

FACTS ON UNITED STATES MILITARY SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Statistics from the 2016 and 2017 DoD SAPR Annual Report and its appendices/annexes, unless otherwise noted www.rand.org/nsrd/projects/rmws/publications.html www.sapr.mil/index.php/annual-reports

Updated June 2018

Sexual Violence Remains Pervasive

- **14,900** members (8,600 women and 6,300 men) were sexually assaulted in 2016. Rates of penetrative assault were unchanged from 2014.
- Most victims were sexually assaulted more than once, resulting in over **41,000** assaults in 2016 alone.
- Over 1 in 4 women and 1 in 3 men were assaulted by someone in their chain of command.

Vast Majority of Cases Go Un-Reported

• 81% of victims did **not** report the crime in 2016.

Retaliation Is the Norm

- **58% of women** and **60% of men** who reported a sexual assault face retaliation.
- 77% of retaliation reports alleged that retaliators were in the reporter's chain of command.
- A third of victims are discharged after reporting, typically within 7 months of making a report.ⁱ
- Victims received harsher discharges, with 24% separated under less than fully honorable conditions, compared to 15% of all service members.ⁱⁱ

Low Trust and Satisfaction in System

- 1 in 10 victims dropped out of the justice process—a rate unchanged since 2013.
- Over 1 in 4 victims who did not report feared retaliation from their command or coworkers.
- Nearly 1 in 3 victims who did not report feared the process would be unfair or nothing would be done.
- 1 in 3 women and over half of men were dissatisfied with their treatment by their chain of command.

Definitions: Sexual assault in the survey corresponds to crimes defined by Uniform Code of Justice (UCMJ) Article 120 (rape & sexual assault) and Article 80 (attempts). Sexual harassment is defined in federal law and military regulations, and includes a pervasive and severe sexually hostile work environment that interferes with the ability to do one's job and/or sexual quid pro quo. Gender discrimination, also defined in law and regulations, refers to gender-based mistreatment that results in harm to one's career.

Sexual Assault is More Common in a Military Context

 In 2014, rates were 50% higher among active-duty women, and over 100% higher among men, than in the Reserves.

Conviction and Prosecution Rates

- Prosecution and conviction rates fell dramatically from prior years.
- In FY 2017, of the 5,110 unrestricted reports of sexual assault and rape, only 406 (7.9%) cases were tried by court-martial and only 166 (3.2%) offenders were convicted of a nonconsensual sex offense.

High Demand for VA Care

- 1,307,781 outpatient visits took place at the VA for Military Sexual Trauma (MST)-related care in 2015.ⁱⁱⁱ
- Approximately 38% of female and 4% of male military personnel and veterans have experienced MST.^{iv}
- 40% of women homeless veterans have faced MST.^v
 Veterans with an MST history are over twice as likely
 to experience homelessness.

Sexual Harassment is Alarmingly High

- 129,000 service members (1 in 4 women, 1 in 15 men) faced severe and persistent sexual harassment or gender discrimination in 2016. vi
- The majority of victims were harassed by someone in their chain of command.

Good Order and Discipline at Risk

- Service members who are sexually harassed are at significantly greater risk of sexual assault.
- 1 in 4 survivors of either sexual assault or sexual harassment/discrimination took steps to leave the military as a result.

ⁱ Department of Defense (DoD) Inspector General, Evaluation of the Separation of Service Members Who Made a Report of Sexual Assault (2016), http://goo.gl/qUjZmm

ⁱⁱ DoD IG report; Veterans Legal Clinic, Legal Services Center of Harvard Law School, *Underserved: How the VA Wrongfully Excludes Veterans with Bad Paper* (2016), https://goo.gl/UV8jmF

iii Department of Veterans Affairs, Patient Care Services, Mental Health Services, MST Support Team, FY 2015 Summary of MST-Related Outpatient Care (2016)

iv L Wilson, "The Prevalence of Military Sexual Trauma: A Meta-Analysis," *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse* (2016)

^v J Pavao, JA Turchik, JK Hyun, et al., "Military Sexual Trauma Among Homeless Veterans," *Journal of General Internal Medicine* 28 Suppl 2 (2013)

vi E Brignone, AV Gundalapalli, RK Blais, et al., "Differential Risk for Homelessness Among US Male and Female Veterans With a Positive Screen for



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Military Sexual Trauma," JAMA Psychiatry, 73, no. 6 (2016), https://goo.gl/6fJt1G