

# SAPR

## monthly snapshot

July 2016 • Volume 9 • Issue 3

**MARINE & Family** | Sexual Assault Prevention and Response


### PURPOSE & FORMAT

The SAPR Monthly Snapshot aims to give Marines awareness of sexual assault, specifically to provide information on the number of reported incidents each month. Data regarding reported incidents are presented below. Quarterly metrics regarding key SAPR elements are provided on the back page of this Snapshot; the focus this month is on command climate data. Fiscal Year 2016 (FY16) data presented herein are subject to change and will not be finalized or official until release of the respective Department of Defense (DOD) Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military, expected in Spring 2017.

### REPORTED INCIDENTS

Reporting provides a bridge to victim care and offender accountability. The data presented below are drawn from the DOD Sexual Assault Incident Database (DSAI) and are current as of 1 July 2016.

	June 2016	FY16 To Date (October 2015-June 2016)
Victims in Restricted Reports	23	207
Victims in Unrestricted Reports	35	390
<b>Total Victims in Reports</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>597</b>
Conversions of Restricted to Unrestricted Reports	1	46
Reports Involving Prior-to-Service Incidents	18	126

 Because sexual assault is an under-reported crime, the SAPR Program aims to increase reporting. Ultimately, our goal is to ensure that every victim has ready access to advocacy and supportive services (i.e., to equalize reporting and prevalence numbers), while simultaneously preventing this crime from occurring (i.e., to decrease prevalence). In FY15, there were 879 reports of sexual assault filed; however, the latest biennial survey measuring prevalence showed that ~3,000 Marines experienced sexual assault in FY14.\* The next biennial survey is expected to be fielded starting in July 2016.

The Marine Corps supports all Marines who are victims of sexual assault, regardless of when the incident occurred. As a result, prior-to-service incidents are counted in the total number of reports.

\* 2014 RAND Military Workplace Study

### In Their Words...

“Social media is the domain in which this generation of Marines and Sailors readily communicate. ... What we have found is that starting a dialog on sexual assault prevention via social media increased the awareness of the problem and the Marine Corps efforts to combat such behavior.”



BGen David A. Ottignon, Commanding General of 1st Marine Logistics Group, took a moment to talk about his command's active social media presence when it comes to SAPR. See reverse side for more.

What are you, your peers, or your leaders doing to prevent sexual assault and raise awareness of the SAPR Program? Email [SMB.Manpower.SAPR@usmc.mil](mailto:SMB.Manpower.SAPR@usmc.mil) with your story (use subject "Monthly Snapshot Story").

### For Commanders

#### Talking Points: Sexual Assault Prevention

If you are interested in talking to your Marines about SAPR this month, here are some suggested talking points:

- ◆ Everyone reacts to trauma differently, regardless of the type of trauma. What we think of as "typical" reactions to certain incidents may, in fact, not be typical at all. For example, it may be surprising to know that sexual assault is a greater predictor of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder than combat trauma (Kang et al., 2005).
- ◆ Some reactions to sexual assault are more characteristic than others (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2014):
  - √ Immediate reactions may include numbness, anxiety, guilt, extreme fatigue, greater startle response, difficulty concentrating, racing thoughts, and memory problems.
  - √ Delayed reactions may include irritability, depression, fear of recurrence, emotional detachment, sleep disturbances, intrusive flashbacks, difficulty making decisions, and suicidal thinking.
- ◆ It is impossible to predict which of those behaviors each person will exhibit, if any. Providing a supportive environment for and withholding judgment against anyone who reports a sexual assault is therefore critical.
- ◆ How can we create a supportive environment?
  - √ Treat Marines who come forward to report a sexual assault with dignity and respect. Remember, they are first and foremost Marines.
  - √ Be aware of the resources available and refer Marines who have experienced sexual assault to those resources.
  - √ Be familiar with your Sexual Assault Response Coordinators and SAPR Victim Advocates. They are available 24/7 to support Marines.

#### Inspector General (IG) Checklist Pitfall: SAPR Resource List

The IG inspection checklist asks if SAPR personnel have a resource list to provide appropriate referrals. This list should include the supporting Military Treatment Facilities, Sexual Assault Forensic Exam locations, Victims' Legal Counsel, Chaplain, Victim's Witness Assistance Program, and SAPR personnel. It is recommended that local civilian resources, such as hospitals and rape crisis centers, be part of this list as well. In addition, there must be an established protocol to ensure this list remains current and accurate.

## SAPR PROGRAM NOTES

**Workplace & Gender Relations Survey for Active Duty Service Members (WGRA) Survey Efforts To Begin in July 2016.** The biennial WGRA survey is expected to be fielded from mid-July 2016 to September 2016. Results will provide information regarding workplace environments, professionalism, and personal safety. This survey will be conducted across the DOD by the Defense Manpower Data Center. HQMC SAPR will release more information and recruitment materials as they are available.

**New SARC's Join Our Marine Corps SAPR Team.** Please join us in welcoming the following newly appointed SARC's:

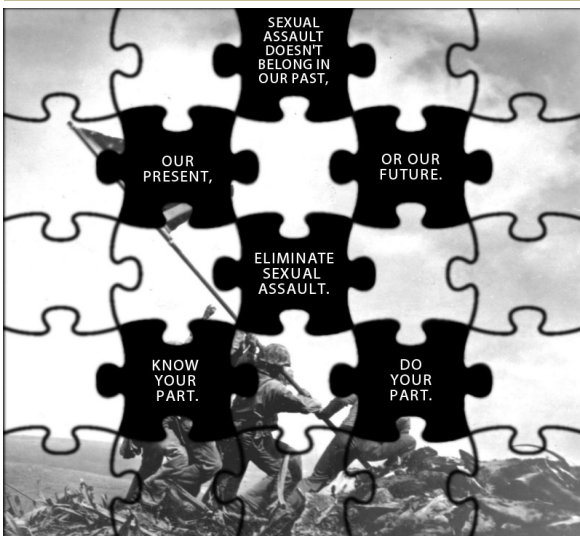
- ◆ Maj Kendra Motz, appointed 28 June 2016 to II Marine Expeditionary Force Headquarters Group (MHG).
- ◆ Capt William Kloth, appointed 24 June 2016 to Combat Logistics Regiment 1 (CLR-1).

*Note: The National Organization for Victim Assistance only meets quarterly to approve credentials, so there may be a gap between the date of hire and the date of appointment.*

**Retaliation MARADMIN Released.** [MARADMIN 285/16](#) informs Marines about the different types of prohibited retaliation against victims who reported a crime and the resources and reporting options for those Marines facing retaliation. Please note that this is interim guidance; DOD working groups are refining definitions and the reporting process based on the DOD Retaliation Prevention and Response Strategy, released in April 2016.

**HQMC SAPR Fleet Engagement.** HQMC SAPR will visit Norfolk from 1-5 August 2016.

### Runner-Up in the 2016 SAAPM Poster Contest



Congratulations to GySgt Richard M. Corrado, whose design was named a runner-up in the Corps-wide Poster Contest for Sexual Assault Prevention and Awareness Month! He will receive a Letter of Appreciation and Challenge Coin from the CMC.

## SAPR METRICS: COMMAND CLIMATE

Promoting and upholding a healthy command climate is critical in our fight against sexual assault. The Marine Corps utilizes two surveys to help measure command climate: the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute (DEOMI) Organizational Climate Survey and the internal Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC) Command Climate Survey.

### Leadership Support for SAPR: FY16 Q2 CMC survey results mirror FY15 results.\*

- ◆ 86% of Marines agreed or strongly agreed that leaders in their unit have made it clear sexual assault is criminally unacceptable behavior (FY15: 88%).
- ◆ 85% of Marines agreed or strongly agreed their unit provides a safe environment against sexual assault (FY15: 85%).

### Perceptions of Retaliation: FY16 Q2 DEOMI survey results also mirror FY15 results.\*\*

- ◆ 46% of Marines said it was **not at all likely** that, if someone reported a sexual assault to their chain of command, the alleged offender(s) or their associates would retaliate against that person (FY15: 46%). However, that means that 54% of Marines believed some degree of retaliation was likely (FY15: 54%).
- ◆ 56% of Marines said it was **not at all likely** that, if someone reported a sexual assault to their chain of command, unit members would label that person a troublemaker person (FY15: 56%). However, that means that 44% of Marines believed some degree of likelihood (FY15: 44%).
- ◆ The following table illustrates perceived barriers to reporting. Progress may be measured by **decreasing** numbers of Marines who perceive reasons not to report, with **increasing** numbers of Marines who perceive no barriers:

### In your current unit, which would be the most likely reasons why a victim would not report?

Perceived Reasons Not to Report	Male Respondents		Female Respondents		Junior Enlisted Respondents		Junior Officer Respondents	
	FY16 Q2	FY15	FY16 Q2	FY15	FY16 Q2	FY15	FY16 Q2	FY15
Fear of social retaliation	27%	28%	41%	43%	30%	31%	28%	30%
Loss of privacy/confidentiality	26%	28%	44%	47%	27%	28%	32%	32%
Lack of confidence in military justice system	17%	19%	27%	30%	19%	21%	18%	18%
Negative impact to career or progress	18%	19%	33%	33%	20%	22%	16%	16%
<b>NO Barriers</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>42%</b>

\* CMC Command Climate Survey. Number of Respondents: FY15: 80,407. FY16 Q2: 12,369.

\*\* DEOMI Organizational Climate Survey. Number of Respondents: FY15: 90,157. FY16 Q2: 16,216.

### In Their Words... (continued from front page)

*BGen David A. Ottignon, Commanding General of 1st Marine Logistics Group, talks about his command's active social media presence when it comes to SAPR.*

### Why was it important to you -- as a General and leader of Marines -- to get your SAPR message on Facebook/social media?

Social media is the domain in which this generation of Marines and Sailors readily communicate. You will be hard pressed to find a Marine or Sailor without a cell phone capable of reaching the internet. With that in mind, we felt it important to go to there so we could engage them and have them actively participate in the discussion.

### What is the goal of having an active social media presence regarding the topic of sexual assault?

What we have found is that starting a dialog on sexual assault prevention via social media increased the awareness of the problem and the Marine Corps' efforts to combat such behavior. Smaller sound bites with a visual (video) take away resonated with Marines and Sailors, especially when they found familiar faces in the spot. So, you mix messages and information with "video commercials" and you have a powerful tool to communicate more regularly.

### How does open and ongoing communication contribute to the prevention of and response to sexual assault?

I think the more we get proactive, the better we'll be. We're now targeting behavior: How do we teach that so we can get left of the incident? "Can I kiss you" lectures and modeling through an MLG skit team (8 or so Marines conducting an interactive skit of how to prevent an assault) have been very powerful; these efforts, coupled with the continued social media messages, are having an effect.