

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 the military justice system. 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; Not measured in FY24)

DoD administers the *Workplace Experiences Survey of Military Members* (WESM)¹ to assess the estimated prevalence² of sexual assault³ or unwanted sexual contact⁴ among active duty and reserve component members over a year's time. The Office of People Analytics (OPA) conducts the WESM 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

¹ Prior to 2025, the survey was known as the Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Military Members (WGR).

² 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.

³ Sexual assault is defined in Department of Defense Instruction (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."

⁴ 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).

Calendar Year (CY) 2006, FY10, FY12, FY14, FY16, FY18, CY21⁵, and FY23.⁶ The estimates of prevalence in 2023 reflect the 12-month period of October 1, 2022 to September 30, 2023.⁷ The next WESM survey will be administered in 2024 and results will be published in the FY25 Annual Report.

Changes to survey administration procedures required the Department to change sexual assault prevalence metrics for the 2021 WESM 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 WESM, 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.

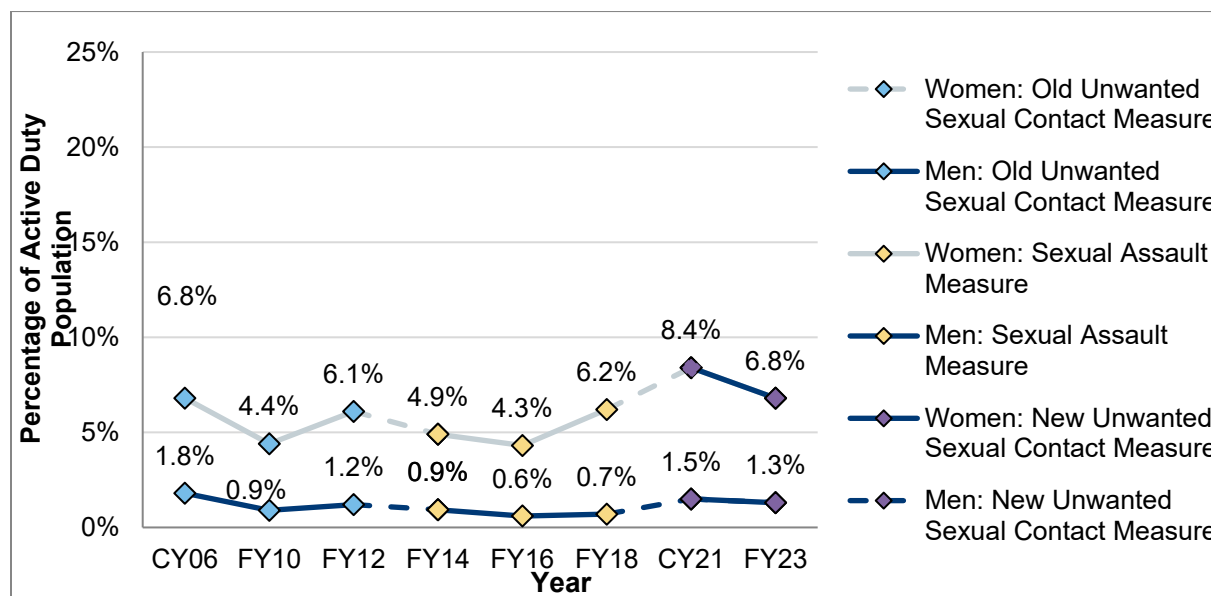


Figure A – Metric 1: Past Year Estimated Prevalence Within the Active Duty Population, CY06, FY10 – FY18, CY21, and FY23

⁵ The Department was due to administer the WESM 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).

⁶ The Department conducted the 2021 and 2023 WESM 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.

⁷ 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.

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

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.⁸

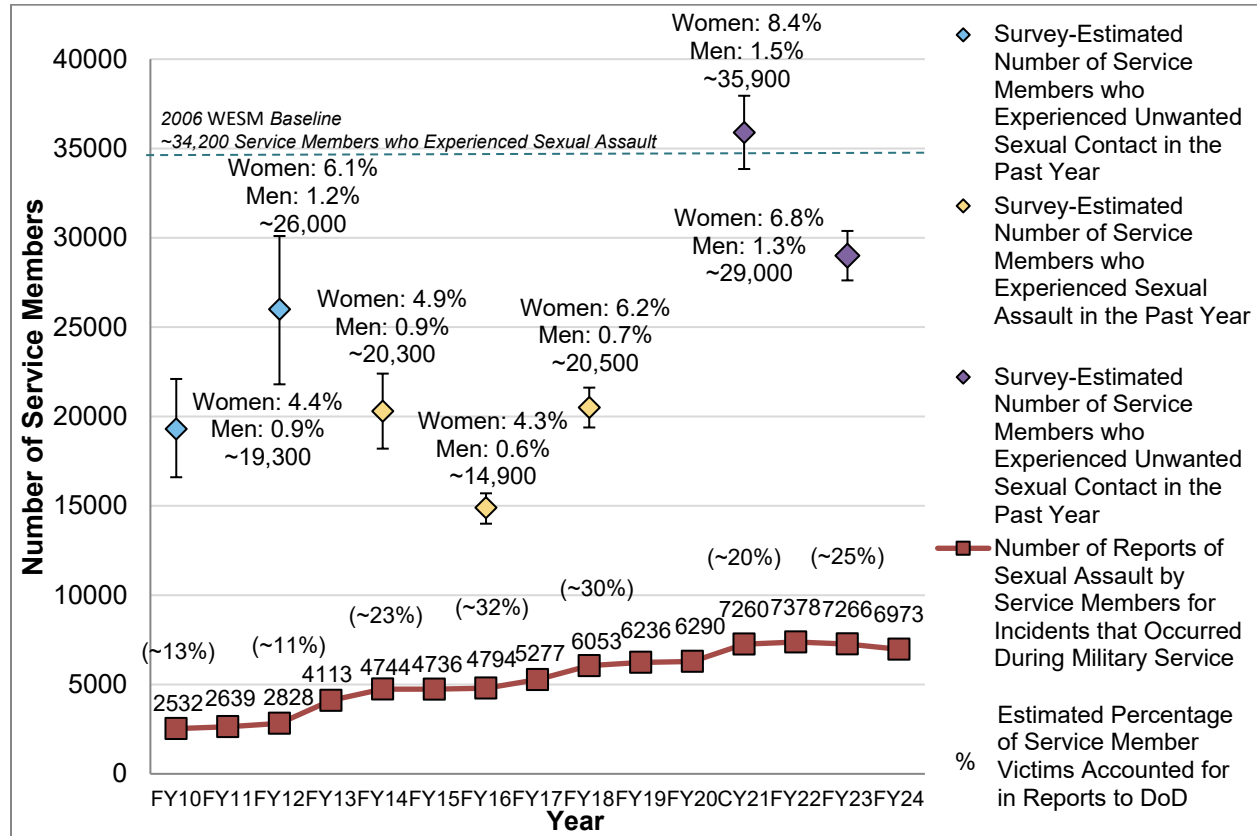
Metric 2: Estimated Prevalence and Reporting of Sexual Assault and Unwanted Sexual Contact

(Biennial Metric; No prevalence estimate for FY24 is provided because the WGS is required to be administered every other year.

The next survey will be administered in FY25 and results will be published in the FY25 Annual Report.

DoD Prevalence and Reporting

Figure B depicts the estimated prevalence rate spanning from Fiscal Year 2010 and 2023.



⁸ 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 6.8 percent prevalence rate among women has a confidence interval of 6.4 percent to 7.2 percent, meaning that we can infer with 95 percent confidence that the estimated prevalence of sexual assault among active duty women is between 6.4 percent to 7.2 percent. The estimated prevalence rate of 1.3 percent among men has a confidence interval of 1.1 percent to 1.5 percent, meaning that we can infer with 95 percent confidence that the estimated prevalence of sexual assault among active duty men is between 1.1 percent and 1.5 percent.

**Figure B – Metric 2: Estimated Prevalence and Reporting of Sexual Assault and Unwanted Sexual Contact,
FY10 – FY24**

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. **Survey data in the above and following graphs are from the most recent WESM in 2023. DoD will administer the next survey in FY2025, and results will be published in the FY25 Annual Report.**

Army Estimated 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, 2,517 Service members made a report in FY24 to a military authority (compared to 2,947 Service members in FY23, a decrease of 15 percent) for an incident that occurred during military service in the past year.

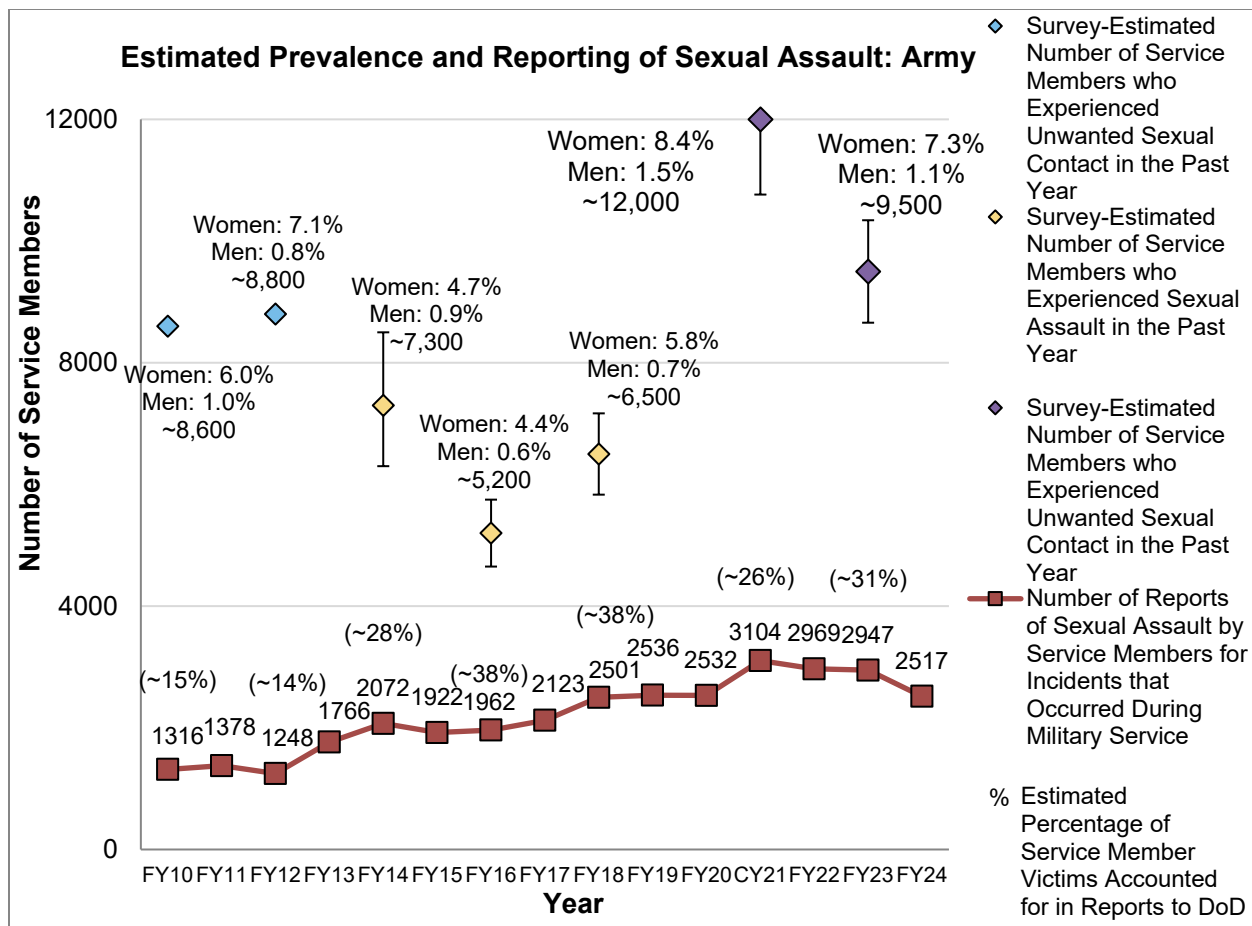


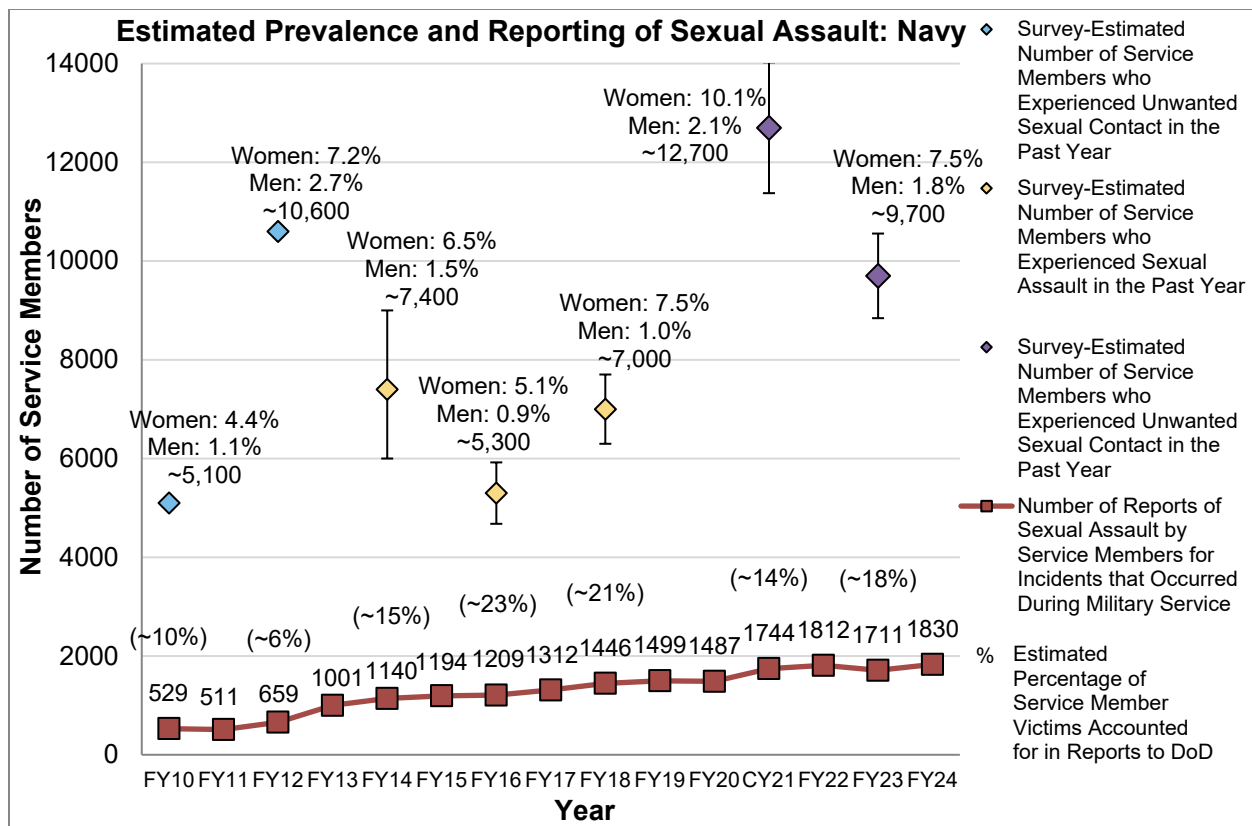
Figure C – Metric 2a: Army Estimated Prevalence and Reporting of Sexual Assault and Unwanted Sexual Contact, FY10 – FY24

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

Navy Estimated 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 1,830 Service members made a report in FY24 to a military authority (compared to 1,711 Service members in FY23, an increase of 7 percent) for an incident that occurred during military service in the past year.



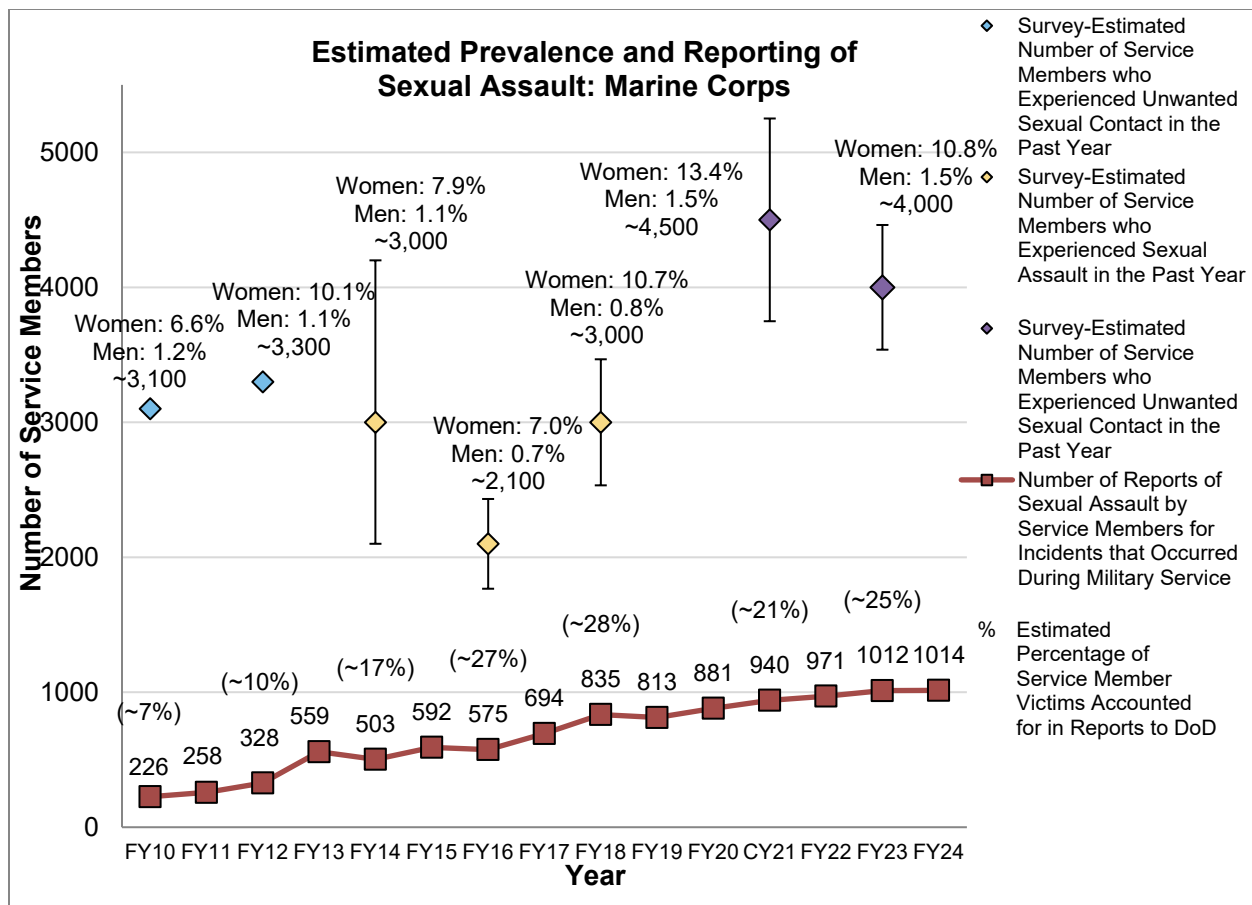
Note: Error bars represent the 95 percent confidence interval for each estimate.

Figure D – Metric 2b: Navy Estimated Prevalence and Reporting of Sexual Assault and Unwanted Sexual Contact, FY10 – FY24

Marine Corps Estimated Prevalence and Reporting

In FY24, 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 1,014 Service members made a report in FY24 to a military authority (compared to 1,012 Service members in FY23, an increase of 0.2 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 – FY24

Air Force Estimated Prevalence and Reporting

In FY24, 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 1,612 Service members made a report in FY24 to a military authority (compared to 1,596 Service members in FY23, an increase of 1 percent) for an incident that occurred during military service in the past year.

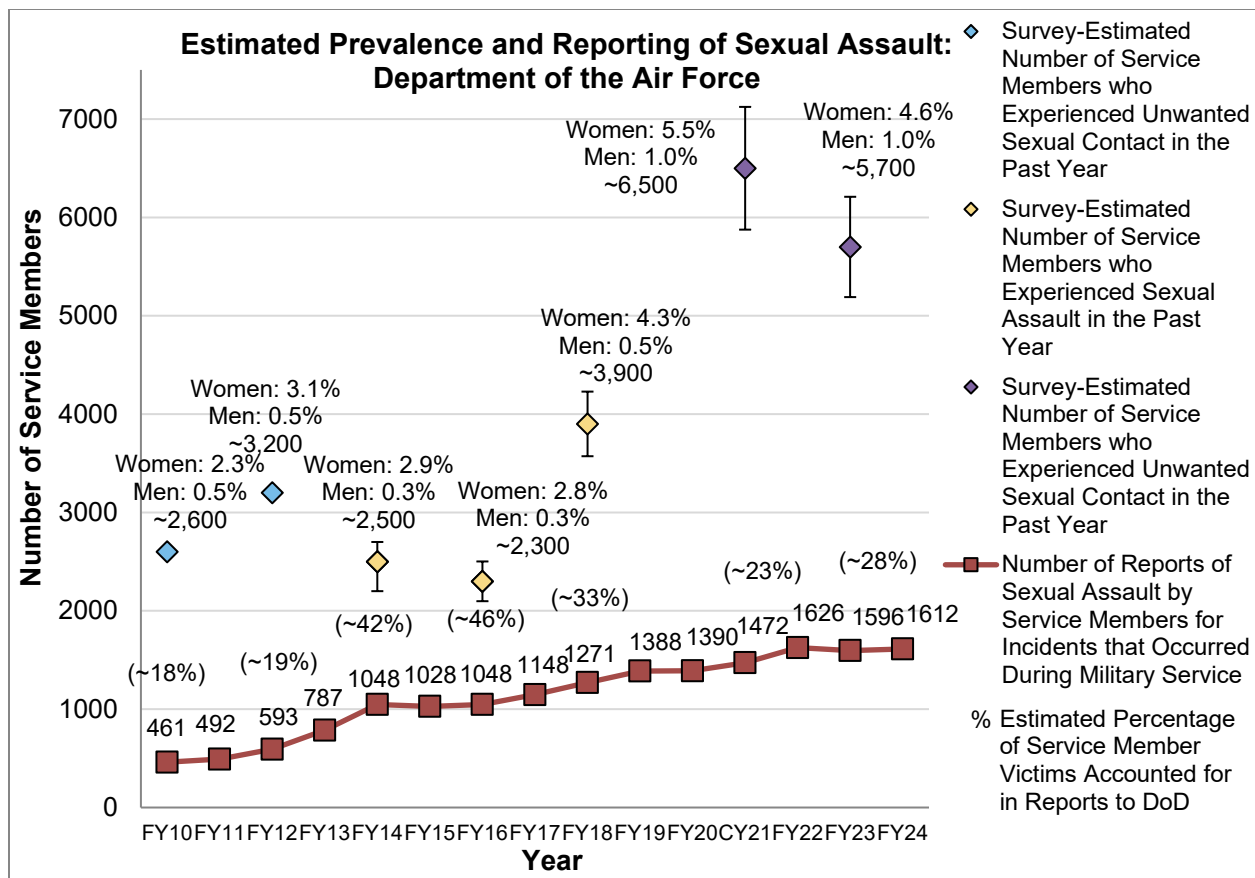


Figure F – Metric 2d: Department of the Air Force Estimated Prevalence and Reporting of Sexual Assault and Unwanted Sexual Contact, FY10 – FY24

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

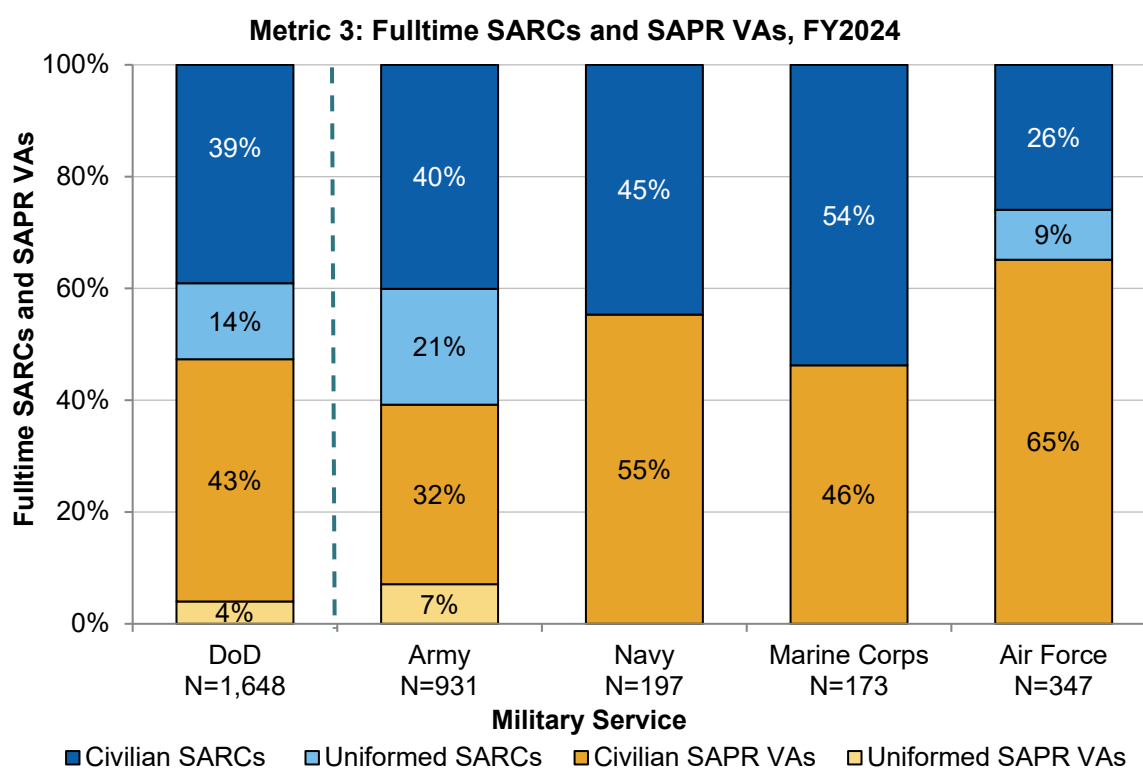
DoD remains committed to providing Service members who experience sexual assault with a variety of reporting and care options in the DoD response system. In addition, DoD maintains its resolve to strengthen its prevention initiatives and evaluation efforts to ensure the effectiveness of such programs.

The 9,500 members of the US Space Force are supported by Department of the Air Force SARC and SAPR VAs. Space Force members making Restricted and Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault are included in the data shown in Figure F. DoD fielded the DSAID capability to capture Space Force members separately from the Department of the Air Force in 2023. DoD received 12 reports (7 Unrestricted and 5 Restricted) from USSF victims in FY23, and 29 reports (18 Unrestricted and 11 Restricted) from USSF victims in FY24.

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

(Annual Metric; Updated for FY24)

As illustrated in Figure G, there were 1,648 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 FY24. In addition to full-time 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. In FY24, the Department completed actions to professionalize and increase the skill proficiency of the DoD Sexual Assault Response Workforce (SARW) in efforts to optimize warfighter care and victim assistance, and reduce reliance on collateral duty personnel in SARW roles. For more information on the Department's FY24 SARW initiatives, see the Upfront Section of this report.



Full-time Civilian Personnel		Full-time Uniformed Personnel	
SARCs	SAPR VAs	SARCs	SAPR VAs
644	714	224	66

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; Not measured in FY24)

The Department estimated victim satisfaction with services on the 2023 WESM. 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.

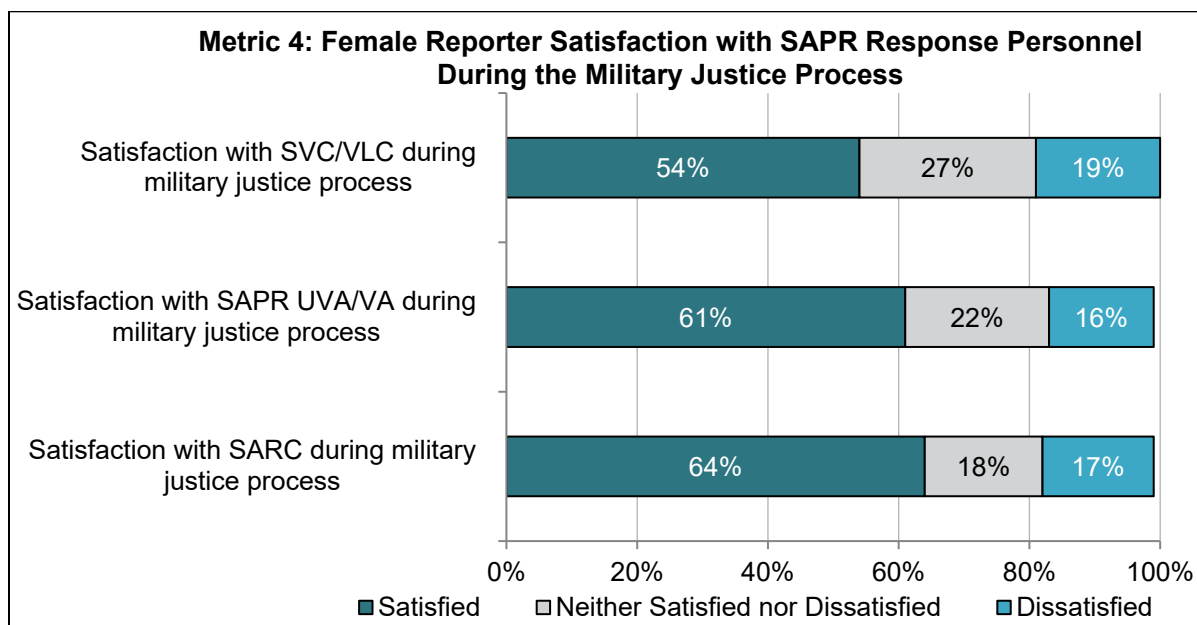


Figure H – Metric 4: Female Reporter Satisfaction with SAPR Response Personnel During the Military Justice Process

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

(Annual Metric; Updated for FY24)

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 they made case disposition decisions following the completion of an investigation for 3,233 cases in FY24. In FY24, 2 percent of cases considered for action did not progress in the military justice system to conclusion because the victim desired

not to participate in the process. As illustrated in Figure I, the percentage of cases with victims declining to participate decreased from FY23 to FY24.

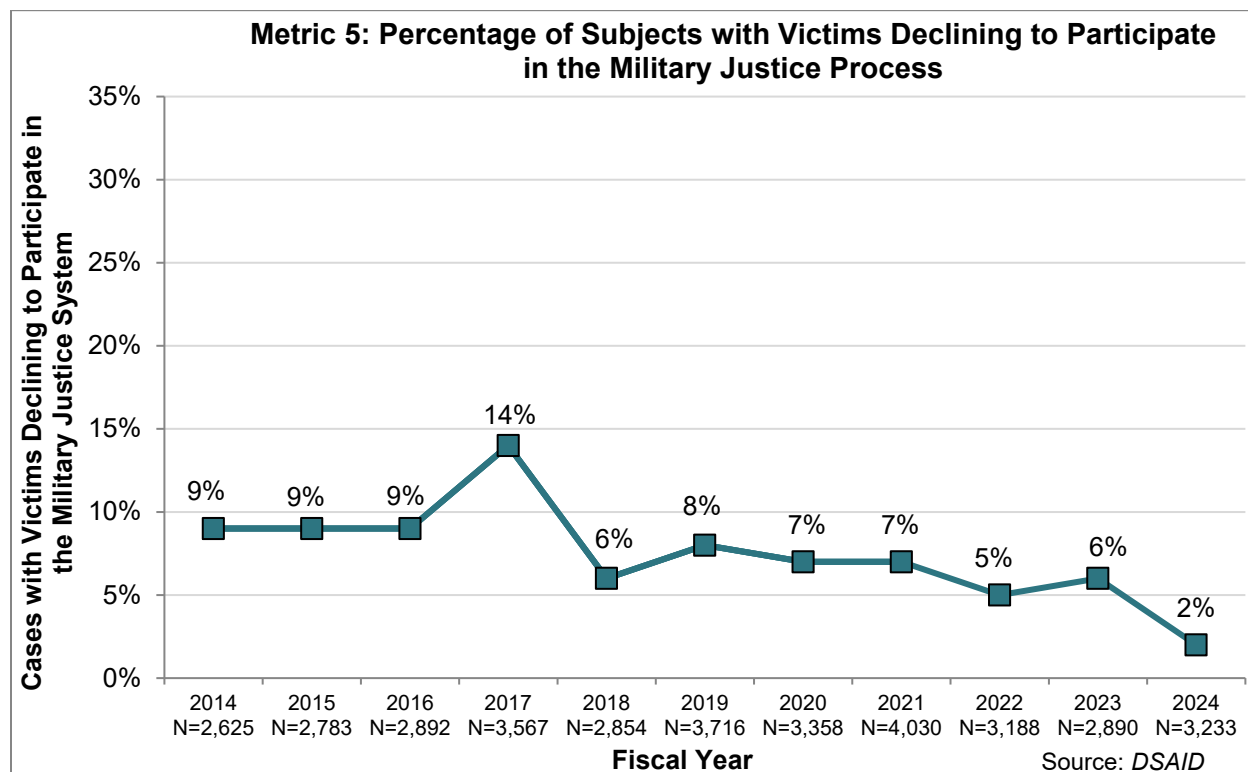


Figure I – Metric 5: Cases with Victims Declining to Participate in the Military Justice Process, FY14 – FY24

Metric 6: Perceptions of Retaliation

(Biennial Metric; Not measured in FY24)

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 WESM 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.”

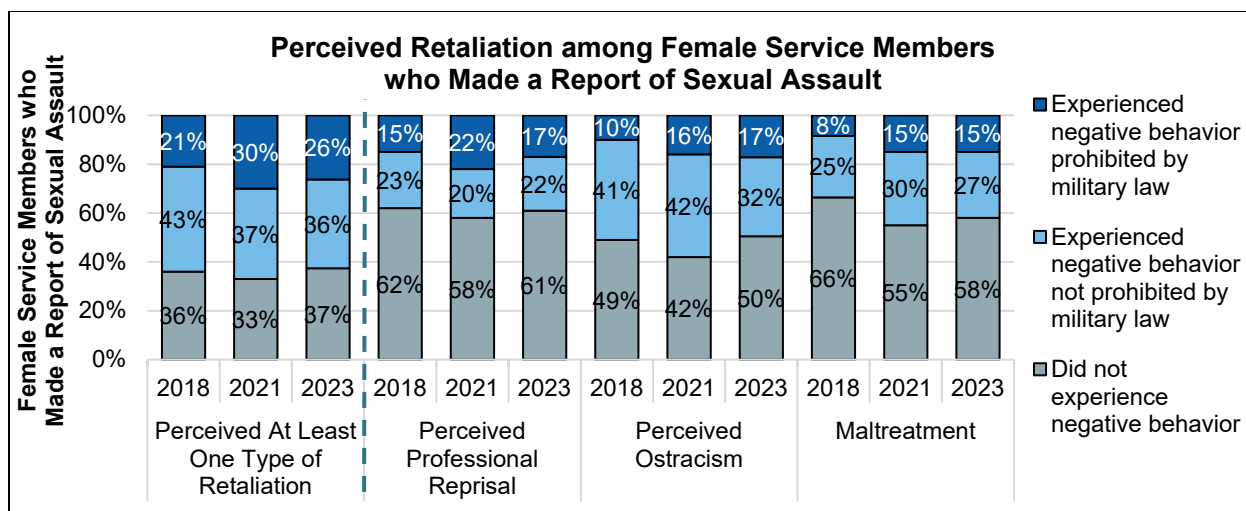


Figure J – Metric 6: Perceived Retaliation Among Female Active Duty Service Members Who Made a Report of Sexual Assault⁹

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; Not measured in FY24)

DoD administered the last iteration of leadership support after sexual assault reporting questions on the 2023 WESM.

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.

⁹ Data for men on this metric were not reportable.

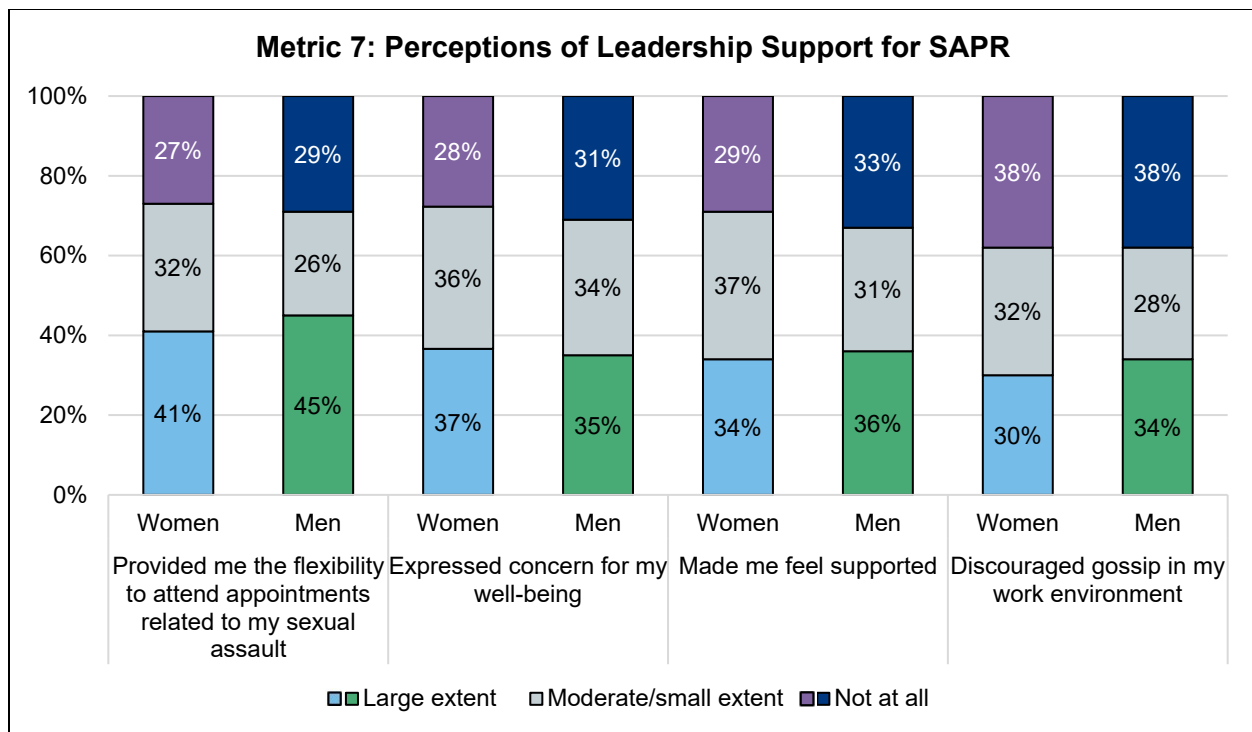
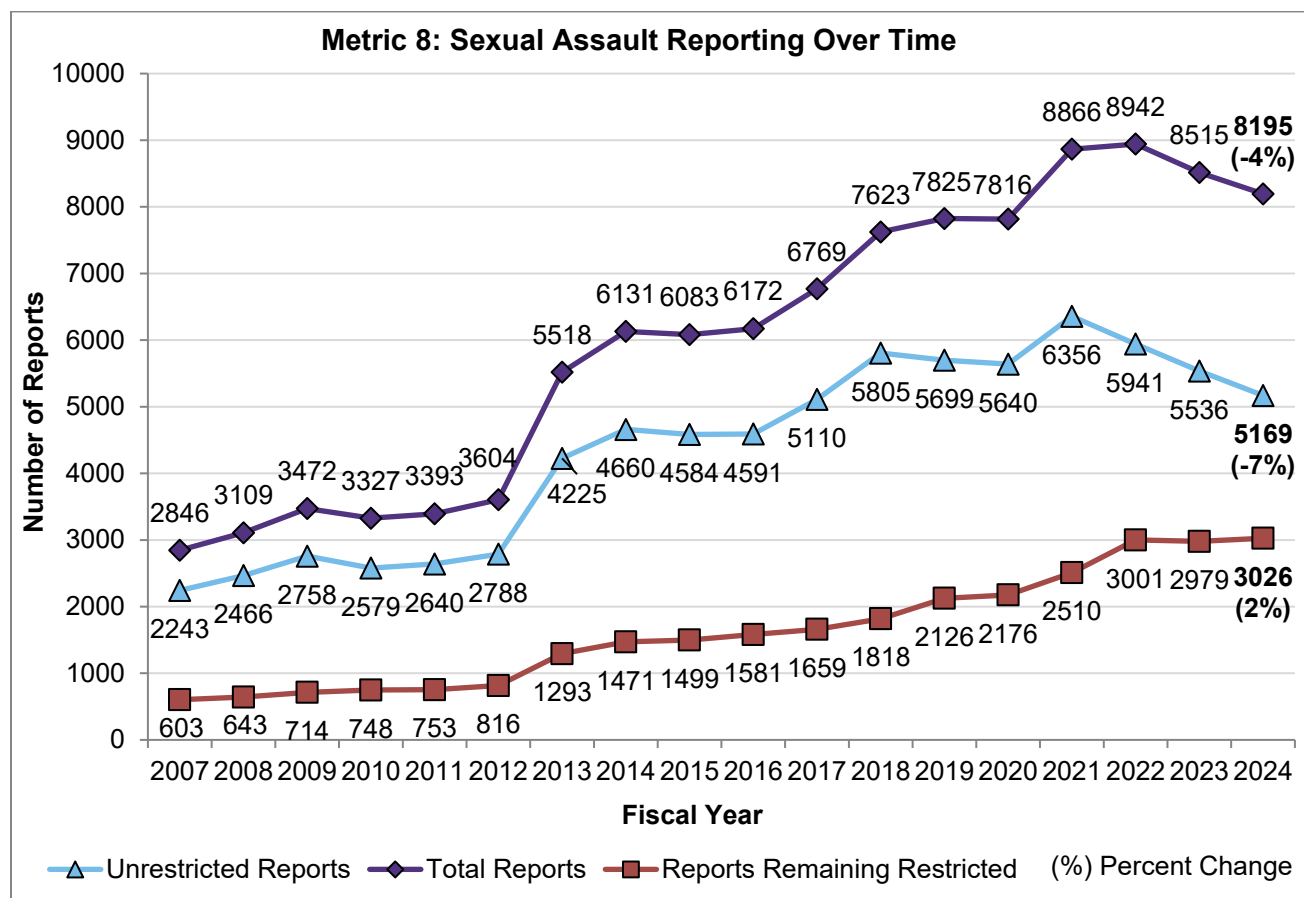


Figure K – Metric 7: Active Duty Service Member Perception of Leadership Support After a Report Was Made

Metric 8: Reports of Sexual Assault Over Time

(Annual Metric; Updated for FY24)

In FY24, the Military Services received 8,195 reports of sexual assault involving Service members as either victims or subjects (Figure L). While DoD received these reports in FY24, a portion of reported incidents occurred in prior FYs and/or prior to military service.



Fiscal Year	Total Reports	=	Unrestricted	+	Remaining Restricted
2024	8,195	=	5,169 (63%)	+	3,026 (37%)
2023	8,515	=	5,536 (65%)	+	2,979 (35%)

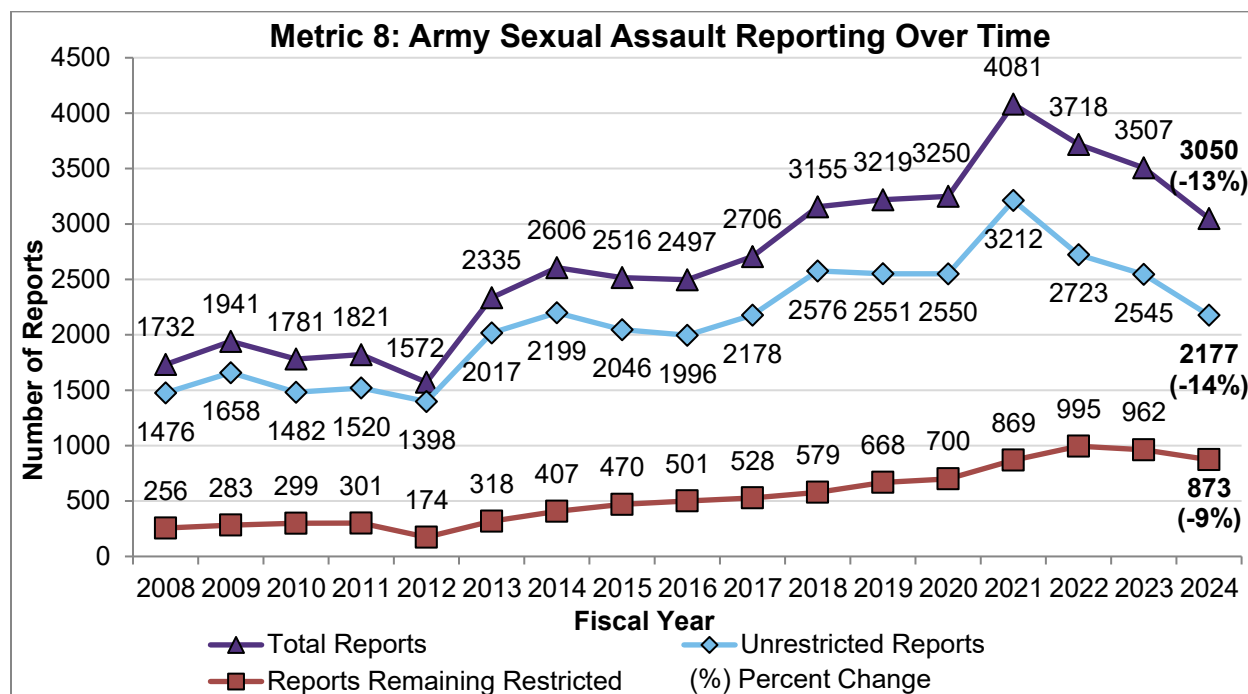
Figure L – Metric 8: Reports of Sexual Assault Over Time, FY10 – FY24

Of the 8,195 reports in FY24, 512 (6 percent) were made by Service members for incidents that occurred prior to their entering military service.¹⁰ The Military Services received 5,169

¹⁰ 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 FY24.¹¹ The Military Services initially received 3,596 Restricted Reports involving Service members as either victims or subjects. Of the 3,596 initial Restricted Reports, 16 percent (570 reports) later converted to Unrestricted Reports. These converted Restricted Reports are now counted with the Unrestricted Reports. At the end of FY24, 3,026 reports remained Restricted.

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

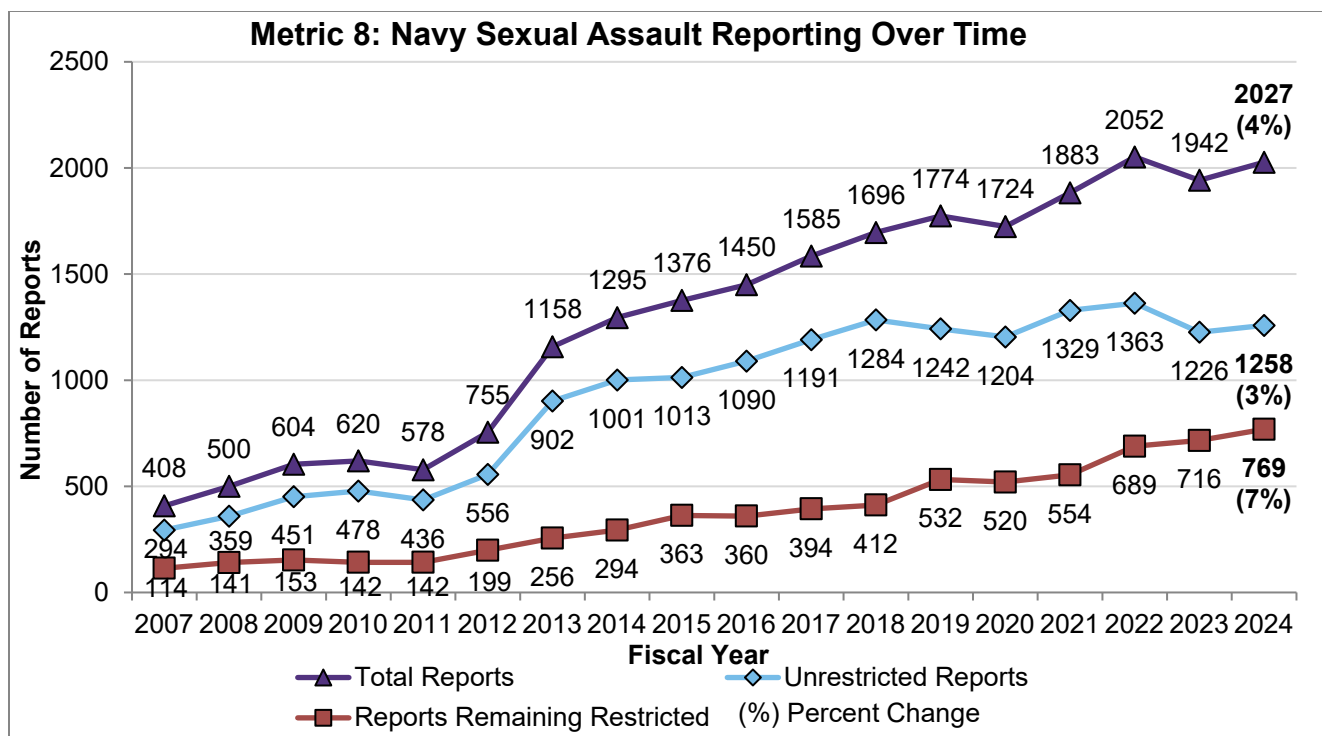


Fiscal Year	Total Reports	=	Unrestricted	+	Remaining Restricted
2024	3,050	=	2,177 (71%)	+	873 (29%)
2023	3,507	=	2,545 (73%)	+	962 (27%)

Figure M – Metric 8: Army Reports of Sexual Assault Over Time, FY10 – FY24

Army received 2,177 Unrestricted Reports involving Service members as victims or subjects in FY24. Army authorities initially received 997 Restricted Reports involving Service members as either victims or subjects. Of the 997 initial Restricted Reports, about 12 percent (124 reports) later converted to Unrestricted Reports. These converted Restricted Reports are now counted with the Unrestricted Reports. At the end of FY24, 873 reports remained Restricted.

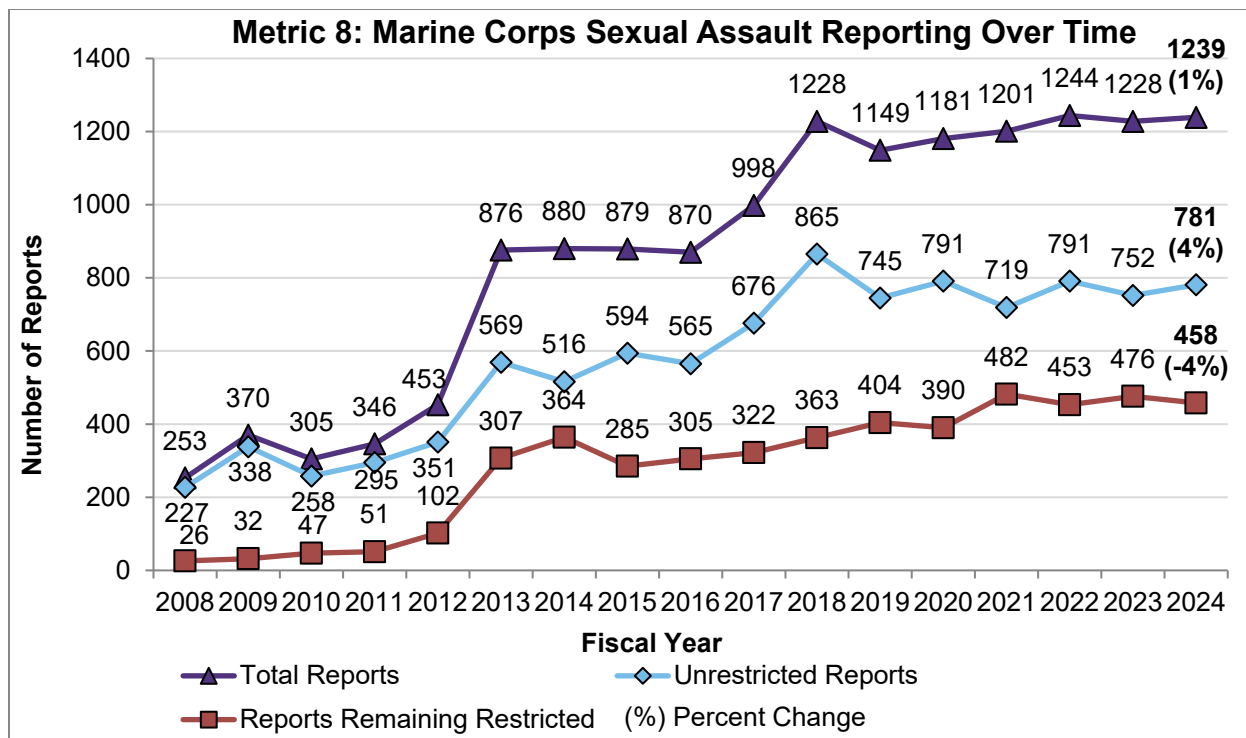
¹¹ Beginning with the implementation of DSAID in 2014, DoD has extracted and analyzed data six weeks after the end of each FY to allow sufficient time for data validation. DSAID is a live database, and its records change daily to reflect case status. During this six-week period, 51 additional Restricted 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 51 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 570 report conversions.



Fiscal Year	Total Reports	=	Unrestricted	+	Remaining Restricted
2024	2,027	=	1,258 (62%)	+	769 (38%)
2023	1,942	=	1,226 (63%)	+	716 (37%)

Figure N – Metric 8: Navy Reports of Sexual Assault Over Time, FY10 – FY24

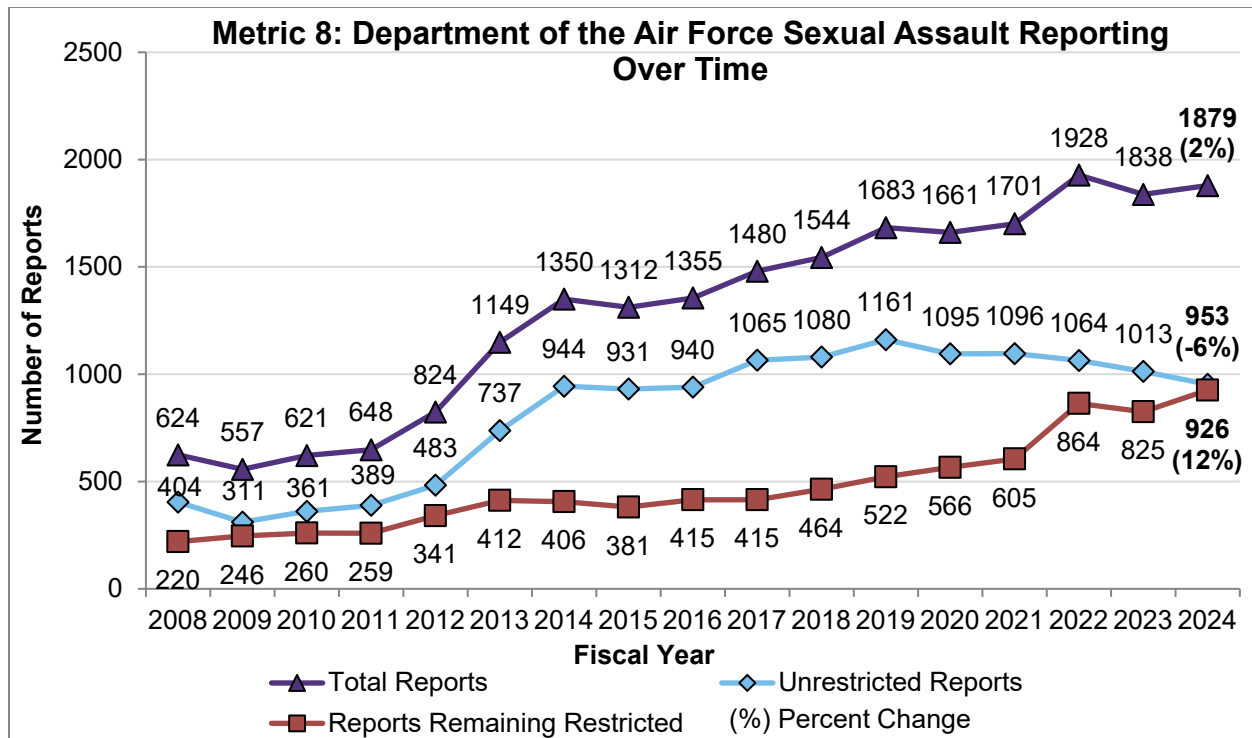
Navy received 1,258 Unrestricted Reports involving Service members as victims or subjects in FY24. Navy authorities initially received 948 Restricted Reports involving Service members as either victims or subjects. Of the 948 initial Restricted Reports, about 19 percent (179 reports) later converted to Unrestricted Reports. These converted Restricted Reports are now counted with the Unrestricted Reports. At the end of FY24, 769 reports remained Restricted.



Fiscal Year	Total Reports	=	Unrestricted	+	Remaining Restricted
2024	1,239	=	781 (63%)	+	458 (37%)
2023	1,228	=	752 (61%)	+	476 (39%)

Figure O – Metric 8: Marine Corps Reports of Sexual Assault Over Time, FY10 – FY24

Marine Corps received 781 Unrestricted Reports involving Service members as victims or subjects in FY24. Marine Corps authorities initially received 567 Restricted Reports involving Service members as either victims or subjects. Of the 567 initial Restricted Reports, about 19 percent (109 reports) later converted to Unrestricted Reports. These converted Restricted Reports are now counted with the Unrestricted Reports. At the end of FY24, 458 reports remained Restricted.



Fiscal Year	Total Reports	=	Unrestricted	+	Remaining Restricted
2024	1,879	=	953 (51%)	+	926 (49%)
2023	1,838	=	1,013 (55%)	+	825 (45%)

Figure P – Metric 8: Department of the Air Force Reports of Sexual Assault Over Time, FY10 – FY24

Air Force received 953 Unrestricted Reports involving Service members as victims or subjects in FY24. Air Force authorities initially received 1,084 Restricted Reports involving Service members as either victims or subjects. Of the 1,084 initial Restricted Reports, about 15 percent (158 reports) later converted to Unrestricted Reports. These converted Restricted Reports are now counted with the Unrestricted Reports. At the end of FY24, 926 reports remained Restricted.

Non-Metrics

Non-Metric 1: Case Dispositions

(Annual Metric; Updated for FY24)

The following describes outcomes for completed investigations with case disposition results reported in FY24. 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 FY24, 3,233 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, DoD 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, action was not pursued in about 34 percent of the cases considered for action in FY24 (Figure Q). For the remaining 66 percent of cases considered for action, DoD 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 FY15 to FY24 and Figure R displays command action in FY24 for penetrating versus sexual contact crimes alleged/investigated.¹²

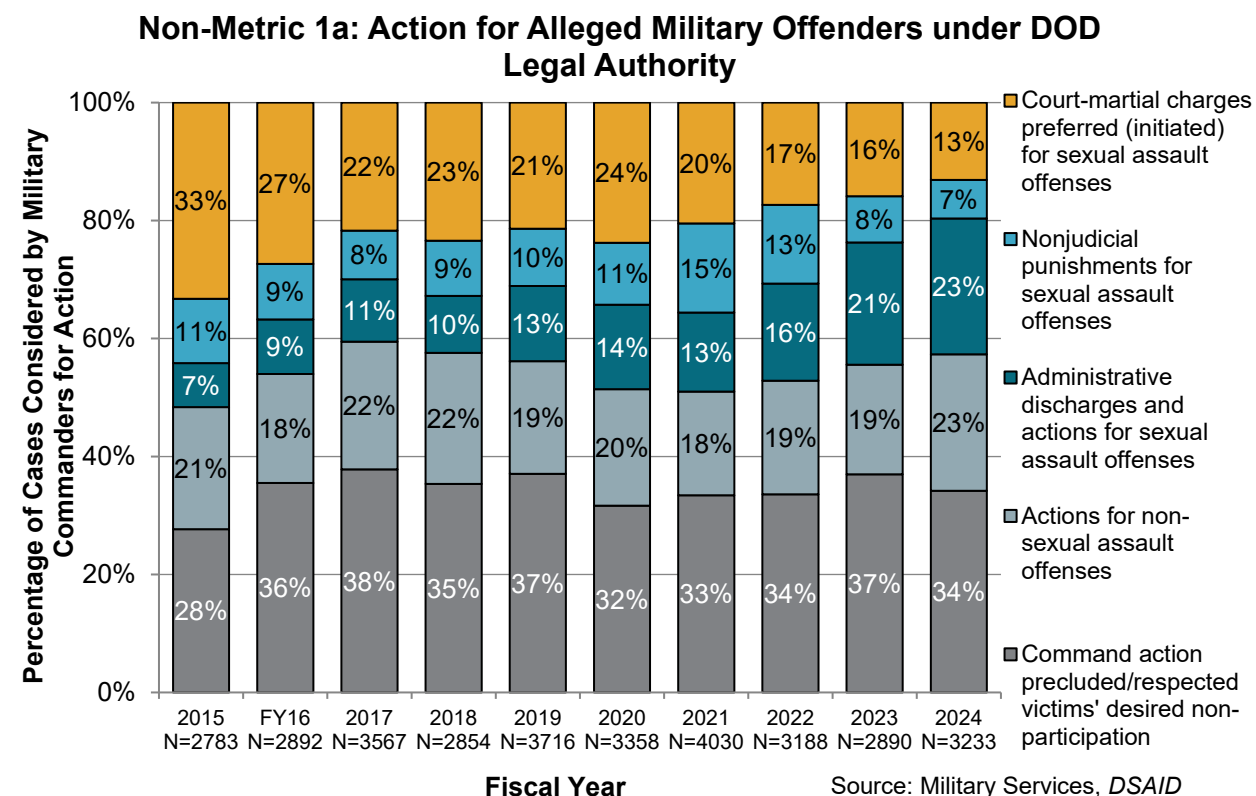
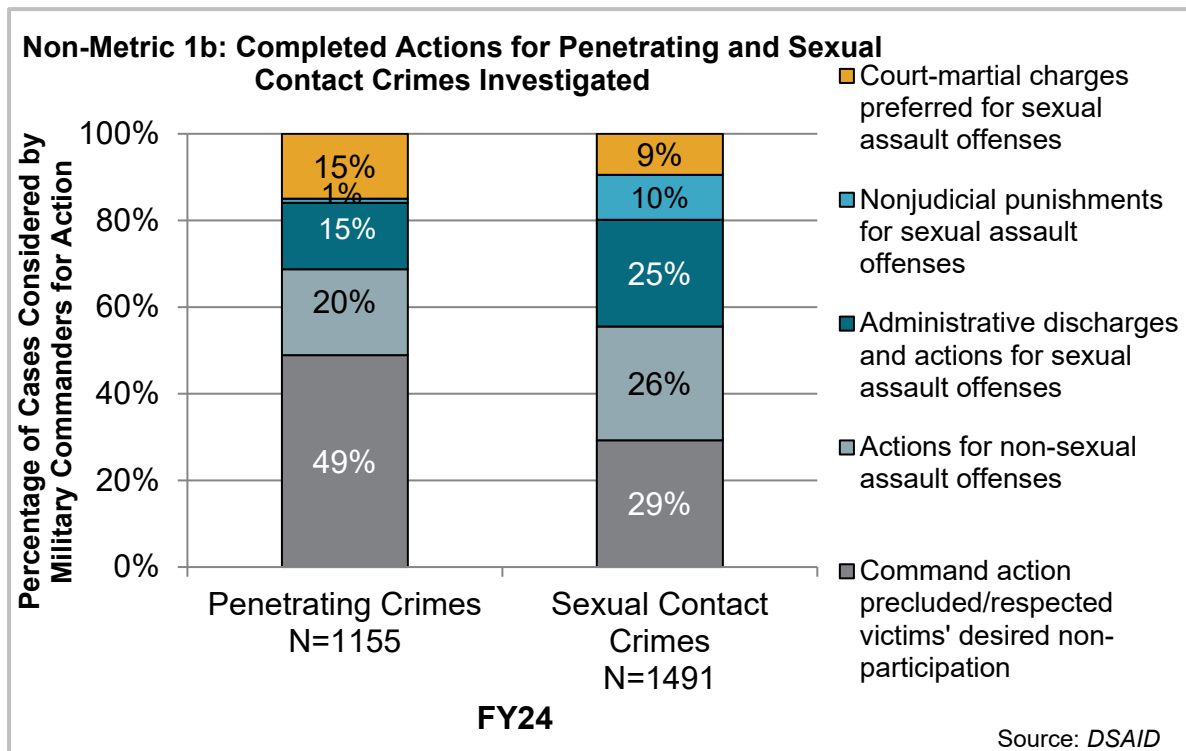


Figure Q – Non-Metric 1a: Action for Cases Under DoD Legal Authority, FY15 – FY24

¹² This non-metric includes court-martials preferred by the OSTCs.

Case Dispositions	Count	Percent
Court-Martial Charge Preferral for Sexual Assault Offense	424	13%
OSTC Court-Martial Charge Preferred	58	14%
Command Action Court-Martial Charge Preferred	366	86%
Nonjudicial Punishment for Sexual Assault Offense	211	7%
Admin Discharge and Actions for Sexual Assault Offense	745	23%
Action for Non-Sexual Assault Offense	748	23%
Command Action Precluded/Respected Victims' Desired Non-Participation	1,105	34%

Notes: 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. DoD 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.



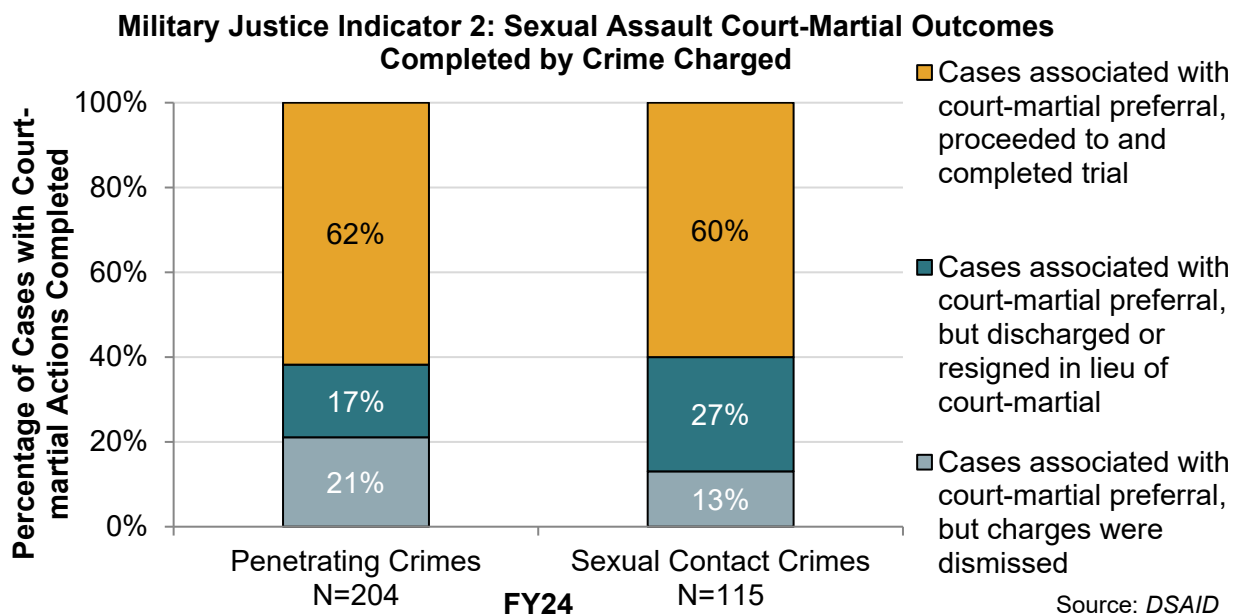
Notes: This figure only includes actions in which the action was completed in FY24. Actions pending completion (e.g., court-martial preferred but pending trial) are not included in this graph. Additionally, there were 179 completed actions that could not be classified as penetrating or sexual contact crimes, because the crime investigated was attempted sexual assault or unknown.

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

Non-Metric 2: Court-Martial Outcomes

(Annual Metric; Updated for FY24)

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. Additionally, evidence gathered during sexual assault investigations or evidence heard at an Article 32 hearing may be used to impose nonjudicial punishment (NJP) for other misconduct. As depicted in Figure S, most cases associated with court-martial preferral, for both penetrating and sexual contact crime charges, proceeded to trial.¹³



Sexual Assault Offenses	Penetrating Crimes		Sexual Contact Crimes	
C-M Actions Completed in FY24	204		115	
Cases Dismissed	43	62%	15	60%
RILO/DILO Cases	35	21%	31	13%
Proceeded to Trial	126	17%	69	27%
Acquitted	35	28%	15	22%
Convicted (any charge)	91	72%	54	78%

Notes: This figure only includes courts-martial in which the action was completed in FY24. Cases associated with court-martial preferral 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 FY24, of the 126 penetrating crime allegations that proceeded to trial, 35 (28 percent) ended in acquittal and 91 (72 percent) ended in a conviction of any charge. Of the 69 sexual contact

¹³ Subjects charged with sexual assault crimes at court-martial can also be charged with other misconduct in addition to sexual assault offenses.

crime allegations that proceeded to trial, 15 (22 percent) ended in acquittal and 54 (78 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 FY24)

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 396 days (13 months) and 376 days (12.3 months), 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.

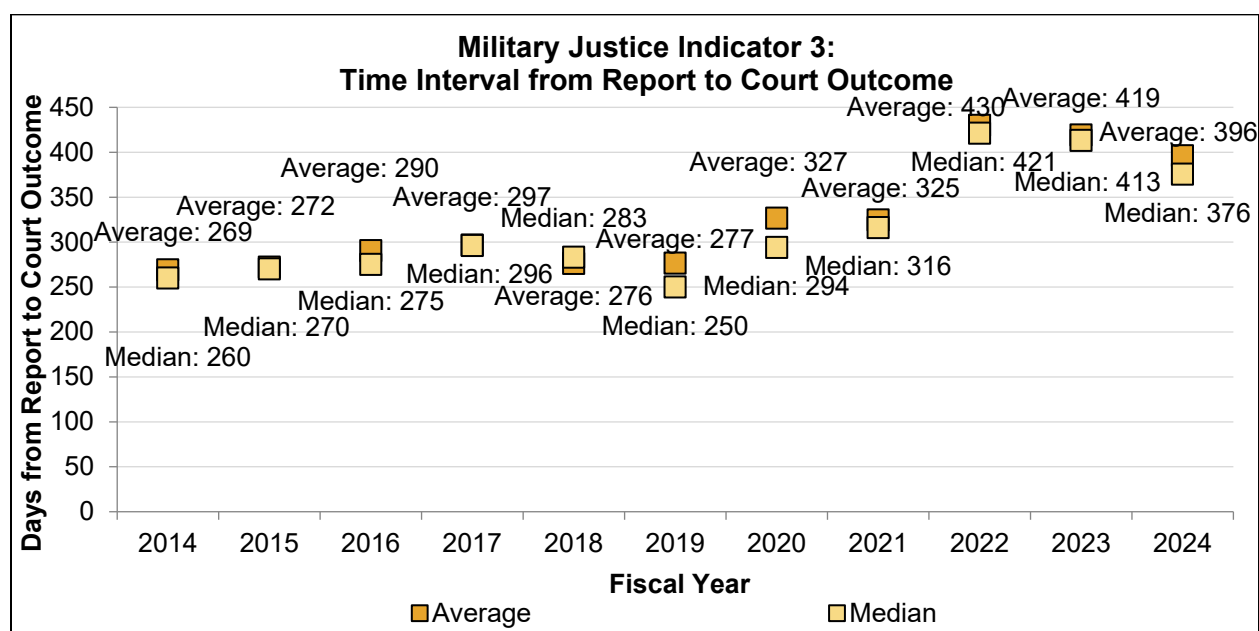


Figure T – Non-Metric 3: Time Interval from Report to Court Outcome, FY14 – FY24

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

(Annual Metric; Updated for FY24)

In FY24, 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 215 days (7.1 months) and 197 days (6.5 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.

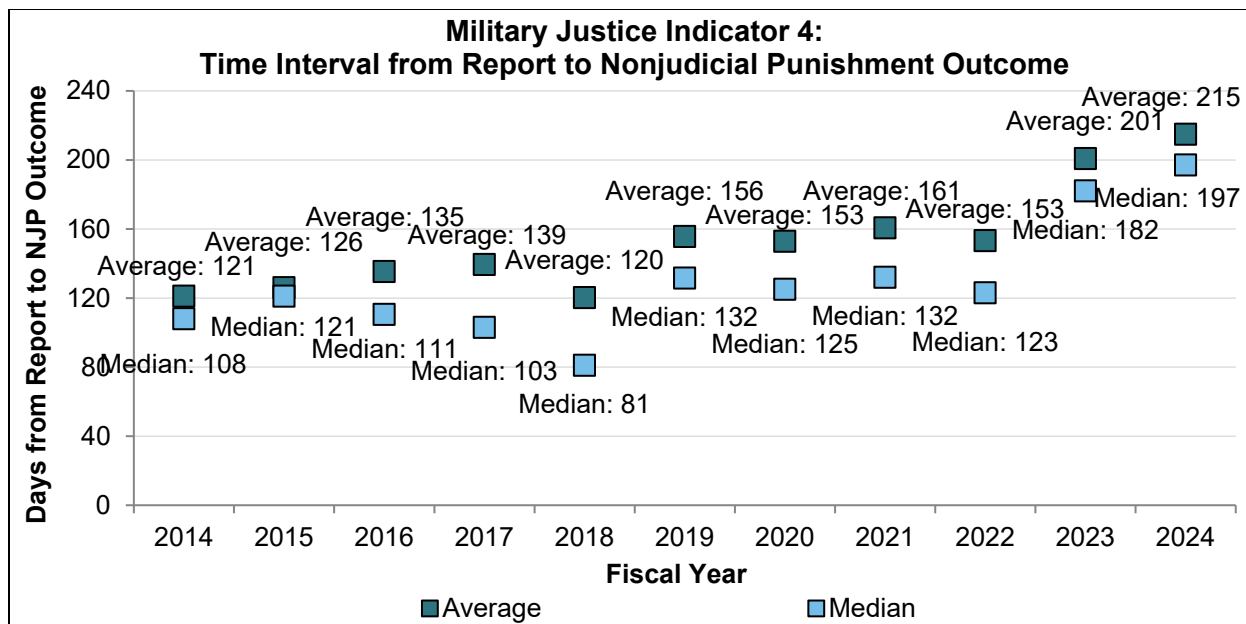
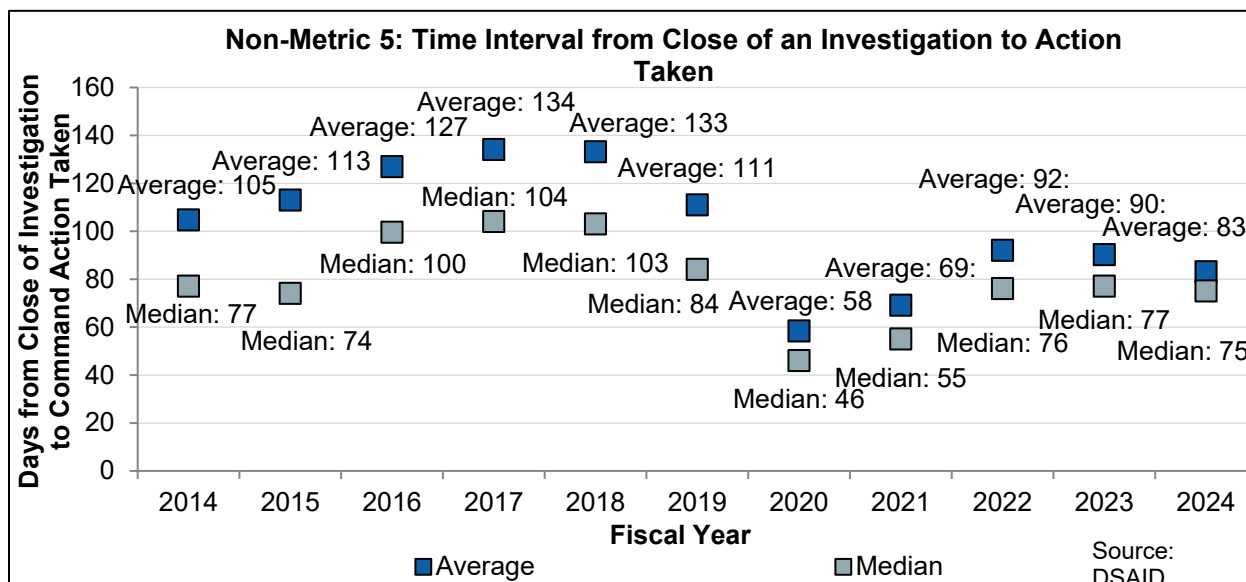


Figure U – Non-Metric 4: Time Interval from Report to Nonjudicial Punishment Outcome, FY14 – FY24

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

(Annual Metric; Updated for FY24)

Figure V illustrates the length of time from the date of the close of an investigation to the date DoD action was taken. In FY24, the average time interval for this metric was 83 days and the median was 75 days. As with Non-Metrics 3 and 4, there is no expected or set time for this to occur.



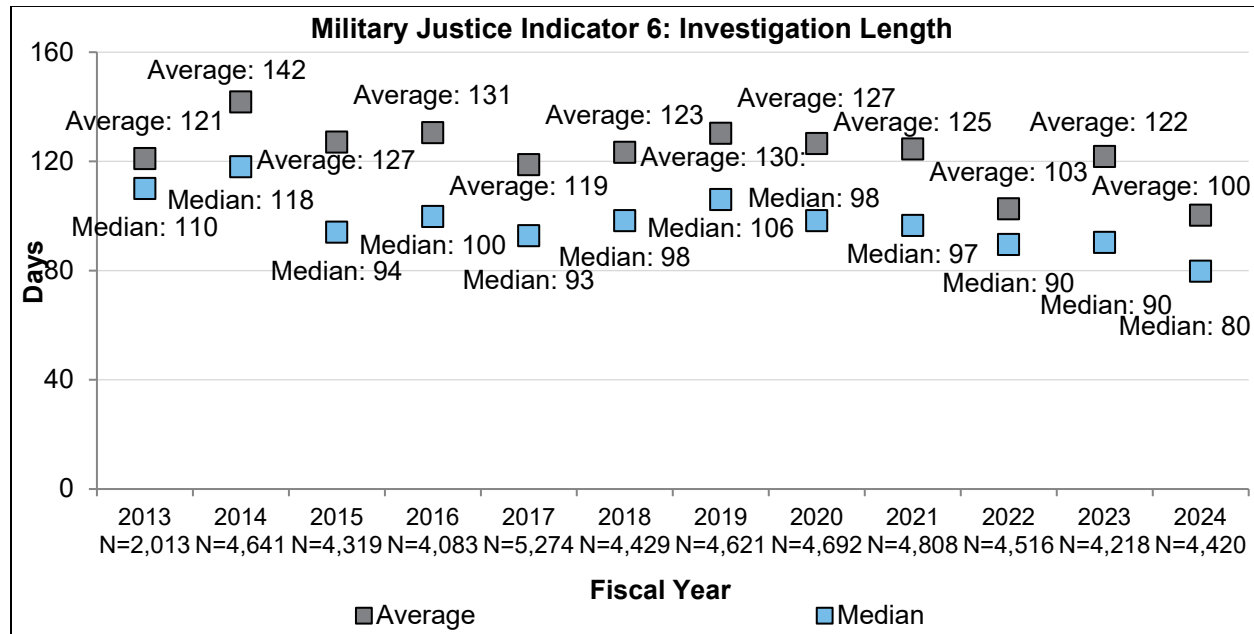
Notes: This metric describes the length of time from the date of the close of an investigation to the date a command action was taken.

Figure V – Non-Metric 5: Time Interval from Close of an Investigation to Action Date, FY14 – FY24

Non-Metric 6: Investigation Length

(Annual Metric; Updated for FY24)

As illustrated in Figure W, it took an average of 100 days (3.3 months) to complete a sexual assault investigation in FY24. This is less than the 122 days in FY23. 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	FY23	FY24
Number of Completed Investigations	4,218	4,420
Average Investigation Length	122	100
Median Investigation Length	90	80

Figure W – Non-Metric 6: Investigation Length, FY13 – FY24