

Report to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives



Report on Child Abuse and Neglect and Domestic Abuse in the Military for Fiscal Year 2025

October 2026

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List of Acronyms

BSCS-5	Brief Suicide Cognitions Scale-5
CAC	Children's Advocacy Center
CCR	Coordinated Community Response
CCSM	Clinical Case Staff Meeting
CI	Confidence Interval
CNIC	Commander, Navy Installations Command
CONUS	continental United States
C-SSRS	Columbia-Suicide Severity Scale
DA	Danger Assessment
DAF	Department of the Air Force
DA-LE	Danger Assessment for Law Enforcement
DAVA	Domestic Abuse Victim Advocate
DMDC	Defense Manpower Data Center
DoDI	Department of Defense Instruction
DoDM	Department of Defense Manual
DON	Department of the Navy
DoW	Department of War
FAP	Family Advocacy Program
FASOR	Family Advocacy System of Records
FRB	Fatality Review Board
FRT	Fatality Review Team
FTE	full-time equivalent
FY	Fiscal Year
GAO	Government Accountability Office
HQ	headquarters
HQDA	Headquarters, Department of the Army
HV	home visitor
IDC	Incident Determination Committee
IMCOM	U.S. Army Installation Management Command
IPPW	Integrated Primary Prevention Workforce
MCA	Military Community Advocacy

MEDCOM	U.S. Army Medical Command
MOU	memorandum of understanding
NCA	National Children's Alliance
NCO	non-commissioned officer
NDAA	National Defense Authorization Act
NPSP	New Parent Support Program
OCONUS	outside the continental United States
OSI	Office of Special Investigations
OSW	Office of the Secretary of War
PSU	Penn State University
SAPR	Sexual Assault Prevention and Response
SECNAV	Secretary of the Navy
VA	victim advocate

Executive Summary

For more than 42 years, the Office of the Secretary of War (OSW) Family Advocacy Program (FAP) has worked to prevent and respond to child abuse and neglect, as well as domestic abuse in military families. This report provides incident data for child abuse and neglect, and domestic abuse from the FAP Central Registry for Fiscal Year (FY) 2025, as required by section 574 of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for FY 2017 (Public Law 114–328), “Requirement for Annual Family Advocacy Program Report Regarding Child Abuse and Domestic Violence,” as amended by section 549 of the NDAA for FY 2022 (Public Law 117–81), “Activities to Improve Family Violence Prevention and Response.” Incident data on specific types of child abuse and neglect and domestic abuse is also elaborated on, including child sexual abuse as a subtype of child abuse and neglect, and spouse abuse, intimate partner abuse, and adult sexual abuse as subtypes of domestic abuse. In addition to meeting the congressional requirement, this report provides critical information to inform ongoing prevention and response efforts. Using aggregated FAP Central Registry data submitted from each Military Service (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force),¹ this report offers a Department-wide assessment of the child abuse and neglect, and domestic abuse incidents reported to FAP that either met or did not meet criteria for the Department of War (DoW) definition of abuse in FY 2025.

Background and Methods

The FAP Central Registry is designed to capture reliable and consistent information on child abuse and neglect, and domestic abuse incidents reported to FAP from each of the Military Services. Each Military Service maintains comprehensive clinical case management systems, which include required data elements extracted and submitted quarterly to the Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC). Per DoW policy, DMDC operates the DoW FAP Central Registry and provides Military Community Advocacy (MCA) with aggregated data on which this report is based.² The data contained within this report represent incidents of child abuse and neglect, and domestic abuse reported to FAP that either met or did not meet criteria in FY 2025 in accordance with Incident Determination Committee (IDC) findings. This data does not constitute estimates of the total occurrences of child abuse and neglect or domestic abuse within military families and intimate partner relationships during the past fiscal year.

Married Military Couple Population Estimation Due to Missing Data

This report uses the married military couple population to calculate the rates of spouse abuse presented in Section 4. Married military couples are comprised of joint (or dual) military marriages and civilian marriages. The Military Services provide their respective marriage counts

¹ In FY 2025, Space Force data were reported within Air Force data.

² The implementing policy issuance for this registry is Department of Defense Manual (DoDM) 6400.01, Volume 2, “Family Advocacy Program (FAP): Child Abuse and Domestic Abuse Incident Reporting System,” August 11, 2016.

to DMDC monthly. Due to an ongoing data migration issue, one of the Military Services does not have a count of joint marriages for FYs 2023, 2024, or 2025. To account for the missing reports of joint military marriages, OSW FAP used statistical analyses to estimate the number of joint military marriages Department-wide for calculating rates of spouse abuse in this report. All rates of spouse abuse from FY 2023–FY 2025 contained within this report are based on the estimated married population counts.³

Key Findings

Overall

- There were minimal variations in the rates of child abuse and neglect reports, met criteria incidents, and unique victims⁴ per 1,000 military children in FY 2025 in comparison to FY 2024. The rate of child abuse and neglect reports decreased slightly in FY 2025 (13.4/1,000 military children) from FY 2024 (13.5/1,000 military children). Similarly, the rate of met criteria incidents increased (6.6) marginally compared to FY 2024 (6.5). The rate of unique victims per 1,000 military children stayed consistent in FY 2025 (4.8) compared to FY 2024 (4.8). Despite these modest changes, the rates of child abuse and neglect reports met criteria incidents, and unique victims per 1,000 military children did not vary significantly when compared to their respective 10-year averages.⁵
- The FY 2025 rate of child sexual abuse incidents per 1,000 military children (0.222) decreased by 19.2 percent from the 10-year average (0.274), which is statistically significant.
- In FY 2025, there was an increase in the number of reports of domestic abuse, but this did not vary significantly when compared to the 10-year average. The number of met criteria incidents of domestic abuse had a statistically significant increase when compared to the 10-year average.
- There were statistically significant decreases in the rates of spouse abuse reports, met criteria incidents, and victims per 1,000 military married couples⁶ in FY 2025 when compared to their respective 10-year averages.
- There were statistically significant increases in the number of reports, number of met criteria incidents, and number of unique victims of intimate partner abuse in FY 2025 when compared to their respective 10-year averages.

³ The FY 2025 estimated married couples' population is 605,165.

⁴ Throughout this report, the term “unique” is used in front of different categories of victims and abusers. The term is used to mean that a victim (or abuser) is counted only once within a category, regardless of the number of incidents of abuse in which that victim (or abuser) may have been involved.

⁵ All analyses in this report tested for significance at the $p < .05$ level, resulting in a Confidence Interval (CI) of 95 percent. Any value outside of this CI is indicative of a statistically significant increase or decrease not likely to have occurred by chance.

⁶ Due to missing joint Service marriage data at DMDC for one Military Service, we estimated the FY 2025 population of married couples using Department-wide marriage data from FY 2019-FY 2023. All rates of spouse abuse contained within this report are based on this estimated married population count.

- The proportion of adult sexual abuse incidents as a subset of domestic abuse in FY 2025 (6.1 percent) decreased from FY 2024 (6.2 percent) but represented a statistically significant increase when compared to the 10-year average.

Child Abuse and Neglect

- In FY 2025, there were 11,480 reports of suspected child abuse and neglect to FAP. The FY 2025 rate of reported child abuse and neglect per 1,000 children was 13.4, which is a 1.7 percent decrease when compared to the 10-year average (13.6). Despite the decrease, the rate did not vary significantly when compared to the 10-year average.
- Neglect accounted for the largest proportion of reports of child abuse in FY 2025 (50.1 percent), followed by physical abuse (28.9 percent), emotional abuse (18.0 percent), and sexual abuse (2.9 percent).
- Overall, 48.9 percent (5,611 incidents total) of reported incidents of child abuse and neglect were determined to meet the DoW definition of abuse in FY 2025. The FY 2025 rate of incidents that met criteria per 1,000 children was 6.6, which is slightly higher than the rate in FY 2024 (6.5). The rate of met criteria incidents in FY 2025 did not vary significantly when compared to the 10-year average (6.6). However, the met criteria rate varied by abuse type, ranging from 38 percent of reports of physical abuse that met criteria to 56 percent of reports of sexual abuse that met criteria.
- In FY 2025, neglect accounted for the largest proportion of met criteria incidents (56.5 percent). Physical abuse (22.5 percent) accounted for the next largest proportion of met criteria incidents, followed by emotional abuse (17.6 percent) and sexual abuse (3.4 percent).
- The FY 2025 child abuse and neglect victim rate of 4.8 per 1,000 children, which is the same as the 10-year average (4.8). The child victimization rate did not vary significantly when compared to the 10-year average.
- In FY 2025, 53 percent of victims in met criteria incidents of child abuse and neglect were male, and 47 percent were female. However, the sex of victims varied by abuse type, with males more represented in physical abuse and neglect while females were more represented in emotional and sexual abuse. Additionally, more than half (57.0 percent) of victims in met criteria incidents of child abuse and neglect were age 5 or younger.
- Civilian data compiled by the Department of Health and Human Services indicate that the U.S. civilian substantiation (similar to met criteria) rate for reported cases of child abuse and neglect was 14.7 percent in FY 2024.⁷ The military met criteria rate for reported

⁷ Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2024). *Child Maltreatment 2023*. Available from: <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/research-data-technology/statistics-research/child-maltreatment>.

incidents was 48.9 percent in FY 2025. Although both rates have fluctuated individually, the military met criteria rate has been well above the civilian substantiation rate consistently over the past decade.⁸

- The DoW unique child victim rate for FY 2025 was 4.8 victims per 1,000 military children (same rate as FY 2024), and the civilian child victim rate for FY 2024 was 7.2 per 1,000 children (lower than FY 2023 rate of 7.4).⁹ Although both the military and civilian child victimization rates have fluctuated over time, the military child victimization rate has consistently been lower than the civilian rate over the past decade.¹⁰
- In reports that met the DoW criteria for child abuse, the abuser may have been a Service member,¹¹ a civilian family member, or (in child abuse or neglect incidents) a caregiver outside the family. In more than 90 percent of the met criteria child abuse or neglect incidents, the abuser was a Service member parent or civilian parent.
- Most Service member parent abusers were junior enlisted personnel. This included 64 percent in the rank of E-4 through E-6, 15 percent in the rank of E-1 through E-3, and 13 percent in the rank of E-7 through E-9.
- In FY 2025, 55 percent of the met criteria child abuse and neglect abusers were male while 45 percent were female. There is variation in the sex of abusers by abuse type, with males more represented in physical and emotional abuse, and vastly more represented in sexual abuse, while females were more represented in neglect. However, the overall ratio of male to female met criteria abusers has been relatively consistent over time.
- The majority of abusers met criteria incidents of child abuse and neglect in FY 2025 were ages 25–44, with 47.8 percent of abusers ages 25–34 and 25.3 percent of abusers ages 35–44.
- There were 14 child abuse-related fatalities, involving 22 abusers, presented to the IDC and entered into the Central Registry in FY 2025. These are not necessarily fatalities that occurred in FY 2025, nor do they account for all fatalities that occurred in FY 2025 as it can often take years to investigate and adjudicate cases involving fatalities. The child fatality victims were young in age, with 50.0 percent 1 year of age or younger and 21.4 percent of between the ages of 2 and 5 years old. Among the abusers, 11 were male, and 11 were female. Of the abusers associated with the child abuse-related fatalities, 11 were Service members and 11 were civilians.

⁸ *Child Maltreatment 2016 through 2025 reports, inclusive.*

⁹ *Child Maltreatment 2025.*

¹⁰ *Child Maltreatment 2025.*

¹¹ Service members include active duty members as well as Reserve and National Guard members who are in an active status.

Child Sexual Abuse

- For the eighth time in this annual report series, FAP examined child sexual abuse as a subset of child abuse. Data on these incidents of child sexual abuse are included in the *FY 2025 DoW Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military* as Appendix H. In FY 2025, there were 184 unique victims of child sexual abuse. These victims experienced a total of 190 met criteria incidents of child sexual abuse, indicating that one or more victims experienced more than one incident of sexual abuse.
- Child sexual abuse incidents accounted for 3.4 percent of all met criteria child abuse and neglect incidents. The FY 2025 rate of child sexual abuse incidents per 1,000 military children (0.222) decreased by 19.2 percent from the 10-year average (0.274), which is statistically significant.
- In FY 2025, 83.1 percent of victims in met criteria child sexual abuse incidents were female, and 16.9 percent were male. More than half (58.6 percent) of victims were between the ages 11–17.
- Approximately 48.7 percent of abusers in met criteria child sexual abuse incidents were Service members, and 96.6 percent were male in FY 2025. Service member parents and civilian parents represented approximately 67.8 percent of abusers in these incidents.

Domestic Abuse

- Domestic abuse encompasses both spouse abuse and intimate partner abuse. In addition to data on domestic abuse, this section provides high-level incident data on both spouse abuse and intimate partner abuse, as well as data on sexual, physical, and emotional abuse, and neglect.
- In FY 2025, there were 15,402 reports of domestic abuse, of which 8,334 incidents met criteria. Those that met criteria of domestic abuse incidents involved 6,565 unique victims. The number of reports did not vary significantly when compared to the 10-year average (15,694). However, the increase in the rate of met criteria incidents was statistically significant when compared to the 10-year average (8,158).
- In FY 2025, physical abuse accounted for 68.5 percent of domestic abuse met criteria incidents and emotional abuse accounted for a little more than one quarter (25.3 percent), though fewer incidents involved sexual abuse (6.1 percent) and neglect (<0.1 percent).
- In 67 percent of met criteria domestic abuse incidents, the victim was female and the abuser was male. In 28 percent of incidents, the victim was male and the abuser was female. Four percent of incidents involved a female victim and abuser, and 1 percent of incidents involved a male victim and abuser.

- When examining unique victims by sex, 69 percent were female and 31 percent were male. When examining unique victims by military status, 55 percent were Service members and 45 percent were civilians. Most domestic abuse victims were age 34 or younger (83.7 percent).
- Most Service member victims in met criteria incidents of domestic abuse were junior enlisted members. Paygrades E-4 through E-6 had the highest percentage of Service member victims (61 percent), followed by paygrades E-1 through E-3 (27 percent).

Spouse Abuse

- The spouse abuse data in this report represents only those incidents involving individuals married at the time of abuse, where either the victim or the abuser was a Service member.
- Due to missing joint Service marriage data at DMDC for one Military Department, we estimated the FY 2023, FY 2024, and FY 2025 population of married couples using Department-wide marriage data from FY 2019 to FY 2025. All rates of spouse abuse in this report are based on the estimated FY 2025 married population count 605,165.
- In FY 2025, there were 11,723 reports of spouse abuse to FAP. The FY 2025 rate of spouse abuse reports was 19.4 married military couples per 1,000 couples, a 9.5 percent decrease when compared to the 10-year average (21.4), representing a statistically significant decrease.
- Physical abuse accounted for the largest proportion of reports of spouse abuse in FY 2025 (66.2 percent), followed by emotional abuse (28.2 percent) and sexual abuse (5.2 percent). Neglect accounted for less than 1 percent of reports (0.3 percent).
- Overall, 53 percent (6,215 met criteria incidents total) of reports of spouse abuse were determined to meet the DoW definition of abuse in FY 2025. The FY 2025 rate of met criteria spouse abuse incidents per 1,000 military couples was 10.3, which is a 5.2 percent decrease when compared to the 10-year average (10.9), representing a statistically significant change.
- There was slight variation in the met criteria rate for emotional abuse, physical abuse, and sexual abuse reports, ranging from 50 percent of reported emotional abuse that met criteria to 54 percent of reported physical abuse, and 53 percent of reported sexual abuse. Only 5 percent of reports of neglect met criteria. However, it is important to note that neglect accounted for less than 1 percent of all reports of spouse abuse.
- The FY 2025 spouse abuse victim rate per 1,000 military couples was 8.2, which is a 5.2 percent decrease when compared to the average 10-year rate (8.7), representing a statistically significant decrease.
- In FY 2025, there was a nearly even split between Service member and civilian spouse victims, as 50.6 percent of victims in met criteria spouse abuse incidents were Service members, while 49.4 percent were civilian spouses. Of victims in met criteria spouse abuse incidents, 69 percent were female, while 31 percent were male.

- Females comprised a larger proportion of victims than males for all types of abuse: 94 percent of spouse abuse victims who experienced sexual abuse; 73 percent of victims of emotional abuse; and 66 percent of victims of physical abuse. Although 50 percent of victims of neglect were female and 50 percent were male, it is important to note that neglect accounted for less than 1 percent of all met criteria spouse abuse incidents.
- In FY 2025, 62.3 percent of all abusers in met criteria spouse abuse incidents were Service members, and 67.5 percent were male.
- Paygrades E-4 through E-6 had the highest percentage of Service member abusers in met criteria incidents (62 percent), followed by paygrades E-1 through E-3 (24 percent).
- There were three spouse abuse fatalities presented to the IDC and entered into the Central Registry in FY 2025. However, this does not account for all domestic or spouse abuse-related fatalities that occurred in FY 2025, as not all reported fatalities are taken to IDC and therefore not reflected in this report.

Intimate Partner Abuse

- In FY 2006, an additional category, “intimate partner” was added to capture incidents involving: 1) a former spouse; 2) a person with whom the victim shares a child in common; or 3) a current or former intimate partner with whom the victim shares or has shared a common domicile. This definition was expanded in FY 2022 to include those in dating relationships.¹² In intimate partner abuse, either the victim or the abuser was a Service member.
- In FY 2025, there were 3,679 reports of intimate partner abuse. Physical abuse accounted for the largest proportion of reports of intimate partner abuse in FY 2025 (68.4 percent), followed by emotional abuse (22.8 percent), and sexual abuse (8.7 percent). According to policy,¹³ only spouses are allowed to submit reports of neglect, not intimate partners. However, in FY 2025 there was one report of intimate partner neglect from a former spouse. The report did not meet criteria for abuse.

¹² Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 6400.06, “DoD Coordinated Community Response to Domestic Abuse Involving DoD Military and Certain Affiliated Personnel,” December 15, 2021, as amended defines “intimate partner” as, “Within the context of eligibility for FAP services, a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the alleged abuser, as determined by the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the person and the alleged abuser. An intimate partner is informed by, but not limited to, the totality of factors such as: previous or ongoing consensual intimate or sexual behaviors; history of ongoing dating or expressed interest in continued dating or the potential for an ongoing relationship (e.g. history of repeated break-ups and reconciliations); self-identification by the victim or alleged abuser as intimate partners or identification by others as a couple; emotional connectedness (e.g., relationship is a priority, partners may have discussed a future together); or familiarity and knowledge of each other’s lives.”

¹³ DoDM 6400.01, Volume 3, “Family Advocacy Program: Clinical Case Staff Meeting and Incident Determination Committee,” August 11, 2016, as amended.

- Overall, 58 percent of reported incidents of intimate partner abuse were determined to meet the DoW definition of abuse. There were 2,119 incidents of intimate partner abuse that met criteria in FY 2025, involving 1,645 unique victims. The met criteria rate varied slightly among the three reported abuse types.
- There were statistically significant increases in the number of reports of intimate partner abuse (49.8 percent), the number of met criteria intimate partner abuse incidents (45.9 percent), and the number of unique victims of intimate partner abuse (44.8 percent), when compared to their respective 10-year averages. A rate per 1,000 of intimate partner abuse incidents and/or victims cannot be established, as data on unmarried individuals involved in intimate partner relationships as defined by the DoW are not available.
- From FY 2024 to FY 2025, both the number of reports of intimate partner abuse and the number of met criteria incidents of intimate partner abuse experienced year-over-year increases (each 6.1 percent).
- In FY 2025, 66.6 percent of victims in met criteria intimate partner abuse incidents were Service members, and 72.5 percent were female.
- In FY 2025, 73.8 percent of all abusers in met criteria intimate partner abuse incidents were Service members, and 68.5 percent were male.
- There were no intimate partner abuse fatalities presented to the IDC and entered into the Central Registry in FY 2025.

Adult Sexual Abuse¹⁴

- In FY 2025, there were 480 unique victims of adult sexual abuse, including both spouses and unmarried intimate partners. Data on these incidents of adult sexual abuse are included in the *FY 2025 DoW Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military* as Appendix G, and are referred to as Domestic Abuse-Related Sexual Assault.
- In FY 2025, there were a total of 512 met criteria incidents of adult sexual abuse, indicating that one or more victims experienced more than one incident of sexual abuse.
- Adult sexual abuse incidents accounted for 6.1 percent of all met criteria domestic abuse incidents. The proportion of adult sexual abuse incidents as a subset of domestic abuse represents a statistically significant increase when compared to the 10-year average (4.9 percent).
- In FY 2025, 93.6 percent of unique victims in met criteria sexual abuse incidents were female, while 6.4 percent were male. Among these unique victims, 48.1 percent were

¹⁴ In the domestic abuse field, sexual abuse remains contextually distinct from sexual assault, as it occurs within a marriage or intimate partner relationship typically as part of a larger pattern of behavior resulting in emotional or psychological abuse, economic control, and/or interference with personal liberty.

family members, 37.5 percent were Service members, and the remaining 14.4 percent were non-beneficiaries, DoW civilians, non-DoW civilians, retired Service members, or Government contractors.

- Examining the intersection of sex and status of unique victims of adult sexual abuse, 47.9 percent of victims were female family members, and 31.5 percent were female Service members.
- In FY 2025, approximately 85.6 percent of unique abusers in met criteria adult sexual abuse incidents were Service members, and 92.2 percent were male.

DoW and Military Department Effectiveness

The Military Departments collect program metric data, as required by section 581 of the NDAA for FY 2008 (Public Law 110–181) and submit them annually to OSW FAP for analysis and reporting. Although OSW FAP aggregates data from each of the Military Departments upon receipt, there is some minor variation in interpretation of current implementing guidance and how definitions are operationalized across the Military Service FAPs.

The Military Services implement the New Parent Support Program (NPSP) and domestic abuser treatment program, while the Military Department FAP administers them at the installation level. The Department established NPSP, a selected primary prevention program for child abuse and neglect, to offer intensive home visiting services on a voluntary basis to expectant parents and parents with young children (ages 0–5 years in Marine Corps; ages 0–3 in the other Military Departments) who display indicators of being at risk for engaging in harmful, or potentially abusive or neglectful parenting practices. A total of 1,102 families across the Military Departments met the metric criteria and received NPSP services for at least 6 months. Of those families, 1,087 did not have a subsequent met criteria incident for child abuse within 12 months after the conclusion of NPSP services, resulting in a success rate of 98.6 percent. This rate exceeds the established target rate of 85 percent, demonstrating the significant effectiveness of the NPSP in preventing future incidents of abuse in the 12 months following participation.

Similarly, each Military Department's FAP program delivers non-clinical interventions to individuals involved in met criteria domestic abuse incidents based on an assessment, targeted directly to address the specific concerns of each abuser. To measure success, the total DoW rate of spouses and intimate partners with no subsequent abuse incidents following FAP intervention must be 75 percent or higher. In FY 2025, 95.6 percent of 2,693 abusive spouses and intimate partners did not have a report of a met criteria domestic abuse incident following participation in FAP services. This rate exceeds the established target rate of 75 percent.

When submitting reports of domestic abuse to FAP, victims have the option to submit a restricted report.¹⁵ Restricted reports give victims privacy and autonomy, while still allowing them to receive supportive services, safety planning, and case management from FAP, making them essential to DoW's approach to supporting domestic abuse victims. Restricted reports are

¹⁵ Section 5 of DoDI 6400.06.

only available to victims who are eligible to receive medical services from DoW, and do not apply to cases of child abuse. Neither Military command nor law enforcement is involved in restricted reports, though restricted reports may be converted to unrestricted reports to notify the relevant chain of command and initiate a criminal investigation. In FY 2025, there were 1,696 restricted reports of domestic abuse. Of those 1,696 restricted reports, 237 (14.0 percent) were converted to unrestricted reports and 324 (19.1 percent) were reports of sexual abuse.

DoW and Military Department Program Initiatives

DoW is dedicated to preventing and addressing child abuse, neglect, and domestic abuse in military families and intimate partner relationships. Through a comprehensive approach involving policies, programs, and partnerships, FAP aims to strengthen protective factors and reduce risks among individuals and families across the Military Departments. Presented below are various initiatives undertaken by the DoW and Military Departments over recent years to advance prevention and response efforts concerning child abuse, neglect, and domestic abuse.

DoW utilizes a Coordinated Community Response (CCR) model to address child abuse and neglect and unrestricted reports of domestic abuse. In 2023, the Department formally established a dedicated CCR office to enhance interagency coordination, improve victim safety, and hold abusers accountable. The OSW CCR, in coordination with the Military Departments, is piloting a new CCR model at identified pilot installations.

The OSW CCR team, as part of the CCR model pilot, identified research-based risk and lethality assessment tools for use by the military victim advocates and Service military police in incidents of domestic abuse. The CCR model pilot includes training and implementation of the Danger Assessment (DA) tool. The DA is a tool designed to assess the likelihood of lethality or near lethality in an intimate partner relationship. The DA is a well establish evidence-based assessment tool in use nationally for over 25 years. The CCR model pilot also includes implementation of the Danger Assessment for Law Enforcement (DA-LE) risk-assessment tool and training for use by DoW law enforcement officers, designed to help identify victims at the highest risk of intimate partner homicide and near-lethal assault.

Section 576 of the NDAA for FY 2004 (Public Law 108–136) mandates that the Department review all fatalities known, or suspected to be, related to domestic abuse and child abuse and neglect. Specifically, this provision directs the Military Departments to conduct multidisciplinary, impartial reviews of each fatality known or suspected to have resulted from domestic violence or child abuse. The OSW CCR team, in coordination with FAP and the Military Services, is modernizing the way in which the Department reviews fatalities that are known to be related or suspected to be related to domestic abuse and child abuse and neglect.

The Government Accountability Office (GAO) Report GAO-21-289, “DOMESTIC ABUSE: Actions Needed to Enhance DOD’s Prevention, Response, and Oversight,” May 2021, indicated that ongoing efforts are needed for evaluation of the effectiveness of awareness campaigns reaching targeted audiences. Section 527 of the NDAA for FY 2022 (Public Law 117–81) then put that same recommendation into law. The OSW FAP contracted with the Clearinghouse for Military Family Readiness at Penn State University (PSU) for this data collection to evaluate the

effectiveness of the FAP's Domestic Violence Awareness and Child Abuse Prevention campaigns at increasing knowledge and awareness of these campaigns and domestic abuse and child abuse and neglect.

OSW FAP and Clearinghouse at PSU created a standardized tool for installation FAP staff across DoW to use to ensure all elements required per DoDM 6400.01, Volume 3, are included in the Clinical Case Staff Meeting (CCSM) presentations involving reports of domestic abuse and child abuse and neglect. A CCSM is an installation FAP meeting of clinical service providers to assist the coordinated delivery of supportive services, counseling, and clinical treatment.

Program and Policy Implications

DoW is committed to keeping families safe and healthy and is working diligently to prevent child abuse and neglect and domestic abuse in our military communities. One incident of child abuse or neglect or domestic abuse is too many. With the goal of promoting the safety and well-being of all Service members and military families, the FAP's evidence-informed prevention, counseling, and supportive services increases military readiness.

The rates of child abuse, neglect, and sexual abuse reports overall and met criteria incidents as well as unique victims per 1,000 military children did not vary significantly when compared to their respective 10-year averages.

Domestic abuse findings in this report continue to be mixed—with differing patterns in domestic abuse overall and spouse abuse in comparison to intimate partner abuse. Following decreases in the number of domestic abuse reports and the number of met criteria domestic abuse incidents in FY 2024, the number of reports and incidents increased in FY 2025. The FY 2025 number of domestic abuse reports did not vary significantly when compared with the 10-year average, however the increase in met criteria domestic abuse incidents was significant.

The rates for spouse abuse reports, met criteria incidents, and unique victims per 1,000 married military couples all represented statistically significant decreases in FY 2025 when compared to their respective 10-year averages. Conversely, the number of reports, met criteria incidents, and unique victims of intimate partner abuse all experienced statistically significant increases when compared to their respective 10-year averages. These statistically significant increases are likely due, in part, to the FY 2022 expansion of the definition of intimate partner and the resulting expansion of service delivery. However, there has been an upward trend in intimate partner abuse since FY 2017. The proportion of met criteria adult sexual abuse incidents decreased in FY 2025, breaking a 5-year trend of year-over-year increases.

The Department remains committed to continued monitoring and assessing changes in incident numbers and rates, where available, to inform current and future policy and program efforts. DoW continues to address the results of its analyses through deliberate action and implementation of evidence-informed programs and prevention strategies, as well as additional research efforts.

1. Introduction

For more than 43 years, OSW FAP has worked to prevent and respond to child abuse and neglect and domestic abuse in military families. Abuse is incompatible with military values and ultimately impacts mission readiness. The Department is dedicated to addressing all forms of family violence to ensure the health and safety of Service members and military families.

This report summarizes the FY 2025 child abuse and neglect, and domestic abuse incident data from the DoW FAP Central Registry, as required by section 574 of the NDAA for FY 2017 (Public Law 114–328), as amended by section 549 of the NDAA for FY 2022 (Public Law 117–81), including the requirement to provide an annual report on FAP staffing levels. In addition to meeting the congressional requirement, this report also provides critical aggregate information on the demographics and characteristics of these incidents to further inform ongoing prevention and intervention efforts. Using aggregated FAP Central Registry data submitted from the Military Services (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force),¹⁶ this report offers a Department-wide picture of the child abuse and neglect, and domestic abuse incidents reported to FAP for which a determination¹⁷ was made in FY 2025 (October 1, 2024, through September 30, 2025). Section 549 of the NDAA for FY 2022 (Public Law 117–81) extended the requirement for this report through to a final due date of April 30, 2026.¹⁸ The annual requirement for this report will accordingly sunset and the FY 2025 report will represent the last iteration of the “Child Abuse and Neglect, and Domestic Abuse in the Military” report. The Department will continue to report annually on FAP staffing tool data, as required by section 549 of the NDAA for FY 2022 (Public Law 117–81), and metrics on FAP effectiveness, as required by section 581 of the NDAA for FY 2008 (Public Law 110–181), as these requirements do not sunset.

Subsequent report sections include a brief description of FAP, congressional reporting requirements for child abuse and neglect, and domestic abuse incidents, and a review of the findings from an analysis of the FY 2025 FAP Central Registry and FAP staffing tool data. This report concludes with an analysis of the effectiveness of FAP and NPSP services and the reduction of subsequent met criteria incidents of child abuse and neglect or domestic abuse after completion of services, an overview of DoW and Military Department Program Initiatives, and a discussion of potential implications for current and future policy and program initiatives. Note that the use of the word “significant” throughout this report is not a reference or comment on the level of importance, but rather analytical and statistical thresholds for comparing values to their respective 10-year averages.

¹⁶ In FY 2025, Space Force data were reported within Air Force data.

¹⁷ Using specific criteria contained in DoDM 6400.01, Volume 3, the IDC is responsible for determining whether a reported case of child abuse and neglect and/or domestic abuse meet DoW definitions of abuse and should, therefore, be entry into the FAP Central Registry.

¹⁸ The due date for this report was extended to June 30, 2026, due to a lapse in Government funding appropriations and resulting furlough of DoW employees.

2. Background

FAP is congressionally mandated to provide advocacy and counseling support to Service members, their partners and families impacted by family violence. Its mission is to prevent and respond to child abuse and neglect and domestic abuse in the military. FAP coordinates with other entities within the military and CCR¹⁹ to accomplish this mission.

FAP provides comprehensive prevention, advocacy, early identification, and supportive counseling services for alleged abusers and victims of child abuse and neglect and domestic abuse. Additionally, the NPSP, a prevention program within FAP provides home visitation and other parenting education support services for expecting and parents with children newborn through 3 years old. To execute this mission, DoW funds around 1,800 positions to deliver FAP services, including credentialed/licensed clinical providers, Domestic Abuse Victim Advocates (DAVAs), New Parent Support Home Visitors, and prevention staff. FAP staff are mandated reporters to State child welfare service agencies for all allegations and suspected incidents of child abuse and neglect, and they are considered “covered professionals” under 34 U.S.C. § 20341. DoW policy²⁰ also requires the Military Service FAPs to report incidents of child abuse and neglect, and unrestricted domestic abuse to OSW through the DoW FAP Central Registry.

Once a report of child abuse or neglect, or domestic abuse is received by FAP, it is taken to the IDC to determine whether the incident meets criteria for abuse, as defined by DoW.²¹ The IDC uses a standardized research-based decision tree algorithm to determine which reports for suspected child abuse and neglect or domestic abuse meet the DoW definitions of abuse, thereby requiring entry into the Military Service FAP Central Registry of child abuse and neglect, and domestic abuse incidents. The IDC is an administrative process for data tracking and does not determine if abuse or neglect occurred. The IDC is comprised of a core panel to include the deputy to the installation or garrison commander who serves as the chair, the senior enlisted noncommissioned officer advisor to the chair, a representative from the Service member’s chain of command, a representative from the Staff Judge Advocate’s office, a representative from military law enforcement, and the FAP manager or FAP supervisor of clinical services. In accordance with section 549B of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry NDAA for FY 2021 (Public Law 116–283), voting membership of the IDC has been expanded to include medical personnel. Additional noncore members, as appropriate, may participate and vote per policy. An incident is presented to the IDC, followed by the members voting to determine whether the incident meets the criteria for an act or failure to act, and a resulting impact or reasonable potential for impact.²² The IDC is not a disciplinary proceeding in accordance with the Uniform Code of Military Justice; rather it is a process to determine whether an incident meets the DoW definition of abuse. In this report, data on incidents of child abuse and neglect, and domestic abuse that met criteria are referred to as “met criteria incidents.”

¹⁹ The CCR is comprised of FAP, law enforcement, legal, military criminal investigative organizations, chaplains, command, child and youth programs, Department of War Education Activity schools, and medical.

²⁰ DoDM 6400.01, Volume 2.

²¹ DoDM 6400.01, Volume 3.

²² DoDM 6400.01, Volume 3.

The DoW review of child abuse and domestic abuse-related fatalities is required by policy,²³ directing the Secretaries of the Military Departments to conduct a multidisciplinary, impartial review of each fatality known or suspected to have resulted from child abuse and neglect and domestic abuse. Each Military Department has its own team and conducts its own internal review annually. To avoid interference with ongoing investigations and prosecutions, fatalities are reviewed by the Military Departments retrospectively, generally 2 years after their occurrence or in the first year that the disposition becomes closed. DoW convenes an annual Fatality Review Summit to discuss the findings of the reviews held at the Military Department level. The purpose of the DoW Fatality Review Summit is to conduct deliberative examinations of any interventions provided to the deceased or their family, to formulate lessons learned from agency or system failures, to identify trends and patterns to assist in prevention efforts across the Department, and to develop policy for earlier and more effective intervention.

Central Registry

The FAP Central Registry is designed to capture reliable and consistent information on child abuse and neglect, and domestic abuse incidents reported to FAP from each of the Military Services. Supporting policy is contained in DoDM 6400.01, Volume 2, which directs Military Service FAPs to track incidents of child abuse and neglect and domestic abuse that meet criteria for abuse. Each Military Service maintains a comprehensive clinical case management system,²⁴ which includes the required data elements extracted and submitted quarterly to DMDC. Per DoW policy,²⁵ DMDC operates the DoW FAP Central Registry and provides OSW FAP with aggregate data, which are the basis of this report.

The DoW FAP Central Registry contains information on: (1) reports of abuse that did not meet criteria for child abuse and neglect or domestic abuse, in which identifiable individual information is not tracked; and (2) information on reports of abuse that meet objective, standardized criteria and are linked to identifiable Service members, their family members, and the abuser. Specifically, the Military Services are generally required to enter every new reported incident of abuse into the DoW FAP Central Registry, including the submission of information on 46 data elements for met criteria incidents, delineated in DoDM 6400.01, Volume 2, which include:

- Sponsor Service, location, relevant dates, and case status;
- Demographic data on the military sponsor, victim, and abuser(s), including name, social security number, branch of Service, military status, sex, age, and relationship indicators²⁶;
- Type of abuse, level of severity, and, if applicable, resulting fatalities.

²³ DoDI 6400.06.

²⁴ In FY 2025, Space Force data were reported within Air Force data.

²⁵ DoDM 6400.01, Volume 2.

²⁶ All personally identifiable information entered in the Central Registry is excluded from the analyses in this report.

The DoW FAP Central Registry **does not** include measures of accountability (command action), law enforcement data, or legal disposition. These processes are completely distinct from FAP intervention and services pursuant to multiple DoW policies separating functions across components. The Central Registry also **does not** include allegations of domestic abuse that were made via restricted report. Restricted reports do not move forward to the IDC. Data on restricted reports is collected, personally identifiable information identifiers removed, and unique information on each report is stored in a separate database to support understanding of aggregate data for each Military Service. This exclusion pertains only to restricted reports of domestic abuse; there is no restricted reporting option for child abuse, and child abuse allegations reported to FAP are handled as unrestricted and may be presented to the IDC as appropriate.

Data from the DoW Central Registry is broadly used to assist in overall management by the OSW FAP program to inform prevention and intervention initiatives across the Department as well as determine budget and program funding. Central Registry data also supports the identification of research needs, preparation of reports to Congress, response to public or other Governmental inquiries, and formulation of ad hoc reports relating to the volume and nature of family violence cases handled by the Military Services. DoW and Military Service FAP Central Registry data are used to conduct background checks on individuals seeking employment in DoW-sanctioned child and youth serving organizations that involve contact with minor children as well in accordance with DoW policy.²⁷

Methods of Data Collection and Analysis

As noted, this report relies on Central Registry data extracted by each Military Service and submitted to DMDC for compilation for FY 2025 (October 1, 2024, through September 30, 2025).²⁸ DMDC performs initial quality assurance checks, aggregates these data, and provides OSW FAP with information on the incidence of child abuse and neglect and domestic abuse across the DoW for inclusion in this report.

DMDC has collected these aggregate FY FAP data for the last 25 years; however, the timeframe of data submission and analysis was adjusted substantially in 2017 to coordinate with the release of the “Department of War Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military.” All statistical analyses included in this report were performed after these data underwent a series of rigorous quality control checks to ensure uniformity and validity of aggregate data.

Prior to FY 2021, FAP was unable to report information on allegations of abuse by abuse type comprehensively. For calculation purposes, historically, a “report” of abuse could consist of multiple types of alleged abuse. For example, if one victim experienced both emotional abuse and physical abuse by the same abuser, during the same timeframe, it was recorded as a single

²⁷ DoDI 1402.05, “Background Checks on Individuals in DoD Child Care Services Programs,” September 11, 2015, as amended.

²⁸ In FY 2025, Space Force data were reported within Air Force data.

report of abuse. This method prevented disaggregation of reports by abuse type and led to undercounting the total number of abuse reports.²⁹

Leveraging new data collection methods established in FY 2021, each report is now associated with a single type of alleged abuse. The updated calculation method for reports of abuse is incorporated in the data from FY 2021 through FY 2025 presented in this report. This approach allows FAP to more accurately assess the number of reports of abuse and determine the proportion of reports that meet the DoW definition of abuse—overall and categorized into four types: emotional abuse, neglect, physical abuse, and sexual abuse. This improvement in methodology and reporting enhances the Department’s efforts to prevent and respond to child abuse and neglect and domestic abuse within the military community.

Like historic data on reports of abuse, previous fiscal year data on both child abuse and neglect and domestic abuse contained met criteria incidents that included multiple types of abuse in one entry (e.g., physical, sexual, emotional, neglect). Beginning in FY 2015, the process was standardized for each met criteria incident to represent only one type of abuse. Thus, more than one incident may be submitted to the Central Registry involving an individual victim. This treatment of incident data provides a more comprehensive picture of abuse incidents experienced by military families and aligns with the approach used by the Department of Health and Human Services for reporting civilian data in their annual report on child maltreatment.³⁰

Incidents of domestic abuse are reported both in the aggregate and separately as spouse abuse and intimate partner abuse (see definitions in Section 4). Calculated rates of intimate partner abuse across the military are not reportable, as data to establish a denominator (number of Service members in an intimate partner relationship as defined by DoW) are unavailable. Any notable increases or upward movement in key rates and findings command the attention of OSW FAP to ensure perceived increases in family violence are analyzed for significance.

Statistical significance testing in this report was conducted using a Type I error rate of 5 percent (i.e., $\alpha = .05$), resulting in a CI of 95 percent. This CI approach tells us whether the FY 2025 values are within the range of plausible values for the 10-year period, FY 2016–FY 2025. Any value outside of this CI is indicative of a statistically significant increase or decrease from the 10-year average.

Married Military Couple Population Estimation Due to Missing Data

This report uses the married military couple population to calculate the rates of spouse abuse presented in Section 4. Married military couples are comprised of joint (or dual) military marriages and civilian marriages. The Military Services provide their respective marriage counts

²⁹ Government Accountability Office. (2021). *DOMESTIC ABUSE: Actions Needed to Enhance DoD's Prevention, Response, and Oversight to Congress* (GAO-21-289). Available from: <https://www.gao.gov/products/gao-21-289>. See pp. 21-27 for an in-depth description and analysis.

³⁰ Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children’s Bureau. (2025). *Child Maltreatment 2023*. Available from: <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/research-data-technology/statistics-research/child-maltreatment>.

to DMDC monthly. In turn, DMDC makes this data available to authorized users on various self-service reports accessible on DMDC’s reporting system website.

Due to an ongoing data migration issue, one of the Military Services was inaccurately reported as having zero joint military marriages for FYs 2023, 2024, and 2025.³¹ To calculate spouse abuse rates within this report, OSW FAP estimated the number of joint military marriages Department-wide by predicting the total number of joint military marriages using the known number of total civilian marriages Department-wide, given the strong correlation between these two values over the prior 5 years (FY 2019–FY 2023).³² To further validate this estimation method, we tested two additional methods to estimate the number of joint military marriages. The estimated number of marriages using these three methods varied less than 0.2 percent. The value used for this report, as described above, was the median value and demonstrated the strongest correlation among the three methods. The estimated married couples population for FY 2025 is 605,165.

3. Child Abuse and Neglect

This section summarizes reports to FAP of child abuse and neglect in FY 2025, incidents that met criteria for child abuse and neglect, and the characteristics of children and associated abusers for cases that met criteria.

DoW policy defines child abuse and neglect as:

- Child Abuse: “The physical or sexual abuse, emotional abuse, or neglect of a child by a parent, guardian, foster parent, or by a caregiver, whether the caregiver is intra-familial or extra-familial, under circumstances indicating the child’s welfare is harmed or threatened. Such acts by a sibling, other family member, or other person shall be deemed to be child abuse only when the individual is providing care under express or implied agreement with the parent, guardian, or foster parent.”³³
- Child Neglect: “The negligent treatment of a child through egregious acts or omissions below the lower bounds of normal caregiving, which shows a striking disregard for the child’s well-being, under circumstances indicating that the child’s welfare has been harmed or threatened by the deprivation of age-appropriate care.”³⁴ Neglect includes abandonment, medical neglect, and/or non-organic failure to thrive.

Child abuse and neglect, per DoW policy, include four distinct types of abuse: physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional abuse, and neglect. Each type of abuse is defined in implementing guidance for use during the standardized incident determination process.³⁵ One or more incidents may be submitted to the Central Registry involving an individual victim.

³¹ Army was inaccurately reported to have zero joint military marriages in FY 2023, FY 2024, or FY 2025.

³² The r^2 value of joint service marriages as a percentage of civilian marriages from FY 2019 through FY 2023 was 0.986, representing a very strong correlation.

³³ DoDI 6400.01, “Family Advocacy Program (FAP),” May 1, 2019.

³⁴ DoDM 6400.01, Volume 3.

³⁵ DoDM 6400.01, Volume 3; and DoDI 6400.01.

Beginning in FY 2015, OSW FAP began to treat each occurrence that met the DoW definition of abuse as a distinct incident of child abuse and neglect to capture a more comprehensive picture of well-being for children in military families. Reporting incidents of abuse by type is consistent with how other Federal agencies report incidents of child abuse and neglect. Starting in FY 2021 and in alignment with a recommendation from the GAO,³⁶ OSW FAP standardized the calculation method for reports of abuse such that a single report of abuse can only be associated with one type of alleged abuse. Each report of abuse and met criteria incident of abuse contained within this report for periods prior to FY 2025 could include multiple types of abuse.

There are three elements calculated for child abuse and neglect in this report: the number of reported incidents, the number of met criteria incidents, and the rate of child victimization. The first two elements may be impacted by external factors, thus impacting the calculated rate of child victimization. For example, the number of reports can fluctuate based on impact of awareness campaigns, training, and efforts to reduce stigma in the community associated with contacting FAP. Process improvements attributed to the implementation of the IDC—counting each type of abuse as a distinct incident (described above) and identifying all individuals involved in a reported incident as a separate abuser—may impact the number of met criteria incidents. The child victimization rate measures the number of unique children experiencing child abuse and neglect per 1,000 military children. This measure offers an alternative method to examine the rates of child abuse and neglect across years that is less impacted by changes in reporting methodology. In addition, the child victimization rate allows the Department to compare child abuse and neglect in the military against the civilian population.

³⁶ Government Accountability Office. (2021). *DOMESTIC ABUSE: Actions Needed to Enhance DoD's Prevention, Response, and Oversight to Congress* (GAO-21-289). Available from: <https://www.gao.gov/products/gao-21-289>.

3-1. Child Abuse and Neglect Incidents

As shown below in Table 1, there were 11,480 reports to FAP of suspected child abuse and neglect in FY 2025. The FY 2025 rate of reported child abuse and neglect per 1,000 children was 13.4, which is lower than the rate in FY 2024 (13.5). This decrease represents a 1.7 percent decrease in the rate of reported incidents when compared with the 10-year average (13.6). The decrease in the rate of reported incidents in FY 2025 was not statistically significant when compared to the 10-year average.³⁷

Table 1. Reports and Incidents of Child Abuse and Neglect

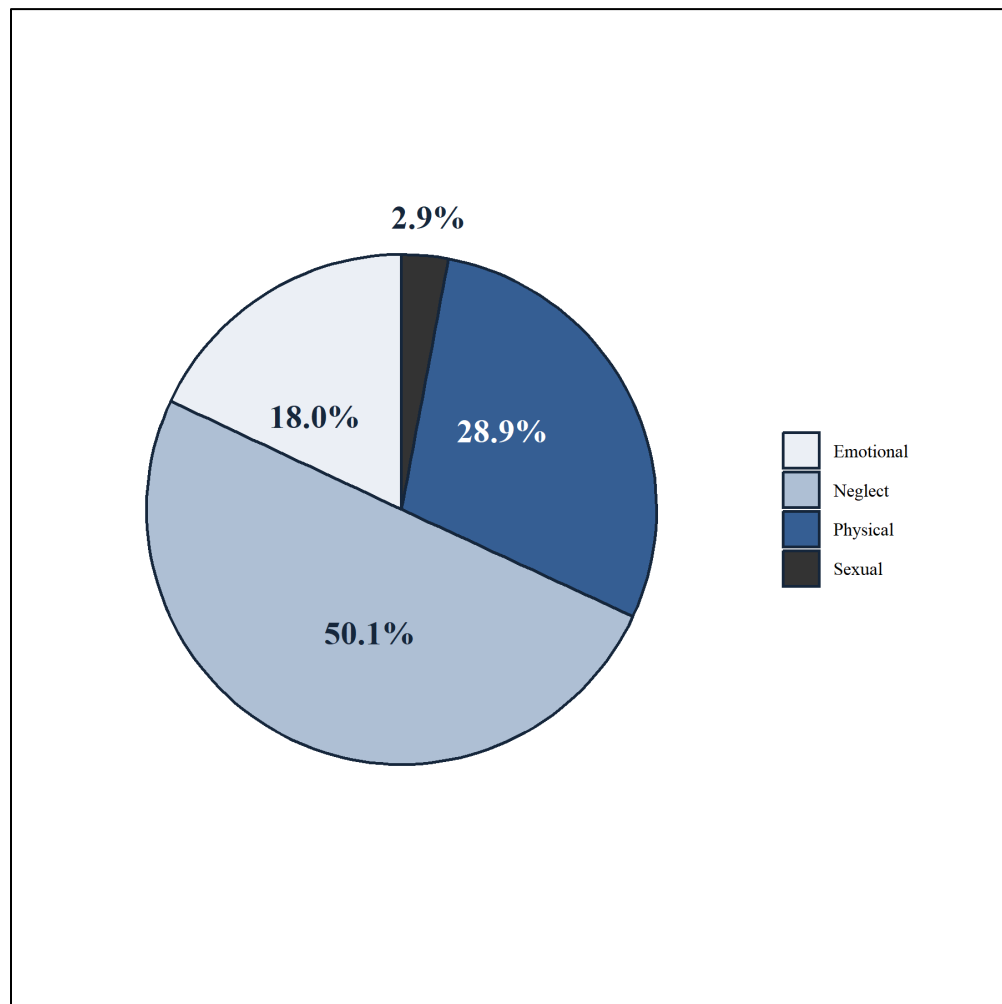
Fiscal Year	Reported Incidents	Met Criteria Incidents	Child Population	Reports/1,000	Met Criteria incidents/1,000
2016	13,916	6,998	969,058	14.4	7.2
2017	12,849	6,450	939,186	13.7	6.9
2018	12,850	6,010	921,193	13.9	6.5
2019	12,392	5,600	917,891	13.5	6.1
2020	10,857	5,369	905,577	12.0	5.9
2021	12,019	5,732	892,457	13.5	6.4
2022	12,107	5,994	861,638	14.1	7.0
2023	11,854	5,812	829,626	14.3	7.0
2024	11,040	5,336	819,974	13.5	6.5
2025	11,480	5,611	855,276	13.4	6.6
<i>10-year Average</i>	<i>12,136</i>	<i>5,891</i>	<i>891,188</i>	<i>13.6</i>	<i>6.6</i>

Note. Starting in FY 2021, reports of suspected child abuse and neglect are calculated separately by abuse type (physical, sexual, emotional, and neglect). A single report can only be associated with one type of alleged abuse, consistent with how met criteria incidents of abuse are calculated.

³⁷ The FY 2025 rate of child abuse and neglect reports per 1,000 children (13.4) did not vary significantly when compared to the average rate of child abuse and neglect reports during the FY 2016-FY 2025 period (95 percent CI [13.15, 14.11]).

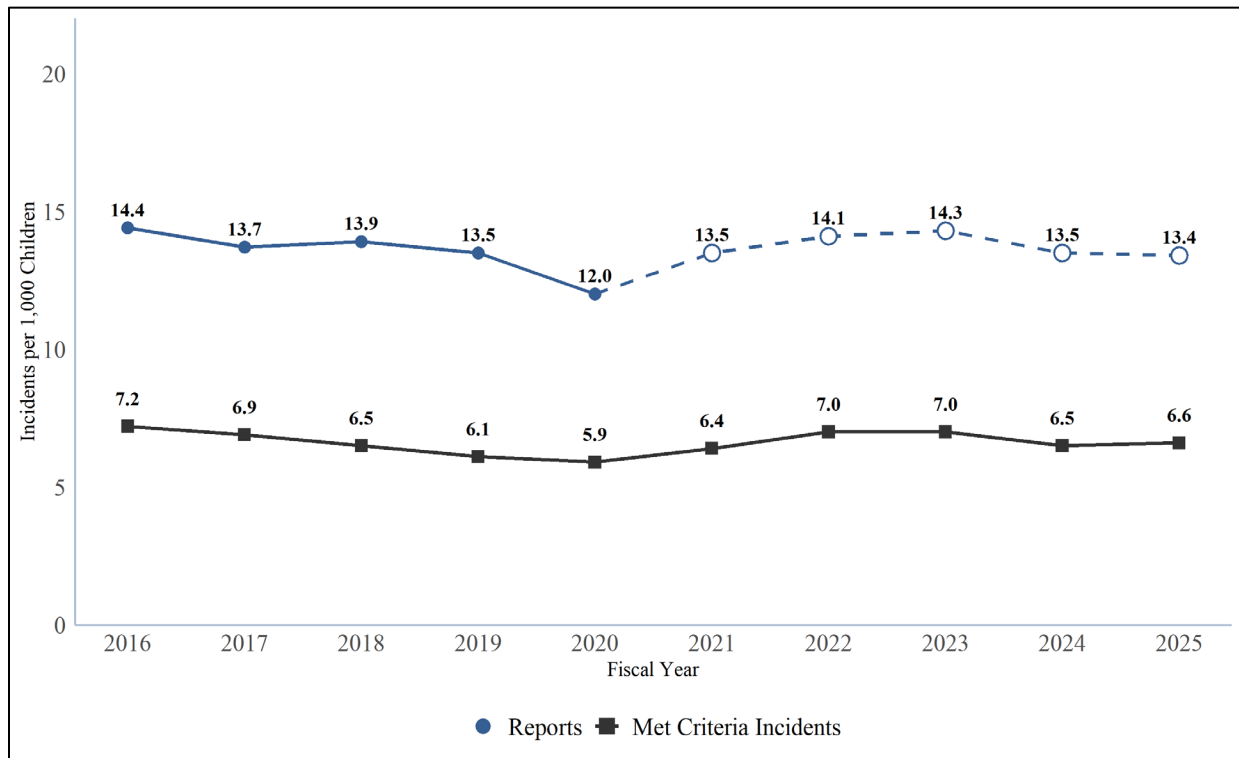
Figure 1 shows the distribution of reports of child abuse and neglect by type. Neglect accounted for the largest proportion of reports of child abuse in FY 2025 (50.1 percent), followed by physical abuse (28.9 percent), emotional abuse (18.0 percent), and sexual abuse (2.9 percent).

Figure 1. Child Abuse and Neglect Reports by Type (FY 2025)



There were 5,611 incidents of child abuse and neglect that met criteria in FY 2025. As shown in Figure 2, the rate of met criteria incidents per 1,000 children in FY 2025 was 6.6, which is slightly higher than the rate per 1,000 in FY 2024 (6.5). There is no statistically significant change in the rate of met criteria incidents in FY 2025 when compared to the 10-year average (6.6 met criteria incidents per 1,000 children).³⁸

Figure 2. Child Abuse and Neglect Reports vs. Met Criteria Incidents Rates per 1,000 Children (FY 2016–FY 2025)

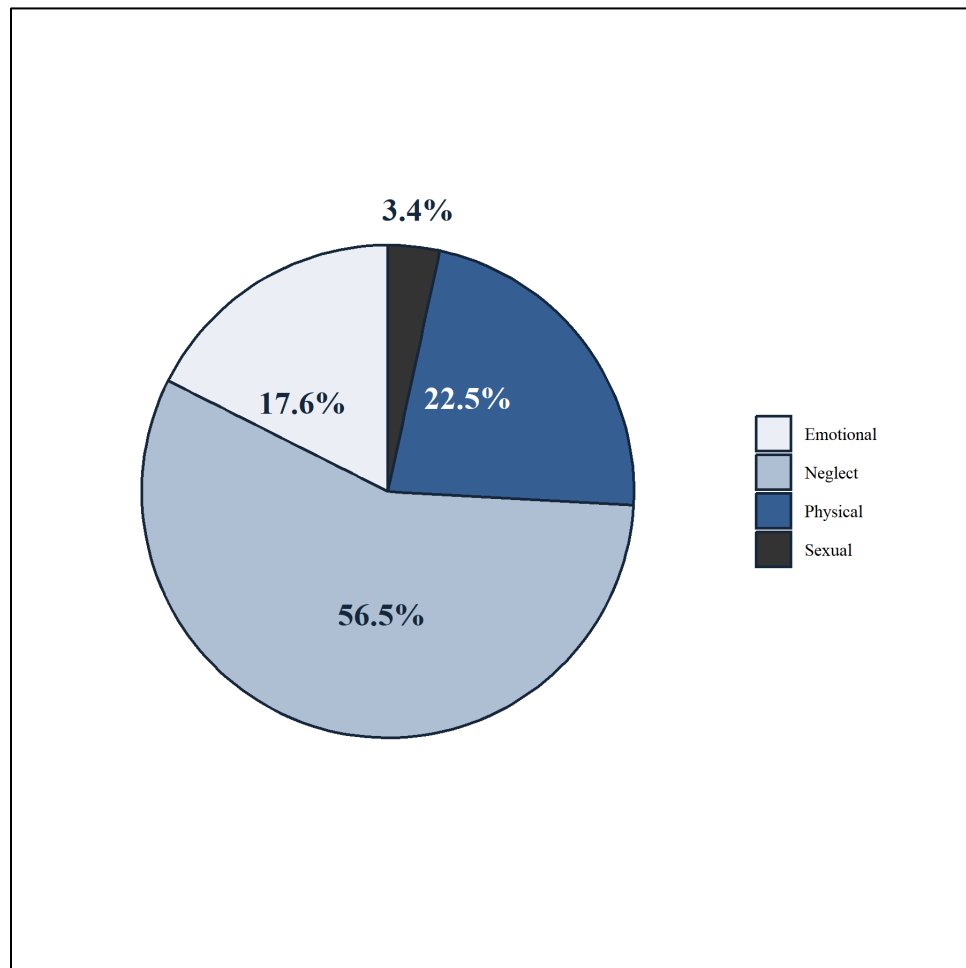


Note. The dashed lines and dotted markers for the rate of reported incidents in FY 2021 through FY 2025 highlight the new calculation method implemented for reports of abuse.

³⁸ The FY 2025 rate of met criteria child abuse incidents per 1,000 children (6.6) did not vary significantly when compared to the average rate of met criteria child abuse incidents from FY 2016-FY 2025 (95 percent CI [6.31, 6.91]).

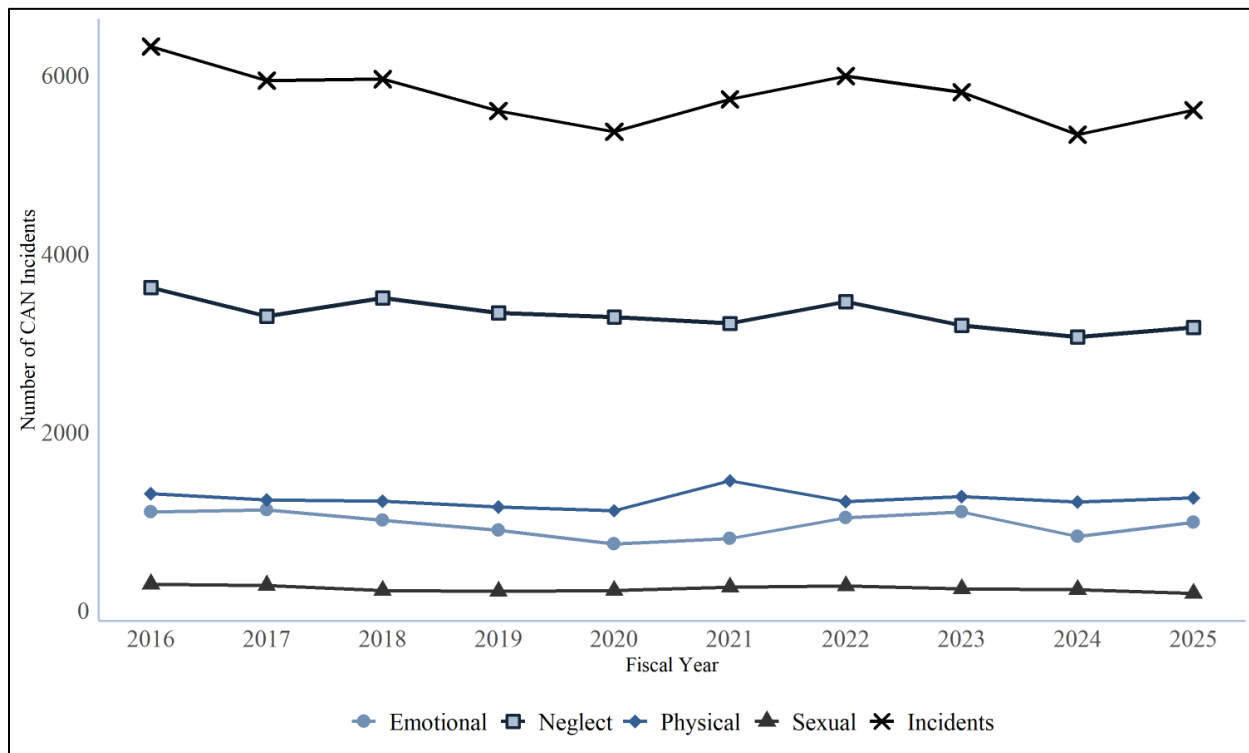
Figure 3 shows the distribution of met criteria incidents of abuse by type. In FY 2025, neglect accounted for the largest proportion of met criteria incidents (56.5 percent). Physical abuse (22.5 percent) accounted for the next largest proportion of met criteria incidents, followed by emotional abuse (17.6 percent) and sexual abuse (3.4 percent). Overall, the distribution of met criteria child abuse and neglect incidents by abuse type mirrors the distribution of reports of child abuse and neglect incidents by abuse.

Figure 3. Met Criteria Incidents of Child Abuse and Neglect by Type (FY 2025)



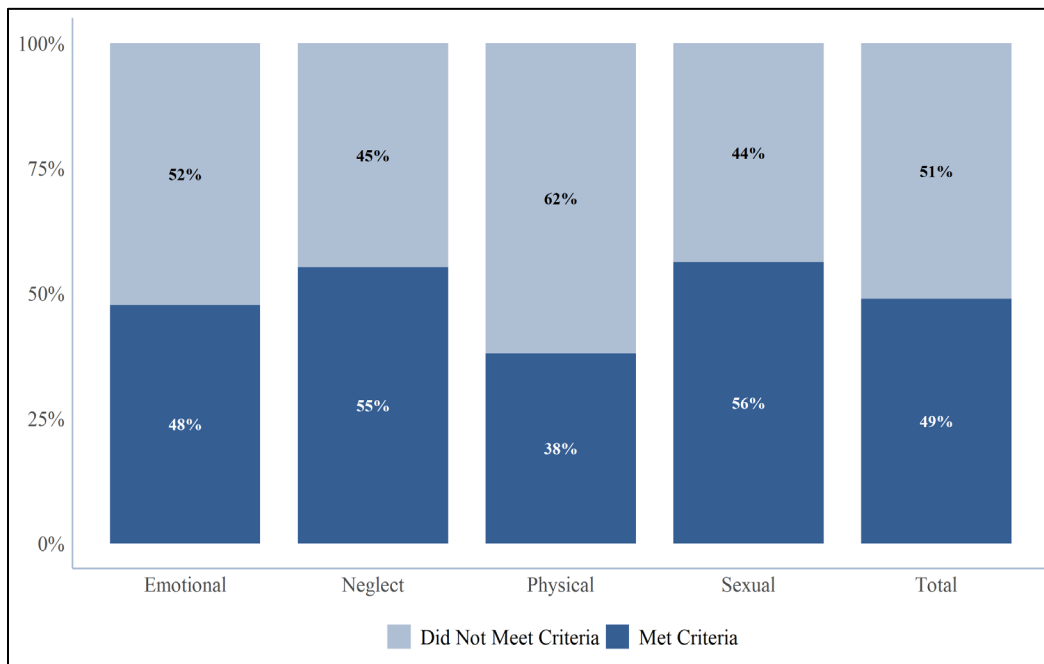
The number of met criteria incidents of each type of child abuse is displayed in Figure 4. Throughout the 10-year period from FY 2016–FY 2025, neglect has been the predominant type of abuse. In FY 2025, there was an increase in the number of met criteria incidents of all types of abuse.

Figure 4. Met Criteria Incidents of Child Abuse and Neglect by Type (FY 2016–FY 2025)



Overall, 49 percent of reported incidents of child abuse and neglect were determined to meet the DoW definition of abuse. As shown in Figure 5, this met criteria rate varied by abuse type, ranging from 38 percent of reports of physical abuse that met criteria to 56 percent of reports of sexual abuse that met criteria.

Figure 5. Proportion of Reported Child Abuse and Neglect Incidents that Met Criteria by Type (FY 2025)



3-2. Child Abuse and Neglect Victim Profile

This section describes the characteristics of children who experienced met criteria incidents of child abuse and neglect and compares military child abuse and neglect data to the most recent civilian child abuse and neglect data.

As shown in Table 2, there were 4,146 unique victims of child abuse and neglect in FY 2025. The FY 2025 child abuse and neglect victim rate per 1,000 children was 4.8, which is the same the rate per 1,000 children in FY 2024 (see Figure 6). The FY 2025 rate of 4.8 is also the same as the 10-year average (4.8), indicating there was no statistical variation.³⁹

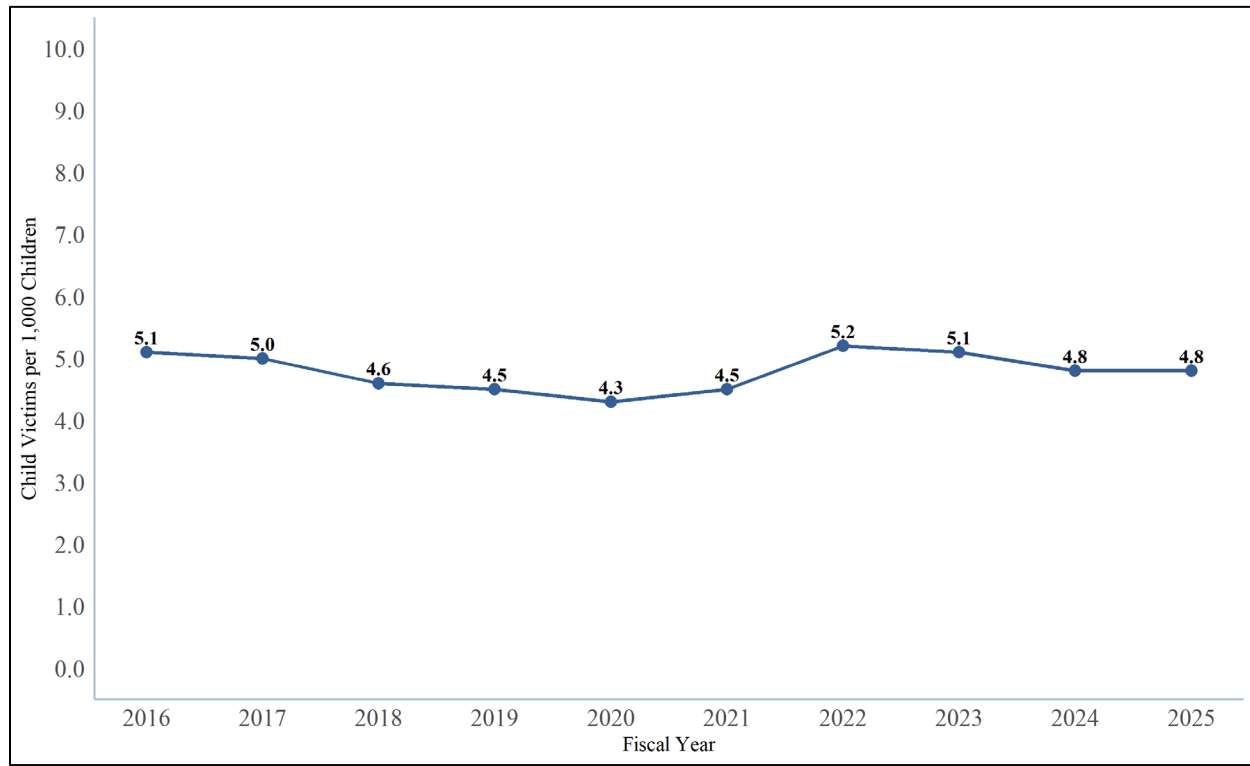
Table 2. Unique Victims of Child Abuse and Neglect (FY 2016–FY 2025)

Fiscal Year	Met Criteria Incidents	Unique Children	Child Population	Met Criteria Incidents /1,000	Rate of Victims/1,000
2016	6,998	4,960	969,058	7.2	5.1
2017	6,450	4,667	939,186	6.9	5.0
2018	6,010	4,266	921,193	6.5	4.6
2019	5,600	4,150	917,891	6.1	4.5
2020	5,369	3,894	905,577	5.9	4.3
2021	5,732	3,974	892,457	6.4	4.5
2022	5,994	4,438	861,638	7.0	5.2
2023	5,812	4,223	829,626	7.0	5.1
2024	5,336	3,961	819,974	6.5	4.8
2025	5,611	4,146	855,276	6.6	4.8
10-year Average	<i>5,891</i>	<i>4,268</i>	<i>891,188</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>4.8</i>

Note. Incidents of abuse are calculated separately by type of abuse (physical, sexual, emotional, and neglect); one or more incidents may be submitted to the Central Registry involving an individual victim.

³⁹ The FY 2025 unique child victim rate per 1,000 children (4.8) did not vary significantly when compared to the average child victim rate during the FY 2016-FY 2025 period (95 percent CI [4.57, 5.01]).

Figure 6. Unique Child Victim Rate per 1,000 Children in Met Criteria Child Abuse and Neglect Incidents (FY 2016–FY 2025)



Overall, 47 percent of victims in met criteria incidents of child abuse and neglect were female and 53 percent were male. Figure 7 depicts the sex of victims in met criteria incidents for each type of abuse. In FY 2025, a higher percentage of males experienced met criteria incidents of neglect (54 percent male vs. 46 percent female) and physical abuse (60 percent male vs. 40 percent female). Females experienced a higher proportion of met criteria incidents of emotional abuse (52 percent female vs. 48 percent male) and a much higher proportion of met criteria incidents of sexual abuse than males (82 percent female vs. 18 percent male).

Figure 7. Sex of Victims in Met Criteria Child Abuse and Neglect Incidents by Abuse Type (FY 2025)

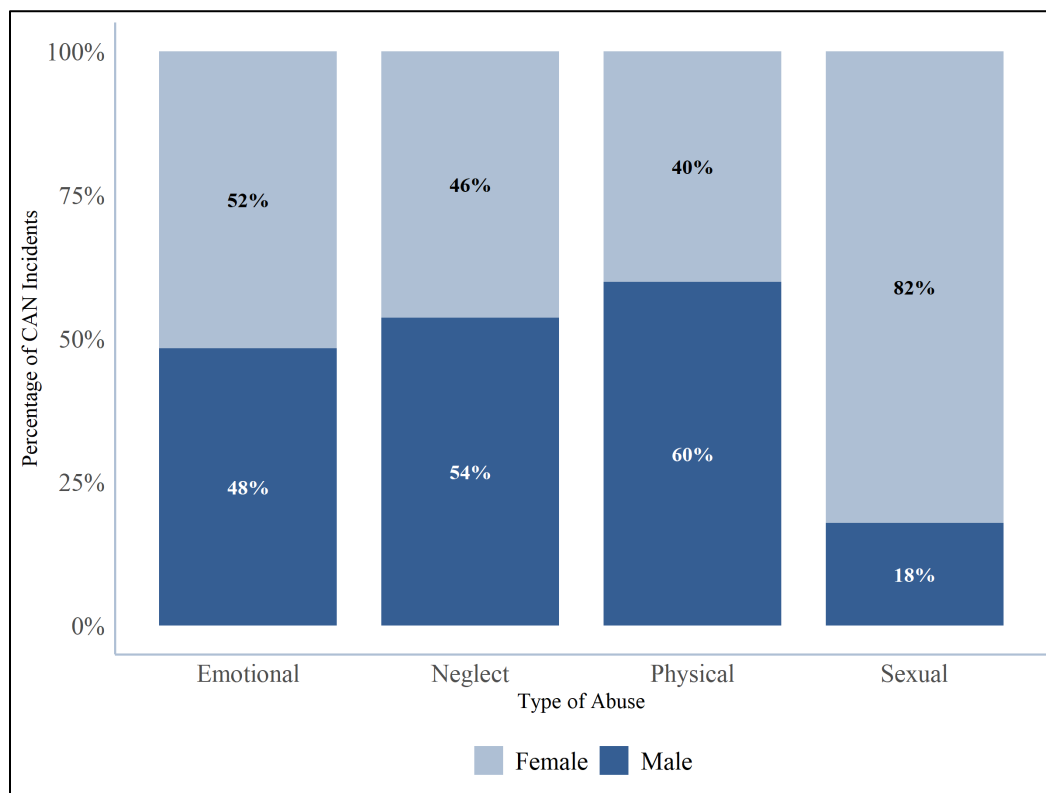
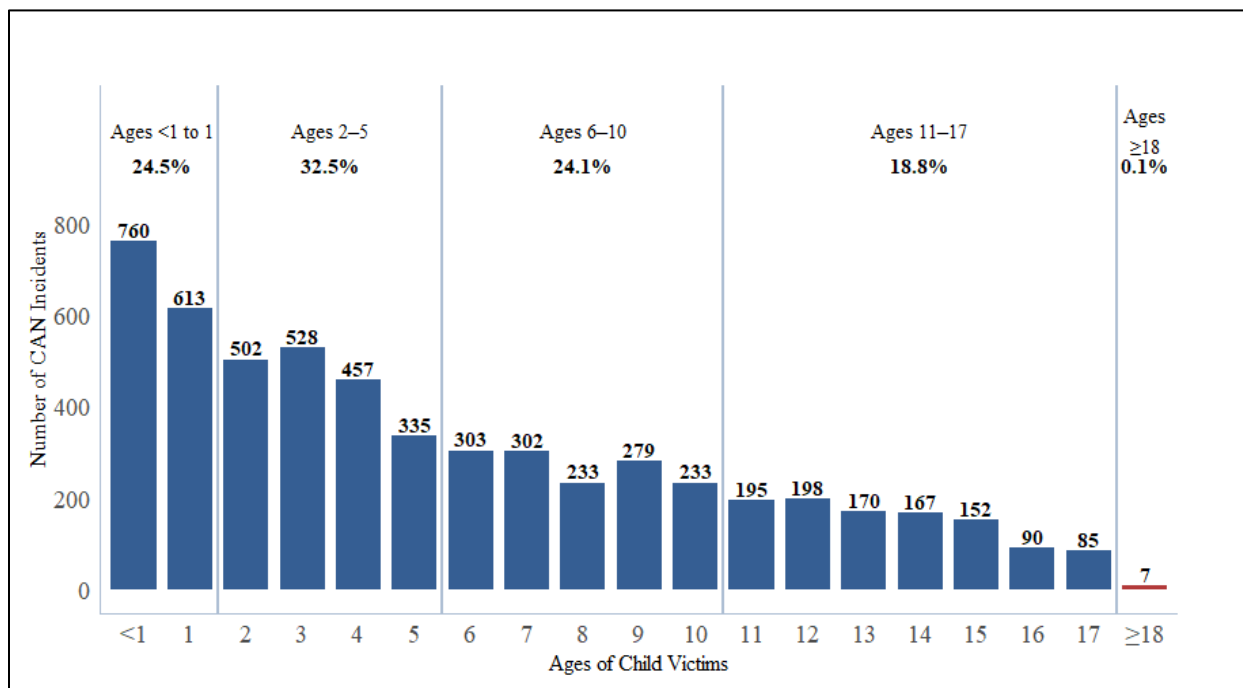


Figure 8 and Figure 9 show the age distribution of child victims in met criteria child abuse and neglect incidents. In FY 2025, there were 3,195 met criteria incidents of child abuse and neglect with child victims age 5 or younger, representing more than half (57.0 percent) of all child abuse incidents in FY 2025. Within this group of victims age 5 or younger, there were 1,373 met criteria incidents involving children 1 year of age or younger and 1,822 involving children ages 2–5 years old. There were 1,350 met criteria incidents involving children ages 6–10, which represented nearly one-quarter (24.1 percent) of all met criteria incidents of abuse or neglect. Among children ages 11–17, there were 1,057 incidents or slightly less than one-fifth (18.8 percent) of all met criteria incidents of abuse or neglect in FY 2025. Additionally, during FY 2025 there were 7 incidents involving children 18 years or older where the abuse occurred while the victims were a dependent child.

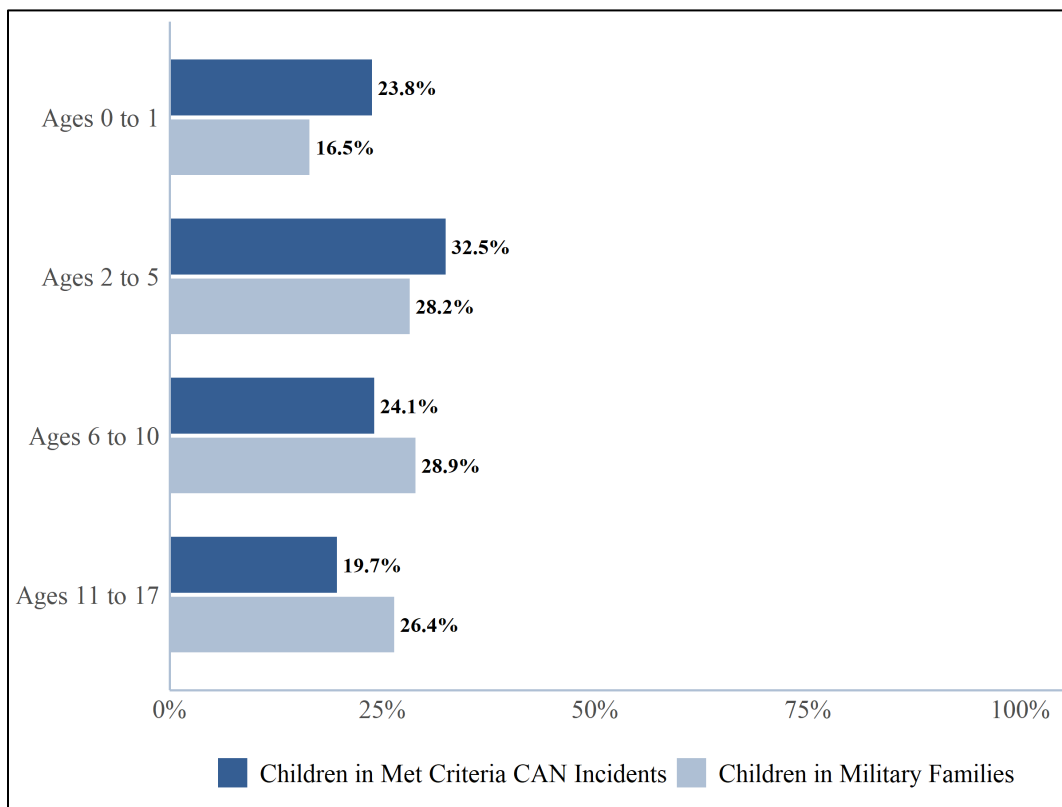
Figure 8. Ages of Victims in Met Criteria Child Abuse and Neglect Incidents (FY 2025)⁴⁰



⁴⁰ Total equals 100.1 due to rounding.

There are notable differences when comparing the age distribution of unique victims in met criteria incidents of child abuse and neglect in FY 2025 to the age distribution of children in military families. Figure 9 shows that there is a greater proportion of children in met criteria incidents of child abuse who are 1 year of age or younger than children of the same age group in the military child population (23.8 percent vs. 16.5 percent). The same pattern is evident for children between the ages of 2–5 (32.5 percent of children in met criteria incidents vs. 28.2 percent of the military child population). In contrast, there is a smaller proportion of child victims in met criteria incidents than children in the military child population amongst children ages 6–10 (24.1 percent vs. 28.9 percent) and ages 11–17 (19.7 percent vs. 26.4 percent). We did not include incidents involving victims ages 18 or older in this comparison, as not all military children in this age group are in a dependent status.

Figure 9. Proportion of Unique Victims in Met Criteria Child Abuse and Neglect Incidents by Age Group, Compared to Demographics (FY 2025) ⁴¹



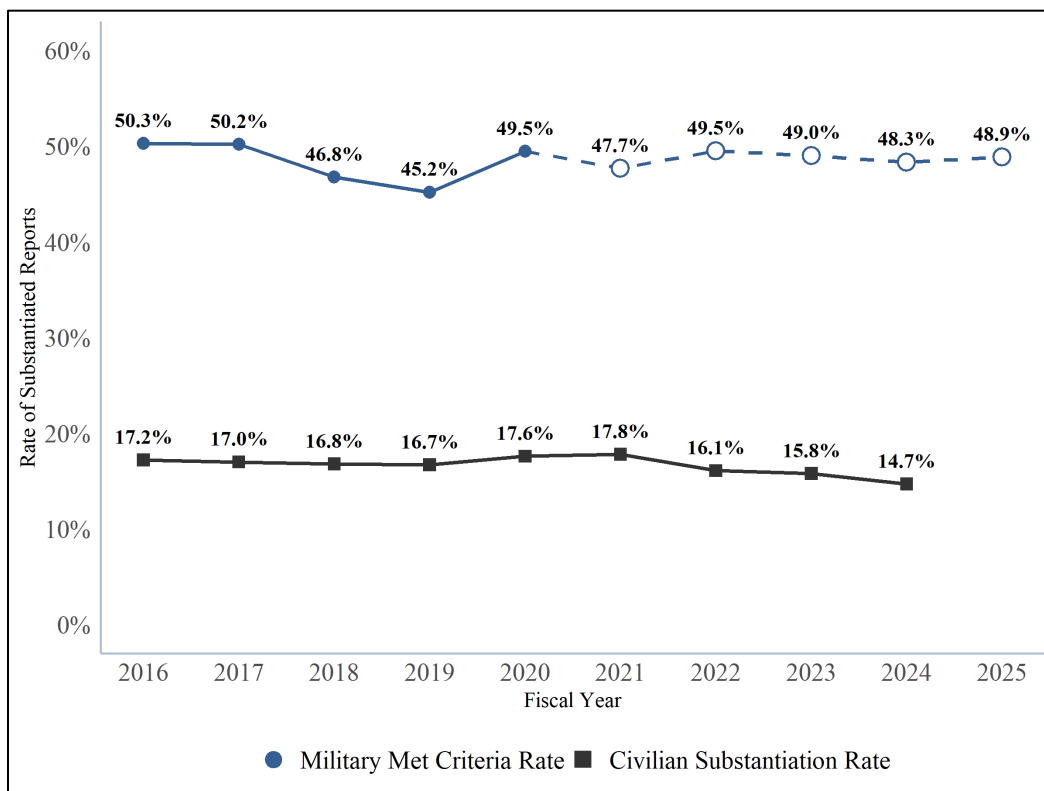
⁴¹ Total “Children in Met Criteria CAN Incidents” equals 100.1 due to rounding.

3-3. Comparison to U.S. Civilian Data

This section compares military child abuse and neglect data to the most recent U.S. civilian child abuse and neglect data available (2024).

The Department of Health and Human Services publishes an annual report⁴² that presents data on child abuse and neglect known to child protective service agencies in the United States. As shown in Figure 10, both the military met criteria rate and the civilian substantiation (very similar to met criteria) rate have fluctuated over time; however, the military rate has consistently exceeded the civilian rate over the past decade.⁴³ The military met criteria rate in FY 2025 was 48.9 percent, which is higher than the FY 2024 military rate (48.3 percent). The civilian substantiation rate for FY 2025 was 14.7 percent, which is lower than the FY 2023 civilian rate (15.8 percent). As shown in the next figure, this indicates military reports meet criteria for abuse more often, though this does not mean that there are higher victimization rates in the military. In fact, the victimization rate in the military has been consistently lower than the civilian victimization rate for many years (see Figure 11).

Figure 10. Military Met Criteria Rate vs. U.S. Civilian Substantiation Rate for Child Abuse (FY 2016–FY 2025)



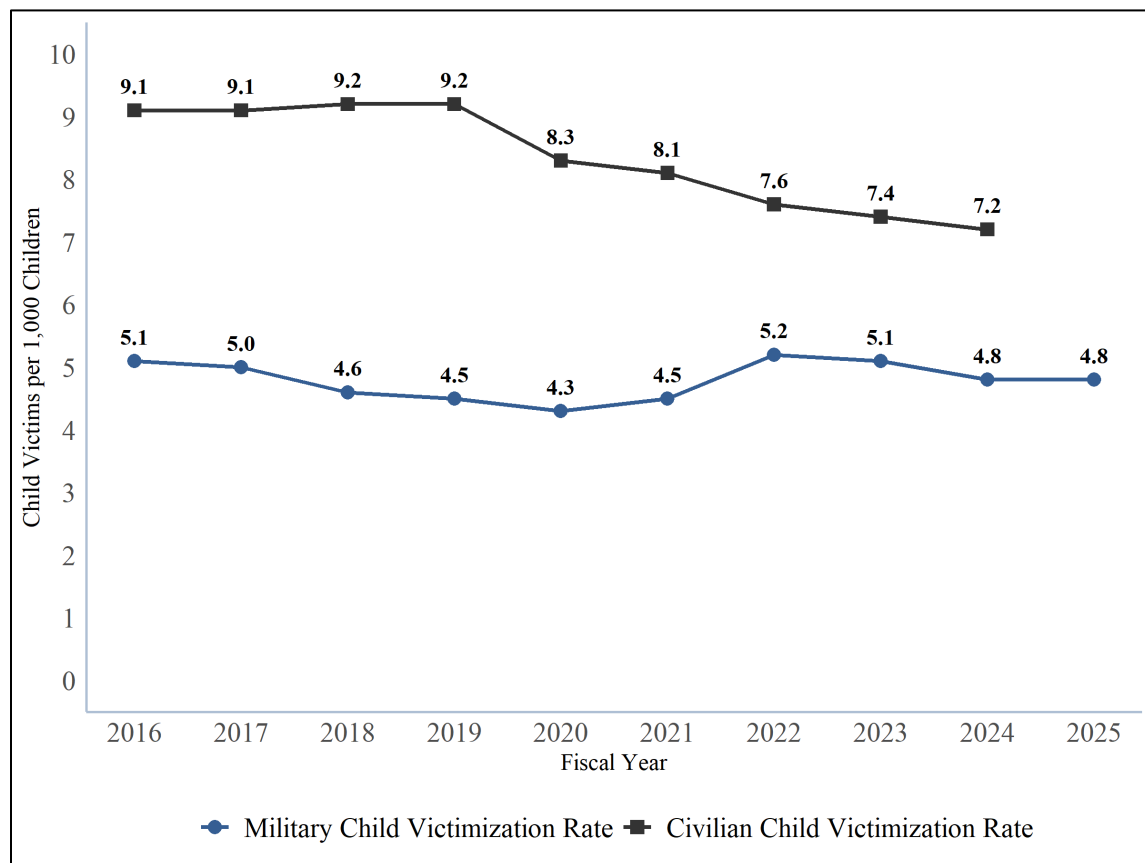
⁴² *Child Maltreatment 2016 through 2024*, inclusive | U.S. Department of Health & Human Services; Administration for Children and Families; Administration on Children, Youth and Families; Children's Bureau.

⁴³ *Child Maltreatment 2016 through 2024*, inclusive.

Figure 11 presents the military child abuse and neglect victim rate per 1,000 military children (i.e., the military child victimization rate) compared to the U.S. civilian victimization rate per 1,000 children. Although both rates have fluctuated over time, the military rate has consistently remained lower than the civilian rate over the past decade.⁴⁴ In FY 2025, the military child victimization rate was 4.8 per 1,000 children, the same as the FY 2024 rate. The civilian child victimization rate for FY 2024 was 7.2 per 1,000 children, down from 7.4 in FY 2023.

As shown in Figure 10, the military confirms child abuse and neglect at more than twice the civilian substantiation rate; however, the rate of victims per 1,000 children remains lower in the military. Overall, the rate of child abuse and neglect in the military is substantially lower than in the civilian sector.

Figure 11. Military Child Victimization Rate vs. U.S. Civilian Child Victimization Rate per 1,000 Children (FY 2016–FY 2025)



Note. The most recent U.S. civilian data are from FY 2024, which represents a 1-year lag compared to DoW data.

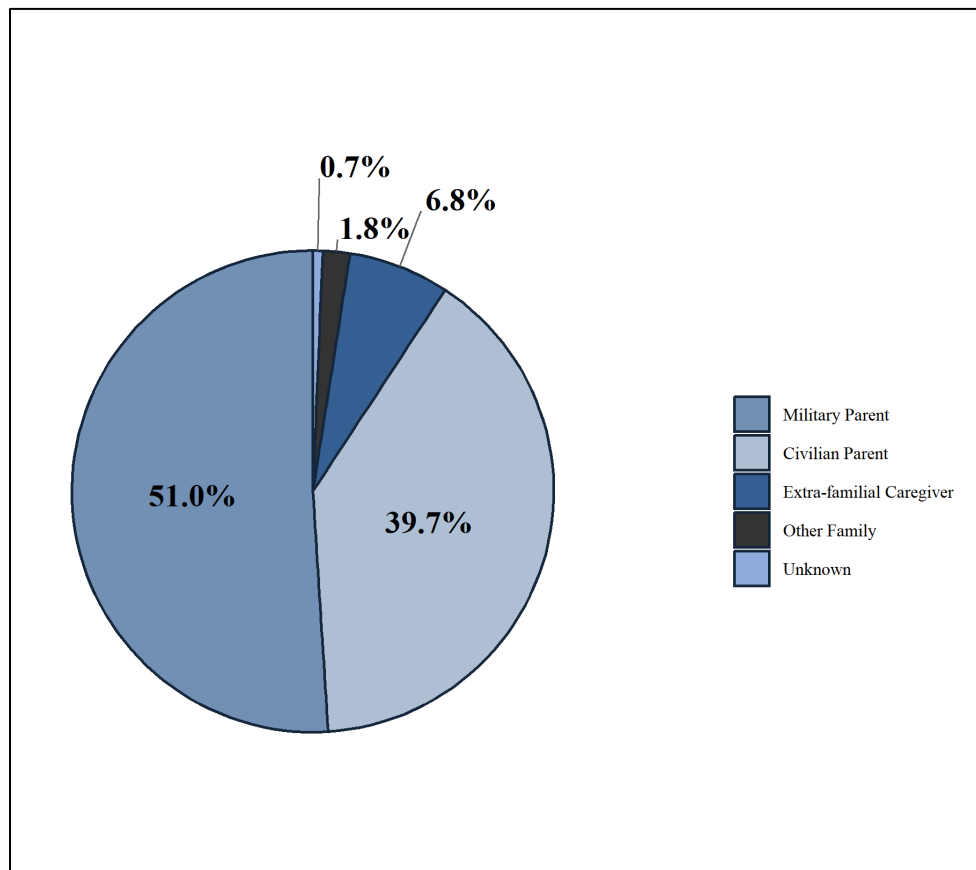
⁴⁴ *Child Maltreatment 2016 through 2024*, inclusive.

3-4. Child Abuse and Neglect Abuser Profile

This section describes characteristics of adults involved in incidents that met criteria for child abuse and neglect, including military status and paygrade.

As shown in Figure 12, parents represented the largest proportion of abusers involved in met criteria incidents of child abuse and neglect in FY 2024, where 51.0 percent of abusers were Service member parents and 39.7 percent were civilian parents. Fewer abusers involved in met criteria incidents of child abuse and neglect were extra-familial caregivers (6.8 percent), other family members (1.8 percent), or had an unknown status (0.7 percent).

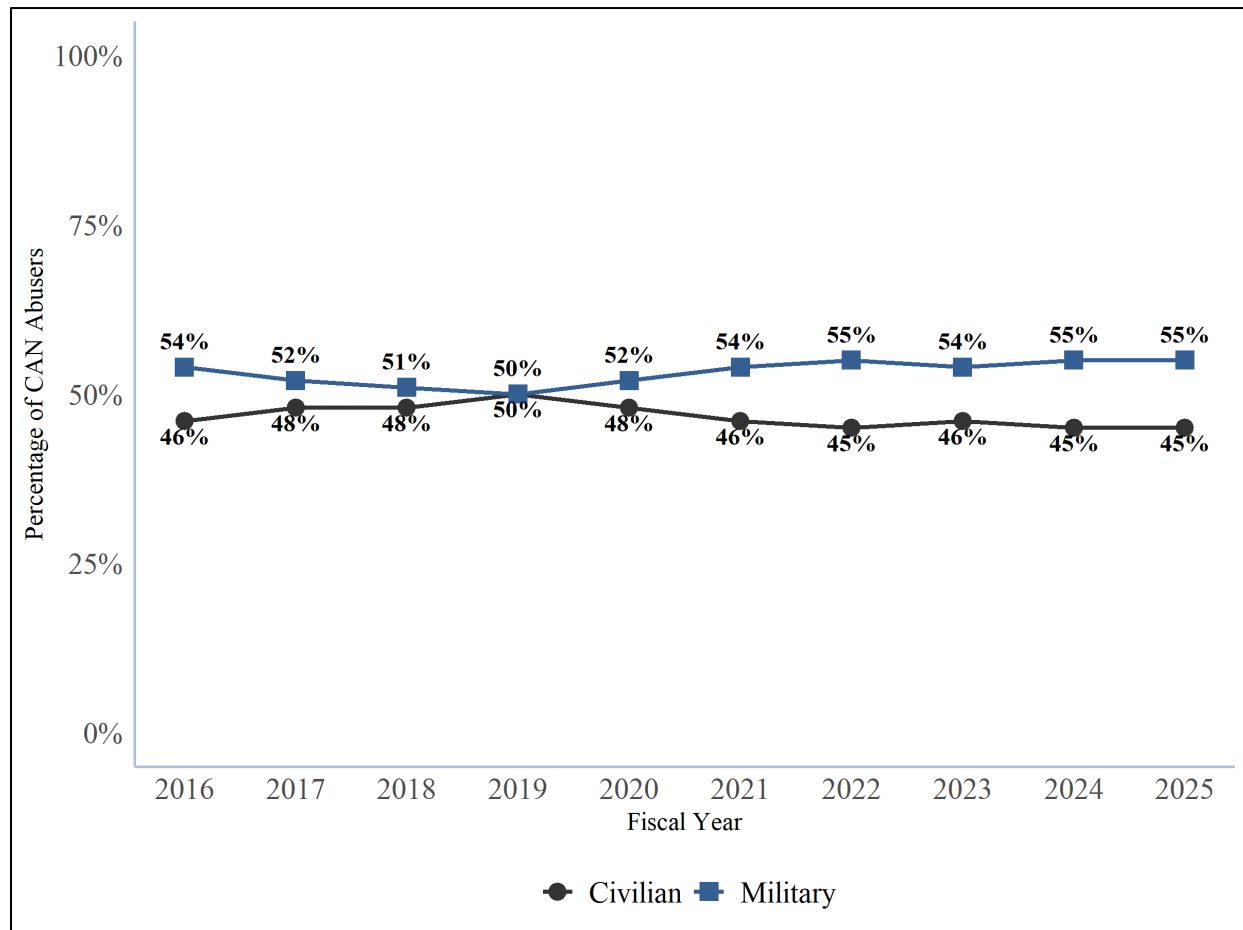
Figure 12. Caregiver Status of Abusers in Met Criteria Child Abuse and Neglect Incidents (FY 2025)



Note. Service member parents, referred to as military parents in the figure, include active duty members as well as Reserve and National Guard members who are in an active status.

As shown in Figure 13, the military status distribution of abusers in met criteria child abuse and neglect incidents has remained relatively consistent since FY 2016. In FY 2025, 55 percent of abusers were Service members and 45 percent were civilians.

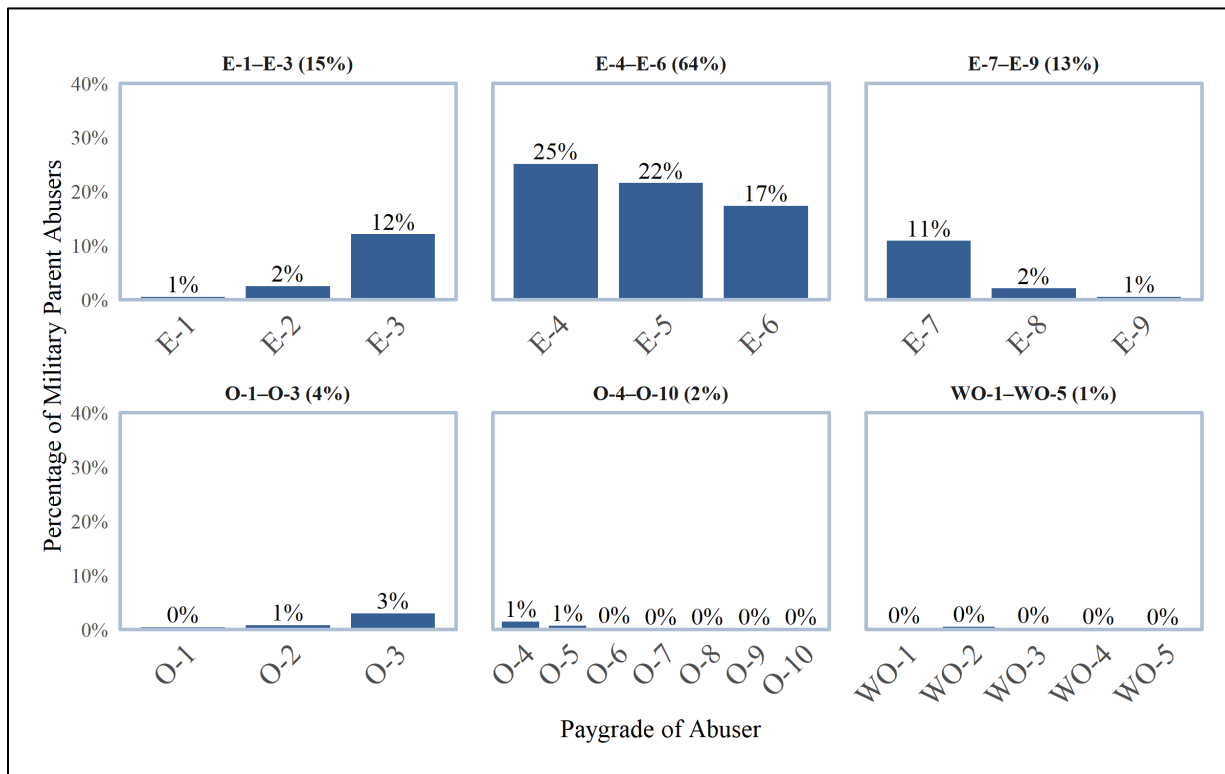
Figure 13. Military Status of Unique Abusers in Met Criteria Child Abuse and Neglect Incidents (FY 2016–FY 2025)



Note. Abusers with an unknown status were excluded from this figure. Civilians in the figure include civilian parents, extrafamilial caregivers and other family members.

Figure 14 displays the paygrade distribution for Service member parent abusers who were involved in met criteria child abuse and neglect incidents. Most Service member parent abusers were junior enlisted members; 64 percent were E-4 through E-6, and 15 percent were E-1 through E-3. Fewer parent abusers were senior enlisted (13 percent were E-7 through E-9), officers (4 percent were O-1 through O-3; 2 percent were O-4 through O-10), or warrant officers (1 percent were WO-1 through WO-5).

Figure 14. Paygrade Distribution of Service Member Parent Abusers in Met Criteria Incidents (FY 2025)

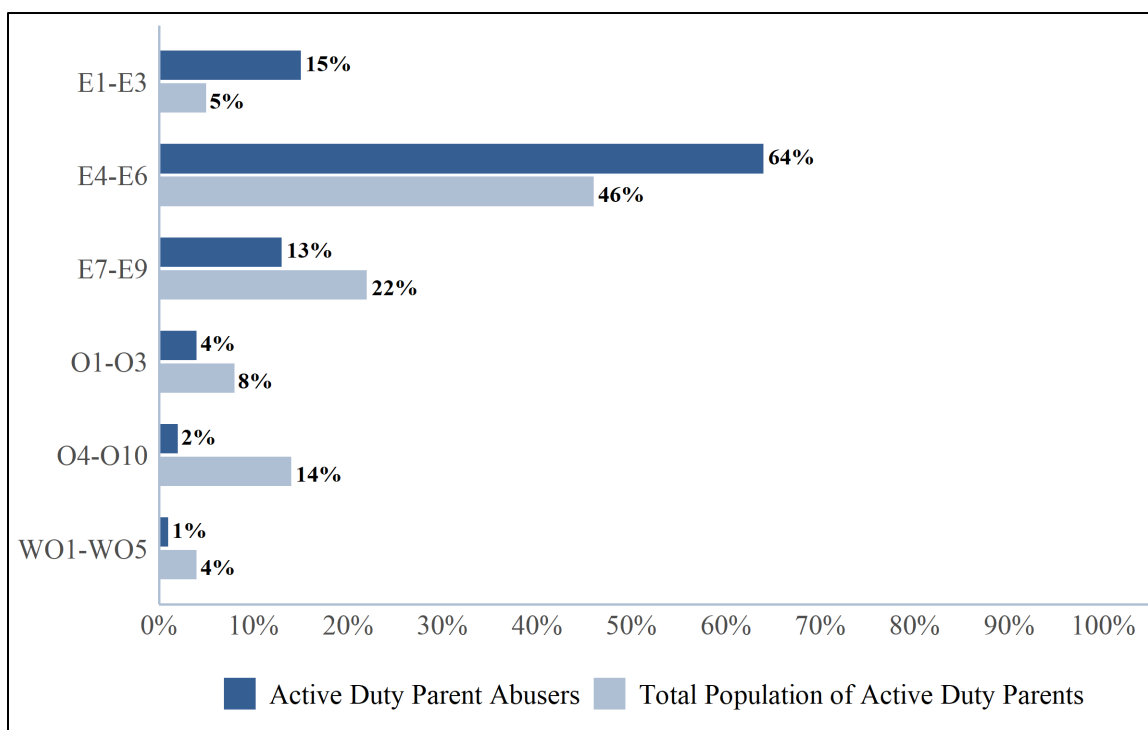


Note. Service member parents, referred to as military parent abusers in the figure, include active duty members as well as Reserve and National Guard members who are in an active status.

When comparing the paygrades of active duty⁴⁵ parent abusers in met criteria child abuse and neglect incidents to the paygrades of the total population of active-duty parents in FY 2025, the differences in relative proportions are pronounced, although they are relatively consistent with FY 2024 data. As displayed in Figure 15, a much greater proportion of active duty parents in met criteria incidents of child abuse are junior enlisted than in the active duty parent population. Fifteen percent of active duty abusers were E-1 through E-3 paygrade, while making up 5 percent of the total population and 64 percent were E-4 through E-6 paygrade, though only 46 percent of the population.⁴⁶

Meanwhile, there are proportionally fewer active duty parents involved in met criteria incidents compared to the active duty parent population in the E-7 through E-9 (13 percent vs. 22 percent), O-1 through O-3 (4 percent vs. 8 percent), O-4 through O-10 (2 percent vs. 14 percent), and WO-1 through WO-5 (1 percent vs. 3 percent) paygrades.

Figure 15. Proportion of Active Duty Parent Abusers in Met Criteria Incidents by Paygrade, Compared to Demographics (FY 2025)

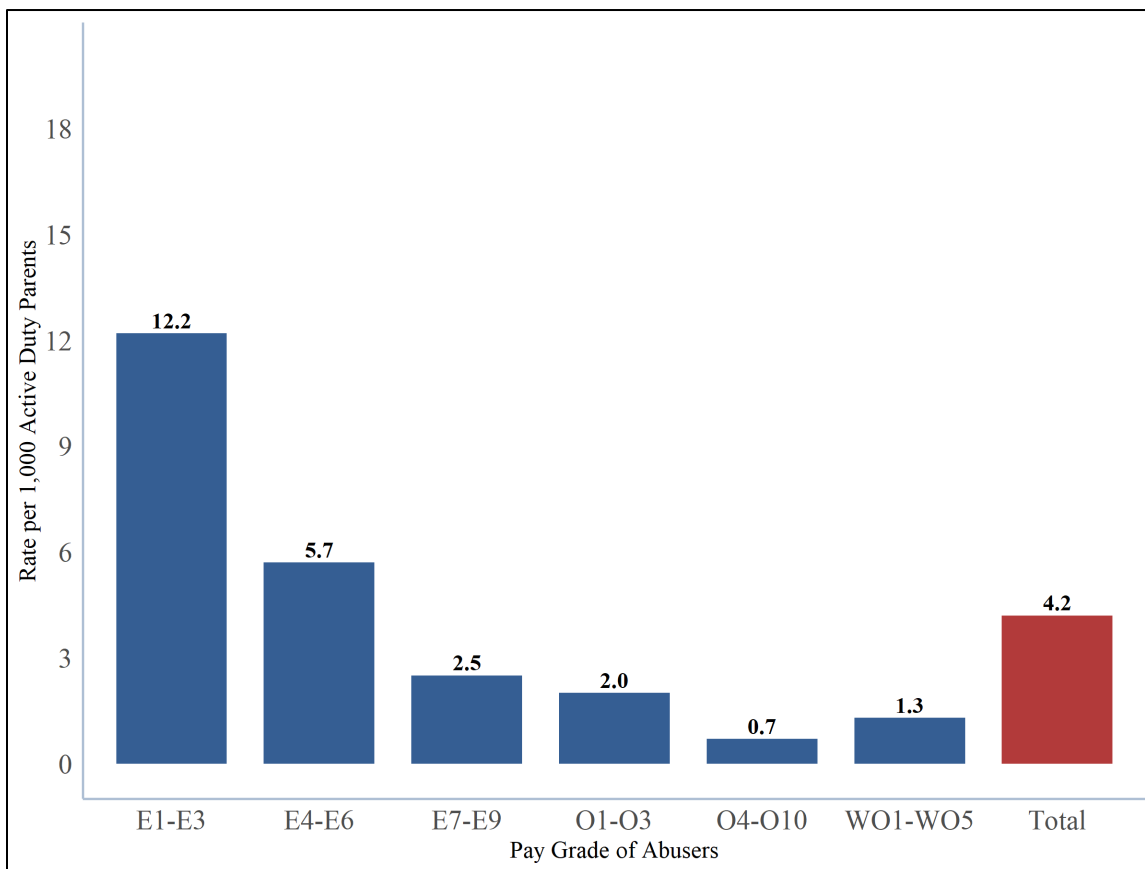


⁴⁵ For the purposes of this report, active duty refers to Regular Component members, exclusively.

⁴⁶ While Figure 14 displays paygrade of Service member parent abusers in met criteria incidents, this figure focuses on paygrade of active duty parent abusers in met criteria incidents, exclusively.

While the breakdown of active duty parents by paygrade in Figure 15 shows that the greatest proportion of abusers were in the E-4 through E-6 paygrades, the rate of active duty parent abusers per 1,000 involved in met criteria incidents of child abuse is highest for parents who are in the E-1 through E-3 (12.2) paygrades (see Figure 16). This means that active duty parents in the E-1 through E-3 paygrades were proportionally more involved in met criteria incidents of child abuse and neglect than active duty parents in any other paygrade band, relative to their section of the active duty parent population. Overall, this finding is consistent with previous years.

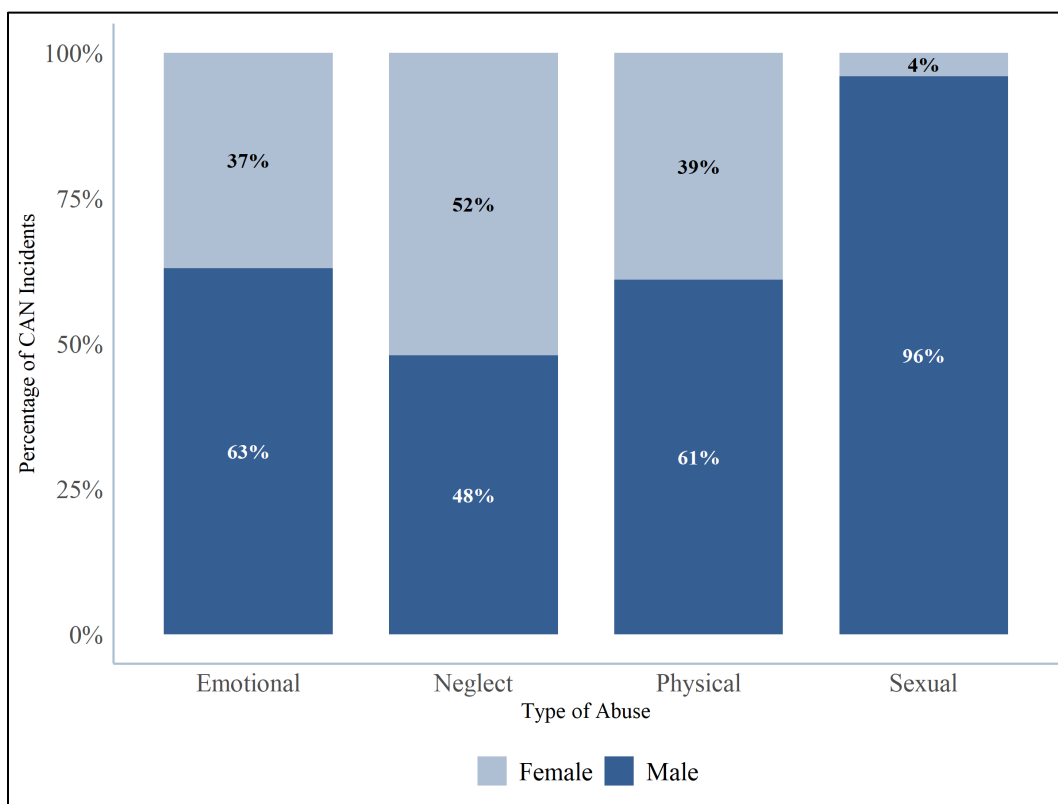
Figure 16. Rate of Active Duty Parent Abusers in Met Criteria Incidents per 1,000 by Paygrade (FY 2025)



Overall, 55 percent of abusers in child abuse and neglect incidents that met criteria were male, and 45 percent were female in FY 2025.

Figure 17 shows the proportions of male and female abusers in met criteria incidents for each type of child abuse and demonstrates how the sex of abusers varies in these incidents. The vast majority of abusers for incidents of child sexual abuse were male (96 percent male vs. 4 percent female). A higher percentage of abusers were male in emotional abuse incidents (63 percent male vs. 37 percent female) and physical abuse incidents (61 percent male vs. 39 percent female). In contrast, among incidents of neglect, the most common type of child abuse in military families, 52 percent of abusers were female and 48 percent were male.

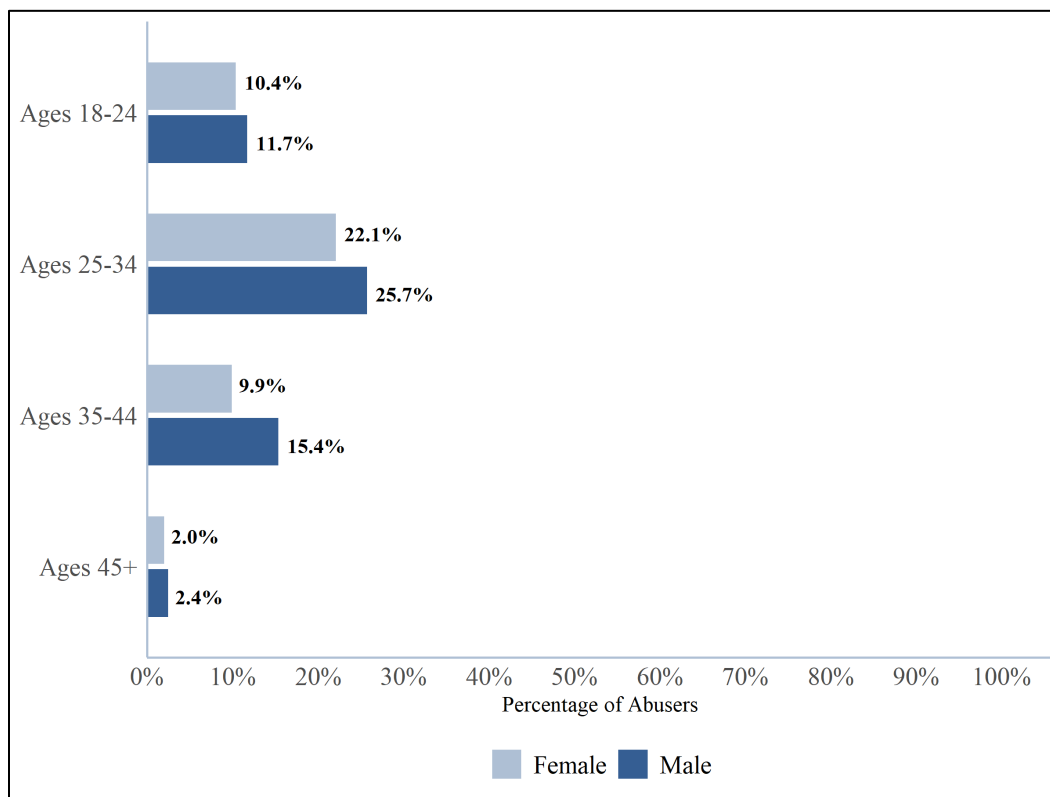
Figure 17. Sex of Abusers in Met Criteria Child Abuse and Neglect Incidents by Abuse Type (FY 2025)



Note. The sex of the abuser was unknown in 25 met criteria incidents of child abuse and neglect. Those incidents were excluded from this figure.

Figure 18 shows the proportion of unique abusers in met criteria incidents of child abuse by age group and sex. Among unique abusers where both the age and sex were known (sex of two abusers was unknown), the majority of abusers (47.8 percent) in met criteria incidents of child abuse and neglect were ages 25–34 (25.7 percent male and 22.1 percent female). Just over a quarter of abusers (25.3 percent) were ages 35–44 (15.4 percent male and 9.9 percent female), over a fifth of abusers (22.1 percent) were ages 18–24 (11.7 percent male and 10.4 percent female), and a smaller proportion of abusers (4.4 percent) were 45 years of age or older (2.4 percent male and 2.0 percent female). There were no abusers younger than age 18 in FY 2024.

Figure 18. Proportion of Unique Abusers in Met Criteria Child Abuse and Neglect Incidents by Age Group and Sex (FY 2025)



Note. Abusers with unknown status or demographics were excluded from this figure.

3-5. Child Sexual Abuse

For the sixth time in this annual report series, child sexual abuse is examined as a distinct subset of overall child abuse.⁴⁷ Data on these incidents are also included in the *FY 2025 DoW Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military* as Appendix H.

Child sexual abuse is defined as: “The employment, use, persuasion, inducement, enticement, or coercion of any child to engage in, or assist any other person to engage in, any sexually explicit conduct or simulation of such conduct for the purpose of producing a visual depiction of such conduct; or the rape, and in cases of caretaker or inter-familial relationships, statutory rape, molestation, prostitution, or other form of sexual exploitation of children, or incest with children.”⁴⁸

In FY 2025, there were 190 met criteria incidents of child sexual abuse (see Table 3), and 184 unique victims who received FAP services. The higher number of incidents compared to victims indicates that one or more children experienced multiple incidents during the fiscal year. Both the decreased rate of child sexual abuse total incidents (190) and incidents per 1,000 military children (0.222) in FY 2025 are statistically significant when compared to their respective 10-year averages (245 total incidents; 0.275 incidents per 1,000 children).⁴⁹ It should be noted that reports of child sexual abuse are relatively low compared to the other types of child abuse presented earlier.

⁴⁷ DoDI 6400.01 defines “child abuse” as, “the physical or sexual abuse, emotional abuse, or neglect of a child by a parent, guardian, foster parent, or by a caregiver, whether the caregiver is intra-familial or extra-familial, under circumstances indicating the child’s welfare is harmed or threatened. Such acts by a sibling, other family member, or other person shall be deemed to be child abuse only when the individual is providing care under express or implied agreement with the parent, guardian, or foster parent.”

⁴⁸ DoDI 6400.03, “Family Advocacy Command Assistance Team (FACAT),” April 25, 2014, as amended.

⁴⁹ The FY 2025 number of met criteria incidents of child sexual abuse (190) decreased significantly when compared to the 10-year average (95 percent CI [218.62, 271.58]. The rate of child sexual abuse incidents per 1,000 military children (0.222) also decreased significantly when compared to the 10-year average (95 percent CI [0.249, 0.301]).

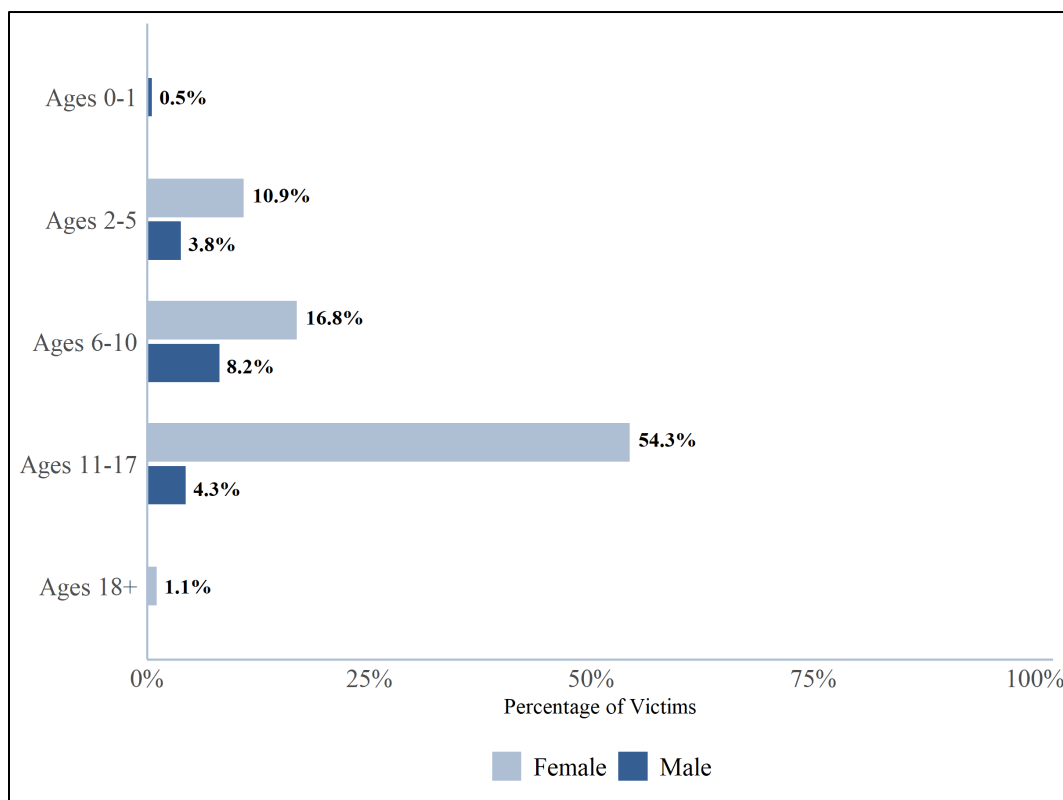
Table 3. Incidents of Met Criteria Child Sexual Abuse (FY 2016–FY 2025)

Fiscal Year	Met Criteria Incidents	Met Criteria Child Sexual Abuse Incidents	Child Population	Met Criteria Child Sexual Abuse Incidents /1,000	Percentage of Overall Met Criteria Child Abuse
2016	6,998	311	969,058	0.321	4.4
2017	6,450	286	939,186	0.305	4.4
2018	6,010	227	921,193	0.246	3.8
2019	5,600	212	917,891	0.231	3.8
2020	5,369	222	905,577	0.245	4.1
2021	5,732	260	892,457	0.291	4.5
2022	5,994	274	861,638	0.318	4.6
2023	5,812	239	829,626	0.288	4.1
2024	5,336	230	819,974	0.280	4.3
2025	5,611	190	855,276	0.222	3.4
<i>10-year Average</i>	<i>5,891</i>	<i>245</i>	<i>891,188</i>	<i>0.275</i>	<i>4.1</i>

Note. Met criteria incidents of child abuse and neglect are calculated separately by abuse type (physical, sexual, emotional, and neglect). A single met criteria incident can only be associated with one type of alleged abuse.

Of the 184 unique victims of child sexual abuse who received FAP services in FY 2025, 153 (83.2 percent) were female and 31 (16.8 percent) were male. Figure 19 shows the proportion of unique child sexual abuse victims by age and sex. Of the unique victims in met criteria incidents of sexual abuse, 58.6 percent (54.3 percent female and 4.3 percent male) were ages 11–17, 25.0 percent (16.8 percent female and 8.2 percent male) were ages 6–10, and 14.7 percent (10.9 percent female and 3.8 percent male) were ages 2–5. Of the unique victims, 0.5 percent (all male) were age 1 or younger, and 1.1 percent were child dependents 18 years old or older (all female).

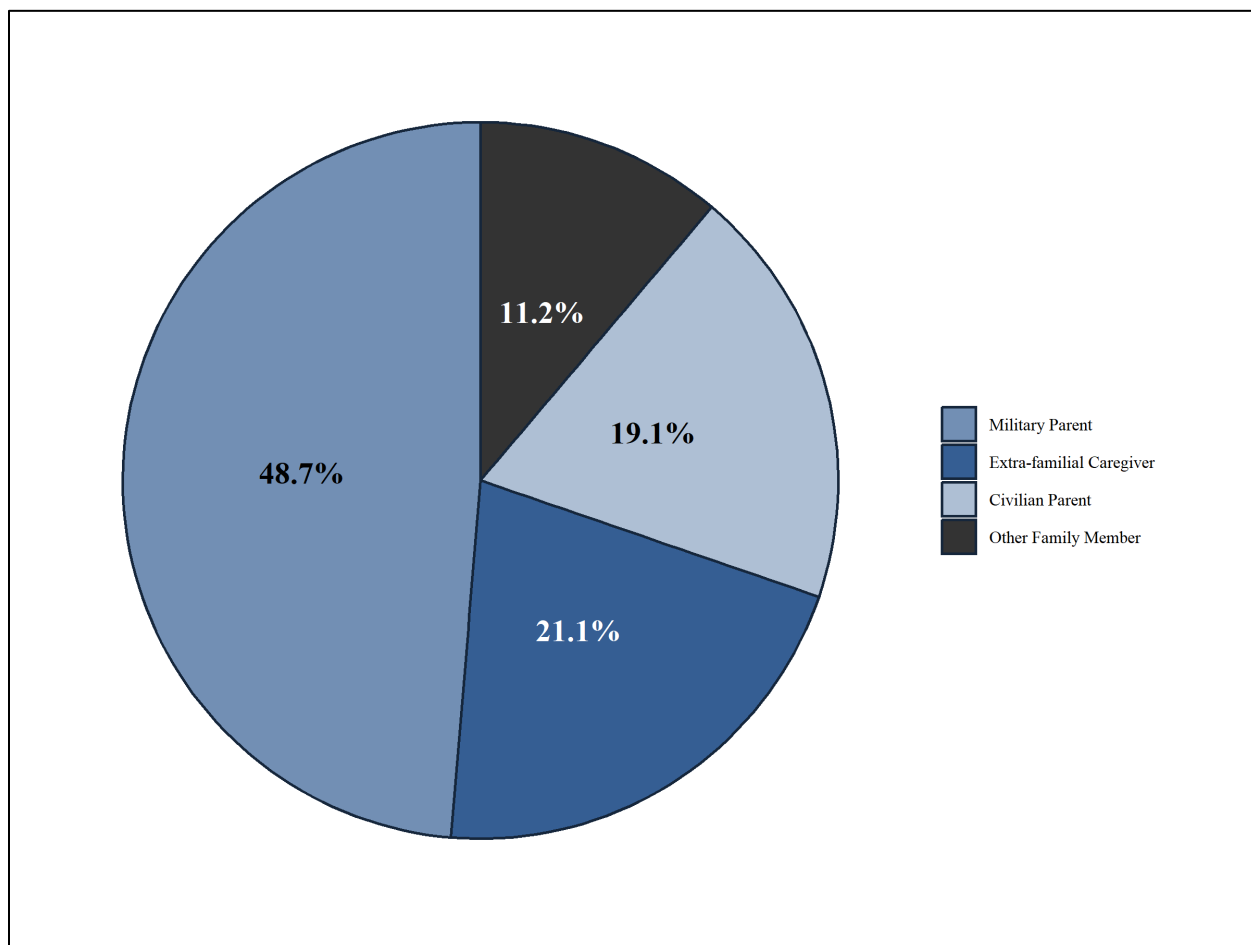
Figure 19. Proportion of Unique Victims in Met Criteria Child Sexual Abuse Incidents by Age Group and Sex (FY 2025)



There were 154 known unique abusers in met criteria child sexual abuse incidents.⁵⁰ Figure 20 shows that among those known abusers, 92 (48.7 percent) were Service member parents, 32 (21.1 percent) were extra-familial caregivers, 29 (19.1 percent) were civilian parents and 17 (11.2 percent) were other family members.

Of the known abusers, 92 were Service members, including 86 (93.5 percent) active duty members, three (3.3 percent) were members of the National Guard, and three were members of the Reserve. Of the 92 Service members, 83 (90.2 percent) were enlisted members, 7 (7.6 percent) were officers, and 2 (2.2 percent) were warrant officers.⁵¹

Figure 20. Caregiver Status of Unique Abusers in Met Criteria Child Sexual Abuse Incidents (FY 2025)



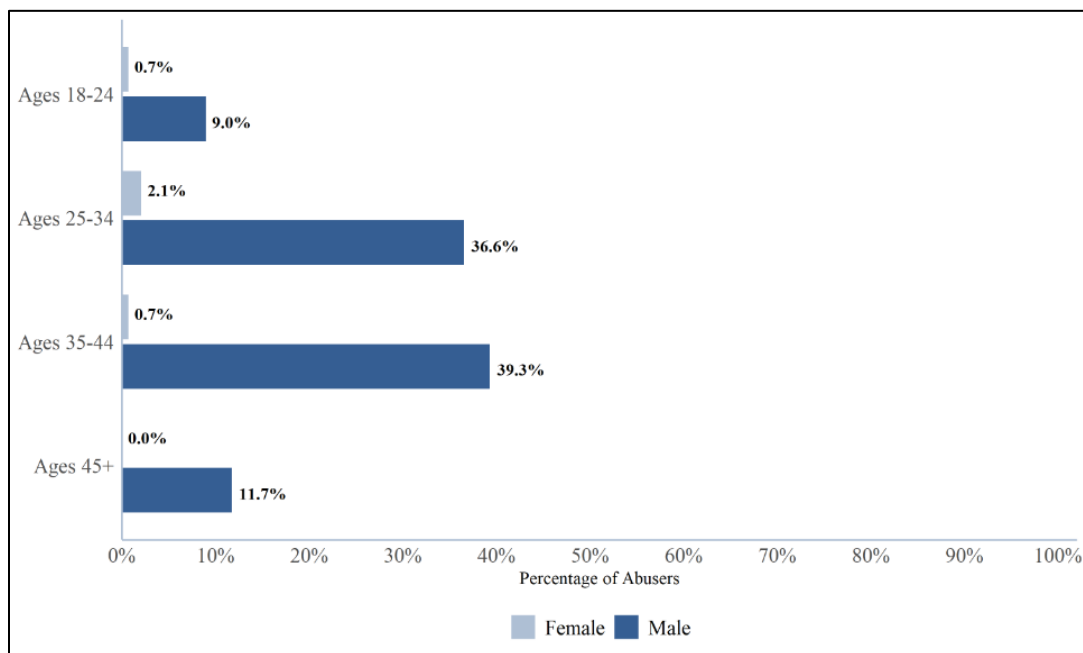
Note. Service member parents, referred to as military parents in the figure, include active duty members as well as Reserve and National Guard members who are in active status. Abusers with an unknown status are excluded from the figure.

⁵⁰ In FY 2025, there were two met criteria incidents of child sexual abuse where the abuser was unknown.

⁵¹ The Service members breakdown by percentage adds up to 100.1 percent rather than 100 percent due to rounding.

Of the 154 known unique abusers in met criteria child sexual abuse incidents, 147 (95.5 percent) were male and 6 (4.5 percent) were female. The sex of one abuser (0.6 percent) was unknown. Figure 21 shows the proportion of unique abusers in met criteria child sexual abuse incidents by age group and sex. Among unique abusers where both the age and sex were known (ages for 7 male abusers and 1 female abuser were unknown), 40.0 percent were ages 35–44 and overwhelmingly male (39.3 percent male and 0.7 percent female), 38.7 percent were ages of 25–34 (36.6 percent male and 2.1 percent female), 11.7 percent were ages 45 or older (11.7 percent male and 0 percent female), and 9.7 percent were ages 18–24 (9.0 percent male and 0.7 percent female).

Figure 21. Proportion of Unique Abusers in Met Criteria Child Sexual Abuse Incidents by Age Group and Sex (FY 2025)



Note. Abusers with unknown status or demographics were excluded from this figure.

3-6. Child Abuse Fatalities

This section covers child abuse-related fatalities that were presented to the IDC and entered into the Central Registry in FY 2025. Data on child fatalities included in this report represent only those fatalities reviewed by the IDC posthumously and determined to meet criteria for child abuse or neglect in FY 2025. Not every fatality presented here occurred in FY 2025, as investigations and adjudications of fatality cases often take several years. The Military Departments conduct their own Fatality Review Board (FRB) 2 years after an incident is reported, independent of IDC proceedings.⁵² Accordingly, fatalities presented to the IDC and entered into the Central Registry in FY 2025 will undergo Military Departments fatality review in FY 2027.

In FY 2025, there were 14 child abuse-related fatalities involving 22 abusers that were reviewed by the IDC and entered into the Central Registry (see Figure 22). Of the 14 fatalities, 2 child victims and 1 met criteria abuser were previously known to the Central Registry.⁵³ Among the child fatality victims, 6 (42.9 percent) were female and 8 (57.1 percent) were male. Age distribution showed that 11 (78.6 percent) were 1 year of age or younger, 2 (14.3 percent) child victims were between 2 and 5 years old, and 1 (7.1 percent) was between 6 and 18 years of age. Among the met criteria abusers, 11 (50.0 percent) were female and 11 (50.0 percent) were male. Of the 22 met criteria abusers, 11 (50.0 percent) were Service members and 11 (50.0 percent) were civilians.

Figure 22. Child Abuse and Neglect Fatalities Reported to FAP in FY 2025⁵⁴

- **14** Total fatalities
- **22** Met criteria abusers involved (including eight fatalities with two abusers)
- **Two** Child victims previously known to the Central Registry
- **One** Met criteria abusers previously known to the Central Registry
- Victim profile
- **Six** victims were female, and **eight** victims were male
- **11** victims were 1 year of age or younger, and **two** were between the ages of 2–5 years old, and **one** was between the ages of 6–18 years old
- Abuser profile
- **11** abusers were female, and **11** abusers were male
- **11** abusers were active duty and **11** were civilian

⁵² Not all deaths by suicide are reported to FAP initially as the nexus to domestic abuse or child abuse may be discovered at a later date

⁵³ “Known to the Central Registry” means that the victim or abuser was involved in a previous met criteria incident of abuse.

⁵⁴ Results in this figure represent only those fatalities taken to the IDC in FY 2025. Military Service fatality reviews of these incidents will take place in FY 2027. Service members include active duty members as well as Reserve and National Guard members who are in an active status.

4. Domestic Abuse

This section summarizes FY 2025 domestic abuse reports to FAP, the incidents of domestic abuse that met criteria, and the characteristics of the adult victims and abusers involved.

DoW policy defines “domestic abuse” as, “domestic violence, or a pattern of behavior resulting in emotional or psychological abuse, economic control, or interference with personal liberty that is directed toward a person who is one or more of the following:

- Current or former spouse.
- Person with whom the alleged abuser shares a child in common.
- Current or former intimate partner with whom the alleged abuser shares or has shared a common domicile.
- Person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the accused and determined to be an intimate partner (as defined in [DoW Instruction 6400.06]).”⁵⁵

Domestic abuse, per DoW policy, encompasses four distinct types of abuse for either spouse or intimate partner abuse: physical abuse, emotional abuse, sexual abuse, and neglect. Spouse neglect is a type of domestic abuse in which an adult fails to provide necessary care or assistance for his or her spouse who is incapable of self-care physically, emotionally, or culturally. Each of these types of abuse is defined in implementing guidance for use during the standardized incident determination process.⁵⁶ One or more incidents may be submitted to the Central Registry involving an individual victim.

For purposes of this report, FAP analyzes spouse abuse and intimate partner abuse separately, in addition to the aggregate domestic abuse category, which contains the sum of all incidents. The Department distinguishes between spouse and intimate partner abuse with the following ways:

- Spouse Abuse: Currently married individuals. Either the victim or abuser was a Service member.
- Intimate Partner Abuse: In FY 2006, an additional category, “intimate partner”, was added to capture incidents involving: (1) a former spouse; (2) a person with whom the victim shares a child in common; or (3) a current or former intimate partner with whom the victim shares or has shared a common domicile. This definition was expanded in FY 2022 to include those in dating relationships. Either the victim or the abuser was a Service member.

⁵⁵ DoDI 6400.06.

⁵⁶ DoDM 6400.01, Volume 3.

Reports and incidents of domestic abuse are further categorized by type of abuse. Prior to FY 2015, a single met criteria incident could include multiple abuse types; similarly, prior to FY 2021, a single report of abuse could include multiple abuse types. Calculation and reporting methods have since been standardized for consistency.

There is no Federal mechanism to track rates of civilian spouse abuse for comparison to the military population. This is due, in part, to significant variation in State laws and definitions of domestic abuse, which makes a valid comparative analysis to civilian data unfeasible.

4-1. Domestic Abuse Incidents

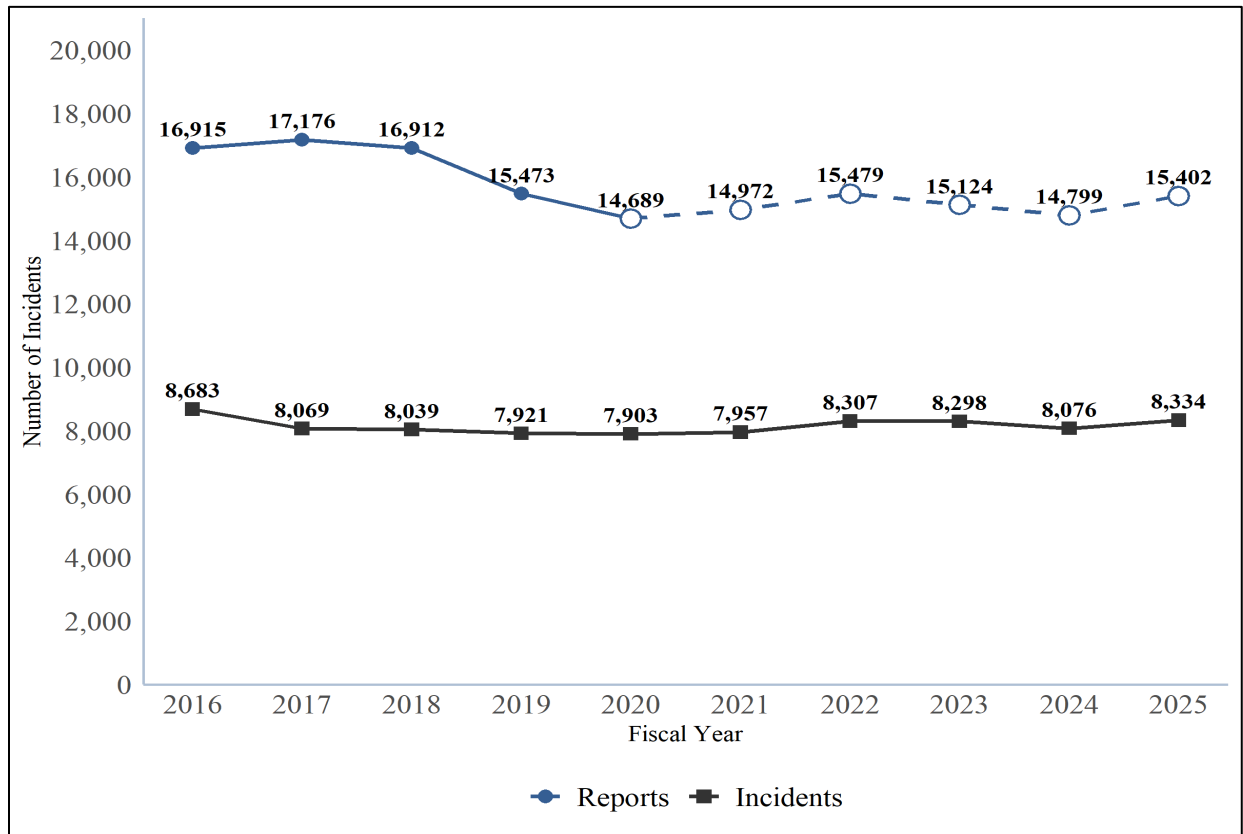
For the fifth year in a row, this report includes an expanded analysis of the overarching category of domestic abuse, which provides a better understanding of the demographic characteristics of domestic abuse victims and abusers.

Overall, the number of reports of domestic abuse has steadily decreased over the past decade, while the number of met criteria incidents has stayed relatively consistent (see Figure 23). After 3 years of consistent decreases, the number of reports of domestic abuse increased in FY 2025 (15,402). Though the number of domestic abuse reports increased from FY 2024 to FY 2025, the rate of reports represents a 1.9 percent decrease when compared to the 10-year average (15,694).⁵⁷ The rate of reports compared to the 10-year average is not statistically significant. However, the number of met criteria domestic abuse cases in FY 2025 (8,334) is a statistically significant increase of 2.2 percent when compared to the 10-year average number of met criteria domestic abuse cases (8,159), though it was only slightly outside the range of expected values.⁵⁸

⁵⁷ The FY 2025 number of domestic abuse reports (15,402) does not represent a statistically significant change when compared to the average number of domestic abuse reports (15,694) during the FY 2016-FY 2025 period (95 percent CI [15,019.31, 16,368.89]).

⁵⁸ The FY 2025 number of met criteria incidents of domestic abuse (8,334) was statistically significantly when compared to the average number of domestic abuse incidents during the FY 2016-FY 2025 period (8,159), but only slightly outside the range of expected values (95 percent CI [7,983.67, 8,333.73]).

Figure 23. Number of Domestic Abuse Reports vs. Met Criteria Incidents (FY 2016–FY 2025)

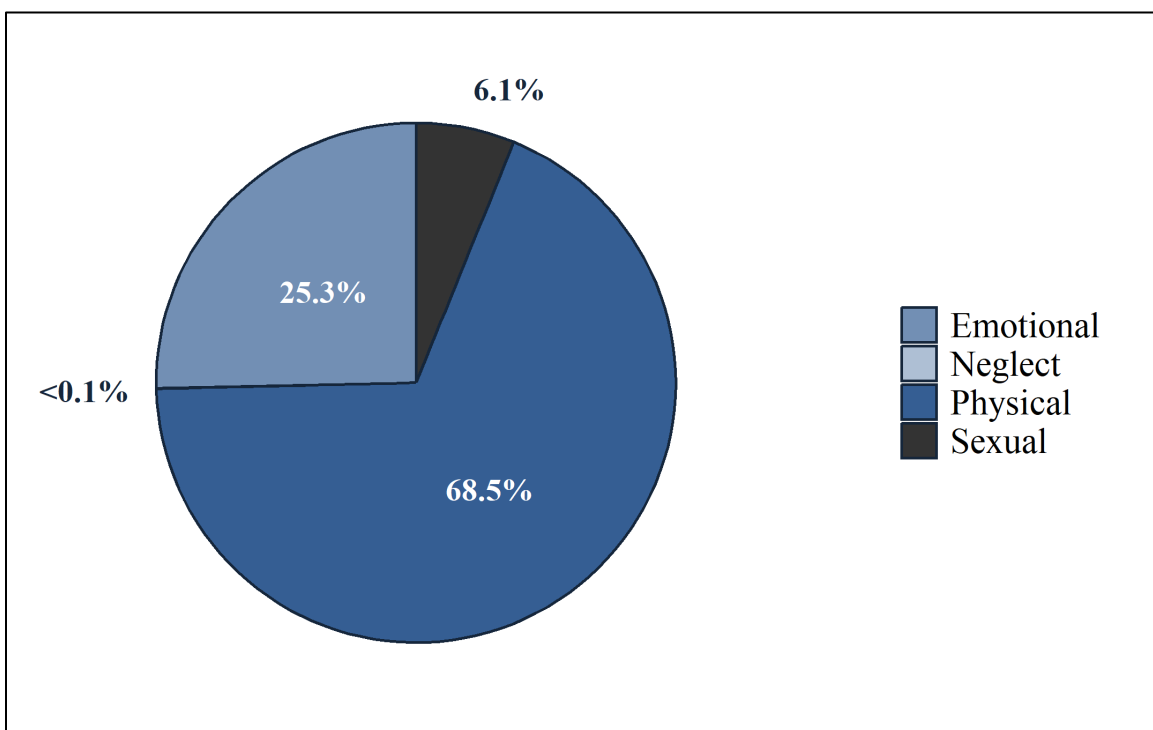


Note. Domestic abuse includes spouse abuse and intimate partner abuse. The dashed lines and dotted markers for the military met criteria rate in FY 2021 through FY 2025 highlight the new calculation method implemented for reports of abuse. A single report can only be associated with one type of alleged abuse, consistent with how met criteria incidents of abuse are calculated.

As shown in Figure 24, physical abuse accounted for the largest proportion of met criteria domestic abuse incidents in FY 2025 (68.5 percent). Emotional abuse (25.3 percent) accounted for the next largest proportion of met criteria incidents. Sexual abuse (6.1 percent) accounted for a much smaller proportion of incidents. There were only two cases of neglect (rounds to 0.0 percent) accounting for the smallest proportion of met criteria incidents.⁵⁹

Since FY 2016, the proportion of domestic abuse incidents involving sexual abuse has increased incrementally, although there were slight decreases in FY 2018 and FY 2024. In FY 2025, the increase in the proportion of adult sexual abuse incidents as a subset of domestic abuse (6.1 percent) was 25.6 percent higher than the 10-year average (4.9 percent) and represented a statistically significant increase.⁶⁰

Figure 24. Met Criteria Domestic Abuse Incidents by Type (FY 2025)



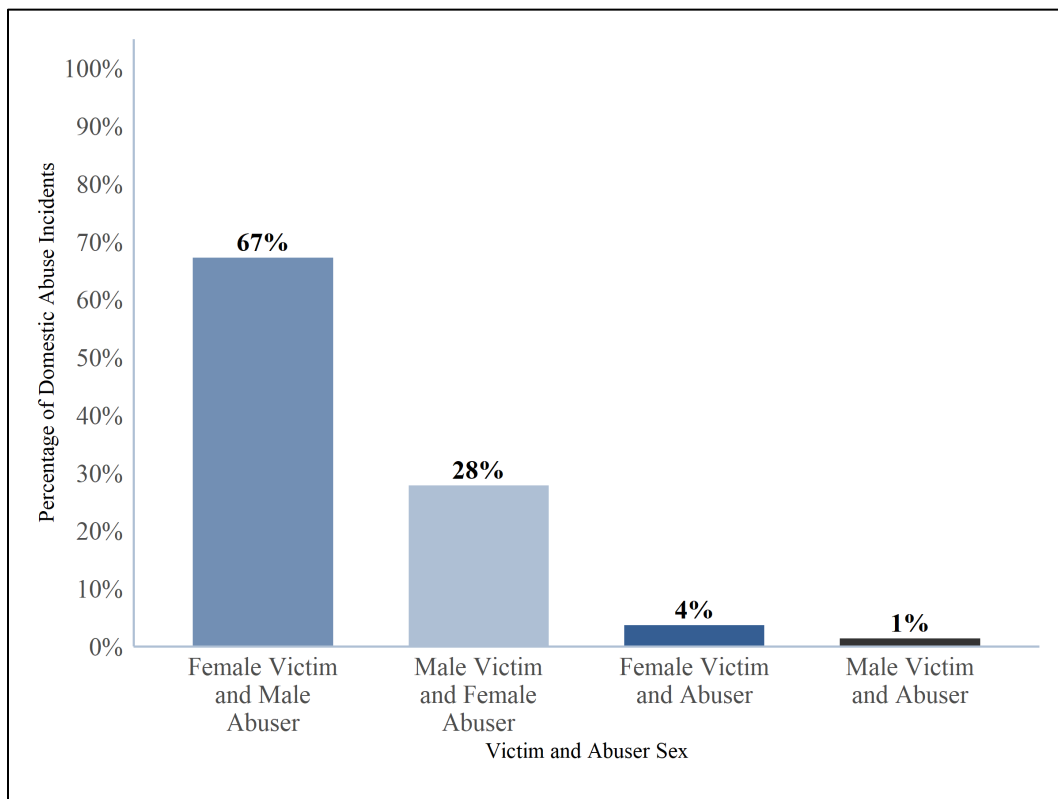
Note. Domestic abuse includes spouse abuse and intimate partner abuse incidents.

⁵⁹ Due to rounding, the sum of the percentages is 99.9.

⁶⁰ The FY 2025 proportion (6.1 percent) of adult sexual abuse incidents among all domestic abuse incidents represents a statistically significant increase when compared to the average proportion of sexual abuse incidents among domestic abuse incidents during the FY 2016-FY 2025 period (95 percent CI [0.03995, 0.05780]).

Figure 25 shows victim and abuser sex in met criteria domestic abuse incidents. In 67 percent of all met criteria domestic abuse incidents, the victim was female and the abuser was male. In 28 percent of incidents, the victim was male and the abuser was female. In 4 percent of incidents, the victim and abuser were female. And in 1 percent of met criteria domestic abuse incidents the victim and abuser were male.

Figure 25. Proportion of Met Criteria Domestic Abuse Incidents by Victim and Abuser Sex (FY 2025)



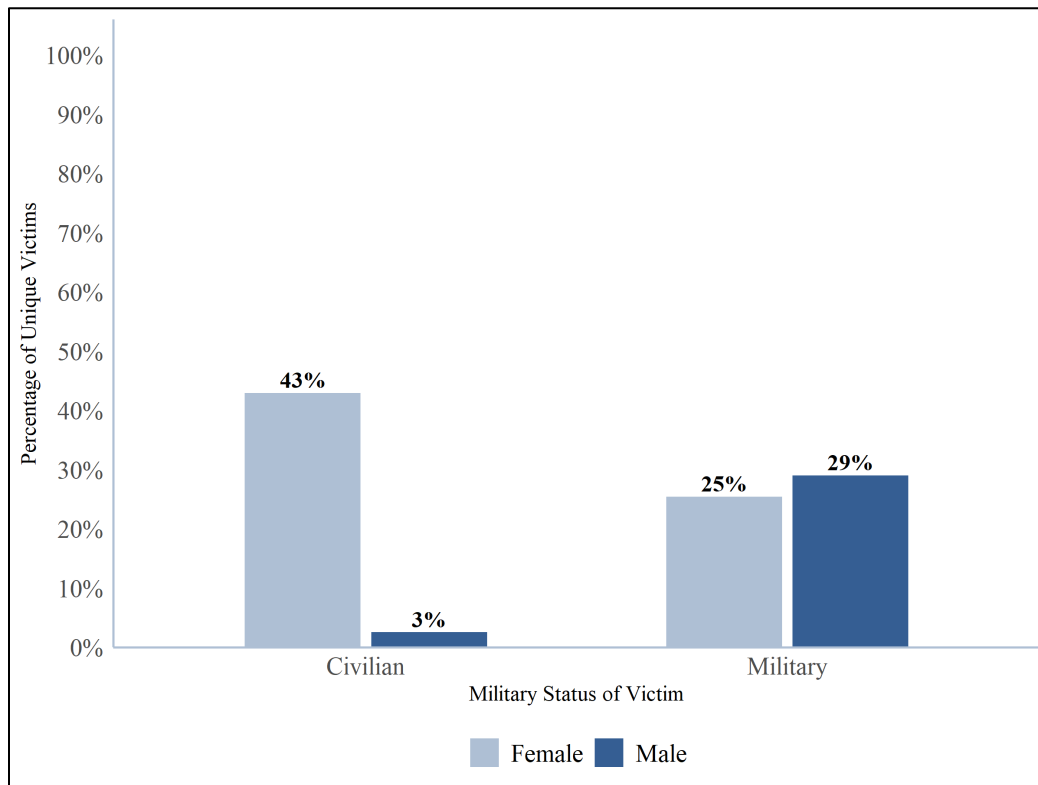
4-2. Domestic Abuse Victim Profile

This section describes characteristics of adults who were victims in met criteria domestic abuse incidents, including military status, sex, age, and paygrade.

In FY 2025, there were 6,565 unique victims of domestic abuse. Figure 26 shows unique victims of domestic abuse by military status and sex. Overall, a majority of unique victims in met criteria domestic abuse incidents were Service members (54 percent Service members vs. 46 percent civilians), and a majority were female (68 percent female vs. 32 percent male).

When examining the military status and sex of unique victims in combination, 43 percent were female civilians, 29 percent were male Service members, 25 percent were female Service members, and 3 percent were male civilians. Males comprise a much larger portion of the Total Force than females—contributing to the larger proportion of male Service member domestic abuse victims compared to female Service member victims.⁶¹ When examining the domestic abuse victimization rate for active duty members by sex, female active duty members were more than four times more likely to experience domestic abuse than male active duty members (7.1 per 1,000 for female active duty members vs. 1.8 per 1,000 male active duty members).

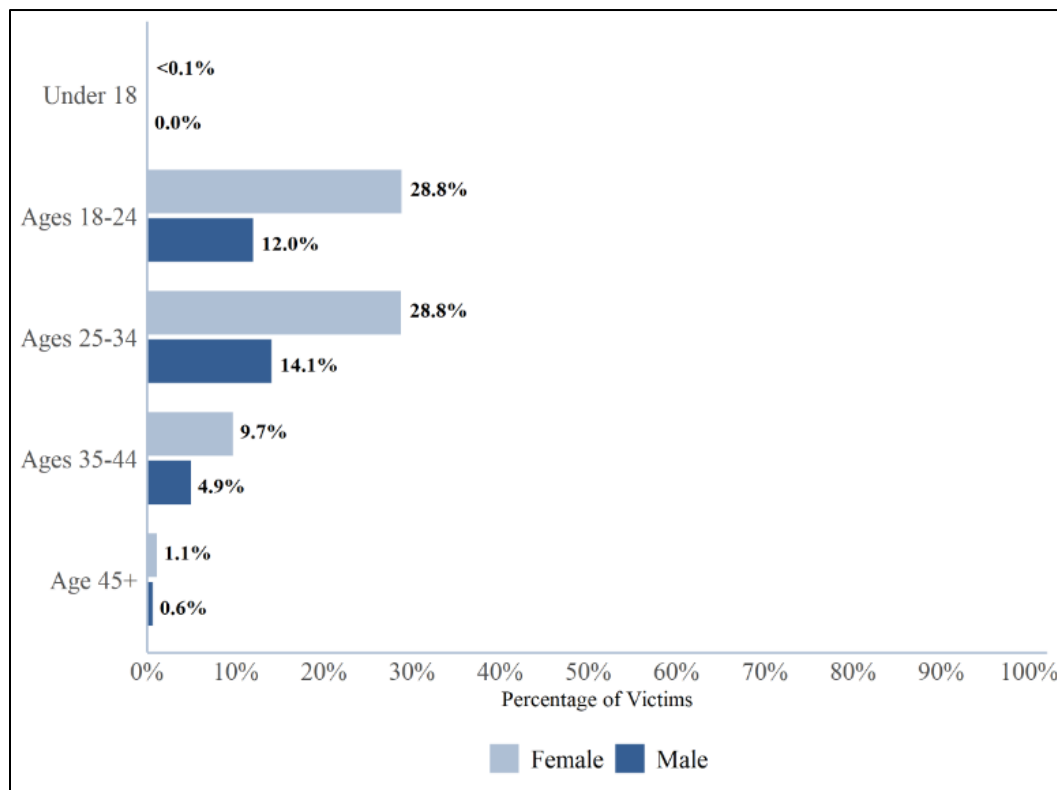
Figure 26. Proportion of Unique Victims in Met Criteria Domestic Abuse Incidents by Military Status and Sex (FY 2025)



⁶¹ In FY 2025, males comprised 81.7 percent of the Total Force. Data retrieved from the September 2025 DMDC Self-Service Report, “Active Duty by Demographics.”

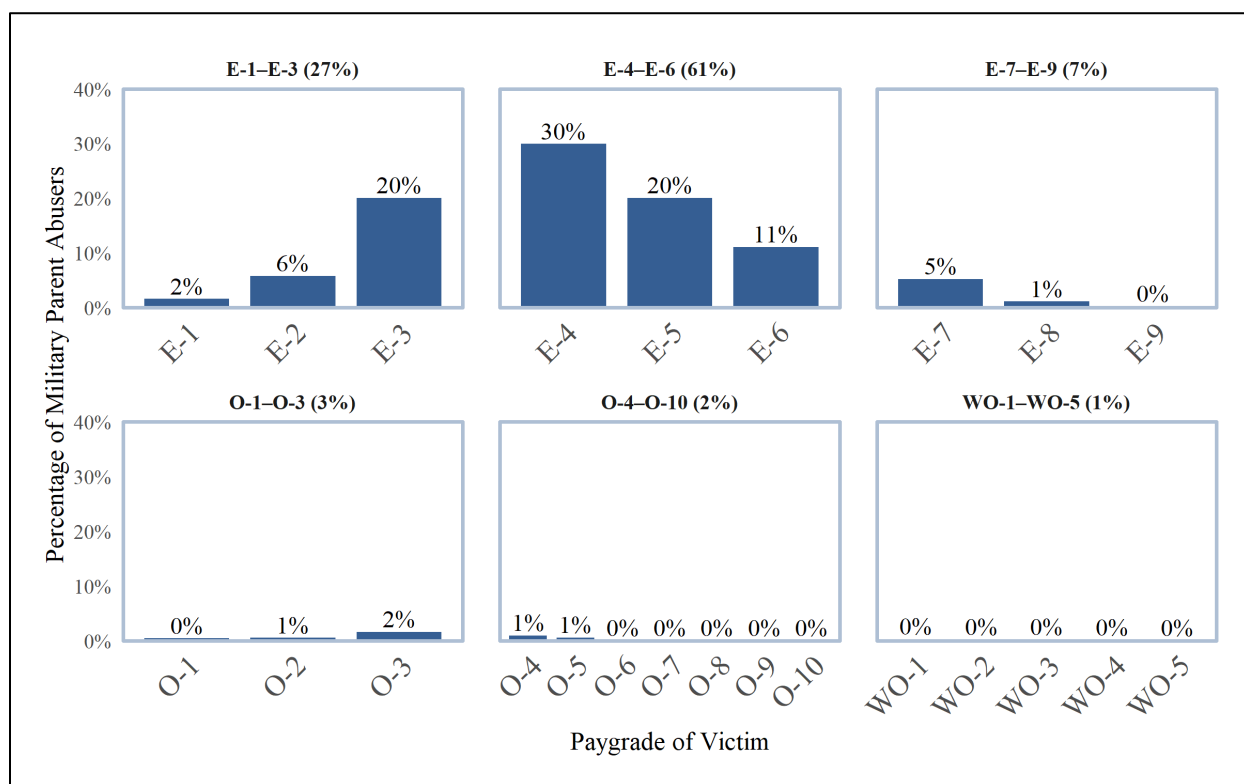
Figure 27 shows the proportion of unique victims of domestic abuse by age group and sex. More than 80 percent of victims were 34 years or younger. Of unique domestic abuse victims, 40.8 percent were ages 18–24 (28.8 percent female and 12.0 percent male), 42.9 percent were ages 25–34 (28.8 percent female and 14.1 percent male), and 14.9 percent were ages 35–44 (9.7 percent female and 4.9 percent male). Less than 2 percent of unique victims were ages 45 years or older (1.1 percent female and 0.6 percent male). Less than 1 percent of victims were 17 years or younger (all female; rounds to 0.0 percent); these victims experienced domestic abuse as a spouse or intimate partner even though they were under the age of 18.

Figure 27. Proportion of Unique Victims in Met Criteria Domestic Abuse Incidents by Age Group and Sex (FY 2025)



As previously noted in Figure 26, more than half (55 percent) of unique domestic abuse victims in FY 2025 were Service members. Figure 28 displays the paygrade distribution of Service member victims of domestic abuse. The majority of victims in met criteria domestic abuse incidents were junior enlisted members; approximately 61 percent were in the E-4 through E-6 paygrades, and 27 percent were E-1 through E-3. Approximately 7 percent of victims were E-7 through E-9, 5 percent were officers (3 percent were O-1 through O-3, 2 percent were O-4 through O-10), and less than 1 percent were warrant officers (WO-1 through WO-5).

Figure 28. Paygrade Distribution of Service Member Victims in Met Criteria Domestic Abuse Incidents (FY 2025)⁶²



⁶² Percentages add up to 101 due to rounding.

4-3. Domestic Abuse Abuser Profile

This section describes characteristics of adults who were the abusers involved in met criteria incidents of domestic abuse, including military status, sex, and age.

Figure 29 shows unique abusers in met criteria domestic abuse incidents by military status and sex. Overall, a majority of unique abusers in met criteria domestic abuse incidents were Service members (65 percent Service members vs. 35 percent civilians), and a majority were male (66 percent male vs. 34 percent female).

When examining the military status and sex of unique abusers in met criteria domestic abuse incidents in combination, 55 percent were male Service members, 24 percent were female civilians, 11 percent were male civilians, and 10 percent were female Service members.

Figure 29. Proportion of Unique Abusers in Met Criteria Domestic Abuse Incidents by Military Status and Sex (FY 2025)

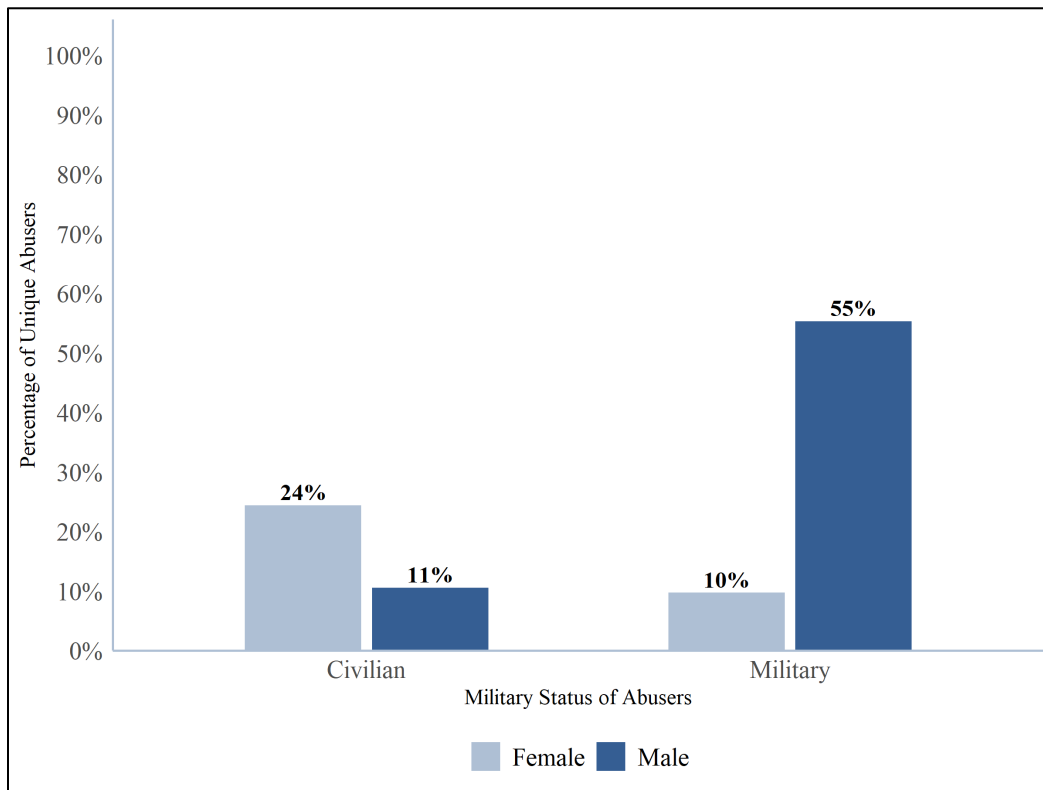
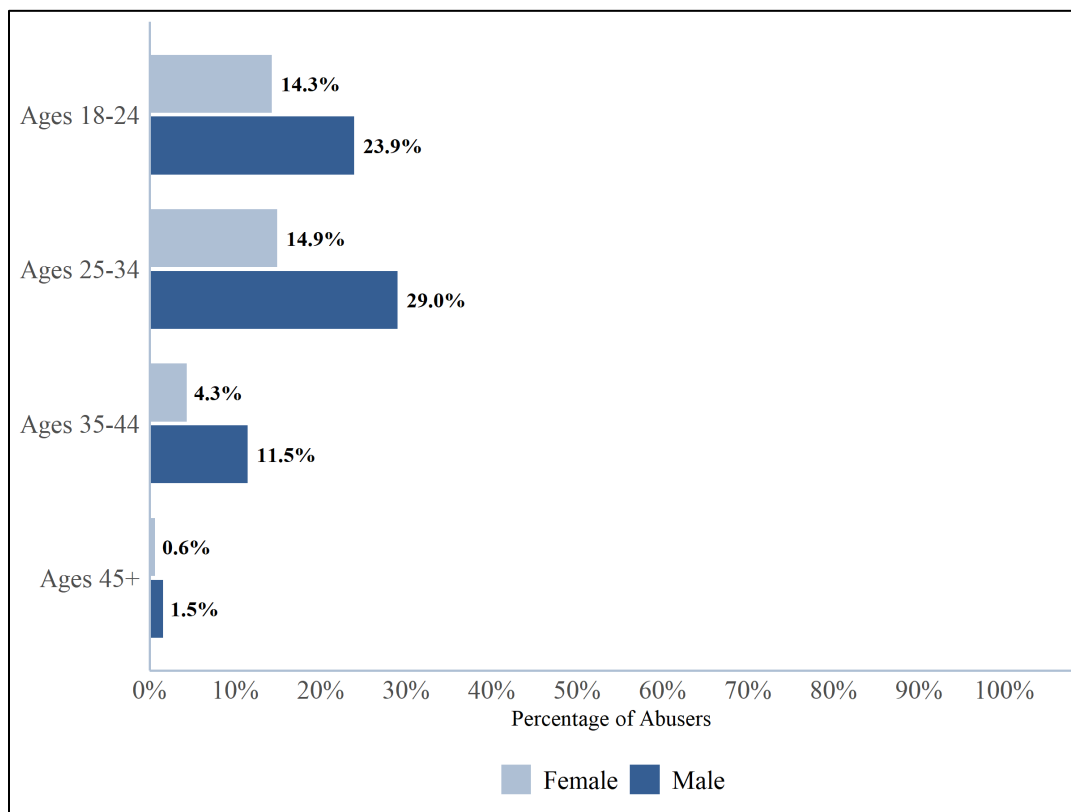


Figure 30 shows the proportion of unique abusers in met criteria domestic abuse incidents by age group and sex. More than 80 percent of abusers were 34 years or younger, which is similar to the age distribution for unique victims in met criteria domestic abuse incidents.

Of unique abusers in met criteria domestic abuse incidents, 38.2 percent were ages 18–24 (23.9 percent male and 14.4 percent female), 43.9 percent were ages 25–34 (29.0 percent male and 14.9 percent female), and 15.8 percent were ages 35–44 (11.5 percent male and 4.3 percent female). 2.1 percent of unique abusers were ages 45 years or older (1.5 percent male and 0.6 percent female).

Figure 30. Proportion of Unique Abusers in Met Criteria Domestic Abuse Incidents by Age Group and Sex (FY 2025)



Note. Abusers with unknown date of birth were excluded from this figure.

4-4. Spouse Abuse Incidents

As discussed, in the previous section, spouse abuse includes acts of physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional abuse, or neglect. Reports and met criteria incidents of abuse are reported separately by type of abuse. One or more incidents may be submitted to the Central Registry involving an individual victim. As noted previously and prior to FY 2021, a single report of abuse may have included multiple abuse types. Similarly, prior to FY 2015, a single met criteria incident of abuse may have included multiple abuse types. Reporting has since been standardized for consistency. The data on spouse abuse included in this section are limited to only those incidents involving married individuals where at least one spouse is a Service member.

There are three elements calculated for spouse abuse in this report, including the number of reported incidents, the number of met criteria incidents, and the rate of spouse victimization. The first two elements may vary as they can be impacted by external factors. For example, the number of reports can fluctuate based on the impact of awareness campaigns, training, and efforts to reduce stigma in the community associated with contacting FAP. Process improvements such as the implementation of the IDC and counting each type of abuse as a distinct incident can impact the number of met criteria incidents. The calculated rate of spouse victimization, however, can be more accurately compared year-over-year, as it controls for the number of reports made. It measures the number of married individuals who experience spouse abuse per 1,000 married military couples and offers an alternative way to examine the rates of spouse abuse.

As shown in Table 4, the FY 2025 rate of reported spouse abuse per 1,000 married couples⁶³ was 19.4, which is the same as the rate per 1,000 in FY 2024 (19.4). The FY 2025 rate represents a 9.5 percent decrease in the rate of reported incidents represents a statistically significant decrease when compared to the 10-year average (21.4).⁶⁴

Table 4. Reports and Incidents of Spouse Abuse (FY 2016–FY 2025)

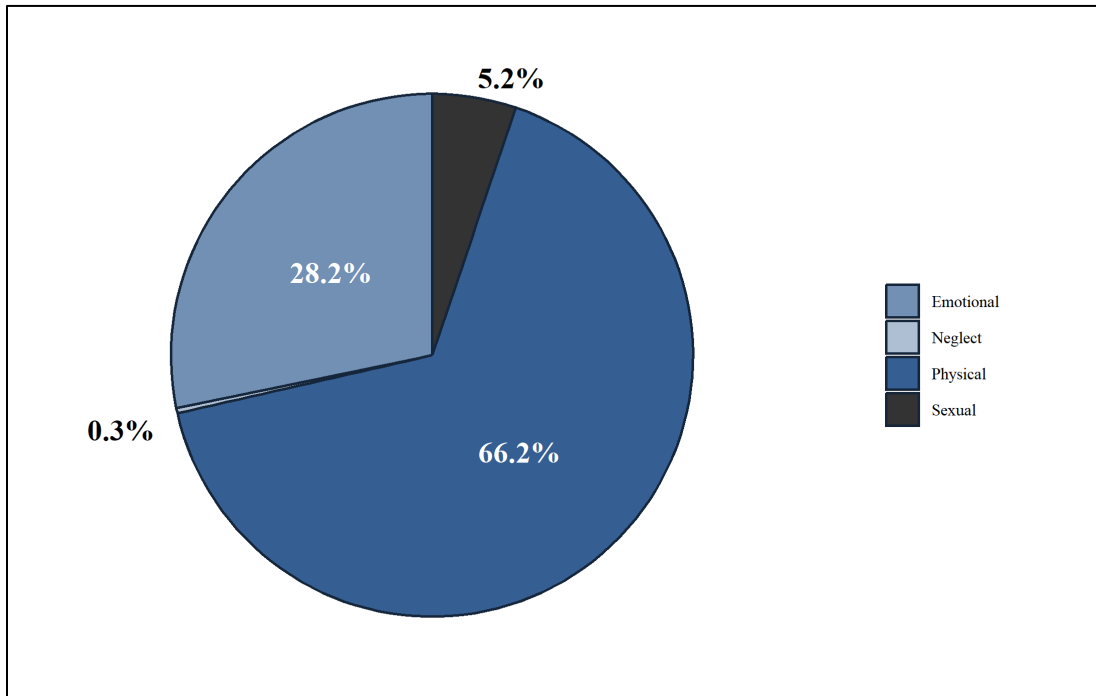
Fiscal Year	Reported Incidents	Met Criteria Incidents	Married Couples Population	Reports /1,000	Met Criteria Incidents/1000
2016	15,144	7,661	646,782	23.4	11.8
2017	15,657	7,153	638,132	24.5	11.2
2018	15,242	7,015	628,167	24.3	11.2
2019	13,571	6,800	626,705	21.7	10.9
2020	12,663	6,596	620,387	20.4	10.6
2021	12,630	6,629	620,442	20.4	10.7
2022	12,636	6,637	600,515	21.0	11.1
2023	11,789	6,283	596,095	19.8	10.5
2024	11,331	6,078	585,470	19.4	10.4
2025	11,723	6,215	605,165	19.4	10.3
10-year Average	<i>13,239</i>	<i>6,707</i>	<i>616,786</i>	<i>21.4</i>	<i>10.9</i>

Note. Starting in FY 2021, reports of abuse are calculated separately by abuse type. A single report can only be associated with one type of alleged abuse, consistent with how met criteria incidents of abuse are calculated. The FY 2023, 2024, and 2025 married couples population is estimated due to missing data for one Service in DMDC data. Figure 31 shows the distribution of reports of spouse abuse by abuse type. Physical abuse accounted for the largest proportion of reports of spouse abuse in FY 2025 (66.2 percent), followed by emotional abuse (28.2 percent), sexual abuse (5.2 percent), and neglect (0.3 percent).

⁶³ The FY 2025 married couples population is estimated due to missing joint military marriage counts in DMDC data.

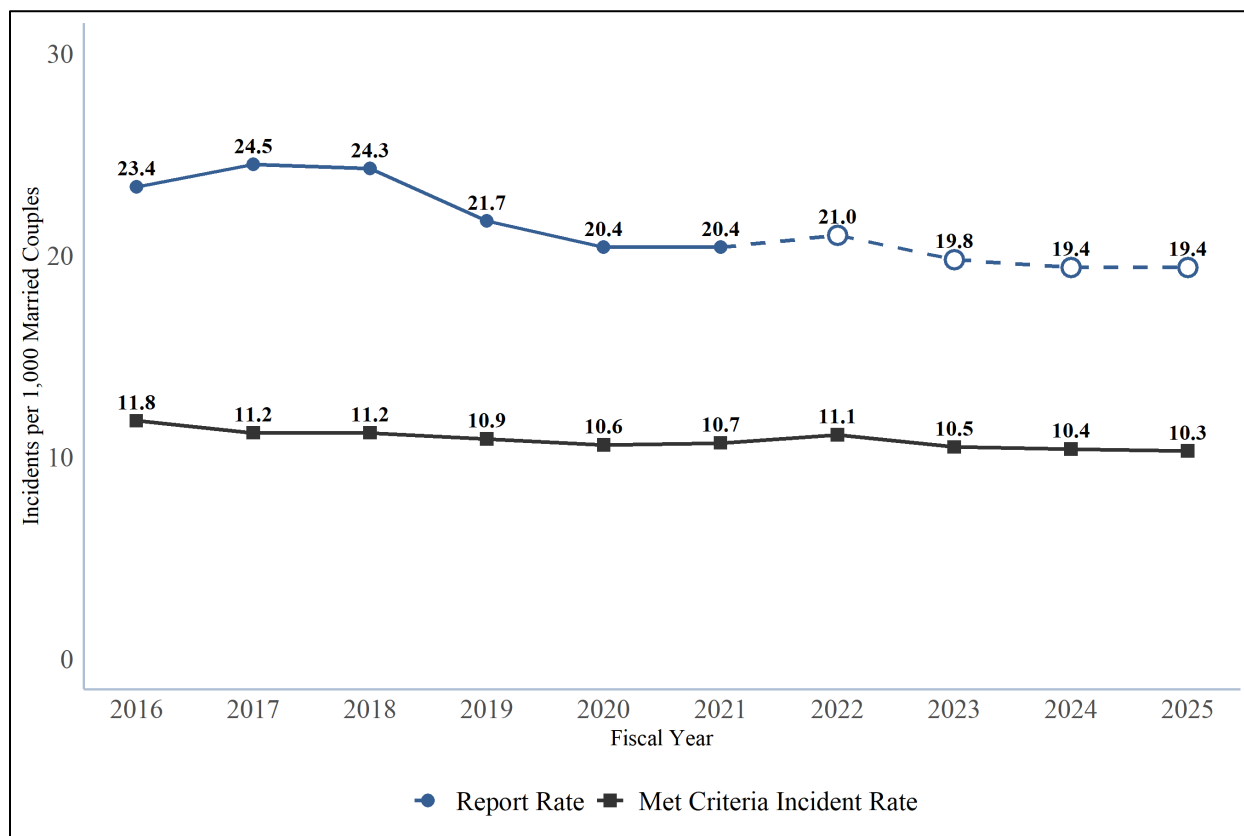
⁶⁴ The FY 2025 rate of spouse abuse reports per 1,000 married couples (19.4) represents a statistically significant decrease when compared to the average rate of spouse abuse reports during the FY 2016-FY 2025 period (95 percent CI [20.02, 22.84]).

Figure 31. Spouse Abuse Reports by Type (FY 2025)



There were 6,215 incidents of spouse abuse that met criteria in FY 2025. The rate of met criteria spouse abuse incidents per 1,000 married couples⁶⁵ was 10.3, which is slightly lower than the rate per 1,000 in FY 2023 (10.4). The FY 2025 decrease represents a 5.2 percent decrease in the rate of met criteria incidents, which is statistically significant when compared to the 10-year average (10.9).⁶⁶ The rate of spouse abuse reported to FAP and the rate of spouse abuse incidents that met criteria per 1,000 married couples from FY 2016–FY 2025 are displayed in Figure 32.

Figure 32. Spouse Abuse Reports vs. Met Criteria Incident Rates per 1,000 Married Couples (FY 2016–FY 2025)



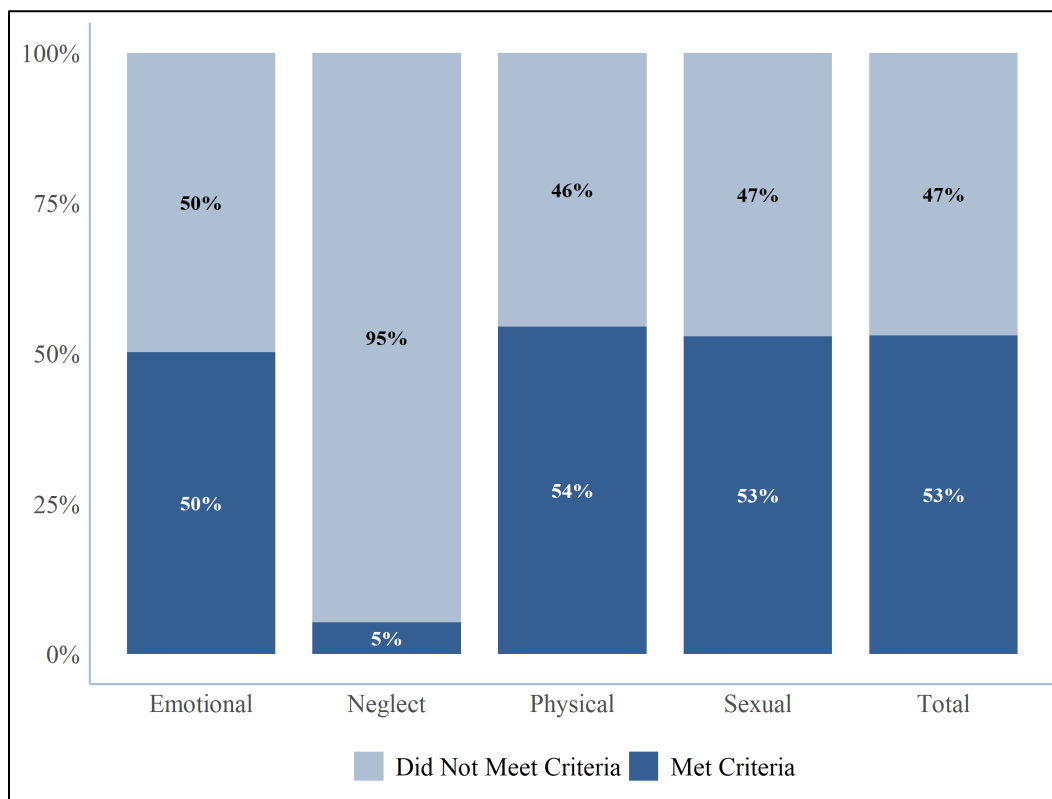
Note. The dashed lines and dotted markers for the rate of reported incidents in FY 2021 through FY 2025 highlight the new calculation method implemented for reports of abuse.

⁶⁵ The FY 2023, 2024, and 2025 married couples population is estimated due to missing data at DMDC.

⁶⁶ The FY 2025 rate of met criteria spouse abuse incidents per 1,000 married couples (10.4) represents a statistically significant decrease when compared to the average rate per 1,000 married couples during the FY 2016–FY 2025 period (95 percent CI [10.54, 11.20]).

Overall, 53 percent of reported incidents of spouse abuse were determined to meet the DoW definition of abuse. As shown in Figure 33, there was slight variation in the met criteria rate for emotional abuse, physical abuse, and sexual abuse, ranging from 50 percent of reports of emotional abuse that met criteria to 54 percent of reports of physical abuse that met criteria. Only 5 percent of reports of neglect met the DoW definition of abuse. However, it is important to note that neglect accounted for less than 1 percent of all reports of spouse abuse—making neglect subject to extreme variation in percentages.

Figure 33. Proportion of Reported Spouse Abuse Incidents that Met Criteria by Type (FY 2025)



As shown in Table 5 there were 4,939 unique victims of spouse abuse in FY 2025. The FY 2025 unique spouse abuse victim rate per 1,000 married couples⁶⁷ was 8.2, which is the same as the rate per 1,000 in FY 2023 (8.2) (see Figure 34). The FY 2025 rate of unique spouse victims represents a 5.2 percent decrease from the 10-year average (8.7), which is statistically significant.⁶⁸

Table 5. Unique Victims of Spouse Abuse (FY 2016–FY 2025)

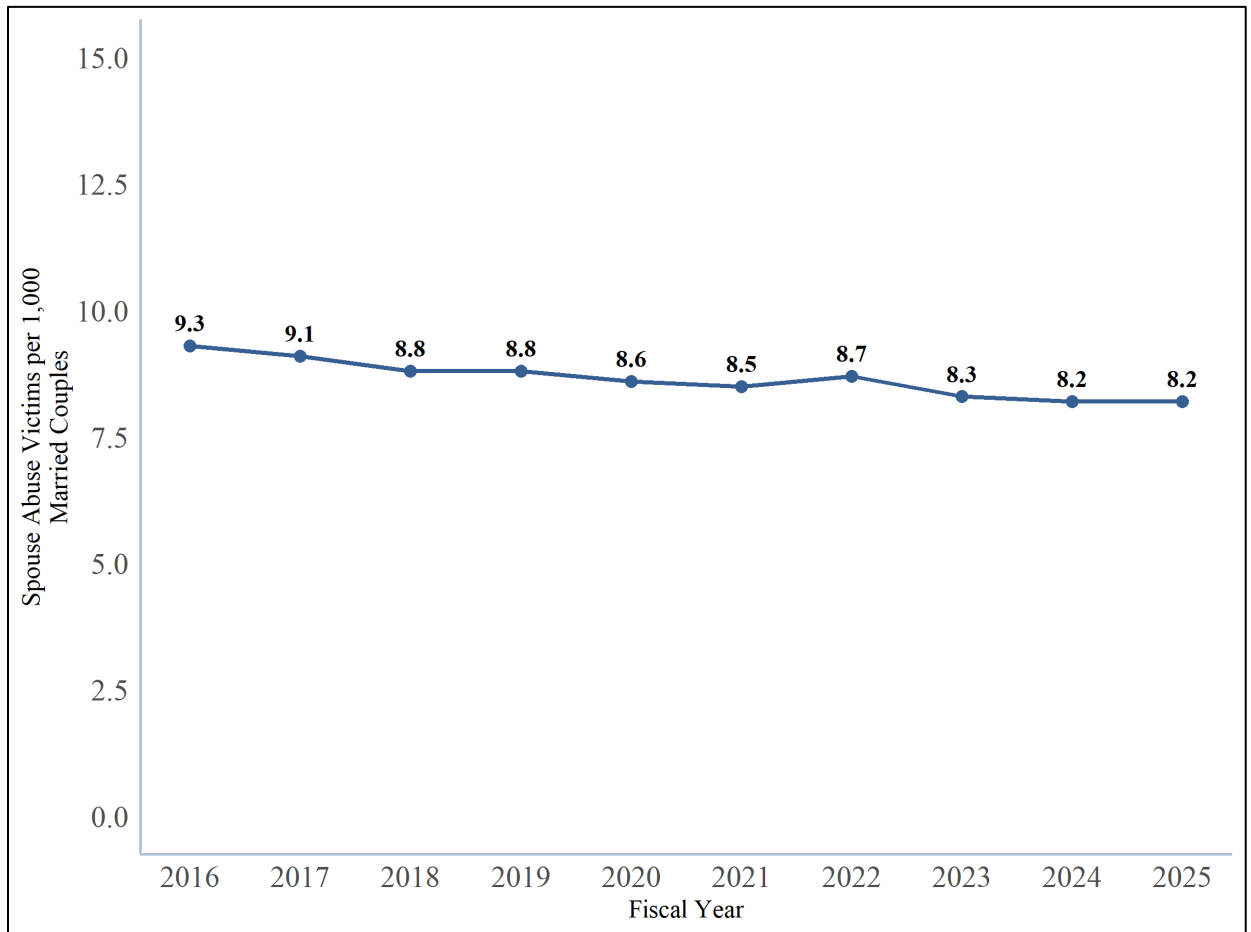
Fiscal Year	Met Criteria Incidents	Unique Victims	Married Couples Population	Met Criteria Incidents/1000	Rate of Victims/1000
2016	7,661	6,033	646,782	11.8	9.3
2017	7,153	5,781	638,132	11.2	9.1
2018	7,015	5,550	628,167	11.2	8.8
2019	6,800	5,505	626,705	10.9	8.8
2020	6,596	5,363	620,387	10.6	8.6
2021	6,629	5,276	620,442	10.7	8.5
2022	6,637	5,212	600,515	11.1	8.7
2023	6,283	4,952	596,095	10.5	8.3
2024	6,078	4,774	585,470	10.4	8.2
2025	6,215	4,939	605,165	10.3	8.2
10-year Average	6,707	5,339	616,786	10.9	8.7

Note. Starting in FY 2021, reports of abuse are calculated separately by abuse type. A single met criteria incident can only be associated with one type of abuse. The FY 2023, 2024, and 2025 married couples population is estimated due to missing data for one Service in DMDC data.

⁶⁷ The FY 2023, 2024, and 2025 married couples population is estimated due to missing data for one Service in DMDC data.

⁶⁸ The FY 2025 spouse abuse victim rate per 1,000 married couples (8.2) represents a statistically significant decrease when compared to the average spouse abuse victim rate per 1,000 married couples during the FY 2016–FY 2025 period (95 percent CI [8.39, 8.91]).

Figure 34. Rate of Unique Spouse Abuse Victims per 1,000 Married Couples (FY 2016–FY 2025)



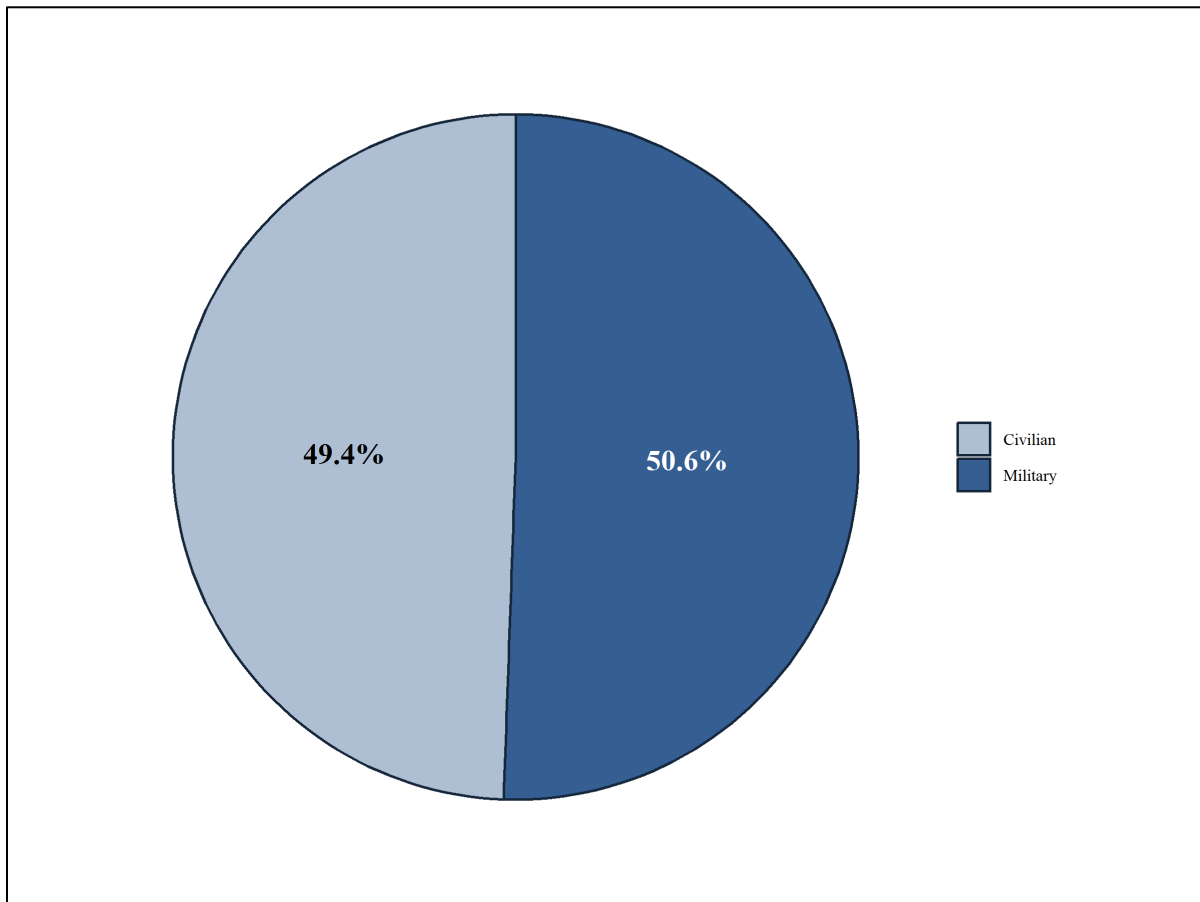
Note. The FY 2023, 2024, and 2025 married couples population is estimated due to missing data from DMDC.

4-5. Spouse Abuse Victim Profile

This section describes adults who were victims in met criteria incidents of spouse abuse, including military status and sex.

The military status of victims involved in spouse abuse incidents that met criteria in FY 2025 is displayed in Figure 35. Of the total victims, 50.6 percent were Service members and 49.4 percent were civilians.

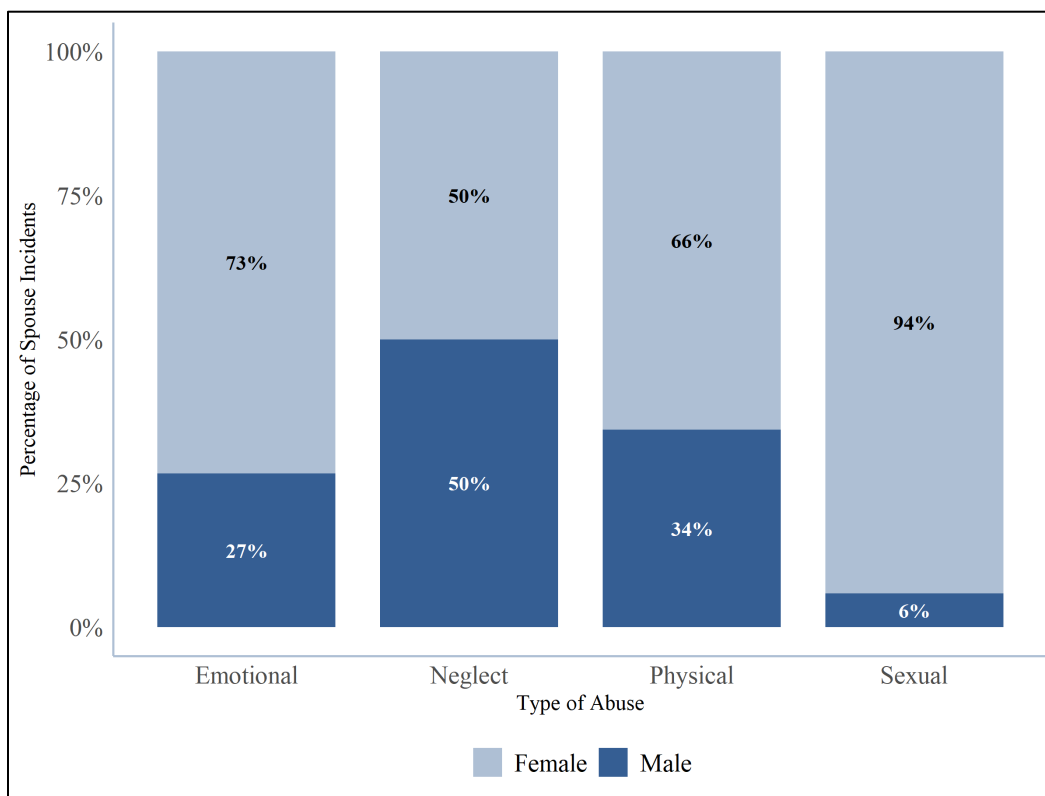
Figure 35. Military Status of Unique Victims in Met Criteria Spouse Abuse Incidents (FY 2025)



Note. Military includes active duty members as well as Reserve and National Guard members who are in an active status.

Overall, 69 percent of victims of spouse abuse in met criteria incidents were female and 31 percent of the victims were male. Figure 36 displays the sex of spouse abuse victims for each abuse type. Females comprised a larger proportion of victims than males for all types of abuse, though cases of neglect were evenly split. Ninety-four percent of spouse abuse victims who experienced sexual abuse were female versus 6 percent who were male. Seventy-three percent of victims of emotional abuse were female versus 27 percent male. Among incidents of physical abuse, the most common type of domestic abuse in military families, 66 percent of victims were female versus 34 percent male. While victims of neglect were evenly split (50 percent male and female), it is important to note that neglect accounted for less than 0.1 percent of all met criteria domestic abuse incidents—making neglect subject to extreme variations in percentages.

Figure 36. Sex of Victims in Met Criteria Spouse Abuse incidents (FY 2025)

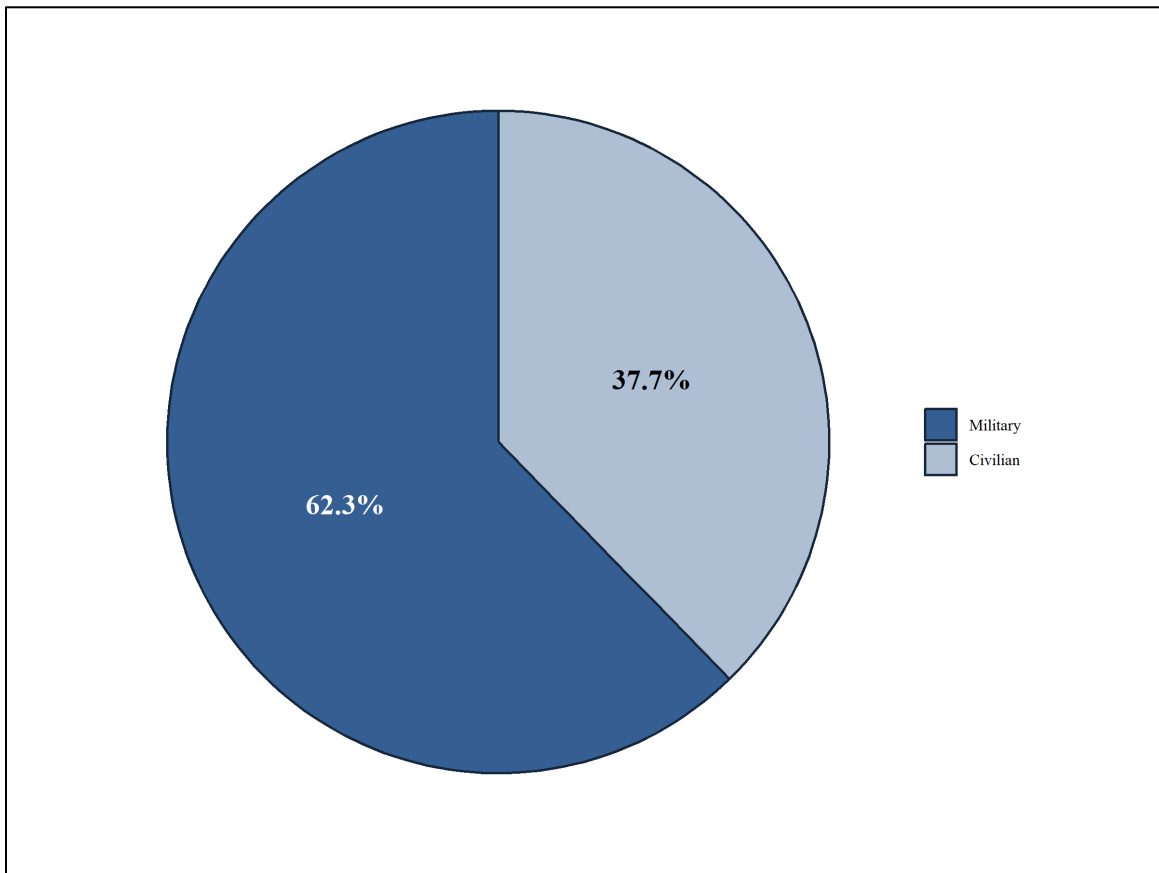


4-6. Spouse Abuser Profile

This section describes characteristics of adults who were the abusers involved in incidents that met criteria for spouse abuse, including military status, paygrade, and sex.

The military status of abusers involved in spouse abuse incidents that met criteria in FY 2025 is displayed in Figure 37. Of the abusers, 62.3 percent were Service members and 37.7 percent were civilians.

Figure 37. Military Status of Unique Abusers in Met Criteria Spouse Abuse Incidents (FY 2025)



Note. Military includes active duty members as well as Reserve and National Guard members who are in an active status.

As shown in Figure 38, the military status distribution of abusers in met criteria spouse abuse incidents has been relatively consistent since FY 2015.

Figure 38. Military Status of Unique Abusers in Met Criteria Spouse Abuse Incidents (FY 2016–FY 2025)

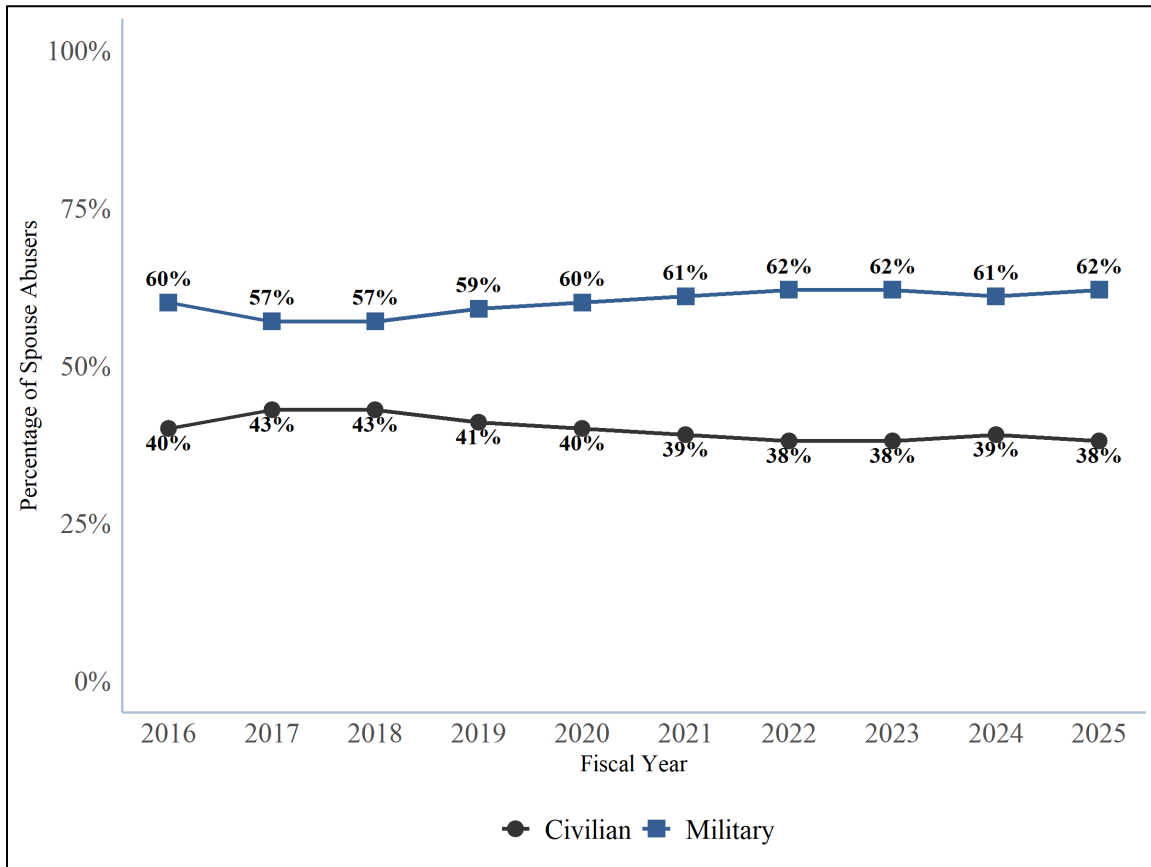
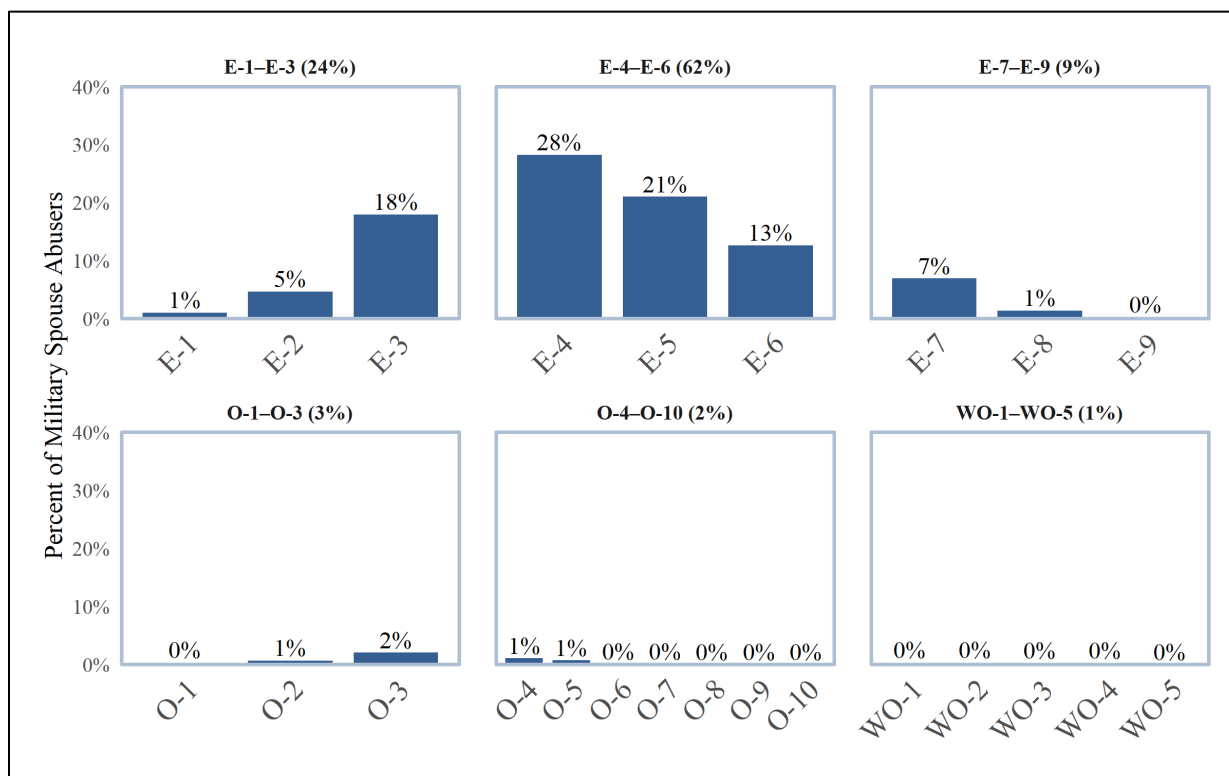


Figure 39 displays a breakdown by paygrade for military spouse abusers who were involved in a met criteria incident. The majority of abusers were junior enlisted members; approximately 62 percent were E-4 through E-6 and 24 percent were E-1 through E-3. Nine percent of abusers were E-7 through E-9, 5 percent were officers (3 percent were O-1 through O-3, 2 percent were O-4 through O-10), and less than 1 percent were warrant officers (WO-1 through WO-5).

Figure 39. Paygrade Distribution of Military Spouse Abusers in Met Criteria Spouse Abuse Incidents (FY 2025)⁶⁹

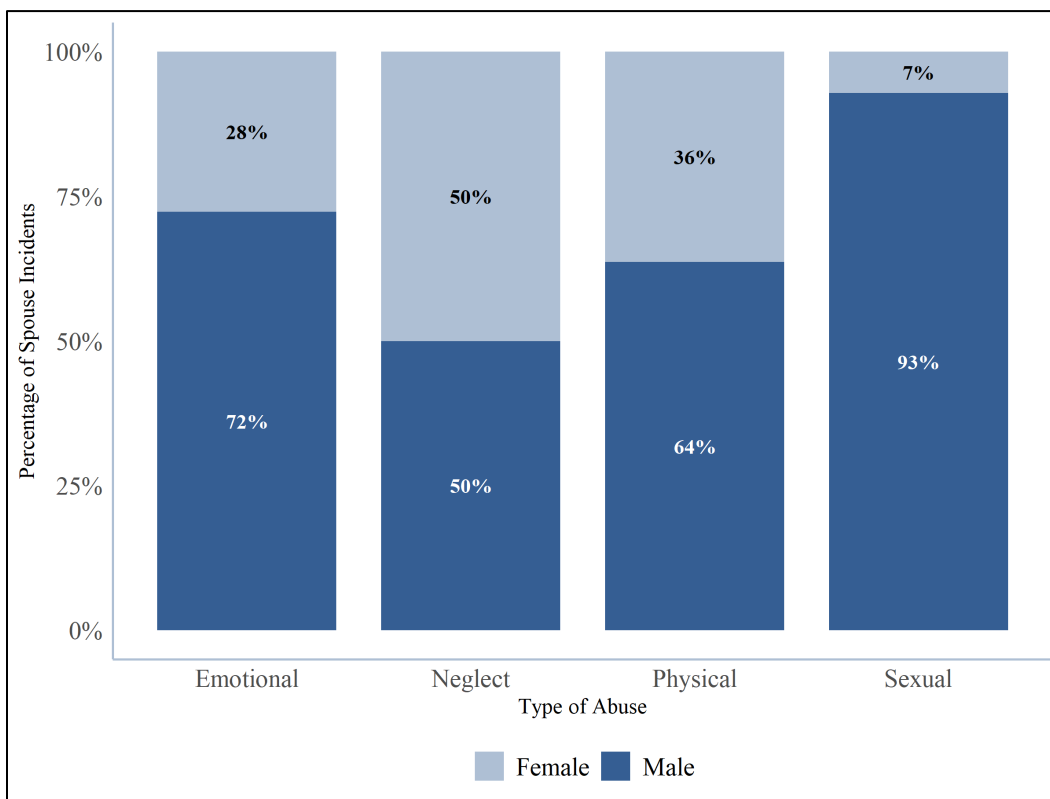


Note. Military includes active duty members as well as Reserve and National Guard members who are in an active status. As previously noted in this report, the FY 2025 married couples population was estimated due to missing joint military marriage counts in DMDC data. Figures based on specific paygrade of active duty spouses in the military population were removed to avoid more granular estimation of the unknown data.

⁶⁹ Percentages in the figure add up to 101 due to rounding.

Overall, 67 percent of abusers in met criteria spouse abuse incidents were male and 33 percent were female. Figure 40 shows the proportions of male and female abusers for each individual type of met criteria spouse abuse. The majority of spouse abusers were male in met criteria incidents of sexual abuse (93 percent male vs. 7 percent female), emotional abuse incidents (72 percent male vs. 28 percent female) and in physical abuse incidents (64 percent male vs. 36 percent female). Incidents of neglect were evenly split between male and female abusers (50 percent male vs. 50 percent female). It is important to note that neglect accounted for less than 0.1 percent of all met criteria domestic abuse incidents.

Figure 40. Sex of Abusers in Met Criteria Spouse Abuse Incidents (FY 2025)



Looking specifically at Service member abusers in met criteria spouse abuse incidents, 89 percent were male and 11 percent were female. Figure 41 shows the proportions of Service member male and female abusers in met criteria spouse abuse incidents for each individual type of abuse. The majority of Service member spouse abusers for incidents of sexual abuse and emotional abuse were male (98 percent male vs. 2 percent female for sexual abuse and 92 percent vs. 8 percent for emotional abuse). Eighty-seven percent of Service member abusers in physical abuse incidents were male versus 13 percent female. All Service member spouse abusers for met criteria incidents of neglect were male, although neglect accounted for less than 0.1 percent of all met criteria spouse abuse incidents involving Service member abusers.

Figure 41. Sex of Service Member Abusers in Met Criteria Spouse Abuse Incidents (FY 2025)

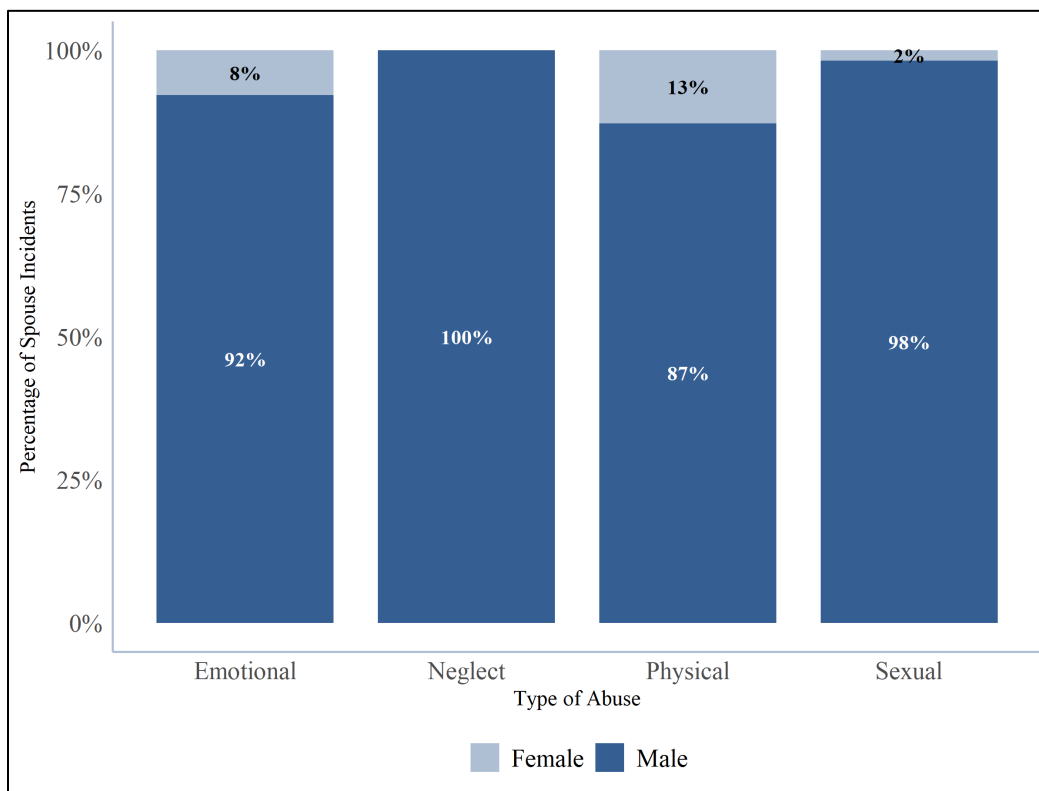
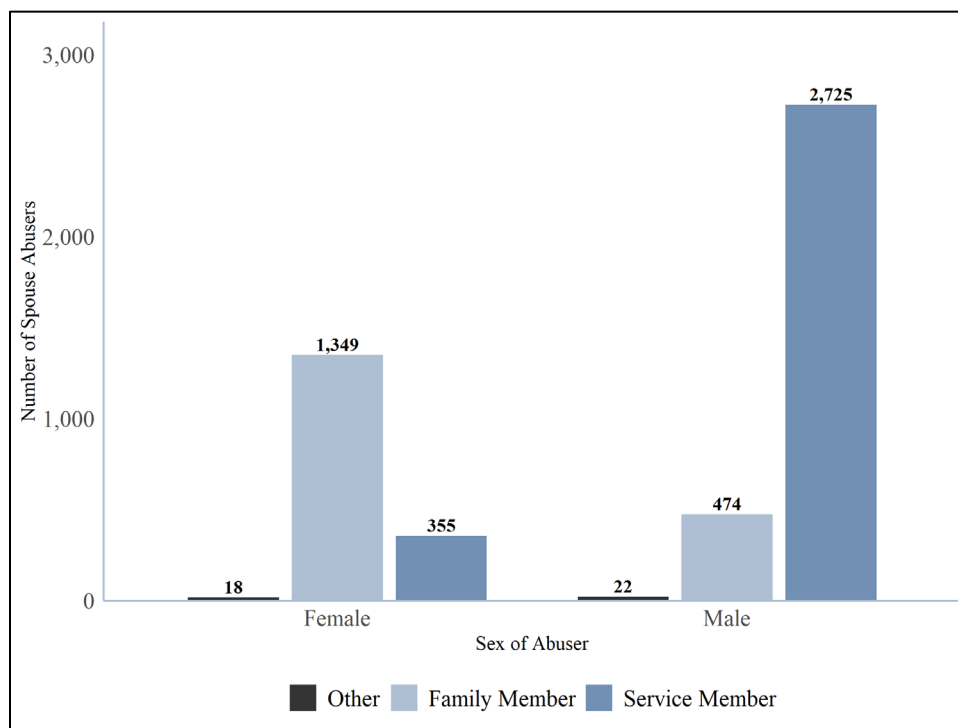


Figure 42 shows the breakdown of spouse abusers by sex and military status. Among male abusers in met criteria incidents of spouse abuse, 2,725 were Service members, 474 were family members, and 22 fell into the “other” category.⁷⁰ Among female abusers in met criteria incidents of spouse abuse, 355 were Service members, 1,349 were family members, and 18 were categorized as “other.”

Figure 42. Unique Abusers in Met Criteria Spouse Abuse Incidents by Sex and Military Status (FY 2025)



Note. “Other” category includes DoW civilians, non-DoW Government civilians, retired Service members, Government contractors, and non-beneficiaries.

⁷⁰ The “other” category includes abusers in met criteria incidents who were DoW civilians, non-DoW Government civilians, retired Service members, Government contractors, and non-beneficiaries.

4-7. Intimate Partner Abuse Incidents

As with child abuse and neglect and spouse abuse, reports and met criteria incidents of unmarried intimate partner abuse are reported separately by type of abuse. Prior to FY 2015, a single met criteria incident may have included multiple abuse types. Similarly, prior to FY 2021, a single report of abuse may have included multiple abuse types. Calculation and reporting have since been standardized for consistency.

The data on intimate partner abuse included in this section are those incidents involving former spouses, individuals with whom the victim shares a child in common, current or former partners with whom the victim shares or has shared a common domicile, and individuals with whom the victim has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature.⁷¹ The types of abuse for intimate partner abuse are physical, sexual, emotional, which is similar to those for spouse abuse except intimate partner abuse excludes neglect.⁷²

⁷¹ DoDI 6400.06 defines “intimate partner” as, “Within the context of eligibility for FAP services, a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the alleged abuser, as determined by the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the person and the alleged abuser. An intimate partner is informed by, but not limited to, the totality of factors such as: previous or ongoing consensual intimate or sexual behaviors; history of ongoing dating or expressed interest in continued dating or the potential for an ongoing relationship (e.g. history of repeated break-ups and reconciliations); self-identification by the victim or alleged abuser as intimate partners or identification by others as a couple; emotional connectedness (e.g., relationship is a priority, partners may have discussed a future together); or familiarity and knowledge of each other’s lives.”

⁷² DoDM 6400.01, Volume 3.

In FY 2025, there were 3,679 reports of intimate partner abuse made to FAP, of which 2,119 met the DoW definition of abuse (57.6 percent).⁷³ The met criteria incidents of intimate partner abuse involved 1,645 unique victims (see Table 6).⁷⁴ There were statistically significant increases when compared to their respective 10-year averages for reports (49.8 percent increase from average), met criteria incidents (45.9 percent increase from average), and unique victims (1,136; 44.8 percent increase from average). A rate per 1,000 of intimate partner abuse cannot be established, as data on unmarried individuals involved in intimate partner relationships as defined by the DoW are not available.

**Table 6. Reports and Incidents of Intimate Partner Abuse
(FY 2016–FY 2025)**

Fiscal Year	Reported Incidents	Met Criteria Incidents	Unique Victims
2016	1,771	1,022	847
2017	1,519	916	756
2018	1,670	1,024	822
2019	1,902	1,121	886
2020	2,026	1,307	996
2021	2,342	1,328	1,048
2022	2,843	1,670	1,270
2023	3,335	2,015	1,524
2024	3,468	1,998	1,564
2025	3,679	2,119	1,645
<i>10-year Average</i>	<i>2,456</i>	<i>1,452</i>	<i>1,136</i>

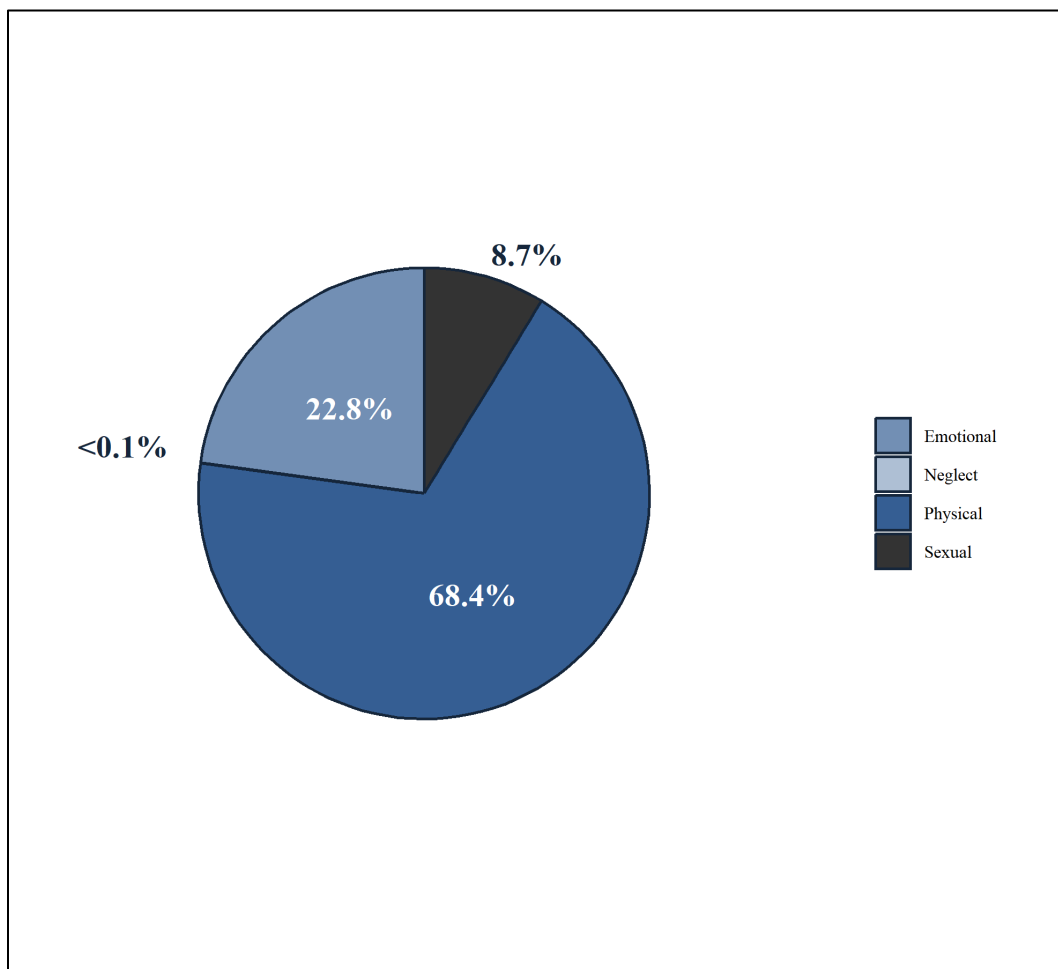
Note. Starting in FY 2021, reports of abuse are calculated separately by abuse type. A single report can only be associated with one type of alleged abuse, consistent with how met criteria incidents of abuse are calculated.

⁷³ The number of reports of intimate partner abuse in FY 2025 (3,679) represents a statistically significant increase when compared to the average number of reports of intimate partner abuse during the FY 2016–FY 2025 period (95 percent CI [1875.71, 3035.29]). The number of met criteria intimate partner abuse incidents in FY 2025 (2,119) represents a statistically significant increase when compared to the average number of intimate partner abuse incidents during the FY 2016–FY 2025 period (95 percent CI [1122.55, 1781.45]).

⁷⁴ The number of unique intimate partner abuse victims in FY 2025 (1,645) represents a statistically significant increase when compared to the average number of unique intimate partner abuse victims during the FY 2016–FY 2025 period (95 percent CI [894.14, 1377.46]).

Figure 43 shows the distribution of reports of intimate partner abuse by abuse type. Similar to reports of spouse abuse, physical abuse accounted for the largest proportion of reports of intimate partner abuse in FY 2025 (68.4 percent), followed by emotional abuse (22.8 percent), and sexual abuse (8.7 percent). According to policy,⁷⁵ only spouses are allowed to submit reports of neglect, not intimate partners. However, in FY 2025 there was one report of intimate partner neglect from a former spouse. The report did not meet criteria for abuse.

Figure 43. Intimate Partner Abuse Reports by Type (FY 2025)

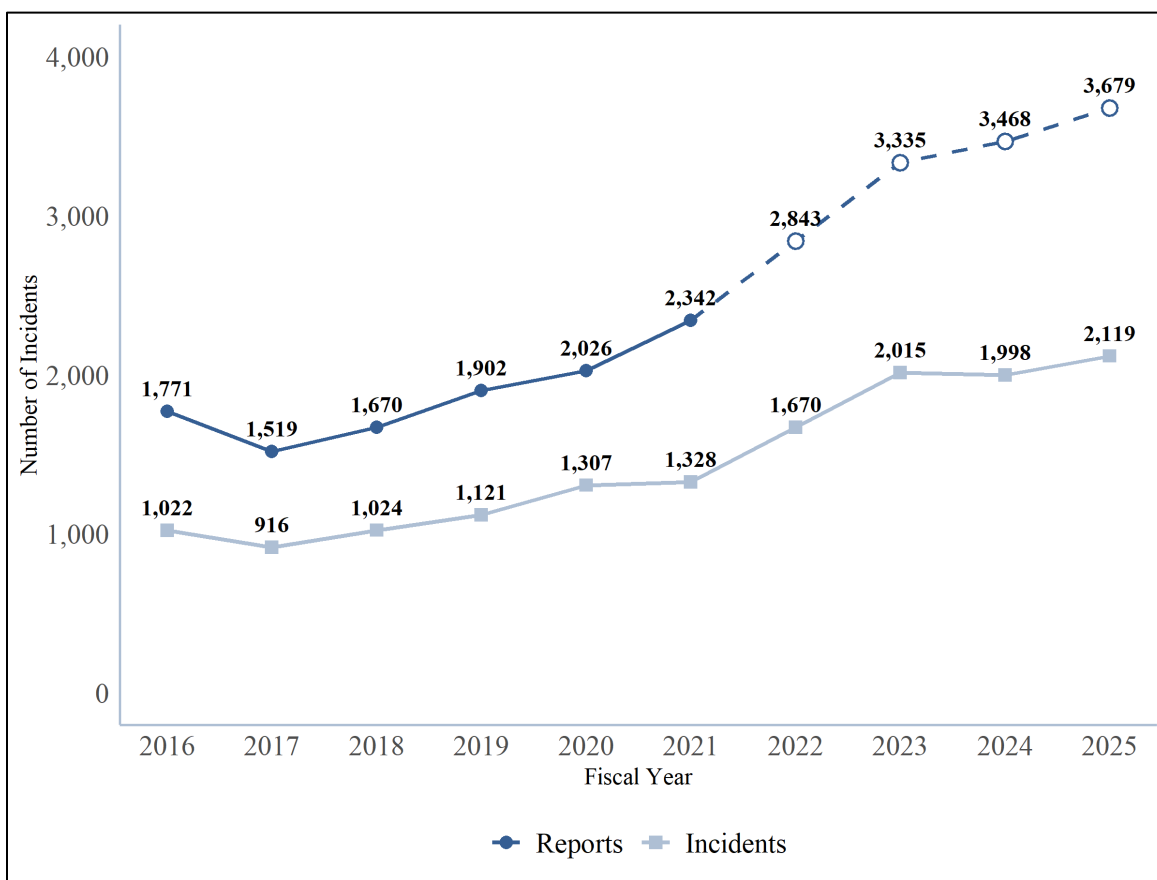


⁷⁵ DoDM 6400.01, Volume 3.

Figure 44 shows a steady increase in both the number of reports and the number of met criteria incidents of intimate partner abuse since FY 2017. However, from FY 2023 to FY 2024 there was a slight decrease in the number of met criteria incidents, from 2,015 to 1,998. In FY 2025, met criteria incidents again increased to 2,119. It is not possible to calculate rates per 1,000 for intimate partner abuse, as previously noted, so the percent changes in the number of reports and met criteria incidents, over time are examined. From FY 2024 to FY 2025, the number of reports and met criteria incidents of intimate partner abuse both increased by 6.1 percent. The FY 2025 number of reports represents a 49.8 percent increase from the 10-year average. The number of met criteria incidents represents a 45.9 percent increase from the 10-year average.

It is important to note that the long term pronounced increases in the number of reports and the number of met criteria incidents correspond in timing to two major changes implemented, including a new calculation method for reports of abuse and an expansion in the DoW definition of an intimate partner. The definition expansion meant that more individuals were eligible for FAP services starting in FY 2022 than in previous years.

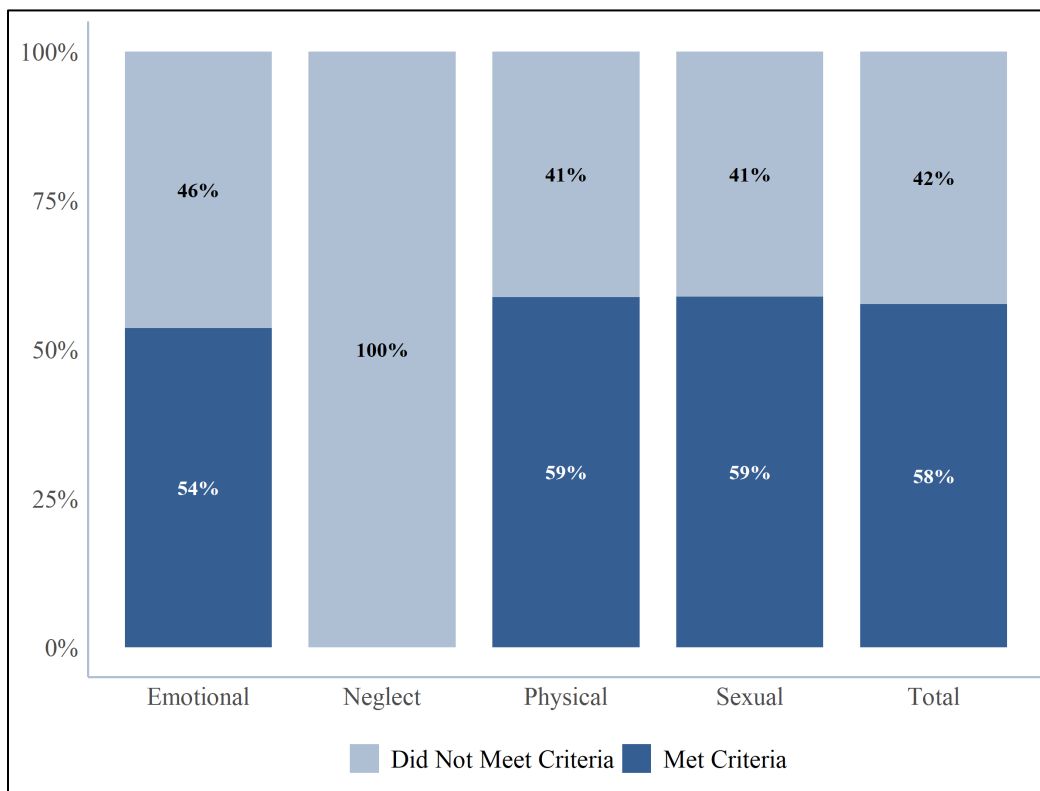
Figure 44. Number of Intimate Partner Abuse Reports vs. Met Criteria Incidents (FY 2016–FY 2025)



Note. The dashed lines and dotted markers for the number of reported incidents in FY 2021 through FY 2025 highlight the new calculation method implemented for reports of abuse.

Overall, 58 percent of reported incidents of intimate partner abuse were determined to meet the DoW definition of abuse. As shown in Figure 45, there was only a slight variation in the met criteria rate for emotional abuse, physical abuse, and sexual abuse, ranging from 54 percent of reports of emotional and sexual abuse that met criteria to 59 percent of reports of physical and sexual abuse that met criteria. In accordance with policy,⁷⁶ there were no met criteria incidents of intimate partner neglect in FY 2025.⁷⁷

Figure 45. Proportion of Reported Intimate Partner Abuse Incidents that Met Criteria by Abuse Type (FY 2025)



⁷⁶ DoDM 6400.01, Volume 3.

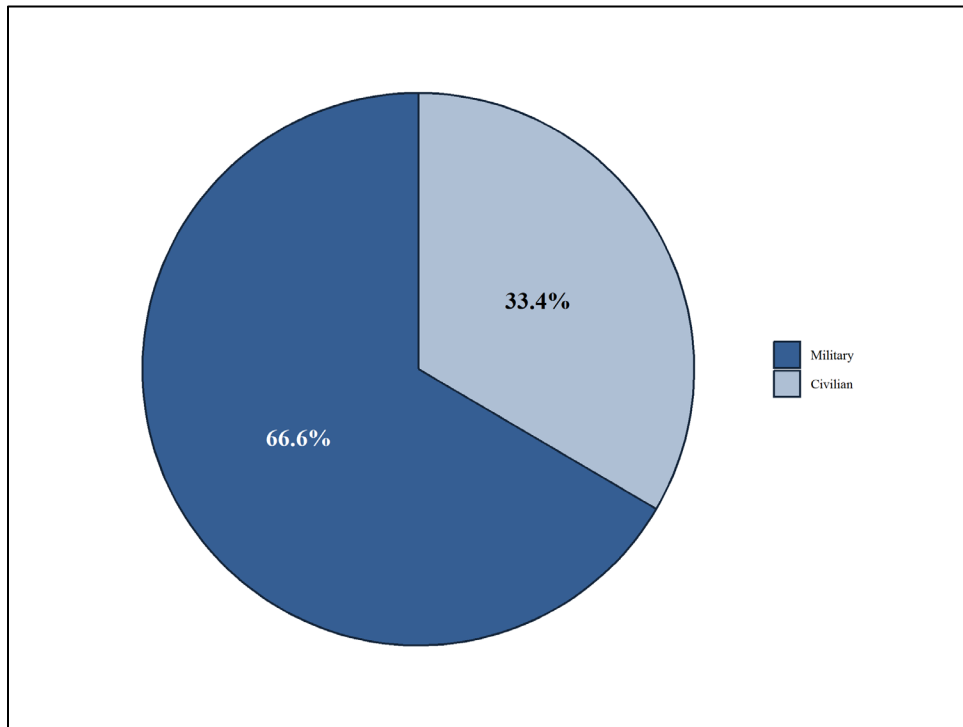
⁷⁷ Note in FY 2025, there was one allegation of intimate partner neglect from a former spouse. According to policy, spouses can submit reports of neglect, but intimate partners cannot; DoDM 6400.01, Volume 3.

4-8. Intimate Partner Abuse Victim Profile

This section describes characteristics of victims in met criteria intimate partner abuse incidents.

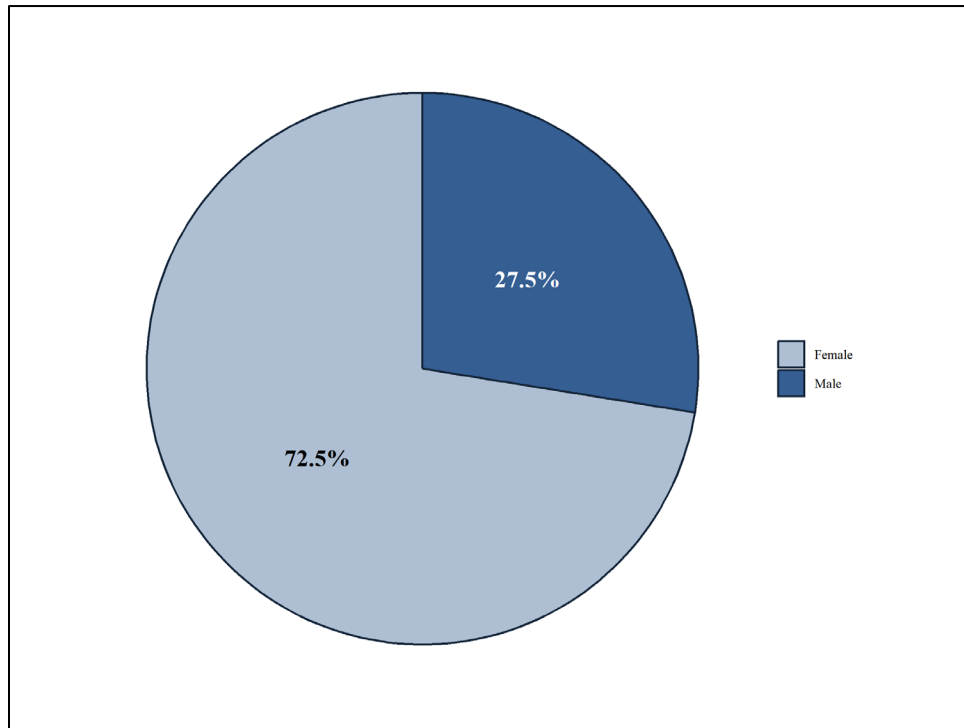
The military status of unique victims in met criteria intimate partner abuse incidents in FY 2025 is displayed in Figure 46. Of the victims of intimate partner abuse, 66.6 percent were Service members and 33.4 percent were civilians.

Figure 46. Military Status of Unique Victims in Met Criteria Intimate Partner Abuse Incidents (FY 2025)



The sex of unique victims involved in met criteria intimate partner abuse incidents in FY 2025 is displayed in Figure 47. Among unique victims in these incidents, 72.5 percent were female and 27.5 percent were male.

Figure 47. Sex of Unique Victims in Met Criteria Intimate Partner Abuse Incidents (FY 2025)

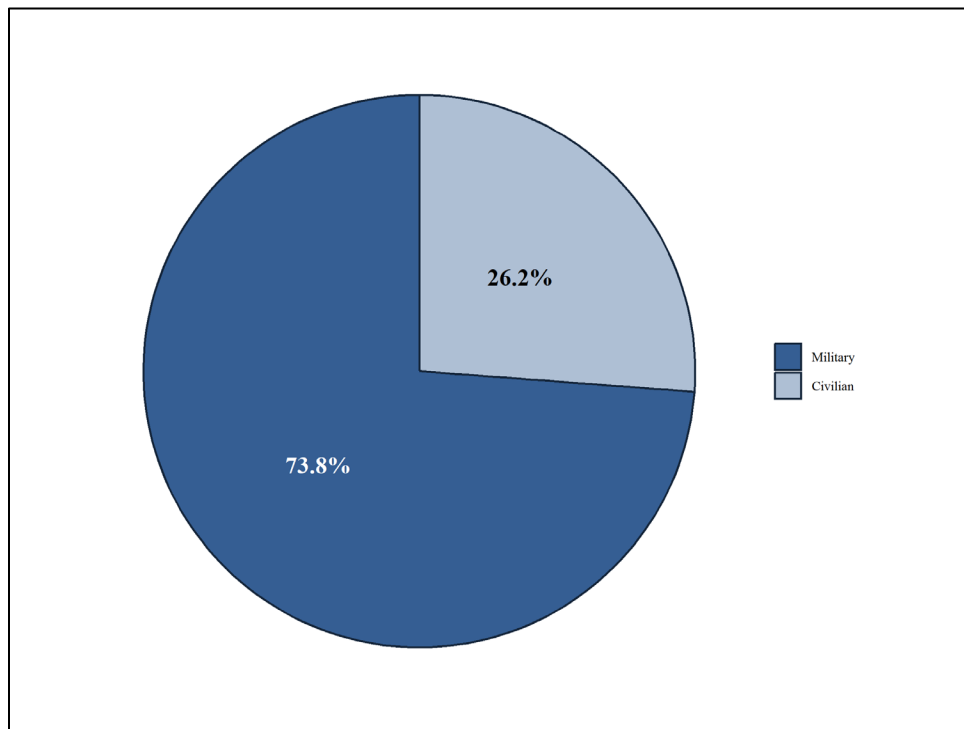


4-9. Intimate Partner Abuser Profile

This section describes characteristics of abusers in met criteria intimate partner abuse incidents.

The military status of abusers involved in met criteria intimate partner abuse incidents in FY 2025 is displayed in Figure 48. Of the abusers, 73.8 percent were Service members and 26.2 percent were civilians.

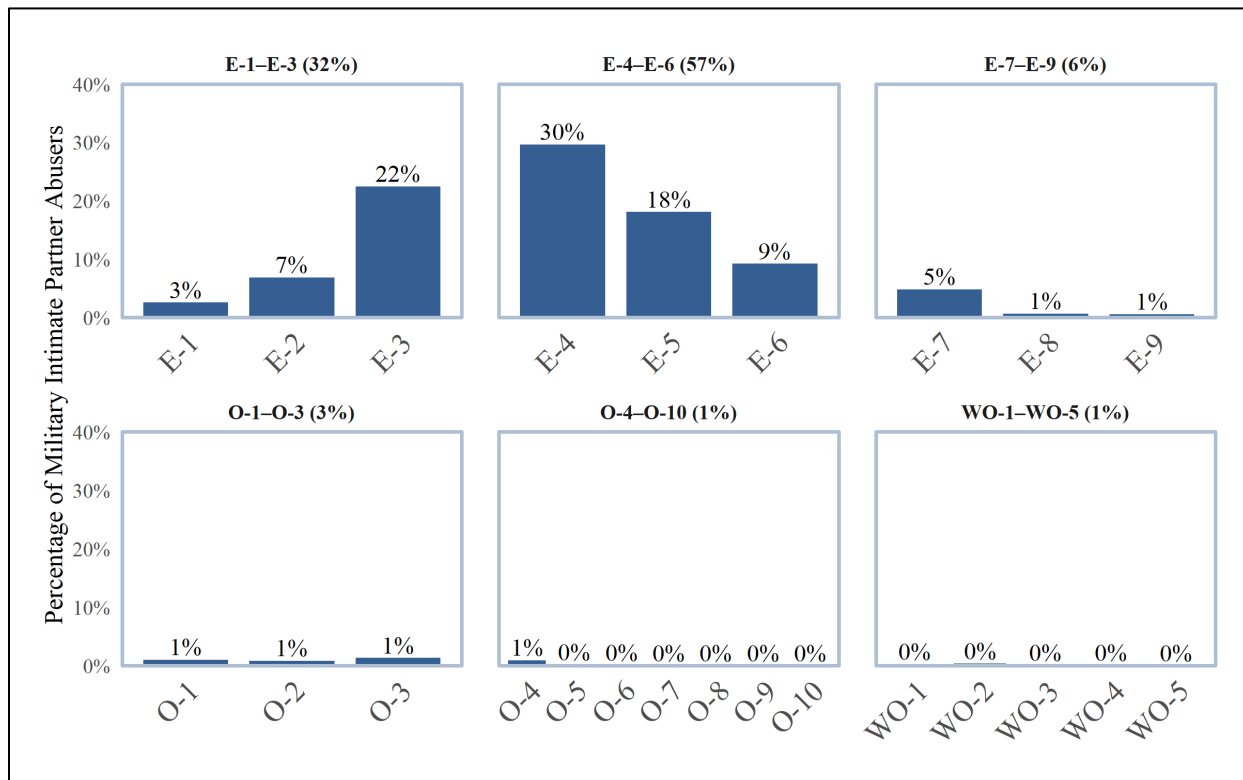
Figure 48. Military Status of Unique Abusers in Met Criteria Intimate Partner Abuse Incidents (FY 2025)



Note. Military includes active duty members as well as Reserve and National Guard members who are in an active status.

Figure 49 displays a breakdown by paygrade for Service member intimate partners who were abusers in met criteria intimate partner incidents. The majority of abusers were junior enlisted members; approximately 57 percent were E-4 through E-6 and 32 percent were E-1 through E-3. Six percent of abusers were E-7 through E-9, 4 percent were officers (3 percent were O-1 through O-3, 1 percent were O-4 through O-10), and 1 percent were warrant officers (WO-1 through WO-5).

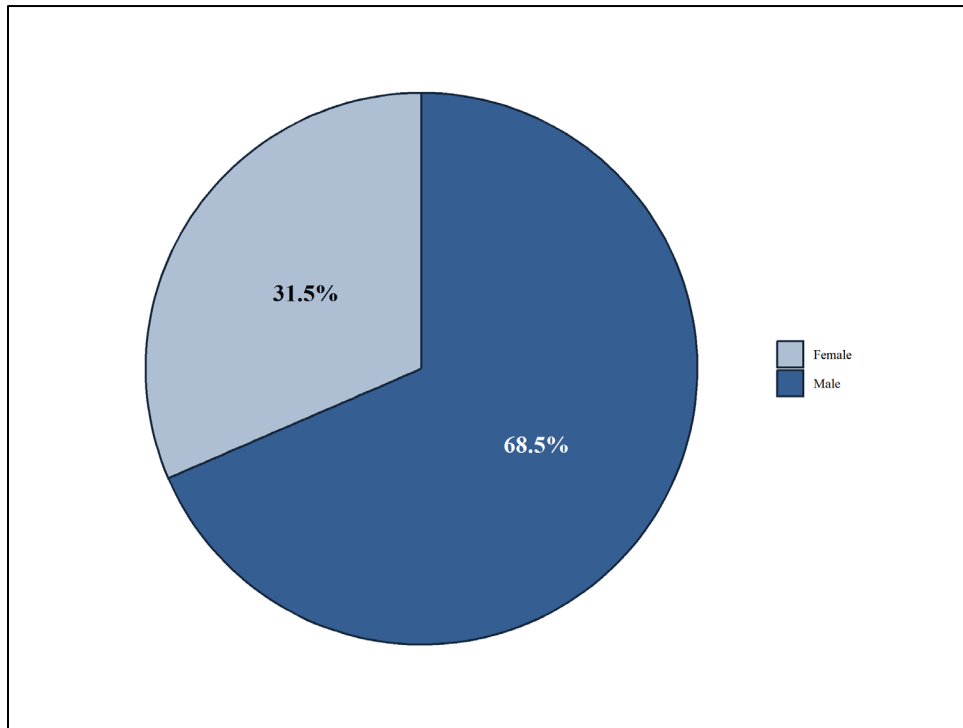
Figure 49. Paygrade Distribution of Service Member Intimate Partner Abusers in Met Criteria Intimate Partner Abuse Incidents (FY 2025)



Note. Service member includes active duty members as well as Reserve and National Guard members who are in an active status.

The sex of abusers in met criteria intimate partner abuse incidents in FY 2025 is displayed in Figure 50. Among unique abusers in these incidents, 68.4 percent were male, and 31.6 percent were female.

Figure 50. Sex of Unique Abusers in Met Criteria Intimate Partner Abuse Incidents (FY 2025)



4-10. Adult Sexual Abuse

Sexual abuse of a spouse or intimate partner is defined as “a sexual act or sexual contact with the spouse or intimate partner without the consent of the spouse or intimate partner or against the expressed wishes of the spouse or intimate partner. [This] includes abusive sexual contact with a spouse or intimate partner, aggravated sexual assault of a spouse or intimate partner, aggravated sexual contact of a spouse or intimate partner, rape of a spouse or intimate partner, sodomy of a spouse or intimate partner, and wrongful sexual contact of an intimate partner.”⁷⁸ This includes abusive sexual contact with a spouse or intimate partner, aggravated sexual assault of a spouse or intimate partner, aggravated sexual contact of a spouse or intimate partner, rape of a spouse or intimate partner, sodomy of a spouse or intimate partner, and wrongful sexual contact of an intimate partner.”⁷⁹ Sexual abuse in the domestic violence field is contextually distinct from sexual assault in that it occurs within a marriage or intimate partner relationship usually as part of a larger pattern of behavior resulting in emotional or psychological abuse, economic control, and/or interference with personal liberty. Sexual abuse within the context of a domestic relationship is indicative of higher risk for more serious injury or fatality, and is referred to FAP for comprehensive safety planning, victim advocacy and support, and treatment (when appropriate and requested by the victim).

In FY 2025, there were 512 met criteria incidents of adult sexual abuse (see Table 7). Overall, 6.1 percent of all met criteria domestic abuse incidents were sexual abuse incidents, a statistically significant increase when compared with the 10-year average (4.9 percent; 25.6 percent change).⁸⁰ Given there were more incidents than victims, one or more victims experienced more than one incident of sexual abuse.

⁷⁸ Glossary of DoDM 6400.01, Volume 3.

⁷⁹ Glossary of DoDM 6400.01, Volume 3.

⁸⁰ The proportion of met criteria adult sexual abuse incidents as a percentage of overall met criteria domestic abuse incidents in FY 2025 (6.1 percent) represents a statistically significant increase when compared to the average percent of overall met criteria domestic abuse during the FY 2016–FY 2025 period (95 percent CI [3.99, 5.78]).

Table 7. Incidents of Met Criteria Adult Sexual Abuse (FY 2016–FY 2025)

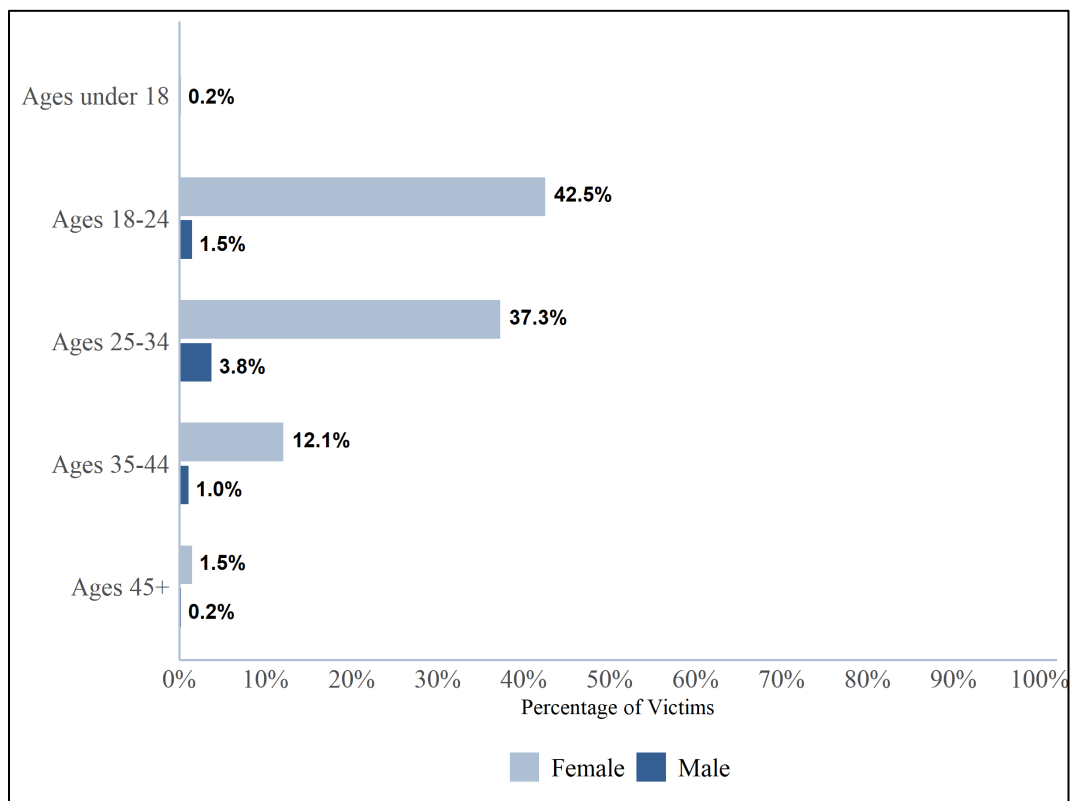
Fiscal Year	Total Met Criteria Domestic Abuse Incidents	Met Criteria Adult Sexual Abuse Incidents	Percentage of Overall Met Criteria Domestic Abuse
2016	8,683	299	3.4
2017	8,069	300	3.7
2018	8,039	290	3.6
2019	7,921	310	3.9
2020	7,903	327	4.1
2021	7,957	409	5.1
2022	8,307	504	6.1
2023	8,298	544	6.6
2024	8,076	497	6.2
2025	8,334	512	6.1
<i>10-year Average</i>	<i>8,159</i>	<i>399</i>	<i>4.9</i>

Note. Starting in FY 2021, reports of abuse are calculated separately by abuse type. A single report can only be associated with one type of alleged abuse, consistent with how met criteria incidents of abuse are calculated. Met criteria domestic and adult sexual abuse incidents include spouse abuse and intimate partner abuse combined.

Of the 480 unique victims of adult sexual abuse who reported to FAP in FY 2025, 449 (93.6 percent) were female and 31 (6.5 percent) were male.⁸¹ Examining the characteristics of unique victims by age, a majority were between the ages of 18 and 34 (85.1 percent). Figure 51 shows the proportion of unique adult sexual abuse victims by age group and sex.

Of the unique victims in met criteria adult sexual abuse incidents, 44.0 percent (42.5 percent female and 1.5 percent male) were ages 18–24, 41.1 percent (37.3 percent female and 3.8 percent male) were ages 25–34, 13.1 percent (12.1 percent female and 1.0 percent male) were ages 35–44, and 1.7 percent were 45 years or older (all female).

Figure 51. Proportion of Unique Victims in Met Criteria Adult Sexual Abuse Incidents by Age Group and Sex (FY 2025)

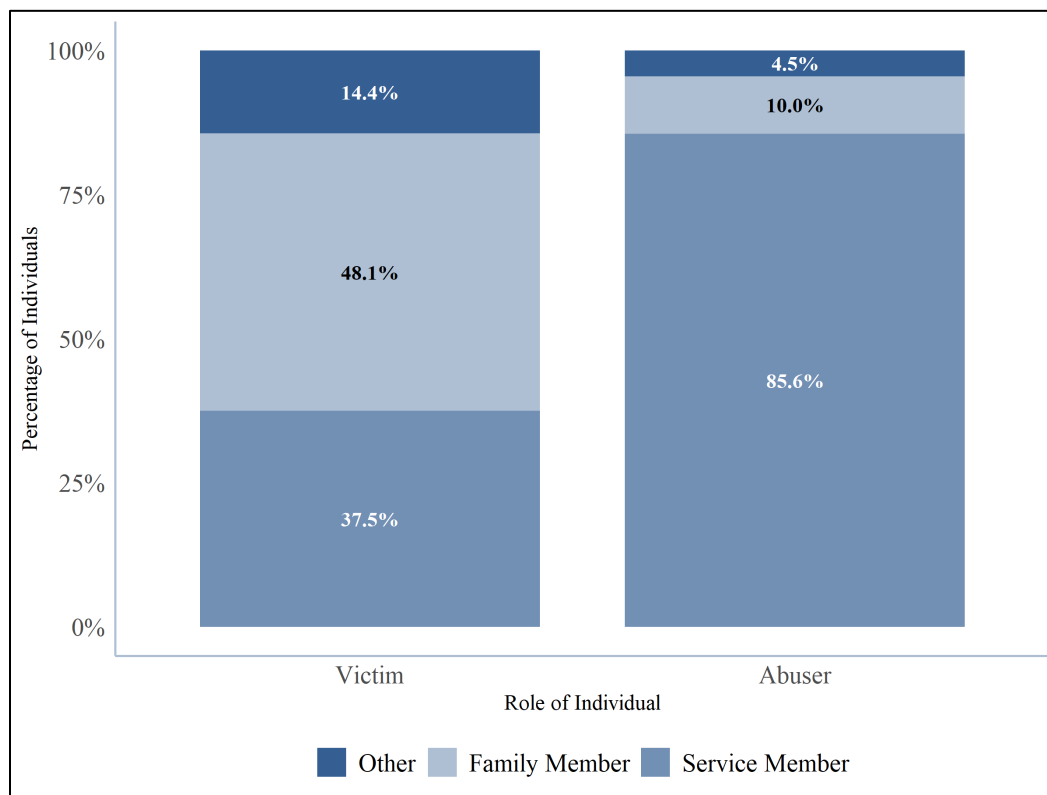


⁸¹ Percentages add up to 100.1 due to rounding.

As shown in Figure 52, of the 480 unique victims of adult sexual abuse who reported to FAP services in FY 2025, 231 (48.1 percent) were family members, 180 (37.5 percent) were Service members, and 69 (14.4 percent) fell into the “other”⁸² category, including 63 (13.1 percent) who were non-beneficiaries and 6 (1.3 percent) who were DoW civilians, non-DoW civilians, retired Service members, or Government contractors.

Of the 471 unique abusers in met criteria sexual abuse incidents, 403 (85.6 percent) were Service members, 50 (10.0 percent) were family members, and 21 (4.5 percent) fell into the “other” category.⁸³

Figure 52. Status of Unique Victims and Abusers in Met Criteria Adult Sexual Abuse Incidents (FY 2025)

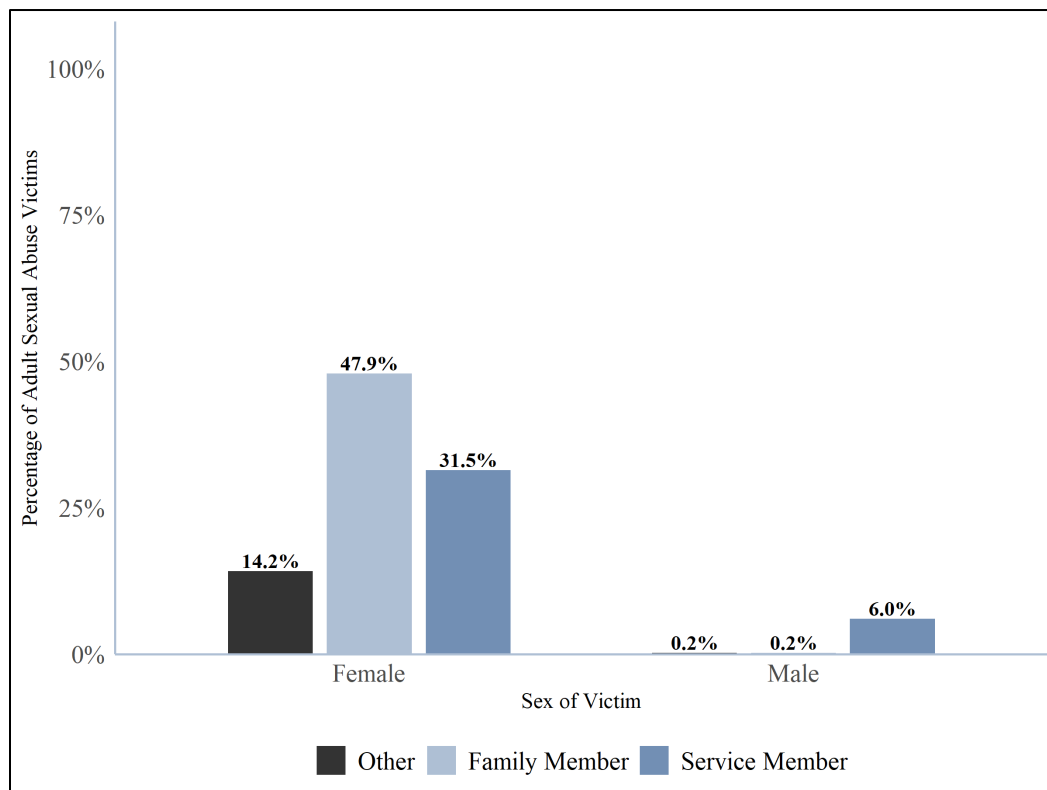


⁸² The “other” category includes abusers in met criteria incidents who were DoW civilians, non-DoW Government civilians, retired Service members, Government contractors, and non-beneficiaries.

⁸³ Percentages add up to 100.1 due to rounding.

Figure 53 and Figure 54 show that when examining the sex and status of unique victims of adult sexual abuse in FY 2025 separately, the majority were female (93.6 percent) and almost half were family members (48.1 percent). Figure 53 shows unique victims of adult sexual abuse by sex and military status. Among adult sexual abuse victims who received FAP services, 47.9 percent were female family members, 31.5 percent were female Service members, and 14.2 percent were females that fell into the “other” category.⁸⁴ Males represented 6.4 percent of unique victims of adult sexual abuse, including 6.0 percent who were Service members and 0.2 percent who were family members and 0.2 percent that fell into the “other” category.

Figure 53. Sex and Status of Unique Victims in Met Criteria Adult Sexual Abuse Incidents (FY 2025)

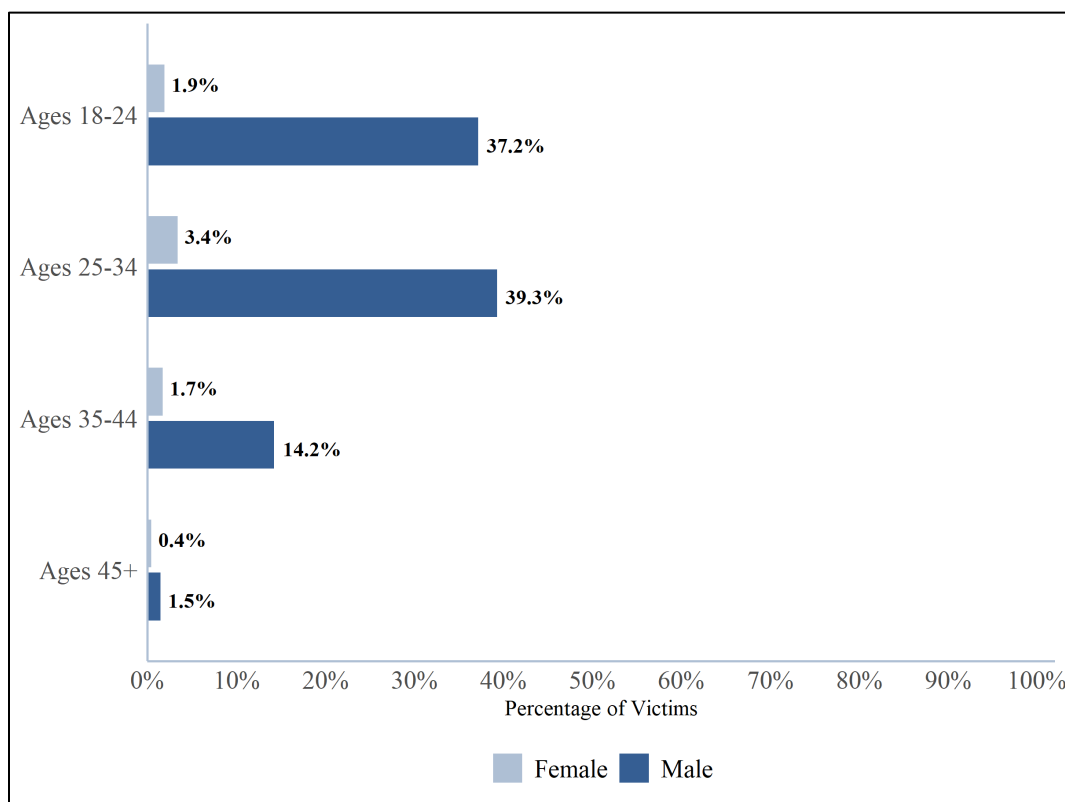


⁸⁴ The “other” category includes abusers in met criteria incidents who were DoW civilians, non-DoW Government civilians, retired Service members, Government contractors, non-beneficiaries, and those who had an unknown status.

Of the 471 unique abusers in met criteria adult sexual abuse incidents, 92.4 percent were male and 7.6 percent were female. Examining the characteristics of unique abusers by age, 81.8 percent were 34 years or younger. Figure 54 shows the proportion of unique abusers in met criteria adult sexual abuse incidents by age group and sex.

Of the unique abusers in met criteria adult sexual abuse incidents, 42.7 percent (39.3 percent male and 3.4 percent female) were ages 25–34, 39.1 percent (37.2 percent male and 1.9 percent female) were ages 18–24, 15.9 percent (14.2 percent male and 1.7 percent female) were ages 35–44, 1.9 percent (1.5 percent male and 0.4 percent female) were ages 45 years of age or older. The ages of two adult sexual abusers were unknown (0.4 percent).

Figure 54. Proportion of Unique Abusers in Met Criteria Adult Sexual Abuse Incidents by Age Group and Sex (FY 2025)



Note. Abusers with unknown date of birth (n = 2) were excluded from this figure.

4-11. Domestic Abuse Fatalities

This section covers domestic abuse-related fatalities that were presented to the IDC and entered into the Central Registry in FY 2025. Data on adult fatalities included in this report represent only those fatalities taken to the IDC after the death of the victim and that were determined to meet criteria for domestic abuse in FY 2025. Not every fatality presented here will have occurred in FY 2025, as it can often take years to investigate and adjudicate cases involving fatalities. The Military Departments review incidents at their FRB 2 years after an incident has been reported, independent of IDC.⁸⁵ Fatalities presented to IDC and entered into the Central Registry in FY 2025 will be reviewed by Military Departments in FY 2027.

There were 3 domestic abuse fatalities taken to the IDC and entered into the Central Registry in FY 2025 (all spouse abuse fatalities—see Figure 55). None of the victims or met criteria abuser was previously known to the Central Registry.⁸⁶ In the domestic abuse fatality incidents, all three victims were female. One victim was a Service member and two victims were civilians. Among the met criteria abusers, all three were male. All three of the met criteria abusers were active duty Service members.

Figure 55. Domestic Abuse Fatalities Reported to FAP in FY 2025

- **3** Total fatalities
- **No** Victims previously known to the Central Registry
- **No** Met criteria abuser previously known to the Central Registry
- Victim profile
- **3** victims were female
- **1** victim was a Service member, and **2** were civilians
- Abuser profile
- **3** abusers were male
- **3** abusers were active duty

Note. Represents only those fatalities taken to the IDC in FY 2025. Military Service fatality reviews for domestic abuse incidents reported to FAP in FY 2025 will take place in FY 2027.

⁸⁵ Not all deaths by suicide are reported to FAP initially as the nexus to domestic abuse or child abuse may be discovered at a later date

⁸⁶ “Known to Central Registry” means that the victim or abuser was involved in a previous met criteria incident of abuse.

5. Effectiveness of the Family Advocacy Program

In addition to providing an update on specified Central Registry data elements, section 574 of the NDAA for FY 2017 (Public Law 114–328) mandates that the Department provide an annual assessment of the effectiveness of the DoW FAP. This report highlights three different approaches that DoW is using to assess and promote effectiveness in the Department’s prevention and response to child abuse and neglect and domestic abuse:

1. FAP Metrics: The first approach is via quantitative annual metrics, the primary mechanism through which OSW FAP measures the performance and effectiveness of family readiness programs, specifically on the success rates of the NPSP and domestic abuser treatment. This section also highlights the number of restricted reports of domestic abuse made to FAP in FY 2025, including the breakdown of restricted reports of sexual abuse and the number converted to unrestricted reports.
2. Department-Wide Initiatives: The second approach entails Department-wide efforts intended to support and enhance the overall effectiveness of FAP, as well as associated plans for assessment and measurement, and will include data and results when available.
3. Military Service Initiatives: The third approach consists of efforts and initiatives employed at the Service level to measure and enhance the effectiveness of respective Military Service FAPs.

5-1. Family Advocacy Program Metrics

The Military Services implement the NPSP and domestic abuser treatment program, and the Military Service FAP administers them at the installation level. The Military Services collect program metric data, as required by section 581 of the NDAA for FY 2008 (Public Law 110–181) and submits them annually to OSW FAP for analysis and reporting. Although OSW FAP aggregates data from each of the Military Services upon receipt, there is some minor variation in interpretation of current implementing guidance and how definitions are operationalized across the Military Service FAPs. What follows are the FY 2025 metric results showing the effectiveness of the NPSP, the domestic abuser treatment program, and details on restricted reports of domestic abuse submitted to Military Service FAPs.

Effectiveness of NPSP

NPSP is a selected primary prevention program for child abuse and neglect,⁸⁷ which offers home visiting services on a voluntary basis to expectant parents and parents with young children (ages 0–5 years in Marine Corps; ages 0–3 in the other Military Services). Those reported to FAP for

⁸⁷ Selected primary prevention takes place before violence initially occurs. It involves programs and strategies designed to reduce the factors that put people at risk for experiencing violence. Selected primary prevention efforts focus on those individuals or groups that show one or more risk factors for violence. Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness Memorandum, “Execution of the Department of Defense Prevention Plan of Action 2.0 (2022-2024),” May 27, 2022.

an incident of child abuse or neglect for a child aged 0–5 years in their care may also receive NPSP services in limited circumstances, provided the use of NPSP is clinically recommended for the family.⁸⁸

To measure the success of NPSP, the Military Services collect annual data on the number of families who began receiving NPSP services at least two times per month during FY 2024, continued receiving services for at least 6 months, and who did not have any incidents of child abuse and neglect reported to FAP that met criteria within 12 months after NPSP services ended that fell in the FY 2025 reporting cycle. To achieve success, the total DoW ratio of total families served to participating families with no child abuse reports that meet FAP criteria must be 85 percent or higher.

Table 8 displays the metric for NPSP and the aggregated FY 2025 DoW results. A total of 1,102 families across the Military Services met the metric criteria and received NPSP services within the required timeframe. Of those families, 1,087 did not have a subsequent met criteria incident for child abuse within 12 months after NPSP services ended, resulting in a success rate of 98.6 percent. This rate exceeds the established target rate of 85 percent, revealing great success of the NPSP in preventing future incidents of abuse in the 12 months following participation.

Table 8. Success of the NPSP (FY 2025)

Metric	Total DoW
<i>Number of families without open FAP child abuse and/or neglect cases that began receiving intensive home visitation NPSP services (at least two home visits per month) during the previous fiscal year (FY 2024) and continued receiving intensive home visitation NPSP services for at least 6 months</i>	1,102
<i>Such families that had no reported incidents of child abuse and/or neglect that occurred after NPSP services were completed and that met FAP criteria within 12 months after NPSP services ended</i>	1,087
<i>Percentage Successful NPSP</i>	98.6 percent
<i>Target</i>	85 Percent

⁸⁸ Enclosure 3 of DoDI 6400.05, “New Parent Support Program (NPSP),” June 13, 2012, as amended.

Effectiveness of Domestic Abuser Treatment

Each Military Service's FAP program delivers clinical interventions to individuals involved in met criteria domestic abuse incidents based on a clinical assessment, targeted directly to address the specific concerns of each abuser.⁸⁹

To measure the success of domestic abuser treatment, the Military Services collect annual data on the number of spouse and intimate partner abusers involved in one or more incidents that met FAP criteria for domestic abuse, who started and completed clinical treatment services during FY 2024, and who were not involved in any met criteria incident reported to FAP during the 12 months after completing treatment. To achieve success, the total DoW rate of spouses and intimate partners with no subsequent incidents that meet FAP criteria must be 75 percent or higher.

Table 9 displays the metric for domestic abuser treatment, as well as the aggregated FY 2025 DoW results. A total of 2,693 abusive spouses and intimate partners across all Military Services met the criteria of the metric and started (and completed) FAP clinical treatment services within the required timeframe. Of those spouses and intimate partners, 2,558 did not have a report that met criteria for domestic abuse within the following 12 months after FAP clinical treatment was completed, resulting in a success rate of 95.0 percent. This rate exceeds the established target rate of 75 percent, which reveals great success in our domestic abuser treatment program in preventing recidivism in the 12 months following treatment.

Table 9. Success of Domestic Abuser Treatment (FY 2025)

Metric	Total DoW
<i>Total abusive spouses and intimate partners in any incident that met FAP criteria for domestic abuse who began receiving FAP clinical treatment services during FY 2024 and completed FAP clinical treatment services by September 30, 2024</i>	2,693
<i>Such spouses/partners who were not reported as allegedly abusive in any incident that met criteria for domestic abuse within 12 months after FAP clinical treatment was complete</i>	2,558
<i>Percentage Successful</i>	95.0 percent
<i>Target</i>	75 Percent

⁸⁹ Domestic abuse treatment is also offered and provided to individuals involved in incidents that do not meet criteria for abuse. As currently defined, this metric is limited to met criteria incidents, however.

DoW Restricted Reports of Domestic Abuse

When submitting reports of domestic abuse to FAP, under certain circumstances victims have the option to submit a restricted report.⁹⁰ Restricted reports give victims privacy and autonomy, while still allowing them to receive supportive services, safety planning, and case management from FAP, making them essential to DoW's approach to supporting domestic abuse victims. Restricted reports are only available to victims who are eligible to receive medical services from DoW, and do not apply to cases of child abuse. Neither military command nor law enforcement is involved in restricted reports, though restricted reports may be converted to unrestricted reports to notify the relevant chain of command and initiate a criminal investigation.

Table 10 displays the total number of restricted reports aggregated across the Department in FY 2025, as well as the percentages of reports that were converted into unrestricted reports and the number of reports that were related to sexual abuse.

Table 10. Restricted Reports of Domestic Abuse made to FAP (FY 2025)

Metric	Total DoW
<i>Total number of restricted reports made to FAP in FY 2025</i>	1,696
<i>Total number of restricted reports made to FAP that were converted to unrestricted reports in FY 2025</i>	237 (14.0 percent)
<i>Of the total number of restricted reports made to FAP in FY 2025, the number of restricted reports of sexual abuse</i>	324 (19.1 percent)

⁹⁰ Section 5 of DoDI 6400.06.

5-2. Department-Wide Initiatives

In addition to preventing and responding to child abuse and neglect and domestic abuse in the military community, the OSW MCA Directorate (including FAP and other CCR entities) works to strengthen protective factors and reduce risk for violence and abuse through policy, programs, and partnerships. Each of the Military Services implements its own prevention practices and activities at the installation level, while OSW MCA oversees the development of new policies and strategic partnerships to support successful prevention efforts across the Total Force.

CCR Model Pilot

The CCR serves as a sustained coordinating function that brings together all entities having equity in the response to an incident of domestic abuse or child abuse and neglect to improve interagency coordination in delivering a coherent, uniform process to enhance victim safety and hold abusers accountable.

OSW CCR, in coordination with the Military Departments, developed a CCR model pilot at identified military installations, Department of Air Force, United States Army, United States Marine Corps, and United States Navy. The pilot sites will implement processes and procedures for prevention and incident response to domestic abuse and child abuse and neglect, to include the transfer of information, risk assessments, risk mitigation, safety planning, communication, and collaboration across CCR components. Each pilot site, with the assistance of their Military Service headquarters (HQ), the OSW CCR team, and our civilian contracted partners will undergo transformation in leveraging best practices to keep victims safe and hold abusers accountable.

Risk and Lethality Assessment Training and Implementation

The OSW CCR team, as part of the CCR model pilot, identified research-based risk and lethality assessment tools for use by the military Service first responders in incidents of domestic abuse. The CCR model pilot includes training and implementation of the DA tool. The DA is a tool designed to assess the likelihood of lethality or near lethality in an intimate partner relationship. The DA is a well establish evidence-based assessment tool utilized nationally for over 25 years.

The CCR model pilot also includes implementation of the DA-LE tool and training for use by DoW law enforcement officers. The DA-LE is an 11-question evidence-based risk assessment instrument designed to be easily administered by responding law enforcement officers and helps identify victims at the highest risk of intimate partner homicide and near-lethal assault.

Domestic Abuse and Child Abuse and Neglect Fatality Review Improvement Process

Section 576 of the NDAA for FY 2004 (Public Law 108–136) mandates that the Department review all fatalities known or suspected to be related to domestic abuse and child abuse and neglect. Specifically, this provision directs the Military Departments to conduct multidisciplinary, impartial reviews of each fatality known or suspected to have resulted from

domestic violence or child abuse. Additionally, DoDI 6400.06 directs: (1) the Military Departments to establish and train a multidisciplinary Fatality Review Team (FRT); and (2) the Deputy Assistant Secretary of War for Military Community and Family Policy to conduct, on an annual basis, a DoW fatality review summit to respond to the findings from the annual reports and recommendations from the military FRTs. Annually, on average, 70 fatalities related to domestic abuse and child abuse and neglect are reviewed across the Services for the Department's annual fatality review summit. The Military Services review all fatalities known or suspected to be related to child abuse and neglect, and domestic abuse, not only those that have gone to the IDC and have a "met criteria" incident status determination. Thus, Military Service FRBs often review more fatalities at the board than is reported.

The OSW CCR team, in coordination with FAP, Data and Research, and the Military Services are modernizing the manner in which the Department reviews fatalities that are known to be related or suspected to be related to domestic abuse and child abuse and neglect. This improvement process standardizes the Military Services review and collection of fatality data and includes updates to the fatality review summit data collection tool, updates to the fatality notification DD Form 2901, "Child Abuse and Neglect or Domestic Abuse Related Fatality Notification," and developing a standardized method that can be used to collect, retain, and use of the DD Form 2901s in the fatality review processes.

FAP Outreach Campaign

GAO-21-289 report indicated that ongoing efforts are needed for evaluation of the effectiveness of awareness campaigns reaching targeted audiences. Section 527 of the NDAA for FY 2022 (Public Law 117-81) then put that same recommendation into law. The OSW FAP contracted with Clearinghouse at PSU for this data collection to evaluate the effectiveness of the FAP's Domestic Violence Awareness and Child Abuse Prevention campaigns at increasing knowledge and awareness of these campaigns and domestic abuse and child abuse and neglect.

The Clearinghouse at PSU collected data during the nationally recognized Child Abuse Prevention Month in April 2025 and the Domestic Violence Awareness Month in October 2025 at 15 military installations. Installations were selected to reflect a range of sizes and locations at each Branch of Service that has FAP. Data was collected by examining social media and websites, engaging in virtual feedback with FAP staff from 10 of the installations who implemented campaigns, and completed site visits. Metrics were collected and the strengths identified were cross-agency collaboration and campaigns were creative. Challenges focused on budgetary constraints, staffing constraints, and a lack of support. The OSW FAP continues to work on marketing to increase the outreach and awareness of the annual campaigns.

FAP – National Children's Alliance (NCA) Partnerships

The NCA is an accrediting body for a network of Children's Advocacy Centers (CACs). CACs are programs that bring together multidisciplinary teams including law enforcement, child protection, mental health, medical, forensic interviewing, and victim advocacy professionals to investigate and respond to incidents of child abuse, neglect. In 2020, GAO-20-110 was published, recommending all Services develop memoranda of understanding (MOUs) with NCA

to make local CACs accessible to all military installations and increase awareness of these services across the Department. In FY 2025, OSW FAP put out a data call to military installations to investigate how many had CAC MOUs, identify services provided, barriers to effective partnerships, and inform future efforts to strengthen partnerships.

Almost 76 percent of participating installations across all Services reported having a current relationship with a local CAC and the rate of military-CAC MOU coverage has increased by more than 1,200 percent since FY 2018. Among the participating installations with a CAC partnership, 44 percent reported consistent or comprehensive case collaboration, 34 percent reported having inconsistent case collaboration, and 21 percent reported having infrequent contact with their local CAC. The most commonly accessed CAC services were case coordination (51 percent), access to information disclosed in child forensic interviews (50 percent), and mental health services (47 percent). CAC personnel were regularly invited to attend IDCs or Case Review Boards at 14 percent of military installations. The majority of CACs (95 percent) did not charge installations fees for their services.

FAP Staffing Tool

As the demand for FAP services rise, the Department requires a comprehensive program review to systematically forecast the personnel needed to support DoW efforts. This initiative is mandated by section 549 of the NDAA for FY 2022 (Public Law 117–81) and guided by DoDM 6400.01, Volume 1, “Family Advocacy Program (FAP): FAP Standards,” July 22, 2019. This report fulfills the obligation to deliver results of the FAP staffing tool project within 180 days of its launch. Future reports will summarize findings from the tool every year to meet this statutory reporting requirement. To support this mandate, OSW partnered with the Clearinghouse at PSU to develop a new staffing tool.

Phase 1 of the project was a large information gathering process. Information came from pertinent literature, DoW FAP issuances, Service-specific policies, information from Service HQ, and pilot-site feedback sessions with 154 FAP personnel across various FAP roles. Phase 2 of the project included: (a) revising the literature for staffing methodology outside of the healthcare field and determining a theory; (b) using pilot sites for the creation of initial staffing tools; (c) examining Headquarter and OSW feedback regarding the staffing tool approach; and (d) using additional pilot sites (“refinement sites”) to refine aspects of the staffing tool which were determined to be weak in the initial tools (e.g., NPSP travel time).

Finalized staffing tools for clinicians, educators, home visitors (HVs), and victim advocates (VAs) were shared with their respective HQ.⁹¹ FAP clinicians provide clinical treatment, safety planning, case management and other supportive services as appropriate to eligible victims. Educators are responsible for developing and delivering trainings on FAP resources, advising victims, supporting resource identification, and service coordination. HVs build relationships with families facing challenges related to child abuse and neglect, or domestic abuse to assess their needs and provide resources and education. VAs provide advocacy and resources to those

⁹¹ Note that the staffing tool does not include those personnel in these four roles who have supervisor or administrative functions to support FAP programs as it focuses primarily on the provision of care and services to the installation.

who have experienced abuse or neglect, including helping them navigate the justice system, connecting them with resources, and intervening in crises.

Each staffing tool is rooted in Queueing Theory which looks at the staffing problem as the need to establish the required number of servers as: (a) a function of time; and (b) as a goal for meeting performance metrics. These staffing models assist with estimating capacity requirements even when the timing and level of demand for services are random (like in FAP). The data used in the staffing tools comes from pilot and refinement site data (averaged time spent to complete a task) or HQ's data (e.g., number of referrals into FAP for a site). There are three major sections of the staffing tool which are: (1) Effective Service Hours; (2) Service Load Hours; and (3) Staffing Estimates.

- Effective Service Hours: How much time a staff member can dedicate to client services after considering time spent carrying out other job responsibilities and time off.
- Service Load Hours: The total time *required* to deliver services to clients (the total time to complete tasks per client, multiplied by, number of clients).
- Staffing Estimates: The estimate for staffing needs by installation using total service load hours and total effective service hours, or the time spent completing duties by the total hours available to complete duties.

All cells containing data within the staffing tools are derived from one of two sources: (1) data collected directly from Service HQ; or (2) averaged data obtained from pilot and refinement sites. Various installations, deemed pilot and refinement sites, were selected by each service HQ and used to acquire data related to time taken on job duties, as this data was (and is) not collected by Service HQ. All rows within the staffing tools comprise the estimated time required to complete all job responsibilities within the respective staffing type. Each staffing tool was created to enable ongoing fiscal year updates based on data provided by Service HQ that relate to caseload levels and other role-specific metrics.

The staffing estimates are first generated and validated by the Clearinghouse at PSU team after a series of meetings and data requests with the Service HQ Data Usage Teams. Service HQ Data Usage Teams are comprised of specific people designated by each Service to provide and enter FAP staffing tool data due to their access to the data and understanding of it. To complete data validation for a staffing tool's given fiscal year data, the Clearinghouse at PSU team spot checks the data for each installation to see if it makes sense for the variable in question and connects with the data usage team to clarify any questions. After data validation is complete, the data usage team and Service HQ are provided with the staffing tool results for a fiscal year and are given the opportunity to reply with any questions or concerns.

The primary suggested usage for the staffing tools involves guiding the designation of funded full-time equivalent (FTE) employment levels are needed based on population need and workload estimates within each installation. The staffing estimates generated by each staffing tool should be viewed as a starting point to facilitate informed discussion with installation leadership and OSW. They should not be considered a guarantee of estimated funded FTEs. In

addition, because the staffing tools incorporate new fiscal year data from Service HQ each year, trends in staffing estimates can be visualized, across many years, for a better understanding of how a given installation is operating. Although the staffing tools currently are more reactive to what is happening within FAP, the tools can be predictive, such that they can integrate and are adaptable to policy and job responsibility changes.

The staffing tool has several limitations. First, it relies on previous fiscal year's data making it reactive to past site capacity. Second, it does not account for the impact of vacancies on program capacity. Third, the tool currently analyzes one fiscal year at a time. Lastly, as the tool was revised for staffing outside of the healthcare field, the tool does not capture the expanded scope of practice for Army and Air Force clinical providers who practice inside of the healthcare setting. However, it is intended that individuals look at previous years for trends, ensuring that staffing is based on longitudinal data rather than single year estimates. Currently, PSU provides estimates for FY 2022–FY 2025 to support the decision-making for four FAP staff types. To further assist this process, starting this fiscal year, the Services are provided with multiyear data (i.e., trend analyses) to help make staffing comparisons and decisions. The PSU staffing tool is still undergoing refinement to improve processes and provide value for the Military Departments.

In FY 2025, an estimated 1,790 total FTEs were funded for all Military Departments' FAP staff, while the PSU FAP staffing tool estimated the Military Departments needed a total of 2,035 funded FTEs to fulfil their FAP responsibilities.⁹² However, comparing the FTEs by specific employee types and Service, there are considerable discrepancies between the funded FTEs and FTE estimated needs. For example, the staffing tool estimated that the U.S. Army needed 984 FTEs but found that 597 FTEs were funded. The next section (Section 5-3) of this report provides summaries for each Service's FY 2025 staffing estimates. For specific information on each Service's staffing estimates by installation in FY 2025, see Appendix A, Appendix B, Appendix C, and Appendix D of this report.

⁹² Funded FTEs refer to open positions that funded to be filled by eligible candidates. Funded FTEs can come from contract, appropriated funds, or nonappropriated fund positions. Funded FTEs do not necessarily indicate filled positions, as these positions may be vacant for various reasons.

5-3. Military Department Initiatives

Although all Military Services comply with core FAP program requirements and DoW policy, they also have considerable flexibility to tailor FAPs to best meet the needs of military families and intimate partners in their Military Service. Therefore, there is a great amount of innovation in piloting programs, creating effective training to increase the skills of credentialed personnel, and receiving feedback from participating families to ensure that the services provided by FAP are effective and appropriate. Provided below is a snapshot of the initiatives employed at the Service level that measure and enhance FAP effectiveness. Each section highlights Military Service strategies used to improve or assess the effectiveness of prevention and response of child abuse and neglect and domestic abuse.

Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA)

Family Advocacy System of Records (FASOR) Modernization

Modernization of the Army FASOR to the approved no-code/low code Appian platform demonstrably improves mission effectiveness, fiscal stewardship, and regulatory compliance. In accordance with Army Directive 2024-02, the Appian modernization reduces reliance on costly, bespoke legacy system sustainment contracts and enables rapid configuration and iterative updates without extensive vendor redevelopment, resulting in significant lifecycle cost avoidance and improved return on investment. The Appian platform enhances case management through standardized workflows, real-time status tracking, and role-based access controls, thus improving timelines, accuracy, and continuity of care across the clinical and prevention continuum. Additionally, Appian strengthens secure data-sharing capabilities between U.S. Army Medical Command (MEDCOM) clinical FAP, U.S. Installation Management Command (IMCOM) prevention FAP, and HQDA, as well as higher echelon stakeholders. The system will maintain Army Central Registry data in read-only files for the past 25 years, enabling background checks, and oversight, while maintaining privacy protections for archived records. Collectively, this modernization increases operation agility, data integrity, and decision-support capability while reducing long-term sustainment risk to the Army.

Operational Assessment

In FY 2025, the Army FAP experienced a significant cut in staffing across the enterprise due to the Deferred Resignation Program, permanent change of station reassignments, and retirements, and experienced an inability to hire replacements due to a permanent hiring freeze. Exceptions to policy to the hiring freeze were not permitted. There were 18 Garrisons without a FAP Manager and 7 Garrisons without a DAVA. The FAP continued to provide quality services by cross-covering vacancies with the Army's Family Advocacy Support Service's contract staff for victim advocacy and MEDCOM FAP, and demonstrated measurable success in leadership engagement, prevention, victim advocacy, and quality assurance. Command leadership awareness and engagement remained high, with 90 percent of new commanders receiving FAP briefings within 90 days and senior non-commissioned officers (NCOs) completing annual briefings. This reflects strong accountability and ensures leaders are equipped to address family

violence issues early. These efforts reinforce the Army's commitment to safeguarding families and sustaining resilience across the force.

DAVAs supported more than 4,100 victims, including both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries. Their advocacy spanned restricted and unrestricted reports, with over 270 sexual abuse cases addressed and confidential reporting options provided for 442 victims. While only six reports were converted to unrestricted, the restricted reporting option remains vital for victim safety, with continued emphasis needed on encouraging safe transitions to unrestricted reporting. This highlights the DAVA's critical role in ensuring victims receive comprehensive support regardless of reporting status. Additionally, the Army led the way with the implementation of OSW's mandated Jackie Campbell's DA, resulting in 95 percent of all VAs trained in FY 2025.

Army Fatality Review Modernization for Improved Prevention and Service Delivery

In FY 2025, the Army evaluated its domestic abuse and child abuse and neglect fatality review processes as part of a multi-year modernization initiative. The evaluation produced eight recommendations that are currently being implemented to strengthen prevention, oversight, and service delivery. Ongoing efforts include enhanced data collection to improve identification of risk factors and service gaps, standardized FRB processes aligned with research-based models, and the development of new Fatality Review Handbooks at both HQDA and installation levels to increase standardization across the Army. A recommendation tracking mechanism is also being implemented to ensure findings result in measurable, accountable improvements that reduce future risk.

Army FAP FY 2025 Staffing Estimates with PSU Staffing Funded FTEs and Need Estimates

In FY 2025, an estimated 597 total FTEs were funded for Army FAP staff, including non-supervisory clinicians, educators, victim advocates, NPSP HVs, while the PSU FAP staffing tool estimated the Army needed 984 funded FTEs to fulfil its FAP responsibilities. The non-supervisory clinicians were understaffed with 348 total funded FTEs and a total staffing estimate of 521 FTEs needed to perform their FAP functions. The educator role was slightly understaffed with 127 funded FTEs compared to an estimated staffing need of 130 FTEs. The VA role had 66 funded FTEs compared to an estimated staffing need of 162 FTEs. Finally, the NPSP HV position had 56 funded FTEs, but yielded an estimated staffing need of 171 FTEs. For complete information on Army's staffing estimates and needs by installation, see Appendix A.

Department of the Navy (DON)

Enhanced Risk and Clinical Assessment Process for Domestic Abuse and Child Abuse and Neglect within the Family Advocacy Program

In FY 2025, the Navy FAP made significant enhancements to the risk assessment process used by clinicians responding to reports of domestic abuse and child abuse/neglect. Improvements were made to the tool utilized to identify research-informed factors that increase the likelihood of future abuse and lethality. As a result, these factors are evaluated at the onset of a FAP report and updated in real-time as risk and protective factors for the family are identified. Clear

identification of risk factors is vital to informing and implementing effective mitigation strategies.

The clinical biopsychosocial assessment is now standardized and includes targeted questions to help assess, treat, and prevent future abuse and neglect. Additionally, updated risk and clinical assessments incorporate the Columbia-Suicide Severity Scale (C-SSRS) to determine the presence of suicidal ideation and behavior. This tool is embedded into the contact note and biopsychosocial assessment, and it is required for each FAP client contact. In addition, all Navy FAP clinical, advocacy, and prevention staff received updated CSSRS utilization training for case management.

Enhanced Access to Victim Advocacy Services

The Navy focused efforts to increase access to victim advocacy and support through the expansion of advocacy services in FY 2025. This expansion included increasing victim advocate billets throughout the enterprise from 63 to 74 (8 outside the continental United States (OCONUS) and 3 continental United States (CONUS)). The average victim advocate vacancy rate decreased from 25 percent to 10 percent in FY 2025. Due to enhanced recruitment and retention efforts over the past 2 years, this significant improvement ensures high-quality service delivery is available by appropriate staff. Furthermore, the Commander, Navy Installations Command (CNIC) created training opportunities for victim advocates which included ongoing town halls where policy, program updates, and best practices are shared. In addition, an easy-access resource page for supplementary support services was developed.

To ensure standardization of access, the Navy verified that all installations offer direct 24/7 DAVA services with accurate contact information listed on the Military One Source Locator. Furthermore, the Navy initiated focused data tracking for after-hours high risk and imminent danger calls, emergency shelter requests, and in-person support requests at military medical treatment facilities. This enhanced data collection will monitor access to 24/7 services, supporting timely responses and streamlined support for victims of abuse.

Navy Fatality Review Modernization for Improved Tracking and Monitoring Recommendations

In FY 2025, the Navy FAP streamlined the fatality review process by leveraging data for system improvements to enhance its prevention and response efforts. For example, the FAP/Fatality Data Analyst completed a major data modernization initiative which transformed how risk and protective factors are reviewed during fatality case studies. During this systematic and detailed case review, each FRT member can now input data into a real-time, data-driven process that captures risk factors, stressors, and program gaps. Critically, trends noted during this process will inform future targeted prevention campaigns and facilitate collaboration between the FAP and internal and external stakeholders.

Furthermore, the Secretary of the Navy (SECNAV), the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, and CNIC FAP collaborated to develop a DON Fatality Review Charter which clearly defines the required and ancillary FRT membership, citing their specific roles and responsibilities to formalize the structure of these critical reviews. In addition, with the SECNAV's support, the

fatality review process is now utilizing the DON Implementation Advisory Panel to help implement the recommendations arising from each annual FRT review. For instance, the panel will assist in the development and revitalization of a Safe Sleep Campaign in the coming year.

Navy FAP FY 2025 Staffing Estimates with PSU Staffing Funded FTEs and Need Estimates

In FY 2025, an estimated 503 total FTEs were funded for Navy FAP staff, including clinicians, educators, VAs, and NPSP HVs, while the PSU FAP staffing tool estimated Navy needed 334 funded FTEs to fulfil its FAP responsibilities. The clinicians were overstaffed with 356 total funded FTEs though a total staffing estimate of 209 FTEs needed to perform their FAP functions. The educator role was understaffed with 16 funded FTEs compared to an estimated staffing need of 14 FTEs. The VA role had 66 funded FTEs compared to a staffing estimated need of 86 FTEs. Finally, the NPSP HV position had 65 funded FTEs, but yielded a staffing estimated need of 25FTEs. For complete information on Navy's staffing estimates and needs by installation, see Appendix B.

Marine Corps FAP Data Collection Efforts

In FY 2025, the Marine Corps launched the FAP Metrics Dashboard, hosted in Power BI to provide a permission-based view of installation level FAP utilization. This dashboard allows user groups to access relevant data more easily, improving decision making, enhancing data accuracy, and enabling more effective management of FAP resources across the force. Complementing this effort, the Marine Corps is developing a standardized Needs Assessment Tool for FAP providers. This data-driven instrument is designed to capture provider perspectives, inform resource allocation, and guide future program enhancements, ensuring that the voices of those on the front lines shape program evolution.

Marine Corps FAP Enhanced Core Curriculum

Recognizing the importance of relationship health in preventing abuse, the Marine Corps continues to refine its prevention curriculum. Through systematic analysis of existing training content, service delivery gaps were identified and addressed. As a result, in FY 2025, *The Seven Principles for Making Marriage Work* was added to the core FAP prevention curriculum. This widely used, research-based program provides couples with practical tools to strengthen their relationships and achieve their highest potential. Its flexible design allows it to be tailored to the time constraints of different installations, ensuring accessibility and relevance across diverse settings.

Marine Corps Process Improvements to FAP

In FY 2025, the Marine Corps implemented an audit process for the IDC. This effort underscores the Marine Corps commitment to accountability and continuous improvement, ensuring that determinations regarding abuse incidents are made with consistency, transparency, and adherence to established standards. Audits are conducted annually on a rotating basis, identified during fiscal year budget planning.

In addition, the Marine Corps also advanced its suicide prevention capabilities by implementing the Brief Suicide Cognitions Scale-5 (BSCS-5) as the primary risk assessment tool for non-medical clinical counselors. Used in conjunction with the C-SSRS, the BSCS-5 fills a critical gap in clinical practice by offering a straightforward, evidence-based method to identify individuals at elevated risk.

Marine Corps FAP FY 2025 Staffing Estimates with PSU

In FY 2025, an estimated total 304 FTEs were funded for Marine Corps FAP staff, including non-supervisory clinicians, educators, VAs, and NPSP HVs, while the PSU FAP staffing tool estimated the Marine Corps needed 246 funded FTEs to fulfil its FAP responsibilities.⁹³ The clinicians were overstaffed with 140 total funded FTEs compared to a staffing estimate of 115 FTEs needed. The educator role was understaffed with 40 funded FTEs compared to an estimated staffing need of 52 FTEs. The VA role had 51 funded FTEs compared to an estimated staffing need of 55 FTEs. Finally, the NPSP HV position was highly overstaffed with 73 funded FTEs, compared to an estimated staffing need of 24 FTEs. For complete information on Marine Corps' staffing estimates and needs by installation, see Appendix C.

Department of the Air Force (DAF)

The DAF FAP's focus for FY 2025 included enhancing program effectiveness through the expansion of training initiatives, continued system modernization and quality assurance. The FAP conducted an updated 5-year analysis (FY 2021–FY 2025) on the recidivism rate of met criteria cases involving adult partner abusers that were coded as a closed resolved incident, as well as adult partner abusers coded as closed unresolved. The data revealed that the DAF FAP had a cumulative 3.88 percent recidivism rate of domestic violence for those who completed treatment (closed resolved); whereas the data showed a recidivism rate of 5.32 percent for those who did not complete treatment (closed unresolved). Therefore, the data reflected met criteria cases who completed treatment were less likely to reoffend than those who did not complete treatment.

The DAF FAP conducted a more in-depth analysis of FYs 2023, 2024 and 2025 to further assess recidivism rates in partner abuse and child abuse and neglect specifically assessing the parallel between gender, substance involvement, treatment status and maltreatment type. Additionally, FAP assessed the recidivism rate for those enrolled in NPSP services over the 3-year timeframe. The cumulative recidivism rates for partner abuse for FY 2023–FY 2025 were 0.58 percent, 1.73 percent and 1.34 percent consecutively, whereas the recidivism rates for child abuse and neglect were 0.22 percent, 2.40 percent, and 1.77 percent. The data revealed male abusers involved in partner abuse were 2.5 times more likely to allegedly abuse than female abusers; male abusers recidivism percentage was 63 percent and female abusers were 37 percent. Statistics revealed that families who completed FAP services were significantly less likely to allegedly abuse. Only 29 percent of those who completed FAP services alleged abuse; whereas those who did not complete services showed a 71 percent rate of allegedly abusing. The type of

⁹³ In FY 2024, Marine Corps misreported having a total of 167 funded FTEs, while needing 234 to fulfil its FAP responsibilities; fewer than the 304 funded FTEs reported in FY 2025. The exact number of funded FTEs is unknown at this time, but Marine Corps did not increase from 167–304 funded FTEs from FY 2024–FY 2025.

maltreatment that reflected the highest probability of alleged abuse was physical. For child abuse and neglect related incidents, there was equal probability among genders of alleged abuse. Additionally, while substance involvement was significantly low, alcohol use was most reported. Also, alleging abuse in child abuse and neglect related incidents were more probable when there was offender substance use. Child abuse and neglect related abusers who completed FAP treatment were less likely to abuse again, reflecting a 34 percent recidivism rate. Lastly, the recidivism rate for maltreatment incidents enrolled in NPSP services reflected 2 percent.

Training Initiatives

During FY 2025, there was a significant increase in the number of new victims served as well as an increase in the number of documented services provided by DAF FAP DAVAs. Nearly 300 hours of one-on-training training was provided to newly hired and current DAVA staff members throughout the fiscal year. Training included an increased focus on Multidisciplinary Teams, PSB-CY, IDC protocols, proper documentation in the DAVA Database and the Dr. Jacquelyn Campbell Danger Assessment Certification Training in which more than 70 percent of the DAVAs completed. Additionally, Robins DAVA, Dana Rozelle, was posthumously recognized with the National Organization of Victim Advocates 2025 Exceptional Military Victim Advocate Award.

In FY 2025, partnerships with key agencies remained strong with quarterly collaborative meetings with the Office of Special Investigations (OSI), Child and Youth Programs, Department of War Education Activity, and a bi-monthly collaborative meetings with DAF's Integrated Primary Prevention Workforce (IPPW) Policy and Operations team was added. FAP educated and trained new employees of DAF Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR), DAF IPPW staff, as well as collaborated with OSI to train during their Special Agent Violent Crimes Investigation Training courses. Training was also provided to DAF Victims Counsel and OSI Special Agents during their Child Forensic Interviewing Continuing Education session on Delivering Unwelcome News to Parents. In FY 2025, DAF FAP installations met the required annual leader training metrics; 86 percent of commanders and 91 percent of senior NCOs received annual training. Of all new commanders and new NCOs, 89 percent of new commanders and 94 percent of new NCOs were trained. An area for improvement for FY 2025 is ensuring that all commanders and NCOs are trained within a 90-day timeframe of the date of assumed command. Some initiatives implemented to improve training percentages were weekly installation progress statistical reports, one-one-one and group Outreach Prevention Automated Log system trainings as well as virtual installation visits with staff members to outline challenges and strategize solutions.

Historically, FAP has conducted annual in-person trainings throughout each fiscal year to ensure mandated congressional training compliance for all administrative and clinical staff members. Due to limitations, DAF FAP had to totally revamp its annual training process. FAP successfully pivoted to a virtual training platform, reaching over 300 FAP personnel online. This comprehensive online training offered critical family advocacy updates, guidance on clinical and preventative care for clients, and walk-throughs of Family Advocacy procedures to ensure roles and responsibilities were clearly understood for their respective roles. While the virtual trainings faced the standard challenges of audience engagement and technical difficulties, virtual

execution reflected our commitment to providing quality, accessible, and effective services, designed to improve the client experience, streamline processes, and enhance the capabilities of our providers.

DAF System Modernization

Toward the end of FY 2024, DAF added a new electronic Cross-Base Peer Review feature within the FAPNet system that would allow providers a more efficient way to conduct electronic cross-base peer reviews with the ability view Criminal Record Bureau agendas and reports/outputs connected to the incidents. In FY 2025, users reported that the feature significantly improved the review process by offering paperless peer reviews within individual installations and cross-based peer reviews for installation with single providers, ensuring DoW compliance and continued credentialing. Additionally, FAP started the new development of a comprehensive Fatality Reporting System platform, which will allow installations to electronically track fatality information, as well as maintain a database of installation fatalities related to domestic violence and child abuse & neglect cases.

DAF Quality Assurance

The DAF FAP purposed its focus on quality assurance and program certification in the areas of documentation, standardized procedures and day-to-day operations at the installation level. HQ personnel significantly increased their installation staff assistance visits during FY 2025. Visits included the engagement of FAP DAF HQ leadership, installation leadership and staff members. Visits sought to improve clinical engagement and oversight, clinical care management, interpersonal conflict, use of manpower and proper documentation. The intake documentation updates included eliminating duplicated items and incorporating crucial elements to include limits of confidentiality, detailed demographic information, privacy policies, and essential screeners. This new standardized format reduced client burden and improved data collection. The significant increase in installation visits and updated documentation was implemented to address programmatic concerns and protocols to mitigate any potential future concerns as well as enhance clinical integrity, cultural health and operational effectiveness of the FAP.

Air Force FAP FY 2025 Staffing Estimates with PSU Staffing Funded FTEs and Need Estimates

In FY 2025, an estimated total 386 FTEs were funded for DAF FAP staff, including clinicians (treatment managers and intervention specialists), VAs, and NPSP HVs, while the PSU FAP Staffing Tool estimated the DAF needed 471 funded FTEs to fulfil its FAP responsibilities. The total treatment manager force was understaffed with 115 total funded FTEs though a total staffing estimate of 165 FTEs is needed to perform their FAP functions. The intervention specialist role was also understaffed with 96 funded FTEs compared to an estimated staffing need of 144 FTEs. The VA role had 76 funded FTEs compared to a staffing estimated need of 83 FTEs. Finally, the NPSP HV position was overstaffed with 99 funded FTEs, but an estimated staffing need of 79 FTEs. For complete information on DAF's staffing estimates and needs by installation, see Appendix D.

6. Program and Policy Implications

Summary of Key Findings

The data contained in this report only reflect child abuse and neglect, and domestic abuse reported to FAP in FY 2025. These data do not represent an estimate of the total amount of child abuse and neglect and domestic abuse that occurred in military families in the past fiscal year as not all incidents are reported to FAP and no Department-wide victimization survey is available to estimate the prevalence rates of these types of abuse in military families.

Continuing a downward trend over the past several years, the rate of child abuse and neglect reports decreased in FY 2025 (13.4/1,000 military children) from FY 2024 (13.5/1,000 military children). However, the rate of met criteria incidents increased in FY 2025 (6.6) compared to FY 2024 (6.5). The rate of unique victims per 1,000 military children stayed the same in FY 2025 (4.8) as FY 2024 (4.8). Despite these variations, the rates of child abuse and neglect reports, met criteria incidents, and unique victims per 1,000 military children did not vary significantly when compared to their respective 10-year averages.

Although both the number of met criteria incidents of child sexual abuse (190) and the rate of met criteria incidents of child sexual abuse (0.222/1,000 military children) decreased in FY 2025, these measures did not vary statistically when compared to their respective 10-year average during the period FY 2016-2025.

In FY 2025, there were statistically significant decreases in the rates of reported spouse abuse incidents (19.4/1,000 married couples), the rate of met criteria spouse abuse incidents (10.3/1,000 married couples), and the rate of unique spouse abuse victims (8.2/1,000 married couples), when compared to their respective 10-year averages during the period between FY 2016–FY 2025.

Despite these decreases, domestic abuse findings in this report continue to be mixed—with differing patterns in domestic abuse overall and spouse abuse in comparison to intimate partner abuse. Following year-over-year decreases in the number of domestic abuse reports and the number of met criteria domestic abuse incidents in FY 2023 and FY 2024, both reports and met criteria incidents increased in FY 2025. The FY 2025 number of domestic abuse reports did not vary significantly when compared to its 10-year average, however, the number of met criteria domestic abuse incidents increased significantly.

The number of reports, met criteria incidents, and unique victims of intimate partner abuse all increased. All three of these metrics saw their highest rates in FY 2025 since tracking began. In FY 2025 there were statistically significant increases in the number of reports of intimate partner abuse (3,679), the number of met criteria intimate partner abuse incidents (2,119), and number of unique victims of intimate partner abuse (1,645) when compared to their respective 10-year averages. These statistically significant increases are likely due, in part, to the FY 2022 expansion of the definition of intimate partner and the resulting expansion of service delivery. However, there has been an upward trend in intimate partner abuse since FY 2017.

Finally, the proportion of domestic abuse incidents involving sexual abuse decreased slightly in FY 2025 (6.1 percent) from FY 2024 (6.2 percent) but still represented a statistically significant increase when compared to the 10-year average. This increase continues an overall upward trend in adult sexual abuse incidents as a subset of domestic abuse that has occurred over the last decade.

Continual monitoring and assessment of key findings are necessary to inform current and future program efforts. The DoW recognizes that there is more work to be done and remains committed to enhancing efforts to prevent incidents of child abuse and neglect and domestic abuse by providing effective supportive services, treatment (as appropriate), and resources for military families.

Continued Focus on the Upward Trend in Intimate Partner Abuse and Adult Sexual Abuse

Results from this report show that the inverse relationship between spouse abuse and intimate partner abuse indicators evident since FY 2019 persisted in FY 2025. While spouse abuse indicators experienced statistically significant decreases in FY 2025, intimate partner indicators experienced statistically significant increases for the fifth consecutive year. However, the expanded definition of intimate partner abuse in FY 2022 likely contributed to these increases. At the same time, the proportion of adult sexual abuse incidents as a subset of domestic abuse incidents decreased in FY 2025, marking a second year of decreases. However, the FY 2025 rate and proportion of adult sexual abuse incidents represent a statistically significant increase when compared to the 10-year average.

Holistically, these indicators present an opportunity for the Department to reassess and strengthen its approach to preventing and responding to domestic abuse. To that end, MCA is conducting an outreach campaign to educate the military community on abusive and neglectful behaviors. GAO-21-289 report indicated that ongoing efforts are needed for evaluation of the effectiveness of awareness campaigns reaching targeted audiences. Section 527 of the NDAA for FY 2022 (Public Law 117–81) then put that same recommendation into law. The OSW FAP contracted with Clearinghouse at PSU for this data collection to evaluate the effectiveness of the FAP’s Domestic Violence Awareness Month and Child Abuse Prevention Month campaigns at increasing knowledge and awareness of these campaigns and domestic abuse and child abuse and neglect. The OSW FAP continues to work on marketing to increase the outreach and awareness of the annual campaigns. Similarly, the FAP staffing tool allows Service FAP programs to estimate their total staffing and allocation needs and ensure they are meeting up with demand. As demand for FAP services continues to rise, estimates generated by each staffing tool can be used as a starting point to facilitate informed discussion with installation leadership and OSW.

7. Conclusion

DoW is committed to keeping our families safe and resilient, and to taking every measure to prevent child abuse and neglect and domestic abuse in our military communities. One incident of child abuse and neglect or domestic abuse is too many, and programs like FAP implement evidence-based prevention and treatment programs with the goal of ensuring the safety and well-being of all military families. OSW FAP reinforces the enduring commitment of Department leadership to provide effective, efficient programs to promote the safety, readiness, and well-being of all Service members and their families through a child abuse and neglect and domestic abuse CCR model. Section 549 of the NDAA for FY 2022 (Public Law 117–81) extended the requirement for this report through to a final due date of April 30, 2026.⁹⁴ The annual requirement for this report will accordingly sunset and the FY 2025 report will represent the last iteration of the “Child Abuse and Neglect, and Domestic Abuse in the Military” report. The Department will continue to report annually on FAP staffing tool data, as required by section 549 of the NDAA for FY 2022 (Public Law 117–81), and metrics on FAP effectiveness, as required by section 581 of the NDAA for FY 2008 (Public Law 110–181), as these requirements do not sunset after 2026.

⁹⁴ The due date for this report was extended to June 30, 2026, due to a lapse in Government funding appropriations and resulting furlough of DoW employees.

Appendix A. United States Army FAP FY 2025 Staffing Authorization and Need Estimates by Installation

Installation	Clinician		Educator		Victim Advocate		NPSP Home Visitor		All Staff Types	
	Funded FTEs	Staffing Estimate	Funded FTEs	Staffing Estimate	Funded FTEs	Staffing Estimate	Funded FTEs	Staffing Estimate	Funded FTEs	Staffing Estimate
Training ID										
Carlisle Barracks	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2
Fort Benning	9	5	5	5	3	1	3	0	19	12
Fort Gordon	6	5	2	1	0	2	2	1	9	8
Fort Hamilton	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Fort Huachuca	3	3	2	2	0	3	1	1	6	6
Fort Jackson	5	13	2	1	2	2	2	5	10	9
Fort Knox	6	6	1	2	1	2	1	2	7	9
Fort Leavenworth	4	10	2	4	1	5	0	3	6	9
Fort Lee	5	8	2	1	0	1	0	1	6	10
Fort Leonard Wood	6	6	4	2	3	5	2	2	15	8
Fort Rucker	4	4	2	1	1	2	1	3	7	7
Fort Sill	8	15	3	1	0	3	0	6	10	10
Natick SSC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Presidio of Monterey	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	5
West Point	3	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	4	2
Readiness ID										
Dugway Proving Ground	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Fort Bliss	16	57	5	4	3	6	0	5	21	28

Fort Bragg	34	61	7	5	10	21	13	57	58	65
Fort Buchanan	1	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	3	2
Fort Campbell	20	46	6	2	5	6	2	4	30	32
Fort Carson	26	22	3	5	2	9	3	8	29	35
Fort Drum	10	11	3	4	0	2	2	4	13	17
Fort Hood	26	36	3	10	1	17	1	14	26	37
Fort Hunter Liggett	0	0	1	1	1	0	-	-	2	1
Fort Irwin	4	6	1	2	0	1	0	1	4	7
Fort McCoy	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	2
Fort Polk	4	8	2	1	2	1	2	1	8	7
Fort Riley	13	24	5	2	1	3	0	5	19	17
Fort Stewart	18	26	4	2	4	2	5	5	28	22
Joint Base Lewis- McChord	25	34	9	3	0	16	0	9	31	32
Joint Base McGuire-Dix- Lakehurst	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
USAG Miami	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1
White Sand Missile Range	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Yuma Proving Ground	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1
Sustainment ID										
Aberdeen Proving Ground	2	1	1	3	0	1	0	0	3	5
Detroit Arsenal	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Fort Belvoir	4	4	1	1	1	1	0	1	5	6
Fort Detrick	1	3	1	13	0	2	0	1	2	14

Fort Meade	8	5	1	7	2	5	2	1	12	8
Joint Base										
Myer-Henderson Hall	5	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	5	3
Redstone Arsenal	1	1	1	2	0	1	0	1	2	3
Rock Island Arsenal	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
Europe ID										
USAG Ansbach	2	3	2	1	0	2	0	1	4	4
USAG Baumholder ¹	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
USAG Bavaria (All) ²	-	-	4	1	2	1	0	2	6	5
USAG Bavaria (Grafenwoehr)	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
USAG Bavaria (Garmisch)	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
USAG Bavaria (Hohenfels)	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
USAG Benelux (SHAPE)	2	5	1	1	2	0	0	1	4	4
USAG Brussels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vicenza	4	4	1	3	1	1	1	3	6	9
Landstuhl RMC	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
USAG Rhineland-Pfalz	0	1	4	2	3	1	2	3	10	5
USAG Stuttgart	4	3	3	3	0	2	0	4	6	7
USAG Vilseck	4	3	-	-	0	0	-	-	3	3

USAG Wiesbaden	2	5	1	2	1	1	0	2	4	6
Pacific ID										
Fort Wainwright	5	9	0	3	3	2	2	6	10	9
USAG Daegu ³	-	-	2	2	0	0	0	1	2	2
Schofield Barracks	13	20	6	3	4	21	6	1	23	30
Camp Zama (Okinawa)	1	1	2	6	2	1	0	2	6	3
USAG Camp Humphreys	-	-	4	1	0	3	1	1	14	8
USAG Seoul ⁴	11	9	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Tripler AMC ⁴	5	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5
USAG Yongsan-Casey ³	-	-	2	1	1	1	0	0	3	1
Total	348	521	127	130	66	162	58	171	597	984

Notes. The Clearinghouse FAP Staffing Tool team was able to verify approximately 70% of the data entered into the Clinician staffing tool. Staffing estimates for the Educator, Victim Advocate, and NPSP Home Visitor tools were unable to be verified by the Clearinghouse FAP Staffing Tool Team due to lack of data received from IMCOM FAP HQ.

¹In Clinician tool, Baumholder is listed separately from Rhineland-Pfalz. In all other tools, Baumholder is included with Rhineland-Pfalz.

²In Clinician tool, Bavaria sites are separated. In all other tools, Bavaria locations are listed collectively.

³IMCOM Only

⁴MEDCOM Only

Appendix B. United States Navy FAP FY 2025 Staffing Authorization and Need Estimates by Installation

Installation	Clinician		Educator		Victim Advocate		NPSP Home Visitor		All Staff Types	
	Funded FTEs	Staffing Estimate	Funded FTEs	Staffing Estimate	Funded FTEs	Staffing Estimate	Funded FTEs	Staffing Estimate	Funded FTEs	Staffing Estimate
CONUS										
NSA Annapolis	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	4
NSA Bethesda	5	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	7	3
NAWS China Lake	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	3
NAVBASE Coronado	19	7	0	0	2	5	0	0	21	12
NAS Corpus Christi	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	0	4	5
NWS Earle	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
NAF El Centro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NAVSTA Everett	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	5
NAS Fallon	3	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	4	3
Fort Meade	2	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	4	3
NAS/JRB Fort Worth	2	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	4
NAVSTA Great Lakes	11	11	1	1	2	1	2	1	16	14
NS Guantanamo Bay	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
NCBC Gulfport	9	5	0	1	1	2	1	1	11	9
NSA Hampton Roads	5	3	1	0	1	3	2	1	9	7
NAS Jacksonville	13	7	1	1	2	3	2	1	18	12

NAS Key West	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2
SUBASE Kings Bay	5	6	0	0	1	2	1	1	7	9
NAS Kingsville	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
NAVBASE Kitsap	13	11	1	0	2.5	4	5	1	21.5	16
NAS Lemoore	10	4	0	0	2	3	3	1	15	8
JEB Little Creek-Fort Story	10	5	0	0	1	2	2	1	13	8
NAVSTA Mayport	10	5	1	2	2	3	2	1	15	11
NAS Meridian	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
NSA Mid-South	3	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	4	3
NSA Monterey	2	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	4	3
SUBASE New London	6	5	1	0	2	2	1	0	10	7
NAS/JRB New Orleans	3	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	5	4
NAVSTA Newport	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3
NAVSTA Norfolk	26	13	1	0	5	8	3	1	35	22
NAS Oceana	11	5	0	0	1	2	1	1	13	8
NSA Panama City	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
NAS Patuxent River	4	2	0	0	1	2	1	1	6	5
NAS Pensacola	12	8	0	0	2	4	2	1	16	13
NAVBASE Point Loma	10	4	0	0	1	2	0	0	11	6
NSY Portsmouth	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	2
NAVBASE San Diego	32	17	0	0	4	7	11	5	47	29

NSF Saratoga Springs	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
NSA South Potomac	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	1
NAVBASE Ventura	11	6	1	2	2	5	2	1	16	14
NSA Washington DC	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	7	4
NAS Whidbey Island	10	6	1	0	2	2	2	1	15	9
NAS Whiting Field	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2
WPNSTA Yorktown	4	3	1	0	1	1	1	0	7	4
OCONUS										
NSA Andersen	3	1	1	0	1.5	0	1	1	6.5	2
NAF Atsugi	3	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	5	3
NSA Bahrain	6	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	9	2
CFA Chinhae	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
NSF Deveselu	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
NSF Diego Garcia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
NAVBASE Guam	5	1	0	0	0.5	0	0	0	5.5	1
Camp Lemonnier	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Djibouti										
NSA Naples	5	4	0	0	2	1	1	0	8	5
JB Pearl Harbor-Hickam	15	9	1	1	3	5	5	2	24	17
NSF Redzikowo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NAVSTA Rota	6	2	0	0	2	1	1	0	9	3

CFA Sasebo	4	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	6	2
NAS Sigonella	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	3
Singapore Area Coordinator	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
NSA Souda Bay	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
CFA Yokosuka	15	8	0	0	2	0	3	0	20	8
Total	356	209	16	14	65.5	86	65	25	503	334

Appendix C. United States Marine Corps FAP FY 2025 Staffing Authorization and Need Estimates by Installation

Installation	Clinician		Educator		Victim Advocate		NPSP Home Visitor		All Staff Types	
	Funded FTEs	Staffing Estimate	Funded FTEs	Staffing Estimate	Funded FTEs	Staffing Estimate	Funded FTEs	Staffing Estimate	Funded FTEs	Staffing Estimate
CONUS										
29 Palms	8	7	4	3	3	5	4	1	19	16
Albany	1	0	1	1	2	1	2	0	6	2
Barstow / Pendleton	36	31	6	7	10	11	12	5	64	54
Beaufort / Parris Island	3	5	2	3	4	3	5	1	14	12
Cherry Point	10	9	2	4	3	5	5	2	20	20
Henderson Hall	3	1	3	1	1	1	2	0	9	3
Lejeune	22	29	5	11	10	9	13	7	50	56
Miramar	9	6	3	3	2	4	4	1	18	14
New River ¹	7	3	-	-	1	3	-	-	8	6
Quantico	10	4	3	1	3	2	6	1	22	8
San Diego	3	1	2	8	2	2	2	1		12
Yuma	5	4	1	1	2	3	2	1	10	9

OCONUS										
Butler	13	7	4	4	3	2	7	2	27	15
Iwakuni	4	3	2	3	2	1	3	0	11	7
Kaneohe Bay	6	5	2	2	3	3	6	2	17	12
Total	140	115	40	52	51	55	73	24	304	246

Notes. ¹New River educator and NPSP staff are combined with Lejeune.

Appendix D. United States Air Force FAP FY 2025 Staffing Authorization and Need Estimates by Installation

Installation	Clinician				Victim Advocate		NPSP Home Visitor		All Staff Types	
	Treatment Manager		Intervention Specialist		Funded FTEs	Staffing Estimate	Funded FTEs	Staffing Estimate	Funded FTEs	Staffing Estimate
	Funded FTEs	Staffing Estimate	Funded FTEs	Staffing Estimate						
CONUS										
Air Force Academy	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	7
Altus	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	3	2
Andrews	1	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	5	7
Barksdale	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	7	6
Beale	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	5	5
Bolling	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	5
Buckley	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	7
Cannon	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	0	5	6
Charleston	2	3	2	3	1	2	2	2	7	6
Columbus	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	1
Davis-Monthan	3	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	8

Dover	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5
Dyess	1	2	2	4	1	1	1	2	5	9	
Edwards	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	3	3	
Eglin	2	7	3	7	2	4	3	2	10	20	
Ellsworth	1	2	1	1	-	-	1	1	3	4	
F. E. Warren	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	7	
Fairchild	2	6	1	5	1	1	2	1	6	13	
Fort Sam Houston	4	5	2	2	2	2	3	3	11	12	
Goodfellow	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	4	3	
Grand Forks	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	
Hanscom	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	2	3	
Hill	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	8	10	
Holloman	1	5	1	1	1	2	2	2	5	10	
Hurlburt Field	2	2	1	3	1	2	2	2	6	9	
Keesler	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	
Kirtland	1	2	1	5	1	1	1	2	4	10	
Lackland	4	9	2	2	2	3	3	3	11	17	

Joint Base										
Langley-Eustis	5	2	3	3	3	4	4	1	15	10
Laughlin	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	3	1
Little Rock	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5
Los Angeles	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	1
Luke	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	7	5
MacDill	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	5	7
Malmstrom	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	5	6
Maxwell	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	5
McConnell	1	2	1	3	1	0	1	1	4	6
McGuire	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	3	8	10
Minot	2	4	1	4	1	2	1	1	5	11
Moody	2	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	5	3
Mountain Home	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	6	5
Nellis	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	1	9	8
Offutt	2	3	1	1	1	1	3	2	7	7
Patrick	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	3
Peterson	2	5	3	7	1	1	1	1	7	14

Randolph	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	3	3
Robins	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	6	7
Scott	2	5	2	2	1	1	2	2	7	10
Seymour Johnson	2	4	0	0	1	2	1	2	4	8
Shaw	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	5	6
Sheppard	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	3	3
Tinker	3	3	2	2	1	1	3	1	9	7
Travis	3	3	2	5	2	2	2	1	9	11
Tyndall	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4
Vance	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	2
Vandenberg	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4
Whiteman	2	4	1	1	1	1	2	1	6	7
Wright- Patterson	2	4	1	2	1	1	2	2	6	9
OCONUS										
Alconbury	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	2
Aviano	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	6	6
Eielson	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	0	4	6

Elmendorf/ Richardson	6	7	3	3	3	3	5	2	17	15
Geilenkirche n	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
Incirlik	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Kadena	4	3	2	2	1	1	2	1	9	7
Kunsan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lakenheath/ Mildenhall	3	5	2	3	2	2	2	2	9	12
Misawa	2	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	5	4
Osan	0	1	1	3	1	1	1	0	3	5
Ramstein	3	3	2	4	1	1	1	1	7	9
Spangdahlem	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	5	5
Yokota	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	5
Total	115	165	96	144	76	83	99	79	386	471

Note. These staffing estimates are based on caseload data from FY 2025.