25-34	8	0	33	0	0	35	0	0	2	13	91
# 35-49	1	0	4	0	0	10	0	0	0	5	27
# 50-64	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unknown	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	4
# Relevant Data Not Available	10	0	47	0	0	48	0	0	4	48	157
G3. Subject Type	49	0	179	0	3	204	0	0	12	111	558
# Service Member	38	0	133	0	3	157	0	0	8	61	400
# 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	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	6
# 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	10	0	43	0	0	43	0	0	4	46	146
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3
G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects	38	0	133	0	3	157	0	0	8	61	400
# E1-E4	26	0	95	0	3	106	0	0	6	45	281
# E5-E9	10	0	30	0	0	41	0	0	2	15	86
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
# O1-O3	2	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	10
# O4-O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# 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	38	0	133	0	3	157	0	0	8	61	400
# Army	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# Navy	4	0	8	0	0	12	0	0	0	3	26
# Marines	32	0	122	0	3	145	0	0	7	58	368
# Air Force	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
# Space 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	38	0	133	0	3	157	0	0	8	61	400
# Active Duty	35	0	125	0	3	156	0	0	8	60	391
# Reserve (Activated)	3	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	0	1	18
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# 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 FY23 INVESTIGATIONS	FY23 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY23 INVESTIGATIONS	FY23 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 FY23, but the agency could not open an investigation based on the reasons below.	3		
# 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	1		
# Subjects - Other	1		
# Subjects in investigations completed in FY23 Note: These are Subjects from Tab1b, Cells B29, B59, B77.	558	# Victims in investigations completed in FY23	659
# Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY23	265	# Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY23	427
# Total Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization	13	# Total Victims associated with MCIO unfounded allegations	12
# Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	3	# Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	12
# Non-Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	1	# Non-Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Unidentified Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	9		
# 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	54		
# Unknown Offenders	48	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	26
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	6	# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	20
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	4
# Subjects who died or deserted	0	# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	1
		# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service Member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0
		# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
		# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	105		
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	7	# Service Member Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	7
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	93	# Service Member Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	61
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0	# Service Member Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	5	# Service Member Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	4
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
# Subjects disposition data not yet available	438	# Service Member Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available	486
# Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 30-SEP-2023	69		
# FY23 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	69	# FY23 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	69
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	6	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals against Subject	7
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	6	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	6
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	19	# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	22
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	6	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject	6
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	3	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals for non-sexual assault offenses	3
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	10	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	8
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	3	# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	3
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	16	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	14
* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.			

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

<b>I. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Sexual Assault Charge).</b> This section reports the outcomes of Courts Martial for sexual assault crimes completed during FY23		<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b># Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a Sexual Assault Charge Pending Court Completion</b>		<b>63</b>
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY23		15
<b># Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of FY23</b>		<b>48</b>
<b># Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed</b>		<b>13</b>
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer		3
# 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		4
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment		6
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal		0
<b># Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial</b>		<b>1</b>
# Officer Subjects who were allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial		0
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial		1
<b># Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a sexual assault charge</b>		<b>34</b>
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges		9
<b># Subjects Convicted of Any Charge at Trial</b>		<b>25</b>
# Subjects with unknown punishment		0
# Subjects with no punishment		0
# Subjects with pending punishment		0
<b># Subjects with Punishment</b>		<b>25</b>
# Subjects receiving confinement		20
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank		17
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures		6
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)		15
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom		2
# Subjects receiving extra duty		0
# Subjects receiving hard labor		0
# Subjects to be processed for administrative discharge or separation subsequent to sexual assault conviction		9
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge		8
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge		1
# 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		4
<b>J. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Sexual Assault Charge).</b> This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for sexual assault crimes completed during FY23		<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b># Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a Sexual Assault Charge in FY23</b>		<b>13</b>
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY23		10
<b># Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY23</b>		<b>3</b>
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed		0
<b># Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment</b>		<b>3</b>
# Subjects with unknown punishment		0
# Subjects with no punishment		0
# Subjects with pending punishment		0
<b># Subjects with Punishment</b>		<b>3</b>
# Subjects receiving correctional custody		0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank		2
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures		3
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom		2
# Subjects receiving extra duty		1
# 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		3
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge		1
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge		1
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge		1
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge		0
<b>K. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN.</b> 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.		<b>FY23 Totals</b>
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of FY23		16
<b># Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a sexual assault offense</b>		<b>61</b>
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge		28
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge		7
# 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 FY23		5
<b># Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a sexual assault offense</b>		<b>11</b>

# Unrestricted Reports (continued)

<b>L. COURTS MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Non-sexual assault offense).</b> 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.		<b>FY23 Totals</b>
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a non-sexual assault offense in FY23		11
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY23		4
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of FY23		7
# 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		1
# 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		2
# 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		2
# Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a non-sexual assault offense		4
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges		0
# Subjects Convicted of Any Non-Sexual Assault Charge at Trial		4
# Subjects with unknown punishment		0
# Subjects with no punishment		0
# Subjects with pending punishment		0
# Subjects with Punishment		4
# Subjects receiving confinement		3
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank		4
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures		2
# 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		3
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge		2
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge		1
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge		0
<b>M. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Non-Sexual Assault Charge).</b> 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.		<b>FY23 Totals</b>
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a non-sexual assault offense in FY23		24
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY23		3
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY23		21
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed		0
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment for a non-sexual assault offense		21
# Subjects with unknown punishment		0
# Subjects with no punishment		0
# Subjects with pending punishment		0
# Subjects with Punishment		21
# Subjects receiving correctional custody		0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank		15
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures		17
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom		18
# Subjects receiving extra duty		10
# Subjects receiving hard labor		0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand		2
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a non-sexual assault charge		10
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge		8
# 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
<b>N. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN (Non-sexual assault offense).</b> 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.		<b>FY23 Totals</b>
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of FY23		5
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a non-sexual assault offense		9
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge		5
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge		1
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge		1
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of FY23		1
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a non-sexual assault offense		33

# Restricted Reports

MARINE CORPS FY23 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
<b>A. FY23 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b># TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports</b>	<b>570</b>
# Service Member Victims making Restricted Reports	567
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b># Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY23*</b>	<b>94</b>
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23	94
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b># Total Victim reports remaining Restricted</b>	<b>476</b>
# Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	473
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b># Remaining Restricted Reports involving Service Members in the following categories</b>	<b>476</b>
# Service Member on Service Member	280
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	103
# Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	3
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	90
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>B. INCIDENT DETAILS</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b># Reported sexual assaults occurring</b>	<b>476</b>
# On military installation	190
# Off military installation	193
# Unidentified location	82
# Relevant Data Not Available	11
<b>Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report</b>	<b>476</b>
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	87
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	48
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	36
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	84
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	117
# Relevant Data Not Available	104
<b>Time of sexual assault incident</b>	<b>476</b>
# Midnight to 6 am	80
# 6 am to 6 pm	60
# 6 pm to midnight	165
# Unknown	167
# Relevant Data Not Available	4
<b>Day of sexual assault incident</b>	<b>476</b>
# Sunday	50
# Monday	47
# Tuesday	36
# Wednesday	42
# Thursday	32
# Friday	66
# Saturday	98
# Relevant Data Not Available	105
<b>C. RESTRICTED REPORTING VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b># Service Member Victims</b>	<b>473</b>
# Army Victims	1
# Navy Victims	24
# Marines Victims	447
# Air Force Victims	1
# Space Force Victims	0
# Coast Guard Victims	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0



Restricted Reports (continued)

D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY23 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY23 Totals
<b>Gender of Victims</b>	<b>476</b>
# Male	140
# Female	336
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Age of Victims at the Time of Incident</b>	<b>476</b>
# 0-15	45
# 16-19	178
# 20-24	187
# 25-34	53
# 35-49	4
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	9
<b>Grade of Service Member Victims</b>	<b>473</b>
# E1-E4	379
# E5-E9	71
# WO1-WO5	2
# O1-O3	15
# O4-O10	6
# Cadet/Midshipman	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Status of Service Member Victims</b>	<b>473</b>
# Active Duty	463
# Reserve (Activated)	10
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	0
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Victim Type</b>	<b>476</b>
# Service Member	473
# DoD-Civilian	
# DoD-Contractor	
# Other US Government-Civilian	
# Non-Service Member	3
# Foreign National	
# Foreign Military	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b># Service Member Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service</b>	<b>101</b>
# Service Member Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18	66
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18	34
# Service Member Choosing Not to Specify	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY)</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	42.21276596
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	63.12334271
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	2
<b>G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE FY23</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b>Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY23</b>	<b>23</b>
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23	22
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23	1
# 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.	

MARINE CORPS FY23 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		
<b>A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBERS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>	
<b># Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories</b>		
<b># MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>5614</b>	
# Medical	413	
# Behavioral Health	643	
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel (SVC)	673	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	420	
# Rape Crisis Center	9	
# Victim Advocate/Uninformed Victim Advocate	960	
# DoD Safe Helpline	382	
# Other	2101	
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>355</b>	
# Medical	13	
# Behavioral Health	54	
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	11	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	7	
# Rape Crisis Center	33	
# Victim Advocate	62	
# Rape Crisis Center	1	
# Other	180	
# Cases where SAFE's were conducted	59	
# 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	42	
<b># FY23 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)' AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS' UNRESTRICTED REPORTS</b>	<b>FY23 TOTALS</b>	
# Military Protective Orders Issued during FY23	165	
# 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 or the Victim		
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	10	<b>Total Number Denied</b>
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	1	<b>Reasons for Disapproval (Total)</b>
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	74	Victim is pending OCHP action
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	4	No transfer report determination or a sexual assault
<b>C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS</b>	<b>FY23 TOTALS</b>	No suitable billets available within MOS and victim's stated PCS preferences
<b># Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories</b>		Power alleged offender arrested
<b># MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>3824</b>	
# Medical	258	
# Behavioral Health	490	
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	288	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	335	
# Rape Crisis Center	1	
# Victim Advocate/Uninformed Victim Advocate	930	
# DoD Safe Helpline	257	
# Other	1264	
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>173</b>	
# Medical	5	
# Behavioral Health	37	
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	1	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0	
# Rape Crisis Center	13	
# Victim Advocate	36	
# Rape Crisis Center	1	
# Other	81	
# Cases where SAFE's were conducted	33	
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0	

Support Services (continued)

CIVILIAN DATA	
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (e.g., DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) THAT DO NOT INVOLVE A SERVICE MEMBER	FY23 Totals
<b>D1. # Non-Service Members in the following categories:</b>	<b>135</b>
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	5
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	33
# Relevant Data Not Available	97
<b>D2. Gender of Non-Service Members</b>	<b>135</b>
# Male	4
# Female	118
# Relevant Data Not Available	13
<b>D3. Age of Non-Service Members at the Time of Incident</b>	<b>135</b>
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	5
# 20-24	16
# 25-34	10
# 35-49	4
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	8
# Relevant Data Not Available	92
<b>D4. Non-Service Member Type</b>	<b>135</b>
# DoD Civilian	4
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# US Civilian	73
# Foreign National	5
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	53
<b>D5. # Support service referrals for Non Service Members in the following categories</b>	
<b># MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>243</b>
# Medical	12
# Behavioral Health	14
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	30
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	14
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	46
# DoD Safe Helpline	7
# Other	120
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>135</b>
# Medical	11
# Behavioral Health	8
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	7
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	19
# Victim Advocate	43
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	47
<b># Cases where SAFE kits were conducted</b>	<b>9</b>
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>E. FY23 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b>E1. # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report</b>	<b>8</b>
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23	1
<b># Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted</b>	<b>7</b>
<b># Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories:</b>	<b>7</b>
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	3
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	4
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E2. Gender of Non-Service Member Victims</b>	<b>7</b>
# Male	0
# Female	7
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E3. Age of Non-Service Member Victims at the Time of Incident</b>	<b>7</b>
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	1
# 20-24	1
# 25-34	2
# 35-49	3
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E4. VICTIM Type</b>	<b>7</b>
# DoD Civilian	
# DoD Contractor	
# Other US Government Civilian	
# Non-Service Member	7
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E5. # Support service referrals for Non Service Member Victims in the following categories</b>	
<b># MILITARY Resources</b>	<b>66</b>
# Medical	5
# Behavioral Health	10
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	6
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	7
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	14
# DoD Safe Helpline	5
# Other	19
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>12</b>
# Medical	1
# Behavioral Health	2
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	1
# Victim Advocate	4
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	4
<b># Cases where SAFE kits were conducted</b>	<b>6</b>
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>	<b>0</b>

# Unrestricted Reports in Deployment Areas of Interest

MARINE CORPS DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST FY23 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY Note: These Reports are a subset of the FY23 Reports of Sexual Assault.		
A. FY23 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members. Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY23. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year. 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.	FY23 Totals	
# FY23 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)		1
# Service Member Victims		1
# Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Service Member Subject		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories		1
# Service Member on Service Member		1
# Service Member on Non-Service Member		0
# Non-Service Member on Service Member		0
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring		1
# On military installation		1
# Off military installation		0
# Unidentified location		0
# Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation		1
# Victims in investigations initiated during FY23		1
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 30-SEP-2023		0
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 30-SEP-2023		1
# 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 in Deployment Areas of Interest received in FY23 (one Victim per report)		3
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)		0
# Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of FY23		3
B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST FOR FY23	FY23 Totals	FY23 Totals for Service Member Victim Cases
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	1	1
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	0	0
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	0	0
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	0	0
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	1	1
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0
Time of sexual assault	1	1
# Midnight to 6 am	0	0
# 6 am to 6 pm	0	0
# 6 pm to midnight	1	1
# Unknown	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0
Day of sexual assault	1	1
# Sunday	1	1
# Monday	0	0
# Tuesday	0	0
# Wednesday	0	0
# Thursday	0	0
# Friday	0	0
# Saturday	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0

Unrestricted Reports in Deployment Areas of Interest (continued)

C. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN DEPLOYMENT AREA OF INTEREST INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (VICTIM AND SUBJECT GENDER)	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Multiple Mixed Gender Assault	Relevant Data Not Available	FY23 Totals		
	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
# Service Member on Service Member	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	FY23 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 FY23	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
D. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN DEPLOYMENT AREA OF INTEREST INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (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	FY23 Totals
D1.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Service Member on Service Member	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	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
D2.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY23 Reports	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Service Member Victims: Female	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Service Member Victims: Male	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
TIME OF INCIDENT BY OFFENSE TYPE FOR UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN DEPLOYMENT AREA OF INTEREST MADE IN FY23											
D3. Time of sexual assault	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Midnight to 6 am	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 6 am to 6 pm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 6 pm to midnight	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# 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
D4. Day of sexual assault	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Sunday	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Monday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Tuesday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Wednesday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Thursday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Friday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Saturday	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 in Deployment Areas of Interest (continued)

DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST LOCATION OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS BY TYPE OF OFFENSE											
FY23 DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST LOCATIONS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT. Notes: The data in this section is drawn from raw, uninvestigated information about Unrestricted Reports received during FY23. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.	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	FY23 Totals
<b>TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS</b>	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dibouti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kosovo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Niger	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sri Lanka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS</b>	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Unrestricted Reports in Deployment Areas of Interest (continued)

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST		FY23 Totals
<b>E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During FY23 in Deployment Areas of Interest</b>		
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 FY23		1
# Investigations Completed as of FY23 End (group by MCIO #)		1
# Investigations Pending Completion as of FY23 End (group by MCIO #)		0
# Subjects in investigations Initiated During FY23		1
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		1
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		1
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Other Service Member 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		0
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 Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement		0
# Other Service Member 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
<b>E2. Service Investigations Completed during FY23 in Deployment Areas of Interest</b>		
Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the FY23. These investigations may have been initiated during the FY23 or any prior FY.		
# Total Investigations completed by Services during FY23 (Group by MCIO Case Number)		1
# 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 investigations completed during FY23 involving a Victim supported by your Service		1
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		1
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		1
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		0
# Other Service Member 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		0
# Victims in investigations completed during FY23, supported by your Service		1
# Service Member Victims in CID investigations		0
# Your Service Member Victims in CID investigations		0
# Other Service Member Victims in CID investigations		0
# Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations		1
# Your Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations		1
# Other Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations		0
# Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations		0
# Your Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations		0
# Other Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations		0
# Non-Service Member Victims in completed Service Investigations, supported by your Service		0
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available		0



Unrestricted Reports in Deployment Areas of Interest (continued)

<b>E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during FY23 in Deployment Areas of Interest</b> <b>Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.</b>	
<b># Total Investigations completed by US Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement during FY23 (Group by MCIO Case Number)</b>	<b>0</b>
# 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
<b># Subjects in investigations completed during FY23 involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement</b>	<b>0</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Unidentified Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Subject Relevant Data Not Available</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Victims in investigations completed during FY23, supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations</b>	<b>0</b>
# Your Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
<b># Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Victim Relevant Data Not Available</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during FY23 (all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as "MPs") in Deployment Areas of Interest</b> <b>Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.</b> <b>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.</b>	
<b># Total Investigations completed by MPs during FY23 (Group by MCIO Case Number)</b>	<b>0</b>
# 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
<b># Subjects in MP investigations completed during FY23 involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs</b>	<b>0</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Unidentified Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Subject Relevant Data Not Available</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Victims in MP investigations completed during FY23, supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Service Member Victims in MP investigations</b>	<b>0</b>
# Your Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
<b># Non-Service Member Victims in MP Investigations, supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Victim Relevant Data Not Available</b>	<b>0</b>

Unrestricted Reports in Deployment Areas of Interest (continued)

Victims in Investigation Completed in FY23 in Deployment Areas of Interest	Victim Data From Investigations completed during FY23											
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses							
F. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY23 IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)	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	FY23 Totals	
F1. Gender of Victims	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Female	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
F2. Age of Victims	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 16-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 20-24	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
F3. Victim Type	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# Service Member	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# 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	
F4. Grade of Service Member Victims	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# E1-E4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# 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	
F5. Service of Service Member Victims	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# Army	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# Navy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Marines	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# 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	
F6. Status of Service Member Victims	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# Active Duty	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# 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	

Unrestricted Reports in Deployment Areas of Interest (continued)

G. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY23 DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)	Subject Data From Investigations completed during FY23											FY23 Totals
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses					Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	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)				
G1. Gender of Subjects	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Male	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Female	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
G2. Age of Subjects	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 16-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 20-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 25-34	0	0	1	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
# 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
G3. Subject Type	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# Service Member	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# 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	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# 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	0	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	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	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# 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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# 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	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# 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	0	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	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 in Deployment Areas of Interest (continued)

H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY23 INVESTIGATIONS IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY23 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY23 INVESTIGATIONS IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY23 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 FY23, 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 FY23 Note: These are Subjects from Tab1b, Cells B29, B59, B77.	1	# Victims in investigations completed in FY23	1
# Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY23	1	# Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY23	1
# Total Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization	0	# Total Victims associated with MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0	# Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0	# Non-Service Member 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	0		
# Unknown Offenders	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	0
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	0	# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	0
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
		# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
		# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service Member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0
# Subjects who died or deserted	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
		# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	0		
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	0
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	0	# Service Member Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	0
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0	# Service Member Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	0	# Service Member Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	0
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
# Subjects disposition data not yet available	1	# Service Member Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available	1
# Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 30-SEP-2023	0		
# FY23 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	0	# FY23 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	0
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	0

# Restricted Reports in Deployment Areas of Interest

MARINE CORPS DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST (DAI) FY23 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
<b>A. FY23 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b># TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports</b>	<b>3</b>
# Service Member Victims making Restricted Reports	3
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b># Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY23*</b>	<b>0</b>
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23	0
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b># Total Victim reports remaining Restricted</b>	<b>3</b>
# Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	3
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b># Remaining Restricted Reports involving Service Members in the following categories</b>	<b>3</b>
# Service Member on Service Member	3
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0
# Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	0
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>B. INCIDENT DETAILS IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b># Reported sexual assaults occurring</b>	<b>3</b>
# On military installation	1
# Off military installation	2
# Unidentified location	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report</b>	<b>3</b>
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	1
# 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	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Time of sexual assault incident</b>	<b>3</b>
# Midnight to 6 am	1
# 6 am to 6 pm	1
# 6 pm to midnight	1
# Unknown	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Day of sexual assault incident</b>	<b>3</b>
# Sunday	0
# Monday	1
# Tuesday	1
# Wednesday	0
# Thursday	0
# Friday	1
# Saturday	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>C. RESTRICTED REPORTING VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b># Service Member Victims</b>	<b>3</b>
# Army Victims	0
# Navy Victims	1
# Marines Victims	2
# Air Force Victims	0
# Coast Guard Victims	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0

Restricted Reports in Deployment Areas of Interest (continued)

D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY23 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST		FY23 Totals
<b>Gender of Victims</b>		3
# Male		1
# Female		2
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
<b>Age of Victims at the Time of Incident</b>		3
# 0-15		0
# 16-19		0
# 20-24		1
# 25-34		2
# 35-49		0
# 50-64		0
# 65 and older		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
<b>Grade of Service Member Victims</b>		3
# E1-E4		0
# E5-E9		3
# WO1-WO5		0
# O1-O3		0
# O4-O10		0
# Cadet/Midshipman		0
# Academy Prep School Student		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
<b>Status of Service Member Victims</b>		3
# Active Duty		3
# Reserve (Activated)		0
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)		0
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student		0
# Academy Prep School Student		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
<b>Victim Type</b>		3
# Service Member		3
# 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
<b>E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>		FY23 Totals
<b># Service Member Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service</b>		0
# Service Member Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18		0
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18		0
# Service Member Choosing Not to Specify		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
<b>F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY) IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>		FY23 Totals
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted		0
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted		0
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted		0
<b>G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE FY23 IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>		FY23 Totals
<b>Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY23</b>		0
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23		0
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
<b>TOTAL # FY23 DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT</b>		FY23 Totals
<b>TOTAL RESTRICTED ASSAULTS IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>		3
Afghanistan		1
Bahrain		1
Bulgaria		0
Djibouti		0
Estonia		0
Iraq		1
Jordan		0
Kosovo		0
Kuwait		0
Latvia		0
Lithuania		0
Niger		0
Poland		0
Qatar		0
Romania		0
Saudi Arabia		0
Syria		0
Turkey		0
Uae		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 in Deployment Areas of Interest

MARINE CORPS DAI FY23 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>	
<b>A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBERS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	25
# Medical	0
# Behavioral Health	2
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel (SVC)	1
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	1
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	5
# DoD Safe Helpline	1
# Other	15
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	1
# Medical	1
# 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
# Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service	0
<b>B. FY23 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)* AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY23 TOTALS</b>
# Military Protective Orders issued during FY23	0
# Reported MPO Violations in FY23	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 Service Member Victims of sexual assault	0
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	0
<b>C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY23 TOTALS</b>
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	37
# Medical	2
# Behavioral Health	2
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	1
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	1
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	9
# DoD Safe Helpline	1
# Other	21
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	1
# Medical	0
# Behavioral Health	1
# 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



Support Services in Deployment Areas of Interest (continued)

CIVILIAN DATA	
<b>D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (e.g., DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) THAT DO NOT INVOLVE A SERVICE MEMBER IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b>D1. # Non-Service Members in the following categories:</b>	<b>0</b>
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	0
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>D2. Gender of Non-Service Members</b>	<b>0</b>
# Male	0
# Female	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>D3. Age of Non-Service Members at the Time of Incident</b>	<b>0</b>
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>D4. Non-Service Member Type</b>	<b>0</b>
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# US Civilian	0
# Foreign National	0
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>D5. # Support service referrals for Non Service Members in the following categories</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>0</b>
# Medical	0
# Behavioral Health	0
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>0</b>
# 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
<b># Cases where SAFE kits were conducted</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>E. FY23 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b>E1. # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report</b>	<b>0</b>
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23	0
<b># Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories:</b>	<b>0</b>
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	0
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E2. Gender of Non-Service Member Victims</b>	<b>0</b>
# Male	0
# Female	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E3. Age of Non-Service Member Victims at the Time of Incident</b>	<b>0</b>
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E4. VICTIM Type</b>	<b>0</b>
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E5. # Support service referrals for Non Service Member Victims in the following categories</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># MILITARY Resources</b>	<b>0</b>
# Medical	0
# Behavioral Health	0
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>0</b>
# 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
<b># Cases where SAFE kits were conducted</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>	<b>0</b>





			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH	AI	AJ	AK	AL	AM	AN	AO	AP	AQ	AR	AS	AT	AU	AV	AW	AX	AY	AZ	BA	BB	BC	BD	BE	BF	BG	BH	BI	BJ	BK	BL	BM	BN	BO	BP	BQ	BR	BS	BT	BU	BV	BW	BX	BY	BZ	CA	CB	CC	CD	CE	CF	CG	CH	CI	CJ	CK	CL	CM	CN	CO	CP	CQ	CR	CS	CT	CU	CV	CW	CX	CY	CZ	DA	DB	DC	DD	DE	DF	DG	DH	DI	DJ	DK	DL	DM	DN	DO	DP	DQ	DR	DS	DT	DU	DV	DW	DX	DY	DZ	EA	EB	EC	ED	EE	EF	EG	EH	EI	EJ	EK	EL	EM	EN	EO	EP	EQ	ER	ES	ET	EU	EV	EW	EX	EY	EZ	FA	FB	FC	FD	FE	FF	FG	FH	FI	FJ	FK	FL	FM	FN	FO	FP	FQ	FR	FS	FT	FU	FV	FW	FX	FY	FZ	GA	GB	GC	GD	GE	GF	GG	GH	GI	GJ	GK	GL	GM	GN	GO	GP	GQ	GR	GS	GT	GU	GV	GW	GX	GY	GZ	HA	HB	HC	HD	HE	HF	HG	HH	HI	HJ	HK	HL	HM	HN	HO	HP	HQ	HR	HS	HT	HU	HV	HW	HX	HY	HZ	IA	IB	IC	ID	IE	IF	IG	IH	II	IJ	IK	IL	IM	IN	IO	IP	IQ	IR	IS	IT	IU	IV	IW	IX	IY	IZ	JA	JB	JC	JD	JE	JF	JG	JH	JI	JJ	JK	JL	JM	JN	JO	JP	JQ	JR	JS	JT	JU	JV	JW	JX	JY	JZ	KA	KB	KC	KD	KE	KF	KG	KH	KI	KJ	KK	KL	KM	KN	KO	KP	KQ	KR	KS	KT	KU	KV	KW	KX	KY	KZ	LA	LB	LC	LD	LE	LF	LG	LH	LI	LJ	LK	LL	LM	LN	LO	LP	LQ	LR	LS	LT	LU	LV	LW	LX	LY	LZ	MA	MB	MC	MD	ME	MF	MG	MH	MI	MJ	MK	ML	MM	MN	MO	MP	MQ	MR	MS	MT	MU	MV	MW	MX	MY	MZ	NA	NB	NC	ND	NE	NF	NG	NH	NI	NJ	NK	NL	NM	NN	NO	NP	NQ	NR	NS	NT	NU	NV	NW	NX	NY	NZ	OA	OB	OC	OD	OE	OF	OG	OH	OI	OJ	OK	OL	OM	ON	OO	OP	OQ	OR	OS	OT	OU	OV	OW	OX	OY	OZ	PA	PB	PC	PD	PE	PF	PG	PH	PI	PJ	PK	PL	PM	PN	PO	PP	PQ	PR	PS	PT	PU	PV	PW	PX	PY	PZ	QA	QB	QC	QD	QE	QF	QG	QH	QI	QJ	QK	QL	QM	QN	QO	QP	QR	QS	QT	QU	QV	QW	QX	QY	QZ	RA	RB	RC	RD	RE	RF	RG	RH	RI	RJ	RK	RL	RM	RN	RO	RP	RQ	RR	RS	RT	RU	RV	RW	RX	RY	RZ	SA	SB	SC	SD	SE	SF	SG	SH	SI	SJ	SK	SL	SM	SN	SO	SP	SQ	SR	SS	ST	SU	SV	SW	SX	SY	SZ	TA	TB	TC	TD	TE	TF	TG	TH	TI	TJ	TK	TL	TM	TN	TO	TP	TQ	TR	TS	TT	TU	TW	TX	TY	TZ	UA	UB	UC	UD	UE	UF	UG	UH	UI	UJ	UK	UL	UM	UN	UO	UP	UQ	UR	US	UT	UU	UV	UW	UX	UY	UZ	VA	VB	VC	VD	VE	VF	VG	VH	VI	VJ	VK	VL	VM	VN	VO	VP	VQ	VR	VS	VT	VU	VV	VW	VX	VY	VZ	WA	WB	WC	WD	WE	WF	WG	WH	WI	WJ	WK	WL	WM	WN	WO	WP	WQ	WR	WS	WT	WU	WV	WW	WX	WY	WZ	XA	XB	XC	XD	XE	XF	YG	YH	YI	YJ	YK	YL	YM	YN	YO	YP	YQ	YR	YS	YT	YU	YV	YW	YX	YY	YZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZX	ZY	ZZ
80	None (Jan 1, 1967																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			

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No.	Program Responsible for Investigating Retaliation Allegation(s)	Nature of Allegations Investigated for the Reporter of Retaliation	UCMJ Criminal Act for a Retaliatory Purpose in Connection with an Alleged Sex-Related Offense	Reporter Type	Reporter Affiliation	Reporter Pay Grade	Reporter Gender	Retaliator Type	Retaliator Affiliation	Retaliator Pay Grade	Retaliator Gender	CMG or Command Action Regarding Alleged Retaliation Case	Findings of the Retaliation Investigation	Were the Results Provided to the Reporter?	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Narrative/Case Synopsis Notes
1	NCIS	N/A	N/A	Military	Marine Corps	E-3	Female	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No Action Taken	No Retaliator Identified	Yes	N/A	SNM stated the alleged offender of her original case had vandalized her car, put sugar in the gas tank and is receiving phone calls stating "leave him alone" and hanging up. Per NCIS, no suspect was identified in connection with the theft and vandalism.



## Enclosure 3: Department of the Air Force





SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE  
WASHINGTON

MAY 02 2024

MEMORANDUM FOR UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR PERSONNEL AND  
READINESS

SUBJECT: Fiscal Year 2023 Department of Defense Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the  
Military

In response to your January 17, 2024 data call, I am forwarding the Department of the Air Force's (DAF) input to the Fiscal Year (FY) 2023 Department of Defense Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military.

The DAF received 1,838 reports of sexual assault involving Service members as either victims or subjects in FY23, representing a 5 percent decrease from FY22. The DAF remains committed to ensuring comprehensive sexual assault prevention and trauma-informed response across the enterprise using evidence-based and data-informed prevention and accountability measures. Our focus is on the needs of those most impacted (victims and survivors) while we partner with industry, academia, and other government agencies to identify and execute proven approaches to sexual harassment and sexual assault prevention and response.

The DAF continues to focus on providing prevention and response capability to accelerate our progress toward Air and Space Forces free from sexual assault. We recognize preventing and responding to sexual assault requires leadership focus and is a key command responsibility. Through engaged and equipped Service members and leaders at all levels, we are committed to reducing sexual assault within the Department, while ensuring that victims receive care and perpetrators are held accountable.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Frank Kendall", is positioned above the printed name.

Frank Kendall

Attachment:

FY 2023 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military Department of the Air Force

## FY 2023 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military Executive Summary: Department of the Air Force

The Department of the Air Force (DAF) remains committed to ensuring comprehensive sexual assault prevention and trauma-informed response across the enterprise using evidence-based and data-informed prevention and accountability measures. We continue to focus on the needs of those most impacted (victims and survivors) while we partner with industry, academia, and government agencies to identify and execute proven approaches to sexual harassment and sexual assault prevention and response. The Department's dedication to these efforts resulted in numerous sexual harassment and sexual assault initiatives in the Fiscal Year 2023 (FY23):

- Independent Review Commission (IRC) on Sexual Assault in the Military – The Secretary of Defense (SecDef) approved the recommendations made by the IRC to address sexual assault and sexual harassment in the military. The Department of Defense (DoD) developed a four-tiered implementation plan to address the approved IRC recommendations and ensure progressive implementation, program effectiveness, and swift and thoughtful execution. IRC requirement efforts underway in the DAF:
  - o On 29 Sept 23, the DAF published updated policy implementing several changes to include: Restricted (confidential) and Unrestricted Reporting options and SAPR victim advocacy services for DAF Service members experiencing military sexual harassment and directs the sunsetting of all collateral duty personnel in SAPR.
  - o Co-Location pilot of support agencies helped implement “Connect to Care,” or the “No Wrong Door” approach to improve ease of access in coordinating victim support. The Connect to care collaborative approach and training with support agencies was implemented DAF-wide and codified in Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) policy on 29 Sept 23.
  - o Major changes to training across the DAF include the launch of the Integrated Prevention Course at Air University and the development of annual SAPR and Suicide Prevention Training targeted for General Officers and Senior Executive Service civilians which was developed and deployed DAF-wide in FY23.
  - o The Office of Special Trial Counsel (SAF/STC) has achieved all statutory and departmental implementation requirements and met full operational capability on 27 Dec 23.
  - o Manpower Initiatives – The DAF continued to enhance and grow its prevention and response workforces.
  - o The SAPR workforce is being restructured to align with the additional IRC requirements. The DAF worked with the Air Force Manpower Analysis Agency (AFMAA) to validate the additional IRC billets. Increasing the professional full-time SAPR workforce will help ensure an enduring solution to deliver exceptionally skilled care and support and decrease organizational and systematic reliance on collateral duty personnel.



- o DAF, along with DoD and the RAND corporation, developed an evaluation study assessing the implementation of an expanded prevention workforce and its impact on preventing harmful behaviors, including sexual harassment and sexual assault.
- o Victim Assistance and Advocacy – While remaining focused on exceptional victim care and support, the DAF has implemented the following advocacy initiatives:
  - o Sexual Harassment Advocacy: The DAF enhanced DAFI 90-6001, SAPR Policy to allow Confidential reporting of sexual harassment for military personnel and provide advocacy services throughout DAF-wide SAPR offices.
  - o Safe to Report: DAFI 90-6001, SAPR Policy was updated to reinforce the Safe-to-Report policy which offers certain protections to sexual assault victims who commit minor collateral misconduct related to a sexual assault incident.
  - o Convalescent Leave: DAFI 90-6001, SAPR Policy was updated to reinforce the DAF Instruction (DAFI) 36-3003, Military Leave Program that allows for the option of non-chargeable leave for Airmen and Guardians with a Restricted or Unrestricted Report of sexual assault.

Although we face challenges, the DAF will continue to focus on providing a world-class prevention and response capability to accelerate our progress toward Air and Space Forces free from sexual assault. We are continuously learning and understanding that preventing and responding to sexual assault requires leadership focus and is a vital command responsibility. We hold military and civilian leaders accountable for the climates in the organizations they lead. Prevention is “cross-cutting,” and we recognize the overlap of risk and protective factors across the different forms of interpersonal and self-directed violence (ISDV).

Sexual assault is a crime that undermines force lethality, readiness, and mission success. Through engaged and equipped Service members and leaders at all levels, we are committed to preventing and reducing sexual assault while ensuring that victims receive care and perpetrators are held accountable.

**1. Goal 1—Prevention: “institutionalize evidenced-based, informed prevention practice and policies across the Department so that all Military Service members are treated with dignity and respect, and have the knowledge, tools, and support needed to prevent sexual assaults.”**

**1.1 Strategic Summary:** Summarize your efforts to achieve the Prevention goal. In this strategic summary, include significant updates and/or force-wide changes and/or initiatives begun or completed by your Military Service/NGB in FY 2023. As applicable, include significant updates to regulations, policies, procedures, and/or processes; training and credentialing of prevention professionals (e.g., continuing education and professional development), how the effectiveness of prevention training is being evaluated (e.g., monitoring outputs/outcomes); prevention resource capabilities and/or shortfalls; and ongoing prevention collaboration efforts, capabilities, and activities. There is no need to repeat prior Annual Report submissions or address each of the examples above if these processes have remained largely the same as in previous years or when addressed in your responses to questions 1.2 through 1.4 below.  
**(Prevention Plan of Action 2.0 (May 27, 2022) / Secretary of Defense (SecDef))**

**Memorandum, “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault in the Military,” (September 1, 2022) / Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (OUSD(P&R)) Memorandum, “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault in the Military,” (April 26, 2023) / OUSD(P&R) Memorandum, “Execution of the Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention Plan of Action,” (April 26, 2019) / 2019-2023 DoD Prevention Plan of Action (April 2019) / SecDef Memorandum, “Immediate Actions to Counter Sexual Assault and Harassment and the Establishment of a 90-Day Independent Review Commission on Sexual Assault in the Military,” (February 26, 2021) / OUSD(P&R) Memorandum, “Implementation of Immediate Actions to Counter Sexual Assault and Harassment in the Military,” (March 22, 2021) / SecDef Memorandum, “Department of Defense Actions and Implementation Guidance to Address Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment in the Military,” (July 2, 2021) / SecDef Memorandum, “Commencing DoD Actions and Implementation to Address Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment in the Military: Independent Review Commission Recommendation-Implementation Roadmap,” (September 22, 2021))**

DAF is working diligently to institutionalize evidence-based, data-informed prevention programs, policies, practices, and processes (P4) across the force. DAF developed an Integrated Resilience Resources (P4) Library – for identifying, vetting, and sharing research-based prevention activities for local implementation by the Integrated Primary Prevention Workforce (IPPW). To decrease burden on the field and strengthen the prevention approach, the P4 Library future state will include completed Getting to Outcomes (GTO) tools for all approved prevention activities. The IPPW continues to utilize the GTO model for development of the DAF Comprehensive Integrated Primary Prevention (CIPP) plan. The GTO framework, which is currently endorsed for DAF CIPP plan development, includes comprehensive planning, implementation, evaluation, and monitoring of prevention activities. Additionally, the DAF created an evaluation team at the HQ level to monitor program evaluations for their quality, completeness, and provides tactical support to the field. This ensures programs are rigorously vetted and key insights are shared across the force.

DAF updates its Annual Sexual Assault Awareness & Prevention Month Campaign Planning Guide to set clear objectives for promoting protective environments and social norms against violence. Initiatives include the CDC STOP SV strategy and the DoD Men’s SAPR Campaign that work to reinforce integrated efforts that span the social ecological model and strengthen foundational norms in which Airmen and Guardians are treated with dignity and respect. Targeted approaches aim to institutionalize accountability and value-based behaviors to drive down problematic and harmful behaviors. The goal is to equip Airmen and Guardians with the knowledge, tools, and social support needed to prevent sexual assault.

The DAF continues to mandate implementation of the Initial Wingman Intervention Training (IWIT) for all First Term Airmen and Guardians and new civilian employees assigned to their first duty station. IWIT is an adaptation of the Green Dot program, an evidence-informed bystander intervention training designed to mobilize and empower all members of a given community to intervene in, or take proactive measures to reduce, interpersonal violence. IWIT concepts are also incorporated throughout Basic Military Training and Professional Military Education (PME) where possible. A research study on the effectiveness of this program is nearing completion, and a report with recommendations is expected to be released in 2024.

DAF continues to grow and expand its IPPW across all echelons establishing a department-wide prevention infrastructure and enhancing DAF leaders' ability to effectively reinforce prevention efforts. The DAF continues to hire and train members of the IPPW, and at the end of FY23, IPPW hiring completion was at 54 percent.

The DAF implemented a training gap analysis to evaluate existing training and to identify modernization opportunities for SAPR prevention and response education, skill building effectiveness, and IRC curriculum enhancements. The DAF is working to ensure comprehensive inclusion of appropriate trauma-informed content – reflecting public health science, evaluation metrics, and tailored to varying knowledge and skill needs of Airmen and Guardians.

In addition to offering opportunities for continuing education specific to primary prevention, extended opportunities included DAF sponsorship of more than 250 IPPW personnel to civilian prevention training opportunities. Virtual training opportunities included, but were not limited to, SPARX, DAF Integrated Prevention Course, Data-Driven Decision Making, Initial Wingman Intervention, How to Conduct a Command Climate Assessment (CCA) and Administer the Defense Organizational Climate Survey (DEOCS), and How to Develop a CIPP plan.

#### **1.2 Efforts to Address Approved Independent Review Commission (IRC)**

**Recommendations:** Briefly highlight major actions completed or underway in FY 2023 to address the approved IRC recommendations in Line of Effort 2: Prevention and Line of Effort 3: Climate and Culture (e.g., actions to establish the primary prevention workforce and enhanced climate assessment process). There is no requirement for your Military Service/NGB to discuss all approved IRC actions under this section, as DoD SAPRO will include a high-level status summary with the Annual Report. Note: Please don't provide any pre-decisional or unfunded activities in your response. (See the requirements listed in question 1.1)

##### **Line of Effort 2: Prevention**

The DAF launched its foundational Integrated Prevention Course at Air University in FY23. This course is the DAF-specific required training for all IPPW personnel. In FY23, three beta courses were held consisting of a total of 111 IPPW personnel and included a mandatory evaluation to assess the effectiveness of the training.

DAF funded attendance to the DAF Day Safe States Violence and Injury Prevention Conference for 170 DAF IPPW personnel which allowed them an opportunity to gain knowledge on industry-wide evidence-based programs, policies, and procedures specific to violence prevention.

Hiring for IPPW staff is ongoing. A bi-weekly slide deck communicating hiring progress is reported to HAF/A1Z. The tracked positions include those positions to prevent/respond to sexual assault.

The DAF implemented a training tracker to ensure IPPW personnel received appropriate training needed for credentialing.



The DAF continues to mandate implementation of the Initial Wingman Intervention Training (IWIT) for all First Term Airmen and Guardians and new civilian employees assigned to their first duty station. IWIT is an evidence-informed bystander intervention training designed to mobilize and empower all members to intervene in, or take proactive measures to reduce, interpersonal violence. IWIT concepts are also incorporated throughout Basic Military Training and Professional Military Education (PME) where possible. A research study on the effectiveness of this program is nearing completion, and a report with recommendations is expected to be released in 2024.

DAF conducted a training analysis in FY23, to determine what training exists for leaders and in Professional Military Education (PME), as well as a review of Total Force Annual SAPR Training. This analysis identified gaps in training. The DAF is working with Air Education and Training Command to determine additional training needs and develop courses of action (COAs) to begin updating curricula.

This year, the DAF formally transitioned the Command Climate Assessment process oversight to the IPPW. This has allowed us to be more engaged with command and utilize the data to have a broader picture of risk and protective factors while building and executing prevention plans and activities. This oversight has allowed the DAF's prevention workforce to have considerably more involvement in the content and use of CCA data, including the new Defense Organizational Climate Pulse (DOCP) surveys that will be launching this spring to enable targeted data collection on key prevention metrics.

Finally, the DAF initiated a new ISDV surveillance dashboard to keep commanders and our IPPW well informed on trends in suicide and sexual assault reporting within their commands. This data tool allows our prevention workforce to track current and historical trends in both areas and to compare against recent DAF trends. Additionally, we worked to develop and launch a unit-level suicide risk dashboard with our IPPW that identifies high-risk units for potential suicide based on known demographic and mental health risk factors. We look forward to further development of our dashboarding efforts to ensure that our workforce has the critical data it needs to make informed decisions in prevention programming.

### **Line of Effort 3: Climate and Culture**

DAF updated its Integrated Resilience policy, DAFI 90-5001, directing IPPW to work in coordination with unit commanders and organizational leaders to administer and assess command climate assessments (CCA). Analysis of CCA results will identify and inform areas for improvement and implement appropriate and responsive command actions. DAF developed a targeted training for General Officers and Senior Executive Service civilians that met the requirement for annual SAPR and Suicide Prevention Training. This enhanced content included scenario-based exercises appropriate for these leaders and their role in establishing and maintaining a healthy climate and culture, the impacts of prevention and how establishing and reinforcing climates consistent with DAF core values plays a role in the reduction of harmful behaviors within the Service. This training was developed and deployed DAF-wide in FY23.

Additionally, the DAF finished data collection for the project partnering with NORC evaluating IWIT. This is part of a larger evaluation consisting of three separate efforts assessing IWIT at multiple levels to gain a comprehensive understanding on the effectiveness and implementation of the program. Currently, two out of the three projects in the evaluation have completed data collection with the third project finishing data collection in 2024. This evaluation will help the DAF make data-informed decisions regarding the effectiveness of IWIT reducing harmful behaviors that increase the risk of sexual assault and sexual harassment.

**1.3 Leader Responsibilities: How is your Military Service/NGB training leaders (e.g., through Professional Military Education and/or leader development opportunities) on their responsibilities and competencies under DoDI 6400.11, “DoD Integrated Primary Prevention Policy for Prevention Workforce and Leaders,” and partnering with prevention professionals to overcome barriers to readiness and enhance protective factors in their units? (DoDI 6400.11, “Department of Defense (DoD) Integrated Primary Prevention Policy for Prevention Workforce and Leaders,” (December 20, 2022))**

DAF conducted a training analysis in FY23 to determine what training exists for leaders and in Professional Military Education (PME), as well as a review of Total Force Annual SAPR Training. This analysis identified gaps in training. The DAF is working with Air Education and Training Command and USSF STAR Command to determine additional training needs and develop courses of action (COAs) to begin updating curricula to address the identified gaps. The Integrated Prevention Course at Air University is the DAF’s foundational course for all IPPW personnel. A specific area of concentration in the course focuses on “Leadership Engagement,” which imparts knowledge and practical application skills to all IPPW personnel. The goal is to instruct the IPPW on how to effectively engage with their leaders to ensure focus on primary prevention while understanding how targeted efforts contribute to mission readiness and retention. IPPW personnel learn practical skills to facilitate a shared understanding of prevention priorities, gain leadership buy-in with prevention efforts to include capitalizing on shared protective factors, and ensure the alignment of prevention efforts with readiness.

Throughout the course, IPPW personnel are provided the opportunity to apply learned knowledge and skills in live scenarios, utilizing an emotional intelligence tool and group work as a Community Action Team to identify trends, develop COAs to target prevention initiatives and brief leadership.

Leader engagement is also emphasized via senior leader Total Force Annual Training. The scenario-based discussion, detailed in 1.2, emphasizes primary prevention and the impact on overall health and wellness of cultures and climate.

**1.4 Future Plans: Identify any major leadership-approved initiatives your Military Service/NGB is undertaking in support of prevention. Identify key considerations or obstacles that are currently affecting the implementation of prevention initiatives.**

DAF’s ongoing Community Action Team (CAT) and Community Action Board (CAB) forums at each level (tactical, operational, and strategic) facilitate ongoing communication, awareness and assessment of relevant prevention, response, and resilience efforts. Discussions of findings assist to identify barriers, secure priority actions, and connect to other DAF initiatives to reduce duplication and maximize impact. DAF CAT/CAB forums strategically align a holistic

and integrated approach to ensure Airmen, Guardians, and their families can thrive in safe, stable environments where needs are met with a host of options to meet diverse needs. DAF secured a contract to develop training and tools to educate the force on cyber-related harassment and technology-facilitated sexual harm and abuse. Many problematic behaviors take place online, on social media, or by other means of electronic communication. These dynamic factors can impact unit climate. Leaders are charged with promoting a safe environment and engaging accountability processes for those who engage in these problematic behaviors in the cyber domain; however, limited “digital literacy” may hinder leaders’ abilities to appropriately respond. Content developed and delivered will fulfill the IRC requirement for 3.3b, “Educate leaders on cyber-harassment and technology-facilitated-sexual harassment and sexual assault.” This additional training content will be added into existing training by 30 Sept 24.

The DAF is working to revise and update training modules on appropriate response to sexual assault and sexual harassment in PME for officers and NCOs (IRC 4.4c). Revisions will meet IRC requirements as well as the Defense Advisory for the Prevention of Sexual Misconduct (DAC-PSM) recommendation for junior enlisted Service members (E1-E4) training. The DAC-PSM recommended tailoring existing training with a focus on customizing the content to specific subgroups and training settings. The DAF will ensure a robust evaluation mechanism to assess effectiveness, skill building, and impact on social determinants of decision-making and behaviors. This added training content will be implemented by 30 Sept 25. Additionally, the DAF is developing a healthy relationships pilot. Strength at Home – Couples is a community-based, trauma-informed prevention program designed to prevent intimate partner violence (IPV) and improve relationship quality in military couples. This pilot is set to begin in 2024.

Lastly, the DAF is building an interactive, searchable database of evidence-based programs that address the Comprehensive Airmen Fitness (CAF) domains of well-being. For each program included in the database, there will be a placement of effectiveness and recommendations for implementation. This database gives units and installations the knowledge and flexibility to choose prevention programs that best fit their unique requirements.

#### Key Considerations/Obstacles for Prevention Implementation:

The DAF IPPW construct is still relatively new and requires additional time to reach full capacity. Hiring actions continue to be a challenge as we strive to identify qualified candidates from a pool of personnel that is being utilized by other functional communities and across all services. Personnel hired from the civilian sector or outside the DoD require considerable time for onboarding and indoctrination into the military culture/organization. It is currently unclear if the DAF IPPW construct is sufficient to effectively implement, evaluate, and monitor prevention efforts at all levels. A new manpower study will be necessary once the workforce is filled at the average rate identified by DAF human resources professionals as the norm.

**2. Goal 2—Victim Assistance & Advocacy: “deliver consistent and effective advocacy and care for all military Service members or their adult dependents, such that it empowers them to report assaults, promotes recovery, facilitates dignified and respectful treatment, and restores military readiness.”**

**2.1 Strategic Summary:** Summarize your efforts to achieve the Victim Assistance & Advocacy goal. In this strategic summary, include significant updates and/or force-wide changes and/or initiatives begun or completed by your Military Service/NGB in FY 2023. As applicable, include significant updates to regulations, policies, procedures; SARC and SAPR VA training and how training effectiveness is evaluated; Case Management Group (both monthly and quarterly) and High-Risk Response Team training for personnel who attend these meetings; manpower and resource capabilities and/or shortfalls; SAPR personnel certification and training; resources/products to support victims, retaliation reporters, and responders (e.g., medical and mental health services, local civilian service agencies, and the Safe Helpline); and SAPR training improvements for Service members. There is no need to repeat prior Annual Report submissions or address each of the examples above if these processes have remained largely the same as in previous years or when addressed in your responses to questions 2.2 through 2.15 below. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan, 2017-2021 (December 1, 2016), Goal 2 – Victim Assistance & Advocacy, p. 7 / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, “Sexual Assault Prevention and Response: Program Procedures,” (September 6, 2022) / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 2, “Sexual Assault Prevention and Response: Education and Training,” (April 9, 2021)) / National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for FY2011, Section 1631 / SecDef Memorandum, “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault in the Military,” (September 1, 2022)

The DAF continues to make advances in victim assistance and advocacy, along with the continued development and implementation of Independent Review Commission (IRC) recommendations turned Secretary of Defense (SecDef) requirements.

On 29 Sept 23, the DAF published an updated Guidance Memorandum (DAFGM) to DAFI 90-6001, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program, initiating several program and policy updates to include: Restricted (confidential) and Unrestricted Reporting options and SAPR victim advocacy services for DAF Service members experiencing military sexual harassment, installation Commander (or equivalent) roles and responsibilities related to SAPR Program location and office requirements, implementing convalescent leave option for victims of sexual assault (allow survivors flexibility to take non-chargeable time off for seeking services or time for recovery from sexual assault), implementing Safe-to-Report policy DAF-wide, implementing a co-location model overview and “Connect to Care” approach (i.e. “No Wrong Door”), and directing the sunset of collateral duty Victim Advocates and Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs). The DAFGM reaffirms all Airmen and Guardians will strive to eliminate sexual assault by fostering an equitable culture of dignity and mutual respect, integrating the SecDef’s directives from the IRC recommendations.

In support of IRC recommendation 4.1c, Explores Co-location of Response Programs, the DAF collaboratively designed and launched the Integrated Response Co-location Pilot, which physically co-located the SARC, SAPR VA supporting sexual harassment advocacy, Domestic Abuse Victim Advocate (DAVA), Victims’ Counsel (VC), and Religious Support Teams (RST) at six test Installations from August 2022 through January 2023. Pilot data demonstrated positive results across many factors to include increases in client Satisfaction, increased access/use of services, increases in provider collaboration, decreases in time between incident and reporting date, and improvements in service delivery.

The DAF also released new Operational Guidance and resources to support reporting options and advocacy requests for Service Members who report and request SAPR advocacy for military sexual harassment. Additionally, the DAF has worked diligently with Equal Opportunity offices to ensure the expansion of options for DAF Service members who experience military sexual harassment, and to facilitate a “Connect to Care” approach that is person-centered and trauma informed. DAF hosted Sexual Harassment Advocacy Training for SAPR personnel at operational and installation levels to expand their knowledge and enhance advocacy skills. From 30 Sept 22 to 30 Sept 23, the DAF has 341 reports for military sexual harassment and advocacy services (244 Unrestricted and 97 Restricted).

The DAF updated the Air University SARC and SAPR VA course curricula and added additional content on Retaliation for sexual assault related reports (Unrestricted) and Service member sexual harassment reporting options and advocacy. Continuous feedback is utilized from course faculty, student pre- and post-assessments, and SAPR policy to ensure continual improvements, and appropriate updates are integrated into course content and materials. To continue increasing the knowledge and skills of our SAPR professionals, the DAF routinely offers SAPR-specific training and ensures DoD or other relevant training opportunities are shared with the field to encourage professional development and support DoD Sexual Assault Advocate Certification (D-SAACP) requirements for continuing education units (CEUs). Education and training synergize both sexual assault prevention and response content to enhance collaborative efforts amongst SAPR, IPPW, and other significant stakeholders. Throughout FY23, the DAF provided expanded training that focused on career/leadership development, SAPR program and policy updates, cyber/technology-facilitated sexual harm and abuse, DoD IG and sexual assault retaliation, case management training, and military sexual offenders. Surveys were provided to participants to evaluate content and relevance to work in SAPR programs. CEUs were provided to participants to support D-SAACP certification and professional development.

**2.2 Professionalizing and Strengthening the Sexual Assault Response Workforce: Describe the actions taken by your Military Service/NGB in FY 2023 to reduce the reliance upon collateral duty personnel (if used) and how your staffing approach will provide SARCs and SAPR VAs with greater independence from the military command structure and expanded skill sets to better support victim recovery. (SecDef Memorandum, “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault in the Military,” (September 1, 2022))**

In support of IRC recommendation 4.1a, Eliminating Collateral Duty Victim Advocates, the DAF received IRC funding to support authorizations for the MAJCOM/FLDCOMs to increase full-time skilled and specialized SAPR VAs at every installation, as a critical part of a permanent and sustainable response workforce capable of providing high quality advocacy services. DAF created an IRC hiring tracker, accessible to all MAJCOM/FLDCOM SAPR Program Managers, to view real-time data for each installation, monitor hiring progress, and identify challenges.

DAF is working to discuss needs related to remote and isolated locations to determine coordinated Sister Service support for economy of resources. Additionally, the DAF is monitoring locations that have been identified as hard-to-fill and is working to determine appropriate solutions.



The DAF currently has a special assignment for military officer SARCs and is pursuing a special duty for enlisted personnel as SAPR VAs, to expand the workforce with desired military advocate presence and availability. These personnel would supplement the civilian SAPR workforce, in a way that aligns with IRC directives requiring a highly skilled, trauma informed, and experienced full-time response workforce.

The DAF is working to move supervision and oversight of SARCs and SAPR VAs from the command reporting structure. This will provide installation SARCs the independence they need to effectively advocate for sexual assault victims. The DAF will also move the MAJCOM/FLDCOM SAPR Program Manager under the supervision of the Deputy MAJCOM/FLDCOM Commanders, to align victim support and command authority at the appropriate level.

The DAF is currently reviewing the foundational SARC and SAPR VA courses at Air University and will add additional skill building to enhance demonstration of core advocacy competencies. This added oversight will ensure that the personnel have the skills and ability necessary to provide victim/survivor centered, trauma-informed care. Continuity of foundational skills, supervision and oversight will be provided by the MAJCOM/FLDCOM SAPR PMs, who will continue to monitor the reskilling or upskilling necessary to meet the DoD SAPR requirements.

**2.3 Standardized Forms for Monthly Case Management Group (CMG), Quarterly CMG, and High-Risk Response Team Oversight and Management:** Describe how your Military Service/NGB is implementing the use of the following forms at the subject meetings to ensure consistent support to Service members making Unrestricted reports of adult sexual assault and associated retaliation allegations: Department of Defense Form (DD Form) 2910-5, “Monthly CMG Meeting Notes for the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program;” DD Form 2910-6, “Quarterly CMG Meeting Notes for the SAPR Program;” and DD Form 2910-7, “High-Risk Response Team Meeting Notes for the SAPR Program.” How are you verifying their use? (OUSD(P&R) Memorandum, “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault in the Military,” (April 26, 2023))

The DAF provided direction and notification to the MAJCOM/FLDCOM SAPR PMs on the updated DD Form 2910, that included notification of the Survivor Experience Survey and new NGB fields and the new case management forms DD Form 2910-5/6/7. Additionally, the DAF provided virtual and recorded training sessions available to all SAPR personnel on the new forms. The DAF also has a recurring monthly MAJCOM/FLDCOM SAPR PM call to discuss any new or ongoing challenges that may arise. The appropriate use of forms and compliance with SAPR processes and procedures is integrated into foundational SARC and SAPR VA courses. MAJCOM/FLDCOM SAPR PMs are provided monthly reports to ensure DSAID oversight and quality assurance. All corrective actions are identified and tracked to completion.

**2.4 Convalescent Leave for Sexual Assault Victims:** Describe how your Military Service/NGB is implementing the policy to allow commanders and Military Treatment Facility directors to grant convalescent leave to Service members for their treatment and recuperation from an alleged sexual assault based on a recommendation of a medical healthcare provider or sexual assault forensic examiner. (Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower and Reserve Affairs Memorandum, “Clarification of Convalescent Leave Policy for Service Members Recovering from Sexual Assault,” (October 20, 2022))

Per DoDI 1327.06, Leave and Liberty Policy and Procedures, (13)k(1), convalescent leave can be granted by the Service member's (SM) commanding officer or the hospital commander when requested by the Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiner (SAMFE) or healthcare provider. This was further defined in the memo from the OASD Clarification of Convalescent Leave Policy for SM Recovering from Sexual Assault. As such, the AF Surgeon General (SG) Sexual Assault Medical Management Program Support Advisor provides support regarding convalescent leave recommendations/requests and management as received from the healthcare providers/SAMFE as needed.

DAFGM to DAFI 36-3003, dated August 2023, Military Leave Program, authorizes an option for non-chargeable Convalescent Leave for Airmen and Guardians who elect a Restricted or Unrestricted Report of sexual assault. The convalescent leave policy was reinforced in SAPR policy, DAFGM to DAFI 90-6001 in September 2023, and reiterated the importance of commanders allowing DAF Service members to attend, in a normal duty status during normal duty hours, any scheduled medical or non-medical appointments related to their sexual assault report to support recovery. Increasing options for victims/survivors increases autonomy and choice while also institutionalizing the value of help-seeking for individuals and the DAF. Additionally, commanders are briefed on this leave option during one-on-one key personnel briefings with SARCs.

DAF SAPR personnel continue to foster relationships with allied professionals to include healthcare providers, sexual assault forensic examiners and mental/behavioral health providers, ensuring victim/survivor options are presented and referrals are accomplished, centering on the individual's preference to ensure a face to face, virtual, or telephonic connection to care.

**2.5 Safe-to-Report Policy: Describe how your Military Service/NGB is implementing the Safe-to-Report policy which prescribes the handling of alleged minor and non-minor collateral misconduct by Service member victims of an alleged sexual assault. (OUSD(P&R) Memorandum, "Safe-to-Report Policy for Service Member Victims of Sexual Assault," (October 25, 2022))**

The DAF Safe-to-Report policy, which offers certain protections to sexual assault victims who commit minor collateral misconduct related to a sexual assault incident. The policy seeks to encourage victims who might not otherwise report due to fear of disciplinary action. Under the DAF Safe-to-Report policy, convening authorities exercising initial disposition authority have the discretion to make the final determination of whether alleged victim collateral misconduct is minor or non-minor. The policy directs commanders to the criteria found in paragraph 1.e of Part V of the Manual for Courts-Martial (MCM), related to nonjudicial punishment proceedings, to assist in determining whether an offense is a minor offense. Commanders must also assess any aggravating or mitigating circumstances related to the alleged collateral misconduct. If the alleged collateral misconduct is deemed minor, then the Safe-to-Report policy applies, and the victim shall not be disciplined. If the alleged collateral misconduct is non-minor, then the Safe-to-Report policy does not apply, and the victim could be subject to disciplinary action.

As of 27 Dec 23, victim collateral misconduct falls under the discretionary authority of Office of Special Trial Counsel (SAF/STC). If SAF/STC exercises authority over collateral misconduct, then the initial disposition options are statutorily limited to one of two options—SAF/STC may



(1) prefer/refer charges to trial by general or special court-martial, or (2) defer the offense(s) to command. Deferred offenses are returned to command for appropriate disposition, and the Safe-to-Report Policy will apply. If SAF/STC does not exercise its authority over victim collateral misconduct, then the offense(s) remain with command for initial disposition in accordance with the Safe-to-Report Policy. In all instances, SAF/STC personnel will work closely with the installation staff judge advocate (SJA) to inform command on exercise of authority and initial disposition decisions for victim collateral misconduct.

Following initial release of the signed DAF Safe-to-Report Policy and procedures to collect relevant data, training was provided to DAF SAPR personnel in October 2022. Instructions were provided on the roles and responsibilities of the Installation/unit commanders, SARCs, and the SJA office. MAJCOM/FLDCOM SAPR PMs were also provided with information regarding the role of commanders in collecting the victim's collateral misconduct information and how to provide data to higher headquarters. Additionally, installation SARCs were asked to engage with their commanders to ensure they understood the requirement and to coordinate with SJA to address questions or concerns.

**2.6 SARC Access to the Commander:** Describe how your Military Service/NGB is ensuring that SARCs have direct and unimpeded access to the installation commander and the immediate commander of the Service Member victim and alleged Service member offender. (DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR): Program Procedures," (September 6, 2022), para 4h, p. 5)

In accordance with the written policy, DAF directed, via the Management Internal Control Toolset (MICT), every SAPR program to conduct three separate self-assessment communicators for (1) Installation Commanders, (2) Squadron Commanders and (3) Installation SARCs.. Additionally, MAJCOM/FLDCOM SAPR PMs conduct periodic inspections on their installations and verify SARCs have direct and unimpeded contact and access to the installation commander, the victim's commander, and, if necessary, the alleged offender's commander. If it is determined that a SARC does not have direct and unimpeded access, the deficiency is annotated in MICT and tracked through resolution. As of 30 Sept 23, DAF has not received any information from a SAPR PM and/or SARC that indicated access to any commanders had been impeded.

**2.7 SARC and SAPR VA DoD Sexual Assault Advocate Certification (D-SAACP) Suspension, Revocation, and/or Reinstatement:** Without providing personally identifiable information, how many SARCs and SAPR VAs in your Military Service/NGB had their D-SAACP suspended, revoked, and/or reinstated? (Identify how many SARCs and SAPR VAs for each category). (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan, 2017-2021 (December 1, 2016), Goal 2 – Victim Assistance & Advocacy, Objective 2.1, p. 8 / DoDI 6495.03, "D-SAACP," (February 28, 2020), sections 3.6 & 3.7, p. 11-15)

DAF SAPR Program had zero (0) suspensions, seven (7) revocations and zero (0) reinstatements as follows:

Suspensions – Zero (0) suspensions

Revocations – Two (2) Civ SARCs; five (5) Volunteer Victim Advocates (Military)

Reinstatements – Zero (0) reinstatements

**2.8 Sexual Assault Forensic Exam (SAFE) Kits:** Was the medical care of any Service member hindered due to the lack of a SAFE kit, timely access to appropriate laboratory testing resources, or other resources? If yes, explain and also address how many times this occurred and what actions were taken to mitigate the issue? (Note: This

answer should be consistent with the number reported in the Victim Services matrices). As related to reports of sexual assault, were there any issues at medical treatment facilities with the availability of supplies for testing and treatment for sexually transmitted infections and diseases, including HIV, and testing for pregnancy? (NDAA for FY 2006, section 596 / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, “Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR): Program Procedures,” (September 6, 2022), Encl 8 / DoDI 6310.09, “Health Care Management for Patients Associated with a Sexual Assault,” (May 7, 2019), Section 3: Standards)

During FY23, among all DAF deployed medical units providing forensic healthcare and sexual assault medical forensic examinations, there were no reports of failure to provide immediate care due to the lack of the SAFE kit or availability of laboratory resources.

**2.9 Military Protective Orders:** How many Military Protective Orders (MPOs) were issued as a result of an Unrestricted Report? Were any victim requests for an MPO denied? If so, what was the reason? How many MPOs were violated by the alleged offender? Indicate if the victim(s) and the alleged offender(s) were provided with copies of the DD Form 2873, “Military Protective Order,” as required. (NDAA for FY 2010, section 567 / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, “Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR): Program Procedures,” (September 6, 2022), Encl 5, para 8)

59 - MPO’s requested, 15 - Denied (No significant safety concern, No Contact Order issued instead, Victim PCS)

44 - Issued

1 - Violated by alleged offender

DD form 2873 provided - Yes

**2.10 Appropriate Care in Deployed Environments:** What steps did your Military Service/NGB take in FY 2023 to ensure trained personnel, appropriate supplies, and transportation resources are accessible to deployed units to provide an appropriate and timely response in any case of a reported sexual assault in a deployed unit, location, or environment? (NDAA for FY 2011, section 1631 / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, “Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR): Program Procedures,” (September 6, 2022), para 4i)

#### **Updated Deployment Management Process**

DAF updated the Wing SAPR Mission Capability (MISCAP) requirements to ensure trained personnel and certified SAPR personnel are appropriately tasked for future deployments:

- The individual graduated from the DAF Air University SARC/VA Course.
- The individual has a current D-SAACP certification.
- Ideally, the individual has at least six months of experience.
- The individual does not have a Deployment Availability (DAV) code.

**2.11 Victim Expedited Transfer Request Oversight in Monthly Case Management Group (CMG):** Provide the number and CMG-documented circumstances of ALL Expedited Transfers taking longer than 30 calendar days (i.e., tracking of the number of days between the approval date of a victim’s request for Expedited Transfer and the date the victim physically departs the losing station (Permanent Change of Station), or the date the victim changes duty assignment location (Permanent Change of Assignment)). (Deputy Secretary of Defense (DSD) Memo, “Update to Department of Defense Policy and Procedures for the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program and Adult Sexual Assault Investigations,” (November 10, 2021) / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, “Sexual

**Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR): Program Procedures,” (September 6, 2022), Encl 9, para 2b(4))**

In FY23, the DAF had a total of 233 SAPR-related Expedited Transfers. Nearly half all of victims/survivors who processed an ET received their first preference of location reassignment with the majority falling between their second and third preferences (approved IRC 4.3d). The DAF documented 110 instances in which the ET process exceeded 30 days. General circumstances include the following:

- Victim preferred/requested additional time to accommodate personal circumstances
- Delays in household goods pack out, airline ticketing, or other out-processing tasks
- Assignment requests with an Active Duty military spouse (DAF or other Service)
- Exceptional Family Member Program considerations
- Administrative procedures such as erroneous assignment codes
- Timeline extended due to victim requests for cross-training

Of note, most DAF overseas locations reported ETs exceeding 30 days due to the amount of time needed to out process and coordinate personal arrangements. Additionally, some overseas locations mandate members travel via military transportation, which may only happen once a month at given locations.

**2.12 SAPR-Related Inquiry Catch a Serial Offender (CATCH) Entries Utilizing a DD Form 2910-4: How is your Military Service/NGB verifying that all SAPR personnel have been trained on the expanded eligibility for those that do not file an official sexual assault report to submit a CATCH entry via a SAPR-Related Inquiry utilizing a DD Form 2910-4, “CATCH Explanation and Notification Form for SAPR-Related Inquiry CATCH Entries?” (USD(P&R) Memorandum, “Updated Catch a Serial Offender Procedures and New DD Form 2910-4,” (June 14, 2023))**

DAF conducted a Catch a Serial Offender Program (CATCH) training with SAPR personnel to discuss the upcoming changes to the program including DD Form 2910-4. All completed training documentation is captured in DSAID for SAPR personnel.

MAJCOM/FLDCOM SAPR PMs were provided the new CATCH procedures, including the DoD’s SARC Talking Points, instructions on submitting the DD Form 2910-4, and the SAPRO CATCH Slick Sheet. DAF SAPR Operations PMs now serve as the CATCH Notification POCs to ensure a standardized, trauma informed process for notifying and contacting victims/survivors regarding a potential CATCH match. DAF HQ is available to answer any questions SAPR personnel in the field have on the new CATCH procedures.

**2.13 “No Wrong Door” Policy: Describe how your Military Service/NGB is implementing the “No Wrong Door Policy,” which requires SARCs and SAPR VAs to be trained to ensure that those seeking assistance receive an in-person or virtual “warm handoff” to the appropriate provider. How are your SAPR personnel and leaders being made aware of and/or trained on the policy? Describe the actions being taken (if any) to evaluate the success of the policy. (IRC Recommendation 4.3a)**

**Connect-to-Care (CTC) Training**

Connect to Care (CTC) training is routinely delivered to leaders and those agencies providing “warm hand-offs.” The CTC approach meets the requirement for all services to implement the “No Wrong Door” principle to care; a person-centered approach to ensure all individuals seeking care and support from an organization will not be turned away. The CTC Approach is

the process of sharing information and/or referral of care between two or more service providers with the goal of ensuring connection to appropriate services.

### **Co-location Model and CTC Approach**

On 29 Sept 23, DAF released the new DAFGM for DAFI 90-6001. The DAFGM included guidance for coordination and collaboration for DAF's Co-location Model and CTC Approach (approved RC 4.3a). The new policy outlined the added roles and responsibilities of SAPR personnel, added required office space/network capabilities, requirements for personnel meetings, and data collection/sharing. The goal of co-location is to embody a victim/survivor-centered approach, promote help-seeking behaviors, and ensure victims/survivors never encounter the "wrong door." Response professionals who are participating in co-location facilities will track CTC metrics and identify any system or coordination challenges for the SARC to report out during SAPR Quarterly Case Management Groups, or CAT/CAB meetings, as applicable. The co-location effort has been developed alongside a framework for gathering data on key performance metrics. These will be collected through a variety of service data collection to hear about the quality of care the DAF is providing at co-located services, force-wide tracking of perceptions of care availability and knowledge of services, and provider feedback on the ability of care providers to coordinate. These metrics were derived from the successful co-location pilot conducted between Aug 22-Feb 23 and allow us to closely monitor the success of our advocacy services moving forward.

### **2.14 Efforts to Address Approved Independent Review Commission (IRC)**

**Recommendations:** Briefly highlight major actions completed or underway in FY 2023 to address the approved IRC recommendations in Line of Effort 4: Victim Care and Support. There is no requirement for your Military Service/NGB to discuss all approved IRC actions under this section, as DoD SAPRO will include a high-level status summary with the Annual Report. Note: Please don't provide any pre-decisional or unfunded activities in your response. (See the requirements listed in question 1.1)

DAF had several major actions in FY23 to address Victim Care and Support. Effective change relies on a complex systems approach, implementing multiple actions over time and at all organizational levels. The DAF recognizes the interdependence of sexual assault prevention and response and works to incentive behaviors aligned with our core values and ideals. An expanded highly skilled specialized and full-time SAPR workforce capable of providing quality 24/7 response is essential. Sexual assault reports in FY22 were the highest number of DAF reports in the 18-year history of the SAPR program, increasing 13% from FY21. Increased reporting suggests individuals are electing to seek support and services. FY21 prevalence data from the Workplace and Gender (WGR) Relations survey suggested dramatic uptick in experiences of unwanted sexual contact compared to previous survey years. In FY21, 5.5% of women and 1.0% of men reported unwanted sexual contact. Within the DAF, several SAPR stakeholders are included in the coordination and implementation of this LOE in accordance with DoD OFR, DoD SAPRO and DAF guidance:

- Approved IRC 4.1a, Moving SARCs and SAPR VAs from the command reporting structure. DAF leaders (CAB, SAF/MR) approved plans in FY23 to best align SARCs and SAPR VAs to a structure that best supports tenants of professional victim advocacy while also supporting command roles and responsibilities for SAPR programs. The proposed structure balances independence from inappropriate command influence and aligns supervision with SAPR expertise under the MAJCOM/FLDCOM SAPR PMs.

- Approved IRC 4.1b, Eliminating collateral duty for SARCs and SAPR VAs, with exceptions for ships, submarines, and isolated installations. This requirement was codified in the SAPR policy, DAFGM for DAFI 90-6001. DAF created an implementation plan to phase out collateral duty and worked with relevant stakeholders to transition this cadre of volunteers to support the prevention mission space or explore options to expand full-time opportunities as a military special assignment SARC (officer) or develop an enlisted special duty SAPR VA as permanent and sustainable personnel in the future of DAF SAPR programs.
- Approved IRC 4.1c, Explore the co-location of SAPR and Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention (SHARP) with other special victim services, such as Family Advocacy Program (FAP), to improve coordination and collaboration, and consistency in victim support. DAF completed a co-location pilot and rolled out a phased implementation plan for co-location facilities across the DAF. FY23 funding from HAF was allocated to 31 installations and nine MAJCOM/FLDCOMs to repurpose, renovate, and equip existing facilities. Great care and consideration were provided in guidance to ensure victim/survivors' privileged communication and confidentiality are not at risk or exposed within co-located spaces that included IPPW. IPPW do not have privileged communication or confidentiality and subsequently may be called to disclose details of interactions and conversations witnessed/overheard in co-located facilities in investigative or legal processes. These locations must create an appearance of separate and distinct prevention and response offices to ensure the goal of co-location is to embody a victim/survivor centered approach that is trauma informed and promotes trust in seeking supportive services.
- Approved IRC 4.2a, Increasing access to and visibility of civilian community-based care. The DAF has operationally been engaged with community support and liaised connections to care and support as a common practice with off-base resources for years. SAPR programs across the DAF have now intentionally developed practices to ensure civilian community-based care is routinely updated and publicized to Airmen and Guardians and allied responders (healthcare, chaplains, EO, legal/VC, etc.) to ensure information is available to all seeking assistance.
- Approved IRC 4.3a, Implementing the "No Wrong Door" (NWD) approach to sexual harassment, sexual assault, and domestic abuse across the Services and NGB. The "Connect to Care" (CTC/NWD) approach has been published in SAPR policy and response practices.

**2.15 Future Plans: Describe your leadership-approved future plans (if any) to further improve the achievement of the Victim Assistance and Advocacy goal.**

There has been increased focus on centering victim/survivor experiences to inform both prevention and response initiatives. Inclusion of victim/survivor feedback in overall co-location evaluations rendered significant insights for implementation. A greater understanding of consistent and predictable accountability practices that are relevant and right sized regarding problematic behaviors along the continuum of harm can build trust in leadership actions and potentially interrupt or prevent future harms that can increase the likelihood of sexual harassment or sexual assault. A collective approach (leaders, SAPR, IPPW, Airmen and Guardians) that identifies individual and environmental factors to toxic conditions and can detect changes in climate and culture is a continuous goal. Tools, such as the Commanders' SAPR Report dashboard can enhance risk assessment and trend tracking to target primary



prevention efforts that stop violence before it happens. Prevention and response activities designed with outcome and process measures to standardize evaluation of impact on target behaviors, skills, or attitudes will drive data-informed program initiatives and economy of resources.

### **3. Goal 3—Investigation: “sustain a high level of competence in the investigation of adult sexual assault using investigative resources to yield timely results.”**

**3.1 Strategic Summary:** Summarize your efforts for achieving the Investigation goal. In this strategic summary, include significant updates and/or force-wide changes and/or initiatives begun or completed by your Military Service/NGB in FY 2023. As applicable, include significant updates made to regulations, policies, procedures, and/or processes; investigative resources (e.g., crime scene processing and use of federal crime databases); manpower capabilities and/or transformation efforts; training for military criminal investigators, law enforcement personnel, and/or first responders (e.g., updates on CATCH Program training); and the Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution Capability for Military Criminal Investigative Organizations (e.g., investigator and prosecutor coordination). There is no need to repeat prior Annual Report submissions or address each of the examples above if these processes have remained largely the same as in previous years or when addressed in your responses to questions 3.2 through 3.3 below. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan, 2017-2021 (December 1, 2016), Goal 3 – Investigation, p. 9 / NDAA for FY 2020, section 540J)

DAF SAPR regularly and routinely ensures coordination on significant updates to regulations, policies, procedures, and processes where SAPR intersects with investigative or legal policies.

In FY23, the Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI) staffed 53 specialized sexual assault investigators (Special Victims’ Investigations and Prosecutions (SVIP) agents) and 14 SVIP professional staff (analysts, public affairs, legal), to support compliance with SVIP capability requirements. AFOSI strategically assigned SVIP agents across the globe to maximize capabilities at locations with historically higher occurrences of sexual assaults allegations. Thirty-nine (39) of these billets were filled in FY23 as an outcome of congressional engagement, SAF A1 reprogramming action, and a manning request through the IRC. AFOSI received 133 billets to be filled in FY23 and FY24. These additional 133 billets, both agent and professional staff, will directly support AFOSI’s violent crime mission, which includes all SVIP offenses. The remaining 66 billets not filled are currently advertised and/or in the process of hiring and other personnel actions.

AFOSI agents receive their initial training on sexual offense investigations at AFOSI’s Basic Special Investigator’s Course (BSIC) and receive advanced training through AFOSI’s Violent Crimes Investigations Training Program (VCITP). Prior to FY23, AFOSI agents received advanced SVIP training by attending the Sex Crimes Investigation Training Program (SCITP); however, the course curriculum focused almost exclusively on adult sex crimes. In FY23, the training program was revised to include other violent crimes, and the course was extended from two weeks to three weeks. Personnel remain TDY in place for the first week of training then attend the Federal Law Enforcement Center (FLETC) in Brunswick, GA, for the remaining

two weeks. AFOSI held five VCITP courses in FY23. In total, AFOSI trained 130 AFOSI agents and 18 Judge Advocates through VCITP in FY23.

For FY23, the DAF received 531 requests for CATCH Passwords, and 240 entries were submitted into the CATCH database. Seven CATCH entries resulted in a potential match to an existing investigation and two CATCH entries resulted in a potential match to another CATCH entry. AFOSI continues to participate in monthly Military Criminal Investigation Organization (MCIO) meetings to discuss the matches and challenges that arise within the CATCH program.

AFOSI opened approximately 917 adult sexual assault investigations in FY23 maintaining a 74-day median for timeliness. In FY23, AFOSI did not investigate any sexual assault retaliation/reprisal investigations.

In FY23, AFOSI executed its Mission Qualification Training (MQT). It's a tiered approach for certification and specialization of our SVIP and Violent Crimes agent workforce which ensures that every AFOSI geographic location possesses the requisite capability for appropriate initial response to a sex crimes allegation while simultaneously investing in intermediate and advanced training for SVIP agents who are serving on violent crimes teams throughout all DAF installations. This approach ensures compliance with congressional and DoD mandates.

In FY23, AFOSI implemented a revised leadership training course, the Field Leadership Management Seminar (FLMS). This updated course equips individuals being assigned to field leadership positions with the knowledge necessary to provide management and oversight of all investigations and operations at their designated field unit. FLMS' major focus area is violent crimes investigations, and the course provides AFOSI field leaders the key elements for conducting SVIP investigations and other violent crimes from the leadership and management perspective.

Prior to FY23, HQ AFOSI delivered one Child Forensic Interviewing Course (CFIC) every fiscal year. In FY23, the program transitioned to OSI Special Investigations Academy (OSIA) at FLETC, in Brunswick, GA. As an advanced course under OSIA's portfolio, the CFIC curriculum will be maintained in accordance with Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation (FLETA) standards and makes full use of optimal specialized training facilities such as interview rooms capable of audio and video monitoring and recording. AFOSI Manual 71-121, Reporting Investigative Matters, which provides guidance on the documentation and investigation of violent crimes underwent major revision in FY22. It was officially published in April 2023.

In FY23, AFOSI successfully completed its efforts to establish a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the National Childrens Alliance (NCA). Both parties signed the MOU this year and are in the process of designing protocols to fully leverage this partnership. A parallel effort is underway to establish an MOU between the NCA and the FAP, so both entities are including FAP representatives in the initial discussion in anticipation of cooperation amongst all members of this multidisciplinary team. The MOU facilitates streamlined care for families impacted by child crimes investigations; it makes available the Children's Advocacy



Center's (CAC) services at continental US installations and expedites cooperation between AFOSI and over 700 CACs across the US. The formal relationship also supports more timely information sharing, joint training and collaboration, resource pooling, and aligns with AFOSI's mandate to institute multidisciplinary approaches to its response to these incidents.

### **Violent Crimes Investigations Training Program (VCITP)**

DAF SAPR Operations continues to support the VCITP by providing virtual instruction and subject matter expertise to panel discussions with students. VCITP students are instructed on SAPR requirements, procedures, and collaborative working relationships between SAPR personnel and military criminal investigators.

**3.2 Evidence Processing Challenges:** Describe any evidence processing challenges at the Defense Forensic Science Center (e.g., shipping delays and turnaround time for processing of SAFE kits and other evidence) and actions taken to address or mitigate these challenges. How is your Military Service/NGB verifying that SAFE kits are being retained for a minimum of 10 years? (Joint Chiefs of Staff Strategic Direction to the Joint Force on SAPR (May 7, 2012), p. 11 / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR): Program Procedures," (September 6, 2022), Encl 8 / DoDI 5505.18, "Investigation of Adult Sexual Assault in the Department of Defense," (September 6, 2022), para 3.5a)

The average turnaround time for sexual assault evidence from the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Laboratory (USACIL) was approximately 35 days (average in FY22 was 50 days). FY23 personnel gains at USACIL have resulted in a steady decline in the medial turnaround time for sexual assault evidence.

AFOSI upholds SAFE kit retention requirements through clear policy, as well through inclusion on both inspection lists at the unit level and the AFOSI Inspector General Unit Effectiveness Inspections (UEI). Note: AFOSI, along with the other Military Criminal Investigative Organizations, agreed on a 20-year retention period, far exceeding the DoD requirement of a 10-year retention.

Digital evidence in sexual assault investigations is often critical to achieving successful prosecutions within the military justice system. In FY23, AFOSI Digital Forensic Examiners provided expert consultation for field units 640 times. Of those, 62.9% (or 397 advisement actions) directly supported Sex Offense Investigations. This resulted in AFOSI Digital Forensic Examiners analyzing 184 digital devices or 119TB of data in support of Sex Offenses. This constituted 57% of all 383 digital items or 165TB examined by AFOSI during FY23. Additionally, there were 62 exams conducted by DC3/CFL, which is nearly double that of FY22 (34 exams deferred to DC3/CFL in FY22). The examinations deferred to DC3 required advanced laboratory tools or contained many items requiring analysis. AFOSI examinations during FY23 took an average of 22 days to complete with an average transit time of 35 days for the requested item to arrive. These average time periods more than doubled that which was observed during FY22 (FY22 10-day average transit and 11-day average to complete examination). This trend may be attributable to a change that occurred in 2022. That year, USPS, FedEx, UPS etc. enacted more stringent shipping standards for used devices containing Lithium batteries. One such standard was a ban on the use of Air Shipping for any

used items containing Lithium batteries; as such, all items meeting this definition were limited to ground transportation. Contributing factors which may explain the increased time to complete the analysis once the device reached DC3/CFL include various privacy enhancements on digital media storage devices, as well as increasing storage capacity per individual device; each of these developments are believed to be contributing to the additional time required for analysis. Note: Curtailing or keeping pace with these challenges or advances in technology requires additional resources. Employing a cloud-based solution and leveraging automation tools would substantially reduce the transit and examination times with automation aiding in the initial processing of digital evidence. AFOSI requires increased investment in its digital evidence storage and analysis capabilities to provide the timely investigative support these investigations need.

### **3.3 Future Plans: Describe your leadership-approved future plans (if any) to further improve the achievement of the Investigation goal.**

A review of AFOSI's advanced sex crimes training program curriculum revealed gaps in areas of child abuse and Interpersonal Violence (IPV). In FY23, AFOSI executed an updated curriculum, using SCITP as the foundation for a training program that would address primarily adult sex offenses. The course was relabeled VCITP and brought AFOSI into full compliance with DoDI 5505.18, Investigation of Adult Sexual Assault in the Department of Defense, Incorporating Change 3, November 10, 2021. While VCITP includes an introduction to child abuse investigations as prescribed in DoDI 5505.19, Establishment of Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution (SVIP) Capability within the Military Criminal Investigative Organizations (MCIOs), Incorporating Change 2, March 23, 2017, AFOSI is postured to build and deliver VCITP, Level II in FY24. This second course is designed to be taken after successful completion of VCITP, Level I, and will encompass the investigation of child physical and sexual abuse allegations.

AFOSI Manual 71-122, V1, Criminal Investigations, which provides guidance on violent crimes investigations, has been undergoing a major revision in FY22 and FY23. These regulations were published in January 2024.

## **4. Goal 4—Accountability: “maintain a high competence in holding alleged offenders appropriately accountable.”**

**4.1 Strategic Summary:** Summarize your efforts to achieve the Accountability goal. In this strategic summary, include significant updates and/or force-wide changes begun or completed by your Military Service/NGB in FY 2023. As applicable, include significant updates to regulations, policies, procedures, and/or processes; any new legal support resources, manpower capabilities (e.g. defense support services), and/or redesign of services provided to victims/clients; and training and certification (as required) of personnel affiliated with the Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution Capability program (paralegals, trial counsel, and victim-witness assistance personnel) for responding to allegations of sexual assault. There is no need to repeat prior Annual Report submissions or address each of the examples above if these processes have remained largely the same as in previous years or when addressed in your responses to questions 4.2 through 4.9 below. **(DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan, 2017-2021 (December 1, 2016), Goal 4 – Accountability, p. 9)**

**DAF Military Justice Reform**

In FY23, the DAF undertook one of the most important and historical reforms to the military justice system since the implementation of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) with the standup of the SAF/STC. As described in section 4.2 below, SAF/STC has achieved all statutory and departmental implementation requirements and met full operational capability (FOC) by 27 Dec 23.

The DAF also took on a comprehensive rewrite of DAF military justice regulations, to include DAF Policy Directive (DAFPD) 51-2, "Military Justice and Other Criminal Proceedings," and DAFI 51-201, "Administration of Military Justice." These regulations implement the statutory requirements for both SAF/STC and the associated changes to the MCM directed by Executive Order (EO) 14103. The regulations are on track for publication by 27 Dec 23. In conjunction with the rewrite of these military justice regulations, the members of the Military Justice and Discipline Directorate of The Air Force Judge Advocate General's Corps traveled to train legal personnel and command teams at DAF installations around the world on the changes to the military justice system. Representatives from SAF/STC also participated in the training.

Additionally, DAF hosted two in-residence Victim Witness Assistance Program (VWAP) Symposiums at MacDill Air Force Base, Florida, and Buckley Space Force Base, Colorado. These symposiums included 85 VWAP students from DAF installations worldwide who attended the five-day courses to receive instruction on victim rights, restitution, evidentiary privileges, finance and pay issues, and updates in the law.

**4.2 Readying the Offices of Special Trial Counsel: Summarize the actions taken by your Military Service/NGB in FY 2023 to ensure the respective Offices of Special Trial Counsel are at full operational capability and ready to exercise its legal authorities on December 28, 2023. (SecDef Memorandum, "Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault in the Military," (September 1, 2022))**

**Background:** The SAF/STC has achieved all statutory and departmental implementation requirements and met FOC by 27 Dec 23. Implementation efforts began in December 2021 with 4 lines of effort containing 24 initiatives focused on culture change, training and education, operations, and resourcing. To stress test SAF/STC operations and infrastructure, SAF/STC personnel led 30 tabletop exercises, integrating law enforcement, legal office personnel, command teams, and other military justice stakeholders. SAF/STC is currently headquartered at Joint Base Anacostia-Bolling, D.C., and its field operations occur from six district offices worldwide. Designed to ensure effective integration with command, law enforcement, and installation legal personnel, this organizational structure aligns SAF/STC District Offices with the Air Force's Major Command and Space Force's Field Command framework.

SAF/STC is currently allocated 46 billets (active duty/Reserve, JAG/paralegal) which includes 6 paralegals. DAF OSTC anticipates having 82 active duty (JAG and paralegal), Reserve, and civilian billets by FOC end-state in FY27. This will include 66 Special Trial Counsel (STC), 14 paralegals, and 2 civilians.

A summarized implementation timeline is included at the end of this response.

**Training:** To be certified as STC, DAF judge advocates must complete two or more advanced litigation courses, graduate the STC Qualification Course, and undergo a panel interview with a sitting STC. All STC candidates are designated as at least a level 2A or 3 in the DAF Career Litigation Development Program (CLDP). This means they are skilled litigators with expertise in executing, overseeing, and supervising litigation duties in special victim cases. The STC Qualification course includes practical exercises and an objective final examination, testing the candidate's knowledge and ability to manage investigation and prosecution of covered offenses. All SAF/STC judge advocates are certified as STC.

**Operations:** SAF/STC are designated, in place, and currently advising on the investigation and disposition of covered offense cases. Through the SAF/STC Investigation and Prosecution Support Team (IPST) function, STC provide experienced legal guidance in the investigation of covered offenses. This involves integrating with installation legal personnel and advising MCIOs from the outset of an investigation. SAF/STC is using the pre-FOC period to test and improve the IPST proof of concept in all six districts. Additionally, STC are providing non-binding disposition input for covered offenses. The initial cadre of certified STC began providing this input when SAF/STC reached initial operational capability in June 2022, and they continue to do so. Following FOC and in accordance with its statutory authority, STC disposition will be binding on command.

SAF/STC issued standard operating procedures in July 2023, and the office is working closely with the Air Force Office of the Judge Advocate General (AF/JA) to update and publish departmental military justice regulations prior to FOC. To emphasize the importance of integration and communication, SAF/STC is assisting in training legal personnel and command teams at DAF installations worldwide. SAF/STC is assisting in the education and training of commanders, installation legal offices, and MCIOs.

**Summary:** In advance of FOC, DAF OSTC has reached the following milestones:

- May 2-6, 2022 – first annual STC Qualification Course
- June 15, 2022 – initial STC cadre certified, initial operational capability (IOC) reached
- September 7, 2022 – SecAF issued DAF OSTC policy guidance
- December 20, 2022 – SAF/STC initial training and education policy issued
- February 1, 2023 – Lead Special Trial Counsel (LSTC) assumed position
- May 8-19, 2023 – second annual STC Qualification Course
- June 29, 2023 – reciprocal agreement signed with inter-service OSTCs
- July 1, 2023 – SAF/STC standard operating procedures issued
- July 10, 2023 – second STC cadre certified
- August 31, 2023 – all STC assigned, in-place, and operating from HQ and six district field offices

**4.3 Effectiveness of the Special Victims' Counsel (SVC)/Victims' Legal Counsel (VLC) Program:** Describe any enhancements your Military Service/NGB has made to the SVC/VLC program; training/certification updates (if any); and an update on ensuring the SVC/VLC case load does not exceed, to the extent practicable, 25 cases at any time.

**(NDAA for FY 2020, section 541 / NDAA for FY 2013, section 573 / SecDef Memorandum, “Improving Victim Legal Support,” (August 14, 2013), p. 1)**

The Victims Counsel Division (FOA/JAJS) maintained 48 operating locations worldwide staffed by five District Chief Victims’ Counsel, three District Paralegal Managers, 53 Victims’ Counsel (VC); 48 Victims’ Paralegals. JAJS is headquartered at JB Andrews led by a Division Chief, Deputy Chief, Chief Appellate and Outreach, Chief, Training and Programs, and Paralegal Manager.

JAJS management practices ensure VC caseloads do not exceed 25 cases, to the extent practicable. The District Chiefs report the number of detailed clients per VC to headquarters for leadership to track trends and/or issues. District Chiefs are authorized to coordinate the assignment of new clients with other Districts when a VC’s caseload nears 25 cases while keeping in mind victim preference for VCs in the same general area and time zone. JAJS has robust training programs. JAJS partnered with the U.S. Department of Justice Office for Victims of Crime (DOJ/OVC) to provide tailored training and live interaction to facilitate meaningful discussions on resiliency and self-care for VCs and Victims’ Paralegals (VPs). VCs and VPs received tools and resources to recognize and mitigate the impact of burnout and vicarious trauma while learning strategies for improving personal and team resiliency. DOJ/OVC also provided training to Division leadership, which identified potential barriers to building a trauma-informed leadership approach and ways to overcome those barriers.

In January 2023, the Division launched a Professional Responsibility Training Team whose mission was to create resources and training on VC and VP specific professional responsibility challenges. Since its inception, the team has published nine newsletters focused on ethics issues affecting VCs and VPs. Additionally, it has facilitated two quarterly trainings with small group interactive sessions to discuss issues and test VC and VP knowledge on solving complex professional responsibility issues.

Also, in January 2023, the Division began providing monthly training on the Military Justice Appellate Process, facilitated by the Chief, Appellate and Outreach, who is the DoD’s only Civilian Appellate Victims’ Counsel. Training topics included: automatic appeals and unanimous verdicts, clemency and parole, post-trial hearings, writ petitions under Article 6b, UCMJ, and a case law update.

In October 2023, the Judge Advocate General (TJAG) approved a Victims’ Counsel Advocacy Course (VCAC) pilot program, a 5-week hybrid (in-residence and distance learning) course dedicated to elevating VC trial competency skills. This course will be the first advocacy course in the DoD dedicated solely to improving the skills of VCs.

In addition to training, the Victims’ Counsel Division has engaged in robust appellate litigation. Victims’ Counsel petitioned the Air Force Court of Criminal Appeals for a writ of mandamus under Article 6b(e) in seven cases. Two cases were appealed directly to the Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces (C.A.A.F.). In one case, C.A.A.F. granted relief, and in the other, C.A.A.F. held that it did not have jurisdiction. In the latter, C.A.A.F. prescribed the way for victims to access the Court via certification by the respective services’ TJAGs. With that precedent, Appellate Victims’ Counsel sought and received Air Force TJAG certification of one



case. The Appellate practice of the program forged new pathways for victims to seek redress and enforcement of their rights in military justice.

**4.4 Trends in the Incidence, Disposition, and Prosecution of Sexual Assault:** For your Military Service/NGB, based on analysis and assessment, what trends (if any) were identified in the incidence, disposition, and prosecution of sexual assault by units, commands, and installations during FY 2023? Please include trends related to prevalence of incidents, prosecution of incidents, and avoidance of incidents. (NDAA for FY 2013, section 575)

The number of unrestricted reports of sexual assault in FY23 trended downward, with a reduction by approximately 5% from FY22. The rate of victim non-participation in recent years continues to decline, with a drop of 13% from FY22 in terms of cases in which commanders were precluded from taking action due to victim non-participation. The rate had dropped by 10% in FY22 from FY21. Of cases in which charges of sexual assault were preferred which were resolved in FY23, the rate of cases proceeding to trial for a sexual assault offense dropped slightly to 41.2%. That rate was 44.6% in FY22 and 46.7% in FY23. The 25% rate of cases with convictions for any offenses was consistent with FY21's rate of 24.3%, but less than FY22's rate of 30.1%. The rate of cases with convictions for sexual assault offenses has also remained in line with recent prior year rates at 14.2%--FY22 was 16.9% and FY21 was 12.1%. The proportion of non-penetrative offenses in terms of allegations investigated has consistently risen in recent years. In FY20, non-penetrative offenses consisted of 43% of the allegations investigated; the rate was 45.5% in FY21, 64.5% in FY22, and 70.6% in FY23.

**4.5 CATCH Program Awareness:** Provide an update on any challenges to the CATCH Program and how Service members and their leaders are made aware of its availability, to include expanded eligibility for certain Unrestricted Reports (where the suspect's identity is unknown to law enforcement) and SAPR-related Inquiry CATCH entries via a DD Form 2910-4, "CATCH Explanation and Notification Form for SAPR-Related Inquiry CATCH Entries." (SecDef Memorandum, "Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault in the Military," (May 1, 2019), p. 2 / USD(P&R) Memorandum, "Updated Catch a Serial Offender Procedures and New DD Form 2910-4," (June 14, 2023))

CATCH program updates were provided to DAF SAPR personnel when training was conducted do discuss the upcoming changes to the program to include the new DD Form 2910-4.

MAJCOM/FLDCOM SAPR PMs were provided the new CATCH Procedures, including the SARC Talking Points, instructions on submitting the DD Form 2910-4, and the SAPRO CATCH Slick Sheet to share with installation SAPR personnel to reinforce training content. MAJCOM/FLDCOMs provided feedback on how they publicized availability and expanded eligibility on the CATCH program to their Airmen and Guardians.

Responses included:

- Updated the Base information flyer and emailed it to all commanders and first sergeants.
- Made announcements at staff meetings and CAT/CAB monthly meetings
- Updated the annual training data to include the CATCH changes
- Worked with Public Affairs to post articles and update local Facebook pages
- Made an announcement at First Term Airmen Class (FTAC) and Airmen Leadership School (ALS) and the newcomers/onboarding briefings

- Email distributed to all Wing agencies and tenant organizations
- Posted information on American Forces Network (AFN)
- Updated the DAF Resiliency Website with new CATCH information

**4.6 Submitting a CATCH Entry for Potential Discovery and Investigative Use: How is your Military Service/NGB verifying that commanders, SAPR personnel, MCIO investigators, and legal officers are being trained on the potential for a discovery request regarding a victim's CATCH entry, should the victim elect to participate in the investigation of their sexual assault incident? (USD(P&R) Memorandum, "Updated Catch a Serial Offender Procedures and New DD Form 2910-4," (June 14, 2023))**

#### **SAPR Personnel's Role in Victim Support**

All DAF SAPR personnel are trained on their roles regarding victim support and understand the CATCH program is a law enforcement program with an investigative purpose for eligible criminal offenses. DAF SAPR personnel are limited in scope and can notify Airmen/Guardians who have experienced sexual assault of the opportunity to anonymously enter the CATCH program. SARCs and SAPR VAs refer and connect victims to Victims' Counsel when they have follow-up questions or discovery requests but are readily available for support during the CATCH process.

#### **SAPR Training**

SARC and SAPR VAs receive a block of training at their foundational course that explains their role, responsibilities, and how they engage allied professionals (commanders, MCIO, legal) in CATCH related matters; additionally, the CATCH program is an element integrated in the Total Force Annual SAPR training to ensure general awareness of its availability and purpose.

#### **MCIO Investigators and Legal Officers**

Responding to discovery requests is a core competency of attorneys practicing within both civil and criminal legal systems throughout the United States, to include those falling under the UCMJ. Discovery principles are taught during attorneys' initial education at law school, and those concepts are reinforced for Department of Air Force military counsel throughout their litigation careers, starting with their attendance at the foundational Judge Advocate Staff Officer Course, which all new Judge Advocates are required to attend. Discovery principles are also covered in depth in intermediate and advanced litigation courses attended by Judge Advocates with litigation duties, in addition to ongoing formal and informal training conducted within individual offices. Thus, Judge Advocates are well-equipped to assess and respond to discovery requests, regardless of their nature. The particular administrative requirements for discovery requests for CATCH entries is addressed in Attachment A to the above-cited USD(P&R) memorandum. This memorandum is available to military justice practitioners on the publicly available website, [www.sapr.mil/catch](http://www.sapr.mil/catch). The availability and location of this information has been broadcast to the entire Judge Advocate General's Corps via the Online News Service, which is a web-hosted information repository for which all members of the Corps receive weekly email updates.

**4.7 UCMJ Article 93a (Prohibited Activities with Military Recruit or Trainee by Person in Position of Special Trust) Investigations and Convictions: Provide the number of personnel investigated for and convicted of UCMJ Art. 93a, specifically those who**



**engaged in prohibited sexual activity with such specially protected junior members of the armed forces. (Article 93a, UCMJ)**

During FY23, six DAF members were investigated for offenses under Article 93a, UCMJ. Three investigations are ongoing, two investigations were closed with no action, and one investigation resulted in adverse administrative action.

**4.8 Efforts to Address Approved Independent Review Commission (IRC)**

**Recommendations:** Briefly highlight major actions completed or underway in FY 2023 to address the approved IRC recommendations in Line of Effort 1: Accountability. There is no requirement for your Military Service/NGB to discuss all approved IRC actions under this section, as DoD SAPRO will include a high-level status summary with the Annual Report. Note: Please don't provide any pre-decisional or unfunded activities in your response. (See the requirements listed in question 1.1)

Approved IRC recommendation 1.1: See section 4.2, above.

Approved IRC recommendation 1.4: January 2023 marked one year since the JAG Corps developed and began implementing the CLDP. The CLDP offers a defined career path for military justice practitioners. The intent of the CLDP is to hone and preserve expertise at the tactical, operational, and strategic levels of military justice. The CLDP deliberately and transparently vectors, trains, and retains military justice practitioners by placing those judge advocates who demonstrate proficiency and desire in the practice area of military justice into successive military justice positions. This past year we accomplished the critical first steps of framing military justice career progression. We have 356 designated military justice billets, ranging from Captain to Brigadier General. These positions exist across five stages of expertise, with certain positions requiring demonstrated proficiency in handling the most serious cases. CLDP implementation continues to evolve. Each CLDP stage is matched with commensurate training.

Approved IRC recommendation 1.7e: Following the amendment of Rules for Court Martial 703(d) by Executive Order 14103, the DAF diligently worked to reissue a Guidance Memorandum to DAFI 51-207, Victim and Witness Rights and Procedures, thereby consolidating guidance and procedures for the implementation of the Department's "Defense Expert Authorizing Official" (DEAO) program. This innovative program, developed through multiple tabletop exercises geared to stress test processes and procedures, provides DAF defense counsel with independent access to necessary assistance from civilian expert witnesses and consultants in accordance with approved IRC Recommendation 1.7(e) as adopted by SecDef.

**4.9 Future Plans: Describe your leadership-approved future plans (if any) to further improve the achievement of the Accountability goal.**

The AF/JA has embarked on a worldwide training effort regarding the substantial changes made to the UCMJ and MCM, which represent a fundamental shift in the military justice system. This training is designed to reach commanders and military justice practitioners at all levels to meet the Congressional intent behind significant changes in the law, to include the creation of the Office of Special Trial Counsel and the shift in disposition authority on certain cases.

AF/JA continues to update policies and procedures to ensure the military justice system is responsive to social and technological evolution. For example, training for commanders, legal practitioners, and law enforcement has been updated to cover cyber-sexual harassment, both in identifying it and holding military members accountable for the misconduct.

The Corps has also been involved with the implementation of approved IRC Recommendation 3.8, which requires publishing the nature and results of all disciplinary actions related to sexual misconduct. In doing so, internal and external audiences will have visibility on offenses occurring at DAF installations as well as disciplinary action taken in response to those offenses. This effort should produce a deterrent effect by demonstrating command responses to offenses occurring within their scope of authority.

AF/JA also intends to continue to utilize the new CLDP to further improve the assignment process, so the most qualified litigators are identified and placed in optimal positions throughout the DAF. Thus, experienced litigators will be more precisely placed in the sensitive positions as missions and circumstances require.

#### **5. Goal 5—Assessment: “effectively measure, analyze, assess, and report SAPR Program progress to improve effectiveness.”**

**5.1 Strategic Summary: Summarize your efforts for achieving the Assessment goal. In this strategic summary, include significant updates and/or force-wide changes begun or completed by your Military Service/NGB in FY 2023. As applicable, include significant updates to regulations, policies, procedures, and/or processes and initiatives to ensure the quality, reliability, validity, and secure retention of sexual assault and retaliation data collected in the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID), to include SARC, SAPR VA, and Military Service-level legal officer DSAID training. There is no need to repeat prior Annual Report submissions or address each of the examples above if these processes have remained largely the same as in previous years or when addressed in your responses to questions 5.2 through 5.5 below. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan, 2017-2021 (December 1, 2016), Goal 5 – Assessment, p. 10)**

Processes have largely remained consistent with prior years, regarding DSAID and how we use it in response to case management, leadership ad-hoc requests, and other appropriate agency requests. Every SAPR personnel who interfaces with DSAID data entry or case management must complete the Joint Knowledge Online (JKO) course and be D-SAACP certified before DSAID access is granted. SAPR Operations offers a DAF- specific course for new users after attending the Air University foundational course and periodic refreshers as needed or requested.

Significant progress has been made to improve timely coordination between SAPR DSAID users and Legal Officer(s) with respect to case dispositions. Monthly oversight and increased communication between installations and MAJCOM/FLDCOM SAPR PMs has impacted the quality and timeliness of DSAID data integrity.

The SAPR Related Inquires (SRI) module has provided additional insights to secure data for victim/survivor inquiries outside of filing an official report, retaliation reporter inquiries and those inquiring about reporting processes, resources, or the CATCH program with DD Form 2910-4. This data can expand SAPR engagement and workloads outside of official reports

and SRI may inform leaders of potential barriers to reporting indicators to target in the larger climate and culture initiatives.

The DAF measures SAPR program compliance utilizing the MICT checklist communicators for Installation commanders, Squadron commanders and SARCs, annual By-Law inspection, and IG reports to identify deficiencies and meet needs of SAPR programs utilizing data-driven Functional Area Management (FAM) reports. This multidisciplinary approach works to institutionalize high standards and ensure statutory requirements are implemented in practices and policies across the DAF.

DAF also utilizes partnerships with allied professionals such as IG and DEI to identify disparities with shared high-risk or marginalized populations and develop core intersections to synchronize efforts and maximize impact.

DAF created and disseminated multiple operational tools, training opportunities, and operational guidance, as described throughout this report. These tools provide clear guidance and clarification to both SAPR personnel and leadership. The training opportunities ensure SAPR personnel receive updates to policy changes, ensure SAPR personnel are equipped with the most current victim advocacy and program management education, and provide CEUs DAF-wide.

**5.2 Strategies to Support the 2023 Force-wide Climate Assessment: Provide a short summary of the strategy and outreach activities your Military Service/NGB used to encourage Service member participation in the 2023 Force-wide climate assessments (i.e., the *Workplace Gender Relations Survey of Military Members (WGR)* and the *Defense Organizational Climate Survey (DEOCS)*. (OUSD(P&R) Memorandum, “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault in the Military,” (April 26, 2023))**

In FY23, the approach to encouraging Service member participation in the Force-wide climate assessments was multifaceted. Leadership played a pivotal role, with the encouragement of commanders and senior leaders consistently emphasizing the importance of the assessments in shaping a more inclusive and effective military environment. Metrics on DAF completion rates were also shared with leaders to assist in encouraging participation.

Social media emerged as a capable tool, leveraging various platforms to share engaging content and key information about the assessments. This digital outreach aims to reach a broad audience and encourage active participation. Information and outreach materials were sent to Installation Public Affairs offices to encourage sharing through their local channels. Regular briefings at different organizational levels, like the DAF CAT, and monthly updates with MAJCOM/FLDCOM Program Managers, provided an opportunity for direct communication. These briefings not only explained the significance of the assessments but also addressed any concerns and passed on new and updated information.

This comprehensive strategy sought to create a supportive atmosphere, emphasizing that each Service member's input was vital for fostering a positive and inclusive climate within the military.

**5.3 Adequacy of SAPR Activities at Training Commands: Describe sexual assault prevention and response training delivered during Basic Military Training and Advanced Military Training or equivalent (e.g., military occupational specialty training).**

**What is your Military Service's/NGB's assessment of the adequacy of SAPR activities carried out by training commands during FY 2023, and describe how you assessed such activities? (NDAA for FY 2013, section 575)**

Sexual Assault Communication and Consent (SCC) developed and ready for implementation. Additionally, the DAF is working closely on implementation of the recommendations established by the DAC-PSM Training Study. We have established a working group to track implementation of these efforts and to ensure that BMT and other PME meets the intent of those recommendations.

**5.4 Ensuring Safe and Secure Living Environment: How does your Military Service/NGB assess the adequacy of measures undertaken at military installations and by units to ensure the safest and most secure living and working environments to prevent sexual assault? (NDAA for FY 2011, section 1602)**

DAF is committed to implementing and evaluating evidence-based prevention programs. Currently, the DAF is evaluating multiple SAPR programs assessing the effectiveness of decreasing harmful behaviors and feasibility of implementing the programs. These assessments target a representative sample of DAF installations across MAJCOMs/FLDCOMs and branch of service. Additionally, the DAF is evaluating prevention programs at the USAFA to assess the effectiveness of preventing sexual assault at a military service academy.

Annual SAPR training and IWIT both focus on teaching Airmen and Guardians the appropriate awareness to recognize harmful and problematic behaviors and reinforce basic intervention skills to act when they see negative behaviors at work. Climate and culture have a direct effect on the unit's levels of psychological safety and objective physical safety from unwanted sexual behaviors.

**5.5 Future Plans: Describe your leadership-approved future plans (if any) to further improve the achievement of the Assessment goal.**

DAF is working to establish a pipeline of prevention activities that have been thoroughly evaluated (outcome and process measures), as well as activities that are being piloted to confirm or adapt their applicability to the DAF community, and projects that are more theoretical and in the initial development stage. The cornerstone of the strategy is a focus on the most impactful protective and risk factors found in prevention science and practice. Doing so ensures that the prevention activities we employ center around those factors that provide the most impact for effort. This focus also enables the creation of prevention programs that are multi-faceted and integrated – stretching across ISDV categories to ensure overlap across multiple fronts so that no one activity is fully responsible for any one protective or risk factor. In addition to the outcome measures we are building into each individual prevention activity, DAF is also working internally with access to large data-streams (e.g., DEOCS, DAFCE, FAP, etc.). Linking our prevention activities with higher-order data streams increases our ability to assess and display the impact of our prevention activities on ISDV incidents at various levels across the DAF.

**6. Core Functions (Communication and Policy): Provide a brief summary for new efforts taken in FY 2023 on the following:**

**6.1 Employing Tracking Mechanisms Which Identify Prevention, Sexual Assault Response, and Military Justice Workforces and Staffing Levels:** How is your Military Service/NGB ensuring sustained progress in the hiring of positions established to address sexual assault in the military? Are position designator codes being used for these positions to facilitate timely and accurate tracking of workforce staffing levels? (OUSD(P&R) Memorandum, “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault in the Military,” (April 26, 2023))

#### **SAPR Hiring Process**

DAF tracks hiring across the enterprise. A dynamic IRC Hiring Dashboard was created, and a bi-weekly slide deck is presented to communicate and report out the hiring progress. The IRC positions tracked include Sexual Assault Response, Prevention, Equal Opportunity, OSI, and Women, Peace, and Security. Position designator codes are not being used for these positions yet; however, Manpower Position Control Numbers (MPCNs) are utilized for every DAF billet to ensure timely and accurate tracking of workforce staffing levels. HAF provides periodic messaging to the field to encourage hiring IRC billets and utilizing hiring incentives. Additionally, DAF works with MAJCOM/FLDCOMs to identify hiring challenges and potential solutions to continue to build a highly skilled prevention and response community at all levels of the DAF.

### **7. Analytics Discussion**

**7.1 Military Services/NGB\*:** Provide an analytic discussion (1,500 words or less) of your Statistical Report of reported sexual assault cases from DSAID. The discussion shall include information on Unrestricted Reports; Restricted Reports; conversions of Restricted Reports to Unrestricted Reports; service referrals for victims alleging sexual assault; reports of retaliation; and case synopses of completed sexual assault and related retaliation investigations.

**\*NGB should provide comments based on its available information and data.**

**This section must briefly address each of the following:**

- Notable changes in the data over time
- Insight or suspected reasons for noted changes, or lack of change, if any, in data
- The application of insights from data analyses for programmatic planning, oversight, and/or research
- Total number of Sexual Assaults (Restricted Reports and Unrestricted Reports) over time (since FY 2008) **(Metric #11)**
- The number of sexual assault investigations completed by the MCIO in the FY and the corresponding mean and median investigation length. Case open date can be in any year, but the close date must be by the end of the FY **(Non-Metric #6)**
- The number of subjects with victims who declined to participate in the military justice process **(Metric #7)**
- Command action for military subjects under DoD legal authority (to be captured using the most serious crime investigated, comparing penetration to contact crimes) **(Non-Metric #1)**
- Sexual assault court-martial outcomes (to be captured using the most serious crime charged, comparing penetration to contact crimes) **(Non-Metric #2)**



- **Summary of referral data – Unrestricted and Restricted Reports - either referrals received from other sources or referrals made to other sources (e.g., medical/mental health, command, criminal investigation/security services, legal, civilian, or VA authorities, etc.)**
- **Any other information relating to sexual assault case data (e.g., information on completed sexual assault-related retaliation cases)**

## **7.1 Analytic Discussion Background**

**Sexual Assault Definition:** The DoD and DAF SAPR programs utilize the term “sexual assault” to refer to the range of crimes in military law that constitutes contact sexual offenses between adults. These crimes include specific offenses of rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy (forced oral or anal sex), or any attempts to commit these offenses, as defined in Articles 80, 120, and 125 of the UCMJ.

**Sexual Assault Reporting Options:** Under the DoD’s Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Policy, Service members and their adult military dependents have two reporting options – Restricted and Unrestricted reporting.

Filing a Restricted Report provides sexual assault victims with access to medical care, mental health care, advocacy services, and legal advice without initiating a criminal investigation or notifying their commander. To file a Restricted Report, victims must report the crime directly to the SARC, SAPR Victim Advocate, or healthcare personnel.

Filing an Unrestricted Report provides the same access to care and services as an individual filing a Restricted Report. Per DoD policy, the DAF refers Unrestricted Reports for investigation with a Military Criminal Investigative Organization and notifies the command of the report.

Victims who initially make a Restricted Report may convert it to an Unrestricted Report. Once a victim has filed an Unrestricted Report or chosen to convert their previously filed Restricted Report to an Unrestricted Report; it is not possible to convert it to a Restricted Report.

**The Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database:** Since FY14, the DSAID has been the DoD’s authoritative, centralized case-level database used to collect and maintain information on adult sexual assaults involving members of the Armed Forces. The DoD SAPR Office operates the DSAID and works collaboratively with the Services to implement and sustain the system. The DSAID meets requirements set forth in the FY09 National Defense Authorization Act. The DAF uses the DSAID to conduct oversight, inform Department and Service-level SAPR program planning and analysis and meet Congressional reporting requirements. SARCs use the database to provide comprehensive, standardized victim case management. SARCs are required to enter victim demographic information, safety concerns, referrals, and incident data for each report of sexual assault into the DSAID.

Additionally, for Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault, the database interfaces with Military Criminal Investigative Organization information systems, which “push” additional subject demographic and offense-specific information into the DSAID. Military Criminal Investigative Organization information systems remain the systems of record for all Unrestricted Reports investigated. Service appointed legal officers also enter subject case disposition information into the DSAID and validate entries.

**Scope:** This report contains data about sexual assault crimes that involve at least one Service member (either as the victim or as one or more of the subjects) reported to the DAF. Sexual assault reporting data between spouses or intimate partners fall under the purview of the DAF Family Advocacy Program and is not included in this report. Data regarding sexual harassment falls under the purview of the DAF Equal Opportunity Program and is not included in this report.

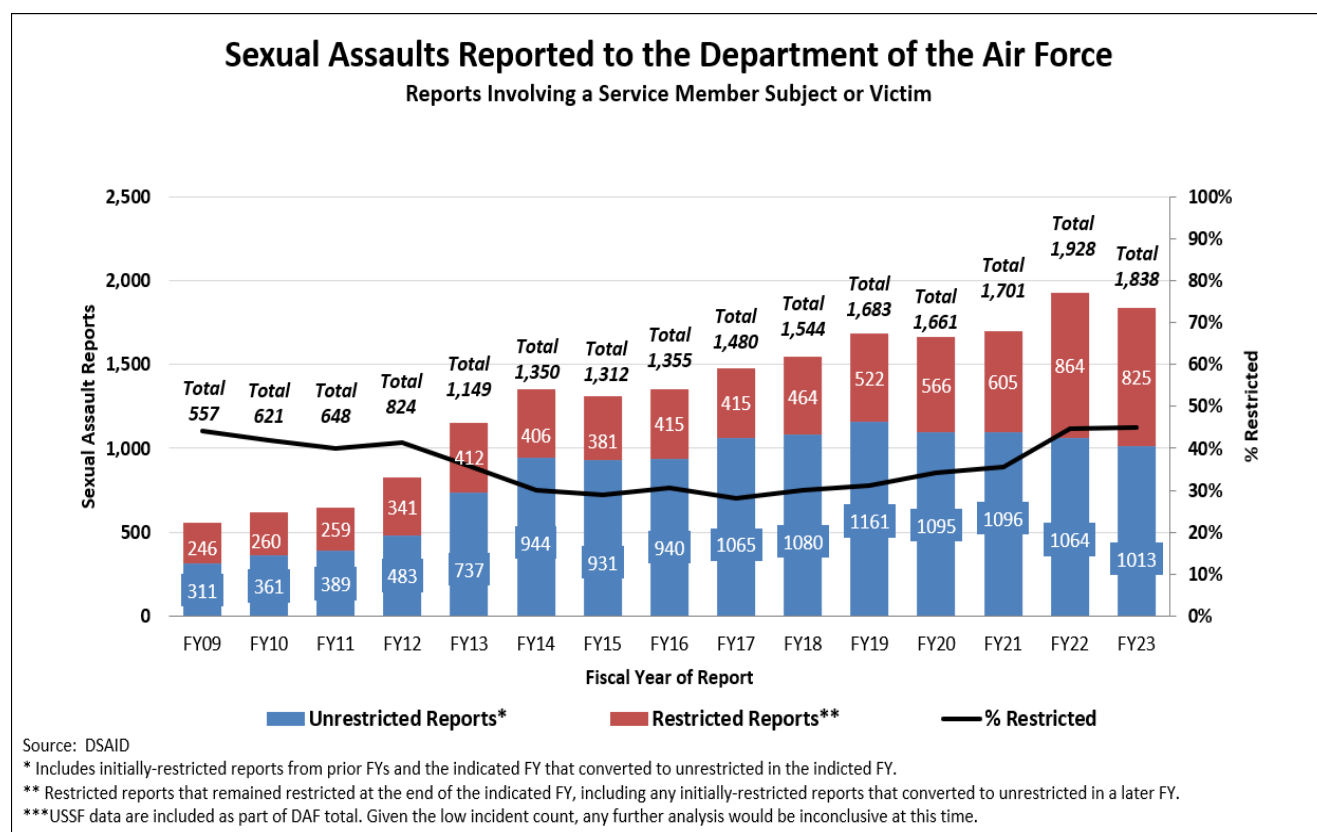
Unrestricted and Restricted Report data captures sexual assault reports made by Service members and adult military dependents. The data also includes sexual assaults committed by Service members on victims outside the Armed Forces. Information describing these victims and subjects is also in the following statistics.

Sexual assault data continually changes due to case progress. The data contained in this report is a snapshot, reflecting the status of sexual assault reports, investigations, and subject dispositions in the DSAID on 30 Sept 23 (the last day of FY23).

### 7.1.1. Sexual Assault Reporting in the DAF

The DAF received 1,838 reports of sexual assault involving Service members as either victims or subjects in FY23. The percentage of reports which remained Restricted at the end of the FY since 2017 has been increasing. This year it remained at 45 percent, the same as FY22.

The DAF reports of sexual assault in FY23 have less than one percent of cases that involve United States Space Force Guardians (USSF). Reports of sexual assault involving a Guardian service member as either the victim or subject were 11 total, 7 Unrestricted, 4 Restricted.



**Chart 7.1.1. – Annual Reports of Sexual Assault**



The 1,838 reports of sexual assault received by the DAF in FY23 represent a 5 percent decrease from the 1,928 reports made in FY22; however, this is the second highest number of reports received since the beginning of the SAPR program.

It is important to note that people do not always report sexual assaults in the same FY as they happen, although the majority do. Of the 1,838 sexual assault reports received by the DAF in FY23, 913 (50 percent) reported incidents that occurred in FY23, 705 reports (38 percent) were incidents that occurred in prior FYs, and the remaining 220 reports (12 percent) were for incidents that occurred on an unknown date.

For comparison, of the 1,928 sexual assault reports received by the DAF in FY22, 1,238 (64 percent) reported incidents that occurred in FY22, 521 reports (27 percent) were incidents that occurred in prior FYs, the remaining 169 reports (9 percent) were for incidents that occurred on an unknown date.

**Types of Sexual Assault Reports:** DoD policy allows eligible victims to make either a Restricted or an Unrestricted sexual assault report. A victim who initially makes a Restricted Report has the option of later converting the Restricted Report to an Unrestricted Report (policy prevents converting an Unrestricted Report to a Restricted Report). Of the 1,838 reports of sexual assault that the DAF received in FY23 involving Service members as either victims or subjects:

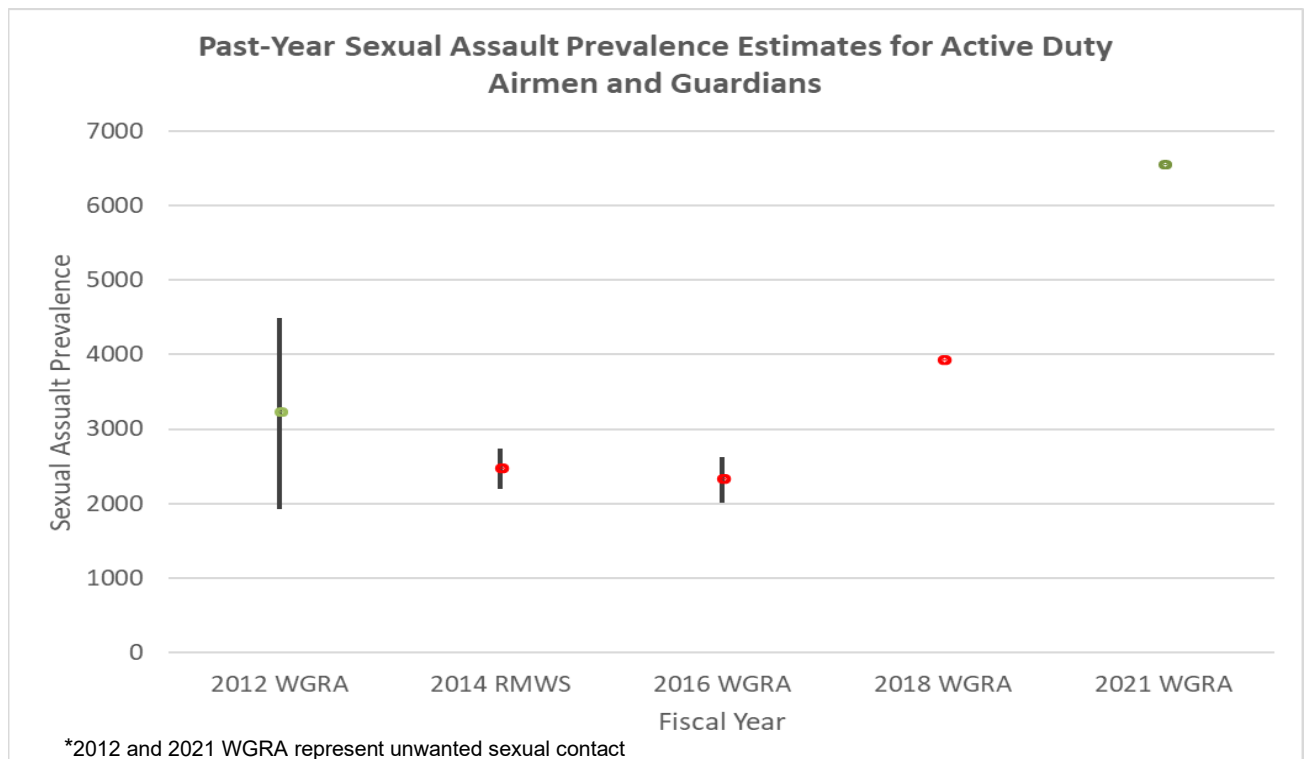
- 228 (12 percent) were Restricted Reports initially reported in FY23 which were converted to Unrestricted Reports during FY23.
- 55 (3 percent) were Restricted Reports initially reported *prior* to FY23 which were converted to Unrestricted Reports during FY23.
- 825 (45 percent) were Restricted Reports initially reported in FY23 which remained Restricted at the end of FY23.

#### **7.1.1.1. Sexual Assault Prevalence in the DAF (FY 23 Prevalence to be released Spring 2024)**

It is important to draw a distinction between the number of sexual assaults that occur (i.e., sexual assault prevalence) and the number of sexual assaults that are reported to authorities (i.e., sexual assault reporting) in a given timeframe. Since both military and civilian victims often do not report a sexual assault, sexual assault prevalence will typically far exceed sexual assault reporting.

Sexual assault is a highly underreported crime, which means that the number of reported sexual assaults in each timeframe may not accurately indicate the number of sexual assaults which occurred in that timeframe. To estimate the number of sexual assaults that occur in the active-duty DoD population, the DoD biannually administers an anonymous, confidential survey to active-duty DoD members. The 2021 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Military Members is the most recent. Previous surveys are 2018 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of active-duty Members, the 2014 RAND Military Workplace Study, and the 2012 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active-Duty Members. The Workplace and Gender Relations Survey for 2020 was delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The 2021 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Military Members was opened to both the Reserve component and the active-duty force on 9 Dec 21.

Chart 7.1.1.1. shows the estimated past-year sexual assault prevalence estimates (red dots) and unwanted sexual contact prevalence estimates (green dots) with 95 percent confidence intervals (black lines) for active-duty Airmen and Guardians from the past DoD prevalence surveys. According to these surveys, in 2012 an estimated 3,200 active-duty Airmen experienced unwanted sexual contact in a prior year, decreasing to about 2,300 experiences of sexual assault in 2016. Approximately 3,920 Airmen reportedly experienced a past-year sexual assault in 2018, increasing 70 percent from 2016. 2021 DoD prevalence survey estimated 6,533 experienced an unwanted sexual contact. It is important to note the distinction between unwanted sexual contact and sexual assault.

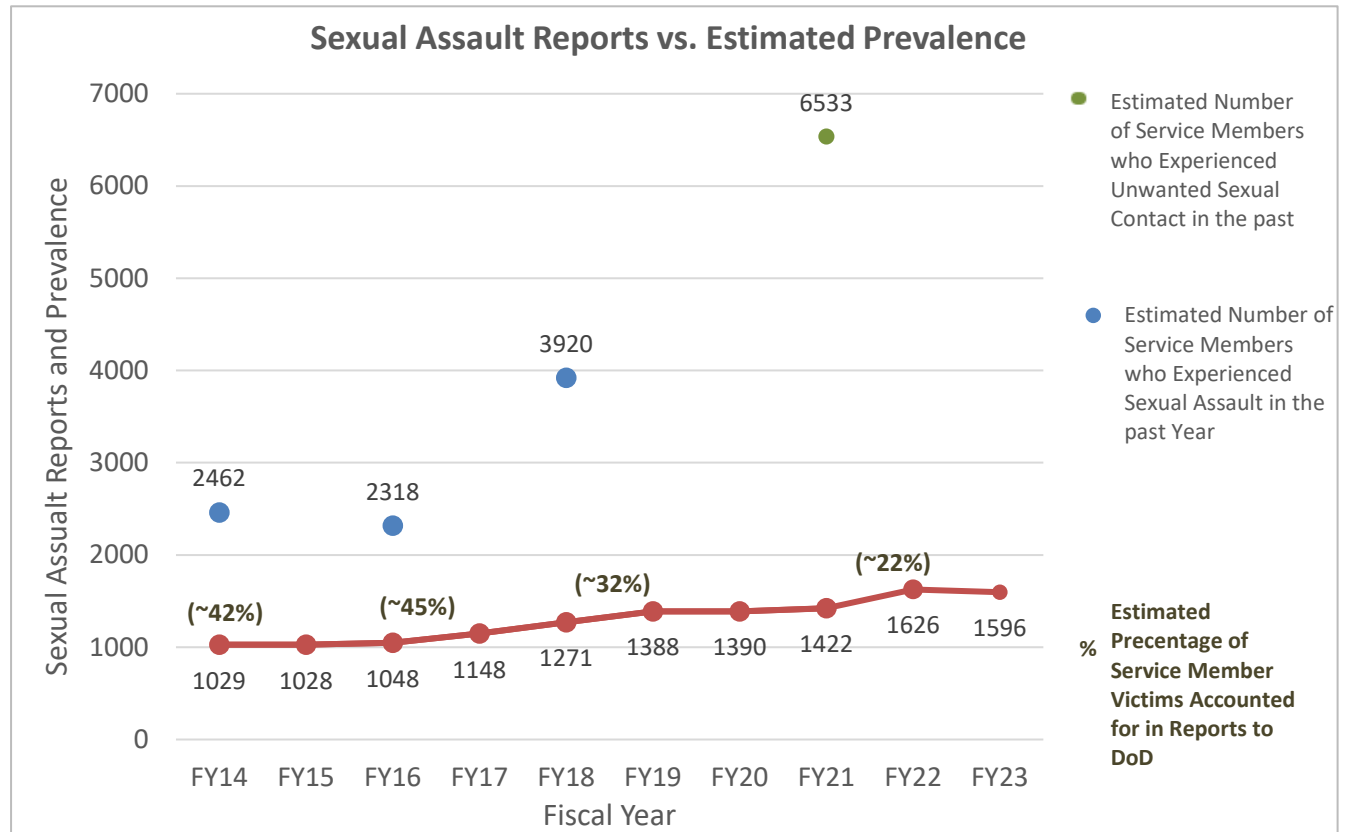


**Chart 7.1.1.1. Past Year Sexual Assault Prevalence Estimates for Active Duty Airmen and Guardians**

#### **7.1.1.2. Sexual Assault Reporting Compared to Sexual Assault Prevalence**

The DAF SAPR program has stated a two-pronged goal of reducing sexual assault prevalence while increasing sexual assault reporting. According to the 2018 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of active-duty Members, an estimated 3,920 active-duty Airmen were sexually assaulted in FY18. FY22 sexual assault reporting has increased by 13 percent from FY21. The Office of People Analytics also encourages readers and analysts to use caution with regard to comparisons between any unwanted sexual contact estimates provided in the 2021 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Military Members and sexual assault or unwanted sexual contact estimates provided in previous survey years as wording of survey questions varies from year to year.

Chart 7.1.1.2. illustrates this trend of relatively flat estimated prevalence between FY14 and FY16 and increased estimated prevalence in FY18 versus steadily increasing reporting between FY16 and FY22; it compares the estimated number of sexually assaulted active duty Airmen and Guardians in past years to the number of sexual assaults reported by active-duty Airmen and Guardians in each FY. However, because the DAF accepts sexual assault reports from a much wider population than the population to which the prevalence estimates pertain, not all sexual assault reports are directly comparable to the sexual assault prevalence estimates.<sup>1</sup>



**Chart 7.1.1.2. – Active Duty Prevalence vs. Reporting of Sexual Assault**

In FY21, the DAF received a number of reports equal to approximately 22 percent of the number of estimated sexual assaults indicated by prevalence studies. This is a decrease

<sup>1</sup> The sexual assault prevalence studies estimate the number of active-duty Airmen and Guardians who experienced a sexual assault in the past 12 months while in military service. The DAF accepts sexual assault reports from active-duty members of other services, certain non-active-duty personnel, and imposes no limit on how long ago the sexual assault occurred or whether or not the victim was in the military at the time of the assault. Therefore, the graphic shows only the number of reports from victims who were active-duty Service members both at the time of the assault and of the report.

from FY18 when the number of received reports was equal to approximately 32 percent of the estimated number indicated by prevalence studies. The DAF expects to reduce the “gap” between the survey-estimated number of sexually assaulted Airmen and Guardians and the number of Airmen and Guardians who choose to report in two ways, over time:

- Sexual assault prevention initiatives will reduce past-year prevalence of sexual assault; and
- Initiatives that encourage victims to report and improve the military justice system will increase the number of victims who choose to report.

Although FY22 saw the highest reporting number in the history of the DAF SAPR program, the DAF continues to strive to narrow this gap between prevalence and reporting to reduce the underreporting of sexual assault in the military community.

## 7.1.2. Unrestricted Reporting

### 7.1.2.1. Analysis of Victims in Unrestricted Reports with Completed Investigations

This section provides data about victims in completed investigations of Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault. In this section, the term “FY” refers to the fiscal year in which the investigation associated with a report concluded, *not* the fiscal year of the report of the sexual assault. For example, Unrestricted Reports under the FY23 column are not necessarily sexual assaults reported in FY23. Rather, they are sexual assault reports whose associated investigations concluded in FY23. The dates of these reports were in FY23 or in any prior FY.

**Type of Offense Investigated:** Table 7.1.2.1.1. breaks out the Unrestricted Report investigations completed each FY by type of offense investigated. Military Criminal Investigative Organizations categorize Unrestricted Reports by the most serious offense alleged in the report, which may not ultimately be the same offense for which evidence supports a misconduct charge, if any.

Type of Offense Investigated in Unrestricted Reports with Completed Investigations										
FY of Investigation Completion	FY19		FY20		FY21		FY22		FY23	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Total Victims	1017	-	928	-	914	-	882	-	755	-
Type of Offense Investigated										
Penetrating Offenses	555	54.6%	508	54.7%	468	51.2%	262	29.7%	190	25.2%
Contact Offenses	413	40.6%	384	41.4%	392	42.9%	482	54.6%	426	56.4%
Attempts to Commit Offenses	21	2.1%	19	2.0%	14	1.5%	12	1.4%	11	1.5%
Offense Code Data Not Available	28	2.8%	17	1.8%	40	4.4%	126	14.3%	128	17.0%

**Table 7.1.2.1.1. – Type of Sexual Assault Offense for Unrestricted Reports**

The type of offenses investigated in completed investigations have been relatively stable since FY14. Penetrating offenses, which include rape, aggravated sexual assault, sexual assault, and forcible sodomy, account for 25 percent of all completed investigations in FY23. Contact offenses, which include aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, and indecent assault account for nearly 56 percent of all completed investigations in FY23. Attempts to commit offenses and unknown offense types account for the remainder, approximately 19 percent of all completed investigations.

**Demographic Analysis of Victims in Completed Investigations:** Table 7.1.2.1.2. below provides a demographic analysis of victims in investigations completed each FY23 by gender, age at the time of the incident, military affiliation, duty status, and grade.

**Gender:** Women consistently represent the largest majority (85 percent) of sexual assault victims in completed investigations each FY between FY19 and FY23, while comprising about 22 percent of the active duty DAF population during the same period. Male victims in completed investigations averaged 15 percent between FY19 and FY23 while comprising about 78 percent of the active duty DAF population during the same period. Current data collection methods and procedures do not allow for victims identifying as another gender, though in some cases in past years, these victims may have been accounted for with a gender identifier as “Unknown.”

**Age at Time of Incident:** Victims in the 16–19 age range in completed investigations are over-represented compared to their representation in the DAF population. In FY23, this age group accounts for 23 percent of all victims with investigations completed, while comprising less than 5 percent of the DAF population.

Victims in the 20-24 age range are also over-represented compared with the DAF population. Between FY19 and FY23, the 20-24 age range averaged 44 percent of victims with investigations completed. In FY23, this age range accounted for approximately 45 percent of victims with investigations, while comprising 27 percent of the DAF. Victims in each of the older age groups are under-represented compared to their respective cohorts in the FY23 active-duty DAF population. In FY23, the 25-34 age range represented nearly 19 percent of victims and the 35-49 age range represented 4 percent of victims. In FY23, reports from the 50+ age range represented just 0.1 percent of the victims from Unrestricted Reports.

**Grade:** Junior enlisted Airmen and Guardians (E1-E4) are over-represented as victims in completed investigations between FY19 and FY23, averaging 76 percent of completed investigations. In FY23, junior enlisted Airmen and Guardians (E1-E4) accounted for 78 percent of victims in completed investigations while comprising just 34 percent of the active-duty DAF population. Senior enlisted Airmen and Guardians (E5-E9) and officers each account for a smaller share of the victims in completed investigations, totaling 14 percent in FY23. Air Force Academy cadets and preparatory school students comprised around 3 percent of victims in Unrestricted Reports with completed investigations in FY23.

Victim Demographics in Unrestricted Reports with Completed Investigations										
FY of Investigation Completion	FY19		FY20		FY21		FY22		FY23	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
<b>Total Victims</b>	1017	-	928	-	914	-	882	-	755	-
<b>Gender</b>										
Male	151	14.8%	111	12.0%	137	15.0%	138	15.6%	139	18.4%
Female	861	84.7%	816	87.9%	777	85.0%	743	84.2%	616	81.6%
Unknown	5	0.5%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%
<b>Age (Time of Incident)</b>										
0-15	2	0.2%	4	0.4%	3	0.3%	4	0.5%	9	1.2%
16-19	228	22.4%	245	26.4%	238	26.0%	211	23.9%	178	23.6%
20-24	429	42.2%	415	44.7%	432	47.3%	375	42.5%	343	45.4%
25-34	199	19.6%	148	15.9%	154	16.8%	177	20.1%	142	18.8%
35-49	36	3.5%	17	1.8%	22	2.4%	33	3.7%	29	3.8%
50-64	3	0.3%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	3	0.3%	1	0.1%
65+	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.2%	0	0.0%
Unknown	120	11.8%	98	10.6%	64	7.0%	77	8.7%	53	7.0%
<b>Military Affiliation</b>										
Military	862	84.8%	794	85.6%	787	86.1%	747	84.7%	669	88.6%
Non-military	150	14.7%	132	14.2%	127	13.9%	134	15.2%	86	11.4%
Unknown	5	0.5%	2	0.2%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%
<b>Duty Status (Military Victims)</b>										
Active Duty	802	93.0%	735	92.6%	718	91.2%	693	92.8%	625	93.4%
Reserve (Activated)	39	4.5%	32	4.0%	33	4.2%	23	3.1%	21	3.1%
National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	4	0.5%	4	0.5%	7	0.9%	6	0.8%	2	0.3%
Cadet/Prep School Student	17	2.0%	23	2.9%	29	3.7%	25	3.3%	21	3.1%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Grade (Military Victims)</b>										
C-1 to C-4 & Prep School	17	2.0%	23	2.9%	29	3.7%	25	3.3%	21	3.1%
E-1 to E-4	653	75.8%	602	75.8%	605	76.9%	570	76.3%	519	77.6%
E-5 to E-9	146	16.9%	122	15.4%	115	14.6%	114	15.3%	92	13.8%
WO1 to WO5	2	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
O-1 to O-3	36	4.2%	39	4.9%	32	4.1%	33	4.4%	9	1.3%
O-4 to O-10	8	0.9%	8	1.0%	6	0.8%	5	0.7%	20	3.0%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

\*USSF data are included as part of DAF total. Given the low incident count, any further analysis would be inconclusive at this time.

#### Table 7.1.2.1.2. – Victim Demographics for Unrestricted Reports

**Military Protective Orders:** Table 7.1.2.1.3. provides a summary of military protective orders. There were 44 military protective orders issued in FY23, one of which was violated.

Military Protective Orders						
FY Military Protective Order Issued	FY19		FY20		FY21	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Military Protective Orders Issued	93	-	112	-	94	-
Military Protective Orders Violated	2	2.2%	2	1.8%	3	3.2%

#### Table 7.1.2.1.3. – Military Protective Orders

**Expedited Transfers:** Table 7.1.2.1.4. provides a summary of expedited transfer requests by Service member victims. The number of expedited transfer requests in FY23 was 231, three of which were denied. Expedited transfers were denied due to the victim pending UCMJ actions, no credible report determination of a sexual assault and victim pending separation. The number of transfer requests was comparable to previous years.



Expedited Transfers										
FY Expedited Transfer Requested	FY19		FY20		FY21		FY22		FY23	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Expedited Transfer Requests by Service Member Victims	224	-	213	-	218	-	213	-	231	-
Expedited Transfer Requests Approved	217	96.9%	207	97.2%	211	96.8%	206	96.7%	228	98.7%
Expedited Transfer Requests Denied	7	3.1%	6	2.8%	7	3.2%	7	3.3%	3	1.3%

**Table 7.1.2.1.4. – Expedited Transfers for Unrestricted Reports**

**Victim Participation in the Military Justice Process:** Table 7.1.2.1.5. provides a summary of victim participation in the military justice process. The percentage of cases in which the victim declined to participate in the military justice process decreased from FY22 (22 percent) to FY23 (16 percent).

Victim Participation in Military Justice Process (Unrestricted Reports)										
FY of Investigation Completion	FY19		FY20		FY21		FY22		FY23	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Sexual Assault Investigation Subjects that can be Considered for Possible Action by DoD Commanders	411	-	391	-	499	-	329	-	705	-
Number of Subject Cases with Victims Declining to Participate in the Military Justice Action	80	19.5%	69	17.6%	84	16.8%	73	22.2%	111	15.7%

**Table 7.1.2.1.5. – Victim Participation in the Military Justice Process**

#### 7.1.2.2. Analysis of Subjects in Unrestricted Reports with Completed Investigations

This section analyzes demographic data about subjects in completed investigations of Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault. In this section, the term “FY” refers to the FY in which the investigation associated with a sexual assault report concluded. For example, Unrestricted Reports under the FY23 column are not necessarily reports filed in FY23. Rather, they are sexual assault reports whose associated investigations concluded in FY23. These reports include those filed in FY23 for in any preceding FY. Additionally, while each Unrestricted Report of sexual assault has a single victim, a report may have more than one subject. For these reasons, the number of subjects shown in a given FY will not necessarily match the number of Unrestricted Reports with completed investigations during that FY.

**Demographic Analysis of Subjects in Completed Investigations:** Table 7.1.2.2.1. provides a demographic analysis of subjects in investigations completed each FY by gender, age at the time of the incident, military affiliation, duty status, and grade.

**Gender:** Most subjects in completed investigations are male. The percentage of subjects in completed investigations that are identified as male has remained relatively stable during the last five FYs, at approximately 84 percent; in fact, this trend has remained stable since FY14. Men comprised about 78 percent of the active-duty DAF population during FY19 to FY23, though not all subjects are identified as military members (see below). Compared to their share of the active-duty population, women are under-represented as subjects in completed investigations. In FY23, women represented about 6 percent of gender-indicated subjects in



completed investigations while comprising roughly 22 percent of the active-duty DAF population.

**Age:** On average, between FY19 and FY23, the three leading age groups for subjects in Unrestricted Reports with completed investigations are 20-24 years (42 percent), 25-34 years (27 percent), and 16-19 years (11 percent). In FY23, the leading age groups of subjects in completed investigations were similar to the 5-year averages.

**Grade:** On average, between FY19 and FY23, the grade groups of military subjects in completed investigations were junior enlisted (E-1 to E-4) at 67 percent, senior enlisted (E-5 to E-9) at 25 percent, junior officers (O-1 to O-3) at 4 percent, senior officers (O-4 to O-10) at 2 percent and cadets/midshipmen and prep school students at 2 percent. Between FY19-FY23, E-1 to E-4 remained the grade group with the highest percentage of military subjects in completed investigations.

Subject Demographics in Unrestricted Reports with Completed Investigations										
FY of Investigation Completion	FY19		FY20		FY21		FY22		FY23	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
<b>Total Subjects</b>	952	-	902	-	834	-	798	-	670	-
<b>Gender</b>										
Male	802	84.2%	742	82.3%	683	81.9%	686	86.0%	569	84.9%
Female	57	6.0%	52	5.8%	56	6.7%	54	6.8%	42	6.3%
Unknown/Relevant Data Not Avail.	93	9.8%	108	12.0%	95	11.4%	56	7.0%	50	7.5%
<b>Age (Time of Incident)</b>										
0-15	2	0.2%	3	0.3%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
16-19	93	9.8%	109	12.1%	85	10.2%	76	9.5%	72	10.7%
20-24	359	37.7%	356	39.5%	324	38.8%	352	44.1%	282	42.1%
25-34	283	29.7%	229	25.4%	235	28.2%	218	27.3%	183	27.3%
35-49	77	8.1%	64	7.1%	59	7.1%	68	8.5%	58	8.7%
50-64	18	1.9%	6	0.7%	10	1.2%	10	1.3%	6	0.9%
65+	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	50	6.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.3%
Unknown/Relevant Data Not Avail.	120	12.6%	135	15.0%	73	8.8%	81	10.2%	69	10.3%
<b>Military Affiliation</b>										
Military	753	79.1%	702	77.8%	653	78.3%	674	84.5%	562	83.9%
Non-military	56	5.9%	51	5.7%	64	7.7%	44	5.5%	33	4.9%
Unknown/Relevant Data Not Avail.	143	15.0%	150	16.6%	118	14.1%	80	10.0%	75	11.2%
<b>Duty Status (Military Subjects)</b>										
Active Duty	697	92.6%	653	93.0%	609	93.3%	632	93.8%	523	93.1%
Reserve	35	4.6%	33	4.7%	19	2.9%	17	2.5%	23	4.1%
National Guard	8	1.1%	3	0.4%	5	0.8%	6	0.9%	4	0.7%
Cadet/Prep School Student	13	1.7%	13	1.9%	20	3.1%	19	2.8%	12	2.1%
Unknown/Relevant Data Not Avail.	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Grade (Military Subjects)</b>										
C-1 to C-4 & Prep School	13	1.7%	13	1.9%	20	3.1%	19	2.8%	12	2.1%
E-1 to E-4	485	64.4%	469	66.8%	412	63.1%	434	64.4%	377	67.1%
E-5 to E-9	212	28.2%	175	24.9%	182	27.9%	172	25.5%	140	24.9%
WO-1 to WO-5	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%
O-1 to O-3	27	3.6%	29	4.1%	24	3.7%	32	4.7%	20	3.6%
O-4 to O-10	14	1.9%	15	2.1%	15	2.3%	15	2.2%	13	2.3%
Unknown/Relevant Data Not Avail.	2	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%

\*USSF data are included as part of DAF total. Given the low incident count, any further analysis would be inconclusive at this time.

#### Table 7.1.2.2.1. – Subject Demographics for Unrestricted Reports

#### 7.1.2.3. Investigative and Military Justice Process Discussion

**Subject Dispositions:** Once the investigation of an Unrestricted Report is complete, Congress requires the Military Services to provide the outcome of the allegations against each subject named in an investigation. There were 917 subject investigations with disposition information to report in FY23. Of those, 206 subjects were outside of the DoD's legal and jurisdictional authority, and a civilian or foreign authority exercised jurisdiction over 6 service member subjects. Table 7.1.2.3.1. illustrates that, of the remaining 705 subjects with reportable FY23 disposition data, 496 were held accountable by their Command. Command action was precluded with respect to 182 subjects, largely because either the victim declined to participate or there was insufficient evidence of an offense.

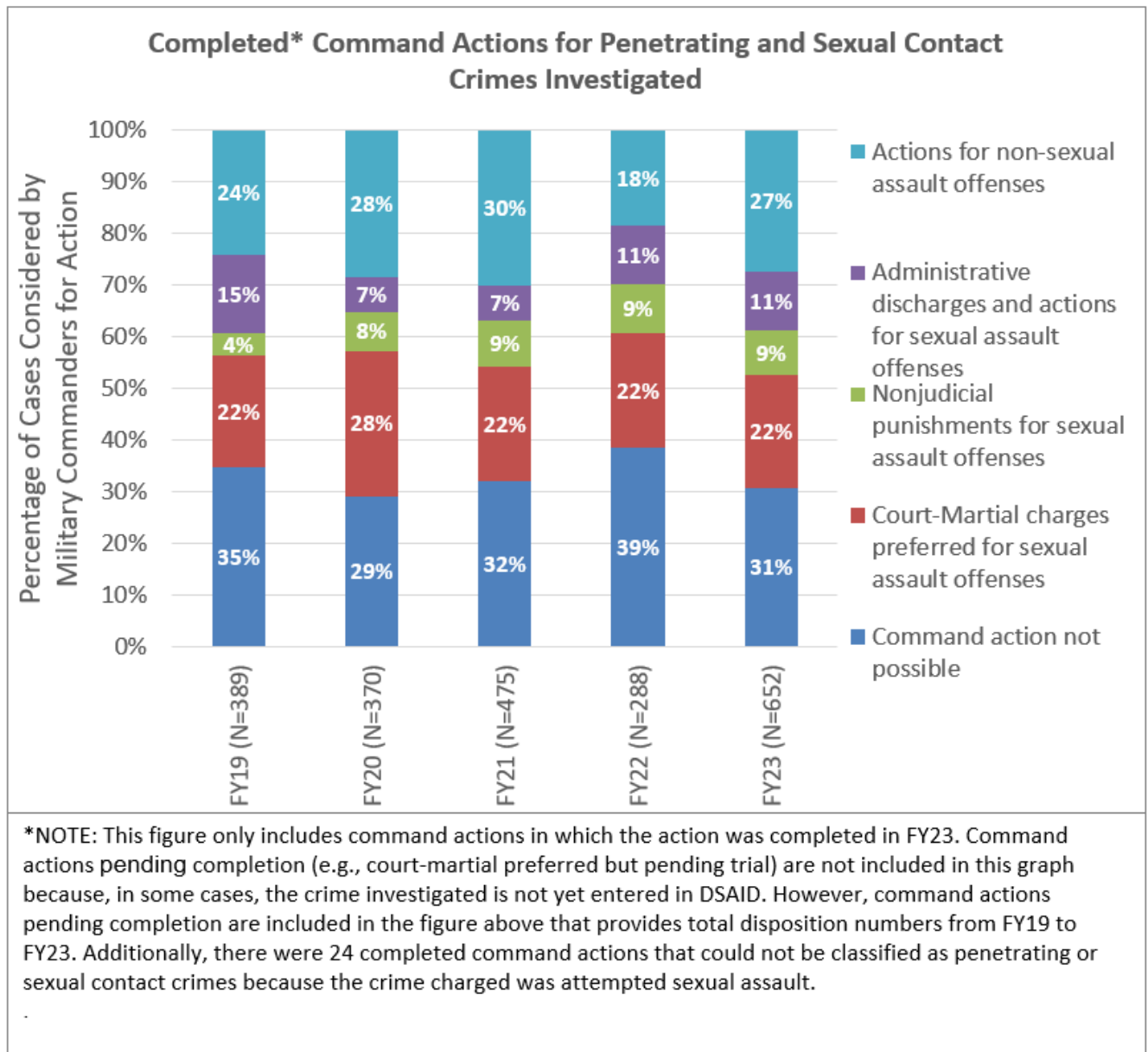
Commanders were thus able to pursue sexual assault or other misconduct charges against nearly 77 percent of subjects who were considered for possible action.

FY23 Disposition	Air Force Total Count	Air Force Count of Action Completed in FY23 (Subset of Total Count)
<b>SUBJECTS OF INVESTIGATION WITH DISPOSITION INFORMATION TO REPORT</b>	917	NA
<b>DoD Did Not Consider Action</b>	212	NA
<b>Subject Outside DoD's Legal Authority</b>	206	NA
Offender is Unknown	123	NA
Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National	82	NA
Subject Died or Deserted	1	NA
<b>Civilian/Foreign Authority Exercised Jurisdiction Over Service Member Subject</b>	6	NA
<b>Sexual Assault Investigation Subjects Considered for Possible Action</b>	705	NA
<b>Evidence Supported Commander Action</b>	496	467
Sexual Assault Charge Substantiated	304	282
Court-Martial Charge Preferred	161	148
Nonjudicial Punishments	62	58
Administrative Discharges	21	19
Other Adverse Administrative Actions	60	57
Other Misconduct Substantiated	192	185
Court-Martial Charge Preferred	4	4
Nonjudicial Punishments	70	68
Administrative Discharges	6	6
Other Adverse Administrative Actions	112	107
<b>Commander Action Precluded or Respected Victims' Desired Non-Participation</b>	182	NA
Victim Declined to Participate in the Military Justice Action	111	NA
Insufficient Evidence to Prosecute	69	NA
Statute of Limitations Expired	1	NA
Victim Died Before Completion of Military Justice Action	1	NA
<b>Allegation Unfounded by Command/Legal Review</b>	27	NA

**Table 7.1.2.3.1. – FY22 Subject Dispositions for Unrestricted Reports**

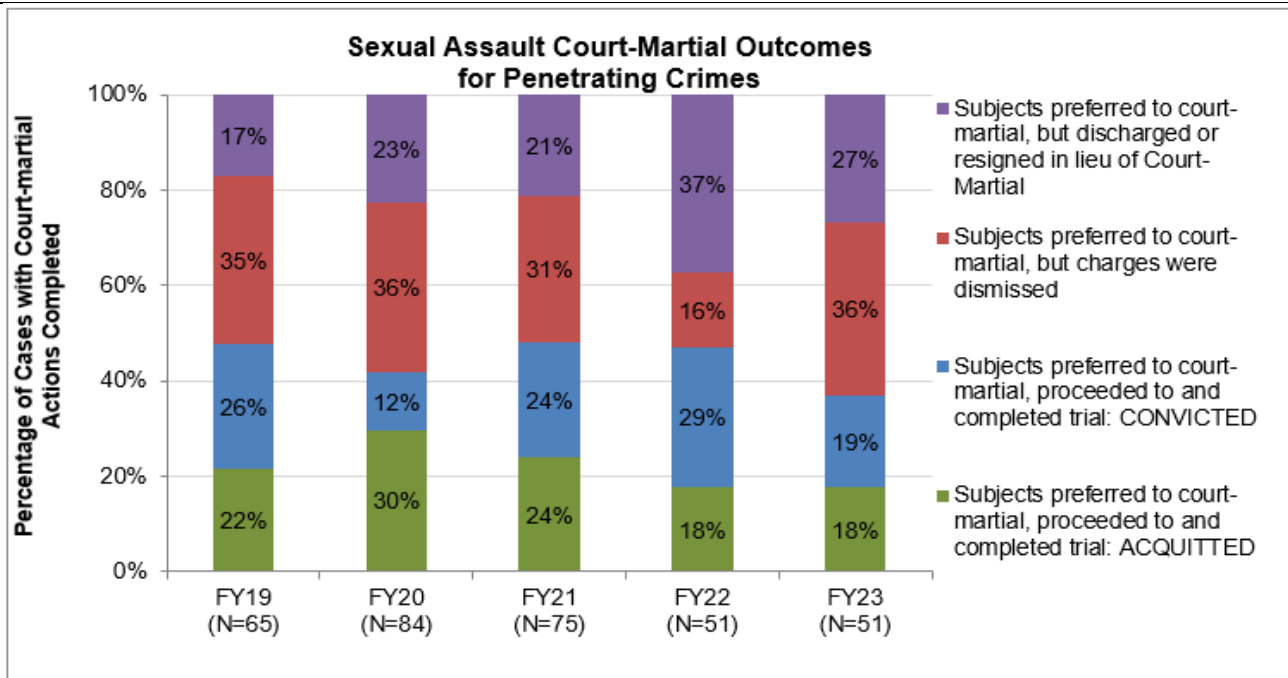
**Completed Command Actions:** Chart 7.1.2.3.2. analyzes completed command actions for both penetrating and sexual contact crimes over 5-years' time. Command actions for non-sexual assault offenses decreased by 24 percentage points between FY21 (30 percent of investigated cases) and FY22 (18 percent). Command actions for sexual assault offenses leading to a discharge or other administrative actions remained at recent historical norm (11 percent of all investigated cases in FY22). Command actions for sexual assault offenses leading to non-judicial punishment continued a steady trend, from FY21 (9 percent) to FY22 (9 percent), while command actions leading to court-martial charges also continue a trend of 22

percent from FY21 to FY22. Cases where command action was not possible increased from 32 percent to 39 percent of all investigated cases.

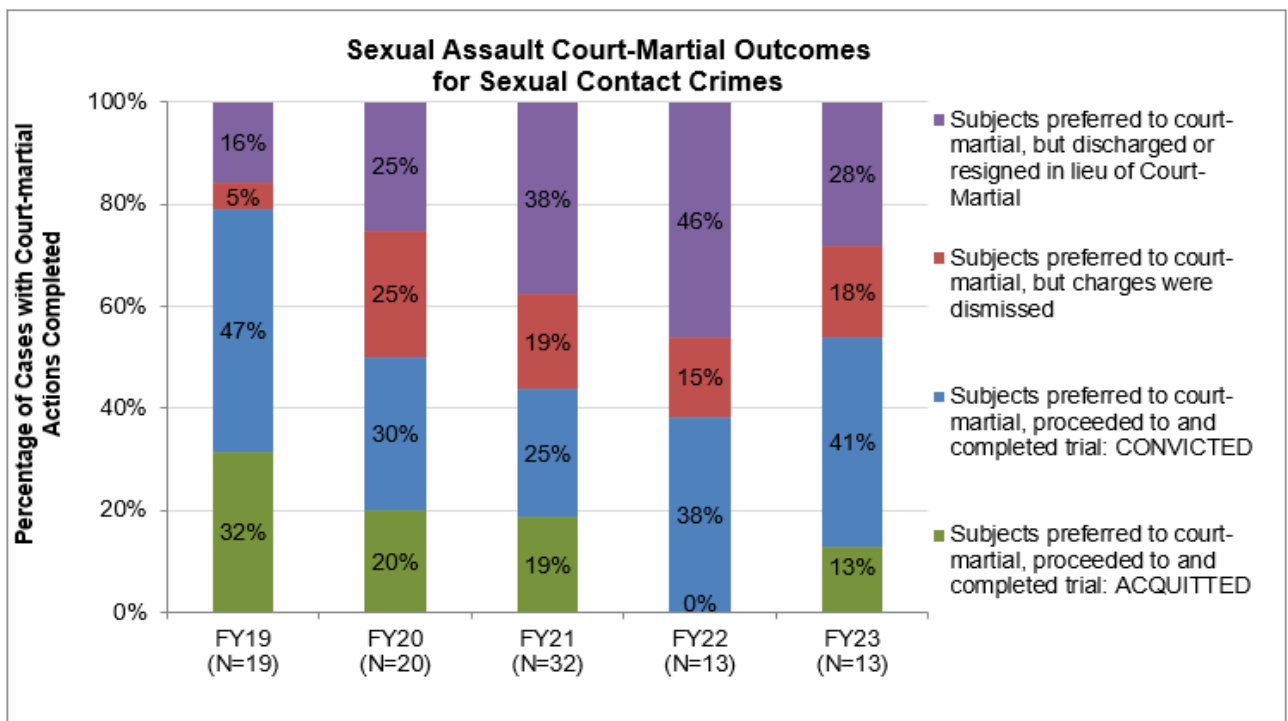


**Chart 7.1.2.3.2. – Completed Command Actions by FY**

**Court-Martial Outcomes:** Charts 7.1.2.3.3. and 7.1.2.3.4. provide sexual assault court-martial outcomes for penetrating and sexual contact crimes, respectively, over a 5-year period. Of the 157 total subjects with courts-martial charge referrals, 61 subjects proceeded to trial in FY23 (40 for penetrative crimes, 21 for sexual contact crimes). 21 of these subjects were convicted of a penetrative offense and 16 were convicted of a contact offense, for an overall conviction rate of 60 percent.



**Chart 7.1.2.3.3. – Sexual Assault Court-Martial Outcomes for Penetrating Crimes**



**Chart 7.1.2.3.4. – Sexual Assault Court-Martial Outcomes for Sexual Contact Crimes**

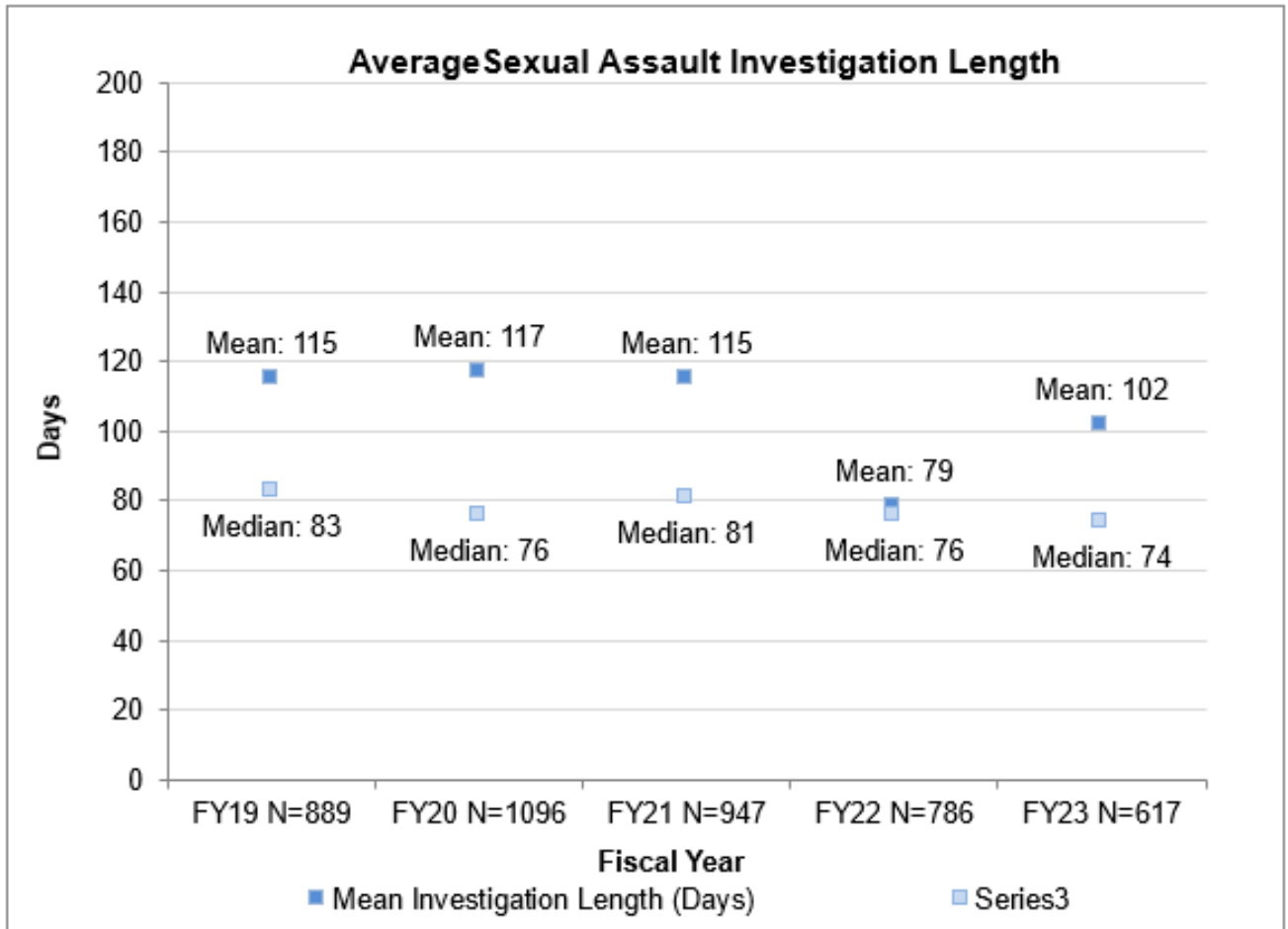
### **Duration of Investigative and Military Justice Processes**

The length of a sexual assault investigation depends on several factors, including:

- the alleged offense
- the location and availability of the victim, subject, and witnesses

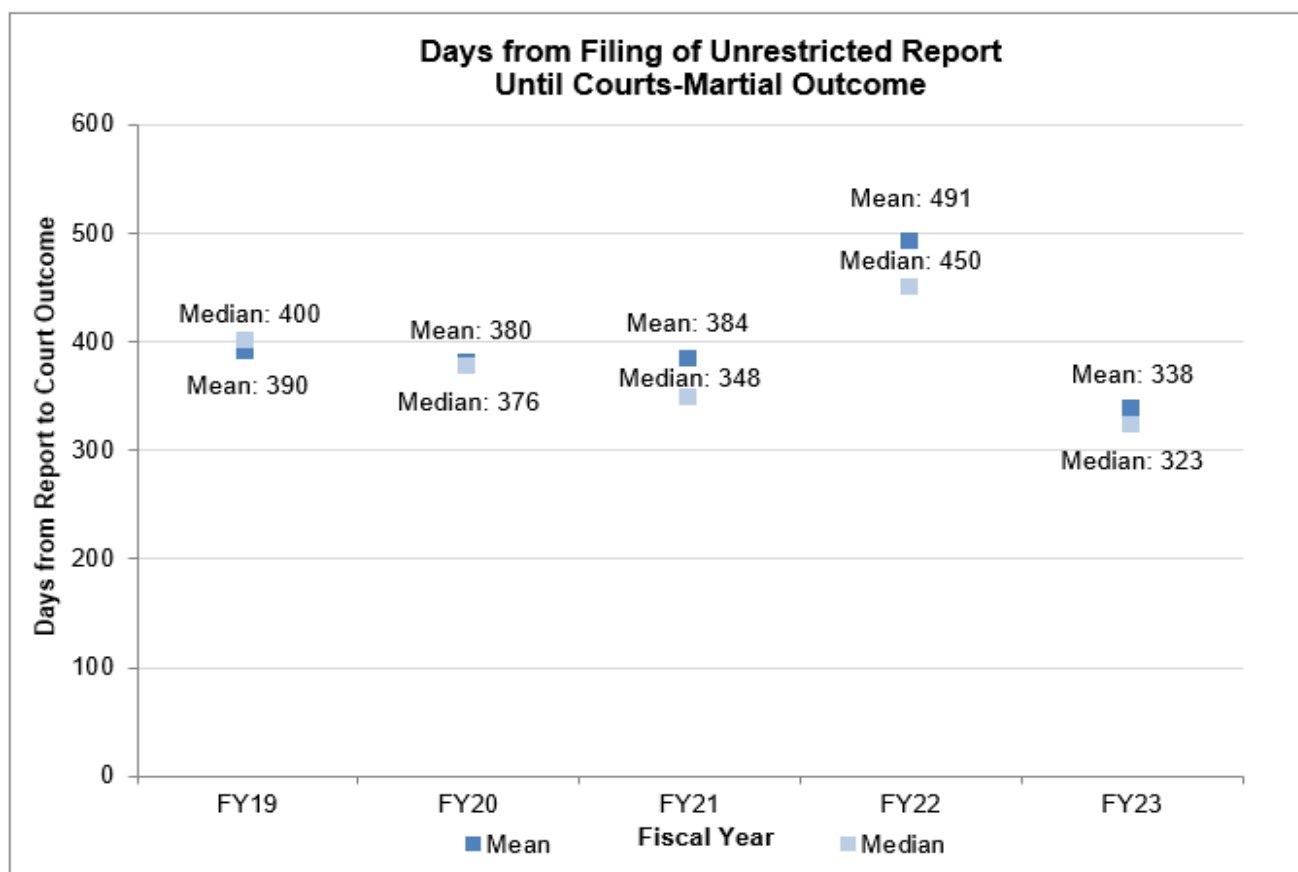
- the amount and kind of physical evidence gathered during the investigation
- the length of time required for crime laboratory analysis of evidence

Depending on these and other factors, the sexual assault investigation length may range from a few months to over a year. Chart 7.1.2.3.5. shows the mean and median lengths of time to complete sexual assault investigations in the DAF for the past 5 FYs. The median length of investigation decreased by 2 days between FY22 and FY23, while the mean time increased by 23 days.



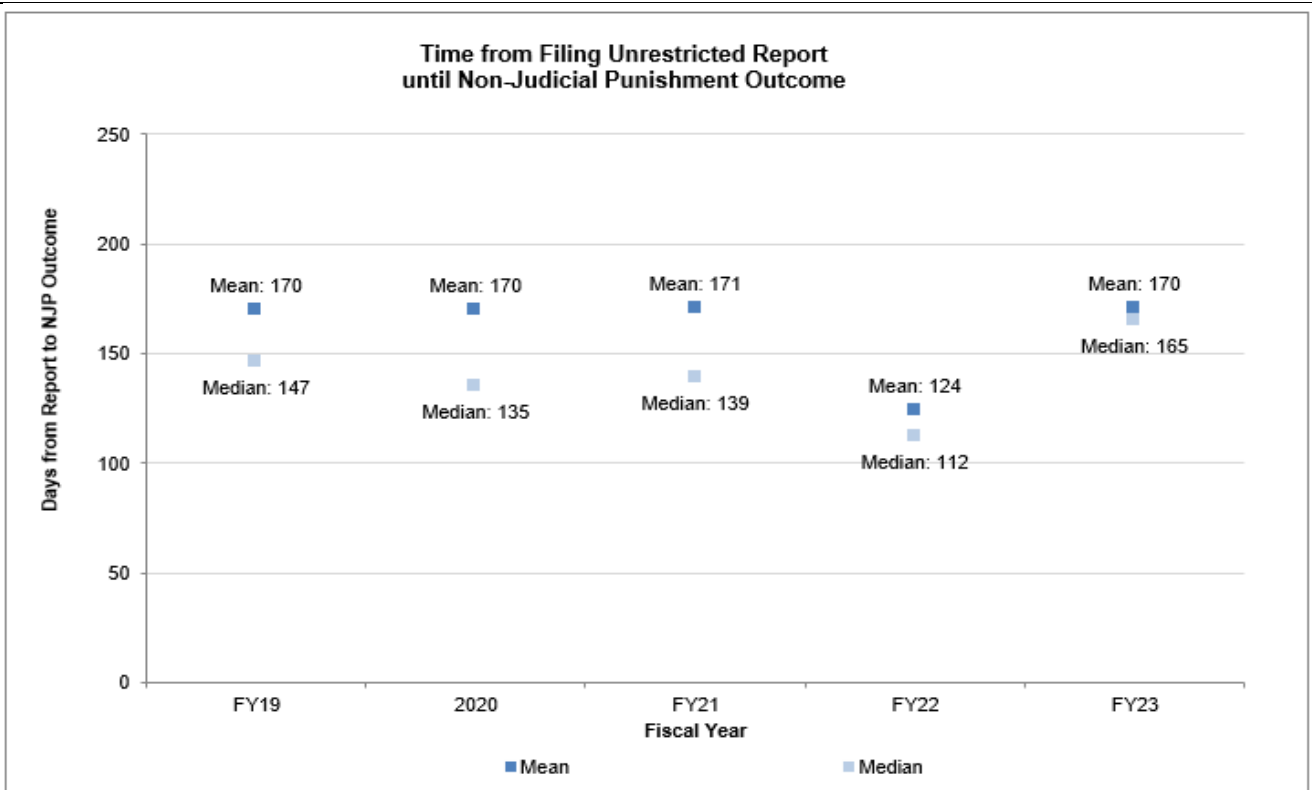
**Chart 7.1.2.3.5. – Average Sexual Assault Investigation Length**

Chart 7.1.2.3.6. shows the mean and median number of days from when a victim files an Unrestricted Report (i.e., signs the DD Form 2910) to the completion of the court-martial process, sentencing or acquittal. In FY23, the median time from filing an Unrestricted sexual assault report to completion of the court-martial process was 127 days less than in 2022, and the lowest median in past 5 FYs. The mean number of days from Unrestricted Report to court outcome decreased by 153 days, the lowest mean in the past 5 FYs.



**Chart 7.1.2.3.6. – Days from Filing of Unrestricted Report until Courts-Martial Outcome**

Chart 7.1.2.3.7. shows the mean and median number of days from when a victim files an Unrestricted Report (i.e., signs the DD Form 2910) to completion of non-judicial punishment (NJP) actions. In FY23, the median time between filing an Unrestricted Report and completion of NJP increased by 53 days from FY22. The mean time between Unrestricted Report to NJP outcome increased by 46 days.



**Chart 7.1.2.3.7. – Days from Filing of Unrestricted Report Until Non-Judicial Punishment Outcome**

#### 7.1.2.4. Analysis of Incident Details in Unrestricted Reports

Table 7.1.2.4.1. analyzes incident details associated with Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault by the FY in which the DAF received the sexual assault report, rather than the FY in which the investigation and outcome was completed, as in previous sections of this report. More plainly, whereas previous sections classified Unrestricted sexual assault reports by the FY in which the associated investigation was completed, this section classifies sexual assault reports by the FY of the filing of the report. In cases where investigations are not complete, the information provided by the victim is the basis for incident details. Table 7.1.2.4.1. does not include any sexual assault reports that were initially filed as “Restricted” in one FY but converted to “Unrestricted” in a later FY. However, it does include any sexual assault reports initially filed as Restricted in one FY and converted to Unrestricted in the same FY. The overall number of Unrestricted Reports made to the DAF decreased slightly, from 1,031 (FY22) to 1,013 (FY23).

**Assault Location:** The percentage of Unrestricted Reports in which the sexual assault occurred on base increased from 43 percent in FY22 to 46 percent in FY23, discontinuing the trend of decreasing rates since FY20.

**Subject-Victim Service Affiliation:** Unrestricted Reports in which Service members assaulted fellow Service members increased from 43 percent in FY22 to 46 percent in FY23, similar to the rates seen in FY21 and FY22. Unrestricted Reports in which Service members



sexually assaulted non-Service members has a 5-year average of 12 percent. Unrestricted Reports in which non-Service members sexually assaulted Service members has a 5-year average of 5 percent.

**Subject-Victim Gender:** The percentage of Unrestricted Reports involving males sexually assaulting females decreased by nearly 6 percentage, from 60 percent in FY22 to 54 percent in FY23, continuing the rate of decrease between FY20 and FY22. Reports involving males assaulting males has increased from 9 percent in FY22 to 13 percent in FY23. All other subject-victim gender categories demonstrated 5-year averages from 1 percent to 4 percent.

**Reporting Delay:** The percentage of Unrestricted Reports filed greater than one year from the occurrence of the sexual assault slightly increased from 20 percent in FY22 to 21 percent in FY23. The highest percentage of reporting delay is 31-365 days at 32 percent.

**Assault Day of Week and Time of Day:** The percentage of Unrestricted Reports in which the sexual assault occurred on the weekend (Friday through Sunday) has decreased from 59 percent in FY22 to 46 percent in FY23. The percentage of Unrestricted Reports in which the sexual assault occurred between midnight and 6AM has also remained relatively consistent since FY16, continuing to fall between 45 percent and 50 percent of all Unrestricted Reports. In FY23, 45 percent of the Unrestricted reports of sexual assault occurred between midnight and 6AM.

Incident Details for Unrestricted Reports*						
FY of Report	FY19		FY20		FY21	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
<b>Total Reports</b>	1123		1060		1057	
<b>Assault Location</b>						
On-Base	485	43.2%	539	50.8%	478	45.2%
Off-Base	541	48.2%	438	41.3%	508	48.1%
Unidentified	97	8.6%	83	7.8%	71	6.7%
<b>Subject-Victim Service Affiliation</b>						
Member on Member	580	51.6%	613	57.8%	612	57.9%
Member on Non-Member	144	12.8%	126	11.9%	138	13.1%
Non-Member on Member	54	4.8%	56	5.3%	63	6.0%
Unidentified on Member	88	7.8%	75	7.1%	54	5.1%
Relevant Data Not Available	257	22.9%	190	17.9%	190	18.0%
<b>Subject-Victim Gender</b>						
Male on Female	669	59.6%	699	65.9%	667	63.1%
Male on Male	84	7.5%	61	5.8%	81	7.7%
Female on Male	27	2.4%	21	2.0%	39	3.7%
Female on Female	30	2.7%	24	2.3%	19	1.8%
Unknown on Male	27	2.4%	18	1.7%	7	0.7%
Unknown on Female	56	5.0%	45	4.2%	46	4.4%
Mutiple Mixed Gender	11	1.0%	6	0.6%	9	0.9%
Relevant Data Not Available	219	19.5%	186	17.5%	189	17.9%
<b>Reporting Delay</b>						
Within 3 days	304	27.1%	259	24.4%	236	22.3%
4-30 days	214	19.1%	226	21.3%	202	19.1%
31-365 days	330	29.4%	347	32.7%	328	31.0%
> 1 year	229	20.4%	194	18.3%	261	24.7%
Relevant Data Not Available	46	4.1%	34	3.2%	30	2.8%
<b>Assault Time of Day</b>						
6AM - 6PM	204	18.2%	160	15.1%	185	17.5%
6PM - Midnight	308	27.4%	309	29.2%	314	29.7%
Midnight - 6AM	541	48.2%	529	49.9%	497	47.0%
Unknown/Relevant Data Not Avail.	70	6.2%	62	5.8%	61	5.8%
<b>Assault Day of Week</b>						
Weekend (Fri-Sun)	672	59.8%	607	57.3%	604	57.1%
Weekday (Mon-Thur)	405	36.1%	419	39.5%	423	40.0%
Relevant Data Not Available	46	4.1%	34	3.2%	30	2.8%

\*The counts in this table do not include prior-FY restricted reports that were converted to unrestricted in the indicated FY.

\*\*USSF data are included as part of DAF total. Given the low incident count, any further analysis would be inconclusive at this time.

**Table 7.1.2.4.1. – Incident Details for Unrestricted Reports**

### 7.1.3. Restricted Reporting

Restricted Reports of sexual assault are confidential, covered communications as defined in DoD policy. The DAF cannot investigate allegations made in Restricted Reports because there is no requirement for victims to provide details about these sexual assaults, and SAPR personnel do not enter information about alleged subjects into DSAID. Therefore, DSAID data concerning Restricted Reports are more limited than data about Unrestricted Reports.

#### 7.1.3.1. Restricted Report Conversions

Table 7.1.3.1.1. shows the number of initially Restricted Reports, the number of initially Restricted Reports where victims converted to Unrestricted in the same FY, and the number of Restricted Reports remaining Restricted at the end of each FY.

In FY23, 1,010 victims initially filed Restricted Reports with the DAF. Of these, 185 victims chose to convert their Restricted Report to an Unrestricted Report in FY23 (the Unrestricted reporting sections above include these same-year conversion reports), resulting in 825

Restricted Reports remaining Restricted at the end of FY23. The percentage of Restricted Reports converted in the same year slightly increased from FY22, 17 percent to 18 percent in FY23.

Restricted Report Conversions										
FY of Report	FY19		FY20		FY21		FY22		FY23	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Initially Restricted	694	-	712	-	730	-	1,044	-	1,010	-
Converted to Unrestricted	172	24.8%	146	20.5%	125	17.1%	180	17.2%	185	18.3%
Remaining Restricted	522	75.2%	566	79.5%	605	82.9%	864	82.8%	825	81.7%

**Table 7.1.3.1.1. – Restricted Report Conversions**

### 7.1.3.2. Analysis of Victims in Restricted Reports

Table 7.1.3.2.1. and the following discussion provides a demographic analysis of victims of sexual assault who made Restricted Reports that remained Restricted through the end of the reporting FY, without conversion. The Unrestricted reporting section above includes all converted Restricted Reports.

**Gender:** The portion of male and female victims in Restricted Reports remained relatively consistent between FY19 and FY23. The percentage of male victims making a Restricted Report 5-year average is 15 percent. The percentage of male victims in Restricted Reports for FY23, was 24 percent, the highest percentage of male victim reports since FY15.

**Age at Time of Incident:** There is little variation between the age distribution of individuals making Unrestricted and Restricted Reports. Victims in the 16-19 age range accounted for 17 percent of victims in Restricted Reports and 23 percent of Unrestricted Reports in FY23. Victims in the 20-24 age range accounted for 47 percent of the Restricted Reports and 45 percent of the Unrestricted Reports in FY23. Notably, throughout the last 5-years, victims in the age range 0-15 make up a larger portion of Restricted Reports, an average 4 percent versus 1 percent in Unrestricted Reports.

**Grade:** Officers continued to make up a higher proportion of Restricted Reports compared with Unrestricted Reports. The proportion of officers making a Restricted Report in FY23 was 9 percent, compared with 5 percent of the Unrestricted Reports. Senior enlisted Airmen and Guardians (E5-E9) also make up a higher proportion of Restricted Reports compared with Unrestricted Reports. Senior enlisted Airmen and Guardians make up 32 percent of the Restricted Reports in FY23 compared with 14 percent of the Unrestricted Reports.

Victim Demographics in Restricted Reports						
FY of Report	FY19		FY20		FY21	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
<b>Total Victims</b>	522	-	566	-	605	-
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	105	20.1%	112	19.8%	116	19.2%
Female	417	79.9%	454	80.2%	489	80.8%
Relevant Data Not Available	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Age (Time of Incident)</b>						
0-15	27	5.2%	44	7.8%	26	4.3%
16-19	119	22.8%	136	24.0%	142	23.5%
20-24	228	43.7%	245	43.3%	271	44.8%
25-34	118	22.6%	117	20.7%	140	23.1%
35-49	24	4.6%	20	3.5%	24	4.0%
50-64	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	2	0.3%
65+	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Relevant Data Not Available	5	1.0%	4	0.7%	0	0.0%
<b>Military Affiliation</b>						
Military	503	96.4%	550	97.2%	593	98.0%
Non-military	18	3.4%	16	2.8%	12	2.0%
Relevant Data Not Available	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Duty Status (Military Victims)</b>						
Active Duty	444	88.3%	490	89.1%	519	87.5%
Reserve (Activated)	28	5.6%	33	6.0%	44	7.4%
National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	8	1.6%	4	0.7%	3	0.5%
Cadet/Prep School Student	23	4.6%	23	4.2%	27	4.6%
Relevant Data Not Available	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Grade (Military Victims)</b>						
C-1 to C-4 & Prep School	23	4.6%	23	4.2%	27	4.6%
E-1 to E-4	310	61.6%	341	62.0%	345	58.2%
E-5 to E-9	114	22.7%	133	24.2%	146	24.6%
WO1-WO5	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
O-1 to O-3	35	7.0%	42	7.6%	47	7.9%
O-4 to O-10	21	4.2%	11	2.0%	28	4.7%
Relevant Data Not Available	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

\*USSF data are included as part of DAF total. Given the low incident count, any further analysis would be inconclusive at this time.

#### Table 7.1.3.2.1. – Victim Demographics in Restricted Reports

#### 7.1.3.3. Analysis of Incident Details in Restricted Reports

Table 7.1.3.3.1. provides analysis of the incident details for Restricted Reports that remained Restricted at the end of each FY.

**Assault Location:** The percentage of Restricted Reports in which the sexual assault occurred on base decreased from 34 percent in FY22 to 33 percent in FY23, resuming the trend of the previous years prior to FY21.

**Subject-Victim Service Affiliation:** Restricted Reports in which Service members assaulted fellow Service members during FY23 was 63 percent of all Restricted Reports, which was a decrease from 65 percent in FY22, the highest observed percentage in the past 10 years. Restricted Reports in which Service members sexually assaulted non-Service members has remained relatively constant, between 2 and 3 percent, for FY19 - FY23. Restricted Reports in

which non-Service members sexually assaulted Service members made up 23 percent of reports for FY23, which is relatively consistent with percentages from the past 4 FYs.

**Reporting Delay:** The percentage of Restricted Reports filed greater than one year from the occurrence of the sexual assault was 30 percent in FY23, a decrease from 33 percent in FY22. Restricted Reports filed within 3 days of the incident made up just 15 percent of Restricted Reports filed in FY23 slight increase from 14 percent in FY22.

**Assault Day of Week and Time of Day:** The percentage of Restricted Reports in which the sexual assault occurred on the weekend (Friday through Sunday) continued a 5-year trend, falling within the range of 48-52 percent during FY19 through FY23. The percentage of Restricted Reports in which the sexual assault occurred between midnight and 6AM has also remained relatively consistent since FY15, continuing to fall between 28 and 34 percent of all Restricted Reports. In FY23, 46 percent of the Restricted reports of sexual assault occurred between 6PM and midnight, representing the largest majority of reports.

Incident Details for Restricted Reports						
FY of Report	FY19		FY20		FY21	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
<b>Total Reports</b>	522	-	566	-	605	-
<b>Incident Location</b>						
On-Base	180	34.5%	205	36.2%	259	42.8%
Off-Base	289	55.4%	290	51.2%	285	47.1%
Unidentified/Relevant Data Not Avail.	53	10.2%	71	12.5%	61	10.1%
<b>Subject-Victim Military Affiliation</b>						
Member on Member	302	57.9%	340	60.1%	394	65.1%
Member on Non-Member	18	3.4%	16	2.8%	12	2.0%
Non-Member on Member	131	25.1%	130	23.0%	112	18.5%
Unidentified on Member	70	13.4%	80	14.1%	87	14.4%
Relevant Data Not Available	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Reporting Delay</b>						
Within 3 days	104	19.9%	107	18.9%	97	16.0%
4-30 days	95	18.2%	70	12.4%	82	13.6%
31-365 days	95	18.2%	105	18.6%	116	19.2%
> 1 year	124	23.8%	163	28.8%	191	31.6%
Relevant Data Not Available	104	19.9%	121	21.4%	119	19.7%
<b>Assault Time of Day</b>						
6AM - 6PM	62	11.9%	75	13.3%	74	12.2%
6PM - Midnight	231	44.3%	219	38.7%	275	45.5%
Midnight - 6AM	171	32.8%	185	32.7%	176	29.1%
Unknown/Relevant Data Not Avail	58	11.1%	88	15.5%	80	13.2%
<b>Assault Day of Week</b>						
Weekend (Fri-Sun)	270	51.7%	273	48.2%	295	48.8%
Weekday (Mon-Thur)	151	28.9%	174	30.7%	193	31.9%
Relevant Data Not Available	101	19.3%	119	21.0%	117	19.3%

\*USSF data are included as part of DAF total. Given the low incident count, any further analysis would be inconclusive at this time.

**Table 7.1.3.3.1. – Incident Details for Restricted Reports**

#### 7.1.4. Service Referrals for Victims of Sexual Assault

Table 7.1.4.1. analyzes service referrals for Unrestricted Reports. The number of referrals increased from FY22 to FY23 by 3 percent. The most common service referrals for Unrestricted Reports were Victim Advocate, Mental Health, and Legal.



Service Referrals for Unrestricted Reports										
FY of Service Referral	FY19		FY20		FY21		FY22		FY23	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
<b>Total Service Referrals</b>	2,626	-	3,287	-	4,051	-	3,830	-	3,942	-
<b>Type of Service</b>										
Medical	264	10.1%	337	10.3%	425	10.5%	426	11.1%	449	11.4%
Mental Health	475	18.1%	583	17.7%	733	18.1%	670	17.5%	661	16.8%
Legal	567	21.6%	649	19.7%	729	18.0%	735	19.2%	733	18.6%
Chaplain/Spiritual Support	329	12.5%	427	13.0%	548	13.5%	507	13.2%	564	14.3%
Rape Crisis Center	82	3.1%	110	3.3%	131	3.2%	16	0.4%	112	2.8%
Victim Advocate	519	19.8%	640	19.5%	759	18.7%	838	21.9%	704	17.9%
DoD Safe Helpline	269	10.2%	365	11.1%	502	12.4%	506	13.2%	510	12.9%
Other	121	4.6%	176	5.4%	222	5.5%	132	3.4%	209	5.3%

**Table 7.1.4.1. – Service Referrals for Unrestricted Reports**

Table 7.1.4.2. analyzes service referrals for Restricted Reports. The number of referrals had a slight decreased from FY22 by 4 percent. The most common service referrals for Restricted Reports were Mental Health, Victim Advocate, and Chaplain/Spiritual Support.

Service Referrals for Restricted Reports										
FY of Service Referral	FY18		FY19		FY20		FY21		FY22	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
<b>Total Service Referrals</b>	1104	-	1524	-	1775	-	2751	-	3812	-
<b>Type of Service</b>										
Medical	110	10.0%	175	11.5%	182	10.3%	327	11.9%	441	11.6%
Mental Health	251	22.7%	326	21.4%	307	17.3%	522	19.0%	724	19.0%
Legal	151	13.7%	230	15.1%	205	11.5%	405	14.7%	586	15.4%
Chaplain/Spiritual Support	155	14.0%	210	13.8%	259	14.6%	397	14.4%	564	14.8%
Rape Crisis Center	39	3.5%	52	3.4%	9	0.5%	104	3.8%	158	4.1%
Victim Advocate	231	20.9%	293	19.2%	510	28.7%	484	17.6%	639	16.8%
DoD Safe Helpline	111	10.1%	170	11.2%	177	10.0%	361	13.1%	551	14.5%
Other	56	5.1%	68	4.5%	126	7.1%	150	5.5%	149	3.9%

**Table 7.1.4.2. – Service Referrals for Restricted Reports**

**7.2 Personnel Support:** Complete the following table with your numbers as of the end of FY 2023. Use the job/duty descriptions provided and the following inclusion criteria:

- Include all Reserve and Active Duty military personnel. Army and Air Force do not need to include their respective National Guard component information as it will be included in NGB's response.
- Include federal government civilian personnel
- Only include filled positions
- Indicate the number of full-time and part-time personnel (i.e., collateral duty personnel)
- Provide the exact number of current personnel, whenever possible. If the number is an estimate, indicate how the estimate was reached and any other relevant information.

**(DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR): Program Procedures," (September 6, 2022), Encl 2, para 6)**

Job/Duty Title	Description of Job/Duty	Full-Time	Part-Time
SAPR Program Managers	Capability in developing policy, or program management and execution; and completion of 40+ hours of Military Service-specific National Advocate Credentialing Program and approved SARC training.	13	0
Dedicated Headquarters-Level SAPR Professionals	Include policy, advocacy, administrative support, and prevention professionals (e.g., data analysts, training analysts, and D-SAACP analysts) who support the headquarters-level SAPR program offices at each Military Service/NGB ( <i>not including program managers, who are counted in their own category</i> ).	11	4
Uniformed SARCs (collateral duty – Alternate SARCs)	Serve as the single point of contact at an installation or within a geographic area to oversee sexual assault awareness, prevention, and response training; coordinate medical treatment, including emergency care, for victims of sexual assault; and track the services provided to victims from the initial report through final disposition and	0	0



	resolution and are certified under the nationally-accredited D-SAACP.		
<b>Uniformed SARCs (full-time)</b>	See above.	<b>33</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Civilian SARCs (full-time)</b>	See above.	<b>118</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Lead SARCs (full-time)</b>	Serve as the primary focal point for directing and coordinating response activities at the installation (tactical level) for supported tenant commands; fulfills a supervisory capacity at the installation for all SARCs and SAPR VAs (at least 25 percent of the time).	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Uniformed SAPR-VAs (collateral duty)</b>	Provide non-clinical crisis intervention, referral, and ongoing non-clinical support to adult sexual assault victims; offer information on available options/resources to victims; coordinate liaison assistance with other organizations and agencies on victim care matters; and report directly to the SARC, and are certified under the nationally-accredited D-SAACP.	<b>0</b>	<b>1922</b>
<b>Civilian SAPR-VAs (full-time)</b>	See above.	<b>66</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Civilian SAPR-VAs (collateral duty)</b>	See above.	<b>0</b>	<b>169</b>

Sexual Assault-Specific Legal	Legal personnel who specialize in sexual assault cases including prosecutors, Victim Witness Assistance Program personnel, paralegals, legal experts, and Victims' Counsel/Victims' Legal Counsel.	<p><u>Prosecutors</u> Government Trial and Appellate Operations Division (JAJG): 32 active-duty; 10 Reserve; 2 civilians</p> <p>Wing Legal Offices: 540 active-duty</p> <p>Office of Special Trial Counsel (OSTC): 35 active-duty; 7 Reserve</p> <p>Total: 625</p> <p><u>Victim Witness Assistance Program personnel</u> 2 full-time civilians; 158 additional-duty personnel</p> <p><u>Paralegals</u> JAJG: 4 active-duty; 1 Reserve</p> <p>Wing Legal Offices: 607 active-duty</p> <p>OSTC: 6 active-duty</p> <p>Total: 670</p> <p><u>Legal experts</u> Military Justice Law and Policy Division (JAJM): 7 active-duty officers; 5 paralegals; 4 Reserve officers, 6 civilians</p> <p>Total: 22</p> <p><u>Special Victims' Counsel</u> Attorneys: 60 active-duty; 2 Reserve; 1 civilian</p> <p>Paralegals: 52 active-duty</p> <p>Total: 115</p>	
Sexual Assault-Specific Investigators	Military Criminal Investigation Office investigators who specialize in sexual assault cases.	53	
Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiners	Medical providers that have completed the DoD Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiner Course at Fort Sam Houston, or equivalent.		All SAMFE are collateral duty in the deployed settings. The Air Force had 28 deployed SAMFE in FY23. (SEE BELOW)

Note: The Air Force trained 55 active-duty Airmen (RN, NP, MD, PA) to be collateral duty SAMFE at the MEDCoE Inter-Service SAMFE Course. Of this total, 28(17%) were deploying and are reported here. 10(6%) were trained for CONUS MTFs and 17(11%) PCSed to OCONUS MTFs. The OCONUS or CONUS MTF numbers are reported by DHA and are not reflected in the response above.

# Unrestricted Reports

AIR FORCE FY23 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY		
<p><b>A. FY23 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT</b> (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) <b>BY</b> or <b>AGAINST</b> Service Members.</p> <p>Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY23. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.</p> <p>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>	FY23 Totals	
<b># FY23 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)</b>		<b>957</b>
# Service Member Victims		860
# Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Service Member Subject		97
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
<b># Unrestricted Reports in the following categories</b>		<b>957</b>
# Service Member on Service Member		546
# Service Member on Non-Service Member		97
# Non-Service Member on Service Member		46
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member		36
# Relevant Data Not Available		232
<b># Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring</b>		<b>957</b>
# On military installation		443
# Off military installation		444
# Unidentified location		70
<b># Service Member Victims in Unrestricted Reports</b>		<b>860</b>
# Army Victims		1
# Navy Victims		6
# Marine Corps Victims		0
# Air Force Victims		846
# Space Force Victims		7
# Coast Guard Victims		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
<b># Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation</b>		<b>957</b>
<b># Victims in Investigations initiated during FY23</b>		<b>771</b>
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 30-SEP-2023		237
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 30-SEP-2023		534
<b># Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming</b>		<b>29</b>
<b># Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement</b>		<b>157</b>
# Victims - Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ		56
# Victims - Crime was beyond statute of limitations		0
# Victims - Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service		13
# Victims - Other		88
<b># All Restricted Reports received in FY23 (one Victim per report)</b>		<b>1010</b>
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)		185
<b># Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of FY23</b>		<b>825</b>
<b>B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FOR FY23</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>	<b>FY23 Totals for Service Member Victim Cases</b>
<b>Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>860</b>
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	191	173
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	111	101
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	111	101
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	302	266
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	203	182
# Relevant Data Not Available	39	37
<b>Time of sexual assault</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>860</b>
# Midnight to 6 am	429	381
# 6 am to 6 pm	178	162
# 6 pm to midnight	290	265
# Unknown	21	15
# Relevant Data Not Available	39	37
<b>Day of sexual assault</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>860</b>
# Sunday	138	123
# Monday	103	96
# Tuesday	91	85
# Wednesday	71	62
# Thursday	119	106
# Friday	198	176
# Saturday	198	175
# Relevant Data Not Available	39	37

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

C. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (VICTIM AND SUBJECT GENDER)	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Multiple Mixed Gender Assault	Relevant Data Not Available	FY23 Totals		
# Service Member on Service Member	523	120	16	27	7	33	4	227	957		
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	392	108	13	26	0	0	3	0	546		
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	93	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	97		
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	31	6	2	0	0	3	0	3	46		
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	1	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	26		
# Relevant Data Not Available	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	224	232		
FY23 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 FY23	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses						
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (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	FY23 Totals
D1.	59	4	143	0	8	486	0	0	8	249	957
# Service Member on Service Member	11	1	88	0	2	348	0	0	7	89	546
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	11	2	12	0	0	52	0	0	0	19	97
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	6	0	5	0	1	23	0	0	1	10	46
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	2	0	12	0	1	10	0	0	0	11	36
# Relevant Data Not Available	29	1	21	0	4	53	0	0	0	124	232
D2.	48	2	126	0	8	434	0	0	8	234	860
TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY23 Reports	48	2	126	0	8	434	0	0	8	234	860
# Service Member Victims: Female	44	1	107	0	6	307	0	0	6	191	662
# Service Member Victims: Male	4	1	19	0	2	127	0	0	2	43	198
# 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		FY23 Totals
<b>E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During FY23</b>		
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.		
<b># Investigations Initiated during FY23</b>		<b>655</b>
# Investigations Completed as of FY23 End (group by MCIO #)		447
# Investigations Pending Completion as of FY23 End (group by MCIO #)		208
<b># Subjects in investigations Initiated During FY23</b>		<b>630</b>
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by CID</b>		<b>15</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		15
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS</b>		<b>13</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		1
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		12
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI</b>		<b>502</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		499
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		3
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations</b>		<b>32</b>
Note: Non-Service Member Subjects are drawn from all CID, NCIS and AFOSI investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.		
<b># Unidentified Subjects in Service Investigations</b>		<b>32</b>
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		8
Note: Service Member Subjects are drawn from Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service.		
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement		6
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement		2
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>		<b>15</b>
<b># Unidentified Subjects in Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>		<b>4</b>
<b># Subject or Investigation Relevant Data Not Available</b>		<b>9</b>
<b>E2. Service Investigations Completed during FY23</b>		
Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the FY23. These investigations may have been initiated during the FY23 or any prior FY.		
<b># Total Investigations completed by Services during FY23 (Group by MCIO Case Number)</b>		<b>617</b>
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim		75
# Of these investigations with more than one Subject		32
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim and more than one Subject		66
<b># Subjects in investigations completed during FY23 involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>		<b>656</b>
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by CID</b>		<b>11</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		11
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS</b>		<b>11</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		11
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		0
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI</b>		<b>537</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		538
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		4
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>		<b>33</b>
<b># Unidentified Subjects in completed Service Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>		<b>50</b>
<b># Subject Relevant Data Not Available</b>		<b>14</b>
<b># Victims in investigations completed during FY23, supported by your Service</b>		<b>740</b>
<b># Service Member Victims in CID investigations</b>		<b>13</b>
# Your Service Member Victims in CID investigations		12
# Other Service Member Victims in CID investigations		1
<b># Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations</b>		<b>15</b>
# Your Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations		14
# Other Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations		1
<b># Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations</b>		<b>627</b>
# Your Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations		626
# Other Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations		1
<b># Non-Service Member Victims in completed Service Investigations, supported by your Service</b>		<b>85</b>
<b># Victim Relevant Data Not Available</b>		<b>0</b>

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

<b>E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during FY23</b>	
<b>Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.</b>	
<b># Total Investigations completed by US Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement during FY23 (Group by MCIO Case Number)</b>	<b>14</b>
# 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
<b># Subjects in investigations completed during FY23 involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>14</b>
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement</b>	<b>3</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	2
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	1
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>7</b>
<b># Unidentified Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>4</b>
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b># Victims in investigations completed during FY23, supported by your Service</b>	<b>14</b>
<b># Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations</b>	<b>13</b>
# Your Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	13
# Other Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
<b># Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case supported by your Service</b>	<b>1</b>
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during FY23 (all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as MPs )</b>	
<b>Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.</b>	
<b>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.</b>	
<b># Total Investigations completed by MPs during FY23 (Group by MCIO Case Number)</b>	<b>0</b>
# 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
<b># Subjects in MP investigations completed during FY23 involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs</b>	<b>0</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Unidentified Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b># Victims in MP investigations completed during FY23, supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Service Member Victims in MP investigations</b>	<b>0</b>
# Your Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
<b># Non-Service Member Victims in MP Investigations, supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0



Victims in Investigation Completed in FY23	Victim Data From Investigations completed during FY23										
F. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY23 (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses					F. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY23 (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)	FY23 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. Gender of Victims	26	2	162	0	4	422	0	0	11	128	755
# Male	1	0	14	0	0	103	0	0	3	18	138
# Female	25	2	148	0	4	319	0	0	8	110	616
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F2. Age of Victims	26	2	162	0	4	422	0	0	11	128	755
# 0-15	3	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	9
# 16-19	0	0	46	0	0	98	0	0	2	26	178
# 20-24	12	0	88	0	3	174	0	0	7	58	245
# 25-34	2	0	19	0	0	91	0	0	1	29	143
# 35-49	0	0	4	0	1	22	0	0	0	2	29
# 50-64	0	0	0	0	0	1	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
F3. Victim Type	26	2	162	0	4	422	0	0	11	128	755
# Service Member	17	1	143	0	4	383	0	0	10	111	669
# DoD Civilian	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	11
# DoD Contractor	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
# US Civilian	9	0	18	0	0	28	0	0	1	12	68
# Foreign National	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
# 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
F4. Grade of Service Member Victims	17	1	143	0	4	383	0	0	10	111	669
# E1-E4	12	1	115	0	3	298	0	0	5	87	519
# E5-E9	0	0	10	0	0	59	0	0	3	14	92
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# O1-O3	2	0	5	0	0	14	0	0	2	3	32
# O4-O10	3	0	7	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	15
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
# 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
F5. Service of Service Member Victims	17	1	143	0	4	383	0	0	10	111	669
# Army	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
# Navy											
# Marines											
# Air Force											
# Space Force											
# Coast Guard											
# Unknown											
F6. Status of Service Member Victims	17	1	143	0	4	383	0	0	10	111	669
# Active Duty	14	1	135	0	3	360	0	0	10	102	625
# Reserve (Activated)	1	0	2	0	1	14	0	0	0	3	21
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
# Cadet/Midshipman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
# 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

## Unrestricted Reports (continued)

G. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY23 (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)	Subject Data From Investigations completed during FY23											FY23 Totals
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses							
	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. Gender of Subjects	27	1	149	0	6	362	0	0	10	115	670	
# Male	24	1	119	0	3	316	0	0	9	97	568	
# Female	1	0	3	0	0	25	0	0	0	7	40	
# Unknown	2	0	18	0	3	17	0	0	1	9	50	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	9	
G2. Age of Subjects	27	1	149	0	6	362	0	0	10	115	670	
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 16-19	0	0	20	0	0	37	0	0	0	11	77	
# 20-24	15	1	71	0	1	134	0	0	6	54	282	
# 25-34	4	0	30	0	1	115	0	0	2	31	183	
# 35-49	2	0	4	0	0	48	0	0	0	6	58	
# 50-64	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	
# 65 and older	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	13	
# Relevant Data Not Available	2	0	12	0	3	20	0	0	2	12	50	
G3. Subject Type	27	1	149	0	6	362	0	0	10	115	670	
# Service Member	21	1	121	0	1	314	0	0	7	97	562	
# DoD Civilian	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	11	
# DoD Contractor	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	5	
# Other US Government Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# US Civilian	1	0	4	0	1	8	0	0	0	4	18	
# Foreign National	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Foreign Military	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
# Unknown	2	0	19	0	3	18	0	0	2	10	50	
# Relevant Data Not Available	2	0	4	0	0	14	0	0	2	4	25	
G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects	21	1	121	0	1	314	0	0	7	97	562	
# E1-E4	8	0	97	0	1	197	0	0	2	21	377	
# E5-E9	11	0	15	0	0	96	0	0	2	15	140	
# WO1-WO5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# O1-O3	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	20	
# O4-O10	0	0	2	0	0	10	0	0	0	1	13	
# Cadet/Midshipman	1	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	12	
# 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	21	1	121	0	1	314	0	0	7	97	562	
# Army	1	0	3	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	12	
# Navy	1	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	9	
# Marines	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	
# Air Force	19	1	110	0	0	300	0	0	7	94	531	
# Space Force	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	
# 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	1	0	0	0	0	1	
G6. Status of Service Member Subjects	21	1	121	0	1	314	0	0	7	97	562	
# Active Duty	19	1	110	0	1	297	0	0	7	88	524	
# Reserve (Activated)	1	0	1	0	0	17	0	0	0	2	23	
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	
# Cadet/Midshipman	1	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	12	
# 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 FY23 INVESTIGATIONS	FY23 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY23 INVESTIGATIONS	FY23 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 FY23, but the agency could not open an investigation based on the reasons below.	6		
# Subjects - Not subject to the UCMJ	2		
# Subjects - Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0		
# Subjects - Matter alleged occurred prior to Victim's Military Service	2		
# Subjects - Other	2		
# Subjects in investigations completed in FY23 Note: These are Subjects from Tab1b, Cells B29, B59, B77.	670	# Victims in investigations completed in FY23	754
# Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY23	434	# Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY23	477
# Total Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization	2	# Total Victims associated with MCIO unfounded allegations	2
# Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	2	# Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	2
# Non-Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0	# Non-Service Member 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	95		
# Unknown Offenders	64	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	1
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	27	# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	47
		# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	3	# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	26
# Subjects who died or deserted	1	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service Member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	1
		# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	110	# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	4
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	60	# Service Member Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	44
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	30	# Service Member Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	27
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	1	# Service Member Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	19	# Service Member Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	18
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
# Subjects disposition data not yet available	442	# Service Member Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available	390
# Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 30-SEP-2023	199		
# FY23 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	199	# FY23 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	213
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	38	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals against Subject	35
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	35	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	40
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	11	# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	12
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	33	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject	35
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	32	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	35
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	3	# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	3
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	47	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	53
* Restricted Reports that convert to Unrestricted Reports are counted with the total number of Unrestricted Reports.			

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

<b>I. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Sexual Assault Charge).</b> This section reports the outcomes of Courts-Martial for sexual assault crimes completed during FY23	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b># Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a Sexual Assault Charge Pending Court Completion</b>	<b>161</b>
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY23	13
<b># Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of FY23</b>	<b>148</b>
<b># Subjects whose Courts-Martial was dismissed</b>	<b>46</b>
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer	13
# Subjects in Charges dismissed subsequent to recommendation by Art. 32 hearing officer followed by Art. 15 punishment	3
# 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	22
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 punishment	6
# Subjects in Charges dismissed for any other reason prior to Courts-Martial followed by Art. 15 acquittal	2
<b># Subjects who resigned or were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial</b>	<b>40</b>
# Officer Subjects who were allowed to resign in lieu of Courts-Martial	2
# Enlisted Subjects who were discharged in lieu of Courts-Martial	38
<b># Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a sexual assault charge</b>	<b>61</b>
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges	24
<b># Subjects Convicted of Any Charge at Trial</b>	<b>37</b>
# Subjects with unknown punishment	1
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
<b># Subjects with Punishment</b>	<b>36</b>
# Subjects receiving confinement	30
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	29
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	18
# Subjects receiving a punitive discharge (Dishonorable, Bad Conduct, or Dismissal)	25
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	3
# Subjects receiving extra duty	0
# Subjects receiving hard labor	5
# Subjects to be processed for administrative discharge or separation subsequent to sexual assault conviction	3
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	1
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	2
# 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	21
<b>J. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Sexual Assault Charge).</b> This section reports the outcomes of nonjudicial punishments for sexual assault crimes completed during FY23	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b># Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a Sexual Assault Charge in FY23</b>	<b>62</b>
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY23	4
<b># Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY23</b>	<b>58</b>
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed	9
<b># Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment</b>	<b>49</b>
# Subjects with unknown punishment	0
# Subjects with no punishment	0
# Subjects with pending punishment	0
<b># Subjects with Punishment</b>	<b>49</b>
# Subjects receiving correctional custody	0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank	34
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures	29
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom	4
# Subjects receiving extra duty	8
# Subjects receiving hard labor	0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand	44
# Subjects processed for an administrative discharge or separation subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a sexual assault charge	21
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge	4
# Subjects who received NJP followed by General administrative discharge	13
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Honorable administrative discharge	0
# Subjects who received NJP followed by Uncharacterized administrative discharge	4
<b>K. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN.</b> 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.	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of FY23	2
<b># Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a sexual assault offense</b>	<b>19</b>
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge	6
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge	7
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge	1
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge	2
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of FY23	3
<b># Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a sexual assault offense</b>	<b>57</b>

Unrestricted Reports (continued)

<b>L. COURTS-MARTIAL ADJUDICATIONS AND OUTCOMES (Non sexual assault offense).</b> 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.		<b>FY23 Totals</b>
# Total Subjects with Courts-Martial Charge Preferred for a non-sexual assault offense in FY23		4
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial action was NOT completed by the end of FY23		0
# Subjects whose Courts-Martial was completed by the end of FY23		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		1
# 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		1
# Subjects with Courts-Martial charges proceeding to trial on a non-sexual assault offense		3
# Subjects Acquitted of Charges		0
# Subjects Convicted of Any Non-Sexual Assault Charge at Trial		3
# Subjects with unknown punishment		0
# Subjects with no punishment		0
# Subjects with pending punishment		0
# Subjects with Punishment		3
# Subjects receiving confinement		2
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank		3
# 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		1
# Subjects receiving extra duty		0
# Subjects receiving hard labor		1
# 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
<b>M. NONJUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IMPOSED (Non Sexual Assault Charge).</b> 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.		<b>FY23 Totals</b>
# Total Subjects with Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15) for a non-sexual assault offense in FY23		70
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was not completed by the end of FY23		2
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment action was completed by the end of FY23		68
# Subjects whose nonjudicial punishment was dismissed		5
# Subjects administered nonjudicial punishment for a non-sexual assault offense		63
# Subjects with unknown punishment		0
# Subjects with no punishment		0
# Subjects with pending punishment		0
# Subjects with Punishment		63
# Subjects receiving correctional custody		0
# Subjects receiving reductions in rank		49
# Subjects receiving fines or forfeitures		31
# Subjects receiving restriction or some limitation on freedom		7
# Subjects receiving extra duty		8
# Subjects receiving hard labor		0
# Subjects receiving a reprimand		58
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge subsequent to nonjudicial punishment on a non-sexual assault charge		4
# Subjects who received NJP followed by UOTHC administrative discharge		2
# 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
<b>N. OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN (Non-sexual assault offense).</b> 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.		<b>FY23 Totals</b>
# Subjects whose administrative discharge or other separation action was not completed by the end of FY23		0
# Subjects receiving an administrative discharge or other separation for a non-sexual assault offense		6
# Subjects receiving UOTHC administrative discharge		2
# Subjects receiving General administrative discharge		0
# Subjects receiving Honorable administrative discharge		3
# Subjects receiving Uncharacterized administrative discharge		0
# Subjects whose other adverse administrative action was not completed by the end of FY23		5
# Subjects receiving other adverse administrative action for a non-sexual assault offense		107

# Restricted Reports

AIR FORCE FY23 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
<b>A. FY23 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b># TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports</b>	<b>1010</b>
# Service Member Victims making Restricted Reports	981
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	29
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b># Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY23*</b>	<b>185</b>
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23	180
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23	5
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b># Total Victim reports remaining Restricted</b>	<b>825</b>
# Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	801
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	24
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b># Remaining Restricted Reports involving Service Members in the following categories</b>	<b>825</b>
# Service Member on Service Member	519
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	188
# Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	24
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	94
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>B. INCIDENT DETAILS</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b># Reported sexual assaults occurring</b>	<b>825</b>
# On military installation	275
# Off military installation	420
# Unidentified location	47
# Relevant Data Not Available	83
<b>Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report</b>	<b>825</b>
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	121
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	65
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	44
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	163
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	250
# Relevant Data Not Available	182
<b>Time of sexual assault incident</b>	<b>825</b>
# Midnight to 6 am	227
# 6 am to 6 pm	138
# 6 pm to midnight	369
# Unknown	64
# Relevant Data Not Available	27
<b>Day of sexual assault incident</b>	<b>825</b>
# Sunday	91
# Monday	64
# Tuesday	67
# Wednesday	62
# Thursday	59
# Friday	134
# Saturday	166
# Relevant Data Not Available	182
<b>C. RESTRICTED REPORTING VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b># Service Member Victims</b>	<b>801</b>
# Army Victims	15
# Navy Victims	8
# Marines Victims	2
# Air Force Victims	770
# Space Force Victims	4
# Coast Guard Victims	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	1

Restricted Reports (continued)

D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY23 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT		FY23 Totals
<b>Gender of Victims</b>		<b>825</b>
# Male		194
# Female		631
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
<b>Age of Victims at the Time of Incident</b>		<b>825</b>
# 0-15		39
# 16-19		140
# 20-24		386
# 25-34		208
# 35-49		48
# 50-64		2
# 65 and older		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		2
<b>Grade of Service Member Victims</b>		<b>801</b>
# E1-E4		424
# E5-E9		255
# WO1-WO5		0
# O1-O3		82
# O4-O10		17
# Cadet/Midshipman		22
# Academy Prep School Student		1
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
<b>Status of Service Member Victims</b>		<b>801</b>
# Active Duty		720
# Reserve (Activated)		48
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)		10
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student		22
# Academy Prep School Student		1
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
<b>Victim Type</b>		<b>825</b>
# Service Member		801
# DoD-Civilian		
# DoD-Contractor		
# Other US Government-Civilian		
# Non-Service Member		24
# Foreign-National		
# Foreign-Military		
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
<b>E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE</b>		<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b># Service Member Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service</b>		<b>85</b>
# Service Member Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18		56
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18		29
# Service Member Choosing Not to Specify		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
<b>F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY)</b>		<b>FY23 Totals</b>
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted		42.74054054
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted		56.44406359
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted		1
<b>G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE FY23</b>		<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b>Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY23</b>		<b>56</b>
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23		55
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23		1
# 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.		



AIR FORCE FY23 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT		
NOTE: Totals of referrals and military protective orders are for activities during the reporting period, regardless of when the sexual assault report was made.		
<b>A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBERS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>	
<b># Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories</b>	<b>3655</b>	
<b># MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>470</b>	
# Medical	470	
# Behavioral Health	610	
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel (SVC)	777	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	568	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	683	
# DoD Safe Helpline	510	
# Other	143	
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>287</b>	
# Medical	20	
# Behavioral Health	51	
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel (SVC)	11	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	8	
# Rape Crisis Center	112	
# Victim Advocate	13	
# Other	69	
# Cases where SAFE kits were conducted	69	
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	2	
# Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service	35	
<b>FY23 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPOs) AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS</b>	<b>FY23 TOTALS</b>	
<b># Military Protective Orders issued during FY23</b>	<b>42</b>	
# Reported MPO Violations in FY23	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 Service Member Victims of sexual assault	2	<b>FY23 TOTALS</b>
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	0	<b>Total Number Denied</b>
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	231	<b>Reasons for Disapproval (Total)</b>
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	2	<b>No credible report/determination of sexual assault</b>
	1	<b>Victim is reuniting/separation</b>
<b>C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS</b>	<b>FY23 TOTALS</b>	
<b># Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories</b>	<b>3379</b>	
<b># MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>415</b>	
# Medical	415	
# Behavioral Health	588	
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel (SVC)	559	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	558	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	593	
# DoD Safe Helpline	523	
# Other	149	
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>284</b>	
# Medical	16	
# Behavioral Health	54	
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel (SVC)	3	
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	7	
# Rape Crisis Center	122	
# Victim Advocate	14	
# Other	62	
# Cases where SAFE kits were conducted	46	
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	4	

Support Services (continued)

CIVILIAN DATA	
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (e.g., DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) THAT DO NOT INVOLVE A SERVICE MEMBER	FY23 Totals
<b>D1. # Non-Service Members in the following categories:</b>	<b>86</b>
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	17
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	66
<b>D2. Gender of Non-Service Members</b>	<b>86</b>
# Male	9
# Female	64
# Relevant Data Not Available	13
<b>D3. Age of Non-Service Members at the Time of Incident</b>	<b>86</b>
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	1
# 20-24	12
# 25-34	6
# 35-49	10
# 50-64	1
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	56
<b>D4. Non-Service Member Type</b>	<b>86</b>
# DoD Civilian	25
# DoD Contractor	3
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# US Civilian	34
# Foreign National	7
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	17
<b>D5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Members in the following categories</b>	<b>134</b>
<b># MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>134</b>
# Medical	18
# Behavioral Health	21
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	27
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	17
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	24
# DoD Safe Helpline	20
# Other	7
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>89</b>
# Medical	12
# Behavioral Health	15
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	15
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	10
# Rape Crisis Center	18
# Victim Advocate	17
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	2
<b># Cases where SAFEs were conducted</b>	<b>7</b>
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>E. FY23 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b>E1. # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report</b>	<b>15</b>
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23	6
<b># Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted</b>	<b>9</b>
<b># Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories:</b>	<b>9</b>
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	5
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	4
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E2. Gender of Non-Service Member Victims</b>	<b>9</b>
# Male	0
# Female	9
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E3. Age of Non-Service Member Victims at the Time of Incident</b>	<b>9</b>
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	2
# 20-24	1
# 25-34	5
# 35-49	1
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E4. VICTIM Type</b>	<b>9</b>
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	9
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories</b>	<b>27</b>
<b># MILITARY Resources</b>	<b>27</b>
# Medical	4
# Behavioral Health	3
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	6
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	3
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	8
# DoD Safe Helpline	3
# Other	0
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>23</b>
# Medical	4
# Behavioral Health	5
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	3
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	3
# Rape Crisis Center	5
# Victim Advocate	3
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
<b># Cases where SAFEs were conducted</b>	<b>7</b>
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>	<b>0</b>

# Unrestricted Reports in Deployment Areas of Interest

AIR FORCE DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST FY23 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY Note: These Reports are a subset of the FY23 Reports of Sexual Assault.		
<p>A. FY23 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service Members. Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY23. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year. 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>	FY23 Totals	
# FY23 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)		31
# Service Member Victims		30
# Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Service Member Subject		1
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
# Unrestricted Reports in the following categories		31
# Service Member on Service Member		19
# Service Member on Non-Service Member		1
# Non-Service Member on Service Member		2
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member		2
# Relevant Data Not Available		7
# Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring		31
# On military installation		24
# Off military installation		7
# Unidentified location		0
# Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation		31
# Victims in investigations initiated during FY23		30
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 30-SEP-2023		1
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 30-SEP-2023		29
# Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming		0
# Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement		1
# 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		1
# All Restricted Reports in Deployment Areas of Interest received in FY23 (one Victim per report)		44
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report* (report made this year and converted this year)		4
# Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of FY23		40
B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST FOR FY23	FY23 Totals	FY23 Totals for Service Member Victim Cases
Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report	31	30
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	11	11
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	2	1
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	3	3
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	9	9
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	4	4
# Relevant Data Not Available	2	2
Time of sexual assault	31	30
# Midnight to 6 am	9	8
# 6 am to 6 pm	12	12
# 6 pm to midnight	9	9
# Unknown	0	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	1	1
Day of sexual assault	31	30
# Sunday	5	5
# Monday	4	4
# Tuesday	5	5
# Wednesday	2	2
# Thursday	2	2
# Friday	5	4
# Saturday	6	6
# Relevant Data Not Available	2	2

Unrestricted Reports in Deployment Areas of Interest (continued)

C. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN DEPLOYMENT AREA OF INTEREST INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (VICTIM AND SUBJECT GENDER)	Male on Female	Male on Male	Female on Male	Female on Female	Unknown on Male	Unknown on Female	Multiple Mixed Gender Assault	Relevant Data Not Available	FY23 Totals		
	17	4	0	2	0	2	0	6	31		
# Service Member on Service Member	13	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	19		
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2		
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6		
FY23 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 FY23											
Penetrating Offenses											
Contact Offenses											
D. REPORTED SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN DEPLOYMENT AREA OF INTEREST INVOLVING SERVICE MEMBERS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (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	FY23 Totals
D1.	2	1	2	0	0	19	0	0	0	7	31
# Service Member on Service Member	0	1	2	0	0	14	0	0	0	2	19
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	7
D2.											
TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY23 Reports	2	1	2	0	0	18	0	0	0	7	30
# Service Member Victims: Female	2	1	2	0	0	14	0	0	0	7	26
# Service Member Victims: Male	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
# 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 IN DEPLOYMENT AREA OF INTEREST MADE IN FY23											
D3. Time of sexual assault	2	1	2	0	0	19	0	0	0	7	31
# Midnight to 6 am	1	0	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	8
# 6 am to 6 pm	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
# 6 pm to midnight	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
# 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	1	1
D4. Day of sexual assault	2	1	2	0	0	19	0	0	0	7	31
# Sunday	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	3
# Monday	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
# Tuesday	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5
# Wednesday	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
# Thursday	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
# Friday	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
# Saturday	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2

Unrestricted Reports in Deployment Areas of Interest (continued)

DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST LOCATION OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS BY TYPE OF OFFENSE											
FY23 DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST LOCATIONS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT. Note: The data in this section is drawn from raw, uninvestigated information about Unrestricted Reports received during FY23. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year.	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	FY23 Totals
<b>TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS</b>	2	1	2	0	0	10	0	0	0	7	31
Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central Democratic Republic Of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cote D'Ivoire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dibouti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kosovo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kyrgyz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Niger	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Somalia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Uae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL UNRESTRICTED REPORTS</b>	2	1	2	0	0	10	0	0	0	7	31

Unrestricted Reports in Deployment Areas of Interest (continued)

E. SUMMARY OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS WITH INVESTIGATIONS IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST		FY23 Totals
<b>E1. Subjects in Unrestricted Reports Made to Your Service with Investigation Initiated During FY23 in DEPLOYMENT Areas of Interest</b>		
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 FY23		27
# Investigations Completed as of FY23 End (group by MCIO #)		23
# Investigations Pending Completion as of FY23 End (group by MCIO #)		4
# Subjects in Investigations Initiated During FY23		25
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		20
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		19
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		1
# Non-Service Member Subjects in Service Investigations		2
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		2
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 Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian or Foreign Law Enforcement		0
# Other Service Member 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		1
<b>E2. Service Investigations Completed during FY23 in Deployment Areas of Interest</b>		
Note: The following data is drawn from DSAID and describes criminal investigations completed during the FY23. These investigations may have been initiated during the FY23 or any prior FY.		
# Total Investigations completed by Services during FY23 (Group by MCIO Case Number)		30
# Of these investigations with more than one Victim		1
# 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 FY23 involving a Victim supported by your Service		28
# Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by CID		0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		0
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by NCIS		0
# Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		23
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		22
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by AFOSI		1
# 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		1
# Victims in investigations completed during FY23, supported by your Service		31
# Service Member Victims in CID investigations		0
# Your Service Member Victims in CID investigations		0
# Other Service Member Victims in CID investigations		0
# Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations		0
# Your Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations		0
# Other Service Member Victims in NCIS investigations		0
# Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations		30
# Your Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations		30
# Other Service Member Victims in AFOSI investigations		0
# Non-Service Member Victims in completed Service Investigations, supported by your Service		1
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available		0

Unrestricted Reports in Deployment Areas of Interest (continued)

<b>E3. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by US Civilian and Foreign Agencies during FY23 in Deployment Areas of Interest</b> Note: This data is entered by your Service SARC for cases supported by your Service.	
<b># Total Investigations completed by US Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement during FY23 (Group by MCIO Case Number)</b>	<b>0</b>
# 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
<b># Subjects in investigations completed during FY23 involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement</b>	<b>0</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement	0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Unidentified Subjects in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b># Victims in investigations completed during FY23, supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations</b>	<b>0</b>
# Your Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement investigations	0
<b># Non-Service Member Victims in Civilian and Foreign Law Enforcement Investigations in a case supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E4. Subjects and Victims in Investigations Completed by Military Police/Security Forces/Master At Arms/Marine Corps CID (MPs) during FY23 (all organizations regardless of name are abbreviated below as MPs ) in Deployment Areas of Interest</b> 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.	
<b># Total Investigations completed by MPs during FY23 (Group by MCIO Case Number)</b>	<b>0</b>
# 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
<b># Subjects in MP investigations completed during FY23 involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs</b>	<b>0</b>
# Your Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
# Other Service Member Subjects investigated by MPs	0
<b># Non-Service Member Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Unidentified Subjects in MPs involving a Victim supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
# Subject Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b># Victims in MP investigations completed during FY23, supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Service Member Victims in MP investigations</b>	<b>0</b>
# Your Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
# Other Service Member Victims in MP investigations	0
<b># Non-Service Member Victims in MP Investigations, supported by your Service</b>	<b>0</b>
# Victim Relevant Data Not Available	0



Unrestricted Reports in Deployment Areas of Interest (continued)

Victims in Investigations Completed in FY23 in Deployment Areas of Interest	Victim Data From Investigations completed during FY23											
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses							
F. DEMOGRAPHICS ON VICTIMS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY23 IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)	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	FY23 Totals	
F1. Gender of Victims	2	1	3	0	0	22	0	0	0	3	31	
# Male	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	
# Female	2	1	3	0	0	18	0	0	0	3	27	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
F2. Age of Victims	2	1	3	0	0	22	0	0	0	3	31	
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 16-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 20-24	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	
# 25-34	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12	
# 35-49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
# 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	2	0	0	0	1	3	
F3. Victim Type	2	1	3	0	0	22	0	0	0	3	31	
# Service Member	2	1	3	0	0	21	0	0	0	3	30	
# 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	
F4. Grade of Service Member Victims	2	1	3	0	0	21	0	0	0	3	30	
# E1-E4	1	1	2	0	0	15	0	0	0	2	21	
# E5-E9	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	
# 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	
F5. Service of Service Member Victims	2	1	3	0	0	21	0	0	0	3	30	
# 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	2	1	3	0	0	21	0	0	0	3	30	
# 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	
F6. Status of Service Member Victims	2	1	3	0	0	21	0	0	0	3	30	
# Active Duty	2	1	3	0	0	19	0	0	0	3	28	
# 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	

Unrestricted Reports in Deployment Areas of Interest (continued)

G. DEMOGRAPHICS ON SUBJECTS IN INVESTIGATIONS COMPLETED IN FY23 DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST (Investigation Completed within the reporting period. These investigations may have been opened in current or prior Fiscal Years)	Subject Data From Investigations completed during FY23											FY23 Totals
	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses							
	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. Gender of Subjects	1	1	3	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	28	
# Male	0	1	3	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	25	
# Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
G2. Age of Subjects	1	1	3	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	28	
# 0-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 16-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# 20-24	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
# 25-34	0	0	1	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	12	
# 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	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# Relevant Data Not Available	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
G3. Subject Type	1	1	3	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	28	
# Service Member	0	1	3	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	24	
# 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	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
G4. Grade of Service Member Subjects	0	1	2	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	23	
# E1-E4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
# E5-E9	0	1	1	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	14	
# 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	1	2	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	23	
# 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	12	0	0	0	0	12	
# 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	1	2	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	23	
# Active Duty	0	0	2	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	14	
# 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 in Deployment Areas of Interest (continued)

H. FINAL DISPOSITIONS FOR SUBJECTS IN COMPLETED FY23 INVESTIGATIONS IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY23 Totals	H1. ASSOCIATED VICTIM DATA FOR COMPLETED FY23 INVESTIGATIONS IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST	FY23 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 FY23, 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 FY23 Note: These are Subjects from Tab1b, Cells B29, B59, B77.	32	# Victims in investigations completed in FY23	31
# Service Member Subjects in investigations opened and completed in FY23	17	# Service Member Victims in investigations opened and completed in FY23	23
# Total Subjects with allegations unfounded by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization	0	# Total Victims associated with MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0	# Service Member Victims involved in MCIO unfounded allegations	0
# Non-Service Member Subjects with allegations unfounded by MCIO	0	# Non-Service Member 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	4		
# Unknown Offenders	2	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Unknown Offender Reports	0
# US Civilians or Foreign National Subjects not subject to the UCMJ	2	# Service Member Victims in remaining Unknown Offender Reports	2
# Service Members Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0	# Service Member Victims in substantiated Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	0
# Subjects who died or deserted	0	# Service Member Victims in remaining Civilian/Foreign National Subject Reports	2
		# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports against a Service Member who is being Prosecuted by a Civilian or Foreign Authority	0
# Total Command Action Precluded or Declined for Sexual Assault	3	# Service Member Victims in substantiated reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects where Victim declined to participate in the military justice action	1	# Service Member Victims in remaining reports with a deceased or deserted Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects whose investigations had insufficient evidence to prosecute	1	# Service Member Victims who declined to participate in the military justice action	1
# Service Member Subjects whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0	# Service Member Victims in investigations having insufficient evidence to prosecute	1
# Service Member Subjects with allegations that were unfounded by Command	1	# Service Member Victims whose cases involved expired statute of limitations	0
# Service Member Subjects with Victims who died before completion of military justice action	0	# Service Member Victims whose allegations were unfounded by Command	1
		# Service Member Victims who died before completion of the military justice action	0
# Subjects disposition data not yet available	13	# Service Member Victims involved in reports with Subject disposition data not yet available	12
# Subjects for whom Command Action was completed as of 30-SEP-2023	12		
# FY23 Service Member Subjects where evidence supported Command Action	12	# FY23 Service Member Victims in cases where evidence supported Command Action	12
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred	1	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals against Subject	1
# Service Member Subjects: Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15 UCMJ)	3	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishments (Article 15) against Subject	4
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Administrative discharges against Subject	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions	2	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions against Subject	2
# Service Member Subjects: Courts-Martial charge preferred for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with Courts-Martial referrals for non-sexual assault offenses	0
# Service Member Subjects: Non-judicial punishment for non-sexual assault offense	4	# Service Member Victims involved with Nonjudicial punishment for non-sexual assault offenses	3
# Service Member Subjects: Administrative discharges for non-sexual assault offense	0	# Service Member Victims involved with administrative discharges for non-SA offense	0
# Service Member Subjects: Other adverse administrative actions for non-sexual assault offense	2	# Service Member Victims involved with Other administrative actions for non-SA offense	2

# Restricted Reports in Deployment Areas of Interest

AIR FORCE DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST (DAI) FY23 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
<b>A. FY23 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b># TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports</b>	<b>44</b>
# Service Member Victims making Restricted Reports	43
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
<b># Total Victims who reported and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY23*</b>	<b>4</b>
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23	3
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
<b># Total Victim reports remaining Restricted</b>	<b>40</b>
# Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	40
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b># Remaining Restricted Reports involving Service Members in the following categories</b>	<b>40</b>
# Service Member on Service Member	27
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	10
# Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	0
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>B. INCIDENT DETAILS IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b># Reported sexual assaults occurring</b>	<b>40</b>
# On military installation	27
# Off military installation	13
# Unidentified location	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report</b>	<b>40</b>
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	3
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	5
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	2
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	13
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	12
# Relevant Data Not Available	5
<b>Time of sexual assault incident</b>	<b>40</b>
# Midnight to 6 am	9
# 6 am to 6 pm	6
# 6 pm to midnight	24
# Unknown	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Day of sexual assault incident</b>	<b>40</b>
# Sunday	6
# Monday	5
# Tuesday	5
# Wednesday	4
# Thursday	5
# Friday	8
# Saturday	4
# Relevant Data Not Available	3
<b>C. RESTRICTED REPORTING VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b># Service Member Victims</b>	<b>40</b>
# Army Victims	1
# Navy Victims	1
# Marines Victims	0
# Air Force Victims	37
# Coast Guard Victims	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	1

Restricted Reports in Deployment Areas of Interest (continued)

D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY23 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST		FY23 Totals
<b>Gender of Victims</b>		<b>40</b>
# Male		10
# Female		30
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
<b>Age of Victims at the Time of Incident</b>		<b>40</b>
# 0-15		0
# 16-19		2
# 20-24		11
# 25-34		19
# 35-49		8
# 50-64		0
# 65 and older		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
<b>Grade of Service Member Victims</b>		<b>40</b>
# E1-E4		6
# E5-E9		24
# WO1-WO5		0
# O1-O3		6
# O4-O10		4
# Cadet/Midshipman		0
# Academy Prep School Student		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
<b>Status of Service Member Victims</b>		<b>40</b>
# Active Duty		37
# Reserve (Activated)		3
# National Guard (Activated - Title 10)		0
# Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student		0
# Academy Prep School Student		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
<b>Victim Type</b>		<b>40</b>
# Service Member		40
# 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
<b>E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>		<b>FY23 Totals</b>
# Service Member Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service		0
# Service Member Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18		0
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18		0
# Service Member Choosing Not to Specify		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
<b>F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY) IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>		<b>FY23 Totals</b>
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted		42
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted		64.95
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted		4
<b>G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE FY23 IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>		<b>FY23 Totals</b>
Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY23		1
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23		1
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23		0
# Relevant Data Not Available		0
<b>TOTAL # FY23 DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT</b>		<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b>TOTAL RESTRICTED ASSAULTS IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>		<b>40</b>
Afghanistan		1
Bahrain		1
Bulgaria		0
Congo, Democratic Republic Of		0
Côte D'Ivoire		0
Djibouti		0
Estonia		0
Iraq		2
Jordan		0
Kosovo		0
Kuwait		2
Latvia		1
Lebanon		0
Lithuania		0
Niger		2
Pakistan		0
Poland		4
Qatar		0
Romania		1
Saudi Arabia		2
Somalia		0
Syria		0
Turkey		8
Uae		1
Yemen		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 in Deployment Areas of Interest

AIR FORCE DAI FY23 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>	
<b>A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBERS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	108
# Medical	13
# Behavioral Health	19
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel (SVC)	18
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	16
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	21
# DoD Safe Helpline	16
# Other	5
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	5
# Medical	0
# Behavioral Health	1
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	3
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	1
# 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	0
<b>B. FY23 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)* AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS UNRESTRICTED REPORTS IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY23 TOTALS</b>
# Military Protective Orders issued during FY23	0
# Reported MPO Violations in FY23	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 Service Member Victims of sexual assault	0
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	7
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	0
<b>C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY23 TOTALS</b>
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	147
# Medical	21
# Behavioral Health	26
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	24
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	24
# Rape Crisis Center	
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	23
# DoD Safe Helpline	18
# Other	11
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	9
# Medical	0
# Behavioral Health	3
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	5
# Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	
# Other	1
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

Support Services in Deployment Areas of Interest (continued)

CIVILIAN DATA	
<b>D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (e.g., DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS, ETC) THAT DO NOT INVOLVE A SERVICE MEMBER IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b>D1. # Non-Service Members in the following categories:</b>	<b>1</b>
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	0
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
<b>D2. Gender of Non-Service Members</b>	<b>1</b>
# Male	0
# Female	1
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>D3. Age of Non-Service Members at the Time of Incident</b>	<b>1</b>
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
<b>D4. Non-Service Member Type</b>	<b>1</b>
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	1
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# US Civilian	0
# Foreign National	0
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>D5. # Support service referrals for Non Service Members in the following categories</b>	
<b># MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>2</b>
# Medical	0
# Behavioral Health	0
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	1
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	1
# Other	0
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>0</b>
# 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
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>E. FY23 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS IN DEPLOYMENT AREAS OF INTEREST</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b>E1. # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report</b>	<b>0</b>
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23	0
<b># Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted</b>	<b>0</b>
<b># Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories:</b>	<b>0</b>
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	0
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E2. Gender of Non-Service Member Victims</b>	<b>0</b>
# Male	0
# Female	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E3. Age of Non-Service Member Victims at the Time of Incident</b>	<b>0</b>
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	0
# 25-34	0
# 35-49	0
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E4. VICTIM Type</b>	<b>0</b>
# DoD Civilian	0
# DoD Contractor	0
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# Non-Service Member	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E5. # Support service referrals for Non Service Member Victims in the following categories</b>	
<b># MILITARY Resources</b>	<b>0</b>
# Medical	0
# Behavioral Health	0
# Legal/Special Victims' Counsel(SVC)	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Other	0
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>0</b>
# 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
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>	<b>0</b>



Instruction Report Case Synopsis																										
1	Aggravated Sexual Assault (3rd - 100)	100700 070700	Ar Force	0-0	Female	Ar Force	0-0	Male																		
										Subject is Victim in Foreign Country																
2	Unknown	100700 070700	Ar Force	0-1	Female	Ar Force	0-1	Male																		
										Non-Sexual Assault for sex assault offense										Arrest (3rd - 100)						
3	Arson Sexual Contact (3rd - 100)	100700 070700	Ar Force	0-4	Male	Ar Force	0-0	Male	No	No																
										Q1 (Quarantine)										Other Sexual Administration Abuse						
4	Arson Sexual Contact (3rd - 100)	100700 070700	Ar Force	0-0	Female	Ar Force	0-0	Male																		
										Q1 (Quarantine)										Other sexual administration abuse for sex assault offense						
5	Sexual Assault (3rd - 100)	100700 070700	Ar Force	0-0	Female	Ar Force	0-0	Male	No	No																
										Q1 (Quarantine)										Sexual Assault (3rd - 100)						
6	Arson Sexual Contact (3rd - 100)	100700 070700	Ar Force	0-4	Female	Ar Force	0-0	Male																		
										Q1 (Quarantine)										Other sexual administration abuse for sex assault offense						
7	Sexual Assault (3rd - 100)	None	Ar Force	0-0	Female	Ar Force	0-0	Male	No	No																
										Q1 (Quarantine)										Sexual Assault (3rd - 100)						
8	Sexual Assault (3rd - 100)	100700 070700	Ar Force	10 0000	Female	Ar Force	0-4	Male																		
										Q1 (Quarantine)										Sexual Assault (3rd - 100)						
9	Arson Sexual Contact (3rd - 100)	100700 070700	Ar Force	0-0	Female	Ar Force	0-0	Male																		
										Q1 (Quarantine)										Other sexual administration abuse for sex assault offense						
10	Sexual Assault (3rd - 100)	100700 070700	Ar Force	0-0	Female	Ar Force	0-0	Male	No	No	Unknown															
										Q1 (Quarantine)										Sexual Assault (3rd - 100)						
11	Arson Sexual Contact (3rd - 100)	100700 070700	Ar Force	0-0	Female	Ar Force	0-0	Male	No	No	No															
										Q1 (Quarantine)										No Sexual Abuse						
12	Sexual Assault (3rd - 100)	100700 070700	Ar Force	0-0	Female	Ar Force	0-0	Male	No	No																
										Q1 (Quarantine)										Sexual Assault (3rd - 100)						
13	Sexual Assault (3rd - 100)	100700 070700	Ar Force	0-0	Male	Ar Force	0-0	Female																		
										No Sexual Abuse										Unknown						
14	Rape (3rd - 100)	100700 070700	Ar Force	0-0	Female	Ar Force	0-0	Male																		
										Sexual Assault (3rd - 100)										Aggravated Sexual Assault (3rd - 100)						
15	Arson Sexual Contact (3rd - 100)	100700 070700	Ar Force	0-4	Female	Ar Force	0-0	Male	No	No																
										Q1 (Quarantine)										Other Sexual Administration Abuse						
16	Arson Sexual Contact (3rd - 100)	100700 070700	Ar Force	0-4	Female	Ar Force	0-0	Male	No	No																
										Q1 (Quarantine)										Other sexual administration abuse for sex assault offense						
17	Sexual Assault (3rd - 100)	100700 070700	Ar Force	0-0	Female	Ar Force	0-0	Male	No	No																
										Q1 (Quarantine)										Other sexual administration abuse for sex assault offense						
18	Arson Sexual Contact (3rd - 100)	100700 070700	Ar Force	0-4	Female	Ar Force	0-0	Male																		
										Q1 (Quarantine)										Other sexual administration abuse for sex assault offense						
19	Sexual Assault (3rd - 100)	None	Ar Force	0-0	Female	Ar Force	0-0	Male																		
										Sexual Assault (3rd - 100)										Sexual Assault (3rd - 100)						
20	Arson Sexual Contact (3rd - 100)	100700 070700	Ar Force	0-4	Female	Ar Force	0-0	Male																		
										Q1 (Quarantine)										Other Sexual Administration Abuse						
21	Arson Sexual Contact (3rd - 100)	100700 070700	Ar Force	0-4	Female	Ar Force	0-0	Male	No	No																
										Q1 (Quarantine)										Other sexual administration abuse for sex assault offense						
22	Sexual Assault (3rd - 100)	100700 070700	Ar Force	0-0	Female	Ar Force	0-0	Male	No	No																
										Q1 (Quarantine)										Other sexual administration abuse for sex assault offense						
23	Arson Sexual Contact (3rd - 100)	100700 070700	Ar Force	0-4	Female	Ar Force	0-0	Male																		
										Q1 (Quarantine)										Other sexual administration abuse for sex assault offense						
24	Sexual Assault (3rd - 100)	None	Ar Force	0-0	Female	Ar Force	0-0	Male																		
										Sexual Assault (3rd - 100)										Sexual Assault (3rd - 100)						
25	Arson Sexual Contact (3rd - 100)	100700 070700	Ar Force	0-4	Female	Ar Force	0-0	Male																		
										Q1 (Quarantine)										Other Sexual Administration Abuse						
26	Arson Sexual Contact (3rd - 100)	100700 070700	Ar Force	0-4	Female	Ar Force	0-0	Male	No	No																
										Q1 (Quarantine)										Other sexual administration abuse for sex assault offense						
27	Sexual Assault (3rd - 100)	100700 070700	Ar Force	0-0	Female	Ar Force	0-0	Male	No	No																
										Q1 (Quarantine)										Other sexual administration abuse for sex assault offense						
28	Arson Sexual Contact (3rd - 100)	100700 070700	Ar Force	0-4	Female	Ar Force	0-0	Male																		
										Q1 (Quarantine)										Other sexual administration abuse for sex assault offense						
29	Sexual Assault (3rd - 100)	None	Ar Force	0-0	Female	Ar Force	0-0	Male																		
										Sexual Assault (3rd - 100)										Sexual Assault (3rd - 100)						
30	Arson Sexual Contact (3rd - 100)	100700 070700	Ar Force	0-4	Female	Ar Force	0-0	Male																		
										Q1 (Quarantine)										Other Sexual Administration Abuse						
31	Arson Sexual Contact (3rd - 100)	100700 070700	Ar Force	0-4	Female	Ar Force	0-0	Male	No	No																
										Q1 (Quarantine)										Other sexual administration abuse for sex assault offense						
32	Sexual Assault (3rd - 100)	100700 070700	Ar Force	0-0	Female	Ar Force	0-0	Male	No	No																
										Q1 (Quarantine)										Other sexual administration abuse for sex assault offense						
33	Arson Sexual Contact (3rd - 100)	100700 070700	Ar Force	0-4	Female	Ar Force	0-0	Male																		
										Q1 (Quarantine)										Other sexual administration abuse for sex assault offense						
34	Sexual Assault (3rd - 100)	None	Ar Force	0-0	Female	Ar Force	0-0	Male																		
										Sexual Assault (3rd - 100)										Sexual Assault (3rd - 100)						
35	Arson Sexual Contact (3rd - 100)	100700 070700	Ar Force	0-4	Female	Ar Force	0-0	Male																		
										Q1 (Quarantine)										Other Sexual Administration Abuse						
36	Arson Sexual Contact (3rd - 100)	100700 070700	Ar Force	0-4	Female	Ar Force	0-0	Male	No	No																
										Q1 (Quarantine)										Other sexual administration abuse for sex assault offense						
37	Sexual Assault (3rd - 100)	100700 070700	Ar Force	0-0	Female	Ar Force	0-0	Male	No	No																
										Q1 (Quarantine)										Other sexual administration abuse for sex assault offense						
38	Arson Sexual Contact (3rd - 100)	100700 070700	Ar Force	0-4	Female	Ar Force	0-0	Male																		
										Q1 (Quarantine)										Other sexual administration abuse for sex assault offense						
39	Sexual Assault (3rd - 100)	None	Ar Force	0-0	Female	Ar Force	0-0	Male	No	No																
										Q1 (Quarantine)										Sexual Assault (3rd - 100)						
40	Arson Sexual Contact (3rd - 100)	100700 070700	Ar Force	0-4	Female	Ar Force	0-0	Male																		
										Q1 (Quarantine)										Other Sexual Administration Abuse						
41	Arson Sexual Contact (3rd - 100)	100700 070700	Ar Force	0-4	Female	Ar Force	0-0	Male	No	No																
										Q1 (Quarantine)										Other sexual administration abuse for sex assault offense						
42	Sexual Assault (3rd - 100)	100700 070700	Ar Force	0-0	Female	Ar Force	0-0	Male	No	No																
										Q1 (Quarantine)										Other sexual administration abuse for sex assault offense						
43	Arson Sexual Contact (3rd - 100)	100700 070700	Ar Force	0-4	Female	Ar Force	0-0	Male																		
										Q1 (Quarantine)										Other sexual administration abuse for sex assault offense						
44	Sexual Assault (3rd - 100)	None	Ar Force	0-0	Female	Ar Force	0-0	Male																		
										Sexual Assault (3rd - 100)										Sexual Assault (3rd - 100)						
45	Arson Sexual Contact (3rd - 100)	100700 070700	Ar Force	0-4	Female	Ar Force	0-0	Male																		
										Q1 (Quarantine)										Other Sexual Administration Abuse						
46	Arson Sexual Contact (3rd - 100)	100700 070700	Ar Force	0-4	Female	Ar Force	0-0	Male	No	No																
										Q1 (Quarantine)										Other sexual administration abuse for sex assault offense						
47	Sexual Assault (3rd - 100)	100700 070700	Ar Force	0-0	Female	Ar Force	0-0	Male	No	No																
										Q1 (Quarantine)										Other sexual administration abuse for sex assault offense						
48	Arson Sexual Contact (3rd - 100)	100700 070700	Ar Force	0-4	Female	Ar Force	0-0	Male																		
										Q1 (Quarantine)										Other sexual administration abuse for sex assault offense						
49	Sexual Assault (3rd - 100)	None	Ar Force	0-0	Female	Ar Force	0-0	Male																		
										Sexual Assault (3rd - 100)										Sexual Assault (3rd - 100)						
50	Arson Sexual Contact (3rd - 100)	100700 070700	Ar Force	0-4	Female	Ar Force	0-0	Male																		
										Q1 (Quarantine)										Other Sexual Administration Abuse						
51	Arson Sexual Contact (3rd - 100)	100700 070700	Ar Force	0-4	Female	Ar Force	0-0	Male	No	No																
										Q1 (Quarantine)										Other sexual administration abuse for sex assault offense						
52	Sexual Assault (3rd - 100)	100700 070700	Ar Force	0-0	Female	Ar Force	0-0	Male	No	No																
										Q1 (Quarantine)										Other sexual administration abuse for sex assault offense						
53	Arson Sexual Contact (3rd - 100)	100700 070700	Ar Force	0-4	Female	Ar Force	0-0	Male																		
										Q1 (Quarantine)										Other sexual administration abuse for sex assault offense						
54	Sexual Assault (3rd - 100)	None	Ar Force	0-0	Female	Ar Force	0-0	Male																		
										Sexual Assault (3rd - 100)										Sexual Assault (3rd - 100)						
55	Arson Sexual Contact (3rd - 100)	100700 070700	Ar Force	0-4	Female	Ar Force	0-0	Male																		
										Q1 (Quarantine)										Other Sexual Administration Abuse						
56	Arson Sexual Contact (3rd - 100)	100700 070700	Ar Force	0-4	Female	Ar Force	0-0	Male	No	No																
										Q1 (Quarantine)										Other sexual administration abuse for sex assault offense						
57	Sexual Assault (3rd - 100)	100700 070700	Ar Force	0-0	Female	Ar Force	0-0	Male	No	No																
										Q1 (Quarantine)										Other sexual administration abuse for sex assault offense						
58	Arson Sexual Contact (3rd - 100)	100700 070700	Ar Force	0-4	Female	Ar Force	0-0	Male																		
										Q1 (Quarantine)										Other sexual administration abuse for sex assault offense						
59	Sexual Assault (3rd - 100)	None	Ar Force	0-0	Female	Ar Force	0-0	Male																		
										Sexual Assault (3rd - 100)										Sexual Assault (3rd - 100)						
60	Arson Sexual Contact (3rd - 100)	100700 070700	Ar Force	0-4	Female	Ar Force	0-0	Male																		
										Q1 (Quarantine)										Other Sexual Administration Abuse						
61	Arson Sexual Contact (3rd - 100)	100700 070700	Ar Force	0-4	Female	Ar Force	0-0	Male	No	No																

[illegible]

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[illegible]

[illegible]

No.	Program Responsible for Investigating Retaliation Allegation(s)	Nature of Allegations Investigated for the Reporter of Retaliation	UCMJ Criminal Act for a Retaliatory Purpose in Connection with an Alleged Sex-Related Offense	Reporter Type	Reporter Affiliation	Reporter Pay Grade	Reporter Gender	Retaliator Type	Retaliator Affiliation	Retaliator Pay Grade	Retaliator Gender	CMG or Command Action Regarding Alleged Retaliation Case	Findings of the Retaliation Investigation	Were the Results Provided to the Reporter?	Court Case or Article 15 Outcome	Narrative/Case Synopsis Notes
1	Air Force IG	Reprisal Actions	N/A	Military	Air Force	E-3	Female	Military	Air Force	E-8	Male	Information referred to Command, Information referred to IG	Allegations unsubstantiated based on administrative investigations	Yes	N/A	Due to medical restrictions, Complainant was unable to perform her typical duties. She was placed in a unit with other members who were unable to perform their typical duties and was assigned other duties, as were the other Airmen. Complainant was often absent, unaccountable, and out of uniform during the duty day, leading to command to exercise greater oversight over Complainant. Complainant's allegations that she was being punished were false, as was her allegation that the unit she was placed in was primarily comprised of Airmen facing discipline (only 17% of the members were in the unit due to disciplinary reasons; the majority were in the unit for medical reasons).





## Enclosure 4: National Guard Bureau





## NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

1636 DEFENSE PENTAGON  
WASHINGTON DC 20301-1636

**MAR 07 2024**

### MEMORANDUM FOR UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR PERSONNEL AND READINESS

SUBJECT: National Guard Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program Fiscal Year 2023  
Review

The National Guard Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program review is attached for inclusion in the Department of Defense Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military.

This review details the integrative efforts employed to achieve the strategic and operational initiatives of the National Guard's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program. While there remains significant work to do, NGB is proud of the work done in Fiscal Year 2023 to realize the first decrease of sexual assaults in the last 13 years.

Fiscal Year 2023 highlights include:

- Implemented the two-week National Guard Joint Initial Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Course for newly hired full-time personnel.
- Established a Training Operational Planning Team to develop comprehensive training focused on investigator development.
- Conducted bi-monthly Special Victims' Counsel Program leadership meetings targeted to improve communication on policy and program updates.
- Expanded the Staff Assessment and Assistance Visit process and employed National Guard Bureau assessment teams to execute 18 visits in Fiscal Year 2023.
- Included Integrated Primary Prevention Workforce funding requests through the Fiscal Year 2026 to 2030 Program Objective Memorandum cycle.

Point of contact for this action is Major General Wendy B. Wenke, National Guard Bureau Manpower and Personnel Directorate, at (703) 604-9540.



Daniel R. Hokanson  
General, U.S. Army  
Chief, National Guard Bureau

Attachment:  
As stated



## **Fiscal Year 2023 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military Executive Summary: National Guard Bureau**

The Chief of the National Guard Bureau (CNGB) is committed to combatting sexual assault and harassment in line with one of his top priorities, “People.” The strength of our organization is only as strong as the commitment we all have to each member of our community. This community is comprised of our Service members and their family members, our civilian and contract employees, our partners within each of the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia (hereinafter referred to as the “States”), and the Services and organizations within the Department of Defense. Our National Guard Service members recognize this battle against sexual violence requires a coordinated effort. The CNGB, The Adjutants General, and the Commanding General of the District of Columbia (hereinafter referred to as “TAGs”), and their staffs are undeterred from their commitment to remove the elements of sexual assault, sexual harassment, domestic abuse, retaliatory behaviors, and other harmful actions from our military force. The Vice Chief of National Guard Bureau continues to lead a General Officer Steering Committee to address the Independent Review Commission (IRC) of Sexual Assault in the Military and the implementation guidelines for Secretary of Defense approved recommendations. The NGB and the National Guard of the States made significant advancements in the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program and ultimately in the National Guard’s ability to maintain readiness to be “Always Ready, Always There.”

The Fiscal Year 2023 (FY23) summary of sexual assaults occurring within the National Guard shows a positive trend with a decrease of 49 reports from Fiscal Year 2022 (FY22). Of the 833 sexual assaults reported in FY23, 300 sexual assaults occurred in FY23 while the remaining 533 incidents occurred in prior years.

This report highlights NGB FY23 strategic and operational initiatives at the NGB and State level. The accomplishments highlighted in this report include continuing to complete and implement Sexual Assault Prevention Task Force and IRC approved recommendations, staffing the Integrated Primary Prevention Program, increased communication, and collaboration with our partners, including community organizations, elements within the Department of Defense, and the other Government agencies such as the Department of Veterans Affairs.

### **Goal 1 – Prevention**

The National Guard continues to implement the approved National Guard Sexual Assault Prevention Task Force and approved IRC recommendations based on the plan of action and milestones developed in FY22.

- Approved IRC Recommendations completed:
  - Approved Recommendation 4.3.a: Implement the “No Wrong Door Approach to Sexual Harassment, Sexual Assault and Domestic Abuse Across the Military Services.”

- Cross-cutting Recommendation 1: DoD Should Immediately Make Sexual Harassment Victims Eligible for SAPR Services and Undertake a Review of All Policies and Structures Tasked with Addressing Elements of the Military's Sexual Harassment Response.
- Approved IRC Recommendations pending final review and publication:
  - Approved IRC Recommendation 3.8: Publish the Nature and Result of All Disciplinary Actions Related to Sexual Misconduct and Disseminate to Troops.

## **Goal 2 – Victim Assistance and Advocacy**

- Developed the National Guard Fiscal Year 2024 (FY24) Joint Annual SAPR Training, “In the Boots of a Survivor,” in support of a Sexual Assault Prevention Task Force Recommendation which uses an interactive, scenario-based, small group discussion approach to operationalize the fight against sexual assault.
- Hosted the Annual Refresher Training for 218 full-time Lead Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs), Brigade and Wing SARCs, and SAPR Victim Advocates (VAs)
- Implemented five 2-week National Guard Joint Initial SAPR Courses for 149 newly hired full-time SAPR personnel.
- Developed the Air National Guard (ANG) Wing SAPR Volunteer Victim Advocate 40 Hour Course to train collateral duty Wing SAPR Volunteer Victim Advocates.
- Monitored and tracked world-wide and Southwest Border deployments to help ensure deploying SARCs received required screenings and training to achieve certification.
- Developed three Training Support Packages to support the approved IRC recommendations of Safe to Report, Limited SAPR Services for Sexual Harassment Complainants, and No Wrong Door policy.
- Hosted monthly Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID) virtual trainings and emailed Senior Leader-reviewed data to the States to support SAPR data integrity.

## **Goal 3 – Investigation**

- Added a legal advisor to each NGB Office of Complex Investigation (NGB-OCI) team for investigator support.
- Began revising the NGB-OCI Report of Investigation Reconsideration policy to provide clarity in standards of review with the goal of developing a fully informed

report, within the scope of the investigation and reconsideration policy, which is supported by the evidence.

- Established a Training Operational Planning Team to develop a comprehensive training program that focuses on the continuum of investigator development, beginning at the novice level and ending with a highly proficient investigator.
- Began developing a case management database that allows information sharing and data consistency across the NGB SAPR enterprise.

#### **Goal 4 – Accountability**

- The National Guard Special Victims' Counsel (NG-SVC) Program conducted bi-monthly leadership meetings with targeted discussions regarding policy or program updates.
- The NG-SVC Program continues to work with the Client Information System developers to implement National Guard specific changes into the system.

#### **Goal 5 – Assessment**

- Continued to provide the States with quarterly Health of the Force Scorecards detailing key programmatic metrics.
- Expanded the Staff Assessment and Assistance Visit (SAAV) process and employed NGB SAPR assessment teams to execute 18 visits in FY23.
- Coordinated with all 90 ANG Wings to complete their annual SAPR By-Law inspections and served as the Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP) certified SAPR subject matter expert in 70 ANG By-Law Inspections.
- Conducted 42 Continual Evaluations and four Unit Effectiveness Inspections at the Wings during FY23.

#### **Goal 6: Core Functions (Communication and Policy)**

- Included Integrated Primary Prevention Workforce funding requests through the Fiscal Year 2026 to 2030 Program Objective Memorandum cycle.
- Established a bi-weekly call schedule with State Human Resource Officers to review vacancies, job postings, and current hiring status of integrated prevention workforce.

**1. Goal 1—Prevention: “institutionalize evidenced-based, informed prevention practice and policies across the Department so that all Military Service members are treated with dignity and respect, and have the knowledge, tools, and support needed to prevent sexual assaults.”**

**1.1 Strategic Summary:** Summarize your efforts to achieve the Prevention goal. In this strategic summary, include significant updates and/or force-wide changes and/or initiatives begun or completed by your Military Service/NGB in FY 2023. As applicable, include significant updates to regulations, policies, procedures, and/or processes; training and credentialing of prevention professionals (e.g., continuing education and professional development), how the effectiveness of prevention training is being evaluated (e.g., monitoring outputs/outcomes); prevention resource capabilities and/or shortfalls; and ongoing prevention collaboration efforts, capabilities, and activities. There is no need to repeat prior Annual Report submissions or address each of the examples above if these processes have remained largely the same as in previous years or when addressed in your responses to questions 1.2 through 1.4 below. **(Prevention Plan of Action 2.0 (May 27, 2022) / Secretary of Defense (SecDef) Memorandum, “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault in the Military,” (September 1, 2022) / Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (OUSD(P&R)) Memorandum, “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault in the Military,” (April 26, 2023) / OUSD(P&R) Memorandum, “Execution of the Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention Plan of Action,” (April 26, 2019) / 2019-2023 DoD Prevention Plan of Action (April 2019) / SecDef Memorandum, “Immediate Actions to Counter Sexual Assault and Harassment and the Establishment of a 90-Day Independent Review Commission on Sexual Assault in the Military,” (February 26, 2021) / OUSD(P&R) Memorandum, “Implementation of Immediate Actions to Counter Sexual Assault and Harassment in the Military,” (March 22, 2021) / SecDef Memorandum, “Department of Defense Actions and Implementation Guidance to Address Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment in the Military,” (July 2, 2021) / SecDef Memorandum, “Commencing DoD Actions and Implementation to Address Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment in the Military: Independent Review Commission Recommendation-Implementation Roadmap,” (September 22, 2021))**

The NGB Manpower and Personnel Directorate (NGB-J1) has oversight of the NGB Integrated Primary Prevention Workforce, Warrior Resilience and Fitness Division, Integrated Primary Prevention Branch. The National Guard made great strides in Integrated Primary Prevention Workforce hiring at the Strategic (NGB), Operational (Joint Force Headquarters), and Tactical (Brigade and Wing) levels. NGB developed implementation guidance and participated in hiring fairs to support recruiting and hiring actions.

During FY23 NGB focused on building the prevention infrastructure, the first essential piece in implementing primary prevention across the National Guard. As of September 30, 2023, NGB has hired 296 Integrated Primary Prevention Workforce members.

On October 12, 2022, NGB published an “Integrated Primary Prevention Strategy/Framework” to provide direction on the National Guard integrated prevention system designed to increase readiness of all Soldiers, Airmen, Civilians, and their Families. National Guard IRC Implementation Guidance, Change 1 was published January 18, 2023, to support the States in hiring their prevention workforce, using the updated position descriptions and revised funding codes.

NGB held three Integrated Primary Prevention Workforce training events which included presenters from the Office of Secretary Defense and experts in prevention research. The first event was a virtual symposium in November 2022 (190 attendees) from across the NG and other Services. The subsequent events were two in-person Integrated Primary Prevention symposiums in March 2023 (250 attendees) and August 2023 (more than 300 attendees). The November 2022 virtual symposium focused on requirements to establish a sound Integrated Primary Prevention infrastructure. The March 2023 symposium emphasized the need for collaboration and processes for integration to effectively meet Service member needs. The August 2023 NG Prevention System symposium included Integrated Primary Prevention Workforce and program specialists from resilience, suicide prevention, and drug demand reduction to foster collaboration across functional areas.

NGB hosts monthly “deep dives” for all NG Integrated Primary Prevention Personnel to support the workforce as they build an integrated prevention system. The intent is to increase knowledge, but also to maintain a connection with the field to ensure the workforce is fully supported.

Two hundred and seven members of the NG prevention team completed the 80-hour SPARX Primary Prevention of Violence training and 163 were credentialed as of 30 September 2023.

The National Guard will evaluate the effectiveness of prevention training by requiring each State to submit a Comprehensive Integrated Prevention Plan. This plan will identify multiple prevention activities, including recommended Integrated Primary Prevention training across the State enterprise. Each Comprehensive Integrated Prevention Plan will establish a continuous evaluation plan which will be used to evaluate Integrated Primary Prevention training.

NGB engaged in an ongoing study with the Institute of Defense Analysis to select and evaluate innovative State prevention activities. These assessments typically employ a pre-and post-design using existing evidence-based measures and process assessments. Many state initiatives evaluated by the Institute of Defense Analysis provide outcome data which can be used to inform the development of future prevention training at the strategic (NGB) level.

### **Prevention resource capabilities and/or shortfalls.**

The National Guard is challenged by limited training days available for its traditional, part-time members. Integrated Primary Prevention personnel must identify available opportunities to implement the prevention activities. The National Guard is resourced to hire 481 Integrated Primary Prevention personnel in FY24.

**Ongoing prevention collaboration efforts, capabilities, and activities.** NGB currently has Memorandums of Understanding in place with 6 nation-wide civilian organizations supporting prevention activities. State Integrated Primary Prevention Workforce are working to identify civilian partners that support the Integrated Prevention System and determine additional Memorandums of Understanding that may be needed. NGB has existing working relationships with research organizations across the Department of Defense, including Uniformed Services University and Army Medical Research Development Command.

Ongoing activities include establishing prevention infrastructure, collaboration and building relationships, Force Wide Climate Assessment, needs assessment development, and identification of top risk and protective factors. NGB developed the Integrated Primary Prevention Tool, a suite of analytics tools hosted on the DoD's advanced analytics cloud platform, ADVANA, to serve as a resource for NGB policy development and prevention efforts. It contains the Risk Scorecard, Enterprise Tool, as well as the following legacy dashboards: the Community Health and Readiness dashboard, the Substance Abuse and Prevention dashboard, and the Suicide Event and Risk dashboard.

The IPP Tool, produces a Risk Scorecard which provides a comparative analysis of risk and protective factors at the State and unit level for the four domains of violence outlined in DoDI 6400.09 (self-directed harm, sexual assault, domestic abuse, and harassment). The Risk Scorecard identifies evidence-based risk and protective factors for each form of violence and provides supplemental resources to prioritize prevention efforts. The Enterprise Tool provides risk and protective factors at the national and regional level, in addition to data available in the Risk Scorecard for each State. It also provides longitudinal risk exposure scores over time.

### **1.2 Efforts to Address Approved Independent Review Commission (IRC)**

**Recommendations:** Briefly highlight major actions completed or underway in FY 2023 to address the approved IRC recommendations in Line of Effort 2: Prevention and Line of Effort 3: Climate and Culture (e.g., actions to establish the primary prevention workforce and enhanced climate assessment process). There is no requirement for your Military Service/NGB to discuss all approved IRC actions under this section, as DoD SAPRO will include a high-level status summary with the Annual Report. Note: Please don't provide any pre-decisional or unfunded activities in your response. (See the requirements listed in question 1.1)



**Line of Effort 2: Prevention.**

NGB engaged in three mutually supporting efforts to achieve a fully Integrated Primary Prevention System. These efforts include establishing a prevention system infrastructure, developing a program focused on prevention training, and conducting a continuous program evaluation.

**Line of Effort 3: Climate and Culture. (for example, actions to establish the primary prevention workforce and enhanced climate assessment process).**

NGB closely monitored and continues to monitor Integrated Primary Prevention Workforce hiring, training, and credentialing to establish a fully trained primary prevention workforce. NGB is engaging in efforts to properly resource States and identify opportunities to train leaders to enhance climate assessment processes.

**1.3 Leader Responsibilities: How is your Military Service/NGB training leaders (e.g., through Professional Military Education and/or leader development opportunities) on their responsibilities and competencies under DoDI 6400.11, “DoD Integrated Primary Prevention Policy for Prevention Workforce and Leaders,” and partnering with prevention professionals to overcome barriers to readiness and enhance protective factors in their units? (DoDI 6400.11, “Department of Defense (DoD) Integrated Primary Prevention Policy for Prevention Workforce and Leaders,” (December 20, 2022))**

Professional Military Education is developed by the Army and the Air Force for use by National Guard leaders. To address National Guard equities based on its unique structure, NGB develops supplemental training to augment the Service-specific Professional Military Education to inform National Guard leaders about their role in prevention within the National Guard environment.

**1.4 Future Plans: Identify any major leadership-approved initiatives your Military Service/NGB is undertaking in support of prevention. Identify key considerations or obstacles that are currently affecting the implementation of prevention initiatives.**

NGB is approved to host Integrated Primary Prevention Symposiums in the future. These symposiums will include participants across the Department of Defense and will provide comprehensive prevention training for the National Guard Integrated Primary Prevention Workforce.

**2. Goal 2—Victim Assistance & Advocacy: “deliver consistent and effective advocacy and care for all military Service members or their adult dependents, such that it empowers them to report assaults, promotes recovery, facilitates dignified and respectful treatment, and restores military readiness.”**



**2.1 Strategic Summary:** Summarize your efforts to achieve the Victim Assistance & Advocacy goal. In this strategic summary, include significant updates and/or force-wide changes and/or initiatives begun or completed by your Military Service/NGB in FY 2023. As applicable, include significant updates to regulations, policies, procedures; SARC and SAPR VA training and how training effectiveness is evaluated; Case Management Group (both monthly and quarterly) and High-Risk Response Team training for personnel who attend these meetings; manpower and resource capabilities and/or shortfalls; SAPR personnel certification and training; resources/products to support victims, retaliation reporters, and responders (e.g., medical and mental health services, local civilian service agencies, and the Safe Helpline); and SAPR training improvements for Service members. There is no need to repeat prior Annual Report submissions or address each of the examples above if these processes have remained largely the same as in previous years or when addressed in your responses to questions 2.2 through 2.15 below. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan, 2017-2021 (December 1, 2016), Goal 2 – Victim Assistance & Advocacy, p. 7 / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, “Sexual Assault Prevention and Response: Program Procedures,” (September 6, 2022) / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 2, “Sexual Assault Prevention and Response: Education and Training,” (April 9, 2021)) / National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for FY2011, Section 1631 / SecDef Memorandum, “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault in the Military,” (September 1, 2022)

Victim assistance and advocacy for National Guard victims of sexual assault and retaliation based on a report of sexual assault remained a top priority for the National Guard during FY23. NGB focused on supporting the States and SAPR professionals by restructuring elements of the NGB SAPR program, updating policy and procedures, improving management of full-time personnel information, and developing and providing training for the SAPR professionals in the States.

The structural organization of the NGB-J1 SAPR Division Victim Assistance and Advocacy Branch continued to evolve during FY23 to provide the best support possible to the SAPR professionals in the States. The most significant changes in FY23 included:

- Transitioning the Service-specific, field-facing Regional Program Managers who provide support to SAPR personnel within their assigned region to Joint Service subject matter experts. This decision to broaden the knowledge base of each Regional Program Manager to be able to address both Army and Air Force specific questions enhanced the response rate of getting vital program information to the SAPR personnel in the States.
- Reorganizing the States into eight regions as opposed to four regions. This transition will result in an increase of Regional Program Managers to eight and new Position Descriptions.

The NGB-J1 SAPR Division, Victim Assistance and Advocacy Branch continues to support SAPR personnel in States using Monthly teleconferences, Questions and

Collaborations teleconferences, and ad hoc teleconferences to discuss new information, policies, and procedures. The benefits derived include:

- Increased case visibility, streamlined case tracking, and case validation using weekly case reports from Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database.
- Increased visibility of sexual harassment complainants and increased visibility of SAPR personnel workload through monthly reporting.
- Increased visibility of collateral misconduct issues in cases as a result of the Safe to Report guidance and coordination.

Victim Assistance and Advocacy Branch staff also provide Staff Assessment and Assistance Visit follow-ups to Maryland and Washington for increased program continuity and to provide in person support. They also visited the Southwest Border mission for increased visibility and operation coordination. To enhance the relationship between the States and the NGB SAPR Program, NGB hosted visits from 16 States to discuss their SAPR programs: Arizona, California, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Maryland, Montana, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, Oregon, Rhode Island, Utah, Virginia, and Washington.

### **Policy and Procedural Updates**

As directed by the Office of the Secretary of Defense, NGB continues to establish new policy, procedures, and guidance based on requirements from the approved IRC recommendations. The NGB-J1 SAPR Division reviewed existing policy, procedures, and guidance to identify any updates and revisions applicable to National Guard Service members in a non-Federalized status United States Code (U.S.C.) Title 32 and State Active Duty).

#### New CNGB Issuances and memorandums signed and published during FY23:

CNGB Memorandum, April 25, 2023, *“Direct Reporting Structure and Operational Supervision of National Guard Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Personnel.”*

- Intent: Remove SARCs and SAPR VAs from the command reporting structure.

CNGB Memorandum, 24 February 2023, *“Use of Section 540K Declination Letter for Sexual Assault Victims with Third Party or Command-Initiated Investigations.”*

- Intent: To offer an opportunity for a sexual assault victim third party or command directed investigation to decline participation in the law enforcement agency investigation.

CNGB Directive-Type Memorandum 1300, December 6, 2022, *“Safe-to-Report Policy for National Guard Service Member Victims of Sexual Assault.”*

- Intent: Requires Commanders to assess alleged collateral misconduct against aggravating and mitigating circumstances of sexual assault cases. This action is required regardless of who received the report of alleged sexual assault from the victim, or which authorities, military or civilian, are conducting the investigation, prosecution, or other disciplinary action.

CNGB Directive-Type Memorandum 1300.01, November 29, 2022, *“Limited Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Services for Sexual Harassment Complainants.”*

- Intent: SARCs and SAPR VAs will provide limited SAPR services to non-Federalized NG Service members who file a formal or informal sexual harassment complaint, or who believe they were subjected to sexual harassment.

CNGB Directive Type Memorandum 1300.02. October 17, 2022, *“National Guard Use of Department of Defense DD Form 3114 “Uniform Command Disposition Report” for Reporting Sexual Assault Information.”*

- Intent: Provides policy and procedures for using Department of Defense (DoD), DD Form 3114, “Department of Defense Uniform Command Disposition Report,” to submit relevant sexual assault case information.

CNGB Directive Type Memorandum 1300.03, November 29, 2022, *“No Wrong Door and Warm Handoff Policy for National Guard Service Member Victims of Sexual Assault.”*

- Intent: Provides policy that individuals who seek information about SAPR services from any NG organization or NG entity will receive full assistance as practical, and never be denied or inappropriately delayed in receiving care and support.

NGB Form 912, December 2022, *“Section 540K Declination Letter”*

- Intent: This letter provides a victim of sexual assault with the opportunity to determine her or his desired level or declination of participation in an investigation initiated following a third-party report or by command after the victim disclosed the sexual assault to a supervisor, not knowing she or he would contact law enforcement.

CNGB Manual 1300.01A, November 1, 2022, *“Department of Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program and Systems Access Requirements”*

- Intent: Provides procedural guidance for SAPR personnel to obtain and maintain D-SAACP certification, and to access to required SAPR program victim support and reporting systems.

CNGB Manual 1300.02A, January 19, 2023, “*National Guard Sexual Assault Incident Notification and Reporting Requirements.*”

- Intent: Provides procedural guidance to complete a 24-Hour notification, an 8-Day Incident Report, and a Commander’s Critical Information Requirement report as required for Unrestricted Reports, Restricted Reports, and Independent Investigations of sexual assault involving non-Federalized National Guard Service members, eligible civilians, and adult dependents.

CNGB Manual 1300.04A, November 18, 2022, “*National Guard Expedited Transfer Program for Unrestricted Reports of Sexual Assault.*”

- Intent: Provides procedural guidance to process a temporary or permanent Expedited Transfer requested by an eligible National Guard Service member who filed an official Unrestricted Report of sexual assault, or on behalf of their eligible adult dependent who filed an official of sexual assault.

### **National Guard SAPR Training**

NGB-J1 SAPR Training Branch continued to monitor the publication or release of new policies, procedures, and guidelines emanating from Department of Defense to ensure NGB-J1 SAPR training provided the current information to National Guard SAPR personnel. Updates to the Joint Initial SAPR Course are critical to ensure all newly employed full-time SARCs and SAPR VAs receive the required training to meet the Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program requirements. The Joint Initial SAPR Course contains the core competencies required by the Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office and includes National Guard specific policy, procedures, and information focused on increasing cross-Service response and maximizing limited State resources for improved victim care and outreach.

During FY23, NGB-J1 SAPR Division successfully hosted one virtual Joint Initial SAPR Course and four in-person courses for a total of 149 SAPR personnel. The course included Daily Feedback Surveys to identify areas of improvement to the course and pre- and post-tests to measure knowledge gains. Based on adult learning strategies, the course structure included small group discussion, hands-on learning activities, and presenting opportunities for the learners to draw from their own experiences. Title 32 U.S.C. ARNG personnel selected as SARCs and SAPR VAs will continue to enroll in their Service-specific Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention courses to meet the designation of the skill identifier and the requirements for deployment.

NGB-J1 SAPR Division also hosted the FY23 SAPR Annual Refresher Training for over 200 full-time SARCs and SAPR VAs. This three-day event provided policy and procedural updates, presentations by subject matter experts, and opportunities to network with other SAPR personnel from across the States and to earn continuing education units. NGB partnered with the Department of Justice Office on Victims of Crime Training and Technical Assistance Center to host a nationally recognized subject

matter expert in the neurobiology of trauma. The participants of the refresher training used daily electronic feedback forms to assess the effectiveness of the training and to gather ways to enhance the training in future years.

The NGB-J1 SAPR Division Training Branch engaged in developing curriculum to meet new requirements and to meet recommendations by the Sexual Assault Prevention Task Force. These initiatives include:

- **ANG-specific Volunteer Victim Advocate Curriculum.** Developed the Air National Guard (ANG) Wing SAPR Volunteer Victim Advocate 40-Hour Course and gained National Organization for Victim Assistance approval to use the course to train collateral duty Wing SAPR Volunteer Victim Advocates.
- **New Policy Training.** Developed three Training Support Packages to support the implementation of the following policies: “No Wrong Door and Warm Handoff Policy” (CNGB DTM 1300.03), “Safe-to-Report Policy” (CNGB DTM 1300.00), and “Limited SAPR Services for Sexual Harassment Complainants Policy” (CNGB DTM 1300.01). Information regarding these important new policies was integrated into the National Guard Joint Initial SAPR Course.
- **National Guard FY24 Joint Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Training.** In support of “Sexual Assault Prevention Task Force Recommendation #4, ‘Modify Delivery Method of Annual Sexual Assault Prevention and Response and Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention training,’” NGB SAPR Training Branch engaged in a collaborative effort to develop the National Guard FY24 Joint Annual SAPR Training, “In the Boots of a Survivor.” This training uses an interactive, scenario-based, small group discussion approach to operationalize the fight against sexual assault.
- **Implemented the National Guard Joint Initial SAPR Course.** The training staff conducted five 2-week National Guard Joint Initial SAPR Courses for 149 newly hired, full-time SAPR personnel.
- Monitored and tracked National Guard Title 10 U.S.C. world-wide and Southwest Border deployments to help ensure deploying SARCs received required screenings and training to achieve certification.
- Continued to support SAPR data integrity by hosting monthly virtual trainings for DSAID related topics, including basic and advanced skills.

The NGB-J1 SAPR Division Victim Assistance and Advocacy Branch along with the Training Branch continued to support the following SAPR training:

- **Pre-Command SAPR Training.** Addressed three ARNG Brigade and Battalion Pre-Command Course offerings to provide future Commanders with an overview of their roles and responsibilities and command team response to a sexual

assault. The training also included an overview of the NGB-J1 SAPR Division, a discussion on the use of SAPR data and trends, command prevention efforts, and program assessment. NGB-J1 SAPR Division also provided a discussion on planning SAPR deployment training to include an explanation of the timeline and requirements to get their SARCs and SAPR VAs suitability screened and trained.

- **Commanders Development Course SAPR Training.** Presented SAPR Program information at three ANG Commanders Development Courses, which includes Squadron and Group Commanders.
- **Quarterly Chief Master Sergeant Orientation Course SAPR Training.** Informed the future leaders of the ANG Noncommissioned Officers Corps about the latest sexual assault prevention techniques and how to implement them among the units. The training was scenario based and facilitated by members from NGB-J1 SAPR Division, Suicide Prevention, Equal Opportunity, and Behavioral Health.
- **NGB United Newcomers Orientation Course SAPR Training.** Informed attendees at the NGB Joint Action Officer Course in the Herbert R. Temple Jr. Army National Guard Readiness Center on the NG SAPR Program.
- **DSOID Webinar Training.** Hosted monthly virtual trainings for DSOID related topics, including basic and advanced skills to support SAPR data integrity.

**2.2 Professionalizing and Strengthening the Sexual Assault Response Workforce: Describe the actions taken by your Military Service/NGB in FY 2023 to reduce the reliance upon collateral duty personnel (if used) and how your staffing approach will provide SARCs and SAPR VAs with greater independence from the military command structure and expanded skill sets to better support victim recovery. (SecDef Memorandum, "Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault in the Military," (September 1, 2022))**

**Reduced Reliance on Collateral Duty SAPR Personnel in the National Guard.**

The National Guard received only 30 percent of the required funding to execute the hiring of additional full-time SARCs and Victim Advocates. One hundred percent funding is needed for the National Guard to hire the required full-time staff to replace collateral duty personnel.

The NGB-J1-SAPR Division undertook a robust training regimen for all full-time SAPR personnel. All new employees hired to fill positions as a SARC or SAPR Victim Advocate must attend the 40-Hour National Guard Joint Initial SAPR Course.

After completing this required initial training, the SARCs and SAPR Victim Advocates enter into a mentorship program with their Wing, Brigade, and State SAPR staff. The NGB-J1 SAPR Division offers a "Questions and Collaborations" teleconference every two weeks for all SAPR personnel in the States as part of this mentorship program and fields questions to engage in discussion on matters related to the National Guard SAPR program.

**Removal of SARCs and SAPR VAs from the Command Structure.**



In accordance with the Secretary of Defense Memorandum, "Commencing DoD Actions and Implementation to Address Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment in the Military," September 22, 2021, NGB published a CNGB Memorandum, "Direct Reporting Structure and Operational Supervision of National Guard Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Personnel," April 25, 2023. This memorandum addressed removing SAPR personnel in States from the command reporting structure.

TAGs serve as the higher-level or senior rater for the State Lead SARC. The State Lead SARCs rate and administratively supervise all full-time Brigade and Wing SARCs and Victim Advocates. TAGs should establish policy and responsibilities consistent with the memorandum and the attachments. The attachments provide:

- Overall guidelines on the rating and operational supervisory responsibilities of SAPR personnel.
- Developmental course requirements and responsibilities for the State Lead SARCs, Brigade and Wing SARCs, and SAPR VAs.

**2.3 Standardized Forms for Monthly Case Management Group (CMG), Quarterly CMG, and High-Risk Response Team Oversight and Management:** Describe how your Military Service/NGB is implementing the use of the following forms at the subject meetings to ensure consistent support to Service members making Unrestricted reports of adult sexual assault and associated retaliation allegations: Department of Defense Form (DD Form) 2910-5, "Monthly CMG Meeting Notes for the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program;" DD Form 2910-6, "Quarterly CMG Meeting Notes for the SAPR Program;" and DD Form 2910-7, "High-Risk Response Team Meeting Notes for the SAPR Program." How are you verifying their use? (OUSD(P&R) Memorandum, "Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault in the Military," (April 26, 2023))

Upon release of the Department of Defense Form (DD Form) 2910-5, "Monthly CMG Meeting Notes for the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program;" DD Form 2910-6, "Quarterly CMG Meeting Notes for the SAPR Program;" and DD Form 2910-7, "High-Risk Response Team Meeting Notes for the SAPR Program," NGB immediately disseminated the forms and information on their use to the SAPR personnel within the States. The NGB-J1 SAPR Division Victim Advocacy and Assistance Branch discussed the forms, their use, and maintenance during Monthly Teleconferences with the States to verify their proper use and to discuss any concerns on the National Guard's compliance.

The NGB Joint Initial SAPR Course was updated to ensure all newly assigned SARCs would receive the current information on how to complete the forms and store them safely until DSAID could accept forms. The NGB-J1 SAPR Division Compliance and Accountability Branch revised their checklists used during their Site Assessment/Assistance Visits and By-Law inspections to verify the use of the DD Forms 2910-5, -6, and -7.



The in-progress CNGB Manual 1300.05, "Case Management Group Meetings," anticipated publication in FY24, will be updated to include the requirements and use of the DD Forms 2910-5, 6, and 7.

**2.4 Convalescent Leave for Sexual Assault Victims: Describe how your Military Service/NGB is implementing the policy to allow commanders and Military Treatment Facility directors to grant convalescent leave to Service members for their treatment and recuperation from an alleged sexual assault based on a recommendation of a medical healthcare provider or sexual assault forensic examiner. (Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower and Reserve Affairs Memorandum, "Clarification of Convalescent Leave Policy for Service Members Recovering from Sexual Assault," (October 20, 2022))**

Convalescent leave for National Guard Service members on active duty under Title 10 U.S.C. orders over 30 days will adhere to their Service-specific policy and procedures.

Convalescent leave for National Guard Service members on Active, Guard, and Reserve duty under Title 32 U.S.C. orders over 30 days will adhere to Service-specific policy and procedures and follow Human Resources Office guidelines.

NGB is determining the proper guidance to allow Commanders to grant the equivalent of "Convalescent Leave" for non-Federalized drill-status National Guard Service members consistent with the IRC recommendation to allow "survivors flexibility to take non-chargeable time off for seeking services or time for recovery from sexual assault."

**2.5 Safe-to-Report Policy: Describe how your Military Service/NGB is implementing the Safe-to-Report policy which prescribes the handling of alleged minor and non-minor collateral misconduct by Service member victims of an alleged sexual assault. (OUSD(P&R) Memorandum, "Safe-to-Report Policy for Service Member Victims of Sexual Assault," (October 25, 2022))**

NGB published CNGB Directive-Type Memorandum 1300.00, "Safe-to-Report Policy for National Guard Service Member Victims of Sexual Assault" on December 6, 2022. The memorandum established interim guidance on the Safe-to-Report Policy and included responsibilities, determination procedures, and documenting and reporting procedures. The reporting procedures provided detailed information to capture the information required to track incidents of minor collateral misconduct involving National Guard Service member sexual assault victims subject to the Safe-to-Report Policy.

TAGs are responsible for completing Safe-to-Report Determination and Disposition Memorandums and providing them to the Lead SARC for record keeping and routing to the servicing SARC, Office of the Staff Judge Advocate, and NGB SAPR Division.

The State Office of Staff Judge Advocate reviews decisions made by Commanders after consulting with their unit-level Staff Judge Advocate regarding collateral misconduct, in accordance with the Directive-Type Memorandum, and advise TAGs on any recommended revisions.

Commanders consult with their servicing Staff Judge Advocate and higher-level Staff Judge Advocate if appropriate or preferred and use their discretion to assess and make a final determination of whether the alleged collateral misconduct by a victim of sexual assault is minor or non-minor after considering all aggravating and mitigating factors.

Servicing Staff Judge Advocates will advise the State Office of Staff Judge Advocate within three duty days of any decisions made by Commanders.

NGB developed a Training Support Package for National Guard SAPR personnel to use when conducting required training on the Safe-to-Report policy. This Training Support Package included a PowerPoint Presentation, a detailed Facilitator's Guide, and a learning aid. Information about this new policy was also disseminated during the Monthly Regional Teleconferences for the State SAPR personnel's situational awareness and was incorporated in the Annual Refresher Training agenda.

**2.6 SARC Access to the Commander:** Describe how your Military Service/NGB is ensuring that SARCs have direct and unimpeded access to the installation commander and the immediate commander of the Service Member victim and alleged Service member offender. (DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR): Program Procedures," (September 6, 2022), para 4h, p. 5)

CNGB Instruction 1300.01 was released on 26 June 2020. The guidance states TAGs will grant direct contact and unimpeded access to the National Guard Joint Force Headquarters-State SARC to discuss the State SAPR program. The policy also states Commanders will grant direct contact and unimpeded access to SARCs to discuss matters of the command's SAPR program and incidents of sexual assault. This requirement is validated during all National Guard SAAVs and By-Law inspections.

**2.7 SARC and SAPR VA DoD Sexual Assault Advocate Certification (D-SAACP) Suspension, Revocation, and/or Reinstatement:** Without providing personally identifiable information, how many SARCs and SAPR VAs in your Military Service/NGB had their D-SAACP suspended, revoked, and/or reinstated? (Identify how many SARCs and SAPR VAs for each category). (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan, 2017-2021 (December 1, 2016), Goal 2 – Victim Assistance & Advocacy, Objective 2.1, p. 8 / DoDI 6495.03, "D-SAACP," (February 28, 2020), sections 3.6 & 3.7, p. 11-15)

The National Guard suspended the D-SAACP certification of three SAPR VAs and revoked no D-SAACP certifications during FY23.

**2.8 Sexual Assault Forensic Exam (SAFE) Kits:** Was the medical care of any Service member hindered due to the lack of a SAFE kit, timely access to appropriate laboratory testing resources, or other resources? If yes, explain and also address how many times this occurred and what actions were taken to mitigate the issue? (Note: This answer should be consistent with the number reported in the Victim Services matrices). As related to reports of sexual assault, were there any issues at medical treatment facilities with the availability of supplies for testing and treatment for sexually transmitted infections and diseases, including HIV, and testing for pregnancy? (NDAA for FY 2006, section 596 / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR): Program Procedures," (September 6, 2022), Encl 8 / DoDI 6310.09, "Health Care Management for Patients Associated with a Sexual Assault," (May 7, 2019), Section 3: Standards)

National Guard Service members in a non-Federalized or non-duty status and their eligible adult family members rely on civilian medical providers at civilian healthcare facilities to conduct SAFE exams. National Guard SAPR professionals within each State work to establish Memorandums of Understanding with their local, regional, and State civilian medical facilities and appropriate clinics to ensure our National Guard Service members and their adult dependents receive timely access to medical care, SAFE kits, and other available resources. Laboratory testing of SAFE kits is determined by each State.

**2.9 Military Protective Orders: How many Military Protective Orders (MPOs) were issued as a result of an Unrestricted Report? Were any victim requests for an MPO denied? If so, what was the reason? How many MPOs were violated by the alleged offender? Indicate if the victim(s) and the alleged offender(s) were provided with copies of the DD Form 2873, "Military Protective Order," as required. (NDAA for FY 2010, section 567 / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR): Program Procedures," (September 6, 2022), Encl 5, para 8)**

DSAID data shows National Guard Commanders issued 66 MPOs in FY23 with no violations. This total number includes four MPOs issued directly by the Commander. This is a 53.5 percent increase from the 43 MPOs issued in FY22. National Guard Commanders issuing MPOs provided a copy of the DD Form 2873 to each victim and subject. The DSAID Data also showed that Commanders assisted victims in requesting three Civilian Protective Orders with no violations.

MPO Requested	62
MPOs Issued	66
MPOs Denied	0
MPO Violation	0
Civilian Protective Orders Requested	3
Civilian Protective Order Violation	0

Due to the limitations of authority and enforcement of MPOs based on military status and jurisdiction, National Guard Service members are encouraged to pursue a Civilian Protective Order or a No Contact Order with local civilian authorities. National Guard commanders can only enforce an MPO under the following circumstances:

- Both recipient and protected individual are in a covered military status such as traditional Title 32 U.S.C., Active Guard/Reserve Title 32 U.S.C., or Active Duty for Operational Support Title 10 U.S.C.
- Both individuals are physically on a military installation.



**2.10 Appropriate Care in Deployed Environments: What steps did your Military Service/NGB take in FY 2023 to ensure trained personnel, appropriate supplies, and transportation resources are accessible to deployed units to provide an appropriate and timely response in any case of a reported sexual assault in a deployed unit, location, or environment? (NDAA for FY 2011, section 1631 / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, “Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR): Program Procedures,” (September 6, 2022), para 4i)**

The National Guard did not alter the steps taken in previous years to ensure appropriate care and resources were available in deployed environments to respond to a reported case of sexual assault. This included the Southwest Border mission which continued to require the training and certification of individuals as Sexual Harassment/Assault and Response personnel to cover the deployment of National Guard Service members. The National Guard provided trained and certified Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention personnel at all the pre-mobilization events.

**2.11 Victim Expedited Transfer Request Oversight in Monthly Case Management Group (CMG): Provide the number and CMG-documented circumstances of ALL Expedited Transfers taking longer than 30 calendar days (i.e., tracking of the number of days between the approval date of a victim's request for Expedited Transfer and the date the victim physically departs the losing station (Permanent Change of Station), or the date the victim changes duty assignment location (Permanent Change of Assignment)). (Deputy Secretary of Defense (DSD) Memo, “Update to Department of Defense Policy and Procedures for the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program and Adult Sexual Assault Investigations,” (November 10, 2021) / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, “Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR): Program Procedures,” (September 6, 2022), Encl 9, para 2b (4))**

The National Guard received 15 expedited transfer requests in FY23. Of these requests, 14 were ARNG and 1 was ANG. Commanders approved all requests within five calendar days and transferred Service members within 30 calendar days of approval. Of the total approved requests, 13 were local transfers, while two requests were for a permanent change of station.

**2.12 SAPR-Related Inquiry Catch a Serial Offender (CATCH) Entries Utilizing a DD Form 2910-4: How is your Military Service/NGB verifying that all SAPR personnel have been trained on the expanded eligibility for those that do not file an official sexual assault report to submit a CATCH entry via a SAPR-Related Inquiry utilizing a DD Form 2910-4, “CATCH Explanation and Notification Form for SAPR-Related Inquiry CATCH Entries?” (USD(P&R) Memorandum, “Updated Catch a Serial Offender Procedures and New DD Form 2910-4,” (June 14, 2023))**

The NGB-J1 SAPR Division conducted training on the changes to the CATCH program immediately upon release of DD Form 2910-4 to the National Guard SAPR personnel in the States. This training included information on the expanded eligibility for victims to

submit a CATCH entry by completing a DD Form 2910-4 and filing a SAPR-Related inquiry, even if the victim chose not to file an official sexual assault report. The primary methods used to provide this training included the Monthly Teleconference, and other virtual training and discussion opportunities. Computer Based Training certificates for those SAPR Personnel who have CATCH access is maintained on file at the NGB-J1 SAPR Division.

This new information was also included in the two-week National Guard Joint Initial SAPR Course. This course is required for all newly hired fulltime SARCs and SAPR VAs.

**2.13 “No Wrong Door” Policy: Describe how your Military Service/NGB is implementing the “No Wrong Door Policy,” which requires SARCs and SAPR VAs to be trained to ensure that those seeking assistance receive an in-person or virtual “warm handoff” to the appropriate provider. How are your SAPR personnel and leaders being made aware of and/or trained on the policy? Describe the actions being taken (if any) to evaluate the success of the policy. (IRC Recommendation 4.3a)**

The CNGB Directive-Type Memorandum 1300.03, “No Wrong Door and Warm Handoff Policy for National Guard Service Member Victims of Sexual Assault” was published on 29 November 2022. The NGB-J1 SAPR Division Training Branch developed a Training Support Package for National Guard SAPR Professionals located in the States to use when delivering the required training on the “No Wrong Door” policy. It included a PowerPoint presentation, a detailed Facilitator’s Guide, and a learning aid.

The “No Wrong Door” policy and strategies and tips for effective warm handoffs were included during the two-week National Guard Joint Initial SAPR Course curriculum. NGB disseminated information about this new policy during the Monthly Regional Teleconferences for the State SAPR professionals’ situational awareness and incorporated the training into the Annual Refresher Training agenda.

Throughout the year, the NGB-J1 SAPR Division conducted SAAVs, Unit Effectiveness Inspections, and By-Law inspections. During these inspections, the inspectors validated whether the State executed the “No Wrong Door Policy.”

**2.14 Efforts to Address Approved Independent Review Commission (IRC) Recommendations: Briefly highlight major actions completed or underway in FY 2023 to address the approved IRC recommendations in Line of Effort 4: Victim Care and Support. There is no requirement for your Military Service/NGB to discuss all approved IRC actions under this section, as DoD SAPRO will include a high-level status summary with the Annual Report. Note: Please don’t provide any pre-decisional or unfunded activities in your response. (See the requirements listed in question 1.1)**

**Approved IRC Recommendation 4.3.d Maximize adherence to survivor preference on reporting status, survivor preference in expedited transfer. Increase victim agency**

and control of the response process by maximizing adherence to survivor preference on reporting status, and centering survivor preferences in expedited transfers.

The Offices of Primary Responsibility for this recommendation include NGB-J1 SAPR Division and National Guard SVC; the Offices of Coordinating Responsibilities include Office of the NGB General Council, Army National Guard Personnel and Air National Guard Manpower and Personnel.

- NGB - J1 SAPR completed the update of CNGB Manual “*National Guard Expedited Transfer Program for Unrestricted Reports of Sexual Assault.*”
- Received funding for Special Victims’ Counsel
- Still require the Army and Air The Judge Advocate Generals to support Title 5 attorneys as Special Victims’ Advocates

**Approved IRC Recommendation 4.1.b Eliminate Collateral Duty SARCs and SAPR VAs**

**(National Guard Sexual Assault Prevention Task Force Recommendation 18).**

Eliminate collateral duty for SARCs and SAPR VAs, with exceptions for ships, submarines, and isolated installations.

The Office of Primary Responsibility for this recommendation is the NGB-J 1 SAPR Division; Offices of Coordinating Responsibilities: Army National Guard Personnel, and Air National Guard Manpower and Personnel.

- Brigades and Wings funded at 30 percent (80 of 264 ARNG Brigades resourced and 32 of 90 Wings resourced).
- 70 percent Program Objective Memorandum dependent.
- 100 percent of FY23 hired (110 personnel).
- 72 percent of FY24 hired (59 personnel).

**2.15 Future Plans: Describe your leadership-approved future plans (if any) to further improve the achievement of the Victim Assistance and Advocacy goal.**

The leadership-approved future plans for the NGB Victim Assistance and Advocacy Branch include:

- Updating all existing CNGB Issuances in FY24 to ensure they comply with applicable Department of Defense and Secretary of Defense requirements.
- Updating the Position Description of all full-time State Lead SARCs, SARCs, and VAs to reflect the new requirements, which include providing victim advocacy for sexual harassment victims, and offering CATCH resources to SAPR-related inquiry victims.

- Establish a working group with strategic partners and SAPR personnel throughout the States to research the feasibility or desire to pursue a military specialty code for SAPR.
- Establish a working group to research and codify the professional development of all National Guard SAPR personnel to promote excellence and proficiency in victim advocacy and assistance, and to retain talent.

### **3. Goal 3—Investigation: “sustain a high level of competence in the investigation of adult sexual assault using investigative resources to yield timely results.”**

**3.1 Strategic Summary:** Summarize your efforts for achieving the Investigation goal. In this strategic summary, include significant updates and/or force-wide changes and/or initiatives begun or completed by your Military Service/NGB in FY 2023. As applicable, include significant updates made to regulations, policies, procedures, and/or processes; investigative resources (e.g., crime scene processing and use of federal crime databases); manpower capabilities and/or transformation efforts; training for military criminal investigators, law enforcement personnel, and/or first responders (e.g., updates on CATCH Program training); and the Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution Capability for Military Criminal Investigative Organizations (e.g., investigator and prosecutor coordination). There is no need to repeat prior Annual Report submissions or address each of the examples above if these processes have remained largely the same as in previous years or when addressed in your responses to questions 3.2 through 3.3 below. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan, 2017-2021 (December 1, 2016), Goal 3 – Investigation, p. 9 / NDAA for FY 2020, section 540J)

In the absence of a Military Criminal Investigative Organization to investigate alleged sexual assaults against non-Federalized and non-duty status National Guard Service members, their family members, and eligible employed civilians, the National Guard relies upon civilian law enforcement agencies to conduct investigations.

NGB-OCI provides an administrative investigation capability to investigate allegations of sexual assault in the States at the request of the respective TAG. This capacity is vital when the local or State law enforcement agency declines to do a criminal investigation. NGB-OCI made the following significant updates during FY23.

#### **Force Structure**

- Added a legal advisor to each investigation team for support which includes developing investigation plans, issue-spotting, and evidence analysis to improve quality and gain efficiencies in investigation process and Report of Investigation development.

#### **Operational Policy and Procedures**



- Initiated revision of Report of Investigation Reconsideration policy to clarify the standards of review with the goal of developing a fully informed report of investigation within the scope of the investigation and reconsideration policy supported by the evidence contained therein.

### **Training**

- Established a Training Operational Planning Team to develop a comprehensive training program to focus on the continuum of investigator development from the novice level to a highly proficient Investigator. The program addresses core competencies such as trauma-informed interview techniques, effective writing, and evidence analysis, with the overall goal of creating an elite administrative investigator corps.

### **Data and Information Management**

- Initiated development of a case management database that permits appropriate access to all stakeholders in the NGB-J1 SAPR enterprise to promote information sharing and consistency of data across the enterprise and enable operational data-driven decisions and strategic planning using both real-time and historical data.
- Started review of current information management policies to include Freedom of Information Act or Privacy Act, and Official Use to ensure appropriate release of applicable information consistent with all applicable laws and policies.

**3.2 Evidence Processing Challenges:** Describe any evidence processing challenges at the Defense Forensic Science Center (e.g., shipping delays and turnaround time for processing of SAFE kits and other evidence) and actions taken to address or mitigate these challenges. How is your Military Service/NGB verifying that SAFE kits are being retained for a minimum of 10 years? **(Joint Chiefs of Staff Strategic Direction to the Joint Force on SAPR (May 7, 2012), p. 11 / DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR): Program Procedures," (September 6, 2022), Encl 8 / DoDI 5505.18, "Investigation of Adult Sexual Assault in the Department of Defense," (September 6, 2022), para 3.5a)**

Not applicable to the National Guard due to the absence of a Military Criminal Investigative Organization to investigate sexual assault allegations. Although NGB-OCI may conduct administrative investigations on sexual assault allegations against National Guard Service members, their family members, and eligible employed civilians, it does not collect physical evidence, process SAFE kits, or use the Defense Forensic Science Center.

As it relates to non-Federalized National Guard sexual assault victims, the Defense Forensic Center does not process physical evidence collected by civilian law enforcement agencies and civilian healthcare facilities or centers. The processing and maintenance of this physical evidence follows the procedures and guidelines of the

specific State with jurisdiction of the physical evidence. As part of their effort to establish strong collaborations with relevant organizations with their State, National Guard SAPR Professionals work diligently throughout the year to establish MOUs and MOAs to afford victims of sexually based crimes with the necessary resources and support to aid in their recovery.

### **3.3 Future Plans: Describe your leadership-approved future plans (if any) to further improve the achievement of the Investigation goal.**

NGB leadership-approved future plans for implementation include the following:

#### **Force Structure**

- Add direct administrative support to each of the NGB-OCI investigation teams within the Sexual Assault Operations Division to alleviate the burden of required administrative tasks. Reducing this burden will allow the division leadership to concentrate efforts on guiding, mentoring, and advising investigators, and developing the means to increase quality and timeliness of investigations.
- Add an Information Technology and Data Management Specialist to the Administrative Division to ensure appropriate expertise is available to manage and fully leverage the capabilities of the new case management database to meet investigation mission information and data demands of NGB-OCI and other NGB stakeholders.
- Add a Planning, Programming, Budgeting, Execution Specialist to the Administrative Division to ensure NGB-OCI is properly resourced to meet mission demands.

#### **Strategy**

In response to IRC recommendation 1.2, NGB-OCI is exploring the expansion of its mission set to include the investigation of sexual harassment allegations. In addition to continuing strategic hiring and personnel placement initiatives for sexual assault investigations, NGB-OCI will look to develop a sexual harassment investigation workforce construct that will use a combination of U.S.C. Title 5 civilian and U.S.C. Title 10 military personnel to meet the demand for sexual harassment investigators.

#### **Training**

NGB-OCI will continue to develop a comprehensive training program that focuses on the continuum of investigator development starting at the novice level and

culminating with a highly proficient investigator. The training will continue to address core competencies, such as trauma-informed interview techniques, effective writing, and evidence analysis with the overall goal of creating an elite administrative investigator corps.

#### **4. Goal 4—Accountability: “maintain a high competence in holding alleged offenders appropriately accountable.”**

**4.1 Strategic Summary:** Summarize your efforts to achieve the Accountability goal. In this strategic summary, include significant updates and/or force-wide changes begun or completed by your Military Service/NGB in FY 2023. As applicable, include significant updates to regulations, policies, procedures, and/or processes; any new legal support resources, manpower capabilities (e.g. defense support services), and/or redesign of services provided to victims/clients; and training and certification (as required) of personnel affiliated with the Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution Capability program (paralegals, trial counsel, and victim-witness assistance personnel) for responding to allegations of sexual assault. There is no need to repeat prior Annual Report submissions or address each of the examples above if these processes have remained largely the same as in previous years or when addressed in your responses to questions 4.2 through 4.9 below. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan, 2017-2021 (December 1, 2016), Goal 4 – Accountability, p. 9)

The National Guard relies primarily on the civilian court system to hold non-Federalized National Guard Service members accountable for their actions in criminal matters, including sex-related offenses. National Guard Service members prosecuted through the civilian courts may receive adverse administrative action as a result of civilian criminal convictions. A significant note regarding non-Federalized National Guard Service members of the States is they do not fall under the jurisdiction of the UCMJ, nor do they fall under a UCMJ. The State National Guard adheres to the Code of Military Justice as decided by their State.

As an independent administrative investigation entity, NGB-OCI has no role in holding reported perpetrators accountable for their actions. However, in cases where civilian law enforcement declines to investigate or prosecute, a TAG may request NGB-OCI to investigate the sexual assault allegation. At the conclusion of an investigation, NGB-OCI prepares a Report of Investigation and submits it to the requesting TAG. Based on the advice of their legal staff, a TAG may dispose of the case in any appropriate manner.

The NG-SVC Program provides legal representation to eligible victims in response to allegations of sex related offenses, domestic violence, and sexual harassment by exception on a case-by-case basis when the sexual harassment has a National Guard. The designation of Sexual Harassment as a crime under the UCMJ (EO 14062 26JAN22) provides victims and leadership with an additional tool to address and combat sexual harassment. The most significant impact of this change is the increase in potential victims eligible for SVC services and the corresponding increase in the NG-SVC Program’s manpower. This expansion aligns the NG-SVC Program with the NGB-



J1 SAPR Division growth and simultaneously supports the IRC's recommendations to expand victims' access to services. The additional manpower includes the introduction of civilian SVCs and SVC paralegals to support continuity of services.

**4.2 Readying the Offices of Special Trial Counsel: Summarize the actions taken by your Military Service/NGB in FY 2023 to ensure the respective Offices of Special Trial Counsel are at full operational capability and ready to exercise its legal authorities on December 28, 2023. (SecDef Memorandum, "Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault in the Military," (September 1, 2022))**

The Offices of Special Trial Counsel are not applicable to non-Federalized National Guard Service members.

**4.3 Effectiveness of the Special Victims' Counsel (SVC)/Victims' Legal Counsel (VLC) Program: Describe any enhancements your Military Service/NGB has made to the SVC/VLC program; training/certification updates (if any); and an update on ensuring the SVC/VLC case load does not exceed, to the extent practicable, 25 cases at any time. (NDAA for FY 2020, section 541 / NDAA for FY 2013, section 573 / SecDef Memorandum, "Improving Victim Legal Support," (August 14, 2013), p. 1)**

The NG-SVC Program includes a Program Management Office and operates in four geographical regions across the United States (East, West, Midwest, and South). All requests for SVC representation are routed to the Program Management Office for a determination of eligibility, conflict check, and assignment. The SVCs assigned to the regions provide services to all the assigned States within that region.

In response to the FY20 National Defense Authorization Act, the NG-SVC Program added retaliation training to the existing Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention training. During FY23, the NG-SVC Program noted an increase in reports of retaliation which resulted in an increase in the requests for SVC services. It is not uncommon that SVC representation encompasses cases of retaliation, with or without a corresponding report of sexual assault, domestic violence, or sexual harassment. This increased exposure to the prevalence and complexity of retaliation did not necessitate additional training but did inform discussions and best practices in response to specific or common situations.

Consistent with the FY20 mandate to not exceed, to the maximum extent possible, 25 cases per SVC at any time by December 2023, the NG-SVC Program monitored the caseload of each SVC and anticipated the increase in manpower. These efforts, coupled with the ability to cross-level assignments throughout regions, allowed the NG-SVC Program to achieve and remain in compliance with that caseload limit.

**4.4 Trends in the Incidence, Disposition, and Prosecution of Sexual Assault: For your Military Service/NGB, based on analysis and assessment, what trends (if**

any) were identified in the incidence, disposition, and prosecution of sexual assault by units, commands, and installations during FY 2023? Please include trends related to prevalence of incidents, prosecution of incidents, and avoidance of incidents. (NDAA for Fiscal Year 2013, section 575)

Since the inception of NGB-OCI, 80 percent of the allegations investigated are among enlisted personnel in the grade of E-6 or below. Fifty percent of the reported perpetrators are senior in rank to the victims, and 50 percent of the alleged incidents took place during drill weekends.

The National Guard reports 440 unrestricted reports of sexual assault in FY23. Of those total reports, 293 cases had investigations opened, 48 cases had no investigations, and 99 cases had no investigation designation due to lack of data in DSAID. Of the 293 cases with open investigations, 91 investigations are complete. There were 10 substantiated cases with command action, 10 unsubstantiated cases with command action, and 71 cases pending dispositions. The National Guard coordinates with multiple Military Service sexual assault case investigative agencies to include the Army Criminal Investigative Division, Air Force Office of Special Investigations, and Naval Criminal Investigative Service, as well as NGB-OCI for administrative investigations.

The National Guard relies heavily on civilian local and State law enforcement for the criminal investigative process. In FY23, civilian law enforcement investigated 71 percent (209) of the cases. This requires significant coordination between Staff Judge Advocates, SARCs, and local and State law enforcement. The vast number of civilian jurisdictions and variances in criminal offenses often delay investigations and limit substantiated outcomes for National Guard sexual assault cases.

TAGs may request an NGB-OCI administrative investigation if civilian law enforcement declines to open a criminal investigation or may request an exception to policy to allow OCI to investigate when a civilian law enforcement agency unduly delays investigation or for other sufficient reasons. In FY23, NGB-OCI received 91 TAG requests.

**4.5 CATCH Program Awareness: Provide an update on any challenges to the CATCH Program and how Service members and their leaders are made aware of its availability, to include expanded eligibility for certain Unrestricted Reports (where the suspect's identity is unknown to law enforcement) and SAPR-related Inquiry CATCH entries via a DD Form 2910-4, "CATCH Explanation and Notification Form for SAPR-Related Inquiry CATCH Entries." (SecDef Memorandum, "Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault in the Military," (May 1, 2019), p. 2 / USD(P&R) Memorandum, "Updated Catch a Serial Offender Procedures and New DD Form 2910-4," (June 14, 2023))**

Members of the National Guard did not express any challenges in gaining access to the CATCH database or in requesting a password in FY23. National Guard SARCs and VAs remained diligent in their responsibilities to inform victims of sexual assault about

the CATCH Program, including the expanded eligibility for Unrestricted Reports when the subject's identity is unknown and for SAPR-Related Inquiry CATCH entries.

NGB disseminates new information on CATCH policy and procedural changes and engages in discussions to answer specific questions or concerns on a routine basis during the monthly Joint Region SAPR Teleconferences and during the Annual Refresher Training for the National Guard SAPR personnel in the States. Following the release of Department of Defense Form 2910-4, NGB conducted CATCH training to discuss the form and the expanded eligibility for SAPR-Related Inquiries with National Guard SAPR personnel. Additionally, all new full-time National Guard SAPR employees must complete the National Guard SAPR Joint Course. This two-week course includes an informational session on CATCH and an activity session for learning how to complete the DD Form 2910-4.

Newly assigned SVCs receive CATCH training and updated training on expanded eligibility during their initial Air or Army certification courses. All newly hired SVCs are provided in person training during their initial in-processing into the NG-SVC Program and prior to representing any clients. In person training is also accomplished during the NG-SVC Program Annual Training. National Guard SVCs conduct minimum monthly case reviews with their supervisors where caseload, CATCH entries, recurring issues, and SVC Program updates are discussed, addressed, or reiterated.

**4.6 Submitting a CATCH Entry for Potential Discovery and Investigative Use: How is your Military Service/NGB verifying that commanders, SAPR personnel, MCIO investigators, and legal officers are being trained on the potential for a discovery request regarding a victim's CATCH entry, should the victim elect to participate in the investigation of their sexual assault incident? (USD(P&R) Memorandum, "Updated Catch a Serial Offender Procedures and New DD Form 2910-4," (June 14, 2023))**

NGB routinely monitors for any new information pertaining to SAPR program policies and procedures distributed by the Department of Defense, including the CATCH program. Existing NGB training is updated to inform all new SAPR personnel of the most current procedures. NGB uses virtual training events, teleconferences, and Annual Refresher Training to update all National Guard SAPR personnel on changes or updates to procedures within the SAPR program.

All incoming NG-SVC Program personnel must complete initial CATCH program procedures training, including notification of a match, as part of their in-processing requirements. Updates and changes to the CATCH program are provided to the NG-SVC Program personnel using internal monthly training notices. The NG-SVC Program hosts quarterly training to discuss and review updates and policy changes.

The NG-SVC Program also conducted bi-monthly NG-SVC leadership meetings that included targeted discussions regarding policy or program updates. All relevant issues



or concerns discussed at the leadership meeting were disseminated throughout the regions to inform the SVCs.

The NG-SVC Program continues to work with the Client Information System developers to implement National Guard specific changes into the system and proposes adding CATCH program overview and instructions as part of the required entries regarding case information. NG-SVC uses this system as the case management system to track all data.

NGB used their Staff Assessment and Assistance visits and By-Law Inspections conducted within the States to assess the policies of the respective Commander's execution of SAPR programmatic requirements. One of the required elements for validation is promoting the CATCH program and the proper use of the system. The Commander and SAPR team are asked a series of questions to ensure all eligible victims of sexual assault are offered access, as requested. NGB presents the findings to TAGs or the Wing Commanders for visibility and action as needed.

National Guard SARCs and VAs maintain a close relationship with strategic partners, including NG-SVCs, legal officers, and local investigators. During the quarterly Case Management Group meeting, strategic partners can communicate recent updates in policy, forthcoming requirements that may require action from allied partners, and crosstalk to encourage proficiency in the field.

**4.7 UCMJ Article 93a (Prohibited Activities with Military Recruit or Trainee by Person in Position of Special Trust) Investigations and Convictions:** Provide the number of personnel investigated for and convicted of UCMJ Art. 93a, specifically those who engaged in prohibited sexual activity with such specially protected junior members of the armed forces. (Article 93a, UCMJ)

Article 93a, UCMJ is not applicable to non-Federalized National Guard.

**4.8 Efforts to Address Approved Independent Review Commission (IRC) Recommendations:** Briefly highlight major actions completed or underway in FY 2023 to address the approved IRC recommendations in Line of Effort 1: Accountability. There is no requirement for your Military Service/NGB to discuss all approved IRC actions under this section, as DoD SAPRO will include a high-level status summary with the Annual Report. Note: Please don't provide any pre-decisional or unfunded activities in your response. (See the requirements listed in question 1.1)

**Approved IRC Recommendation 1.2: Independent, trained investigators for sexual harassment, mandatory initiation of involuntary separation for all substantiated complaints. Estimated Completion Date: September 30, 2024**

The NGB Sexual Harassment Operational Planning Team, established in FY22, continued to work on the following three lines of effort: Sexual Harassment Investigators,



sexual harassment and sexual assault due process, and streamlining sexual harassment data, policies, and programs. Members of the Operational Planning Team included NGB-J1 as the office of primary responsibility and the following as Offices of Coordinating Responsibility: Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion, NGB SAPR Division, General Council, NGB-OCI, Army National Guard Personnel, and Air National Guard Manpower and Personnel. This effort is 60 percent complete with a definite plan for the anticipated number of independent, trained investigators identified for the five NGB entities listed above as Offices of Coordinating Responsibility. The expected completion date is 30 September 2024.

**4.9 Future Plans: Describe your leadership-approved future plans (if any) to further improve the achievement of the Accountability goal.**

NGB is currently developing a forward-facing website to publicize disciplinary actions taken against National Guard Service members associated with substantiated allegations of sexual assault, domestic sexual abuse, or sexual harassment regardless of their duty status at the time of the incident.

**5. Goal 5—Assessment: “effectively measure, analyze, assess, and report SAPR Program progress to improve effectiveness.”**

**5.1 Strategic Summary: Summarize your efforts for achieving the Assessment goal. In this strategic summary, include significant updates and/or force-wide changes begun or completed by your Military Service/NGB in FY 2023. As applicable, include significant updates to regulations, policies, procedures, and/or processes and initiatives to ensure the quality, reliability, validity, and secure retention of sexual assault and retaliation data collected in the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID), to include SARC, SAPR VA, and Military Service-level legal officer DSAID training. There is no need to repeat prior Annual Report submissions or address each of the examples above if these processes have remained largely the same as in previous years or when addressed in your responses to questions 5.2 through 5.5 below. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan, 2017-2021 (December 1, 2016), Goal 5 – Assessment, p. 10)**

NGB SAPR Division continued to use the same assessment tools as in previous years to provide State leadership with a snapshot of the health of their force and the status of their SAPR program.

- **Health of the Force Scorecards.** Quarterly updates provided to senior leadership within each of the States delivers a snapshot of key program metrics by Service, such as sexual assault cases totals by year, victim gender, victim pay grade, expedited transfer requests, and case totals by investigative State and agency.

NGB-J1 SAPR Division conducted the assessments identified below to ensure SAPR and Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention program implementation

aligned with policies, regulations, and instructions. The assessment visits and inspections are currently supported by Active Duty for Operational Support National Guard Service members pending validation of resources included in the FY25 Program Objective Memorandum.

- **Staff Assistance and Assessment Visits.** NGB conducted 18 Staff Assessment and Assistance Visits during FY23. The visits conducted in FY23 concluded the second year of the initial three-year cycle.
- **SAPR By-Law inspections.** NGB completed all 90 annual SAPR By-Law inspections.
- **Continual Evaluations and Unit Effectiveness Inspections.** NGB conducted 65 ANG Continual Evaluations and nine Unit Effectiveness Inspections at the Wings during FY23.

**5.2 Strategies to Support the 2023 Force-wide Climate Assessment: Provide a short summary of the strategy and outreach activities your Military Service/NGB used to encourage Service member participation in the 2023 Force-wide climate assessments (i.e., the *Workplace Gender Relations Survey of Military Members (WGR)* and the *Defense Organizational Climate Survey (DEOCS)*. (OUSD(P&R) Memorandum, “Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault in the Military,” (April 26, 2023))**

In accordance with the Under Secretary of Defense Directive, the Workplace Gender Relations Survey of Military Members and the Defense Organizational Climate Survey window spanned from August 1, 2023 through November 30, 2023 with the requirement to open the surveys no later than October 30, 2023 to meet the close-out deadline of November 30, 2023. In preparation for the release of the surveys, National Guard Commanders appointed responsible members within their organization to serve as Action Officers. These individuals included members of Equal Opportunity, SAPR, and Integrated Primary Prevention programs.

The National Guard SAPR Team conducted a webinar for all full-time National Guard SAPR personnel within the States July 24, 2023 to discuss implementation strategies for the Force-wide climate assessments. Each of the States took responsibility to initiate the 2023 Force-wide Climate Assessment by October 31, 2023. Concurrent with the release of the surveys, NGB distributed a Workplace Gender Relations Survey of Military Members and the Defense Organizational Climate Survey Toolkit to the full-time SAPR personnel in the States to aid them in outreach.

In total, the States’ National Guard SAPR Teams engaged in 79 separate outreach endeavors which included, but were not limited to, the following activities:

- Emails from TAG, with a message attached, regarding the surveys.
- Leadership video releases.

- Social Media Posts.
- Base-wide email distribution and “Bright Signs”
- Posted Flyers and information about the surveys in heavy traffic areas.
- “Let your voice be heard.”
- Luncheon Events.
- Live teleconferences in support of completing the surveys.
- Teleconferences.
- Planning meetings and briefings.
- Council briefings and Stand Up briefings.
- Newsletters.

**5.3 Adequacy of SAPR Activities at Training Commands: Describe sexual assault prevention and response training delivered during Basic Military Training and Advanced Military Training or equivalent (e.g., military occupational specialty training). What is your Military Service’s/NGB’s assessment of the adequacy of SAPR activities carried out by training commands during FY 2023, and describe how you assessed such activities? (NDAA for FY 2013, section 575)**

National Guard Service members primarily receive their Basic Military Training and Advanced Military Training at active component training facilities using their Service-specific curriculum and following their Service-specific guidelines.

Each State National Guard has an Army Regional Training Institute tasked by the Department of the Army to train courses that meet Army and Army National Guard requirements. The courses include Military Occupational Skills qualification training, professional military education, and functional training. The training facilities follow Army requirements to assess SAPR activities.

**5.4 Ensuring Safe and Secure Living Environment: How does your Military Service/NGB assess the adequacy of measures undertaken at military installations and by units to ensure the safest and most secure living and working environments to prevent sexual assault? (NDAA for FY 2011, section 1602)**

Unit Commanders, with the support of their appointed and trained SAPR professionals, make safety assessments for Service members under their command. NGB is developing risk assessment tools and guidance to implement the Sexual Assault Prevention Task Force Recommendation #10, “*Incorporate Risk Assessment for Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment into Tactical Risk Assessment Processes.*” This process will augment the existing risk assessment by focusing on preventing sexual assault and harassment. NGB is developing risk assessment metrics that are based on risk and protective factors provided by Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office.



The Department of the Army Form 2977 and the Air Force Form 4391 will identify and assess the risk of sexual assault and help a leader organize and implement mitigating factors of that risk for any given operation or training event.

SAAVs and By-Law inspections conducted within the States assess the policies of the respective commanders regarding the security of their subordinates. NGB presents the findings to TAG or the Wing Commander for visibility and action as needed.

NGB, in coordination with the States, is hiring dedicated sexual assault/harassment primary prevention positions that are devoted to ensuring the safety of Service members through public health surveillance and implementation of evidence-based programs, policies, and practices.

**5.5 Future Plans: Describe your leadership-approved future plans (if any) to further improve the achievement of the Assessment goal.**

NGB leadership approved future plans for implementation in FY24 include continuing to conduct assessments on National Guard SAPR Programs to ensure the State programs aligns with CNGB Instructions, CNGB Manuals, and guidelines, as well as applicable Department of Defense and Secretary of Defense requirements. These assessments will include:

- SAAVs. NGB-J1 SAPR Division scheduled 18 SAAVs for FY24 which will complete the initial review of all States.
- ANG By-Law Coordination. NGB-J1 SAPR Division will continue to coordinate with ANG Wing SARCs and Inspectors General to schedule or gain visibility on pre-existing By-Law Inspection for the Compliance Inspectors participation. It is anticipated that all 90 Wings will complete the By-Law Inspection in FY24.

**6. Core Functions (Communication and Policy): Provide a brief summary for new efforts taken in Fiscal Year 2023 on the following:**

**6.1 Employing Tracking Mechanisms Which Identify Prevention, Sexual Assault Response, and Military Justice Workforces and Staffing Levels: How is your Military Service/NGB ensuring sustained progress in the hiring of positions established to address sexual assault in the military? Are position designator codes being used for these positions to facilitate timely and accurate tracking of workforce staffing levels? (OUSD(P&R) Memorandum, "Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault in the Military," (April 26, 2023))**

NGB included Integrated Primary Prevention Workforce funding requests through the Fiscal Years 2026 to 2030 Program Objective Memorandum cycle to sustain progress in hiring of personnel to meet National Guard requirements to address sexual assault in the military.

To maintain visibility of the program, review vacancies, track job postings, and current hiring status, NGB established a bi-weekly call schedule with State Human Resources in the States. NGB used monthly reports to verify the availability of funds in the correct line of accounting to hire prevention personnel into positions identified with the correct position description. Using position designator codes helped ensure NGB received prompt and accurate tracking of workforce staffing levels.

## **7. Analytics Discussion**

**7.1 Military Services/NGB\*: Provide an analytic discussion (1,500 words or less) of your Statistical Report of reported sexual assault cases from DSAID. The discussion shall include information on Unrestricted Reports; Restricted Reports; conversions of Restricted Reports to Unrestricted Reports; service referrals for victims alleging sexual assault; reports of retaliation; and case synopses of completed sexual assault and related retaliation investigations.**

**This section must briefly address each of the following:**

- Notable changes in the data over time
- Insight or suspected reasons for noted changes, or lack of change, if any, in data
- The application of insights from data analyses for programmatic planning, oversight, and/or research
- Total number of Sexual Assaults (Restricted Reports and Unrestricted Reports) over time (since Fiscal Year 2008) (**Metric #11**)
- The number of sexual assault investigations completed by the MCIO in the fiscal year and the corresponding mean and median investigation length. Case open date can be in any year, but the close date must be by the end of the fiscal year (**Non-Metric #6**)
- The number of subjects with victims who declined to participate in the military justice process (**Metric #7**)
- Command action for military subjects under DoD legal authority (to be captured using the most serious crime investigated, comparing penetration to contact crimes) (**Non-Metric #1**)
- Sexual assault court-martial outcomes (to be captured using the most serious crime charged, comparing penetration to contact crimes) (**Non-Metric #2**)
- Summary of referral data – Unrestricted and Restricted Reports - either referrals received from other sources or referrals made to other sources (e.g., medical/mental health, command, criminal investigation/security services, legal, civilian, or VA authorities, etc.)



**-- Any other information relating to sexual assault case data (e.g., information on completed sexual assault-related retaliation cases)**

The Analytics Discussion section contains data on sexual assaults reported to the NGB within FY23. The FY23 final reporting data extracted from DSAID on November 15, 2023, and validated for use, establishes the basis of the figures in this report. NGB removed some sexual assault cases reported in FY23 from analysis due to missing basic information or incorrect case entry. This report includes graphs and charts to display National Guard Joint data, as well as ARNG and ANG specific data, as available.

**National Guard Report Totals (Figure 1)**

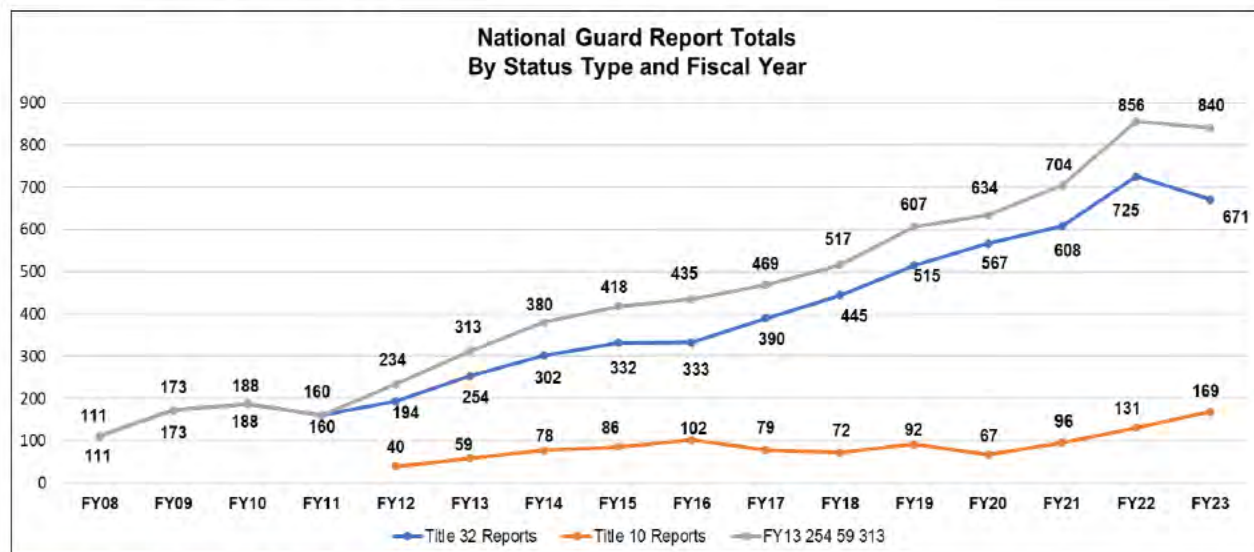


Figure 1. National Guard Report Totals by Status and Fiscal Year

The National Guard received 840 sexual assault reports in FY23, a minimal decrease of 1.87 percent after a record number of reports in FY22. In FY22 the program saw a 21.59 percent increase in the number of reports from FY21, and a rise of 11.04 percent in FY21 from FY20. National Guard Service members on Title 10 U.S.C. orders reporting sexual assault increased from 131 sexual assault reports in FY22 compared to 169 reports in FY23, a 29.01 percent increase. This increase may reflect the continued use of National Guard Service members placed in Title 10 U.S.C. status. This rise in Title 10 U.S.C. reports for FY23 is consistent with the increase in number of reports from 96 reports in FY21 to 131 reports in FY22, a 36.46 percent increase.

**Title 32 Status Guard Service members.** In FY23, reports filed involving Title 32 U.S.C. status National Guard Service members decreased to 671 from the 725 reports filed in FY22, a 7.45 percent decrease. However, the 671 reports continue to illustrate an overall growth in the number of reports involving Title 32 National Guard Service members over the last five years. The number of reports filed involving Title 32 U.S.C status National Guard members rose from 515 in FY19 to 671 in FY23, an increase of 30.29 percent.

**Title 10 Status National Guard Service members.** The total number of reports filed involving Title 10 U.S.C. status National Guard Service members rose from 131 reports in FY22 to 169 in FY23, a 29.01 percent increase. This rise is consistent with the 26.72 percent increase in Title 10 U.S.C reports seen from FY21 to FY22. The number of reports involving Title 10 National Guard Service members in FY21 and FY20 were 96 and 67, respectively.

### ARNG Report Totals (Figure 2)

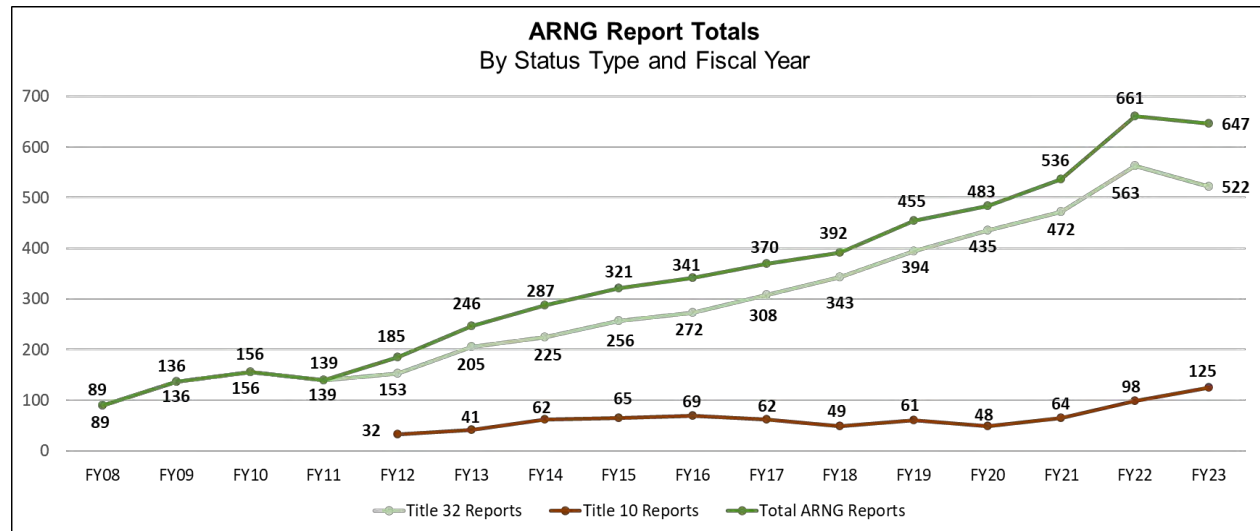


Figure 2. ARNG Report Totals by Status and Fiscal Year

The ARNG reports followed a similar pattern as the total National Guard reports. Reports decreased from 661 in FY22 to 647 in FY23, a 2.12 percent decrease. While reports from FY21 to FY22 increased by 23.32 percent, overall, in the past five years from FY19 to FY23, reports have increased by 29.68 percent.



### ANG Report Totals (Figure 3)

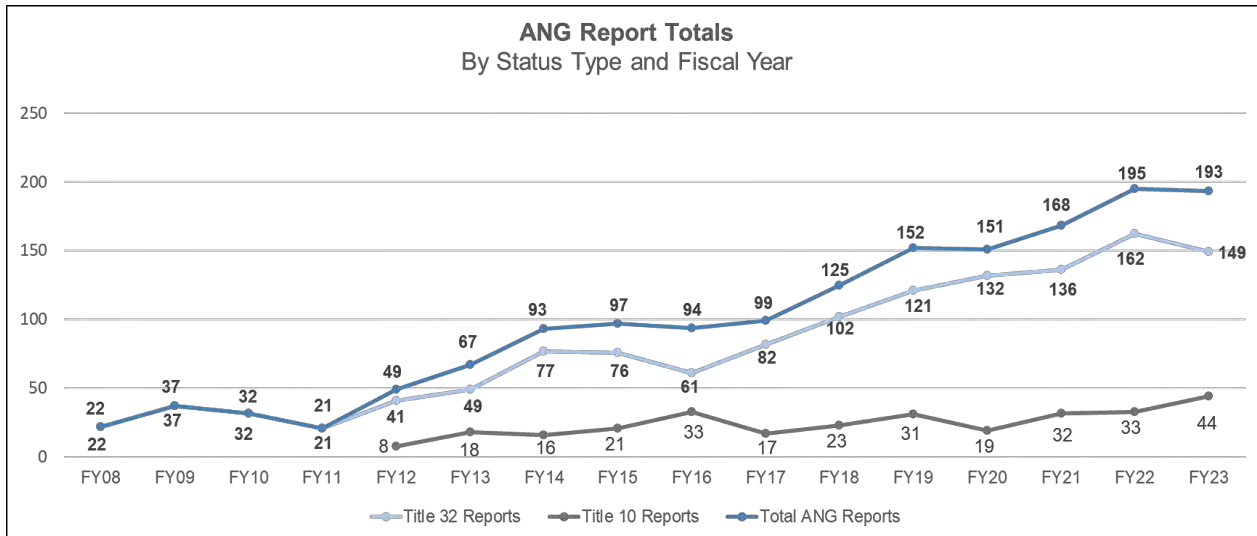


Figure 3. ANG Report Totals by Status and Fiscal Year

The ANG reports remained nearly static from FY22 compared to total National Guard reports. The number of ANG reports decreased only 0.01 percent from 195 in FY22 to 193 in FY23. While reports from FY21 to FY22 increased by 16.07 percent, in the past five years from FY19 to FY23, reports have increased by 27.63 percent.

Year Incident Occurred	Sexual Assault Incidents Reported in FY23
FY23	317
FY22	98
FY21	44
FY20	19
FY19	24
FY18	14
FY17	9
FY16	11
FY15	10
FY14	7
FY13	9
FY12	4
FY11	6
FY10	7
FY09	3
Prior to FY09	39
Unknown Incident Date	219
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>840</b>

### Sexual Assault Incidents Reported in FY23 (Figure 4)

Of the 840 sexual assaults reported in FY23, 317 (37.73 percent) occurred in FY23. There were 98 (11.67 percent) sexual assaults reported in FY23 that occurred in FY22, while 219 (26.07 percent) sexual assaults reported had unknown incident dates. Reports made in the same fiscal year the sexual assault occurred increased by 7.46 percent, from 295 in FY22 to 317 in FY23. The reports with an “unknown incident date” may be the result of “open with limited cases,” which include third party reports, as well as gaps in the data available at the time the report is entered into DSAID. The number of reports with “unknown incident dates decreased in FY23, falling from 247 in FY22 to 219 in FY23, a decrease of 11.34 percent. This decrease may be the result of increased efforts by the NGB-J1 SAPR DSAID Analysts to ensure key data elements are captured.

### Total Number of Sexual Assaults (Restricted Reports and Unrestricted Reports) Over Time, FY13 to FY23 (Metric #11) (Figure 5)

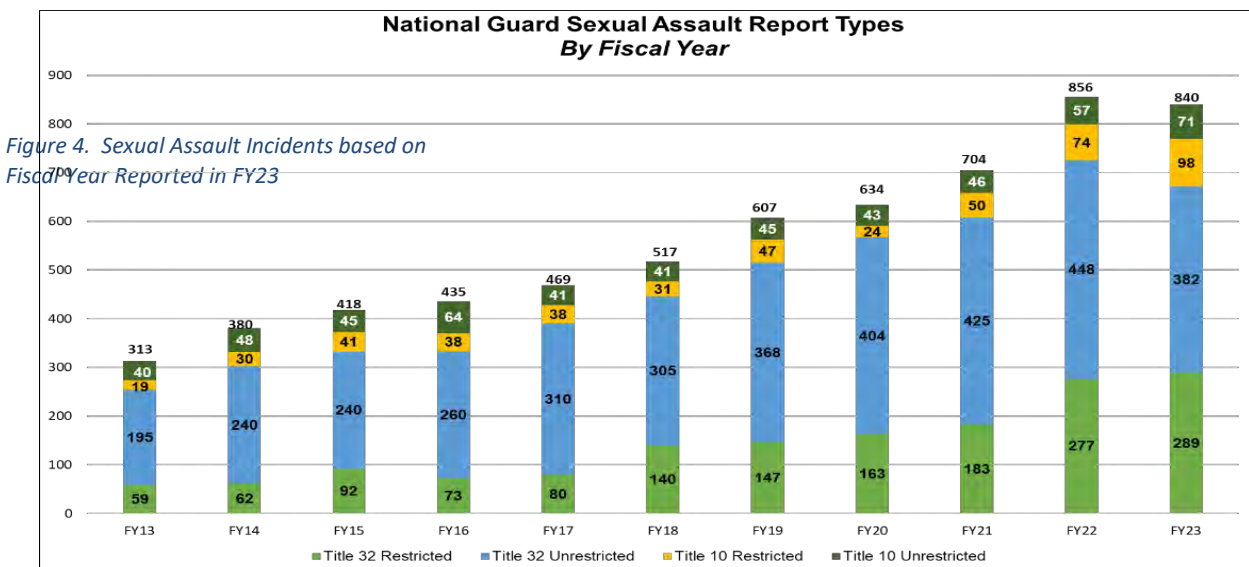


Figure 4. Sexual Assault Incidents based on Fiscal Year Reported in FY23

Figure 5. National Guard Sexual Assault Report Types and Fiscal Year

The National Guard saw 453 Unrestricted Reports involving National Guard Service members filed in FY23, 10.3 percent decrease from 505 in FY22. Of the 453 Unrestricted Reports, 425 involved Title 32 status National Guard Service members and 71 involved Title 10 status National Guard Service members. The number of Restricted Reports in FY23 increased to 387 reports compared to the 351 reports filed in FY22, a 10.26 percent increase. Of the FY23 Restricted Reports, 289 involved Title 32 National Guard Service members and 98 involved Title 10 National Guard Service members. The increase in Restricted Reports may be attributed to recent Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office policies expanding reporting options for filing Restricted Reports.

## Total Number of ARNG Sexual Assaults (Restricted Reports and Unrestricted Reports) Over Time, FY13 to FY23 (Figure 6).

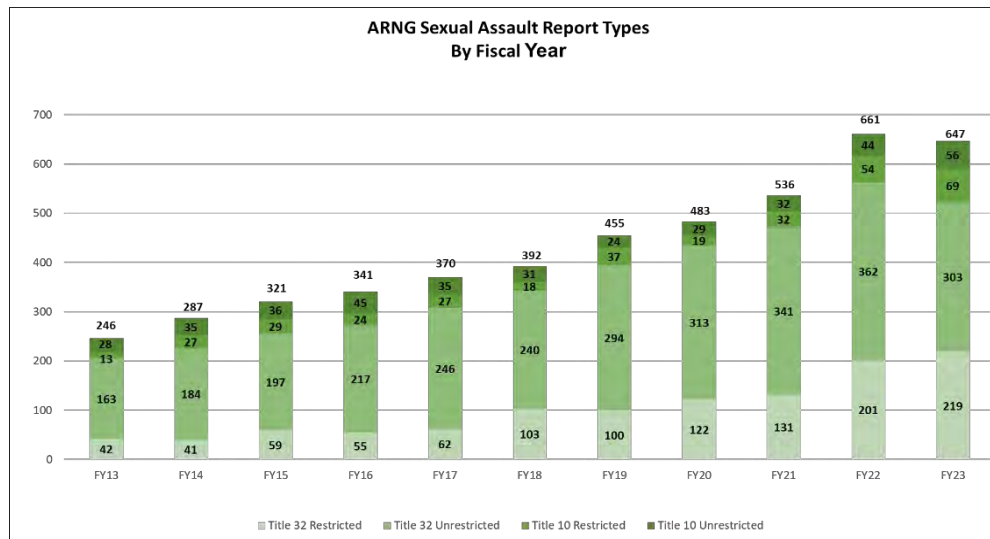


Figure 6. ARNG Sexual Assault Report Types and Fiscal Year

The ARNG saw 359 Unrestricted Reports involving National Guard Service members filed in FY23, an 11.58 percent decrease from 406 filed in FY22. Of the 359 Unrestricted Reports, 303

involved Title 32

U.S.C. status National Guard Service members and 56 involved Title 10 U.S.C. status National Guard Service members. The number of Restricted Reports in FY23 increased to 288 reports compared to the 255 filed in FY22, a 12.94 percent increase. Of the FY23 Restricted Reports, 219 involved Title 32 U.S.C. National Guard Service members and 69 involved Title 10 U.S.C. National Guard Service members.

## Total Number of ANG Sexual Assaults (Restricted Reports and Unrestricted Reports) Over Time, FY13 to FY23 (Figure 7).

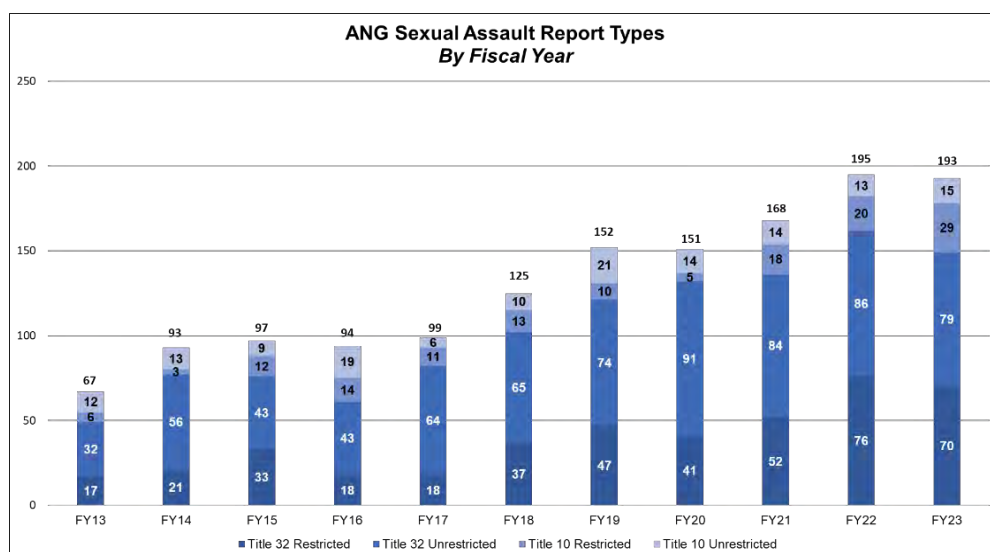


Figure 7. ANG Sexual Assault Report Types and Fiscal Year

The ANG saw 94 Unrestricted Reports involving National Guard Service members filed in FY23, a 5.1 percent decrease from the 99 filed in FY22. Of the 94 Unrestricted Reports, 79

involved Title 32

U.S.C. status National Guard Service members and 15 involved Title 10 U.S.C. status National Guard Service members. The number of Restricted Reports in FY23 increased slightly to 99 filed reports compared to the 96 filed in FY22, a 3.13 percent increase. Of

the FY23 Restricted Reports, 70 involved Title 32 U.S.C. National Guard Service members and 29 involved Title 10 U.S.C. National Guard Service members.

### Case Synopses by Gender and by Gender and Type of Report. (Figures 8 and 9)

	Cases by Gender								
	Female Victim			Male Victim			Unknown		
	Army	Air	Total	Army	Air	Total	Army	Air	Total
FY21	374	130	504	72	15	87	90	23	113
FY22	478	129	607	79	30	109	104	36	140
FY23	481	127	608	92	36	128	66	31	97

Figure 8. Cases by Gender by ARNG and ANG

The National Guard continued to pursue awareness efforts targeted at male survivors to increase sexual assault reporting for this population. These efforts included raising awareness, specifically with male service members to

reduce the stigma associated with male reporting. In FY23, 131 reports involved male victims, an increase of 20.18 percent from FY22. Male reports of sexual assault accounts for 15.60 percent of the total reports for the National Guard in FY23. Of those 131 reports, 95 involved ARNG male victims (14.68 percent of total ARNG reports) and 36 involved ANG male victims (19.67 percent of total ANG reports).

	Cases by Gender and Report Type											
	Female Victim						Male Victim					
	Restricted			Unrestricted			Restricted			Unrestricted		
	Army	Air	Total	Army	Air	Total	Army	Air	Total	Army	Air	Total
FY21	111	57	168	263	73	336	21	5	26	51	10	61
FY22	179	61	240	299	68	367	30	17	47	49	13	62
FY23	209	57	266	286	74	360	49	29	78	46	7	53

Figure 9. Cases by Gender and Type of Report

Figure 9 shows the breakdown of type of report by gender, excluding unknown gender data. Male victims accounted for 20.16 of Restricted Reports filed yet only 11.70 percent of Unrestricted Reports filed in FY23.

### Victim and Subject Demographics (Figures 10 and 11)

The majority of National Guard victims fell within the E1 to E5 pay grade over the past three fiscal years. In FY23, 76.55 percent of known pay grades for ARNG victims and 52.63 percent of known pay grades for ANG victims were within E1 to E5. Similarly, the majority of National Guard subjects fell within the same E1 to E5 pay grade range over the past three fiscal years. In FY23, 63.54 percent of known pay grades for ARNG subjects and 46.15 percent of known pay grades for ANG subjects were within the E1 to E5 pay grade.



Cases By Victim Pay Grade						
	E1 – E5		E6 – E9		Officers	
	Army	Air	Army	Air	Army	Air
FY21	337	80	57	34	20	15
FY22	409	102	68	37	44	9
FY23	421	80	91	55	38	17

Figure 10. Sexual Assault Cases by Victim Pay Grade

Cases By Subject Pay Grade						
	E1 – E5		E6 – E9		Officers	
	Army	Air	Army	Air	Army	Air
FY21	99	18	52	9	9	3
FY22	110	19	51	12	17	1
FY23	115	18	56	19	10	2

Figure 11. Cases by Subject Pay Grade

The National Guard continues to focus prevention efforts at the E1 to E5 range with buy-in and participation from senior leadership. Figures 10 and 11 show the case numbers for known victim and subject pay grades over the past three fiscal years (unknown data has been excluded).

### Restricted Reporting Information (Figure 12)

The reasons for filing a restricted sexual assault report in FY23 varied for the 387 restricted reports. The most common specified reason was a “desire to avoid retelling their story,” 17.83 percent of the restricted reports. The next highest specified reason was “did not want law enforcement involvement” at 10.34 percent. “Other” was the overall highest reason for filing a restricted report at 23.51 percent.

Reason for Filing Report as Restricted	FY23 Total	Historical (FY12-FY23) Total
Other	91	419
Declined to specify a reason	77	411
Desire to avoid retelling story	69	330
Did not want law enforcement involvement	40	151
Feared some kind of retaliation from the offender or the offender's friends	30	161
Feared being the target of gossip or his/her reputation being damaged in the eyes of commander or unit members	20	139
Was concerned that reporting would negatively impact career	14	118
Thought he/she would not be believed	11	77
Did not want to hurt the offender's career	8	63
Did not want to engage military justice system	8	47
Thought the matter was not important enough to report to law enforcement	7	39
Thought he/she would be blamed or labeled a troublemaker	6	45
Feared he/she or friends would be punished for collateral offense, such as underage drinking or curfew violation	3	19
Was concerned that reporting would prevent finishing training or completing an operational mission	2	18
Was concerned that reporting would result in being sent home from a deployment	1	3
Was concerned that reporting would delay returning home from a deployment early	0	4

Figure 12. Reasons for Filing a Restricted Reports

### Restricted Reporting Demographic Information (Figures 13 – 15)

In FY23, there were 387 total Restricted Reports of sexual assault. Figures 13 through 15 show that victims who filed a Restricted Report were primarily female (69 percent), 25-34 (36 percent), and pay grades E1 to E4 (39 percent).

Age of Those in Restricted Reports at Time of Incident, FY23		
	Count	Percent
0-17	5	1%
18-20	84	22%
21-24	111	29%
25-34	140	36%
35-49	38	9.75%
50 and Older	1	0.25%
Relevant Data Not Available	8	2%
Total	387	100%

Figure 14. Age at Time of Incident Who Filed an RR

Sex of Those Who Made Restricted Reports, FY23		
	Count	Percent
Male	78	20%
Female	266	69%
Relevant Data Not Available	43	11%
Total	387	100%

Figure 13. Sex of Those Who Filed Restricted Reports

Grade of Those in Restricted Reports at Time of Report, FY23		
	Count	Percent
E1-E4	151	39%
E5-E9	146	38%
WO1-WO5	4	1%
O1-O3	23	6%
O4-O10	13	3%
Relevant Data Not Available	50	13%
Total	387	100%

Figure 15. Grade at Time of Incident Who Filed an RR

### Conversion of Restricted to Unrestricted

Of the 432 Restricted Reports filed in FY23, 45 were converted to Unrestricted Reports within FY23, equating to 5.36 percent of all National Guard reports. ARNG victims converted 31 reports, while ANG victims converted 14 reports. This is nearly identical to the 44 reports that were converted in FY22 despite FY23 fielding more Restricted Reports than FY22 (395).

### Synopses of Offense Types and Top Five Assault Locations (Figures 16 and 17)

The most common sexual assault offense type among the National Guard in FY23 was abusive sexual contact, which accounted for 25 percent of Unrestricted Report totals.

Offense Type (Unrestricted Reports)	Service Member Victim	Non-Service Member Victims	Unknown	Total Victims	Percent of Total (Unrestricted Reports)
Abusive Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	105	7	2	114	25%
Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	60	2	0	62	13%
Rape (Art. 120)	54	6	3	63	14%
Aggravated Sexual Contact (Art. 120)	23	3	1	27	6%
Attempts to Commit Offenses (Art. 80)	3	0	0	3	1%
Forcible Sodomy (Art. 125)	1	1	0	2	0.50%
Aggravated Sexual Assault (Art. 120)	2	0	0	2	0.50%
Prosecuted by State Law (NG Only)	18	8	0	26	6%
Unknown	107	13	34	154	34%
<b>Total</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>100%</b>

Figure 16. Most Common Offense Type with Victim Totals

Location Assault Occurred FY23 (Top 5 only)			
Victim Affiliation	ARNG	ANG	Total
Residence	132	39	171
Hotel / Motel	96	32	128
Government / Public Building	98	21	119
Bar / Night Club / Officer Club / NCO Club	26	16	42
Field / Woods / Training Area	40	1	41
Unknown*	152	50	202

Figure 17. Top Five Locations Where Assault

The majority occurred at a private residence, accounting for 37.75 percent of locations where sexual assaults occurred for Unrestricted Reports in FY23. The National Guard faces unique challenges when it comes to sexual assault prevention due to geographical dispersion of National Guard Service members across the States.

### Investigative Metrics (Non-Metric #6) (Figures 18 and 19)

The National Guard Bureau closed 212 investigations into Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault in FY23. These investigations include cases that were opened in FY23 as well as previous fiscal years. The National Guard's primary investigative agency remains Civilian Local Law Enforcement, resulting in consistent investigative closure delays. The mean investigative length for Civilian Local Law Enforcement was 234 days, compared with Air Force Office of Special Investigations, which was the shortest at a mean of 126 days.



The National Guard experienced a drop in the closure of NGB-OCI cases in FY23, falling from 133 closed in FY22 to 74 closed in FY23. NGB-OCI investigates reports of sexual assault at the request of TAGs and the Commanding General of the District of Columbia. An additional 6 NGB-OCI investigations were requested and remain open from FY23. NGB-OCI investigates reports involving members of the ARNG and the ANG in a Title 32 duty status, where civilian or military law enforcement either declined to investigate the allegation or TAGs determined the evidence gathered was insufficient to make determinations regarding good order and discipline.

Investigations Completed by Investigative Agency in FY23			
Investigative Agency	Investigations Closed	Median Investigative Length (Days)	Mean Investigative Length (Days)
AFOSI	24	67.5	126
Army CID	72	142	208
NCIS	3	182	240
Civilian Law Enforcement	95	116	234
National Guard OCI	74	211	276
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>217</b>

Figure 18. Non-Metric #6: Investigations Completed by Investigative Agencies in FY23

Outcomes For Military Investigations Completed in FY23	
Substantiated	38
Unsubstantiated	29
Pending Dispositions	145
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>212</b>

Figure 19. Outcomes for Investigations Completed in FY23

## Command Action (Non-Metric #1) (Figure 20)

The National Guard saw 76 cases with Command Action taken against military subjects in FY23. These Command Actions include cases that were opened in FY23 (10) as well as previous fiscal years. Civilian Local Law Enforcement maintains jurisdiction on the majority of National Guard sexual assault cases, greatly limiting and delaying command action. National Guard members are eligible to report any sexual assault incident that meets the elements of Article 120 in the UCMJ. However, most States criminal codes do not align with the UCMJ. This creates situations where a SAPR report is taken but civilian law enforcement is unable to investigate or file charges. This could be the reason for the “unknown” column regarding most serious crimes investigated, as civilian Local Law Enforcement may not always convey the charges. Further, NGB-OCI investigations do not have criminal authority and any investigation initiated solely by NGB-OCI would result in an “unknown” crime investigated if substantiated findings were discovered.

Command Action For Military Subjects in FY23					
	Most Serious Crime Investigated				
	All Crimes	Penetrative Crimes	Sexual Contact Crimes	Prosecuted by State Law	Unknown
Administrative Discharge	30	9	15	3	3
Administrative Discharge, Non-Sexual Assault Offense	3	0	3	0	0
Courts-Martial Charge Preferred	8	2	6	0	0
Non-Judicial Punishment	8	1	5	1	1
Non-Judicial Punishment, Non-Sexual Assault Offense	9	2	5	1	1
Other Adverse Administrative Action	8	2	4	1	1
Other Adverse Administrative Action, Non-Sexual Assault Offense	5	2	3	0	0
No Action Taken	5	1	2	1	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>

Figure 20. Non-Metric #1. Command Action in FY23

## Notifying Command

Of the incidents of sexual assaults reported by National Guard members in FY23, SARCs notified command within 24 hours of the report for 82.59 percent of cases. This is an increase from 77.69 percent in FY22, as well as from the 74.86 percent in FY21.

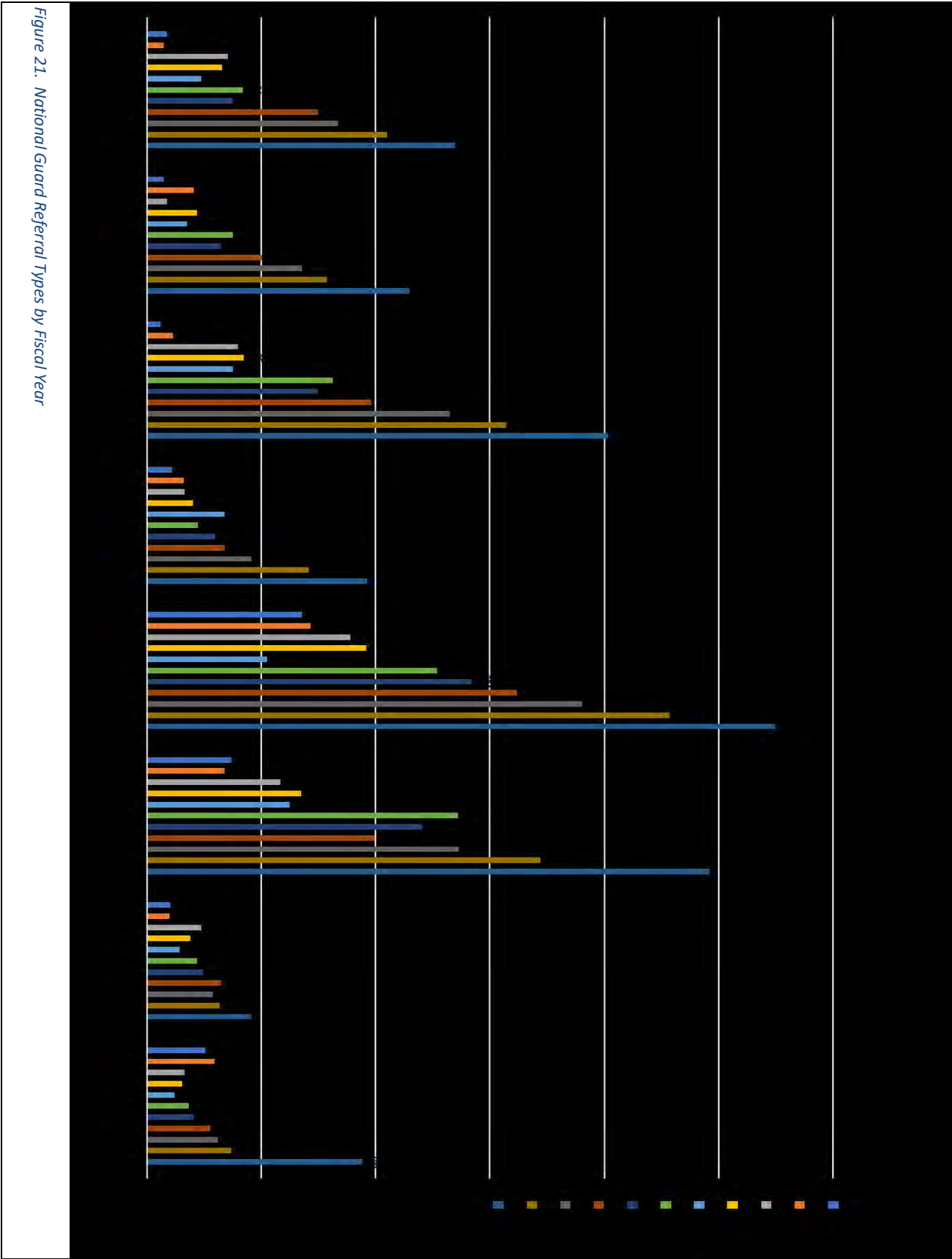
### **Summary Referral Data (Total reports) (Figures 21, 22, and 23)**

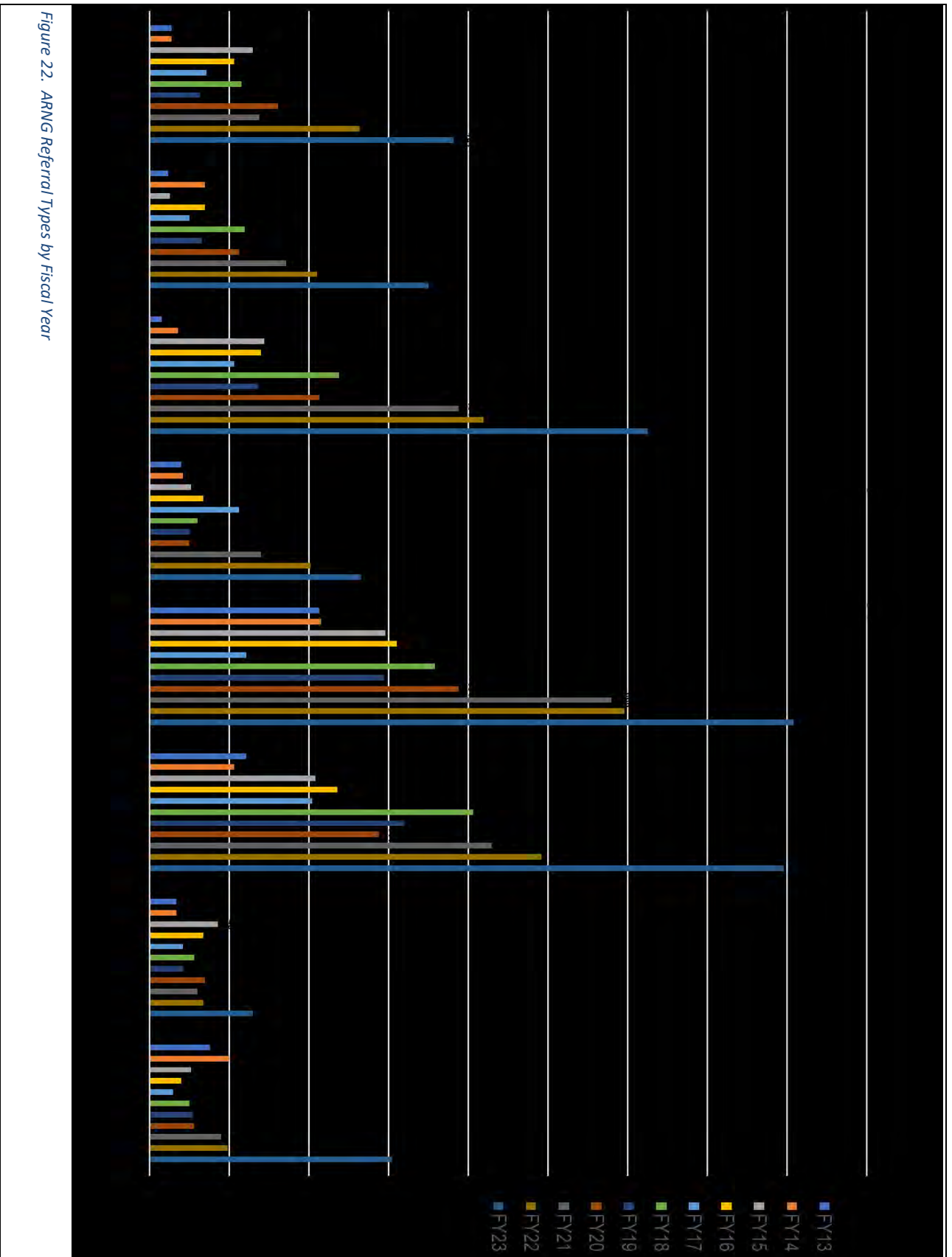
The National Guard saw 2,417 referrals in FY23 (**Figure 21**), which is an increase of 37.10 percent from FY22 (1,763). The increase in referrals may demonstrate continued successful SAPR policy changes and awareness initiatives as well as increased access to resources for survivors of sexual assault. Please note that more than one referral may be made for each case at the request of the survivor.

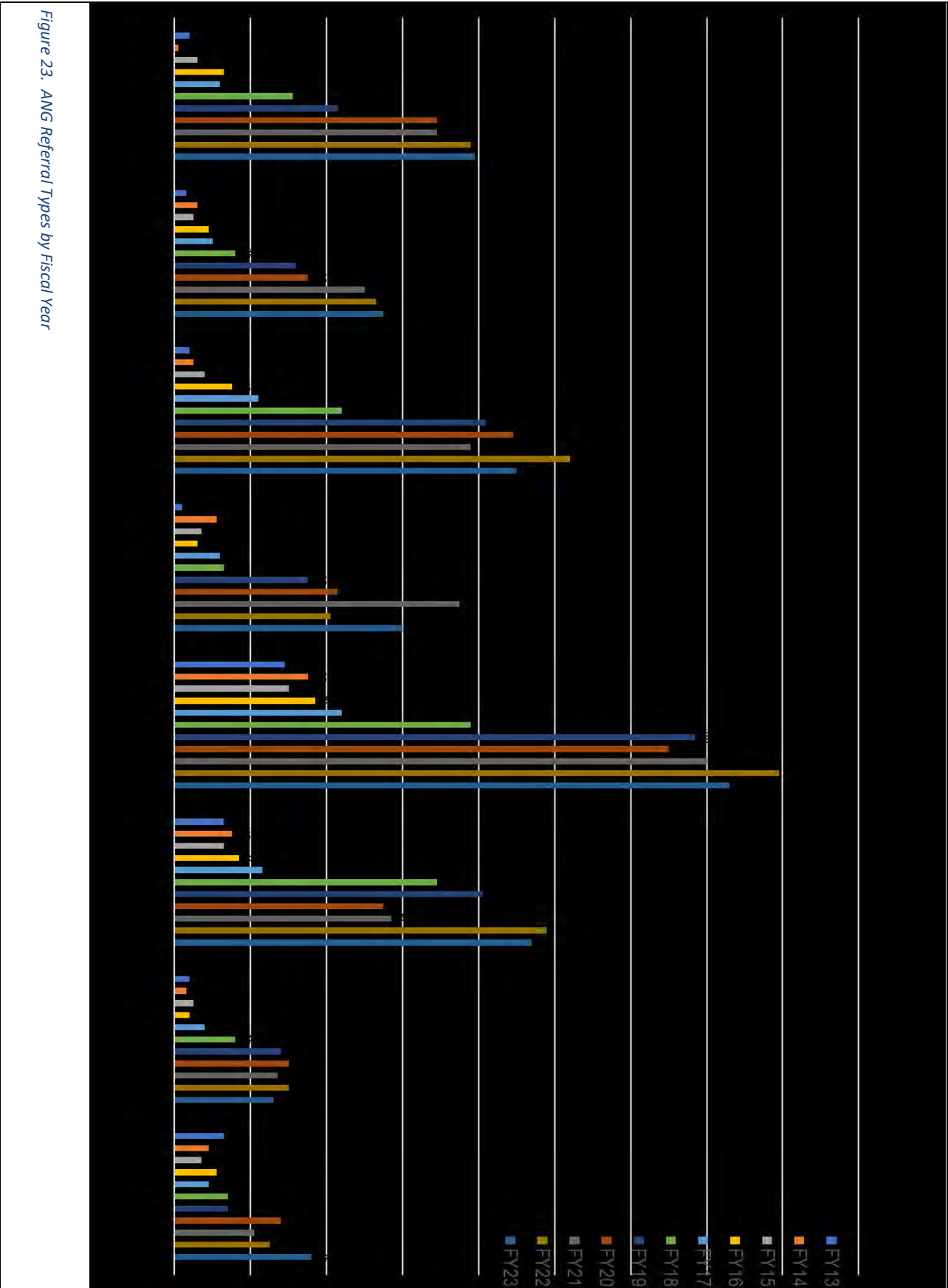
For the second consecutive fiscal year, all referral sources saw increases from the previous year. The rising trend of mental health referrals continued in FY23. With 550 referrals to behavioral health and 230 referrals to the Department of Defense Safe Helpline, mental health resources represent 32.27 percent of all referrals made in FY23. Victim Advocate referrals significantly increased from 344 in FY22 to 492 in FY23, highlighting the importance of retaining collateral duty victim advocates in the National Guard.

The ARNG referrals (**Figure 22**) totaled 1,831 in FY23, an increase of 55.83 percent from FY22 (1,175). Referrals to mental health resources also show the highest volume of referrals in FY23 for the ARNG with 404 behavioral health referrals and 175 referrals to the Department of Defense Safe Helpline, mental health resources represent 31.62 percent of all ARNG referrals during FY23. The highest specified referral percentage increase was Victim Advocate referrals with a 61.79 percent increase from FY22.

The ANG referrals (**Figure 23**) totaled 586 in FY23, nearly static with the 588 referrals in FY22. With 146 referrals to behavioral health and 55 referrals to the Department of Defense Safe Helpline, mental health resources represent 34.30 percent of all ANG referrals made in FY23. This represents a slight decrease from 36.05 percent in FY22. Legal and medical referrals saw modest decreases between FY22 and FY23.









**Not Applicable to the non-Federalized National Guard**

Under the command and control of the Governor, non-Federalized National Guard members typically do not fall under Title 10, U.S.C., and jurisdiction of a Military Criminal Investigative Organization or the military judicial system. Therefore, quality data is not available for analyses or reporting for the following:

- The number of subjects with victims who declined to participate in the military justice process. (Metric #7)
- Sexual assault court-martial outcomes (to be captured using the most serious crime charged, comparing penetration to contact crimes). (Non-Metric #2)

**7.2 Personnel Support:** Complete the following table with your numbers as of the end of FY23. Use the job/duty descriptions provided and the following inclusion criteria:

- Include all Reserve and Active Duty military personnel. Army and Air Force do not need to include their respective National Guard component information as it will be included in NGB's response.

- Include Federal government civilian personnel

- Only include filled positions

- Indicate the number of full-time and part-time personnel (i.e., collateral duty personnel)839301

- Provide the exact number of current personnel, whenever possible. If the number is an estimate, indicate how the estimate was reached and any other relevant information.

(DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR): Program Procedures," (September 6, 2022), Enclosure 2, paragraph 6)

Job/Duty Title	Description of Job/Duty	Full-Time	Part-Time
SAPR Program Managers	Capability in developing policy, or program management and execution; and completion of 40+ hours of Military Service-specific National Advocate Credentialing Program and approved SARC training.	2	0
Dedicated Headquarters-Level SAPR Professionals	Include policy, advocacy, administrative support, and prevention professionals (for example, data analysts, training analysts, and D-SAACP analysts) who support the headquarters-level SAPR program offices at each Military Service/NGB ( <i>not including program managers, who are counted in their own category</i> ).	27	0



<b>Uniformed SARC (collateral duty)</b>	<b>Serve as the single point of contact at an installation or within a geographic area to oversee sexual assault awareness, prevention, and response training; coordinate medical treatment, including emergency care, for victims of sexual assault; and track the services provided to victims from the initial report through final disposition and resolution and are certified under the nationally accredited D-SAACP.</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>132</b>
<b>Civilian SARC (full-time)</b>	<b>See above.</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Lead SARC (full-time)</b>	<b>Serve as the primary focal point for directing and coordinating response activities at the installation (tactical level) for supported tenant commands; fulfills a supervisory capacity at the installation for all SARCs and SAPR VAs (at least 25 percent of the time).</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Uniformed SAPR-VA (collateral duty)</b>	<b>Provide non-clinical crisis intervention, referral, and ongoing non-clinical support to adult sexual assault victims; offer information on available options/resources to victims; coordinate liaison assistance with other organizations and agencies on victim care matters; and report directly to the SARC and are certified under the nationally accredited D-SAACP.</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2066</b>
<b>Civilian SAPR-VA (full-time)</b>	<b>See above.</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Civilian SAPR-VA (collateral duty)</b>	<b>See above.</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Sexual Assault-Specific Legal</b>	<b>Legal personnel who specialize in sexual assault cases including prosecutors, Victim Witness Assistance Program personnel, paralegals, legal experts, and Special Victims' Counsel/Victims' Legal Counsel.</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Sexual Assault-Specific Investigators</b>	<b>Military Criminal Investigation Office investigators who specialize in sexual assault cases. (NGB Office of Complex Investigations)</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiners</b>	<b>Medical providers that have completed the DoD Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiner Course at Fort Sam Houston, or equivalent.</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

<b>NATIONAL GUARD</b> <b>FY23 UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN THE MILITARY</b>	
<b>A. FY23 REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT (rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses) BY or AGAINST Service members.</b> <b>Note: The data on this page is raw, uninvestigated information about allegations received during FY23. These Reports may not be fully investigated by the end of the fiscal year. 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.</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b># FY23 Unrestricted Reports (one Victim per report)</b>	<b>453</b>
# Service Member Victims	373
# Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Service Member Subject	26
# Non-Service Member Victims in allegations against Non-Service Member Subject	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	51
<b># Unrestricted Reports in the following categories</b>	<b>453</b>
# Service Member on Service Member	188
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	26
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	22
# Civilian on Civilian	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	214
<b># Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault occurring</b>	<b>453</b>
# On military installation	153
# Off military installation	168
# Unidentified location	132
<b># Victim in Unrestricted Reports Referred for Investigation</b>	<b>453</b>
<b># Victims in investigations initiated during FY23</b>	<b>313</b>
# Victims with Investigations pending completion at end of 30-SEP-2023	206
# Victims with Completed Investigations at end of 30-SEP-2023	107
<b># Victims with Investigative Data Forthcoming</b>	<b>92</b>
<b># Victims where investigation could not be opened by DoD or Civilian Law Enforcement</b>	<b>48</b>
# Victims -- Alleged perpetrator not subject to the UCMJ	5
# Victims -- Crime was beyond statute of limitations	0
# Victims -- Unrestricted Reports for Matters Occurring Prior to Military Service	1
# Victims -- Other	42
<b># All Restricted Reports received in FY23 (one Victim per report)</b>	<b>432</b>
# Converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report (report made this year and converted this year)	45
<b># Restricted Reports Remaining Restricted at end of FY23</b>	<b>387</b>

<b>B. DETAILS OF UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FOR FY23</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>	<b>FY23 Totals for Service Member Victim Cases</b>
<b>Length of time between sexual assault and Unrestricted Report</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>373</b>
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	94	88
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	53	42
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	38	33
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	93	77
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	90	84
# Relevant Data Not Available	85	49
<b>Time of sexual assault</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>373</b>
# Midnight to 6 am	101	91
# 6 am to 6 pm	89	79
# 6 pm to midnight	143	131
# Unknown	39	26
# Relevant Data Not Available	81	46
<b>Day of sexual assault</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>373</b>
# Sunday	48	42
# Monday	37	34
# Tuesday	51	45
# Wednesday	33	30
# Thursday	46	40
# Friday	67	60
# Saturday	86	73
# Relevant Data Not Available	85	49



FY23 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 FY23	Penetrating Offenses				Contact Offenses							
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULTS BY OR AGAINST SERVICE MEMBERS (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 (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)	Prosecuted by State Law (NG Only)	Offense Code Data N/A	FY23 Totals
D1.	63	2	62	2	27	114	0	0	3	26	154	453
# Service Member on Service Member	26	0	38	0	13	69	0	0	3	10	29	188
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	4	0	0	1	2	5	0	0	0	7	7	26
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	6	1	4	0	1	5	0	0	0	4	1	22
# Civilian on Civilian	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	22	1	18	1	9	31	0	0	0	4	77	163
# Relevant Data Not Available	4	0	2	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	40	51
D2.												
TOTAL Service Member Victims in FY23 Reports	54	2	60	1	23	105	0	0	3	18	107	373
# Service Member Victims: Female	50	1	54	1	19	91	0	0	3	14	92	325
# Service Member Victims: Male	4	1	6	0	4	14	0	0	0	4	15	48
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	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 FY23												
D3. Time of sexual assault	63	2	62	2	27	114	0	0	3	26	154	453
# Midnight to 6am	18	0	24	0	3	35	0	0	1	7	13	101
# 6am to 6pm	7	1	13	0	8	41	0	0	1	2	16	89
# 6pm to midnight	28	1	20	1	16	34	0	0	1	11	31	143
# Unknown	10	0	5	1	0	4	0	0	0	6	13	39
# Relevant Data Not Available	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	81	81
D4. Day of sexual assault	63	2	62	2	27	114	0	0	3	26	154	453
# Sunday	11	0	10	0	0	17	0	0	0	2	8	48
# Monday	7	0	4	0	5	12	0	0	0	2	7	37
# Tuesday	6	0	9	0	7	18	0	0	1	1	9	51
# Wednesday	7	1	5	0	5	6	0	0	0	1	8	33
# Thursday	9	0	11	0	2	14	0	0	0	5	5	46
# Friday	8	0	13	1	3	25	0	0	1	4	12	67
# Saturday	14	1	10	1	5	22	0	0	1	11	21	86
# Relevant Data Not Available	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	85

NATIONAL GUARD FY23 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	
A. FY23 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT	FY23 Totals
# TOTAL Victims initially making Restricted Reports	432
# Service Member Victims making Restricted Reports	379
# Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report involving a Service Member Subject	9
# Relevant Data Not Available	44
# Total Victims who reported and converted Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23*	45
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23	42
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
# Total Victim reports remaining Restricted	387
# Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	337
# Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted	7
# Relevant Data Not Available	43
# Remaining Restricted Reports involving Service Members in the following categories	387
# Service Member on Service Member	227
# Non-Service Member on Service Member	45
# Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	4
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	1
# Unidentified Subject on Service Member	65
# Relevant Data Not Available	45
B. INCIDENT DETAILS	FY23 Totals
# Reported sexual assaults occurring	387
# On military installation	134
# Off military installation	149
# Unidentified location	20
# Relevant Data Not Available	84
Length of time between sexual assault and Restricted Report	387
# Reports made within 3 days of sexual assault	11
# Reports made within 4 to 10 days after sexual assault	16
# Reports made within 11 to 30 days after sexual assault	18
# Reports made within 31 to 365 days after sexual assault	57
# Reports made longer than 365 days after sexual assault	151
# Relevant Data Not Available	134
Time of sexual assault incident	387
# Midnight to 6 am	61
# 6 am to 6 pm	61
# 6 pm to midnight	150
# Unknown	63
# Relevant Data Not Available	52
Day of sexual assault incident	387
# Sunday	41
# Monday	26
# Tuesday	22
# Wednesday	25
# Thursday	31
# Friday	40
# Saturday	68
# Relevant Data Not Available	134



<b>C. RESTRICTED REPORTING - VICTIM SERVICE AFFILIATION</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
# Service Member Victims	337
# Army Victims	253
# Navy Victims	1
# Marines Victims	0
# Air Force Victims	83
# Coast Guard Victims	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>D. DEMOGRAPHICS FOR FY23 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
Gender of Victims	387
# Male	78
# Female	266
# Relevant Data Not Available	43
Age of Victims at the Time of Incident	387
# 0-15	2
# 16-19	53
# 20-24	145
# 25-34	140
# 35-49	38
# 50-64	1
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	8

<b>Grade of Service Member Victims</b>	<b>337</b>
# E1-E4	151
# E5-E9	146
# WO1-WO5	4
# O1-O3	22
# O4-O10	13
# Cadet/Midshipman	1
# Academy Prep School Student	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>Status of Service Member Victims</b>	<b>337</b>
# Active Duty	15
# Reserve	3
# National Guard (Activated -- Title 10)	98
# National Guard (Title 32)	197
# Relevant Data Not Available	24
<b>Victim Type</b>	<b>387</b>
# Service Member	337
# Non-Service Member	7
# Relevant Data Not Available	43

<b>E. RESTRICTED REPORTING FOR A SEXUAL ASSAULT THAT OCCURRED PRIOR TO JOINING SERVICE</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b># Service Member Victims making a Restricted Report for Incidents Occurring Prior to Military Service</b>	<b>5</b>
# Service Member Making A Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred Prior to Age 18	1
# Service Member Making a Restricted Report for an Incident that Occurred After Age 18	4
# Service Member Choosing Not to Specify	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>F. RESTRICTED REPORTS CONVERSION DATA (DSAID USE ONLY)</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
Mean # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	182
Standard Deviation of the Mean For Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	354
Mode # of Days Taken to Change to Unrestricted	1
<b>G. TOTAL VICTIMS WHO REPORTED IN PRIOR YEARS AND CONVERTED FROM RESTRICTED REPORT TO UNRESTRICTED REPORT IN THE FY23</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b>Total Victims who reported in prior years and converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in the FY23</b>	<b>25</b>
# Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23	24
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
* 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.	

<b>NATIONAL GUARD FY23 SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT</b>	
<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>	
<b>A. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS TO SERVICE MEMBERS VICTIMS FROM UNRESTRICTED REPORTS:</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b># Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories</b>	<b>1307</b>
<b># MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>1092</b>
# Medical	53
# Mental Health	190
# Legal	238
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	137
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	254
# DoD Safe Helpline	126
# Other	94
<b># CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)</b>	<b>215</b>
# Medical	28
# Mental Health	86
# Legal	8
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	5
# Rape Crisis Center	44
# Victim Advocate	14
# Other	30
<b># Cases where SAFEs were conducted</b>	<b>35</b>
<b># Cases where SAFEs kits were not offered</b>	<b>117</b>
<b># Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam</b>	<b>2</b>
<b># Military Victims making an Unrestricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to military service</b>	<b>10</b>



<b>B. FY23 MILITARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS (MPO)* AND EXPEDITED TRANSFERS - UNRESTRICTED REPORTS</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
# Military Protective Orders issued during FY23	77
# Reported MPO Violations in FY23	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 Service Member Victims of sexual assault	15
# Unit/Duty expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	0
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims of sexual assault	2
# Installation expedited transfer requests by Service Member Victims Denied	0
Use the following categories or add a new category to identify the reason the Expedited Transfer requests were denied:	FY23 Totals
Total Number Denied	0
Reasons for Disapproval (Total)	0
One victim pending UCMJ action	0
One victim subject in a separate criminal investigation	0
One victim with no credible report determination of sexual assault	0
<b>C. SUPPORT SERVICE REFERRALS FOR MILITARY VICTIMS IN RESTRICTED REPORTS</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
# Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories	1110
# MILITARY Resources (Referred by DoD)	892
# Medical	76
# Mental Health	177
# Legal	151
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	122
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	214
# DoD Safe Helpline	104
# Other	48
# CIVILIAN Resources (Referred by DoD)	218
# Medical	36
# Mental Health	97
# Legal	6
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	6
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	10
# Rape Crisis Center	47
# Other	16
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	8
# Cases where SAFE kits were not offered	162
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	3

CIVILIAN DATA	
D. UNRESTRICTED REPORTS FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS (e.g., DOD CIVILIANS, DEPENDENTS, CONTRACTORS) THAT DO NOT INVOLVE A SERVICE MEMBER	FY23 Totals
<b>D1. # Non-Service Members in the following categories:</b>	<b>40</b>
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member	3
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	26
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	11
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>D2. Gender of Non-Service Members</b>	<b>40</b>
# Male	5
# Female	35
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>D3. Age of Non-Service Members at the Time of Incident</b>	<b>40</b>
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	2
# 20-24	5
# 25-34	9
# 35-49	3
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	21
<b>D4. Non-Service Member Type</b>	<b>40</b>
# DoD Civilian	14
# DoD Contractor	2
# Other US Government Civilian	0
# US Civilian	24
# Foreign National	0
# Foreign Military	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>D5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Members in the following categories</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b># Support service referrals for Victims in the following categories</b>	<b>87</b>
# Medical	7
# Mental Health	15
# Legal	16
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	6
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	16
# DoD Safe Helpline	8
# Rape Crisis Center	8
# Other	11
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	4
# Cases where SAFE kits were not offered	14
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0



<b>E. FY23 RESTRICTED REPORTS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM NON-SERVICE MEMBERS</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
<b>E1. # Non-Service Member Victims making Restricted Report</b>	<b>9</b>
# Non-Service Member Victims who converted from Restricted Report to Unrestricted Report in FY23	2
<b># Non-Service Member Victim reports remaining Restricted</b>	<b>7</b>
<b># Restricted Reports from Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories:</b>	<b>7</b>
# Non-Service Member on Non-Service Member (entitled to a RR by DoD Policy)	1
# Service Member on Non-Service Member	4
# Unidentified Subject or Undisclosed Affiliation on Non-Service Member	2
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E2. Gender of Non-Service Member Victims</b>	<b>7</b>
# Male	1
# Female	6
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E3. Age of Non-Service Member Victims at the Time of Incident</b>	<b>7</b>
# 0-15	0
# 16-19	0
# 20-24	1
# 25-34	3
# 35-49	2
# 50-64	0
# 65 and older	0
# Relevant Data Not Available	1
<b>E4. VICTIM Type</b>	<b>7</b>
# DoD Civilian	4
# U.S. Civilian	3
# Relevant Data Not Available	0
<b>E5. # Support service referrals for Non-Service Member Victims in the following categories</b>	<b>FY23 Totals</b>
# Medical	0
# Mental Health	0
# Legal	0
# Chaplain/Spiritual Support	0
# Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	0
# DoD Safe Helpline	0
# Rape Crisis Center	0
# Other	0
# Cases where SAFEs were conducted	0
# Cases where SAFE kits were not offered	5
# Cases where SAFE kits or other needed supplies were not available at time of Victim's exam	0

# Annex 1: 2023 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Military Members Overview Report





# **2023 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Military Members**

**Overview Report**

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# 2023 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Military Members

## Overview Report

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The Office of People Analytics (OPA) is grateful to numerous individuals for their assistance with the *2023 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Military Members (2023 WGR)*, which was conducted on behalf of Dr. Nathan Galbreath, Acting Director of the Department of Defense (DoD) Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO). This survey was conducted under the leadership of Dr. Ashlea Klahr, Acting Director of OPA, and Dr. Rachel Lipari, Acting Director of OPA's Health and Resilience (H&R) Research Division. The project team responsible for the *2023 WGR* was comprised of Dr. Jess Marcon Zabecki, Chief Military Research Psychologist, Dr. Hannah Samuelson, Senior Research Psychologist, Ms. Kimberly Hylton, Chief of Operations and Methodology, and Ms. Lisa Davis, Deputy Director, from the H&R Research Division.

Policy officials who contributed to the development and administration of the *2023 WGR* include Ms. Elizabeth Foster, Executive Director, Office of Force Resiliency (OFR), Dr. Nathan Galbreath, Acting Director, and Dr. Rachel Breslin, Assessment, Reporting, & Oversight Program Manager (SAPRO), Dr. Lisa Arfaa, Director, Office for Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (ODEI), and Dr. Andra Tharp, Senior Prevention Advisor for the OFR Violence Prevention Cell.

The study team is also appreciative of the feedback and support provided by each of the Military Services and the National Guard Bureau during both the development and administration of this survey.

The lead operations analyst for the *2023 WGR* was Alycia Polant (Fors Marsh), with additional support from Graham Puckett, Dr. Christine McCall, Ariel Hill, Nikki Dee, and Margaret Coffey (Fors Marsh). The operations analysts used OPA's Statistical Analysis Macros to calculate the results presented in this report. The operations team also contributed to the writing and preparation of this report. Jason Johnston and Valerie Waller (Data Recognition Corporation) managed the development and operations of the survey website for the data collection and the distribution of the survey materials to over 1 million sample members.

OPA's Statistical Methods Team, under the guidance of Dr. Matthew Scheidt, Statistical Methods Team Lead, was responsible for all statistical aspects of this survey, including population formation and sampling. Dr. Matthew Scheidt, Statistical Methods Team Lead, oversaw weighting, nonresponse bias (NRB) analysis, and statistical hypothesis testing. Nathan Coe and Marcus Maher (Fors Marsh) designed the sample, implemented the weighting methodology, and conducted NRB analyses. Katherine Schulz and Dr. Juan G. Arroyo-Flores (Fors Marsh) developed the population, selected the sample, and provided other data processing support.

Sarah Mason (Fors Marsh) provided technical editing support for this report.

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## Executive Summary

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### Introduction

Across the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) and the Military Services, leaders recognize that building a ready fighting force means prioritizing the health, well-being, and safety of its Service members. The programs and policies established within the Department to prevent and respond to incidents of sexual assault, sexual harassment, and gender discrimination are intended to prevent situations from occurring that may detract from readiness while also ensuring that if these incidents do occur, survivors have access to care and support. Through surveys, the DoD monitors the progress made toward reducing and ultimately eliminating these harmful behaviors from within the military. This report presents findings from the *2023 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Military Members (2023 WGR)*. The *2023 WGR* provides key insights on the progress made in these critical areas and specifically, the prevalence of unwanted sexual contact, sexual harassment, gender discrimination; the characteristics of and the experiences around reporting an incident or situation; and the perceptions of climate, specifically related to unwanted sexual behaviors, in the military.

### Background and Methodology

The Health & Resilience (H&R) Research Division within the Office of People Analytics (OPA) has been conducting the congressionally mandated gender relations survey of Active and Reserve component members since 1988 as part of a cycle of gender relations surveys outlined in Title 10 U.S. Code Section 481. This current survey administration, the *2023 WGR*, carries on the precedent set in 2021, when the survey was administered simultaneously to both the Active and Reserve components.<sup>1</sup> The *2023 WGR* instrument was streamlined while maintaining the utility and integrity of the survey. Importantly, the primary prevalence estimates can be compared to the *2021 WGR* measures.

OPA gender relations surveys have been designed to estimate perceived experiences of gender discrimination, sexual harassment, and sexual assault based on self-reported responses from Service members to provide information on a variety of consequences of gender discrimination and sexual misconduct. The *2023 WGR* measures of unwanted sexual contact, sexual harassment, and gender discrimination are comparable to the *2021 WGR* measures.

The construction of the unwanted sexual contact, sexual harassment, and gender discrimination estimated prevalence rates using the *2023 WGR* is briefly summarized here:

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<sup>1</sup> By “Active component,” we mean individuals who are serving on active duty and are listed in the Active Duty Master File (ADMF) maintained by the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC). The Active component population covered in this report is the same population included in previous reports under the title *Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members*. By “Reserve component,” we mean individuals who serve in the Selected Reserve (to include on active duty) listed in the Reserve Component Common Personnel Data System (RCCPDS) Master File. The Reserve component population covered in this report is the same population included in previous reports under the title *Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Reserve Component Members*.

- Unwanted sexual contact refers to a range of sex-related behaviors that constitute elements of offenses prohibited by the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), including offenses involving penetrative sexual assault (completed intercourse, sodomy [oral or anal sex], and penetration by an object), non-penetrative sexual assault (unwanted touching of genitalia), and attempted penetrative sexual assault (attempted sexual intercourse, sodomy [oral or anal sex], and penetration by an object). Service members were asked to identify unwanted behaviors that occurred in the past 12 months.
- Sex-based Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) violations include behaviors in line with either sexual harassment or gender discrimination. To be included in the estimated rates of past year prevalence, Service members must have indicated that they experienced behaviors prohibited by MEO policy by someone in the workplace, that the behaviors experienced were persistent and severe, and that at least one person who did the unwanted behavior was part of their leadership.

Additionally, the survey captures other important metrics, including intimate partner violence. Estimating the prevalence of intimate partner-involved unwanted sexual contact incidents in the military provides crucial information to the Office of Military Community and Family Policy (MC&FP), which has primary responsibility over the Family Advocacy Program (FAP) and policies to address intimate partner violence (IPV) in the military. Understanding the prevalence of these incidents is imperative to ensuring that progress is being made regarding the prevention of and response to these particular forms of IPV.

- To be included in the prevalence estimate for intimate partner-related unwanted sexual contact, Service members who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past year needed to identify the alleged offender as including a current or former spouse, a current or former significant other, or someone they have a child with.

For further explanations of these rate constructions as well as the measures of retaliation and the climate in the military metrics, see chapter 1 of the overview report.

## **Survey Methodology**

OPA uses industry standard scientific survey methodology to control for bias and to allow for generalizability to populations, and these scientific methods have been validated by independent organizations (e.g., RAND and the U.S. Government Accountability Office [GAO]).

Estimated prevalence rates in this report are provided for sexual assault, sexual harassment, and gender discrimination. The purpose of these rates is to provide the Department with a biennial estimate of how many military men and women experienced behaviors prohibited by the UCMJ or by policy during the past year (i.e., 2023).

The data were collected on the web between July 31, 2023, and November 30, 2024. The survey procedures were reviewed by a DoD Human Research Protection official as part of the DoD survey approval process. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA), the Office of Management and Budget cleared this data collection.

The target population for the 2023 WGR consisted of Active and Reserve component members from the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, Space Force, and National Guard.<sup>2</sup> Sampled military members were below flag rank and had been in either the Active component or the Reserve component for at least five months. Single-stage, nonproportional stratified random sampling procedures were used to select and invite participants.

OPA sampled a total of 732,400 Service members from the Active component and 253,655 from the Reserve Component. Surveys were completed by 89,873 Active component and 31,714 Reserve component members, resulting in a weighted response rate of 13.9% for the Active component and 14.0% for the Reserve component.

OPA used weighting to make the results from the 2023 WGR generalizable to the entire Active and Reserve component populations (separately). Weighting adjusts for differing response behaviors across levels of respondent characteristics that may result in sample distributions that do not reflect the population distribution. This effort ensures that no demographic subgroup is over or underrepresented in final population-level estimates derived from the 2023 WGR. Further information on the weighting process can be found in chapter 1 of this overview report and also in the *2023 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey—Active Component: Statistical Methodology Report (2023 WGRA SMR; OPA, 2024a)* or the *2023 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey—Reserve Component: Statistical Methodology Report (2023 WGRR SMR; OPA, 2024b)*. All data, including the prevalence rates, provided in this report are estimates with an associated margin of error and confidence interval.<sup>3</sup> Two types of comparisons are made in the 2023 WGR: between survey years (comparisons to the 2021 WGR) and within the current survey year. Within survey year comparisons are generally made along a single dimension (e.g., gender) at a time. For these comparisons, the responses for one group are compared to the weighted average of the responses of all other groups in that dimension. Only statistically significant comparisons are discussed in this report.<sup>4</sup>

The remainder of this executive summary details the top-line results from the DoD overview report. The full overview report is not an exhaustive summary of all data points in the survey. Rather, it provides an overview of the primary prevalence metrics and supporting data to help inform sexual assault, sexual harassment, and gender discrimination prevention and response within the Department.

All references to “experiences” of unwanted sexual contact, sexual assault, sexual harassment, or gender discrimination in this report are based on behaviors endorsed by respondents’ self-reports. Conclusions as to whether the events reported occurred are beyond the purview of this survey. References to the perpetrator or offender throughout this report should be interpreted as

<sup>2</sup> Members of the Coast Guard were also included in the target population; however, the focus of this report is on the DoD, and the results for the Coast Guard will be reported in separate products.

<sup>3</sup> For OPA surveys, we use a rigorous 95% confidence interval standard, which indicates we are 95% confident that the true value falls within the confidence interval range.

<sup>4</sup> The term “statistical significance” refers to our confidence that the differences we observed did not occur by chance and are “true” differences. We use a threshold of 99% ( $p < .01$ ) for these comparisons. In other words, when we state that a difference is statistically significant, we mean that we are 99% confident that the difference did not occur by chance and the estimates are truly different. Although two numbers in certain comparisons in this report may appear numerically different, we only refer to those numbers as different if their comparison meets this 99% ( $p < .01$ ) threshold.

“alleged perpetrator” or “alleged offender” because without knowing the specific outcomes of a particular allegation, the presumption of innocence applies unless there is an investigation that substantiates the allegations and there is an adjudication of guilt.

## Summary of Top-Line Results

### Estimated Unwanted Sexual Contact Past Year Prevalence Rates

- In the Active component in 2023, an estimated 6.8% of women (an estimated 15,201 Service members) and 1.3% of men (an estimated 13,860 Service members) experienced past year unwanted sexual contact, a significant decrease from 2021 for Active component women (8.4%) but statistically unchanged for men (1.5%).
- In the Reserve component in 2023, an estimated 3.9% of women (an estimated 6,386 Service members) and 0.7% of men (an estimated 4,228 Service members) experienced past year unwanted sexual contact. These estimated prevalence rates were statistically unchanged from 2021 (4.6% for women and 0.7% for men).

### Estimated Unwanted Sexual Contact Past Year Prevalence Rates by Age

- Active component women under age 21 (12.2%, a significant decrease compared to 19.3% in 2021) and ages 21 to 24 (10.4%) were significantly more likely than other women<sup>5</sup> to experience past year unwanted sexual contact. Men under age 21 (2.0%) and ages 21 to 24 (2.1%) were significantly more likely than other men to experience past year unwanted sexual contact; however, these estimated rates remained unchanged compared to in 2021.
- Reserve component women ages 21 to 24 (5.7%) were significantly more likely than other women to experience past year unwanted sexual contact, although women’s estimated rates by age were unchanged from 2021. Reserve component men ages 36 or older (0.5%, a significant increase from 0.2% in 2021) were significantly more likely than other men to experience past year unwanted sexual contact.

### Estimated Unwanted Sexual Contact Past Year Prevalence Rates by Paygrade

- In the Active component, junior enlisted women (9.8%) were significantly more likely than other women to experience past year unwanted sexual contact; however, this estimated rate reflects a significant decrease compared to 12.9% in 2021. Junior enlisted men (2.1%) were significantly more likely than other men to experience past year unwanted sexual contact; however, this estimated rate remained unchanged compared to in 2021.
- In the Reserve component, junior enlisted women (4.9%) were significantly more likely than other Reserve component women to experience past year unwanted sexual

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<sup>5</sup> In within survey year comparisons made along a single dimension (e.g., age within women), the responses for one group are compared to the weighted average of the responses of all other groups in that dimension (e.g., women under age 21 compared to all other women).

contact. Junior enlisted men (1.1%) were significantly more likely than other men to experience past year unwanted sexual contact. These estimated rates were unchanged compared to in 2021.

### ***Estimated Unwanted Sexual Contact Past Year Prevalence Rates by Race/Ethnicity***

- In 2023, 6.1% of racial/ethnic minority women in the Active component experienced unwanted sexual contact, a lower percentage compared to 7.7% of non-Hispanic White women. These estimated rates were significantly lower than in 2021 for both racial/ethnic minority women (7.6%) and non-Hispanic White women (9.3%). No differences were observed between racial/ethnic minority men (1.4%) and non-Hispanic White men (1.2%), and these estimated rates were not significantly different compared to in 2021.
- For the Reserve Component, 3.6% of racial/ethnic minority women and 4.4% of non-Hispanic White women experienced unwanted sexual contact in 2023. These rates were unchanged compared to in 2021 (3.8% of racial/ethnic minority women and 5.4% of non-Hispanic White women). Racial/ethnic minority men and non-Hispanic White men in the Reserve component had the same estimated rates of unwanted sexual contact in 2023 as in 2021 at 0.8% and 0.7%, respectively.

### ***Estimated Unwanted Sexual Contact Past Year Prevalence Rates by Sexual Minority Status***

The 2023 WGR asked respondents to identify their sexual orientation as heterosexual or straight, gay or lesbian, bisexual, or “I use a different term.” We present prevalence estimates for sexual minority members (i.e., those who selected gay, lesbian, bisexual, or “I use a different term”) and heterosexual members.

- In 2023, 5.8% of sexual minority members in the Active component experienced unwanted sexual contact, a significantly greater percentage compared to heterosexual members (1.3%). This is a statistically significant decrease in unwanted sexual contact experienced by both sexual minority members (7.6%) and heterosexual members (1.7%) of the Active component in 2021.
- For the Reserve component, 4.2% of sexual minority members experienced unwanted sexual contact in 2023, a significantly greater percentage compared to heterosexual members (0.9%). There were no statistically significant changes between 2023 and 2021 in unwanted sexual contact experienced for both sexual minority members (4.5%) and heterosexual members (1.0%).

### ***Estimated Unwanted Sexual Contact Past Year Prevalence Rates by Gender Minority Status***

We also captured respondents’ sex as assigned at birth or on their original birth certificate and how they currently describe their gender identity. We present estimates for gender minority



members (those who currently identify as transgender, nonbinary, another gender, or whose sex at birth does not align with their current gender identity) and cisgender members.

- In 2023, 4.9% of gender minority members of the Active component experienced unwanted sexual contact, a significantly higher estimated rate than 1.7% of cisgender members. Although estimated rates of unwanted sexual contact remained the same as in 2021 for gender minority members (6.3%), estimated rates for cisgender members decreased from 2.1%.
- For the Reserve component, 5.1% of gender minority members and 1.1% of cisgender members experienced unwanted sexual contact in 2023. There were no significant differences between gender minority groups or across years (3.5% for gender minority and 1.2% for cisgender members in 2021).

### ***Intimate Partner Violence***

- The estimated rate of intimate partner-related unwanted sexual contact in 2023 was 0.8% for Active component women and 0.1% for Active component men, which were statistically unchanged from 0.9% of women and 0.1% of men in 2021.
- In the Active component, intimate partner-involved incidents accounted for 11% of unwanted sexual contacts experienced by women and 6% of incidents experienced by men. These rates were unchanged from 11% of incidents experienced by women and 9% of incidents experienced by men in 2021.
- The estimated rate of past year intimate partner-related unwanted sexual contact was 0.6% for Reserve component women and 0.1% for Reserve component men in 2023 (unchanged from 0.5% of women and <0.1% of men, respectively, in 2021).
- In the Reserve component, intimate partner-involved incidents accounted for 15% of unwanted sexual contacts experienced by women and 7% of incidents experienced by men (consistent with 12% of women's incidents and 3% of men's incidents, respectively, in 2021).

### ***Reporting and Retaliation***

The Department offers sexual assault reporting options that allow victims to exercise control over how and when they engage with program resources that could support their care, recovery, and engagement in the military justice system. The 2023 WGR provides estimates for reporting based on survey responses and based on the one worst incident the Service member experienced in the prior year. These data reflect Service members' self-reported status and do not represent the Department's official reporting numbers. The WGR also collects information regarding retaliatory behaviors experienced as a result of reporting a sexual assault. The WGR surveys serve as a tool for the DoD to monitor the extent and source of the retaliatory behaviors.

- In 2023, an estimated 30% of Active component women and significantly fewer (14%) Active component men who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past

year reported their worst experience to the military (unchanged from 33% of women and 16% of men in 2021).

- Among Active component women who experienced and reported an incident of unwanted sexual contact, 63% perceived experiencing a behavior in line with retaliation, including 26% who experienced a behavior in line with retaliation that also met the legal criteria.
- Among Active component men who experienced and reported an incident of unwanted sexual contact, 62% perceived experiencing a behavior in line with retaliation, including 19% who experienced a behavior in line with retaliation that also met the legal criteria.
- Consistent with 2021, an estimated one in five Reserve component women (22%) and 12% of Reserve component men who experienced unwanted sexual contact in 2023 did not report their worst experience to military authorities.
  - Among Reserve component women who experienced and reported an incident of unwanted sexual contact, 59% perceived experiencing a behavior in line with retaliation. Nearly one-third of women (34%) experienced a behavior in line with retaliation that also met the legal criteria. Data for Reserve component men were not reportable.

### **Estimated Sexual Harassment Past Year Prevalence Rates**

- In the Active component in 2023, an estimated 24.7% of women (an estimated 55,464 Service members) and 5.8% of men (an estimated 60,330 Service members) experienced past year sexual harassment. For both women and men, these rates reflect statistically significant decreases from 28.6% and 6.5%, respectively, in 2021.
- For the Reserve component in 2023, an estimated 13.8% of women (as estimated 22,281 Service members) and 2.9% of men (an estimated 16,819 Service members) experienced past year sexual harassment, a statistically significant decrease in the estimated rate for Reserve component women compared to 16.4% in 2021. The estimated rate remained unchanged for men (3.5%).

### **Estimated Sexual Harassment Past Year Prevalence Rates by Age**

- Active component women under age 21 (28.1%, a significant decrease from 39.0% in 2021), ages 21 to 24 (32.9%, a significant decrease from 37.2% in 2021), and ages 25 to 30 (25.9%) were significantly more likely than other women to experience past year sexual harassment. Active component men under age 21 were significantly less likely to experience past year sexual harassment in 2023 (6.1%) compared to in 2021 (8.2%).
- Reserve component women ages 21 to 24 (18.8%) were significantly more likely than other women to experience past year sexual harassment; this estimated rate was

unchanged compared to in 2021. Women ages 25 to 30 were significantly less likely to experience past year sexual harassment in 2023 (14.9%) compared to in 2021 (20.1%). Reserve component men's estimated rates by age were unchanged compared to in 2021.

### ***Estimated Sexual Harassment Past Year Prevalence Rates by Paygrade***

- Active component junior enlisted women (27.9%) were significantly more likely than other women to experience past year sexual harassment; this rate reflects a significant decrease from 34.6% in 2021. Junior enlisted men (7.4%, a significant decrease compared to 8.8% in 2021) were significantly more likely than other men to experience past year sexual harassment.
- Reserve component junior enlisted women were significantly less likely to experience past year sexual harassment in 2023 (13.8%) compared to in 2021 (18.5%). Reserve component men's estimated rates by paygrade were unchanged from to 2021.

### ***Estimated Sexual Harassment Past Year Prevalence Rates by Race/Ethnicity***

- An estimated 21.9% of racial/ethnic minority women in the Active component experienced sexual harassment in 2023, a lower percentage compared to 28.8% of non-Hispanic White women. No differences were observed between racial/ethnic minority men (5.8%) and non-Hispanic White men (5.8%).
- In the Reserve component, an estimated 12.1% of racial/ethnic minority women experienced sexual harassment in 2023, a lower percentage compared to 15.9% of non-Hispanic White women. No differences were observed between racial/ethnic minority men (2.9%) and non-Hispanic White men (2.9%).

### ***Estimated Sexual Harassment Past Year Prevalence Rates by Sexual Minority Status***

- The past year prevalence estimates for sexual harassment were 24.9% for sexual minority members of the Active component and 7.1% (significantly lower) for heterosexual members in 2023, a statistically significant decrease from 2021 for both sexual minority (29.3%) and heterosexual (8.0%) members.
- An estimated 15.9% of sexual minority members of the Reserve component experienced sexual harassment in 2023, a higher percentage compared to 4.0% of heterosexual members. These estimated rates reflect a significant decrease from 2021, when 20.3% of sexual minority and 5.0% heterosexual members experienced sexual harassment.

### ***Estimated Sexual Harassment Past Year Prevalence Rates by Gender Minority Status***

- The past year prevalence estimates for sexual harassment were 26.3% for gender minority members of the Active component and 8.5% (significantly lower) for cisgender members in 2023. The estimated rate decreased for cisgender Active component members (9.8%) compared to in 2021 but remained unchanged for gender minority members (26.7%).
- An estimated 17.4% of gender minority Reserve component members experienced sexual harassment, a higher rate than for cisgender members (4.9%) in 2023. The estimated rates for gender minority members were unchanged compared to in 2021 (15.7%), whereas the estimated rate significantly decreased from 5.9% for cisgender members.

### ***Sexual Harassment Complaints***

Service members were asked to reflect upon and describe the characteristics of the one worst situation of sexual harassment they experienced in the prior year, including whether they made a complaint about the situation. These data reflect Service members' self-reported status and do not represent the Department's official complaint numbers.

- An estimated 52% of Active component women (unchanged from 51% in 2021) made a complaint regarding the worst situation of sexual harassment they experienced in 2023. A significantly lower percentage (34%) of Active component men made a complaint regarding the worst situation of sexual harassment they experienced, a statistically significant increase for men compared to 30% in 2021.
- For the Reserve component, an estimated 50% of women, significantly more than Reserve component men (32%), made a complaint regarding the worst situation of sexual harassment they experienced in 2023. These estimated rates remained unchanged compared to in 2021 (48% of women and 32% of men).

### ***Estimated Gender Discrimination Past Year Prevalence Rates***

- In the Active component in 2023, an estimated 13.2% of women (an estimated 29,610 Service members) and 1.4% of men (an estimated 14,452 Service members) experienced past year gender discrimination. For women, this estimated rate was a statistically significant decrease from their 2021 gender discrimination estimated rate (16.1%), whereas men's estimated rate remained unchanged (1.4%).
- For the Reserve component in 2023, an estimated 8.5% of women (an estimated 13,830 Service members) and 0.8% of men (an estimated 4,593 Service members) experienced past year gender discrimination. This estimated rate was a statistically significant decrease for Reserve component women compared to in 2021 (9.9%), whereas the estimated rate remained the same for men across years (0.8%).

***Estimated Gender Discrimination Past Year Prevalence Rates by Age***

- Active component women ages 25 to 30 (14.3%, a significant decrease from 17.3% in 2021) were significantly more likely than other women to experience past year gender discrimination. The estimated rates also significantly decreased for women ages 21 to 24 (13.7% in 2023 compared to 17.7% in 2021) and women ages 31 to 35 (13.9% in 2023 compared to 16.3% in 2021). Active component men ages 31 to 35 (1.7%) were significantly more likely than other men to experience past year gender discrimination.
- Reserve component women ages 31 to 35 (11.5%) and ages 36 or older (9.6%) were significantly more likely than other women to experience past year gender discrimination. The estimated rates for Reserve component women and men by age were unchanged from 2021.

***Estimated Gender Discrimination Past Year Prevalence Rates by Paygrade***

- Active component senior enlisted women (15.1%, a significant decrease from 15.7% in 2021) and junior officer women (14.7%) were significantly more likely than other Active component women to experience past year gender discrimination. Junior enlisted women's estimated rate significantly decreased from 17.2% in 2021 to 11.0% in 2023. The estimated rates for junior officer men (1.4%) and senior officer men (1.6%) significantly increased from 0.7% and 1.0%, respectively, in 2021.
- Reserve component senior enlisted women (10.0%), junior officer women (11.5%), and senior officer women (11.7%) were significantly more likely than other women to experience past year gender discrimination. The estimated rates for Reserve component women and men did not differ by paygrade.

***Estimated Gender Discrimination Past Year Prevalence Rates by Race/Ethnicity***

- In the Active component, racial/ethnic minority women were significantly less likely than non-Hispanic White women to experience past year gender discrimination (11.4% compared to 15.8%) in 2023; these rates were significantly lower compared to in 2021 (14.3% and 18.4%, respectively). The estimated rates of gender discrimination for racial/ethnic minority men (1.3%) and non-Hispanic White men (1.5%) remained unchanged compared to in 2021.
- In the Reserve component, racial/ethnic minority women (6.9%) were significantly less likely than non-Hispanic White women (10.6%) to experience gender discrimination in 2023. The estimated rate for racial/ethnic minority women significantly decreased from 8.6% and was unchanged for non-Hispanic White women at 11.3% in 2021. Among men, an estimated 0.8% of both racial/ethnic minority and non-Hispanic White Reserve component members experienced gender discrimination in 2023, which remained unchanged from 2021.

### ***Estimated Gender Discrimination Past Year Prevalence Rates by Sexual Minority Status***

- The past year prevalence estimates for gender discrimination were 8.9% for sexual minority members of the Active component and 2.8% for heterosexual members in 2023, which reflect significant decreases from the 2021 estimated rates for both sexual minority and heterosexual members (11.0% and 3.0%, respectively).
- Sexual minority Reserve component members were significantly more likely to experience past year gender discrimination compared to heterosexual Reserve component members (7.3% compared to 2.0%) in 2023. These estimated rates were unchanged from 2021.

### ***Estimated Gender Discrimination Past Year Prevalence Rates by Gender Minority Status***

- The past year prevalence estimates for gender discrimination were 10.4% for gender minority members of the Active component and 3.3% (significantly lower) for cisgender Active component members in 2023.
- Gender minority Reserve component members were significantly more likely than cisgender Reserve component members to experience past year gender discrimination (10.0% compared to 2.4%). These estimated rates were unchanged from 2021.

### ***Gender Discrimination Complaints***

Service members were asked to reflect upon and describe the characteristics of the one worst situation of gender discrimination they experienced in the prior year, including whether they made a complaint about the situation. These data reflect Service members' self-reported status and do not represent the Department's official complaint numbers.

- An estimated 57% of Active component women, significantly more than Active component men (50%), made a complaint regarding their worst situation of gender discrimination in 2023. These estimated rates were unchanged for both women and men compared to in 2021 (54% and 47%, respectively).
- In 2023, an estimated 53% of Reserve component women and 48% of Reserve component men made a complaint regarding the worst situation of gender discrimination they experienced. These estimated rates remained unchanged compared to in 2021 (49% of women and 41% of men).

### ***Climate in the Military***

Aside from individual-level risk factors for sexual assault, sexual harassment, and gender discrimination, the military's social environment also plays an important role in creating contexts that may increase or decrease the risk for harmful behaviors among Service members. The 2023 *WGR* included measures for a selection of climate factors: psychological climate for sexual harassment, support for intervention, and trust in the military. These measures may inform



prevention and response programs and policies related to sexual assault and MEO violations as well as assess progress as the Department continues to address harmful behaviors.

- Psychological climate for sexual harassment assesses how seriously sexual harassment is treated as an issue and how risky it is for Service members in a unit to make a complaint about sexual harassment, with higher scores on the scale from 1 to 5 reflecting a workplace that is less tolerant of sexually harassing behaviors.
  - In the Active component in 2023, the average score for psychological climate for sexual harassment was 4.0 (statistically significantly higher than 4.0 in 2021<sup>6</sup>). Although women (with an average score of 3.7) provided a significantly less positive assessment of the psychological climate for sexual harassment than did men (with an average score of 4.1), this reflects a significant increase (i.e., a more positive assessment) for women compared to 3.6 in 2021.
  - For the Reserve component in 2023, the average score for psychological climate for sexual harassment was 4.2 (unchanged from 4.2 in 2021). Reserve component women (with an average score of 3.8) provided a significantly less positive assessment of the psychological climate for sexual harassment than did Reserve component men (4.2).
- The scales used to assess unit and leadership support for intervention capture the extent to which unit members' and leaders' behaviors may contribute to a climate supportive of bystander intervention. Higher scores on the scales from 1 to 5 reflect a unit and leadership that are more supportive of bystander intervention.
  - On average, in 2023, Active component women had more negative perceptions of unit support for intervention compared to Active component men (3.5 for women compared to 3.8 for men). For women, this score reflects a significant increase (i.e., more positive perceptions) in 2023 compared to a score of 3.4 in 2021.
  - On average, Reserve component women had significantly more negative perceptions of unit support for intervention compared to Reserve component men (3.7 for women compared to 4.0 for men). These perceptions remained unchanged from 2021.
  - On average, in 2023, members of the Active component agreed that their immediate supervisor modeled and supported bystander intervention (4.2, statistically lower than 4.2 in 2021).<sup>7</sup> Active component women had more negative perceptions of leaders compared to men (4.0 and 4.2, respectively), although men's perceptions were significantly less positive in 2023 compared to in 2021 (4.3).

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<sup>6</sup> Statistical comparisons were made before rounding the estimates. The estimates are rounded here for presentation and may appear to be the same due to rounding.

<sup>7</sup> See Footnote 5.

- On average, members of the Reserve component agreed that their immediate supervisor modeled and supported bystander intervention (4.2, a significant decrease from 4.3 in 2021). On average, Reserve component women had significantly more negative perceptions of leader support for intervention (4.1) compared to Reserve component men (4.3, significantly higher than 4.3 in 2021).
- Trust in the military related to sexual assault measures Service members' trust in the military system with respect to handling sexual assault. Higher scores indicate greater trust in the military related to sexual assault.
  - In 2023, Active component members indicated higher trust in the military system with respect to its handling of sexual assault compared to in 2021. Although men indicated overall higher levels of trust compared to women, both women and men displayed greater trust in 2023 when rating their trust in the military system to protect their privacy (38% for women and 61% for men, compared to 34% and 58%, respectively, in 2021), to ensure their safety (43% for women and 66% for men, compared to 40% and 64%, respectively, in 2021), and to treat them with dignity and respect (43% for women and 66% for men, compared to 39% and 63%, respectively, in 2021).
  - In 2023, Reserve component members indicated similar levels of trust in the military system with respect to its handling of sexual assault compared to in 2021. Compared to women, men indicated higher levels of trust in the military system to protect their privacy (69% of men compared to 48% of women), to ensure their safety (73% of men compared to 51% of women), and to treat them with dignity and respect (73% of men compared to 52% of women).

## Conclusion

The results of the 2023 *WGR* reveal that although the Department is still far from its goal of eliminating sexual assault, sexual harassment, and gender discrimination from the military, some progress is being made throughout the Services. The observed decreases in the sexual assault estimated prevalence rates, in particular among junior enlisted women and women under age 21 in the Active component, may reflect the recent emphasis—both within the Department and across the Services—on protecting our most at-risk Service members.

The results of the 2023 *WGR* presented in this report demonstrate how the survey continues to fulfill a crucial surveillance role for the DoD. As the Department continues to implement the recommendations of the Independent Review Commission (IRC) as approved by the Secretary of Defense, measuring progress through the continued estimation of prevalence, reporting behaviors, and attitudes toward the military system is crucial to capturing progress toward eliminating these harmful behaviors from our ranks.

The decreases observed in the estimated prevalence rates of sexual assault, sexual harassment, and gender discrimination may warrant further analysis to explore these findings and to examine the complex interplay of individual- and social-level risk and protective factors. Future analyses and research might include an exploration of the nature of the relationships between harmful

behaviors, individual risk factors for victimization, and the role of military climate over time. Future research might also help to create a description of the broader social and generational contexts of Service members and the relationship between those contexts and risk for harmful behaviors.

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## Chapter 1: Introduction and Methodology

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“We are one team, and we don’t have one single teammate to spare. And so we will not tolerate sexual assault or sexual harassment in the U.S. military...And we do all this for one simple reason: our people are the greatest strategic asset we have.”<sup>8</sup>

—Secretary of Defense Lloyd J. Austin III

The Health & Resilience (H&R) Research Division within the Office of People Analytics (OPA) has been conducting the congressionally mandated gender relations survey of Active and Reserve component members since 1988 as part of a cycle of human relations surveys outlined in Title 10 U.S. Code Section 481.<sup>9,10</sup> Although the surveys have been traditionally administered separately to both components, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (NDAA) required administration updates to the workplace and gender relations surveys, including simultaneous administration to both the Active and Reserve components, after no surveys were conducted in 2020 due to the coronavirus pandemic. This current survey administration, the *2023 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Military Members (2023 WGR)*, continued the precedent set in 2021.

The purpose of the *2023 WGR* is to estimate the prevalence rates of sexual assault, sexual harassment, and gender discrimination among military members; to collect Service members’ attitudes and perceptions about personnel programs and policies designed to reduce the occurrence of these unwanted behaviors; and to assess the gender relations climate.

The following sections provide an overview of the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) sexual assault, sexual harassment, and gender discrimination policies and programs that provide the foundation for execution of this survey; describe the measurement of key constructs; and explain how the results are presented throughout this report.

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<sup>8</sup> <https://www.defense.gov/News/Speeches/Speech/Article/3604755/a-time-for-american-leadership-remarks-by-secretary-of-defense-lloyd-j-austin-i/>

<sup>9</sup> Throughout this report, we refer to members of the Active and Reserve components. By “Active component,” we mean individuals who are serving on active duty and are listed in the Active Duty Master File (ADMF) maintained by the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC). The Active component population covered in this report is the same population included in previous reports under the title *Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members*. By “Reserve component,” we mean individuals who serve in the Selected Reserve, including on active duty, listed in the Reserve Component Common Personnel Data System (RCCPDS) Master File. The Reserve component population covered in this report is the same population included in previous reports under the title *Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Reserve Component Members*.

<sup>10</sup> Although OPA has been conducting the *WGR* since 1988, the RAND Corporation provided an independent assessment of unwanted gender-related behaviors in the military in 2014 that fulfilled the congressional requirement to field a gender relations survey.



## DoD Sexual Assault and Equal Opportunity Programs and Policies

### DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Policies

#### *Program Oversight*

The DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO) is responsible for addressing all DoD sexual assault policy matters, except legal processes within the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) and criminal investigative matters assigned to the Military Departments. To support its role as the DoD's single point of authority, accountability, and oversight regarding sexual assault policies, DoD SAPRO requires data to assess the prevalence of sexual assault in the Department and the effectiveness of prevention and response programs and policies. The WGR fulfills this data requirement.

#### *Defining Sexual Assault and Unwanted Sexual Contact*

DoD Directive (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 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. The UCMJ lists criminal offenses under military law.<sup>11</sup> The term “unwanted sexual contact” 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.<sup>12</sup> The 2023 WGR measured unwanted sexual contact using a comprehensive, behavioral list of items. The resulting prevalence rate provides an estimated proportion of military members who experienced any of these behaviors, referred to as unwanted sexual contact, in the prior year.

### DoD Equal Opportunity Sexual Harassment and Gender Discrimination Policies

#### *Program Oversight*

The Office for Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (ODEI) is the primary office within the DoD that sets and oversees equal opportunity policies, including the prevention and response of sexual harassment and gender discrimination.

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<sup>11</sup> Congress amended the sections of the UCMJ related to military sex offenses in FY 2006, FY 2012, and FY 2016. For the current UCMJ sections, see the Manual for Courts-Martial (2024 Edition) available at <https://jsc.defense.gov/military-law/current-publications-and-updates/>.

<sup>12</sup> For purposes of this survey, “sexual contact” refers to behavior within the context of describing rape, sexual assault, and other sexual misconduct. For the purposes of this report, “unwanted” is used to clarify the term “sexual contact.”

## ***Defining Sexual Harassment and Gender Discrimination***

DoD Instruction (DoDI) 1020.03, “Harassment Prevention and Response in the Armed Forces,” establishes the Department’s comprehensive prevention and response program and defines sexual harassment as:

“Conduct that:

- Involves unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and deliberate or repeated offensive comments or gestures of a sexual nature when:
  - Submission to such conduct is, either explicitly or implicitly, made a term or condition of a person’s job, pay, or career;
  - Submission to or rejection of such conduct by a person is used as a basis for career or employment decisions affecting that person; or
  - Such conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual’s work performance or creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working environment.
- Is so severe or pervasive that a reasonable person would perceive, and the victim does perceive, the environment as hostile or offensive.
- Any use or condonation, by any person in a supervisory or command position, of any form of sexual behavior to control, influence, or affect the career, pay, or job of a member of the Armed Forces or a civilian employee of the Department of Defense.
- Any deliberate or repeated unwelcome verbal comments or gesture of a sexual nature by any member of the Armed Forces or a civilian employee of the Department of Defense.

There is no requirement for concrete psychological harm to the complainant for behavior to constitute sexual harassment. Behavior is sufficient to constitute sexual harassment if it is so severe or pervasive that a reasonable person would perceive, and the complainant does perceive, the environment as hostile or offensive.

Sexual harassment can occur through electronic communications, including social media, other forms of communication, and in person.”

Unlawful discrimination is defined in DoDD 1020.02E and includes “disparate treatment or harassment of an individual or group based on a prohibited factor contrary to federal law or regulation.” Military Equal Opportunity (MEO), as defined by DoDI 1020.02E, 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 from unlawful discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex (including gender identity), or sexual orientation.” The prevalence of gender discrimination, based on sex or gender identity, is measured on the *WGR* surveys.

## Measurement of Constructs

OPA's gender relations surveys have been designed to estimate perceived experiences of gender discrimination, sexual harassment, and sexual assault based on self-reported responses from Service members to provide information on a variety of consequences of gender discrimination and sexual misconduct. The items used to measure gender discrimination, sexual harassment, and sexual assault have evolved since the first gender relations survey in 1988 in accordance with the best practices in survey design and the DoD's data needs.<sup>13</sup> The 2023 *WGR* measures of unwanted sexual contact, sexual harassment, and gender discrimination are comparable to the 2021 *WGR* measures.

The construction of the unwanted sexual contact, sexual harassment, and gender discrimination estimated prevalence rates using the 2023 *WGR* are explained in greater detail below.

### Construction of Estimated Prevalence Rates

#### ***Construction of Unwanted Sexual Contact Estimated Prevalence Rates***

As shown in Figure 1, the unwanted sexual contact prevalence rate described in this report was constructed from a survey question (Q73) and incorporates three elements: (1) the member indicated experiencing at least one of the five behaviors consistent with behaviors involved with sexual assault, (2) the behavior was done intentionally, and (3) the behavior was done without the member's consent. The *WGR* measures the prevalence of unwanted sexual contact victimization, meaning that Service members who experienced an unwanted behavior are included in the estimated unwanted sexual contact rate regardless of the status of the alleged offender (i.e., military member or civilian). References to past year unwanted sexual contact prevalence rates in this report all require the members to have indicated that an incident occurred in the prior year.<sup>14</sup>

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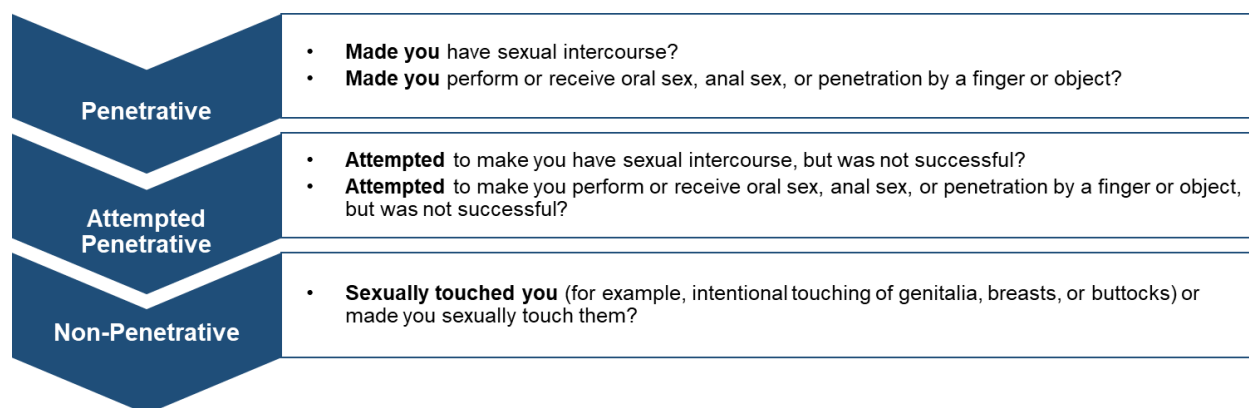
<sup>13</sup> See the 2021 *WGR Overview Report* (Breslin et al., 2022) for a full description of changes to the unwanted sexual contact measure, sexual quid pro quo, and gender discrimination metrics.

<sup>14</sup> The survey also provides the ability to estimate the prevalence of lifetime unwanted sexual contact using a separate question about incidents that may have occurred before the prior year and prior to military service.

**Figure 1.****2023 WGR Unwanted Sexual Contact Prevalence Rate Metric**

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

Using the criteria listed in Figure 2, the 2023 WGR produced estimated prevalence rates for three categories of unwanted sexual contact using a hierarchical system: penetrative, attempted penetrative, and non-penetrative. Penetrative unwanted sexual contact includes members who indicated “Yes” to either of the items that assess penetration of the vagina, anus, or mouth. Attempted penetrative unwanted sexual contact includes members who indicated “Yes” to either of the items that assess attempted sexual contact and were not previously counted as having experienced penetrative unwanted sexual contact. Non-penetrative unwanted sexual contact includes members who indicated “Yes” to the behavior that assesses unwanted sexual touching and who were not previously counted as penetrative or attempted penetrative unwanted sexual contact.

**Figure 2.****2023 WGR Hierarchy of Estimated Unwanted Sexual Contact Prevalence Rates****Construction of Estimated Sexual Harassment and Gender Discrimination Rates**

The 2023 WGR collects information that can be used to calculate sexual harassment rates (including sexually hostile work environment and/or sexual quid pro quo) and gender discrimination rates. The estimated prevalence rates of sexual harassment and gender

discrimination described in this report were derived from Q12–Q55. OPA used a two-step process to generate estimates of past year sexual harassment and gender discrimination. To be included in the sexual harassment and gender discrimination rates, members must have first indicated experiencing behaviors prohibited by MEO policy<sup>15</sup> by someone from their military workplace.<sup>16</sup> Second, for the experience to be in violation of DoD policy, the member must have also indicated “Yes” to one of the follow-up items that assess persistence and severity of the behaviors experienced. For the calculation of the sexual quid pro quo rate and the gender discrimination rate, the member must have also indicated that at least one person who did the unwanted behavior was in a position of authority or leadership over them.

The specific behaviors comprising each of these rates are described below, with details on the rate’s construction depicted in Figure 3.

Sexual harassment (Q12–Q26 and Q29–Q51) includes:

1. Sexually hostile work environment (Q12–Q24 and Q29–Q47), including unwelcome sexual conduct or comments that interfere with a person’s work performance or create an intimidating, hostile, or offensive work environment. Additionally, to meet the criteria for inclusion in the rate, these behaviors must either continue after the alleged offender knew to stop or were so severe that most Service members would have found them offensive.
2. Sexual quid pro quo (Q25–Q26 and Q48–Q51), including instances of job benefits or losses conditioned on sexual cooperation.

Gender discrimination (Q27–Q28 and Q52–Q55) includes comments and behaviors directed at someone because of their gender and when these experiences harmed or limited their career.

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<sup>15</sup> Prohibited MEO behaviors are specified by DoDI 1020.03 and DoDD 1020.02E.

<sup>16</sup> The definition of “someone from work” provided in the survey reads as follows: “‘Someone from work’ means any person you have contact with as part of your military duties. ‘Someone from work’ could be a supervisor, someone above or below you in rank, or a civilian employee/contractor. They could be in your unit or in other units. These experiences may have occurred on or off duty or on or off base. Please include them as long as the person who did them to you was someone from your military work.”

**Figure 3.**  
**2023 WGR Sexual Harassment and Gender Discrimination Violation Rate Metrics**

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

\*Only required the criteria of being severe enough that most Service members would have been offended

\*\*Did not require any follow-up criteria

\*\*\*Text in brackets is only shown to Reserve component members.

## Negative Outcomes Associated With Reporting Unwanted Sexual Contact

The 2023 WGR collects information regarding negative behaviors a member may have experienced as a result of making a report of sexual assault.<sup>17</sup> The 2023 WGR measures align with three forms of retaliatory behaviors that have been outlined by the DoD: professional reprisal, ostracism, and maltreatment. Professional reprisal, as defined in law and policy, is a personnel action or other unfavorable action taken by the chain of command against an individual for engaging in a protected activity. Ostracism and maltreatment, however, can be negative behaviors—such as actions of social exclusion (ostracism) or misconduct against the member either by peers or an individual in a position of authority (maltreatment)—because the military member reported or intends to report a criminal offense.

<sup>17</sup> For a full discussion of the development of the retaliation metrics used on the 2023 WGR, see chapter 1 of the 2018 WGRA Overview Report (Breslin et al., 2019).



### Construction of the Metric for Retaliatory Behaviors

To be included in the retaliation rates, members must have indicated experiencing behavior(s) in line with retaliation and must have endorsed motivating factors consistent with retaliation. Without these motivating factors, behaviors are not classified as retaliation. However, this report also presents estimates for those who experience negative behaviors without the accompanying motivational criteria because understanding the scope of these negative experiences is useful for the Department.

**Professional Reprisal (Q194–Q96).** Under the UCMJ, reprisal is defined as “taking or threatening to take an adverse personnel action or withholding or threatening to withhold a favorable personnel action, with respect to a member of the Armed Forces because the member reported a criminal offense.” Reprisal may occur only 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 member who reported the crime. The rate of professional reprisal is a summary measure reflecting whether respondents experienced unfavorable actions taken by leadership (or an individual with the authority to affect a personnel decision) as a result of reporting sexual assault (not based on conduct or performance) and met the criteria for elements of proof for an investigation to occur. Figure 4 shows the behaviors and two follow-up criteria required to be included in the rate.

**Figure 4.**  
**2023 WGR Professional Reprisal Metric**

Professional Reprisal	<b>① Experienced at least one behavior from leadership in line with potential professional reprisal</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demoted you or denied you a promotion</li> <li>• Denied you a training opportunity that could have led to promotion or is needed in order to keep your current position</li> <li>• Rated you lower than you deserved on a performance evaluation</li> <li>• Denied you an award you were previously eligible to receive</li> <li>• Reduced your pay or benefits without doing the same to others</li> <li>• Reassigned you to duties that do not match your current grade</li> <li>• Made you perform additional duties that do not match your current grade</li> <li>• Transferred you to a different unit or installation without your request or agreement</li> <li>• Ordered you to one or more command-directed mental health evaluations</li> <li>• Disciplined you or ordered other corrective action</li> <li>• Prevented, or attempted to prevent, you from communicating with the Inspector General or a member of Congress</li> <li>• Some other action that negatively affects, or could negatively affect, your position or career</li> </ul>
	<b>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)</b>
	<b>③ Belief that leadership took action for one of the following reasons:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To get back at you for making a report (unrestricted or restricted)</li> <li>• To discourage you from moving forward with your report</li> <li>• They were mad at you for causing a problem for them</li> </ul>

**Ostracism (Q97–Q99).** Although the interpretation of ostracism varies slightly across the Services,<sup>18</sup> in general, ostracism may occur if retaliatory behaviors were taken either by a member’s military peers or by leadership for reporting a sexual assault or planning to report a sexual assault. The estimated rate of ostracism is a summary measure reflecting whether, as a result of reporting a sexual assault, respondents experienced negative behaviors from military peers and/or coworkers to make them feel excluded or ignored and met the legal criteria for an investigation to occur.

Figure 5 shows the behaviors and two follow-up criteria required to be included in the rate.

**Figure 5.**  
**2023 WGR Ostracism Metric**

Ostracism	① Experienced at least one behavior from military peers and/or coworkers (including those in their chain of command or DoD civilians) in line with potential ostracism
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Made insulting or disrespectful remarks or made jokes at your expense in public</li> <li>• Excluded you or threatened to exclude you from social activities or interactions</li> <li>• Ignored you or failed to speak to you (for example, gave you “the silent treatment”)</li> </ul>
	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

**Maltreatment (Q100–Q103).** For the purposes of this report, the construct of “cruelty, oppression, and maltreatment” are referenced broadly as “maltreatment.”<sup>19</sup> The rate of maltreatment is a summary measure reflecting whether, as a result of reporting a sexual assault, respondents experienced negative behaviors from military leadership and/or coworkers that occurred without a valid military purpose and may include physical or psychological force, threats, or abusive or unjustified treatment that resulted in physical or mental harm and met the legal criteria for an investigation to occur.

Figure 6 shows the behaviors and two follow-up criteria required to be included in the rate.

<sup>18</sup> The Services crafted policies that implement the regulation of the prohibitions against ostracism as outlined in Section 1709(a) of the NDAA for FY 2014, and in some instances, ostracism may be punishable under Article 92 of the UCMJ.

<sup>19</sup> Maltreatment, as used in this survey, comprises maltreatment in the context of reporting an offense and maltreatment defined under Article 93 of the UCMJ.

**Figure 6.**  
**2023 WGR Maltreatment Metric**

Maltreatment	① Experienced at least one behavior from military peers and/or coworkers (including those in their chain of command or DoD civilians) in line with potential maltreatment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Made insulting or disrespectful remarks or made jokes at your expense to you in private</li> <li>• Showed or threatened to show private images, photos, or videos of you to others</li> <li>• Bullied you or made intimidating remarks about the assault</li> <li>• Was physically violent with you or threatened to be physically violent</li> <li>• Damaged or threatened to damage your property</li> </ul>
	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 for one of the following reasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To discourage you from moving forward with your report or discourage others from reporting</li> <li>• They were trying to abuse or humiliate you</li> </ul>
	④ At least one of the military peers and/or coworkers who took these actions were in a position of authority/leadership over you

**Retaliation.** This is an overall measure reflecting whether respondents believe they experienced either professional reprisal, ostracism, and/or maltreatment by leadership or military peers and/or coworkers for reporting sexual assault. The estimates presented in this report reflect the members' perceptions about a negative experience associated with their reporting of sexual assault and not necessarily a reported or legally substantiated incident of retaliation. Only the results of an investigation (which takes into account all legal aspects, such as the intent of the alleged perpetrator) can determine whether self-reported negative behaviors meet the requirements of prohibited retaliatory behaviors. Rates presented in this report should not be construed as a legal crime victimization rate due to slight differences across the Services on the definition of behaviors, requirements of retaliation, and the absence of official information regarding an investigation.

## Climate and Retention Intentions

This section describes the measures used on the 2023 WGR to assess climate and retention intentions in the military.

### **Psychological Climate for Sexual Harassment**

The psychological climate for sexual harassment scale assesses the level of tolerance for sexual harassment in the workplace (Estrada et al., 2011). Using this nine-item scale, Service members rated their military workplace with regard to how seriously sexual harassment is treated as an issue and how risky it is for Service members in the unit to make a complaint about sexual harassment. Responses were provided on a 5-point scale, ranging from *strongly disagree* (1) to *strongly agree* (5). We present the percentage of respondents who *agreed* or *strongly agreed* with each item. We also present average psychological climate for sexual harassment scores. To create the average psychological climate for sexual harassment scores, we reverse coded the items that represent a riskier climate, or a climate more tolerant of sexual harassment, such that

higher average psychological climate for sexual harassment scores indicate a workplace climate *less* tolerant of sexual harassment.

### **Support for Intervention**

One evidence-based approach to preventing unwanted sexual contact is bystander intervention (Mujal et al., 2021). Bystander intervention requires individuals to observe specific situations or behaviors, assess those situations as risky, feel a sense of responsibility to intervene, determine how to intervene, and then choose to intervene (Ham et al., 2019; Kleinsasser et al., 2015). To assess norms related to intervention within the military, the 2023 WGR asked Service members to provide their perceptions of peer and leader behaviors that may contribute to a climate that is supportive of bystander intervention.

Measures of both unit and leader support for intervention were included in the 2023 WGR. Unit support for intervention was assessed using a four-item scale representing unit member behaviors that may contribute to a climate supportive of bystander intervention. Responses were provided on a 5-point scale, ranging from *not at all* (1) to *very large extent* (5), representing the extent to which respondents witnessed people in their unit engaging in the behaviors in the past year. Results are presented as both average perceptions of unit support for intervention as well as the percentage of Service members who witnessed people in their unit engaging in each behavior to a *large extent* or *very large extent*.

Leader support for intervention was assessed using a five-item scale representing leader behaviors that may contribute to a climate supportive of bystander intervention. Responses were provided on a 5-point scale, ranging from *strongly disagree* (1) to *strongly agree* (5), representing the extent to which respondents agree that their immediate supervisor engages in these behaviors. Results are presented as both average perceptions of leader support for intervention as well as the percentage of Service members who indicated *agree* or *strongly agree* for each behavior.

### **Trust in the Military**

Trust is a crucial element of the DoD's sexual assault, sexual harassment, and gender discrimination response systems. Greater trust in the military may encourage Service members to report unwanted experiences, because they believe they will be treated with dignity and respect. The 2023 WGR assessed both Active and Reserve component members' trust in aspects of the military system related to sexual assault. It also assessed Active component members' trust in their immediate supervisor. Responses to these items were provided using 5-point scales, ranging from *strongly disagree* (1) to *strongly agree* (5). Results are presented as the percentage of Service members who indicated *agree* or *strongly agree* with each item.

### **Retention Intentions**

Experiences with unwanted sexual contact, sexual harassment, and gender discrimination as well as perceptions of the military climate related to these harmful behaviors may be related to Service members' attitudes about continued military service. The 2023 WGR included a question to measure Active component Service members' retention intentions, which assessed respondents' likelihood of staying on active duty on a 5-point scale, ranging from *very unlikely*

(1) to *very likely* (5). Results are presented as the percentage of Service members who indicated they were *likely* or *very likely* to stay on active duty if they could choose to do so.

## Survey Methodology

### Revisions and Updates to the 2023 WGR

Before each survey administration, OPA, in coordination with the relevant DoD and Service policy offices, reviews the questionnaire content and suggests revisions. Changes to the WGR surveys are made carefully to maintain the utility and integrity of the survey. The addition or revision of items is done to collect data that better support sexual assault, sexual harassment, and gender discrimination prevention and response programs and policy development by DoD policy offices.

To decrease potential survey fatigue, OPA reduced the number of items related to military climate in 2023. OPA recently revitalized the *Defense Organizational Climate Survey (DEOCS)*, which is the DoD's primary instrument for assessing climate (Clare et al., 2021; Harcey et al., 2023). Given the availability of the DEOCS for understanding military climate more generally, the 2023 WGR was streamlined to only collect measures of climate related to sexual assault and sexual harassment.

OPA also streamlined the data collection for the 2023 WGR by fielding the survey to both the Active and Reserve components and collecting all data via the web. Previous survey administrations, including the 2021 WGR, used both web and paper mediums to administer the WGR questionnaire.<sup>20</sup> In an effort to reduce the substantial cost of the survey, the paper survey option was eliminated in the 2023 WGR. Consistent with previous administrations, the 2023 WGR contained minor differences in survey content depending on whether the respondent was a member of the Active or Reserve component. Differences between the Active and Reserve component surveys were primarily driven by the unique context in which most Reserve component members serve (i.e., in a part-time capacity) and out of an abundance of concern regarding survey length. Appendix B provides a copy of the 2023 WGR survey instrument. The streamlined content and data collection simplified the administration of the 2023 WGR without negatively impacting the utility or quality of the survey.

### 2023 WGR Methodology

This section describes the scientific methodology used for the 2023 WGR, including the statistical design, survey administration, and analytical procedures.

OPA conducts cross-Service surveys that provide leadership with assessments of attitudes, opinions, and experiences of the entire population of interest using standard scientific methods. OPA's survey methodology meets and often exceeds industry standards that are used by government statistical agencies (e.g., the U.S. Census Bureau and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics), private survey organizations, and well-known polling organizations. OPA adheres to

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<sup>20</sup> See the 2021 WGR Overview Report (Breslin et al., 2022) for more information on the 2021 data collection.



the survey methodology best practices promoted by the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR).

## Statistical Design

The survey methodology used on the *WGR* surveys has remained largely consistent over time, which allows for comparisons across survey administrations. In addition, the scientific methods used by OPA have been validated by independent organizations (e.g., RAND and the U.S. Government Accountability Office [GAO]). Appendix A contains frequently asked questions (FAQ) on the methods employed by government and private survey agencies, including OPA, and how these methods control for bias and allow for generalizability to populations.

Consistent with prior years, the *2023 WGR* employed stratified random sampling to select the survey sample. The methodology used for weighting the respondents to the population was consistent with the *2021 WGR*. More details about the complex sampling and weighting approach can be found below and in the *2023 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey–Active Component: Statistical Methodology Report (WGRA SMR; OPA, 2024a)* or the *2023 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey–Reserve Component: Statistical Methodology Report (WGRR SMR; OPA, 2024b)*.

## Sampling Design

The target population for the *2023 WGR* consisted of Active and Selected Reserve<sup>21</sup> members from the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, Space Force, and National Guard<sup>22</sup> who were below flag rank and had been in their respective component for, at minimum, approximately five months. OPA uses known population characteristics, response rates from prior surveys, and an optimization algorithm for determining the sample sizes needed to achieve the desired precision levels on key reporting categories (domains). Overall, the sample was designed to ensure that there were enough respondents who could submit completed surveys to generalize to the entire Active or Reserve component population. Single-stage, nonproportional stratified random sampling procedures were used to select and invite participants from each population.

In stratified random sampling, all members of a population are categorized into homogeneous groups. For example, members might be grouped by gender and component (e.g., all male Army Active component personnel in one group and all female Army Active component personnel in another). Members are chosen at random within each group. Small groups are oversampled in comparison to their proportion of the population, so there will be enough responses from small groups to analyze (e.g., female Marine Corps Reserve officers). The sample for the *2023 WGR* consisted of 732,400 Active component members drawn from the March 2023 Active Duty Master File (ADMF) and 253,655 Reserve and National Guard Service members drawn from the March 2023 Reserve Components Common Personnel Data System (RCCPDS) Master File

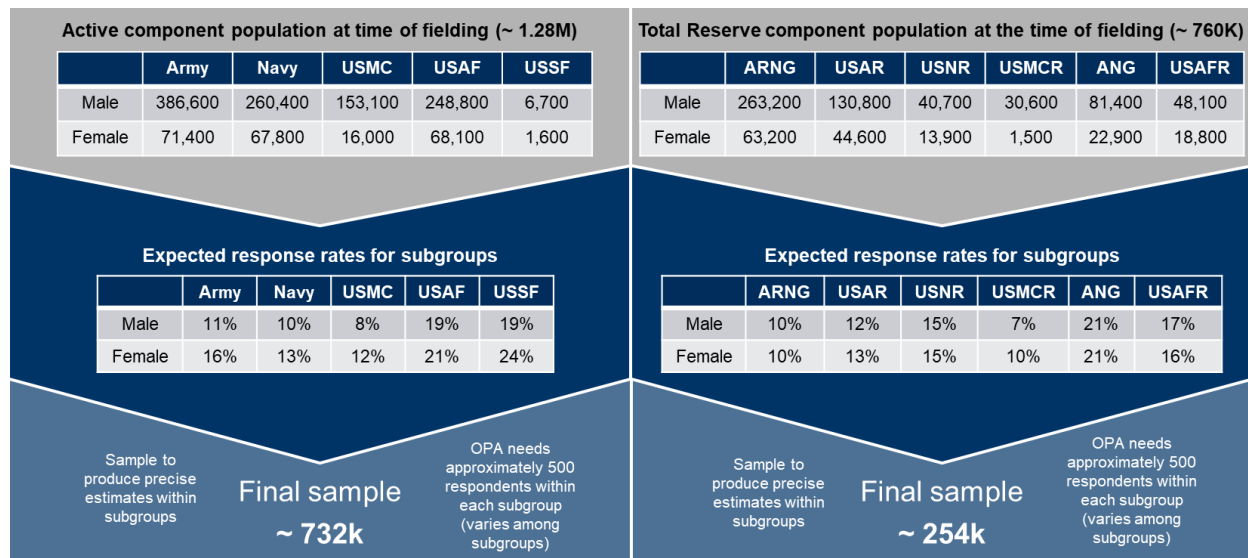
<sup>21</sup> The “Selected Reserve” refers to one of three subcategories of the Ready Reserve (the other two are the Individual Ready Reserve [IRR] and the Inactive National Guard [ING]). The Reserve component sampled population specifically included members in the Selected Reserve in Reserve units, Active Guard/Reserve (AGR/FTS/AR, Title 10 and 32), or Individual Mobilization Augmentee (IMA) programs.

<sup>22</sup> Members of the Coast Guard were also included in the target population; however, the focus of this report is on the DoD, and the results for the Coast Guard will be reported in separate products.



obtained from the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC).<sup>23</sup> A match to the March 2023 Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System (DEERS) Point-in-Time Extract (PITE) File was done to remove individuals from the survey who had separated after the population file was developed, removing 16,976 (2.3%) Active component sample members and 87 (0.0%) Reserve component sample members. Members in the sample also became ineligible if they indicated in the survey or by other contact (e.g., e-mails or telephone calls to the data collection contractor) that they were not a member of the Active or Reserve component as of July 31, 2023, which was the first day of the survey (0.2% of Active component sample, 0.3% of Reserve component sample). Figure 7 shows a graphic summarizing the strategy for selecting the sample used in the 2023 WGR. For a detailed discussion of the sampling strategy for the 2023 WGR, see the 2023 WGRA SMR (OPA, 2024a) or the 2023 WGRR SMR (OPA, 2024b).

**Figure 7.**  
**2023 WGR Stratified Sample Design**



## Survey Administration

Data were collected between July 31, 2023, and November 30, 2023, for the 2023 WGR.

The survey administration process began on July 31, 2023, with an e-mail to sample members announcing the opening of the survey website. The first postal mailing was sent to sample members on August 16, 2023. Throughout the administration period, up to an additional six e-mails and one postal reminder were sent to encourage survey participation. Postal mailings and e-mails stopped once the sample member submitted their survey or requested to opt out of receiving additional communications. Appendix C includes copies of the e-mails and postal letters mailed to sampled members.

<sup>23</sup> Data for Army members were drawn from the *October 2022 ADMF* and the *October 2022 RCCPDS Master File*.

The survey procedures were reviewed by a DoD Human Research Protection official as part of the DoD survey approval process. In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA), the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) cleared this data collection.

## Data Weighting

OPA used weighting to make the results from the *2023 WGR* generalizable to the entire Active and Reserve component populations (separately). Weighting adjusts for differing response behaviors across levels of respondent characteristics that may result in sample distributions that do not reflect the population distribution. This effort ensures that no demographic subgroup is over or underrepresented in the final population-level estimates derived from the *2023 WGR*.

The SMR for each population (OPA, 2024a; OPA, 2024b) provides the official, comprehensive description of the *2023 WGR* weighting process. A simplified description of the weighting process is provided below and is presented in Figure 8.

1. **Adjustment for selection probability.** Adjustment for selection probability is used to ensure that sampled individuals can represent non-sampled population members in the final estimates. The sample selection probability is determined before drawing the sample and represents the probability that someone within a demographic subgroup will be invited to participate. For example, imagine that a sample of 10,000 Soldiers is drawn from a population of 20,000 Army National Guard (ARNG) junior enlisted men. Everyone in this demographic subgroup population has a 1-in-2 probability of being asked to participate in the survey. The weight used to make this adjustment is the reciprocal of the selection probability. Thus, in this case, the selection probability weight is 2 (20,000 population/10,000 sampled), meaning that each Soldier who completes the survey would initially represent two Soldiers (including themselves).
2. **Adjustment for eligibility status.** Adjustment for eligibility status is used to account for the possibility that the sample may contain individuals who are not eligible to participate due to no longer being in the population of interest (e.g., not employed by the DoD, deceased). Whereas personnel records may be used to determine ineligible records, most of the sample's eligibility status is initially unknown. Screener questions at the beginning of the survey confirm whether the individual is eligible (and prompted to complete the rest of the survey) or ineligible (and exits the survey). These known eligibles and known ineligibles are used to calculate the eligibility status weight. Returning to the previous example of 10,000 sampled Soldiers, imagine that 7,000 of these Soldiers completed the screening questions, of which 5,000 are eligible (due to being a member of the ARNG on a specific date) and 2,000 are ineligible; the remaining 3,000 for whom eligibility status is not determined are classified as nonrespondents. The adjustment for eligibility status thus results in an eligibility weight of 1.4 (10,000 sampled individuals/7,000 with known-eligibility status).
3. **Adjustment for nonresponse.** Adjustment for nonresponse corrects for those eligible individuals who did not complete the survey. This determination occurs after

the survey administration period has passed and sample members' eligibility statuses are confirmed (per Step 2). Individuals are either identified as respondents (complete surveys) or nonrespondents (incomplete surveys).<sup>24</sup> Adjusting for nonresponse accounts for those who are eligible but did not complete the survey relative to those who are eligible and completed the survey. Continuing the above example, imagine that 3,000 of the 5,000 eligible sampled individuals completed the survey. The adjustment for nonresponse weight would be 1.7 (5,000 eligible/3,000 complete surveys). Weights for eligible respondents with completed questionnaires will be increased (by a magnitude of 1.7) to account for eligible sample members who did not return a completed questionnaire (i.e., the nonrespondents).<sup>25</sup>

4. **Adjustment to known population values.** Adjustment to known population values is used to allow for the findings to be generalizable to the demographic subset in the population. Because OPA's samples are selected from administrative databases, survey results can be adjusted by verifiable information on the population of interest, such as the total number of individuals in the population by gender and paygrade in the ARNG example. The sampling method and weighting adjustments allow for the eligible and complete survey respondents to be reflective of the demographic substrate. For example, the data from the 3,000 eligible complete survey responses from ARNG junior enlisted men in the sample can be weighted to represent all 20,000 ARNG junior enlisted men in the population. Thus, the adjustment to known population values would be 6.67 (20,000 population/3,000 eligible complete).
5. **Final weights.** Final analytic weights are created from the preceding steps, where the weights for selection probability, eligibility status, nonresponse, and known population values are combined through multiplication. In the example of 3,000 eligible survey complete responses in the population of 20,000 Soldiers, the final analytic weight is 31.9, where one complete survey response would represent 31.9 other Soldiers with the same demographic profile.<sup>26</sup> To ensure that the sample can be used to generalize to the full population, estimates of these known characteristics in the sample should match the known characteristic values that are present in the full population. The "calibration" of weights to known population values is accomplished through a practice known as raking, which ensures that known values and characteristics align between the sample and the total population. Additional details regarding raking are provided in the survey SMRs (OPA, 2024a; OPA, 2024b).

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<sup>24</sup> For the 2023 WGR, a completed survey was defined as answering at least one of the critical questions related to unwanted sexual contact and at least one of the critical questions related to sexual harassment or gender discrimination.

<sup>25</sup> Taken together, the adjustments for eligibility status and nonresponse yield a final case disposition for each potential respondent in the total population. Multiple final case dispositions may exist (e.g., returned a blank questionnaire) and a detailed list is provided in the SMRs (OPA, 2024a; OPA, 2024b). Each final case disposition was used in the computation of response rates and weights.

<sup>26</sup> Final sample weight may vary due to rounding in the calculation of adjustment weights.

**Figure 8.**  
*Simplified 2023 WGR Weighting Process*

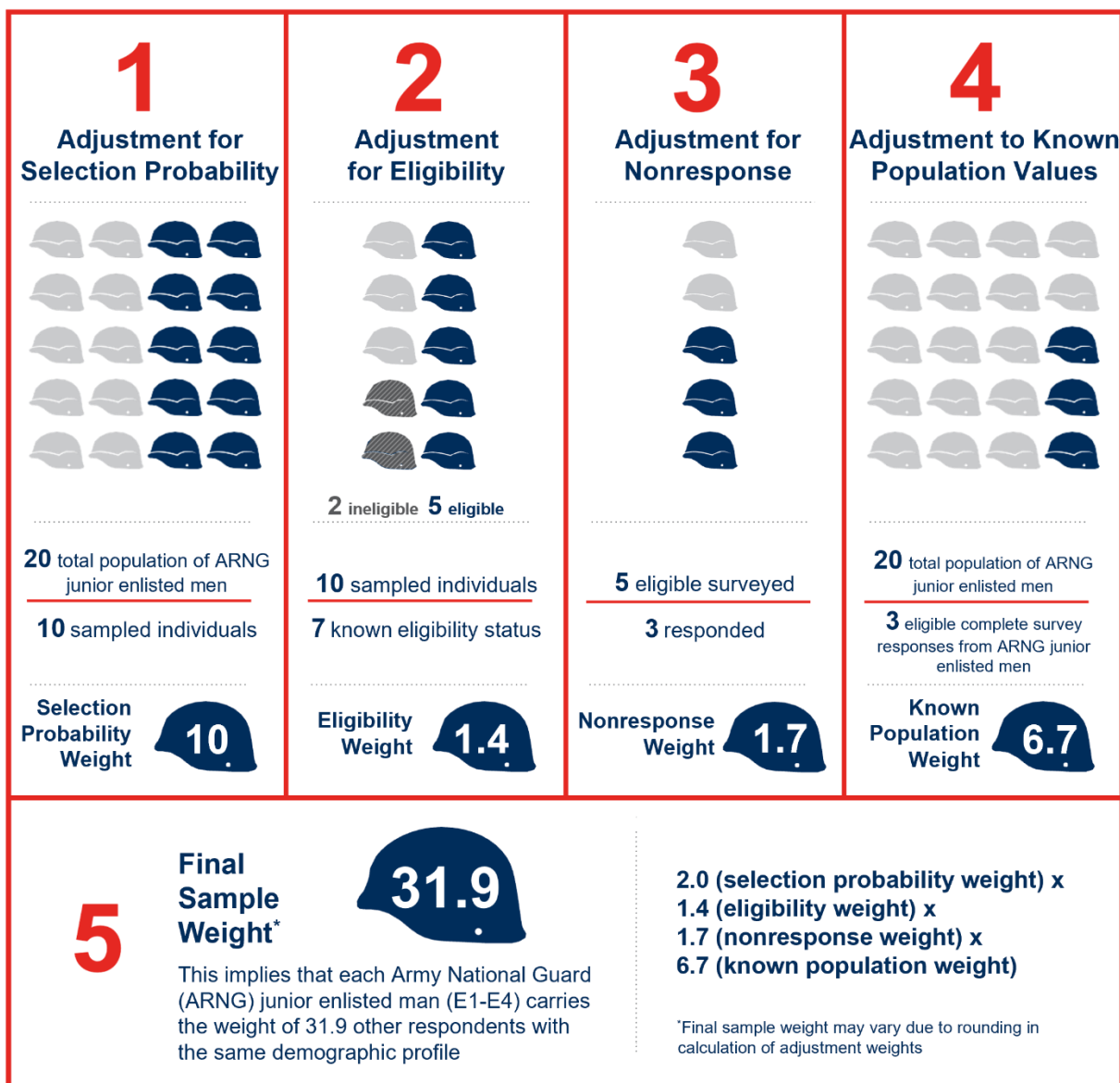


Table 1 shows the number of survey respondents and the response rate by subgroups. The weighted response rate for the 2023 WGR was 13.9% for the Active component and 14.0% for the Reserve component. In comparison, the 2021 WGR response rates were 13.0% for the Active component and 13.7% for the Reserve component. Although OPA continues to undertake efforts to improve response rates for the WGR, we remain confident in the estimates provided in this report because of our complex weighting approach.

**Table 1.**  
**2023 WGR Counts of Respondents and Weighted Response Rates**

	Population	Sample	Complete Respondents	Weighted Response Rate
<b>Active Component</b>	1,280,487	732,400	89,873	13.9%
Army	457,965	275,540	30,239	12.6%
Navy	328,208	191,627	20,988	12.7%
Marine Corps	169,119	111,329	11,098	11.0%
Air Force	316,899	146,650	25,651	18.0%
Space Force	8,296	7,254	1,897	26.9%
<b>Reserve Component</b>	759,681	253,655	31,714	14.0%
<b>National Guard</b>	430,679	104,415	14,720	15.0%
ARNG	326,417	76,758	9,348	13.6%
ANG	104,262	27,657	5,372	19.4%
<b>Reserve</b>	329,002	149,240	16,994	12.8%
USAR	175,443	56,358	6,213	12.6%
USNR	54,536	30,761	4,547	15.4%
USMCR	32,142	30,080	1,961	7.1%
USAFR	66,881	32,041	4,273	13.9%

## Presentation of Results

The 2023 WGR results are presented in this overview report by survey year, gender, and component (Active or Reserve).

Definitions for the reporting categories are provided below:

- **Active component:** Includes members of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Space Force.<sup>27</sup>
- **Reserve component:** Includes members of the Selected Reserve serving in the Army Reserve (USAR), Army National Guard (ARNG), Navy Reserve (USNR), Marine Corps Reserve (USMCR), Air Force Reserve (USAFR), and the Air National Guard (ANG).
- **Survey year:** The current survey year (2023) reflects the year in which the survey opened. The comparison survey year is 2021.

<sup>27</sup> The 2023 WGR is the first administration that presents the Space Force as an independent reporting category. In the 2021 WGR, responses from Space Force were included within estimates for the Air Force.

- **Gender:**<sup>28</sup> Men or Women. When data are not reportable for men, only results for women are discussed.

Additionally, select results are also presented by Service members' age, paygrade, race/ethnicity, sexual minority status, and gender minority status, as the Department's prevention and response efforts benefit from understanding the impact of other aspects of Service members' identities on their experiences.

The 2023 *WGR* questionnaire asked respondents to identify their race and ethnicity. Service members' race and/or ethnicity were imputed (i.e., copied) from administrative data for participants who did not respond to the survey question. Service members were coded as racial/ethnic minority members if they indicated they are Spanish/Hispanic/Latino and/or if they selected one or more races other than White. All other Service members (i.e., those who *only* selected White and no other race and indicated they are not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino) were coded as non-Hispanic White.

The 2023 *WGR* included a survey item asking respondents to identify their sexual orientation. Service members who selected heterosexual or straight were coded as heterosexual. The term "sexual minorities" as discussed in this report refers to Service members identifying as lesbian, gay, bisexual, or that they use a different term (as marked on the survey).<sup>29</sup> Data on sexual orientation are not available via administrative datasets maintained by DMDC; therefore, no sexual orientation data were imputed for participants who did not respond to the survey question.

The 2023 *WGR* measured gender minority status using a two-step approach: first, by asking participants to provide their sex on their original birth certificate, and second, by asking participants to provide their current gender identity to which they could mark all that applied ("male," "female," and/or "transgender, non-binary, or another gender").<sup>30</sup> Service members were coded as cisgender when their sex at birth and current gender identity matched and they did not select "Transgender, non-binary, or another gender." Service members were coded as a gender minority (i.e., not cisgender) when they selected "Transgender, non-binary, or another gender" as a response to the second question or when their sex at birth and current gender identity did not match (including individuals who selected "I used a different term"). Data on sexual minority status are not available via administrative datasets maintained by DMDC; therefore, no data were imputed for participants who did not respond to the survey question.

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<sup>28</sup> Consistent with prior *WGR* surveys, the 2023 *WGR* included a question asking respondents to identify as male or female. Responses to that question were used as a proxy for gender, and all estimates for women and men are based on those responses. Data for individuals who did not respond to this question were imputed from administrative records.

<sup>29</sup> Prior discussions of survey results by sexual orientation have focused on estimates for Service members identifying as lesbian, gay, or bisexual (LGB). Although the term "LGB" is widely recognized, a key limitation of focusing on individuals who specifically identify as LGB is that it excludes individuals who do not label themselves in this way.

<sup>30</sup> OPA employs survey items that are consistent with the promising practices identified by the Federal Interagency Working Group on Improving Measurement of Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity (SOGI). Respondents have the option to skip any question they prefer not to answer. Although the coding remains similar, the response options did change between 2021 and 2023. On the 2021 *WGR*, participants were asked to provide their current gender identity by selecting "male," "female," "transgender," or "none of the these."



The overview report is not an exhaustive summary of all data points in the survey. For a list of the 2023 WGR results by question, see the *2023 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey: Results and Trends Report* (OPA, 2024c).

Only statistically significant comparisons are discussed in this report. The term “statistical significance” refers to our confidence that the differences we observed did not occur by chance and are “true” differences. We use a threshold of 99% ( $p < .01$ ) for these comparisons. In other words, when we state that a difference is statistically significant, we mean that we are 99% confident that the difference did not occur by chance and the estimates are truly different. Although two numbers in certain comparisons in this report may appear numerically different, we only refer to those numbers as different if their comparison meets this 99% ( $p < .01$ ) threshold. Two types of comparisons are made in the 2023 WGR: between survey years (comparisons to the 2021 WGR) and within the current survey year. Within survey year comparisons are generally made along a single dimension (e.g., gender) at a time. For these comparisons, the responses for one group are compared to the weighted average of the responses of all other groups in that dimension. The results of comparisons generalize to the population (Active or Reserve component members) because they are based on weighted estimates.

Unless otherwise specified, the numbers presented are percentages. Ranges of margins of error are shown when more than one estimate is displayed in a table or figure. For OPA surveys, we use a rigorous 95% confidence interval standard, which indicates we are 95% confident that the true value falls within the confidence interval range. For example, if a weighted estimate for a specific survey question is 55% (i.e., 55% of Service members agreed with a statement) and the margin of error was  $\pm 3$ , that means we are 95% confident that the interval 52% to 58% contains the unknown “true” population value being estimated. Because the results of the 2023 WGR are weighted, the reader can assume the results generalize to the full Active or Reserve component population within the margin of error.

The annotation “NR” indicates that a specific result is not reportable due to low reliability. Estimates of low reliability are not presented based on criteria defined in terms of nominal number of respondents (less than 5), effective number of respondents (less than 15), or relative standard error (greater than 0.225). Effective number of respondents takes into account the finite population correction (fpc) and variability in weights. An “NR” presentation protects the Department and the reader from drawing incorrect conclusions or potentially presenting inaccurate findings due to instability of the estimate. Unstable estimates usually occur when only a small number of respondents contribute to the estimate. Caution should be taken when interpreting significant differences when an estimate is not reportable (NR). Although the result of the statistical comparison is sound, the instability of at least one of the estimates makes it difficult to specify the magnitude of the difference.

Some estimates in this report might be so small as to appear to approach a value of 0. In those cases, an estimate of less than 1 (e.g., “< 1”) is displayed.

## Overview of the Report

This report provides an overview of the top-line estimates from the 2023 WGR related to unwanted sexual contact, sexual harassment, and gender discrimination and supporting data

related to the characteristics of these experiences, reporting, and perceived retaliation, and climate in the military.

## Survey Content by Chapter

- Chapter 2 focuses on the Active component and presents the estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact in the prior year, presented by gender, age, paygrade, race/ethnicity, sexual minority status, and gender minority status; the estimated prevalence rates of past year intimate partner violence; the characteristics of unwanted sexual contact events experienced; and Active component members' experiences with reporting.
- Chapter 3 presents the estimated prevalence rates of sexual harassment and gender discrimination in the past year for the Active component by gender, age, paygrade, race/ethnicity, sexual minority status, and gender minority status; the characteristics of the MEO-related events; and respondents' experiences with making a complaint about their experiences to military authorities.
- Chapter 4 focuses on the Reserve component and presents the estimated prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact in the past year, presented by gender, age, paygrade, race/ethnicity, sexual minority status, and gender minority status; the estimated prevalence rates of past year intimate partner violence; the characteristics of unwanted sexual contact events experienced; and Reserve component members' experiences with reporting.
- Chapter 5 presents the estimated prevalence rates of sexual harassment and gender discrimination in the past year for the Reserve component by gender, age, paygrade, race/ethnicity, sexual minority status, and gender minority status; the characteristics of the unwanted events; and respondents' experiences with making a complaint about their experiences to military authorities.
- Chapter 6 provides findings related to the climate in the military for both Active and Reserve components, specifically psychological climate for sexual harassment, support for intervention, trust in the military, and retention intentions (Active component only).
- Chapter 7 provides a summary of key findings from the 2023 WGR, a discussion of the ways in which the results may inform future policy and program efforts, and considerations for future research and analysis.



## Chapter 2: Unwanted Sexual Contact in the Active Component

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### Introduction

This chapter presents the estimated prevalence of unwanted sexual contact among Active component Service members. The following sections also describe the characteristics of the incidents of unwanted sexual contact identified by Service members as the worst and Service members' experiences with and attitudes regarding their experience reporting to military authorities.

Data in this chapter are presented for Active component women and men when available.<sup>31</sup> When possible, select results are also presented by Service members' race/ethnicity, sexual minority status, and gender minority status. Chapter 1 describes how these demographic categories were coded. Further, we call attention to notable differences between certain groups (e.g., men and women) and, when possible, to changes in experiences that occurred within certain groups since the *2021 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Military Members* (2021 WGR). We denote whether the differences were statistically significant. The term "statistical significance" refers to our confidence that the differences we observed did not occur by chance and are "true" differences. We use a threshold of 99% ( $p < .01$ ) for these comparisons throughout this report. In other words, when we state that a difference is statistically significant, we mean that we are 99% confident that the difference did not occur by chance and the estimates are truly different. Although two numbers in certain comparisons in this report may appear numerically different, we only refer to those numbers as different if their comparison meets this 99% ( $p < .01$ ) threshold. Data with low reliability or high margins of error, often due to a small number of respondents, are not reported.<sup>32</sup>

### Unwanted Sexual Contact Past Year Prevalence Rates

Unwanted sexual contact described throughout this chapter refers to a range of sex-related behaviors that constitute elements of offenses prohibited by the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), including offenses involving penetrative sexual assault (completed intercourse, sodomy [oral or anal sex], and penetration by an object), non-penetrative sexual assault (unwanted

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<sup>31</sup> Except when otherwise stated, gender throughout this report is based on responses to the historical sex question for which "male" or "female" were the only response options. Starting in 2021, the WGR included questions to allow Service members to specify their gender identity. See the Presentation of Results section in chapter 1 for additional discussion regarding the measurement of gender identity.

<sup>32</sup> Estimates are not reported when they have low reliability. Estimates of low reliability are not presented based on criteria defined in terms of nominal number of respondents (less than 5), effective number of respondents (less than 15), or relative standard error (greater than 0.225). Effective number of respondents takes into account the finite population correction (fpc) and variability in weights. Not reporting estimates of low reliability protects the Department and the reader from drawing incorrect conclusions or potentially presenting inaccurate findings due to instability of the estimate. Unstable estimates usually occur when only a small number of respondents contribute to the estimate.

touching of genitalia), and attempted penetrative sexual assault (attempted sexual intercourse, sodomy [oral or anal sex], and penetration by an object).

The *WGR* estimates the number of unwanted sexual contact victims, meaning that Service members who experienced an unwanted behavior are included in the estimated unwanted sexual contact rate regardless of the status of the alleged offender (i.e., military member or civilian).<sup>33</sup> See chapter 1 for further details on this rate's construction.

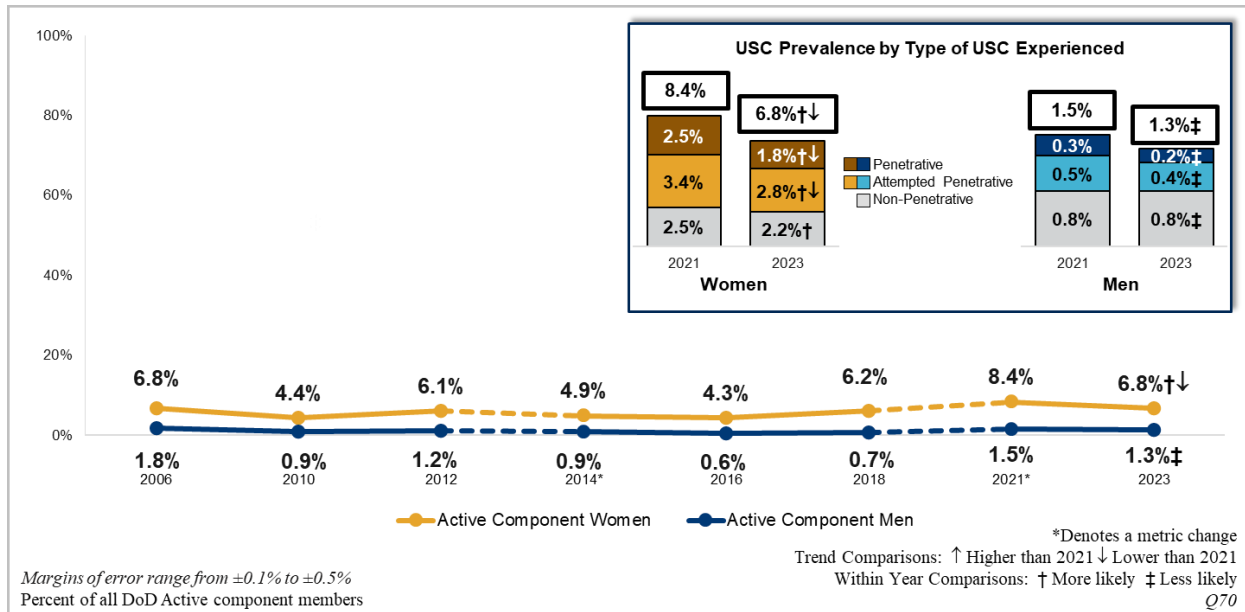
### **Estimated Unwanted Sexual Contact Past Year Prevalence Rates**

Figure 9 presents the estimated prevalence of past year unwanted sexual contact in the Active component. In 2023, an estimated 2.3% of Active component Service members (an estimated 29,061 Service members) experienced unwanted sexual contact in the prior 12 months. Among Active component women, 6.8% (an estimated 15,201 Service members) experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past year, a statistically significant decrease from 8.4% in 2021. A significantly smaller percentage of Active component men experienced unwanted sexual contact in 2023 (1.3%, an estimated 13,860 Service members), which was unchanged from 1.5% in 2021. Figure 10 provides estimates for the Active component overall and by Service. In 2023, a significantly smaller percentage of Navy women (7.5%) and Air Force women (4.6%) experienced unwanted sexual contact compared to in 2021 (10.1% and 5.5%, respectively). Results for each Service are further described in separate products. The remainder of this chapter focuses on the Active component overall.

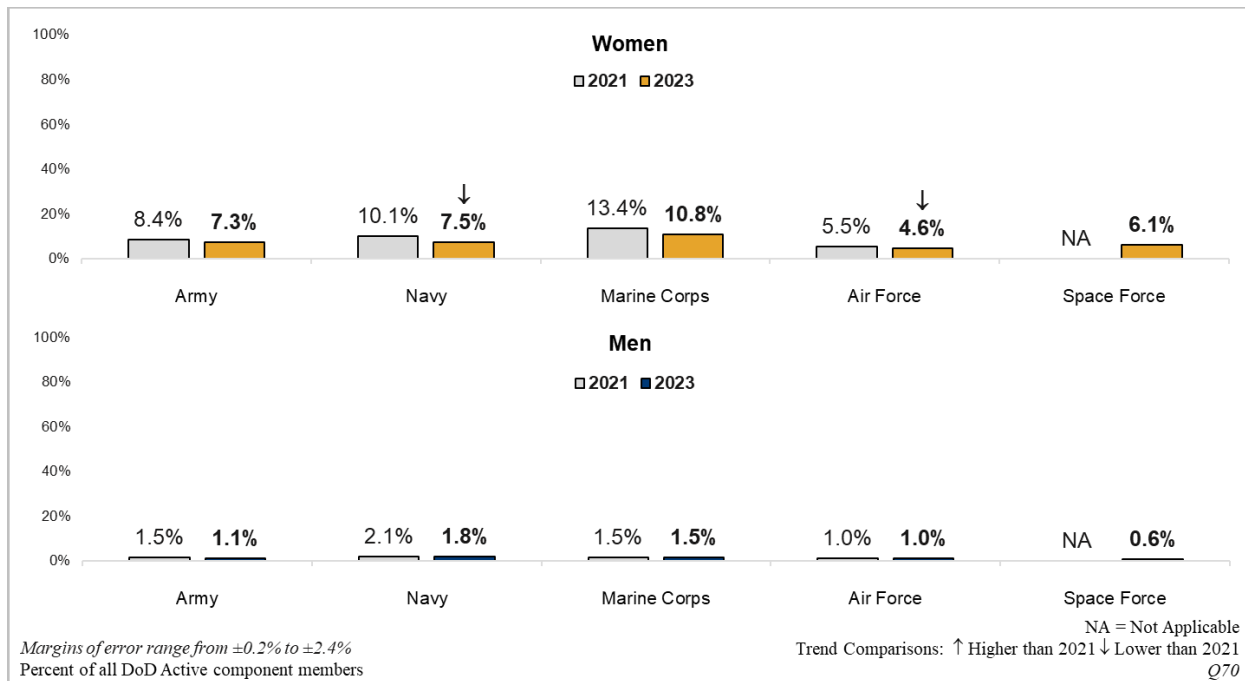
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<sup>33</sup> All references to “experiences” of unwanted sexual contact in this report are based on behaviors endorsed by respondents’ self-reports; therefore, conclusions on whether the events reported occurred are beyond the purview of this survey. OPA scientifically weights the survey data, so findings can be generalized to the full population of Active component members.

**Figure 9.**  
*Estimated Unwanted Sexual Contact Past Year Prevalence Rates for the Active Component*



**Figure 10.**  
*Estimated Unwanted Sexual Contact Past Year Prevalence Rates by Service for the Active Component*



Estimated unwanted sexual contact prevalence rates varied by the type of behavior: penetrative, attempted penetrative, or non-penetrative. These categories are mutually exclusive and created



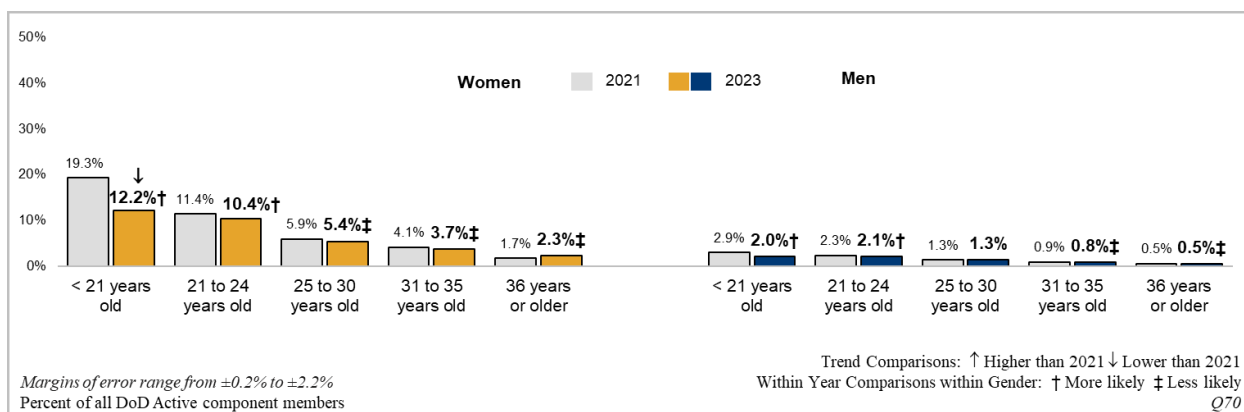
hierarchically, with penetrative incidents assigned first and non-penetrative incidents (i.e., touching) assigned last so that members who indicated experiencing multiple types of unwanted sexual contact were only categorized once. Chapter 1 provides additional details regarding the construction of these prevalence rates. Figure 9 presents the 2023 estimated unwanted sexual contact past year prevalence rates broken down by type. For Active component women, unwanted sexual contact incidents were most frequently attempted penetrative (2.8%, a significant decrease from 3.4% in 2021), followed by non-penetrative (2.2%, unchanged from 2.5% in 2021), and penetrative (1.8%, a significant decrease from 2.5% in 2021). Estimates by type of behavior were all significantly lower for Active component men compared to women, with incidents most frequently being non-penetrative (0.8%), followed by attempted penetrative (0.4%), and penetrative (0.2%). These estimates were unchanged for men compared to in 2021 (0.8% non-penetrative, 0.5% attempted penetrative, and 0.3% penetrative).

Although the *WGR* survey focuses on estimated prevalence rates, it may also be useful to understand the victimization rates. The prevalence rate estimates the number of individuals who experienced at least one incident of unwanted sexual contact in the prior year. In contrast, the victimization rate accounts for the fact that some individuals may experience multiple incidents of unwanted sexual contact in that same time period. As a metric of the performance of prevention and response efforts, a significant decrease in either the prevalence or victimization rates would suggest positive progress. To this end, the *WGR* survey asks Service members who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the prior 12 months to identify the number of separate occasions these experiences occurred. In 2023, the majority of Active component women (74%) and men (78%) who experienced unwanted sexual contact experienced multiple incidents in the past year. These estimated rates were unchanged compared to in 2021 (73% of women and 73% of men). Among those who experienced multiple incidents in 2023, approximately one-third indicated that the incidents involved the same alleged offender (30% of women and 34% of men, unchanged from 32% of women and 40% of men in 2021).

### ***Estimated Unwanted Sexual Contact Past Year Prevalence Rates by Age***

Figure 11 presents the estimated prevalence of past year unwanted sexual contact by age for members of the Active component. Active component women under age 21 (12.2%) and ages 21 to 24 (10.4%) were significantly more likely than other women to experience past year unwanted sexual contact, whereas women ages 25 to 30 (5.4%), ages 31 to 35 (3.7%), and ages 36 or older (2.3%) were significantly less likely than other women to experience past year unwanted sexual contact. The estimated rate for women under age 21 reflects a significant decrease compared to 19.3% in 2021. Active component men under age 21 (2.0%) and ages 21 to 24 (2.1%) were significantly more likely than other men to experience past year unwanted sexual contact, whereas men ages 31 to 35 (0.8%) and ages 36 or older (0.5%) were significantly less likely than other men to experience past year unwanted sexual contact. Men's estimated rates by age were unchanged from 2021.

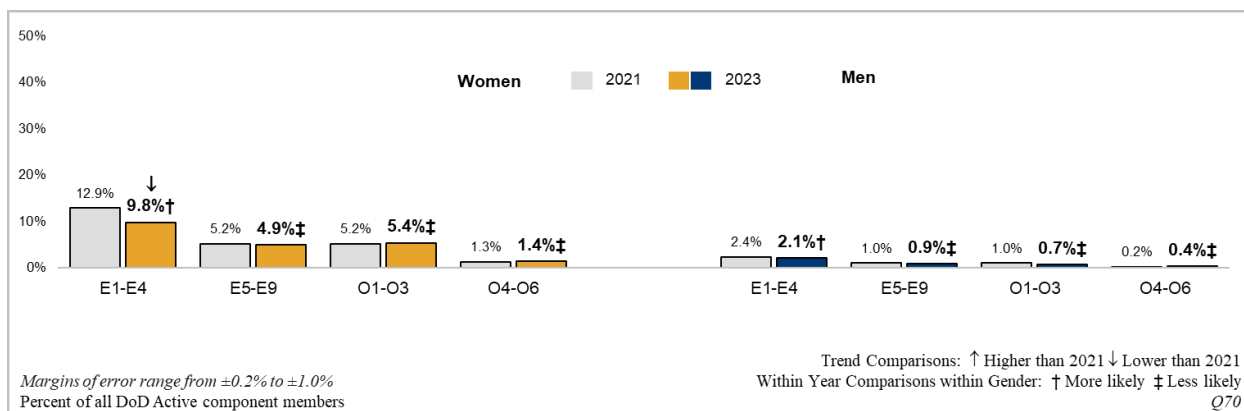
**Figure 11.**  
**Estimated Unwanted Sexual Contact Past Year Prevalence Rates by Age for the Active Component**



### Estimated Unwanted Sexual Contact Past Year Prevalence Rates by Paygrade

Figure 12 presents the estimated prevalence of past year unwanted sexual contact by paygrade for members of the Active component. Junior enlisted women (9.8%) were significantly more likely than other women to experience past year unwanted sexual contact; this estimated rate reflects a significant decrease compared to 12.9% in 2021. Senior enlisted women (4.9%), junior officer women (5.4%), and senior officer women (1.4%) were significantly less likely than other women to experience past year unwanted sexual contact. These estimated rates were unchanged from 2021. Junior enlisted men (2.1%) were significantly more likely than other men to experience past year unwanted sexual contact, whereas senior enlisted men (0.9%), junior officer men (0.7%), and senior officer men (0.4%) were significantly less likely than other men to experience past year unwanted sexual contact. Men's estimated rates by paygrade were unchanged from 2021.

**Figure 12.**  
**Estimated Unwanted Sexual Contact Past Year Prevalence Rates by Paygrade for the Active Component**

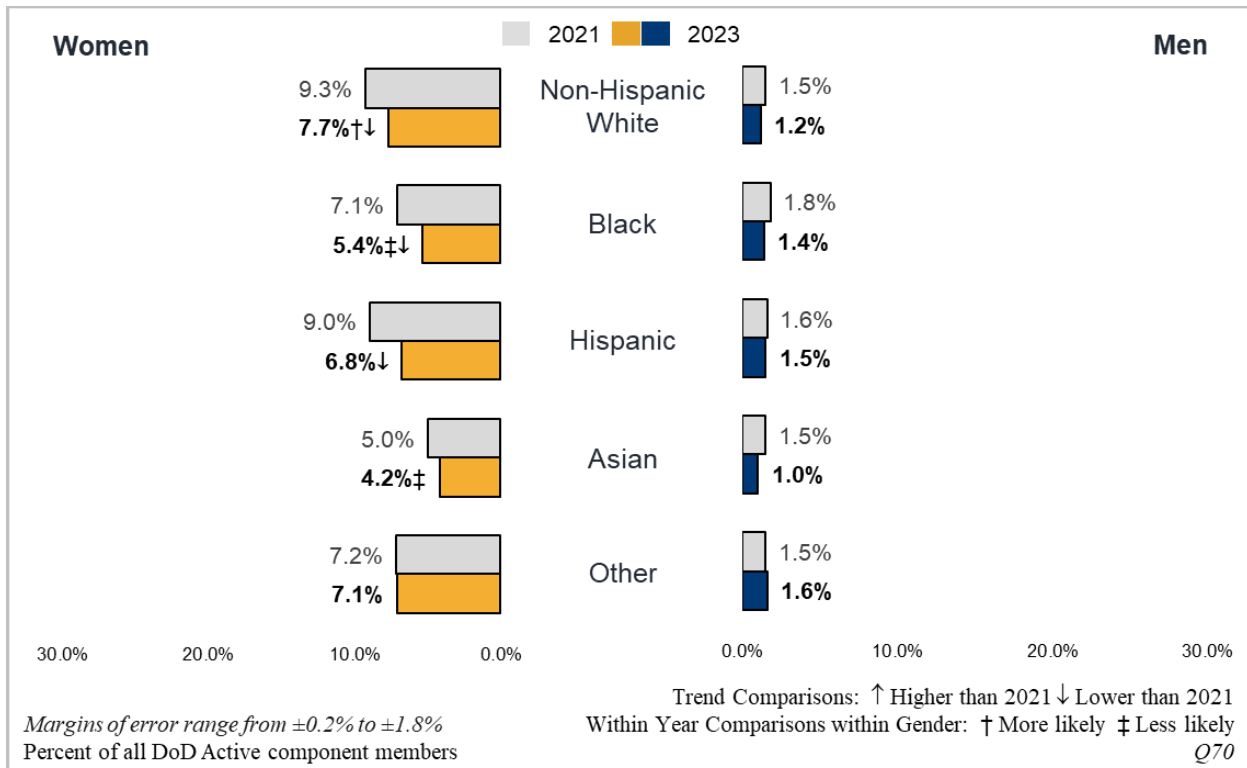


### ***Estimated Unwanted Sexual Contact Past Year Prevalence Rates by Race/Ethnicity***

Figure 13 presents the estimated prevalence of past year unwanted sexual contact by race/ethnicity for members of the Active component. Overall, racial/ethnic minority Service members were significantly more likely than non-Hispanic White Service members to experience past year unwanted sexual contact (2.5% compared to 2.2%). These estimated rates reflect significant decreases compared to in 2021 (3.0% of racial/ethnic minority Service members and 2.5% of non-Hispanic White Service members). In 2023, 6.1% of racial/ethnic minority women in the Active component experienced unwanted sexual contact, a significantly lower percentage compared to 7.7% of non-Hispanic White women in the Active component (both reflecting significant decreases from 7.6% and 9.3%, respectively, in 2021). In particular, Black women (5.4%, a significant decrease from 7.1% in 2021) and Asian women (4.2%, unchanged from 5.0% in 2021) were significantly less likely than other women to experience unwanted sexual contact in the past year. No differences were observed between racial/ethnic minority men (1.4%) and non-Hispanic White men (1.2%), and their estimated rates were unchanged compared to in 2021 (1.7% of racial/ethnic minority men and 1.5% of non-Hispanic White men).

**Figure 13.**

***Estimated Unwanted Sexual Contact Past Year Prevalence Rates by Race/Ethnicity for the Active Component***

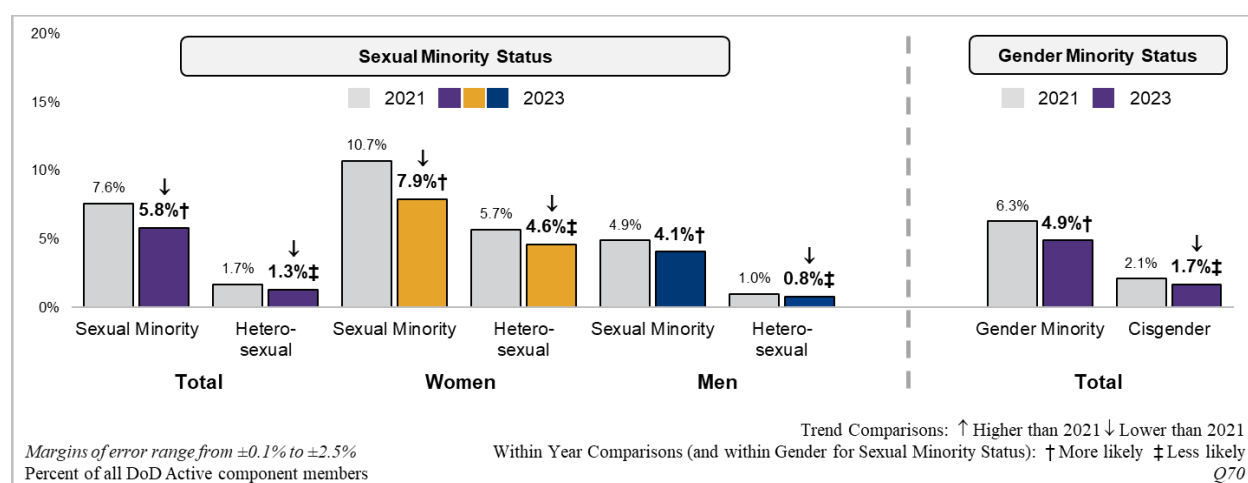


### Estimated Unwanted Sexual Contact Past Year Prevalence Rates by Sexual Minority Status

Figure 14 presents the estimated prevalence of past year unwanted sexual contact by sexual minority status. In 2023, 5.8% of sexual minority members in the Active component experienced unwanted sexual contact, a significantly greater percentage compared to heterosexual members in the Active component (1.3%). These estimated rates reflect significant decreases from 7.6% of sexual minority members and 1.7% of heterosexual members in 2021. Both sexual minority women (7.9%) and sexual minority men (4.1%) were significantly more likely to experience unwanted sexual contact in the past year compared to heterosexual women (4.6%) and heterosexual men (0.8%), respectively. These estimated rates reflect significant decreases compared to in 2021 for sexual minority women (10.7%), heterosexual women (5.7%), and heterosexual men (1.0%) but not for sexual minority men (4.9%).

**Figure 14.**

**Estimated Unwanted Sexual Contact Past Year Prevalence Rates by Sexual Minority Status and Gender Minority Status for the Active Component**



### Estimated Unwanted Sexual Contact Past Year Prevalence Rates by Gender Minority Status

Figure 14 also presents the estimated prevalence of past year unwanted sexual contact by gender minority status. In 2023, 4.9% of gender minority members in the Active component experienced unwanted sexual contact, a significantly higher estimated rate than 1.7% of cisgender members in the Active component. For cisgender members, this reflects a significant decrease from 2.1% in 2021. The estimated prevalence for gender minority members was unchanged from 6.3% in 2021.

### Intimate Partner Violence

Intimate partner violence (IPV) refers to a range of behaviors, including physical, psychological, emotional, and sexual abuse. In the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD), response to IPV and

other forms of domestic violence is governed by DoD Instruction (DoDI) 6400.06 and is under the direction and oversight of the Office of Military Community and Family Policy (MC&FP). Understanding the prevalence of intimate partner-related sexual violence in the military is imperative to ensuring that progress is being made regarding the prevention of and response to these particular forms of IPV. DoDI 6400.06 defines an intimate partner as:

“a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the alleged abuser, as determined by the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the person and the alleged abuser. An intimate partner is informed by, but not limited to, the totality of factors such as: previous or ongoing consensual intimate or sexual behaviors; history of ongoing dating or expressed interest in continued dating or the potential for an ongoing relationship (e.g., history of repeated break-ups and reconciliations).”

Accordingly, to be included in the prevalence estimate for intimate partner-related unwanted sexual contact, Service members who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past year needed to identify the alleged offender as being a current or former spouse, a current or former significant other, or someone they have a child with.

The estimated rate of intimate partner-related unwanted sexual contact in 2023 was 0.8% for Active component women and 0.1% for Active component men (unchanged from 0.9% for women and 0.1% for men in 2021). Intimate partner-involved incidents accounted for 11% of unwanted sexual contacts experienced by women and 6% of incidents experienced by men (unchanged from 11% of incidents experienced by women and 9% of incidents experienced by men in 2021).

### **Prior to Service and Lifetime Unwanted Sexual Contact**

Service members were also asked whether they had any unwanted sexual contact experiences that occurred more than 12 months before the survey (i.e., prior to the past year) and then asked if those experiences occurred before or after they joined the military. These items were used to calculate the estimated rates of Service members who had experienced unwanted sexual contact prior to joining the military and the estimated rates of those who have experienced unwanted sexual contact within their lifetime (including in the past year). These estimated rates are presented below.

#### ***Estimated Unwanted Sexual Contact Prevalence Rates Prior to Joining the Military***

Prior to joining the military, 8.6% of Active component women and significantly fewer Active component men (1.0%) had experienced unwanted sexual contact. This was a significant decrease from 9.4% for women and unchanged from 1.0% for men in 2021.

***Race/Ethnicity.*** Racial/ethnic minority Active component members were significantly less likely than non-Hispanic White Active component members to have experienced unwanted sexual contact prior to joining the military (2.1% compared to 2.5%, unchanged from 2.2% and 2.7%, respectively, in 2021). Non-Hispanic White women, in particular, were significantly more likely than racial/ethnic minority women to have experienced unwanted sexual contact prior to

joining the military (11.8% compared to 6.4%, unchanged from 12.5% and 7.2%, respectively, in 2021). No differences were observed by race/ethnicity for men. Prior to joining the military, an estimated 0.9% of racial/ethnic minority men and 1.1% of non-Hispanic White men had experienced unwanted sexual contact (unchanged from 0.9% and 1.1%, respectively, in 2021).

**Sexual Minority Status.** Sexual minority Active component members were significantly more likely than heterosexual Active component members to have experienced unwanted sexual contact prior to joining the military (8.5% compared to 1.8%). These estimated rates were unchanged from 8.5% and 2.0%, respectively, in 2021. Both sexual minority women (13.4%, unchanged from 13.7% in 2021) and sexual minority men (4.6%, unchanged from 4.2%) were significantly more likely than heterosexual women (8.0%, unchanged from 8.8%) and heterosexual men (0.8%, unchanged from 0.9%) to have experienced unwanted sexual contact prior to joining the military.

**Gender Minority Status.** Gender minority Active component members were significantly more likely to have experienced unwanted sexual contact prior to joining the military compared to cisgender Active component members (8.1% compared to 2.3%). This was a significant decrease from 2.5% of cisgender members and unchanged from 5.7% of gender minority members in 2021.

### ***Estimated Lifetime Unwanted Sexual Contact Prevalence Rates***

Estimated lifetime unwanted sexual contact rates include Service members who have experienced unwanted sexual contact prior to joining the military, since joining the military but more than 12 months before the survey (i.e., prior to the past year), and/or in the past year while in the military. The estimated lifetime unwanted sexual contact prevalence rate for Active component women was 21.2% in 2023, a significant decrease from 24.4% in 2021. Compared to women, the estimated lifetime unwanted sexual contact prevalence rate for Active component men was significantly lower at 3.5% in 2023 (unchanged from 3.8% in 2021).

**Race/Ethnicity.** Racial/ethnic minority Active component members had a significantly lower estimated lifetime unwanted sexual contact prevalence rate compared to non-Hispanic White Active component members in 2023 (6.3% compared to 7.0%). This was a significant decrease from 7.3% for racial/ethnic minority members and unchanged from 7.5% for non-Hispanic White members in 2021. Both racial/ethnic minority women and men (17.1% and 3.2%, respectively) were significantly less likely than non-Hispanic White women and men (27.3% and 3.7%, respectively) to have experienced unwanted sexual contact in their lifetime. These estimated rates for women both reflect significant decreases from 2021 (20.7% of racial/ethnic minority women and 29.5% of non-Hispanic White women). The estimated rates for men were unchanged from 3.5% of racial/ethnic minority men and 4.0% of non-Hispanic White men in 2021. The decrease in racial/ethnic minority women's estimated lifetime unwanted sexual contact rate appeared to be driven by significant decreases in the estimated lifetime unwanted sexual contact rates of Black women (14.4% in 2023 compared to 17.7% in 2021) and Hispanic women (19.1% in 2023 compared to 25.0% in 2021).

**Sexual Minority Status.** Sexual minority Active component members had a significantly higher estimated lifetime unwanted sexual contact prevalence rate compared to heterosexual Active



component members in 2023 (18.5% compared to 5.1%, both significantly decreased from 21.1% and 5.8%, respectively, in 2021). Sexual minority women were significantly more likely than heterosexual women to have experienced unwanted sexual contact in their lifetime (26.7% compared to 19.4%, both significantly decreased from 30.9% and 22.7%, respectively, in 2021). Sexual minority men were also significantly more likely than heterosexual men to have experienced unwanted sexual contact in their lifetime (11.7% compared to 2.7%). These estimated rates were unchanged from 12.8% and 3.1%, respectively, in 2021.

***Gender Minority Status.*** The estimated lifetime unwanted sexual contact rate was significantly higher for gender minority Active component members compared to cisgender Active component members (16.6% compared to 6.2%). This was a significant decrease from 7.0% of cisgender members and unchanged from 16.3% of gender minority members in 2021.

## **One Incident of Unwanted Sexual Contact With the Biggest Effect**

Service members were asked to reflect upon and describe the characteristics and consequences of the one unwanted sexual contact incident that they considered the worst, or most serious, in the prior year. The worst incident most frequently involved an attempted penetrative unwanted sexual contact (39%) for Active component women in 2023, followed by 35% of women's worst incidents involving a non-penetrative unwanted sexual contact and 26% of women's worst incidents involving a penetrative unwanted sexual contact. For most Active component men, the worst incident involved a non-penetrative unwanted sexual contact (61%), 26% involved an attempted penetrative unwanted sexual contact, and 13% involved a penetrative unwanted sexual contact. These percentages were unchanged from those observed in 2021.

### **Characteristics of the Unwanted Sexual Contact With the Biggest Effect**

#### ***Characteristics of the Alleged Offender(s)***

The worst incident of unwanted sexual contact involved alleged offenders who were all men for a significantly greater percentage of Active component women (91%) compared to Active component men (46%). The worst incident involved alleged offenders who were all women or a mix of men and women for a significantly greater percentage of men (25% and 22%, respectively) compared to women (2% and 6%, respectively). These percentages were unchanged from those observed in 2021.

Consistent with 2021, most Active component women and men who experienced unwanted sexual contact in 2023 identified the alleged offender(s) of their worst incident as all military members, although the percentage among women (79%) was significantly higher compared to men (68%). A significantly greater percentage of men indicated that none of the alleged offenders of their worst incident were military members (13%) compared to women (8%). These percentages were unchanged from those observed in 2021. Nearly two-thirds of both women and men identified at least one offender as being in their unit (63% and 60%, respectively), and approximately two-fifths identified at least one offender as being in their chain of command (19% of women and 18% of men). A significantly greater percentage of women (81%) compared to men (68%) identified at least one alleged offender as their same rank or higher. Most women (67%) and men (64%) identified at least one alleged offender as someone from

work. These percentages of Active component members who identified at least one alleged offender as a member of their unit, in their chain of command, their same rank or higher, and/or someone from work were all unchanged from 2021. Compared to men (23%), a significantly greater percentage of women (38%) identified at least one alleged offender as a friend or acquaintance. For men, this percentage was a significant decrease from the 33% of men who identified at least one alleged offender as a friend of acquaintance in 2021.

### ***Context in Which the Unwanted Sexual Contact Occurred***

The ability to identify risk factors associated with sexual misconduct in the military is a key factor to implementing effective prevention efforts. A known risk factor for a variety of harmful or violent events is specific points in time when Service members may be more vulnerable, such as when they are new to a unit or preparing to leave a unit. The 2023 WGR asked Service members to identify whether the worst incident of unwanted sexual contact that they experienced occurred during one of these time periods. Consistent with 2021, 31% of Active component men and a significantly greater percentage of Active component women (43%) experienced their worst incident of unwanted sexual contact during a period of transitioning into or out of their unit in 2023. One-third of women (33%) and 23% men (a significantly smaller percentage compared to women) experienced their worst incident of unwanted sexual contact specifically within 120 days of arriving to their unit, whereas 15% of women and 14% of men identified their worst incident happening when they were preparing to leave the unit.

It may also be helpful for the Department to understand where unwanted sexual contact occurs. Although the majority of Active component members indicated that their worst incident of unwanted sexual contact occurred only at a military location, men were significantly more likely than women (59% versus 44%) to report their worst incident occurred only at a military location. Women, on the other hand, were significantly more likely to indicate that their worst incident occurred only at a civilian location (20% of women compared to 14% of men). Half (50%) of women and a significantly smaller percentage of men (34%) indicated that their worst incident occurred while they were at an off-base location. These items were unavailable for comparison in 2021.

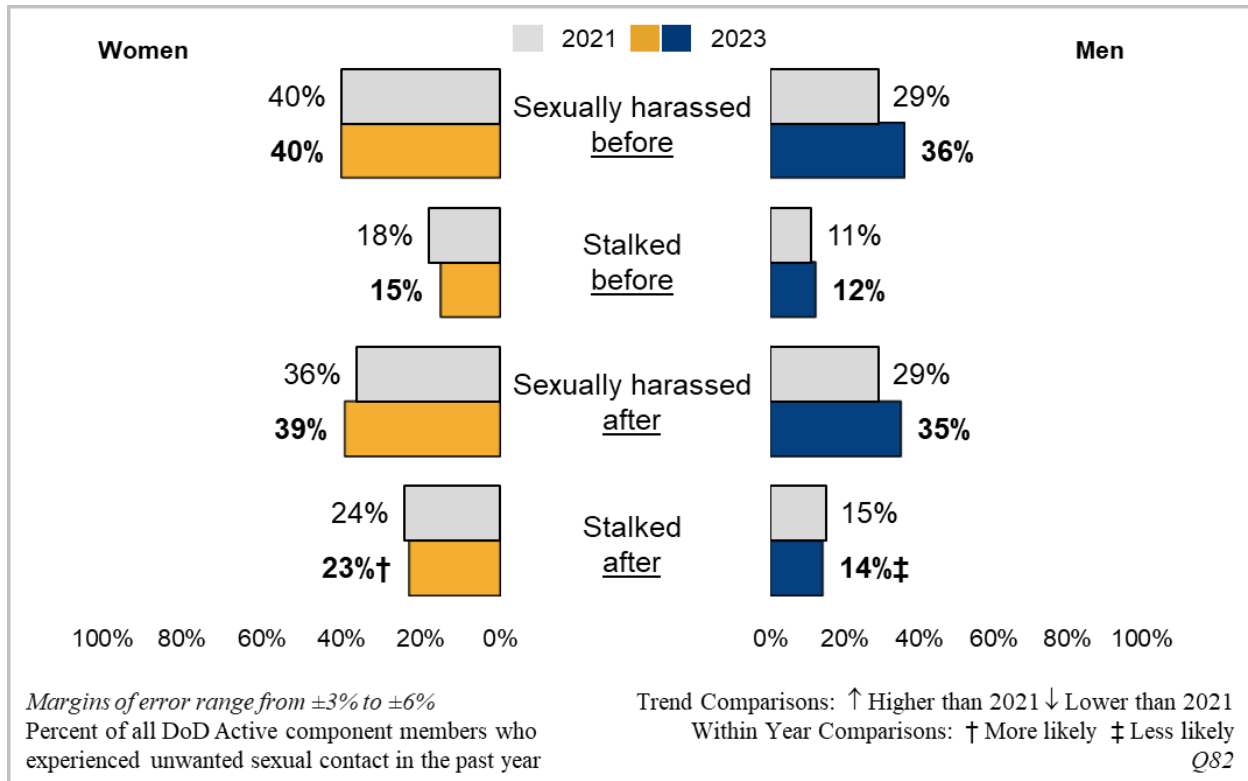
### ***Sexual Harassment and Stalking Before the Unwanted Sexual Contact***

Consistent with 2021, 40% of Active component women and 36% of Active component men reported being sexually harassed by the same alleged offender before their unwanted sexual contact occurred in 2023 (Figure 15). Among these Service members, a significantly greater percentage of women (87%) compared to men (59%, a significant decrease compared to in 2021) experienced repeated attempts to establish a relationship, sexual comments about their body, or repeatedly asking about their sex life. For more than three-quarters of women who were sexually harassed by the same alleged offender before their unwanted sexual contact incident, the alleged offender told sexual jokes or stories (77%) and/or touched them in a sexual way or in a way that made them uncomfortable, angry, or upset (76%). Among men, 81% experienced the same alleged offender telling sexual jokes or stories, and 80% were touched in a sexual way or another way that made them uncomfortable, angry, or upset. These harassing behaviors most frequently began a few months before the unwanted sexual contact incident for both women (32%) and men (33%). Among those who were sexually harassed by the same alleged offender, 7% of women

and 6% of men made a complaint about the sexual harassment *before* the unwanted sexual contact incident. Unless otherwise noted, these percentages were unchanged from those observed in 2021.

**Figure 15.**

*Sexual Harassment and Stalking Before and After the Unwanted Sexual Contact Incident for the Active Component*



Consistent with 2021, 15% of women and 12% of men were stalked by the same alleged offender before their unwanted sexual contact occurred in 2023 (Figure 15). Among women who were stalked by the same alleged offender before the unwanted sexual contact incident, 78% were followed by the alleged offender; 77% were sent unwanted messages, e-mails, or phone calls; 68% indicated the alleged offender used social media to track them; and 57% indicated the alleged offender showed up at their home or workplace unannounced or uninvited.<sup>34</sup> Among men who were stalked by the same alleged offender before the unwanted sexual contact incident, the greatest percentage (81%) were sent unwanted messages, e-mails, or phone calls; 70% indicated the alleged offender used social media to track them; 65% were followed by the alleged offender; and 59% indicated the alleged offender showed up at their home or workplace unannounced or uninvited. Overall, these percentages were unchanged from those observed in 2021. However, the percentage of men who indicated the alleged offender showed up at their

<sup>34</sup> The stalking behaviors included in the 2023 WGR are based on research by Schuyler et al. (2020) detailing lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender Service members' experiences with sexual harassment, stalking, and sexual assault during military service.

home or workplace unannounced or uninvited was not reportable in 2021, meaning a comparison between 2023 and 2021 was unavailable.

## Reporting of Unwanted Sexual Contact

The Department's sexual assault reporting options allow victims to exercise control over how and when they engage with program resources that could support their care, recovery, and engagement in the military justice system. Sexual assault is one of the most underreported crimes in the military. Tracking over time the percentage of Service members who choose to report could reflect progress in the response program.<sup>35</sup>

In 2023, an estimated 30% of Active component women and significantly fewer (14%) Active component men who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past year reported their worst experience to the military (unchanged from 33% of women and 16% of men in 2021). Said differently, the majority of women (70%) and men (86%) who experienced unwanted sexual contact in 2023 *did not* report their worst experience to the military. No differences in reporting were observed by race/ethnicity nor by sexual minority status for women or men. Further, no differences in reporting were observed by Service members' gender minority status.

## Responses to Reporting Unwanted Sexual Contact

Service members who experienced unwanted sexual contact and reported the incident to military authorities received a variety of responses. Of the 30% of Active component women and 14% of Active component men who indicated they reported their unwanted sexual contact, nearly half (47% of women and 45% of men) indicated they were provided information on their right to consult Special Victims' Counsel (SVC)/ Victims' Legal Counsel (VLC) to a large or very large extent. Men also most frequently indicated they were provided information regarding their right to request an expedited transfer (45%). Among women, the second most frequent response was receiving regular contact regarding their well-being (44%).

Insights may also be gleaned from Service members who experienced unwanted sexual contact, reported the incident to military authorities, and indicated that they did not receive information about available resources. Active component women most frequently indicated they received no information about confidential counseling services through the Department of Veterans Affairs Vet Center (33%), followed by no information regarding their right to an expedited transfer (30%). Active component men most frequently indicated they did not receive accurate up-to-date information on their case status (31%), followed by no regular contact regarding their well-being (26%). Overall, no differences were observed between these percentages in 2023 compared to in 2021 nor between women's and men's responses.

Regarding responses from their leadership, both Active component women and men who experienced unwanted sexual contact and reported the incident to military authorities most frequently indicated that their leadership provided them the flexibility to attend appointments related to the sexual assault (41% of women and 45% of men). On the other hand, 27% of

<sup>35</sup> The percentages of Service members who experienced and reported an incident of unwanted sexual contact described in this report are based on Service members' self-reported report status and do not represent official reporting numbers.

women and 29% of men indicated that their leadership *did not* provide that flexibility. The two responses that both women and men most frequently indicated *not* receiving from their leadership included discouraging gossip in their work environment (38% of both women and men) and making them feel supported (29% of women and 33% of men). Similar percentages of Active component members received these responses from leadership in 2023 compared to in 2021, and no differences were observed between men and women.

### ***Experiences With the Response System***

Similar patterns of satisfaction with Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) support services were observed among Active component men and women who experienced unwanted sexual contact and reported the incident to military authorities. Women were most frequently satisfied with their Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC; 64%). Although a significantly lower percentage of men were satisfied with their SARC (47%), men displayed their second highest level of satisfaction on this aspect of the response system. Men's highest level of satisfaction (49%) and women's second highest level of satisfaction (61%) were with their Uniformed Victim Advocate (UVA) or Victim Advocate (VA). Men's (43%) and women's (54%) third highest levels of satisfaction were with their SVC or VLC, and men showed a similar level of satisfaction with their chaplain (43%).

Both women and men were most dissatisfied with their immediate military supervisor (38% of women and 44% of men), their unit commander/director (37% of women and 42% of men), and military law enforcement personnel (35% of women and 34% of men). No differences were observed in these levels of satisfaction or dissatisfaction between 2023 and 2021, and no differences were observed between men and women.

### ***Reasons for Not Reporting***

Service members who *did not* report their worst incident of unwanted sexual contact provided a variety of reasons for their decision. Not thinking anything would be done was the most common reason provided by Active component women for not reporting the incident (50%). Being worried about potential negative consequences from their military coworkers or peers (47%) and thinking the incident was not serious enough to report (46%) were women's next most common reasons for not reporting the incident. For Active component men, thinking the incident was not serious enough to report was the most common reason provided for not reporting the incident (52%), followed by not thinking anything would be done and being worried about potential negative consequences from their military coworkers and peers (39% and 36%, respectively; both significantly lower percentages compared to women). No differences were observed in these percentages between 2023 and 2021.

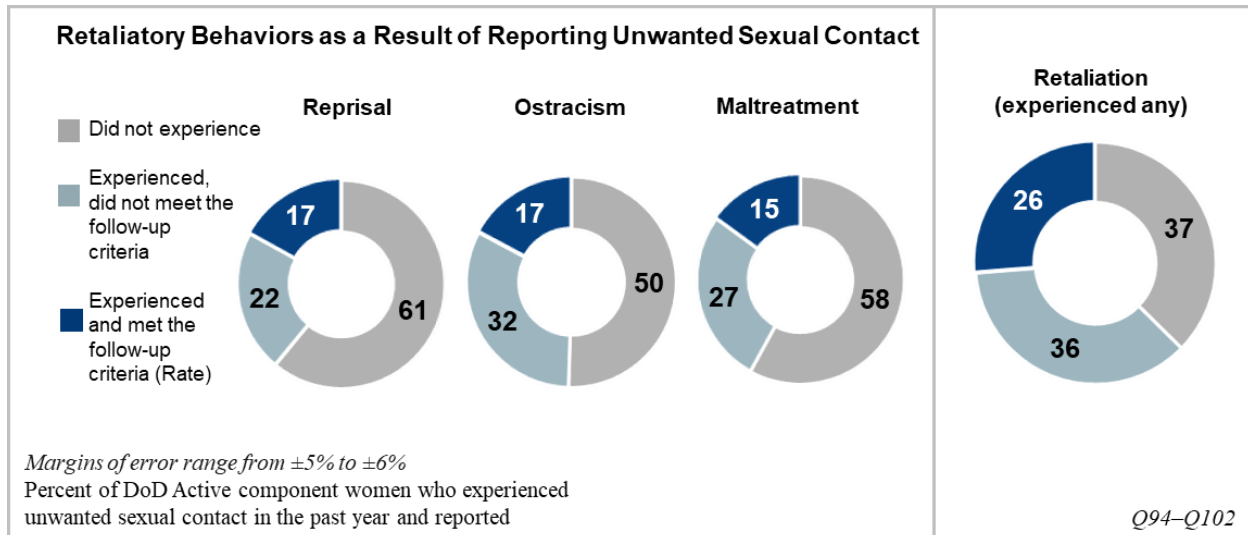
### ***Negative Outcomes of Reporting Unwanted Sexual Contact***

Measures of professional reprisal, ostracism, and maltreatment are used to capture outcomes experienced as a result of reporting a sexual assault or unwanted sexual contact. To construct this measure, Service members were asked to consider how their leadership or other individuals with authority to make personnel decisions responded to the unwanted event (see chapter 1 for a

full discussion of this rate's construction).<sup>36</sup> Figure 16 and Figure 17 present the percentages of Active component women and men, respectively, who perceived experiencing each of these negative outcomes as well as the percentages who experienced any type of retaliation. Differences were not observed in the percentages of Active component members who experienced each form of retaliation nor in overall retaliation in 2023 compared to in 2021.

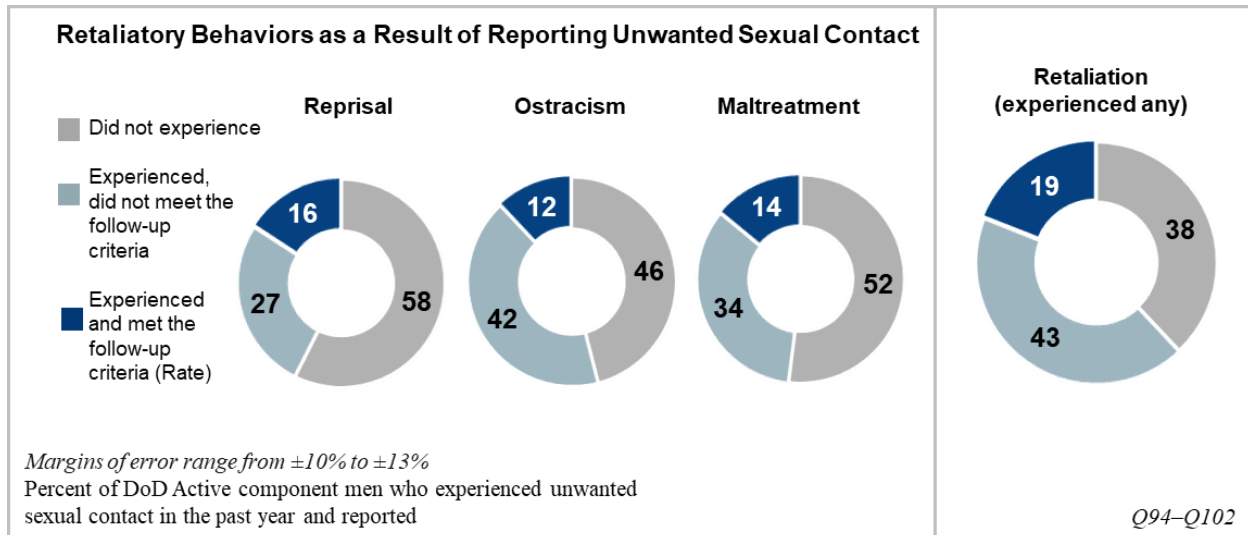
**Figure 16.**

***Perceived Reprisal, Ostracism, Maltreatment, and Retaliation for Active Component Women***



<sup>36</sup> The estimates presented in this report reflect Service members' perceptions about a negative experience associated with their reporting of sexual assault and not necessarily a reported or legally substantiated incident of retaliation. Rates should not be construed as a legal crime victimization rate due to slight differences across the Services on the definition of behaviors, the requirements of retaliation, and the absence of official information regarding an investigation.



**Figure 17.*****Perceived Reprisal, Ostracism, Maltreatment, and Retaliation for Active Component Men***

**Professional Reprisal.** Professional reprisal is a summary measure reflecting whether Service members indicated they experienced unfavorable actions taken by leadership (or an individual with the authority to affect a personnel decision) as a result of reporting an incident of unwanted sexual contact and met the legal criteria for elements of proof for an investigation to occur. As shown in Figure 16, among Active component women who experienced and reported an incident of unwanted sexual contact, 39% perceived experiencing behaviors consistent with professional reprisal, including 17% who experienced behaviors that also met the legal criteria. Among Active component men who experienced and reported an incident of unwanted sexual contact, 42% perceived experiencing behaviors consistent with professional reprisal, including 16% who experienced behaviors that also met the legal criteria (Figure 17).

**Ostracism.** Ostracism is a summary measure reflecting whether, as a result of reporting an incident of unwanted sexual contact, Service members indicated experiencing negative behaviors, from military peers and/or coworkers, intended to make them feel excluded or ignored and met the legal criteria for elements of proof for an investigation to occur. As shown in Figure 16, among Active component women who experienced and reported an incident of unwanted sexual contact, 50% perceived experiencing behaviors consistent with ostracism, including 17% who experienced behaviors consistent with ostracism that also met the legal criteria. For Active component men who experienced and reported an incident of unwanted sexual contact, 54% perceived experiencing behaviors consistent with ostracism, including 12% who experienced behaviors consistent with ostracism that also met the legal criteria (Figure 17).

**Maltreatment.** Maltreatment is a summary measure reflecting whether, as a result of reporting an incident of unwanted sexual contact, Service members indicated experiencing negative behaviors from military leadership and/or coworkers that occurred because they reported, or were going to report, an incident of unwanted sexual contact. Maltreatment may include physical or psychological force, threats, or abusive or unjustified treatment that results in physical or mental harm. As shown in Figure 16, 42% of Active component women who

experienced and reported an incident of unwanted sexual contact perceived experiencing a behavior in line with maltreatment, including 15% who experienced a behavior in line with maltreatment that also met the legal criteria. Nearly half (48%) of Active component men who experienced and reported an incident of unwanted sexual contact perceived experiencing a behavior in line with maltreatment, including 14% who experienced a behavior in line with maltreatment that also met the legal criteria (Figure 17).

***Retaliation.*** Combining each of the negative outcomes of reporting sexual assault produces a measure of perceived retaliation. Among Active component women who experienced and reported an incident of unwanted sexual contact, 63% perceived experiencing a behavior in line with retaliation, including 26% who experienced a behavior in line with retaliation that also met the legal criteria (Figure 16). Among Active component men who experienced and reported an incident of unwanted sexual contact, 62% perceived experiencing a behavior in line with retaliation. About one in five men (19%) experienced a behavior in line with retaliation that also met the legal criteria (Figure 17). Differences were not observed in perceived experiences of retaliation by race/ethnicity nor by sexual minority status among Active component women. Perceived experiences of retaliation by race/ethnicity and by sexual minority status among Active component men were not reportable, nor were perceived experiences of retaliation by gender minority status in the Active component.



## Chapter 3: Sexual Harassment and Gender Discrimination in the Active Component

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### Introduction

This chapter presents the estimated prevalence of sexual harassment and gender discrimination among Active component Service members. The following sections also describe the characteristics of the situations of sexual harassment and gender discrimination that Service members identified as the worst as well as Service members' experiences with and attitudes regarding their experience filing complaints to military authorities.

Data in this chapter are presented for Active component women and men when available.<sup>37</sup> When possible, select results are also presented by Service members' race/ethnicity, sexual minority status, and gender minority status. Chapter 1 describes how these demographic categories were coded. Further, we call attention to notable differences between certain groups (e.g., men and women) and, when possible, to changes in experiences that occurred within certain groups since the *2021 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Military Members* (2021 WGR). We denote whether the differences were statistically significant. The term "statistical significance" refers to our confidence that the differences we observed did not occur by chance and are "true" differences. We use a threshold of 99% ( $p < .01$ ) for these comparisons throughout this report. In other words, when we state that a difference is statistically significant, we mean that we are 99% confident that the difference did not occur by chance and the estimates are truly different. Although two numbers in certain comparisons in this report may appear numerically different, we only refer to those numbers as different if their comparison meets this 99% ( $p < .01$ ) threshold. Data with low reliability or high margins of error, often due to a small number of respondents, are not reported.<sup>38</sup>

### Sexual Harassment Past Year Prevalence Rates

Sexual harassment comprises two behaviors: a sexually hostile work environment and sexual quid pro quo. A sexually hostile work environment includes unwelcome sexual conduct or comments that interfere with a person's work performance or create an intimidating, hostile, or offensive work environment. Additionally, the behaviors must have continued after the alleged offender knew to stop or were so severe that most Service members would have found them

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<sup>37</sup> Except where otherwise stated, gender throughout this report is based on responses to the historical sex question for which "male" or "female" were the only response options. Starting in 2021, the WGR included questions to allow Service members to specify their gender identity. See the Presentation of Results section in chapter 1 for additional discussion regarding the measurement of gender identity.

<sup>38</sup> Estimates are not reported when they have low reliability. Estimates of low reliability are not presented based on criteria defined in terms of nominal number of respondents (less than 5), effective number of respondents (less than 15), or relative standard error (greater than 0.225). Effective number of respondents takes into account the finite population correction (fpc) and variability in weights. Not reporting estimates of low reliability protects the Department and the reader from drawing incorrect conclusions or potentially presenting inaccurate findings due to instability of the estimate. Unstable estimates usually occur when only a small number of respondents contribute to the estimate.

offensive. Sexual quid pro quo includes instances of job benefits or losses conditioned on sexual cooperation. The estimated past year sexual harassment rate includes experiences of either of these behaviors.

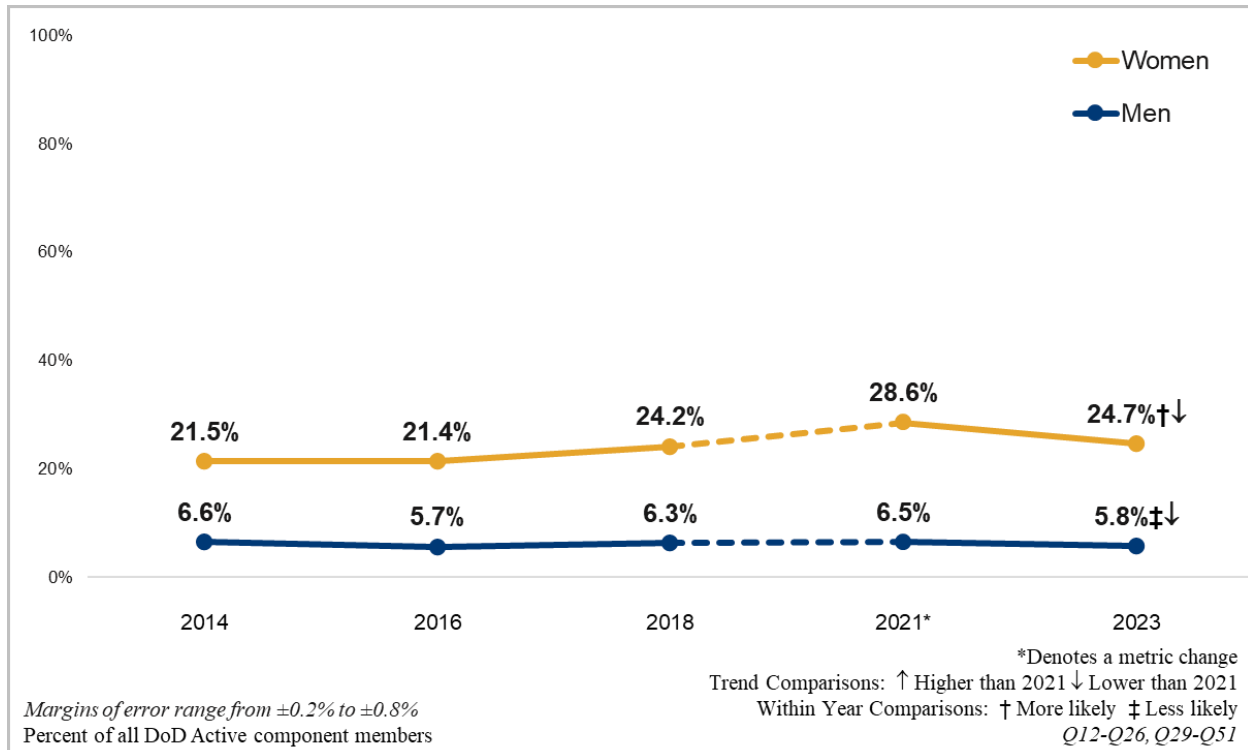
To be included in the sexual harassment estimated rate, Service members' experiences had to involve a person the member had contact with as part of their military duties. This requirement contrasts with the measure for unwanted sexual contact, which does not include a requirement as to the context in which the sexual contact occurred. See chapter 1 for further details on this rate's construction.

## Estimated Sexual Harassment Past Year Prevalence Rates

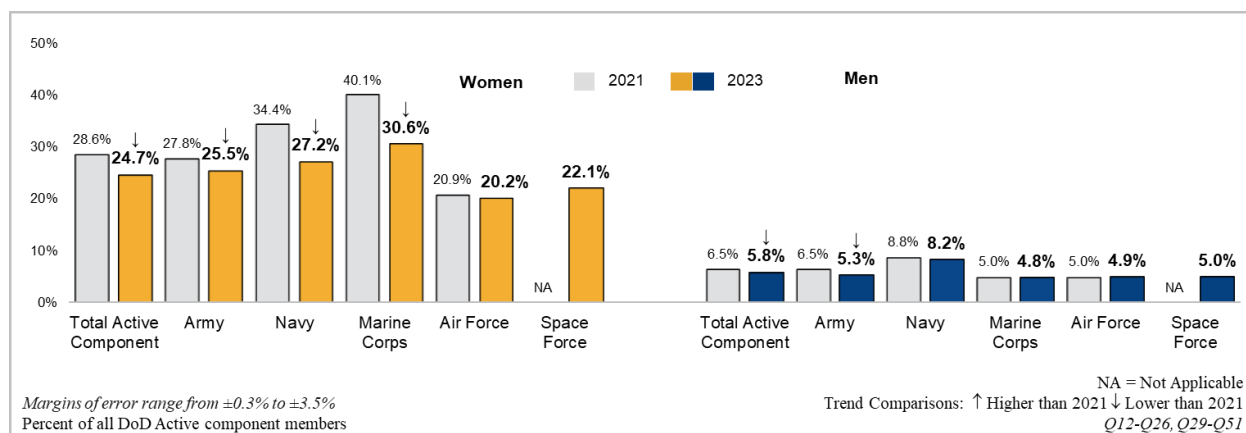
In 2023, an estimated 9.2% of Active component Service members experienced sexual harassment in the prior 12 months (an estimated 115,794 Service members). At 24.7% (an estimated 55,464 Service members), the estimated rate of sexual harassment was significantly higher for Active component women compared to 5.8% (an estimated 60,330 Service members) of Active component men, a statistically significant decrease from the 2021 sexual harassment estimated rates for both Active component women (28.6%) and men (6.5%; Figure 18). Figure 19 provides estimates for men and women in the Active component overall and by Service. Results for each Service are further described in separate products. The remainder of this section focuses on the Active component overall.

**Figure 18.**

*Estimated Sexual Harassment Past Year Prevalence Rates for the Active Component*



**Figure 19.**  
**Estimated Sexual Harassment Past Year Prevalence Rates by Service for the Active Component**



Compared to in 2021, women were significantly less likely to experience behaviors consistent with a hostile work environment (from an estimated 28.5% in 2021 to 24.7% in 2023) and behaviors consistent with sexual quid pro quo (from an estimated 3.0% in 2021 to 1.9% in 2023). Men were also significantly less likely to experience behaviors consistent with a hostile work environment in 2023 than in 2021 (5.8% compared to 6.5% in 2021). In 2023, 0.3% of men experienced behaviors consistent with sexual quid pro quo (consistent with 0.3% in 2021). Women were significantly more likely than men to experience both types of sexual harassment.

### **Estimated Sexual Harassment Past Year Prevalence Rates by Age**

Figure 20 presents the estimated prevalence of past year sexual harassment by age for members of the Active component. Active component women under age 21 (28.1%), ages 21 to 24 (32.9%), and ages 25 to 30 (25.9%) were significantly more likely than other women to experience past year sexual harassment, whereas women ages 31 to 35 (19.3%) and ages 36 or older (12.6%) were significantly less likely than other women to experience past year sexual harassment. The estimated rates for women under age 21 and ages 21 to 24 reflect significant decreases from 39.0% and 37.2%, respectively, in 2021. Active component men ages 21 to 24 (7.7%) and ages 25 to 30 (6.6%) were significantly more likely than other men to experience past year sexual harassment, whereas men ages 31 to 35 (4.5%) and ages 36 or older (3.2%) were significantly less likely to experience past year sexual harassment. Men under age 21 were also significantly less likely to experience past year sexual harassment in 2023 (6.1%) compared to in 2021 (8.2%).



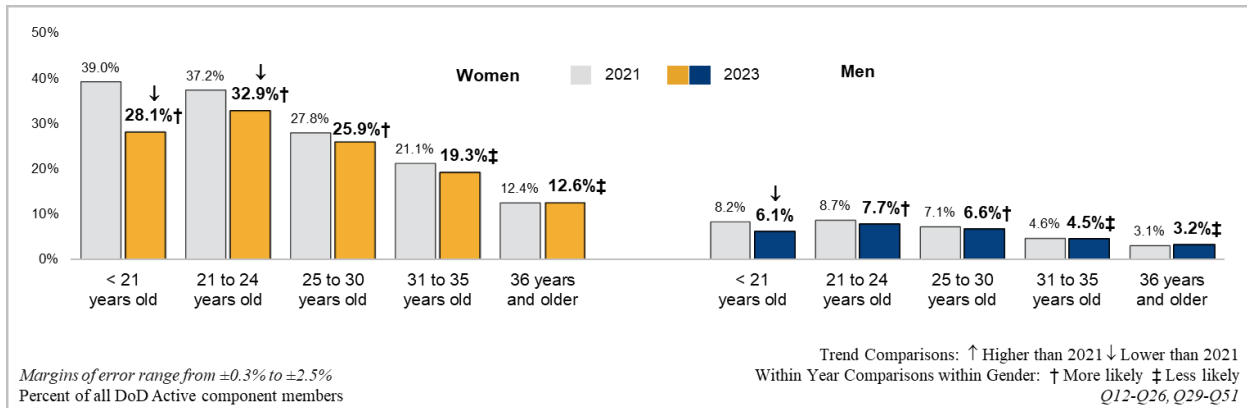
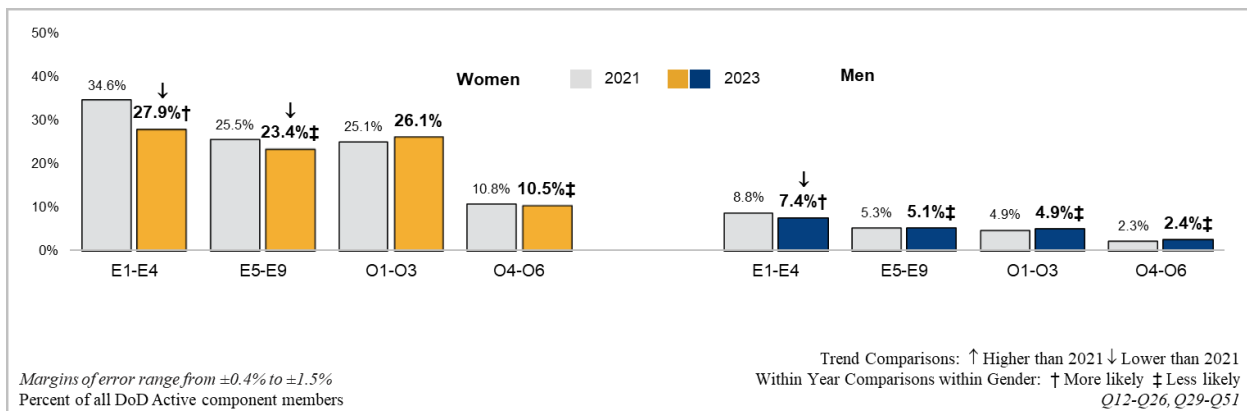
**Figure 20.*****Estimated Sexual Harassment Past Year Prevalence Rates by Age for the Active Component******Estimated Sexual Harassment Past Year Prevalence Rates by Paygrade***

Figure 21 presents the estimated prevalence of past year sexual harassment by paygrade for members of the Active component. Junior enlisted women (27.9%) were significantly more likely than other women to experience past year sexual harassment, whereas senior enlisted women (23.4%) and senior officer women (10.5%) were significantly less likely than other women to experience past year sexual harassment. The estimated rates for junior and senior enlisted women reflect significant decreases from 34.6% and 25.5%, respectively, in 2021. Junior enlisted men (7.4%, a significant decrease compared to 8.8% in 2021) were significantly more likely than other men to experience past year sexual harassment, whereas senior enlisted men (5.1%), junior officer men (4.9%), and senior officer men (2.4%) were significantly less likely than other men to experience past year sexual harassment.

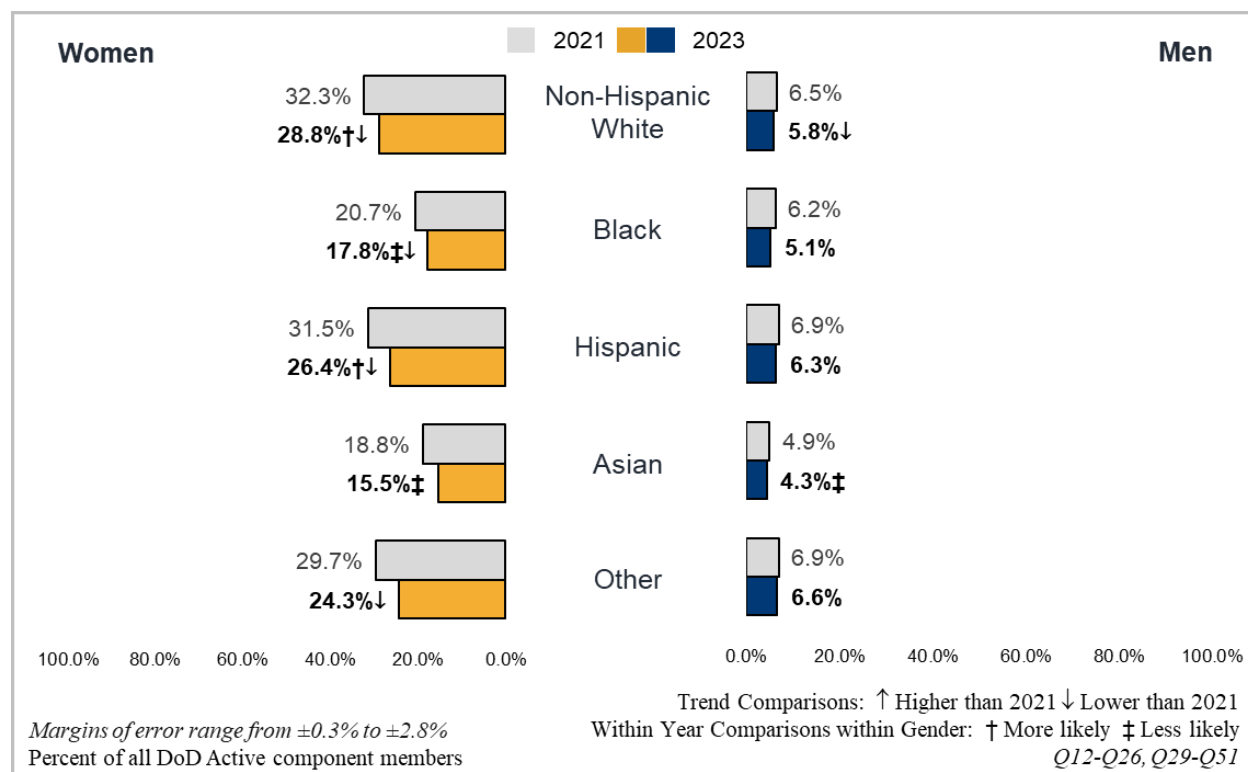
**Figure 21.*****Estimated Sexual Harassment Past Year Prevalence Rates by Paygrade for the Active Component***

### Estimated Sexual Harassment Past Year Prevalence Rates by Race/Ethnicity

Figure 22 presents the estimated prevalence of past year sexual harassment by race/ethnicity for members of the Active component. The estimated prevalence rates of past year sexual harassment were 9.3% for racial/ethnic minority Active component members and 9.0% for non-Hispanic White Active component members in 2023, both significant decreases from 10.7% and 10.0%, respectively, in 2021. Racial/ethnic minority women were significantly less likely than non-Hispanic White women to experience sexual harassment in 2023 (21.9% compared to 28.8%, both significant decreases from 25.8% and 32.3%, respectively, in 2021). In particular, Black women (17.8%, a significant decrease from 20.7% in 2021) and Asian women (15.5%, unchanged from 18.8% in 2021) were significantly less likely than other women to experience sexual harassment in the past year. However, Hispanic women (26.4%, a significant decrease from 31.5% in 2021) were significantly more likely than other women to experience sexual harassment in the past year. No difference was observed between racial/ethnic minority men (5.8%, unchanged from 6.5% in 2021) and non-Hispanic White men (5.8%, a significant decrease from 6.5% in 2021); however, Asian men (4.3%, unchanged from 4.9% in 2021) were significantly less likely than other men to experience sexual harassment in the past year.

**Figure 22.**

**Estimated Sexual Harassment Past Year Prevalence Rates by Race/Ethnicity for the Active Component**

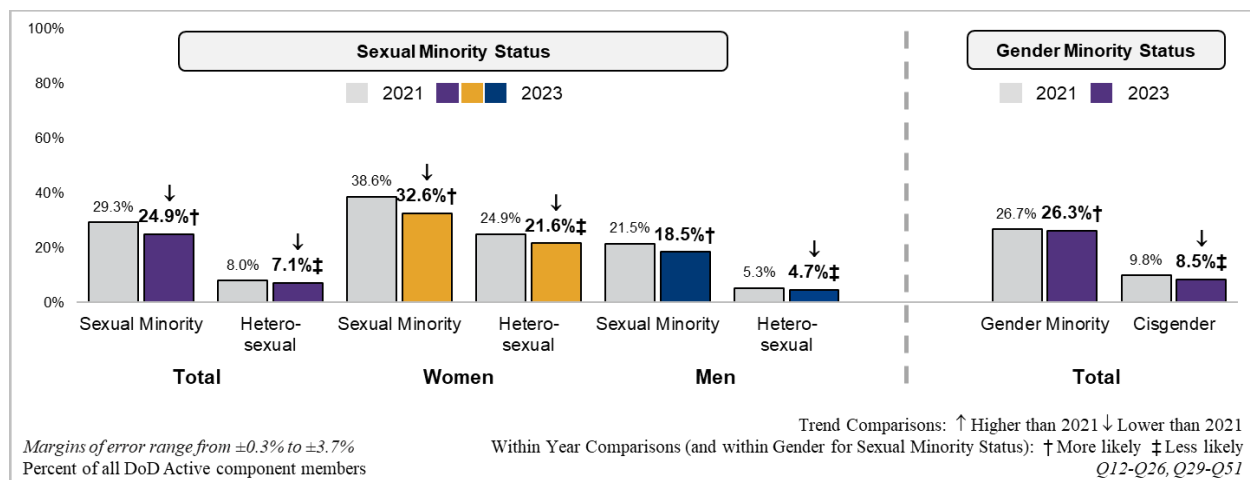


### Estimated Sexual Harassment Past Year Prevalence Rates by Sexual Minority Status

Figure 23 presents the estimated prevalence of past year sexual harassment by sexual minority status. The past year prevalence estimates for sexual harassment were 24.9% for sexual minority members of the Active component and 7.1% (significantly lower) for heterosexual members. These estimated rates reflect significant decreases from 29.3% of sexual minority members and 8.0% of heterosexual members, respectively, in 2021. The estimated rate of sexual harassment for sexual minority women (32.6%, a significant decrease from 38.6% in 2021) was significantly higher than for heterosexual women (21.6%, a significant decrease from 24.9% in 2021). Likewise, the estimated rate of sexual harassment for sexual minority men (18.5%, unchanged from 21.5% in 2021) was significantly higher compared to the estimated rate for heterosexual men (4.7%, a significant decrease from 5.3% in 2021).

**Figure 23.**

### Estimated Sexual Harassment Past Year Prevalence Rates by Sexual Minority Status and Gender Minority Status for the Active Component



### Estimated Sexual Harassment Past Year Prevalence Rates by Gender Minority Status

Figure 23 also presents the estimated prevalence of past year sexual harassment by gender minority status. The past year prevalence estimates for sexual harassment were 26.3% for gender minority members of the Active component and 8.5% (significantly lower) for cisgender members of the Active component. These estimated rates were significantly decreased from 9.8% for cisgender members and were unchanged from 26.7% for gender minority members in 2021.

### One Situation of Sexual Harassment With the Biggest Effect

Service members were asked to reflect upon and describe the characteristics of the one sex-based Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) violation that they considered the worst or most serious.

Consistent with 2021, 73% of Active component women and a significantly greater percentage (85%) of Active component men who experienced a sex-based MEO violation in 2023 identified a situation that involved behaviors consistent with sexual harassment as the worst situation. Unless otherwise noted, the percentages of men and women who experienced the following behaviors during their worst situation were unchanged from those observed in 2021. For both women (41%) and men (37%, significantly lower than women), these situations most frequently involved repeated sexual jokes. The next most frequent behavior experienced by women during these situations was repeated attempts to establish an unwanted romantic or sexual relationship (35%, significantly higher than 7% of men) and, for men, repeated questions about their sexual interests (26%). With respect to repeated questions about their sexual interests, significantly more women (32%) than men experienced this behavior in 2023; however, this estimated rate represents a significant decrease from 37% of women in 2021. The third most frequent behavior experienced by both women and men during these situations was repeated sexual comments about their appearance or body (34% of women, significantly higher than 17% of men). For women, this estimate represents a significant decrease from 41% in 2021.

## **Characteristics of the One Situation of Sexual Harassment With the Biggest Effect**

### ***Characteristics of the Alleged Offender(s)***

In 2023, the worst sexual harassment situation involved alleged offenders who were all men for a greater percentage of Active component women (81%) compared to Active component men (59%). The worst situation involved alleged offenders who were all women or a mix of men and women for a greater percentage of men (9% and 32%, respectively) compared to women (2% and 17%, respectively). These percentages were unchanged from those observed in 2021.

In 2023, most Active component women and men who experienced sexual harassment in the past year identified the alleged offender(s) of their worst situation as all military members (82% and 83%, respectively). These estimates reflect significant decreases compared to 85% of women and 88% of men in 2021. A significantly greater percentage of women (15%) compared to men (12%) indicated that some but not all the alleged offender(s) of their worst situation were military members. These estimates reflect significant increases compared to 11% of women and 7% of men in 2021. A significantly greater percentage of women compared to men identified at least one offender as being in their unit (88% of women and 82% of men), and a greater percentage of women compared to men identified at least one offender as being in their chain of command (44% of women and 35% of men). The majority of both women (89%) and men (81%, significantly lower than women) identified at least one alleged offender as their same rank or higher. Other than a significant decrease from 49% of women who identified at least one offender as being in their chain of command in 2021, these percentages were consistent with those observed in 2021.

### ***Context in Which the Sexual Harassment Occurred***

For the vast majority of both Active component women (92%) and men (89%, significantly lower than women), their worst sexual harassment situation occurred only at a military location. A significantly greater percentage of women (43%) compared to men (31%) indicated their worst situation occurred at both military and civilian locations. Women were significantly more

likely than men to indicate that their worst situation occurred online on social media or via other electronic communications (29% of women compared to 16% of men). Both women (42%) and men (31%, significantly lower than women) were most likely to indicate the worst situation continued for a few months. These percentages were unchanged from those observed in 2021.

### **Filing a Complaint of Sexual Harassment**

An estimated 52% of Active component women (unchanged from 51% in 2021) made a complaint regarding the worst situation of sexual harassment they experienced. A significantly lower percentage (34%) of Active component men made a complaint regarding the worst situation of sexual harassment they experienced, but this percentage represents a statistically significant increase for men compared to 30% in 2021. Consistent with 2021, complaints were most often made to someone in the Service member's chain of command in 2023; however, men were significantly less likely than women to use this option (29% compared to 47% of women).

Members of the military have several options regarding the type of MEO complaint they can make, including anonymous, informal, or formal.<sup>39</sup> The majority of Active component women and men who made a sexual harassment complaint made an informal one (44% and 46%, respectively). Women were significantly more likely than men to make a formal complaint (21% compared to 14%), whereas men were significantly more likely than women to make an anonymous complaint (22% compared to 16%). Nearly one in five women (19%) and men (17%) were unsure of the type of complaint they made. No differences were observed in these percentages between 2023 and 2021.

Service members who made a sexual harassment complaint were asked how satisfied they were with the outcome of their complaint. In 2023, 24% of Active component women and 28% of Active component men (both unchanged compared to in 2021) responded that they were satisfied or very satisfied with their sexual harassment complaint outcome. Notably, the percentage (47%) of women who indicated they were dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with the outcome of their sexual harassment complaint significantly decreased from 52% in 2021.

### ***Reasons for Not Filing a Complaint of Sexual Harassment***

Service members who did not make a complaint regarding the worst sexual harassment situation they experienced were asked about their reasons for their decision. Over half (55%) of Active component women did not think anything would be done, followed by 49% who were worried about negative consequence from their military coworkers or peers and 45% who thought the incident was not serious enough to make a complaint. Active component men's most frequent reason for not making a complaint was that they thought the incident was not serious enough to make a complaint (44%), followed by not thinking that anything would be done (42%, significantly lower than women) and being worried about negative consequences from their military coworkers and peers (36%, significantly lower than women). These percentages were unchanged from those observed in 2021. Notably, however, significantly fewer women in 2023

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<sup>39</sup> An informal complaint is an allegation, submitted either verbally or in writing to a person in a position of authority, that is not submitted as a formal complaint through the office designated to receive complaints.

(41%) compared to in 2021 (45%) responded that not trusting the process would be fair was a reason for not making a complaint.

## Gender Discrimination Past Year Prevalence Rates

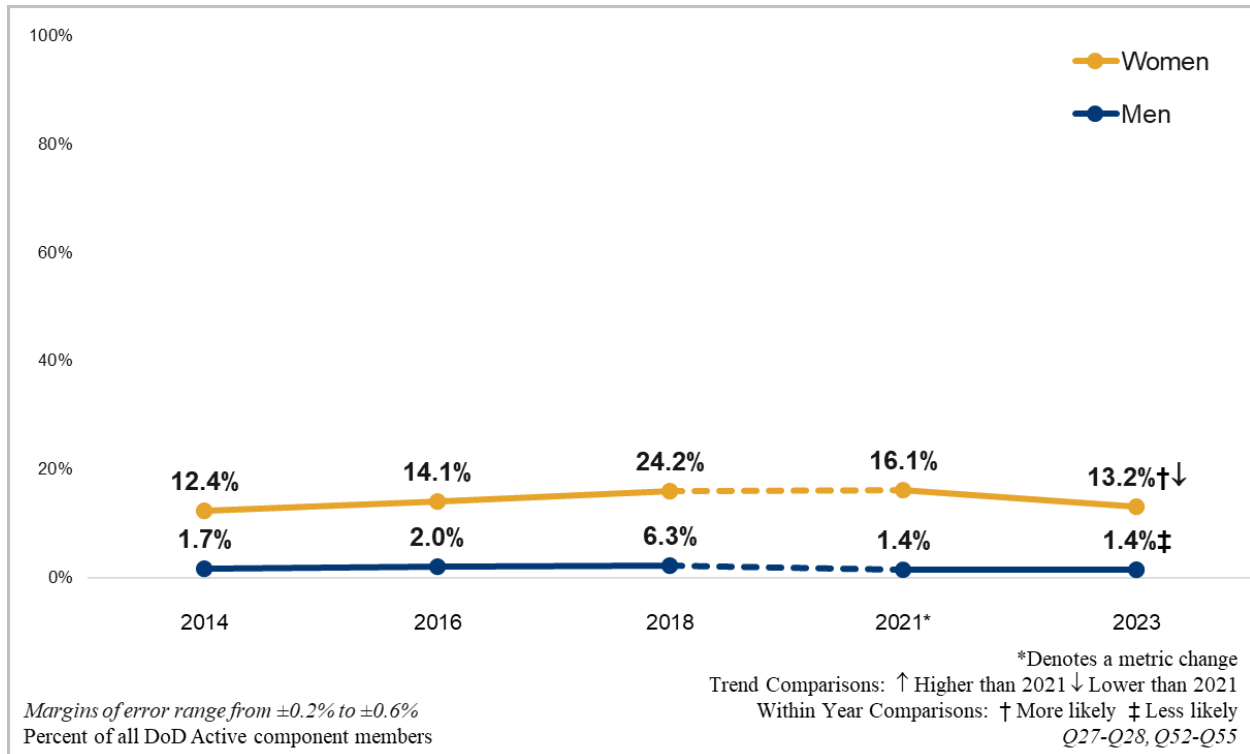
The gender discrimination rate includes members who experienced behaviors or comments directed at them because of their gender in the prior 12 months. To be included in the rate, the specified behaviors needed to meet the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) legal criteria for gender discrimination. Service members' experiences had to involve a person who they had contact with as part of their military duties and who was in a position of authority/leadership over them. See chapter 1 for further details on this rate's construction.

### Estimated Gender Discrimination Past Year Prevalence Rates

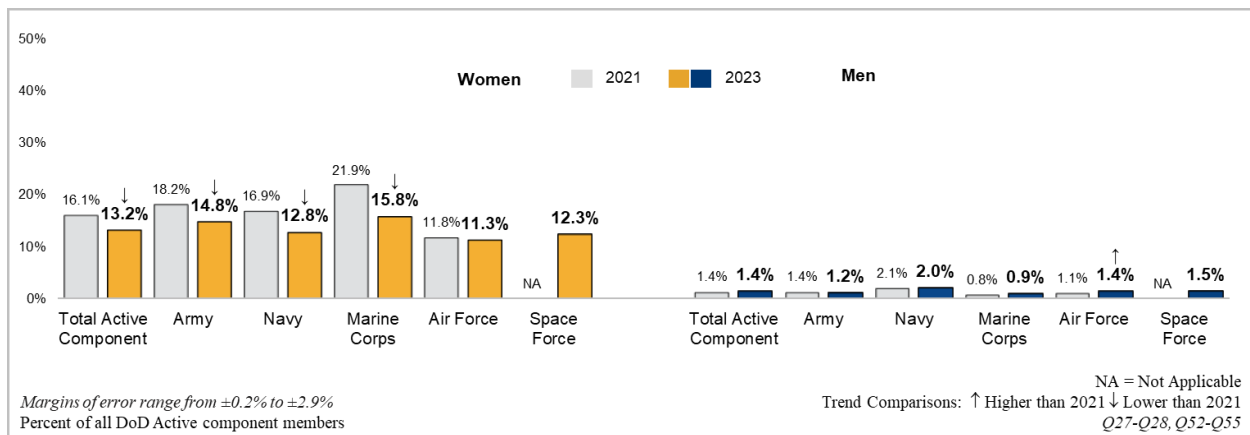
In 2023, an estimated 3.5% of Active component Service members experienced gender discrimination in the prior 12 months (an estimated 44,062 Service members). At 13.2% (an estimated 29,610 Service members), the estimated rate of gender discrimination was significantly higher for Active component women compared to 1.4% (an estimated 14,452 Service members) of Active component men. The estimated rate for women significantly decreased from 16.1% in 2021, whereas the estimated rate of gender discrimination for men was unchanged from 1.4% (Figure 24). Figure 25 provides estimates for men and women in the Active component overall and by Service. Results for each Service are further described in separate products. The remainder of this section focuses on the Active component overall.



**Figure 24.**  
*Estimated Gender Discrimination Past Year Prevalence Rates for the Active Component*



**Figure 25.**  
*Estimated Gender Discrimination Past Year Prevalence Rates by Service for the Active Component*



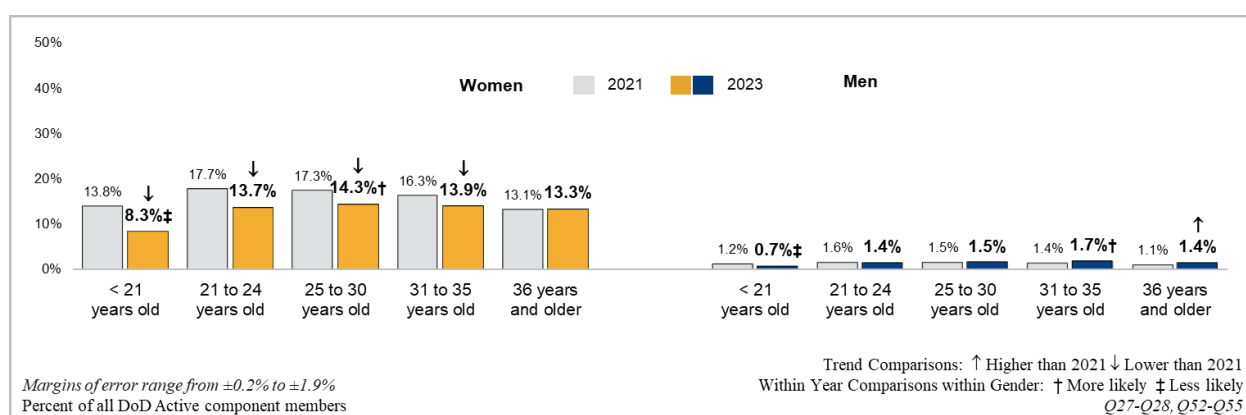
### **Estimated Gender Discrimination Past Year Prevalence Rates by Age**

Figure 26 presents the estimated prevalence of past year gender discrimination by age for members of the Active component. Active component women ages 25 to 30 (14.3%, a significant decrease from 17.3% in 2021) were significantly more likely than other women to

experience past year gender discrimination, whereas women under age 21 (8.3%, a significant decrease from 13.8% in 2021) were significantly less likely than other women to experience past year discrimination. The estimated rates also significantly decreased for women ages 21 to 24 (13.7% in 2023 compared to 17.7% in 2021) and for women ages 31 to 35 (13.9% in 2023 compared to 16.3% in 2021). Active component men ages 31 to 35 (1.7%) were significantly more likely than other men to experience past year gender discrimination, whereas men under age 21 (0.7%) were significantly less likely to experience past year discrimination. The estimated rate for men ages 36 or older significantly increased from 1.1% in 2021 to 1.4% in 2023.

**Figure 26.**

***Estimated Gender Discrimination Past Year Prevalence Rates by Age for the Active Component***



***Estimated Gender Discrimination Past Year Prevalence Rates by Paygrade***

Figure 27 presents the estimated prevalence of past year gender discrimination by paygrade for members of the Active component. Senior enlisted women (15.1%, a significant decrease from 15.7% in 2021) and junior officer women (14.7%) were significantly more likely than other women to experience past year gender discrimination, whereas junior enlisted women (11.0%, a significant decrease from 17.2% in 2021) were significantly less likely to experience past year gender discrimination. Men's estimated rates did not differ by paygrade in 2023; however, the estimated rates for junior officer men (1.4%) and senior officer men (1.6%) significantly increased from 0.7% and 1.0%, respectively, in 2021.

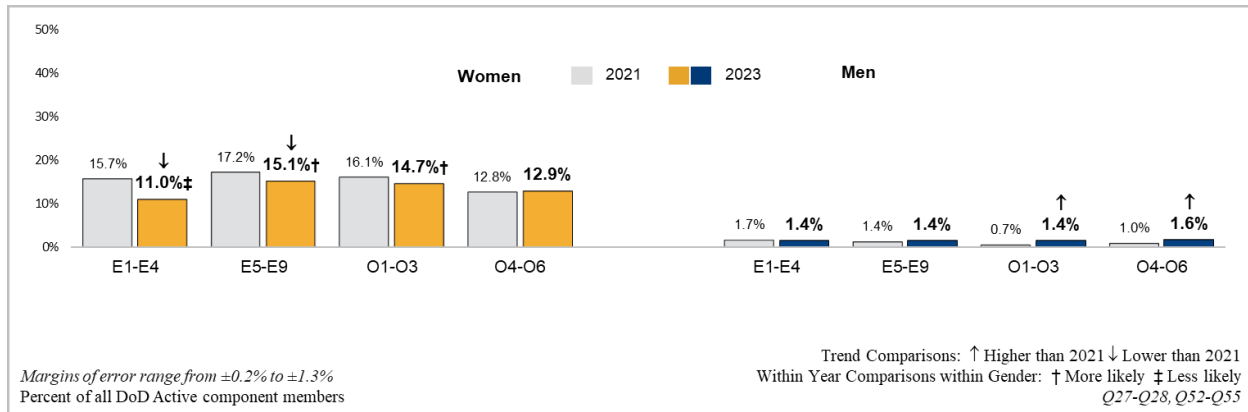
**Figure 27.*****Estimated Gender Discrimination Past Year Prevalence Rates by Paygrade for the Active Component******Estimated Gender Discrimination Past Year Prevalence Rates by Race/Ethnicity***

Figure 28 presents the estimated prevalence of past year gender discrimination by race/ethnicity for members of the Active component. The estimated gender discrimination prevalence rate was 3.5% for both racial/ethnic minority and non-Hispanic White Active component members. These estimated rates were significantly decreased from 4.3% of racial/ethnic minority members and unchanged from 3.7% of non-Hispanic White members in 2021. In 2023, 11.4% of racial/ethnic minority women in the Active component (a significant decrease from 14.3% in 2021) experienced gender discrimination, a significantly smaller percentage compared to 15.8% (a significant decrease from 18.4% in 2021) of non-Hispanic White women. In particular, Black women (9.5%, a significant decrease from 11.9% in 2021) and Asian women (7.7%, unchanged from 8.0% in 2021) were both significantly less likely than other women to experience gender discrimination in the past year. No difference was observed between racial/ethnic minority men (1.3%) and non-Hispanic White men (1.5%), and their estimated rates were unchanged from 2021 (1.5% and 1.3%, respectively). However, Asian men (0.8%, unchanged from 1.1% in 2021) were significantly less likely than other men to experience gender discrimination in the past year.

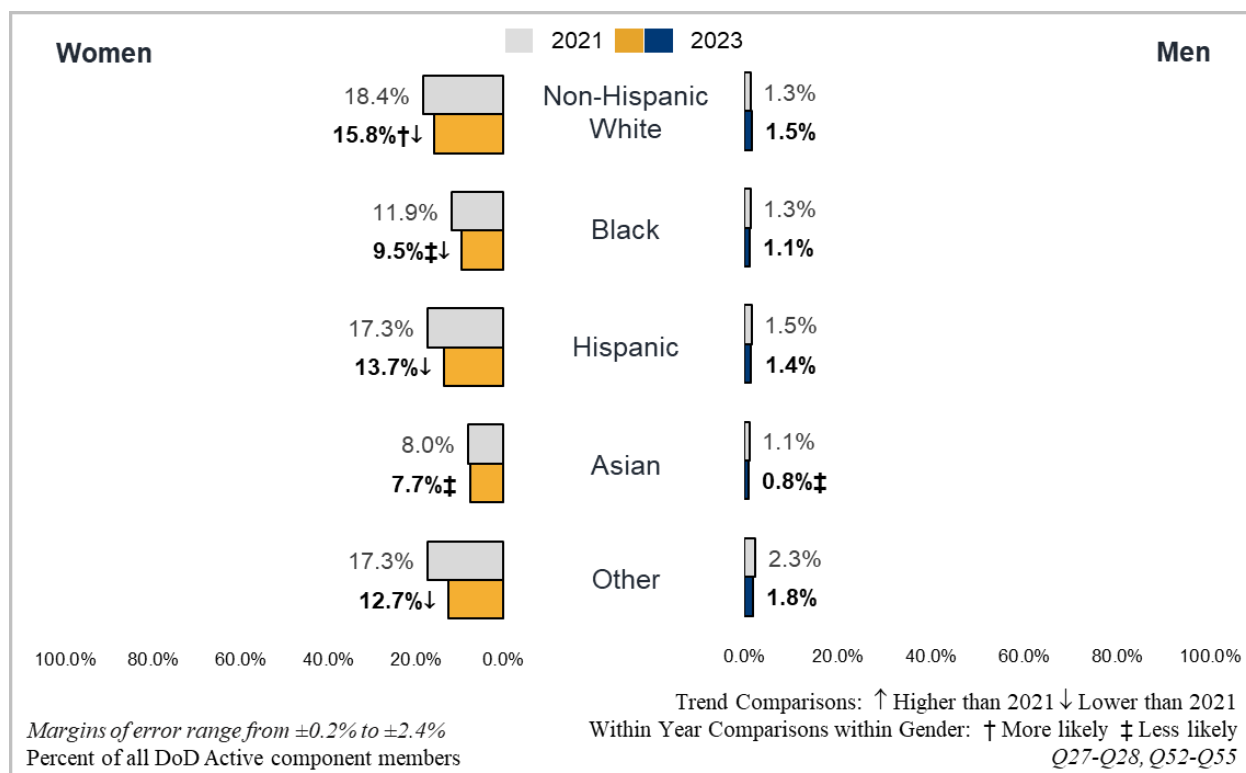
**Figure 28.*****Estimated Gender Discrimination Past Year Prevalence Rates by Race/Ethnicity for the Active Component******Estimated Gender Discrimination Past Year Prevalence Rates by Sexual Minority Status***

Figure 29 presents the estimated prevalence of past year gender discrimination by sexual minority status. The past year prevalence estimates for gender discrimination were 8.9% for sexual minority members of the Active component and 2.8% (significantly smaller) for heterosexual members of the Active component, both significant decreases from 11.0% and 3.0%, respectively, in 2021. The estimated rate of gender discrimination for sexual minority women (16.1%, a significant decrease from 20.5% in 2021) was significantly higher than for heterosexual women (12.2%, a significant decrease from 14.7% in 2021). The estimated rate of gender discrimination was also significantly higher for sexual minority men (3.1%) compared to heterosexual men (1.2%). These estimated rates were unchanged for men compared to in 2021 (2.9% of sexual minority men and 1.1% of heterosexual men).

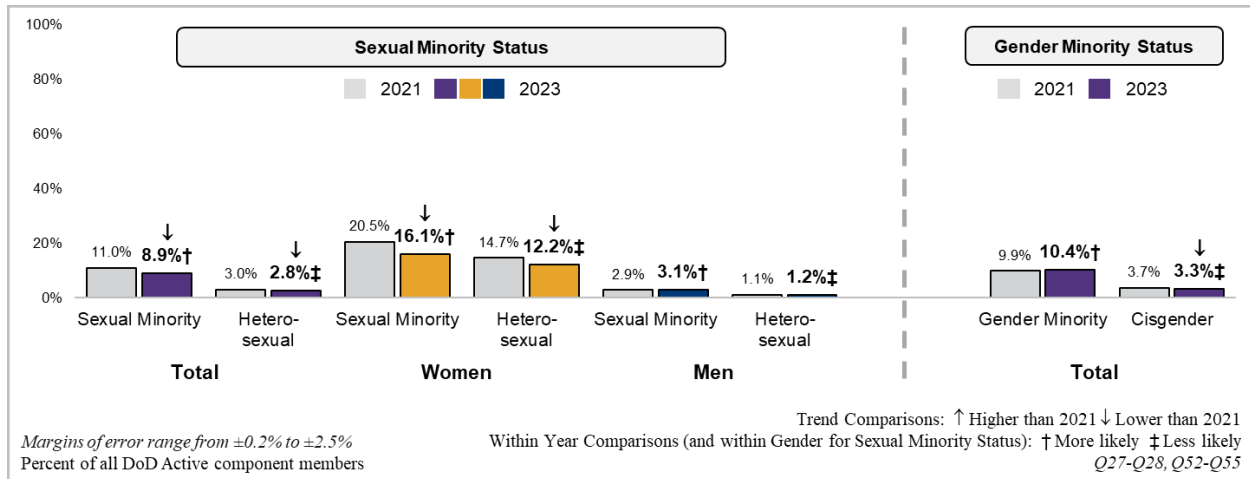
**Figure 29.*****Estimated Gender Discrimination Past Year Prevalence Rates by Sexual Minority Status and Gender Minority Status for the Active Component******Estimated Gender Discrimination Past Year Prevalence Rates by Gender Minority Status***

Figure 29 also presents the estimated prevalence of past year gender discrimination by gender minority status. The past year prevalence estimates for gender discrimination were 10.4% for gender minority members of the Active component and 3.3% (significantly smaller) for cisgender Service members. These estimated rates were significantly decreased from 3.7% for cisgender members and unchanged from 9.9% for gender minority members in 2021.

**One Situation of Gender Discrimination With the Biggest Effect**

As previously described, Service members were asked to reflect upon and describe the characteristics of the one sex-based MEO violation that they considered the worst or most serious. Of those who experienced a sex-based MEO violation in 2023, roughly two-thirds (64%, significantly lower than 68% in 2021) of Active component women and one-quarter (25%, unchanged from 24% in 2021) of Active component men identified a situation that involved behaviors consistent with gender discrimination as the worst situation. For both women (89%) and men (90%), these situations typically involved being mistreated, ignored, or insulted because of their gender. For more than half (58%) of women and a significantly smaller percentage of men (32%), these situations involved someone saying people of their gender are not as good at their job or should be prevented from having their job. These percentages were unchanged from those observed in 2021.

## Characteristics of the One Situation of Gender Discrimination With the Biggest Effect

### *Characteristics of the Alleged Offender(s)*

In 2023, the worst gender discrimination situation involved alleged offenders who were all men for a significantly greater percentage of Active component women (79%) compared to Active component men (22%). The worst situation involved alleged offenders who were all women or a mix of men and women for a significantly greater percentage of men (29% and 48%, respectively) compared to women (2% and 19%, respectively). These percentages were unchanged from 2021.

Regarding the alleged offenders' military status, 80% of both Active component women and men who experienced gender discrimination in 2023 identified the alleged offender(s) of their worst situation as all military members. These estimates reflect significant decreases from 86% of women and 85% of men in 2021. Approximately one in five women (18%, significantly greater than 12% in 2021) and men (17%, significantly greater than 11% in 2021) indicated that some but not all alleged offender(s) of their worst situation were military members. The majority of both women and men indicated that at least one alleged offender was a member of their unit (94% of women, significantly higher than 88% of men) and/or of their same rank or higher (94% of women and 93% of men). Significantly fewer women indicated that at least one alleged offender was a member of their unit in 2021 (91%). Notably, a greater percentage of men (70%) compared to women (64%) indicated that at least one alleged offender was a member of their chain of command. Unless otherwise noted, these percentages were unchanged from 2021.

### *Context in Which the Gender Discrimination Occurred*

In 2023, the worst gender discrimination situation occurred only at a military location for approximately two-thirds of both Active component women (64%) and men (63%) and at both military and civilian locations for approximately one-third of both women (35%) and men (36%). Nearly one-quarter of both women (23%) and men (24%) indicated that their worst situation occurred online on social media or via other electronic communications. This item was unavailable for comparison in 2021. Women were significantly more likely than men to indicate that their worst situation continued for a few months (44% of women compared to 35% of men), and men were significantly more likely than women to indicate that their worst situation continued for a year or more (40% of men compared to 28% of women). These percentages were unchanged from 2021.

### *Filing a Complaint of Gender Discrimination*

An estimated 57% of Active component women, significantly more than Active component men (50%), made a complaint regarding their worst situation of gender discrimination. These estimated rates were unchanged for both women and men compared to in 2021 (54% and 47%, respectively). Consistent with 2021, complaints were most often made to someone in their chain of command in 2023 for both women (52%) and men (45%, significantly lower than women).

Members of the military have several options regarding the type of MEO complaint they can make, including anonymous, informal, or formal. In 2023, the majority of Active component



women (49%) and men (39%, significantly lower than women) who made a gender discrimination complaint made an informal one.<sup>40</sup> Men were significantly more likely than women to make an anonymous complaint (27% compared to 15%). Approximately one in five women (19%) and men (19%) were unsure of the type of complaint they made. These percentages were unchanged from 2021.

Service members who made a gender discrimination complaint were asked how satisfied they were with the outcome of their complaint. In 2023, 16% of Active component women and significantly fewer Active component men (9%) responded that they were satisfied or very satisfied with their gender discrimination complaint outcome. These percentages were unchanged from 2021.

### ***Reasons for Not Filing a Complaint of Gender Discrimination***

Both Active component women (69%) and men (72%) most frequently responded that they did not think anything would be done as a reason for not filing a gender discrimination complaint. Women indicated as their second most common reason that they were worried about negative consequences from their military coworkers or peers (56%, significantly higher than 43% of men), followed by not trusting that the process would be fair (54%). Men were significantly more likely than women to indicate that they did not trust that the process would be fair (68%). Men's third most common reason for not making a complaint was being worried about negative consequences from a military supervisor or someone in their chain of command (51%). Notably, men were significantly more likely than women to indicate that they thought they might get in trouble for something else they did (17% of men compared to 11% of women) and/or that they thought it might hurt their performance evaluation/fitness report or their career if they filed a complaint (49% of men compared to 39% of women). These percentages were unchanged from 2021.

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<sup>40</sup> An informal complaint is an allegation, submitted either verbally or in writing to a person in a position of authority, that is not submitted as a formal complaint through the office designated to receive complaints.

## Chapter 4: Unwanted Sexual Contact in the Reserve Component

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### Introduction

This chapter presents the estimated prevalence of unwanted sexual contact among Reserve component Service members. The following sections also describe the characteristics of the incidents of unwanted sexual contact identified by Service members as the worst and Service members' experiences with and attitudes regarding their experience reporting to military authorities.

Data in this chapter are presented for Reserve component women and men when available.<sup>41</sup> When possible, select results are also presented by Service members' race/ethnicity, sexual minority status, and gender minority status. Chapter 1 describes how these demographic categories were coded. Further, we call attention to notable differences between certain groups (e.g., men and women) and, when possible, to changes in experiences that occurred within certain groups since the *2021 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Military Members (2021 WGR)*. We denote whether the differences were statistically significant. The term "statistical significance" refers to our confidence that the differences we observed did not occur by chance and are "true" differences. We use a threshold of 99% ( $p < .01$ ) for these comparisons throughout this report. In other words, when we state that a difference is statistically significant, we mean that we are 99% confident that the difference did not occur by chance and the estimates are truly different. Although two numbers in certain comparisons in this report may appear numerically different, we only refer to those numbers as different if their comparison meets this 99% ( $p < .01$ ) threshold. Data with low reliability or high margins of error, often due to a small number of respondents, are not reported.<sup>42</sup>

### Unwanted Sexual Contact Past Year Prevalence Rates

Unwanted sexual contact described throughout this chapter refers to a range of sex-related behaviors that constitute elements of offenses prohibited by the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), including offenses involving penetrative sexual assault (completed intercourse, sodomy [oral or anal sex], and penetration by an object), non-penetrative sexual assault (unwanted

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<sup>41</sup> Except when otherwise stated, gender throughout this report is based on responses to the historical sex question for which "male" or "female" were the only response options. Starting in 2021, the *WGR* included questions to allow Service members to specify their gender identity. See the Presentation of Results section in chapter 1 for additional discussion regarding the measurement of gender identity.

<sup>42</sup> Estimates are not reported when they have low reliability. Estimates of low reliability are not presented based on criteria defined in terms of nominal number of respondents (less than 5), effective number of respondents (less than 15), or relative standard error (greater than 0.225). Effective number of respondents takes into account the finite population correction (fpc) and variability in weights. Not reporting estimates of low reliability protects the Department and the reader from drawing incorrect conclusions or potentially presenting inaccurate findings due to instability of the estimate. Unstable estimates usually occur when only a small number of respondents contribute to the estimate.

touching of genitalia), and attempted penetrative sexual assault (attempted sexual intercourse, sodomy [oral or anal sex], and penetration by an object).

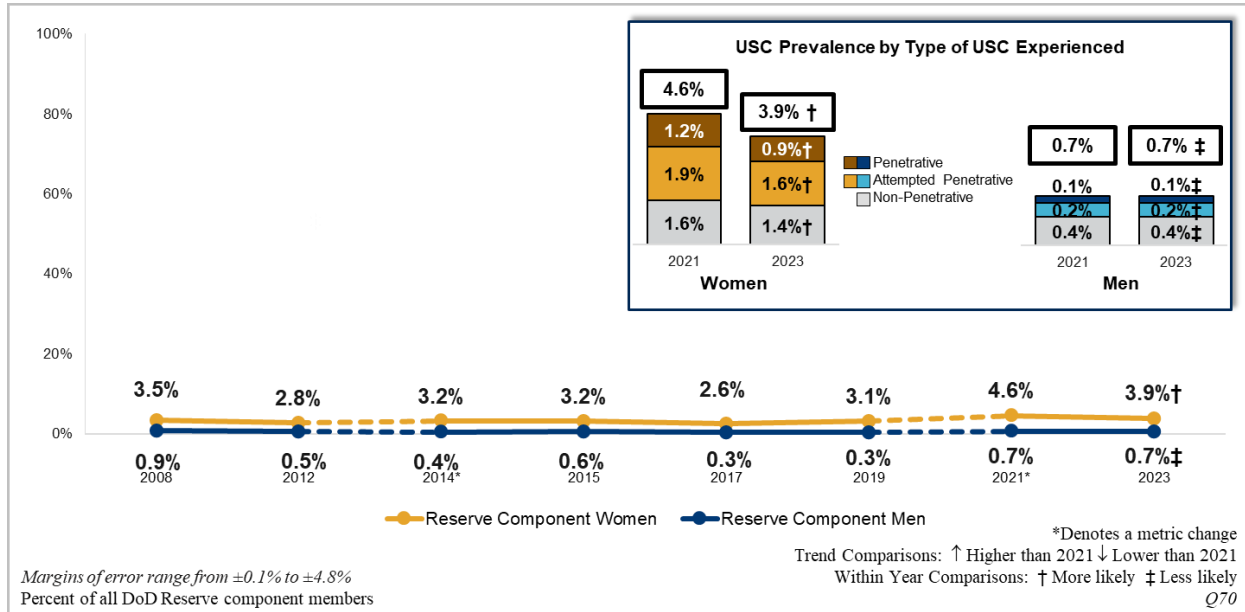
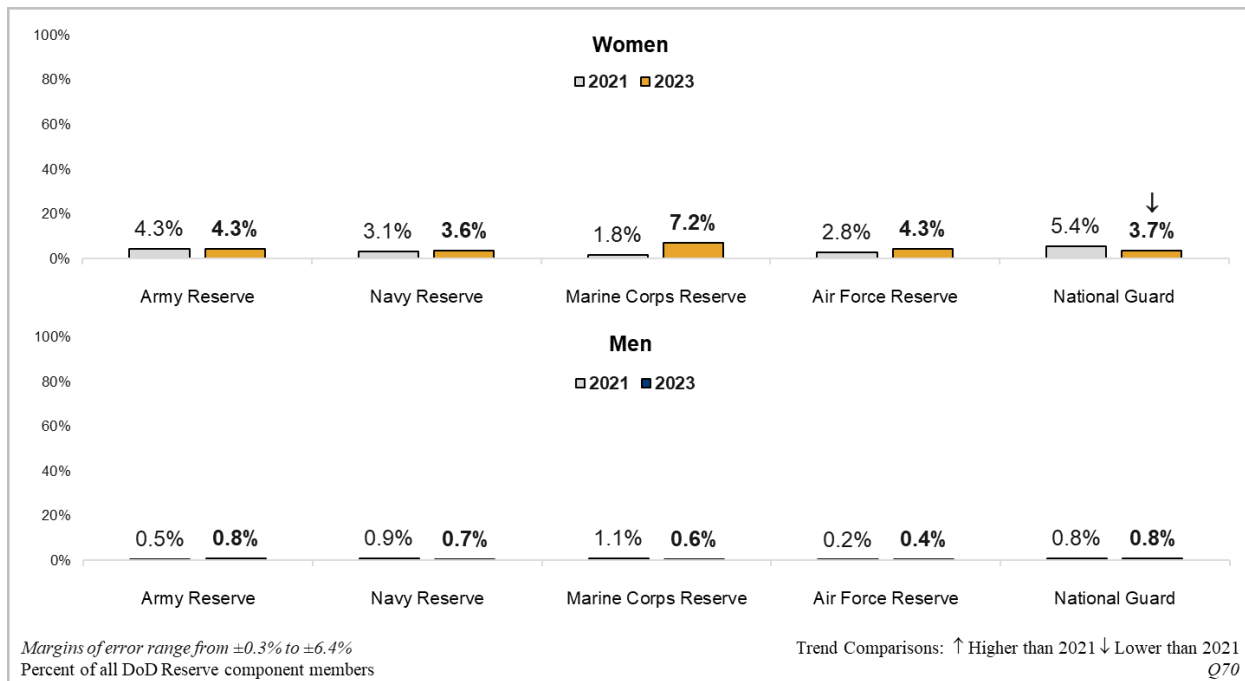
The *WGR* estimates the number of unwanted sexual contact victims, meaning that Service members who experienced an unwanted behavior are included in the estimated unwanted sexual contact rate regardless of the status of the alleged offender (i.e., military member or civilian).<sup>43</sup> See chapter 1 for further details on this rate's construction.

### **Estimated Unwanted Sexual Contact Past Year Prevalence Rates**

Figure 30 presents the estimated prevalence of past year unwanted sexual contact in the Reserve component. In 2023, an estimated 1.4% of Reserve component Service members (an estimated 10,613 Service members) experienced unwanted sexual contact in the prior 12 months. Among Reserve component women, 3.9% (an estimated 6,386 Service members) experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past year, a significantly higher percentage compared to 0.7% of Reserve component men (an estimated 4,228 Service members). These estimated rates were unchanged compared to in 2021 (4.6% of Reserve component women and 0.7% of Reserve component men). Figure 31 provides estimates for the Reserve component by Service. In 2023, fewer National Guard women experienced unwanted sexual contact in 2023 (3.7%) compared to in 2021 (5.4%). Results for each Service are further described in separate products. The remainder of this chapter focuses on the Reserve component overall.

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<sup>43</sup> All references to “experiences” of unwanted sexual contact in this report are based on behaviors endorsed by respondents’ self-reports; therefore, conclusions on whether the events reported occurred are beyond the purview of this survey. OPA scientifically weights the survey data, so findings can be generalized to the full population of Reserve component members.

**Figure 30.*****Estimated Unwanted Sexual Contact Past Year Prevalence Rates for the Reserve Component*****Figure 31.*****Estimated Unwanted Sexual Contact Past Year Prevalence Rates by Service for the Reserve Component***

Estimated unwanted sexual contact prevalence rates varied by the type of behavior: penetrative, attempted penetrative, or non-penetrative. These categories are mutually exclusive and created

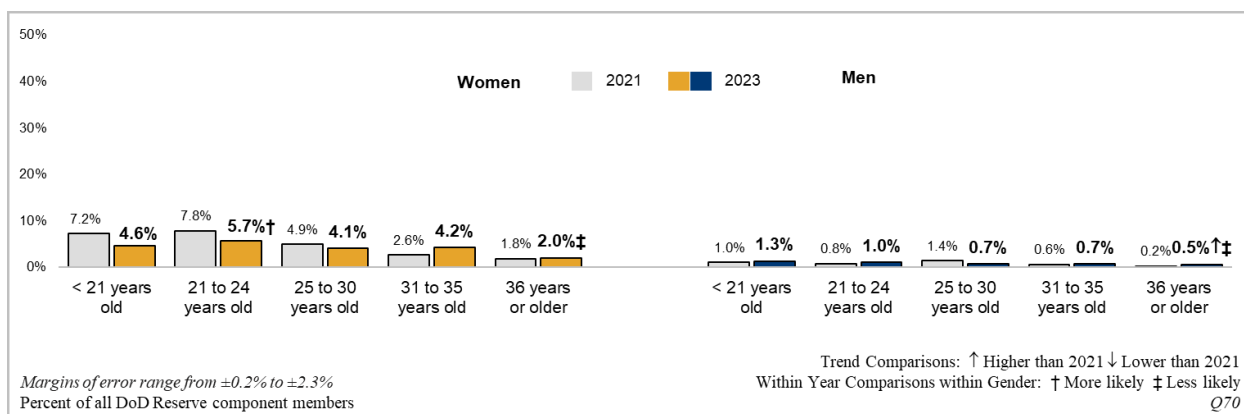
hierarchically, with penetrative incidents assigned first and non-penetrative incidents (i.e., touching) assigned last so that members who indicated experiencing multiple types of unwanted sexual contact were only categorized once. Chapter 1 provides additional details regarding the construction of these prevalence rates. Figure 30 presents the 2023 estimated unwanted sexual contact past year prevalence rates broken down by type. For Reserve component women, unwanted sexual contact incidents were most frequently attempted penetrative (1.6%), followed by non-penetrative (1.4%) and penetrative (0.9%). These estimates were unchanged for women compared to in 2021 (1.9% attempted penetrative, 1.6% non-penetrative, and 1.2% penetrative). Estimated unwanted sexual contact prevalence rates by type of behavior for Reserve component men in 2023 were also unchanged compared to in 2021. Compared to women, these estimates were all significantly lower for Reserve component men in 2023, with incidents most frequently being non-penetrative (0.4%, unchanged from 0.4% in 2021), followed by attempted penetrative (0.2%, unchanged from 0.2% in 2021), and penetrative (0.1%, unchanged 0.1% in 2021).

Although the *WGR* survey focuses on estimated prevalence rates, it may also be useful to understand the victimization rates. The prevalence rate estimates the number of individuals who experienced at least one incident of unwanted sexual contact in the prior year. In contrast, the victimization rate accounts for the fact that some individuals may experience multiple incidents of unwanted sexual contact in that same time period. As a metric of the performance of prevention and response efforts, a significant decrease in either the prevalence or victimization rates would suggest positive progress. To this end, the *WGR* survey asks Service members who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the prior 12 months to identify the number of separate occasions these experiences occurred. Consistent with 2021, the majority of Reserve component women (68%) and men (64%) who experienced unwanted sexual contact experienced multiple incidents in 2023 (compared to 69% of women and 56% of men, respectively, in 2021). Notably, for a significantly greater percentage of men (60%) compared to women (36%) who experienced multiple incidents in the past year, the incidents involved the same alleged offender. For women, this percentage was unchanged from 34% in 2021. For men, a comparison was unavailable due to this result being not reportable in 2021.

### ***Estimated Unwanted Sexual Contact Past Year Prevalence Rates by Age***

Figure 32 presents the estimated prevalence of past year unwanted sexual contact by age for members of the Reserve component. Reserve component women ages 21 to 24 (5.7%) were significantly more likely than other women to experience past year unwanted sexual contact, whereas women ages 36 or older (2.0%) were significantly less likely than other women to experience past year unwanted sexual contact. Women's estimated rates by age were unchanged from 2021. Reserve component men ages 36 or older (0.5%, a significant increase from 0.2% in 2021) were significantly more likely than other men to experience past year unwanted sexual contact.

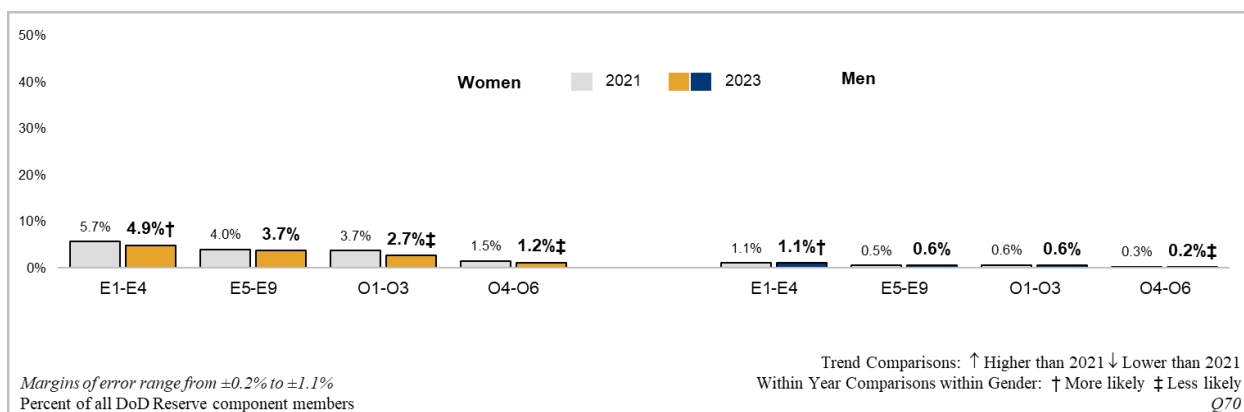
**Figure 32.**  
***Estimated Unwanted Sexual Contact Past Year Prevalence Rates by Age for the Reserve Component***



### ***Estimated Unwanted Sexual Contact Past Year Prevalence Rates by Paygrade***

Figure 33 presents the estimated prevalence of past year unwanted sexual contact by paygrade for members of the Reserve component. Junior enlisted women (4.9%) were significantly more likely than other women to experience past year unwanted sexual contact, whereas junior officer women (2.7%) and senior officer women (1.2%) were significantly less likely than other women to experience past year unwanted sexual contact. Junior enlisted men (1.1%) were significantly more likely than other men to experience past year unwanted sexual contact, whereas senior officer men (0.2%) were significantly less likely than other men to experience past year unwanted sexual contact. These estimated rates by paygrade were unchanged from 2021.

**Figure 33.**  
***Estimated Unwanted Sexual Contact Past Year Prevalence Rates by Paygrade for the Reserve Component***



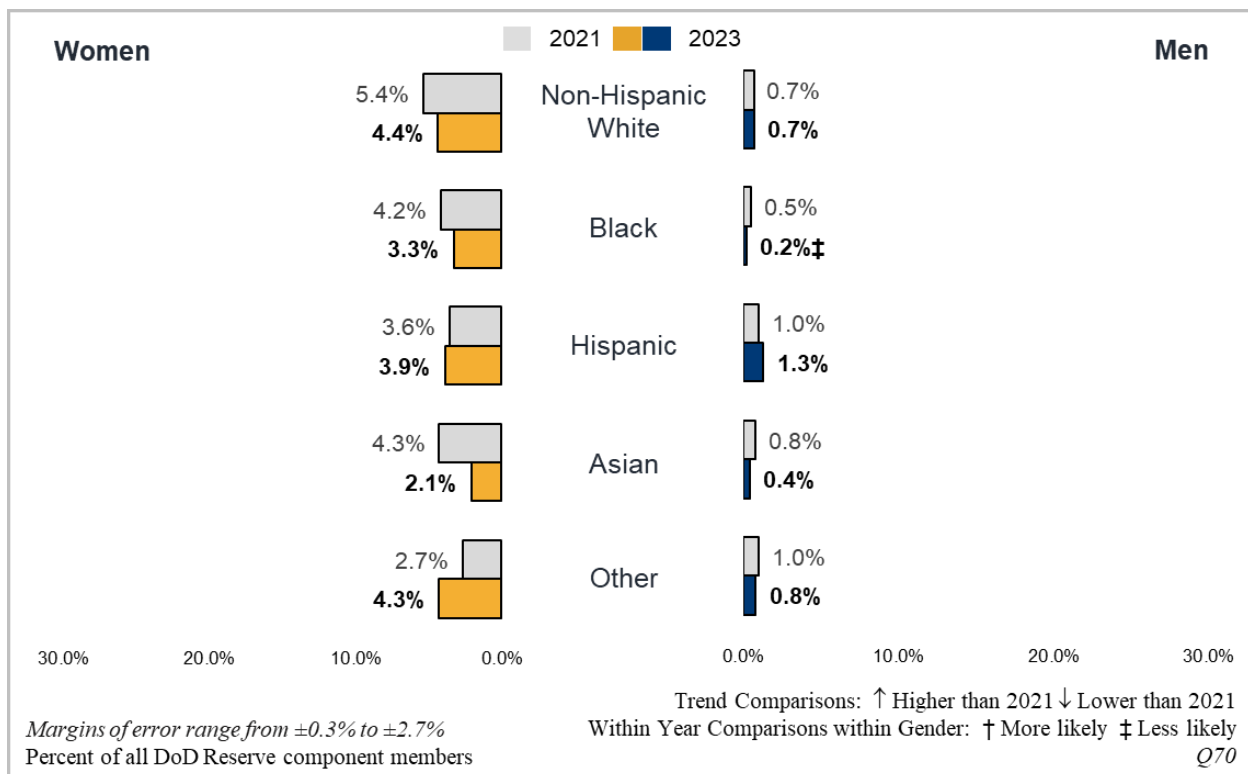


### ***Estimated Unwanted Sexual Contact Past Year Prevalence Rates by Race/Ethnicity***

Figure 34 presents the estimated prevalence of past year unwanted sexual contact by race/ethnicity for members of the Reserve component. Unwanted sexual contact estimated rates did not vary by race/ethnicity in the Reserve component in 2023. An estimated 1.5% of racial/ethnic minority Service members in the Reserve component experienced unwanted sexual contact in 2023. This was unchanged from 1.6% in 2021. Non-Hispanic White members of the Reserve component had a similar past year unwanted sexual contact estimated rate at 1.4% (unchanged from 1.5% in 2021). An estimated 3.6% of racial/ethnic minority women and 4.4% of non-Hispanic White women in the Reserve component experienced unwanted sexual contact. These estimated rates were unchanged from 2021 (3.8% of racial/ethnic minority women and 5.4% of non-Hispanic White women). Racial/ethnic minority men and non-Hispanic White men in the Reserve component had the same estimated rates of unwanted sexual contact in 2023 as in 2021 at 0.8% and 0.7%, respectively.

**Figure 34.**

***Estimated Unwanted Sexual Contact Past Year Prevalence Rates by Race/Ethnicity for the Reserve Component***

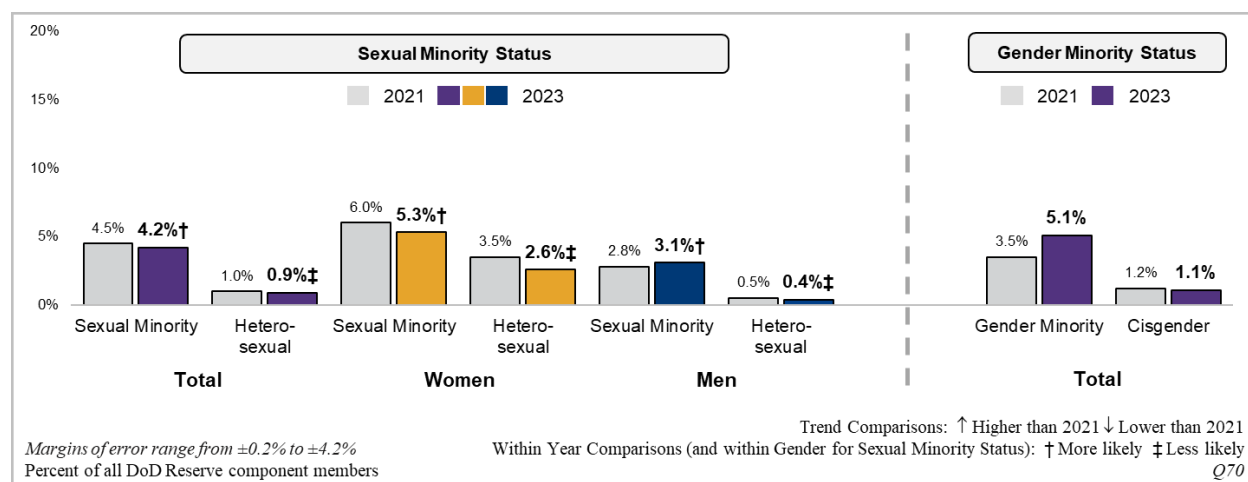


### ***Estimated Unwanted Sexual Contact Past Year Prevalence Rates by Sexual Minority Status***

Figure 35 presents the estimated prevalence of past year unwanted sexual contact by Service members' sexual minority status. The past year prevalence estimate for unwanted sexual contact for sexual minority Service members of the Reserve component was 4.2%, significantly higher than 0.9% of heterosexual Service members. These estimated rates were unchanged from 2021 (4.5% of sexual minority members and 1.0% of heterosexual members). This pattern held when broken down by gender. Sexual minority women were significantly more likely to have experienced unwanted sexual contact in 2023 compared to heterosexual women (5.3% compared to 2.6%). These estimated rates were unchanged from 6.0% and 3.5%, respectively, in 2021. Similarly, sexual minority men were significantly more likely to have experienced unwanted sexual contact in 2023 compared to heterosexual men (3.1% compared to 0.4%, unchanged from 2.8% and 0.5%, respectively, in 2021).

**Figure 35.**

### ***Estimated Unwanted Sexual Contact Past Year Prevalence Rates by Sexual Minority Status and Gender Minority Status for the Reserve Component***



### ***Estimated Unwanted Sexual Contact Past Year Prevalence Rates by Gender Minority Status***

Figure 35 also presents the estimated prevalence of past year unwanted sexual contact by gender minority status. In 2023, unwanted sexual contact estimated rates did not vary by Reserve component members' gender minority status. The past year prevalence estimates of unwanted sexual contact were 5.1% for gender minority Service members (unchanged from 3.5% in 2021) and 1.1% for cisgender Service members (unchanged from 1.2% in 2021).

### **Intimate Partner Violence**

Intimate partner violence (IPV) refers to a range of behaviors, including physical, psychological, emotional, and sexual abuse. In the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD), response to IPV and

other forms of domestic violence is governed by DoD Instruction (DoDI) 6400.06 and is under the direction and oversight of the Office of Military Community and Family Policy (MC&FP). Understanding the prevalence of intimate partner-related sexual violence in the military is imperative to ensuring that progress is being made regarding the prevention and response to these particular forms of IPV. DoDI 6400.06 defines an intimate partner as:

“a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the alleged abuser, as determined by the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the person and the alleged abuser. An intimate partner is informed by, but not limited to, the totality of factors such as: previous or ongoing consensual intimate or sexual behaviors; history of ongoing dating or expressed interest in continued dating or the potential for an ongoing relationship (e.g., history of repeated break-ups and reconciliations).”

Accordingly, to be included in the prevalence estimate for intimate partner-related unwanted sexual contact, Service members who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past year needed to identify the alleged offender as being a current or former spouse, a current or former significant other, or someone they have a child with.

The estimated rate of past year intimate partner-related unwanted sexual contact was 0.6% for Reserve component women and 0.1% for Reserve component men in 2023 (unchanged from 0.5% of women and <0.1% of men, respectively, in 2021). Intimate partner-involved incidents accounted for 15% of unwanted sexual contacts experienced by women and 7% of incidents experienced by men (unchanged from 12% of women’s incidents and 3% of men’s incidents, respectively, in 2021).

### **Prior to Service and Lifetime Unwanted Sexual Contact**

Service members were also asked whether they had any unwanted sexual contact experiences that occurred more than 12 months before the survey (i.e., prior to the past year) and then asked if those experiences occurred before or after they joined the military. These items were used to calculate the estimated rates of Service members who had experienced unwanted sexual contact prior to joining the military and the estimated rates of those who have experienced unwanted sexual contact within their lifetime (including in the past year). These estimated rates are presented below.

#### ***Estimated Unwanted Sexual Contact Prevalence Rates Prior to Joining the Military***

Prior to joining the military, 5.8% of Reserve component women and significantly fewer (0.8%) Reserve component men had experienced unwanted sexual contact. This was a significant decrease from 7.1% for women and unchanged from 0.8% for men in 2021.

***Race/Ethnicity.*** Racial/ethnic minority Reserve component members were significantly less likely than non-Hispanic White Reserve component members to have experienced unwanted sexual contact prior to joining the military (1.5% compared to 2.2%, unchanged from 1.9% and 2.3%, respectively, in 2021). In particular, non-Hispanic White women were significantly more likely than racial/ethnic minority women to have experienced unwanted sexual contact prior to

joining the military (8.3% compared to 3.8%). The estimated rate for racial/ethnic minority women reflects a significant decrease from 5.3% in 2021, whereas the estimated rate for non-Hispanic White women was unchanged from 9.2%. No differences were observed by race/ethnicity for Reserve component men. Prior to joining the military, an estimated 0.6% of racial/ethnic minority men and 0.9% of non-Hispanic White men had experienced unwanted sexual contact (unchanged from 0.7% and 0.9%, respectively, in 2021).

**Sexual Minority Status.** Sexual minority Reserve component members were significantly more likely to have experienced unwanted sexual contact prior to joining the military compared to heterosexual Reserve component members (6.2% compared to 1.6%). These estimated rates were unchanged from 8.0% and 1.9%, respectively, in 2021. Both sexual minority women (8.6%) and sexual minority men (3.8%) were significantly more likely than heterosexual women (5.4%) and heterosexual men (0.7%) to have experienced unwanted sexual contact prior to joining the military. Although men's estimated rates of unwanted sexual contact prior to joining the military did not significantly change compared to in 2021 (3.3% of sexual minority men and 0.8% of heterosexual men), women's estimated rates significantly decreased (12.4% of sexual minority women and 6.6% of heterosexual women in 2021).

**Gender Minority Status.** No differences were observed in estimated unwanted sexual contact rates prior to joining the military by Reserve component members' gender minority status. Prior to joining the military, an estimated 5.2% of gender minority members and 1.9% of cisgender members had experienced unwanted sexual contact. These estimated rates were unchanged from 4.1% and 2.2%, respectively, in 2021.

### ***Estimated Lifetime Unwanted Sexual Contact Prevalence Rates***

Estimated lifetime unwanted sexual contact rates include Service members who have experienced unwanted sexual contact prior to joining the military, since joining the military but more than 12 months before the survey (i.e., prior to the past year), and/or in the past year while in the military. The estimated lifetime unwanted sexual contact prevalence rate for Reserve component women was 14.7% in 2023, a significant decrease from 17.6% in 2021. Compared to women, the estimated lifetime unwanted sexual contact prevalence rate for Reserve component men was significantly smaller at 2.4% in 2023 (unchanged from 2.5% in 2021).

**Race/Ethnicity.** Racial/ethnic minority Reserve component members had a significantly lower estimated lifetime unwanted sexual contact prevalence rate compared to non-Hispanic White Reserve component members in 2023 (4.6% compared to 5.5%). These estimated rates were unchanged from 5.4% and 6.1%, respectively, in 2021. This difference was driven by the estimated lifetime unwanted sexual contact rates for Reserve component women. In 2023, 11.0% of racial/ethnic minority women had experienced unwanted sexual contact in their lifetime, a significantly smaller estimated rate compared to 19.3% of non-Hispanic White women. These estimated rates reflect significant decreases from 13.6% of racial/ethnic minority women and 22.1% of non-Hispanic White women in 2021. The decrease in racial/ethnic minority women's estimated lifetime unwanted sexual contact rate appeared to be driven by significant decreases in the estimated lifetime unwanted sexual contact rates among Black women (8.5% in 2023 compared to 11.9% in 2021) and Asian women (5.3% in 2023 compared to 10.8% in 2021). No differences were observed by race/ethnicity for men. The estimated

lifetime unwanted sexual contact prevalence rates were 2.2% for racial/ethnic minority men and 2.6% for non-Hispanic White men (unchanged from 2.4% and 2.7%, respectively, in 2021).

***Sexual Minority Status.*** Sexual minority Reserve component members had a significantly higher estimated lifetime unwanted sexual contact prevalence rate compared to heterosexual Reserve component members in 2023 (14.0% compared to 4.2%). For heterosexual members, this estimated rate reflects a significant decrease from 4.9% in 2021, whereas the estimated rate for sexual minority members was unchanged from 17.0%. Sexual minority women were significantly more likely than heterosexual women to have experienced unwanted sexual contact in their lifetime (19.4% compared to 13.8%). For heterosexual women, this estimated rate reflects a significant decrease from 17.0% in 2021, whereas the estimated rate for sexual minority women was unchanged from 22.5%. Sexual minority men were also significantly more likely than heterosexual men to have experienced unwanted sexual contact in their lifetime (8.5% compared to 2.0%). These estimated rates were unchanged from 10.8% and 2.1%, respectively, in 2021.

***Gender Minority Status.*** Gender minority Reserve component members had a significantly higher estimated lifetime unwanted sexual contact prevalence compared to cisgender Reserve component members in 2023 (10.8% compared to 4.9%). For cisgender Service members, this estimated rate reflects a significant decrease from 5.5% in 2021, whereas the estimated rate for gender minority members was unchanged from 12.1%.

## **One Incident of Unwanted Sexual Contact With the Biggest Effect**

Service members were asked to reflect upon and describe the characteristics and consequences of the one unwanted sexual contact incident they considered the worst, or most serious, in the prior year. For Reserve component women, the worst incident most frequently involved an attempted penetrative (39%) and/or non-penetrative (39%) unwanted sexual contact, followed by penetrative unwanted sexual contact (21%). For Reserve component men, the worst incident most frequently involved a non-penetrative unwanted sexual contact (59%), followed by attempted penetrative unwanted sexual contact (29%) and penetrative unwanted sexual contact (13%). These percentages were unchanged from those observed in 2021.

## **Characteristics of the Unwanted Sexual Contact With the Biggest Effect**

### ***Characteristics of the Alleged Offender(s)***

The worst incident of unwanted sexual contact involved alleged offenders who were all men for a significantly greater percentage of Reserve component women (93%) compared to Reserve component men (44%). The worst incident involved alleged offenders who were all women for a significantly greater percentage of men (24%) compared to women (2%). These percentages were unchanged from those observed in 2021.

Most Reserve component women (71%) and men (64%) who experienced unwanted sexual contact in the past year identified the alleged offender(s) of their worst incident as all military members. Approximately half of both women (50%) and men (53%) identified at least one offender as being in their unit, whereas 17% of women and 15% of men identified at least one

offender as being in their chain of command. The majority of both women (71%) and men (60%) identified at least one alleged offender as their same rank or higher. Most women (56%) and men (60%) identified at least one alleged offender as someone from work, and approximately three in 10 women (28%) and one in five men (22%) identified at least one alleged offender as a friend or acquaintance. These percentages were unchanged from those observed in 2021.

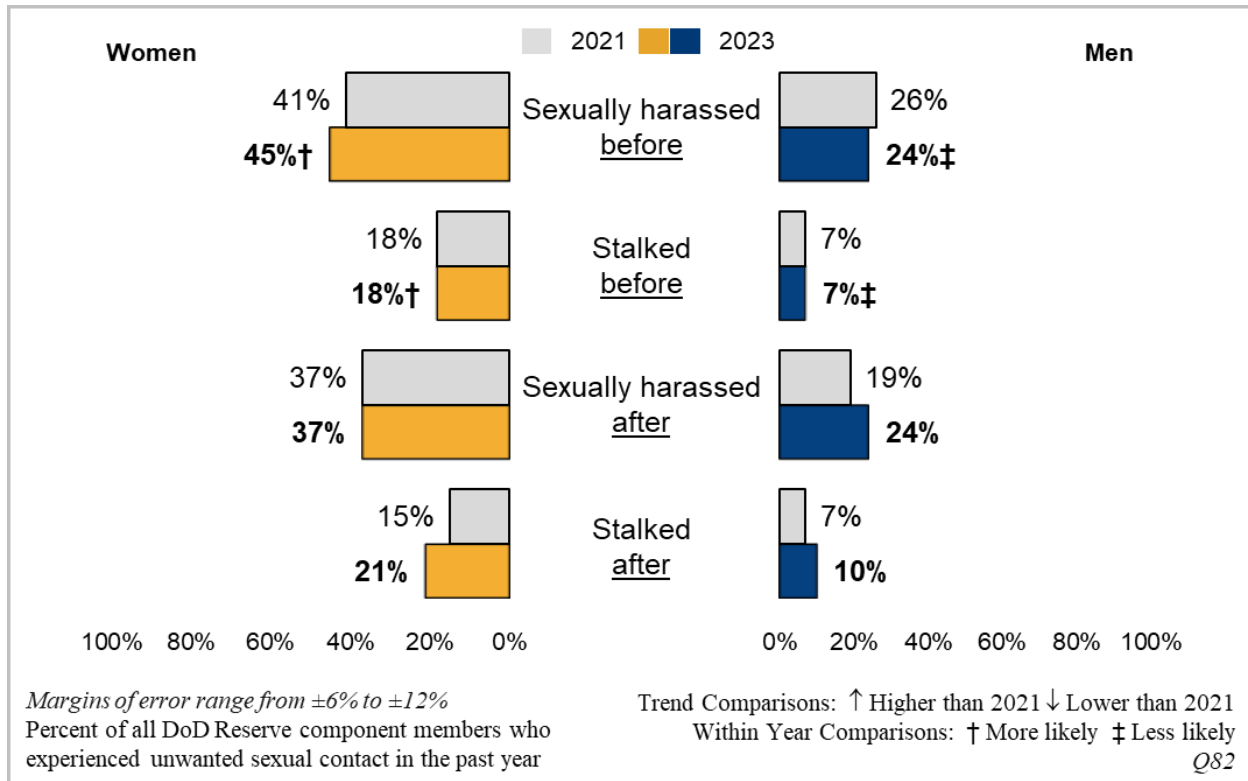
### ***Context in Which the Unwanted Sexual Contact Occurred***

Understanding where unwanted sexual contact occurs may inform the Department's prevention activities. No differences were observed between the percentage of Reserve component women (31%) and men (35%) whose worst incident of unwanted sexual contact occurred only at a military location. However, women were significantly more likely than men to indicate that their worst incident occurred only at a civilian location (20% of women compared to 10% of men). More than two in five (44%) women (a significantly greater percentage than men at 24%) indicated that their worst incident occurred while they were at an off-base location. Women were both significantly more likely to indicate that their worst incident of unwanted sexual contact occurred while they were out with friends or at a party that was not an official military function (36%) and/or while they were in their or someone else's home or quarters (32%) compared to men (21% and 15%, respectively). Approximately one-quarter of both women's (24%) and men's (28%) worst unwanted sexual contact incident occurred while they were activated. These percentages were unchanged from those observed in 2021.

### ***Sexual Harassment and Stalking Before the Unwanted Sexual Contact***

Before the unwanted sexual contact occurred, 45% of Reserve component women and a significantly smaller percentage (24%) of Reserve component men were sexually harassed by the same alleged offender (Figure 36). A significantly larger percentage of women (18%) compared to men (7%) were stalked by the same alleged offender before their unwanted sexual contact incident. These percentages were unchanged from those observed in 2021.



**Figure 36.*****Sexual Harassment and Stalking Before and After the Unwanted Sexual Contact Incident for the Reserve Component*****Reporting of Unwanted Sexual Contact**

The Department's sexual assault reporting options allow victims to exercise control over how and when they engage with program resources that could support their care, recovery, and engagement in the military justice system. Sexual assault is one of the most underreported crimes in the military. Tracking over time the percentage of Service members who choose to report could reflect progress in the response program.<sup>44</sup>

Consistent with 2021, an estimated 22% of Reserve component women and 12% of Reserve component men who experienced unwanted sexual contact in 2023 reported their worst experience to military authorities. Differences were not observed by race/ethnicity overall, sexual minority status overall, nor by race/ethnicity for women. Reporting rates for racial/ethnic minority men, by sexual minority status within gender, and by gender minority status overall were not reportable.

<sup>44</sup> The percentages of Service members who experienced and reported an incident of unwanted sexual contact described in this report are based on Service members' self-reported report status and do not represent official reporting numbers.

## ***Responses to Reporting Unwanted Sexual Contact***

Service members who experienced unwanted sexual contact and reported the incident to military authorities received a variety of resources and information. Reserve component women most frequently indicated they were provided information on their right to request an expedited transfer (35%) to a large or very large extent, followed by regular contact regarding their well-being (34%). One-quarter (25%) of women indicated they were provided information about medical and/or behavioral health care and treatment to a large or very large extent, and 37% of women (significantly increased from 12% in 2021) indicated they did *not* receive this type of information. These percentages were otherwise unchanged from those observed in 2021 for women. Responses to reporting unwanted sexual contact were not reportable for Reserve component men.

Regarding responses from their leadership, the same percentage of Reserve component women who experienced unwanted sexual contact and reported the incident to military authorities indicated their leadership made them feel supported to a large or very large extent (40%) as the percentage of Reserve component women who indicated their leadership *did not* make them feel supported (40%). Similar percentages were observed for women who indicated their leadership expressed concern for their well-being to a large or very large extent (38%) and for women who indicated their leadership *did not* express concern for their well-being (42%). Twenty-nine percent of women indicated that their leadership discouraged gossip in their work environment to a large or very large extent. These percentages were unchanged from those observed in 2021 for women. Leadership responses to reporting unwanted sexual contact were not reportable for Reserve component men.

## ***Reasons for Not Reporting***

Service members who *did not* report their worst incident of unwanted sexual contact provided a variety of reasons for their decision. Not thinking anything would be done was the most common reason provided by Reserve component women for not reporting (48%) the incident. Being worried about potential negative consequences from their military coworkers or peers (41%) and thinking the incident was not serious enough to report (39%) were women's next most common reasons for not reporting the incident. For Reserve component men, thinking the incident was not serious enough to report was the most common reason for not reporting the incident (42%), followed by not thinking anything would be done (33%) and not trusting the process would be fair (30%). These percentages were unchanged from those observed in 2021.

## ***Negative Outcomes of Reporting Unwanted Sexual Contact***

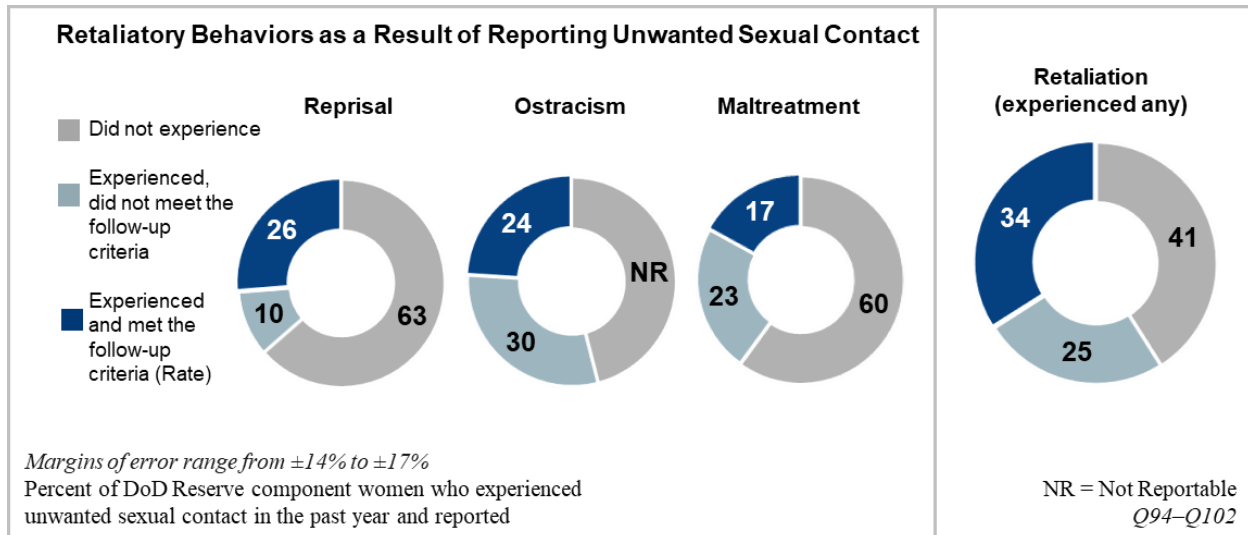
Measures of professional reprisal, ostracism, and maltreatment are used to capture outcomes experienced as a result of reporting a sexual assault or unwanted sexual contact. To construct this measure, Service members were asked to consider how their leadership or other individuals with authority to make personnel decisions responded to the unwanted event (see chapter 1 for a full discussion of the rate's construction).<sup>45</sup> Figure 37 presents the percentages of Reserve

<sup>45</sup> The estimates presented in this report reflect Service members' perceptions about a negative experience associated with their reporting of sexual assault and not necessarily a reported or legally substantiated incident of retaliation.

component women who perceived experiencing each of these negative outcomes as well as overall retaliation. Rates of these negative outcomes for Reserve component men were not reportable. No differences were observed in the percentages of Reserve component women who experienced each form of retaliation in 2023 compared to in 2021.

**Figure 37.**

***Perceived Reprisal, Ostracism, Maltreatment, and Retaliation for Reserve Component Women***



**Professional Reprisal.** Professional reprisal is a summary measure reflecting whether Service members indicated they experienced unfavorable actions taken by leadership (or an individual with the authority to affect a personnel decision) as a result of reporting an incident of unwanted sexual contact and met the legal criteria for elements of proof for an investigation to occur. As shown in Figure 37, among Reserve component women who experienced and reported an incident of unwanted sexual contact, 37% perceived experiencing behaviors consistent with professional reprisal, including 26% who experienced behaviors that also met the legal criteria.

**Ostracism.** Ostracism is a summary measure reflecting whether, as a result of reporting an incident of unwanted sexual contact, Service members indicated experiencing negative behaviors, from military peers and/or coworkers, intended to make them feel excluded or ignored and met the legal criteria for elements of proof for an investigation to occur. As shown in Figure 37, among Reserve component women who experienced and reported an incident of unwanted sexual contact, 24% experienced behaviors consistent with ostracism that also met the legal criteria. The overall percentage of Reserve component women who perceived experiencing behaviors consistent with ostracism (independent of whether they also met the legal criteria) was not reportable.

Rates should not be construed as a legal crime victimization rate due to slight differences across the Services on the definition of behaviors, the requirements of retaliation, and the absence of official information regarding an investigation.

***Maltreatment.*** Maltreatment is a summary measure reflecting whether, as a result of reporting an incident of unwanted sexual contact, Service members indicated experiencing negative behaviors from military leadership and/or coworkers that occurred because they reported, or were going to report, an incident of unwanted sexual contact. Maltreatment may include physical or psychological force, threats, or abusive or unjustified treatment that results in physical or mental harm. Among Reserve component women who experienced and reported an incident of unwanted sexual contact, 40% perceived experiencing a behavior in line with maltreatment, including 17% who experienced a behavior in line with maltreatment that also met the legal criteria (Figure 37).

***Retaliation.*** Combining each of the negative outcomes of reporting sexual assault produces a measure of perceived retaliation. Among Reserve component women who experienced and reported an incident of unwanted sexual contact, 59% perceived experiencing a behavior in line with retaliation. Nearly one-third of women (34%) experienced a behavior in line with retaliation that also met the legal criteria (Figure 37). No differences were observed in perceived experiences of retaliation by gender minority status. Perceived experiences of retaliation by race/ethnicity and by sexual minority status were not reportable in the Reserve component.



## Chapter 5: Sexual Harassment and Gender Discrimination in the Reserve Component

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### Introduction

This chapter presents the estimated prevalence of sexual harassment and gender discrimination among Reserve component Service members. The following sections also describe the characteristics of the incidents or situations of sexual harassment and gender discrimination identified by Service members as the worst as well as Service members' experiences with and attitudes regarding their experience filing complaints to military authorities.

Data in this chapter are presented for Reserve component women and men when available.<sup>46</sup> When possible, select results are also presented by Service members' race/ethnicity, sexual minority status, and gender minority status. Chapter 1 describes how these demographic categories were coded. Further, we call attention to notable differences between certain groups (e.g., men and women) and, when possible, to changes in experiences that occurred within certain groups since the 2021 WGR. We denote whether the differences were statistically significant. The term "statistical significance" refers to our confidence that the differences we observed did not occur by chance and are "true" differences. We use a threshold of 99% ( $p < .01$ ) for these comparisons throughout this report. In other words, when we state that a difference is statistically significant, we mean that we are 99% confident that the difference did not occur by chance and the estimates are truly different. Although two numbers in certain comparisons in this report may appear numerically different, we only refer to those numbers as different if their comparison meets this 99% ( $p < .01$ ) threshold. Data with low reliability or high margins of error, often due to a small number of respondents, are not reported.<sup>47</sup>

### Sexual Harassment Past Year Prevalence Rates

Sexual harassment comprises two behaviors: a sexually hostile work environment and sexual quid pro quo. A sexually hostile work environment includes unwelcome sexual conduct or comments that interfere with a person's work performance or create an intimidating, hostile, or offensive work environment. Additionally, the behaviors must have continued after the alleged offender knew to stop or were so severe that most Service members would have found them offensive. Sexual quid pro quo includes instances of job benefits or losses conditioned on sexual

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<sup>46</sup> Except where otherwise stated, gender throughout this report is based on responses to the historical sex question for which "male" or "female" were the only response options. Starting in 2021, the WGR included questions to allow Service members to specify their gender identity. See the Presentation of Results section in chapter 1 for additional discussion regarding the measurement of gender identity.

<sup>47</sup> Estimates are not reported when they have low reliability. Estimates of low reliability are not presented based on criteria defined in terms of nominal number of respondents (less than 5), effective number of respondents (less than 15), or relative standard error (greater than 0.225). Effective number of respondents takes into account the finite population correction (fpc) and variability in weights. Not reporting estimates of low reliability protects the Department and the reader from drawing incorrect conclusions or potentially presenting inaccurate findings due to instability of the estimate. Unstable estimates usually occur when only a small number of respondents contribute to the estimate.



cooperation. The estimated past year sexual harassment rate includes experiences of either of these behaviors.

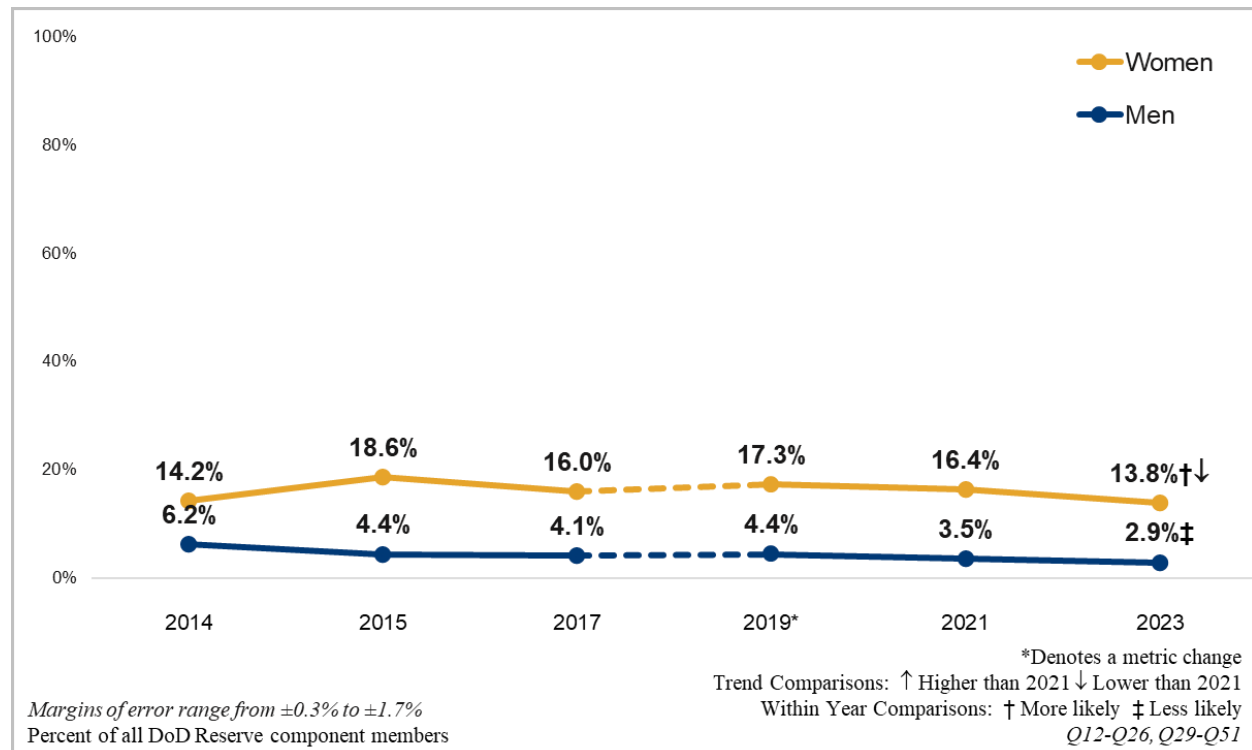
To be included in the sexual harassment rate, Service members' experiences had to involve a person the member had contact with as part of their military duties. This requirement contrasts with the measure for unwanted sexual contact, which does not include a requirement as to the context in which the sexual contact occurred. See chapter 1 for further details on this rate's construction.

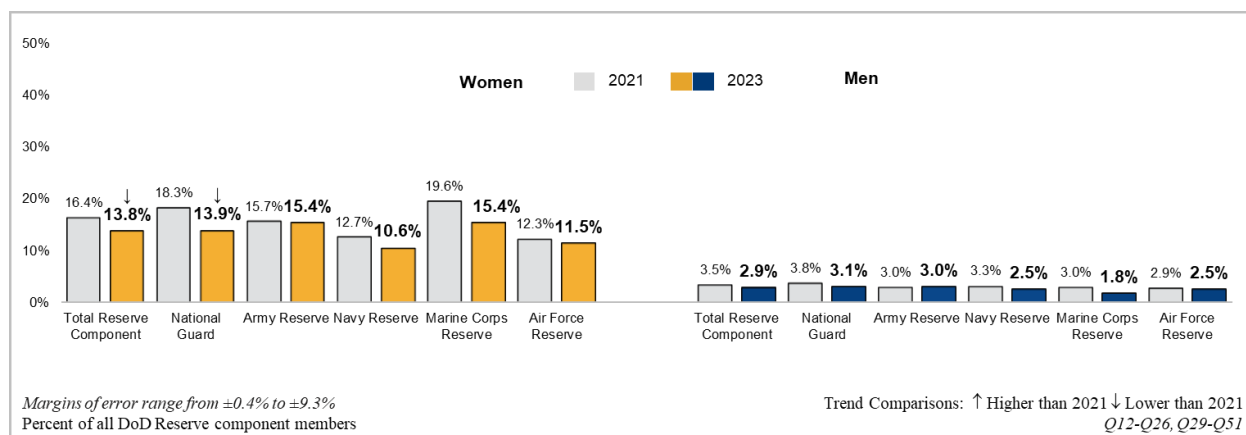
## Estimated Sexual Harassment Past Year Prevalence Rates

In 2023, an estimated 5.3% of Reserve component Service members experienced sexual harassment in the prior 12 months. At 13.8% (an estimated 22,281 Service members), the estimated rate of sexual harassment was significantly higher for Reserve component women compared to 2.9% of Reserve component men (an estimated 16,819 Service members). For women, this estimated rate represents a statistically significant decrease from their 2021 sexual harassment estimated rate (16.4%; Figure 38). The sexual harassment estimated rate for Reserve component men was unchanged from 2021 (3.5%; Figure 38). Figure 39 provides estimates for the Active component overall and by Service. Results for each Service are further described in separate products. The remainder of this section focuses on the Reserve component overall.

**Figure 38.**

*Estimated Sexual Harassment Past Year Prevalence Rates for the Reserve Component*



**Figure 39.*****Estimated Sexual Harassment Past Year Prevalence Rates by Service for the Reserve Component***

Compared to in 2021, women were significantly less likely to experience behaviors consistent with a hostile work environment in 2023 (from an estimated 16.4% in 2021 to 13.7% in 2023). In 2023, 1.3% of women experienced behaviors consistent with sexual quid pro quo (consistent with 1.5% in 2021). Men were significantly less likely to experience both types of sexual harassment compared to women in 2023 (2.9% experienced behaviors consistent with a hostile work environment and 0.1% experienced behaviors consistent with sexual quid pro quo). Men's estimated rates remained unchanged from 2021 (3.5% and 0.1%, respectively).

***Estimated Sexual Harassment Past Year Prevalence Rates by Age***

Figure 40 presents the estimated prevalence of past year sexual harassment by age for members of the Reserve component. Reserve component women ages 21 to 24 (18.8%) were significantly more likely than other women to experience past year sexual harassment, whereas women under age 21 (10.9%, a significant decrease from 17.3% in 2021) and ages 36 or older (9.9%) were significantly less likely than other women to experience past year sexual harassment. Women ages 25 to 30 were also significantly less likely to experience past year sexual harassment in 2023 (14.9%) compared to in 2021 (20.1%). Reserve component men ages 36 or older (2.3%) were significantly less likely than other men to experience past year sexual harassment. Men's estimated rates by age were unchanged from 2021.

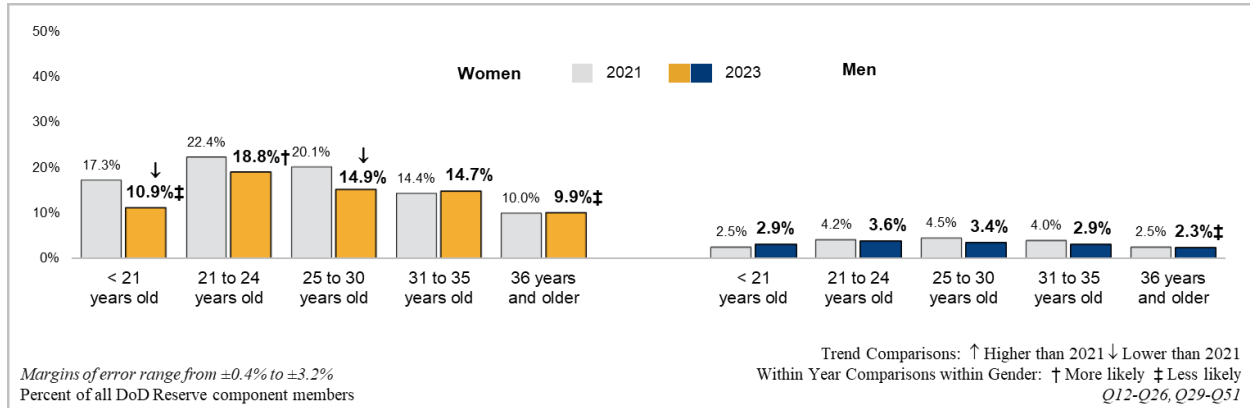
**Figure 40.*****Estimated Sexual Harassment Past Year Prevalence Rates by Age for the Reserve Component******Estimated Sexual Harassment Past Year Prevalence Rates by Paygrade***

Figure 41 presents the estimated prevalence of past year sexual harassment by paygrade for members of the Reserve component. Senior officer women (8.2%) were significantly less likely than other women to experience past year sexual harassment. Junior enlisted women were also significantly less likely to experience past year sexual harassment in 2023 (13.8%) compared to in 2021 (18.5%). Senior officer men (1.1%) were significantly less likely than other men to experience past year sexual harassment. Men's estimated rates by paygrade were unchanged from 2021.

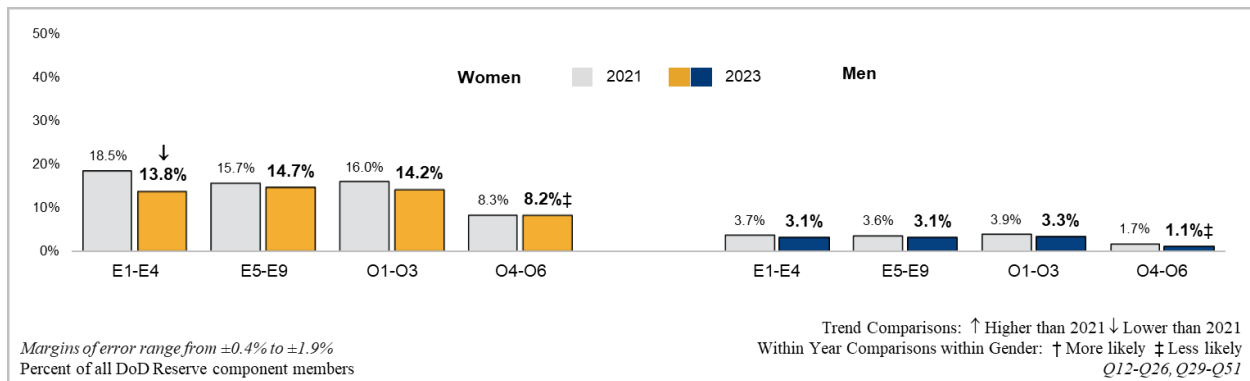
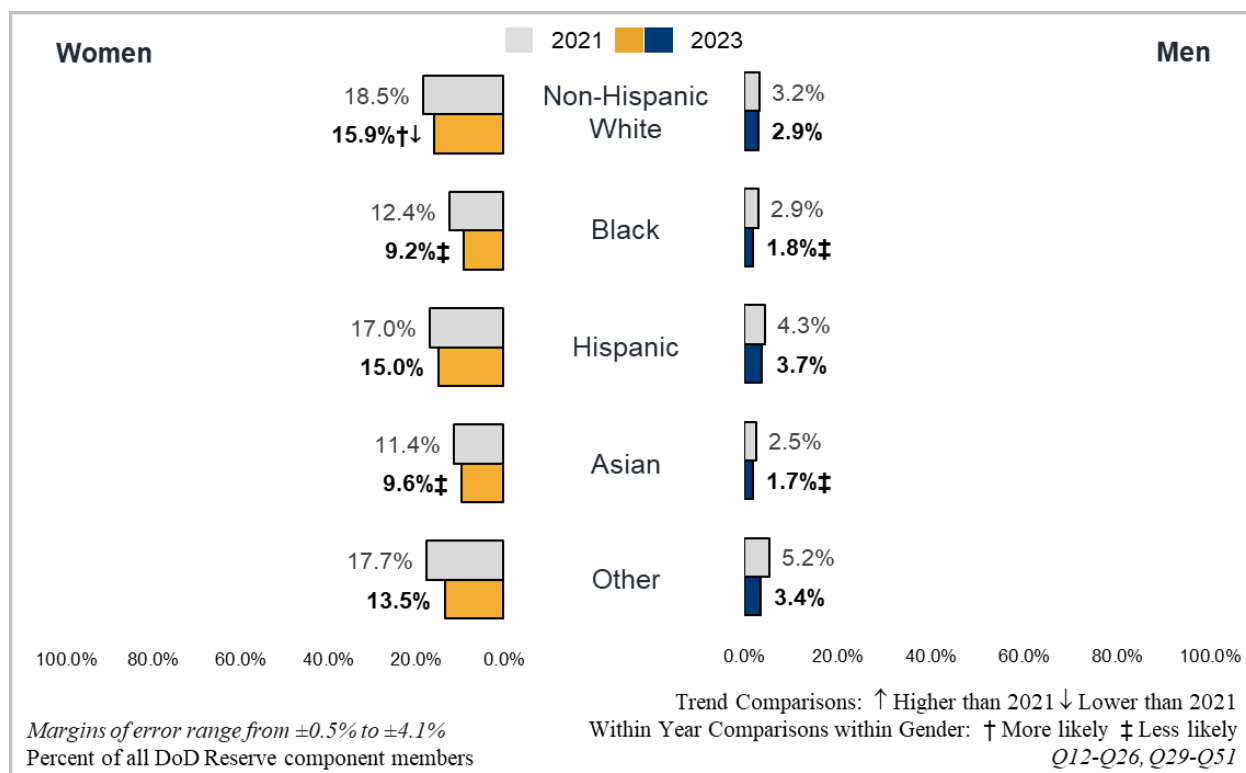
**Figure 41.*****Estimated Sexual Harassment Past Year Prevalence Rates by Paygrade for the Reserve Component******Estimated Sexual Harassment Past Year Prevalence Rates by Race/Ethnicity***

Figure 42 presents the estimated prevalence of past year sexual harassment by race/ethnicity for members of the Reserve component. Overall, 5.2% of racial/ethnic minority Service members and 5.4% of non-Hispanic White Service members experienced past year sexual harassment.

These estimated rates were significantly decreased from 6.7% of racial/ethnic minority members and unchanged from 5.9% of non-Hispanic White members in 2021. Racial/ethnic minority women (12.1%) were significantly less likely than non-Hispanic White women (15.9%) to experience sexual harassment. These estimated rates significantly decreased from 14.7% and 18.5%, respectively, in 2021. The lower estimates for racial/ethnic minority women appeared to be driven by Black women (9.2%, unchanged from 12.4% in 2021) and Asian women (9.6%, unchanged from 11.4% in 2021) who were significantly less likely than other women to experience sexual harassment. No differences were observed between the estimated sexual harassment prevalence rates for racial/ethnic minority men (2.9%) and non-Hispanic White men (2.9%), and their estimated rates were unchanged from 2021 (3.8% and 3.2%, respectively).

**Figure 42.**

***Estimated Sexual Harassment Past Year Prevalence Rates by Race/Ethnicity for the Reserve Component***



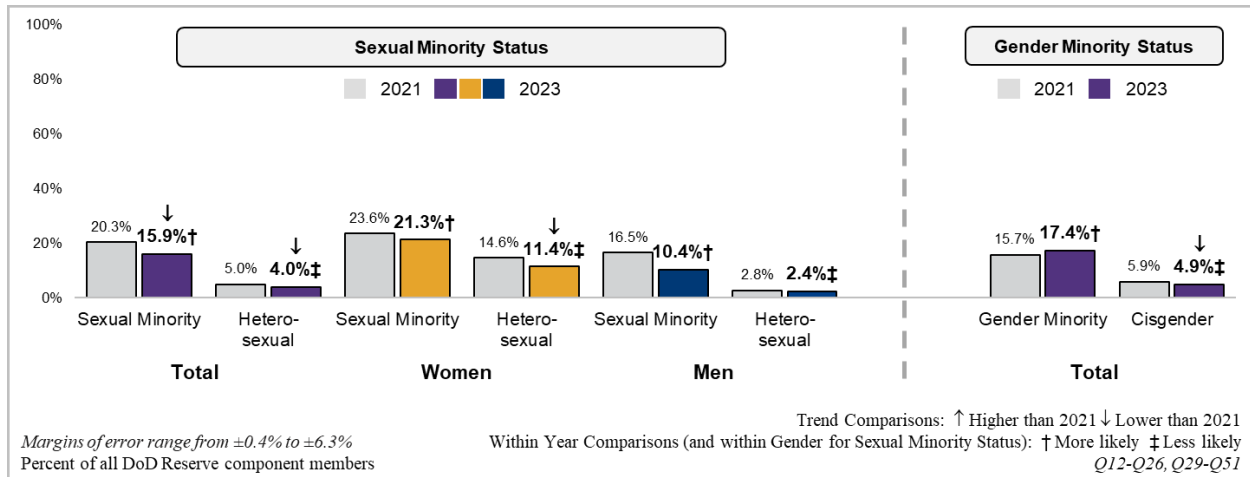
***Estimated Sexual Harassment Past Year Prevalence Rates by Sexual Minority Status***

Figure 43 presents the estimated prevalence of past year sexual harassment by sexual minority status. Sexual minority Reserve component members were significantly more likely to experience past year sexual harassment compared to heterosexual Reserve component members (15.9% compared to 4.0%). These estimated rates were both significantly decreased from 20.3% and 5.0%, respectively, in 2021. Both sexual minority women (21.3%) and sexual minority men (10.4%) were significantly more likely to experience past year sexual harassment compared to

heterosexual women (11.4%) and heterosexual men (2.4%), respectively. For heterosexual women, this estimated rate reflects a significant decrease from 14.6% in 2021. For sexual minority women, sexual minority men, and heterosexual men, these estimated rates were unchanged from 2021 (23.6%, 16.5%, and 2.8%, respectively).

**Figure 43.**

***Estimated Sexual Harassment Past Year Prevalence Rates by Sexual Minority Status and Gender Minority Status for the Reserve Component***



***Estimated Sexual Harassment Past Year Prevalence Rates by Gender Minority Status***

Figure 43 also presents the estimated prevalence of past year sexual harassment by gender minority status. Gender minority Reserve component members were significantly more likely to experience past year sexual harassment compared to cisgender Reserve component members (17.4% compared to 4.9%). These estimated rates were significantly decreased from 5.9% of cisgender members and unchanged from 15.7% of gender minority members in 2021.

**One Situation of Sexual Harassment With the Biggest Effect**

Service members were asked to reflect upon and describe the characteristics of the one sex-based Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) violation that they considered the worst or most serious. Consistent with 2021, 70% of Reserve component women and a significantly greater percentage of Reserve component men (85%) who experienced a sex-based MEO violation in 2023 identified a situation that involved behaviors consistent with sexual harassment as the worst situation. For both women (40%) and men (42%), these situations most frequently involved repeated sexual jokes. The next most frequent behavior experienced by women during these situations was repeated sexual comments about their appearance or body (35%, significantly higher than 16% of men), followed by repeated attempts to establish an unwanted romantic or sexual relationship (33%, significantly higher than 6% of men). The second most frequent behavior experienced by men during these situations was repeatedly being told about the alleged offender's sexual activities (29%), followed by repeated questions about their sexual interests

(27%, a significant increase from 18% in 2021). Unless otherwise noted, these percentages were unchanged from those observed in 2021.

## **Characteristics of the One Situation of Sexual Harassment With the Biggest Effect**

### ***Characteristics of the Alleged Offender(s)***

In 2023, the worst sexual harassment experience involved alleged offenders who were all men for a significantly greater percentage of Reserve component women (81%, statistically unchanged compared to in 2021) than Reserve component men (56%, a significant decrease from 68% in 2021). The worst situation involved alleged offenders who were all women or a mix of men and women for a significantly greater percentage of men (9% and 35%, respectively) compared to women (2% and 17%, respectively). For men, the percentage whose worst situation involved alleged offenders who were a mix of men and women significantly increased from 25% in 2021. Otherwise, these percentages were unchanged from those observed in 2021.

Most Reserve component women and men who experienced sexual harassment in the past year identified the alleged offender(s) of their worst situation as all military members (85% of both women and men) and/or as someone in their unit (84% of women and 80% of men). A significantly greater percentage of women compared to men identified at least one offender as being in their chain of command (43% of women compared to 35% of men) and/or identified at least one alleged offender as their same rank or higher (89% of women compared to 81% of men). These percentages were unchanged from those observed in 2021.

### ***Context in Which the Sexual Harassment Occurred***

Approximately half of Reserve component women (49%) and men (57%) indicated that their worst sexual harassment situation occurred only at a military location. A significantly greater percentage of women (49%) compared to men (38%) indicated their worst situation occurred at both military and civilian locations. Women were significantly more likely than men to indicate that their worst situation occurred online on social media or via other electronic communications (27% of women compared to 14% of men). Both women (40%) and men (34%, a significant increase from 23% in 2021) were most likely to indicate the worst situation continued for a few months. Unless otherwise noted, these percentages were unchanged from those observed in 2021.

### ***Filing a Complaint of Sexual Harassment***

An estimated 50% of Reserve component women, significantly more than Reserve component men (32%), made a complaint regarding the worst situation of sexual harassment they experienced. These estimated rates remain unchanged compared to in 2021 (48% of women and 32% of men). Consistent with 2021, complaints were most often made to someone in their chain of command for both women (44%) and men (27%, significantly lower than women) in 2023. Women were also significantly more likely than men to make a complaint to someone in the alleged offender's chain of command (30% of women compared to 21% of men, both unchanged compared to in 2021).

Members of the military have several options regarding the type of MEO complaint they can make, including anonymous, informal, or formal.<sup>48</sup> Both Reserve component women (45%) and men (30%, significantly lower than women) who made a sexual harassment complaint were most likely to make an informal one. A sizable group of Reserve component women (19%) and men (31%) were unsure of the type of complaint they made. The percentage of men who made an informal complaint in 2023 represents a significant decrease from 50% in 2021. Otherwise, these percentages were unchanged from 2021.

Service members who made a sexual harassment complaint were asked how satisfied they were with the outcome of their complaint. In 2023, 25% of Reserve component women and 26% of Reserve component men (both unchanged compared to in 2021) responded that they were satisfied or very satisfied with their sexual harassment complaint outcome.

### ***Reasons for Not Filing a Complaint of Sexual Harassment***

Reserve component women and men had similar reasons for not filing a complaint of sexual harassment. More than half of both Reserve component women (53%) and men (51%) indicated they did not think anything would be done. The second most common reason for not reporting was being worried about negative consequences from military coworkers or peers (47% of women and 39% of men), followed by not thinking it was serious enough to make a complaint (44% of women and 38% of men). Notably, women were significantly more likely than men to indicate they took other actions to handle the situation (27% of women compared to 15% of men). These percentages were unchanged from 2021.

## **Gender Discrimination Past Year Prevalence Rates**

The gender discrimination rate includes members who experienced behaviors or comments directed at them because of their gender in the prior 12 months. To be included in the rate, the specified behaviors needed to meet the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) legal criteria for gender discrimination. Service members' experiences had to involve a person they had contact with as part of their military duties and who was in a position of authority/leadership over them. See chapter 1 for further details on this rate's construction.

### **Estimated Gender Discrimination Past Year Prevalence Rates**

In 2023, an estimated 2.5% of Reserve component Service members experienced gender discrimination in the prior 12 months. At 8.5% (an estimated 13,829 Service members), the estimated rate of gender discrimination was significantly higher for Reserve component women compared to 0.8% of Reserve component men (an estimated 4,593 Service members). Women's 2023 gender discrimination estimated rate significantly decreased from 2021 (9.9%), whereas the estimated rate for Reserve component men was unchanged from 2021 (0.8%; Figure 44). Figure 45 provides estimates for the Reserve component overall and by Service. Results for each Service are further described in separate products. The remainder of this section focuses on the Reserve component overall.

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<sup>48</sup> An informal complaint is an allegation, submitted either verbally or in writing to a person in a position of authority, that is not submitted as a formal complaint through the office designated to receive complaints.



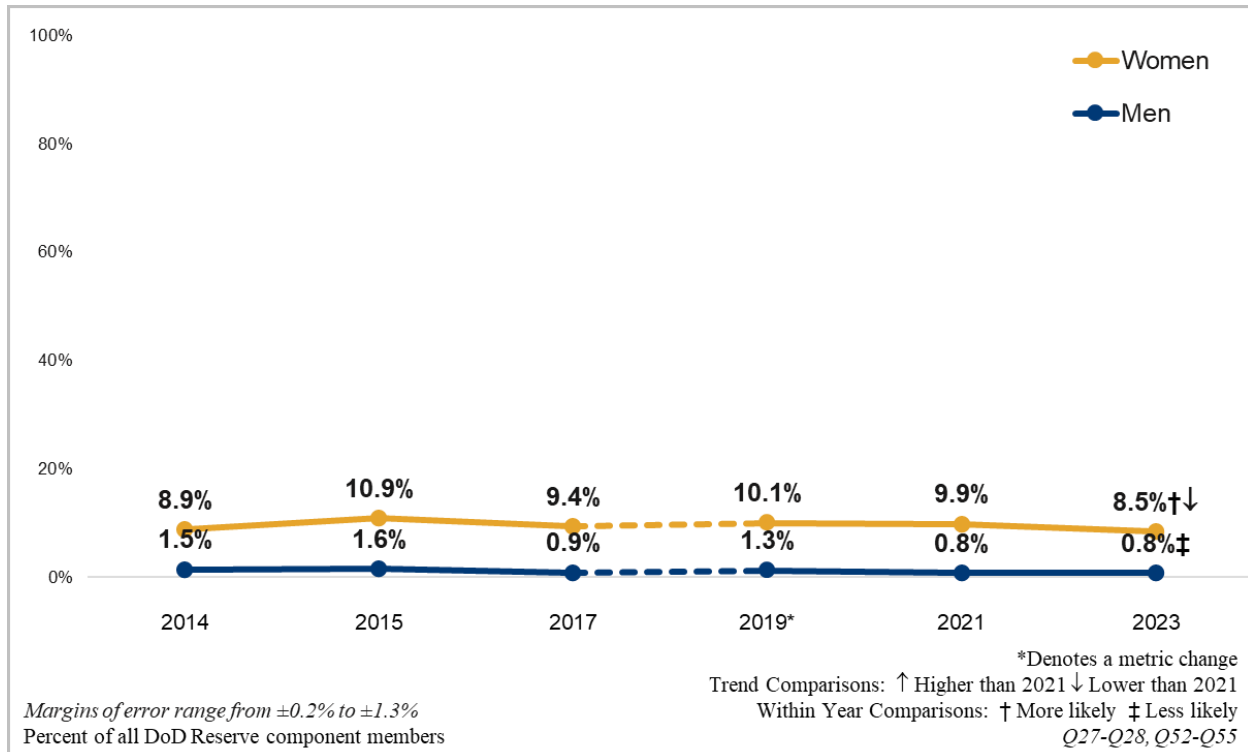
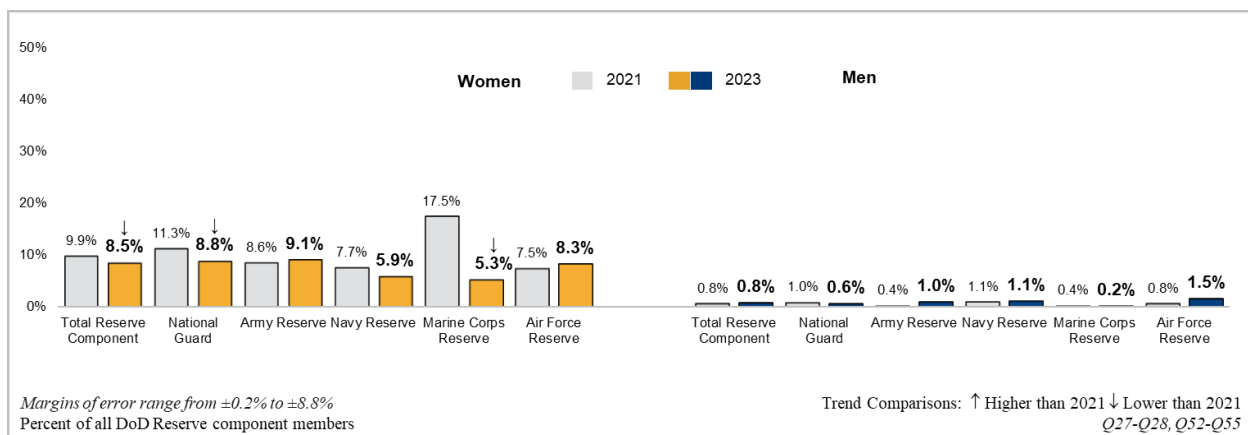
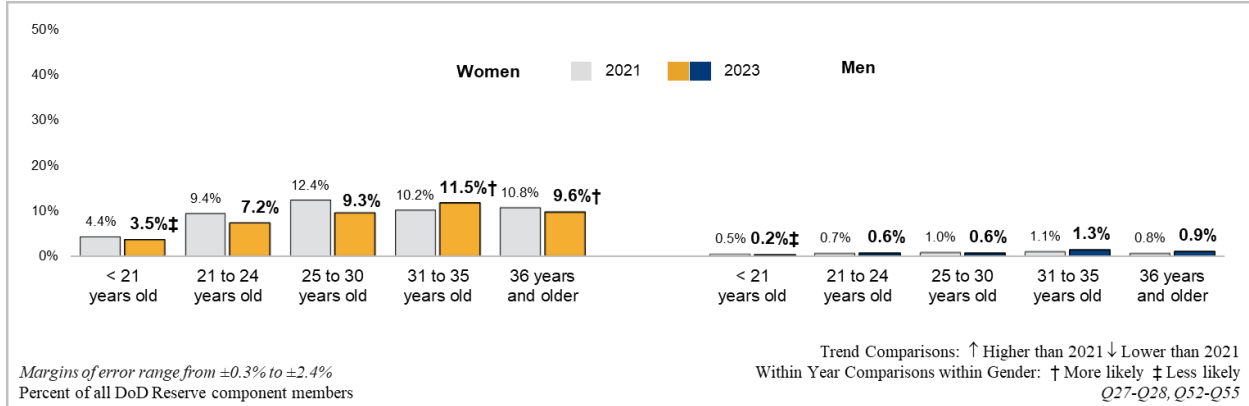
**Figure 44.*****Estimated Gender Discrimination Past Year Prevalence Rates for the Reserve Component*****Figure 45.*****Estimated Gender Discrimination Past Year Prevalence Rates by Service for the Reserve Component******Estimated Gender Discrimination Past Year Prevalence Rates by Age***

Figure 46 presents the estimated prevalence of past year gender discrimination by age for members of the Reserve component. Reserve component women ages 31 to 35 (11.5%) and ages 36 or older (9.6%) were significantly more likely than other women to experience past year

gender discrimination, whereas women under age 21 (3.5%) were significantly less likely than other women to experience past year gender discrimination. Reserve component men under age 21 (0.2%) were significantly less likely than other men to experience past year gender discrimination. The estimated rates for women and men by age were unchanged from 2021.

**Figure 46.**

***Estimated Gender Discrimination Past Year Prevalence Rates by Age for the Reserve Component***

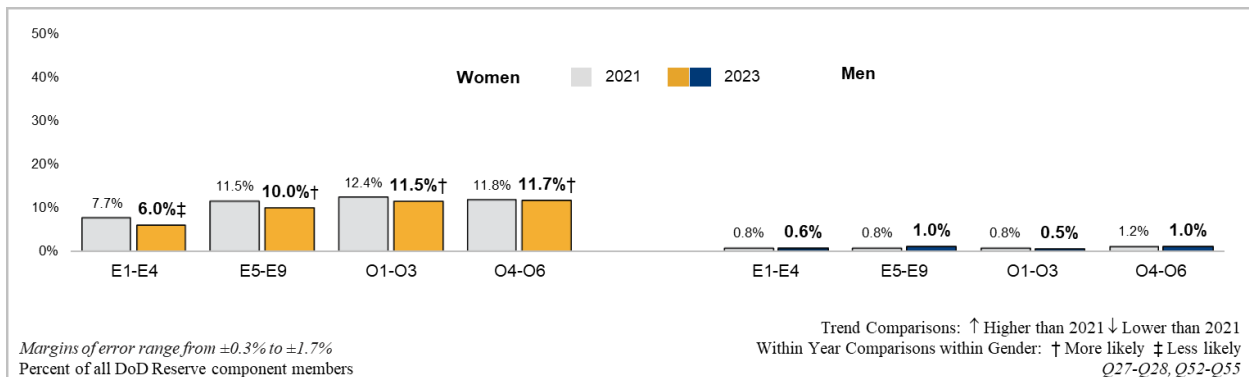


***Estimated Gender Discrimination Past Year Prevalence Rates by Paygrade***

Figure 47 presents the estimated prevalence of past year gender discrimination by paygrade for members of the Reserve component. Senior enlisted women (10.0%), junior officer women (11.5%), and senior officer women (11.7%) were significantly more likely than other women to experience past year gender discrimination, whereas junior enlisted women (6.0%) were significantly less likely than other women to experience past year gender discrimination. These estimated rates were unchanged from 2021. The estimated rates for men did not differ by paygrade.

**Figure 47.**

***Estimated Gender Discrimination Past Year Prevalence Rates by Paygrade for the Reserve Component***

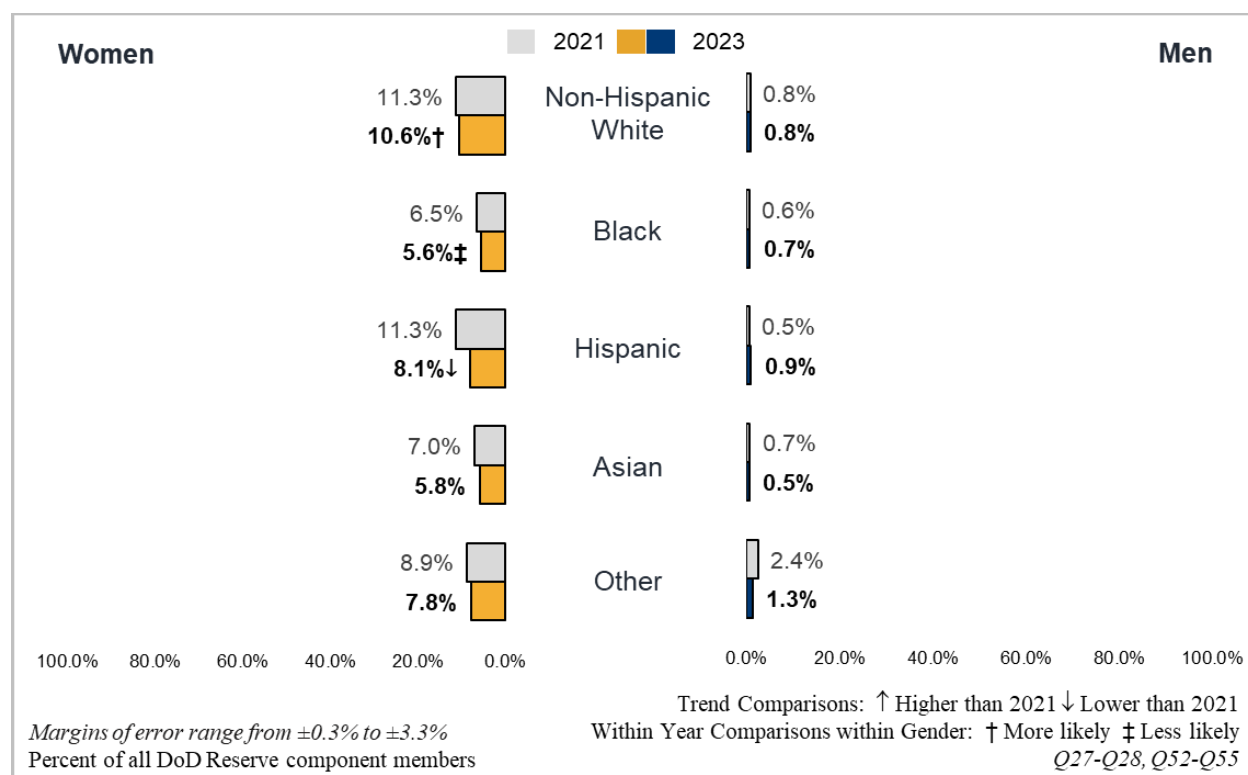


### Estimated Gender Discrimination Past Year Prevalence Rates by Race/Ethnicity

Figure 48 presents the estimated prevalence of past year gender discrimination by race/ethnicity for members of the Reserve component. Overall, 2.5% of both racial/ethnic minority Reserve component members and non-Hispanic White Reserve component members were estimated to have experienced gender discrimination in 2023. These estimated rates were unchanged from 2.9% of racial/ethnic minority Reserve component members and 2.6% of non-Hispanic White members, respectively, in 2021. However, racial/ethnic minority women were significantly less likely than non-Hispanic White women to experience gender discrimination (6.9% compared to 10.6%). These estimated rates were significantly decreased from 8.6% of racial/ethnic minority women and were unchanged from 11.3% of non-Hispanic White women in 2021. In particular, Black women were significantly less likely than other women to experience gender discrimination (5.6%, unchanged from 6.5% in 2021). Notably, the estimated gender discrimination prevalence rate for Hispanic women significantly decreased from 11.3% in 2021 to 8.1% in 2023. Among men, an estimated 0.8% of both racial/ethnic minority and non-Hispanic White Reserve component members experienced gender discrimination in 2023, which was unchanged from 0.9% of racial/ethnic minority men and 0.8% of non-Hispanic White men in 2021.

**Figure 48.**

**Estimated Gender Discrimination Past Year Prevalence Rates by Race/Ethnicity for the Reserve Component**

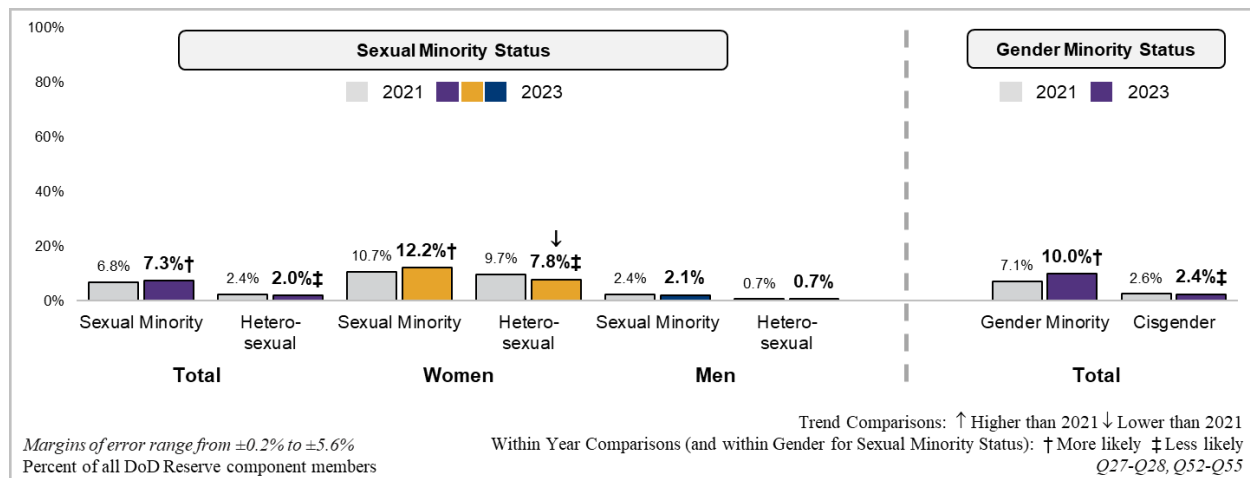


### Estimated Gender Discrimination Past Year Prevalence Rates by Sexual Minority Status

Figure 49 presents the estimated prevalence of past year gender discrimination by sexual minority status. Sexual minority Reserve component members were significantly more likely to experience past year gender discrimination compared to heterosexual Reserve component members (7.3% compared to 2.0%). These estimated rates were unchanged from 2021 (6.8% and 2.4%, respectively). Sexual minority women were significantly more likely than heterosexual women to experience past year gender discrimination (12.2% compared to 7.8%). These estimated rates were significantly decreased from 9.7% of heterosexual women and unchanged from 10.7% of sexual minority women in 2021. No differences were observed between the estimated rates of gender discrimination for sexual minority men (2.1%) and heterosexual men (0.7%), and their estimated rates were unchanged compared to in 2021 (2.4% and 0.7%, respectively).

**Figure 49.**

**Estimated Gender Discrimination Past Year Prevalence Rates by Sexual Minority Status and Gender Minority Status for the Reserve Component**



### Estimated Gender Discrimination Past Year Prevalence Rates by Gender Minority Status

Figure 49 also presents the estimated prevalence of past year gender discrimination by gender minority status. Gender minority Reserve component members were significantly more likely than cisgender Reserve component members to experience past year gender discrimination (10.0% compared to 2.4%). These estimated rates were unchanged from 2021 (7.1% and 2.6%, respectively).

### One Incident of Gender Discrimination With the Biggest Effect

As previously described, Service members were asked to reflect upon and describe the characteristics of the one sex-based MEO violation that they considered the worst or most

serious. Consistent with 2021, 63% of Reserve component women and significantly fewer (27%) Reserve component men who experienced a sex-based MEO violation in 2023 identified an incident that involved behaviors consistent with gender discrimination as the worst situation. For both women (88%) and men (83%), these situations most commonly involved being mistreated, ignored, or insulted because of their gender. Women's situations were more likely than men's situations (54% compared to 39%) to involve someone saying their gender is not as good at their job or should be prevented from having their job. These percentages were unchanged from 2021.

## **Characteristics of the One Situation of Gender Discrimination With the Biggest Effect**

### ***Characteristics of the Alleged Offender(s)***

The worst gender discrimination experience involved alleged offenders who were all men for a significantly greater percentage of Reserve component women (81%) compared to Reserve component men (18%). The worst situation involved alleged offenders who were all women or a mix of men and women for a significantly greater percentage of men (32% and 51%, respectively) compared to women (2% and 17%, respectively). These percentages were unchanged from 2021.

Most Reserve component women and men who experienced gender discrimination in the past year identified the alleged offender(s) of their worst situation as all military members (86% of women and 79% of men) and/or as someone in their chain of command (66% of women and 65% of men). Of Reserve component members who experienced gender discrimination in the past year, 46% of women and 38% of men identified at least one alleged offender as their same rank or higher. A significantly greater percentage of women compared to men identified at least one offender as being in their unit (92% of women compared to 80% of men). These percentages were unchanged from 2021.

### ***Context in Which the Gender Discrimination Occurred***

Consistent with 2021, the majority of Reserve component women (63%) and men (60%) indicated that their worst gender discrimination situation occurred in a military location in 2023. Women were significantly more likely than men to indicate that their worst situation occurred while they were out with friends or at a party that was not an official military function (14% of women compared to 7% of men). Women and men most frequently indicated the worst situation continued for a few months (41% of women and 36% of men) or a year or more (34% of women and 37% of men). Notably, men were significantly more likely than women to indicate their worst situation of gender discrimination occurred while they were activated (i.e., on Federal or State Active Duty; 51% of men compared to 34% of women). These percentages were unchanged from 2021.

### **Filing a Complaint of Gender Discrimination**

An estimated 53% of Reserve component women and 48% of Reserve component men made a complaint regarding the worst situation of gender discrimination they experienced. These estimated rates were unchanged compared to in 2021 (49% of women and 41% of men).

Consistent with 2021, complaints were most often made to someone in their chain of command (48% of women and 38% of men).

Both Reserve component women (49%) and men (26%, significantly lower than women) who made a gender discrimination complaint were most likely to make an informal one.<sup>49</sup> Of Reserve component members who made a complaint, 19% of women and 31% of men were unsure of the type of complaint they made. These percentages were unchanged from 2021.

Service members who made a gender discrimination complaint were asked how satisfied they were with the outcome of their complaint. In 2023, 14% of Reserve component women responded that they were satisfied or very satisfied with their gender discrimination complaint outcome (unchanged from 2021). This result was not reportable for Reserve component men.

### ***Reasons for Not Filing a Complaint of Gender Discrimination***

Both Reserve component women (69%) and men (84%, significantly higher than women) who did not file a complaint of gender discrimination were most likely to indicate not doing so because they did not think anything would be done. Women (57%) and men (81%, significantly higher than women) were second most likely to indicate they did not trust the process to be fair, followed by being worried about negative consequences from military coworkers or peers for women (53%) and being worried about negative consequences from a military supervisor/someone in their chain of command for men (73%, significantly higher than 47% of women). The percentage of men who indicated being worried about negative consequences from a military supervisor/someone in their chain of command represents a significant increase from 41% in 2021. Otherwise, these percentages were unchanged from 2021.

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<sup>49</sup> An informal complaint is an allegation, submitted either orally or in writing to a person in a position of authority, that is not submitted as a formal complaint through the office designated to receive complaints.

## Chapter 6: Climate in the Military

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### Introduction

Research suggests that beyond individual risk factors for sexual assault, sexual harassment, and gender discrimination, factors related to one's social environment may also affect risk. These factors, such as peer attitudes, leadership behaviors, and organizational climate (e.g., Harned et al., 2002; Klein & Gallus, 2018; Sadler et al., 2018; Tharp et al., 2013; Walker et al., 2019; Walsh et al., 2014; Walsh & Magley, 2019), provide the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) with a means of monitoring contextual aspects of the military workplace that may indicate higher or lower risk for harmful behaviors among Service members. The *2023 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Military Members* (2023 WGR) included measures for a selection of climate factors (namely, psychological climate for sexual harassment, support for intervention, and trust in the military; see chapter 1). These assessments may inform prevention and response programs and policies related to sexual assault and behaviors that violate Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) policy. Further, given the potential for experiences with these behaviors or negative perceptions of the climate related to them to influence Service members' willingness to serve, the 2023 WGR also included a measure of retention intentions for the Active component. This chapter presents Service members' perceptions of climate and, for the Active component specifically, their retention intentions in 2023 (see chapter 1 for details regarding the measures reported here).

Data in this chapter are presented for Active component and Reserve component women and men.<sup>50</sup> Within the components, we call attention to notable differences between men and women and, when possible, to changes in attitudes and perceptions between 2021 and 2023. We denote whether the differences were statistically significant. The term "statistical significance" refers to our confidence that the differences we observed did not occur by chance and are "true" differences. We use a threshold of 99% ( $p < .01$ ) for these comparisons throughout this report. In other words, when we state that a difference is statistically significant, we mean that we are 99% confident that the difference did not occur by chance and the estimates are truly different. Although two numbers in certain comparisons in this report may appear numerically different, we only refer to those numbers as different if their comparison meets this 99% ( $p < .01$ ) threshold.

### Active Component Climate Related to Unwanted Sexual Contact and Sexual Harassment

This section focuses on perceptions of climate among Active component men and women, including psychological climate for sexual harassment, unit support for intervention, leadership

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<sup>50</sup> Except where otherwise stated, gender throughout this report is based on responses to the historical sex question for which "male" or "female" were the only response options. Starting in 2021, the WGR included questions to allow Service members to specify their gender identity. See the Presentation of Results section in chapter 1 for additional discussion regarding the measurement of gender identity.

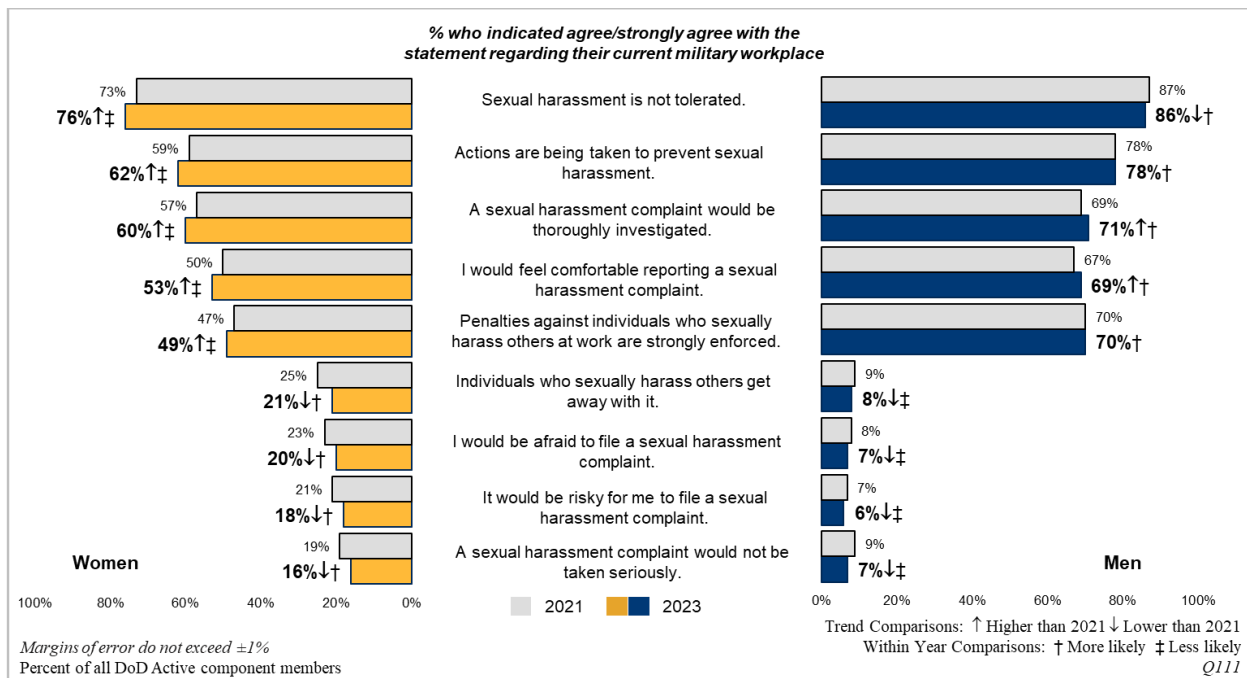


support for intervention, trust in the military, and retention intentions. Unless otherwise noted, the results presented in this section were consistent with those observed in 2021.

## Psychological Climate for Sexual Harassment

In 2023, the average score for psychological climate for sexual harassment in the Active component was 4.0 (significantly higher than 4.0 in 2021).<sup>51</sup> Active component women (with an average score of 3.7) provided significantly less positive assessments of the psychological climate for sexual harassment than did Active component men (with an average score of 4.1). For women, this score represents a significant increase (i.e., a more positive assessment) compared to 3.6 in 2021. Figure 50 presents each specific aspect of climate that was assessed. Notably, most women (62%, significantly higher than 59% in 2021) and men (78%, significantly higher than women in 2023) agreed that actions are being taken to prevent sexual harassment. However, women were significantly more likely than men to agree with all items representing a climate more tolerant of sexual harassment.

**Figure 50.**  
*Psychological Climate for Sexual Harassment for the Active Component*



## Support for Intervention

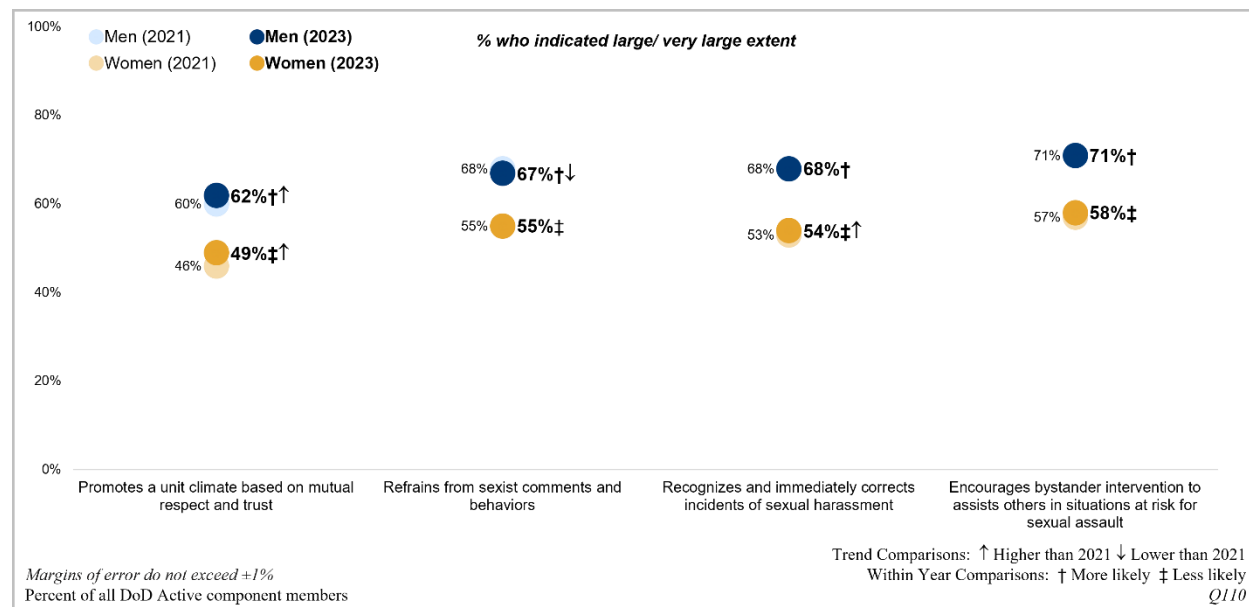
In 2023, the average score for unit support for intervention in the Active component was 3.8 (significantly more positive than 3.7 in 2021). On average, Active component women had significantly more negative perceptions of unit support for intervention compared to Active

<sup>51</sup> Statistical comparisons were made before rounding the estimates. The estimates are rounded here for presentation and may appear to be the same due to rounding.

component men (3.5 for women compared to 3.8 for men). For women, this score represents a significant increase (i.e., more positive perceptions) compared to a score of 3.4 in 2021.

Active component men were significantly more likely than Active component women to report witnessing each specific behavior supportive of intervention in their unit; however, at least half of both women and men indicated having witnessed each behavior supportive of intervention to a large or very large extent (Figure 51). Except when otherwise noted, results were consistent with 2021. The percentage of women (54%) who indicated having witnessed unit members recognizing and immediately correcting incidents of sexual harassment to a large or very large extent represents a significant increase from 53% in 2021. However, the percentage of men (67%) who indicated having witnessed unit members refraining from sexist comments and behaviors to a large or very large extent represents a significant decrease from 68% in 2021. Significantly more men (62%) than women (49%) indicated having witnessed unit members promoting a unit climate based on mutual respect and trust to a large or very large extent. For both men and women, these percentages represent significant increases from 60% of men and 46% of women, respectively, in 2021.

**Figure 51.**  
*Unit Support for Intervention for the Active Component*

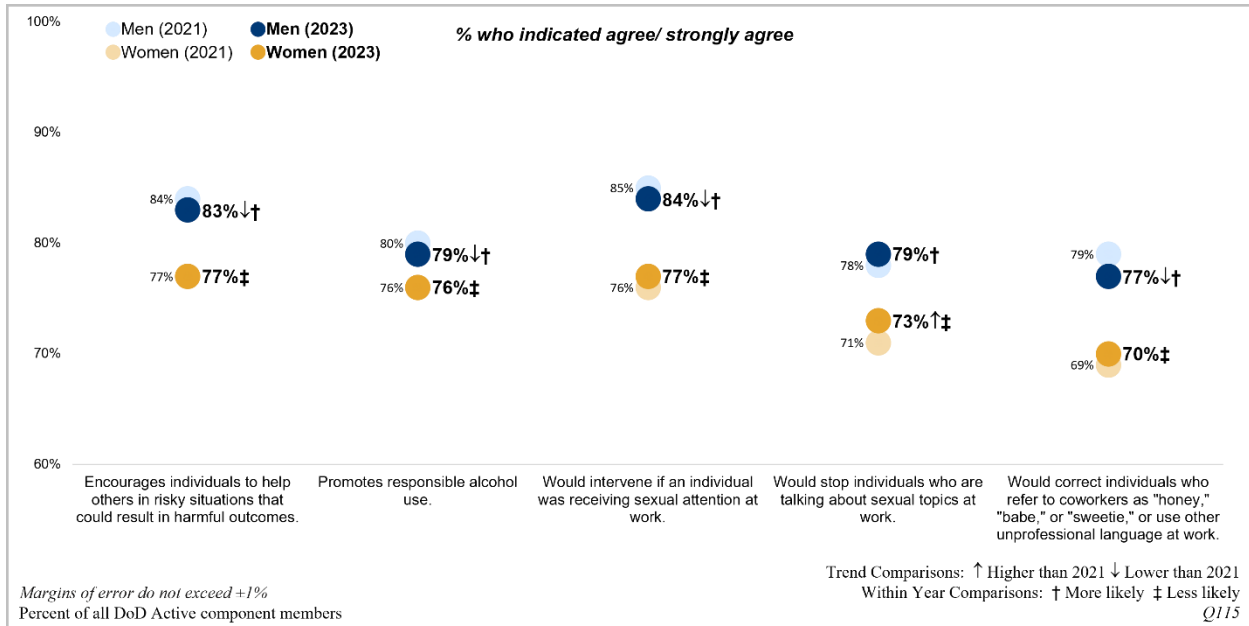


On average, members of the Active component agreed that their immediate supervisor modeled and supported bystander intervention (4.2, significantly higher than in 2021). On average, Active component women had significantly more negative perceptions of leader support for intervention compared to Active component men (4.0 for women compared to 4.2 for men). For men, on average, perceptions were significantly less positive in 2023 (4.3) compared to in 2021

(4.3).<sup>52</sup> However, the majority of both women and men agreed that their immediate supervisor modeled each specific behavior (Figure 52).

**Figure 52.**

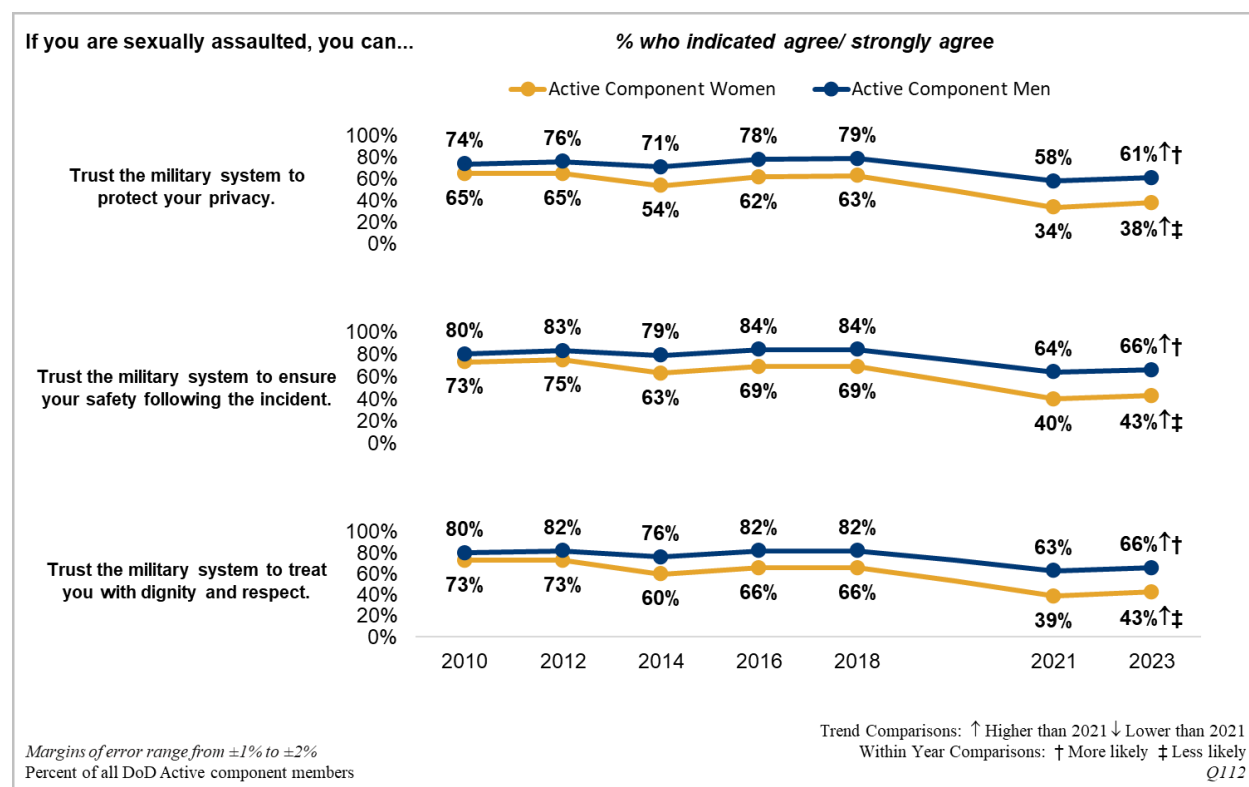
***Immediate Supervisor Support for Intervention for the Active Component***



## Trust in the Military

Trust in the military related to sexual assault increased for both Active component men and women in 2023 (Figure 53). Approximately two-thirds of Active component men agreed that they could trust the military system to protect their privacy (61%, significantly higher than 58% in 2021), ensure their safety (66%, significantly higher than 64% in 2021), and/or treat them with dignity and respect (66%, significantly higher than 63% in 2021). Active component women were significantly less likely than men to agree that they could trust the military system to protect their privacy (38%, significantly higher than 34% in 2021), ensure their safety (43%, significantly higher than 40% in 2021), and/or treat them with dignity and respect (43%, significantly higher than 39% in 2021).

<sup>52</sup> Statistical comparisons were made before rounding the estimates. The estimates are rounded here for presentation and may appear to be the same due to rounding.

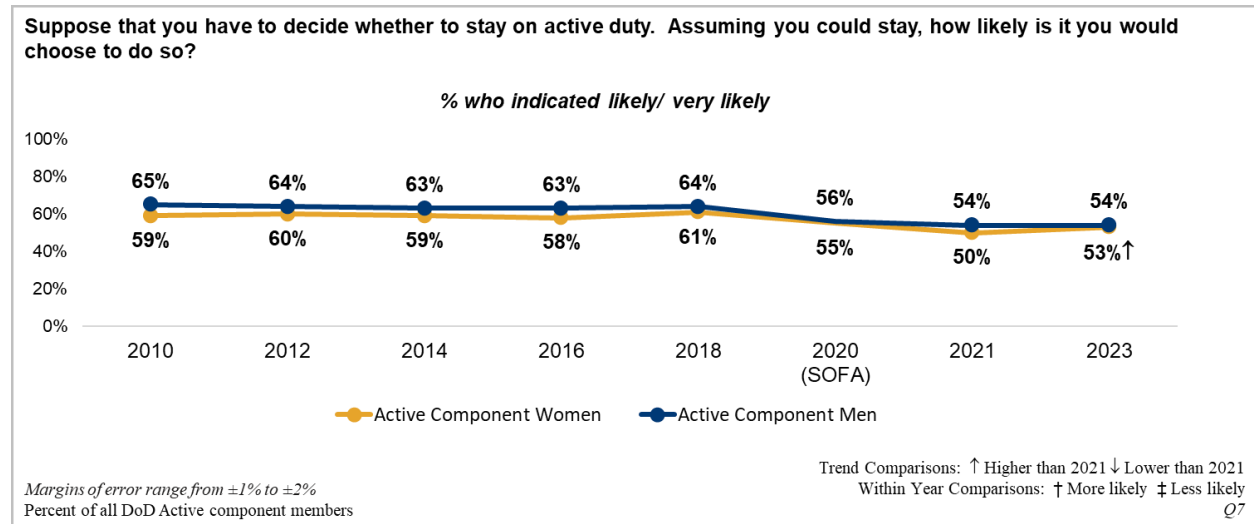
**Figure 53.*****Trust in the Military System Related to Sexual Assault for the Active Component***

In 2023, the majority of Active component members (78%, a significant increase from 76% in 2021) agreed that they could trust their immediate supervisor. Both Active component women's and men's trust in leadership significantly increased compared to in 2021. However, Active component women (71% compared to 68% in 2021) were significantly less likely than Active component men (79% compared to 78% in 2021) to agree that they could trust their leadership. Compared to 79% of men, a significantly lower percentage of women (71%) agreed that their supervisor ensures that all assigned personnel are treated fairly (compared to 78% of men and 67% of women in 2021, respectively). Finally, compared to 78% of men, a significantly lower percentage of women (72%) agreed that their supervisor evaluates their work performance fairly (compared to 77% of men and 69% of women in 2021).

## Retention Intentions

In 2023, 53% (unchanged from 54% in 2021) of Active component members indicated that they would be likely to remain on active duty if they could choose to do so. No differences were observed between Active component men (54%) and women (53%, a significant increase from 50% in 2021; Figure 54). Significantly fewer Active component men and women (30% of both) indicated that they would be unlikely to remain on active duty if they could choose to do so in 2023 compared to in 2021 (31% of men and 34% of women).

**Figure 54.**  
**Retention Intentions for the Active Component**



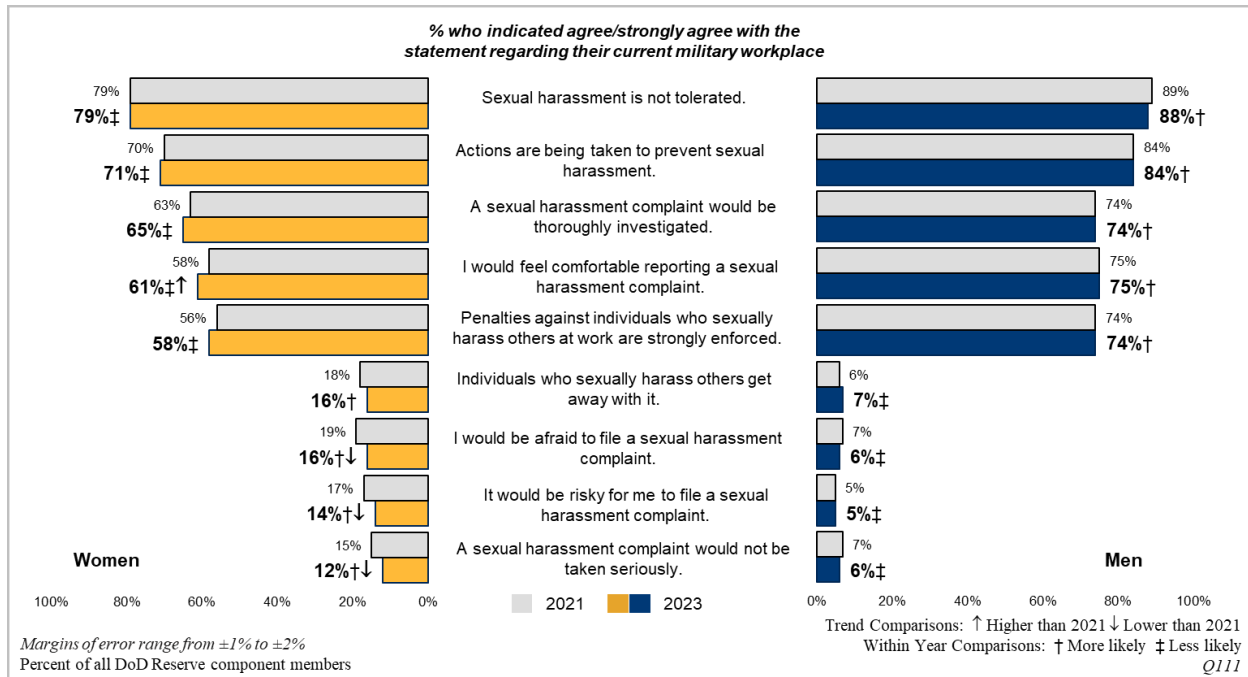
## Reserve Component Climate Related to Unwanted Sexual Contact and Sexual Harassment

This section focuses on perceptions of climate among Reserve component men and women, including psychological climate for sexual harassment, unit support for intervention, leadership support for intervention, and trust in the military. Unless otherwise noted, the results presented in this section were consistent with those observed in 2021.

### Psychological Climate for Sexual Harassment

In 2023, the average score for psychological climate for sexual harassment in the Reserve component was 4.2 (unchanged from 4.2 in 2021). Reserve component women (with an average score of 3.8) provided significantly less positive assessments of the psychological climate for sexual harassment than did Reserve component men (with an average score of 4.2). Examining specific aspects of climate, women were significantly more likely than men to agree with all items representing a climate more tolerant of sexual harassment (Figure 55).

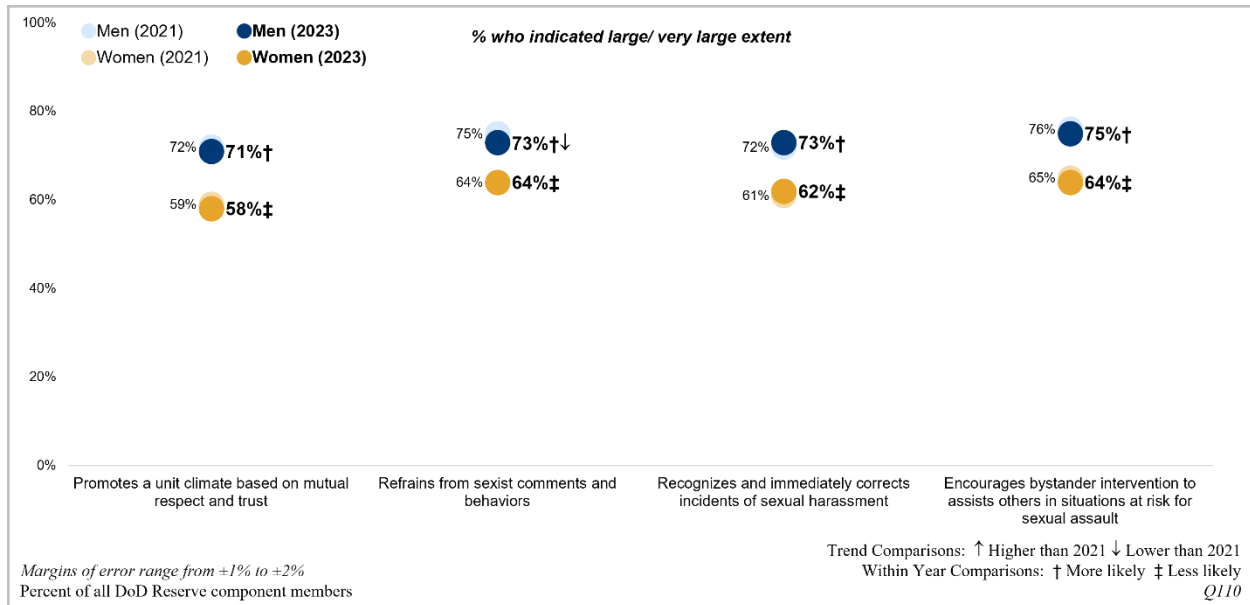
**Figure 55.**  
***Psychological Climate for Sexual Harassment for the Reserve Component***



## Support for Intervention

In 2023, the average score for unit support for intervention in the Reserve component was 3.9 (unchanged from 3.9 in 2021). On average, Reserve component women had significantly more negative perceptions of unit support for intervention compared to Reserve component men (3.7 for women compared to 4.0 for men). At least half of both women and men indicated having witnessed each of the behaviors to a large or very large extent, but a greater percentage of men than women reported witnessing each behavior (Figure 56).

**Figure 56.**  
***Unit Support for Intervention for the Reserve Component***

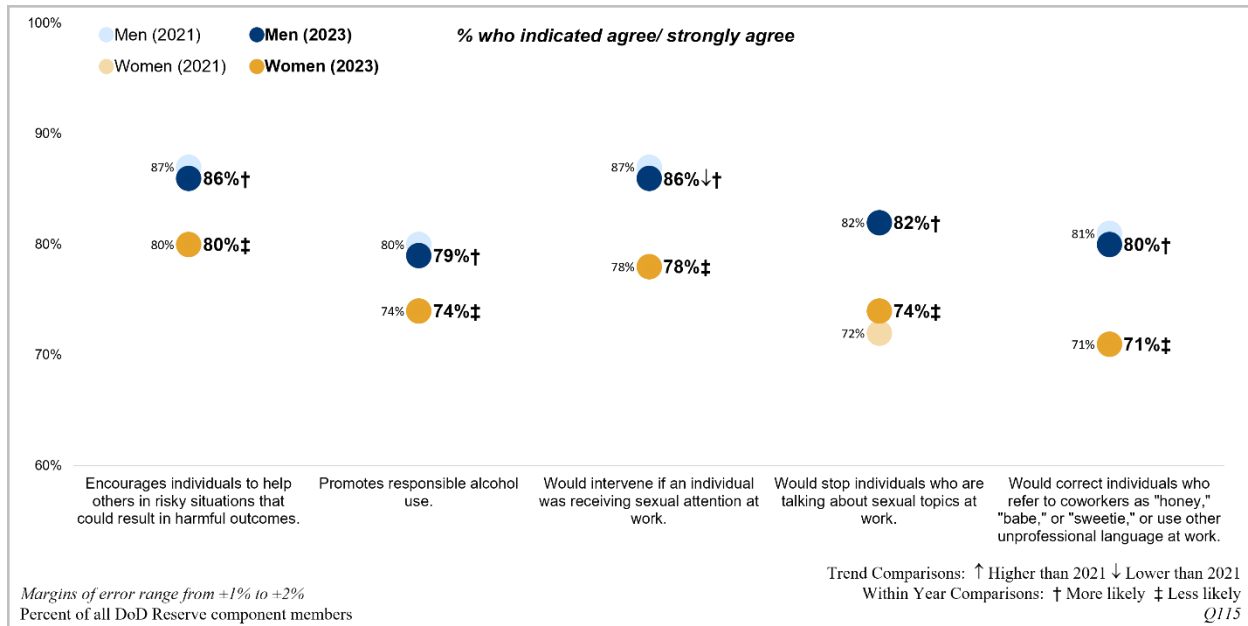


On average, members of the Reserve component agreed that their immediate supervisor modeled and supported bystander intervention (4.2, a significant decrease from 4.3 in 2021). On average, Reserve component women had significantly more negative perceptions of leader support for intervention (4.1) compared to Reserve component men (4.3, significantly higher than 4.3 in 2021).<sup>53</sup> However, the majority of both women and men agreed that their immediate supervisor modeled each specific behavior (Figure 57).

<sup>53</sup> Statistical comparisons were made before rounding the estimates. The estimates are rounded here for presentation and may appear to be the same due to rounding.



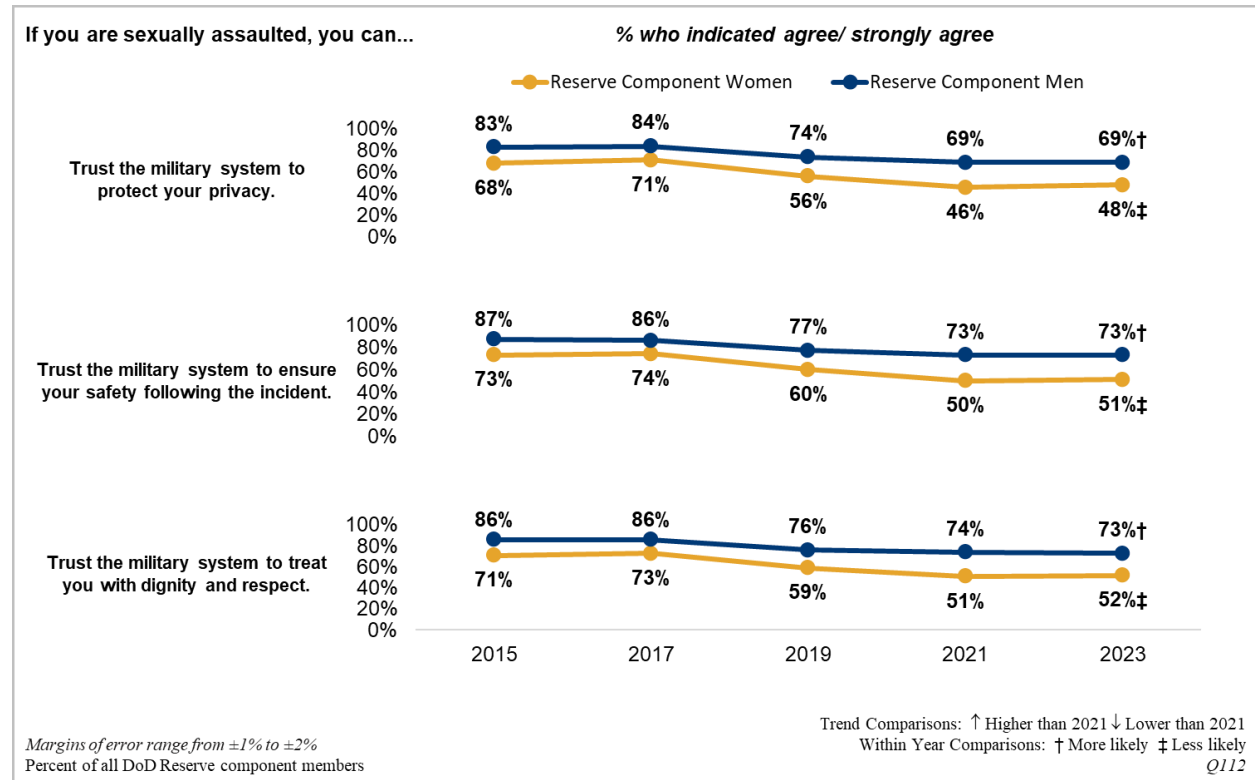
**Figure 57.**  
**Immediate Supervisor Support for Intervention for the Reserve Component**



## Trust in the Military

Reserve component members' trust in the military system related to sexual assault was unchanged in 2023 compared to in 2021 (Figure 58). Reserve component men were significantly more likely than Reserve component women to agree that they could trust the military system to protect their privacy (69% of men compared to 48% of women). Reserve component men were also significantly more likely than Reserve component women to agree that they could trust the military system to ensure their safety (73% of men compared to 51% of women) and/or treat them with dignity and respect (73% of men compared to 52% of women).

**Figure 58.**  
**Trust in the Military System for the Reserve Component**



## Chapter 7:

### Discussion and Conclusion

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The results of the *2023 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Military Members (2023 WGR)* reveal that although the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) is still far from its goal of eliminating sexual assault, sexual harassment, and gender discrimination from the military, some progress has been made throughout the Services. The observed decreases in the sexual assault estimated prevalence rates, in particular among junior enlisted women and women under age 21, may reflect the recent emphasis both within the Department and across the Services on protecting our most at-risk Service members.

In September 2021, the Secretary of Defense approved the implementation of the 90-day Independent Review Commission on Sexual Assault in the Military (IRC-SAM) recommendations. The *2023 WGR* was the first survey administration to occur after implementation began across the DoD and the Military Services. Many of the activities undertaken to date have focused on creating and implementing a prevention workforce, professionalizing and strengthening the sexual assault response workforce, and readying the Offices of Special Trial Counsel. Although efforts have emphasized the response workforce and the bolstering of support services, Active component women who experienced unwanted sexual contact and used resources, for example a Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) or medical and mental health providers, did not report significantly different satisfaction or an increase in use of those resources compared to in 2021. However, Active component women and men both indicated higher levels of trust in the military system related to sexual assault in 2023, which could reflect the military's investment in changing the military justice system and in implementing the approved IRC-SAM recommendations. This report concludes with a summary of the key insights.

### Key Insights

The results of the *2023 WGR* provide the following key insights:

1. The estimated past year prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact for Active component women decreased significantly, driven primarily by decreases among junior enlisted women under age 21. Given that Service members in these groups face heightened risk of unwanted sexual contact compared to other members of the population, observing significant decreases in the estimated prevalence of sexual assault could indicate that the Department is making progress in protecting our most at-risk members. Although sexual assault remains a persistent challenge across the Military Services, significant decreases in the estimated prevalence of unwanted sexual assault among Navy and Air Force women reflect progress for those groups.
2. In the Active component, the estimated past year prevalence rates of sexual harassment among women and men and of gender discrimination among women decreased significantly. Reductions in the estimated past year prevalence for these behaviors could point to improvements in the military climate. As these rates of

- misconduct are highly correlated with the risk for sexual assault, reductions in sexual harassment and gender discrimination could mean that fewer Service members are at risk for sexual assault.
3. Although the estimated past year prevalence rates of unwanted sexual contact did not change in 2023 for the total DoD Reserve component, a significant decrease was observed for National Guard women. Another indicator of progress was observed for Reserve component women, whose estimated past year prevalence rates of sexual harassment and gender discrimination decreased significantly in 2023. These decreases were driven by significant decreases in sexual harassment and gender discrimination (Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) violations) observed for National Guard women in 2023 compared to in 2021. Aside from these important indicators of progress, few notable changes were observed for the Reserve component in areas of reporting, retaliation, and climate.
  4. The common characteristics of the one worst incident of sexual assault and MEO violations were remarkably stable, including across the individual harmful behaviors. Alleged offenders were most often fellow military members of the same rank or some other higher ranking military member. For women victims, alleged offenders were typically men. For men victims, alleged offenders were frequently men or a mix of men and women.
  5. Service members in both components who experienced unwanted sexual contact often also experienced sexual harassment and stalking by the same alleged offender both before and after the incident. The alleged offender often engaged in progressive boundary crossing before the incident, typically beginning a few months before the unwanted sexual contact. These patterns are consistent with those observed in 2021, with only 7% of Active component women and 6% of Active component men reporting that they made a complaint about the sexual harassment before the unwanted sexual contact incident.<sup>54</sup>
  6. The estimated rates of filing a sexual harassment complaint increased for Active component men, whereas reporting behaviors regarding incidents of unwanted sexual contact and gender discrimination remained stable compared to in 2021. Reporting experiences of sexual harassment serves an important function, because it remains critically important to address and adequately respond to these lower-level behaviors to potentially prevent unwanted sexual contact or sexual assault.
  7. Progress in the military climate was reported by both Active component women and men. Trust in the military system regarding sexual assault, trust in military leadership, and positive aspects of the psychological climate for sexual harassment increased, whereas negative aspects decreased. Given the important role of contextual influences with respect to the risk of sexual assault, sexual harassment, and gender discrimination, these positive changes may signal a reduction in Active

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<sup>54</sup> Complaints regarding sexual harassment by the same alleged offender before the unwanted sexual contact were not collected for the Reserve component.

component members' risk for unwanted behaviors. Few changes were observed in the Reserve component, and when changes were observed, they were primarily for women. For instance, certain negative aspects of the psychological climate for sexual harassment decreased in the Reserve component.

8. Retention intentions for the Active component appeared to decrease beginning in 2020 and remained at approximately 50% of Service members reporting they would be likely to stay on active duty if they could choose to do so on the *2021 WGR*. Although the retention intentions for men stayed the same in 2023, the retention intentions for women increased in 2023. This change could be related to other positive movements observed for trust in the military with regard to sexual assault and decreases in the rates for harmful behaviors.

## Conclusion

This overview report presents only the topline estimates from the *2023 WGR* related to the prevalence of unwanted sexual contact, sexual harassment, gender discrimination, the characteristics of those experiences, and climate in the military. The results of the *2023 WGR* described in this report demonstrate how the survey continues to fulfill a crucial surveillance role for the DoD. As the Department continues to implement the approved recommendations of the IRC, measuring progress through the continued estimation of prevalence, reporting behaviors, and attitudes toward the military system is crucial to capturing progress toward eliminating these harmful behaviors from our ranks.

The decreases observed in the estimated prevalence rates of sexual assault, sexual harassment, and gender discrimination may warrant further analysis to explore these findings and examine the complex interplay of individual- and social-level risk and protective factors. Considerations for future analyses and research might include the following:

- **An exploration of the nature of the relationships between harmful behaviors, individual risk factors for victimization, and the role of military climate over time.** In 2018, the DoD Office of People Analytics (OPA) conducted a dominance analysis with the *2018 WGR* data to examine the contribution and relative importance of demographic risk factors in the prediction of sexual assault risk (Siebel et al., 2019).
- **A description of the broader social and generational contexts of Service members and their relationship to risk for harmful behaviors.** The ability of the Services to meet recruitment goals has been emphasized recently, and the Department has recognized generational differences, particularly among Generation Z or those born between 1997 and 2012, as a potential factor.<sup>55</sup> Generation Z is the most racially and ethnically diverse generational group,<sup>56</sup> and the extent to which differences in risk for harmful behaviors depend on both age and race or ethnicity

<sup>55</sup> See <https://www.defense.gov/News/News-Stories/Article/Article/3616786/dod-addresses-recruiting-shortfall-challenges/>.

<sup>56</sup> See <https://www.pewresearch.org/social-trends/2020/05/14/on-the-cusp-of-adulthood-and-facing-an-uncertain-future-what-we-know-about-gen-z-so-far-2/>.

demographics is worth further exploration. Additionally, it may be helpful to explore estimated rates of harmful behaviors, reporting behavior, and retaliation experiences in the broader context of workplaces and generational experiences. For example, according to the *2023 Ethical Culture Report*, survey findings revealed that Generation Z respondents were the least likely to report workplace misconduct compared to older generations, despite experiencing high levels of workplace bullying (Ethisphere, 2023). Respondents in this generation indicated that they did not report the workplace misconduct because they did not believe corrective action would be taken and they worried about retaliation for reporting misconduct.

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## **Appendix A. Frequently Asked Questions**

**DATA  
DRIVEN  
SOLUTIONS  
FOR  
DECISION  
MAKERS**





## Frequently Asked Questions

### ***2023 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Military Members***

The Office of People Analytics (OPA) has been conducting surveys of gender issues for the military since 1988. OPA uses scientific, state-of-the-art statistical techniques to draw conclusions from random, representative samples of the Active component and Reserve component populations. To construct estimates for the *2023 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Military Members (2023 WGR)*, OPA used complex sampling and weighting procedures to ensure the accuracy of the estimates to the full population of interest (Active component or Reserve component). This approach is widely accepted as the standard method to construct generalizable estimates. The following details provide answers to some common questions about our methodology as a whole and the *2023 WGR* specifically.

#### **1. What was the population of interest for the 2023 WGR?**

- The target population for the Active component consisted of members from the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, Space Force, and the Coast Guard.<sup>57</sup> Sampled military members were below flag rank and had been in the Active component for at least five months.
- The target population for the Reserve component consisted of members from the Selected Reserve in Reserve units, Active Guard/Reserve (Active Guard Reserve [AGR]/Full-Time Support [FTS]/Active Reserve, Title 10 and 32), or Individual Mobilization Augmentee (IMA) programs from the Army Reserve, Army National Guard, Navy Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air Force Reserve, the Air National Guard, and the Coast Guard Reserve.<sup>58</sup> Sampled military members were below flag rank and had been in the Reserve component for at least five months.
- Historically, the surveys of the Active and Reserve components have been conducted separately and in opposite years. However, the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year 2021 required administration updates to the workplace and gender relations surveys, including simultaneous administration to both the Active and Reserve components, after no surveys were conducted in 2020 due to the coronavirus pandemic. The *2023 WGR* administration continued the precedent set in 2021.
- The weighted total response rate for the *2023 WGR* was 14.0%, inclusive of the Coast Guard. The weighted response rates were 13.9% for the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) Active component and 14.0% for the DoD Reserve component.

#### **2. The 2023 WGR uses “sampling” and “weighting.” Why are these methods used and what do they do?**

<sup>57</sup> Although members of the Coast Guard were included in the target population, the focus of this report is on the U.S. Department of Defense, and the results for the Coast Guard will be reported in separate products.

<sup>58</sup> See Footnote 56.

- Simply stated, sampling and weighting allow for data, based on a sample, to be accurately generalized up to the total population. In the case of the *2023 WGR*, these methods allow OPA to generalize to the full population of Active *or* Reserve component members that meet the criteria listed above.
  - In stratified random sampling, all members of a population are categorized into homogeneous groups. For example, members might be grouped by gender and component (e.g., all male Army Reserve personnel in one group, all female Army Reserve personnel in another). Members are chosen at random within each group so that all eligible military members have an equal chance of selection to participate in the survey. Small groups are oversampled compared to their proportion of the population, so there will be enough responses to provide reliable estimates for population subgroups.
  - OPA scientifically weights the data, so findings can be generalized to the full population of interest (Active component or Reserve component members). Within this process, statistical adjustments are made to ensure the sample more accurately reflects the characteristics of the population from which it was drawn, which ensures that the oversampling within any one subgroup does not result in overrepresentation in the total force estimates and also properly adjusts to account for survey nonresponse.
  - This methodology meets industry standards used by government statistical agencies, including the U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Agricultural Statistics Service, National Center for Health Statistics, and National Center for Education Statistics. In addition, private survey firms, including RAND, Westat, and RTI, use this methodology, as do well-known polling firms such as Gallup, Pew, and Roper.
3. **Are survey estimates valid with only a 13.9% weighted response rate for the Active component or 14.0% weighted response rate for the Reserve component?**
- The *2023 WGR* response rates (13.9% and 14.0% for the DoD Active and Reserve components, respectively), although lower than prior *WGR* response rates, are consistent with recent large-scale military surveys. OPA’s access to administrative record data supports a rigorous sampling and weighting process that provides for the reliability of the estimates despite lower response rates.
  - OPA uses accurate administrative records (e.g., demographic data) for the Active and Reserve component populations both at the sample design stage as well as during the statistical weighting process to account for survey nonresponse and poststratification to known key variables or characteristics. Prior OPA surveys provide empirical results showing how response rates vary by many characteristics (e.g., paygrade and Service). OPA uses this information to accurately estimate the optimum sample sizes needed to obtain sufficient numbers of respondents within key reporting groups (e.g., Army Reserve, women). After the survey is complete, OPA makes statistical weighting adjustments so that each



subgroup (e.g., Army Reserve, E1–E4, women) contributes toward the survey estimates proportional to the known size of the subgroup.

- In addition, OPA routinely conducts nonresponse bias analyses on the gender relations surveys. This type of analysis measures whether respondents to the survey are fundamentally different from nonrespondents on a variety of dimensions. If differences are found, it may be an indication that there is bias in the estimates produced. The 2023 WGR nonresponse bias analyses are included in the *2023 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Military Members–Active Component: Statistical Methodology Report (2023 WGRA SMR; OPA, 2024a)* and the *2023 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Military Members–Reserve Component: Statistical Methodology Report (2023 WGRR SMR; OPA, 2024b)*.

#### **4. Are these response rates common for military or civilian surveys?**

- Response rates of less than 30% are not uncommon for surveys that use similar sampling and weighting procedures. Many civilian surveys often do not have the same knowledge about the composition of the total population in order to generalize results to the full population via sampling and weighting. Therefore, these surveys often require much higher response rates in order to construct accurate estimates. For this reason, it is difficult to compare civilian survey response rates to OPA survey response rates. However, many of the large-scale surveys conducted by DoD or civilian survey agencies rely on similar sampling and weighting procedures as OPA to obtain accurate and generalizable findings with response rates lower than 30% (see Q5). Of note, OPA has an additional advantage over these surveys by maintaining the administrative record data (e.g., demographic data) on the full population. These data, rarely available to survey organizations administering surveys in the civilian sector, are used to reduce bias associated with the weighted estimates and to increase the precision and accuracy of estimates.

#### **5. Can you provide some examples of other studies with similar response rates that were used by DoD to understand the military populations and to inform policy?**

- The *2018 Health Related Behaviors Survey (2018 HRBS)* conducted by the RAND Corporation had an overall weighted response rate of 9.6% (for the Active and Reserve components combined; Meadows et al., 2021). The *HRBS* is the DoD’s official survey for describing the overall health and well-being of military members.

#### **6. What about surveys that study the total U.S. population? How do they compare?**

- Surveys of sensitive topics and rare events rely on similar methodology and response rates to project estimates to the total U.S. adult population. For example, the *2016/2017 National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS)*, conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC),

calculated population estimates on a variety of sensitive measures and had a weighted response rate of 7.6% (Kresnow et al., 2022).

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## **Appendix B. Survey Instrument**

**DATA  
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## 2023 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Military Members

Survey Instrument

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2023 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Military Members

OFFICE OF PEOPLE ANALYTICS

**Welcome to the Department of Defense (DoD)  
Office of People Analytics (OPA) Survey Portal**

Please enter your [Ticket Number](#):


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Notice: You will be redirected to a secure website under contract with the Data Recognition Corporation in partnership with the Department of Defense. If you have any questions, please contact the Survey Processing Center by calling, toll-free 1-800-881-5307.

[Frequently Asked Questions](#)  
[Section 508 Compliance](#)

## 2023 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Military Members



**2023 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Military Members**

**Welcome**

This survey will assess your views about gender relations in your military workplace and your experiences in the past year with a variety of topics mandated by Congress.

When you click the *Continue* button below, you will be asked to:

- Create a Personal Identification Number (PIN)
- Read the Privacy Advisory
- Take the survey

Thank you for your time and participation. Read the [FAQ](#) for additional information.

[How do I know this is an official, approved DoD survey?](#)

All multi-component data collections in the Department must be licensed and show that license as a Report Control Symbol (RCS) or an Office of Management and Budget (OMB) control number and expiration date. The OMB license for this survey is 0704-0615, expiring 05/31/2024.

[How is this different than the Defense Organizational Climate Survey \(DEOCS\)?](#)

You may encounter similar questions on the DEOCS and Workplace and Gender Relations Survey (WGR), however, the information you provide will be used by different leaders and for different purposes. The DEOCS is a tool for your commander to understand and take action to address climate within your unit. The WGR is a congressionally mandated survey used by the Department's senior leaders to understand the health and well-being of military members and shape future policies. These surveys are both critical opportunities for you to provide your input. The surveys are independent from one another—your responses on the DEOCS will not be included in the WGR and your responses on the WGR will not be included on the DEOCS, even if you accessed this survey from the prompt at the end of the DEOCS. It is important that your voice be heard on both surveys.

[Security Protection Advisory](#)

**WEBSITE PRIVACY:** Neither the Department of Defense (DoD) nor Data Recognition Corporation will collect personal information about you when you visit this website unless you choose to provide it yourself. If you provide personal information, it will be treated as confidential.

In addition, our system does not enable "cookies," which are files placed on your computer's hard drive in order to monitor your use of the site or the web. For more information about your privacy rights, please read the Privacy Advisory at the beginning of the survey.

This website collects information from your visit to assist the DoD and our survey contractor improve the website and the performance of our web-based surveys. This non-personal information helps us make the site more useful by recognizing the types of technology being used. The data collected are listed below:

1. The Internet Protocol (IP) address for the computer and the server being used on the Internet (for example, www.verizon.com, www.comcast.com, 122.3.55.34). Depending on your Internet service provider, IP addresses may identify your computer; in other cases, they identify no more than your Internet service provider (such as Verizon or Comcast).
2. The device used to access the survey (e.g., PC, tablet, or mobile phone).
3. The type and version of the browser and operating system used to access our site.
4. The date and time this site was accessed.
5. Number of bytes sent and received.
6. The pages visited.

This information is stored permanently for troubleshooting technical problems and for future capacity planning. DoD and its survey contractor use this information to improve the performance of the OPA survey website. None of this information will be revealed publicly or used to identify you or your responses.

[Section 508 Compliance](#)

The U.S. Department of Defense is committed to making electronic and information technologies accessible to individuals with disabilities in accordance with [Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act \(29 U.S.C. §794d\)](#), as amended in 1999

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**Last Updated: 03/31/2021**



## 2023 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Military Members

**PRIVACY ACT STATEMENT & INFORMED CONSENT INFORMATION****AGENCY DISCLOSURE NOTICE (ADN)**

The public reporting burden for this collection of information, OMB Control Number: 0704-0615, is estimated to average 30 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing the instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or burden reduction suggestions to the Department of Defense (DoD), Washington Headquarters Services, at [whs.mc-alex.esd.mbx.dd-dod-information-collections@mail.mil](mailto:whs.mc-alex.esd.mbx.dd-dod-information-collections@mail.mil) (OMB Control Number: 0704-0615). Respondents should be aware that notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person shall be subject to any penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information if it does not display a currently valid OMB control number.

**PRIVACY ADVISORY**

Participants were identified for the full or abbreviated version of this survey via a process of random selection. These research conditions pose no harm to participants. Your name and contact information have been used only for the distribution of this survey. Your responses to the demographic questions will allow DoD to better analyze all responses among varying demographic groups. Responding to this survey is voluntary. The survey is confidential and your individual responses will not be released to anyone. Therefore, any responses you provide regarding experiences of unwanted gender-related behaviors will not impact your reporting options. There is no penalty to you if you choose not to respond. However, maximum participation is encouraged so the data will be complete and representative. This survey assesses the respondent's perspective regarding experiences of sexual harassment, gender discrimination, and sexual assault. Any reference to a perpetrator is not intended to convey guilt or innocence of any person.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

10 USC Sections 136, 481, 1782, 2358, 14 USC 1, and Section 570 of the FY13 NDAA, authorize the DoD to conduct this survey. Results will be provided to the DoD, each Military Department, and Members of Congress. Results from these surveys will be posted on the web: <https://www.opa.mil>

The data collection procedures are not expected to involve any risk or discomfort to you. OPA uses well-established, scientific procedures to randomly select a sample representing the Defense community based on combinations of demographic characteristics (for example, Service and gender).

In no case will individual identifiable survey responses be reported. Identifying information will be used only by government and contractor staff engaged in, and for purposes of, survey research.

The government and its contractors have a number of policies and procedures to ensure the survey data are safe and protected. For example, no identifying information (name, address, Social Security Number) is ever stored in the same file as survey responses.

Your responses could be used in future research. Survey data may be shared with DoD researchers or organizations outside the DoD who are conducting research on DoD personnel. In many cases, these researchers will be provided with a dataset containing limited demographic information (for example, Service/component and gender). OPA performs a disclosure avoidance analysis to reduce the risk of there being a combination of demographic variables which can single out an individual. In some instances, and only with sponsor approval, OPA may make available datasets with additional demographic variables to a small number of approved researchers. There is some risk individuals might be identified on these datasets; however, OPA implements several procedures to protect the data. Statistical analyses can only be performed after review and approval to ensure identifying information is not released. Access to these datasets will only be allowed on a need-to-know basis with an approved data sharing agreement in place. Researchers approved for access to these datasets must adhere to strict procedures, including—but not limited to—data sharing agreements, secure transfers of data, destruction of files upon completion of research, and authorization to reuse data. In addition, receipt and use of these datasets must adhere to all DoD information assurance, security, and other data use policies.

Some findings may be published by the Office of People Analytics (OPA) or in professional journals, or presented at scientific conferences.

If you answer any items in such a way that you indicate distress or being upset, etc., you will not be contacted for follow-up purposes. However, if you indicate a direct threat to harm yourself or others within responses or communications about the survey, because of concern for your welfare, OPA may notify an office in your area for appropriate action.

## 2023 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Military Members

A respondent who experienced sexual harassment or sexual assault may experience discomfort and/or other emotions while completing the survey. Contact information is provided below for those who experience such discomfort.

- **If you are a victim of sexual assault or other unwanted sexual contact, or a person who wishes to prevent or respond to this crime**, you may want to contact a Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) or a Victim Advocate (VA).
  - To reach the DoD Safe Helpline 24/7 for restricted/unrestricted reporting and established DoD Sexual Assault Services, call a hotline number:
    - Toll-Free: 1-877-995-5247
    - DSN: 877-995-5247
    - Other: 202-540-5962
    - Worldwide: <https://www.safehelpline.org/> or [www.sapr.mil/](http://www.sapr.mil/)
- **If you are a victim of sexual harassment, or a person who wishes to prevent or respond to it**, you may want to contact your Service's local sexual harassment or equal opportunity office.
  - To reach a hotline for your Service, call:
    - Army: 1-877-995-5247
    - Navy: 1-800-253-0931
    - Marine Corps: 1-703-784-9371
    - Air Force: 1-888-231-4058
    - Space Force: 1-888-231-4058
    - Coast Guard: 1-888-992-7387

**If you experience any difficulties while taking the survey, please contact the Survey Processing Center by sending an e-mail to [wgr-survey@mail.mil](mailto:wgr-survey@mail.mil) or calling, 1-800-881-5307.**

Once you start answering the survey, if you desire to withdraw your answers, please notify the Survey Processing Center prior to November 30, 2023. Please include in the e-mail or phone message your name and Ticket Number. Unless withdrawn, partially completed survey data may be used after that date.

## HOW TO CONTACT US

If you have questions or concerns about this survey, you have two ways to contact the Survey Processing Center:

- **Call:** 1-800-881-5307
- **E-mail:** [wgr-survey@mail.mil](mailto:wgr-survey@mail.mil)

## FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

**What is the Health & Resilience (H&R) Program?**

The Health & Resilience (H&R) Division within the Office of People Analytics (OPA) is a DoD personnel program that features web-based surveys sponsored by the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (USD[P&R]).

These surveys enable DoD to regularly assess the attitudes and opinions of the DoD community, including active duty and Reserve component members on the full range of personnel issues.

**How do I know this is an official, approved DoD survey?**

All multi-component data collections in the Department must be licensed and show that license as a Report Control Symbol (RCS) or an Office of Management and Budget (OMB) control number and expiration date. The license for this survey is 0704-0615, expiring 05/31/2024.

**How did you pick me?**

OPA uses well-established, scientific procedures to randomly select a sample that represents the Defense community based on combinations of demographic characteristics (e.g., Service, gender).

This year, Service members who are not part of the randomly selected sample may still elect to participate in an abbreviated version of the survey. The abbreviated survey takes less than five minutes to complete.

## 2023 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Military Members

**Why should I participate?**

This is your chance to be heard on issues that directly affect you and your unit, including policies and practices regarding unit culture, unit climate, and gender-related issues.

Your responses on this survey ***make a difference***.

**How is this different than the Defense Organizational Climate Survey (DEOCS)?**

You may encounter similar questions on the DEOCS and Workplace and Gender Relations Survey (WGR), however, the information you provide will be used by different leaders and for different purposes. The DEOCS is a tool for your commander to understand and take action to address climate within your unit. The WGR is a congressionally mandated survey used by the Department's senior leaders to understand the health and well-being of military members and shape future policies. These surveys are both critical opportunities for you to provide your input.

The surveys are independent from one another—your responses on the DEOCS will not be included in the WGR and your responses on the WGR will not be included on the DEOCS, even if you accessed this survey from the prompt at the end of the DEOCS. It is important that your voice be heard on both surveys.

**What is wgr-survey@mail.mil?**

The official e-mail address for communicating with military members about the survey. The "WGR" is short for Workplace and Gender Relations Survey.

**Why am I being asked to use the web?**

Web administration enables us to collect and share the results faster.

**Why are you using a .net instead of a .mil domain to field your survey?**

The survey is administered by our contractor, Data Recognition Corporation, an experienced survey operations company. The survey collection tool starts on a .mil site within DoD. Once you enter your ticket number, you are redirected to our contractor's site which uses a .net domain. This allows everyone to access the survey, even from a non-government computer.

**Do I have to answer all questions?**

No, it is not necessary to answer every question. Within the survey screen, you have three control buttons: *Next*, *Previous*, and *Save and Return Later*. Use these buttons to navigate through the survey or skip questions. Use *Save and Return Later* to give yourself flexibility to complete the survey at a convenient time. When you return to the survey website, enter your Ticket Number to get to the place in the survey where you had stopped.

**Why does the survey ask personal questions?**

OPA reports overall results, as well as results by certain characteristics, such as Service, gender, or race/ethnicity. To complete these analyses, we must ask respondents for these types of demographic information.

Analyzing results in this way provides Defense leaders information about the attitudes and concerns of all subgroups of personnel so that no groups are overlooked.

Sometimes sensitive questions are asked in order to improve personnel policies, programs, and practices.

**Will my answers be kept private?**

Your response will be kept confidential to the extent permitted by law.

If you answer any items in such a way that you indicate distress or being upset, you will not be contacted for follow-up purposes. However, if you indicate a direct threat to harm yourself or others within responses or communications about the survey, because of concern for your welfare, OPA may notify an office in your area for appropriate action.

All data will be reported in the aggregate and no individual data will be reported.

We encourage you to safeguard your Ticket Number to prevent unauthorized access to your survey. In addition, to ensure your privacy, be aware of the environment in which you take the survey (e.g., take the survey when no one else is home, take care to not leave the survey unattended).

**Can I withdraw my answers once I have started the survey?**

If you wish to withdraw your answers, please notify the Survey Processing Center prior to November 30, 2023 by sending an e-mail to [wgr-survey@mail.mil](mailto:wgr-survey@mail.mil) or calling, toll-free 1-800-881-5307. Include your name and Ticket Number.

2023 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Military Members

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**Will I ever see the results of the survey?**

OPA posts survey results on the following website: <https://www.opa.mil>

## 2023 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Military Members

## GLOSSARY

Term	Description
OPA	The Office of People Analytics (OPA) was established in 2016 to develop cutting-edge analytical methods and solutions for more effective personnel management in the Department of Defense (DoD). OPA's divisions comprise experts in various fields such as statistics, psychology, applied social science, information technology, and marketing outreach.
[Ask if....]	All [Ask if] text refers to the survey skip logic. Any question that has this text will only be shown to those who meet the criteria within the brackets based on their previous responses. Any question that does not have [Ask if] text was seen by all respondents.
Day of Week	The web survey was programmed to display the current day of the week for each individual participant based on when they first accessed the survey.
X Date	The web survey was programmed to display the current date minus one year to accurately reflect the previous 12 months for each individual participant based on when they first accessed the survey.
[workplace][military workplace]	The web survey used dynamic text tailored to each respondent based on the population. The first bracket contains the text shown to members in the Active component and the second bracket contains the text shown to members in the Reserve component.
MEO_FLAG	Flag created from positive endorsement of at least one of the following questions, including meeting [Ask if] criteria to see these questions: Q23, Q29, Q30, Q31, Q32, Q33, Q34, Q35, Q36, Q37, Q38, Q39, Q40, Q41, Q42, Q43, Q44, Q45, Q46, Q47, Q48a, Q48b, Q48c, Q49, Q50a, Q50b, Q50c, Q51, Q52, Q53, Q54, or Q55. Endorsement of at least one of these items indicates meeting the survey's criteria to be considered sexual harassment or gender discrimination.
USCFLAG	Flag created from positive endorsement of at least one of the following items: Q70a, Q70b, Q70c, Q70d, or Q70e. Endorsement of at least one of these items indicates meeting the survey's criteria to be considered unwanted sexual contact.
USCCOUNT	Flag created from positive endorsement of at least one of the following items to denote how many different behaviors were endorsed: Q70a, Q70b, Q70c, Q70d, or Q70e.
USCRPTFLAG	Flag created from positive endorsement of at least one of the following questions to denote an unwanted event reported to a military authority: Q84 or Q85.

## 2023 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Military Members

## BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Thank you for agreeing to participate in this important study.

Please answer each question thoughtfully and truthfully. This will allow us to provide an accurate picture of the different experiences of today's military members. If you prefer not to answer a specific question for any reason, just leave it blank.

Some of the questions in this survey will be personal. For your privacy, you may want to take this survey where other people won't see your screen.

- Were you [on active duty][a member of the National Guard or a Reserve component] on **July 31, 2023**?  
☒ Yes  
☒ No, I was separated or retired
- Are you...?  
☒ Male  
☒ Female
- [Ask if [POPFLG] = "Active Duty Member"] In the past 12 months, have you been deployed longer than 30 consecutive days?  
☒ Yes, currently deployed  
☒ Yes, deployed in the past 12 months, but not currently deployed  
☒ No
- [Ask if [POPFLG] = "Active Duty Member" and (Q3 = "Yes, currently deployed" or Q3 = "Yes, deployed in the past 12 months, but not currently deployed")] Where are/were you deployed?  
☒ CONUS  
☒ OCONUS
- What is your current relationship status? *Mark one.*  
☒ Married  
☒ Living with a romantic partner (for example, a boyfriend or girlfriend)  
☒ In a committed romantic relationship, but not living together  
☒ Divorced and not currently in a relationship  
☒ Widowed and not currently in a relationship  
☒ Never married and not currently in a relationship  
☒ Other or prefer not to say

## ACTIVATION STATUS

In this survey, the term "**activation**" refers to the involuntary or voluntary call to active duty in support of a contingency of a National Guard/Reserve component member under Title 10 for Full Mobilization, Voluntary Active Duty, Partial Mobilization, or Presidential Callup, National Guard members on Full-Time National Guard Duty in a Title 32 status providing operational support, or National Guard members on State Active Duty. **It does NOT apply to members on full-time active duty** (Active Guard Reserve [AGR], Full-Time Support [FTS], or Active Reserve [AR]), **members performing inactive duty for training (IDT), or members performing annual training.**

- [Ask if [POPFLG] = "Reserve" or [POPFLG] = "National Guard"] In the past 12 months, have you been... *Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item. Please include activations that started more than 12 months ago and continued into the past 12 months.*

	Yes	No
a. <b>Federally activated</b> (in a Title 10 status)? <i>If you have been Active Guard Reserve (AGR), Full-Time Support (FTS), or Active Reserve (AR) for the past 12 months, select "No."</i> .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Activated in a Title 32 status? .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. [Ask if [POPFLG] = "National Guard"] Activated for State Active Duty? .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

## YOUR MILITARY WORKPLACE

- [Ask if [POPFLG] = "Active Duty Member"] Suppose that you have to decide whether to stay on active duty. Assuming you could stay, how likely is it you would choose to do so?  
☒ Very likely  
☒ Likely  
☒ Neither likely nor unlikely  
☒ Unlikely  
☒ Very unlikely

## 2023 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Military Members

## TIME REFERENCE

Most of this survey asks about experiences that have happened within the past 12 months. When answering these questions, please do NOT include any events that occurred before [Day\_of\_Week], [X Date].

Please try to think of any important events in your life that occurred near [X Date] such as birthdays, weddings, or family activities. These events can help you remember which things happened before [X Date] and which happened after as you answer the rest of the survey questions.

The following questions will help you think about your life one year ago.

8. Do you currently live in the same house or building that you did on [X Date]?

☒ Yes  
☒ No  
☒ Do not remember

9. Are you the same rank today that you were on [X Date]?

☒ Yes  
☒ No  
☒ Do not remember

10. Were you married or dating someone on [X Date]?

☒ Yes  
☒ No  
☒ Do not remember

11. [Ask if [POPFLG] = "Reserve" or [POPFLG] = "National Guard"] The next part of this survey asks about experiences that happened while you were on **military duty**, including National Guard or Reserve duty such as weekend drills, annual training, and any period in which you were on active duty. Do not include experiences that happened in your non-military job.

## GENDER-RELATED EXPERIENCES IN THE MILITARY

In this section, you will be asked about several things that someone from work might have done to you that were upsetting or offensive, and that happened AFTER [X Date].

When the questions say "**someone from work**," please include **any person(s)** you have contact with as part of your **military duties**. "Someone from work" could be a supervisor, someone above or below you in rank, or a civilian employee/contractor. They could be in your unit or in other units.

These experiences may have occurred on- or off-duty or on- or off-base. Please include them as long as the person who did them to you was someone from your **military work**.

Remember, all the information you share will be kept confidential.

12. **Since [X Date]**, did someone from work repeatedly tell sexual "jokes" that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset?

☒ Yes  
☒ No

"Someone from work" means **any person(s)** you have contact with as part of your **military duties**. "Someone from work" could be a supervisor, someone above or below you in rank, or a civilian employee/contractor. They could be in your unit or in other units. These experiences may have occurred on- or off-duty or on- or off-base. Please include them as long as the person who did them to you was someone from your **military work**.

13. **Since [X Date]**, did someone from work embarrass, anger, or upset you by repeatedly suggesting that you do not act like someone of your gender is supposed to? *For example, by calling you a fag or gay, a dyke or butch.*

☒ Yes  
☒ No

"Someone from work" means **any person(s)** you have contact with as part of your **military duties**. "Someone from work" could be a supervisor, someone above or below you in rank, or a civilian employee/contractor. They could be in your unit or in other units. These experiences may have occurred on- or off-duty or on- or off-base. Please include them as long as the person who did them to you was someone from your **military work**.

14. **Since [X Date]**, did someone from work repeatedly make sexual gestures or sexual body movements (for example, thrusting their pelvis or grabbing their crotch) that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset?

☒ Yes  
☒ No



## 2023 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Military Members

**"Someone from work"** means **any person(s)** you have contact with **as part of your military duties**. "Someone from work" could be a supervisor, someone above or below you in rank, or a civilian employee/contractor. They could be in your unit or in other units. These experiences may have occurred on- or off-duty or on- or off-base. Please include them as long as the person who did them to you was someone from your **military work**.

15. **Since [X Date]**, did someone from work display, show, or send sexually explicit materials like pictures or videos that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset? *Do not include materials you may have received as part of your professional duties (for example, as a criminal investigator).*

☒ Yes  
☒ No

**"Someone from work"** means **any person(s)** you have contact with **as part of your military duties**. "Someone from work" could be a supervisor, someone above or below you in rank, or a civilian employee/contractor. They could be in your unit or in other units. These experiences may have occurred on- or off-duty or on- or off-base. Please include them as long as the person who did them to you was someone from your **military work**.

16. **Since [X Date]**, did someone from work repeatedly tell you about their sexual activities in a way that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset?

☒ Yes  
☒ No

**"Someone from work"** means **any person(s)** you have contact with **as part of your military duties**. "Someone from work" could be a supervisor, someone above or below you in rank, or a civilian employee/contractor. They could be in your unit or in other units. These experiences may have occurred on- or off-duty or on- or off-base. Please include them as long as the person who did them to you was someone from your **military work**.

17. **Since [X Date]**, did someone from work repeatedly ask you questions about your sex life or sexual interests that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset?

☒ Yes  
☒ No

**"Someone from work"** means **any person(s)** you have contact with **as part of your military duties**. "Someone from work" could be a supervisor, someone above or below you in rank, or a civilian employee/contractor. They could be in your unit or in other units. These experiences may have occurred on- or off-duty or on- or off-base. Please include them as long as the person who did them to you was someone from your **military work**.

18. **Since [X Date]**, did someone from work make repeated sexual comments about your appearance or body that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset?

☒ Yes  
☒ No

**"Someone from work"** means **any person(s)** you have contact with **as part of your military duties**. "Someone from work" could be a supervisor, someone above or below you in rank, or a civilian employee/contractor. They could be in your unit or in other units. These experiences may have occurred on- or off-duty or on- or off-base. Please include them as long as the person who did them to you was someone from your **military work**.

19. **Since [X Date]**, did someone from work either **take or share** sexually suggestive pictures or videos of you when you did not want them to?

☒ Yes  
☒ No

20. [Ask if Q19 = "Yes"] Did this make you uncomfortable, angry, or upset?

☒ Yes  
☒ No

**"Someone from work"** means **any person(s)** you have contact with **as part of your military duties**. "Someone from work" could be a supervisor, someone above or below you in rank, or a civilian employee/contractor. They could be in your unit or in other units. These experiences may have occurred on- or off-duty or on- or off-base. Please include them as long as the person who did them to you was someone from your **military work**.

21. **Since [X Date]**, did someone from work make **repeated** attempts to establish an **unwanted** romantic or sexual relationship with you? *These could range from repeatedly asking you out on a date to asking you for sex or a "hookup."*

☒ Yes  
☒ No

22. [Ask if Q21 = "Yes"] Did these attempts make you uncomfortable, angry, or upset?

☒ Yes  
☒ No

**"Someone from work"** means **any person(s)** you have contact with **as part of your military duties**. "Someone from work" could be a supervisor, someone above or below you in rank, or a civilian employee/contractor. They could be in your unit or in other units. These experiences may have occurred on- or off-duty or on- or off-base. Please include them as long as the person who did them to you was someone from your **military work**.

23. **Since [X Date]**, did someone from work intentionally touch you in a **sexual way** when you did not want them to? *This could include touching your genitals, breasts, buttocks, or touching you with their genitals anywhere on your body.*

☒ Yes  
☒ No

## 2023 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Military Members

"Someone from work" means any person(s) you have contact with as part of your military duties. "Someone from work" could be a supervisor, someone above or below you in rank, or a civilian employee/contractor. They could be in your unit or in other units. These experiences may have occurred on- or off-duty or on- or off-base. Please include them as long as the person who did them to you was someone from your **military work**.

24. [Ask if Q23 <> "Yes"] **Since [X Date]**, did someone from work repeatedly touch you in **any other way** that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset? *This could include almost any unnecessary physical contact including hugs, shoulder rubs, or touching your hair, but would not usually include handshakes or routine uniform adjustments.*

☒ Yes

☒ No

"Someone from work" means any person(s) you have contact with as part of your military duties. "Someone from work" could be a supervisor, someone above or below you in rank, or a civilian employee/contractor. They could be in your unit or in other units. These experiences may have occurred on- or off-duty or on- or off-base. Please include them as long as the person who did them to you was someone from your **military work**.

25. **Since [X Date]**, has someone from work made you feel as if you would get some [workplace][military workplace] benefit in exchange for doing something sexual? *For example, they hinted that they would give you a good evaluation/fitness report, a better assignment, or better treatment at work in exchange for doing something sexual. Something sexual could include talking about sex, undressing, sharing sexual pictures, or having some type of sexual contact.*

☒ Yes

☒ No

"Someone from work" means any person(s) you have contact with as part of your military duties. "Someone from work" could be a supervisor, someone above or below you in rank, or a civilian employee/contractor. They could be in your unit or in other units. These experiences may have occurred on- or off-duty or on- or off-base. Please include them as long as the person who did them to you was someone from your **military work**.

26. **Since [X Date]**, has someone from work made you feel like you would get **punished or treated unfairly in the [workplace][military workplace]** if you did **NOT** do something sexual? *For example, they hinted that they would give you a bad evaluation/fitness report, a bad assignment, or bad treatment at work if you were not willing to do something sexual. This could include being unwilling to talk about sex, undress, share sexual pictures, or have some type of sexual contact.*

☒ Yes

☒ No

"Someone from work" means any person(s) you have contact with as part of your military duties. "Someone from work" could be a supervisor, someone above or below you in rank, or a civilian employee/contractor. They could be in your unit or in other units. These experiences may have occurred on- or off-duty or on- or off-base. Please include them as long as the person who did them to you was someone from your **military work**.

27. **Since [X Date]**, did you hear someone from work say that your gender is **NOT** as good at your particular job, or that your gender should be prevented from having your job?

☒ Yes

☒ No

"Someone from work" means any person(s) you have contact with as part of your military duties. "Someone from work" could be a supervisor, someone above or below you in rank, or a civilian employee/contractor. They could be in your unit or in other units. These experiences may have occurred on- or off-duty or on- or off-base. Please include them as long as the person who did them to you was someone from your **military work**.

28. **Since [X Date]**, do you think someone from work mistreated, ignored, excluded, or insulted you because of your gender?

☒ Yes

☒ No

You indicated that, after [X Date], someone from work made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset by repeatedly **telling sexual "jokes."**

29. [Ask if Q12 = "Yes"] Did they **continue** this unwanted behavior even **after** they knew that you or someone else wanted them to stop?

☒ Yes

☒ Not applicable, they did not know I or someone else wanted them to stop

☒ No

30. [Ask if Q12 = "Yes"] Do you think this was ever severe enough that **most Service members** would have been **offended** by these jokes if they had heard them? *If you are not sure, choose the best answer.*

☒ Yes

☒ No

## 2023 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Military Members

You indicated that, after [X Date], someone from work made you embarrassed, angry, or upset by repeatedly **suggesting that you do not act like someone of your gender is supposed to**. For example, by calling you a fag or gay, a dyke or butch.

31. [Ask if Q13 = "Yes"] Did they **continue** this unwanted behavior even **after** they knew that you or someone else wanted them to stop?

☒ Yes  
☒ Not applicable, they did not know I or someone else wanted them to stop  
☒ No

32. [Ask if Q13 = "Yes"] Do you think this was ever severe enough that **most Service members** would have been **offended** if someone had said these things to them? *If you are not sure, choose the best answer.*

☒ Yes  
☒ No

You indicated that, after [X Date], someone from work made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset by repeatedly **making sexual gestures or sexual body movements**.

33. [Ask if Q14 = "Yes"] Did they **continue** this unwanted behavior even **after** they knew that you or someone else wanted them to stop?

☒ Yes  
☒ Not applicable, they did not know I or someone else wanted them to stop  
☒ No

34. [Ask if Q14 = "Yes"] Do you think this was ever severe enough that **most Service members** would have been **offended** by these gestures? *If you are not sure, choose the best answer.*

☒ Yes  
☒ No

You indicated that, after [X Date], someone from work made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset by **displaying, showing, or sending sexually explicit materials** like pictures or videos.

35. [Ask if Q15 = "Yes"] Did they **continue** this unwanted behavior even **after** they knew that you or someone else wanted them to stop?

☒ Yes  
☒ Not applicable, they did not know I or someone else wanted them to stop  
☒ No

36. [Ask if Q15 = "Yes"] Do you think this was ever severe enough that **most Service members** would have been **offended** by seeing these sexually explicit materials? *If you are not sure, choose the best answer.*

☒ Yes  
☒ No

You indicated that, after [X Date], someone from work made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset by repeatedly **telling you about their sexual activities**.

37. [Ask if Q16 = "Yes"] Did they **continue** this unwanted behavior even **after** they knew that you or someone else wanted them to stop?

☒ Yes  
☒ Not applicable, they did not know I or someone else wanted them to stop  
☒ No

38. [Ask if Q16 = "Yes"] Do you think this was ever severe enough that **most Service members** would have been **offended** by hearing about these sexual activities? *If you are not sure, choose the best answer.*

☒ Yes  
☒ No

You indicated that, after [X Date], someone from work made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset by **asking you questions about your sex life or sexual interests**.

39. [Ask if Q17 = "Yes"] Did they **continue** this unwanted behavior even **after** they knew that you or someone else wanted them to stop?

☒ Yes  
☒ Not applicable, they did not know I or someone else wanted them to stop  
☒ No

40. [Ask if Q17 = "Yes"] Do you think this was ever severe enough that **most Service members** would have been **offended** if they had been asked these questions? *If you are not sure, choose the best answer.*

☒ Yes  
☒ No

## 2023 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Military Members

You indicated that, after [X Date], someone from work made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset by making repeated **sexual comments about your appearance or body**.

41. [Ask if Q18 = "Yes"] Did they **continue** this unwanted behavior even **after** they knew that you or someone else wanted them to stop?

☒ Yes  
☒ Not applicable, they did not know I or someone else wanted them to stop  
☒ No

42. [Ask if Q18 = "Yes"] Do you think this was ever severe enough that **most Service members** would have been **offended** if these remarks had been directed to them? *If you are not sure, choose the best answer.*

☒ Yes  
☒ No

You indicated that, after [X Date], someone from work made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset by **taking or sharing sexually suggestive pictures or videos of you** when you did not want them to.

43. [Ask if Q19 = "Yes" and Q20 = "Yes"] Do you think this was ever severe enough that **most Service members** would have been **offended** if it happened to them? *If you are not sure, choose the best answer.*

☒ Yes  
☒ No

You indicated that, after [X Date], someone from work made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset by making repeated **attempts to establish an unwanted romantic or sexual relationship with you**.

44. [Ask if Q21 = "Yes" and Q22 = "Yes"] Did they **continue** this unwanted behavior even **after** they knew that you or someone else wanted them to stop?

☒ Yes  
☒ Not applicable, they did not know I or someone else wanted them to stop  
☒ No

45. [Ask if Q21 = "Yes" and Q22 = "Yes"] Do you think this was ever severe enough that **most Service members** would have been **offended** by these unwanted attempts? *If you are not sure, choose the best answer.*

☒ Yes  
☒ No

You indicated that, after [X Date], someone from work made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset by **touching you unnecessarily**.

46. [Ask if Q23 <> "Yes" and Q24 = "Yes"] Did they **continue** this unwanted behavior even **after** they knew that you or someone else wanted them to stop?

☒ Yes  
☒ Not applicable, they did not know I or someone else wanted them to stop  
☒ No

47. [Ask if Q23 <> "Yes" and Q24 = "Yes"] Do you think this was ever severe enough that **most Service members** would have been **offended** by this unnecessary touching? *If you are not sure, choose the best answer.*

☒ Yes  
☒ No

You indicated that, after [X Date], someone from work made you feel as if you would get some **workplace benefit in exchange for doing something sexual**.

48. [Ask if Q25 = "Yes"] What led you to believe that you would get a **[workplace][military workplace] benefit** if you agreed to do something sexual? *Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.*

	Yes	No
a. They told you that they would give you a reward or benefit for doing something sexual. ....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. They hinted that you would get a reward or benefit for doing something sexual. For example, they reminded you about your evaluation/fitness report about the same time that they expressed sexual interest. ....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Someone else told you they got benefits from this person by doing sexual things. ....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

49. [Ask if Q25 = "Yes"] Was anyone who did this unwanted behavior in a position of authority/ leadership over you?

☒ Yes  
☒ No

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You indicated that, after [X Date], someone from work made you feel as if you would get **punished or treated unfairly in the workplace** if you did **NOT** do something sexual.

50. [Ask if Q26 = "Yes"] What led you to believe that you would get **punished or treated unfairly in the [workplace][military workplace]** if you did **NOT** do something sexual? Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

	Yes	No
a. They told you that you would be punished or treated unfairly if you did not do something sexual. ....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. They hinted that you would be punished or treated unfairly if you did not do something sexual. For example, they reminded you about your evaluation/fitness report near the same time that they expressed sexual interest.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Someone else told you they were punished or treated unfairly by this person for not doing something sexual.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

51. [Ask if Q26 = "Yes"] Was anyone who did this unwanted behavior in a position of authority/ leadership over you?

☒ Yes  
☒ No

You indicated that, after [X Date], someone from work said that **your gender is not as good** at your particular job, or that your gender **should be prevented** from having your job.

52. [Ask if Q27 = "Yes"] Do you think their beliefs about your gender ever **harm**ed or **limited** your [career][military job/career]? For example, did they hurt your evaluation/fitness report, affect your chances of promotion or your next assignment?

☒ Yes  
☒ No

53. [Ask if Q27 = "Yes"] Was anyone who did this unwanted behavior in a position of authority/ leadership over you?

☒ Yes  
☒ No

You indicated that, after [X Date], someone from work **mistreated, ignored, excluded, or insulted** you because of your gender.

54. [Ask if Q28 = "Yes"] Do you think this treatment ever **harm**ed or **limited** your [career][military job/career]? For example, did it hurt your evaluation/fitness report, affect your chances of promotion or your next assignment?

☒ Yes  
☒ No

55. [Ask if Q28 = "Yes"] Was anyone who did this unwanted behavior in a position of authority/ leadership over you?

☒ Yes  
☒ No

### GENDER-RELATED EXPERIENCES IN THE MILITARY WITH BIGGEST EFFECT

Based on your answers earlier, you may have experienced more than one upsetting situation. Please think about the one situation since [X DATE] that had the biggest effect on you—the one you consider to be the worst or most serious.

56. [Ask if [MEO\_FLAG] = "True" and [MATCHING BEHAVIOR] = "Yes"] Which of the following experiences happened during the upsetting situation you chose as the worst or most serious? Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

	Yes	No
a. Repeatedly told sexual jokes .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Repeatedly suggested that you do not act like someone of your gender is supposed to .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Repeatedly made sexual gestures or sexual body movements.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Displayed, showed you, or sent you sexually explicit materials like pictures or videos .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. Repeatedly told you about their sexual activities.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. Repeatedly asked you questions about your sex life or sexual interests.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g. Made repeated sexual comments about your appearance or body.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h. [Ask if [MEO_FLAG] = "True" and [MEOBEHH] = "Yes" AND [MEOBEHACTH] = "Yes"] Took or shared sexually suggestive pictures or videos of you when you did not want them to .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
i. [Ask if [MEO_FLAG] = "True" and [MEOBEHI] = "Yes" AND [MEOBEHACTH] = "Yes"] Made repeated attempts to establish an unwanted romantic or sexual relationship with you.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
j. Touched you in a sexual way .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
k. [Ask if [MEO_FLAG] = "True" and [MEOBEHJ] <> "Yes" AND [MEOBEHK] = "Yes"] Touched you in any way other than sexually that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
l. Made you feel like you would get some workplace benefit in exchange for doing something sexual .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
m. Made you feel like you would get punished or treated unfairly if you refused to do something sexual .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
n. Said that your gender is not as good at your job, or that your gender should be prevented from having your job .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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		Yes	No
o. Mistreated, ignored, excluded, or insulted you because of your gender.....		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
57. [Ask if [MEO_FLAG] = "True"] Was/Were the person(s) who acted this way...			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All men?			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All women?			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A mix of men and women?			
58. [Ask if [MEO_FLAG] = "True"] Was/Were the person(s) who acted this way a military member?			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, they all were			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, some were, but not all			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, none were military			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not sure			
59. [Ask if [MEO_FLAG] = "True"] At the time of the upsetting situation, was/were any of the person(s) who acted this way... Mark all that apply.			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Your immediate military supervisor?			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Someone else in your chain of command (excluding your immediate military supervisor)?			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Some other higher ranking military member(s) in your unit?			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Some other higher ranking military member(s) <b>not in your unit</b> ?			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military member(s) of the same rank as you in your unit?			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military member(s) of the same rank as you <b>not in your unit</b> ?			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subordinate(s) or someone you manage as part of your military duties?			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DoD/Government civilian(s) working for the military?			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Contractor(s) working for the military?			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None of the above			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not sure			
60. [Ask if [MEO_FLAG] = "True"] Thinking about this upsetting situation, about how long did this continue?			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It happened one time			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> About one week			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> About one month			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A few months			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A year or more			
61. [Ask if [MEO_FLAG] = "True"] Thinking about this upsetting situation, did it ever occur... Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item. If you have not visited these locations or performed these activities since [X Date], mark "No."			
		Yes	No
a. At a military installation/ship, armory, National Guard or Reserve unit site, or another military work location? .....		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. While you were on TDY/TAD, at sea, or during field exercises/alerts? .....		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. While you were deployed to a combat zone or to an area where you drew imminent danger pay or hostile fire pay? .....		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. [Ask if ([POPFLG] = "Reserve" OR [POPFLG] = "National Guard") AND [MEO_FLAG] = "True"] While you were performing a drill period (inactive duty training [IDT])? .....		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. [Ask if ([POPFLG] = "Reserve" OR [POPFLG] = "National Guard") AND [MEO_FLAG] = "True"] While you were performing full-time National Guard or Reserve duty, active duty for special work (ADSW), additional duty operational support (ADOS), active duty for training (ADT), or annual training (AT)? .....		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. [Ask if ([POPFLG] = "Reserve" OR [POPFLG] = "National Guard") AND [MEO_FLAG] = "True"] While you were activated in a Title 10 (Federal Authority) status? .....		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g. [Ask if [POPFLG] = "National Guard" AND [MEO_FLAG] = "True"] While you were activated for State Active Duty? .....		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h. While you were in a delayed entry program (DEP) or delayed training program (DTP)? ..		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
i. While you were in recruit training/basic training? .....		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
j. While you were in Officer Candidate or Training School/Basic or Advanced Officer Course? .....		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
k. While you were completing military occupational specialty school/technical training/advanced individual training/ professional military education? .....		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
l. While at an official military function (either on- or off-base)? .....		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
m. While you were at a location off-base (for example, in temporary lodging/hotel room, a restaurant, bar, nightclub, etc.)? .....		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
n. Online on social media or via other electronic communications? .....		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



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62. [Ask if ([POPFLG] = "Reserve" or [POPFLG] = "National Guard") and [MEO\_FLAG] = "True"] When did this upsetting situation occur? *Mark all that apply.*

- ☒ While you were out with friends or at a party that was **NOT** an official military function
- ☒ While you were at work during duty hours
- ☒ While you were in your or someone else's home or quarters
- ☒ None of the above
- ☒ Do not recall

63. [Ask if [MEO\_FLAG] = "True"] Did you make a complaint about this upsetting situation to any of the following military individuals or offices? *Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item. Mark "Yes" if you discussed this situation with any of these individuals or offices, even if you did not make a formal complaint.*

	Yes	No
a. Someone in your chain of command .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Someone in the chain of command of the offender .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) staff or office assigned to receive MEO complaints ..	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. [Ask if [MEO_FLAG] = "True" AND ([CSERVICE] = "Army" OR [CSERVICE] = "Air Force")] SHARP/SARC staff or office .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. Inspector General's office .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. A military hotline or advice line dedicated to receive MEO or SHARP complaints .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

DoD provides three types of Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) complaint options:

- **Anonymous complaints** are provided to a commanding officer or supervisor and allow for reporting of harassment allegations without requiring the individual to provide any personally identifiable information.
- **Informal complaints** are allegations submitted either verbally or in writing to a person in a position of authority that are not submitted as a formal complaint.
- **Formal complaints** are allegations submitted in writing to the staff designated to receive complaints; or an informal complaint the commanding officer or other person in charge determines warrants an investigation.

64. [Ask if [MEO\_FLAG] = "True" and (Q63 a = "Yes" or Q63 b = "Yes" or Q63 c = "Yes" or Q63 d = "Yes" or Q63 e = "Yes" or Q63 f = "Yes")] What type of complaint did you make?

- ☒ Anonymous complaint
- ☒ Informal complaint
- ☒ Formal complaint
- ☒ Not sure

65. [Ask if [MEO\_FLAG] = "True" and (Q63 a = "Yes" or Q63 b = "Yes" or Q63 c = "Yes" or Q63 d = "Yes" or Q63 e = "Yes" or Q63 f = "Yes")] What actions were taken in response to your complaint? *Mark one answer for each item.*

	Do not know	No	Yes
a. The person you told took no action.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. The rules on harassment were explained to everyone.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Someone talked to the person(s) to ask them to change their behavior.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Your work station, schedule, or duties were changed to help you avoid the person(s).....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. The person(s) who took the upsetting action was/were moved or reassigned so that you did not have as much contact with them.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. The person(s) stopped their upsetting behavior.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g. You were encouraged to drop the issue.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h. You were discouraged from filing a formal complaint.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
i. The person(s) who did the upsetting behavior took action against you for complaining. For example, their upsetting behavior became worse or they threatened you.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
j. Your coworkers treated you worse, avoided you, or blamed you for the problem.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
k. You were punished for bringing it up. For example, loss of privileges, denied promotion/training, transferred to less favorable job.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

66. [Ask if [MEO\_FLAG] = "True" and (Q63 a = "Yes" or Q63 b = "Yes" or Q63 c = "Yes" or Q63 d = "Yes" or Q63 e = "Yes" or Q63 f = "Yes")] How satisfied or dissatisfied were you with the following aspects of the complaint process? *Mark one answer for each item.*

	Very dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Satisfied	Very satisfied
a. Availability of information about how to follow-up on a complaint .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Availability of information about the complaint process and timeliness .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



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	Very dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Satisfied	Very satisfied
c. Availability of information about victim support resources.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Treatment by personnel handling your complaint.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. Amount of time it took/is taking to resolve your complaint .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. How well you were/are kept informed about the progress of your complaint.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g. Degree to which your privacy was/is being protected.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h. The complaint process overall.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

67. [Ask if [MEO\_FLAG] = "True" and (Q63 a = "Yes" or Q63 b = "Yes" or Q63 c = "Yes" or Q63 d = "Yes" or Q63 e = "Yes" or Q63 f = "Yes")] How satisfied or dissatisfied were you with the outcome of your complaint?

- ☒ Very satisfied  
☒ Satisfied  
☒ Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied  
☒ Dissatisfied  
☒ Very dissatisfied  
☒ Does not apply, it is still in process  
☒ Does not apply, I do not know the outcome of my complaint

You indicated that you **did not** make a complaint about this upsetting situation.

68. [Ask if [MEO\_FLAG] = "True" and (Q63 a = "No" or Q63 b = "No" or Q63 c = "No" or Q63 d = "No" or Q63 e = "No" or Q63 f = "No") and (Q63 a <> "Yes" and Q63 b <> "Yes" and Q63 c <> "Yes" and Q63 d <> "Yes" and Q63 e <> "Yes" and Q63 f <> "Yes")]
- What were your reasons for **NOT** making a complaint about this upsetting situation? *Mark all that apply.*

- ☒ The offensive behavior stopped on its own.  
☒ You asked the person to stop and they did.  
☒ You thought it was not serious enough to make a complaint.  
☒ You did not think anything would be done.  
☒ You did not trust the process would be fair.  
☒ You thought you might get in trouble for something else you did.  
☒ You thought it might hurt your performance evaluation/fitness report or your career.  
☒ You were worried about negative consequences from the person(s) who did it.  
☒ You were worried about negative consequences from a military supervisor or someone in your military chain of command (for example, being denied a promotion, disciplined, made to perform additional duties, labeled as a troublemaker).  
☒ You were worried about negative consequences from your military coworkers or peers (for example, excluding you from social activities, ignoring you, making insulting or disrespecting remarks, labeling you as a troublemaker).  
☒ You took other actions to handle the situation.  
☒ Some other reason

69. [Ask if [MEO\_FLAG] = "True"] Would you consider the upsetting situation to have been... *Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.*

	Yes	No
a. Sexual harassment? .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Racial/Ethnic harassment?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Religious harassment?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Harassment based on your sexual orientation? .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. Harassment based on your gender identity?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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## UNWANTED EXPERIENCES

Please read the following special instructions before continuing the survey.

Questions in this next section ask about unwanted experiences of an abusive, humiliating, or sexual nature. These types of unwanted experiences may vary in severity. Some of them could be viewed as an assault. Others could be viewed as hazing or some other type of unwanted experience. They can happen to anyone.

When answering these questions, **please include experiences no matter who did it to you or where it happened.** It could be done to you by anyone; for example, Service members, civilians, someone you knew, or a stranger.

Please include experiences even if you or others had been drinking alcohol, using drugs, or were intoxicated.

The following questions will ask you about events that happened **AFTER [X Date]**. You will have an opportunity to describe experiences that happened **BEFORE [X Date]** later in the survey.

Remember, all the information you share will be kept confidential.

70. **Since [X Date]**, 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.*

	Yes	No
a. <b>Sexually touched you</b> (for example, intentional touching of genitalia, breasts, or buttocks) or made you sexually touch them? .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. <b>Attempted to make you have sexual intercourse</b> , but was not successful? .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. <b>Made you have sexual intercourse?</b> .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. <b>Attempted to make you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object</b> , but was not successful? .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. <b>Made you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object?</b> .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Thank you for answering the questions so far. Remember that your answers are confidential.

Based on your answers, you indicated that you had at least one unwanted experience since [X Date].

71. [Ask if [USCFLAG] = "True"] Thinking about the past 12 months, please give your best estimate of how many **separate occasions** you had these unwanted experiences.

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Time(s)
----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	---------

72. [Ask if [USCFLAG] = "True" and Q71 > 1] Were all of these events done by the same person(s)?

- ☒ Yes, each incident involved the same person(s)  
☒ No, these events involved different people  
☒ Not sure

73. [Ask if [USCFLAG] = "True"] Was/Were any of the person(s) who did this to you... *Mark all that apply.*

- ☒ Your current spouse or significant other (for example, a boyfriend or girlfriend)?  
☒ Someone you have a child with?  
☒ Your former spouse or significant other (for example, a boyfriend or girlfriend)?  
☒ A person you were casually intimate with, but not in an exclusive relationship with?  
☒ A friend or acquaintance?  
☒ A family member or relative?  
☒ A stranger?  
☒ Someone from work?  
☒ Someone you met on a dating application or website?  
☒ None of the above  
☒ Not sure

## UNWANTED EXPERIENCE WITH BIGGEST EFFECT

The following questions ask about the unwanted event that had the **biggest effect on you**. Before you continue, please choose the one unwanted event since [X Date] that you consider to be the worst or most serious.

74. [Ask if [USCFLAG] = "True" and Q71 > 1 and [USCCount] > 1 and [MATCHING BEHAVIOR] = "Yes"] Which of the following experiences happened during the event you chose as the worst or most serious? *Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.*

	Yes	No
a. <b>Sexually touched you</b> (for example, intentional touching of genitalia, breasts, or buttocks) or made you sexually touch them. ....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. <b>Attempted to make you have sexual intercourse</b> , but was not successful. ....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. <b>Made you have sexual intercourse.</b> .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. <b>Attempted to make you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object</b> , but was not successful. ....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. <b>Made you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object.</b> .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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The items that follow will ask for additional information about the unwanted event that had the **biggest effect on you**. Please focus on the one unwanted event since [X Date] that you consider to be the worst or most serious.

75. [Ask if [USCFLAG] = "True"] Was/Were the person(s) who did this to you...

- ☒ All men?  
☒ All women?  
☒ A mix of men and women?  
☒ Not sure

76. [Ask if [USCFLAG] = "True"] Was/Were any of the person(s) who did this to you a military member?

- ☒ Yes, they all were  
☒ Yes, some were, but not all  
☒ No, none were military  
☒ Not sure

77. [Ask if [USCFLAG] = "True"] At the time of the event, was/were the person(s) who did this to you... *Mark all that apply.*

- ☒ Your immediate military supervisor?  
☒ Someone else in your chain of command (excluding your immediate military supervisor)?  
☒ Some other higher ranking military member(s) in your unit?  
☒ Some other higher ranking military member(s) **not in your unit**?  
☒ Military member(s) of the same rank as you in your unit?  
☒ Military member(s) of the same rank as you **not in your unit**?  
☒ Subordinate(s) or someone you manage as part of your military duties?  
☒ DoD/Government civilian(s) working for the military?  
☒ Contractor(s) working for the military?  
☒ None of the above  
☒ Not sure

78. [Ask if [POPFLG] = "Active Duty Member" and [USCFLAG] = "True"] At the time of the unwanted event... *Mark one answer for each item.*

	Do not know		
	No		
	Yes		
a. Were you new to the unit (i.e., arrived within the prior 120 days)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Were any of the persons who did this to you new to the unit (i.e., arrived within the prior 120 days)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

	Do not know		
	No		
	Yes		
c. Were you preparing to leave the unit (for example, a permanent change of station, transfer to another unit, or separating from the military)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Were any of the persons who did this to you preparing to leave the unit (for example, a permanent change of station, transfer to another unit, or separating from the military)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

79. [Ask if [USCFLAG] = "True" and Q71 > 1] At the time of the event, was/were the person(s) who did this to you... *Mark all that apply.*

- ☒ Your current spouse or significant other (for example, a boyfriend or girlfriend)?  
☒ Someone you have a child with?  
☒ Your former spouse or significant other (for example, a boyfriend or girlfriend)?  
☒ A person you were casually intimate with, but not in an exclusive relationship with?  
☒ A friend or acquaintance?  
☒ A family member or relative?  
☒ A stranger?  
☒ Someone from work?  
☒ Someone you met on a dating application or website?  
☒ None of the above  
☒ Not sure

80. [Ask if [USCFLAG] = "True"] Did the unwanted event occur... *Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item. If you have not visited these locations or performed these activities since [X Date], please mark "No."*

	No	
	Yes	
a. At a military installation/ship, armory, National Guard or Reserve unit site, or another military work location?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. While you were on TDY/TAD, at sea, or during field exercises/alerts?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. While you were deployed to a combat zone or to an area where you drew imminent danger pay or hostile fire pay?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. [Ask if [USCFLAG] = "True" AND ([POPFLG] = "Reserve" OR [POPFLG] = "National Guard")] While you were performing a drill period (inactive duty training [IDT])?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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	Yes	No
e. [Ask if [USCFLAG] = "True" AND ([POPFLG] = "Reserve" OR [POPFLG] = "National Guard") While you were performing full-time National Guard or Reserve duty, active duty for special work (ADSW), additional duty operational support (ADOS), active duty for training (ADT), or annual training (AT)?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. [Ask if [USCFLAG] = "True" AND ([POPFLG] = "Reserve" OR [POPFLG] = "National Guard") While you were activated in a Title 10 (Federal Authority) status?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g. [Ask if [USCFLAG] = "True" AND [POPFLG] = "National Guard") While you were activated for State Active Duty?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h. While you were in a delayed entry program (DEP) or delayed training program (DTP)?...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
i. While you were in recruit training/basic training?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
j. While you were in Officer Candidate or Training School/Basic or Advanced Officer Course?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
k. While you were completing military occupational specialty school/technical training/advanced individual training/ professional military education?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
l. While at an official military function (either on- or off-base)?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
m. While you were at a location off-base (for example, in temporary lodging/hotel room, a restaurant, bar, nightclub, etc.)?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

81. [Ask if ([POPFLG] = "Reserve" or [POPFLG] = "National Guard") and [USCFLAG] = "True"] When did this/these unwanted event(s) occur? *Mark all that apply.*

☒ While you were out with friends or at a party that was **NOT** an official military function.

☒ While you were at work during duty hours.

☒ While you were in your or someone else's home or quarters.

☒ None of the above

☒ Do not recall

82. [Ask if [USCFLAG] = "True"] Did the person(s) who did this to you... *Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.*

	Yes	No
a. Sexually harass you <b>before</b> the situation? ...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Stalk you <b>before</b> the situation?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Sexually harass you <b>after</b> the situation?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Stalk you <b>after</b> the situation?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

83. [Ask if [USCFLAG] = "True"] Thinking about this unwanted event, overall how satisfied or dissatisfied were you with responses and services you received from the following individuals and service providers? *Mark one answer for each item. If you have not interacted with the individual or service provider, please mark "Not applicable."*

	Very dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Satisfied	Very satisfied
a. Your unit commander/director.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Your senior enlisted advisor (for example, First or Master Sergeant, Sergeant Major, Command Master/Senior Chief)....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Your immediate military supervisor .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. A Sexual Assault Response Coordinator (SARC) .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. A Uniformed Victim Advocate (UVA) or Victim Advocate (VA)...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. DoD Safe Helpline (877-995-5247).....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g. A medical provider (for example, someone from a military medical treatment facility or civilian treatment facility) / A mental health provider (for example, counselor) ....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h. Special Victims' Counsel (SVC) or Victims' Legal Counsel (VLC) .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
i. A chaplain .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
j. Military law enforcement personnel	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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DoD provides two types of sexual assault reports.

- **Restricted** reports allow people to get information, collect evidence, and receive medical treatment and counseling **without starting an official investigation of the assault**.
- **Unrestricted** reports **start an official investigation** in addition to allowing the services available in restricted reporting.

84. [Ask if [POPFLG] = "Active Duty Member" and [USCFLAG] = "True"] Did you report this unwanted event to the military? *This could have been either a restricted or unrestricted report.*

- ☒ Yes  
☒ No

DoD provides two types of sexual assault reports.

- **Restricted** reports allow people to get information, collect evidence, and receive medical treatment and counseling **without starting an official investigation of the assault**.
- **Unrestricted** reports **start an official investigation** in addition to allowing the services available in restricted reporting.

85. [Ask if ([POPFLG] = "Reserve" or [POPFLG] = "National Guard") and [USCFLAG] = "True"] Did you report this unwanted event? *This could have been a restricted report, an unrestricted report, or a report to civilian law enforcement.*

- ☒ Yes, to military authorities  
☒ Yes, to civilian law enforcement  
☒ Yes, to both military authorities and civilian law enforcement  
☒ No

86. [Ask if [USCFLAG] = "True" and [USCRPTFLAG] = "Reported to a Military Authority"] After reporting this unwanted event, to what extent were you provided the following? *Mark one answer for each item.*

	Not applicable	Not at all	Small extent	Moderate extent	Large extent	Very large extent
a. Safety planning information regarding your immediate situation (for example, steps to take should the offender try to contact you, information regarding a Military Protective Order or Civilian Protective Order, risk assessment) .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Accurate up-to-date information on your case status .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Information to address your confidentiality concerns (for example, your right to privacy) ....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Regular contact regarding your well-being (for example, your Sexual Assault Response Coordinator [SARC] or Uniformed Victim Advocate [UVA]/ Victim Advocate [VA] checked in with you to address any new concerns, perform case management, or make referrals) .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. Information on your right to consult a Special Victims' Counsel (SVC) or Victims' Legal Counsel (VLC) .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. Information on your right to request an expedited transfer .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g. Information about Victim's Rights (DD Form 2701) .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h. Information about confidential counseling services through the Department of Veterans Affairs' Vet Centers .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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	Very large extent	Large extent	Moderate extent	Small extent	Not at all	Not applicable
i. Information about medical and/or behavioral healthcare and treatment.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

87. [Ask if [USCFLAG] = "True" and [USCRPTFLAG] = "Reported to a Military Authority"] After reporting this unwanted event, to what extent were you provided the following from your **leadership**? *Mark one answer for each item.*

	Very large extent	Large extent	Moderate extent	Small extent	Not at all	Not applicable
a. They made me feel supported.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. They expressed concern for my well-being. ....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. They provided me the flexibility to attend appointments related to my sexual assault as needed. ....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. They discouraged gossip in my work environment.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

88. [Ask if [USCFLAG] = "True" and [USCRPTFLAG] = "Did Not Report to a Military Authority"] What were your reasons for **NOT** reporting the unwanted event to a **military authority**? *Mark all that apply.*

- ☒ You thought it was not serious enough to report.
- ☒ You did not think your report would be kept confidential.
- ☒ You did not think anything would be done.
- ☒ You did not trust the process would be fair.
- ☒ You thought you might get in trouble for something else you did.
- ☒ You thought it might hurt your performance evaluation/fitness report or your career.
- ☒ You were worried about potential negative consequences from the person(s) who did it.
- ☒ You were worried about potential negative consequences from a military supervisor or someone in your military chain of command (for example, being denied a promotion, disciplined, made to perform additional duties, labeled as a troublemaker).
- ☒ You were worried about potential negative consequences from your military coworkers or peers (for example, excluding you from social activities, ignoring you, making insulting or disrespecting remarks, labeling you a troublemaker).
- ☒ Some other reason

89. [Ask if [POPFLG] = "Active Duty Member" and Q82 a = "Yes"] Earlier you indicated that prior to the unwanted event you've been describing, you were sexually harassed by the same person(s). Which of the following harassing behaviors did you experience? *Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.*

	Yes	No
a. Told sexual jokes or stories .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Made repeated attempts to establish an unwanted romantic or sexual relationship with you, made sexual comments about your body, or repeatedly asked about your sex life .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Touched you in a sexual way or in any way that made you uncomfortable, angry or upset.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Other sexually harassing behavior(s) .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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[Ask if [POPFLG] = "Active Duty Member" and [USCFLAG] = "True" and Q82 a = "Yes" and Q89 d = "Yes"] You indicated experiencing some other sexually harassing behavior(s) before the unwanted event. Please specify. *Please do not include any personally identifiable information.*


90. [Ask if [POPFLG] = "Active Duty Member" and [USCFLAG] = "True" and Q82 a = "Yes"] About how long before the unwanted event did the sexual harassment begin?

- ☒ The same day  
☒ About one week  
☒ About one month  
☒ A few months  
☒ A year or more

91. [Ask if [POPFLG] = "Active Duty Member" and Q82 a = "Yes"] Did you make a complaint about this sexual harassment experience to any of the following military individuals or offices? *Mark all that apply.*

- ☒ Someone in your chain of command  
☒ Someone in the chain of command of the offender  
☒ Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) staff or office assigned to receive MEO complaints  
☒ [Ask if [POPFLG] = "Active Duty Member" and Q82 a = "Yes" and ([CSERVICE] = "Army" or [CSERVICE] = "Air Force")] SHARP/SARC staff or office  
☒ Inspector General's office  
☒ A military hotline or advice line dedicated to receive MEO or SHARP complaints  
☒ No, I did not make a complaint to any of the above individuals

92. [Ask if [POPFLG] = "Active Duty Member" and [USCFLAG] = "True" and Q82 a = "Yes" and (Q91 = "Someone in your chain of command" or Q91 = "Someone in the chain of command of the offender" or Q91 = "Military Equal Opportunity (MEO) staff or office assigned to receive MEO complaints" or Q91 = "SHARP staff or office" or Q91 = "Inspector General's office" or Q91 = "A military hotline or advice line dedicated to receive MEO or SHARP complaints")] When did you make the sexual harassment complaint?

- ☒ Before the unwanted event  
☒ After the unwanted event  
☒ Do not recall

93. [Ask if [POPFLG] = "Active Duty Member" and [USCFLAG] = "True" and Q82 b = "Yes"] Earlier you indicated that prior to the unwanted event you've been describing, you were stalked by the same person(s). Which of the following stalking behaviors did you experience? *Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.*

	Yes	No
a. Showed up at your home or workplace unannounced or uninvited .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Followed you or waited for you at places .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Sent you unwanted messages, emails, or phone calls.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Used social media to track or follow you .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. Other stalking behavior(s) .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

[Ask if [POPFLG] = "Active Duty Member" and [USCFLAG] = "True" and Q82 b = "Yes" and Q93 e = "Yes"] You indicated experiencing some other stalking behavior(s) before the unwanted event. Please specify. *Please do not include any personally identifiable information.*



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**OUTCOMES ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNWANTED EVENT**

94. [Ask if [USCFLAG] = "True"] Thinking about the unwanted event, has your [leadership][military leadership], or another individual who has the authority to affect a personnel decision, either done or threatened to do any of the following after the unwanted event occurred? *Mark all that apply.*
- ☒ Demoted you or denied you a promotion
  - ☒ Denied you a training opportunity that could have led to promotion or is needed in order to keep your current position
  - ☒ Rated you lower than you deserved on a performance evaluation
  - ☒ Denied you an award you were previously eligible to receive
  - ☒ Reduced your pay or benefits without doing the same to others
  - ☒ Reassigned you to duties that do not match your current grade
  - ☒ Made you perform additional duties that do not match your current grade
  - ☒ Transferred you to a different unit or installation without your request or agreement
  - ☒ Ordered you to one or more command-directed mental health evaluations
  - ☒ Disciplined you or ordered other corrective action
  - ☒ Prevented, or attempted to prevent, you from communicating with the Inspector General or a member of Congress
  - ☒ Some other action that negatively affected, or could negatively affect, your position or career
  - ☒ Does not apply, you have not experienced any of the above
95. [Ask if [USCFLAG] = "True" and [USCRPTFLAG] = "Reported to a Military Authority" and (Q94 = "Demoted you or denied you a promotion" or Q94 = "Denied you a training opportunity that could have led to promotion or is needed in order to keep your current position" or Q94 = "Rated you lower than you deserved on a performance evaluation" or Q94 = "Denied you an award you were previously eligible to receive" or Q94 = "Reduced your pay or benefits without doing the same to others" or Q94 = "Reassigned you to duties that do not match your current grade" or Q94 = "Made you perform additional duties that do not match your current grade" or Q94 = "Transferred you to a different unit or installation without your request or agreement" or Q94 = "Ordered you to one or more command-directed mental health evaluations" or Q94 = "Disciplined you or ordered other corrective action" or Q94 = "Prevented, or attempted to prevent, you from communicating with the Inspector General or a member of Congress" or Q94 = "Some other action that negatively affected, or could negatively affect, your position or career"))] Do you have reason to believe that any of the actions you marked in the previous item were **only** based on your report of sexual assault (i.e., not based on your conduct or performance)?
- ☒ Yes
  - ☒ No
  - ☒ Not sure

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96. [Ask if [USCFLAG] = "True" and [USCRPTFLAG] = "Reported to a Military Authority" and (Q94 = "Demoted you or denied you a promotion" or Q94 = "Denied you a training opportunity that could have led to promotion or is needed in order to keep your current position" or Q94 = "Rated you lower than you deserved on a performance evaluation" or Q94 = "Denied you an award you were previously eligible to receive" or Q94 = "Reduced your pay or benefits without doing the same to others" or Q94 = "Reassigned you to duties that do not match your current grade" or Q94 = "Made you perform additional duties that do not match your current grade" or Q94 = "Transferred you to a different unit or installation without your request or agreement" or Q94 = "Ordered you to one or more command-directed mental health evaluations" or Q94 = "Disciplined you or ordered other corrective action" or Q94 = "Prevented, or attempted to prevent, you from communicating with the Inspector General or a member of Congress" or Q94 = "Some other action that negatively affected, or could negatively affect, your position or career") and Q95 = "Yes"] Why do you believe this/these individual(s) took the actions you marked as happening to you? *Mark all that apply.*
- ☒ They were trying to get back at you for making a report (unrestricted or restricted).
  - ☒ They were trying to discourage you from moving forward with your report.
  - ☒ They did not believe you.
  - ☒ They were mad at you for causing a problem for them.
  - ☒ They did not understand the situation.
  - ☒ They were trying to help you.
  - ☒ They were following established protocol by temporarily reassigning you during recovery.
  - ☒ They were friends with the person(s) whom you indicated committed the sexual assault.
  - ☒ They were addressing misconduct you may have engaged in at the time you experienced the sexual assault (for example, underage drinking).
  - ☒ Some other reason
  - ☒ Not sure
97. [Ask if [USCFLAG] = "True"] Following the unwanted event, have any of your military peers and/or coworkers (including those in your chain of command or DoD civilians) done any of the following? *Mark all that apply.*
- ☒ 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 (for example, gave you "the silent treatment")
  - ☒ You did not experience any of the above
98. [Ask if [USCFLAG] = "True" and [USCRPTFLAG] = "Reported to a Military Authority" and (Q97 = "Made insulting or disrespectful remarks or made jokes at your expense in public" or Q97 = "Excluded you or threatened to exclude you from social activities or interactions" or Q97 = "Ignored you or failed to speak to you (for example, gave you "the silent treatment")"] Did anyone who took these actions know or suspect you made an official (unrestricted or restricted) sexual assault report?
- ☒ Yes
  - ☒ No
  - ☒ Not sure
99. [Ask if [USCFLAG] = "True" and [USCRPTFLAG] = "Reported to a Military Authority" and (Q97 = "Made insulting or disrespectful remarks or made jokes at your expense in public" or Q97 = "Excluded you or threatened to exclude you from social activities or interactions" or Q97 = "Ignored you or failed to speak to you (for example, gave you "the silent treatment")"] Why do you believe your military peers and/or coworkers (including those in your chain of command or DoD civilians) took the actions you marked as happening to you? *Mark all that apply.*
- ☒ They were trying to discourage you from moving forward with your report or discourage others from reporting.
  - ☒ They were trying to make you feel excluded.
  - ☒ They were friends with the person(s) whom you indicated committed the sexual assault.
  - ☒ They did not believe you.
  - ☒ Some other reason
  - ☒ Not sure

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100. [Ask if [USCFLAG] = "True"] Following the unwanted event, have any of your military peers and/or coworkers (including those in your chain of command or DoD civilians) done any of the following? *Mark all that apply.*

- ☒ 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
- ☒ Some other negative action
- ☒ Does not apply, you did not experience any of the above

101. [Ask if [USCFLAG] = "True" and [USCRPTFLAG] = "Reported to a Military Authority" and (Q100 = "Made insulting or disrespectful remarks or made jokes at your expense to you in private" or Q100 = "Showed or threatened to show private images, photos, or videos of you to others" or Q100 = "Bullied you or made intimidating remarks about the assault" or Q100 = "Was physically violent with you or threatened to be physically violent" or Q100 = "Damaged or threatened to damage your property" or Q100 = "Some other negative action"))] **Did anyone who took these actions know or suspect you made an official (unrestricted or restricted) sexual assault report?**

- ☒ Yes
- ☒ No
- ☒ Not sure

102. [Ask if [USCFLAG] = "True" and [USCRPTFLAG] = "Reported to a Military Authority" and (Q100 = "Made insulting or disrespectful remarks or made jokes at your expense to you in private" or Q100 = "Showed or threatened to show private images, photos, or videos of you to others" or Q100 = "Bullied you or made intimidating remarks about the assault" or Q100 = "Was physically violent with you or threatened to be physically violent" or Q100 = "Damaged or threatened to damage your property" or Q100 = "Some other negative action"))] **Why do you believe your military peers and/or coworkers (including those in your chain of command or DoD civilians) took the actions you marked as happening to you? Mark all that apply.**

- ☒ They were trying to discourage you from moving forward with your report, or discourage others from reporting.
- ☒ They were trying to abuse or humiliate you.
- ☒ They were friends with the person(s) whom you indicated committed the sexual assault.
- ☒ They did not believe you.
- ☒ Some other reason
- ☒ Not sure

103. [Ask if [USCFLAG] = "True" and [USCRPTFLAG] = "Reported to a Military Authority" and (Q100 = "Made insulting or disrespectful remarks or made jokes at your expense to you in private" or Q100 = "Showed or threatened to show private images, photos, or videos of you to others" or Q100 = "Bullied you or made intimidating remarks about the assault" or Q100 = "Was physically violent with you or threatened to be physically violent" or Q100 = "Damaged or threatened to damage your property" or Q100 = "Some other negative action"))] **Were any of your military peers and/or coworkers (including DoD civilians) who took these actions in a position of authority/leadership over you?**

- ☒ Yes
- ☒ No
- ☒ Not sure

## UNWANTED EXPERIENCES

104. [Ask if [USCFLAG] = "True" and [MATCHING BEHAVIOR] = "Yes"] **Earlier in the survey you indicated that you experienced at least one unwanted event in which someone...**

	Yes	No
a. <b>Sexually touched you</b> (for example, intentional touching of genitalia, breasts, or buttocks) or made you sexually touch them.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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	Yes	No
b. <b>Attempted</b> to make you have sexual intercourse, but was not successful. ....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. <b>Made you</b> have sexual intercourse. ....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. <b>Attempted</b> to make you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object, but was not successful. ....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. <b>Made you</b> perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object. ....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

It can be difficult to remember the exact date when events occurred. In this study, it is important to know which events happened in the past 12 months, and which events happened earlier.

105. [Ask if [USCFLAG] = "True"] Thinking about when the most recent event occurred, how certain are you that it occurred in the past 12 months? *If the event occurred over a long time, think about whether it has happened since [X Date].*

- ☒ Definitely occurred **SINCE** [X Date]  
☒ Not sure if it occurred **BEFORE OR AFTER** [X Date]  
☒ Definitely occurred **BEFORE** [X Date]

106. [Ask if [USCFLAG] = "True"] What was the date of your MOST RECENT unwanted event like this?

Month

Year

## PRIOR EXPERIENCES

The questions so far have been about things that occurred in the past 12 months. For the next questions, please think about events that happened **more than one year ago, BEFORE [X Date]**. These are all experiences that you did not tell us about earlier in the survey.

These questions assess experiences of an abusive, humiliating, or sexual nature, and that occurred even though you did not want it and did not consent.

Please include an experience regardless of who did it to you or where it happened.

"Did not consent" means you told or showed them you were unwilling, they used physical force or threats to make you do it, or they did it to you when you were unconscious, asleep, or so high or drunk that you could not understand what was happening.

107. **Before [X Date]**, did you ever experience 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.

	Yes	No
a. <b>Sexually touched you</b> (for example, intentional touching of genitalia, breasts, or buttocks) or made you sexually touch them? .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. <b>Attempted</b> to make you have sexual intercourse, but was not successful? .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. <b>Made you</b> have sexual intercourse? .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. <b>Attempted</b> to make you perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object, but was not successful? .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. <b>Made you</b> perform or receive oral sex, anal sex, or penetration by a finger or object? .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

108. [Ask if Q107 a = "Yes" or Q107 b = "Yes" or Q107 c = "Yes" or Q107 d = "Yes" or Q107 e = "Yes"] Did any of these unwanted experiences happen... Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

	Yes	No
a. <b>Before</b> you joined the military? .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. <b>After</b> you joined the military? .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

## 2023 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Military Members

109. [Ask if ((Q107 a = "Yes" or Q107 b = "Yes" or Q107 c = "Yes" or Q107 d = "Yes" or Q107 e = "Yes") and Q108 b = "Yes")] Did you report any of these unwanted sexual experiences to the military? *Mark one.*

- ☒ Yes, a restricted report that remained restricted  
☒ Yes, an unrestricted report  
☒ Yes, a restricted report that I chose to convert to an unrestricted report  
☒ Yes, a restricted report that I did not convert to an unrestricted report, but an independent investigation occurred anyway  
☒ Yes, unsure what type of report I made  
☒ No, I have never filed a report

**WORKPLACE CULTURE AND CLIMATE**

110. In the past 12 months, to what extent have you witnessed people in your unit... *Mark one answer for each item.*

	Not at all	Small extent	Moderate extent	Large extent	Very large extent
a. Promote a unit climate based on mutual respect and trust?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Refrain from sexist comments and behaviors?...	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Recognize and immediately correct incidents of sexual harassment?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Encourage bystander intervention to assist others in situations at risk for sexual assault or other harmful behaviors?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

111. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements regarding your current military workplace? *Mark one answer for each item.*

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
a. It would be risky for me to file a sexual harassment complaint .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
b. A sexual harassment complaint would not be taken seriously.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. A sexual harassment complaint would be thoroughly investigated.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. I would feel comfortable reporting a sexual harassment complaint.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. Sexual harassment is not tolerated.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. Individuals who sexually harass others get away with it.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g. I would be afraid to file a sexual harassment complaint.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h. Penalties against individuals who sexually harass others at work are strongly enforced.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
i. Actions are being taken to prevent sexual harassment..	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

112. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements? *Mark one answer for each item.*

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
a. If you are sexually assaulted, you can trust the military system to <b>protect your privacy</b> .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. If you are sexually assaulted, you can trust the military system to <b>ensure your safety following the incident</b> .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. If you are sexually assaulted, you can trust the military system to <b>treat you with dignity and respect</b> .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

## 2023 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Military Members

113. [Ask if [POPFLG] = "Active Duty Member"] How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements about your **immediate supervisor**? Mark one answer for each item.

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
a. You trust your supervisor. ....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Your supervisor ensures that all assigned personnel are treated fairly. ....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Your supervisor evaluates your work performance fairly. ....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

114. [Ask if [POPFLG] = "Reserve" or [POPFLG] = "National Guard"] To what extent does your immediate supervisor... Mark one answer for each item.

	Not at all	Small extent	Moderate extent	Large extent	Very large extent
a. Encourage members to challenge <b>sexual harassment and gender discrimination</b> when they witness it? .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Encourage members to challenge <b>sexist behaviors</b> when they witness them? .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Create a culture of prevention by encouraging members, witnesses, and bystanders to report situations that could result in harmful outcomes (example harmful outcomes include sexual assault, violence, suicide)? .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

115. My immediate supervisor... Mark one answer for each item.

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
a. Promotes responsible alcohol use. ....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Would correct individuals who refer to coworkers as "honey," "babe," or "sweetie," or use other unprofessional language at work. ....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Would stop individuals who are talking about sexual topics at work. ....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Would intervene if an individual was receiving sexual attention at work (for example, staring at someone's chest, standing too close, rubbing someone's shoulders). ....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. Encourages individuals to help others in risky situations that could result in harmful outcomes (examples of harmful outcomes include sexual assault, violence, suicide).....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

116. [Ask if [POPFLG] = "Active Duty Member"] Are you currently assigned to a military unit where women are less than 10% of your military coworkers?

☒ Yes  
☒ No

## HOW ARE WE DOING?

117. In your opinion... Mark one answer for each item.

	Do not know	More of a problem today	About the same as 2 years ago	Less of a problem today
a. Has <b>sexual harassment</b> in the military become more or less of a problem over the last 2 years? .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Has <b>sexual assault</b> in the military become more or less of a problem over the last 2 years?.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

## 2023 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Military Members

118. [Ask if [POPFLG] = "Reserve" or [POPFLG] = "National Guard"] Have you had any military training during the **past 12 months** on topics related to... Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

	Yes	No
a. Sexual assault? .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Sexual harassment? .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**ADDITIONAL BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

119. Are you Spanish/Hispanic/Latino?
- ☒ No, not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino
- ☒ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-American, Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino
120. What is your race? Mark one or more races to indicate what you consider yourself to be.
- ☒ 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)
- ☒ White
121. As a result of your race/ethnicity... Mark "Yes" or "No" for each item.

	Yes	No
a. Do you believe you have experienced <b>harassment</b> (bothersome, upsetting, or offensive statements or behaviors that someone from your work might have said or done) in your military workplace in the past 12 months? .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Do you believe you have experienced <b>discrimination</b> (someone from work treated you unfairly or they would have treated someone of a different race/ethnicity better) in your military workplace in the past 12 months? .....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

122. Do you consider yourself to be...? Mark one.

- ☒ Heterosexual or straight
- ☒ Gay or lesbian
- ☒ Bisexual
- ☒ I use a different term
- ☒ Prefer not to answer

123. What sex were you assigned at birth, on your original birth certificate? Mark one.

- ☒ Male
- ☒ Female

124. How do you currently describe yourself? Mark all that apply.

- ☒ Male
- ☒ Female
- ☒ Transgender, non-binary, or another gender

125. [Ask if [POPFLG] = "Active Duty Member" and ([CSERVICE] = "Air Force" or [CSERVICE] = "Space Force")] Are you currently serving as a member of the Space Force? Mark one.

- ☒ Yes
- ☒ No

**TAKING THE SURVEY**

126. [Ask if [USCFLAG] = "True" or Q108 b = "Yes"] The DoD is conducting a study to hear from survivors about their experiences and challenges with the military sexual assault response system. The goal of this study is to make this system better for you and others. Would you like to learn more about this study? If yes, we will e-mail you in the future with information about the new study.

- ☒ Yes
- ☒ No

127. Thank you for participating in the survey. If you have comments or concerns that you were not able to express in answering this survey, please enter them in the space provided. Please do not enter personally identifiable information. Your feedback is useful and appreciated.


128. [Ask if Q1 = "No, I was separated or retired"] Based on your answer to the previous question, you are ineligible to take this survey. If you feel you have encountered this message in error, click the "Previous" button and check your answer(s).

To submit your answers click Submit. For further help, please call our Survey Processing Center toll-free at 1-800-881-5307 or e-mail wgr-survey@mail.mil.



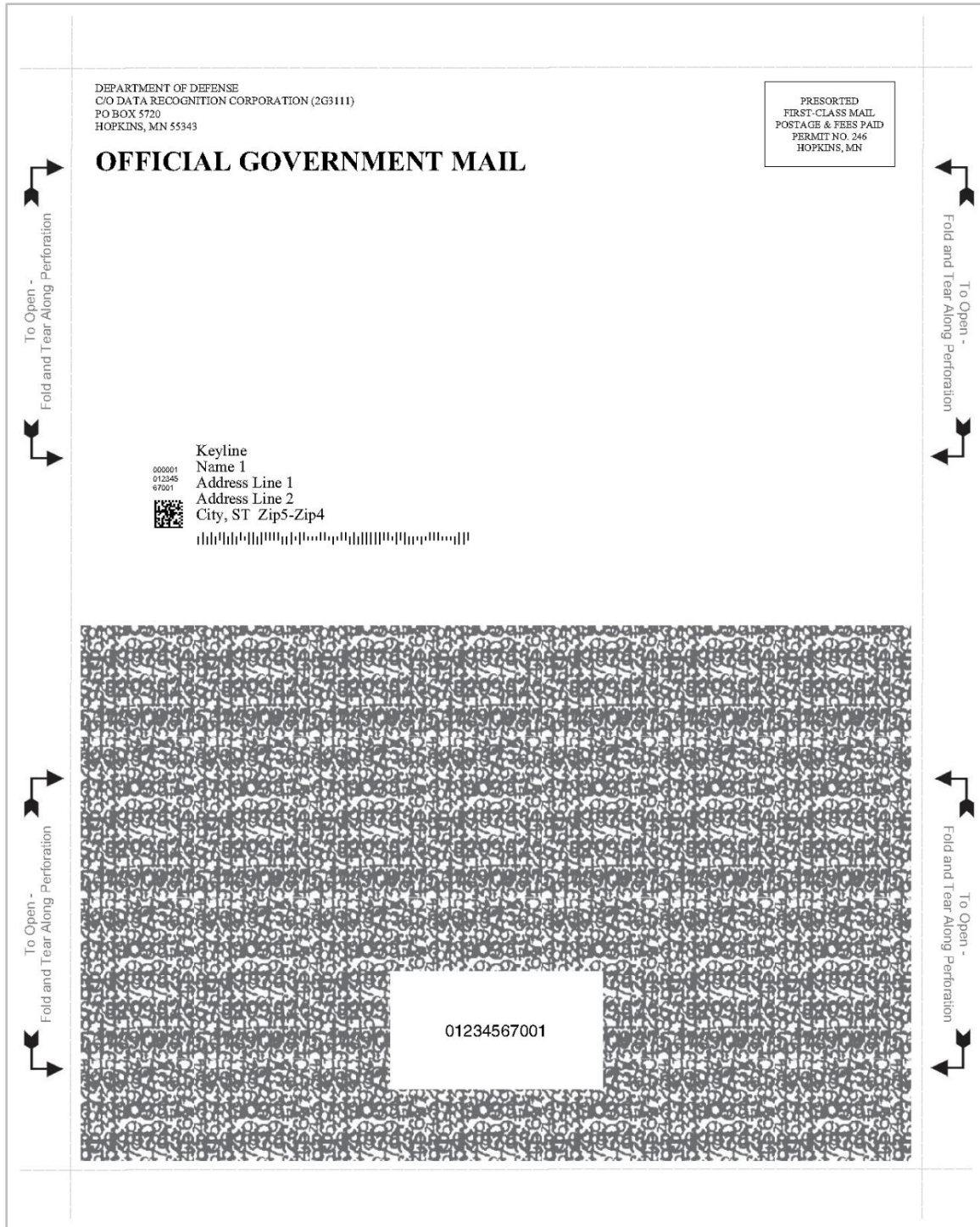


## **Appendix C. Survey Outreach**

**DATA  
DRIVEN  
SOLUTIONS  
FOR  
DECISION  
MAKERS**









**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE  
DEFENSE HUMAN RESOURCES ACTIVITY  
OFFICE OF PEOPLE ANALYTICS**  
4800 MARK CENTER DRIVE, SUITE 06E22  
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22350-4000

July 31, 2023

Name 1  
Address Line 1  
Address Line 2  
City, ST Zip5-Zip4

Dear (Rank) Name,

People are the Department's number one priority, and I am committed to the health and well-being of all Service members. That is why I am personally contacting you to learn more about your experience serving in the military. Please take this opportunity to add your voice to help the work we are doing to improve the lives of every Service member.

To participate:



1. Go to **DoDSurveys.mil** on any computer, tablet, or smartphone
2. Log in with your **unique Ticket Number: UXXXXXX**
3. Complete the survey **by October 20, 2023** to be removed from the contact list

Your feedback is important and participation is considered **Official Business**. You can respond during the duty day, or any time convenient to you, on **any government or personal device**. Participation is voluntary and **your responses are confidential** and will not be shared with your commanders.

**Your response matters.** By responding, you help shape the policies, programs, and training that impact you and your fellow Service members. If we do not hear from you, we will contact you again by mail and e-mail to remind you of this opportunity.

I know that you are very busy, so I deeply appreciate you taking your time to complete this survey. Thank you for your service and your commitment to the military and our Nation.

Mark S. Breckenridge  
Director  
Defense Personnel Analytics Center  
Office of People Analytics

Title 10 U.S. Code Section 481 mandates that the DoD conducts a survey on workplace and gender issues of military members every 2 years. To verify the authenticity of this survey, OMB Control Number: 0704-0615, call 372-1034 from any DoD or other government telephone with DSN. If you do not have access to a DSN telephone line, and if you have any questions about this survey, please call our Survey Processing Center toll-free at 1-800-881-5307, or e-mail WGR-Survey@mail.mil.

01234567001

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE  
C/O DATA RECOGNITION CORPORATION (2G3111)  
PO BOX 5720  
HOPKINS, MN 55343

000001  
012345  
67001



PRESORTED  
FIRST-CLASS MAIL  
POSTAGE & FEES PAID  
PERMIT NO. 246  
HOPKINS, MN

**IMPORTANT: Response due October 31<sup>st</sup>**

I have contacted you several times to participate in an important survey. **Time is running out.** If you have not already done so, please do so **now**.



Scan the code or go to **DoDsveys.mil** on any computer, tablet, or smartphone.



We need to hear from you by October 31<sup>st</sup> for your responses to impact policy and life in your unit.

Thank you for completing this voluntary survey.

Mark S. Breckenridge, Director  
Office of People Analytics

TestOEL\*\*\*\*\*Test

FIRST NAME1 LAST NAME1

ADDRESS LINE 1

ADDRESS LINE 2

ADDRESS LINE 3

CITY, ST 12345-6789



OMB No. 0704-0615: Approval Expires 05/31/2024

**Did you know?**

Your participation helps us take care of military members and their families. We must. Our people deserve it, our strength depends on it.

Scan to visit **DoDsveys.mil** to confidentially share your opinion



From: Military Workplace Gender Relations <dodhra.mc-alex.dmdc.mbx.wgr-survey@mail.mil>

Sent: Monday, July 31, 2023 1:42 PM

To: Sample, Pat

Subject: OFFICIAL Notification: DoD call for feedback (ANNOUNC)

Signed by: dodhra.mc-alex.dmdc.mbx.wgr-survey@mail.mil

Seaman Pat,

The strength of our military comes from the people who serve. We must remain focused on reinforcing positive, constructive behaviors while eliminating behaviors that threaten our readiness or our ability to act as a unified, lethal fighting force. Ensuring our formations and military community are free from sexual harassment, sexual assault, and gender discrimination is vital.

To support our efforts in protecting the health and well-being of all who serve, I am writing to invite you to take the congressionally mandated Workplace and Gender Relations Survey.

To take the survey:

1. Go to <https://www.DoDSurveys.mil> on any computer, tablet, or smartphone
2. Your unique Ticket Number: ANNOUNC
3. To have your voice heard we need your response!

Adding your voice to thousands of others across the military will help us better understand and address ongoing issues impacting you, your teammates, and your Service. Participation in the survey is voluntary. Survey results are reported for groups only, meaning your answers are combined with others to produce statistics, and not shared with your commanders or senior leadership. Your responses are kept confidential.

Because this effort is commissioned by Congress, we will send additional postal mail and e-mail reminders. As soon as you respond, I will remove you from our list of Service members scheduled to participate.

Thank you in advance for your time and providing honest feedback.

Mark S. Breckenridge

Director  
Defense Personnel Analytics Center  
Office of People Analytics

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:**

To verify the authenticity of this survey, OMB Control Number: 0704-0615, call 1-571-372-1034 or DSN 372-1034. If you have any questions about this survey, please call our Survey Processing Center toll-free at 1-800-881-5307, or e-mail [WGR-Survey@mail.mil](mailto:WGR-Survey@mail.mil). If you do not wish to participate or to receive additional reminders about this survey, you may remove yourself from the mailing list by replying to this message. Be sure to include your Ticket Number and the words, "Please remove me from this survey's mailing list." If you wish to withdraw your answers after starting this survey, notify the Survey Processing Center prior to October 20, 2023.



From: Defense Personnel Analytics Center - Office of People Analytics <dodhra.mc-alex.dmdc.mbx.wgr-survey@mail.mil>  
Sent: Monday, August 14, 2023 7:07 AM  
To: Sample, Pat  
Subject: Invitation to participate: Military Workplace and Gender Relations Survey (REMIND1)  
Signed by: dodhra.mc-alex.dmdc.mbx.wgr-survey@mail.mil

Seaman Pat,

As you may have heard from your friends and fellow Service members, it is time to take the Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Military Members. This survey is commissioned by Congress to help your senior leadership develop a better understanding of a variety of issues that directly impact you and those you serve with.

To participate, go to: <https://www.DoDSurveys.mil>  
Enter your unique Ticket Number: REMIND1

You can take the survey on any government or personal computer or mobile device. If you have experienced issues accessing the survey, I encourage you to try again. This survey is considered Official Business meaning you can take it either on- or off-duty.

Protecting your privacy is important to me. I want all Service members to have an opportunity to share their honest thoughts and opinions. I can assure you that your individual responses will be kept confidential and will not be shared with anyone in your organization, including your commander or senior leadership. When your responses are combined with others, it will help senior leaders make informed decisions that will help you and the people you serve with. Your participation is voluntary, but your participation will ensure that we gain the most accurate picture.

Thank you in advance for your time.

Mark S. Breckenridge

Director  
Defense Personnel Analytics Center  
Office of People Analytics

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

To verify the authenticity of this survey, OMB Control Number: 0704-0615, call 1-571-372-1034 or DSN 372-1034. If you have any questions about this survey, please call our Survey Processing Center toll-free at 1-800-881-5307, or e-mail [WGR-Survey@mail.mil](mailto:WGR-Survey@mail.mil). If you do not wish to participate or to receive additional reminders about this survey, you may remove yourself from the mailing list by replying to this message. Be sure to include your Ticket Number and the words, "Please remove me from this survey's mailing list." If you wish to withdraw your answers after starting this survey, notify the Survey Processing Center prior to October 20, 2023.

From: Defense Personnel Analytics Center - Office of People Analytics <dodhra.mc-alex.dmdc.mbx.wgr-survey@mail.mil>  
Sent: Monday, August 28, 2023 12:37 PM  
To: Sample, Pat  
Subject: Has Sexual Harassment in the military become more or less of a problem? (REMIND2)  
Signed by: dodhra.mc-alex.dmdc.mbx.wgr-survey@mail.mil

Seaman Pat,

In your opinion, has sexual harassment in the military become more or less of a problem?

Now is your opportunity to confidentially share your opinions on this topic and more with your senior leaders, DoD leadership, and members of Congress to inform policy decisions, improve trainings, and address issues that impact you and those you serve with.

TO PARTICIPATE: Go to <https://www.DoDsveys.mil> from any personal or government computer or mobile device to add your voice to the thousands of Service members who have already responded. You can even respond from your smartphone.

Your personal and secure Ticket Number is REMIND2. Your responses will be kept confidential. No one, including anyone in your chain of command, will be able to identify you or how you answered any questions.

We rely on accurate information from people like you to know what is really going on throughout the Force. I hope you share your honest feedback with us today, both positive and negative.

Thank you for your time and for providing your honest feedback.

Mark S. Breckenridge

Director  
Defense Personnel Analytics Center  
Office of People Analytics

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:**

To verify the authenticity of this survey, OMB Control Number: 0704-0615, call 1-571-372-1034 or DSN 372-1034. If you have any questions about this survey, please call our Survey Processing Center toll-free at 1-800-881-5307, or e-mail [WGR-Survey@mail.mil](mailto:WGR-Survey@mail.mil). If you do not wish to participate or to receive additional reminders about this survey, you may remove yourself from the mailing list by replying to this message. Be sure to include your Ticket Number and the words, "Please remove me from this survey's mailing list." If you wish to withdraw your answers after starting this survey, notify the Survey Processing Center prior to October 20, 2023.

From: Defense Personnel Analytics Center - Office of People Analytics <dodhra.mc-alex.dmdc.mbx.wgr-survey@mail.mil>

Sent: Monday, September 18, 2023 6:59 PM

To: Sample, Pat

Subject: Time is running out to impact DoD policy (REMIND3)

Signed by: dodhra.mc-alex.dmdc.mbx.wgr-survey@mail.mil

Seaman Pat,

As you may have heard from your friends and fellow Service members, it is time to take the Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Military Members. This survey is commissioned by Congress to help your senior leadership develop a better understanding of a variety of issues that directly impact you and those you serve with. That is why I'm personally inviting you to share your thoughts and opinions about your experiences this past year serving in the military.

It's easy to participate:

Step 1: Go to <https://www.DoDsveys.mil> on any computer, tablet, or smartphone

Step 2: Enter your unique Ticket Number: REMIND3

Step 3: Provide your feedback

Your participation is so important to the Department that this effort is considered Official Business. You may provide feedback during the duty day using any government issued or personal computer or mobile device, including your smartphone.

Your participation is voluntary and greatly appreciated. Time is running out to help us achieve this important mission. I know you are very busy, so I truly appreciate you taking the time to complete this survey.

Thank you for your service.

Sincerely,

Mark S. Breckenridge

Director  
Defense Personnel Analytics Center  
Office of People Analytics

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:**

To verify the authenticity of this survey, OMB Control Number: 0704-0615, call 1-571-372-1034 or DSN 372-1034. If you have any questions about this survey, please call our Survey Processing Center toll-free at 1-800-881-5307, or e-mail [WGR-Survey@mail.mil](mailto:WGR-Survey@mail.mil). If you do not wish to participate or to receive additional reminders about this survey, you may remove yourself from the mailing list by replying to this message. Be sure to include your Ticket Number and the words, "Please remove me from this survey's mailing list." If you wish to withdraw your answers after starting this survey, notify the Survey Processing Center prior to October 20, 2023.

From: Military Workplace Gender Relations <dodhra.mc-alex.dmdc.mbx.wgr-survey@mail.mil>  
Sent: Monday, October 16, 2023 8:44 PM  
To: Sample, Pat  
Subject: OFFICIAL NOTICE: Response PAST DUE (REMIND4)  
Signed by: dodhra.mc-alex.dmdc.mbx.wgr-survey@mail.mil

OFFICIAL NOTICE: Response PAST DUE

Seaman Pat,

Because your feedback is important, we are providing an extension to participate in the Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Military Members.

Thousands of Service members have already responded. Respond now to share your experiences and opinions.

To participate, go to: <https://www.DoDsveys.mil>  
Your unique Ticket Number: REMIND4

Previous DoD surveys have been used to address important issues that affect you and other Service members like you—for example, pay raises, predatory lending, sexual harassment, and discriminatory behavior. Your feedback will directly help senior military leaders make informed decisions. In fact, the results will go all the way to Congress.

This effort is considered Official Business, meaning you can provide confidential feedback while on duty or during your free time using any government or personal computer or mobile device.

Your participation is voluntary and your responses will be kept confidential. No one in your organization, including your commander or senior leadership, will be able to identify you, or link you to the feedback you provide.

Thank you in advance for your time.

Mark S. Breckenridge

Director  
Defense Personnel Analytics Center  
Office of People Analytics

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

To verify the authenticity of this survey, OMB Control Number: 0704-0615, call 1-571-372-1034 or DSN 372-1034. If you have any questions about this survey, please call our Survey Processing Center toll-free at 1-800-881-5307, or e-mail [WGR-Survey@mail.mil](mailto:WGR-Survey@mail.mil). If you do not wish to participate or to receive additional reminders about this survey, you may remove yourself from the mailing list by replying to this message. Be sure to include your Ticket Number and the words, "Please remove me from this survey's mailing list." If you wish to withdraw your answers after starting this survey, notify the Survey Processing Center prior to October 31, 2023.

From: Workplace and Gender Relations Survey <dodhra.mc-alex.dmdc.mbx.wgr-survey@mail.mil>  
Sent: Monday, October 30, 2023 2:19 PM  
To: Sample, Pat  
Subject: Immediate action requested (REMIND5)  
Signed by: dodhra.mc-alex.dmdc.mbx.wgr-survey@mail.mil

Seaman Pat,

I'm writing to remind you that your opportunity to participate in the Workplace and Gender Relations Survey is running out. The survey is your opportunity to communicate directly with leaders in your Service, the DoD, and members of Congress about your experiences serving in the military.

To take the survey:

1. Go to <https://www.DoDsurveys.mil> on any computer, tablet, or smartphone
2. Your unique Ticket Number: REMIND5
3. We've extended the deadline so that you can participate. Please do so by November 21, 2023

Your feedback is confidential. When your voice is added to the thousands of Service members that have already responded, senior leaders will be better informed to take actions that benefit you and those who serve alongside you.

This survey is considered Official Business and can be completed while on duty or during your free time. You can take the survey on any government or personal computer or mobile device. Thank you in advance for participating in this survey.

Very Respectfully,

Mark S. Breckenridge

Director  
Defense Personnel Analytics Center  
Office of People Analytics

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From: Mark Breckenridge SES DODHRA DPAC (USA) <dodhra.mc-alex.dmdc.mbx.wgr-survey@mail.mil>  
Sent: Wednesday, November 15, 2023 6:48 PM  
To: Sample, Pat  
Subject: ACTION REQUESTED: Deadline approaching (REMIND6)  
Signed by: dodhra.mc-alex.dmdc.mbx.wgr-survey@mail.mil

Seaman Pat,

I'm writing you today because your opportunity to participate in the Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Military Members is running out.

Thousands have already responded—this is your last chance to add your voice.

To participate, go to: <https://www.DoDsveys.mil>  
Your unique Ticket Number: REMIND6

Data from previous DoD surveys have been used to address important issues that affect you and others like you—for example, pay raises, predatory lending, sexual harassment, and discriminatory behavior. Your feedback will directly help senior military leaders make informed decisions about the appropriate policies and training to serve you better. Your participation matters.

Let me assure you that your responses are confidential. Your answers will never be linked to you, or identifiable by anyone in your chain of command. Your participation is voluntary, but this survey is considered Official Business, meaning you can complete it while on duty or during your free time on any government or personal computer or mobile device.

Thank you in advance for your time.

Mark S. Breckenridge

Director  
Defense Personnel Analytics Center  
Office of People Analytics

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## Annex 2: Independent Review Commission on Sexual Assault in the Military Implementation Update



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## Introduction

The Department of Defense (DoD) is taking unprecedented action to implement the historic reforms recommended by the Independent Review Commission on Sexual Assault in the Military (IRC) as approved by Secretary of Defense Lloyd Austin III in 2021 to prevent and respond to sexual assault in the military. The DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO) oversees sexual assault policy, working closely with the Military Services and DoD stakeholders to develop, implement, and track prevention and response programs, including those meeting the IRC recommendations. DoD SAPRO is tracking IRC implementation via three methods:

- **Implementation progress:** the tracking of how IRC Offices of Primary Responsibility (OPR) (e.g., the Military Services, and Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) Components) are completing their Plans of Action and Milestones (POAM), including implementation successes and any challenges or past due actions.
- **Performance measurement:** measuring key metrics from DoD surveys, administrative data, and other databases to monitor changes and progress associated with the implementation of the approved IRC recommendations.
- **Evaluation:** assessments of the fidelity of implementation and whether implementation of approved IRC recommendations had the intended effect.

This annex provides an update on the Department's implementation progress for the 82 IRC recommendations directed to DoD and provides an update on the Department's plan for evaluating implementation of the recommendations over time.

## Implementation Progress Update

As of April 8, 2024, significant implementation actions have been undertaken or completed for 32 approved IRC recommendations. Implementation of the remaining approved recommendations directed to DoD is in progress.

As shown in Table 1, the Department implemented 11 recommendations since last year's IRC Update Annex from Fiscal Year 2022 (FY22).

**Table 1. IRC Recommendations and Actions Implemented Since FY22 IRC Update Annex**

Count	Recommendation	Implementation Action
1	<b>1.1:</b> [REVISED] Establishment of Offices of Special Victims Prosecutors and removing prosecution of sexual assaults and related crimes out of the military chain of command.	Completed. As of December 27, 2023, Special Trial Counsels will now make prosecutorial decisions and lead the prosecution effort for covered offenses.
2	<b>1.3:</b> [REVISED] Study of judge-ordered Military Protective Orders for victims of sexual assault and related offenses.	Completed. DoD completed the study of judge-ordered Military Protective Orders and continues to consider the best facilitation of victim access to protective orders.
3	<b>1.6:</b> Expedite processing of proposed Executive Orders regarding military justice, including those currently awaiting issuance	Completed. Executive Order 14103 of July 28, 2023, implemented this recommendation.
4	<b>1.7.a and b:</b> [REVISED] The Military Justice Review Panel has been directed to study Article 32 Preliminary Hearings, and [REVISED] the Military Justice Review Panel has been directed to study Article 34, Advice to Convening Authority Before Referral to Trial.	Completed. The Military Justice Review Panel made a recommendation to the DoD Office of the General Counsel on Articles 32 and 34 by June 30, 2023. DoD continues to consider whether amendments of these articles in the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) are warranted.

5	<b>1.7.c:</b> [REVISED] The Joint Service Committee on Military Justice has drafted a proposed Executive Order to establish a preponderance of the evidence standard for non-judicial punishment.	Completed. Executive Order 14103 of July 28, 2023, implemented this recommendation.
6	<b>1.7.d:</b> The method of selection of court-martial panel members should be revised.	Completed. Selection of court-martial panel members was included in Section 543 of the FY23 National Defense Authorization Act.
7	<b>1.7.e:</b> The Secretary of Defense should direct the Military Services to establish funding appropriate for defense counsel control of their own resources.	Completed. Executive Order 14103 of July 28, 2023, implemented this recommendation.
8	<b>2.7.b:</b> USD(P&R) should submit a legislative proposal providing authorization and funding for the NGB to conduct recurring National Guard unit inspections and staff assistance visits for prevention oversight and assistance.	Completed. Unit inspections and staff assistance visits were conducted at necessary National Guard locations, and an audit of the site visits was completed to forecast future year funding.
9	<b>3.3.c:</b> Hold Service members appropriately accountable who engage in cyber harassment and other forms of technology-facilitated sexual harassment and sexual assault.	Completed. Office for Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (ODEI) completed their report on cyber harassment Service member accountability, and the report was delivered to USD(P&R).
10	<b>3.7.a:</b> [REVISED] USD(P&R) should develop a standardized "pulse survey" tool that would enable unit-level commanders to collect real-time climate data on sexual harassment and sexual assault from Service members in their units between required administrations of the <i>Defense Organizational Climate Survey (DEOCS)</i> .	Completed. The Office of People Analytics (OPA) launched the <i>Defense Organizational Climate Pulse Survey (DOCP)</i> , which is available to Commanders between administrations of the annual <i>DEOCS</i> .
11	<b>4.2.c:</b> Expand access to Catch a Serial Offender (CATCH) Program to include victims of sexual harassment and enable Service members to self-service access to the CATCH Program.	Completed. The "Updated Catch a Serial Offender Procedures and New DD Form 2910-4" memorandum was signed by USD(P&R) on June 14, 2023. New procedures were published on the <sapr.mil/catch> webpage on June 30, 2023, and emailed to the Military Services and the NGB.

In addition to the 11 recommendations listed above, Table 2 details the remaining 21 IRC recommendations and actions implemented.

**Table 2. Remaining IRC Recommendations and Actions Implemented**

Count	Recommendation	Implementation Action
12	<b>1.4:</b> Professionalized career billets for military justice personnel handling special victim crimes.	Completed.



13	<b>1.5:</b> Judge-alone sentencing in all noncapital general and special courts-martial and establishment of sentencing parameters.	Completed. All legal authorities are in place for the new military justice sentencing system, which will apply to special and general courts-martial in which all findings of guilty are for offenses occurring after December 27, 2023. The new sentencing system will apply in all non-capital cases, regardless of offense.
14	<b>1.7.f:</b> Article 128b of the UCMJ should be amended to include dating violence.	Completed. DoD submitted a legislative proposal to amend the UCMJ in accordance with DoD Directive (DoDD) 5500.01, "Preparing, Processing, and Coordinating Legislation, Executive Orders, Proclamations, Views Letters, and Testimony."
15	<b>2.1.a:</b> The Undersecretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (USD(P&R)) should define the competencies leaders must have to oversee prevention.	Completed. DoD Instruction (DoDI) 6400.11 "Primary Prevention Policy for Prevention Workforce and Leaders," published on December 20, 2022, defined competencies.
16	<b>2.2.a:</b> USD(P&R) should develop a model for a dedicated and capable prevention workforce.	Completed. The Prevention Workforce Model was signed by USD(P&R) on June 13, 2022.
17	<b>2.2.b:</b> USD(P&R) should develop a professional credential for the prevention workforce.	Completed. DoDI 6400.11 "Primary Prevention Policy for Prevention Workforce and Leaders" defined the professional credential for the prevention workforce. In September 2022, a credentialing entity was identified and funded.
18	<b>2.6.b:</b> USD(P&R), the Military Services, and the National Guard Bureau (NGB) should continually review and update all policies that unnecessarily restrict data collection on important populations of Service members.	Completed. DoDI 6400.11 "Primary Prevention Policy for Prevention Workforce and Leaders" was published, and the Military Services and NGB evaluated and updated policies in accordance with the DoDI. This instruction now addresses and alleviates restrictions on data collection on important populations of Service members.
19	<b>2.8:</b> USD(P&R) should update the Department's prevention strategy, including the DoD Prevention Plan of Action (PPoA), to incorporate approved IRC recommendations.	Completed. PPoA 2.0 signed by USD(P&R) on May 27, 2022.
20	<b>4.3.c:</b> Allow survivors flexibility to take non-chargeable time off for seeking services or time for recovery from sexual assault.	Completed. "Clarification of Convalescent Leave Policy for Service Members Recovering from Sexual Assault" was signed October 20, 2022.
21	<b>4.3.e:</b> Study the methods our allies have used to make amends to survivors, including restorative engagement to acknowledge harm, and potential victim compensation.	Completed.

22	<b>4.4.a:</b> Establish a Defense Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment Center of Excellence that administers a core curriculum of trauma and response trainings for all SAPR Victim Advocates (VAs) and Sexual Assault and Response Coordinators (SARCs), chaplains, and other response personnel.	Completed.
23	<b>C.1:</b> DoD should immediately make sexual harassment victims eligible for Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) services and undertake a review of all policies and structures tasked with addressing elements of the military's sexual harassment response.	Completed. Memorandum signed by USD(P&R) on September 14, 2022, made sexual harassment victims eligible for SAPR services if requested. Review of policies is ongoing.
24	<b>C.3.a:</b> Designated independent judge advocates should replace commanders in deciding whether a charge should be tried by a court-martial and, if so, whether by a special or general court-martial (i.e., the referral decision) in domestic violence cases.	Completed. A modified version of this recommendation was enacted by the NDAA for FY22. Lead Special Trial Counsel have been Senate confirmed and appointed by the President.
25	<b>C.3.b:</b> DoD should establish a mechanism to track prevalence of domestic abuse/intimate partner related sexual assault by collecting information on the victim-perpetrator relationship in the <i>Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active-Duty Members (WGRA)</i> , and <i>Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Reserve Component Members (WGRR)</i> .	Completed. The 2021 <i>WGRA</i> survey was published and incorporated the ability to estimate the prevalence of intimate partner-related unwanted sexual contact incidents as a form of intimate partner violence.
26	<b>C.3.c:</b> USD(P&R) should immediately publish the reissuance of DoDI 6400.06, "Domestic Abuse Involving DoD Military and Certain Affiliated Personnel."	Completed. DoDI 6400.06, "DoD Coordinated Community Response to Domestic Abuse Involving DoD Military and Certain Affiliated Personnel" and associated policy clarification memo published December 15, 2021.
27	<b>C.4.b:</b> DoD should require the collection of data regarding sexual orientation and gender identity on the <i>WGRA</i> and <i>WGRR</i> .	Completed.
28	<b>C.4.c:</b> DoD should ensure the <i>WGRA</i> and <i>WGRR</i> publish both past-year prevalence, prior to joining the military prevalence, and lifetime prevalence of sexual assault by race and ethnicity, sexual orientation, and gender identity.	Completed.
29	<b>C.4.d:</b> DoD SAPRO should work with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Division of Violence Prevention to request that future reports of the military supplement to the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) include a breakdown of past-year and lifetime prevalence by race/ethnicity.	Completed.

30	<b>C.4.e:</b> DoD should ensure the <i>WGRA</i> and <i>WGRR</i> publish sexual harassment prevalence data by race and ethnicity, sexual orientation, and gender identity.	Completed.
31	<b>C.4.h:</b> DoD should require the collection of data regarding sexual orientation and gender identity on the <i>Workplace and Equal Opportunity Survey of Active Duty (WEOA)</i> and the <i>Workplace and Equal Opportunity Survey Reserve Component Members (WEOR)</i> .	Completed.
32	<b>C.4.i:</b> DoD should ensure the <i>Workplace and Equal Opportunity</i> surveys of military members publish past-year prevalence rates for racial/ethnic harassment by gender identity and sexual orientation.	Completed.

Based on timelines outlined in the Implementation Roadmap signed by the Secretary of Defense on September 22, 2021, tier one approved recommendations must be completed by FY27, approved recommendations in tiers two and three must be completed by FY28, and tier four recommendations must be completed by FY30. Among the 32 approved recommendations completed thus far, 23 are tier one recommendations, seven are tier two or three recommendations, and two are tier four recommendations.

## Performance Measurement and Evaluation Update

In addition to tracking OPR implementation progress, it is also important for the Department to monitor and evaluate the impact of a recommendation's implementation on the DoD community. This FY, the Department continued to identify key metrics and measures from DoD surveys, databases (e.g., Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database), and other data sources to monitor progress associated with the implementation of the approved IRC recommendations across all IRC lines of effort (i.e., accountability, prevention, culture and climate, victim care and support, and cross-cutting recommendations). Specific IRC efforts are also under consideration for discrete evaluations to assess the fidelity and quality of implementation and effectiveness.

The identification of key performance measures and evaluations to assess the effectiveness of the Department's efforts over time will allow the Department to readily observe a lack of a progress or ineffective implementation and adjust accordingly. Accordingly, metrics will be selected based on the ability to observe trends over time both before and after implementation of approved IRC recommendations.

## Implementation Way Forward

DoD SAPRO will continue to collaborate with the Military Departments, Military Services, NGB, and OSD Components to implement and evaluate the IRC recommendations as approved by the Secretary of Defense.