



Appendix C: Metrics and Non-Metrics on Sexual Assault



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Appendix C: Metrics and Non-Metrics on Sexual Assault

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

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

DoW uses the term “non-metric” to describe military justice outcomes. This non-metric approach does not assign or identify positive or negative valences to military justice proceedings to avoid the inappropriate or unlawful influence of outcomes in military justice proceedings in violation of Article 37, Uniform Code of Military Justice .

Figures A through AA illustrate points of analysis for metrics and non-metrics.

Metrics

Metric 1: Past-Year Estimated Prevalence of Sexual Assault

(Biennial Metric; Updated for FY 2025)

DoW administers the *Workplace Experiences Survey of Military Members (WESM)*^{1,2} to assess the estimated prevalence of sexual assault³ among active duty and reserve component members over a year’s time. The Office of People Analytics (OPA) conducts the *WGR* in accordance with the biennial cycle of human relations surveys outlined in Section 481 of Title 10, USC. In the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2021, Congress authorized DoW to administer the WESM to the Active Duty and Reserve Components in the same years. Metric 1 provides estimated active duty prevalence rates for Calendar Year (CY) 2006, FY 2010, FY 2012, FY 2014, FY 2016, FY 2018, CY 2021⁴, FY 2023,

¹ Prior to 2025, the survey was known as the *Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Military Members (WGR)*. Survey results are based on self-reported experiences by anonymous survey participants.

² During FY 15, 16, and 18, the DOW utilized a prevalence estimate measure closely aligned with the elements of criminal offenses in the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ). The Department has since changed this measure.

³ Sexual assault is defined in DoWI 6495.02 as “Intentional sexual contact characterized by the use of force, threats, intimidation, or abuse of authority or when the victim does not or cannot consent. As used in this Instruction, the term includes a broad category of sexual offenses consisting of the following specific UCMJ offenses: rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact...or attempts to commit these offenses.”

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

and FY 2025.⁵ The estimates of prevalence in 2025 reflect the 12-month period of October 1, 2024 to September 30, 2025.⁶ The next *WESM* survey is due to be administered in 2027.

As with all surveys, OPA classifies Service members as having experienced sexual assault based on self-reported incidents in anonymous survey responses. However, self-reported responses do not conclusively indicate that an offense occurred or did not occur. Only an investigation and adjudication can determine whether a criminal offense was actually committed. Metric 1 (Figure A) illustrates the estimated past-year rates of sexual assault in CY 2006, FY 2010, FY 2012, CY 2021, FY 2023, and FY 2025 and sexual assault in FY 2014, FY 2016, and FY 2018. Given changes in the sexual assault metric since FY 2012 and differences with the RAND sexual assault metric used from FY 2014 to FY 2018, the prevalence of sexual assault estimated for CY 2021, FY 2023, and FY 2025 are not directly comparable to prior years' prevalence estimates.

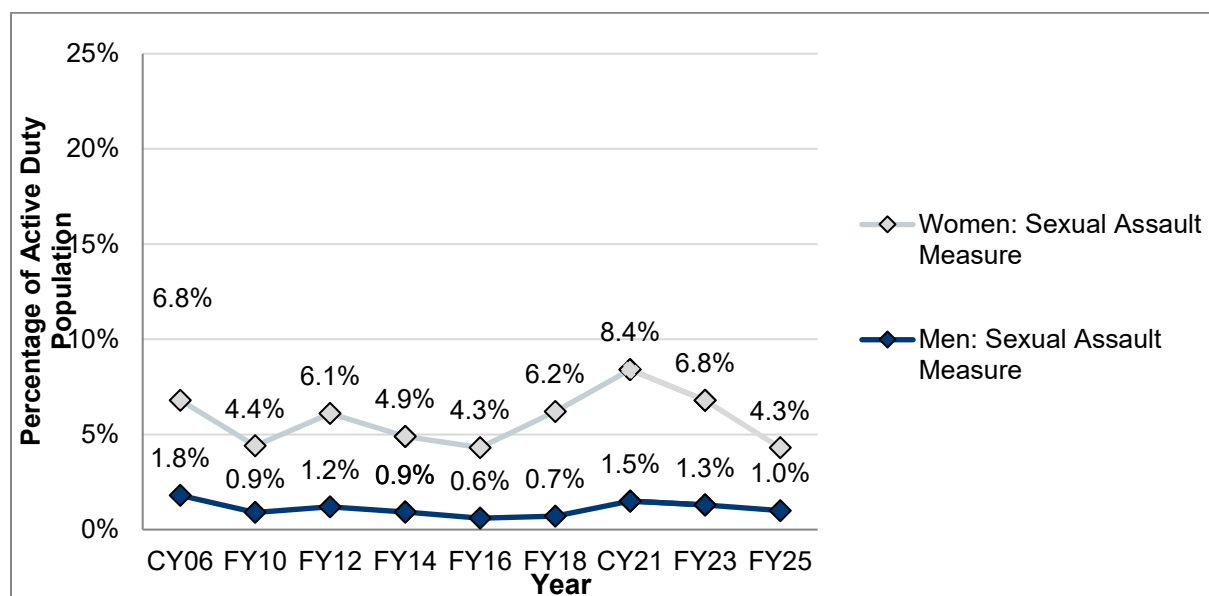


Figure A – Metric 1: Past Year Estimated Prevalence Within the Active Duty Population, CY 2006, FY 2010 – FY 2018, CY 2021, FY 2023, and FY 2025

Source: *Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members* (2006); *WGR*, 2010-2012, 2016-2025; *RAND Military Workplace Study (RMWS)*, (2014).

In FY 2025, DoW estimated that 4.3 percent of active duty women and 1.0 percent of active duty men indicated experiencing an incident of sexual assault in the 12 months prior to being surveyed.⁷

⁵ The Department conducted the 2021, 2023, and 2025 *WESM* for both the active duty and reserve components, but all metrics in this report pertain to members of the active duty component.

⁶ To maximize the opportunity to participate, the survey was available to Service members for 18 weeks. Accordingly, the period of time that Service members are asked to recall an unwanted experience spanned from July 2025 to November 2025.

⁷ OPA used scientific weighting to estimate prevalence rates that were representative of the entire active duty population. OPA provides confidence intervals for all statistics that are interpreted as population estimates. The estimated 4.3 percent prevalence rate among women has a confidence interval of 4.0 percent to 4.6 percent, meaning that we can infer with 95 percent confidence that the estimated prevalence of sexual assault among active duty women is between 4.0 percent to 4.6 percent. The estimated prevalence rate of 1.0 percent among men has a confidence interval of 0.9 percent to 1.1 percent, meaning that we can infer with 95 percent confidence that the estimated prevalence of sexual assault among active duty men is between 0.9 percent and 1.1 percent.

Metric 2: Estimated Prevalence Rates and Reporting of Sexual Assault

(Biennial Metric; Updated for FY 2025)

Underreporting occurs when crime reports to law enforcement fall far below statistical estimates of how often a crime may occur. Nationally, sexual assault is one of the most underreported crimes, with estimates indicating that between 46 and 62 percent of sexual assaults are not reported to police.⁸ Underreporting also occurs in DoW and interferes with providing victims needed care and holding alleged offenders appropriately accountable. To understand the extent to which sexual assault goes unreported, Metric 2 compares the estimated number of Service members who may have experienced sexual assault, as measured by confidential survey data, with the number of Service members who reported sexual assault allegations to DoW officials occurring during Military Service.

DoW Estimated Prevalence Rate and Reporting

Each year, DoW receives reports of sexual assault allegations from military and civilian victims. DoW responds to all reports of sexual assault; however, a focus on Service member reports of sexual assault for an incident occurring during military service allows for comparison to active duty prevalence estimates.

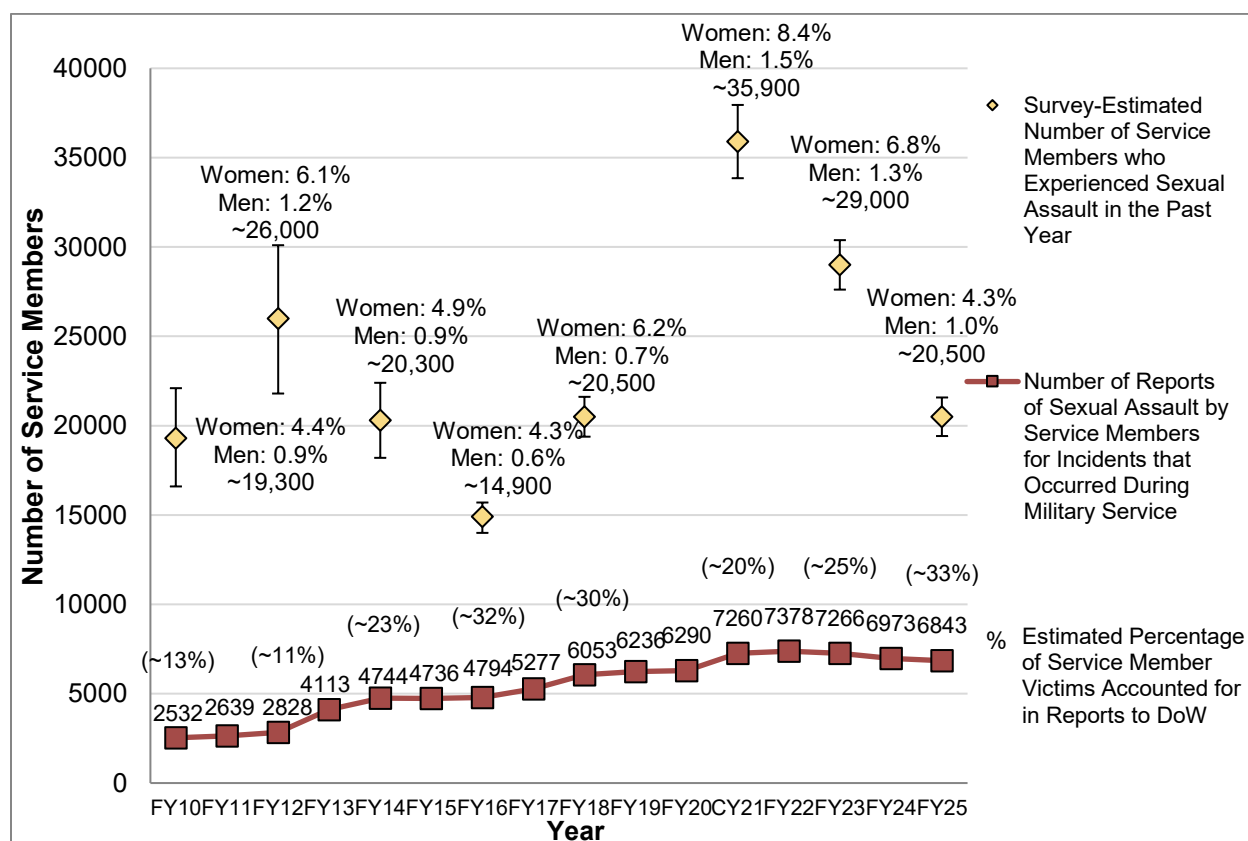


Figure B depicts the difference between the number of Service members who reported a sexual assault and the estimated number of Service members who indicated experiencing sexual assault in the last year, according to survey data. Although reports to DoW authorities are

⁸ Tapp, Susannah N., & Coen, Emilie J. Criminal Victimization, 2023. *Bureau of Justice Statistics* (2024): 1-36.

unlikely to capture all incidents of sexual assault that may have occurred each year, DoW encourages greater Service member reporting of sexual assault to connect victims with restorative care and to hold alleged offenders appropriately accountable.

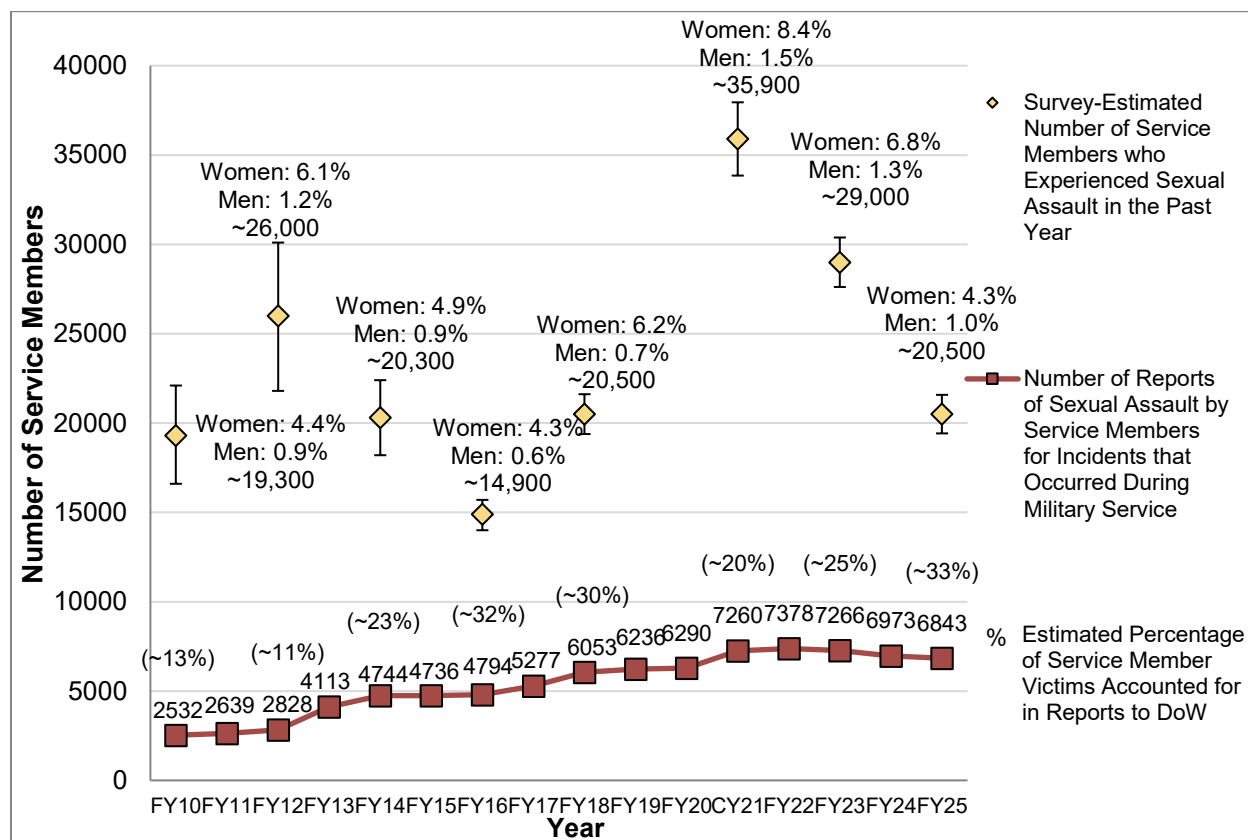


Figure B – Metric 2: Estimated Prevalence and Reporting of Sexual Assault, FY 2010 – FY 2025
Note: Error bars represent the 95 percent confidence interval for each estimate.

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

Additionally, OPA used scientific weighting to estimate prevalence rates that were representative of the entire active duty population and each Military Service. OPA provides confidence intervals for all statistics that are interpreted as population estimates, and provides the statistical mid-point to estimate the number of Service members who experienced sexual assault in the 12 months prior to survey administration. Therefore, point-estimates displayed separately for each Military Service will not add up to the DoW point-estimate. **The figure above contains prevalence data from the FY 2025 OPA WESM Survey.**

Army Estimated Prevalence Rates and Reporting

In FY 2025, DoW estimated that 4.5 percent of active duty Army women and 1.0 percent of active duty Army men indicated experiencing an incident of sexual assault in the 12 months prior to being surveyed.

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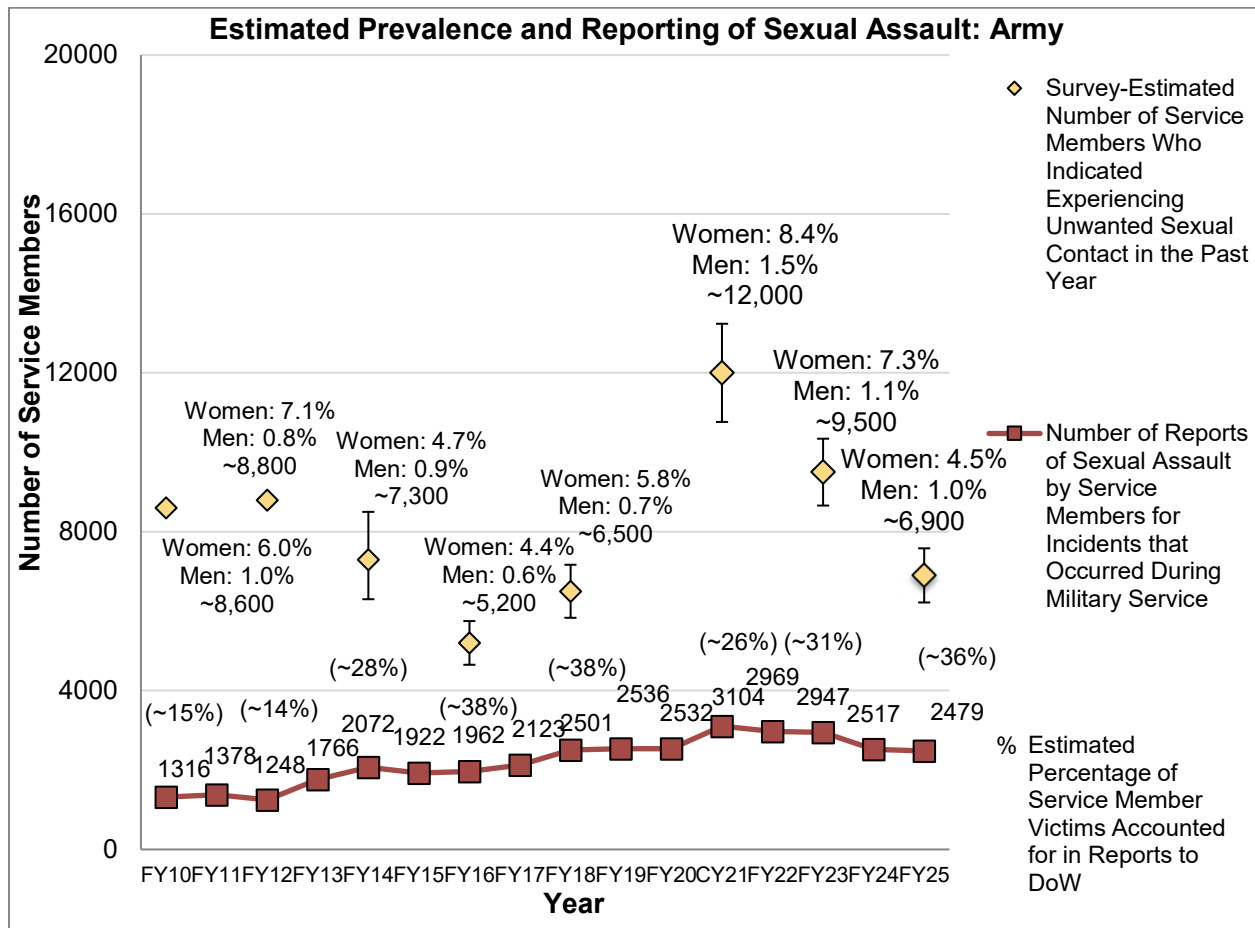


Figure C shows, 2,249 Service members made a report in FY 2025 to a military authority (compared to 2,517 Service members in FY 2024, a decrease of 11 percent) for an incident that occurred during military service in the past year.

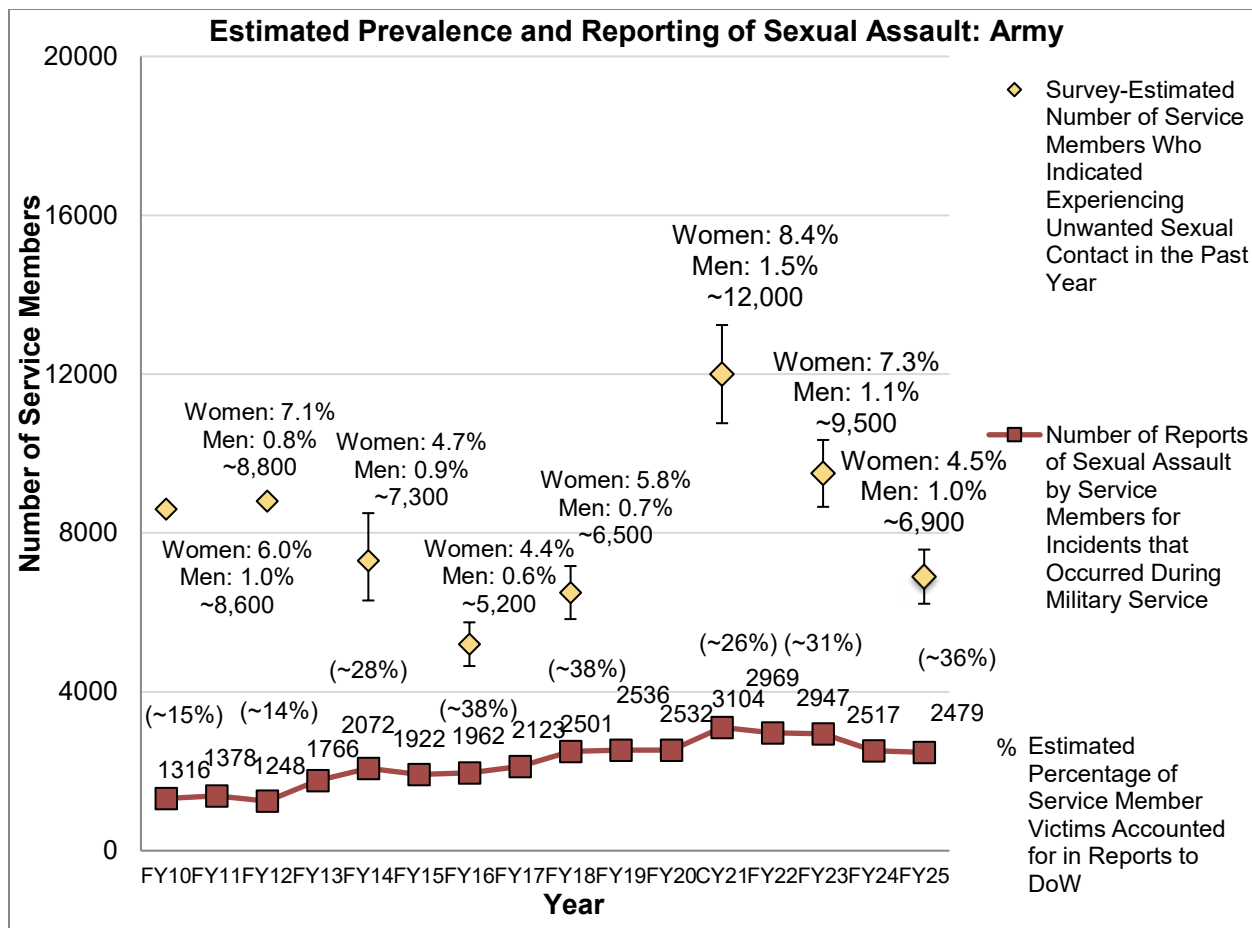


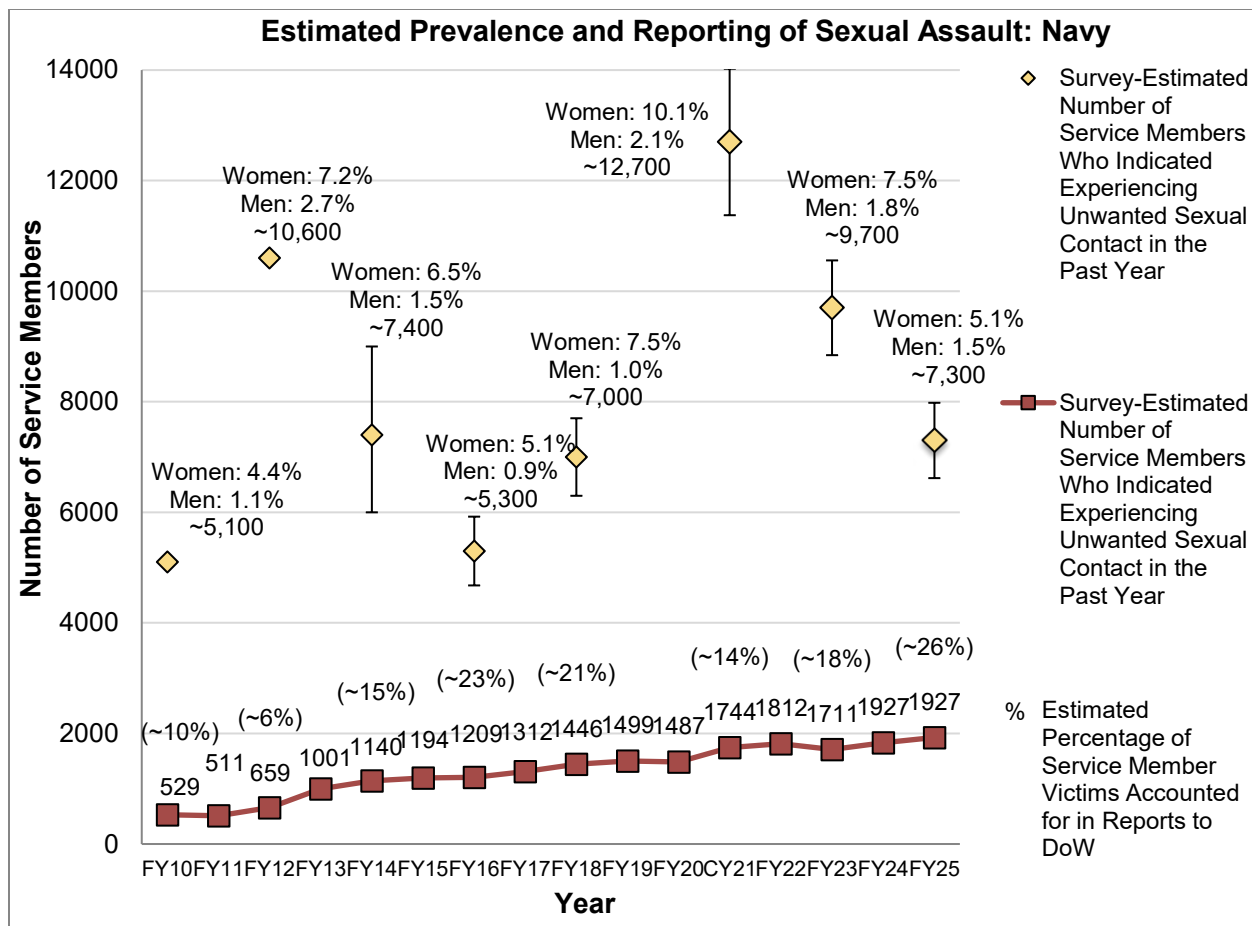
Figure C – Metric 2a: Army Estimated Prevalence and Reporting of Sexual Assault, FY 2010 – FY 2025

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

Navy Estimated Prevalence Rates and Reporting

In FY 2025, DoW estimated that 5.1 percent of active duty Navy women and 1.5 percent of active duty Navy men indicated experiencing an incident of sexual assault in the 12 months prior to being surveyed.

Figure D shows that 1,872 Service members made a report in FY 2025 to a military authority (compared to 1,830 Service members in FY 2024, an increase of 2 percent) for an incident that occurred during military service in the past year.



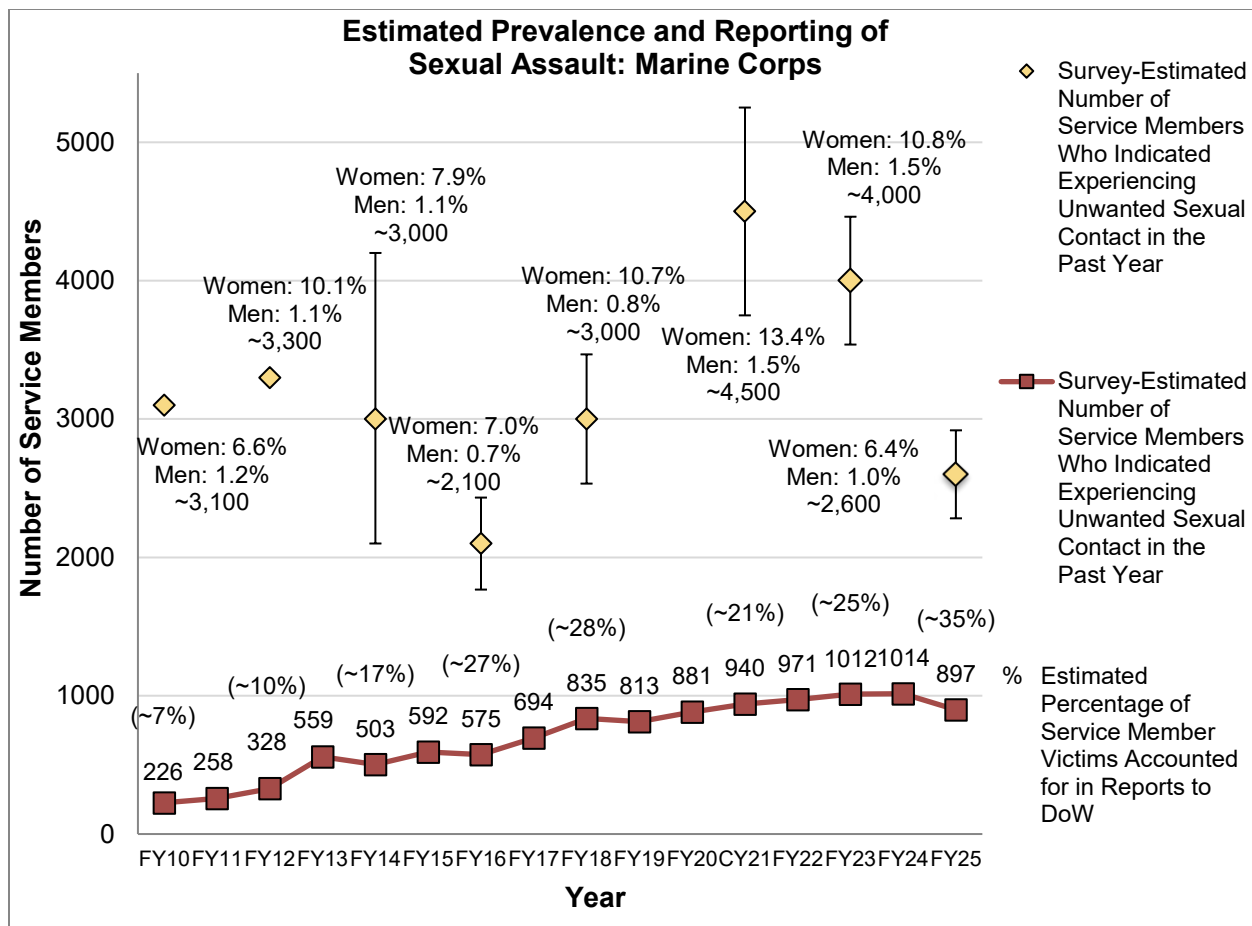
Note: Error bars represent the 95 percent confidence interval for each estimate.

Figure D – Metric 2b: Navy Estimated Prevalence and Reporting of Sexual Assault, FY 2010 – FY 2025

Marine Corps Estimated Prevalence Rates and Reporting

In FY 2025, DoW estimated that 6.4 percent of active duty Marine Corps women and 1.0 percent of active duty Marine Corps men indicated experiencing an incident of sexual assault in the 12 months prior to being surveyed.

Figure E shows that 810 Service members made a report in FY 2025 to a military authority (compared to 1,014 Service members in FY 2024, a decrease of 20 percent) for an incident that occurred during military service in the past year.



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

Figure E – Metric 2c: Marine Corps Estimated Prevalence and Reporting of Sexual Assault, FY 2010 – FY 2025

Air Force Estimated Prevalence Rates and Reporting

In FY 2025, DoW estimated that 2.8 percent of active duty Air Force women and 0.7 percent of active duty Air Force men indicated experiencing an incident of sexual assault in the 12 months prior to being surveyed.

Figure F shows that 1,471 Service members made a report in FY 2025 to a military authority (compared to 1,612 Service members in FY 2024, a decrease of 9 percent) for an incident that occurred during military service in the past year.

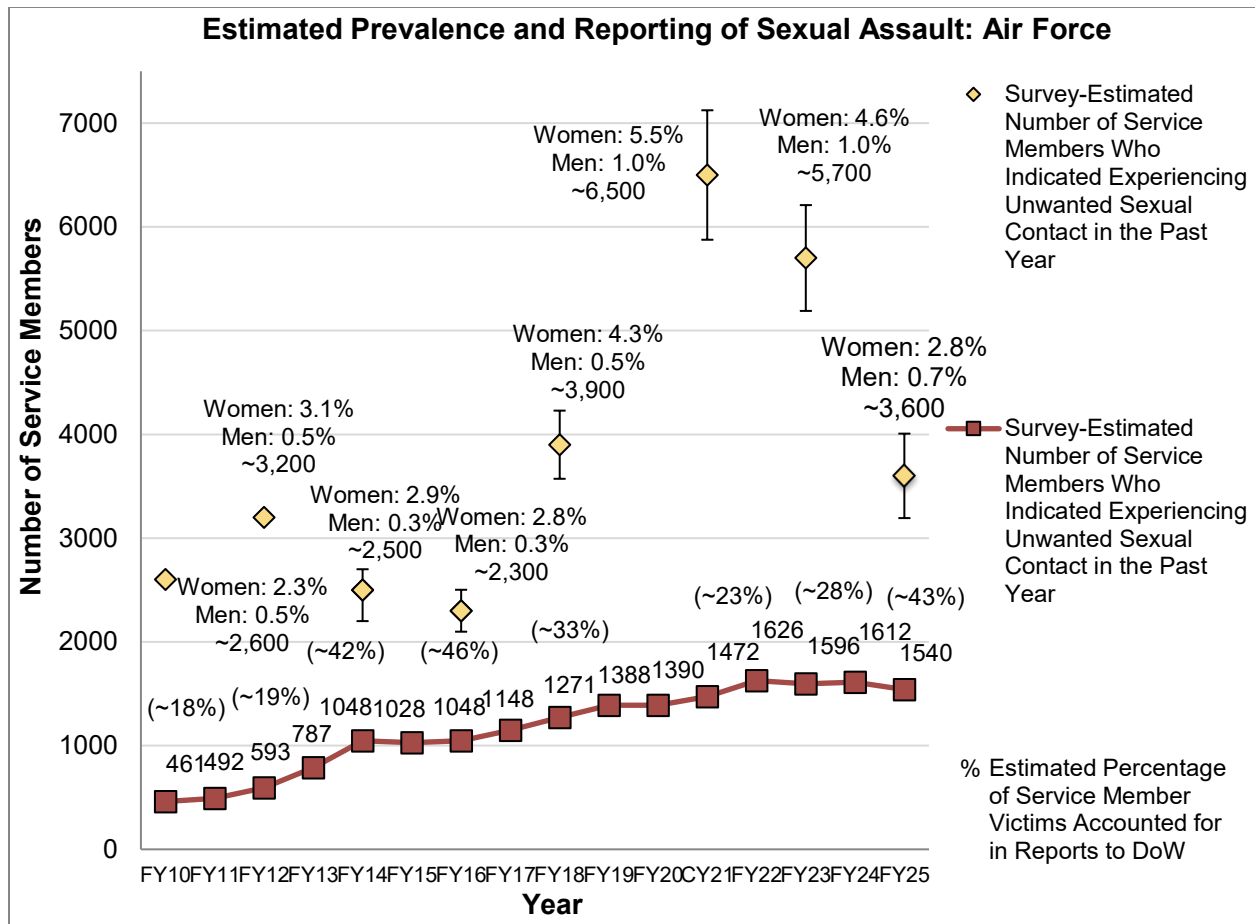


Figure F – Metric 2d: Air Force Estimated Prevalence and Reporting of Sexual Assault, FY 2010 – FY 2025

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

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

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

(Annual Metric; Updated for FY 2025)

As illustrated in Figure G, there were 1,299 full-time civilian and Service member Sexual Assault Response Coordinators (SARCs), SAPR Victim Advocates (VAs), and Uniformed SAPR Victim Advocates (UVAs) working to provide victim support in FY 2025. In addition to fulltime SARCs and SAPR VAs/UVAs, the Military Services also employed collateral duty Service member SARCs and UVAs to provide support to victims on a part-time basis. In FY 2025, the Department completed actions to professionalize and increase the skill proficiency of the DoW Sexual Assault Response Workforce (SARW) in efforts to optimize warfighter care and victim assistance, and reduce reliance on collateral duty personnel in SARW roles. For more information on the Department's FY 2025 SARW initiatives, see the Upfront Section of this report.

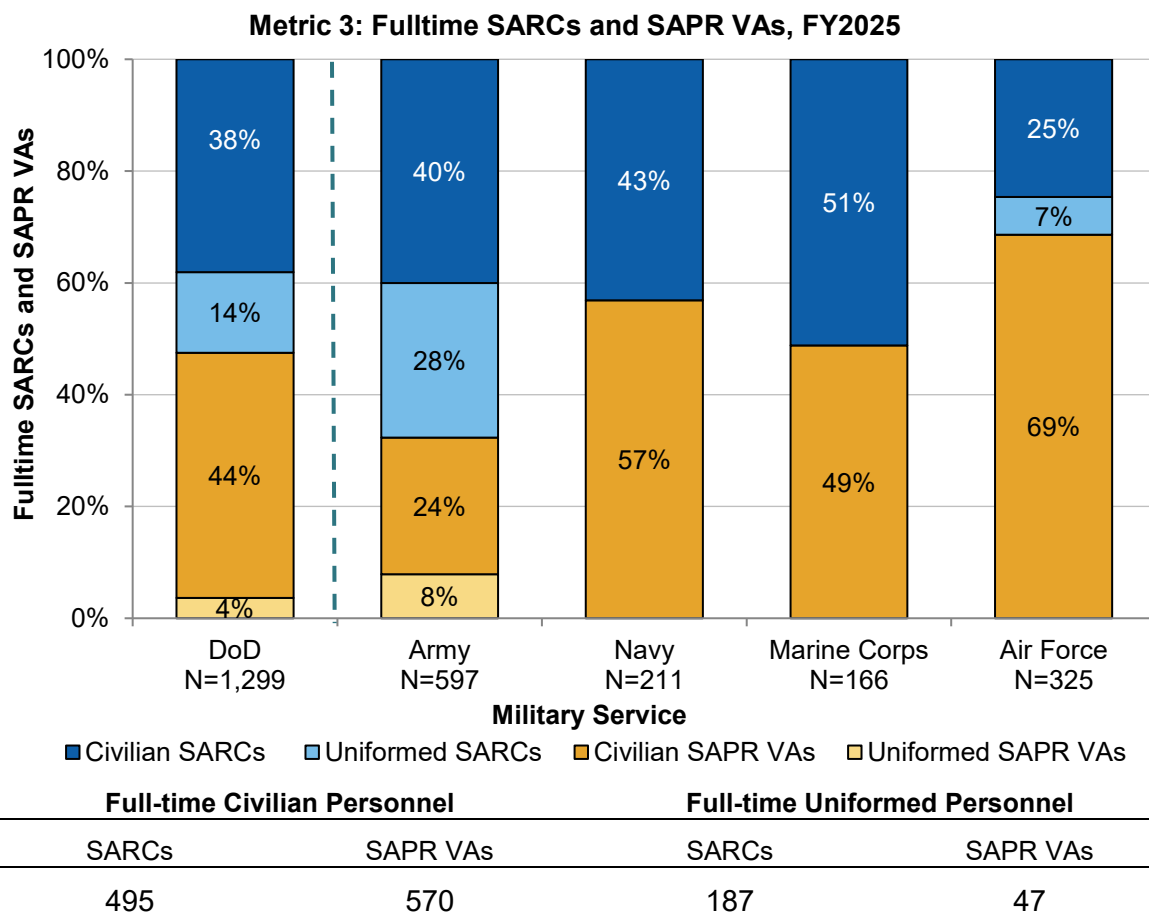


Figure G – Metric 3: Full-time Certified SARC and SAPR VA Personnel Currently Able to Provide Victim Support, by Military Service

Metric 4: Victim Experience – Satisfaction with Services Provided

(Biennial Metric; Updated for FY 2025)

The Department estimated victim satisfaction with services on the 2025 *WESM*. The results show that satisfaction with SAPR response personnel remained relatively high, with roughly two-thirds of women who made a report of a past-year sexual assault and interacted with SARCs, SAPR UVAs/VAs, and SVCs/VLCs indicating they were satisfied with the services they received. Men who made a report of a past-year sexual assault and interacted with SARCs, SAPR UVAs/VAs, and SVCs/VLCs had lower rates of satisfaction with the services they received.

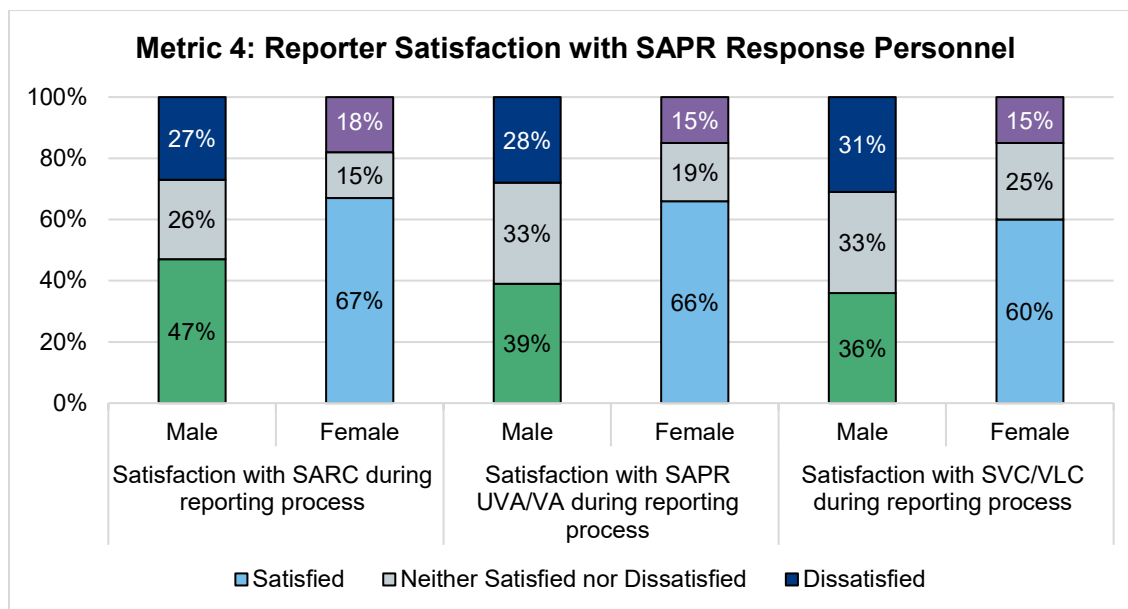


Figure H – Metric 4: Female Reporter Satisfaction with SAPR Response Personnel During the Military Justice Process

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

(Annual Metric; Updated for FY 2025)

The Military Services reported that DoW commanders (in conjunction with their legal advisors) or special trial counsel reviewed and made case disposition decisions following the completion of an investigation for 3,416 cases in FY 2025.⁹ In FY 2025, 1 percent of cases considered for action did not progress in the military justice system because of victims' desired non-participation in the process. As illustrated in Figure I, the percentage of cases with victims declining to participate decreased from FY 2024 to FY 2025.

⁹ 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 decline to prosecute and refer back to commanders.

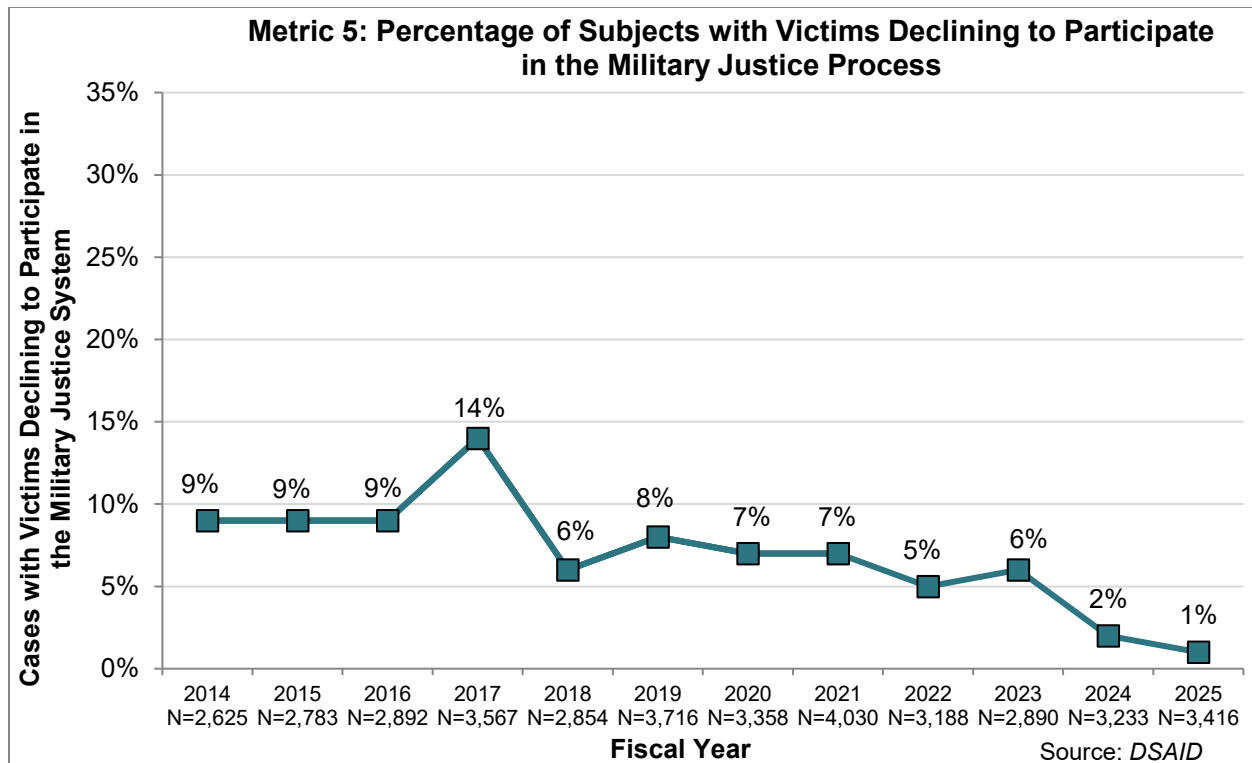


Figure I – Metric 5: Cases with Victims Declining to Participate in the Military Justice Process, FY 2014 – FY 2025

Metric 6: Perceptions of Retaliation

(Biennial Metric; Updated for FY 2025)

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

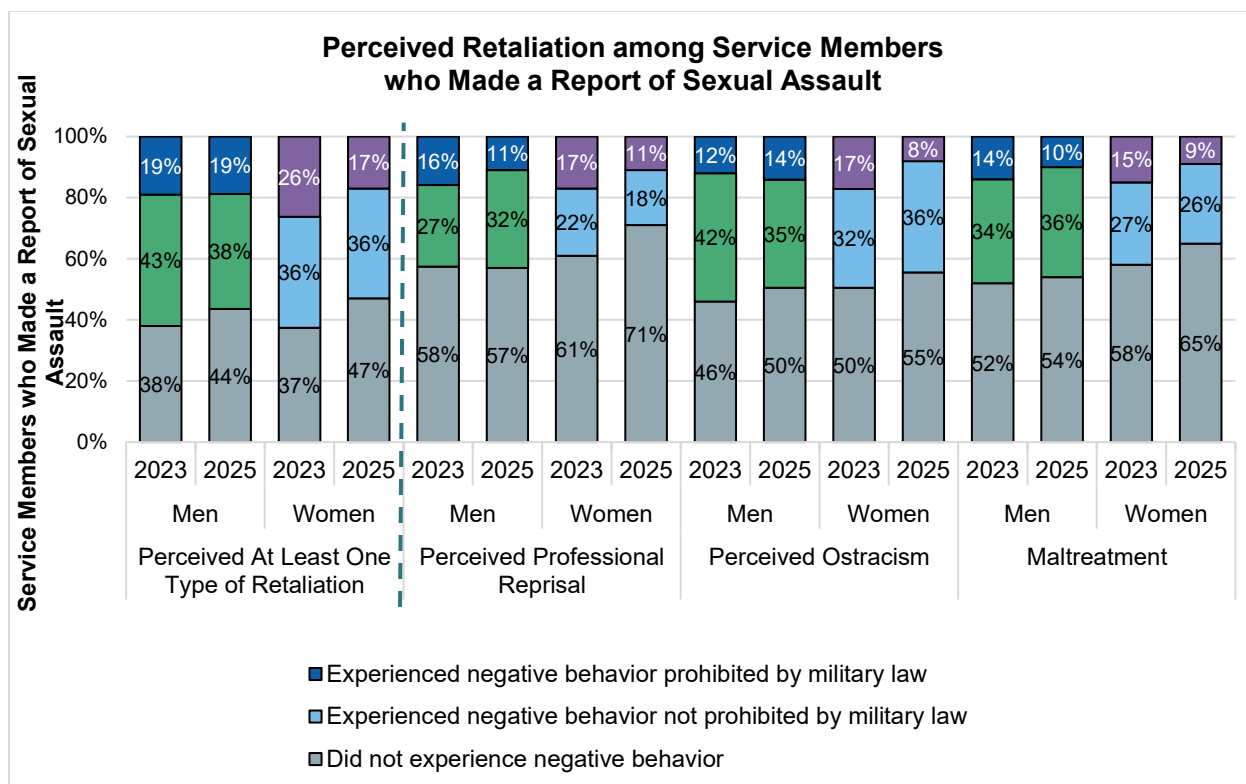


Figure J – Metric 6: Perceived Retaliation Among Active Duty Service Members Who Made a Report of Sexual Assault

Of Service members who indicated on the survey that they experienced sexual assault in the past year and reported it to a DoW authority, 53 percent of women and 56 percent of men indicated perceiving at least one retaliatory behavior associated with their report. In addition, women showed a statistically significant decrease in perceptions of retaliation between 2023 and 2025. However, once the context of those alleged behaviors was assessed, 11 percent of women victims' and 11 percent of men victims' self-reported experiences appear to align with the criteria for professional reprisal, 8 percent of women and 14 percent of men aligned with ostracism, and 9 percent of women and 10 percent of men aligned with criteria for maltreatment (Figure J). Responses to these survey items do not constitute a report of retaliation, nor do they constitute a finding that the victim experienced some form of retaliation. Rather, these responses allow DoW to gain insight into the broad range of negative consequences Service members perceive as being associated with their sexual assault reports.

Metric 7: Perceptions of Leadership Support for SAPR

(Biennial Metric; Updated for FY 2025)

DoW administered the last iteration of leadership support after sexual assault reporting questions on the 2025 *WESM*.

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

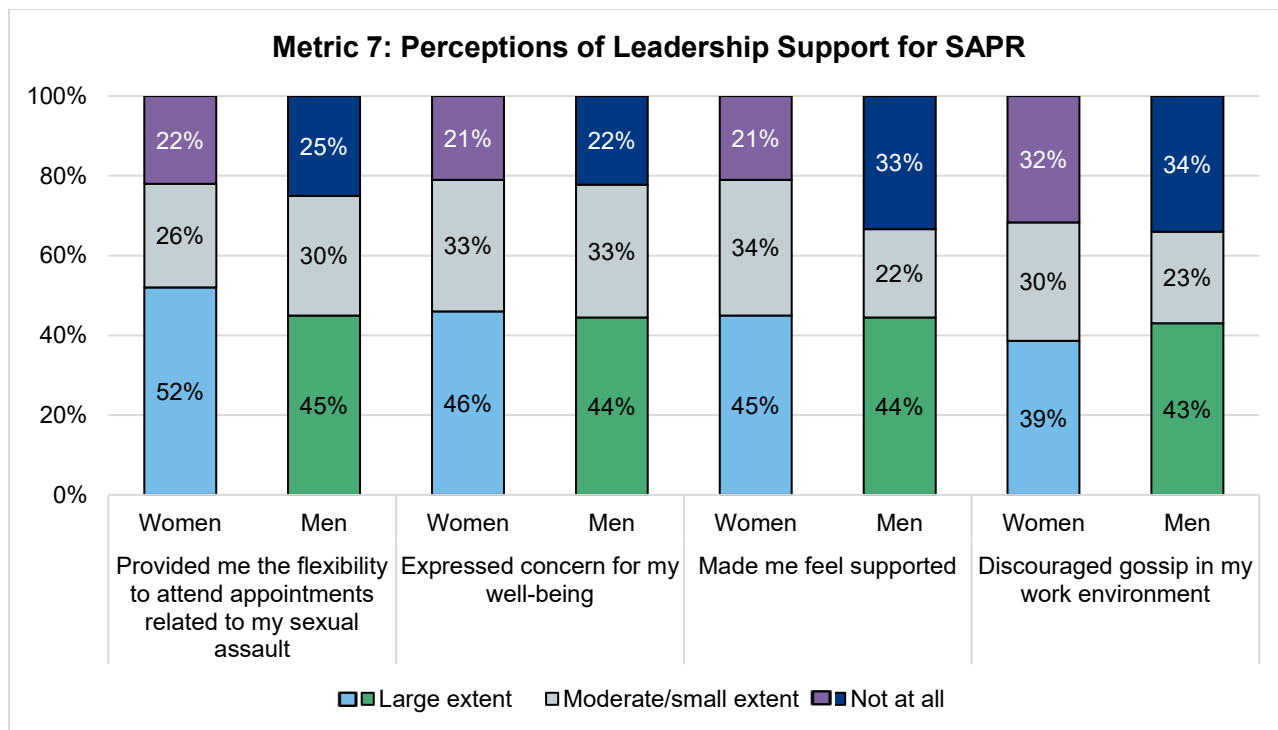
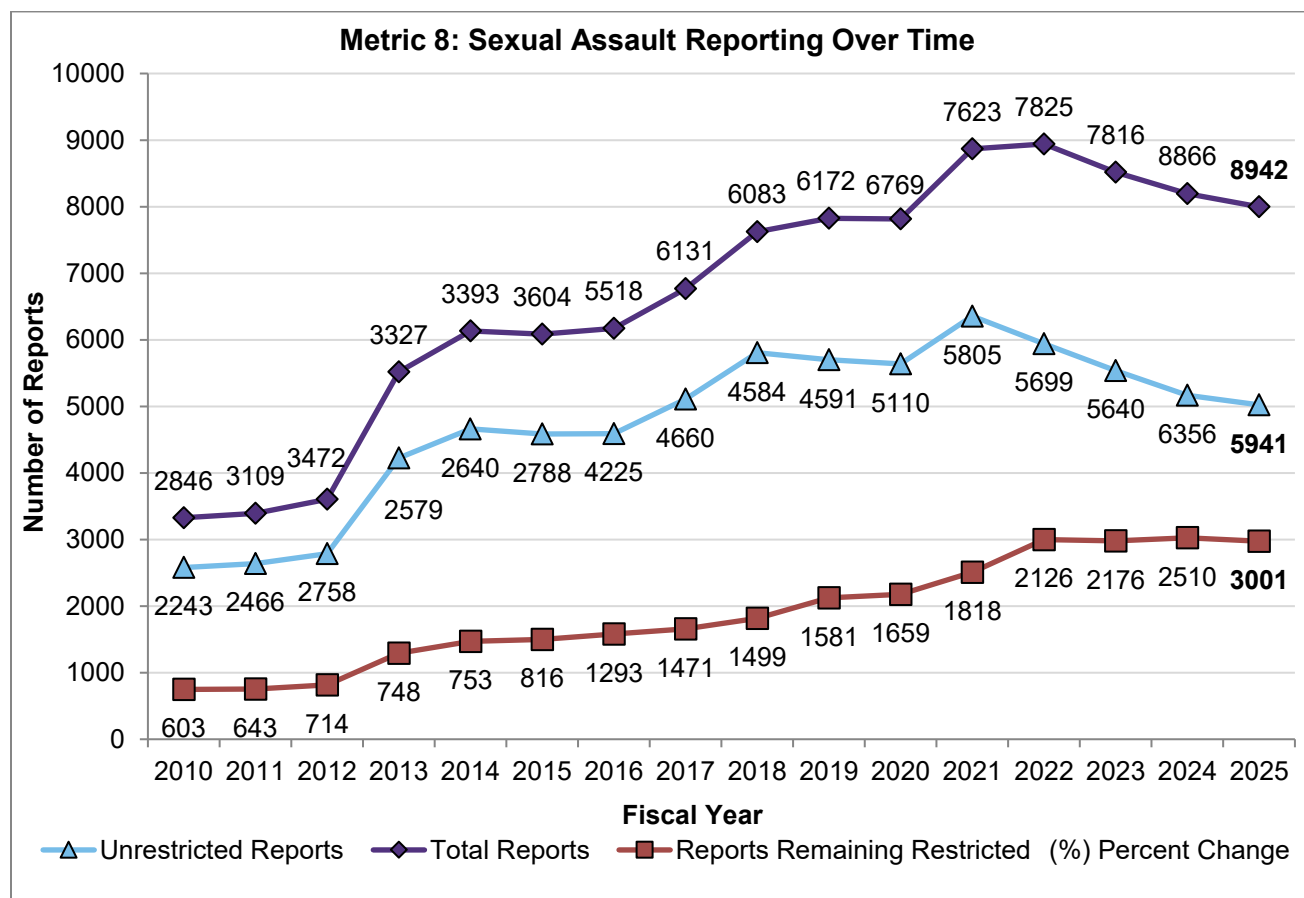


Figure K – Metric 7: Active Duty Service Member Perception of Leadership Support After a Report Was Made

Metric 8: Reports of Sexual Assault Over Time

(Annual Metric; Updated for FY 2025)

In FY 2025, the Military Services received 7,998 reports of sexual assault involving Service members as either victims or subjects (Figure L). While DoW received these reports in FY 2025, a portion of reported incidents occurred in prior FYs and/or prior to military service.



Fiscal Year	Total Reports	=	Unrestricted	+	Remaining Restricted
2025	7,998	=	5,022 (63%)	+	2,976 (37%)
2024	8,195	=	5,169 (63%)	+	3,026 (37%)

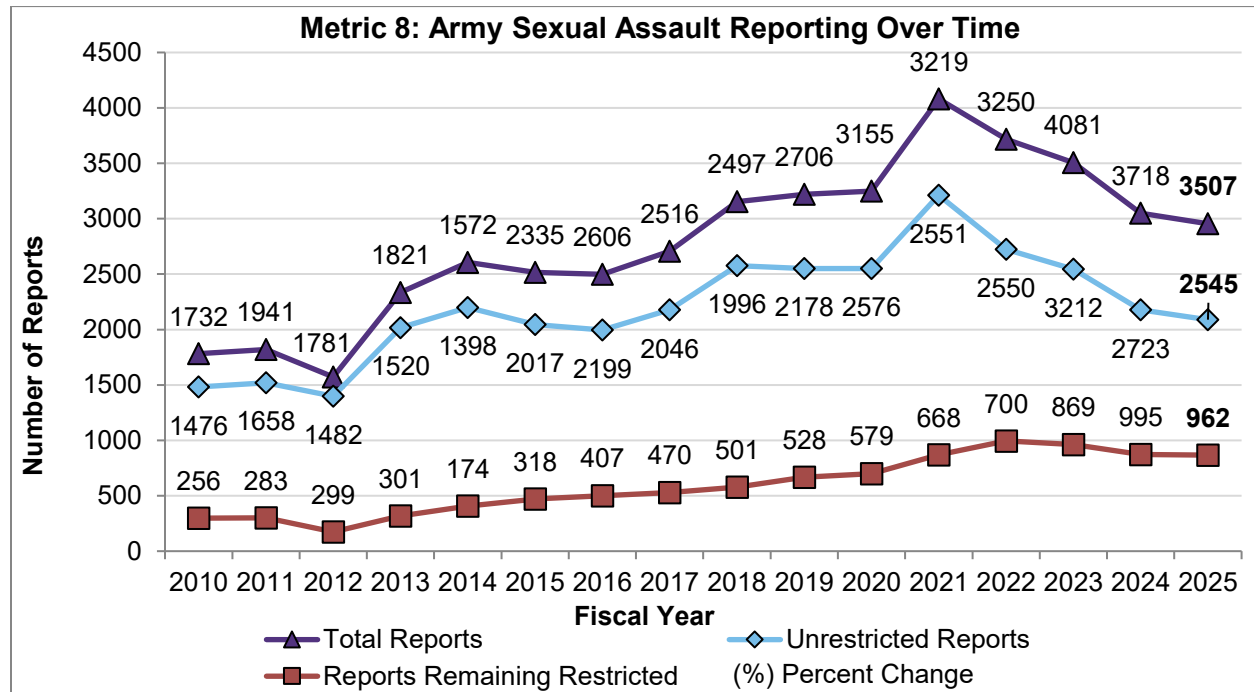
Figure L – Metric 8: Reports of Sexual Assault Over Time, FY 2010 – FY 2025

Of the 7,998 reports in FY 2025, 537 (7 percent) were made by Service members for alleged incidents that occurred prior to their entering military service.¹⁰ The Military Services received

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

5,022 Unrestricted Reports involving Service members as victims or subjects in FY 2025.¹¹ The Military Services initially received 3,574 Restricted Reports involving Service members as either victims or subjects. Of the 3,574 initial Restricted Reports, 17 percent (598 reports) later converted to Unrestricted Reports. These converted Restricted Reports are now counted with the Unrestricted Reports. At the end of FY 2025, 2,976 reports remained Restricted.

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

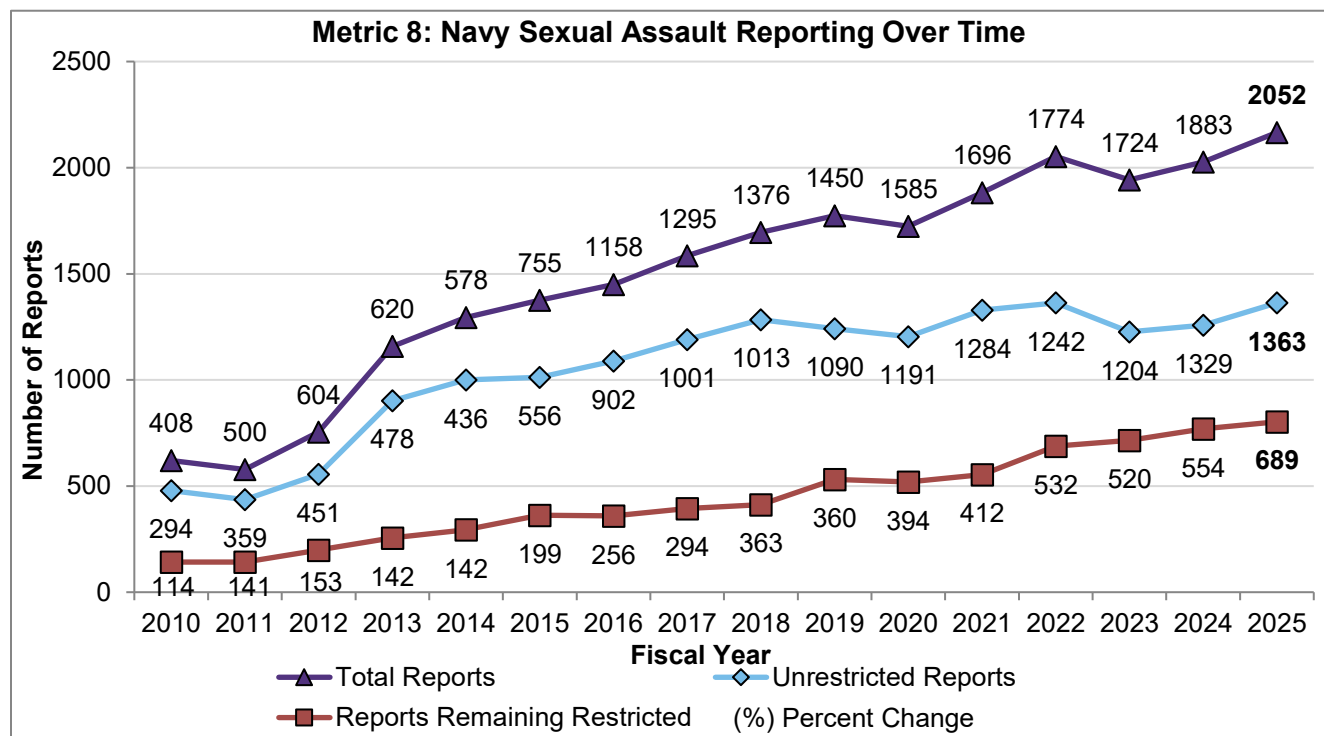


Fiscal Year	Total Reports	=	Unrestricted	+	Remaining Restricted
2025	2,955	=	2,089 (71%)	+	866 (29%)
2024	3,050	=	2,177 (71%)	+	873 (29%)

Figure M – Metric 8: Army Reports of Sexual Assault Over Time, FY 2010 – FY 2025

Army received 2,089 Unrestricted Reports involving Service members as victims or subjects in FY 2025. Army authorities initially received 1,020 Restricted Reports involving Service members as either victims or subjects. Of the 1,020 initial Restricted Reports, about 15 percent (154 reports) later converted to Unrestricted Reports. These converted Restricted Reports are now counted with the Unrestricted Reports. At the end of FY 2025, 866 reports remained Restricted.

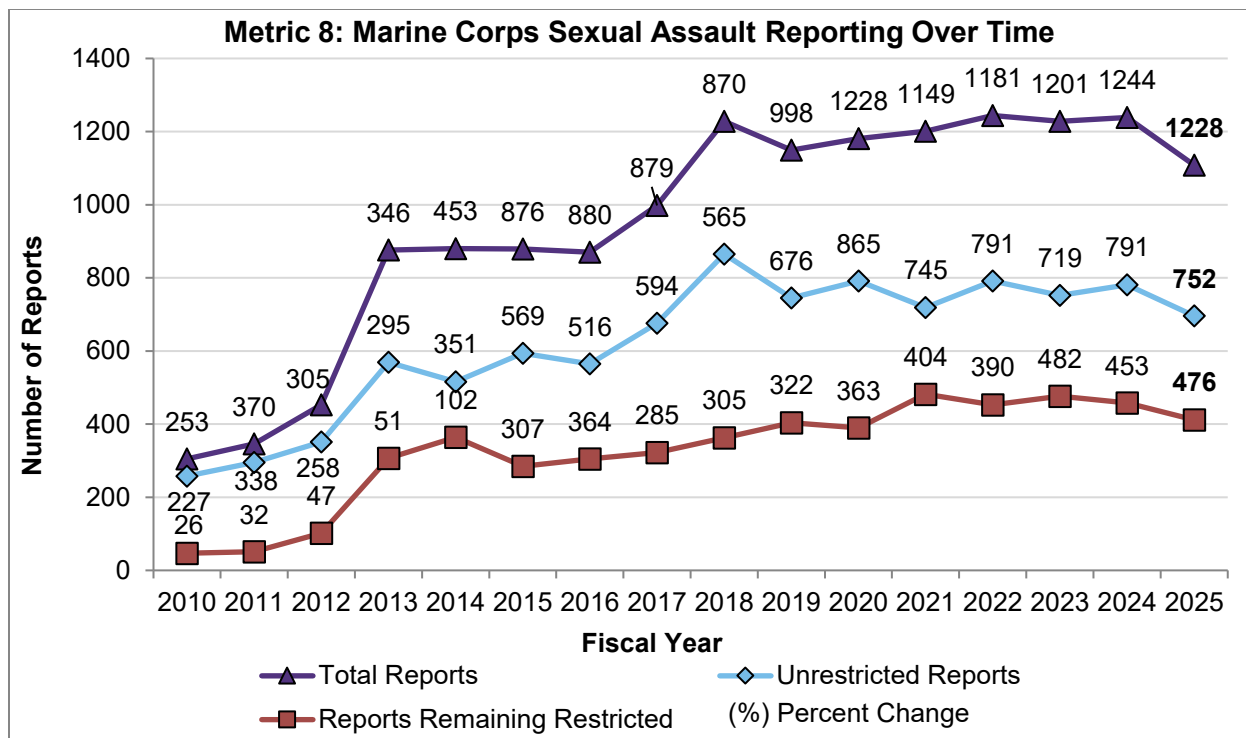
¹¹ Beginning with the implementation of DSAID in 2014, DoW has extracted and analyzed data after the end of each FY to allow sufficient time for data validation. DSAID is a live database, and its records change daily to reflect case status. During the three-month period between the end of the FY and the pull of the final dataset, 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.



Fiscal Year	Total Reports	=	Unrestricted	+	Remaining Restricted
2025	2,166	=	1,363 (63%)	+	803 (37%)
2024	2,027	=	1,258 (62%)	+	769 (38%)

Figure N – Metric 8: Navy Reports of Sexual Assault Over Time, FY 2010 – FY 2025

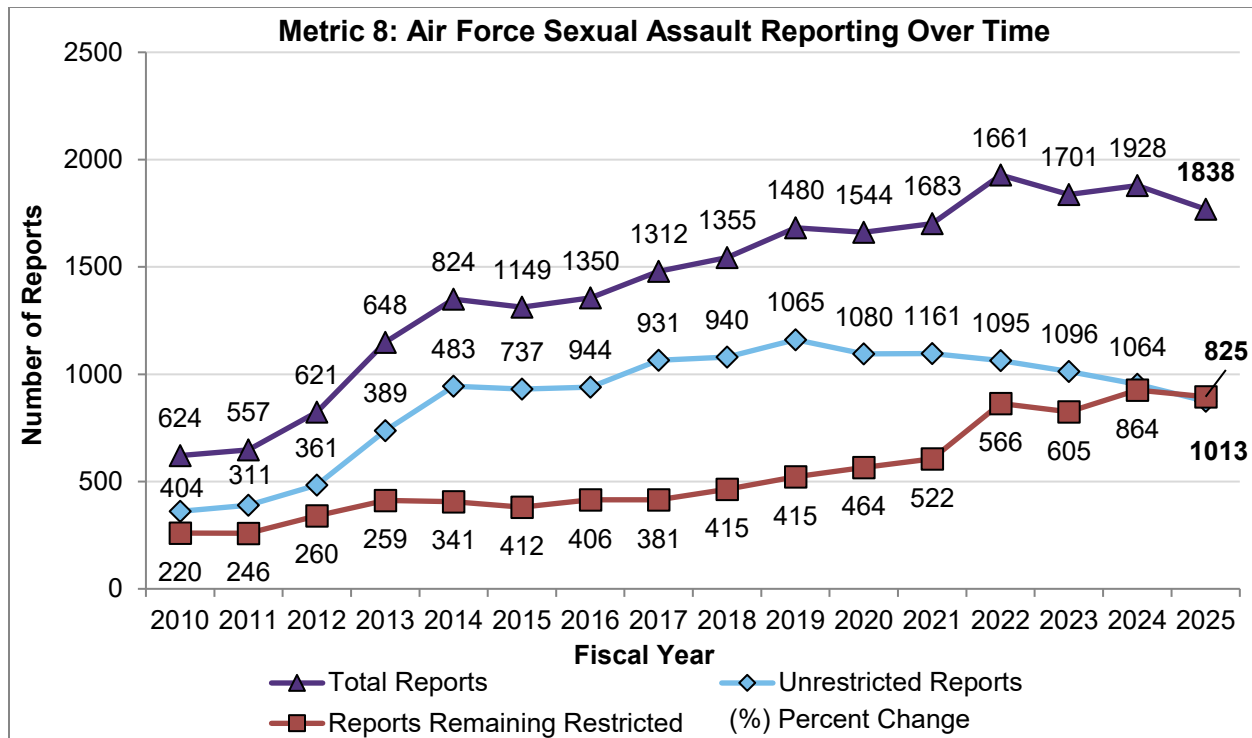
Navy received 1,363 Unrestricted Reports involving Service members as victims or subjects in FY 2025. Navy authorities initially received 977 Restricted Reports involving Service members as either victims or subjects. Of the 977 initial Restricted Reports, about 18 percent (174 reports) later converted to Unrestricted Reports. These converted Restricted Reports are now counted with the Unrestricted Reports. At the end of FY 2025, 803 reports remained Restricted.



Fiscal Year	Total Reports	=	Unrestricted	+	Remaining Restricted
2025	1,108	=	696 (63%)	+	412 (37%)
2024	1,239	=	781 (63%)	+	458 (37%)

Figure O – Metric 8: Marine Corps Reports of Sexual Assault Over Time, FY 2010 – FY 2025

Marine Corps received 696 Unrestricted Reports involving Service members as victims or subjects in FY 2025. Marine Corps authorities initially received 511 Restricted Reports involving Service members as either victims or subjects. Of the 511 initial Restricted Reports, about 19 percent (99 reports) later converted to Unrestricted Reports. These converted Restricted Reports are now counted with the Unrestricted Reports. At the end of FY 2025, 412 reports remained Restricted.



Fiscal Year	Total Reports	=	Unrestricted	+	Remaining Restricted
2025	1,769	=	874 (49%)	+	895 (51%)
2024	1,879	=	953 (51%)	+	926 (49%)

Figure P – Metric 8: Air Force Reports of Sexual Assault Over Time, FY 2010 – FY 2025

Air Force received 874 Unrestricted Reports involving Service members as victims or subjects in FY 2025. Air Force authorities initially received 1,066 Restricted Reports involving Service members as either victims or subjects. Of the 1,066 initial Restricted Reports, about 16 percent (171 reports) later converted to Unrestricted Reports. These converted Restricted Reports are now counted with the Unrestricted Reports. At the end of FY 2025, 895 reports remained Restricted.

Non-Metrics

Non-Metric 1: Command or Special Trial Counsel Action – Case Dispositions

(Annual Metric; Updated for FY 2025)

The following describes outcomes for completed investigations with case disposition results reported in FY 2025. Congress requires DoW to report on the case dispositions (outcomes) of sexual assault allegations in Unrestricted Reports made against Service members (DoW 6495.02). When a person is the subject of multiple investigations, he/she will also be associated with more than one case disposition in DSAID (see Appendix B for further detail).

In FY 2025, 3,416 cases investigated for sexual assault were primarily under the legal authority of the DoW. However, as in the civilian criminal justice system, evidentiary issues, statutes of limitations, and victim preferences may have led DoW not to take disciplinary action in some cases. In addition, commanders or special trial counsel may have declined to take action if an investigation and subsequent review indicated that the allegations against the accused were unfounded, meaning they were determined to be false or baseless. In total, action was not pursued in about 35 percent of the cases considered for action by military commanders or special trial counsel in FY 2025 (Figure Q). For the remaining 65 percent of cases considered for action, commanders or special trial counsel had sufficient evidence and legal authority to support some form of disciplinary action for a sexual assault offense or other misconduct. Figure Q displays actions taken from FY 2015 to FY 2025 and Figure R displays command or special trial counsel action in FY 2025 for penetrative versus sexual contact crimes alleged/investigated.

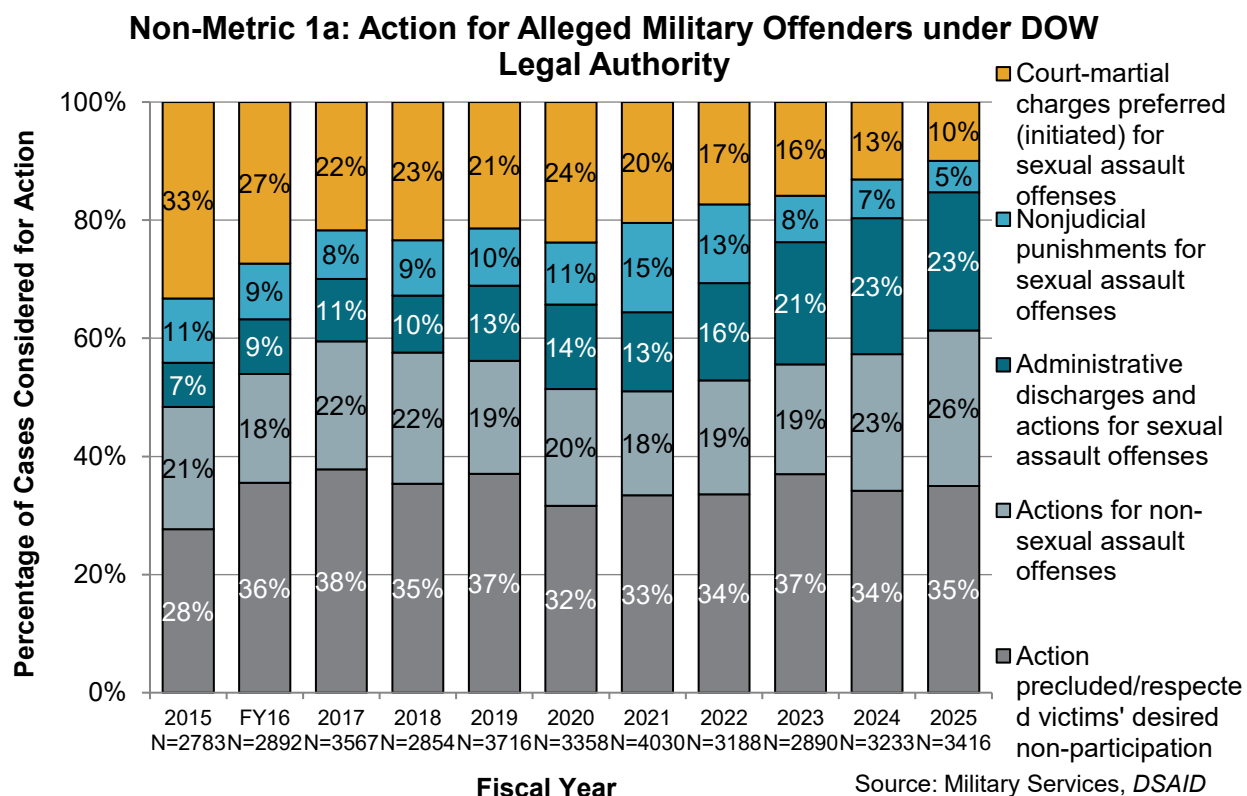
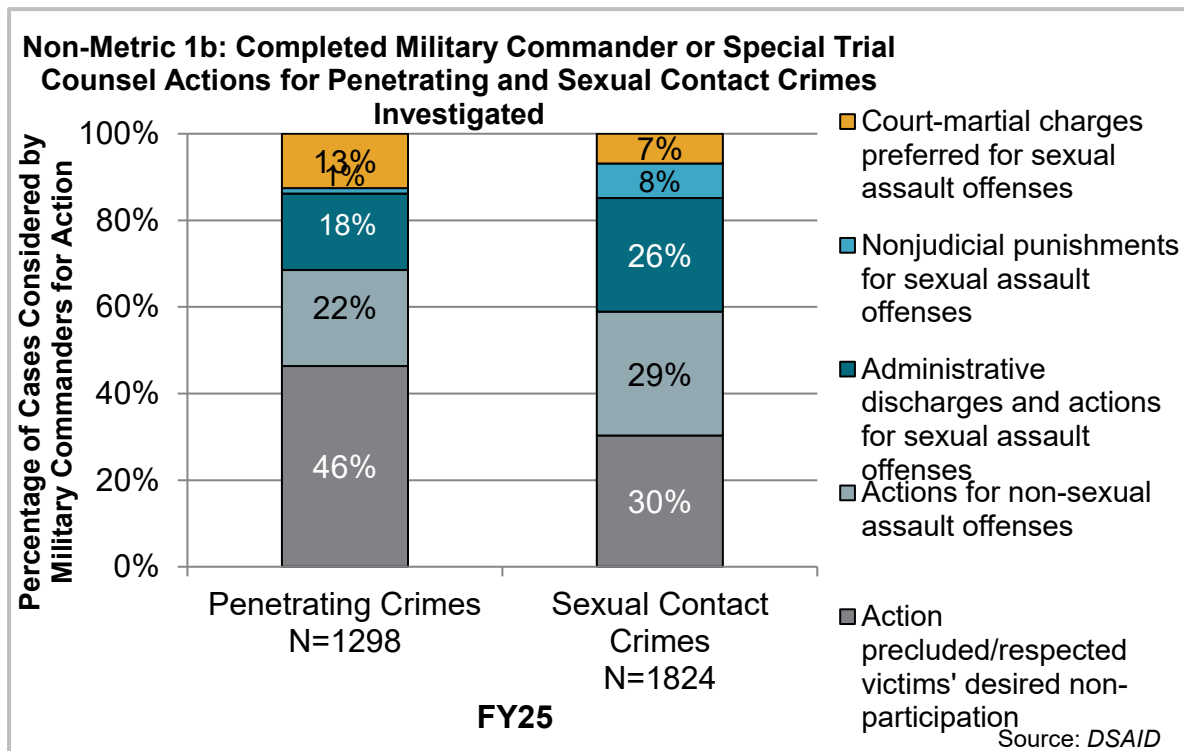


Figure Q – Non-Metric 1a: Action for Cases Under DoW Legal Authority, FY 2015 – FY 2025

Case Dispositions	Count	Percent
Court-Martial Charge Preferral for Sexual Assault Offense	340	10%
OSTC Court-Martial Charge Preferred	220	65%
Command Action Court-Martial Charge Preferred	120	35%
Nonjudicial Punishment for Sexual Assault Offense	181	5%
Admin Discharge and Actions for Sexual Assault Offense	800	23%
Action for Non-Sexual Assault Offense	899	26%
Action Precluded/Respected Victims' Desired Non-Participation	1,196	35%

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



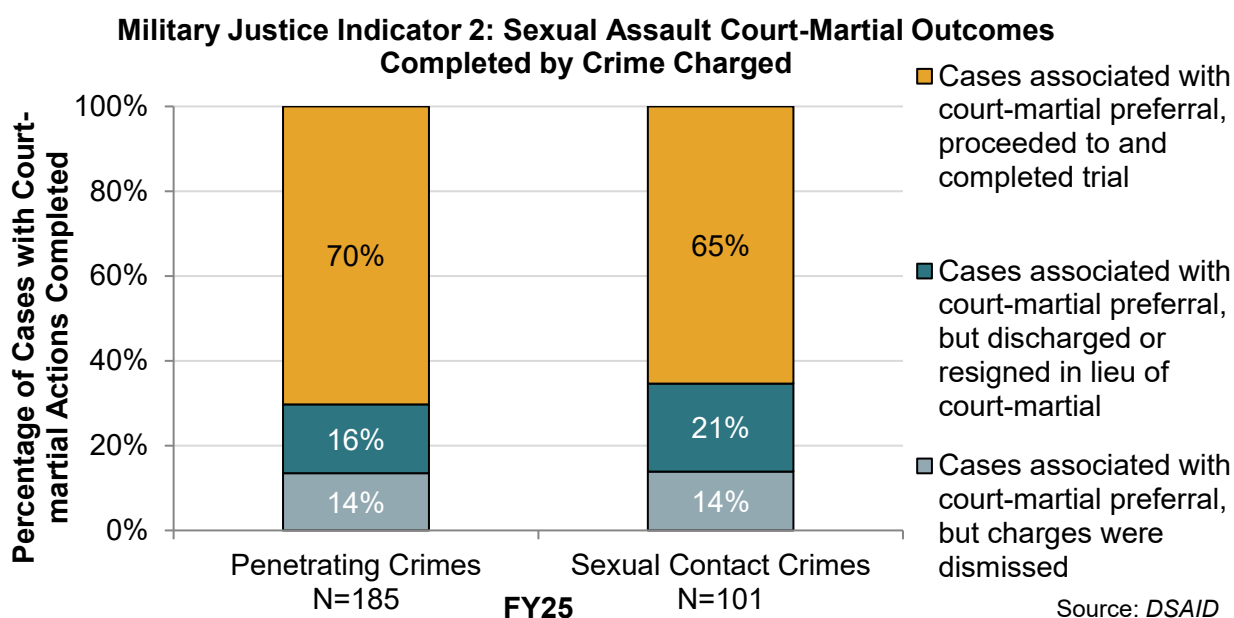
Notes: This figure only includes actions in which the action was completed in FY 2025. Actions pending completion (e.g., court-martial preferred but pending trial) are not included in this graph. Additionally, there were 64 completed actions that could not be classified as penetrative or sexual contact crimes, because the crime investigated was attempted sexual assault or unknown.

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

Non-Metric 2: Court-Martial Outcomes

(Annual Metric; Updated for FY 2025)

Figure S illustrates case outcomes in the court-martial process, displayed by type of crime charged: penetrative (i.e., rape and sexual assault) crimes compared to sexual contact crimes. Not all cases in which charges are preferred proceed to trial by court-martial. In certain circumstances, the Military Service may approve a resignation or discharge in lieu of court-martial (RILO/DILO). Furthermore, Article 32 (pre-trial) hearings can result in a recommendation to dismiss all or some of the charges. In cases where special trial counsel defer alleged offenses to commanders for disposition, commanders may decide to impose nonjudicial punishment (NJP) for the alleged sexual assault or for other misconduct. As depicted in Figure S, most cases associated with the preferral of charges, for both penetrative and sexual contact offenses, proceeded to trial.¹²



Sexual Assault Offenses	Penetrating Crimes		Sexual Contact Crimes	
C-M Actions Completed in FY 2025	185		101	
Cases Dismissed	25	14%	14	14%
RILO/DILO Cases	30	16%	21	21%
Proceeded to Trial	130	70%	66	65%
Acquitted	32	25%	7	11%
Convicted (any charge)	98	75%	59	89%

Notes: This figure only includes courts-martial in which the action was completed in FY 2025. Cases associated with court-martial preferral but pending trial are not included in this graph. Percentages may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

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

In FY 2025, of the 130 penetrative offense allegations that proceeded to trial, 32 (25 percent) ended in acquittal and 98 (75 percent) ended in a conviction of any charge. Of the 66 sexual

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

contact offense allegations that proceeded to trial, 7 (11 percent) ended in acquittal and 59 (89 percent) ended in a conviction of any charge at trial.

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

(Annual Metric; Updated for FY 2025)

As illustrated in Figure T, the average and median length of time from the date a victim signs the official form electing to make a report of sexual assault (DD Form 2910) to the date that court-martial proceedings concluded was 408 days (13.4 months) and 389 days (12.8 months), respectively. A variety of factors, such as the complexity of the allegation, the need for laboratory analysis of the evidence, the quantity and type of legal proceedings, the availability of counsel and judges, and impacts of the coronavirus pandemic (in FY 2020 and FY 2021) may affect the interval of time between a report of sexual assault and the conclusion of a court-martial.

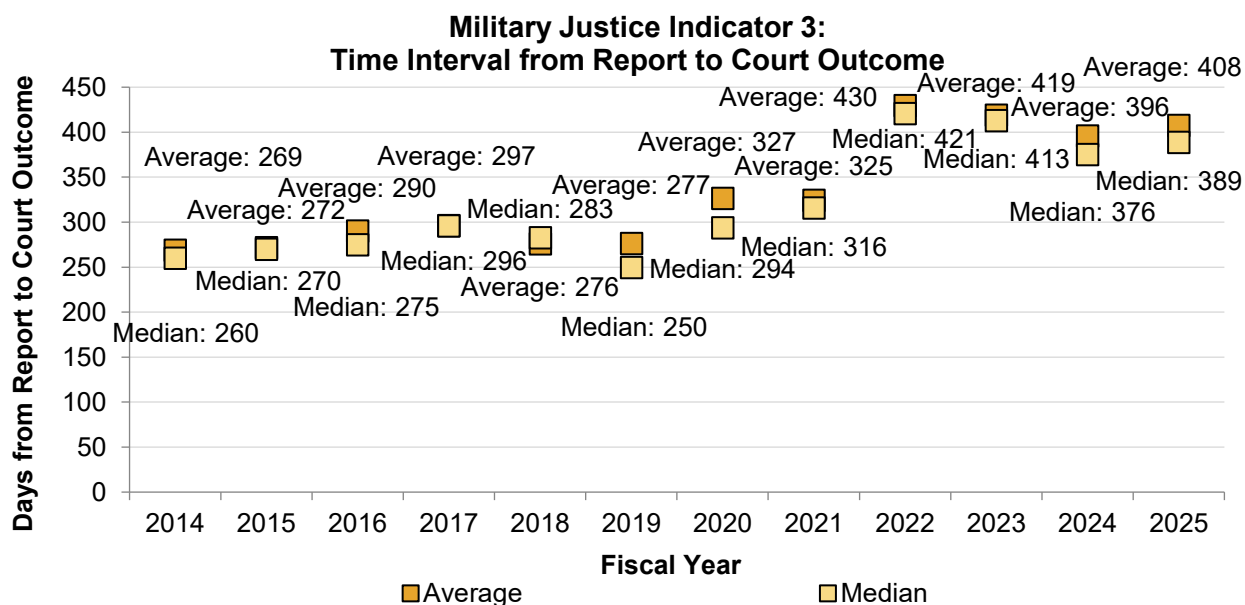


Figure T – Non-Metric 3: Time Interval from Report to Court Outcome, FY 2014 – FY 2025

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

(Annual Metric; Updated for FY 2025)

In FY 2025, the average and median length of time from the date of report to the date that the nonjudicial punishment (NJP) process is concluded was 200 days (6.6 months) and 183 days (6.0 months), respectively (Figure U). Like Non-Metric 3, a variety of factors influence the interval of time between a report of sexual assault and the conclusion of NJP.

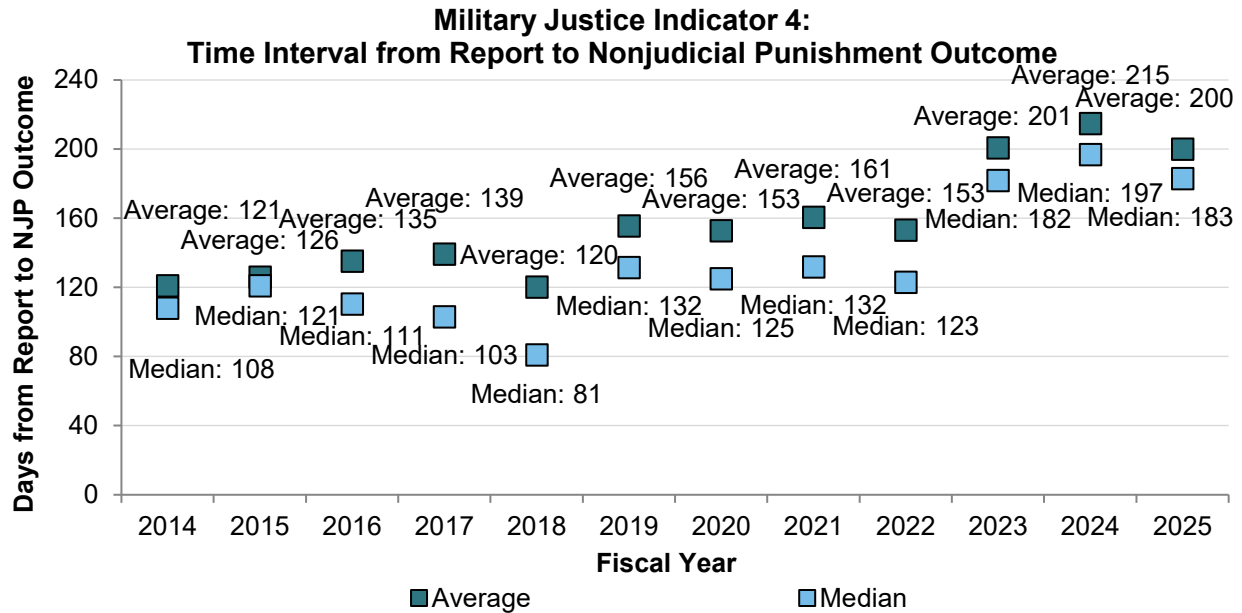
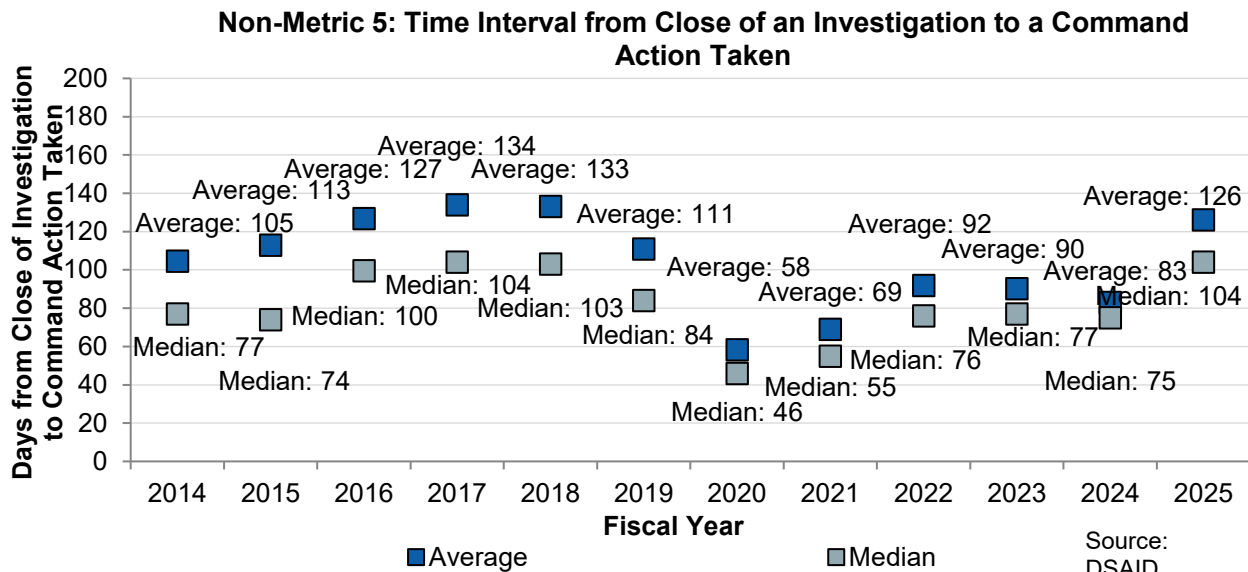


Figure U – Non-Metric 4: Time Interval from Report to Nonjudicial Punishment Outcome, FY 2014 – FY 2025

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

(Annual Metric; Updated for FY 2025)

Figure V illustrates the length of time from the date of the close of an investigation to the date any command action was taken. In FY 2025, the average time interval for this metric was 126 days and the median was 104 days. As with Non-Metrics 3 and 4, there is no expected or set time for this to occur.



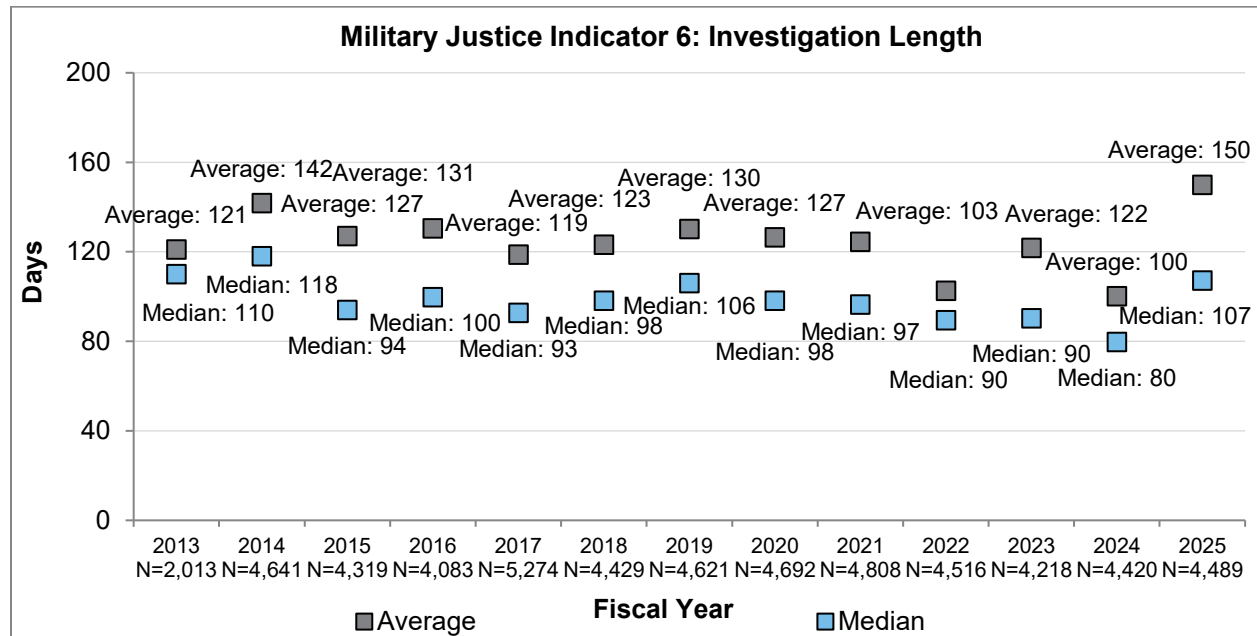
Notes: This metric describes the length of time from the date of the close of an investigation to the date a command action was taken.

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

Non-Metric 6: Investigation Length

(Annual Metric; Updated for FY 2025)

As illustrated in Figure W, it took an average of 150 days (4.9 months) to complete a sexual assault investigation in FY 2025. This is more than the 100 days in FY 2024. It is important to note that the length of an investigation does not necessarily reflect an investigation's quality. Investigation length is dependent on various factors specific to the case, including the complexity of the allegation, the number and location of potential witnesses involved, and the laboratory analysis required for the evidence.



Investigation Information	FY 2024	FY 2025
Number of Completed Investigations	4,420	4,489
Average Investigation Length	100	150
Median Investigation Length	80	107

Figure W – Non-Metric 6: Investigation Length, FY 2013 – FY 2025