



Appendix B: Statistical Data on Sexual Assault



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Appendix B: Statistical Data on Sexual Assault

Background

Purpose

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

Scope

DoD uses the term “sexual assault” to refer to intentional sexual contact characterized by the use of force, threats, intimidation, or abuse of authority or when the victim does not or cannot consent. The term includes a broad category of sexual offenses consisting of the following specific UCMJ offenses: rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, or attempts to commit these offenses.¹ For the purpose of data analysis in this report, DoD organizes analyses by the most serious sexual assault allegation made by a victim or investigated by a Military Criminal Investigative Organization (MCIO).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 by court-martial charges or other forms of disciplinary action against suspects (referred to by DoD as “subjects of investigation” or “subjects”).³

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

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

Although most victims and subjects in the following data are aged 18 or older, DoD statistics may capture information about victims and subjects aged 16 and 17 at the time of the incident, which includes Service members approved for early enlistment. Additionally, 16- and 17-year-

¹ Department of Defense Instruction 6495.02.

² Criminal Investigative Command for the Army, Naval Criminal Investigative Service for the Navy and Marine Corps, and Air Force Office of Special Investigations for the Air Force.

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

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

old military and civilian victims may be included in the data that follow, if such matters do not fall under FAP's purview.

Data Included

Unrestricted and Restricted Reports

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

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

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

Notably, the number of sexual assaults reported to DoD in a given year is not necessarily indicative of the number of sexual assaults that may have occurred that year. This difference exists because not all sexual assault victims report allegations of sexual assault. DoD estimates the annual sexual assault prevalence using survey responses to the *Workplace Experiences Survey of Military Members* (WESM).⁶ The difference between estimated sexual assault prevalence measured using unwanted sexual contact estimates in 2023 (i.e., the estimated number of Service members indicating an experience of unwanted sexual contact in the past year) and the number of reports received in the year is described in detail in Figure 3 of this Appendix.

Case Dispositions

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

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

⁶ Prior to 2025, the survey was known as the Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Military Members (WGR).

The FY period of this report describes case dispositions made by military commanders and special military prosecutors within the Offices of Special Trial Counsel (OSTCs) as described below. Effective December 28, 2023, OSTCs began making case disposition decisions for allegations of sexual assault offenses and other covered offenses.

MCIOs initiate an investigation for each Unrestricted Report of sexual assault that falls within their investigative purview. Disciplinary action may only be taken against individuals subject to the UCMJ. U.S. civilian authorities and foreign host nations usually hold primary responsibility for prosecuting non-U.S. military personnel who are alleged to have perpetrated sexual assault against Service members within their respective jurisdictions.⁷ DoD may also exercise its legal authority over its members alleged to have committed sexual assault in a civilian jurisdiction. Prosecutions by civilian authorities against Service members are determined on a case-by-case and jurisdiction-by-jurisdiction basis. Prosecutions of Service members by a foreign nation are often governed by a Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) between that country and the U.S.

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 (SPCMCA) 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 do not exercise, the special trial counsel may defer the alleged offense(s) to military leadership. The SPCMCA is responsible for determining initial disposition action. This includes 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 have reviewed Unrestricted sexual assault allegations involving Service members investigated by the MCIOs during FY24. This report includes dispositions by special trial counsel that were complete as of September 30, 2024. Sexual assault case dispositions not completed in FY24 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. For example, when the investigation fails to show sufficient evidence of an offense, special trial counsel or a commander may be precluded from taking disciplinary action against a subject. In addition, disciplinary actions may not be possible when special trial counsel or commanders choose to respect a victim's desire not to participate in proceedings regarding the alleged assault.

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

⁷ 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.

Period Covered

This Annual Report includes data on sexual assaults reported from October 1, 2023 to September 30, 2024, 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 administrative 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.” DoD tracks pending dispositions and requires the Military Services to report them in subsequent years’ reports.

The Department’s SAPR policy does not contain a time limit to report a sexual assault. Consequently, DoD may receive reports about incidents that occurred during the current FY, incidents that occurred in previous FYs, and incidents that occurred prior to military service. When a Service member reports a sexual assault that occurred prior to enlistment or commissioning, DoD provides care and services, but will not be able to hold the alleged offender appropriately accountable if he or she is not subject to military law. In these cases, DoD authorities often assist the victim in contacting the appropriate civilian or foreign law enforcement agency.

Data Collection

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

- **Not all data points are immediately available for this report.** Data provided on sexual assault reports represent the state of DSAID data at the time of the final pull for FY24. Data may be incomplete at the time of the DSAID data pull, despite best efforts by DoD and the Military Services to capture all data points. Therefore, some demographic or case-related information presented below is categorized as “relevant data not available.”
- **Data may change over time and may differ from what DoD reported previously.** Updates, changes, and corrections occur as a normal, continuous process of DSAID data management. The Department works with Service SAPR program managers to validate entries, identify errors, and make corrections throughout the year. In addition, the investigative process may also uncover additional information. Data presented here reflect this rigorous process.

Overview of Reports of Sexual Assault in FY24

In FY24, the Military Services received 8,195 reports of sexual assault involving Service members as either victims or subjects (Table 1 and Figure 1), a 4 percent decrease from reports made in FY23.

As stated above, DoD sexual assault reports are categorized as either Restricted or Unrestricted. Of the 8,195 reports received in FY24, 3,026 reports remained Restricted at the end of the year, about a 2 percent increase from the number remaining Restricted in FY23. Of these 3,026 Restricted Reports, 277 reports (9 percent) involved incidents that occurred prior to the Service member's military service.

Of the 8,195 reports, 5,169 reports were Unrestricted, a 7 percent decrease from the number of Unrestricted Reports in FY23.⁸ Of these 5,169 Unrestricted Reports, 235 reports (5 percent) involved incidents that occurred prior to military service. Figure 1 displays the trend in Unrestricted and Restricted Reporting from FY15 to FY24.

Of the 8,195 reports of sexual assault involving Service members, how many Service members alleged being victimized?

Service members made 7,485 such reports. Of these, 512 reports were for incidents that occurred prior to military service and 6,973 reports were for incidents that occurred during military service.

Who made the other reports?

641 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 69 reports.

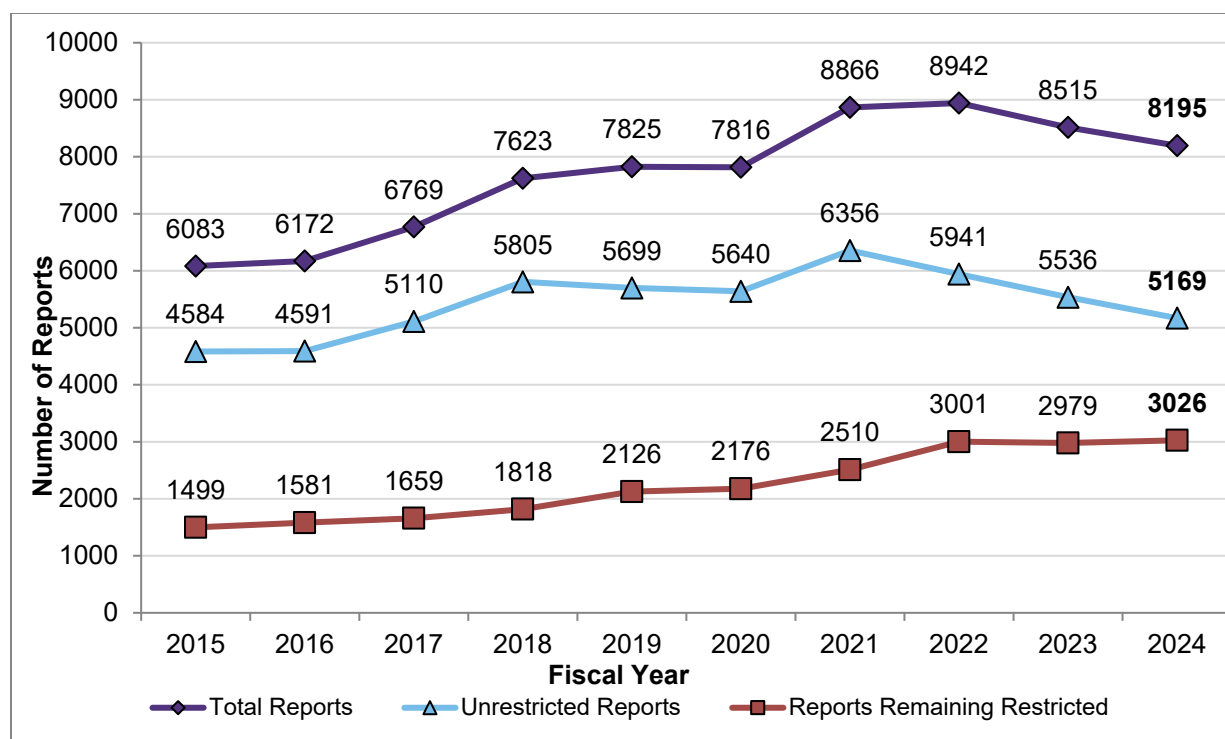


Figure 1. Reports of Sexual Assault Made to DoD, FY15 – FY24

⁸ Beginning with the implementation of DSAID in 2014, DoD has extracted and analyzed data six weeks after the end of each FY to allow sufficient time for data validation. DSAID is a "live" database, and its records change daily to reflect case status. During this six-week period, 51 additional Restricted Reports converted to Unrestricted. After a report converts from Restricted to Unrestricted, all data associated with the report is then counted in the Unrestricted Report category. These 51 reports that were made during the FY converted to Unrestricted in the six-week period after the end of the FY and are therefore included with the 570 report conversions.

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 48.

Table 1. Sexual Assault Reports by Victim and Military Status, FY24

	Unrestricted Reports	Restricted Reports	Total Reports
Total Reports of Sexual Assault	5,169	3,026	8,195
Reports Made by Service Members	4,521	2,964	7,485
Service Member Reports for Incidents that Occurred Prior to Military Service	235	277	512
Service Member Reports for Incidents that Occurred During Military Service	4,286	2,687	6,973
Reports Made by Non-Service Members	585	56	641
DoD Civilian	48	14	62
DoD Contractor	9	0	9
Other U.S. Civilian	482	42	524
Foreign National/Military	46	0	46
Relevant Data Not Available	63	6	69

To compare sexual assault reports across Military Services with varied population sizes, DoD calculates a reporting rate per thousand Service members.⁹ Standardized reporting rates also allow for year-over-year comparisons, even when the total number of people in a group has changed. In FY24, for every 1,000 Service members, 5.9 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, FY15 – FY24

Service	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total DoD	4.0	4.1	4.5	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.9	6.0	6.2	5.9
Army	4.2	4.4	4.7	5.5	5.5	5.5	7.1	6.6	6.8	5.9
Navy	3.8	4.1	4.5	4.8	5.0	4.7	5.2	5.7	5.7	5.9
Marine Corps	4.1	4.1	4.8	5.7	5.4	5.9	6.1	6.5	6.7	6.7
Air Force	3.7	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.6	5.3	5.5	5.3
Space Force	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.4	3.1

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

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

¹⁰ 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.

military service compared with the number of reports for incidents experienced *during* military service.

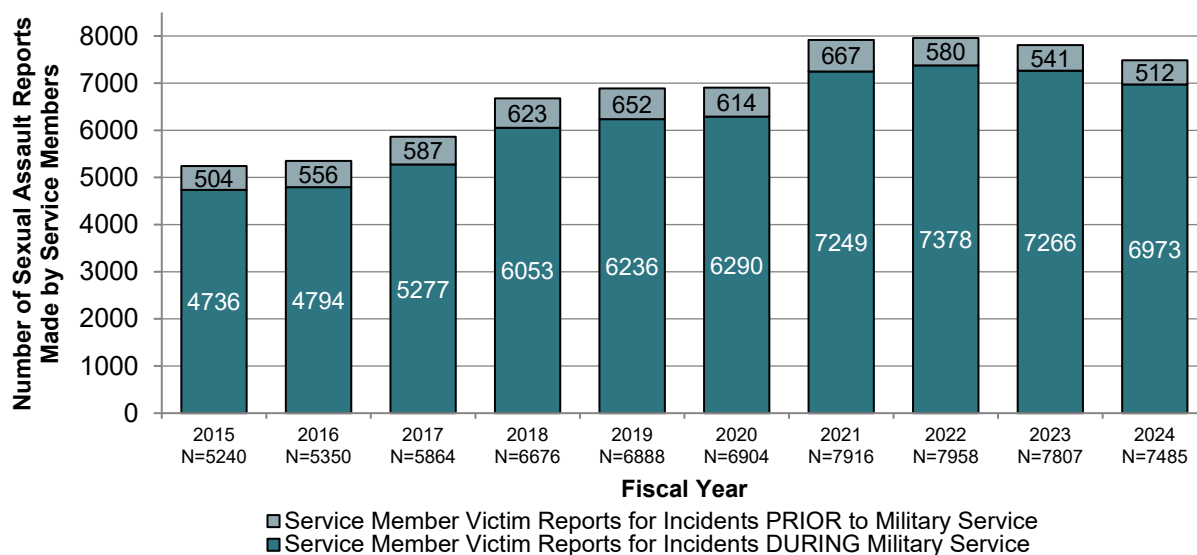


Figure 2. DoD Sexual Assault Reports Made by Service Members for Incidents that Occurred During and Prior to Military Service, FY15 – FY24

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

Due to the 2019 coronavirus pandemic, the Department did not administer a sexual assault prevalence survey in FY20. Consequently, DoD postponed the fielding of the *WESM* to December 2021 through March 2022. The 2021 survey results include Service members' experiences in the 12 months prior to their taking the survey, a period which began on December 10, 2020. In addition, changes to survey administration procedures required the Department to change sexual assault prevalence metrics beginning with the FY21 *WESM*. As a result, the department was required to replace the lengthy, RAND-developed sexual assault

measure with a shorter, proxy measure for sexual assault in the military, Unwanted Sexual Contact (USC).¹¹

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

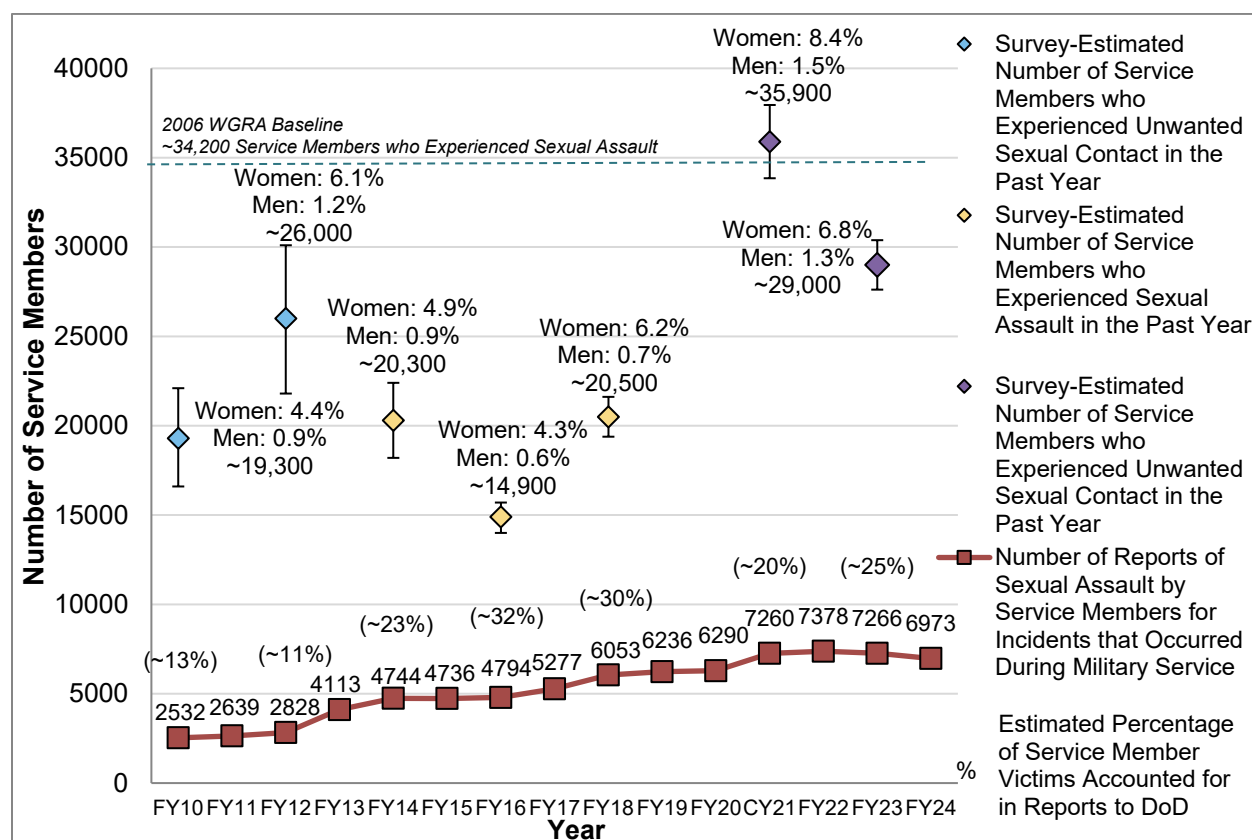


Figure 3. Estimated Number of Service Members Who Indicated an Experience of Unwanted Sexual Contact or Sexual Assault in the Past Year Compared to the Number of Service Members Who Made Reports of Sexual Assault for Incidents that Occurred During Military Service, FY10 – FY24

Note: The “unwanted sexual contact” (USC) measure was used on the Department’s prevalence surveys in CY06, FY10, and FY12. The “sexual assault” measure used in FY14, FY16, and FY18 was designed to align more closely with legal language from the UCMJ. While the measures use different methods to estimate the past-year occurrence of penetrating and contact sexual crime for the FY14, FY16 and FY18 prevalence surveys, they have been shown to generate statistically comparable estimates. The USC measure used on the 2021 and 2023 *WESM* was the result of a change in federal survey procedures. The USC measure fielded for the 2021 and 2023 *WESM* has been substantially revised since it was last used in the active duty population in FY12. The updated USC measure has not been studied with the RAND

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

measure employed from FY14 to FY18. As a result, no scientific comparisons can be made between USC prevalence in 2021 and prior year prevalence estimates.

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

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

Unrestricted Reports of Sexual Assault

In FY24, there were 5,169 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 30. Each FY, most sexual assault reports received by MCIOs involve victimization allegations of Service members by other Service members. In FY24, 2,486 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 FY15 and FY24.

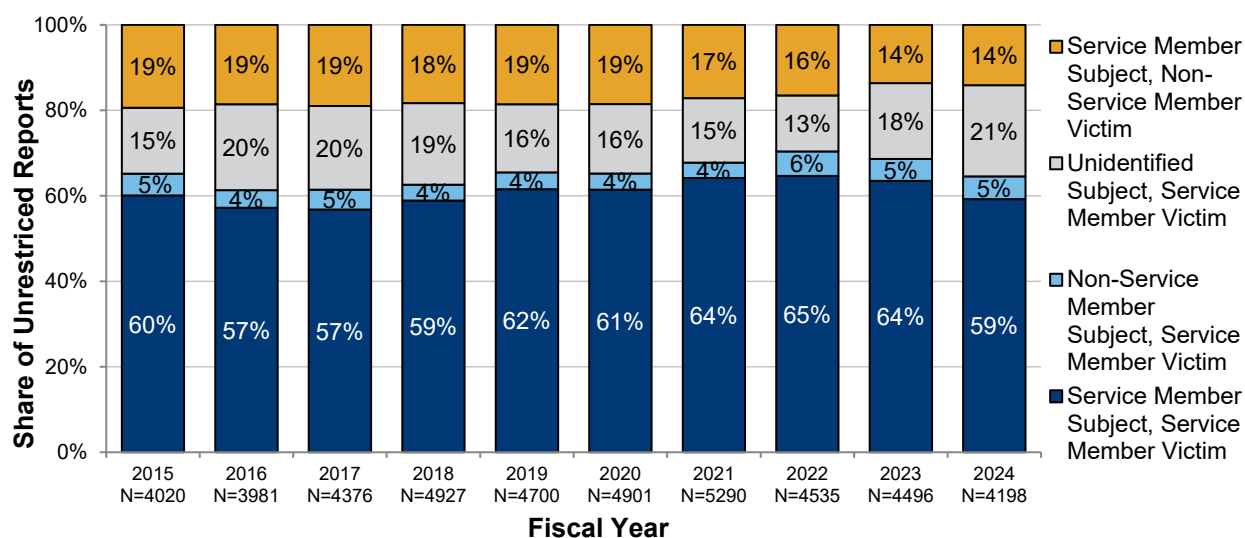


Figure 4. Unrestricted Reports of Sexual Assault by Service Member Involvement, FY15 – FY24

Note: There were 5,169 Unrestricted Reports in FY24, 5,536 Unrestricted Reports in FY23, 5,941 Unrestricted Reports in FY22, 6,356 Unrestricted Reports in FY21, 5,640 Unrestricted Reports in FY20, 5,699 Unrestricted Reports in FY19, 5,805 Unrestricted Reports in FY18, 5,110 Unrestricted Reports in

¹² Beginning with the implementation of DSAID in 2014, DoD has extracted and analyzed data six weeks after the end of each FY to allow sufficient time for data validation. DSAID is a “live” database, and its records change daily to reflect case status. During this six-week period, 51 additional Restricted Reports converted to Unrestricted. After a report converts from Restricted to Unrestricted, all data associated with the report is then counted in the Unrestricted Report category. These 51 reports that were made during the FY converted to Unrestricted in the six-week period after the end of the FY and are therefore included with the 570 report conversions.

FY17, and 4,591 Unrestricted Reports in FY16. However, for the analysis in Figure 4, we excluded 976 reports from FY24, 1,040 reports from FY23, 1,406 reports from FY22, 1,066 reports from FY21, 1,064 reports from FY20, 999 reports from FY19, 878 reports from FY18, 734 reports from FY17, and 610 reports from FY16 due to missing data on subject and/or victim type.

Crimes Alleged in Unrestricted Reports

Of the Unrestricted Reports made to DoD in FY24, most offenses alleged fall into three of the five UCMJ offenses the Department considers to be sexual assault: rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact and abusive sexual contact or attempts to commit any of these acts. MCIOs categorize Unrestricted Reports by the most serious offense *alleged* in the report, which may not be the same offense for which evidence supports a misconduct charge, if any. Figure 5 below shows the breakdown of Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault by offense originally alleged, while Table 3 presents the offense originally alleged, broken down by the military status of the victim.

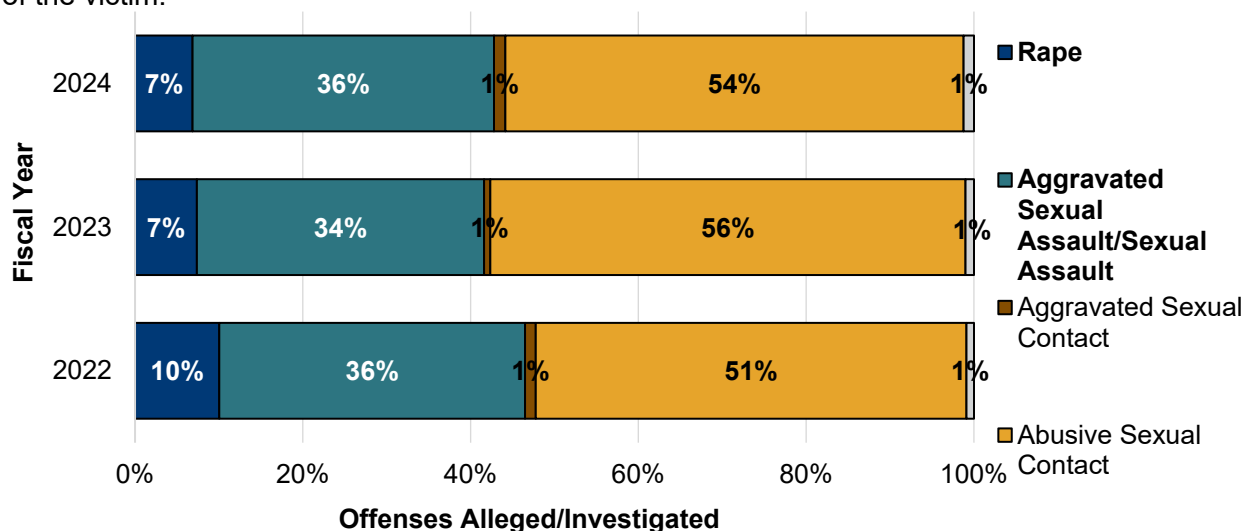


Figure 5. Offenses Originally Alleged in Unrestricted Reports of Sexual Assault, FY22 – FY24

Note: There were 5,169 Unrestricted Reports in FY24. However, 768 cases have been excluded from the analysis for this chart due to missing data on the offense originally alleged, which can occur if MCIOs have not yet entered the allegation, particularly for reports made closer to the end of the FY. Percentages may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding. **Bold** text labels designate penetrating crimes (rape and aggravated sexual assault/sexual assault).

Table 3. Unrestricted Reports of Sexual Assault by Offense Alleged and Military Status, FY24

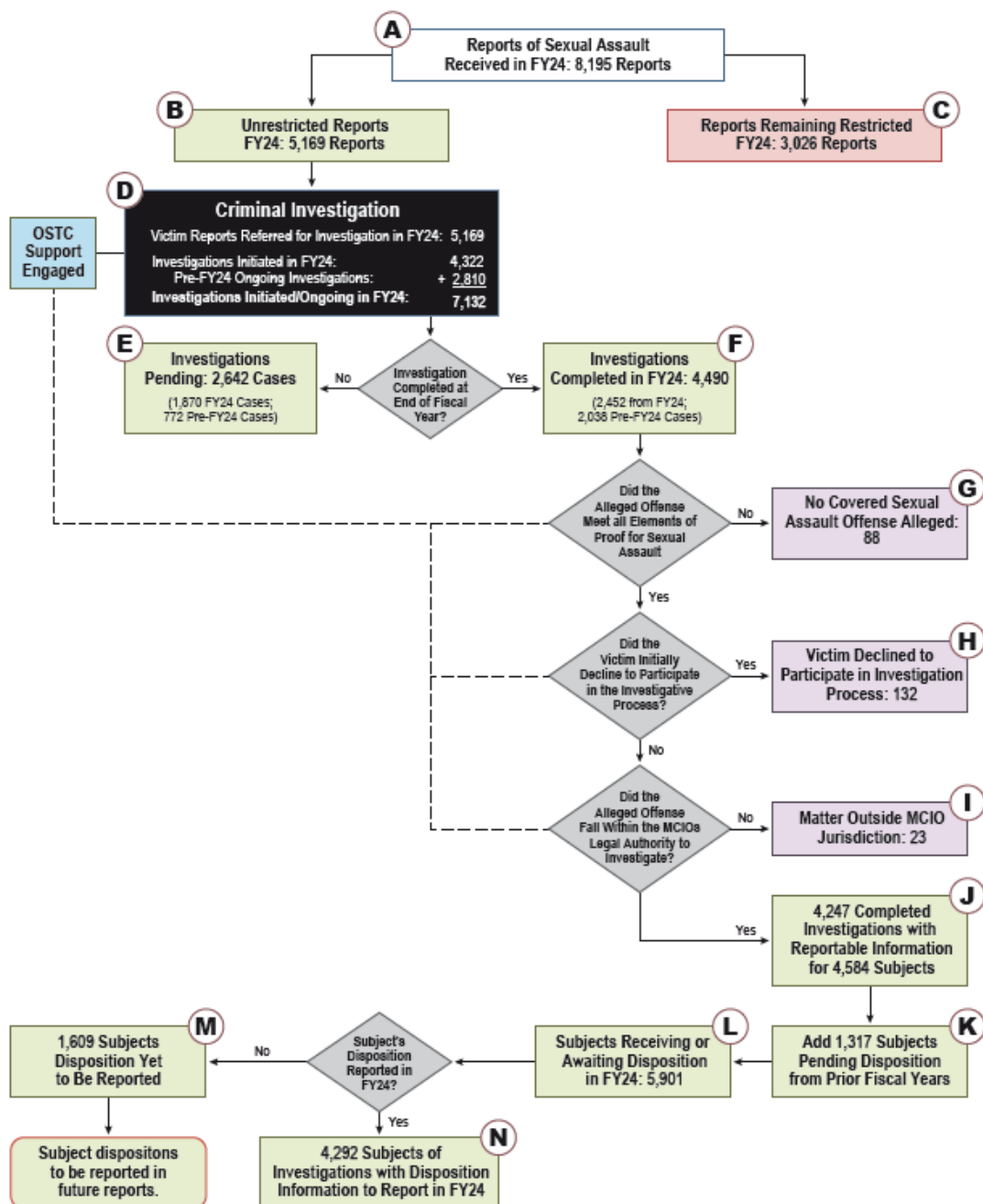
Most Serious Offense Alleged in Report	Total Unrestricted Reports	Reports Made by Service Members	Reports Made by Non-Service Members	Relevant Data Not Available
Rape	301	223	74	4
Aggravated Sexual Assault and Sexual Assault	1,575	1,289	265	21
Aggravated Sexual Contact	59	54	5	0
Abusive Sexual Contact	2,395	2,161	197	37
Wrongful Sexual Contact	1	1	0	0
Indecent Assault	14	13	1	0
Forcible Sodomy	2	2	0	0
Attempts to Commit Offenses	54	47	7	0
Offense Data Not Available	768	731	36	1
Total Unrestricted Reports in FY24	5,169	4,521	585	63

Investigations of Unrestricted Reports

This section closely mirrors the flow chart in Figure 6. In FY24, 5,169 Unrestricted Reports (Figure 6, Point B) were referred to MCIOs for investigation. DoD policy requires all Unrestricted Reports be referred for investigation by an MCIO. The average length of a sexual assault investigation in FY24 was 3.3 months. The length of an investigation may vary, from a few months to over a year, depending on several factors, such as offense alleged; location and availability of the victim(s), subject(s), and witness(es); amount and type of physical evidence gathered during the investigation; and the length of time required for a crime laboratory to analyze evidence.

As previously stated, sexual assault investigations and the process of adjudicating each subject's case can span multiple reporting periods. Therefore, not all cases opened in FY24 were closed and adjudicated in FY24. In addition, some cases opened in prior years had a completed investigation and/or final disposition in FY24. The accounting that follows includes reports received in FY24, reports referred for investigation in FY24, investigations completed/pending in FY24, and the outcomes of case adjudications completed and reported to DoD in FY24.

Of the 4,490 sexual assault investigations MCIOs completed during FY24 (Figure 6, Point F), 2,452 were opened in FY24, and 2,038 investigations were opened in years prior to FY24. Of the 4,490 investigations completed in FY24, 88 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), 132 cases did not proceed because the victim declined at the outset to participate in the investigative process (Figure 6, Point H), and 23 cases did not fall within MCIOs' legal authority to investigate (e.g., no jurisdiction over alleged perpetrator) (Figure 6, Point I). In total, DoD received reportable case disposition information for 4,292 subjects (Figure 6, Point N). DoD will document the outcomes of the 1,609 sexual assault case dispositions that were not completed by September 30, 2024 in future reports (Figure 6, Point M).



Source: DSAID, Military Services

Figure 6. Reports of Sexual Assault, Completed Investigations, and Case Dispositions, FY24

Notes:

1. For incidents that occurred on or after June 28, 2012, the term “sexual assault” refers to the crimes of rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy, and attempts to commit these offenses.
2. The number of investigations initiated in FY24 is lower than the number of reports referred for investigation, since there can be multiple victims in a single investigation. Additionally, some

investigations referred in FY24 did not begin until FY24, and other allegations could not be investigated by DoD or civilian law enforcement.

3. Beginning with the implementation of DSAID in 2014, DoD has extracted and analyzed data six weeks after the end of each FY to allow sufficient time for data validation. DSAID is a “live” database, and its records change daily to reflect case status. During this six-week period, 51 additional Restricted Reports converted to Unrestricted. After a report converts from Restricted to Unrestricted, all data associated with the report is then counted in the Unrestricted Report category. These 51 reports that were made during the FY converted to Unrestricted in the six-week period after the end of the FY and are therefore included with the 570 report conversions.

Sexual Assault Case Dispositions

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

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

Can DoD take action against everyone it investigates?

No. In FY24, DoD could not take action in 1,030 cases because they were outside DoD’s legal authority.

This year, 141 subjects received multiple dispositions for sexual assault allegations, usually involving multiple concurrent victims and investigations. These 141 subjects received a total 304 disposition actions, which accounts for 7 percent of all dispositions reported in FY24. The following data describe the case dispositions of each investigation reported to the DoD in FY24.

At the end of FY24, there were 4,292 case dispositions (Figure 7, Point N) with information for reports made in FY24 and prior FYs. Of the subjects accounted for in these case dispositions, 72 subjects (2 percent) had a prior investigation for a sexual assault offense. The 4,292 case dispositions from DoD investigations in FY24 included Service members, U.S. civilians, foreign nationals, and subjects who could not be identified (Figure 7).

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

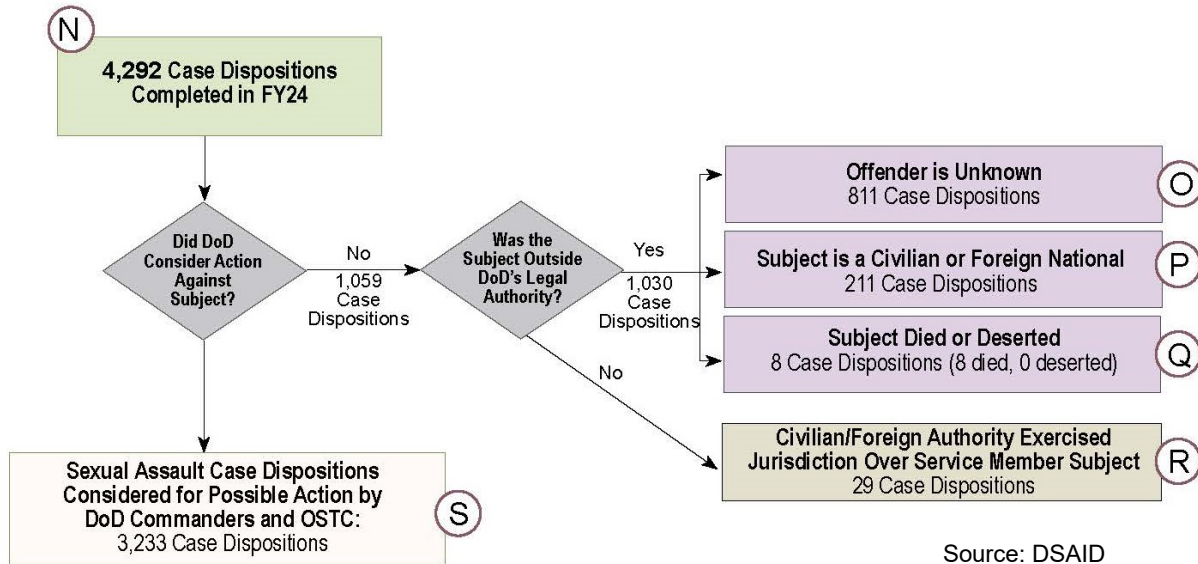


Figure 7. Cases Outside DoD Legal Authority, FY24

For most cases, commanders are limited to taking action against Service members who are subject to the UCMJ. In FY24, DoD did not consider military justice actions against a subject in 1,059 cases because the subject was outside of DoD's jurisdiction or because another prosecutorial authority (federal, state, or foreign nation) exercised jurisdiction over the subject.

In 1,030 cases, MCIOs could not identify a subject despite a criminal investigation, a subject was a civilian or foreign national not under the military's authority, or a subject had died or deserted before DoD could take disciplinary action.

While a Service member is always under the legal authority of DoD, sometimes a civilian authority or foreign government will exercise its legal authority over a Service member who is suspected of committing a crime within its jurisdiction. In FY24, a civilian or foreign authority prosecuted 29 Service members (Figure 7, Point R).

Figure 8 illustrates that DoD could not consider action in 19 percent of the 4,292 case dispositions completed in FY24 because the subject could not be identified. DoD could not consider action in another 5 percent of cases because subjects were civilians or foreign nationals not under the military's jurisdiction. The Military Services also reported no disciplinary action for less than 1 percent of cases because subjects had deserted or died before the cases reached final disposition. For less than 1 percent of cases, DoD did not exercise its legal authority because a civilian or foreign authority exercised its jurisdiction over the accused Service member.

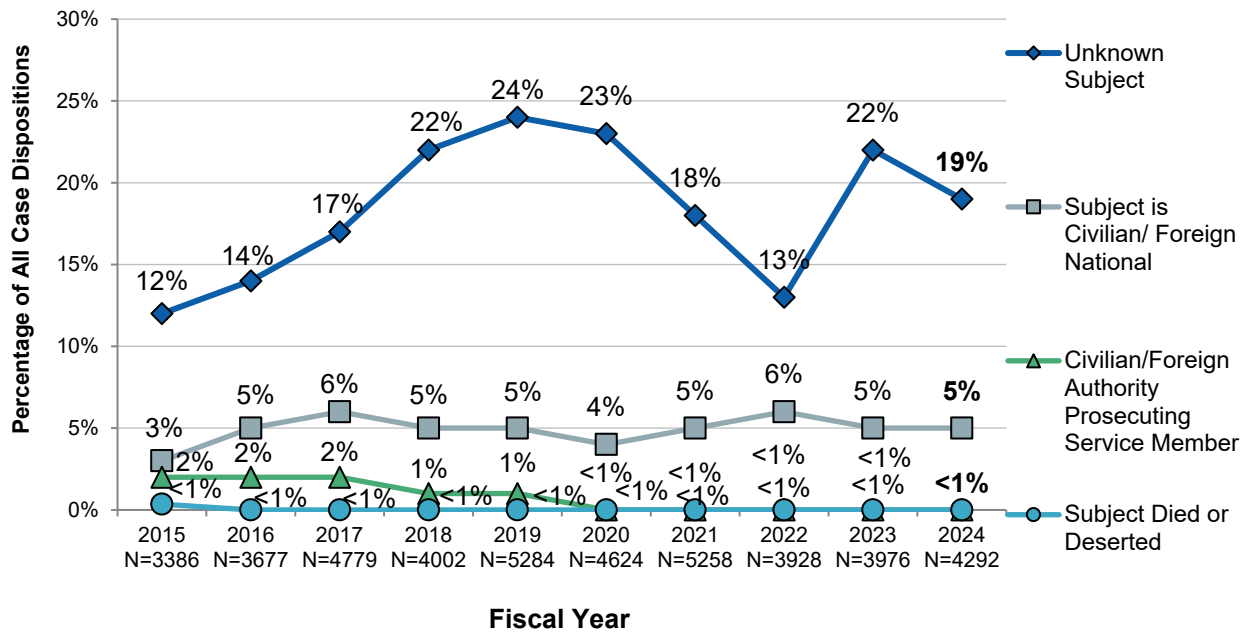


Figure 8. Cases Investigated for Sexual Assault by DoD with Subjects Determined to Be Outside Military Disposition Authority or Prosecuted by a Civilian/Foreign Authority Instead, FY15 – FY24

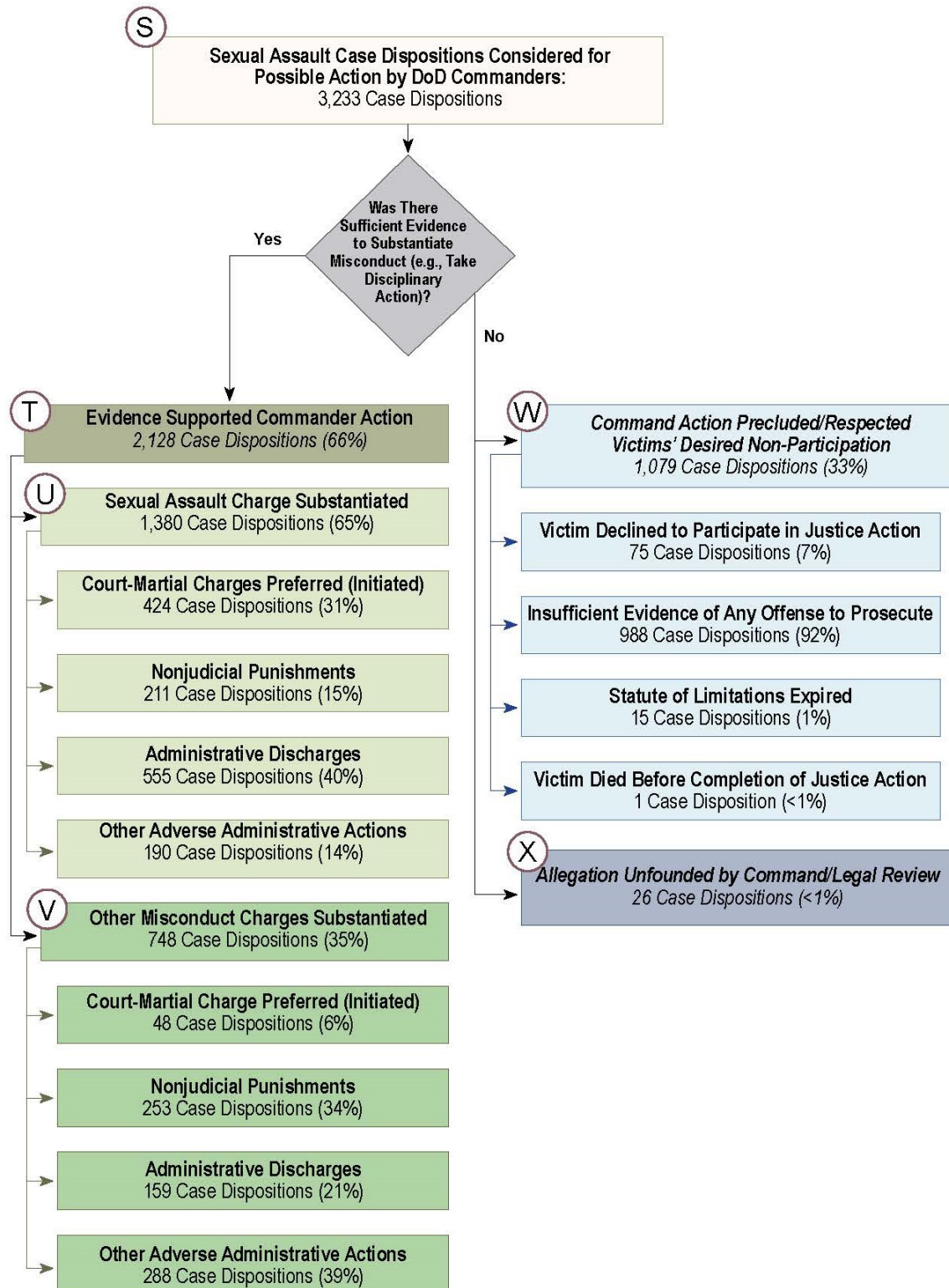
Military Subjects Considered for Disciplinary Action

In FY24, there were 3,233 cases where DoD or the special trial counsel was the disposition authority in which a civilian (including foreign civilian) jurisdiction did not exercise authority, and in which the victim chose to participate in the investigation. Below, Table 4 and Figure 9 show dispositions of such cases. Service-specific tables can be found in this report starting on page 50. Of the 3,233 cases, 224 involved alleged assaults against multiple victims.

Table 4. Case Dispositions Reported in FY24

Case Disposition Category	Count of Case Dispositions	Share of Case Dispositions
Sexual Assault Investigations Considered for Possible Action by DoD Commanders	3,233	N/A
Evidence Supported Commander or OSTC Action	2,128	66%
Sexual Assault Offense Action	1,380	65%
<i>Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)</i>	424	31%
<i>OSTC Preferred CM</i>	58	14%
<i>CA Preferred CM</i>	366	86%
<i>Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15, UCMJ)</i>	211	15%
<i>Administrative Discharge</i>	555	31%
<i>Other Adverse Administrative Action</i>	190	14%
Non-Sexual Assault Offense Action	748	35%
<i>Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)</i>	48	6%
<i>OSTC Preferred CM</i>	7	15%
<i>CA Preferred CM</i>	41	85%
<i>Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15, UCMJ)</i>	253	34%

<i>Administrative Discharge</i>	159	21%
<i>Other Adverse Administrative Action</i>	288	39%
Unfounded by Command/Legal Review	26	1%
Commander Action Precluded or Respected Victims' Desired Non-Participation	1,079	33%
<i>Victim Died</i>	1	<1%
<i>Victim Declined to Participate in the Military Justice Action</i>	75	7%
<i>Insufficient Evidence to Prosecute</i>	988	92%
<i>Statute of Limitations Expired</i>	15	1%



Source:

Figure 9. Dispositions of Cases Considered for Possible Action, FY24

Action Precluded or Declined

Legal factors occasionally prevent DoD from taking disciplinary action against subjects. For example, disciplinary action was not taken in 1,003 cases due to insufficient evidence of an offense or the statute of limitations expiring. For 75 subject cases, adjudication decisions respected the desire of victims to decline further participation in the military justice process (Figure 9, Point W).

Two potential situations can lead to the conclusion that the allegations of a crime are not substantiated, meaning the allegation is categorized as false or baseless. A case against a particular subject is determined to be false when (1) evidence demonstrates that the accused person did not commit the offense, or (2) evidence refutes the occurrence of a crime. A case is determined to be baseless when it was improperly reported as a sexual assault. After examining the evidence action was not taken in 26 cases because available evidence indicated the allegations against these subjects were false or baseless (unfounded; Figure 9, Point X).¹⁴

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

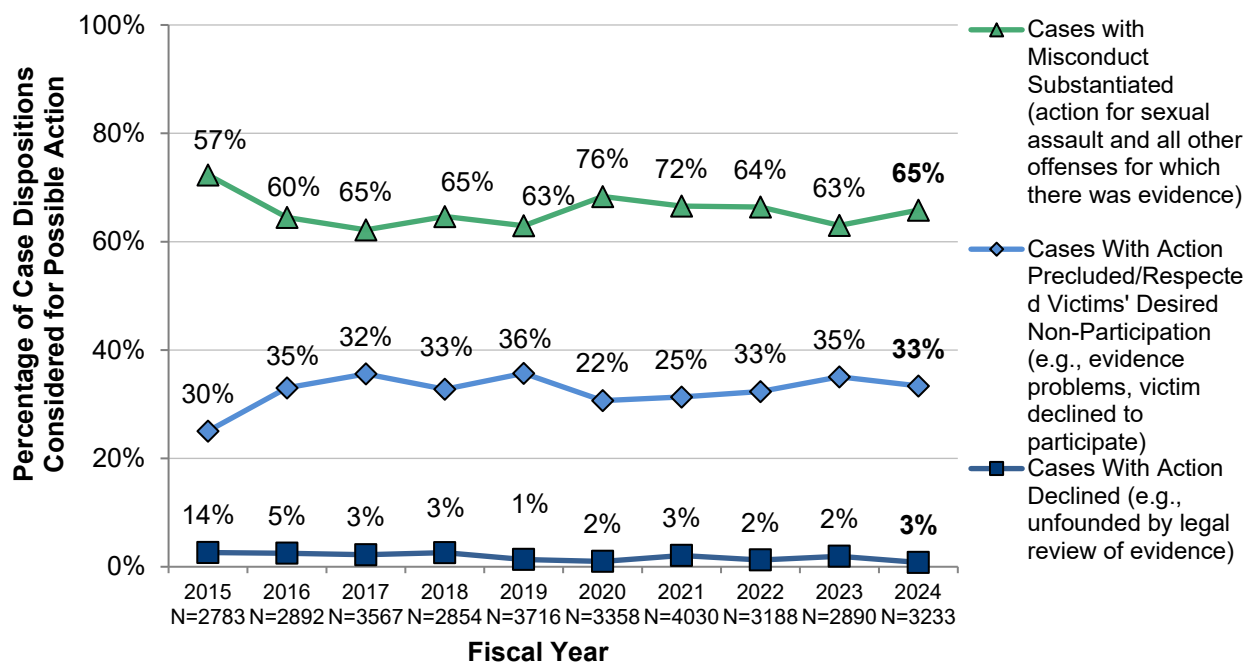


Figure 10. Percentage of Cases with Misconduct Substantiated, Action Precluded/Respected Victims' Desired Non-Participation, and Action Declined, FY15 – FY24

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

Evidence Supported Action

In 2,128 cases, commanders and special trial counsel had sufficient evidence and the legal authority to support some form of disciplinary action for an alleged sexual assault offense or other misconduct (Figure 9, Point T). When a subject in an investigation receives more than

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

one disposition, DoD reports only the most serious disciplinary action. The possible actions, listed in descending order of severity, are court-martial charges preferred, nonjudicial punishment, administrative discharge, and other adverse administrative action.

The following outlines the command and special trial counsel actions taken in the 1,380 cases for which it was determined a sexual assault offense warranted discipline:

- 31 percent (N=424) of cases were associated with court-martial charges preferred (initiated).
- 15 percent (N=211) of cases entered proceedings for nonjudicial punishment under Article 15 of the UCMJ.
- 54 percent (N=745) of cases received an administrative discharge or other adverse administrative action.

In 748 cases, evidence supported action for other misconduct discovered during the sexual assault investigation (e.g., making a false official statement, adultery, underage drinking, or other crimes under the UCMJ), but not a sexual assault charge. Actions for these cases follow below:

- 6 percent (N=48) of cases were associated with court-martial charges preferred.
- 34 percent (N=253) of cases entered proceedings for nonjudicial punishment.
- 60 percent (N=447) of cases received an administrative discharge or other adverse administrative action.

Military Justice

The information in this section describes the disposition actions taken in cases where sufficient evidence existed to support taking action (Figure 11). Each action taken is based on the evidence identified during a thorough investigation. Between June 2012 and December 2023, initial disposition decisions for the most serious sexual assault crimes were withheld to the O-6 level (Colonel or Navy Captain), who is also at least a Special Court-Martial Convening Authority (SPCMA). This allowed more senior officers to review and decide which initial action should be taken in these cases. Since December 28, 2023, special trial counsel now have the initial disposition authority to prefer covered offense cases to court-martial, or to defer action back to command.

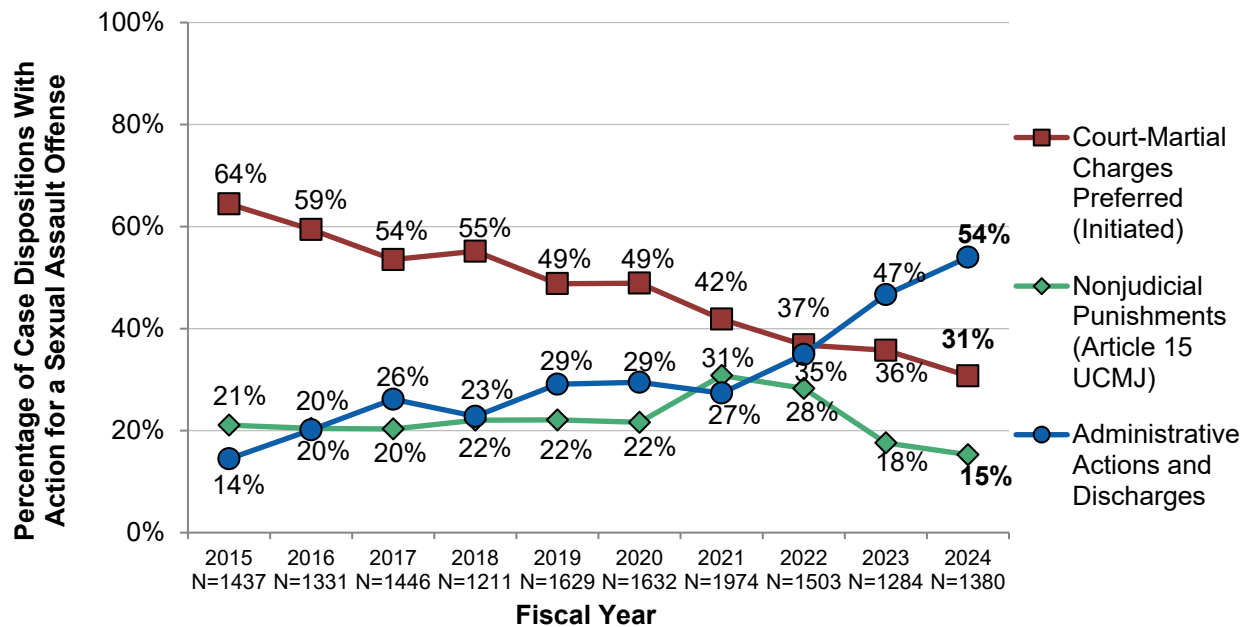


Figure 11. Breakdown of Disciplinary Actions Taken for Sexual Assault Offenses, FY15 – FY24

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

Court-Martial for a Sexual Assault Offense

As noted previously, 424 cases involved court-martial charges preferred. Of these, 366 were preferred by command, and 58 were preferred by special trial counsel. Figure 12 illustrates what happened to these cases after the referral of court-martial charges. Of the 424 cases with a referral of court-martial charges for at least one sexual assault charge in FY24, the Military Services completed 323 court-martial outcomes by the end of the FY. Of these, 302 courts-martial preferred by command were complete by the end of the FY, and 21 courts-martial preferred by the special trial counsel were complete.

Of the 196 cases that proceeded to trial, 145 (74 percent) resulted in a conviction of at least one charge at court-martial. That conviction could have been for a sexual assault offense or for any other misconduct charged. Most convicted Service members received at least four kinds of punishment: confinement, reduction in grade, fines or forfeitures, and a punitive discharge (bad-conduct discharge or dishonorable discharge for enlisted, dismissal for officers) from service. In FY24, 66 subjects convicted of a sexual assault offense were required to register as a sex offender by law. Service members convicted of a sexual assault offense who do not receive a punitive discharge at court-martial must be processed by the Military Services for an administrative discharge. In FY24, the Military Services processed 22 convicted subjects not receiving a punitive discharge at trial for an administrative separation from military service.

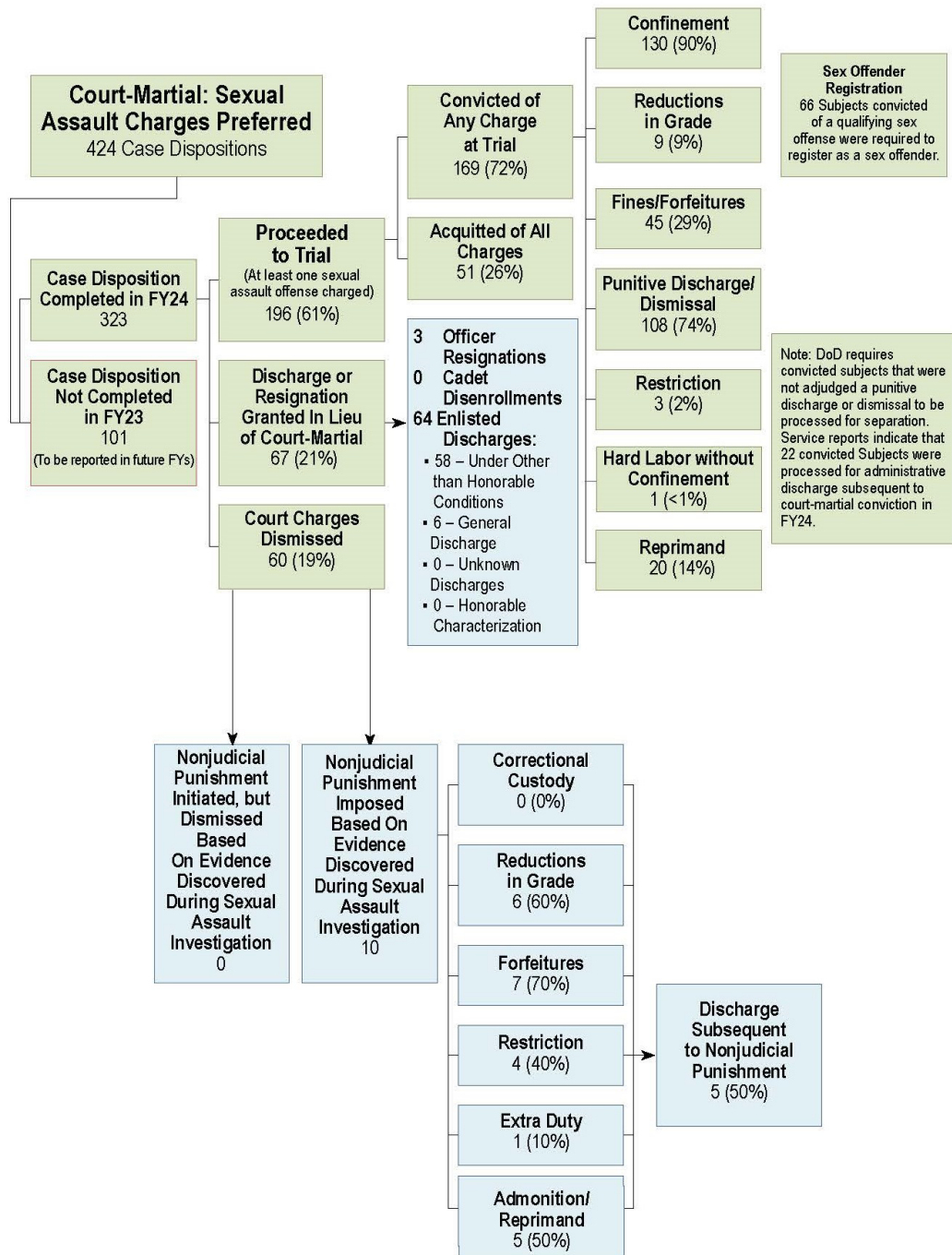
Which percentage of cases associated with a charge and trial for sexual assault offenses received a conviction in FY24 and what punishment did they receive?

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

Court-martial charges in 60 cases were dismissed; however, commanders used evidence gathered during the sexual assault investigations to impose nonjudicial punishment for other misconduct in 10 of the 60 cases. The punishment may have been for any kind of misconduct for which there was evidence. Five subjects who received nonjudicial punishment for other misconduct after court-martial were subsequently discharged from military service. The Military Departments approved 67 cases for a resignation or discharge in lieu of court-martial (RILO/DILO) and 0 cases were approved for cadet/midshipman to disenroll from the Academy concerned in lieu of court-martial. In FY24, 58 DILO cases involved enlisted members who received a separation Under Other Than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC), the most adverse administrative characterization of discharge possible. The UOTHC discharge characterization is recorded on a Service member's DD Form 214, Record of Military Service, and significantly limits separation and post-service benefits from DoD and the Department of Veterans Affairs.

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

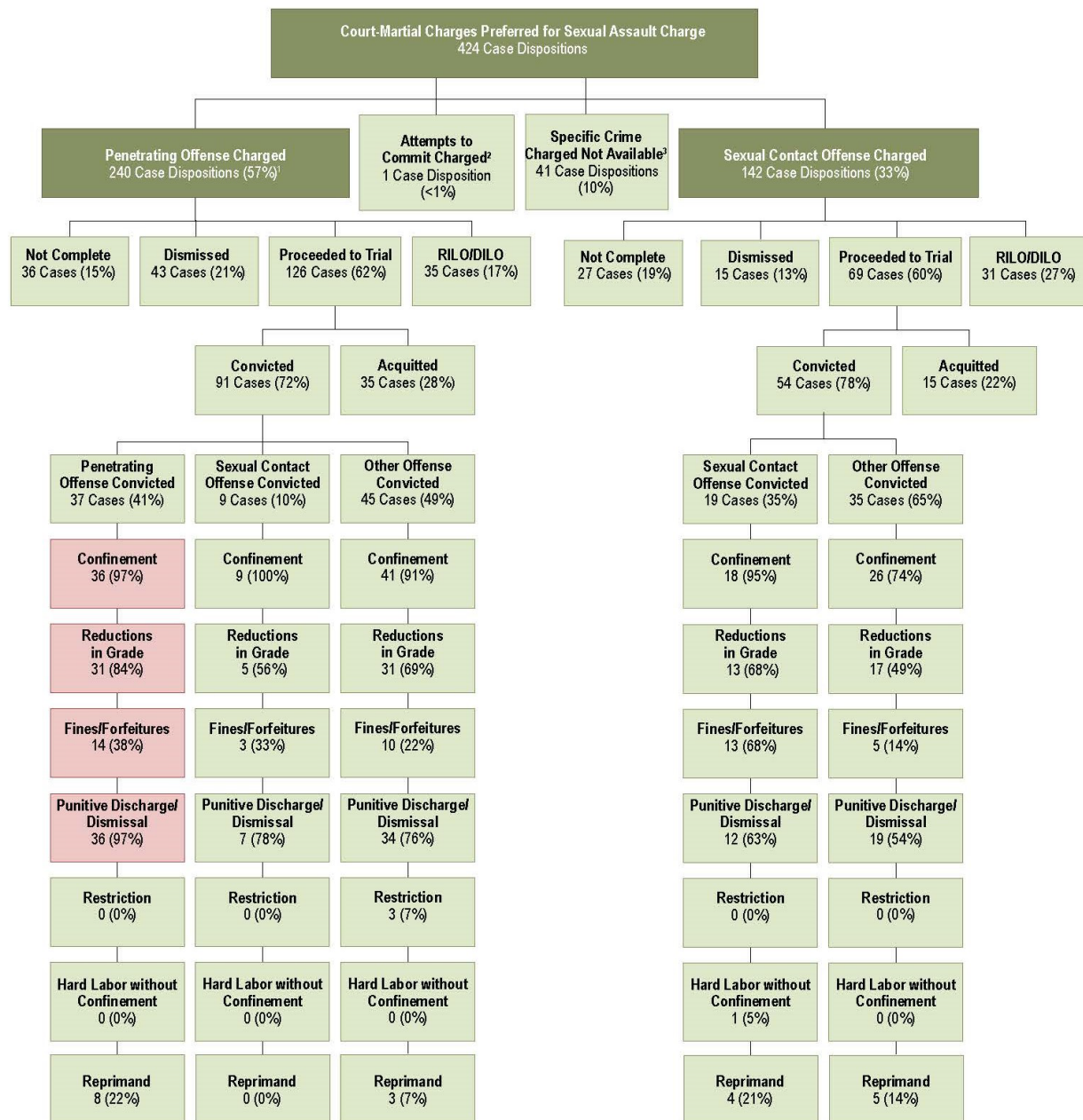
- A statement of understanding of both the offense(s) charged and the consequences of administrative separation;
- An acknowledgement that any separation could possibly have a negative characterization;
- An acknowledgement that the accused is guilty of an offense for which a punitive discharge is authorized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



Source:

Figure 12. Disposition of Cases with Sexual Assault Court-Martial Charges Preferred, FY24

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



Source:

Figure 13. Dispositions of Cases with Sexual Assault Court-Martial Charges Preferred by Crime Charged, FY24

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. One allegation for an attempt to commit a sexual assault was charged, proceeded to trial, and resulted in an acquittal at court-martial.

3. In FY24, data about the crime charged was missing in 41 cases in which charges were preferred. These cases are pending and will be reported out next FY.

Nonjudicial Punishment

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

Of the 1,380 case dispositions that were associated with disciplinary actions on a sexual assault offense, 211 cases were addressed with nonjudicial punishment. Figure 14 displays the outcomes of nonjudicial punishment actions taken against subjects on a sexual assault charge in FY24. In FY24, 88 percent of the 168 cases with completed nonjudicial punishment proceedings were associated with punishment imposed under the authority of Article 15 in the UCMJ. Nearly all the administered nonjudicial punishments were for sexual contact offenses. Most cases with a nonjudicial punishment received the following punishments: a forfeiture of pay, reduction in grade, and/or extra duty. Available Military Service data indicated that for 94 cases, the nonjudicial punishment served as grounds for a subsequent administrative discharge. Characterizations of the 94 discharges are outlined below.

Honorable	0 Cases
General	70 Cases
Under Other Than Honorable Conditions	16 Cases
Uncharacterized	8 Cases
Total	94 Cases

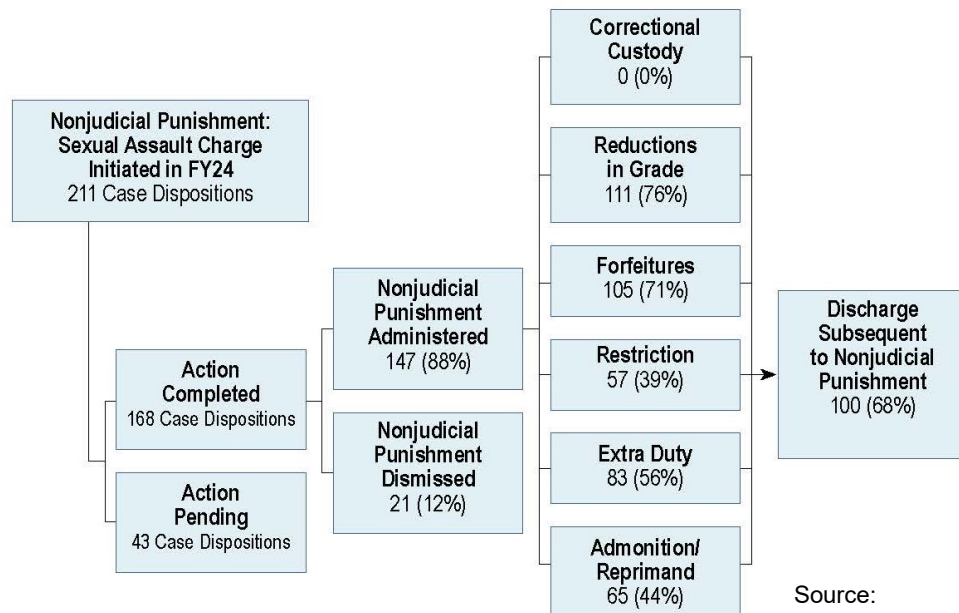


Figure 14. Dispositions of Cases Receiving Nonjudicial Punishment, FY24

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

Administrative Discharges and Adverse Administrative Actions

A legal review of evidence sometimes indicates that the court-martial process or nonjudicial punishments are not appropriate means to address allegations of misconduct against the accused. However, commanders have other means at their disposal to hold alleged offenders appropriately accountable. Commanders may use an administrative discharge to address an individual's misconduct, lack of discipline, or poor suitability for continued military service. There are three characterizations of administrative discharges: Honorable, General, and Under Other Than Honorable Conditions (UOTHC). General and UOTHC discharges may limit those discharged from receiving full entitlements and benefits from both DoD and the Department of Veterans Affairs. In FY24, 343 cases in sexual assault investigations were associated with an administrative discharge. Characterizations of the discharges are outlined below.

Honorable	5 Cases
General	195 Cases
UOTHC	85 Cases
Uncharacterized	58 Cases
Total	343 Cases

In FY24, commanders took adverse administrative actions in 190 cases that were investigated for a sexual assault offense. Commanders typically use adverse administrative actions when available evidence does not support a more severe disciplinary action. Adverse administrative actions can have a serious impact on a Service member's military career, have no equivalent form of punishment in the civilian sector, and may consist of Letters of Reprimand, Letters of Admonishment, Letters of Counseling, or discharge. These actions may also include, but are not limited to: denial of re-enlistment, cancellation of a promotion, and cancellation of new or special duty orders.

Probable Cause Only for a Non-Sexual Assault Offense

Sometimes the sexual assault investigations conducted by MCIOs do not find sufficient evidence to support disciplinary action against the subject on a sexual assault charge, but do uncover other forms of chargeable misconduct. In FY24, commanders and special trial counsel took action in 748 cases that MCIOs originally investigated for sexual assault allegations, but for which evidence only supported action on non-sexual assault misconduct, such as making a false official statement, adultery, assault, or other crimes (Figure 15).

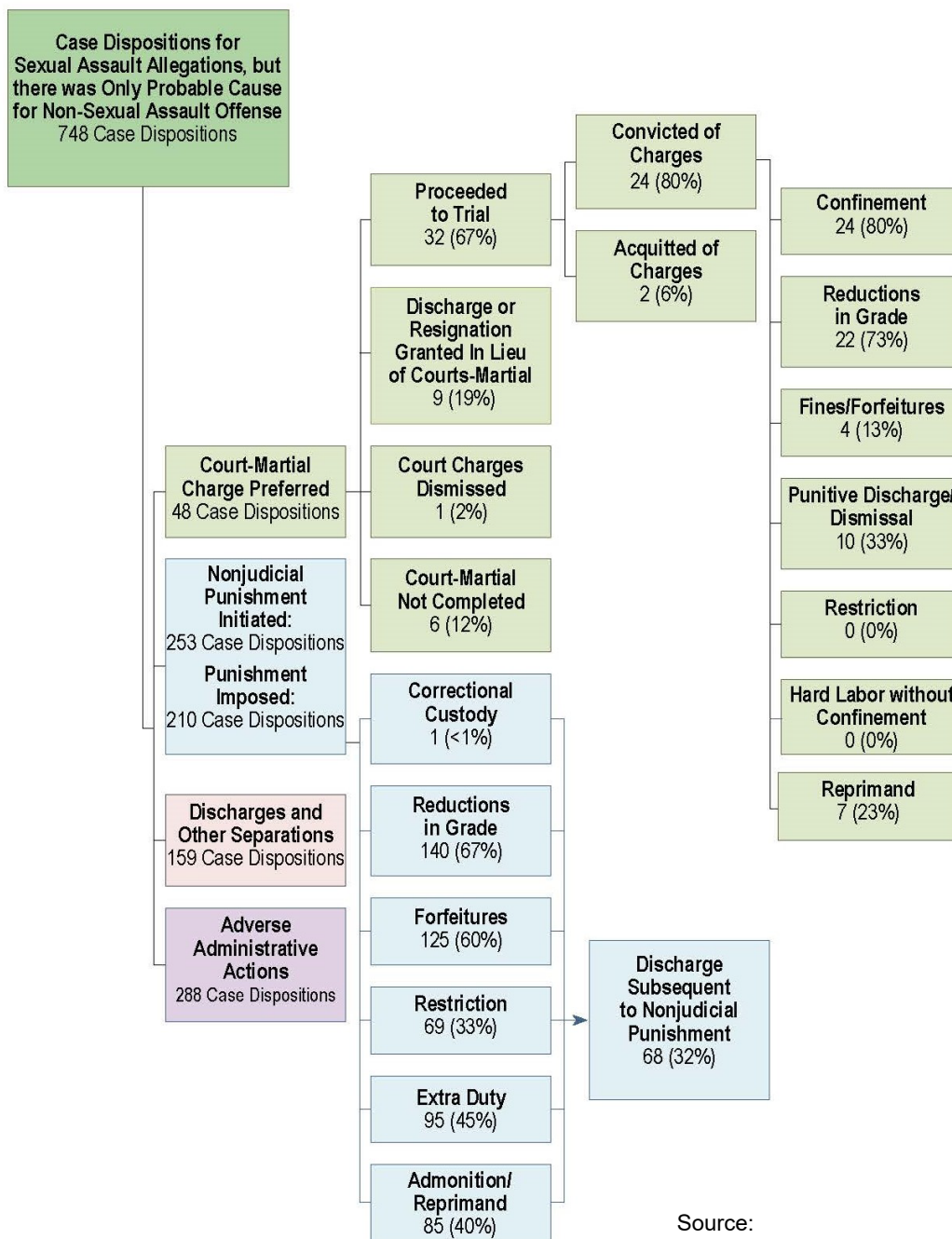


Figure 15. Cases with Probable Cause for Non-Sexual Assault Offenses, FY24

Demographics of Victims and Subjects in Completed Investigations

DoD draws demographic information from the 4,490 investigations of sexual assault completed in FY24. These investigations involved 4,805 victims and 4,695 subjects of investigation.¹⁵

Table 5 displays the sex of victims and subjects in completed investigations of Unrestricted Reports in FY24. Most victims in completed investigations are female (76 percent) and most subjects are male (70 percent).

Table 5. Sex of Victims and Subjects in Completed Investigations of Unrestricted Reports, FY24

Sex	Victims		Subjects	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Male	1,127	23%	3,281	70%
Female	3,636	76%	270	6%
Sex Unknown/Data Not Available	42	<1%	1,144	24%
Total	4,805	99%	4,695	100%

Table 6 shows victim and subject ages at the time of incident for completed investigations of Unrestricted Reports. Most victims are between the ages of 16 and 24 (66 percent) and most subjects are between the ages of 20 and 34 (52 percent).

Table 6. Age of Victims and Subjects at the Time of the Alleged Incident in Completed Investigations of Unrestricted Reports, FY24

Age	Victims		Subjects	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
0-15	44	<1%	3	<1%
16-19	1,238	26%	427	9%
20-24	1,944	40%	1,371	29%
25-34	797	17%	1,088	23%
35-49	166	3%	415	9%
50 and older	13	<1%	36	1%
Age Unknown/Data Not Available	603	13%	1,355	29%
Total	4,805	99%	4,695	100%

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

¹⁵ The term subject or "subject of investigation" does not connote guilt or innocence. There were only 4,292 subjects with reportable information (i.e., offense met the elements of proof for sexual assault and fell within MCIOs' legal authority). However, 403 additional individuals alleged to be perpetrators in an investigation are included in these demographic data. These 403 subjects identified in an investigation were either outside the purview of the MCIO or the MCIO found no sexual assault crime occurred.

Table 7. Grade/Status of Victims and Subjects at the Time the Report of Sexual Assault was Received in Completed Investigations of Unrestricted Reports, FY24

Grade / Status	Victims		Subjects	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
E1-E4	3,200	67%	2,117	45%
E5-E9	609	13%	1,015	22%
WO1-WO5	11	<1%	24	<1%
O1-O3	182	4%	122	3%
O4-O10	32	<1%	55	1%
Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	46	1%	22	<1%
U.S. Civilian	628	13%	146	3%
Foreign National/Foreign Military	55	1%	17	<1%
Grade or Status Unknown/Data Unavailable	42	<1%	1,177	25%
Total	4,805	100%	4,695	99%

Notes:

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

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

Table 8. Race of Victims and Subjects in Completed Investigations of Unrestricted Reports, FY24

Race (Base Rate in Military Population) ¹⁶	Victims		Subjects	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
White (69%)	2,729	57%	2,056	44%
Black (17%)	901	19%	723	15%
American Indian (1%)	55	1%	27	<1%
Asian / Pacific Islander (6%)	173	4%	95	2%
Multiracial (3%)	40	1%	2	<1%
Unknown (3%)	803	17%	1,746	37%
Data Not Available	104	2%	46	1%
Total	4,805	100%	4,695	99%

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

Table 9. Ethnicity of Victims and Subjects in Completed Investigations of Unrestricted Reports, FY24

Ethnicity (Base Rate in Military Population) ¹⁷	Victims		Subjects	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Hispanic (18.4%)	1,215	24%	436	9%
Non-Hispanic (81.6%)	1,926	37%	1,749	37%
Unknown	1,974	38%	2,504	53%
Data Not Available	54	1%	6	<1%
Total	5,169	100%	4,695	100%

Restricted Reports of Sexual Assault

As defined in DoD policy, Restricted Reports are confidential, protected communications; therefore, SAPR personnel collect limited data about the victim and the sexual assault allegation. As with Unrestricted Reports, victims can make Restricted Reports for incidents that occurred prior to their military service. In FY24, there were 3,596 initial Restricted Reports of sexual assault. Of the 3,596 reports, 570 (16 percent) converted to Unrestricted Reports.¹⁸ At the end of FY24, 3,026 reports remained Restricted (Figure 16).

How many Restricted Reports convert to Unrestricted each FY?

In FY24, a sixth of victims who made a Restricted Report converted to an Unrestricted Report, which is about the same as observed in FY23.

This year, 277 Service members made a Restricted Report for an incident that occurred prior to entering military service, representing approximately 9 percent of the 3,026 remaining Restricted Reports of sexual assault. Of these 277 Service members, 179 indicated that the incident occurred prior to age 18, and 98 indicated that the incident occurred after age 18. Additionally, conversion of Restricted Reports to Unrestricted Reports has gradually declined since FY21 from 19 percent to 16 percent in FY24.

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

¹⁸ Beginning with the implementation of DSAID in 2014, DoD has extracted and analyzed data six weeks after the end of each FY to allow sufficient time for data validation. DSAID is a "live" database, and its records change daily to reflect case status. During this six-week period, 51 additional Restricted Reports converted to Unrestricted. After a report converts from Restricted to Unrestricted, all data associated with the report is then counted in the Unrestricted Report category. These 51 reports that were made during the FY converted to Unrestricted in the six-week period after the end of the FY and are therefore included with the 570 report conversions.

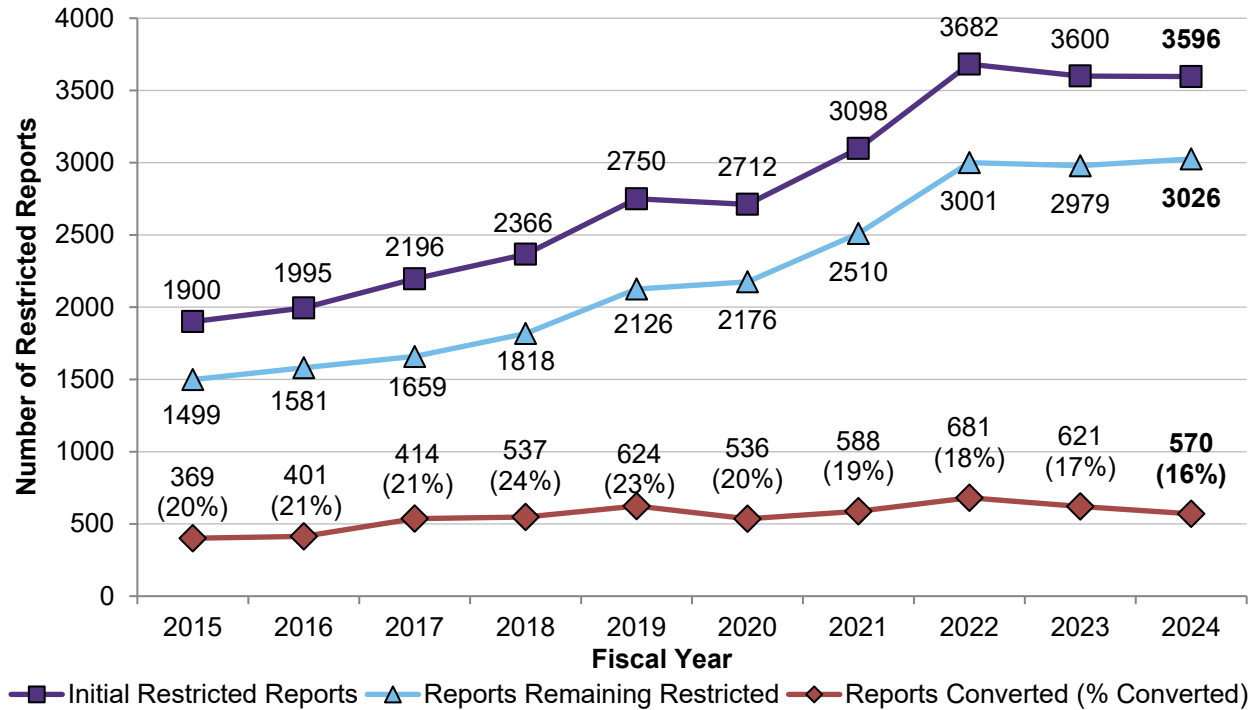


Figure 16. Restricted Reports Received and Converted, FY15 – FY24

Demographics of Victims in Restricted Reports

Tables 9 through Table 12 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, FY24

Sex	Count	Percent
Male	805	27%
Female	2,215	73%
Relevant Data Not Available	6	<1%
Total	3,026	100%

Table 11. Age of Individuals Making Restricted Reports at Time of Incident, FY24

Age	Count	Percent
0-15	137	5%
16-19	644	21%
20-24	1,369	45%
25-34	692	23%
35-49	157	5%
50 and Older	6	<1%
Relevant Data Not Available	21	1%
Total	3,026	100%

Table 12. Grade or Status of Individuals Making Restricted Reports at Time of Report, FY24

Grade / Status	Count	Percent
E1-E4	1,773	59%
E5-E9	865	29%
WO1-WO5	16	<1%
O1-O3	179	6%
O4-O10	75	2%
Cadet/Midshipman/Prep School Student	61	2%
Non-Service Member	51	2%
Relevant Data Not Available	6	<1%
Total	3,026	100%

Table 13. Race of Individuals Making Restricted Reports, FY24

Race (Base Rate in Military Population) ¹⁹	Count	Percent
American Indian (1%)	40	1%
Asian / Pacific Islander (6%)	146	5%
Black (17%)	619	20%
White (69%)	1,715	57%
Multiracial (3%)	75	2%
Unknown (4%)	424	14%
Relevant Data Not Available	7	<1%
Total	3,026	100%

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

Table 14. Ethnicity of Individuals Making Restricted Reports, FY24

Ethnicity (Base Rate in Military Population) ²⁰	Count	Percent
Hispanic (18.4%)	685	23%
Non-Hispanic (81.6%)	1,998	66%
Unknown	336	11%
Relevant Data Not Available	7	<1%
Total	3,026	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 5.9 service referrals per Service member victim submitting an Unrestricted Report and an average of 5.2 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 FY15 to FY24.

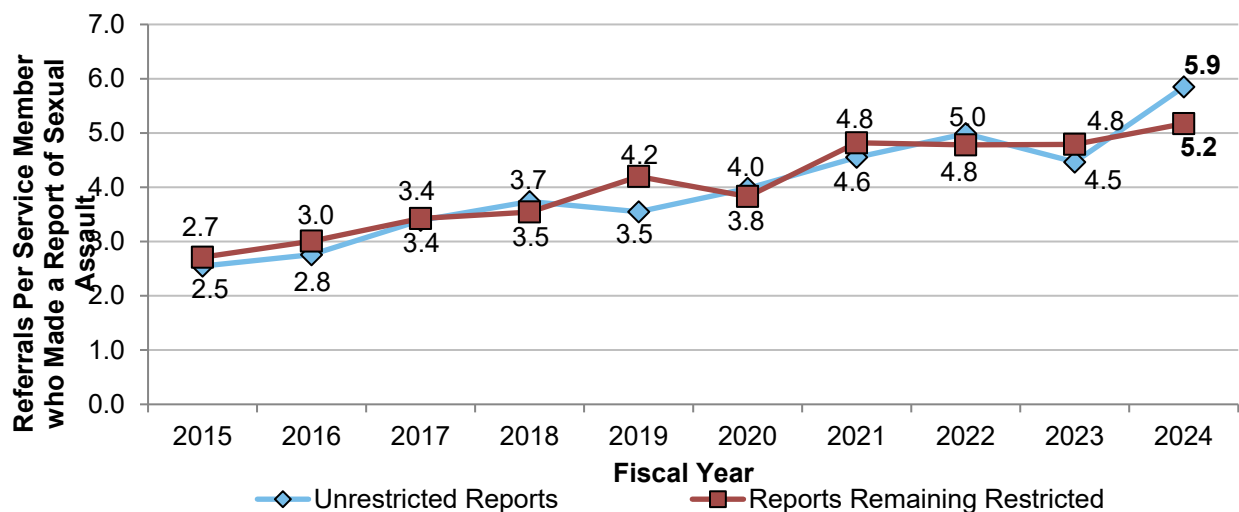


Figure 17. Average Number of Service Referrals per Service Member Who Reported Sexual Assault, FY15 – FY24

Once Service members report a sexual assault, they are asked whether they would like to receive a Sexual Assault Forensic Examinations (SAFE). The Military Services reported that

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

there were 595 SAFEs conducted for Service members who reported a sexual assault during FY24 (Figure 18). The decision to undergo a SAFE belongs to the victim.

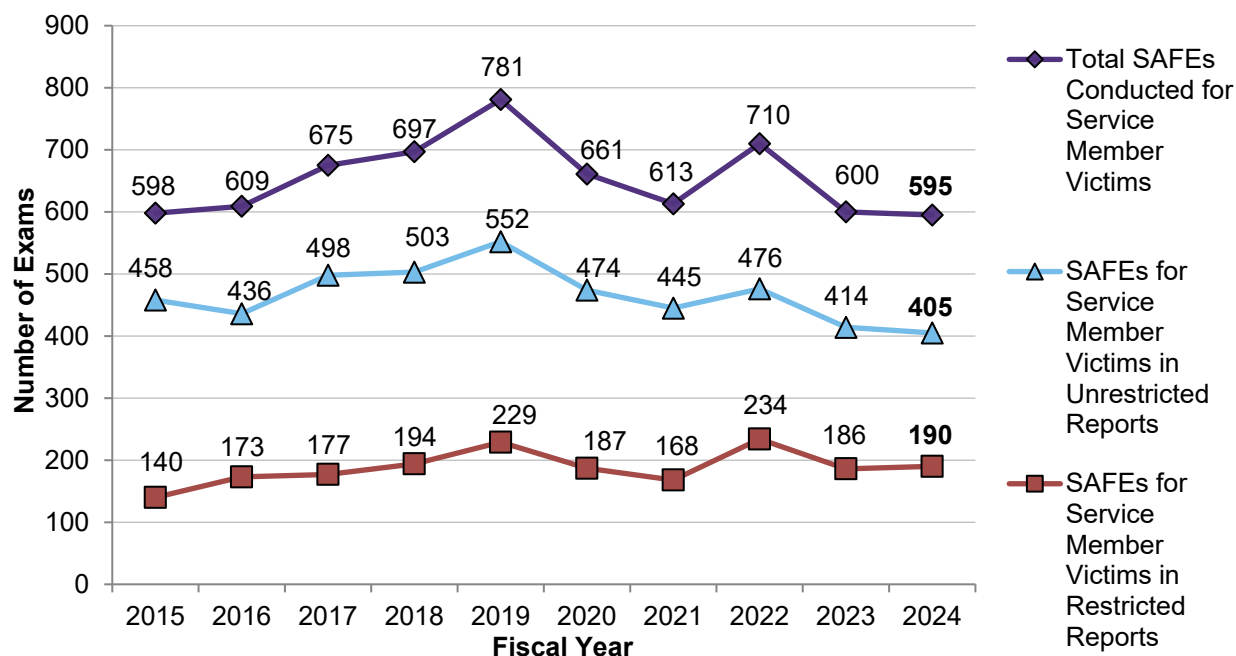


Figure 18. SAFEs Involving Service Member Victims, FY15 – FY24

Expedited Transfers

Since FY12, DoD has allowed Service members who submit an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault to request an expedited transfer from their assigned units (Table 15). This may involve a move to another duty location on the same installation or a permanent change of station. Service members can request a transfer from their unit commander, who has 5 calendar days to act on the request. Should a unit commander decline the request, victims may appeal the decision to the first General Officer/Flag Officer (GO/FO) in their commander's chain of command. The GO/FO then has 5 calendar days to review the request and provide a response to the victim. Table 15 shows the number of expedited transfers and denials since FY15. In FY24, the total number of expedited transfers requested decreased from FY23.

Table 15. Expedited Transfers and Denials, FY15 – FY24

Transfer Type	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24
Number of victims requesting a change in Unit/Duty Assignment (Cross-Installation Transfers)	71	62	74	67	89	80	125	82	88	90
<i>Number Denied</i>	2	3	5	2	5	3	5	6	5	1

Number of victims requesting a change in Installation (Permanent Change of Station)	663	684	760	835	810	820	880	781	673	568
<i>Number Denied</i>	12	18	30	30	24	20	27	23	20	12
Total Approved	720	725	799	870	870	877	973	834	736	645

Expedited Transfer Oversight

In August 2024, DoD SAPRO pulled data regarding the expedited transfer status for victims of sexual assault from the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID) and sent out validations to the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and National Guard. The validations included cases reported between March and August 2024 in which command had approved an expedited transfer to another installation, but the date of the permanent change of station (PCS) had either not been entered into DSAID or had taken longer than the 12-week target described in the DODIG-2024-081 report, “Review of the DoD’s Implementation of Expedited Transfer Policy Requirements.” The Services reviewed the cases, either confirming the date or making the necessary changes in DSAID, and returned the files to DoD SAPRO.

The Services provided DoD SAPRO with a variety of reasons why cases had delayed or missing PCS dates. Out of the 59 victims presented, 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 data pull. To address delays in expedited transfers, DoD SAPRO is implementing enhanced validations with the Services to ensure timeliness and introducing DSAID change requests to improve oversight. These include 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. Breaking down these explanations allows DoD SAPRO to focus on process-related reasons for delay. Validating the completion of expedited transfers for victims of sexual assault is an essential component of ensuring that victims have access to appropriate interventions.

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 FY15 to FY24. There were 120 reports of sexual assault in DAIs in FY24, a decrease from FY23 (247 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.

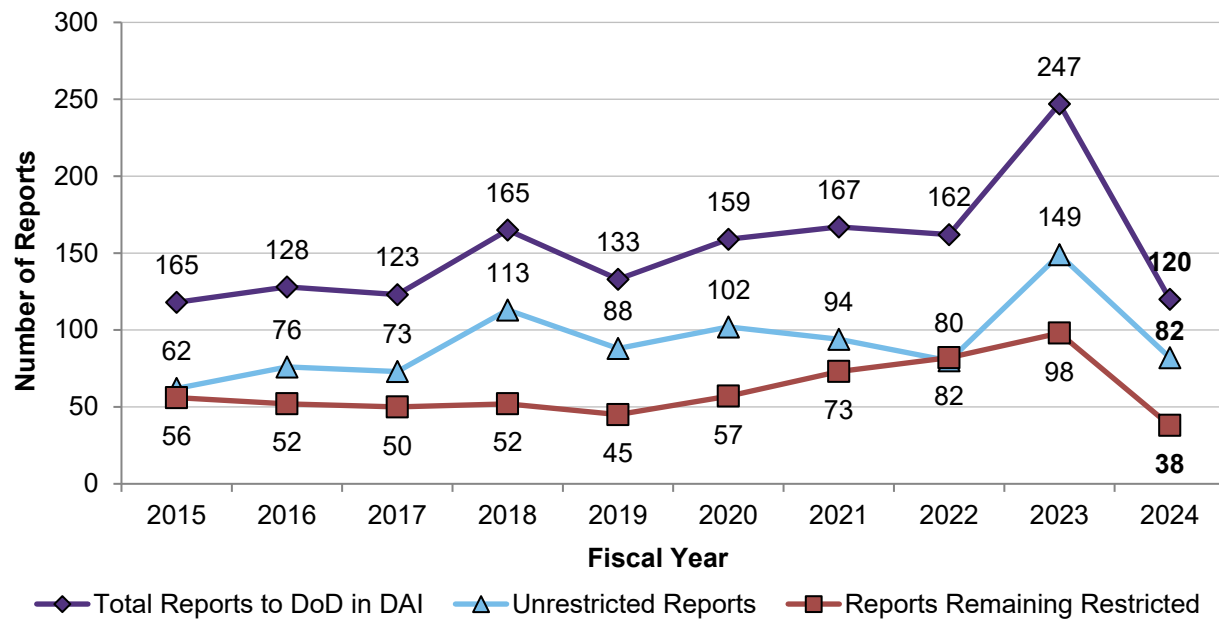


Figure 19. Reports of Sexual Assault in Deployed Areas of Interest, FY15 – FY24

There were 82 Unrestricted Reports in DAIs during FY24. Of these 82, 4 reports were initially restricted and converted to Unrestricted Reports during the FY. Table 14 below lists the number of Unrestricted and Restricted Reports for each DAI, and shows that in FY24, most reports were received in Poland, Romania, Djibouti, and Niger.

Table 16. Unrestricted and Restricted Reports by Deployed Areas of Interest, FY24

DAI	Total Reports	Unrestricted Reports	Reports Remaining Restricted
Bulgaria	3	2	1
Cameroon	0	0	0
Chad	0	0	0
Djibouti	6	3	3
Egypt	1	0	1
Estonia	1	0	1
Georgia	0	0	0
Hungary	0	0	0
Latvia	3	2	1
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0	0	0
Lithuania	1	1	0
Mali	0	0	0
Niger	4	1	3
Nigeria	0	0	0
Poland	80	57	23
Romania	18	14	4
Slovakia	0	0	0
Somalia	1	1	0
Tunisia	1	0	1

Demographics of Victims and Subjects in Unrestricted Reports in DAIs

DoD draws demographic information about the Unrestricted Reports made in DAIs from the 92 investigations closed during FY24. These 92 investigations involved 99 victims and 102 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 (70 percent) and junior enlisted grade (70 percent). Those who submitted Unrestricted Reports in DAIs tend to be older than those submitting Unrestricted Reports in general; over half (61 percent) of victims in DAIs were 24 years old and younger.

Subjects in Completed Investigations

The demographics of subjects in Unrestricted Reports submitted in DAIs are similar to the demographics of subjects in all Unrestricted Reports submitted to DoD, in that the majority are male (74 percent), under the age of 35 (65 percent), and in an enlisted grade (64 percent).

Demographics of Victims in Restricted Reports in DAIs

The 38 victims with reports remaining Restricted in DAIs mirror the demographics of victims in all Restricted Reports made to DoD in that they were mostly women (71 percent). However, victims making Restricted Reports in DAIs tended to be older; 50 percent of victims in DAIs were 25 and over, compared to 28 percent of victims in all Restricted Reports. Compared to all victims making a Restricted Report, a similar share of victims in DAIs are junior enlisted: 53 percent of victims in DAIs are E1-E4, compared to 59 percent of victims in Restricted Reports overall.

FY24 Retaliation Allegations

Starting in October of 2020, the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID) became the official system of record for sexual assault-related retaliation reports made to the Department of Defense (DoD). The following data summarizes reports of alleged retaliation received by the Military Services and National Guard Bureau (NGB) between October 1, 2023 and September 30, 2024 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 DoD and Service IGs. Ostracism and maltreatment allegations associated with sexual assault allegations may be investigated by an MCIO or another DoD law enforcement agency or may be referred to unit commanders for investigation and resolution – all contingent on the circumstances and misconduct alleged. When a sexual assault-related retaliation is reported to SAPR personnel, investigative options are discussed with the reporter, and if the reporter signs a DD Form 2910-2, “Retaliation Reporting Statement for Unrestricted Sexual Assault Cases,” the case is entered into DSAID and tracked until final disposition of the case. The reporter also has the option of having the case monitored at their installation’s monthly Case Management Group meeting.

²¹ Pulled from DSAID in January 2025.

Data on Reports of Perceived Retaliation

In FY24, 59 reports of perceived retaliation involving Service members were made to DoD. Reports could be made to multiple reporting avenues. Of the 59 reports, 29 were made to one reporting avenue and 30 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 36 and 29 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, FY24

Individual/Organization	Count	Percent
SARC	36	34%
SAPR VA	29	27%
Service IGs	17	16%
Chain of Command	14	13%
MCIOs	1	1%
DoD IG	5	5%
Other	5	5%
Total Individuals/Organizations Receiving 59 Reports	107	100%

Demographics of Retaliation Reporters

The Military Services and NGB received 59 sexual assault-related retaliation reports against 38 alleged retaliators in FY24. Table 18 displays the sex of retaliation reporters. Table 19 shows the pay grade of reporters. Most retaliation reports are filed by women (81 percent) in junior enlisted pay grades E1-E4 (69 percent). Additionally, as shown in Table 20, most retaliation reports are filed by victims who have made an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault (92 percent).

Table 18. Sex of Retaliation Reporters in Reports of Perceived Retaliation, FY24

Sex of Retaliation Reporter	Count	Percent
Male	11	19%
Female	48	81%
Total	59	100%

Table 19. Pay Grade of Reporters in Reports of Perceived Retaliation, FY24

Retaliation Reporter Pay Grade	Count	Percent
E1-E4	41	69%
E5-E9	13	22%
O1-O3	1	2%
O4-O10	2	3%
W1-W5	1	2%
Cadet/Midshipman	0	0%

DoD Civilian	1	2%
Total	59	100%

Table 20. Type of Retaliation Reporter in Reports of Perceived Retaliation, FY24

Type of Retaliation Reporter	Count	Percent
Victim of alleged sexual assault	54	92%
SAPR VA/SARC on case of alleged sexual assault	2	3%
Other party	3	5%
Total	59	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 54 of the 59 total sexual assault-related retaliation reports. Among the 5 cases where actions were not taken: the reporter chose not to move forward with an official complaint or withdrew their complaint (1), unknown (2), and allegations unsubstantiated based on administrative investigations (2).

A total of 114 actions were taken in 54 cases. Most allegations received multiple actions. Common actions included command monitoring the situation (31 allegations), providing direct support to the reporter (20 allegations), updating the safety plan for the retaliation reporter (15 allegations), and command taking action on behalf of the retaliation reporter to end the negative treatment (8 allegations). Nine other actions were taken to support reporters, while 7 actions were unknown. Twelve actions were still pending.

Table 21. Action Taken to Address Retaliation Allegations, FY24

Action Taken to Address Retaliation	Count of Actions	Percent
Command is monitoring the situation	31	27%
Command is providing direct support to the reporter	20	18%
Safety plan updated for retaliation reporter	15	13%
Command took action on behalf of the retaliation reporter to end the negative treatment	8	7%
Action pending	12	11%
Other	9	8%
Transfer of retaliation reporter	8	7%
Briefing/training for the unit/installation	1	1%
Military protective order issued or civilian protective order obtained by retaliation reporter	2	2%
Unfavorable personnel action punishment or administrative action against the retaliation reporter reversed	1	1%
Unknown	7	6%
Total Actions Taken in 54 Cases	114	100%

Demographics and Outcomes of Alleged Retaliators

Of the 59 alleged retaliation reports, 26 reports identified an alleged retaliator, e.g., the individual accused of perpetrating retaliation. The analysis that follows focuses on the information and outcomes of the 38 alleged retaliators identified in 26 reports of alleged retaliation. Most alleged retaliators were men (68 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 perpetrator. Note: subjects can belong to several different relationship categories; the totals in Table 22 and Table 23 may add up to more than the 38 subjects.

Table 22. Relationship of the Alleged Retaliator and the Reporter, FY24

	Subject Count	Percent
Alleged retaliator(s) is a superior in the chain of command of the reporter	24	63%
Alleged retaliator(s) is a peer, co-worker, friend, or family member of the retaliation reporter	2	5%
Alleged retaliator(s) is a service provider or other official involved in the report	3	8%
Alleged retaliator(s) is the alleged perpetrator of sexual assault	1	3%
Alleged retaliator(s) is a superior NOT in the chain of command of the reporter	8	21%
Total	38	100%

Table 23. Relationship of the Alleged Retaliator and Alleged Perpetrator, FY24

	Subject Count	Percent
Alleged retaliator(s) and alleged perpetrator have no direct association	13	34%
Alleged retaliator(s) is a peer, co-worker, friend, or family member of the alleged perpetrator	3	8%
Alleged retaliator(s) is also the alleged perpetrator of sexual assault	3	8%
Alleged retaliator(s) is a superior of the alleged perpetrator (in or outside chain of command)	15	39%
Alleged perpetrator(s) relationship is unknown/investigation ongoing	3	8%
Alleged retaliator(s) is junior in grade to the alleged perpetrator (in or outside chain of command)	1	3%
Total	38	100%

Figure 20 presents a review of the status of retaliation investigations and outcomes for the investigations opened for the 59 reports of retaliation. Service-led investigations were not opened in 28 cases. Of these 28, 17 cases did not meet the threshold for retaliation, 5 cases respected a victim's decision to not participate in the investigation, 4 cases were withdrawn by the reporter, and in 1 case the reporter separated from the Service. One case was missing a

reason for not having an investigation opened. Fifteen cases were referred to DoD OIG for investigation and are included in Table 24.

There were 7 investigations of alleged retaliation completed in FY24, 6 of which came from reports made in FY24 and 1 from reports made in previous FYs. Seven investigations were still pending completion at the end of FY24. All investigations identified the alleged retaliator. Five investigations identified 7 retaliators considered for action. Action could not be taken against 7 alleged retaliators. Case synopses for FY24 cases with completed investigations and disposition information can be found in Military Services' Reports.

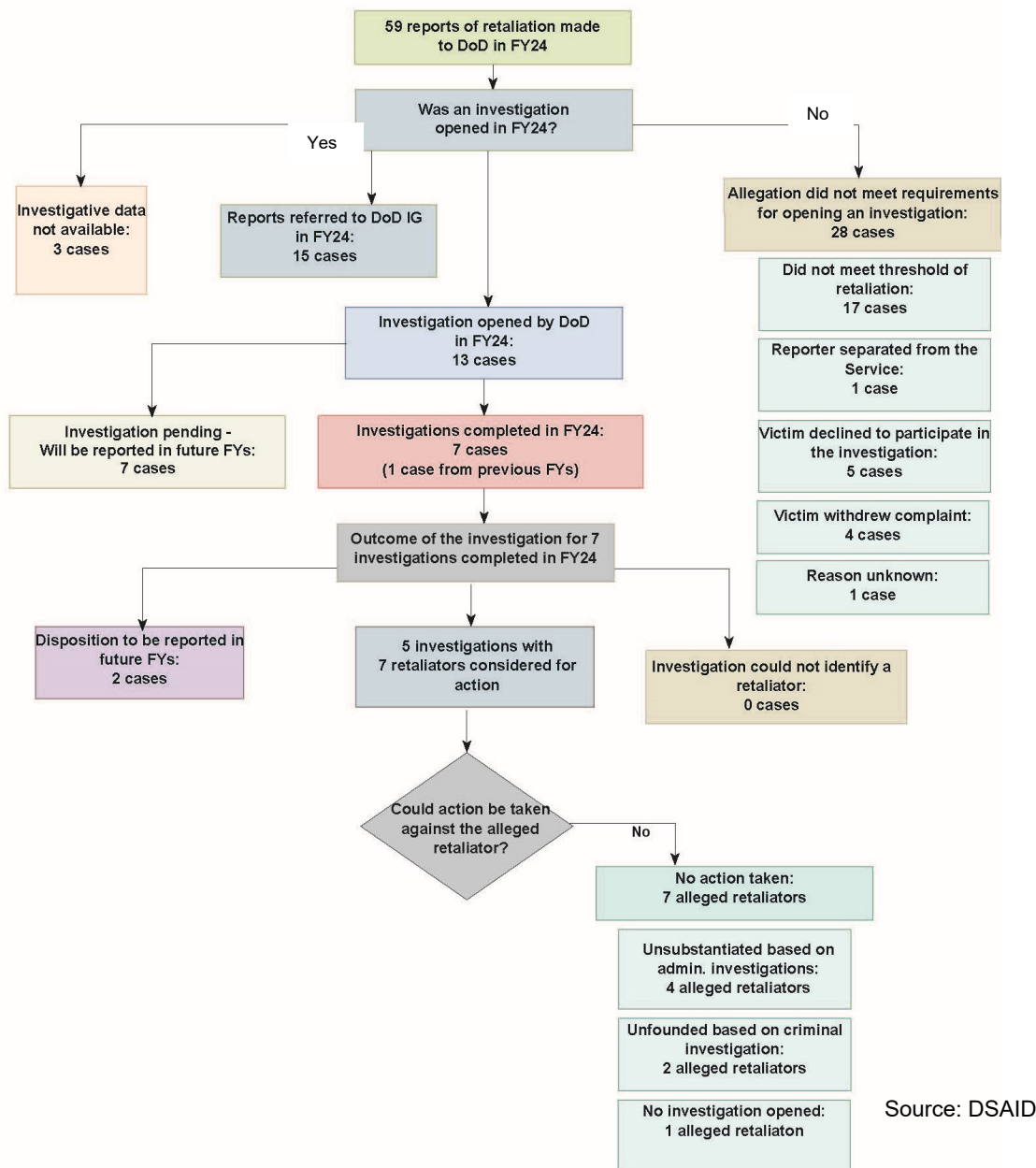


Figure 20. Reports of Perceived Retaliation Made to DoD, FY24

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

DoD OIG provides SAPRO with a report of all complaints of reprisal and restriction investigated and received by DoD OIG. DoD OIG can receive reports directly from a reporter and thus the totals will not match with the reports referred to DoD OIG in the previous section. DoD OIG received 68 complaints of reprisal and restriction complaints relating to reporting of a sexual assault in FY24. At the end of the fiscal year, they had completed and closed 61 cases of reports from FY24 and previous fiscal years. Table 24 below shows the outcomes of the investigations closed in FY24.

Table 24. Outcomes of DoD OIG Investigations, FY24

Outcome	Subject Count	Percent
Evaluated and Closed	55	90%
Not Substantiated	1	2%
Substantiated	2	3%
Withdrawn	3	5%
Total Closed	61	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 not proven.
- ‘Substantiated’ cases were investigated and proven.
- ‘Withdrawn’ cases are cases where the complainant withdrew their complaint of reprisal or restriction.

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

FY24 SAPR-Related Inquiries

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

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

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

In FY24, the Department received 4,418 SAPR-related inquiries, with just over half being made by victims of sexual assault (52 percent). Table 25 shows that the remaining 48 percent of inquirers were victims' supervisors, friends, coworkers, and others visiting SAPR offices to seek support and/or learn more about the resources offered by their Service.

Table 25. SAPR-Related Inquiries by Type of Inquirer, FY24

Type of Inquirer	Count	Share
Victim (Self)	2,307	52%
Supervisor/Command	733	17%
Otherwise Known	355	8%
Coworker	270	6%
Friend	224	5%
Chooses Not to Disclose	118	3%
Employee	94	2%
Extended Family Member	87	2%
Relationship Unknown	57	1%
Love Interest/Dating	55	1%
Employer	39	1%
Acquaintance	36	1%
Stranger	27	1%
Recruiter	12	<1%
Neighbor	4	<1%
Total	4,418	100%

Of the 2,307 SAPR-related inquiries made by victims of sexual assault in FY24, most contacts were with female Service members (62 percent). Additionally, the Department received 320 inquiries from non-Service member victims in FY24, about half of which were made by U.S. civilians (49 percent).

Table 26. SAPR-Related Inquiry Victims by Sex and Military Status, FY24

	Female Victims	Male Victims	RDNA Victims	Total Inquiries
Total SAPR Related Inquiries	1,708	584	15	2,307
Inquiries Made by Service Members	1,437	544	6	1,987
Inquiries Made by Non-Service Members	271	40	9	320
<i>DoD Civilian Employee</i>	88	15	0	103
<i>DoD Contractor Employee</i>	13	6	0	19
<i>U.S. Civilian</i>	142	15	0	157
<i>Other Government Civilian</i>	13	1	0	14
<i>Foreign National/Military</i>	5	1	0	6
<i>Relevant Data Not Available</i>	10	2	9	21

Victim Stated Reason for Not Reporting

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

adapted from the 2018 *WESM*. 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 (39 percent). Additionally, 8 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, FY24

Stated Reason for Not Reporting	Count ²³	Share
Some other reason	1,266	39%
Did not want more people to know	271	8%
Wanted to forget about it and move on	258	8%
Felt ashamed or embarrassed	206	6%
Worried about potential negative consequences from their coworkers or peers	165	5%
Felt partially to blame	119	4%
Worried about potential negative consequences from the person(s) who did it	113	4%
Did not think anything would be done	112	3%
Thought it was not serious enough to report	112	3%
Did not want to hurt the person's career	93	3%
Worried about potential negative consequences from a supervisor or someone in their chain of command	93	3%
Did not trust the process would be fair	85	3%
Thought they might get in trouble for something they had done or would get labeled a troublemaker	65	2%
RDNA	63	2%
Thought it might hurt their performance evaluation/fitness report or their career	63	2%
Did not think their report would be kept confidential	50	2%
Did not want people to see them as weak	44	1%
Did not want to hurt the person's family	30	1%

Victim Support Services Referred

SAPR-related inquiries are an avenue for victims of sexual assault to receive necessary support services without making an official report. During an inquiry visit, SARCs can refer victims to the same support services offered to victims who file an official report, while collecting no personally identifiable information. In FY24, SARCs submitted 5,691 referrals for victim support services to victims who made a SAPR-related inquiry. The four most frequently made referrals were to behavioral health services (19 percent), to VAs/UVAs (17 percent), chaplain and spiritual support (14 percent), and to “other” (14 percent).

Table 28. SAPR-Related Inquiry Victim Support Service Referrals, FY24

Victim Support Service Referred to	Count ²⁴	Share
Behavioral Health	1,067	19%
Victim Advocate/Uniformed Victim Advocate	944	17%

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.

Other	773	14%
Chaplain/Spiritual Support	772	14%
Legal/Special Victims Counsel (SVC)	689	12%
DoD Safe Helpline	674	12%
Medical	411	7%
Rape Crisis Center	308	5%
CATCH Election without a Report	53	1%
Total	5,691	100%

Sexual Assault Reports by Victim and Military Status by Service

The following tables contain reports of sexual assault to the DoD made in FY24. 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, FY24

	Unrestricted Reports	Restricted Reports	Total Reports
Total Reports of Sexual Assault	2,177	873	3,050
Reports Made by Service Members	1,787	853	2,640
Reports Made by Non-Service Members	333	14	347
<i>DoD Civilian Employee</i>	22	4	26
<i>DoD Contractor Employee</i>	6	0	6
<i>Other U.S. Civilian</i>	285	10	295
<i>Foreign National/Military</i>	20	0	20
<i>Relevant Data Not Available</i>	57	6	63
Service Member Reports for Incidents that Occurred Prior to Military Service	83	40	123
Service Member Reports for Incidents that Occurred During Military Service	1,704	813	2,517

Table 30. Navy Sexual Assault Reports by Victim and Military Status, FY24

	Unrestricted Reports	Restricted Reports	Total Reports
Total Reports of Sexual Assault	1,258	769	2,027
Reports Made by Service Members	1,193	764	1,957
Reports Made by Non-Service Members	60	5	65
<i>DoD Civilian Employee</i>	2	1	3
<i>DoD Contractor Employee</i>	0	0	0
<i>Other U.S. Civilian</i>	52	4	56
<i>Foreign National/Military</i>	6	0	6
<i>Relevant Data Not Available</i>	5	0	5
Service Member Reports for Incidents that Occurred Prior to Military Service	61	66	127
Service Member Reports for Incidents that Occurred During Military Service	1,132	698	1,830

Table 31. Marine Corps Sexual Assault Reports by Victim and Military Status, FY24

	Unrestricted Reports	Restricted Reports	Total Reports
Total Reports of Sexual Assault	781	458	1,239
Reports Made by Service Members	694	450	1,144
Reports Made by Non-Service Members	87	8	95
<i>DoD Civilian Employee</i>	3	1	4
<i>DoD Contractor Employee</i>	0	0	0
<i>Other U.S. Civilian</i>	76	7	83
<i>Foreign National/Military</i>	8	0	8
<i>Relevant Data Not Available</i>	0	0	0
Service Member Reports for Incidents that Occurred Prior to Military Service	46	84	130
Service Member Reports for Incidents that Occurred During Military Service	648	366	1,014

Table 32. Department of Air Force²⁵ Sexual Assault Reports by Victim and Military Status, FY24

	Unrestricted Reports	Restricted Reports	Total Reports
Total Reports of Sexual Assault	953	926	1,879
Reports Made by Service Members	847	897	1,744
Reports Made by Non-Service Members	105	29	134
<i>DoD Civilian Employee</i>	21	8	29
<i>DoD Contractor Employee</i>	3	0	3
<i>Other U.S. Civilian</i>	69	21	90
<i>Foreign National/Military</i>	12	0	12
<i>Relevant Data Not Available</i>	1	0	1
Service Member Reports for Incidents that Occurred Prior to Military Service	45	87	132
Service Member Reports for Incidents that Occurred During Military Service	802	810	1,612

Case Dispositions Reported in FY24 by Service

The following tables include the case dispositions that were reported in FY24, broken out by Service. These numbers may include a report made before FY24 for which an investigation and/or judicial outcome was completed in FY24.

²⁵In FY24, 29 reports involving United States Space Force victims are included under the Department of Air Force reporting data.

Table 33. Army Case Disposition Category, FY24

Case Disposition Category	Count of Case Dispositions	Share of Case Dispositions
Sexual Assault Investigations Considered for Possible Action by DoD Commanders	1,827	N/A
Evidence Supported Commander or OSTC Action	1,268	69%
Sexual Assault Offense Action	896	71%
<i>Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)</i>	228	25%
<i>OSTC Preferred CM</i>	32	14%
<i>CA Preferred CM</i>	196	86%
<i>Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15, UCMJ)</i>	133	15%
<i>Administrative Discharge</i>	408	46%
<i>Other Adverse Administrative Action</i>	127	14%
Non-Sexual Assault Offense Action	372	29%
<i>Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)</i>	23	6%
<i>OSTC Preferred CM</i>	1	4%
<i>CA Preferred CM</i>	22	96%
<i>Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15, UCMJ)</i>	126	34%
<i>Administrative Discharge</i>	112	30%
<i>Other Adverse Administrative Action</i>	111	30%
Unfounded by Command/Legal Review	0	0%
Commander Action Precluded or Respected Victims' Desired Non-Participation	559	31%
<i>Victim Died</i>	0	0%
<i>Victim Declined to Participate in the Military Justice Action</i>	7	1%
<i>Insufficient Evidence to Prosecute</i>	542	97%
<i>Statute of Limitations Expired</i>	10	2%

Table 34. Navy Case Disposition Category, FY24

Case Disposition Category	Count of Case Dispositions	Share of Case Dispositions
Sexual Assault Investigations Considered for Possible Action by DoD Commanders	603	N/A
Evidence Supported Commander or OSTC Action	328	54%
Sexual Assault Offense Action	194	59%
<i>Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)</i>	47	24%
<i>OSTC Preferred CM</i>	13	28%
<i>CA Preferred CM</i>	34	72%
<i>Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15, UCMJ)</i>	39	20%
<i>Administrative Discharge</i>	77	40%
<i>Other Adverse Administrative Action</i>	31	16%
Non-Sexual Assault Offense Action	134	41%
<i>Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)</i>	11	8%
<i>OSTC Preferred CM</i>	4	36%
<i>CA Preferred CM</i>	7	64%
<i>Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15, UCMJ)</i>	61	46%
<i>Administrative Discharge</i>	25	19%
<i>Other Adverse Administrative Action</i>	37	28%
Unfounded by Command/Legal Review	15	2%
Commander Action Precluded or Respected Victims' Desired Non-Participation	260	43%
<i>Victim Died</i>	0	0%
<i>Victim Declined to Participate in the Military Justice Action</i>	6	2%
<i>Insufficient Evidence to Prosecute</i>	250	96%
<i>Statute of Limitations Expired</i>	4	2%

Table 35. Marine Corps Case Disposition Category, FY24

Case Disposition Category	Count of Case Dispositions	Share of Case Dispositions
Sexual Assault Investigations Considered for Possible Action by DoD Commanders	289	N/A
Evidence Supported Commander or OSTC Action	174	60%
Sexual Assault Offense Action	101	58%
<i>Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)</i>	47	47%
<i>OSTC Preferred CM</i>	2	4%
<i>CA Preferred CM</i>	45	96%
<i>Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15, UCMJ)</i>	6	6%
<i>Administrative Discharge</i>	42	42%
<i>Other Adverse Administrative Action</i>	6	6%
Non-Sexual Assault Offense Action	73	42%
<i>Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)</i>	8	11%
<i>OSTC Preferred CM</i>	0	0%
<i>CA Preferred CM</i>	8	100%
<i>Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15, UCMJ)</i>	23	32%
<i>Administrative Discharge</i>	16	22%
<i>Other Adverse Administrative Action</i>	26	36%
Unfounded by Command/Legal Review	2	1%
Commander Action Precluded or Respected Victims' Desired Non-Participation	113	39%
<i>Victim Died</i>	0	0%
<i>Victim Declined to Participate in the Military Justice Action</i>	3	3%
<i>Insufficient Evidence to Prosecute</i>	110	97%
<i>Statute of Limitations Expired</i>	0	0%

Table 36. Department of Air Force²⁶ Case Disposition Category, FY24

Case Disposition Category	Count of Case Dispositions	Share of Case Dispositions
Sexual Assault Investigations Considered for Possible Action by DoD Commanders	514	N/A
Evidence Supported Commander or OSTC Action	358	70%
Sexual Assault Offense Action	189	53%
<i>Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)</i>	102	54%
<i>OSTC Preferred CM</i>	11	11%
<i>CA Preferred CM</i>	91	89%
<i>Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15, UCMJ)</i>	33	17%
<i>Administrative Discharge</i>	28	15%
<i>Other Adverse Administrative Action</i>	26	14%
Non-Sexual Assault Offense Action	169	47%
<i>Court-Martial Charge Preferred (Initiated)</i>	6	4%
<i>OSTC Preferred CM</i>	2	33%
<i>CA Preferred CM</i>	4	67%
<i>Nonjudicial Punishment (Article 15, UCMJ)</i>	43	25%
<i>Administrative Discharge</i>	6	4%
<i>Other Adverse Administrative Action</i>	114	67%
Unfounded by Command/Legal Review	9	2%
Commander Action Precluded or Respected Victims' Desired Non-Participation	147	29%
<i>Victim Died</i>	1	1%
<i>Victim Declined to Participate in the Military Justice Action</i>	59	40%
<i>Insufficient Evidence to Prosecute</i>	86	59%
<i>Statute of Limitations Expired</i>	1	1%

²⁶ Included in these numbers are 2 case dispositions for the United States Space Force.