



Overview

of results from the

Survey of Sexual Misconduct in the Canadian Armed Forces, 2022

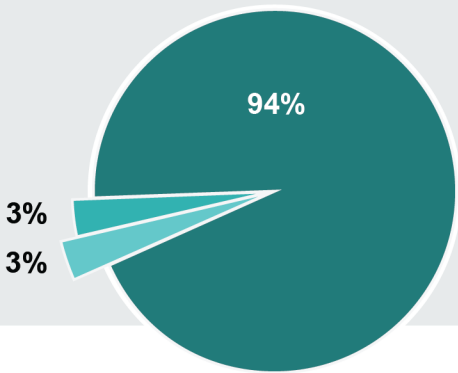
Sexual Assault

Regular Force

Approximately 1,960 Regular Force members, or 3.5%, were sexually assaulted in the military workplace or in an incident involving military members in the 12 months preceding the survey.

The most common types of sexual assault are:

- Unwanted sexual touching
- Sexual attack
- Sexual activity without consent



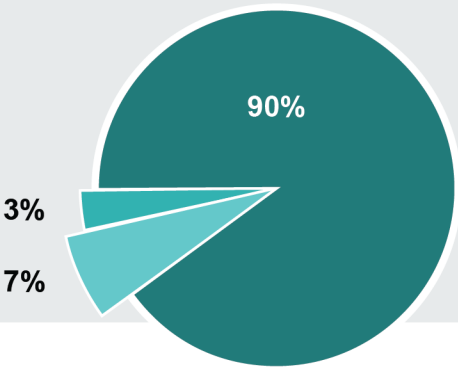
Sexual Assault

Primary Reserve

Approximately 3.4% of Primary Reserve members were sexually assaulted in the military workplace or in an incident involving military members in the 12 months preceding the survey.

The most common types of sexual assault are:

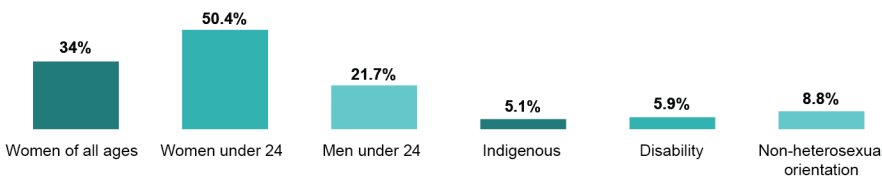
- Unwanted sexual touching
- Sexual attack
- Sexual activity without consent



Demographic Likelihood

Regular Force

In addition to sexual assault being more prevalent among women than men, higher levels of sexual assault were reported among younger members, those who are Indigenous, those with a disability, or whose sexual orientation is not heterosexual.



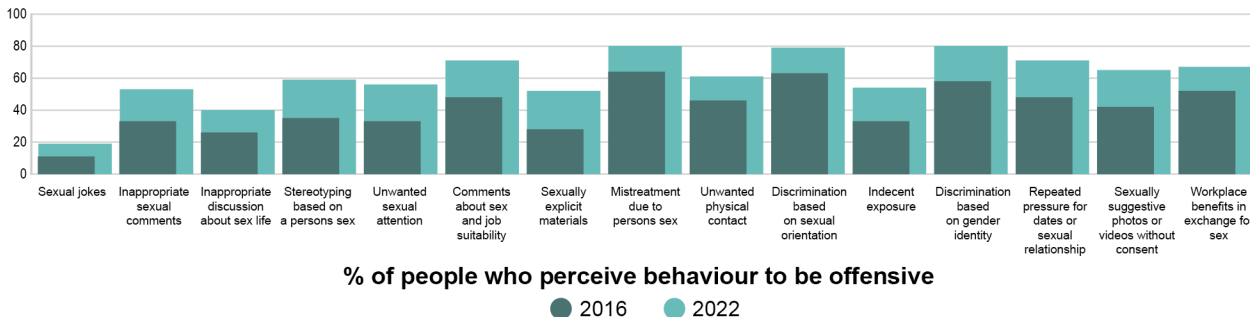
What Changed?

According to the 2022 survey, approximately 3.5% of Regular Force members were sexually assaulted in the military workplace or in an incident involving military members. This is an increase from previous surveys (1.7% and 1.6% in 2016 and 2018 respectively).

Reporting sexualized or discriminatory behaviour to someone of authority has steadily increased, from 26% in 2016 to 34% in 2022.

There were pronounced increases of sexual assault among certain groups when compared to 2018. Sexual assault among men between the ages of 25-29 increased from 1.6% in 2018 to 5.7% in 2022. Sexual assault among women between the ages of 30-39 increased from 3.7% in 2018 to 11.7% in 2022.

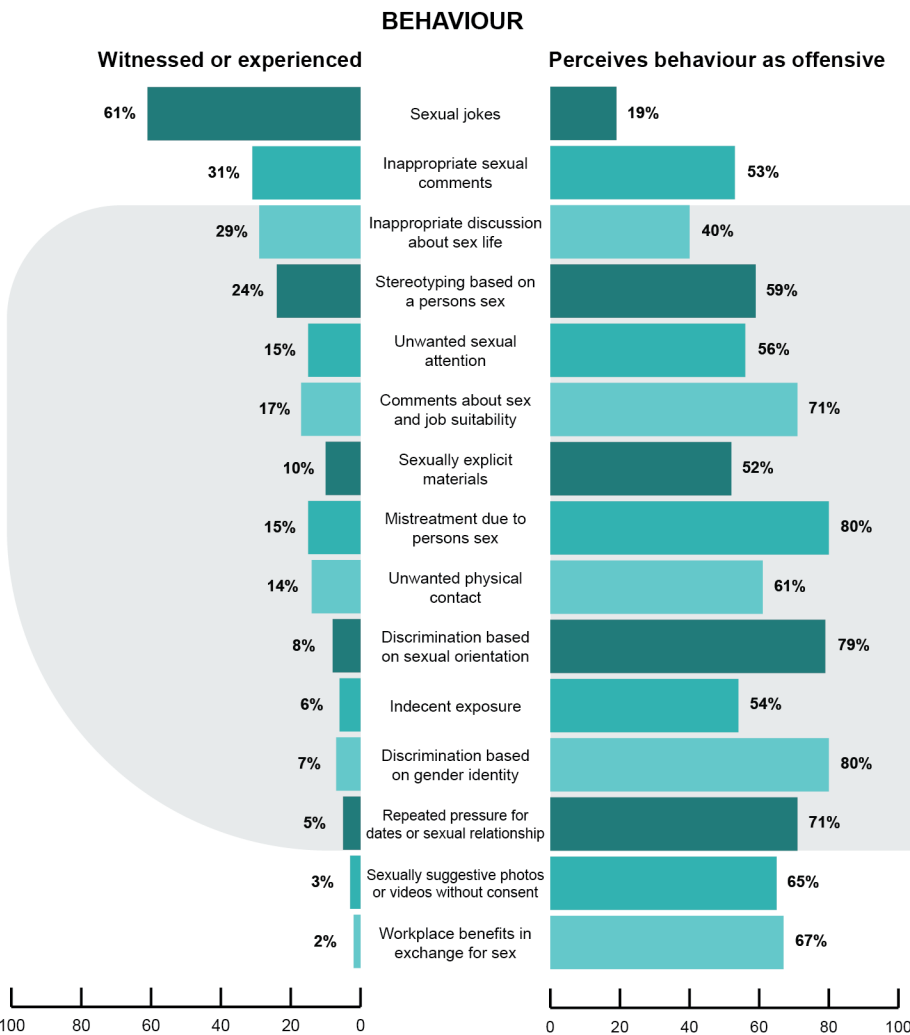
Compared with 2018, a higher proportion of Regular Force members who witnessed sexualized or discriminatory behaviours intervened or took action. Speaking to the person(s) responsible was the most common form of bystander action. In 2018, just under half took action. In 2022, just over half took action.



Sexualized and Discriminatory Behaviours

Regular Force

Overall, 2 in 3 Regular Force members saw, heard, or experienced sexualized or discriminatory behaviour.



Bystander Interventions

Regular Force

In many situations, Regular Force members who witnessed sexualized or discriminatory behaviours did not take action. Regardless of the type of behaviour, the most common reason to not take action was a belief that the behaviour was not serious enough.

