

Preventing Sexual Violence

What is sexual violence?

Sexual violence is sexual activity when consent is not obtained or not freely given. It is a serious public health problem in the United States that has profound impact on lifelong health, opportunity, and well-being. Sexual violence impacts every community and affects people of all genders, sexual orientations, and ages. Anyone can experience or perpetrate sexual violence. The perpetrator of sexual violence is usually someone the victim knows, such as a friend, current or former intimate partner, coworker, neighbor, or family member.¹ Sexual violence can occur in person, online, or through technology, such as posting or sharing sexual pictures of someone without their consent, or non-consensual sexting.

How big is the problem?

Sexual violence affects millions of people each year in the United States. Researchers know that the numbers underestimate this problem as many cases are unreported. Victims may be ashamed, embarrassed, or afraid to tell the police, friends, or family about the violence. Victims may also keep quiet because they have been threatened with further harm if they tell anyone or do not think that anyone will help them.

We do have data that show:

- **Sexual violence is common.** More than 1 in 3 women and 1 in 4 men experienced sexual violence involving physical contact during their lifetimes. Nearly 1 in 5 women and 1 in 38 men have experienced completed or attempted rape and 1 in 14 men was made to penetrate someone (completed or attempted) during his lifetime.²
- **Sexual violence starts early.** One in 3 female rape victims experienced it for the first time between 11-17 years old and 1 in 8 reported that it occurred before age 10. Nearly 1 in 4 male rape victims experienced it for the first time between 11-17 years old and about 1 in 4 reported that it occurred before age 10.²
- **Sexual violence is costly.** Recent estimates put the cost of rape at \$122,461 per victim, including medical costs, lost productivity, criminal justice activities, and other costs.³

More than **1 in 3**

women experienced sexual violence involving physical contact during her lifetime.



Nearly **1 in 4**

men experienced sexual violence involving physical contact during his lifetime.



Estimated Lifetime
Cost of Rape



What are the consequences?

The consequences of sexual violence are physical, like bruising and genital injuries, and psychological, such as depression, anxiety and suicidal thoughts.⁴

The consequences may also be chronic. Victims may suffer from post-traumatic stress disorder, experience re-occurring reproductive, gastrointestinal, cardiovascular and sexual health problems.⁴

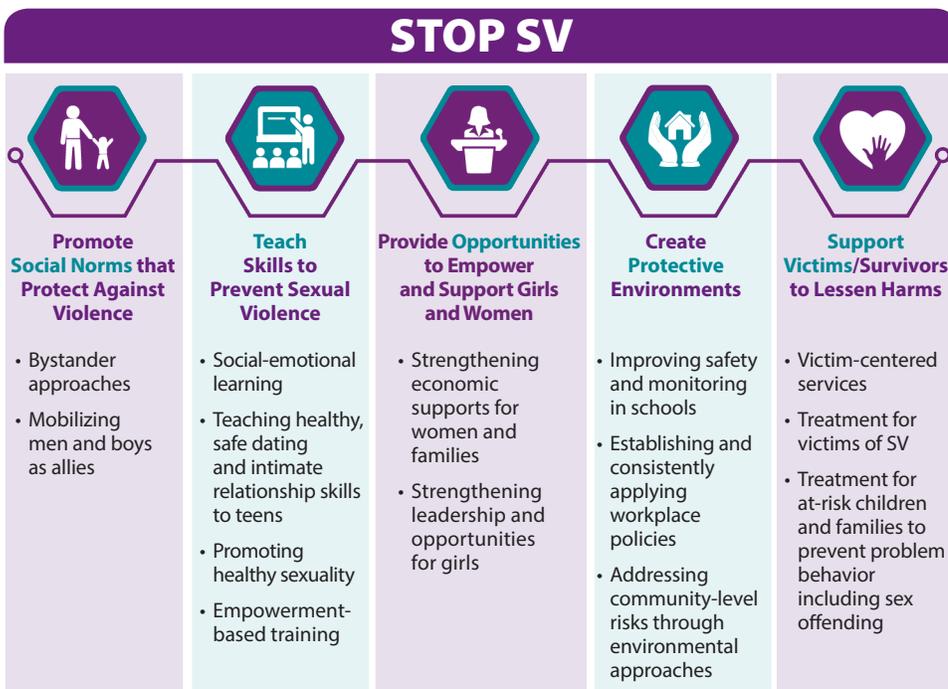
Sexual violence is also linked to negative health behaviors. For example, victims are more likely to smoke, abuse alcohol, use drugs, and engage in risky sexual activity.²

The trauma resulting from sexual violence can have an impact on a survivor's employment in terms of time off from work, diminished performance, job loss, or being unable to work. These disrupt earning power and have a long-term effect on the economic well-being of survivors and their families. Coping and completing everyday tasks after victimization can be challenging. Victims may have difficulty maintaining personal relationships, returning to work or school, and regaining a sense of normalcy.²

Additionally, sexual violence is connected to other forms of violence. For example, girls who have been sexually abused are more likely to experience additional sexual violence and other forms of violence and be a victim of intimate partner violence in adulthood.⁵ Perpetrating bullying in early middle school is associated with sexual harassment perpetration in high school.⁶

How can we stop sexual violence before it starts?

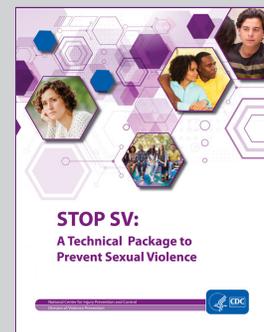
There are a number of factors that may increase or decrease the risk for perpetrating and/or experiencing sexual violence. To prevent sexual violence, we must understand and address the factors that put people at risk for or protect them from violence.⁵ CDC developed a resource, *STOP SV: A Technical Package to Prevent Sexual Violence*, to help communities take advantage of the best available evidence to prevent sexual violence. This resource is available in English and Spanish and can impact individual behaviors and the relationship, family, school, community, and societal factors that influence the risk and protective factors for violence. Different types of violence are connected and often share root causes. Sexual violence is linked to other forms of violence through shared risk and protective factors. Addressing and preventing one form of violence may have an impact on preventing other forms of violence.



STOP SV:

A Technical Package to Prevent Sexual Violence

A **technical package** is a collection of strategies based on the best available evidence to prevent or reduce public health problems. The **strategy** lays out the direction and actions to prevent sexual violence. The **approach** includes the specific ways to advance the strategy through programs, policies and practices. The **evidence** for each of the approaches in preventing sexual violence and associated risk factors is also included.



References

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