



Appendix B: Statistical Data on Sexual Assault



Table of Contents

Background.....	6
Purpose	6
Scope.....	6
Data Included.....	7
Period Covered	9
Data Collection.....	9
Overview of Reports of Sexual Assault in FY 2025	10
Unrestricted Reports of Sexual Assault.....	14
Crimes Alleged in Unrestricted Reports.....	14
Investigations of Unrestricted Reports.....	16
Sexual Assault Case Dispositions	18
Military Subjects Considered for Disciplinary Action	20
Military Justice	23
Demographics of Victims and Subjects in Completed Investigations.....	32
Restricted Reports of Sexual Assault	34
Demographics of Victims in Restricted Reports.....	35
Service Referral Information.....	37
Expedited Transfers.....	38
Expedited Transfer Oversight.....	39
Reports of Sexual Assault in Deployed Areas of Interest	40
Demographics of Victims and Subjects in Unrestricted Reports in DAIs.....	41
Demographics of Victims in Restricted Reports in DAIs	41
FY 2025 Retaliation Allegations	42
Data on Reports of Perceived Retaliation.....	42
Reports Received for Reprisal by the Department of Defense Office of the Inspector General (DoD OIG)	46
FY 2025 SAPR-Related Inquiries	47
Victim Stated Reason for Not Reporting.....	48
Victim Support Services Referred	49
Sexual Assault Reporting during the 2025 Government Shutdown	50
Sexual Assault Reports by Victim and Military Status by Service	51
Case Dispositions Reported in FY 2025 by Service	53

List of Figures

Figure 1. Reports of Sexual Assault Made to DoW, FY 2015 – FY 2025	10
Figure 2. DoW Sexual Assault Reports Made by Service Members for Incidents that Occurred During and Prior to Military Service, FY 2016 – FY 2025.....	12
Figure 3. Estimated Number of Service Members Who Indicated an Experience of 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, FY 2010 – FY 2025.....	13
Figure 4. Unrestricted Reports of Sexual Assault by Service Member Involvement, FY 2016 – FY 2025.....	14
Figure 5. Offenses Originally Alleged in Unrestricted Reports of Sexual Assault, FY 2023 – FY 2025	15
Figure 6. Reports of Sexual Assault, Completed Investigations, and Case Dispositions, FY 2025.....	17
Figure 7. Cases Outside DoW Authority, FY 2025	19
Figure 8. Cases Investigated for Sexual Assault by DoW with Subjects Determined to Be Outside Military Disposition Authority or Prosecuted by a Civilian/Foreign Authority Instead, FY 2016 – FY 2025	20
Figure 9. Dispositions of Cases Considered for Possible Action by DoW Commanders, FY 2025.....	21
Figure 10. Percentage of Cases with Misconduct Substantiated, OSTC or Command Action Precluded, and Allegations Unfounded, FY 2016 – FY 2025.....	22
Figure 11. Breakdown of Disciplinary Actions Taken for Sexual Assault Offenses, FY 2016 – FY 2025	24
Figure 12. Disposition of Cases with Sexual Assault Court-Martial Charges Preferred, FY 2025.....	26
Figure 13. Dispositions of Cases with Sexual Assault Court-Martial Charges Preferred by Crime Charged, FY 2025.....	27
Figure 14. Dispositions of Cases Receiving Nonjudicial Punishment, FY 2025	29
Figure 15. Cases with Probable Cause for Non-Sexual Assault Offenses, FY 2025.....	31
Figure 16. Restricted Reports Received and Converted, FY 2016 – FY 2025	35
Figure 17. Average Number of Service Referrals per Service Member Who Reported Sexual Assault, FY 2016 – FY 2025	38
Figure 18. SAFEs Involving Service Member Victims, FY 2016 – FY 2025	38
Figure 19. Reports of Sexual Assault in Deployed Areas of Interest, FY 2016 – FY 2025	40
Figure 20. Reports of Perceived Retaliation Made to DoW, FY 2025	46
Figure 21. Comparison of Sexual Assault Reports in 2024 and 2025, Highlighting the FY 2025 Government Shutdown Period.....	50
Figure 22. Comparison of Sexual Assault Reports in 2024 and 2025, Highlighting the FY 2025 Government Shutdown Period, by Service	51

List of Tables

Table 1. Sexual Assault Reports by Victim and Military Status, FY 2025.....	11
Table 2. Reporting Rate per Thousand Service Members by Fiscal Year and Service, FY 2016 – FY 2025.....	11
Table 3. Unrestricted Reports of Sexual Assault by Offense Alleged and Military Status, FY 2025.....	16
Table 4. Case Dispositions Reported in FY 2025	20
Table 5. Sex of Victims and Subjects in Completed Investigations of Unrestricted Reports, FY 2025.....	32
Table 6. Age of Victims and Subjects at the Time of the Alleged Incident in Completed Investigations of Unrestricted Reports, FY 2025	32
Table 7. Grade/Status of Victims and Subjects at the Time the Report of Sexual Assault was Received in Completed Investigations of Unrestricted Reports, FY 2025	33
Table 8. Race of Victims and Subjects in Completed Investigations of Unrestricted Reports, FY 2025.....	33
Table 9. Ethnicity of Victims and Subjects in Completed Investigations of Unrestricted Reports, FY 2025.....	34
Table 10. Sex of Individuals Making Restricted Reports, FY 2025	35
Table 11. Age of Individuals Making Restricted Reports at Time of Incident, FY 2025	36
Table 12. Grade or Status of Individuals Making Restricted Reports at Time of Report, FY 2025	36
Table 13. Race of Individuals Making Restricted Reports, FY 2025	36
Table 14. Ethnicity of Individuals Making Restricted Reports, FY 2025	37
Table 15. Expedited Transfers and Denials, FY 2016 – FY 2025	39
Table 16. Unrestricted and Restricted Reports by Deployed Areas of Interest, FY 2025	40
Table 17. Individuals/Organizations to Whom the Report of Retaliation was Made, FY 2025	42
Table 18. Sex of Retaliation Reporters in Reports of Perceived Retaliation, FY 2025 ..	43
Table 19. Pay Grade of Reporters in Reports of Perceived Retaliation, FY 2025	43
Table 20. Type of Retaliation Reporter in Reports of Perceived Retaliation, FY 2025 ..	43
Table 21. Action Taken to Address Retaliation Allegations, FY 2025	44
Table 22. Relationship of the Alleged Retaliator and the Reporter, FY 2025	44
Table 23. Relationship of the Alleged Retaliator and Alleged Offender, FY 2025	45
Table 24. Outcomes of DoD OIG Investigations, FY 2025	47
Table 25. SAPR-Related Inquiries by Type of Inquirer, FY 2024.....	48
Table 26. SAPR-Related Inquiry Victims by Sex and Military Status, FY 2025.....	48
Table 27. SAPR-Related Inquiry Victim Stated Reason for Not Reporting, FY 2025	49
Table 28. SAPR-Related Inquiry Victim Support Service Referrals, FY 2025	49
Table 29. Army Sexual Assault Reports by Victim and Military Status, FY 2025	51
Table 30. Navy Sexual Assault Reports by Victim and Military Status, FY 2025.....	52

Table 31. Marine Corps Sexual Assault Reports by Victim and Military Status, FY 2025	52
Table 32. Department of Air Force Sexual Assault Reports by Victim and Military Status, FY 2025.....	53
Table 33. Army Case Disposition Category, FY 2025.....	54
Table 34. Navy Case Disposition Category, FY 2025.....	55
Table 35. Marine Corps Case Disposition Category, FY 2025.....	56
Table 36. Department of Air Force Case Disposition Category, FY 2025	57

Appendix B: Statistical Data on Sexual Assault

Background

Purpose

The Department of War (DoW) collects reporting data on adult sexual assault to inform Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) policy, program development, and oversight actions. Congress requires DoW 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 adult sexual assault, analyzes the results, and presents them in this report.

Scope

DoW uses the term “sexual assault” to refer to intentional sexual contact characterized by the use of force, threats, intimidation, or abuse of authority or when the victim does not or cannot consent. The term includes a broad category of sexual offenses consisting of the following specific Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) offenses: rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, or attempts to commit these offenses.¹ For the purpose of data analysis in this report, DoW organizes analyses by the most serious sexual assault allegation made by a victim or investigated by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization (MCIO).² The information in initial reports and/or behaviors alleged do not necessarily reflect the final findings of the investigators or the matter(s) addressed through disciplinary action against alleged offenders (referred to by DoW as “subjects of investigation” or “subjects”).³

DoW’s sexual assault reporting statistics include data on alleged penetrative and sexual contact offenses by adults against adults for alleged sexual offenses, including rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, or attempts to commit these offenses. Data analyses within this Appendix do not include:

- **Sexual harassment complaints.** Information about sexual harassment complaints is presented in Appendix E.
- **Sexual assault allegations involving spouses and/or intimate partners.** DoW Family Advocacy Program (FAP) supplies the domestic abuse-related sexual assault data in Appendix F.
- **Sexual abuse allegations involving children.** DoW 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, DoW statistics may capture information about victims and subjects aged 16 and 17 at the time of the incident being reported, which includes Service members approved for early enlistment or Service members who make a report for an incident that occurs prior to military service. 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.

¹ Department of War Instruction 6495.02.

² The Military Criminal Investigative Organizations include the Army Criminal Investigation Division, the Naval Criminal Investigative Service, and the Air Force Office of Special Investigations.

³ In accordance with Department policy, the term “subject” includes a person about which credible information exists to believe they committed a criminal offense.

Data Included

Unrestricted and Restricted Reports

In accordance with statutory requirements, DoW adult sexual assault data captures Restricted and Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault made to DoW during a Fiscal Year (FY) involving a military person as an alleged offender and/or a victim.⁴

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 notification to commanders. 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, DoW does not request or enter identifying 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. DoW 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 DoW 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. DoW estimates the annual sexual assault prevalence rate using survey responses to the *Workplace Experiences Survey* (WES) which uses the term “unwanted sexual contact (USC)” as a proxy measure for sexual assault.⁵ The difference between estimated USC prevalence in 2025 (i.e., the estimated number of Service members indicating an experience of USC in the past year) and the number of reports received in the year is described in detail in

⁴ Use of the terms “subject” or “offender” does not convey any presumption about the guilt or innocence of such individuals, 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 Unrestricted or Restricted Report of sexual assault and does not infer a finding of fact.

⁵ Prior to 2025, the survey was known as the Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Military Members (WGR).

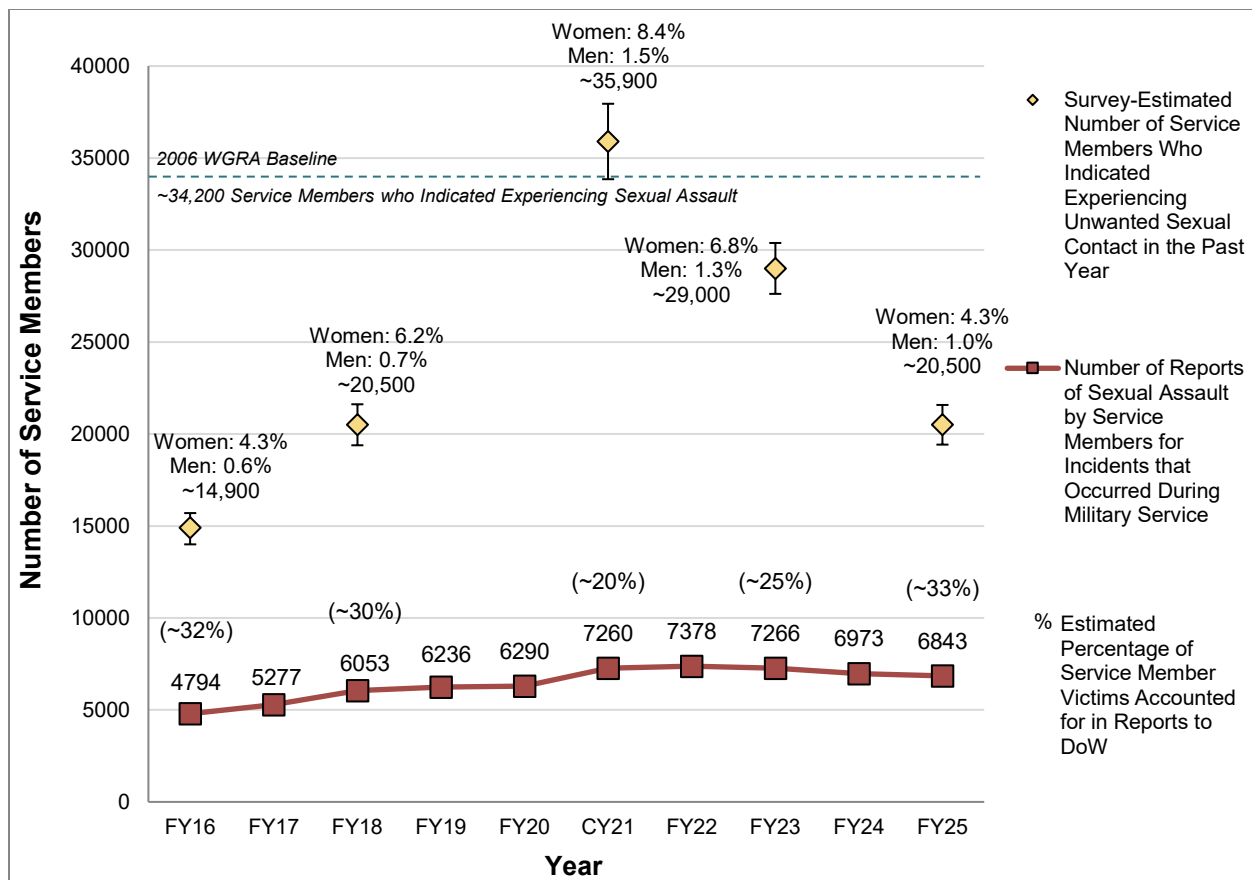


Figure 3 of this Appendix.

Case Dispositions

Congress requires the Military Services to report the outcome or “case disposition” of the allegations against each subject named in an investigation. When a person is the subject of multiple investigations, he or she will also be associated with more than one case disposition in DSAID. DoW holds Service member subjects who have committed sexual assault appropriately accountable based on the evidence available.

The FY 2025 period of this report describes case dispositions made by military commanders and special trial counsel as described below. Effective December 28, 2023, special trial counsel began making case disposition decisions for allegations of sexual assault and other covered offenses. Military commanders retain disposition authority for incidents that occurred prior to December 28, 2023, and for which special trial counsel do not exercise reach-back authority, and for incidents that special trial counsel declines to prosecute and refer back to commanders.

MCIOs initiate an investigation for each Unrestricted Report of sexual assault that falls within their investigative purview. Disciplinary action may only be taken against individuals subject to the UCMJ and Department policy. U.S. civilian authorities and foreign host nations usually have primary responsibility for prosecuting non-U.S. military personnel who are alleged to have committed a sexual assault against Service members within their respective jurisdictions.⁶ DoW

⁶ 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.

may also exercise its authority over Service members alleged to have committed sexual assault in a civilian jurisdiction. Prosecution of Service members by civilian authorities is also possible and is considered on a case-by-case and jurisdiction-by-jurisdiction basis. Prosecution of Service members by a foreign nation are often governed by a Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) between that country and the U.S.

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

In cases where special trial counsel exercise authority and then decline to prosecute the alleged offenses at a general or special court-martial, the special trial counsel may defer the alleged offense(s) for disposition by military leadership. In these instances, commanders are responsible for determining whether an action is warranted and, if so, whether nonjudicial punishment (NJP), administrative discharge, or some other adverse administrative action is appropriate. SJAs assist these commanders in identifying charges and appropriate means of addressing misconduct and disposition options based on the available evidence.

Since December 28, 2023, special trial counsel has exercised authority over Unrestricted sexual assault allegations involving Service members. This report includes dispositions by special trial counsel that were complete as of September 30, 2025. Sexual assault case dispositions not completed in FY 2025 will be reported out in future reports.

Each year there are cases in which disciplinary actions are precluded (i.e., not possible) due to legal issues or evidentiary problems, such as when the investigation fails to show sufficient evidence of an offense. In addition, disciplinary actions may not be possible when a victim desires not to participate in proceedings regarding the alleged assault.

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

Period Covered

This Annual Report includes data on sexual assaults reported from October 1, 2024, to September 30, 2025, 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 as "pending completion." DoW tracks pending dispositions and requires the Military Services to report them in subsequent years' reports.

Under DoW's SAPR policy, there is no time limit as to when a sexual assault victim can report a sexual assault. Consequently, DoW 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 experiencing a sexual assault that occurred prior to enlistment or commissioning, DoW 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, DoW authorities often assist the victim in contacting the appropriate civilian or foreign law enforcement agency.

Data Collection

DoW, 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 system 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 data retrieval for FY 2025. Data may be incomplete at the time of the DSAID data pull, despite best efforts by DoW 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 DoW 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 reflects this rigorous process.

Overview of Reports of Sexual Assault in FY 2025

In FY 2025, the Military Services received 7,998 reports of sexual assault involving Service members as either victims or subjects (Table 1 and Figure 1), a 2 percent decrease from reports made in FY 2024.

As stated above, DoW sexual assault reports are categorized as either Restricted or Unrestricted. Of the 7,998 reports received in FY 2025, 2,976 reports remained Restricted at the end of the year, about a 2 percent decrease from the number remaining Restricted in FY 2024. Of these 2,976 Restricted Reports, 308 reports (10 percent) involved incidents that occurred prior to the Service member's military service.

Of the 7,998 reports, 5,022 reports were Unrestricted, a 3 percent decrease from the number of Unrestricted Reports in

Of the 7,998 reports of sexual assault involving Service members, how many Service members alleged being victimized?

Service members made 7,380 such reports. Of these, 537 reports were for incidents that occurred prior to military service, and 6,843 reports were for incidents that occurred during military service.

Who made the other reports?

543 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 75 reports.

FY 2024.⁷ Of these 5,022 Unrestricted Reports, 229 reports (5 percent) involved incidents that occurred prior to military service. Figure 1 displays the trend in Unrestricted and Restricted Reporting from FY 2015 to FY 2025.

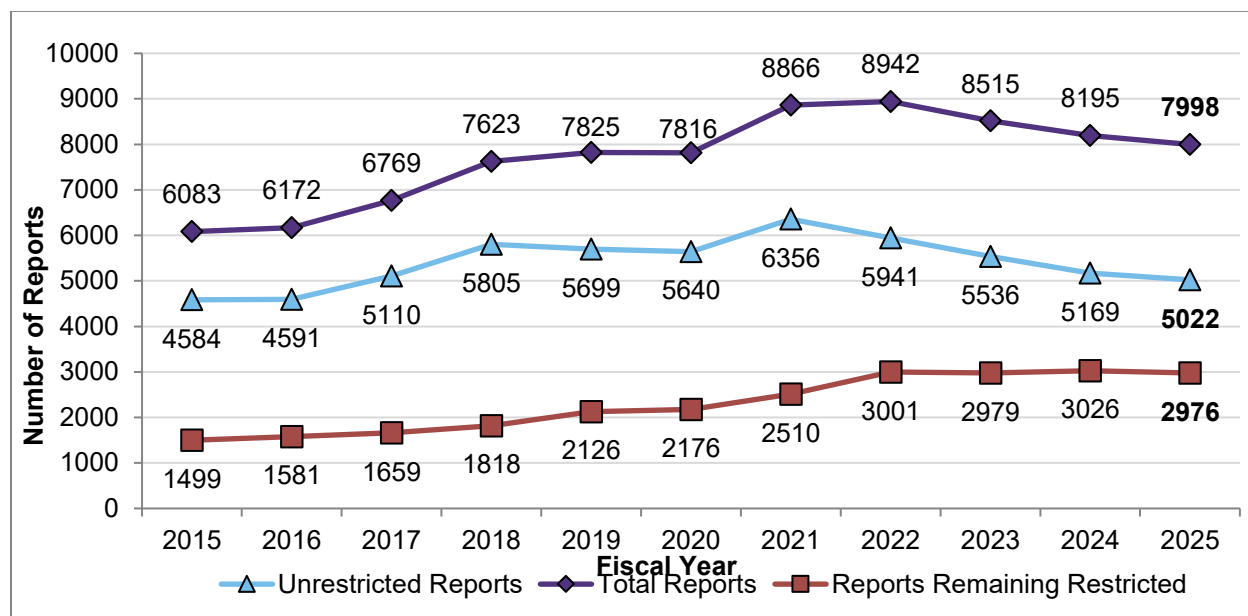


Figure 1. Reports of Sexual Assault Made to DoW, FY 2015 – FY 2025

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 51.

⁷ Beginning with the implementation of DSAID in 2014, DoW has extracted and analyzed data three months 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 three-month period, 58 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 58 reports that were made during the FY converted to Unrestricted in the three-month period after the end of the FY and are therefore included with the 598 report conversions.

Table 1. Sexual Assault Reports by Victim and Military Status, FY 2025

	Unrestricted Reports	Restricted Reports	Total Reports
Total Reports of Sexual Assault	5,022	2,976	7,998
Reports Made by Service Members	4,451	2,929	7,380
<i>Service Member Reports for Incidents that Occurred Prior to Military Service</i>	229	308	537
<i>Service Member Reports for Incidents that Occurred During Military Service</i>	4,222	2,621	6,843
Reports Made by Non-Service Members	500	43	543
<i>DoD Civilian</i>	29	12	41
<i>DoD Contractor</i>	5	0	5
<i>Other U.S. Civilian</i>	425	31	456
<i>Foreign National/Military</i>	41	0	41
Relevant Data Not Available	71	4	75

To compare sexual assault reports across Military Services with varied population sizes, DoW calculates a reporting rate per thousand Service members.⁸ Standardized reporting rates also allow for year-over-year comparisons, even when the total number of people in a group has changed. In FY 2025, for every 1,000 Service members, 5.7 Service members made a Restricted or Unrestricted Report of sexual assault, a decrease 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, FY 2016 – FY 2025

Service	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total DoD	4.1	4.5	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.9	6.0	6.2	5.9	5.7
Army	4.4	4.7	5.5	5.5	5.5	7.1	6.6	6.8	5.9	5.8
Navy	4.1	4.5	4.8	5.0	4.7	5.2	5.7	5.7	5.9	6.2
Marine Corps	4.1	4.8	5.7	5.4	5.9	6.1	6.5	6.7	6.7	5.8
Air Force	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.6	5.3	5.5	5.3	5.2
Space Force	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.4	3.1	4.0

Research shows that reporting sexual assault increases the likelihood that victims will engage in medical treatment and other forms of assistance.⁹ The Department encourages victims to report sexual assault allegations and 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 reported or may have been experienced *during* military service.

⁸ DoW 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).

⁹ 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.

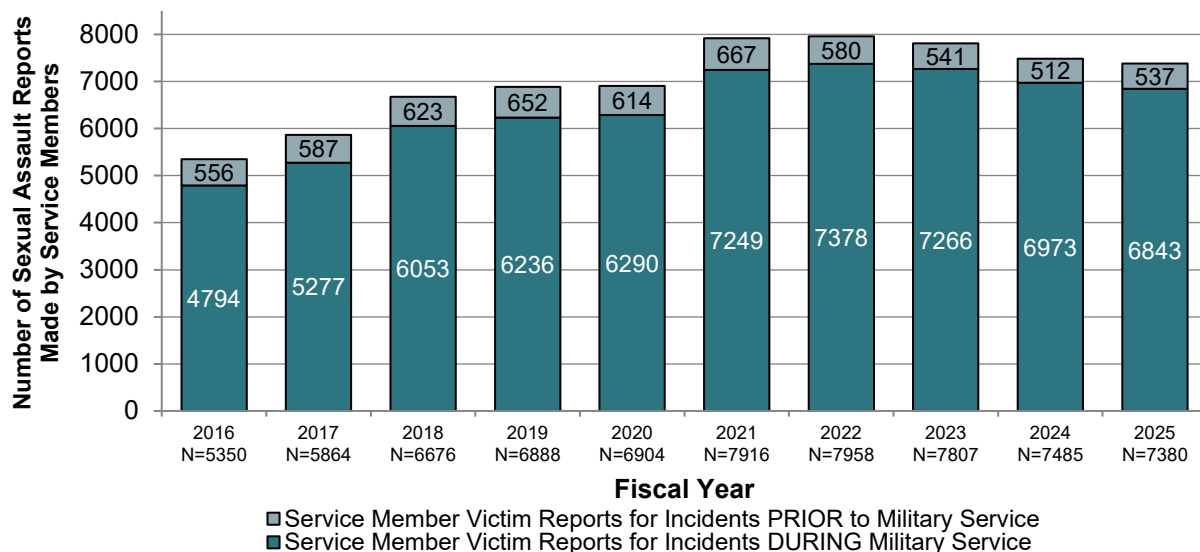


Figure 2. DoW Sexual Assault Reports Made by Service Members for Incidents that Occurred During and Prior to Military Service, FY 2016 – FY 2025

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 a sexual assault to law enforcement likely falls far short of the number of individuals who have experienced a sexual assault. Therefore, the Department uses the *WES* survey to estimate the number of Service members who indicated **experiencing** a sexual assault in the past year. DoW 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 USC, based on the *WES*, and the number of Service members who reported a sexual assault incident occurring during military service. DoW administers its USC prevalence survey biennially, and prevalence estimates are available for FY 2010, FY 2012, FY 2014, FY 2016, FY 2018, Calendar Year (CY) 2021, FY 2023, and FY 2025.¹⁰

The most recent *WES* was conducted from August through November 2025 and estimates for FY 2025 are presented below.

¹⁰ The term “unwanted sexual contact” is used to estimate prevalence in the *Workplace Experiences Survey (WES)*. 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). Due to the 2019 coronavirus pandemic, the Department did not administer a prevalence survey in FY 2020. Consequently, DoW postponed the fielding of the *WES* 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 prevalence metrics beginning with the 2021 *WES*.

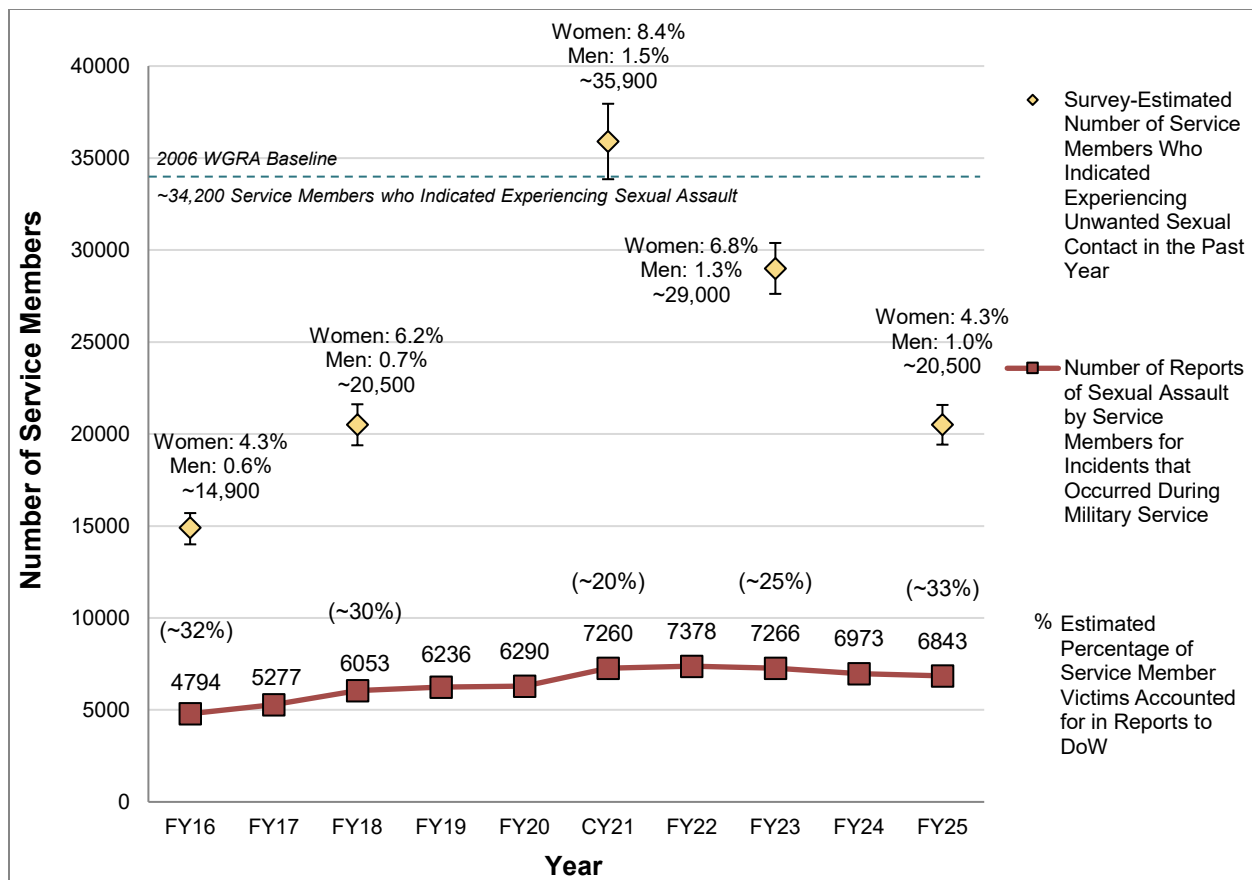


Figure 3. Estimated Number of Service Members Who Indicated an Experience of Sexual Assault in the Past Year Compared to the Number of Service Members Who Made Reports of Sexual Assault for Incidents that Occurred During Military Service, FY 2016 – FY 2025¹¹

In FY 2025, approximately 4.3 percent of active duty women and 1.0 percent of active duty men indicated experiencing at least one past-year incident of unwanted sexual contact. These rates correspond to about 20,500 Service members experiencing unwanted sexual contact in the year prior to being surveyed. Of the 20,500 estimated victims in FY 2025, about 9,800 were women and 10,700 were men. Additionally, the percentage of victimized Service members choosing to report the alleged sexual assault (the sexual assault “reporting rate”) increased in FY 2025 (33 percent) from FY 2023 (25 percent).

Administration of the next survey is anticipated to occur in FY 2027.

¹¹ Different survey questions have been used over time to measure the estimated prevalence rate of unwanted sexual contact. These are all proxy metrics for the crimes that constitute sexual assault or attempts to commit sexual assault under military law. In CY 2006, FY 2010, and FY 2012, a single item “unwanted sexual contact” (USC) measure was used in the Department’s prevalence surveys. The FY 2014, FY 2016, and FY 2018 surveys used a lengthier “sexual assault” measure developed by RAND Corporation and designed to align more closely with statutory language from the UCMJ. Although the RAND measure used different methods to estimate the past-year prevalence of alleged sexual assault offenses, it has been shown to generate statistically comparable estimates to the single item USC measure used in CY 2006, FY 2010, and FY 2012. In CY 2021, a new, substantially revised USC measure was fielded in response to changes required by the Paperwork Reduction Act.

Unrestricted Reports of Sexual Assault

In FY 2025, there were 5,022 Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault involving Service members as the subject and/or victim of a sexual assault.¹² For a detailed analysis of victim demographics in completed investigations, see page 32. Each FY, most sexual assault reports received by MCIOs involve allegations made by Service members against other Service members. In FY 2025, roughly half (2,506) of 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 FY 2016 and FY 2025.

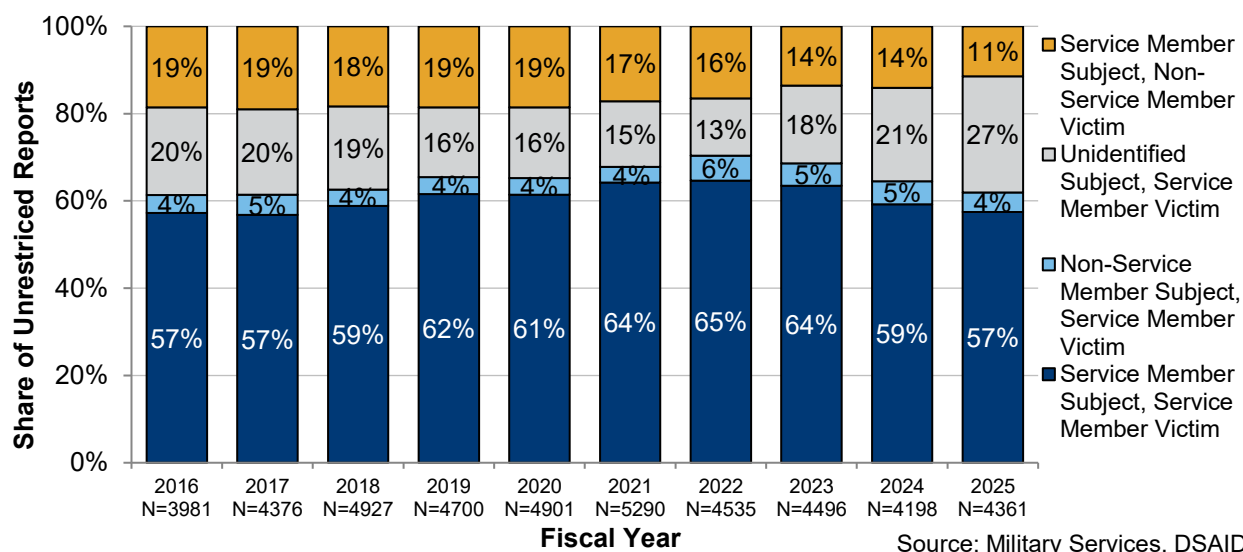


Figure 4. Unrestricted Reports of Sexual Assault by Service Member Involvement, FY 2016 – FY 2025

Note: In Figure 4, the following cases were excluded due to missing data on subject and/or victim type: 661 reports in FY 2025, 976 reports in FY 2024, 1,040 reports in FY 2023, 1,406 reports in FY 2022, 1,066 reports in FY 2021, 1,064 reports in FY 2020, 999 reports in FY 2019, 878 reports in FY 2018, 734 reports in FY 2017, and 610 reports in FY 2016.

Crimes Alleged in Unrestricted Reports

MCIOs classify Unrestricted Reports by the single most serious offense alleged, according to the hierarchy established in Article 120 of the UCMJ (in descending order: rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact). The most serious offense may not be the offense for which evidence supports disciplinary action, if any, and the data here only represents alleged offenses.

Figure 5 shows the breakdown of these classifications while Table 3 presents the most serious alleged offense by victims' military status. The offenses initially alleged in the 5,022 Unrestricted

¹² Beginning with the implementation of DSAID in 2014, DoW has extracted and analyzed data over a three-month period 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 changes in case status. During these three-months in FY 2025, 58 Restricted Reports converted to Unrestricted. When a report converts from Restricted to Unrestricted, all data associated with the report is then counted in the Unrestricted Report category (5,022) and in the counts for report conversions (598).

Reports made to DoW in FY 2025 were predominantly classified as abusive sexual contact, sexual assault, and rape.

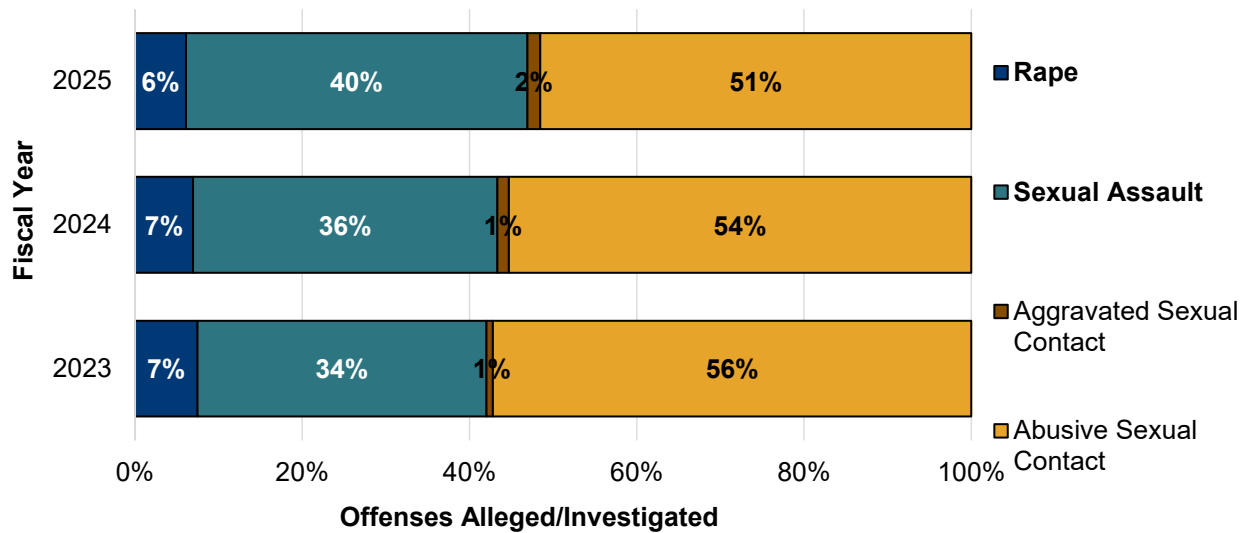


Figure 5. Offenses Originally Alleged in Unrestricted Reports of Sexual Assault, FY 2023 – FY 2025

Note: Figure 5 excludes 449 cases missing data on the most serious alleged offense. Data may be missing 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 due to rounding. **Bold** text labels designate penetrative crimes (rape and sexual assault).

Table 3. Unrestricted Reports of Sexual Assault by Offense Alleged and Military Status, FY 2025

Most Serious Offense Alleged in Report	Total Unrestricted Reports	Reports Made by Service Members	Reports Made by Non-Service Members	Victim Military Status Not Available
Rape	273	213	56	4
Aggravated Sexual Assault and Sexual Assault	1,836	1,547	263	26
Aggravated Sexual Contact	69	62	7	0
Abusive Sexual Contact	2,316	2,129	146	41
Wrongful Sexual Contact	6	5	1	0
Indecent Assault	4	4	0	0
Forcible Sodomy	0	0	0	0
Attempts to Commit Offenses	69	65	4	0
Offense Data Not Available	449	426	23	0
Total Unrestricted Reports in FY 2025	5,022	4,451	500	71

Investigations of Unrestricted Reports

Figure 6 describes the flow of FY 2025 sexual assault reports through investigation and case disposition. In FY 2025, 5,022 Unrestricted Reports (Figure 6, Point B) were referred to MCIOs for investigation, as required by DoW policy. The average length of an MCIO sexual assault investigation in FY 2025 was 4.9 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, if applicable.

Sexual assault investigations and the process of adjudicating each subject's case therefore can span multiple reporting periods. As a result, not all cases opened in FY 2025 were closed and adjudicated in FY 2025. In addition, some cases opened in prior years had a completed investigation and/or final disposition in FY 2025. The accounting that follows includes reports received in FY 2025, reports referred for investigation in FY 2025, investigations completed/pending in FY 2025, and the outcomes of case adjudications completed and reported to DoW in FY 2025.

Of the 4,453 sexual assault investigations MCIOs completed during FY 2025 (Figure 6, Point F), 2,573 were opened in FY 2025, and 1,880 investigations were opened in years prior to FY 2025. Of the 4,453 investigations completed in FY 2025, 24 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), 39 cases did not proceed because the victim declined at the outset to participate in the investigative process (Figure 6, Point H), and 20 cases did not fall within MCIOs' authority to investigate (e.g., no jurisdiction over alleged offender) (Figure 6, Point I). In total, DoW received reportable case disposition information for 4,552 subjects (Figure 6, Point N). DoW will document the outcomes of the 1,361 sexual assault case dispositions that were not completed by September 30, 2025, in future reports (Figure 6, Point M).

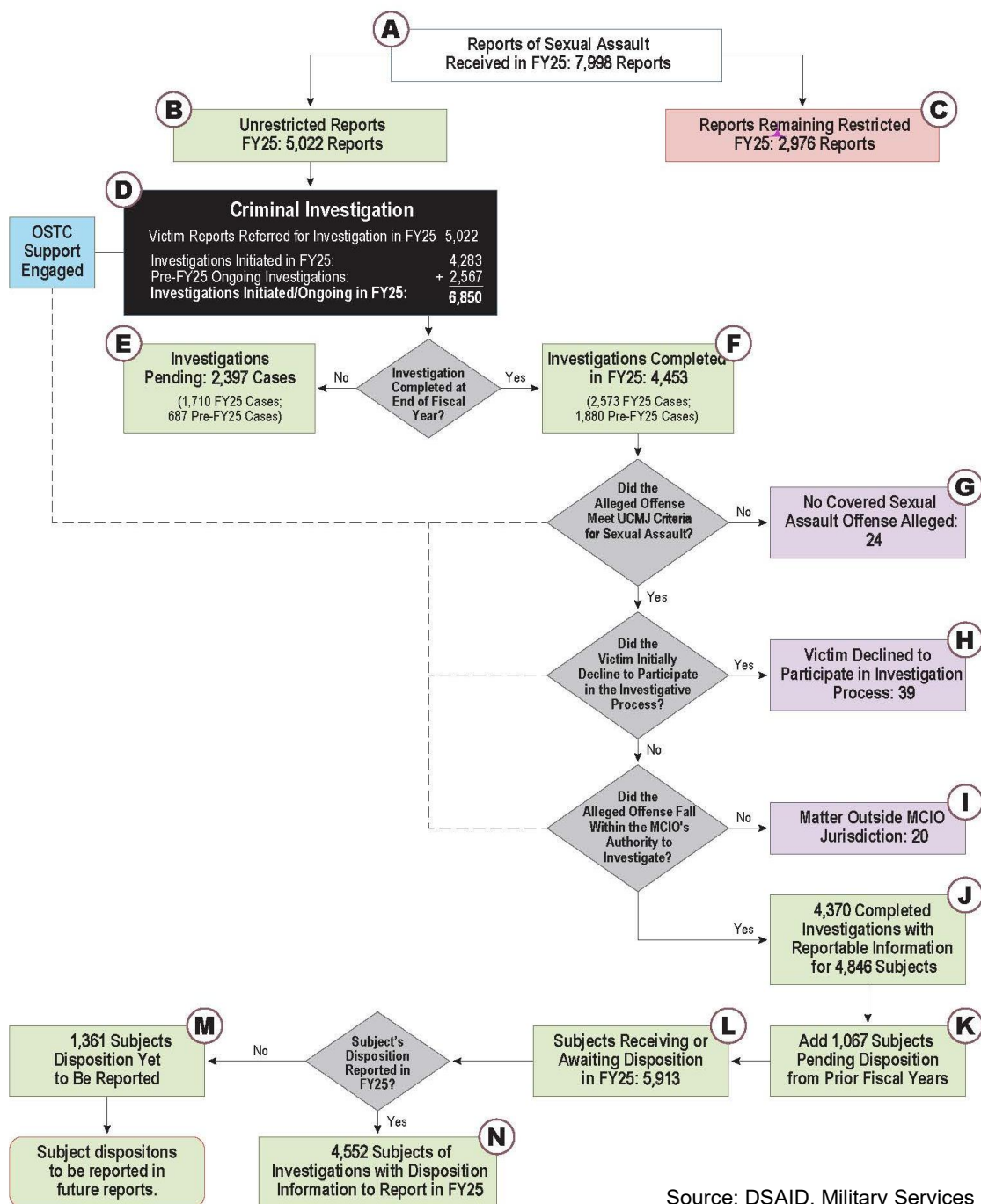


Figure 6. Reports of Sexual Assault, Completed Investigations, and Case Dispositions, FY 2025

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, and attempts to commit these offenses.
2. The number of investigations initiated in FY 2025 is lower than the number of reports referred for investigation, since there can be multiple victims in a single investigation. Additionally, some reports

referred in FY 2025 did not begin until FY 2026, and other allegations could not be investigated by DoW or civilian law enforcement.

3. Beginning with the implementation of DSAID in 2014, DoW has extracted and analyzed data three months 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 changes in case status. During this three-month validation period, 58 Restricted Reports converted to Unrestricted. When a report converts from Restricted to Unrestricted, all data associated with the report is then counted in the Unrestricted Report category. These 58 converted reports were therefore included in the count of 5,022 FY 2025 Unrestricted Reports and in the 598 report conversions.

Sexual Assault Case Dispositions

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

DoW reports a separate case disposition, or outcome, for every sexual assault investigation involving a Service member.¹³ Consequently, an individual who is the subject of multiple investigations will have a distinct case disposition associated with each one. Note, the Military Services may address multiple investigations with either a single, combined action (e.g., one court-martial) or with separate actions for each allegation (e.g., a court-martial and nonjudicial punishment). In FY 2025, 134 subjects received multiple dispositions for sexual assault allegations, resulting in a total 298 disposition actions and accounting for 7 percent of all dispositions reported.

Can DoD take action against everyone it investigates?

No. In FY 2025, DoW could not take action in 1,101 cases because they were outside DoW’s authority.

At the end of FY 2025, there were 4,552 case dispositions completed for reports made in FY 2025 and prior years. Among these subjects, 33 (1 percent) had a prior investigation for sexual assault. As shown in Figure 7 (Point N), these case dispositions involved a variety of subjects, including Service members, U.S. civilians, foreign nationals, and subjects who could not be identified.

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

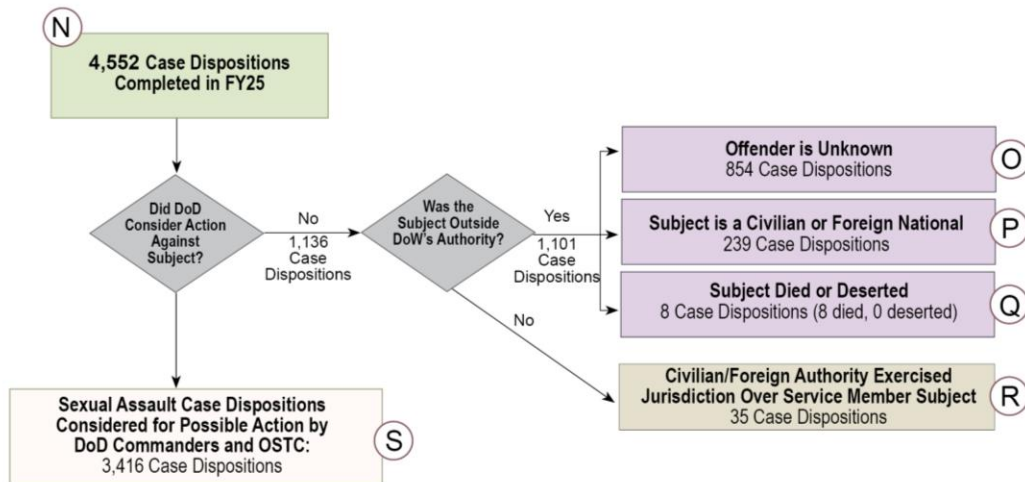


Figure 7. Cases Outside DoW Authority, FY 2025

Although a majority of case dispositions (3,416; Figure 7, Point S) were considered for adverse action by DoW, the Department did not consider actions against subjects in 1,136 cases where the subject was outside of DoW's authority or where another prosecutorial authority (federal, state, or foreign nation) exercised jurisdiction over the subject. Among those outside of DoW authority, there were 854 case dispositions with an unknown subject, 239 cases where the subject was a civilian or foreign national, and 8 cases where the subject died (Figure 7, Points O, P, and Q, respectively). A civilian or foreign authority exercised jurisdiction in 35 of the 1,136 cases (Figure 7, Point R).

Figure 8 shows the cases for which DoW did not consider action as percentages over time. Although there has been some variation in the percent of cases with an unknown subject, there appears to be little change in the percent of cases with a civilian or foreign national subject or where a civilian or foreign authority exercised its jurisdiction over the accused Service member.

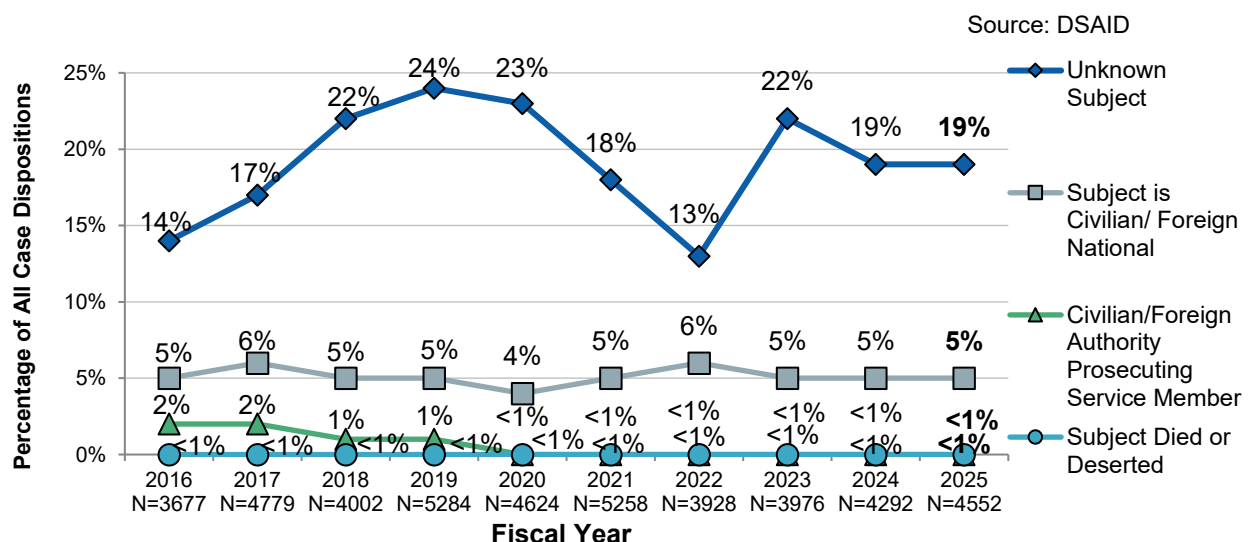


Figure 8. Cases Investigated for Sexual Assault by DoW with Subjects Determined to Be Outside Military Disposition Authority or Prosecuted by a Civilian/Foreign Authority Instead, FY 2016 – FY 2025

Military Subjects Considered for Disciplinary Action

In FY 2025, there were 3,416 cases considered for adverse action by DoW commanders or special trial counsel: of these 213 involved alleged assaults against multiple victims. Table 4 and Figure 9 show dispositions of these cases, and service-specific tables can be found in this report starting on page 51.

Table 4. Case Dispositions Reported in FY 2025

Case Disposition Category	Count of Case Dispositions	Share of Case Dispositions
Sexual Assault Investigations Considered for Possible Action by DoW Commanders or Special Trial Counsel	3,416	N/A
Evidence Supported Commander or OSTC Action	2,220	65%
Sexual Assault Offense Action	1,321	60%
<i>Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)</i>	340	26%
<i>OSTC Preferred Court-Martial</i>	220	65%
<i>Command Action Preferred Court-Martial</i>	120	35%
<i>Nonjudicial Punishment</i>	181	14%
<i>Administrative Discharge</i>	614	47%
<i>Other Adverse Administrative Action</i>	186	14%
Non-Sexual Assault Offense Action	899	40%
<i>Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)</i>	41	5%
<i>OSTC Preferred Court-Martial</i>	9	22%
<i>Command Action Preferred Court-Martial</i>	32	78%
<i>Nonjudicial Punishment</i>	307	34%
<i>Administrative Discharge</i>	179	20%
<i>Other Adverse Administrative Action</i>	372	41%
Command or Special Trial Counsel Action Precluded	1,169	34%
<i>Victim Died</i>	0	0%
<i>Victim Declined to Participate</i>	45	4%
<i>Insufficient Evidence to Prosecute</i>	1,121	96%
<i>Statute of Limitations Expired</i>	3	<1%
Unfounded by Command/Legal Review	27	1%

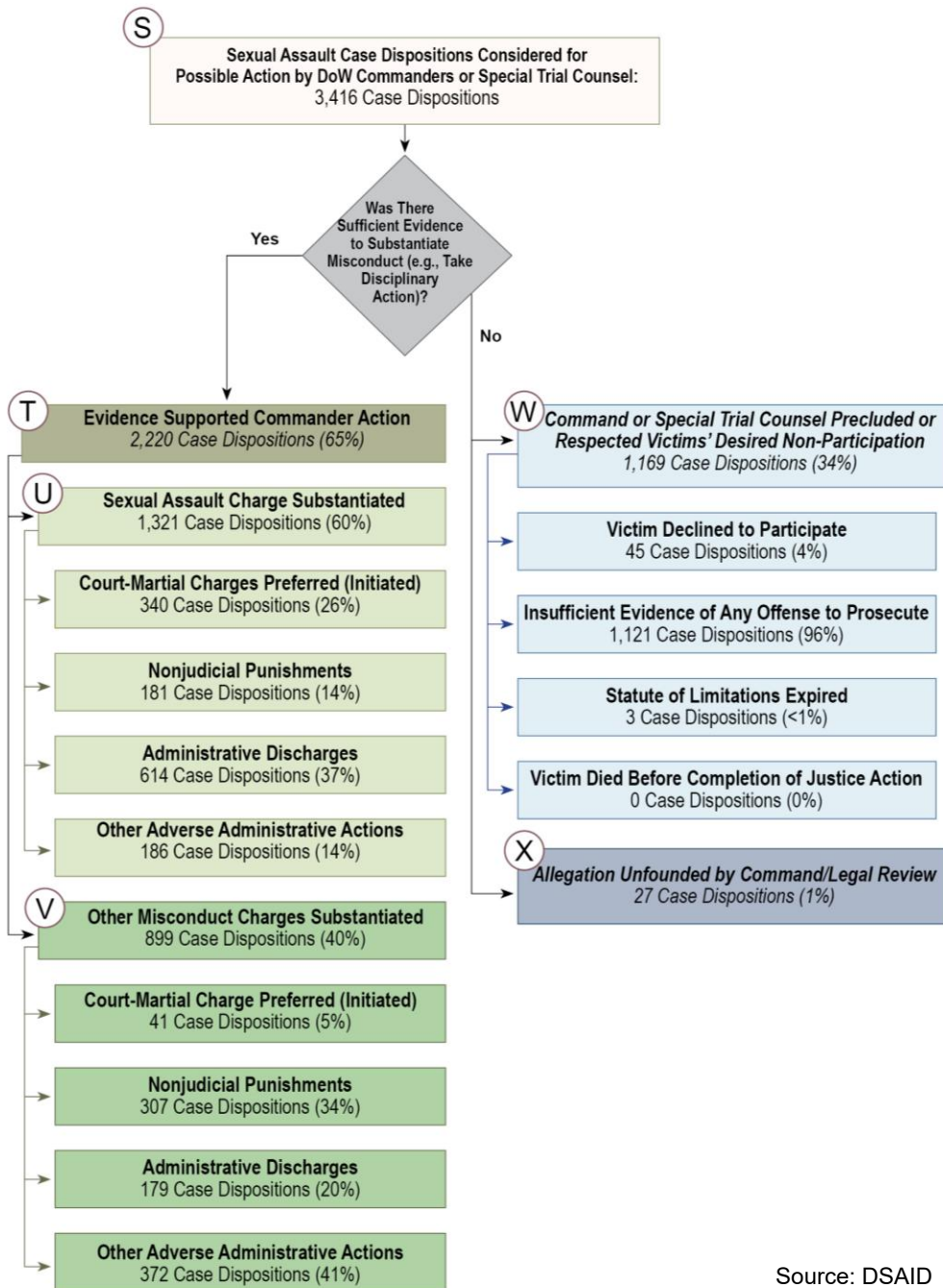


Figure 9. Dispositions of Cases Considered for Possible Action by DoW Commanders, FY 2025

More information about cases where evidence supported command or OSTC actions follows on page 22.

Command Action Precluded

Legal factors occasionally prevent DoW from taking disciplinary action against subjects; this was the case for 1,169 or 34 percent of the 3,416 case dispositions considered for action (Table 4; Figure 9, Point W). For 45 of these cases, commanders' or special trial counsel's adjudication decisions respected the desire of victims to decline further participation in any adverse actions. Commanders or special trial counsel could not take action in 1,121 cases due to insufficient evidence or in 3 cases due to the statute of limitations expiring.

Allegation Unfounded by Command/Legal Review

Two potential situations can lead to the conclusion that the allegations of a crime are unfounded, which means 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 or special trial counsel declined to take action in 27 cases because available evidence indicated the allegations against these subjects were false or baseless (Table 4; Figure 9, Point X).¹⁴

Figure 10 shows cases in which command or special trial counsel action was taken as percentages over time. Since 2016, the percent of cases with misconduct substantiated, with command or special trial counsel action precluded, and with allegations unfounded have not changed dramatically.

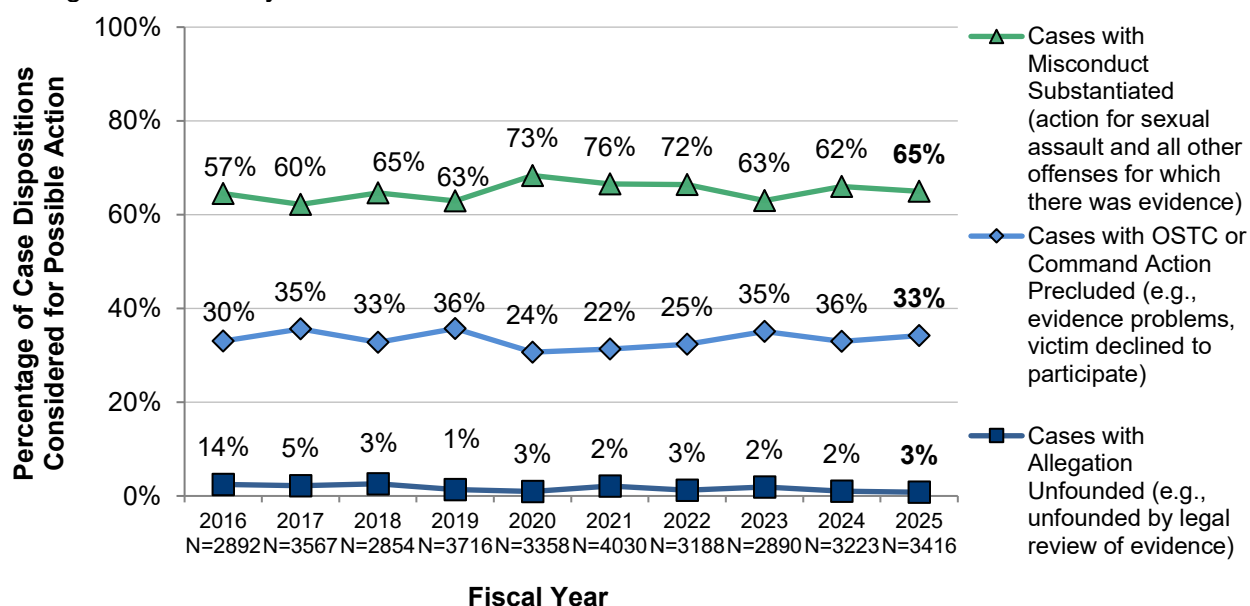


Figure 10. Percentage of Cases with Misconduct Substantiated, OSTC or Command Action Precluded, and Allegations Unfounded, FY 2016 – FY 2025

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

¹⁴ In years prior to FY 2015, DoW presented data on allegations investigated by the MCIOs that were unfounded by legal review. In FY 2015, DoW developed new categories to more accurately reflect the nature and outcomes of these allegations.

Evidence Supported OSTC or Command Action

In 2,220 cases, commanders or special trial counsel had sufficient evidence to support some form of disciplinary action for an alleged sexual assault offense or other misconduct (Table 4; Figure 9, Point T). When a subject in an investigation receives more than one disposition, DoW 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 actions.

The following outlines the command or special trial counsel actions taken in the 1,321 cases for which it was determined a sexual assault offense warranted discipline (Figure 10, Point U):

- 340 (26 percent) were associated with court-martial charges preferred (initiated).
- 181 (14 percent) entered proceedings for nonjudicial punishment under Article 15 of the UCMJ.
- 800 (61 percent) received an administrative discharge or other adverse administrative action.

In 899 cases, evidence supported command or special trial counsel 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 offense (Figure 10, Point V). Command or special trial counsel actions for these cases follow below:

- 41 (5 percent) were associated with court-martial charges preferred (initiated).
- 307 (34 percent) entered proceedings for nonjudicial punishment.
- 551 (61 percent) 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. For alleged offenses occurring prior to December 28, 2023, where special trial counsel do not exercise authority, initial disposition decisions for the most serious sexual assault crimes are made at 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. Since December 28, 2023, special trial counsel exercises exclusive authority over covered offenses, including sexual assault. Special trial counsel decide whether to prosecute these cases at a general or special court-martial or whether to defer the alleged offense to a commander for disposition. Since 2016, there appears to be a decline in the percent of cases with a court-martial charge and an increase in the percent with administrative actions and discharges.

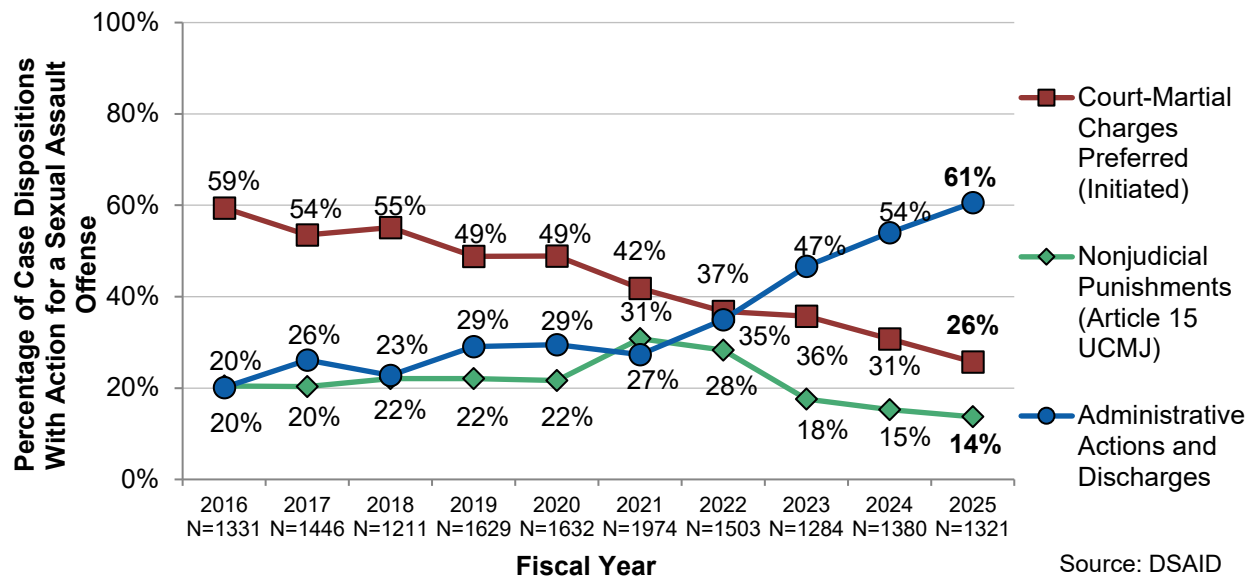


Figure 11. Breakdown of Disciplinary Actions Taken for Sexual Assault Offenses, FY 2016 – FY 2025

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.) discovered during the sexual assault investigation. Percentages listed for some years do not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

Court-Martial for a Sexual Assault Offense

As noted previously, 340 cases involved court-martial charges preferred. Of these, 120 were preferred by a commander, and 220 were preferred by special trial counsel (Table 4). The 120 courts-martial preferred by commanders were offenses that occurred prior to December 28, 2023, where special trial counsel did not exercise authority, and were disposed of during FY 2025. Figure 12 illustrates what happened to these cases after the referral of court-martial charges. Of the 340 cases with a referral of court-martial charges for at least one sexual assault charge in FY 2025, the Military Services completed 291 courts-martial by the end of the FY. Of these, 103 courts-martial where charges were preferred by a commander were complete by the end of the FY, and 188 courts-martial where charges were preferred by special trial counsel were complete by the end of the FY (Table 4).

Which percentage of cases associated with a charge and trial for sexual assault offenses received a conviction in FY 2025 and what punishment did they receive?

80 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.

Of the 201 cases that proceeded to trial, 161 (80 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 four kinds of punishment: confinement, reduction in grade, fines or forfeitures, and punitive discharge from service (bad-conduct discharge or dishonorable discharge for enlisted, dismissal for officers). In FY 2025, 72 subjects convicted of a sexual assault offense were notified they may be required to register as a sex offender in accordance with Federal law, Department policy, and

any applicable state 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 FY 2025, the Military Services processed 20 convicted subjects not receiving a punitive discharge at trial for an administrative separation from military service. The Military Departments approved 51 requests for a resignation or discharge in lieu of trial by court-martial (RILO/DILO). In FY 2025, 48 DILO cases involved enlisted members who received a separation Under Other Than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC), the least favorable administrative characterization of discharge. The UOTHC discharge characterization is recorded on a Service member's DD Form 214, Certificate of Uniformed Service, and significantly limits separation and post-service benefits from DoW and the Department of Veterans Affairs.

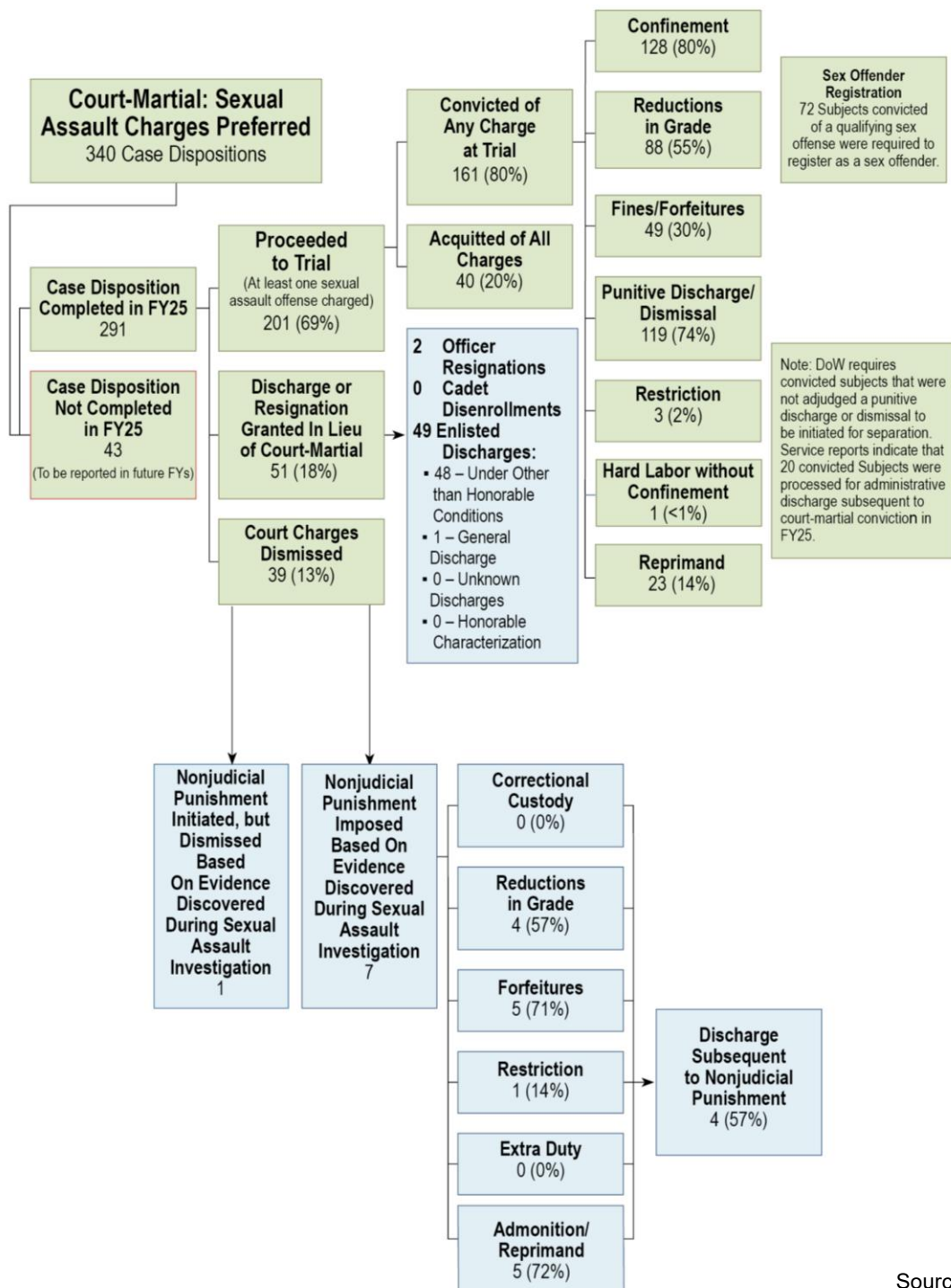
The Military Departments grant requests for RILO/DILO in certain circumstances, occurring only after court-martial charges are preferred against the accused. For such an action to occur, the accused must initiate the process. Requests for a RILO/DILO must include:

- 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.

These statements are not admissible at a court-martial should the request ultimately be disapproved. The Secretary of the Military Department approves RILOs.

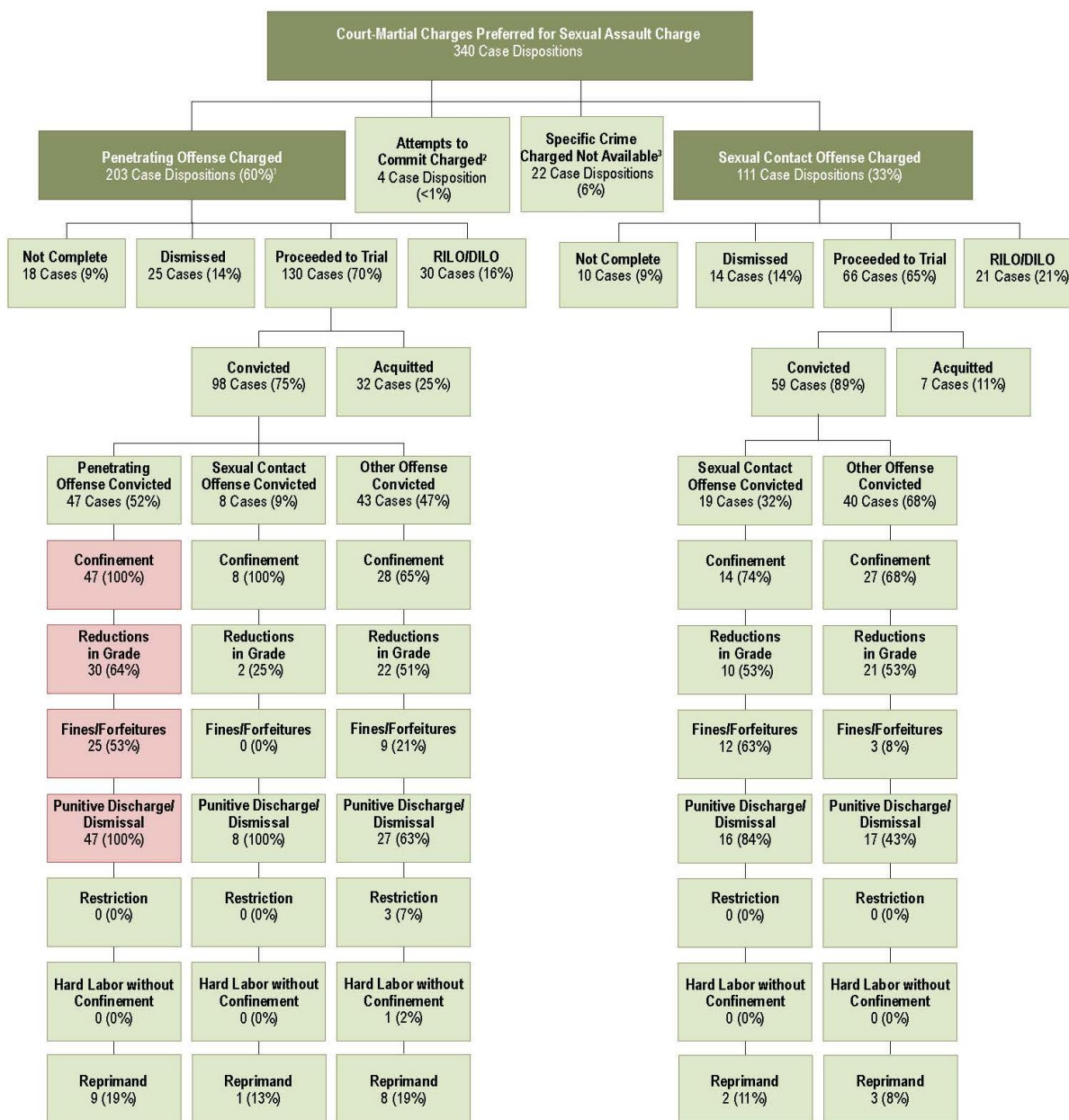
Court-martial charges in 39 cases were dismissed; however, evidence gathered during the sexual assault investigations supported imposition of nonjudicial punishment for other misconduct in 7 of the 39 cases. The punishment may have been for any kind of misconduct for which there was evidence. Four subjects who received nonjudicial punishment for other misconduct after court-martial were subsequently discharged from military service.

Figure 13 shows the case outcomes for cases in which court-martial charges were preferred by the type of crime charged (i.e., penetrative versus sexual contact offenses).



Source: DSAID

Figure 12: Disposition of Cases with Sexual Assault Court-Martial Charges Preferred, FY 2025



Source: DSAID

Figure 13. Dispositions of Cases with Sexual Assault Court-Martial Charges Preferred by Crime Charged, FY 2025

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. In FY 2025, data about the crime charged was missing in 22 cases in which charges were preferred. These cases are pending and will be reported next FY.

Nonjudicial Punishment

Nonjudicial punishment, governed by Article 15 of the UCMJ, is a disciplinary tool used by commanders to address some types of sexual assault and other misconduct cases that may not warrant prosecution in a military or civilian court. Punitive actions a commander can impose include demotions, forfeiture of pay, and restrictions on liberty. Nonjudicial punishment can also serve as a basis for an administrative discharge with a less than honorable characterization. The Service member has the right to refuse nonjudicial punishment and may demand trial by court-martial, except when the subject is attached to or embarked on a vessel.

Figure 14 displays the outcomes of nonjudicial punishment actions taken against 181 of the 1,321 cases associated with sexual assault offense disciplinary action in FY 2025. In 88 percent of the 163 cases with complete nonjudicial punishment proceedings, the subject received punishment. Most received the following punishments: reduction in grade, forfeiture of pay, and/or extra duty. Available Military Service data indicated that for 85 cases, the nonjudicial punishment served as grounds for a subsequent administrative discharge. Characterizations of the 85 discharges are outlined below.

Honorable	0 Cases
General	73 Cases
Under Other Than Honorable Conditions	9 Cases
Uncharacterized	3 Cases
Total	85 Cases

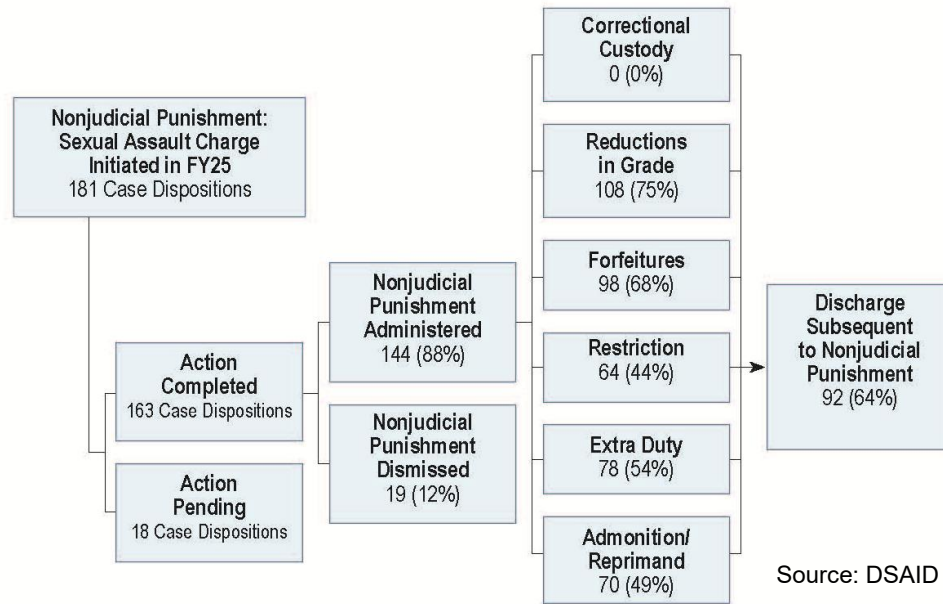


Figure 14. Dispositions of Cases Receiving Nonjudicial Punishment, FY 2025

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 punitive action (e.g., a court-martial or nonjudicial punishment) is not the appropriate means to address allegations of misconduct against the accused. However, there are other means by which alleged offenders may be held appropriately accountable, including administrative discharge. There are three characterizations of administrative discharges: Honorable, General Under Honorable Conditions, and Under Other Than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC). General and UOTHC discharges may limit those discharged from receiving full entitlements and benefits from both DoW and the Department of Veterans Affairs. In FY 2025, 552 cases in sexual assault investigations were associated with a completed administrative separation process, resulting in either separation or retention. Characterizations of the discharges are outlined below.

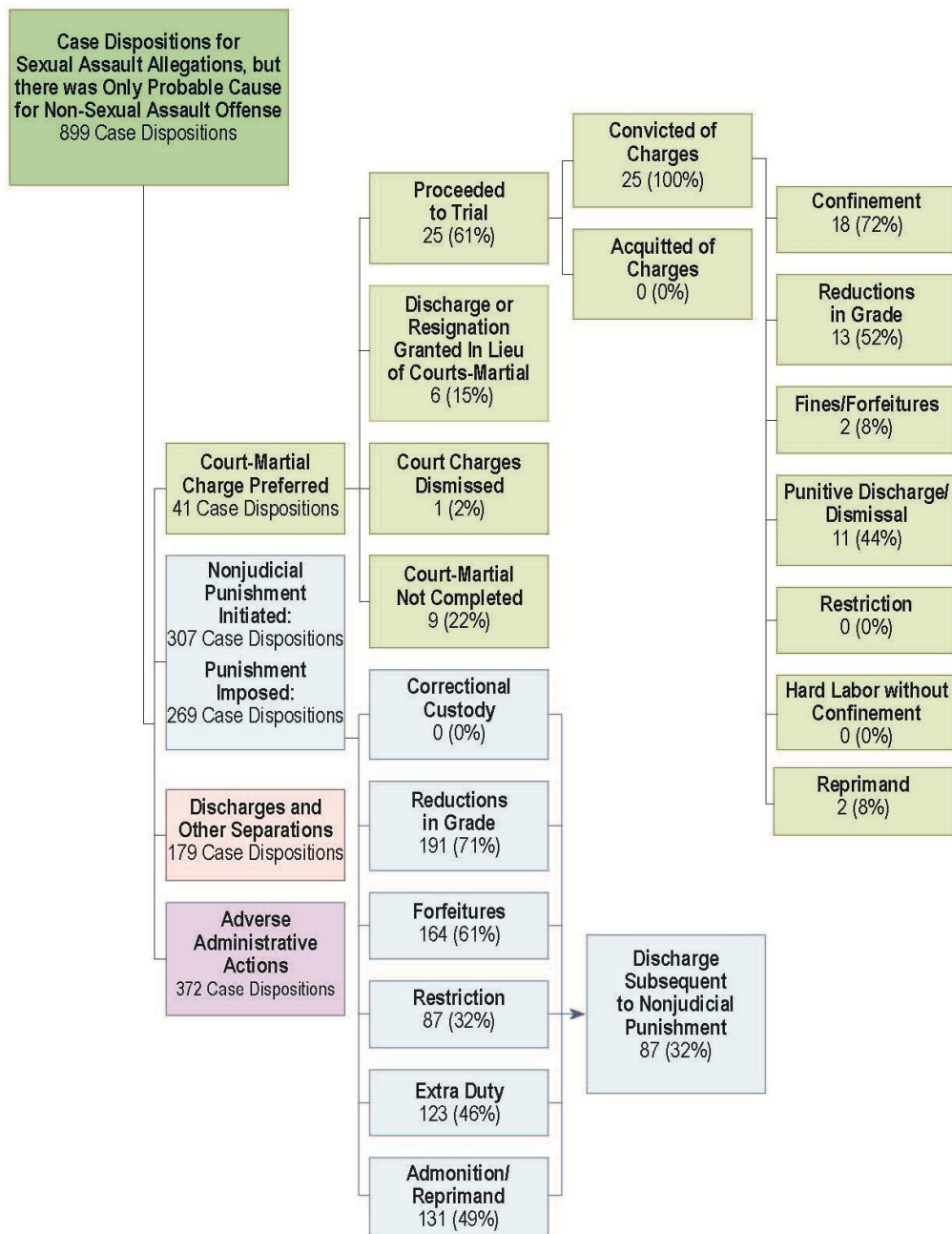
Completed Administrative Discharge	449 Cases
Honorable	5 Cases
General Under Honorable Conditions	245 Cases
UOTHC	113 Cases
Uncharacterized	86 Cases
Member Retained	96 Cases
Entry Level Separation	4 Cases
Cadet Disenrollment	3 Cases
Total	552 Cases

In FY 2025, commanders took adverse administrative actions in 186 cases. 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 for a sexual assault offense but do uncover other forms of misconduct. In FY 2025, commanders or special trial counsel took action in 899 cases that MCIOs originally investigated for sexual assault allegations, but for which evidence only supported action for a non-sexual assault offense, 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, FY 2025

Demographics of Victims and Subjects in Completed Investigations

DoW draws demographic information from the 4,552 investigations of sexual assault completed in FY 2025. These investigations involved 4,840 victims and 4,890 subjects.¹⁵ Table 5 displays the sex of victims and subjects in completed investigations of Unrestricted Reports in FY 2025. Most victims in completed investigations are female (74 percent) and most subjects are male (65 percent).

Table 5. Sex of Victims and Subjects in Completed Investigations of Unrestricted Reports, FY 2025

Sex	Victims		Subjects	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Male	1,214	25%	3,181	65%
Female	3,592	74%	284	6%
Sex Unknown/Data Not Available	34	<1%	1,425	29%
Total	4,840	100%	4,890	100%

Table 6 shows victims and subject ages at the time of incident for completed investigations of Unrestricted Reports. Most victims are between the ages of 16 and 24 (67 percent) and about half of subjects are between the ages of 20 and 34 (49 percent).

Table 6. Age of Victims and Subjects at the Time of the Alleged Incident in Completed Investigations of Unrestricted Reports, FY 2025

Age	Victims		Subjects	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
0-15	46	<1%	3	<1%
16-19	1,300	27%	453	9%
20-24	1,945	40%	1,284	26%
25-34	844	17%	1,128	23%
35-49	174	4%	381	8%
50 and older	23	<1%	37	1%
Age Unknown/Data Not Available	508	10%	1,604	33%
Total	4,840	100%	4,890	100%

¹⁵ The term subject or "subject of investigation" does not connote guilt or innocence. There were only 4,552 subjects with reportable information (i.e., offense met the elements of proof for sexual assault and fell within MCIOs' authority). However, 338 additional individuals alleged to be offenders in an investigation are included in these demographic data. These 338 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 (69 percent) and almost half of subjects are of E1-E4 grades (44 percent).

Table 7. Grade/Status of Victims and Subjects at the Time the Report of Sexual Assault was Received in Completed Investigations of Unrestricted Reports, FY 2025

Grade / Status	Victims		Subjects	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
E1-E4	3,335	69%	2,140	44%
E5-E9	623	13%	936	19%
WO1-WO5	10	<1%	18	<1%
O1-O3	144	3%	134	3%
O4-O10	25	1%	38	1%
Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	38	1%	23	<1%
U.S. Civilian	573	12%	128	3%
Foreign National/Foreign Military	58	1%	15	<1%
Grade or Status Unknown/Data Unavailable	34	1%	1,458	30%
Total	4,840	100%	4,890	100%

Notes:

1. Category percentages may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.
2. The category "U.S. Civilian" includes DoW contractors, DoW civilian employees, other U.S. government civilian employees and contractors, and other U.S. 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, FY 2025

Race (Base Rate in Military Population) ¹⁶	Victims		Subjects	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
White (68%)	2,255	47%	1,807	37%
Black (18%)	882	18%	708	14%
American Indian (1%)	46	1%	22	<1%
Asian / Pacific Islander (4%)	209	4%	87	2%
Multiracial (7%)	163	3%	0	0%
Unknown (2%)	1,214	25%	2,144	44%
Data Not Available	71	1%	122	2%
Total	4,840	100%	4,890	100%

¹⁶ U.S. Department of War, Military OneSource, "2024 Demographics: Profile of the Military Community", <https://download.militaryonesource.mil/12038/MOS/Infographic/2024-demographics-total-dod-military-community.pdf>.

Table 9. Ethnicity of Victims and Subjects in Completed Investigations of Unrestricted Reports, FY 2025

Ethnicity (Base Rate in Military Population) ¹⁷	Victims		Subjects	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Hispanic (20.4%)	1,122	23%	492	10%
Non-Hispanic (79.6%)	1,801	37%	1,627	33%
Unknown/Data Not Available	1,917	40%	2,771	57%
Total	4,840	100%	4,890	100%

Restricted Reports of Sexual Assault

As defined in DoW 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 FY 2025, there were 3,574 initial Restricted Reports of sexual assault. Of the 3,574 reports, 598 (17 percent) converted to Unrestricted Reports.¹⁸ At the end of FY 2025, 2,976 reports remained Restricted (Figure 16).

How many Restricted Reports convert to Unrestricted each FY?

In FY 2025, 1 in 6 victims making a Restricted Report converted to an Unrestricted Report, which is about the same as observed in FY 2024.

In FY 2025, 308 Service members made a Restricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to entering military service, representing approximately 10 percent of the 2,976 remaining Restricted Reports of sexual assault. Of these 308 Service members, 198 indicated that the incident occurred prior to age 18, and 110 indicated that the incident occurred after age 18. Additionally, conversion of Restricted Reports to Unrestricted Reports has generally declined since FY 2019 from 23 percent to 17 percent in FY 2025.

¹⁷ U.S. Department of War, Military OneSource, "2024 Demographics: Profile of the Military Community", <https://download.militaryonesource.mil/12038/MOS/Infographic/2024-demographics-total-dod-military-community.pdf>.

¹⁸ Beginning with the implementation of DSAID in 2014, DoW has extracted and analyzed data three months 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 three-month period, 58 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 58 reports that were made during the FY converted to Unrestricted in the three-month period after the end of the FY and are therefore included with the 598 report conversions.

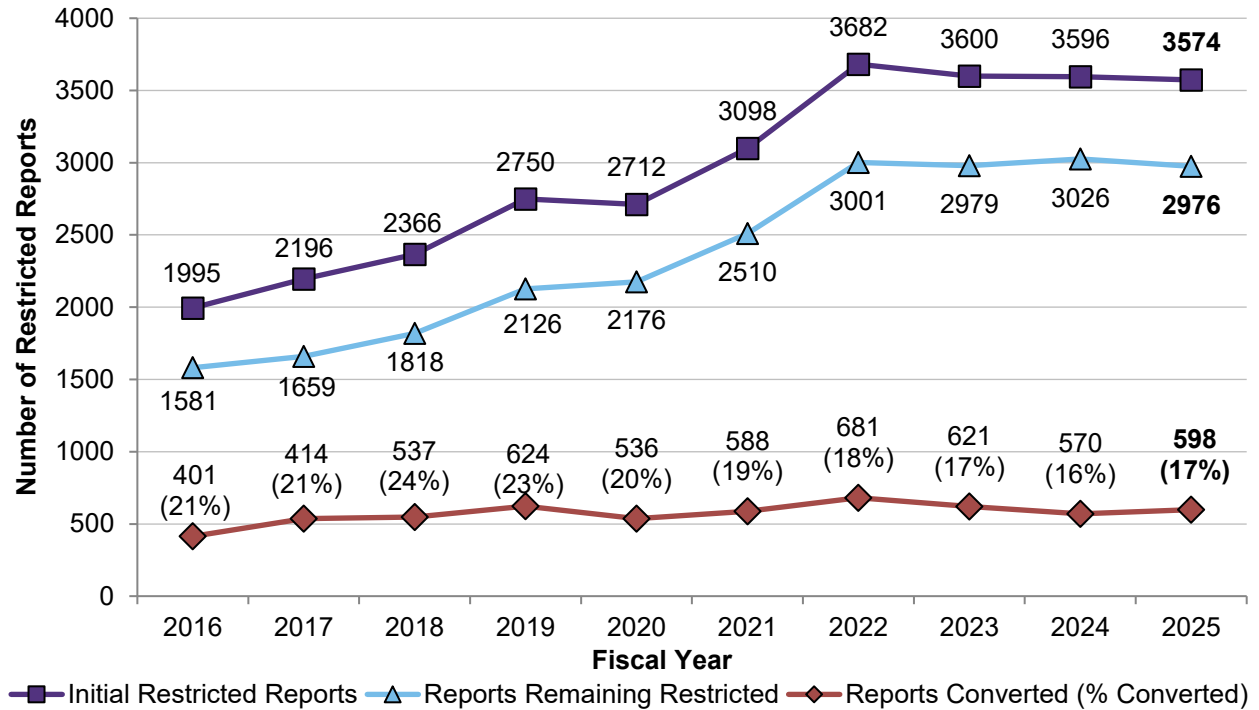


Figure 16. Restricted Reports Received and Converted, FY 2016 – FY 2025

Demographics of Victims in Restricted Reports

Tables 10 through Table 13 show 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 Individuals Making Restricted Reports, FY 2025

Sex	Count	Percent
Male	849	29%
Female	2,125	71%
Relevant Data Not Available	2	<1%
Total	2,976	100%

Table 11. Age of Individuals Making Restricted Reports at Time of Incident, FY 2025

Age	Count	Percent
0-15	142	5%
16-19	690	23%
20-24	1,301	44%
25-34	661	22%
35-49	151	5%
50 and Older	5	<1%
Relevant Data Not Available	26	<1%
Total	2,976	100%

Table 12. Grade or Status of Individuals Making Restricted Reports at Time of Report, FY 2025

Grade / Status	Count	Percent
E1-E4	1,776	60%
E5-E9	845	28%
WO1-WO5	17	<1%
O1-O3	178	6%
O4-O10	73	2%
Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	47	2%
Non-Service Member	38	<1%
Relevant Data Not Available	2	<1%
Total	2,976	100%

Table 13. Race of Individuals Making Restricted Reports, FY 2025

Race (Base Rate in Military Population) ¹⁹	Count	Percent
White (68%)	1,564	53%
Black (18%)	632	21%
American Indian (1%)	23	1%
Asian / Pacific Islander (4%)	158	5%
Multiracial (7%)	131	4%
Unknown (2%)	466	16%
Data Not Available	2	<1%
Total	2,976	100%

¹⁹ U.S. Department of War, Military OneSource, "2024 Demographics: Profile of the Military Community", <https://download.militaryonesource.mil/12038/MOS/Infographic/2024-demographics-total-dod-military-community.pdf>.

Table 14. Ethnicity of Individuals Making Restricted Reports, FY 2025

Ethnicity (Base Rate in Military Population) ²⁰	Count	Percent
Hispanic (20.4%)	728	24%
Non-Hispanic (79.6%)	1,909	64%
Unknown	337	11%
Data Not Available	2	<1%
Total	2,976	100%

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 6.5 service referrals per Service member victim submitting an Unrestricted Report and an average of 5.7 service referrals per Service member victim submitting a Restricted Report.

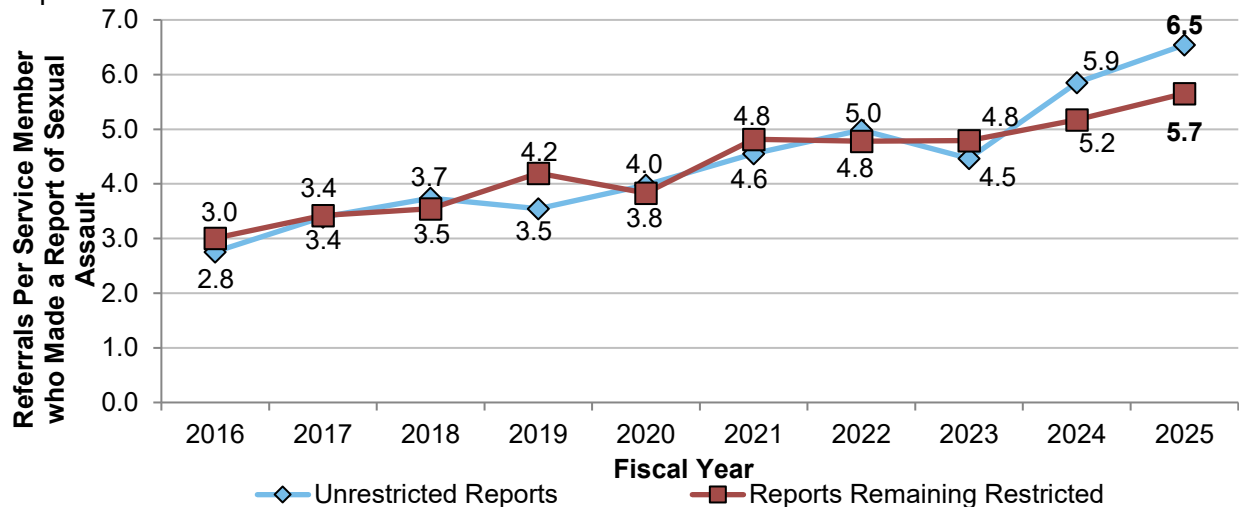


Figure 17 shows the average number of referrals per Service member victim in sexual assault reports from FY 2016 to FY 2025.

²⁰ U.S. Department of War, Military OneSource, "2024 Demographics: Profile of the Military Community", <https://download.militaryonesource.mil/12038/MOS/Infographic/2024-demographics-total-dod-military-community.pdf>.

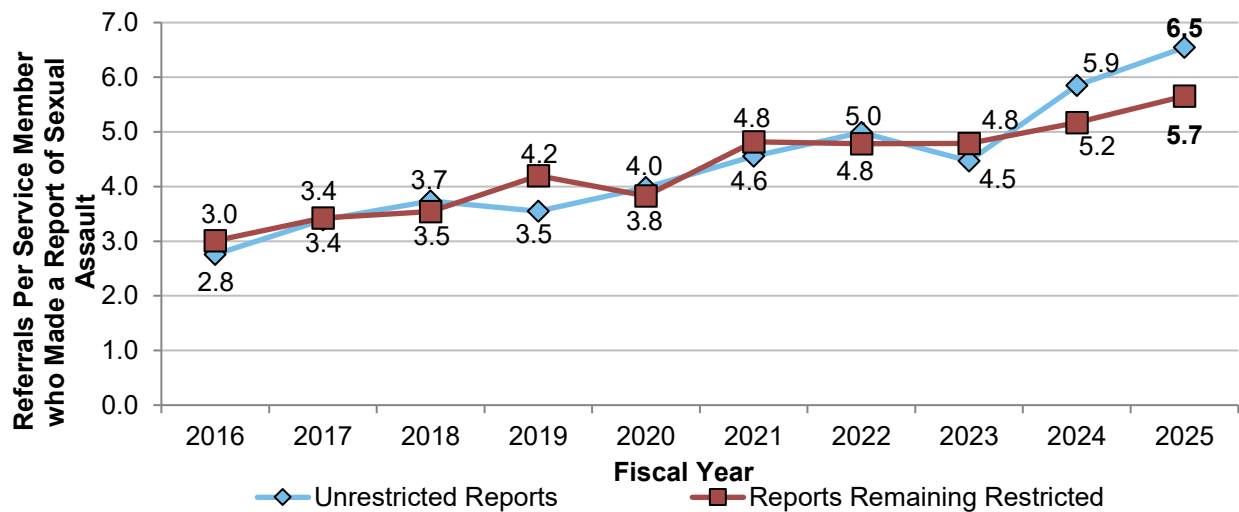


Figure 17. Average Number of Service Referrals per Service Member Who Reported Sexual Assault, FY 2016 – FY 2025

Once Service members report sexual assault allegations, they are asked whether they would like to receive a Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE). The Military Services reported that there were 532 SAFEs conducted for Service members who reported a sexual assault during FY 2025 (Figure 18). The decision to undergo a SAFE belongs to the victim.

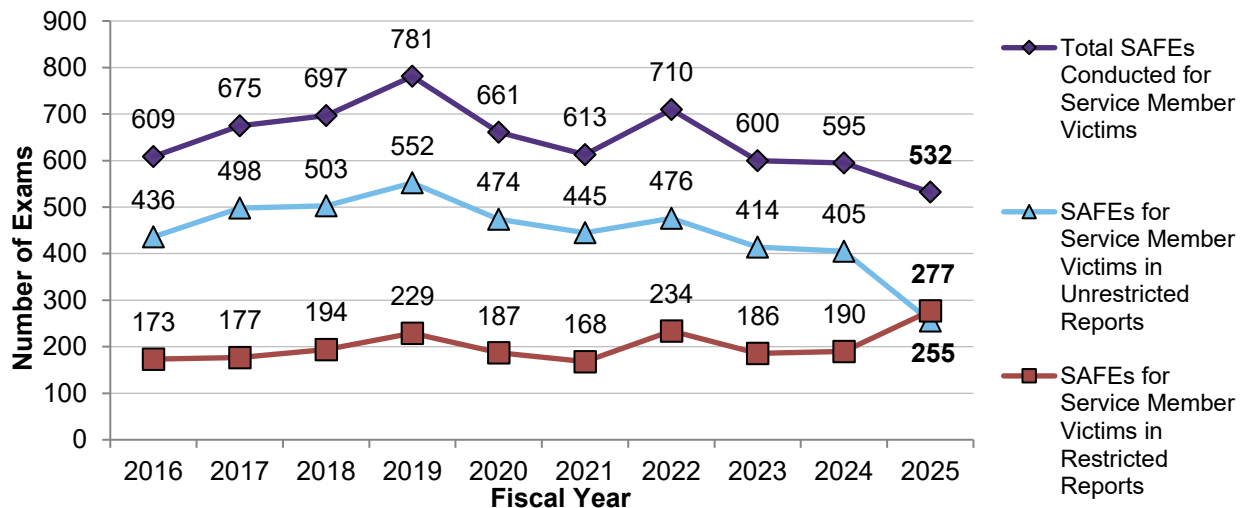


Figure 18. SAFEs Involving Service Member Victims, FY 2016 – FY 2025

Expedited Transfers

Service members who make an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault may 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 request a transfer from their unit commander, who has 5 calendar days to act on the request. Should a unit commander decline the request, the victim 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 FY 2016. In FY 2025, the total number of expedited transfers requested increased from FY 2024.

Table 15. Expedited Transfers and Denials, FY 2016 – FY 2025

Transfer Type	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2024	FY 2024	FY 2025
Number of victims requesting a change in Unit/Duty Assignment (Cross-Installation Transfers)	62	74	67	89	80	125	82	88	90	79
<i>Number Denied</i>	3	5	2	5	3	5	6	5	1	3
Number of victims requesting a change in Installation (Permanent Change of Station)	684	760	835	810	820	880	781	673	568	608
<i>Number Denied</i>	18	30	30	24	20	27	23	20	12	17
Total Approved	725	799	870	870	877	973	834	736	645	667

Expedited Transfer Oversight

DoW SAPRO regularly reviews expedited transfer data recorded in the DSAID; such data is validated by representatives from the Military Departments and the National Guard. The Department uses this process to ensure that transfers are being approved and executed within the timeframes required in policy, as recommended by the Department of Defense Inspector General (DODIG-2024-081 report, "Review of the DoD's Implementation of Expedited Transfer Policy Requirements."). Service representatives must correct any data errors, provide missing information, and report updates back to the Department.

While DoW policy sets the expectation that most expedited transfer permanent change of station (PCS) moves be effected within 30 days of command approval, the Services cite a variety of reasons why cases had delayed or missing PCS dates. The most frequent reasons for delay in expedited transfers included Service data entry delay or error, administrative delay, and transfer date occurring after the date of the Department's data pull. To address such delays or incomplete records, DoD SAPRO implemented an enhanced validation process that improves accountability and data validity. This includes incorporating primary SARC location codes and recording reasons for non-transfer in DSAID, tracking timelines between approval and departure dates, and documenting circumstances in Case Management Group meeting minutes for

transfers exceeding 30 calendar days. Validating expedited transfer data is essential to ensure that victims receive timely assistance.

Reports of Sexual Assault in Deployed Areas of Interest

Arduous conditions in deployed areas of interest (DAI) 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 despite arduous conditions. The data reported below are included in the total number of Unrestricted and Restricted Reports described in previous sections.

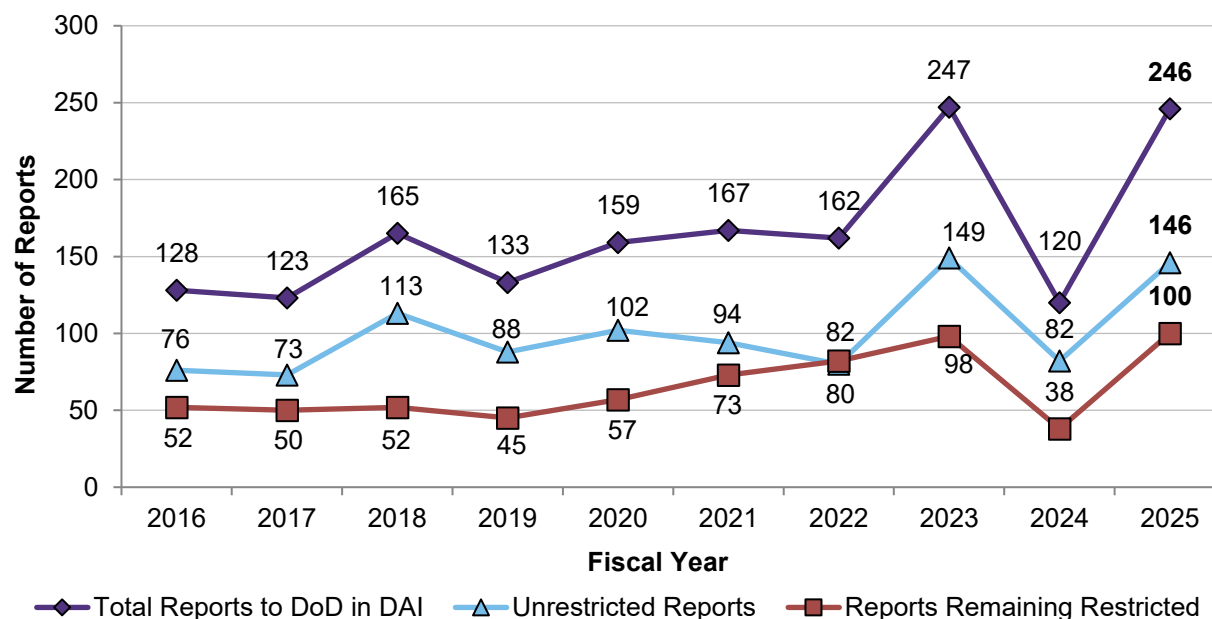


Figure 19 depicts historical trends of Unrestricted and Restricted Reporting in DAIs from FY 2015 to FY 2025. There were 246 reports of sexual assault in DAIs in FY 2025, an increase from FY 2024 (120 reports). It should be noted that the data below document where a sexual assault was reported, which does not necessarily indicate where the sexual assault was alleged to have occurred.

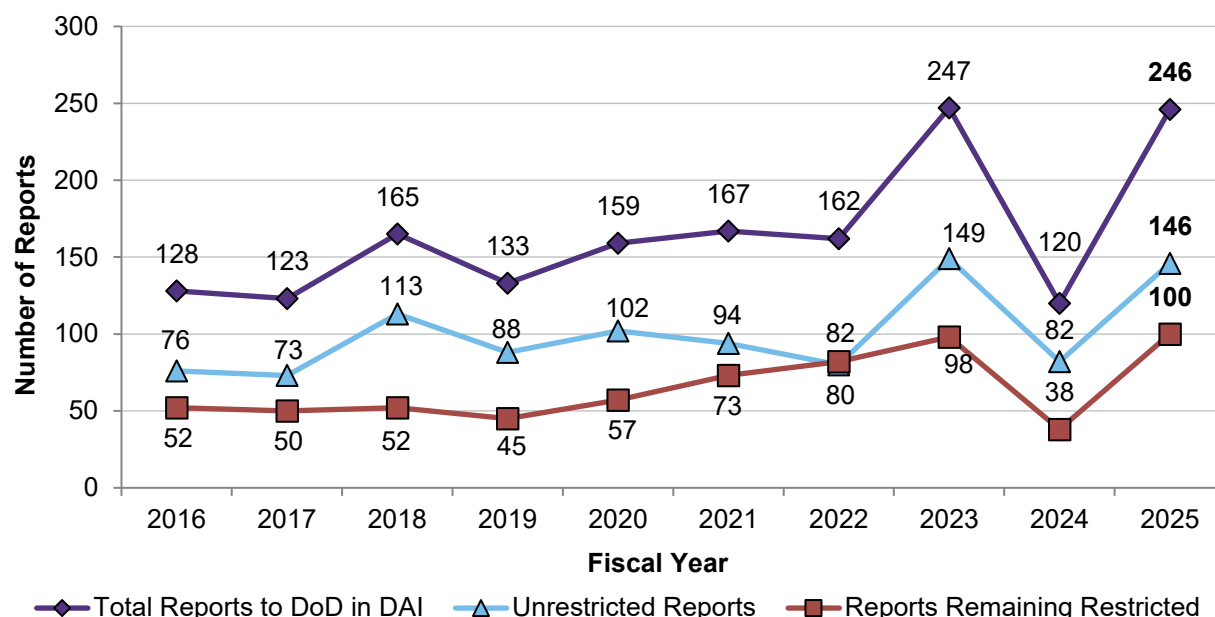


Figure 19. Reports of Sexual Assault in Deployed Areas of Interest, FY 2016 – FY 2025

There were 146 Unrestricted Reports in DAIs during FY 2025. Of these 146, 19 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 FY 2025, most reports were received in Poland, Kuwait, and Qatar.

Table 16. Unrestricted and Restricted Reports by Deployed Areas of Interest, FY 2025

DAI	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted
Afghanistan	12	1	11
Bahrain	5	2	3
Bulgaria	1	1	0
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0	0	0
Cote d'Ivoire	0	0	0
Djibouti	9	2	7
Estonia	0	0	0
Iraq	23	12	11
Jordan	12	7	5
Kosovo	4	4	0
Kuwait	30	18	12
Latvia	2	1	1
Lebanon	0	0	0
Lithuania	4	4	0
Niger	0	0	0
Pakistan	0	0	0
Poland	73	59	14
Qatar	24	14	10
Romania	20	11	9

Saudi Arabia	3	0	3
Somalia	1	1	0
Syria	3	0	3
Turkey	15	7	8
UAE	5	2	3
Yemen	0	0	0
Total	246	146	100

Demographics of Victims and Subjects in Unrestricted Reports in DAIs

DoW draws demographic information about the Unrestricted Reports made in DAIs from the 130 investigations closed during FY 2025. These 130 investigations involved 139 victims and 142 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 (73 percent) and junior enlisted grade (61 percent). Those who submitted Unrestricted Reports in DAIs tend to be older than those submitting Unrestricted Reports in general; two-thirds (66 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 DoW, in that the majority are male (61 percent), under the age of 35 (54 percent), and in an enlisted grade (56 percent).

Demographics of Victims in Restricted Reports in DAIs

The 100 victims with reports remaining Restricted in DAIs mirror the demographics of victims in all Restricted Reports made to DoW in that they were mostly women (76 percent). However, victims making Restricted Reports in DAIs tended to be older; 53 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: 35 percent of victims in DAIs are E1-E4, compared to 60 percent of victims in Restricted Reports overall.

FY 2025 Retaliation Allegations

Starting in October of 2020, the DSAID became the official system of record for sexual assault-related retaliation reports made to the Department of War (DoW). The following data summarizes reports of alleged retaliation received by the Military Services and National Guard Bureau (NGB) between October 1, 2024, and September 30, 2025, involving a Service Member.²¹

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 DoW and Service IGs. Ostracism and maltreatment allegations associated with sexual assault allegations may be investigated by an MCIO or another DoW 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,

²¹ Pulled from DSAID in February 2026.

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 FY 2025, 57 reports of perceived retaliation involving Service members were made to DoW. Reports could be made to multiple reporting avenues. Of the 57 reports, 16 were made to one reporting avenue and 41 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 43 and 25 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, FY 2025

Individual/Organization	Count	Percent
SARC	43	35%
SAPR VA	25	20%
Service IGs	17	14%
Chain of Command	21	17%
MCIOs	8	7%
DoD IG	4	3%
Other	5	4%
Total Individuals/Organizations Receiving 57 Reports	123	100%

Demographics of Retaliation Reporters

The Military Services and NGB received 57 sexual assault-related retaliation reports against 35 alleged retaliators in FY 2025. Table 18 displays the sex of retaliation reporters. Table 19 shows the pay grade of reporters. Most retaliation reports are filed by women (68 percent) in junior enlisted pay grades E1-E4 (72 percent). Additionally, as shown in Table 20, most retaliation reports are filed by victims who have made an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault (91 percent).

Table 18. Sex of Retaliation Reporters in Reports of Perceived Retaliation, FY 2025

Sex of Retaliation Reporter	Count	Percent
Male	18	32%
Female	39	68%
Total	57	100%

Table 19. Pay Grade of Reporters in Reports of Perceived Retaliation, FY 2025

Retaliation Reporter Pay Grade	Count	Percent
E1-E4	41	72%
E5-E9	6	11%

O1-O3	7	12%
O4-O10	1	2%
W1-W5	1	2%
Cadet/Midshipman	0	0%
DoD Civilian	1	2%
Total	57	100%

Table 20. Type of Retaliation Reporter in Reports of Perceived Retaliation, FY 2025

Type of Retaliation Reporter	Count	Percent
Victim of alleged sexual assault	52	91%
SAPR VA/SARC on case of alleged sexual assault	3	5%
Other party	2	4%
Total	57	100%

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 48 of the 57 total sexual assault-related retaliation reports. Among the 9 cases where actions were not taken: command declined action (2), allegations unsubstantiated based on administrative investigations (2), the reporter chose not to move forward with an official complaint or withdrew their complaint (1), and unknown or other (4).

A total of 117 actions were taken in 48 cases. Most allegations received multiple actions. Common actions included command monitoring the situation (23 allegations), providing direct support to the reporter (22 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 (13 allegations). Five other actions were taken to support reporters, while one action was unknown. Eleven actions were still pending.

Table 21. Action Taken to Address Retaliation Allegations, FY 2025

Action Taken to Address Retaliation	Count of Actions	Percent
Command is monitoring the situation	23	20%
Command is providing direct support to the reporter	22	19%
Safety plan updated for retaliation reporter	18	15%
Command took action on behalf of the retaliation reporter to end the negative treatment	13	11%
Action pending	11	9%
Other	5	4%
Transfer of retaliation reporter	8	7%
Briefing/training for the unit/installation	6	5%
Military protective order issued or civilian protective order obtained by retaliation reporter	7	6%
Unfavorable personnel action punishment or administrative action against the retaliation reporter reversed	3	3%
Unknown	1	1%
Total Actions Taken in 48 Cases	117	100%

Demographics and Outcomes of Alleged Retaliators

Of the 57 alleged retaliation reports, 28 reports identified an alleged retaliator or retaliators, e.g., the individual accused of perpetrating retaliation. The analysis that follows focuses on the information and outcomes of the 35 alleged retaliators identified in 28 reports of alleged retaliation. Most alleged retaliators were men (70 percent) and most alleged retaliators were a superior in the chain of command of the reporter (63 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 offender. Note: subjects can belong to several different relationship categories; the totals in Table 22 and Table 23 may add up to more than the 35 subjects.

Table 22. Relationship of the Alleged Retaliator and the Reporter, FY 2025

	Subject Count	Percent
Alleged retaliator(s) is a superior in the chain of command of the reporter	22	63%
Alleged retaliator(s) is a peer, co-worker, friend, or family member of the retaliation reporter	4	11%
Alleged retaliator(s) is a service provider or other official involved in the report	2	6%
Alleged retaliator(s) is associated with alleged sexual assault offender	1	3%
Alleged retaliator(s) is the alleged sexual assault offender	1	3%
Alleged retaliator(s) is a superior NOT in the chain of command of the reporter	2	6%

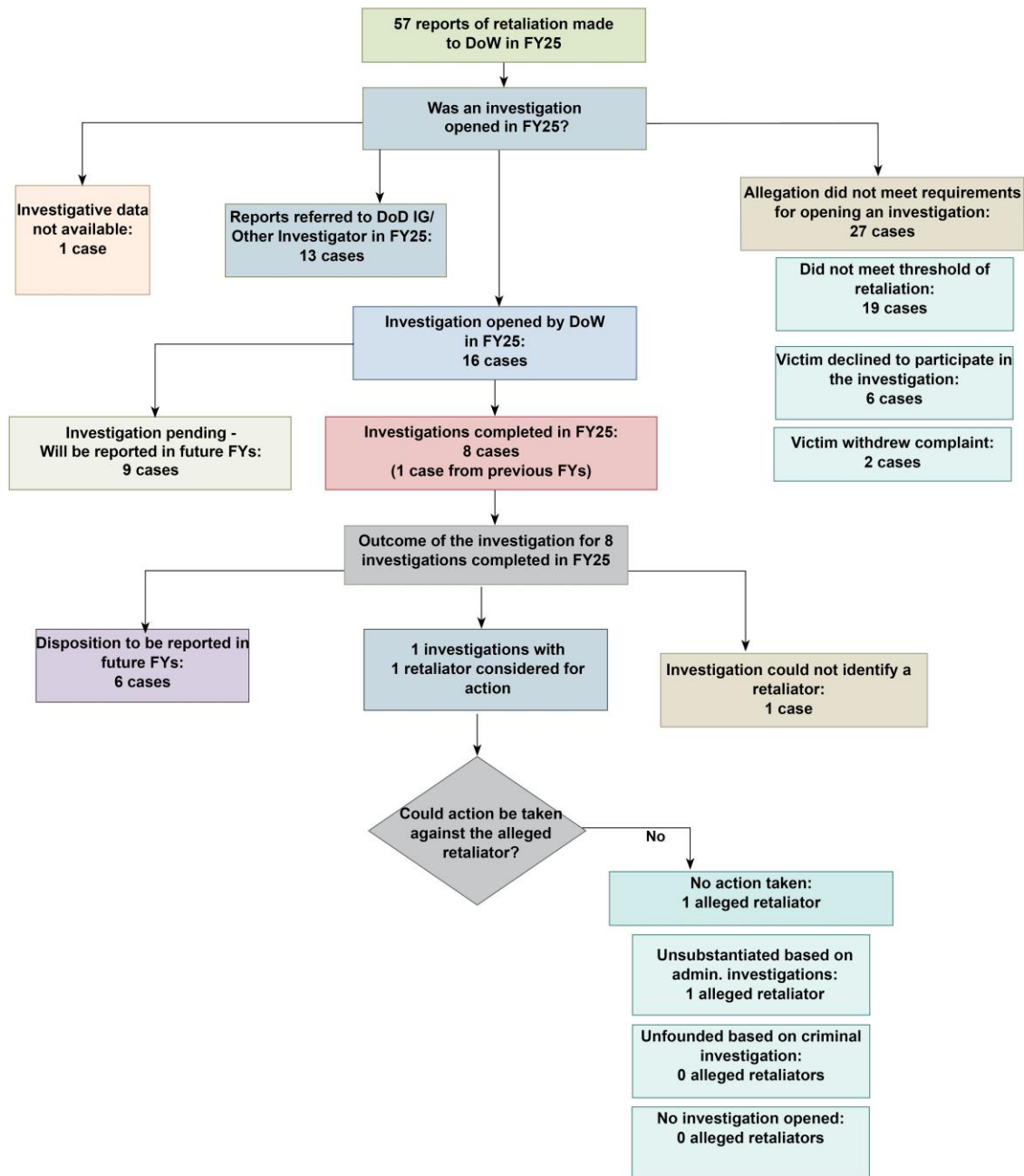
Alleged retaliator(s) is junior in grade to reporter (in or outside of the chain of command)	2	6%
Alleged retaliator(s) relationship is unknown or investigation ongoing	1	3%
Total	35	100%

Table 23. Relationship of the Alleged Retaliator and Alleged Offender, FY 2025

	Subject Count	Percent
Alleged retaliator(s) is a superior of the alleged offender (in or outside chain of command)	14	39%
Alleged retaliator(s) relationship is unknown/investigation ongoing	9	25%
Alleged retaliator(s) is also the alleged sexual assault offender	5	14%
Alleged retaliator(s) is a peer co-worker friend or family member of the alleged offender	4	11%
Alleged retaliator(s) and alleged offender have no direct association	3	8%
Alleged retaliator(s) is junior in grade to the alleged offender (in or outside chain of command)	1	3%
Total	36	100%

Figure 20 presents a review of the status of retaliation investigations and outcomes for the investigations opened for the 57 reports of retaliation. Service-led investigations were not opened in 27 cases. Of these 27, 19 cases did not meet the threshold for retaliation, 6 cases respected a victim's decision to not participate in the investigation, and 2 cases were withdrawn by the reporter. One case did not yet have investigative data available. Thirteen cases were referred to DoD OIG for investigation and are included in Table 24.

There were 8 investigations of alleged retaliation completed in FY 2025, 7 of which came from reports made in FY 2025 and 1 from a report made in a previous FY. Nine investigations were still pending completion at the end of FY 2025. One investigation could not identify an alleged retaliator. One investigation identified one retaliator considered for action. Case synopses for FY 2025 cases with complete investigations and disposition information can be found in Military Services' Reports.



Source: DSAID

Figure 20. Reports of Perceived Retaliation Made to DoW, FY 2025

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 restrictions 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 66 complaints of reprisal and restriction complaints relating to reporting of a sexual

assault in FY 2025. At the end of the fiscal year, they had completed and closed 85 cases of reports from FY 2025 and previous fiscal years. Table 24 below shows the outcomes of the investigations closed in FY 2025.

Table 24. Outcomes of DoD OIG Investigations, FY 2025

Outcome	Subject Count	Percent
Evaluated and Closed	63	74%
Not Substantiated	1	1%
Substantiated	0	0%
Withdrawn	8	9%
Resolved through ADR	1	1%
Other	12	14%
Total Closed	85	100%

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 did not meet the evidentiary threshold to substantiate the allegation.
- ‘Substantiated’ cases were investigated and met the threshold to substantiate the allegation.
- ‘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.²²

FY 2025 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 and therefore cannot track whether a victim inquirer has made a report prior to or following their inquiry.

In FY 2025, the Department received 8,502 SAPR-related inquiries, with just under half being made by victims of sexual assault (49 percent). Table 25 shows that the remaining 51 percent

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

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, FY 2024

Type of Inquirer	Count	Share
Victim (Self)	4,195	49%
Supervisor/Command	1,814	21%
Friend	352	4%
Otherwise Known	592	7%
Coworker	509	6%
Employee	214	3%
Chooses Not to Disclose	221	3%
Extended Family Member	147	2%
Relationship Unknown	126	1%
Stranger	49	1%
Love Interest/Dating	87	1%
Acquaintance	118	1%
Employer	64	1%
Recruiter	12	<1%
Neighbor	2	<1%
Total	8,502	100%

Of the 4,195 SAPR-related inquiries made by victims of sexual assault in FY 2025, most contacts were with female Service members (63 percent). Additionally, the Department received 565 inquiries from non-Service member victims in FY 2025, about half of which were made by U.S. civilians (49 percent).

Table 26. SAPR-Related Inquiry Victims by Sex and Military Status, FY 2025

	Female Victims	Male Victims	RDNA Victims	Total Inquiries
Total SAPR Related Inquiries	3,133	1,027	35	4,195
Inquiries Made by Service Members	2,643	973	14	3,630
Inquiries Made by Non-Service Members	490	54	21	565
<i>DoD Civilian Employee</i>	156	28	1	185
<i>DoD Contractor Employee</i>	15	2	0	17
<i>U.S. Civilian</i>	259	20	0	279
<i>Other Government Civilian</i>	23	1	0	24
<i>Foreign National/Military</i>	20	0	0	20
<i>Relevant Data Not Available</i>	17	3	20	40

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. Victims could select more than one reason. 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 (36 percent).

Additionally, 10 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, FY 2025

Stated Reason for Not Reporting	Count ²³	Share
Some other reason	2,206	36%
Did not want more people to know	591	10%
Wanted to forget about it and move on	468	8%
Felt ashamed or embarrassed	451	7%
Worried about potential negative consequences from their coworkers or peers	330	5%
Felt partially to blame	246	4%
Worried about potential negative consequences from the person(s) who did it	237	4%
Thought it was not serious enough to report	210	3%
Did not think anything would be done	188	3%
Worried about potential negative consequences from a supervisor or someone in their chain of command	180	3%
Did not want to hurt the person's career	169	3%
Did not trust the process would be fair	144	2%
RDNA	139	2%
Thought it might hurt their performance evaluation/fitness report or their career	133	2%
Thought they might get in trouble for something they had done or would get labeled a troublemaker	131	2%
Did not want people to see them as weak	110	2%
Did not think their report would be kept confidential	96	2%
Did not want to hurt the person's family	59	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, SARC's can refer victims to the same support services offered to victims who file an official report, while collecting no personally identifiable information. In FY 2025, SARC's submitted 9,585 referrals for victim support services to victims who made a SAPR-related inquiry. The four most frequently made referrals were to behavioral health services (18 percent), to VAs/UVAs (17 percent), chaplain and spiritual support (13 percent), and to “other” (14 percent).

Table 28. SAPR-Related Inquiry Victim Support Service Referrals, FY 2025

Victim Support Service Referred to	Count ²⁴	Share
Behavioral Health	1,733	18%
Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	1,631	17%
Other	1,335	14%
Chaplain/Spiritual Support	1,252	13%

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

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

Legal/Special Victims Counsel (SVC)	1,019	11%
DoD Safe Helpline	922	10%
Medical	619	6%
Rape Crisis Center	424	4%
CATCH Election without a Report	366	4%
Veterans Affairs	284	3%
Total	9,585	100%

Sexual Assault Reporting during the 2025 Government Shutdown

Following the end of FY 2025, the government shutdown from October 1 to November 12, 2025. The number of sexual assault reports during the shutdown was compared to the previous year (2024), which served as a baseline for analysis. Figure 21 shows the number of sexual assault reports for every month of the calendar year for the last two calendar years (2024 and 2025) and for the shutdown period (October 1 – November 12). While reporting declined by 6 percent during the shutdown period when compared to 2024, this trend was reflective of a broader pattern of decreased reporting in the months immediately preceding the shutdown, from July through September. Additionally, there was a 15 percent increase in phone calls in October 2025 to DoD Self Helpline, an anonymous and confidential service to provide support and resource for members of the DoD community affected by sexual assault.

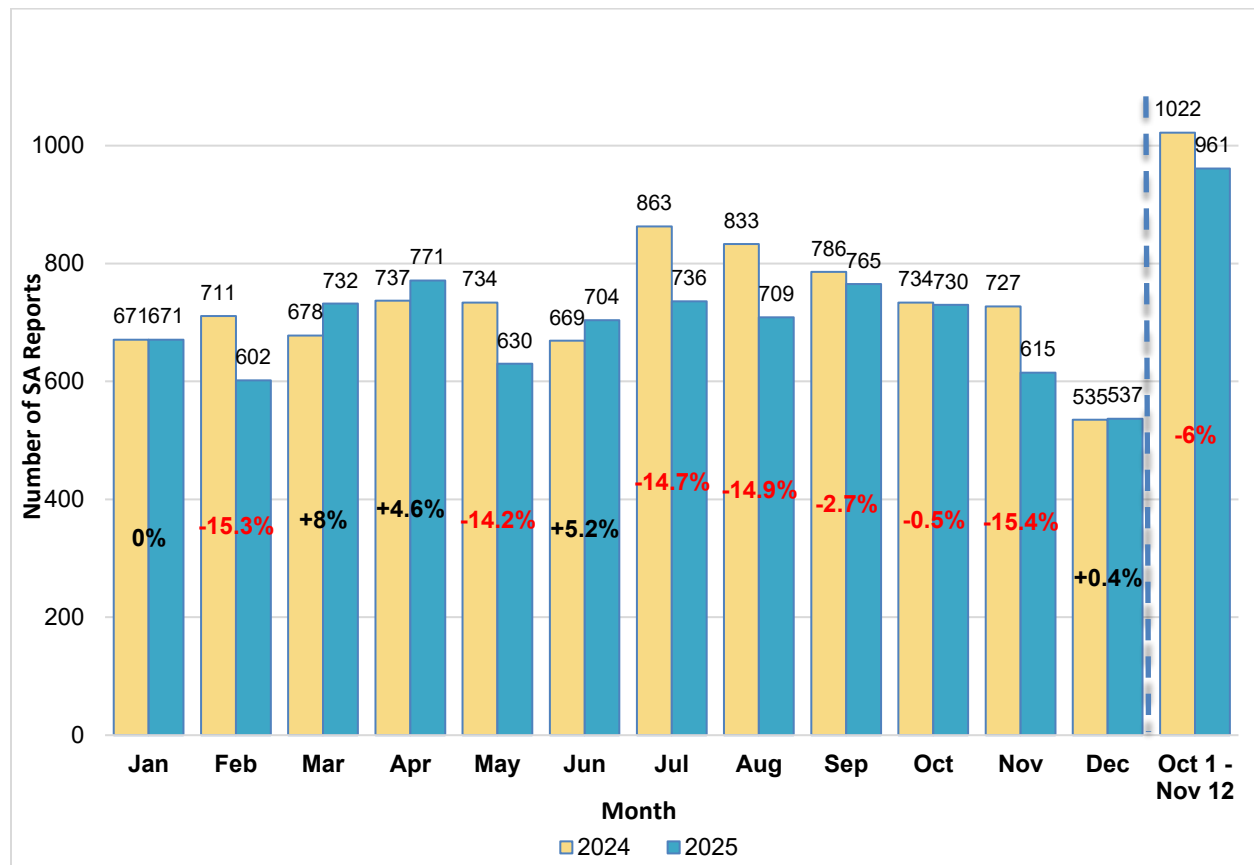


Figure 21. Comparison of Sexual Assault Reports in 2024 and 2025, Highlighting the FY 2025 Government Shutdown Period

Figure 22 shows this same year-over-year analysis broken down by Service. Sexual assault reporting is observed to have varied across branches during the shutdown period. Army and

Navy both had slightly larger reporting numbers in the 2025 shutdown period when compared to the same period in 2024. However, Marine Corps had an 11 percent decline in reporting, with Air Force experiencing a sharper 30 percent decline in reporting. Although Air Force was observed to have a relatively large year-over-year decline in the shutdown period, it saw similar declines in the months preceding the shutdown.

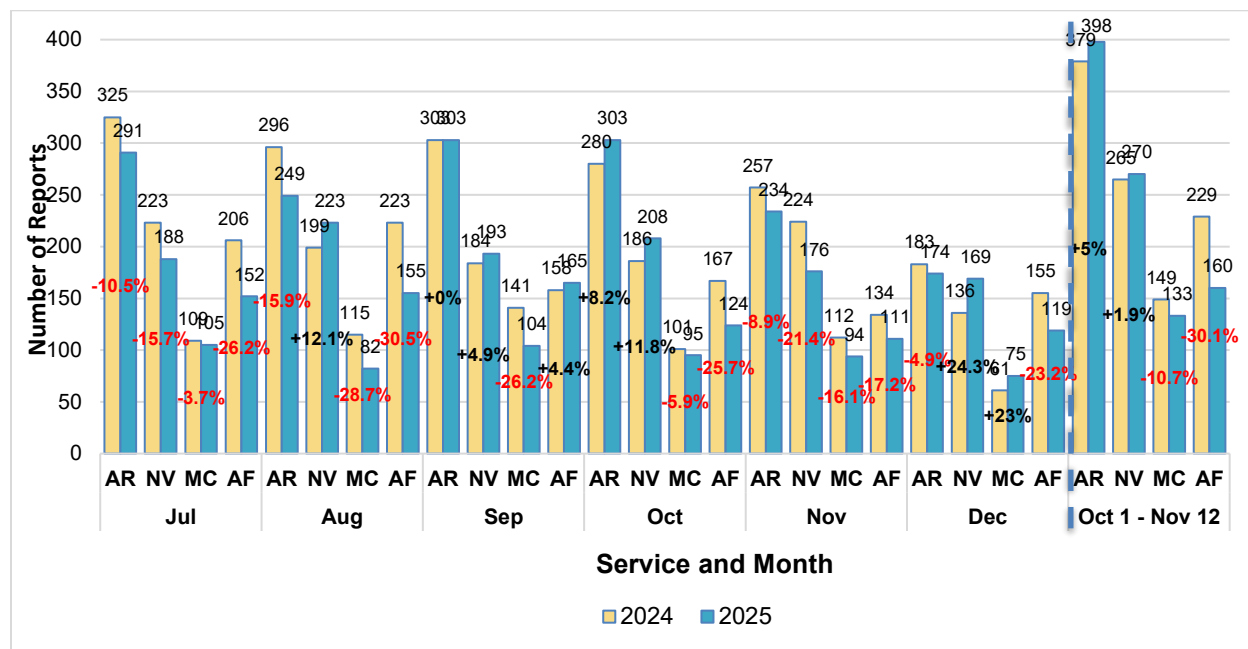


Figure 22. Comparison of Sexual Assault Reports in 2024 and 2025, Highlighting the FY 2025 Government Shutdown Period, by Service

Sexual Assault Reports by Victim and Military Status by Service

The following tables contain reports of sexual assault to the DoW made in FY 2025. 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, FY 2025

	Unrestricted Reports	Restricted Reports	Total Reports
Total Reports of Sexual Assault	2,089	866	2,955
Reports Made by Service Members	1,754	847	2,601
Reports Made by Non-Service Members	264	15	279
<i>DoD Civilian Employee</i>	14	6	20
<i>DoD Contractor Employee</i>	1	0	1
<i>Other U.S. Civilian</i>	222	9	231
<i>Foreign National/Military</i>	27	0	27
<i>Relevant Data Not Available</i>	71	4	75
Service Member Reports for Incidents that Occurred Prior to Military Service	60	62	122
Service Member Reports for Incidents that Occurred During Military Service	1,694	785	2,479

Table 30. Navy Sexual Assault Reports by Victim and Military Status, FY 2025

	Unrestricted Reports	Restricted Reports	Total Reports
Total Reports of Sexual Assault	1,363	803	2,166
Reports Made by Service Members	1,302	799	2,101
Reports Made by Non-Service Members	61	4	65
<i>DoD Civilian Employee</i>	6	0	6
<i>DoD Contractor Employee</i>	3	0	3
<i>Other U.S. Civilian</i>	48	4	52
<i>Foreign National/Military</i>	4	0	4
<i>Relevant Data Not Available</i>	0	0	0
Service Member Reports for Incidents that Occurred Prior to Military Service	81	93	174
Service Member Reports for Incidents that Occurred During Military Service	1,221	706	1,927

Table 31. Marine Corps Sexual Assault Reports by Victim and Military Status, FY 2025

	Unrestricted Reports	Restricted Reports	Total Reports
Total Reports of Sexual Assault	696	412	1,108
Reports Made by Service Members	600	405	1,005
Reports Made by Non-Service Members	96	7	103
<i>DoD Civilian Employee</i>	3	1	4
<i>DoD Contractor Employee</i>	0	0	0
<i>Other U.S. Civilian</i>	87	6	93
<i>Foreign National/Military</i>	6	0	6
<i>Relevant Data Not Available</i>	0	0	0
Service Member Reports for Incidents that Occurred Prior to Military Service	48	60	108
Service Member Reports for Incidents that Occurred During Military Service	552	345	897

Table 32. Department of Air Force²⁵ Sexual Assault Reports by Victim and Military Status, FY 2025

	Unrestricted Reports	Restricted Reports	Total Reports
Total Reports of Sexual Assault	874	895	1,769
Reports Made by Service Members	795	878	1,673
Reports Made by Non-Service Members	79	17	96
<i>DoD Civilian Employee</i>	6	5	11
<i>DoD Contractor Employee</i>	1	0	1
<i>Other U.S. Civilian</i>	68	12	80
<i>Foreign National/Military</i>	4	0	4
<i>Relevant Data Not Available</i>	0	0	0
Service Member Reports for Incidents that Occurred Prior to Military Service	40	93	133
Service Member Reports for Incidents that Occurred During Military Service	755	785	1,540

Case Dispositions Reported in FY 2025 by Service

The following tables include the case dispositions that were reported in FY 2025, broken out by Service. These numbers may include a report made before FY 2025 for which an outcome was completed in FY 2025.

²⁵In FY 2025, 40 reports involving United States Space Force victims are included under the Department of Air Force reporting data.

Table 33. Army Case Disposition Category, FY 2025

Case Disposition Category	Count of Case Dispositions	Share of Case Dispositions
Sexual Assault Investigations Considered for Possible Action by DoW Commanders or Special Trial Counsel	1,926	N/A
Evidence Supported Commander or OSTC Action	1,286	67%
Sexual Assault Offense Action	909	71%
<i>Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)</i>	212	23%
<i>OSTC Preferred Court-Martial</i>	123	58%
<i>Command Action Preferred Court-Martial</i>	89	42%
<i>Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15, UCMJ)</i>	108	12%
<i>Administrative Discharge</i>	463	51%
<i>Other Adverse Administrative Action</i>	126	14%
Non-Sexual Assault Offense Action	377	29%
<i>Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)</i>	16	4%
<i>OSTC Preferred Court-Martial</i>	2	13%
<i>Command Action Preferred Court-Martial</i>	14	88%
<i>Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15, UCMJ)</i>	167	44%
<i>Administrative Discharge</i>	119	32%
<i>Other Adverse Administrative Action</i>	75	20%
Command or Special Trial Counsel Action Precluded	639	33%
<i>Victim Died</i>	0	0%
<i>Victim Declined to Participate</i>	8	1%
<i>Insufficient Evidence to Prosecute</i>	628	98%
<i>Statute of Limitations Expired</i>	3	<1%
Unfounded by Command/Legal Review	1	<1%

Table 34. Navy Case Disposition Category, FY 2025

Case Disposition Category	Count of Case Dispositions	Share of Case Dispositions
Sexual Assault Investigations Considered for Possible Action by DoW Commanders or Special Trial Counsel	698	N/A
Evidence Supported Commander or OSTC Action	383	55%
Sexual Assault Offense Action	192	50%
<i>Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)</i>	34	18%
<i>OSTC Preferred Court-Martial</i>	24	71%
<i>Command Action Preferred Court-Martial</i>	10	29%
<i>Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15, UCMJ)</i>	39	20%
<i>Administrative Discharge</i>	90	47%
<i>Other Adverse Administrative Action</i>	29	15%
Non-Sexual Assault Offense Action	191	50%
<i>Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)</i>	9	5%
<i>OSTC Preferred Court-Martial</i>	4	44%
<i>Command Action Preferred Court-Martial</i>	5	56%
<i>Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15, UCMJ)</i>	63	33%
<i>Administrative Discharge</i>	31	16%
<i>Other Adverse Administrative Action</i>	88	46%
Command or Special Trial Counsel Action Precluded	304	44%
<i>Victim Died</i>	0	0%
<i>Victim Declined to Participate</i>	1	<1%
<i>Insufficient Evidence to Prosecute</i>	303	100%
<i>Statute of Limitations Expired</i>	0	0%
Unfounded by Command/Legal Review	11	2%

Table 35. Marine Corps Case Disposition Category, FY 2025

Case Disposition Category	Count of Case Dispositions	Share of Case Dispositions
Sexual Assault Investigations Considered for Possible Action by DoW Commanders or Special Trial Counsel	196	N/A
Evidence Supported Commander or OSTC Action	115	59%
Sexual Assault Offense Action	47	41%
<i>Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)</i>	8	17%
<i>OSTC Preferred Court-Martial</i>	4	50%
<i>Command Action Preferred Court-Martial</i>	4	50%
<i>Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15, UCMJ)</i>	5	11%
<i>Administrative Discharge</i>	23	49%
<i>Other Adverse Administrative Action</i>	11	23%
Non-Sexual Assault Offense Action	68	59%
<i>Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)</i>	12	18%
<i>OSTC Preferred Court-Martial</i>	2	17%
<i>Command Action Preferred Court-Martial</i>	10	83%
<i>Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15, UCMJ)</i>	13	19%
<i>Administrative Discharge</i>	17	25%
<i>Other Adverse Administrative Action</i>	26	38%
Command or Special Trial Counsel Action Precluded	81	41%
<i>Victim Died</i>	0	0%
<i>Victim Declined to Participate</i>	0	0%
<i>Insufficient Evidence to Prosecute</i>	81	100%
<i>Statute of Limitations Expired</i>	0	0%
Unfounded by Command/Legal Review	0	0%

Table 36. Department of Air Force²⁶ Case Disposition Category, FY 2025

Case Disposition Category	Count of Case Dispositions	Share of Case Dispositions
Sexual Assault Investigations Considered for Possible Action by DoW Commanders or Special Trial Counsel	596	N/A
Evidence Supported Commander or OSTC Action	436	73%
Sexual Assault Offense Action	173	40%
<i>Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)</i>	86	50%
<i>OSTC Preferred Court-Martial</i>	69	80%
<i>Command Action Preferred Court-Martial</i>	17	20%
<i>Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15, UCMJ)</i>	29	17%
<i>Administrative Discharge</i>	38	22%
<i>Other Adverse Administrative Action</i>	20	12%
Non-Sexual Assault Offense Action	263	60%
<i>Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)</i>	4	2%
<i>OSTC Preferred Court-Martial</i>	1	25%
<i>Command Action Preferred Court-Martial</i>	3	75%
<i>Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15, UCMJ)</i>	64	24%
<i>Administrative Discharge</i>	12	5%
<i>Other Adverse Administrative Action</i>	183	70%
Command or Special Trial Counsel Action Precluded	145	24%
<i>Victim Died</i>	0	0%
<i>Victim Declined to Participate</i>	36	25%
<i>Insufficient Evidence to Prosecute</i>	109	75%
<i>Statute of Limitations Expired</i>	0	0%
Unfounded by Command/Legal Review	15	3%

²⁶ Included in these numbers are 3 case dispositions for the United States Space Force.