Current data reports within the active duty military and veteran servicemember populations show an increasing trend of sexual offenses. 2018 increased 38% from 2017 (Crawford, 2019). 2017 increased 10% from 2016 (Ferdinando, 2018). Violent sexual offenses – 35% of all crimes by veterans (Bronson, Carson, Noonan, & Berzofsky, 2015).

EMSs are prominent in convicted rapists and sexual molesters of children. Rapists demonstrated significant results in the impaired autonomy and performance domain (Carvalho & Nobre, 2014). Child molesters were significant in all domains with the exception of the impaired limits schemas (Carvalho & Nobre, 2014). Significant relationship between sexual aggression and the dependence/incompetence schema, with psychopathology as a mediator (Sigre-Leiros, Carvalho, & Nobre, 2014).

EMS – An overarching negative thought and belief pattern that aids how a person interprets and interacts with life around them (Young, Klosko, & Weishaar, 2003).

Five Domains – 18 Schemas

Disconnection and Rejection
- Abandonment/Instability
- Mistrust/Abuse
- Emotional Deprivation
- Defectiveness/Shame
- Social Isolation/Alienation

Impaired Autonomy and Performance
- Dependent/Incompetence
- Vulnerability
- Enmeshment/Undeveloped Self
- Failure

Impaired Limits
- Entitlement/Grandiosity
- Insufficient Self-control/Self-discipline

Other-Directedness
- Subjugation
- Self-sacrifice
- Approval Seeking/Recognition Seeking

Over-Vigilance and Inhibition
- Negativity/Pessimism
- Emotional Inhibition
- Unrelenting Standards/Hyper-criticalness
- Punitiveness

Three Studies
1) Analyzed PTSD and EMSs in New Zealand and Australian Vietnam veterans (Cockram, Drummond, & Lee, 2010).
   - Results: All EMSs from the Young Schema Questionnaire (YSQ) were significantly different between the veterans with PTSD and the veterans without PTSD.

2) Evaluated the relationship between substance abuse and EMSs in Iranian soldiers (Salehi, Ranjkesh, & Salehi, 2015).
   - Results: Significant difference in all YSQ schemas between soldiers who abused substances and those who did not.

3) Utilized participants from a psychiatric center in Iran to compare chronic PTSD, acute PTSD, and a control group (Ahmadian, Mirzaee, Omidbeigi, Holstboer-Trachsler, & Brand, 2015).
   - Results: In 13 of the 18 EMSs, participants in the chronic PTSD group scored significantly higher than the other two groups.

In relation to non-American military PTSD and EMSs, a small sample size study reported a decrease in EMS severity using schema therapy, but complete details were not available (Moosaviasl & Moosavi Sadat, 2014).

EMSs should be analyzed in the US military population (both active duty and veterans).

YSQ can be implemented into the enlistment process of military members.

Servicemembers can be enrolled in schema therapy.

Reduce sexual offenses by military servicemembers.