

Military sexual misconduct and military sexual trauma fact sheet

WHAT IS MILITARY SEXUAL MISCONDUCT?

Military sexual misconduct is defined, in Canada, as “conduct of a sexual nature that can cause or causes harm to others” and takes place within the military. For more information on the behaviours and actions included in this definition, please refer to the [Department of National Defence \(DND\)’s website](#). Military sexual misconduct can occur in your physical work location or in the greater work environment where work-related activities take place and work relationships exist. It can also occur while you are on or off duty, on or off base, deployed or not deployed.

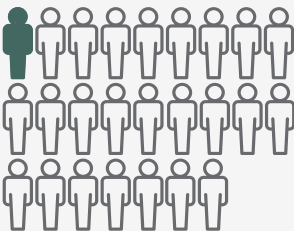
WHAT IS MILITARY SEXUAL TRAUMA?

Although there is currently no “official” definition of military sexual trauma (MST) in Canada, there are generally accepted descriptions being used, which are largely based on the definition from the United States. According to the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, MST refers to “experiences of sexual assault or repeated, threatening sexual harassment” experienced during military service, including sexual activity that you are involved with against your will. MST is not a diagnosable condition, but rather a term that describes the psychological, physical and social impacts or “wounds” that people who experience or witness military sexual misconduct may feel.

Since joining the CAF, approximately



1 in 4 women



1 in 25 men

have experienced **sexual assault** at least once.

HOW COMMON IS MILITARY SEXUAL MISCONDUCT?

Thousands of Canadian Armed Forces (CAF) members experience or witness military sexual misconduct at some point during their career. If you are among those impacted, it is important to know that you are not alone.



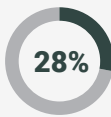
In 2016 and 2018, the CAF contracted Statistics Canada to conduct the [Survey on Sexual Misconduct in the Canadian Armed Forces](#). Some of the following data is from this survey, which organizes sexual misconduct into three main categories: sexual assault, sexualized behaviour and discriminatory behaviour.

Anyone can experience military sexual misconduct. However, you may be more likely to be targeted if you identify with certain groups. Young minority women are the most likely to experience sexual assault. Targeting behaviours are linked to imbalances in power, which may be situational, systemic (due to societal policies and practices that result in disadvantages, barriers or harmful treatment of some people), or both. Not everyone who identifies with these groups will experience military sexual misconduct. Further, in no way do these factors suggest that you, as a person who has experienced military sexual misconduct, are responsible for these experiences. Responsibility for these incidents always falls on the perpetrator(s).

Over a 12-month period,
approximately



of men



of women



of gender diverse people

who are CAF Regular Force members
experienced **targeted sexualized
or discriminatory behaviours**.

Over a 12-month period,
approximately



of men



of women



of gender diverse people

who are CAF Regular Force members
**witnessed or experienced sexualized
or discriminatory behaviours**.

UNDERREPORTING

Much of what we know about military sexual misconduct and MST comes from what is reported. However, many individuals choose not to report incidents of military sexual misconduct that occur during service for a variety of reasons. The “official figures” may be just the tip of the iceberg. In fact, **over half (57%) of sexual assault incidents go unreported**.



WHAT DOES MST LOOK LIKE?

If you have experienced military sexual misconduct, you may react in many different ways. There is no “right way” to respond or react. Your reactions may be influenced by your past experiences, current situation and identity. Your reactions could be subtle or strong. They could present immediately following or take time to develop and/or fluctuate in intensity overtime. You may also experience symptoms consistent with a number of diagnosable psychiatric or mental health conditions, such as posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), anxiety disorder or major depressive disorder, as well as a number of physical diagnoses.



The following is a list of common feelings, reactions and behaviours experienced by those with MST:

EMOTIONAL AND COGNITIVE REACTIONS

- Anxiety and panic
- Nightmares
- Self-doubt
- Sadness
- Shame or guilt
- Anger
- Betrayal
- Suspiciousness
- Helplessness
- Hopelessness
- Numbness
- Denial
- Difficulty concentrating
- Distractibility
- Memory problems
- Loss of motivation
- Fear

MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS

- Anxiety disorders, including panic attacks
- Acute stress or PTSD
- Mood disorders such as major depressive disorder
- Self-harm
- Suicidal ideation (thoughts) or behaviours
- Increased alcohol or drug use to cope with trauma symptoms (sleep disturbance, avoidance, change in mood, feelings of hypervigilance or decreased safety)
- Substance use disorder

PHYSICAL HEALTH REACTIONS

- Headaches
- Fatigue
- Chronic pain
- Change in sexual arousal, performance and enjoyment
- Digestive or gastrointestinal problems
- Difficulty sleeping
- Reproductive health problems
- Pain during sex

RELATIONSHIPS AND SOCIAL REACTIONS

- Increased agitation, anger or change in mood that affects your relationships with Family, friends, colleagues and others
- Difficulty trusting and feeling safe around others
- Changes or difficulty engaging in social activities
- Isolation or loneliness
- Loss of faith or confidence in authority figures
- Avoidance or increased dependence on certain individuals

AVOIDANCE – YOU MAY BE AVOIDING...

- Places, people or situations, that remind you of the traumatic event(s)
- Friends, Family and other individuals in your life
- Going to work
- Taking time off

CAREER IMPACTS – YOU MAY...

- Feel forced to choose between your military career and continued contact with the perpetrator(s)
- Feel torn between loyalty to yourself, to your unit and to the military
- Fear (or have experienced) negative repercussions on your career and career progression, including removal from your unit or release from the military
- Fear (or have experienced) retaliation by peers and supervisors
- Fear (or have experienced) negative perceptions of you, including perceptions that you are “weak” or a “troublemaker”
- Fear (or have experienced) financial difficulties, including loss of income
- Fear (or have experienced) that reporting what happened will not make a difference

WHERE TO GET SUPPORT IF YOU HAVE BEEN IMPACTED BY MILITARY SEXUAL MISCONDUCT IN CANADA

Sexual Misconduct Support and Response Centre

613-996-3900/1-844-750-1648

Support services are available for currently serving and former CAF members, DND public service employees, Cadets, Junior Canadian Rangers, and Family members of the wider defence community. Services are currently available to those who are 16 years and older and are either directly impacted by sexual misconduct or are supporting a loved one who is directly impacted. In addition, services are offered for leaders and management seeking guidance and support on addressing sexual misconduct and best ways to support those who are directly impacted. Services include supportive counselling, information and referrals to resources and services, advocacy to help you meet your needs, accompaniment to your appointments, meetings and proceedings, assistance with workplace arrangements and other practical assistance.

You can reach the SMSRC 24-7 by phone. You can remain anonymous while accessing the SMSRC's services. If you wish, SMSRC counsellors to refer you to a civilian or military health care provider, they can do so without passing on any personal information you have shared with them. Any information you share with them cannot be accessed by the CAF chain of command or anyone else outside of the SMSRC.

It's Not Just 20K

It's Not Just 20K (INJ20K) is a volunteer run organization that advocates for those impacted by military sexual misconduct and MST in the CAF. INJ20K provides an informal peer-to-peer support platform, a social network and informational resources to their members (active serving CAF members and Veterans) who have directly experienced sexual misconduct and subsequent trauma. The support provided aims to assist those impacted by MST in their journey of recovery.

CAF Member Assistance Program

1-800-268-7708

The Member Assistance Program is for CAF members and their Families. You can reach them 24-7 by phone. They offer confidential, voluntary, short-term counselling. They can also provide you a referral to a longer-term counsellor.

Veterans Affairs Canada Assistance Service

1-800-268-7708

The Veterans Affairs Canada (VAC) Assistance Service is for Canadian Armed Forces Veterans, former Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) members, and their Families and caregivers. You can reach them 24-7 by phone. They can provide you with confidential, immediate, free mental health counselling. They can also provide you a referral to a longer-term counsellor.

Sexual misconduct support resources search tool

The [sexual misconduct support resources tool](#) allows you to browse through a list of resources that can support you. The list categories resources into those that are civilian and those that are CAF-specific. Resources include 24-7 crisis lines, hospitals, sexual assault centres, shelters, local police, health lines, Military Family Resource Centres, health services, chaplain services, military police services and OUTCAN. You can search for resources based on your location.



BENEFITS

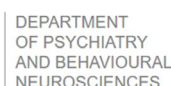
If you have a condition due to a service-related sexual trauma (e.g. PTSD, depression, anxiety, etc.), you can apply to Veterans Affairs Canada (VAC) for [disability benefits](#). You may now be eligible for VAC disability benefits even if you have been denied in the past. Find out how to [review or appeal](#) a previous decision.

REFERENCES

- Alberta Health Services. (2021). *Military sexual trauma*.
myhealth.alberta.ca/Health/pages/conditions.aspx?hwid=ug4317spec
- Bryant-Davis, T., Chung, H., & Tillman, S. (2009). From the margins to the center: Ethnic minority women and the mental health effects of sexual assault. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse*, 10(4), 330-357.
- Cichowski, S. B., Rogers, R. G., Clark, E. A., Murata, E., Murata, A., & Murata, G. (2017). Military sexual trauma in female veterans is associated with chronic pain conditions. *Military Medicine*, 182(9).
- Cotter, A., Sexual misconduct in the Canadian Armed Forces, 2016 (2016).
- Cotter, A., Sexual misconduct in the Canadian Armed Forces Regular Force, 2018 (2019).
- DAV – Disabled American Veterans. (2021). *Military sexual trauma – MST*.
dav.org/veterans/resources/military-sexual-trauma-mst
- Department of National Defence. (2019). Use of terminology.
canada.ca/en/department-national-defence/services/benefits-military/conflict-misconduct/sexual-misconduct/orders-policies-directives/operation-honour-manual/use-of-terminology.html
- Deschamps, M. (2015) External review into sexual misconduct and sexual harassment in the Canadian Armed Forces (2015).
canada.ca/en/department-national-defence/corporate/reports-publications/sexual-misbehaviour/external-review-2015.html
- Hajizadeh, M., Aiken, A., & Cox, C. (2019). Risk factors associated with sexual misconduct in the Canadian Armed Forces: Does it vary by sex and environmental command? *Archives of Sexual Behavior*, 48(8), 2581-2594. Make the Connection. (n.d.). Effects of military sexual trauma.
maketheconnection.net/conditions/military-sexual-trauma
- Murray, S., & Powell, A. (2008). Sexual assault and adults with a disability: Enabling recognition, disclosure and a just response. *ACSSA Issues*, 9.
aifs.gov.au/sites/default/files/publication-documents/acssa_issues9_0.pdf
- Orchowski, L.M., & Gidycz, C.A. (2018). *Sexual assault risk reduction and resistance: Theory, research and practice*. Academic Press.
- Tillman S., Bryant-Davis, T., Smith K., Marks, A. (2010). Shattering silence: Exploring barriers to disclosure for African American sexual assault survivors. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse*, 11(2), 59-70. U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs. (2020). Military sexual trauma.
mentalhealth.va.gov/docs/mst_general_factsheet.pdf
- U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs. (2020). You're not alone in recovering from military sexual trauma.
mentalhealth.va.gov/docs/mst/MST_General_Brochure_2016_English_508.pdf
- Watkins, K., Bennett, R., Zamorski, M. A., & Richer, I. (2017). Military-related sexual assault in Canada: A cross-sectional survey. *CMAJ Open*, 5(2).

This resource is provided courtesy of the Canadian Military Sexual Trauma Community of Practice, a collaboration of researchers, members of intermediary organizations, government departments and an MST stakeholder/peer support group. Major contributions to this resource were provided by the Atlas Institute for Veterans and Families, McMaster University, Veterans Affairs Canada and and It's Not Just 20K (INJ20K). We would like to acknowledge Tara Leach (The Royal Ottawa Mental Health Centre) for her contributions to the development of this resource.

The Atlas Institute does not provide mental health counselling or treatment. If you or someone you know is in crisis, please call 911 or refer to one of the resources listed.



Veterans Affairs
Canada

Anciens Combattants
Canada