



## Enclosure 3: Department of the Air Force





DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE  
WASHINGTON DC

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OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY

MEMORANDUM FOR OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (PERSONNEL  
AND READINESS)

FROM: Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Manpower and Reserve Affairs)

SUBJECT: Data Call for the Fiscal Year 2019 Department of Defense Annual Report on Sexual  
Assault in the Military

Reference: Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness) memo dated 23 September 2019

In response to your request, please see attached for Air Force input to the *Fiscal Year 2019 Department of Defense (DoD) Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military*.

The Air Force Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program continuously seeks to reduce sexual assault and increase victim reporting, thereby narrowing the gap between the prevalence rate and the number of incidences reported. Fiscal Year 2019 saw the greatest number of reports of sexual assault received in the 14 years of our program's existence. While the latest prevalence survey, *2018 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members*, showed that sexual assault prevalence increased from previous survey iterations, the Air Force remains confident that the increase in victim reporting between FY18 and FY19 demonstrates the positive impact of our Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program.

The Air Force remains dedicated to combating sexual assault through a collaborative and comprehensive approach, teaming multiple functional partners together to strengthen prevention efforts and response capabilities. We are committed to fostering a culture of dignity and respect where sexual violence is not tolerated.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "John A. Fedrigo".

JOHN A. FEDRIGO, SES  
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary  
(Manpower and Reserve Affairs)

Attachment:

1. Air Force Fiscal Year 2019 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military

## **FY 2019 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military Executive Summary: United States Air Force**

**The following Executive Summary Template should be used to capture a strategic summary of your submission regarding the progress made and principal challenges confronted by your SAPR program from October 1, 2018 through September 30, 2019. This summary should be written from a high-level perspective, and emphasize key messaging points for your Military Service that link major actions taken throughout the year.**

The United States Air Force maintains the position that sexual assault is a crime in stark opposition to our core values and our culture of dignity and respect. This crime negatively impacts victims and their families, dissolves unit trust and cohesion, and undermines the Air Force's readiness, lethality, and mission success. The Air Force continues to emphasize sexual assault prevention and provide an agile, yet robust response capability, ensuring that victims receive quality care and enabling commands to hold offenders appropriately accountable. The Air Force is committed to continually building trust and confidence across the force in order to ensure that every Airman and family member thrives. We continue to develop and implement strategy to increase reporting to meet the level of incidence, while driving both figures to zero.

The Air Force experienced multiple successes with its sexual assault prevention and response (SAPR) program in fiscal year 2019. However, we also endured continuing challenges. Despite these challenges, the Air Force adopts a collaborative approach amongst its functional communities and echelons of command in order to combat sexual assault. Collaborative efforts begin with prevention and continue through final case disposition and accountability of offenders. In terms of prevention, the Air Force embraced the Department of Defense's Plan of Prevention and Action Self-Assessment and used this tool as a means to emphasize how important the prevention of sexual assault is in our Service. Additionally, the Air Force intends to expand this tool in fiscal year 2020 as a forum for Major Commands to provide vital feedback to continuously improve prevention efforts. The Air Force also engaged the Major Commands in fiscal year 2019 in the Air Force Integrated Resilience Directorate's first-ever Headquarters-Major Command Roundtable. This forum enabled Major Command program managers to collaborate with Headquarters to provide vital feedback on program successes and failures and to influence program execution and policy across the Air Force Integrated Resilience Directorate's portfolio.

The Air Force emphasized collaboration amongst SAPR, medical, law enforcement and legal personnel in sexual assault response. As such, high-quality, victim-centered services remained a key priority in fiscal year 2019. The Air Force Surgeon General continued providing high quality and timely care, and in fiscal year 2019, Air Force victims did not experience any considerable delays or access restriction to Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) kits. The Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI) and the Office of the Judge Advocate General (JA) also teamed together on multiple efforts enhancing investigation and legal support. The first of these included creating a shared operating processes to streamline efforts and processes between these two entities. Additionally, AFOSI hosted the Sex Crimes Investigator Training Program at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, where both agents and judge advocates received up-to-date information on investigating and prosecuting sex crimes. Other

functions involved in the prevention and response of sexual assault also participate in this course, which facilitates a synchronized effort for the Air Force team. Moreover, AFOSI and JA both utilized victim satisfaction surveys, which allowed victims to provide feedback regarding their individual experiences with their investigators and Special Victim's Counsel. The Air Force then analyzed these surveys and utilized them for training to ensure consistent high-quality services. AFOSI specifically spearheaded the Air Force's adoption of the Catch a Serial Offender (CATCH) database. They teamed with the Air Force Integrated Resilience Directorate to ensure SAPR personnel received training and policy for the program, which enabled a quick transition from launch to full operating capability. JA also pursued numerous efforts to enhance victim legal support and offender accountability mechanisms. To support the former, JA ensured rigorous vetting of Special Victims' Counsel at the headquarters level in order to ensure that the most fitting attorneys and paralegals were placed in these critical roles. Additionally, JA updated guidance specifically relating to victim's preference for jurisdiction and prosecution. Finally, JA continued rigorous and thorough inspection and compliance for their capabilities through their routine Article 6 inspections. Each of these efforts combines to enhance accountability for sexual assault, and these agencies will continue to support Air Force efforts in the implementation and execution of Sexual Assault Accountability and Investigation Task Force (SAAITF) recommendations.

Training remained an integral focus for the Air Force in fiscal year 2019. The Air Force Integrated Resilience Directorate (AF/A1Z) launched and continued numerous initiatives aimed at the first responders and the total force. The Air Force continued tablet-based prevention training at Basic Military Training. Additionally, the Air Force championed efforts to combat retaliation associated with sexual assault reporting by arming SAPR staff with dedicated retaliation training. The Air Force launched a Retaliation and the Inspector General training module to teach SAPR staff how to handle cases of retaliation as well as inform victims of their right to discuss their case with a general or flag officer. Finally, Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database training efforts continued in fiscal year 2019 with routine training webinars.

The Air Force continued to encourage reporting of sexual assaults in fiscal year 2019 and experienced a 9% increase from fiscal year 2018. This left the fiscal year 2019 report total at 1683 for restricted and unrestricted reports. The increase in reports could be for multiple reasons, but ultimately it demonstrates that victims trust the Air Force's processes enough to feel comfortable enough to report. Of the 1683 reports, 1161 were unrestricted and 522 were restricted. Of the 1161 unrestricted reports, 172 reports were previously restricted and converted to unrestricted. The Air Force continued strenuous efforts to support victims and help propel their recovery. As such, commanders granted 217 of the 224 requested expedited transfers in order to help victims recover in a supportive environment away from their offender. Additionally, victim referrals increased for both unrestricted and restricted reports (28% and 38% for total referrals, respectively). Mental Health and Victim Advocates were in the top referrals for both, and Unrestricted Reporting also included Special Victim's Counsel referrals.

In terms of investigation and disposition, the Air Force propelled cases using established processes and policies. In fiscal year 2019, 509 cases moved forward from investigation to command action. Of these, DoD did not take action on 98 cases due to jurisdictional issues. The remaining 411 cases proceeded to command action, where 271 resulted in



administrative or legal action; the remaining 140 cases were precluded due to insufficient evidence or victim non-participation. However, none of these cases resulted in the determination of an unfounded allegation. Cases reached court martial an average of 15 days faster than in fiscal year 2018, but cases reached final disposition of non-judicial punishment an average of 39 days slower than the prior fiscal year. Lastly, commander action against offenders that led to discharge more than doubled in this fiscal year.

Finally, the Air Force met or is in the process of finishing all requirements of the National Defense Authorization Acts cited in this report. The Air Force embraced the multi-disciplinary approach that these acts demanded and collaborated to ensure compliance. These efforts enabled the Air Force to provide its victims with top quality care, thereby establishing a system where individuals feel comfortable and trusting enough to report. The Air Force remains committed to their SAPR efforts in continuing fiscal years, as this will be a long-term objective until we reach zero sexual assaults.

**1. Goal 1—Prevention: “institutionalize evidenced-based, informed prevention practice and policies across the Department so that all Military Service members are treated with dignity and respect, and have the knowledge, tools, and support needed to prevent sexual assaults.”**

**1.1 Prevention Plan of Action (PPoA) Self-Assessment:** Provide a summary of your Military Service’s PPoA Self-Assessment findings. Include in the description the scope of your Self-Assessment prevention activities. *(Secretary of Defense (SecDef) Memorandum, Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault in the Military (May 1, 2019) / Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (OUSD(P&R)) Memorandum, Execution of the Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention Plan of Action (April 26, 2019) / DoD Prevention Plan of Action 2019-2023 (April 2019))*

The Air Force conducted an assessment of capabilities to prevent sexual assault. The assessment found the Air Force made significant progress toward sexual assault prevention. The Air Force has pressed forward on prevention efforts because it is the right thing to do for our Airmen and families. We recognize there is much more to be done to sustain, advance, and institutionalize prevention across our Total Force (that is Active Duty, Air National Guard, and Air Force Reserve military members and civilian employees). Identified strengths of our program include leadership, collaborative relationships, and a comprehensive prevention approach. Identified challenges include prevention workforce, resources, quality implementation and continuous evaluation. We are committed to this long-term endeavor.

**1.2 Self-Assessment Elements:** For each Self-Assessment element (Human Resources, Collaborative Relationships, Infrastructure, Comprehensive Approach, Quality Implementation, and Continuous Evaluation) provide a brief summary and examples of key strengths and gaps. *(SecDef Memorandum, Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault in the Military (May 1, 2019) / OUSD(P&R) Memorandum, Execution of the Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention Plan of Action (April 26, 2019) / DoD Prevention Plan of Action 2019-2023 (April 2019))*

Please see response in Section 1.1.

**1.3 Future Plans:** Based on your Military Service’s Self-Assessment, summarize leadership-approved priority actions and next steps for sexual assault prevention,

including any key considerations or barriers to achieving the priorities. Include a description of progress towards Phase II of the PPoA execution – plan of action and milestones and logic model development. (SecDef Memorandum, *Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault in the Military* (May 1, 2019) / OUSD(P&R) Memorandum, *Execution of the Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention Plan of Action* (April 26, 2019) / DoD Prevention Plan of Action 2019-2023 (April 2019))

The Air Force has four priority action items for our future plans with PPoA. First, we are exploring resourcing and manpower opportunities. Additionally, we seek to identify professional development opportunities for both the Integrated Resilience Directorate's leadership and staff. In an effort to expand feedback, we will be conducting the PPoA self-assessment below the Headquarters Air Force level and review and implement feedback, as appropriate. Finally, in accordance with this effort, the Air Force will implement the remaining steps of the PPoA Plan of Action and Milestones and the Logic Model as we continue to champion this long-term effort.

**2. Goal 2—Victim Assistance & Advocacy: “deliver consistent and effective advocacy and care for all military Service members or their adult dependents, such that it empowers them to report assaults, promotes recovery, facilitates dignified and respectful treatment, and restores military readiness.”**

**2.1 Strategic Summary:** Summarize your efforts to achieve the Victim Assistance & Advocacy goal. In this strategic summary, include significant updates and/or force-wide changes and/or initiatives begun or completed by your Military Service in FY19. As applicable, include any initiatives employed with targeted subgroups (e.g., male victims) or specific locations (e.g., barracks). There is no need to repeat prior Annual Report submissions if these processes have remained largely the same as in previous years. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan, 2017-2021 (December 1, 2016), Goal 2 – Victim Assistance & Advocacy, p. 7)

The Air Force SAPR program continues all efforts under this goal as identified in the previous annual report and has embarked on several other initiatives to strengthen delivery of consistent and effective advocacy for all military Service members.

### **SAPR Operations Guide**

Improving the performance of SAPR field offices has always been a primary interest of the Air Force SAPR program. The recent re-write of Air Force Instruction 90-6001, *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program*, presented the opportunity to create an operations guide for the field offices. The Air Force assembled a team of subject matter experts from across all Air Force Major Commands and base level SAPR offices to author the guide. The team developed the operations guide to fulfill three primary goals: (1) Standardize and enhance the organizational and administrative skills of SAPR field offices; (2) Deliver real-time guidance in SAPR processes but written in both an instructional and a conversational manner to foster mentorship; and to (3) Standardize operations across the field and develop continuity for SAPR personnel across all experience levels. The guide is scheduled for test base implementation at one base in each Major Command in Winter 2020, with enterprise-wide implementation shortly thereafter.

### **Major Command Roundtable**

The Air Force Integrated Resilience Directorate recognized an opportunity to enhance communication and collaboration across Air Force Major Commands in order to strengthen relationships and capitalize on talent and expertise across the Air Force. In line with this effort, AF/A1Z hosted a Major Command Roundtable in September 2019 to solicit feedback, discuss organizational goals and priorities, and establish a list of actionable unresolved questions and tasks within the portfolio. Overall, the discussion of SAPR programs was positive, to include the decision to delegate annual refresher training to the Major Commands, as an effort to allow them to tailor training to their individual missions and needs. Additionally, the dialogues from the Roundtable continued throughout the fiscal year at the monthly program calls as well as the quarterly combined call, which addresses all programs across the Air Force Integrated Resilience portfolio.

### **True North**

The Air Force continued to evaluate the True North initiative, where mental and spiritual support teams are embedded in 12 groups across 4 bases with the goals of enhancing Airman and family well-being, increasing resilience, and decreasing negative outcomes. The placement and access of the mental and religious support teams within the unit is designed to build trust and confidence in help-seeking actions for unit members. While True North is not solely established for victims of sexual assault, the services provided offer an opportunity for victims to receive care in their units.

**2.2 Metrics for Assessing Victim Assistance and Advocacy: What metrics or assessment processes are being used to address the effectiveness of victim assistance and advocacy efforts intended to deliver consistent care for all Service members and/or their adult dependents? Are these metrics identifying any trends and/or indicators on the effectiveness of your SARCs and SAPR VAs in providing a “quality response” to Service members (and others eligible for SAPR services)?** (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan “Task List,” (December 1, 2016), Goal 2 – Victim Assistance and Advocacy, Objective 2.1, Task #7, p. 3)

The Air Force SAPR program continues to closely monitor program effectiveness through routine reports and quality assurance reviews. The Air Force reviews 24-hour notifications and eight-day reports in order to observe the accuracy of reporting data and to assess continuity of care. Additionally, Headquarters Air Force regularly monitors expedited transfer reports and provides consultation, guidance, and intervention on cases, as needed. Finally, quarterly reports from the field provide a snapshot of the training and reflect advocacy efforts, community collaboration and awareness initiatives being offered across the enterprise. Each of these metrics and efforts assist with assessing the full engagement of all parties to consistently provide referral and support to victims and survivors.

**2.3 SARCs and SAPR VA Suspension, Revocation, and Reinstatement: How many SARCs and SAPR VAs in your Military Service received a suspension? A revocation? A reinstatement? (Identify how many SARCs and SAPR VAs for each category)** (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan, 2017-2021 (December 1, 2016), Goal 2 – Victim Assistance & Advocacy, Objective 2.1, p. 8 / DoDI 6495.03, “Defense Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP),” (September 10, 2015), Encl 3, para 3)

During this period, the following DSAACP actions occurred: two suspensions, five revocations and one reinstatement as indicated in the table below:

SAPR ROLE	SUSPENSION	REVOCATION	REINSTATEMENT
SARC	1	2	
SAPR VA			1
Volunteer Victim Advocate	1	3	

Commanders continue to take swift action when violations occur as required by Department of Defense and Air Force Instructions. When DSAACP action occurs, the Air Force ensures notification is made to the appropriate agencies so victims only receive advocacy and care from credentialed personnel.

**2.4 Medical Support: How many Service members who reported a sexual assault had their medical care hindered due to a lack of Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) kits, timely access to appropriate laboratory testing resources, or other resources? (Note: This answer should be consistent with the number reported in blocks A and C of the Victim Services matrices). (NDAA for FY 2006, section 596)**

According to the Office of the Air Force Surgeon General, no adult Service members experienced a hindrance in medical care due to a lack of SAFE kits or timely access to appropriate laboratory testing resources or other resources.

**2.5 Military Protective Orders: How many Military Protective Orders were issued as a result of an Unrestricted Report (include the number issued and number violated)? What new steps (if any) were taken in the last year to improve protections? (DoDI 6495.02, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures," (May 24, 2017), Encl 5, para 7)**

The Air Force issued 93 Military Protective Orders (MPOs) as a result of Unrestricted Reports of sexual assaults in fiscal year 2019.

In order to improve protections, the office of the Judge Advocate General (AF/JA) updated Air Force Instruction (AFI) 51-201, *Administration of Military Justice*, to provide additional guidance on MPOs. The updated guidance outlines the procedures in unrestricted sexual assault cases as noted in DoDI 6495.02. Additionally, AFI 51-201 provides guidance on the following: (1) Issuing "Informal" No-Contact Orders (NCOs), which are generally utilized in matters not rising to a criminal investigation; (2) Outlines roles and responsibilities for commanders and Judge Advocates as it pertains to MPOs and NCOs; (3) Reiterates that both parties of an MPO receive copies of the DD Form 2873, (4) Highlights the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) indexing requirements, (5) Provides guidance on issuing MPOs and NCOs in conjunction with a civilian protective order, and (6) Outlines requirements when a commander denies a sexual assault victim's MPO or NCO request, specifically documenting the basis for denial in writing and forwarding the request and denial to the installation commander or equivalent. Finally, the Air Force Legal Operations Agency, Military Justice Division (AFLOA/JAJM) created template training materials on MPOs for new commanders, which is provided in conjunction with the Article 137, UCMJ briefing received upon taking command.



**2.6 Future Plans: Describe your leadership-approved future plans (if any) to further improve the achievement of the Victim Assistance and Advocacy goal.**

**SARC Special Duty Identifier**

In order to increase the breadth of candidates for SARC duties, the Air Force is in the process of including the SARC role as a special duty for military members. Currently, SARC falls under the purview of the Force Support Officer Air Force Specialty Code (AFSC) with the option of becoming a career broadening opportunity for officers of other AFSCs with career field release. However, because SARC does not currently have its own unique AFSC, the career broadening opportunity reflects in the SARC's records as them performing Force Support Officer duties, which implies a much broader career field. By converting to a special duty, SARC will become its own AFSC. This action will benefit both the individual officers and the Air Force. It will benefit the Air Force by increasing the pool of candidates for SARC positions. By increasing the pool of candidates, the Air Force can also ensure that it is selecting volunteers with the correct skillset for these key positions. Because holding a special duty AFSC is a positive distinguishing factor amongst Air Force officers, establishing a special duty incentivizes the SAPR program to those who are interested and have the correct skillset and leadership capacity but were previously deterred from the effect it would have on their records. Incentivizing these positions increases the Air Force's advertising capability and allows the positions to stay 100 percent volunteer. The SARC position is critical to the health and success of the force, so it is paramount that the Air Force attracts the widest pool of candidates in order to select the most qualified personnel for the job and maintain the highest quality of victim care.

**True North Expansion**

The Air Force recognizes the innumerable benefits associated with co-locating Airmen and helping resources, which True North provides. As such, the Air Force is planning to expand this initiative by phases to ten additional bases beginning in fiscal year 2021.

**3. Goal 3—Investigation: “sustain a high level of competence in the investigation of adult sexual assault using investigative resources to yield timely results.”**

**3.1 Strategic Summary:** Summarize your efforts for achieving the Investigation goal. In this strategic summary, include significant updates and/or force-wide changes and/or initiatives begun or completed by your Military Service in FY19. As applicable, include enhancements made to your Military Services' Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution Capability for Military Criminal Investigative Organizations. Additionally, as applicable, comment on new training enhancements for military criminal investigators, law enforcement personnel, or first responders on sexual assault investigations and preservation of evidence. Also, consider including any new or updated efforts to collaborate and/or share military protective orders and/or conviction information with civilian law enforcement. There is no need to repeat prior Annual Report submissions if these processes have remained largely the same as in previous years. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan, 2017-2021 (December 1, 2016), Goal 3 – Investigation, p. 9)

The median time for Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI) to conduct and publish reports of investigations in over 1300 adult victim sexual assault cases was 83 days. This was an increase of eight days from fiscal year 2018. This increase was anticipated for two primary reasons. First, AFOSI's sexual assault caseload increased by almost 14 percent over the last two years. Second, given a research study conducted by an outside contract source in fiscal year 2019 found that as many as 20% of Air Force sexual assault cases involve repeat offenders, AFOSI expanded its investigation protocol to focus on attempting to identify additional victims. This protocol involves conducting more interviews and, in turn, more time required to complete these interviews.

AFOSI continued its robust case quality review process in fiscal year 2019, whereby headquarters case quality reviewers randomly select and review 10 percent of all closed sexual offense investigations. Case quality reviews help identify trends and patterns that assist AFOSI to refine policy and procedures, target units needing additional oversight, and inform improvements in investigator training and protocols.

In fiscal year 2019, AFOSI held four iterations of its 64-hour Sexual Crimes Investigations Training Program (SCITP) course at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) in Georgia. In total, 115 AFOSI agents, Air Force Judge Advocate officers and Security Forces members attended the training. The course curriculum provides additional training in: cognitive biases, counter-intuitive victim behaviors, cognitive interviewing, trauma and chemical impaired memory, dynamics of domestic and intimate partner sexual assaults, as well as information on new or changing UCMJ sexual offenses. Additionally, AF/A1Z briefs a variety of topics in the course to include familiarizing students with the roles of SARCs and SAPR personnel as well as the reporting processes that SAPR manages. By including AF/A1Z personnel in the team, SCITP emphasizes the collaborative relationships needed between law enforcement members, Judge Advocates, and SAPR personnel in order to combat sexual assault in the Air Force. SCITP end-of-course attendee critiques continued to be favorable with an overall rating average of 4.6 on a five-point scale.

In an effort to further enhance the Air Force's Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution Capability, AFOSI and the Air Force Legal Operations Agency (AFLOA) initiated actions for earlier, increased collaboration between AFOSI field investigators and Air Force Circuit Trial Counsels (CTC). Earlier and increased involvement of CTCs will help ensure decision-ready cases in instances where military justice action is determined to be appropriate.

Mindful of the importance of appreciating victims' views about the quality of support they receive from investigators, AFOSI leadership closely tracks Air Force Special Victim Counsel (SVC) victim services survey results (surveys offered to victims by SVCs at the completion of SVC services). In fiscal year 2019, 65 victims chose to complete the survey question pertaining to their satisfaction with how they were treated by investigators. Of these, 58 of 65 (89%) victims reported being "satisfied" or "very satisfied" with the way they were treated by investigators. If a victim provides comments regarding the investigative process, those comments are shared with Headquarters AFOSI's Criminal

Investigations Division and the AFOSI Investigations, Collections, Operations Nexus (ICON) Center to help improve our training and investigative processes. The provided comments did not create a need for any significant shifts in our investigative process, but the comments (good and bad) play a vital role with training discussions such as those occurring during our Sex Crimes Investigator Training Program (SCITP).

**3.2 Evidence Processing Challenges:** Has your Military Service had any challenges with evidence being processed at the Defense Forensic Science Center (e.g., turnaround time for processing of Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) kits and other evidence). How did you address these challenges? **(Joint Chiefs of Staff Strategic Direction to the Joint Force on SAPR (May 7, 2012), p. 11)**

AFOSI experienced no significant challenges with evidence processing in fiscal year 2019. AFOSI continued to receive high-quality forensic sciences laboratory support to sexual assault cases from the Defense Forensic Science Center (DFSC). DFSC's turn-around-times for analyses of DNA evidence in AFOSI sexual assault cases averaged 64 days in fiscal year 2019, four days below the fiscal year 2018 average.

**3.3 (NGB only) GAO Report: Coordination with Office of Complex Investigations (OCI):** Describe NGB's efforts to comply with the cited GAO report, specifically the recommendation to include a requirement in its guidance to collect and maintain supporting documentation as part of its case files that verifies whether and how (1) the National Guard nexus exists for verifying how state National Guard officials determined that sexual assault case acceptance criteria have been met, and (2) the allegation has been referred to the appropriate military criminal investigative organization or civilian law enforcement organization prior to opening an OCI investigation into a sexual assault allegation. **(Government Accountability Office Report, GAO-19-109 (December 2018), Office of Complex Investigations Should Update Policies to Require Additional Documentation for Sexual Assault Cases)**

N/A

**3.4 Future Plans:** Describe your leadership-approved future plans (if any) to further improve the achievement of the Investigation goal.

AFOSI will continue to ensure sexual assault policy, training, resources and oversight are sustained into fiscal year 2020. SCITP will continue to be held four times per year; 120 Special Agents, Security Forces and Judge Advocates will continue to be trained in Sexual Crimes Investigations Training Program in fiscal year 2020. In addition, Headquarters AFOSI quality case reviews will continue to occur on adult victims sexual assault cases. AFOSI and AFLOA collaboration to evolve Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution (SVIP) capabilities will continue. AFOSI will continue to receive and review SVC victim surveys as they pertain to investigator satisfaction. Finally, AFOSI will do its part to support and implement approved recommendations and legislation stemming from the Sexual Assault Accountability and Investigation Task Force (SAITF), as set forth in the April 30, 2019 SAITF report.

**4. Goal 4—Accountability: “maintain a high competence in holding alleged offenders appropriately accountable.”**

**4.1 Strategic Summary:** Summarize your efforts to achieve the Accountability goal. In this strategic summary, include significant updates and/or force-wide changes begun or completed by your Military Service in FY 2019. As applicable, include enhancements made to the SAPR training provided to those who are affiliated with the Special Victim Investigation and Prosecution Capability program (paralegals, trial counsel, and victim-witness assistance personnel) for responding to allegations of sexual assault. There is no need to repeat prior Annual Report submissions if these processes have remained largely the same as in previous years. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Strategic Plan, 2017-2021 (December 1, 2016), Goal 4 – Accountability, p. 9)

AF/JA initiated a comprehensive plan to, among other initiatives, enhance the SVIP capability as part of the Air Force SAAITF implementation plan.

AF/JA overhauled the mandatory annual and initial SAPR First Responder Trainings for military justice and legal assistance personnel and specialized training for Judge Advocates in fiscal year 2019. These updates reflect extensive changes in the law resulting from the Military Justice Act of 2016.

In fiscal year 2019, AF/JA procured a Department of Justice (DoJ) grant to develop and conduct specialized training for Air Force Victim Witness Assistance Program (VWAP) Coordinators and Liaisons. Two pilot iterations of this in-residence, four-day training were held in fiscal year 2019, featuring collaboration with the Special Victims' Counsel directorate. Moreover, after the DOJ Office of Victims of Crime (OVC) reviewed the pilot VWAP Symposium curriculum, the OVC invited the Air Force as the sole service to participate in the Victims of Crime Act Administrators Conference.

The VWAP Symposium is now institutionalized, extended to five days, and trains approximately 80 VWAP personnel annually.

In fiscal year 2019, the Air Force updated AFI 51-201, *Administration of Military Justice*, to reflect enhancements to the SVIP capability. Specific changes include: 1) recommendation that base-level SVIP personnel should, if possible, have received specialized training in sexual assault investigations and prosecutions, such as the Sex Crimes Investigations Training Program, or other advanced litigation course (and if not, collaborate early, frequently, and at specified investigative stages with regional Special Victims Unit Circuit Trial Counsel); 2) detailed guidance and requirements on activation of the SVIP capability; 3) collaboration of legal office personnel, to include VWAP, with the MCIOs; and 4) notification requirements and consultations with sexual assault victims.

Additional projects begun in fiscal year 2019 include development and testing of a mandatory VWAP Checklist to document victim notifications and services, establishment of a communication network for base legal office VWAP coordinators, establishment of an appellate VWAP program, and establishment of optional victim feedback procedures.

The Circuit Trial Counsel (CTC) program continues to set the standard for Special Victim's prosecution in the AF. Enhanced efforts to ensure CTC integration at earlier stages of the



case investigation and prosecution are ongoing. A draft Operating Instruction outlining initiatives to formalize these efforts has been reviewed by AFOSI and Major Command Staff Judge Advocates and will be implemented upon approval by The Judge Advocate General (TJAG). Once implemented, publication and training efforts will follow ensuring that all investigators and base-level judge advocates and paralegals are fully ready to maximize CTC knowledge and experience to fully integrate those resources in leveraging the highest level of SVIP capabilities. This integration and training plan is anticipated to be fully implemented by early 2020.

**4.2 Metrics for Assessing Effectiveness: Provide the metrics your Military Service employs to assess the effectiveness of your Special Victims' Counsel (SVC) / Victims' Legal Counsel (VLC) program. Discuss this years metrics' outcomes and efforts to enhance SVC / VLC program effectiveness. Please update your Military Service's efforts to fund the SVC / VLC program in the POM process. (section 532 of the NDAA for FY 2016 / section 573 of the NDAA for FY 2013 / SecDef Memorandum, *Improving Victim Legal Support*, (August 14, 2013) p. 1)**

In fiscal year 2019, the Special Victims' Counsel (SVC) Division continued to meet the Department's metrics for measuring success. The first metric evaluates the selection process for SVCs. TJAG's Office of Professional Development (JAX) coordinates all SVC candidates with the Special Victims' Counsel Division Chief to ensure each candidate meets the expectations of the SVC leadership. TJAG then selects a candidate to become an SVC only after aforementioned vetting is complete. To facilitate his decision making, TJAG receives the candidate's complete duty history, to include Officer Performance Reports, awards and decorations, assignment history, and any instances or allegations of misconduct. The second metric ensures that incoming personnel are certified to be SVCs and Special Victims' Paralegals (SVP).

The Air Force Judge Advocate Generals' School (AFJAGS) continues to facilitate a certification course for both adult and child clients annually. In fiscal year 2019, 43 incoming AF SVCs and SVPs attended the May 2019 course and 41 Victims' Legal Counsels (VLC) and SVCs from our sister Services attended as well. The third and fourth metrics evaluate the service's ability to maximize face-to-face interaction between the SVCs and their clients. In the reporting period, the SVC Division continued to equip, upgrade facilities and manage a total of 48 offices worldwide. Additionally, the SVC Division reviewed all locations where SVCs were responsible for providing services with no SVCs assigned on the installation. The review and assignment of these locations ensure the SVCs' and SVPs' ability to provide coverage for victims assigned to facilities with no local SVC office. The SVC Division leadership ensures there is adequate funding made available to the field whenever they need to travel to see clients and have up-to-date communications equipment, including iPhones.

The final metric evaluates other metrics the Services use to evaluate their effectiveness. The SVC Division continues to rely upon SVC client feedback as the best measure of success. SVC client feedback continued to be exceptionally positive for fiscal year 2019. An impressive 98% of clients surveyed indicated they were "extremely satisfied" or "satisfied" with their SVC's representation. Not only was virtually every represented victim

satisfied with their SVC, 98% of victims would recommend seeking SVC representation to another victim of sexual assault.

**4.3 Victim's Preference for Prosecution: Describe your Military Service's process to ensure documentation and tracking of the victim's preference for prosecution by a court-martial or a civilian court with jurisdiction over the alleged offense. (DoD IG Report 2019-064 (March 20, 2019), *Audit of DoD Efforts to Consult with Victims of Sexual Assault Committed by Military Personnel in the United States Regarding the Victim's Preference for Prosecution*)**

In fiscal year 2019, AF/JA updated AFI 51-201 with detailed requirements to ensure documentation and tracking of the victim's jurisdictional preference for prosecution (e.g., court-martial or a civilian court proceeding with jurisdiction over the offense).

The SJA for the Special Court-Martial Convening Authority (SPCMCA) must, by written memorandum, solicit the victim's jurisdictional preferences. In cases where both state and federal civilian authorities have concurrent jurisdiction, the SJA must determine which, if either, the victim prefers. To ensure all notification requirements are met, a standardized memorandum is included in AFI 51-201 that 1) notifies victims of this right, 2) solicits their jurisdictional preferences, and 3) includes a victim indorsement section. While use of the template is mandatory, SJAs may modify the verbiage to accommodate unique circumstances.

If the victim does not submit a response, the SJA documents on the memorandum the victim's refusal to do so. The completed notification memorandum with the victim's preference must be maintained in the military justice case file.

If the victim's preference is for civilian prosecution, the SJA must notify the applicable prosecutorial agency or agencies. A standardized memorandum is included in AFI 51-201. The SJA must also notify the victim of the civilian agency's response. A standardized memorandum is included in AFI 51-201.

In addition to requiring the victim notification and views on jurisdiction memoranda be maintained in the case file, AF/JA also added a tab to the Air Force's Automated Military Justice Administration and Management System (AMJAMS) to track this information. Base legal office personnel are responsible for entering whether the victim was advised of his or her rights to submit jurisdiction preferences, what those preferences are, and the date the victim's preferences were made known. This permits the General Court-Martial Convening Authority's SJA and AFLOA/JAJM to quickly access this information.

The case paralegal documents the applicability of and compliance with these requirements in all General Courts-Martial (GCMs) on the GCM Checklist mandated by AFI 51-201 and provided by AFLOA/JAJM.

Compliance with these notification, tracking, and documentation requirements is inspected through The Judge Advocate General's Article 6, UCMJ Inspection of wing legal offices.

Although the victim's views on jurisdiction are not binding, the SPCMCA must consider the victim's views prior to taking action.

**4.4 Catch a Serial Offender (CATCH) Program: Describe your efforts to implement the CATCH Program, to include the plan of action and milestones for force education and response personnel training. (SecDef Memorandum, *Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault in the Military*, (May 1, 2019) p. 2)**

The Air Force championed CATCH training and awareness advance of the June 2019 program implementation in order to ensure a seamless roll-out and immediate use by victims. Beginning in August 2018, the Air Force included instruction on CATCH in the SAPR program's refresher training. Moreover, in October 2018, the Air Force published Air Force Guidance Memorandum to AFI 90-6001, *Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program*, which formally included CATCH in program policy. AFI 90-6001, which is scheduled for publication in early 2020, cements CATCH in Air Force policy. Training efforts continued across the field for SAPR personnel, Judge Advocates, and AFOSI until implementation. Each respective agency integrated CATCH into their formal training course curricula for introduction at their prescribed update periods, occurring throughout 2019 and early 2020. Additionally, the Air Force conducted CATCH site tests from March 2019 until June 2019 to provide program testing and evaluation prior to enterprise-wide implementation. In order to educate the entire force, the Air Force pushed the DoD's Public Affairs Guidance on CATCH with supporting fact sheets and frequently asked questions to SAPR personnel in August 2019 and is including CATCH in the 2020 SAPR Talking Points, which leaders must deliver to their units. This training must be completed enterprise-wide by December 2020. Mirroring this effort, Air Force Public Affairs committed to a social media campaign to socialize CATCH on various platforms since CATCH's implementation through at least December 2020.

**4.5 Future Plans: Describe your leadership-approved future plans (if any) to further improve the achievement of the Accountability goal.**

As discussed in 4.1 above, a draft Operating Instruction outlining initiatives to formalize accountability efforts is pending TJAG approval. Once implemented, publication and training efforts will follow ensuring that all investigators and base-level judge advocates/paralegals are fully ready to maximize CTC knowledge and experience to fully integrate those resources in leveraging the highest level of SVIP capabilities. This integration and training plan is anticipated to be fully implemented by 1 January 2020.

**5. Goal 5—Assessment: “effectively measure, analyze, assess, and report SAPR Program progress to improve effectiveness.”**

**5.1 Strategic Summary: Summarize your efforts for achieving the Assessment goal. In this strategic summary, include significant updates and/or force-wide changes begun or completed by your Military Service in FY 2019. As applicable, include any new training your Military Service has implemented for SARCs and SAPR VAs during the past year and how you measure the training's effectiveness. There is no need to repeat prior Annual Report submissions if these processes have remained largely the same as in previous years. (DoD Sexual Assault Prevention and**

**Response Strategic Plan, 2017-2021 (December 1, 2016), Goal 5 – Assessment, p. 10)**

**Basic Military Training Tablet Training**

In 2019, the Air Force fielded an innovative pilot study to determine the feasibility and acceptability of tailored training at Basic Military Training (BMT). This approach integrates tablet-based content into standard classroom training and the tablets are loaded with an interactive multi-media program that provides the trainee tailored sexual assault prevention training based upon their responses to an anonymous screening measure. The training includes classroom activities, which serves to provide common learning points to the trainees and covers required SAPR training. The tailored training has potential to reduce sexual assaults and better prepare service members by aiding recovery and enhancing prevention skills, ultimately leading to enhanced squadron readiness.

**DSOID Efforts**

The Air Force is committed to ensuring Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database data quality, reliability and validity. To achieve these objectives, the Air Force leverages Major Command leadership in monthly quality control meetings utilizing the Department of Defense Quality Assurance Tool. Further, Headquarters Air Force staff work directly with other stakeholders such as the AFOSI, JA, and installation SARCs as necessary to ensure records are correct and complete. The Air Force also provides training opportunities to build user proficiency through DSOID webinars for new SARCs upon completion of the SARC initial training course. The annual refresher training for Major Command SARCs also offered DSOID training focused on frequently asked questions, trends in data entry errors and pertinent upgrades to the system. Lastly, the Air Force shares DSOID error trends and pertinent information as part of the monthly Major Command teleconference to ensure transparency and a reduction in errors.

**5.2 Future Plans: Describe your leadership-approved future plans (if any) to further improve the achievement of the Assessment goal.**

Continual improvement and enhancement are critical to providing innovative prevention and response capabilities across the Air Force. For 2020, the Air Force intends to streamline the reporting process and data collection methodology. Streamlining the process will be accomplished by communicating errors, recognizing performance gaps, and improving training and tools to reduce future errors. Specifically, the Air Force plans to emphasize the importance of reporting accuracy and oversight by including Major Command leadership in the distribution of monthly DSOID reports. The goal is for command emphasis to further drive a reduction in errors, which will enhance accurate reporting and accountability of victim service. Additionally, performance gaps will be measured through error rates to ensure top-priority issues are highlighted and addressed in training sessions. This will ensure the entire field is knowledgeable on common errors and questions and properly equipped to resolve them. Finally, AF/A1Z will track training to validate compliance and competency.

**6. Core Functions: Communication and Policy: Provide a brief summary for new efforts taken in FY 2019 on the following:**



**6.1 General/Flag Officer Discussion on Career Impacts Due to Retaliation: How is your Military Service ensuring that sexual assault victims, uniformed witnesses, bystanders, and first responders involved in a sexual assault report are provided information on their right to discuss the career impacts with a General/Flag Officer if they believe those impacts were due to their report of retaliation or the assistance they provided to the retaliation reporter. (DoD Retaliation Prevention and Response Implementation Plan (January 2017), p. 13-14)**

The Air Force's annual sexual assault training curriculum emphasizes retaliation, prevention strategies, and how to respond to and manage retaliation effectively. The training addresses the Department of Defense's core competencies and learning objectives regarding retaliation and seeks to empower all Airmen so that they fully understand their roles and protections as a victim, witness, or bystander who feels they have been subject to retaliation. Specifically, the training highlights that these individuals have the right to discuss career impacts with a General or Flag Officer if they believe the impacts were due to their report of retaliation or the assistance they provided to the retaliation reporter.

**6.2 Retaliation Educational Materials: What educational materials have been developed for retaliation reporters to familiarize them with retaliation processes and procedures? (DoD Retaliation Prevention and Response Implementation Plan (January 2017), Task Number 3.4, p. 19)**

The Air Force Integrated Resilience Directorate incorporated a *Retaliation and The Inspector General* module into the foundational course for all SARCs and SAPR Victim Advocates, as well as a Retaliation module for our Volunteer Victim Advocate Training. These modules provide education on the standard definition of retaliation to include reprisal, ostracism and maltreatment. The training contains methods of creating a strong and supportive system of response and accountability to ensure SAPR personnel understand the various ways to report incidents of retaliation and obtain supportive services for all retaliation reporters. The SARC and SAPR VA training highlights the benefits of creating a culture intolerant of retaliatory behavior and discusses the mechanism to hold leaders appropriately accountable. Air Force Integrated Resilience is developing additional educational materials for SARCs and other response personnel to address the specific needs of witnesses, bystanders and first responders who are experiencing retaliation due to their involvement in a sexual assault report.

## **7. National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) Requirements:**

**Provide your Military Service's status on the NDAA sections listed below. There are unique requirements embedded within each NDAA section's language, so referring to the entire section is necessary.**

**After reviewing the designated NDAA section:**

**- If the requirement(s) has/have been implemented, provide the completion date and a short narrative (150 words or less) describing the action taken. For example:  
"Completed January 15, 2019. Requirement added to AR 600-20, Army Command Policy."**

- If the requirement(s) has/have not been implemented, provide the projected completion date and a short narrative (150 words or less) on the status. For example: "Projected completion date is October 2019. Addition of the policy to AR 600-20, Army Command Policy, is currently pending legal review."

**7.1 FY 2019 SEC. 545. Development of Resource Guides Regarding Sexual Assault for the Military Service Academies**

Legal Guide completion: 2017  
Cadet Guide ECD: January 2020

The United States Air Force Academy (USAFA) accomplished this goal in two parts. First, prior to this section of the fiscal year 2019 NDAA, USAFA published a SAPR guide with guidance on sexual assault, which detailed various roles and responsibilities for helping agencies and stakeholders. USAFA/JA implemented this guide in 2017. Additionally, USAFA is currently creating a SAPR Resource Guide for cadets, which will discuss the following in plain language: policies, reporting options and processes, legal processes, definitions, and local/national resources. This guide is projected for publication in January 2020.

**7.2 FY 2018, SEC. 520. Consideration of Additional Medical Evidence by Boards for the Correction of Military Records and Liberal Consideration of Evidence Relating to Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder or Traumatic Brain Injury**

Completed: August 2017. The Discharge Review Board (DRB) and Air Force Board of Correction to Military Records (AFBCMR) are in compliance with this section of the NDAA. All applications are screened to determine if applicants were diagnosed with a mental health disorder, if they claim to have or had a mental health disorder, or if they indicate that they were a victim of sexual assault or harassment. In these cases, liberal consideration is applied through the consideration of all evidence provided by the applicant and/or counsel and an advisory opinion from a clinical psychologist or psychiatrist or through their presence as a voting member of the DRB.

**7.3 FY 2018, SEC. 521. Public Availability of Information Related to Disposition of Claims Regarding Discharge or Release of Members of the Armed Forces When the Claims Involve Sexual Assault**

Completed: September 2017. OUSD P&R collects data from each of the Service Boards, compiles the data in tables, and submits the statistic reports for posting on the DoD Boards Reading Room website (<https://boards.law.af.mil>) under the heading "Board Statistics" toward the bottom of the screen. Statistics from CY2017 3rd Quarter (when this new requirement was levied by NDAA17) to the present are posted there. AFBCMR provides OUSD P&R the required quarterly statistics 45 days following the end of the reporting quarter.

**7.4 FY 2018, SEC. 522. Confidential Review of Characterization of Terms of Discharge of Members Who Are Victims of Sex Related Offenses**

Completed: September 2019. The Air Force applies the same protections to all cases referred to the DRB. Each case is only shared with those individuals who have a need to know. This is limited to the individual support personnel tasked with entering, updating, and answering the

cases and those board members appointed to or required by law to be present on the board itself.

The AFBCMR established a Sexual Assault/Harassment (SA/SH) Cell consisting of three staff members who handle all SA/SH cases. This cell ensures only those individuals who have a need to know will access the case files. This cell also makes direct contact with each eligible applicant (email and/or phone call) walking them through the entire process and providing them with a POC they can contact if they have any questions or concerns. Additionally, this cell ensures the applicant's consent to release is received prior to posting the redacted version of the ultimate decision in the Reading Room.

**7.5 FY 2018, SEC. 523. Training Requirements for Members of Boards for the Correction of Military Records and Personnel Who Investigate Claims of Retaliation**

Completed: May 2018. On 15 Mar 18, OUSD P&R sent out a memorandum addressing Uniform Training Curricula for Members of the Boards for the Correction of Military/Naval Records. The AFBCMR complied with OUSD P&R requirement by submitting an approved Training Report on 3 May 2018. AFBCMR provides the required training to all Board members IAW the approved Training Plan.

**7.6 FY 2017, SEC. 533. Availability of Certain Correction of Military Records and Discharge Review Board Information Through the Internet**

Completed: September 2017. The Air Force provides OUSD P&R the required quarterly statistics 45 days following the end of the reporting quarter. OUSD P&R compiles the data from all services and posts the statistics to the Reading Room.

**7.7 FY 2017 SEC. 542. Effective Prosecution and Defense in Courts-Martial and Pilot Programs on Professional Military Justice Development for Judge Advocates**

Completed October 2017. Military justice experience designators, known as "Military Justice Experience Tracker" (MJET) levels, signify counsel skill and experience and are centrally managed by The Judge Advocate General's (TJAG) Professional Development Directorate (AF/JAX).

Deliberate development is ongoing. TJAG is personally involved in assigning every Air Force judge advocate through a rigorous process centrally managed by JAX. The assignment process and decisions by TJAG take into account multiple data points, including but not limited to: duty history, legal competencies, assignment preference information, feedback from supervisors, promotion timing, professional and personal goals, and family needs.

Each assignment is treated as a deliberate step in the member's professional development. Defense counsel are assigned only after reaching MJET level 1 and with the recommendations of their Staff Judge Advocate, Trial Defense Division, and JAX. Circuit trial counsel are assigned only after obtaining considerable experience (over MJET level 2) and upon being recommended.

#### **7.8 FY 2017, SEC. 547. Notification to Complainants of Resolution of Investigations into Retaliation**

Completed: December 2018. The Air Force provides multiple avenues for reporting and investigating retaliation. Typically, the complaint is either investigated by the Inspector General or through the command by a Command Directed Investigation (CDI). When the Inspector General reviews and investigates a complaint, Air Force policy mandates that the complainant receive notification of the complaint resolution (to include if the case is dismissed due to insufficient evidence). Air Force policy does not currently mandate that commanders investigate complaints of retaliation, nor does it require notification of the resolution of a CDI. However, Air Force policy empowers commanders with the authority to investigate incidents under their jurisdiction. In order to assist commanders with the CDI process, the Air Force Inspector General Complaints Resolution Directorate provides Commanders with a CDI Investigation Guide, which outlines bases for cases and case closure procedures. Part of these case closure procedures include a sample case closure letter to notify a complainant of case resolution.

#### **7.9 FY 2015, SEC. 508. Required Consideration of Certain Elements of Command Climate in Performance Appraisals of Commanding Officers**

Completed: September 2014. Air Force policy requires evaluators to document substantiated sex-offenses (whether convicted via court-martial or administered via non-judicial or administrative punishment) in an Airman's permanent record via the Airman's performance report. The performance report then becomes a referral, which becomes a part of the Airman's permanent record. Additionally, evaluators rate commanding officers on the same performance report criteria as all officers, which includes setting a healthy organizational climate. If the commanding officer is found to not set a healthy command climate, his or her performance report becomes a referral report.

#### **7.10 FY 2014, SEC. 1721. Tracking of Compliance of Commanding Officers in Conducting Organizational Climate Assessments for Purposes of Preventing and Responding to Sexual Assaults**

Completed: October 2014. In accordance with the National Defense Authorization Act, A1Q oversees the implementation of the Defense Equal Opportunity Climate Survey (DEOCS). Commanders at all levels are held responsible and accountable for their climate and as such, must ensure a climate assessment is conducted within 120 days after assumption of command and every 12 months after the completion of their previous assessment for units of 50 or more personnel.

Quarterly DEOCS tracking data is sent to respective Strategic Advisors using DEOCS reporting spreadsheet. Strategic Advisors collect and consolidate the data for their respective commands and forward the DEOCS reporting spreadsheets to the Air Force Personnel Center Equal Opportunity Office (AFPC/EO). AFPC/EO collects and consolidates the data from each MAJCOM and forwards to AF/A1Q and other HHQ agencies.

### **8. Analytics Discussion**



**8.1 Military Services & NGB\*: Provide an analytic discussion (1,500 words or less) of your Statistical Report of reported sexual assault cases from the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAID). Required elements included on this template are information on Unrestricted Reports; Restricted Reports; service referrals for victims alleging sexual assault; and case synopses of completed investigations.**

**\*NGB should provide comments based on its available information and data.**

**This section must briefly address each of the following:**

- Notable changes in the data over time
- Insight or suspected reasons for noted changes, or lack of change, in data
- The application of insights from data analyses for programmatic planning, oversight, and/or research
- Total number of Sexual Assaults (Restricted Reports and Unrestricted Reports) over time (since FY 2008) **(Metric #11)**
- The number of sexual assault investigations completed by the MCIO in the FY and the corresponding mean and median investigation length. Case open date can be in any year, but the close date must be by the end of the FY **(Non-Metric #6)**
- The number of subjects with victims who declined to participate in the military justice process **(Metric #7)**
- Command action for military subjects under DoD legal authority (to be captured using the most serious crime investigated, comparing penetration to contact crimes) **(Non-Metric #1)**
- Sexual assault court-martial outcomes (to be captured using the most serious crime charged, comparing penetration to contact crimes) **(Non-Metric #2)**
- Summary of referral data – Unrestricted and Restricted Reports - either referrals received from other sources or referrals made to other sources (e.g., medical/mental health, command, criminal investigation/security services, legal, civilian, or VA authorities, etc.)
- Any other information relating to sexual assault case data

### **8.1 Analytic Discussion Background**

**Sexual Assault Definition:** The Department of Defense and Air Force SAPR programs utilize the term “sexual assault” to refer to the range of crimes in military law that constitutes contact sexual offenses between adults. These crimes include specific offenses of rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, forcible sodomy (forced oral or anal sex), or any attempts to commit these offenses, as defined in Articles 80, 120, and 125 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

**Sexual Assault Reporting Options:** Under the Department of Defense’s Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Policy, Service members and their adult military dependents have two reporting options – restricted and unrestricted reporting.

Filing a Restricted Report provides sexual assault victims with access to medical care, mental health care, advocacy services, and legal advice without initiating a criminal investigation or

notifying their commander. In order to file a Restricted Report, victims must report the crime directly to the SARC, SAPR Victim Advocate, or healthcare personnel.

Filing an Unrestricted Report, provides the same access to care and services as an individual filing a Restricted Report. Per Department of Defense policy, the Air Force refers Unrestricted Reports for investigation with a Military Criminal Investigative Organization and notifies the command of the report.

Victims who initially make a Restricted Report may convert it to an Unrestricted Report. Once a victim has filed an Unrestricted Report or chosen to convert their previously filed Restricted Report to an Unrestricted Report, it is not possible to convert it to a Restricted Report.

**The Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database:** Since fiscal year 2014, the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database has been the Department of Defense's authoritative, centralized case-level database used to collect and maintain information on sexual assaults involving members of the Armed Forces. The Department of Defense Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office operates the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database and works collaboratively with the Services to implement and sustain the system. The Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database meets requirements set forth in the fiscal year 2009 National Defense Authorization Act. The Air Force uses it to conduct oversight, inform Department and Service-level SAPR program planning and analysis, and meet Congressional reporting requirements.

SARCs use the database to provide comprehensive and standardized victim case management. SARCs are required to enter victim demographic, safety concerns, referrals and incident data for each report of sexual assault into the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database. Additionally, for Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault, the database interfaces with Military Criminal Investigative Organization information systems, which "push" additional subject demographic and offense-specific information into the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database. Military Criminal Investigative Organization information systems remain the system of record for all Unrestricted Reports they investigate. Service appointed legal officers also enter subject case disposition information into the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database and validate entries.

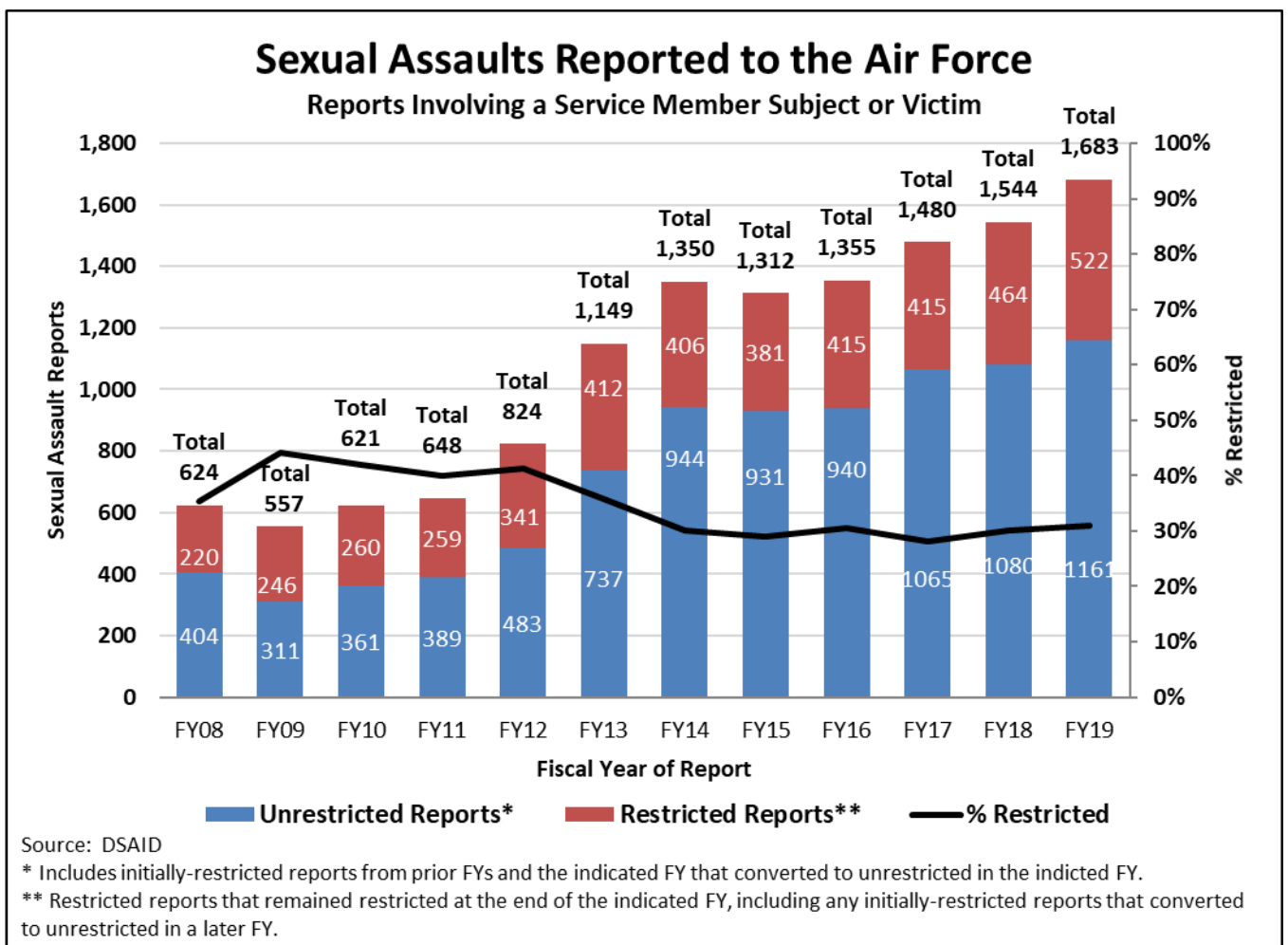
**Scope:** This report contains data about sexual assault crimes that involve at least one Service member (either as the victim or as one or more of the subjects) reported to the Air Force. Sexual assault reporting data between spouses or intimate partners fall under the purview of the Air Force Family Advocacy Program and is not included in this report. Data regarding sexual harassment falls under the purview of the Air Force Equal Opportunity Program and is not included in this report.

Unrestricted and Restricted Report data captures sexual assault reports made by Service members and adult military dependents. The data also includes sexual assaults committed by Service members on victims outside the Armed Forces. Information describing these victims and subjects is also in the following statistics.

Sexual assault data continually changes due to case progress. The data contained in this report is a snapshot, reflecting the status of sexual assault reports, investigations, and subject dispositions in the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database on September 30, 2019 (the last day of fiscal year 2019).

### 8.1.1. Sexual Assault Reporting in the Air Force

The Air Force has received a record of 1,683 reports of sexual assault involving Service members as either victims or subjects in fiscal year 2019. As depicted in Chart 8.1.1., this is the largest number of sexual assault reports received by the Air Force in the history of its SAPR program, at least 9% higher than in any previous fiscal year. The percentage of reports that remained restricted at the end of fiscal year 2019 is 31%, similar to the end of fiscal year 2018.



**Chart 8.1.1. – Annual Reports of Sexual Assault**

The Air Force believes that the sustained high levels of reporting between fiscal years 2014 to 2019 indicates that victims feel increasingly more comfortable coming forward to report these

crimes, receive care, and allow investigations to take place so that commanders and the military justice system can hold subjects appropriately accountable.

The 1,683 reports of sexual assault received by the Air Force in fiscal year 2019 represents a 9% increase from the 1,544 reports made in fiscal year 2018. The increase in reporting is higher than the increase in the active duty Air Force population which increased by 2%, from approximately 321,000 at the end of fiscal year 2018 to 328,000 at the end of fiscal year 2019.

For comparison, the Air Force received a total of 1,544 reports of sexual assault involving Service members as either victims or subjects in fiscal year 2018, which represented a 4% increase from the 1,480 reports made in fiscal year 2017. The total active duty Air Force population increased 1% during fiscal year 2018, from approximately 318,000 at the end of fiscal year 2016 to 321,000 at the end of fiscal year 2017.

It is important to note that people do not always report sexual assaults in the same fiscal year as they happen, although the majority do. Of the 1,683 sexual assault reports received by the Air Force in fiscal year 2019, 953 (57%) reported incidents that occurred in fiscal year 2019, 579 reports (34%) were incidents that occurred in prior fiscal years, the remaining 151 reports (9%) were for incidents that occurred on an unknown date.

For comparison, of the 1,544 sexual assault reports received by the Air Force in fiscal year 2018, 923 (60%) were for incidents that occurred in fiscal year 2018, 477 (31%) were for incidents that occurred in prior fiscal year, and the remaining 144 (9%) were for incidents that occurred on an unknown date.

**Types of Sexual Assault Reports:** Department of Defense policy allows eligible victims to make either a restricted or an unrestricted sexual assault report. A victim who initially makes a Restricted Report has the option of later converting the Restricted Report to an Unrestricted Report (policy prevents converting an Unrestricted Report to a Restricted Report). Of the 1,683 reports of sexual assault involving Service members as either victims or subjects, the Air Force received in fiscal year 2019:

- 172 (10%) were Restricted Reports initially reported in fiscal year 2019 that were converted to Unrestricted Reports in fiscal year 2019
- 38 (2%) were Restricted Reports initially reported prior to fiscal year 2019 that were converted to Unrestricted Reports in fiscal year 2019
- 522 (31%) were Restricted Reports initially reported in fiscal year 2019 that remained restricted at the end of fiscal year 2019.

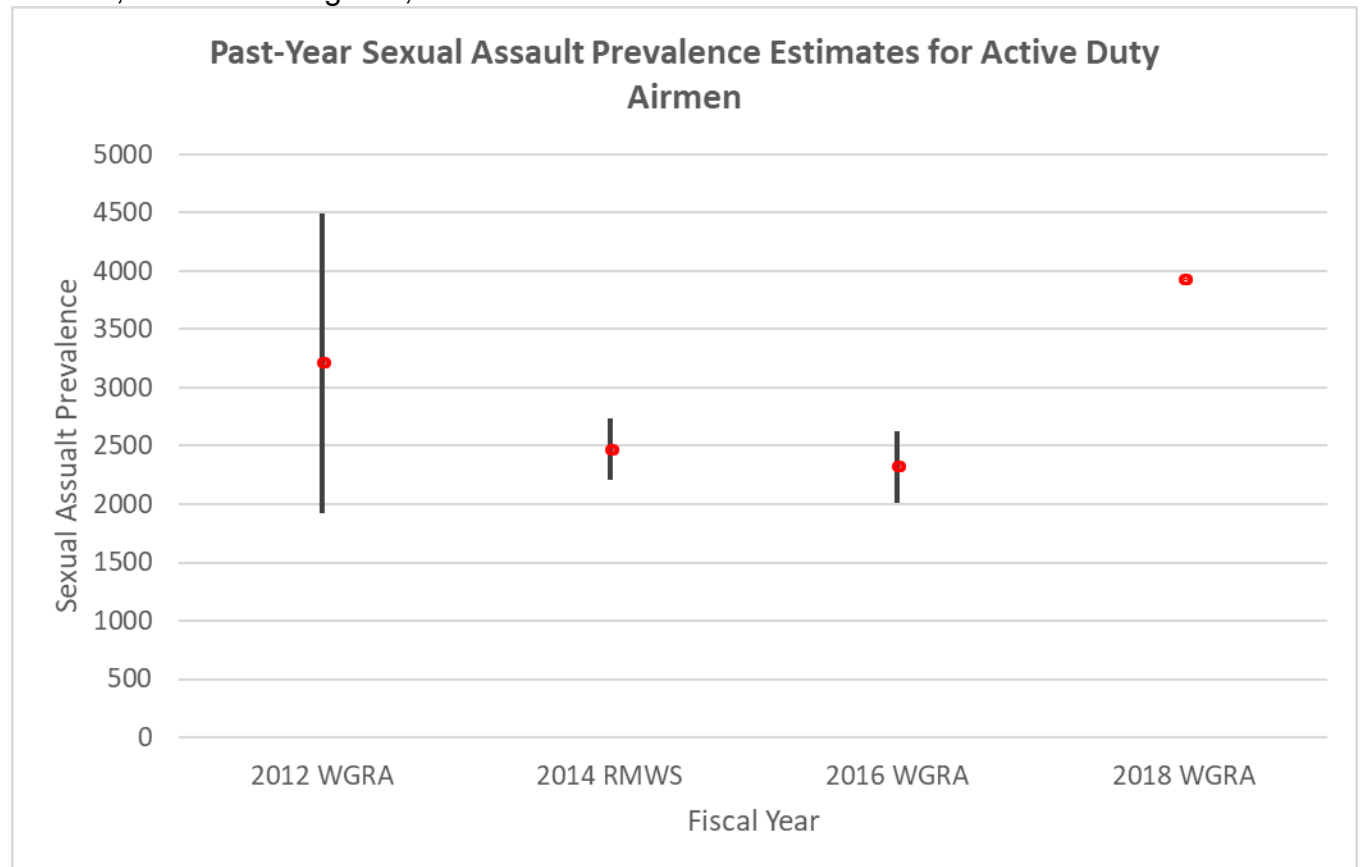
#### **8.1.1.1. Sexual Assault Prevalence in the Air Force**

It is important to draw a distinction between the number of sexual assaults that occur (i.e., sexual assault prevalence) and the number of sexual assaults that are reported to authorities (i.e., sexual assault reporting) in a given timeframe. Since people, in both civilian and military populations, do not report most sexual assaults that occur to authorities, sexual assault prevalence will typically exceed sexual assault reporting.



Sexual assault is a highly underreported crime which means the number of reported sexual assaults in a given timeframe may not accurately indicate the number of sexual assaults that occurred in that timeframe. To estimate the number of sexual assaults that occur in the active duty Department of Defense population, the Department of Defense administers an anonymous, confidential survey to active duty Department of Defense members biannually. The four most recent Department of Defense sexual assault active duty prevalence surveys were the 2018 and 2016 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members, the 2014 RAND Military Workplace Study, and the 2012 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members.

Chart 8.1.1.1. shows the estimated past-year sexual assault prevalence estimates (red dots) with 95% confidence intervals (black lines) for active duty Airmen from the past four Department of Defense prevalence surveys. According to these surveys, an estimated 3,200 active duty Airmen experienced a past-year sexual assault in 2012, decreasing to about 2,300 in 2016, and increasing to 3,900 in 2018.<sup>1</sup>



**Chart 8.1.1.1. Past Year Sexual Assault Prevalence Estimates for Active Duty Airmen**

<sup>1</sup> The 2012 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members used a slightly different measure than did the 2014 RAND Military Workplace Study and the 2016 and 2018 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members. The 2012 survey measured unwanted sexual contact, while the 2014, 2016, and 2018 surveys measured sexual assault. Also, the 2012 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members used a much smaller sample size than did the 2014, 2016, or 2018 surveys, which is reflected in the relatively large width of the 2012 survey confidence interval compared to the widths of the other survey confidence intervals.

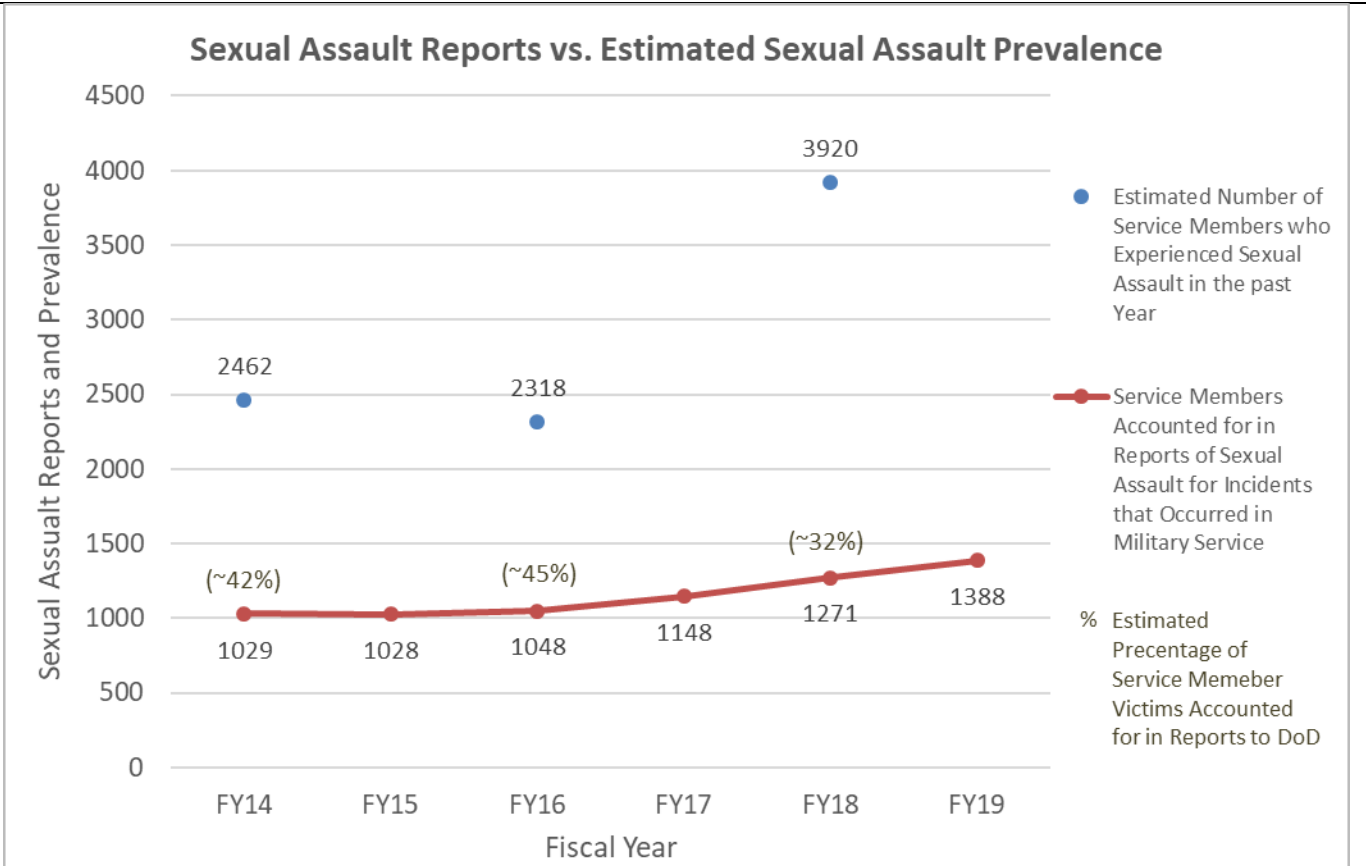
#### **8.1.1.2. Sexual Assault Reporting Compared to Sexual Assault Prevalence**

The Air Force SAPR program has stated a two-pronged goal of reducing sexual assault prevalence while increasing sexual assault reporting. According to the most recent biannual sexual assault prevalence study (the 2018 Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members), an estimated 3,920 active duty Airmen were sexually assaulted in fiscal year 2018. While sexual assault reporting increased between fiscal years 2016 and 2018 by 14% the estimated prevalence of sexual assault increased by almost 70% over the same time.

Chart 8.1.1.2. illustrates this trend of relatively flat estimated prevalence between fiscal year 2014 and 2016 and increased estimated prevalence in fiscal year 2018 with increased reporting between fiscal year 2016 and 2019 by comparing the estimated number of sexually assaulted active duty Airmen in the past year to the number of sexual assaults reported by active duty Airmen in each fiscal year. However, because the Air Force accepts sexual assault reports from a much wider population than the population to which the prevalence estimates pertain, not all sexual assault reports are directly comparable to the sexual assault prevalence estimates.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> The sexual assault prevalence studies estimate the number of active duty Airmen who experienced a sexual assault in the past 12 months while in military service. The Air Force accepts sexual assault reports from active duty members of other services, certain non-active duty personnel, and imposes no limit on how long ago the sexual assault occurred or whether or not the victim was in the military at the time of the assault. Therefore, the graphic shows the number of reports that were by victims who were Service members at the time of the report.



**Chart 8.1.1.2. – Active Duty Prevalence vs. Reporting of Sexual Assault**

In fiscal year 2018, the Air Force received a number of reports equal to approximately 32% of the number of estimated sexual assaults indicated by prevalence studies. This is a decrease from fiscal year 2016 when the number of received reports was equal to approximately 45% of the number indicated by prevalence studies. The Air Force expects to reduce the “gap” between the survey-estimated number of sexually assaulted Airmen and the number of Airmen who choose to report in two ways, over time:

- Sexual assault prevention initiatives will reduce past-year prevalence of sexual assault; and
- Initiatives that encourage victims to report and improve the military justice system will increase the number of victims who choose to report.

Although fiscal year 2018 saw the second highest reporting number in the history of the Air Force SAPR program, about two-thirds of estimated past-year sexual assaults of active duty Airmen remain unreported. The Air Force continues to strive to narrow the gap between prevalence and reporting in order to reduce the underreporting of sexual assault in the military community.

## 8.1.2. Unrestricted Reporting

### 8.1.2.1. Analysis of Victims in Unrestricted Reports with Completed Investigations

This section provides data about victims in completed investigations of Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault. In this section, the term “fiscal year” refers to the fiscal year in which the investigation associated with a report concluded, not the fiscal year of the report of the sexual assault. For example, Unrestricted Reports under the fiscal year 2019 column are not necessarily sexual assaults reported in fiscal year 2019. Rather, they are sexual assault reports whose associated investigations concluded in fiscal year 2019. The dates of these reports were in fiscal year 2019 or in any prior fiscal year.

**Type of Offense Investigated:** Table 8.1.2.1.1. breaks out the Unrestricted Report investigations completed each fiscal year by type of offense investigated. Military Criminal Investigative Organizations categorize Unrestricted Reports by the most serious offense alleged in the report, which may not ultimately be the same offense for which evidence supports a misconduct charge, if any.

Type of Offense Investigated in Unrestricted Reports with Completed Investigations										
FY of Investigation Completion	FY15		FY16		FY17		FY18		FY19	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Total Victims	795	-	766	-	874	-	865	-	1017	-
Type of Offense Investigated										
Penetrating Offenses	404	50.8%	400	52.2%	439	50.2%	448	51.8%	555	54.6%
Contact Offenses	346	43.5%	309	40.3%	392	44.9%	380	43.9%	413	40.6%
Attempts to Commit Offenses	20	2.5%	36	4.7%	22	2.5%	23	2.7%	21	2.1%
Offense Code Data Not Available	25	3.1%	21	2.7%	21	2.4%	14	1.6%	28	2.8%

**Table 8.1.2.1.1. – Type of Sexual Assault Offense for Unrestricted Reports**

The type of offense investigated in completed investigations has been relatively stable since fiscal year 2015. Penetrating offenses, which include rape, aggravated sexual assault, sexual assault, and forcible sodomy, account for about half of all completed investigations. Contact offenses, which include aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, wrongful sexual contact, and indecent assault account for 41% of all completed investigations in fiscal year 2019. Attempts to commit offenses and unknown offense type account for the remainder, approximately 2% of all completed investigations.

### Demographic Analysis of Victims in Completed Investigations

Table 8.1.2.1.2. below provides a demographic analysis of victims in investigations completed each fiscal year by gender, age at the time of the incident, military affiliation, duty status, and grade.

**Gender:** Women consistently represent the majority (84%) of sexual assault victims in completed investigations each fiscal year (2015-2019), while comprising only 20% of the Total Air Force population during the same period. Male victims in completed investigations averaged 15%, between fiscal year 2015 and fiscal year 2019 while comprising 80% of the Total Air Force population during the same period.

**Age at Time of Incident:** Victims in the 16-19 age group in completed investigations are over-represented compared to their representation in the Total Air Force population. The percent of victims in the 16-19 age group averaged 20% between fiscal year 2015 and fiscal year 2019.

In fiscal year 2019, this age group accounts for 22% of victims with investigations completed, while comprising of 5% of the Total Air Force population.

Victims in the 20-24 age group are also over-represented compared with the Total Air Force population. Between fiscal year 2015 and fiscal year 2019 the 20-24 age group averaged 40% of victims with investigations completed. In fiscal year 2019, this age group accounts for 42% of victims with investigations, while comprising 28% of the Total Air Force population.

Victims in each of the older age groups are under-represented compared to their respective cohorts in the fiscal year 2019 active duty Air Force population. In fiscal year 2019 the 25-34 age group represented 20% of victims and 43% of the Total Air Force. In fiscal year 2019 the 35-49 age group represented 4% of the victims and 22% of the Total Air Force. In fiscal year 2019 the 50+ age group represented less than 1% of the victims and 1% of the Total Air Force.

**Grade:** Junior enlisted Airmen (E1-E4) are over-represented as victims in completed investigations between fiscal years 2015 and 2019 averaging 75% of the completed investigations. In fiscal year 2019, E1-E4 Airmen accounted for 76% of victims in completed investigations while comprising 39% of the active duty Air Force population. Senior enlisted Airmen (E5-E9) and officers each account for a smaller share of the victims in completed investigations (17% and 5%, respectively in fiscal year 2019).

Victim Demographics in Unrestricted Reports with Completed Investigations											
FY of Investigation Completion	FY15		FY16		FY17		FY18		FY19		
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	
<b>Total Victims</b>	795	-	766	-	874	-	865	-	1017	-	
<b>Gender</b>											
Male	131	16.5%	118	15.4%	122	14.0%	129	14.9%	151	14.8%	
Female	654	82.3%	635	82.9%	725	83.0%	732	84.6%	861	84.7%	
Unknown	10	1.3%	13	1.7%	27	3.1%	4	0.5%	5	0.5%	
<b>Age (Time of Incident)</b>											
0-15	4	0.5%	6	0.8%	6	0.7%	8	0.9%	2	0.2%	
16-19	127	16.0%	154	20.1%	150	17.2%	186	21.5%	228	22.4%	
20-24	323	40.6%	304	39.7%	342	39.1%	324	37.5%	429	42.2%	
25-34	127	16.0%	147	19.2%	150	17.2%	166	19.2%	199	19.6%	
35-49	37	4.7%	33	4.3%	34	3.9%	34	3.9%	36	3.5%	
50-64	1	0.1%	2	0.3%	3	0.3%	1	0.1%	3	0.3%	
65+	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	
Unknown	176	22.1%	120	15.7%	189	21.6%	145	16.8%	120	11.8%	
<b>Military Affiliation</b>											
Military	608	76.5%	608	79.4%	686	78.5%	735	85.0%	862	84.8%	
Non-military	176	22.1%	142	18.5%	159	18.2%	124	14.3%	150	14.7%	
Unknown	11	1.4%	16	2.1%	29	3.3%	6	0.7%	5	0.5%	
<b>Duty Status (Military Victims)</b>											
Active Duty	547	90.0%	549	90.3%	632	92.1%	687	93.5%	802	93.0%	
Reserve (Activated)	32	5.3%	39	6.4%	33	4.8%	37	5.0%	39	4.5%	
National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	5	0.8%	3	0.5%	9	1.3%	4	0.5%	4	0.5%	
Cadet/Prep School Student	24	3.9%	17	2.8%	12	1.7%	7	1.0%	17	2.0%	
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
<b>Grade (Military Victims)</b>											
C-1 to C-4 & Prep School	24	3.9%	17	2.8%	12	1.7%	7	1.0%	17	2.0%	
E-1 to E-4	442	72.7%	427	70.2%	521	75.9%	569	77.4%	653	75.8%	
E-5 to E-9	109	17.9%	128	21.1%	112	16.3%	116	15.8%	146	16.9%	
WO1 to WO5	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.2%	
O-1 to O-3	24	3.9%	24	3.9%	37	5.4%	37	5.0%	36	4.2%	
O-4 to O-10	9	1.5%	12	2.0%	4	0.6%	6	0.8%	8	0.9%	
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	

**Table 8.1.2.1.2. – Victim Demographics for Unrestricted Reports**



**Military Protective Orders:** Table 8.1.2.1.3. provides a summary of military protective orders. There were 93 military protective orders issued in fiscal year 2019, of which 2 were violated.

Military Protective Orders						
FY Military Protective Order Issued	FY15		FY16		FY17	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Military Protective Orders Issued	85	-	82	-	105	-
Military Protective Orders Violated	1	1.2%	1	1.2%	2	1.9%

**Table 8.1.2.1.3. – Military Protective Orders**

**Expedited Transfers:** Table 8.1.2.1.4. provides a summary of expedited transfer requests by Service member victims. The number of expedited transfer requests in fiscal year 2019 was 224, of which 7 were denied. Expedited transfers were denied due to the victim pending Uniform Code of Military Justice actions, victim pending separation, the alleged offender no longer being assigned to the base, or the Commander determined that the report was not credible. The number of requests increased from all previous years.

Expedited Transfers						
FY Expedited Transfer Requested	FY15		FY16		FY17	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Expedited Transfer Requests by Service Member Victims	112	-	87	-	148	-
Expedited Transfer Requests Approved	109	97.3%	86	98.9%	145	98.0%
Expedited Transfer Requests Denied	3	2.7%	1	1.1%	3	2.0%

**Table 8.1.2.1.4. – Expedited Transfers for Unrestricted Reports**

**Victim Participation in the Military Justice Process:** Table 8.1.2.1.5. provides a summary of victim participation in the military justice process. The number and percentage of cases in which the victim declined to participate in the military justice process decreased from 39 (11%) in fiscal year 2018 to 26 (5%) in fiscal year 2019.

Victim Participation in Military Justice Process (Unrestricted Reports)						
FY of Investigation Completion	FY15		FY16		FY17	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Sexual Assault Investigation Subjects that can be Considered for Possible Action by DoD Commanders	517	-	403	-	495	-
Number of Subject Cases with Victims Declining to Participate in the Military Justice Action	74	14.3%	59	14.6%	144	29.1%

**Table 8.1.2.1.5. – Victim Participation in the Military Justice Process**

### 8.1.2.2. Analysis of Subjects in Unrestricted Reports with Completed Investigations

This section analyzes demographic data about subjects in completed investigations of Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault. In this section, the term “fiscal year” refers to the fiscal year in which the investigation associated with a sexual assault report concluded. For example, Unrestricted Reports under the fiscal year 2019 column are not necessarily reports filed in fiscal year 2019. Rather, they are sexual assault reports whose associated investigations concluded in fiscal year 2019. These reports include those filed in fiscal year 2019 or in any preceding fiscal year. Additionally, while each Unrestricted Report of sexual assault has a single victim, a report may have more than one subject. For these reasons, the

number of subjects shown in a given fiscal year will not necessarily match the number of Unrestricted Reports with completed investigations during that fiscal year.

### **Demographic Analysis of Subjects in Completed Investigations:**

Table 8.1.2.2.1. provides a demographic analysis of subjects in investigations completed each fiscal year by gender, age at the time of the incident, military affiliation, duty status, and grade.

**Gender:** The majority of subjects in completed investigations are male. The percentage of subjects in completed investigations that are male has remained relatively stable over the last five fiscal years at about 85%. Men comprised about 80% of the active duty Air Force population during this time.

Compared to their share of the active duty population, women are under-represented as subjects in completed investigations. In fiscal year 2019, women represented 6% of subjects in completed investigations and 21% of the active duty Air Force population.

**Age:** On average between fiscal year 2015 and fiscal year 2019, the top three age groups of subjects in completed investigations are age groups 20-24 at 38%, 25-34 at 29%, and 35-49 at 10%. In fiscal year 2019, the top three age group of subjects in completed investigations are similar to the five-year average.

**Grade:** On average between fiscal year 2015 and fiscal year 2019, grade groups of subjects in completed investigations are E-1 to E-4 at 61%, E-5 to E-9 at 30%, O-1 to O-3 at 5% and O-4 to O-10 at 3%. In fiscal year 2019, E-1 to E-4 remained the rank group with the highest percentage of subjects in completed investigation at 64%.

Subject Demographics in Unrestricted Reports with Completed Investigations										
FY of Investigation Completion	FY15		FY16		FY17		FY18		FY19	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Total Subjects	750	-	696	-	813	-	843	-	952	-
Gender										
Male	642	85.6%	586	84.2%	699	86.0%	698	82.8%	802	84.2%
Female	33	4.4%	45	6.5%	34	4.2%	61	7.2%	57	6.0%
Unknown/Relevant Data Not Avail.	75	10.0%	65	9.3%	80	9.8%	84	10.0%	93	9.8%
Age (Time of Incident)										
0-15	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	7	0.9%	2	0.2%	2	0.2%
16-19	62	8.3%	51	7.3%	71	8.7%	84	10.0%	93	9.8%
20-24	265	35.3%	261	37.5%	322	39.6%	329	39.0%	359	37.7%
25-34	238	31.7%	217	31.2%	216	26.6%	217	25.7%	283	29.7%
35-49	83	11.1%	70	10.1%	77	9.5%	84	10.0%	77	8.1%
50-64	9	1.2%	9	1.3%	17	2.1%	15	1.8%	18	1.9%
65+	1	0.1%	2	0.3%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%
Unknown/Relevant Data Not Avail.	92	12.3%	85	12.2%	102	12.5%	111	13.2%	120	12.6%
Military Affiliation										
Military	608	81.1%	551	79.2%	621	76.4%	652	77.3%	753	79.1%
Non-military	43	5.7%	37	5.3%	62	7.6%	61	7.2%	56	5.9%
Unknown/Relevant Data Not Avail.	99	13.2%	108	15.5%	130	16.0%	131	15.5%	143	15.0%
Duty Status (Military Subjects)										
Active Duty	555	91.3%	497	90.2%	580	93.4%	618	94.8%	697	92.6%
Reserve	33	5.4%	36	6.5%	30	4.8%	26	4.0%	35	4.6%
National Guard	2	0.3%	2	0.4%	5	0.8%	4	0.6%	8	1.1%
Cadet/Prep School Student	14	2.3%	14	2.5%	6	1.0%	4	0.6%	13	1.7%
Unknown/Relevant Data Not Avail.	4	0.7%	2	0.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grade (Military Subjects)										
C-1 to C-4 & Prep School	14	2.3%	14	2.5%	6	1.0%	4	0.6%	13	1.7%
E-1 to E-4	342	56.3%	307	55.7%	408	65.7%	400	61.3%	485	64.4%
E-5 to E-9	201	33.1%	185	33.6%	155	25.0%	192	29.4%	212	28.2%
WO-1 to WO-5	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
O-1 to O-3	29	4.8%	30	5.4%	31	5.0%	35	5.4%	27	3.6%
O-4 to O-10	17	2.8%	12	2.2%	21	3.4%	20	3.1%	14	1.9%
Unknown/Relevant Data Not Avail.	4	0.7%	2	0.4%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	2	0.3%

**Table 8.1.2.2.1. – Subject Demographics for Unrestricted Reports**

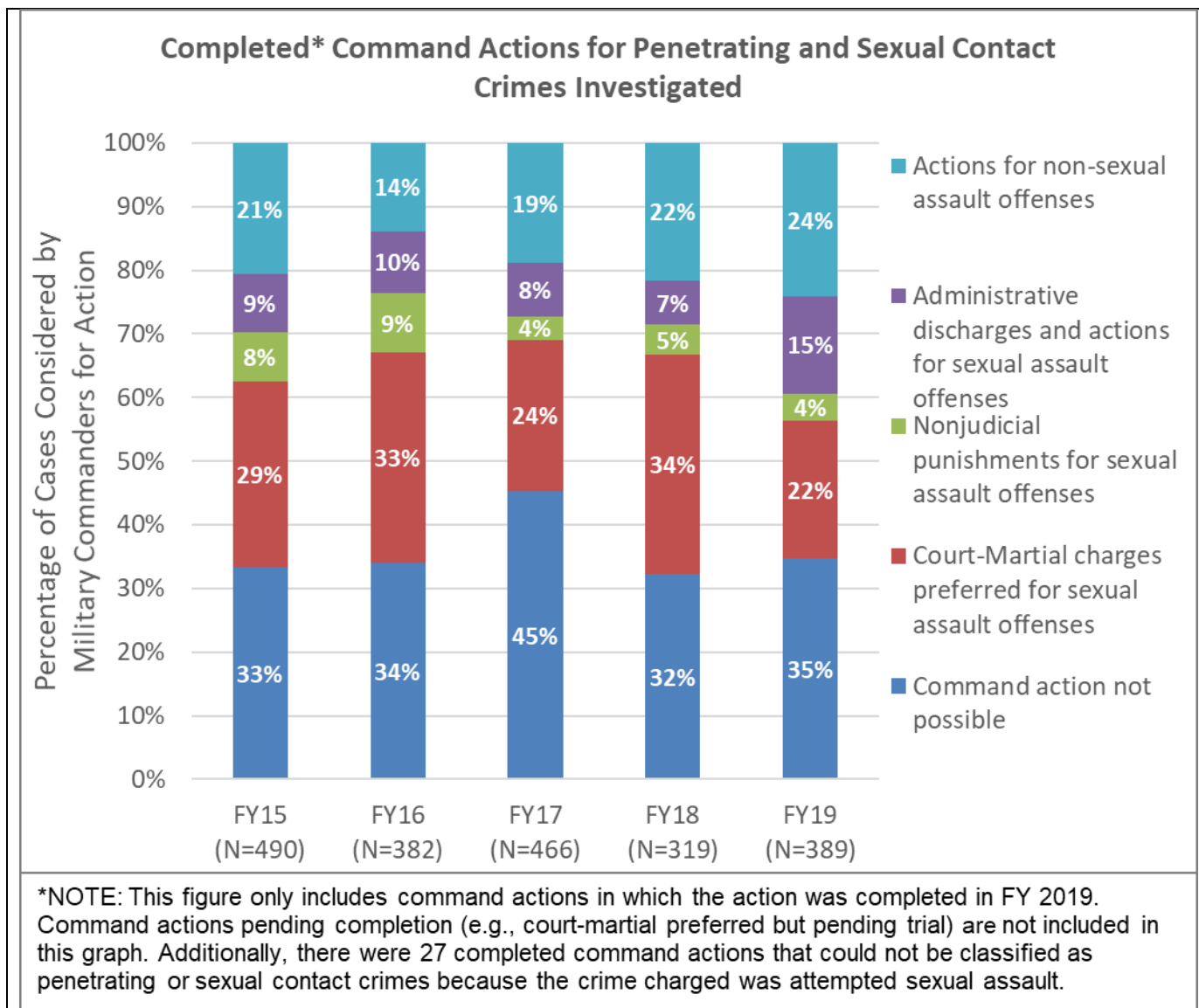
### 8.1.2.3. Investigative and Military Justice Process Discussion

**Subject Dispositions:** Once the investigation of an Unrestricted Report is complete, Congress requires the Military Services to provide the outcome of the allegations against each subject named in an investigation – subject dispositions. Table 8.1.2.3.1. analyzes subject dispositions reported in fiscal year 2019. Of the 509 subjects with dispositions reported in fiscal year 2019, 411 had consideration for command action and the remaining 98 did not because the subject was outside the Department of Defense’s legal authority or a civilian or foreign authority exercised jurisdiction over the subject. Of the 411 subjects having consideration for command action, completion of command action occurred for 397 in fiscal year 2019. Of the 397 subjects with command actions completed in fiscal year 2019, for 271 (66%) the Air Force substantiated either a sexual assault charge or other misconduct, for 140 (34%) the circumstances precluded command action, and for 0 command or legal review found the allegation unfounded.

<b>FY19 DISPOSITONS</b>	<b>Total Count</b>	<b>Actions Completed in FY19 (Subset of Total Count)</b>
<b>SUBJECTS OF INVESTIGATION WITH DISPOSITION INFORMATION TO REPORT IN FY19</b>	<b>509</b>	
<b><i>DoD did not Consider Action</i></b>	<b>98</b>	
<b>Subject outside DoD's legal Authority</b>	<b>97</b>	
<i>Offender is Unknown</i>	51	
<i>Subject is a Civilian or Foreign National</i>	45	
<i>Subject Died or Deserted</i>	1	
<b>Civilian/Foreign Authority Exercised Jurisdiction over Service Member Subject</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b><i>Sexual Assault Investigation Subjects Considered for Possible Action</i></b>	<b>411</b>	
<b>Evidence Supported Commander Action</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>14</b>
<b><i>Sexual Assault Charge Substantiated</i></b>	<b>171</b>	<b>11</b>
Court-Martial Charge Preferred	90	6
Nonjudicial Punishments	17	0
Administrative Discharges	4	1
Other Adverse Administrative Actions	60	4
<b><i>Other Misconduct Substantiated</i></b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3</b>
Court-Martial Charge Preferred	4	1
Nonjudicial Punishments	45	1
Administrative Discharges	3	0
Other Adverse Administrative Actions	48	1
<b>Command Action Precluded</b>	<b>140</b>	
Victim Declined to Participate	80	
Insufficient Evidence	60	
Statute of Limitations Expired	0	
Victim Died before completion of justice action	0	
<b>Allegation Unfounded by Command/Legal</b>	<b>0</b>	

**Table 8.1.2.3.1. – Fiscal Year 2019 Subject Dispositions for Unrestricted Reports**

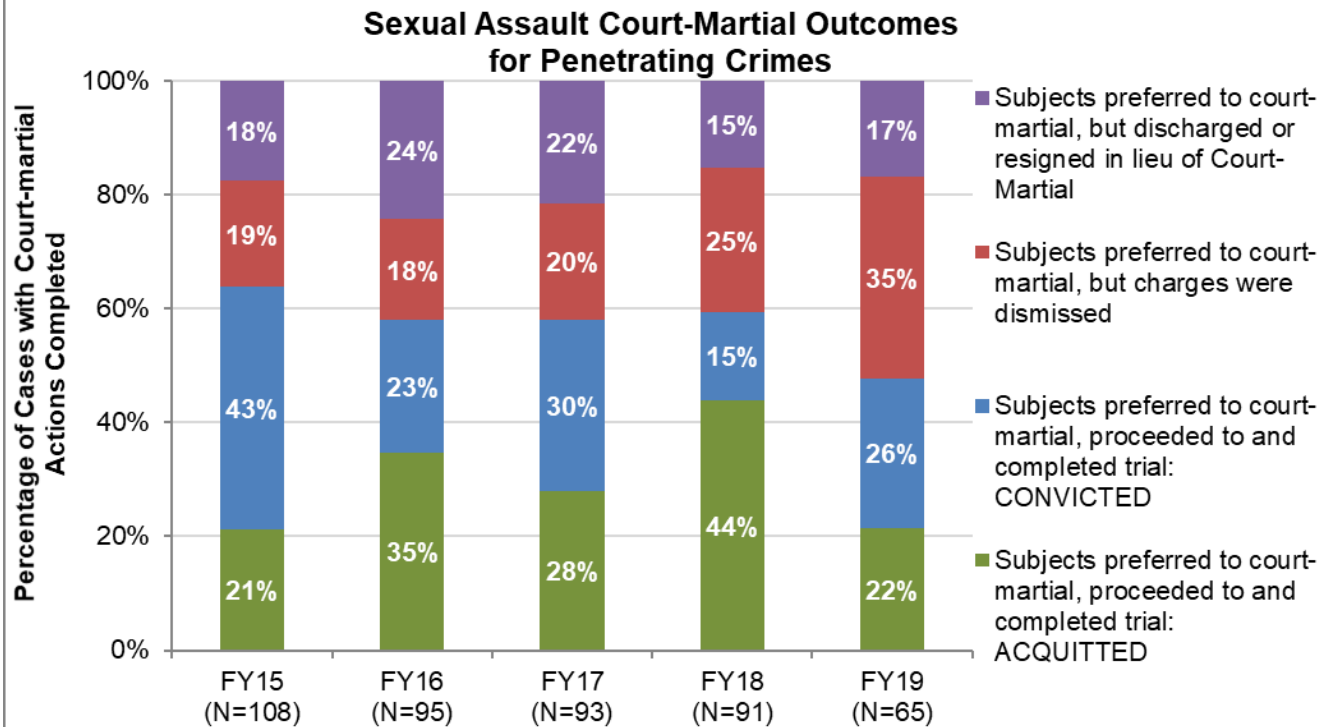
**Completed Command Actions:** Chart 8.1.2.3.2. analyzes completed command actions for penetrating and sexual contact crimes over time. Command actions for non-sexual assault offenses increased by two percentage points between fiscal year 2018 and 2019. Command actions for sexual assault offenses that led to discharge more than doubled in count and percentage terms over the same time period resulting in the highest number of Service members discharged for sexual assault offenses. Command actions for sexual assault offenses that led to non-judicial punishment or Court-Martial decreased by 12 percentage points, over the same time. Cases where command action was not possible increased by 3 percentage points between fiscal year 2018 and 2019.



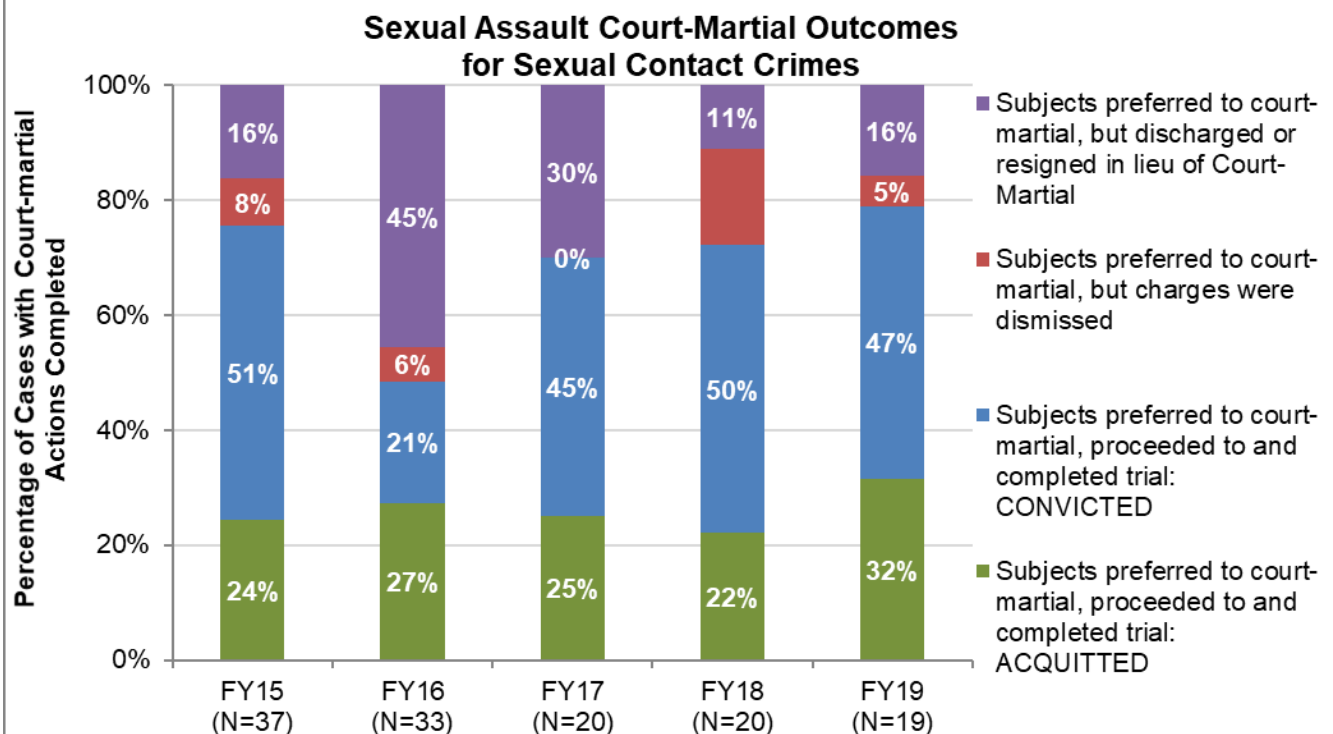
**Chart 8.1.2.3.2. – Completed Command Actions by Fiscal Year**

**Court-Martial Outcomes:** Charts 8.1.2.3.3. and 8.1.2.3.4. analyze sexual assault Court-Martial outcomes for penetrating and sexual contact crimes, respectively, over time. In fiscal year 2019, the Air Force charged 65 subjects with a penetrating crime, of which 31 proceeded to trial. Of the 31 subjects tried, there were 17 convictions (55%). The Air Force charged 19 subjects with a sexual contact crime, of which 15 proceeded to trial. Of the 15 subjects tried, there were nine convictions (60%). The overall conviction rate for cases tried with an Article 120 offense was 57%.





**Chart 8.1.2.3.3. – Sexual Assault Court-Martial Outcomes for Penetrating Crimes**



#### Chart 8.1.2.3.4. – Sexual Assault Court-Martial Outcomes for Sexual Contact Crimes

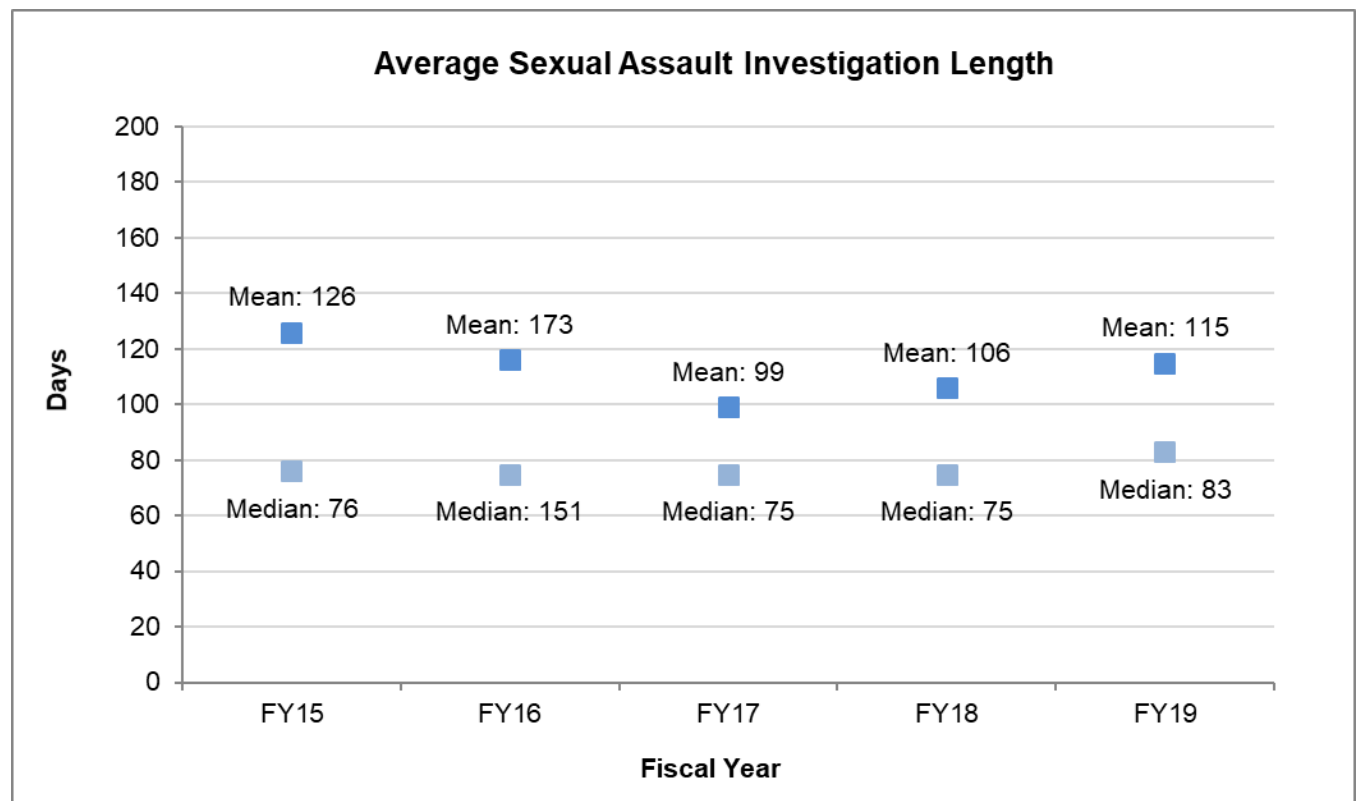
##### Duration of Investigative and Military Justice Processes

The length of a sexual assault investigation depends on a number of factors, including:

- The alleged offense;
- The location and availability of the victim, subject, and witnesses;
- The amount and kind of physical evidence gathered during the investigation; and
- The length of time required for crime laboratory analysis of evidence.

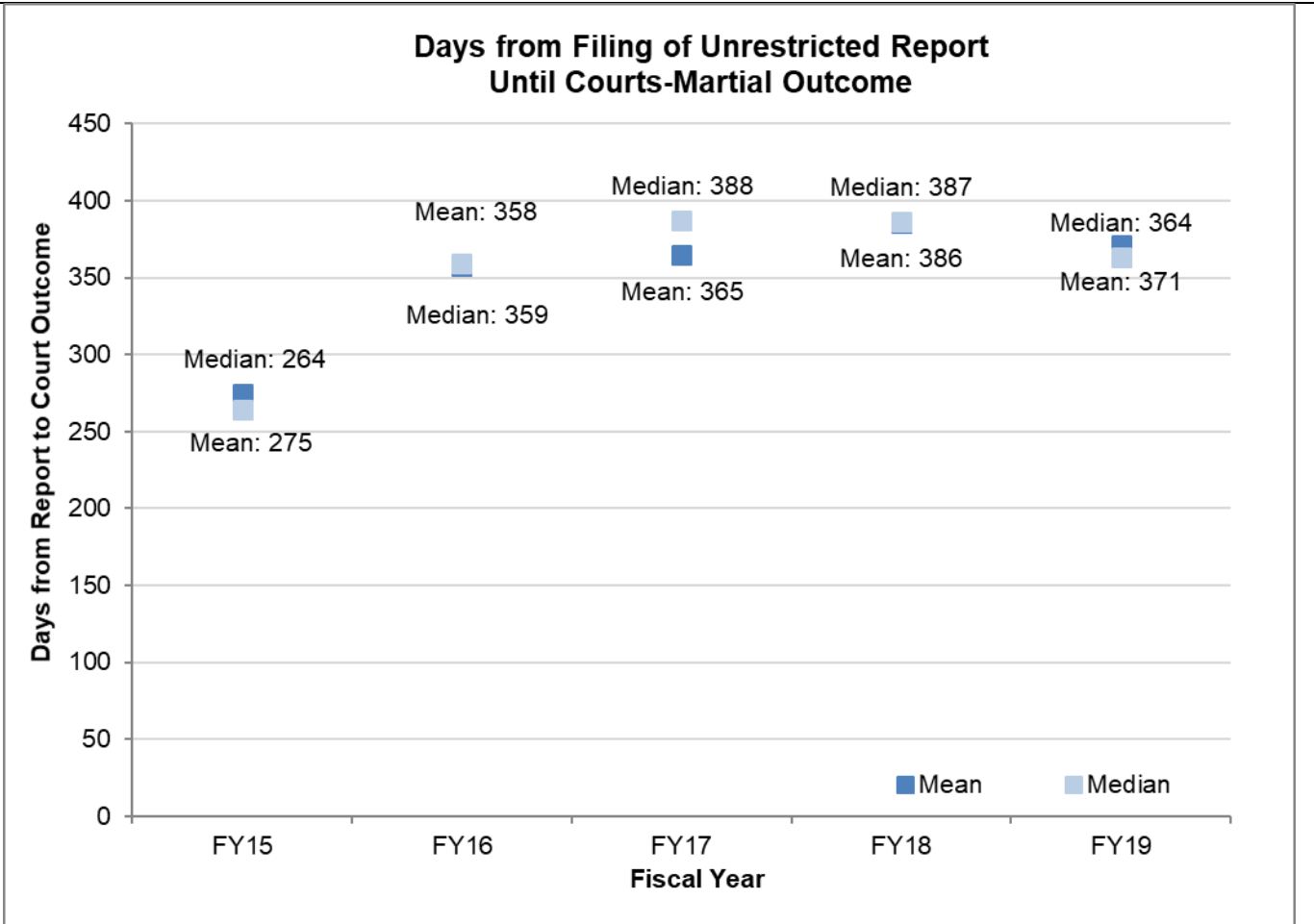
Depending on these and other factors, sexual assault investigation length may range from a few months to over a year.

Chart 8.1.2.3.5. shows the mean and median lengths of time to complete sexual assault investigations in the Air Force. The median and mean both increased between fiscal years 2018 and 2019.



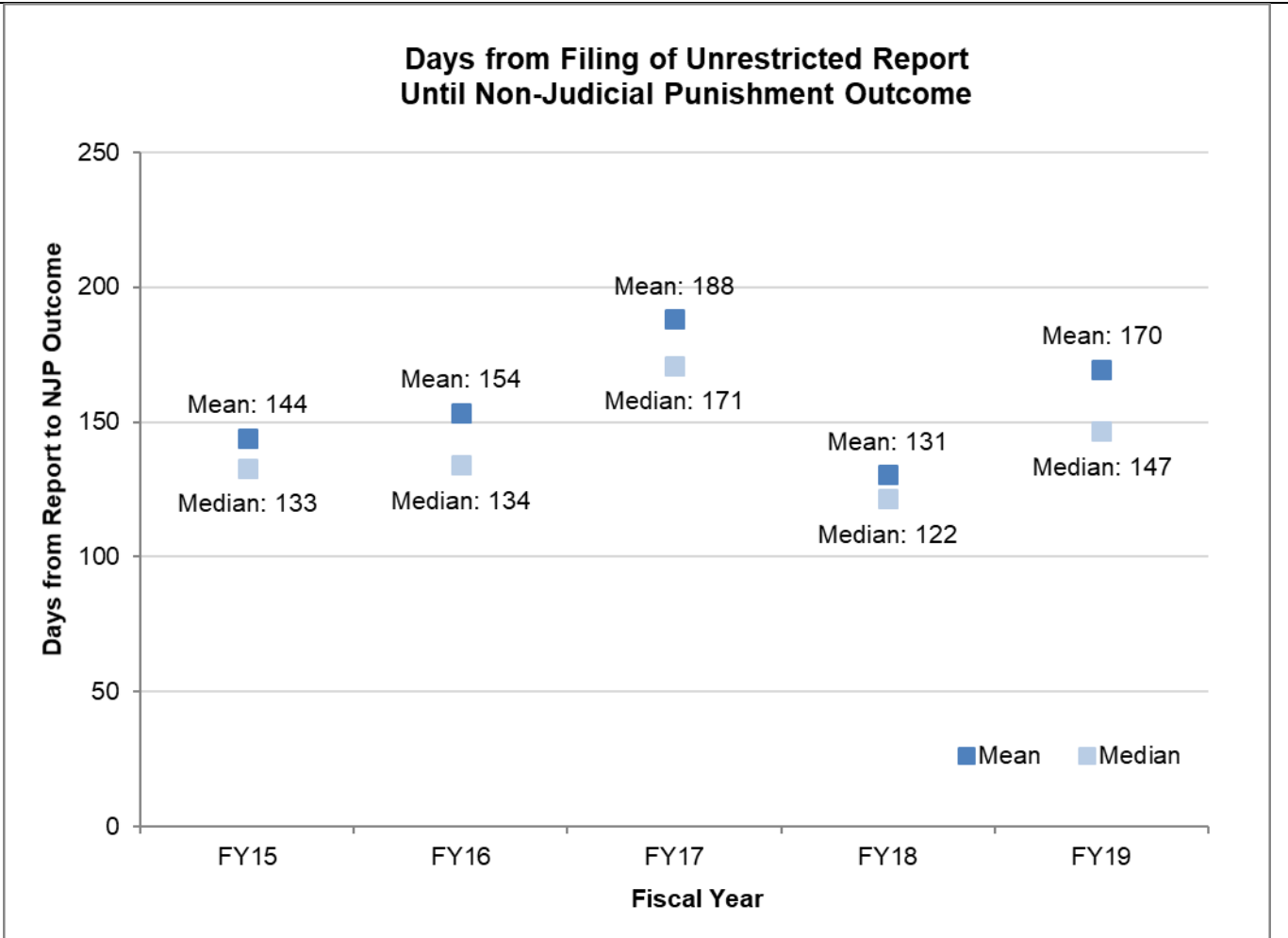
**Chart 8.1.2.3.5. – Average Sexual Assault Investigation Length**

Chart 8.1.2.3.6. shows the mean and median number of days from when a victim files an Unrestricted Report (i.e. signs the Department of Defense 2910) to the completion of the Courts-Martial process, sentence or acquittal. In fiscal year 2019, the mean time from filing an unrestricted sexual assault report to completion of the Courts-Martial process was 15 days less than in 2018.



**Chart 8.1.2.3.6. – Days from Filing of Unrestricted Report until Courts-Martial Outcome**

Chart 8.1.2.3.7. shows the mean and median number of days from when a victim files an Unrestricted Report (i.e. signs the Department of Defense 2910) to completion of non-judicial punishment actions. In fiscal year 2019, the mean time between filing an Unrestricted Report and completion of the non-judicial punishment increased by almost 40 days from fiscal year 2018.



**Chart 8.1.2.3.7. – Days from Filing of Unrestricted Report Until Non-Judicial Punishment Outcome**

#### **8.1.2.4. Analysis of Incident Details in Unrestricted Reports**

Table 8.1.2.4.1. analyzes incident details associated with Unrestricted Reports of sexual assault by the fiscal year in which the Air Force received the sexual assault report. Whereas previous sections classified unrestricted sexual assault reports by the fiscal year in which the associated investigation was completed, this section classifies sexual assault reports by the fiscal year of the filing of the report. In cases where investigations are not complete, the information provided by the victim is the basis for incident details. Table 8.1.2.4.1. does not include any sexual assault reports that were initially filed as restricted in one fiscal year but converted to unrestricted in a later fiscal year. However, it does include any sexual assault reports initially filed as restricted in one fiscal year and converted to unrestricted in the same fiscal year.

The overall number of Unrestricted Reports made to the Air Force increased 6% from fiscal year 2018 to fiscal year 2019, from 1055 in fiscal year 2018 to 1123 in fiscal year 2019.

**Assault Location:** The percentage of Unrestricted Reports in which the sexual assault occurred on base decreased for the second year in a row from 46% in fiscal year 2018 to 43% in fiscal year 2019.

**Subject-Victim Service Affiliation:** Unrestricted Reports in which Service members sexually assault non-Service members has remained relatively constant at 13% between fiscal years 2017 and 2019. Unrestricted Reports in which non-Service members sexually assault Service members remained relatively constant at 5% in fiscal years 2018 and 2019.

**Subject-Victim Gender:** The percentage of Unrestricted Reports involving subjects and victims of different genders (i.e., males sexually assaulting females or females sexually assaulting males) decreased by four percentage points, from 66% in fiscal year 2018 to 62% in fiscal year 2019. Conversely, the percentage of reports involving subjects and victims of the same gender (i.e., males sexually assaulting other males or females sexually assaulting other females) increased by two percentage points, from 8% in fiscal year 2018 to 10% in fiscal year 2019.

**Reporting Delay:** The percentage of Unrestricted Reports filed within 30 days of the occurrence of the sexual assault decreased from 50% in fiscal year 2018 to 46% in fiscal year 2019.

**Assault Day of Week and Time of Day:** The percentage of Unrestricted Reports in which the sexual assault occurred on the weekend (Friday through Sunday) has increased every year since fiscal year 2015. In fiscal year 2019 60% of the reported sexual assaults occurred on the weekend. The percentage of Unrestricted Reports in which the sexual assault occurred between midnight and 6AM has stayed relatively consistent since fiscal year 2015 between 40% and 50%. In fiscal year 2019, 48% of the reported sexual assaults occurred between midnight and 6AM.



Incident Details for Unrestricted Reports*										
FY of Report	FY15		FY16		FY17		FY18		FY19	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Total Reports	912	-	905	-	1042	-	1055	-	1123	-
Assault Location										
On-Base	376	41.2%	438	48.4%	537	51.5%	487	46.2%	485	43.2%
Off-Base	386	42.3%	407	45.0%	427	41.0%	491	46.5%	541	48.2%
Unidentified	150	16.4%	60	6.6%	78	7.5%	77	7.3%	97	8.6%
Subject-Victim Service Affiliation										
Member on Member	426	46.7%	427	47.2%	500	48.0%	575	54.5%	580	51.6%
Member on Non-Member	140	15.4%	142	15.7%	133	12.8%	137	13.0%	144	12.8%
Non-Member on Member	45	4.9%	41	4.5%	63	6.0%	54	5.1%	54	4.8%
Unidentified on Member	55	6.0%	25	2.8%	45	4.3%	92	8.7%	88	7.8%
Relevant Data Not Available	246	27.0%	270	29.8%	301	28.9%	197	18.7%	257	22.9%
Subject-Victim Gender										
Male on Female	483	53.0%	534	59.0%	633	60.7%	668	63.3%	669	59.6%
Male on Male	76	8.3%	71	7.8%	79	7.6%	65	6.2%	84	7.5%
Female on Male	16	1.8%	20	2.2%	26	2.5%	33	3.1%	27	2.4%
Female on Female	19	2.1%	12	1.3%	11	1.1%	19	1.8%	30	2.7%
Unknown on Male	10	1.1%	5	0.6%	7	0.7%	26	2.5%	27	2.4%
Unknown on Female	29	3.2%	11	1.2%	25	2.4%	56	5.3%	56	5.0%
Mutiple Mixed Gender	8	0.9%	12	1.3%	6	0.6%	14	1.3%	11	1.0%
Relevant Data Not Available	271	29.7%	240	26.5%	255	24.5%	174	16.5%	219	19.5%
Reporting Delay										
Within 3 days	236	25.9%	232	25.6%	303	29.1%	303	28.7%	304	27.1%
4-30 days	199	21.8%	175	19.3%	203	19.5%	229	21.7%	214	19.1%
31-365 days	227	24.9%	263	29.1%	293	28.1%	305	28.9%	330	29.4%
> 1 year	154	16.9%	198	21.9%	195	18.7%	177	16.8%	229	20.4%
Relevant Data Not Available	96	10.5%	37	4.1%	48	4.6%	41	3.9%	46	4.1%
Assault Time of Day										
6AM - 6PM	180	19.7%	203	22.4%	189	18.1%	171	16.2%	204	18.2%
6PM - Midnight	248	27.2%	243	26.9%	298	28.6%	268	25.4%	308	27.4%
Midnight - 6AM	375	41.1%	407	45.0%	479	46.0%	542	51.4%	541	48.2%
Unknown/Relevant Data Not Avail.	109	12.0%	52	5.7%	76	7.3%	74	7.0%	70	6.2%
Assault Day of Week										
Weekend (Fri-Sun)	351	38.5%	488	53.9%	566	54.3%	609	57.7%	672	59.8%
Weekday (Mon-Thur)	438	48.0%	378	41.8%	428	41.1%	405	38.4%	405	36.1%
Relevant Data Not Available	123	13.5%	39	4.3%	48	4.6%	41	3.9%	46	4.1%
*The counts in this table do not include prior-FY restricted reports that were converted to unrestricted in the indicated FY.										

\*The counts in this table do not include prior-FY restricted reports that were converted to unrestricted in the indicated FY.

**Table 8.1.2.4.1. – Incident Details for Unrestricted Reports**

### 8.1.3. Restricted Reporting

Restricted Reports of sexual assault are confidential, covered communications as defined in Department of Defense policy. The Air Force cannot investigate allegations made in Restricted Reports because there is no requirement for victims to provide many details about these sexual assaults and SAPR personnel do not enter information about alleged subjects into the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database. Therefore, the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database data about Restricted Reports are more limited than data about Unrestricted Reports.

#### 8.1.3.1. Restricted Report Conversions

Table 8.1.3.1.1. shows the number of initially Restricted Reports, the number of initially Restricted Reports those victims converted to unrestricted in the same fiscal year, and the number of Restricted Reports remaining restricted at the end of each fiscal year.

In fiscal year 2019, 694 victims initially filed Restricted Reports with the Air Force. Of these, 172 chose to convert their Restricted Report to an Unrestricted Report in fiscal year 2019 (the

unrestricted reporting sections include these reports), leaving 522 Restricted Reports remaining restricted at the end of fiscal year 2019. The percentage of Restricted Reports that were converted stayed relatively consistent between 2018 and 2019.

Restricted Report Conversions										
FY of Report	FY15		FY16		FY17		FY18		FY19	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Initially Restricted	471	-	524	-	535	-	628	-	694	-
Converted to Unrestricted	90	19.1%	109	20.8%	120	22.4%	164	26.1%	172	24.8%
Remaining Restricted	381	80.9%	415	79.2%	415	77.6%	464	73.9%	522	75.2%

**Table 8.1.3.1.1. – Restricted Report Conversions**

### 8.1.3.2. Analysis of Victims in Restricted Reports

Table 8.1.3.2.1. and the following discussion provides a demographic analysis of victims of sexual assault who made Restricted Reports that remained restricted through the end of the reporting fiscal year, without conversion. The unrestricted reporting section above includes converted Restricted Reports.

**Gender:** The portion of male and female victims in Restricted Reports remained consistent between fiscal years 2018 and 2019. The portion of male victims who made a Restricted Report in 2019 was 20%, this is higher than the portion of males who made Unrestricted Reports in fiscal year 2019 (15%).

**Age at Time of Incident:** There is little variation between the age distribution of individuals making Unrestricted and Restricted Reports. Victims in the 16-19 age group accounted for 23% of the Restrict Reports and 22% of Unrestricted Reports in fiscal year 2019. Victims in the 20-24 age category accounted for 44% of the Restricted Reports and 42% of the Unrestricted Reports in fiscal year 2019.

**Grade:** Officers make up a higher proportion of Restricted Reports compared with Unrestricted Reports. The proportion of officers making a Restricted Report in fiscal year 2019 was 11% compared with 5% of the Unrestricted Reports. Senior enlisted Airmen (E5-E9) also make up a higher proportion of Restricted Reports compared with Unrestricted Reports. Senior enlisted Airmen make up 23% of the Restricted Reports in fiscal year 2019 compared with 17% of the Unrestricted Reports.

Victim Demographics in Restricted Reports										
FY of Report	FY15		FY16		FY17		FY18		FY19	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Total Victims	381	-	415	-	415	-	464	-	522	-
Gender										
Male	87	22.8%	74	17.8%	55	13.3%	93	20.0%	105	20.1%
Female	292	76.6%	341	82.2%	358	86.3%	371	80.0%	417	79.9%
Relevant Data Not Available	2	0.5%	0	0.0%	2	0.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Age (Time of Incident)										
0-15	35	9.2%	33	8.0%	25	6.0%	29	6.3%	27	5.2%
16-19	85	22.3%	87	21.0%	109	26.3%	85	18.3%	119	22.8%
20-24	150	39.4%	157	37.8%	177	42.7%	205	44.2%	228	43.7%
25-34	80	21.0%	103	24.8%	88	21.2%	122	26.3%	118	22.6%
35-49	19	5.0%	23	5.5%	15	3.6%	23	5.0%	24	4.6%
50-64	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%
65+	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Relevant Data Not Available	12	3.1%	11	2.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	1.0%
Military Affiliation										
Military	366	96.1%	400	96.4%	396	95.4%	447	96.3%	503	96.4%
Non-military	13	3.4%	14	3.4%	17	4.1%	17	3.7%	18	3.4%
Relevant Data Not Available	2	0.5%	1	0.2%	2	0.5%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%
Duty Status (Military Victims)										
Active Duty	317	86.6%	354	88.5%	365	92.2%	408	91.3%	444	88.3%
Reserve (Activated)	23	6.3%	25	6.3%	15	3.8%	21	4.7%	28	5.6%
National Guard (Activated - Title 10)	3	0.8%	5	1.3%	7	1.8%	4	0.9%	8	1.6%
Cadet/Prep School Student	23	6.3%	16	4.0%	9	2.3%	14	3.1%	23	4.6%
Relevant Data Not Available	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Grade (Military Victims)										
C-1 to C-4 & Prep School	23	6.3%	16	4.0%	9	2.3%	14	3.1%	23	4.6%
E-1 to E-4	213	58.2%	250	62.5%	264	66.7%	264	59.1%	310	61.6%
E-5 to E-9	101	27.6%	94	23.5%	84	21.2%	122	27.3%	114	22.7%
WO1-WO5	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%
O-1 to O-3	21	5.7%	28	7.0%	31	7.8%	34	7.6%	35	7.0%
O-4 to O-10	8	2.2%	12	3.0%	8	2.0%	12	2.7%	21	4.2%
Relevant Data Not Available	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

**Table 8.1.3.2.1. – Victim Demographics in Restricted Reports**

### 8.1.3.3. Analysis of Incident Details in Restricted Reports

Table 8.1.3.3.1. provides analysis of the incident details for Restricted Reports that remained restricted at the end of each fiscal year.

Incident Details for Restricted Reports										
FY of Report	FY15		FY16		FY17		FY18		FY19	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Total Reports	381	-	415	-	415	-	464	-	522	-
Incident Location										
On-Base	88	<div><div></div></div> 23.1%	124	<div><div></div></div> 29.9%	140	<div><div></div></div> 33.7%	147	<div><div></div></div> 31.7%	180	<div><div></div></div> 34.5%
Off-Base	183	<div><div></div></div> 48.0%	220	<div><div></div></div> 53.0%	230	<div><div></div></div> 55.4%	240	<div><div></div></div> 51.7%	289	<div><div></div></div> 55.4%
Unidentified/Relevant Data Not Avail.	110	<div><div></div></div> 28.9%	71	<div><div></div></div> 17.1%	45	<div><div></div></div> 10.8%	77	<div><div></div></div> 16.6%	53	<div><div></div></div> 10.2%
Subject-Victim Military Affiliation										
Member on Member	172	<div><div></div></div> 45.1%	185	<div><div></div></div> 44.6%	204	<div><div></div></div> 49.2%	265	<div><div></div></div> 57.1%	302	<div><div></div></div> 57.9%
Member on Non-Member	13	<div><div></div></div> 3.4%	14	<div><div></div></div> 3.4%	17	<div><div></div></div> 4.1%	17	<div><div></div></div> 3.7%	18	<div><div></div></div> 3.4%
Non-Member on Member	75	<div><div></div></div> 19.7%	106	<div><div></div></div> 25.5%	130	<div><div></div></div> 31.3%	105	<div><div></div></div> 22.6%	131	<div><div></div></div> 25.1%
Unidentified on Member	56	<div><div></div></div> 14.7%	46	<div><div></div></div> 11.1%	61	<div><div></div></div> 14.7%	77	<div><div></div></div> 16.6%	70	<div><div></div></div> 13.4%
Relevant Data Not Available	65	<div><div></div></div> 17.1%	64	<div><div></div></div> 15.4%	3	<div><div></div></div> 0.7%	0	<div><div></div></div> 0.0%	1	<div><div></div></div> 0.2%
Reporting Delay										
Within 3 days	55	<div><div></div></div> 14.4%	85	<div><div></div></div> 20.5%	79	<div><div></div></div> 19.0%	101	<div><div></div></div> 21.8%	104	<div><div></div></div> 19.9%
4-30 days	56	<div><div></div></div> 14.7%	54	<div><div></div></div> 13.0%	54	<div><div></div></div> 13.0%	89	<div><div></div></div> 19.2%	95	<div><div></div></div> 18.2%
31-365 days	59	<div><div></div></div> 15.5%	60	<div><div></div></div> 14.5%	82	<div><div></div></div> 19.8%	75	<div><div></div></div> 16.2%	95	<div><div></div></div> 18.2%
> 1 year	78	<div><div></div></div> 20.5%	119	<div><div></div></div> 28.7%	116	<div><div></div></div> 28.0%	102	<div><div></div></div> 22.0%	124	<div><div></div></div> 23.8%
Relevant Data Not Available	133	<div><div></div></div> 34.9%	97	<div><div></div></div> 23.4%	84	<div><div></div></div> 20.2%	97	<div><div></div></div> 20.9%	104	<div><div></div></div> 19.9%
Assault Time of Day										
6AM - 6PM	42	<div><div></div></div> 11.0%	45	<div><div></div></div> 10.8%	48	<div><div></div></div> 11.6%	50	<div><div></div></div> 10.8%	62	<div><div></div></div> 11.9%
6PM - Midnight	124	<div><div></div></div> 32.5%	177	<div><div></div></div> 42.7%	176	<div><div></div></div> 42.4%	187	<div><div></div></div> 40.3%	231	<div><div></div></div> 44.3%
Midnight - 6AM	115	<div><div></div></div> 30.2%	129	<div><div></div></div> 31.1%	140	<div><div></div></div> 33.7%	153	<div><div></div></div> 33.0%	171	<div><div></div></div> 32.8%
Unknown/Relevant Data Not Avail	100	<div><div></div></div> 26.2%	64	<div><div></div></div> 15.4%	51	<div><div></div></div> 12.3%	74	<div><div></div></div> 15.9%	58	<div><div></div></div> 11.1%
Assault Day of Week										
Weekend (Fri-Sun)	137	<div><div></div></div> 36.0%	185	<div><div></div></div> 44.6%	227	<div><div></div></div> 54.7%	241	<div><div></div></div> 51.9%	270	<div><div></div></div> 51.7%
Weekday (Mon-Thur)	77	<div><div></div></div> 20.2%	141	<div><div></div></div> 34.0%	106	<div><div></div></div> 25.5%	129	<div><div></div></div> 27.8%	151	<div><div></div></div> 28.9%
Relevant Data Not Available	167	<div><div></div></div> 43.8%	89	<div><div></div></div> 21.4%	82	<div><div></div></div> 19.8%	94	<div><div></div></div> 20.3%	101	<div><div></div></div> 19.3%

**Table 8.1.3.3.1. – Incident Details for Restricted Reports**

#### 8.1.4. Service Referrals for Victims of Sexual Assault

Table 8.1.4.1. analyzes service referrals for Unrestricted Reports. The number of referrals continues to increase from year-to-year. Referrals increased by 28% between fiscal years 2018 and 2019 compared with a 6% increase in Unrestricted Reports over the same time. The most common service referrals for Unrestricted Reports were Legal, Victim Advocate, and Mental Health.

Service Referrals for Unrestricted Reports										
FY of Service Referral	FY15		FY16		FY17		FY18		FY19	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Total Service Referrals	1,394	-	1,429	-	1,760	-	2,057	-	2,626	-
Type of Service										
Medical	92	<div><div></div></div> 6.6%	124	<div><div></div></div> 8.7%	161	<div><div></div></div> 9.1%	148	<div><div></div></div> 7.2%	264	<div><div></div></div> 10.1%
Mental Health	307	<div><div></div></div> 22.0%	298	<div><div></div></div> 20.9%	370	<div><div></div></div> 21.0%	383	<div><div></div></div> 18.6%	475	<div><div></div></div> 18.1%
Legal	288	<div><div></div></div> 20.7%	302	<div><div></div></div> 21.1%	368	<div><div></div></div> 20.9%	458	<div><div></div></div> 22.3%	567	<div><div></div></div> 21.6%
Chaplain/Spiritual Support	223	<div><div></div></div> 16.0%	187	<div><div></div></div> 13.1%	238	<div><div></div></div> 13.5%	257	<div><div></div></div> 12.5%	329	<div><div></div></div> 12.5%
Rape Crisis Center	41	<div><div></div></div> 2.9%	47	<div><div></div></div> 3.3%	34	<div><div></div></div> 1.9%	52	<div><div></div></div> 2.5%	82	<div><div></div></div> 3.1%
Victim Advocate	277	<div><div></div></div> 19.9%	295	<div><div></div></div> 20.6%	350	<div><div></div></div> 19.9%	474	<div><div></div></div> 23.0%	519	<div><div></div></div> 19.8%
DoD Safe Helpline	93	<div><div></div></div> 6.7%	110	<div><div></div></div> 7.7%	145	<div><div></div></div> 8.2%	211	<div><div></div></div> 10.3%	269	<div><div></div></div> 10.2%
Other	73	<div><div></div></div> 5.2%	66	<div><div></div></div> 4.6%	94	<div><div></div></div> 5.3%	74	<div><div></div></div> 3.6%	121	<div><div></div></div> 4.6%

**Table 8.1.4.1. – Service Referrals for Unrestricted Reports**

Table 8.1.4.2. analyzes service referrals for Restricted Reports. The most common service referrals for Restricted Reports were Mental Health and Victim Advocate.

Service Referrals for Restricted Reports										
FY of Service Referral	FY15		FY16		FY17		FY18		FY19	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Total Service Referrals	727	-	919	-	889	-	1104	-	1524	-
Type of Service										
Medical	62	<div><div></div></div> 8.5%	93	<div><div></div></div> 10.1%	83	<div><div></div></div> 9.3%	110	<div><div></div></div> 10.0%	175	<div><div></div></div> 11.5%
Mental Health	194	<div><div></div></div> 26.7%	239	<div><div></div></div> 26.0%	226	<div><div></div></div> 25.4%	251	<div><div></div></div> 22.7%	326	<div><div></div></div> 21.4%
Legal	108	<div><div></div></div> 14.9%	119	<div><div></div></div> 12.9%	127	<div><div></div></div> 14.3%	151	<div><div></div></div> 13.7%	230	<div><div></div></div> 15.1%
Chaplain/Spiritual Support	126	<div><div></div></div> 17.3%	151	<div><div></div></div> 16.4%	145	<div><div></div></div> 16.3%	155	<div><div></div></div> 14.0%	210	<div><div></div></div> 13.8%
Rape Crisis Center	28	<div><div></div></div> 3.9%	31	<div><div></div></div> 3.4%	29	<div><div></div></div> 3.3%	39	<div><div></div></div> 3.5%	52	<div><div></div></div> 3.4%
Victim Advocate	131	<div><div></div></div> 18.0%	159	<div><div></div></div> 17.3%	168	<div><div></div></div> 18.9%	231	<div><div></div></div> 20.9%	293	<div><div></div></div> 19.2%
DoD Safe Helpline	50	<div><div></div></div> 6.9%	81	<div><div></div></div> 8.8%	77	<div><div></div></div> 8.7%	111	<div><div></div></div> 10.1%	170	<div><div></div></div> 11.2%
Other	28	<div><div></div></div> 3.9%	46	<div><div></div></div> 5.0%	34	<div><div></div></div> 3.8%	56	<div><div></div></div> 5.1%	68	<div><div></div></div> 4.5%

**Table 8.1.4.2. – Service Referrals for Restricted Reports**

**8.2 Complete the following table with your numbers as of the end of the fiscal year. Use the job/duty descriptions provided and the following inclusion criteria:**

- Include all Reserve and Active Duty military personnel. Army and Air Force do not need to include their respective National Guard component information as it will be included in the National Guard Bureau's response.
- Include civilian and contractor personnel, as applicable
- Only include filled positions
- Indicate the number of full-time and part-time personnel
- Provide the exact number of current personnel, whenever possible. If the number is an estimate, please indicate how the estimate was reached and any other relevant information.

**(DoDI 6495.02, "Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR) Program Procedures," (May 24, 2017), Encl 2, para 6ac)**

Job/Duty Title	Description of Job/Duty	Full-Time	Part-Time
Program Managers	Capability in developing policy, or program management and execution; and completion of 40+ hours of Military Service-specific National Advocate Credentialing Program and approved SARC training.	16	3
Dedicated Headquarters-Level Professionals	Include policy, advocacy, and prevention professionals who support the headquarters-level SAPR program offices at each Military Service/National Guard Bureau ( <i>not including program managers, who are counted in their own category</i> ).	19	0
Uniformed SARCs	Serve as the single point of contact at an installation or within a geographic area to oversee sexual assault awareness, prevention, and response training; coordinate medical treatment, including emergency care, for victims of sexual assault; and track the services provided to victims from the initial report through final disposition and resolution.	31	42



	Certified under the nationally-accredited DoD Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP).		
Civilian SARCs	See above.	<b>64</b>	<b>9</b>
Uniformed SAPR-VAs	Provide non-clinical crisis intervention, referral, and ongoing non-clinical support to adult sexual assault victims; offer information on available options/resources to victims; coordinate liaison assistance with other organizations and agencies on victim care matters; and report directly to the SARC. Certified under the nationally-accredited D-SAACP.	<b>0</b>	<b>1039</b>
Civilian SAPR-VAs	See above.	<b>79</b>	<b>88</b>
Sexual Assault-Specific Legal	Legal personnel who specialize in sexual assault cases including prosecutors, Victim Witness Assistance Program personnel, paralegals, legal experts, and Special Victims' Counsel/Victims' Legal Counsel.	<b>106 (CLSV)</b> <b>12 (JAJG)</b> <b>2 (JAJM)</b>	<b>0</b>
Sexual Assault – Specific Investigators	Military Criminal Investigation Office investigators who specialize in sexual assault cases.	<b>24</b>	<b>350*</b>
Sexual Assault Medical Forensic Examiners	Medical providers that have completed the DoD course at Fort Sam Houston, or equivalent.	<b>1</b>	<b>47</b>
	<i>Notes: *This number reflects the approximate number of all criminal lead agents working criminal cases in the field.</i>		