Mental Health Findings for Service Members Who Experienced Sexual Assault and Sexual Harassment
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PREVALENCE OF SEXUAL ASSAULT/SEXUAL HARASSMENT

- Self-reported rates of sexual assault: 9 to 15% in service women and less than 1 to 2% in service men (McFand, Rabelo, & Cortina, 2014, 2016 DoD Workplace and Gender Relations Survey of Active Duty Members (NGRHA); Millennium Cohort Study)
- Self-reported rates of sexual harassment: 15% in service women and 1 to 4% in service men (Klingenmuth, Tui, Moti, Southwick, & Pietrzak, 2014)
- Both male and female service members in a deployed setting experience higher rates than civilian or non-deployed counterparts (Bearman et al., 2013)

LITERATURE REVIEW FINDINGS

- Concerns about privacy and confidentiality ( Burns et al., 2014; Turchik et al., 2013)
- Lack of available gender-specific or gender-appropriate interventions (e.g., same-gender group or relational treatments) (Hamilton, Possamai, & Washington, 2012; Sadler, et al., 2011)
- Lack of knowledge of available services (Burns et al., 2014; Hamilton et al., 2012; Turchik et al., 2013; Washington et al., 2011)
- Limited access to services (e.g., geographic barriers and limited long-term housing options) (Hamilton et al., 2012)
- Barriers to implementation of treatment programs (Gallegos, Cross, & Piggion, 2015)
  - Patient level (e.g., need a specific number of patients available to attend)
  - Provider level (e.g., need to train providers on new interventions)
  - Organizational level (e.g., need for physical space and leadership support)
  - Policy level (e.g., need mandate to promote implementation)

Barriers to care

- Underreported at higher rates than for females; more than 80% of men did not report their sexual assault per DoD estimates by the U.S. Department of Justice in 2013 (O’Brien et al., 2015) and the 2016 DoD WGRA

MALE SEXUAL ASSAULT

- Male service members who experience sexual assault/sexual harassment have increased rates of mental health conditions (Kimerling et al., 2010)
- Men who reported a recent experience of sexual assault/sexual harassment are 60% more likely to separate from military service (Millegan, Wang, Leardmm, Miltachi, & Street, 2016)

FUTURE RESEARCH NEEDS

- There are several challenges to research on sexual assault/sexual harassment, to include:
  - Small sample sizes
  - Underreported at higher rates than for females; more than 80% of men did not report their sexual assault per DoD estimates by the U.S. Department of Justice in 2013 (O’Brien et al., 2015) and the 2016 DoD WGRA
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