

ARI Research Note 90-102

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The Army Family Research Program: Program Development Increment Package Defense Information and General Officer Steering Committee Materials

Research Triangle Institute

for

Contracting Officer's Representative
D. Bruce Bell

Personnel Utilization Technical Area
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August 1990



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19. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse if necessary and identify by block number) → The Army Family Research Program (AFRP) has provided support to the U.S. Army Community and Family Support Center (CFSC) for several research utilization activities, including the defense of the Program Development Increment Packages (PDIPs) in November 1987 and for brief- ing to the CFSC General Officers Steering Committee (GOSC) in April 1987. This document contains materials prepared for these activities, as well as copies of associated memoranda and other documentation. These are provided as reference materials that may be used for other applications and as documentation of the work undertaken. The attached materials are divided into two parts, with the PDIP defense material presented as part I and the April 1987 GOSC materials as part II. <i>Keywords:</i>					
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THE ARMY FAMILY RESEARCH PROGRAM: PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT INCREMENT PACKAGE
 DEFENSE INFORMATION AND GENERAL OFFICER STEERING COMMITTEE MATERIALS

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PART I

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT INCREMENT PACKAGE DEFENSE MATERIALS

OVERVIEW

On 17 July, 1987, the Department of the Army's U.S. Army Community and Family Support Center (CFSC) requested the Army Research Institute's assistance in preparing a defense for the Program Development Increment Packages (PDIPs). Specifically, they requested background information, based on ARI's knowledge and research activities, as well as that of others, to be used in making the strongest possible cases for funding for the six targeted PDIP areas. (The requesting memo is contained in Appendix A.)

To assist ARI in this effort, RTI staff met with CFSC representatives to clarify information needs and to develop strategies for developing protocols to help in preparation of the defense. As a result of this meeting, RTI compiled sets of relevant literature sources and data (where available) for each PDIP and presented this information to CFSC during a meeting conducted in Washington on September 2, 1987. Below we provide an overview of the literature and data given to CFSC at this meeting. This information is organized by PDIP as follows:

- Youth Development Program;
- Outreach;
- Family Member Employment;
- Installation Volunteer Coordinator;
- Army Community Service; and
- Financial Assistance and Consumer Affairs Programs.

Within each PDIP, we discuss the program scope, PDIP information needs, literature and data provided and examples of findings considered particularly relevant for the PDIP defense. Appendix B contains samples of title pages from these articles.

I. Youth Development Program

A. Program Scope

Funds expansion of the Youth Activities Program, including sports and recreation as well as programs to assist youth in developing interpersonal skills, responsibility, and an awareness of pertinent youth issues.

B. Program Examples

1. Youth Sponsorship;
2. Support Groups;
3. Community Projects; and
4. Teen Employment.

C. Information Support Needs

1. Description of the relationship between youth development and readiness and retention;
2. Recruitment of soldiers/officers from Army families;
3. National trend data describing the adjustment of youth from nonmilitary families; and
4. Description of youth psychological and social development/adjustment as unique to military families.

D. Information Sources Provided to CFSC

1. Orthner & Associates, "Families in Green at Ft. Benning."
2. Orthner, Brody, and Covi, "Inside Families in Blue: A Study of Air Force Youth."
3. Vincent, Clearie, and Schluchter, "Reducing Adolescent Pregnancy Through School and Community-Based Education."
4. Singh, "Adolescent Pregnancy in the United States: An Interstate Analysis."
5. Bell and Battjes, "Prevention Research: Deterring Drug Abuse Among Children and Adolescents."
6. Rand, 1984 Strategies for Controlling Adolescent Drug Use, ISBN 08330-0547-2.

7. Polich, Ellickson, Reuter, and Kahan, "Strategies for Controlling Adolescent Drug Use."
8. Botvin, "Substance Abuse Prevention Research: Recent Developments and Future Directions."
9. Durell, and Bukoski, "Preventing Substance Abuse: The State of the Art."
10. Tobler, "Meta-Analysis of 143 Adolescent Drug Prevention Programs: Quantitative Outcome Results of Program Participants Compared to A Control or Comparison Group."
11. Bingham, Edmondson, and Stryker, "Choices: A Teen Woman's Journal of Self-Awareness and Personal Planning."
12. U.S. Department of Education, "What Works: Schools Without Drugs."
13. NCES, "A National Longitudinal Study for the 1980s, High School Seniors: A Comparative Study of the Classes of 1972 and 1980."
14. Faris, J., "The All-Volunteer Force: Recruitment from Military Families."

E. Examples of Information Contained in the Literature

1. Recruitment from Military Families

Based on an analysis of the National Longitudinal Survey, Faris (1981) reported high school graduates whose fathers made a career of military service are about twice as likely as their peers to enlist in the military. By 1980, recruits whose fathers were career military men could account for as much as 10% of the enlisted recruits and that approximately 1/2 of such enlisted recruits are sons of Commissioned Officers. Junior officers are found to be drawn disproportionately from sons of long-term veterans and are particularly likely to be sons of long-term officers.

2. Development

Several studies (e.g., Darnaur, 1976, McKain, 1973) suggest relocation is particularly stressful to military youth. To insure less stress resulting from these moves, Orthner and Associates (1985) cite research suggesting that support systems that include educational and psychological components be made available (Hunter, 1982; Department of the Army, 1980 as cited in Orthner and Associates, 1985).

3. Using data collected through surveys and discussion groups at 10 CONUS and OCONUS sites, researchers concluded the need existed for, among other things, expanded teen programs, increased staff positions, diversified programs, and upgraded and additional facilities (Caliber Associates, "The Army Community Service and Youth Activities Programs: An Exploratory Approach", 1987).

II. Outreach

A. Program Scope

The purpose of the outreach program is to reach isolated soldiers and their families at off-post locations and to take services to those least likely to use them. Junior enlisted personnel are the main program focus, although others living off-post may also be in need of the services.

B. Program Description

The outreach program can be considered a marketing strategy for other services. The primary goal of outreach is to link those in need of and not currently receiving services, with the appropriate service providers. Thus, the outreach program may best be conceptualized as a method activity rather than a specific program. Operationally, an outreach coordinator is responsible for assessing local community needs and developing appropriate outreach strategies for meeting them. The outreach coordinator may, for example, conduct a needs assessment, go to service providers to coordinate activities and support, develop volunteer activities, etc. (Funding initially was available for outreach vans for taking people to service centers, although at least for the present time these monies have been eliminated.)

C. Information Support Needs

1. Evidence of differences between on-post and off-post families' usage of community services
2. Relationships between satisfaction with the military and on post/off-post residence
3. Relationships between readiness, retention; and recruitment, and family problems
4. Cost effectiveness of outreach (particularly as an overall marketing strategy) for services and time savings accrued for commanders
5. Examples of innovative and successful outreach programs in the civilian sector.

D. Information Resources Provided

Available data (included) contains information on satisfaction with military life by the variable "on-post"/"off-post" housing. The data are from the 1985 DoD surveys. Additionally, several other articles included in different PDIP categories address the issue.

E. Examples of Available Information

1. Only those persons who are in the lower enlisted grades (E-1-E-3) are significantly less likely to feel that military services and organizations are helpful to them, according to Orthner and Associates, 1985. This study also reports that only one-third of the members and one-half of their spouses say they are satisfied with Army life.

2. Orthner and Associates (1985) also report almost one-fourth of the members at Ft. Benning think the Army is unresponsive in meeting family needs. Those who think this way tend to be living off-post.

3. Caliber Associates (1987) concluded that Army members, particularly junior enlistees, were in need of information about the availability of services offered through ACS and youth activities.

4. Over 40% of spouses of members with E1-E3 pay grades report they are somewhat dissatisfied or dissatisfied with Army life in general (Source: 1985 DoD Surveys).

Satisfaction with Army Life

Satisfied	19.19%
Somewhat Satisfied	25.21
Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	15.20
Somewhat Dissatisfied	24.19
Dissatisfied	16.20
Total	100.00

5. Over 25% of spouses of members with E1-E3 pay grades report they are dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with the environment for families in the Army (Source: DoD Surveys).

Environment for Families

Very Satisfied	1.92%
Satisfied	30.50
Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	32.98
Dissatisfied	18.53
Very Dissatisfied	6.53
No Opinion/Experience	9.55
Total	100.00

6. Data from the 1985 DoD Spouse Survey were used to examine satisfaction by whether the family lives on/off post.

These analyses show:

- Over 21% of spouses with member grades E1-E4 who live off-post are dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with the environment for families.
- About 17% of spouses with member grades E5-E6 who live off-post are dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with the environment for families.
- About 15% of spouses with member grades E7+ who live off-post are dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with the environment for families.

<u>Environment for Families</u>	<u>On-Post</u>	<u>Off-Post</u>
<u>E1-E4</u>		
Very Satisfied	6.66%	1.62%
Satisfied	47.17	36.94
Neither Satisfied/Dissatisfied	25.17	34.35
Dissatisfied	15.12	16.36
Very Dissatisfied	4.06	4.95
No Opinion/Experience	1.82	5.77
<u>E5-E6</u>		
Very Satisfied	3.88%	3.59%
Satisfied	46.10	43.27
Neither Satisfied/Dissatisfied	25.67	31.84
Dissatisfied	15.00	12.09
Very Dissatisfied	7.82	4.52
No Opinion/Experience	1.52	4.68

<u>Environment For Families</u>	<u>On-Post</u>	<u>Off-Post</u>
<u>E7+</u>		
Very Satisfied	4.89%	4.23%
Satisfied	50.12	50.98
Neither Satisfied/Dissatisfied	24.64	26.42
Dissatisfied	13.62	11.55
Very Dissatisfied	5.91	3.72
No Opinion/Experience	.82	3.11

III. Family Member Employment

A. Program Scope

Primary goals of this program focus upon the employment concerns of military family members (e.g., spouses, youth, and veterans).

B. Program Examples

1. Employment Assistance;
2. Job Skills Training (e.g., resume writing);
3. Operating job banks; and
4. Establishing and maintaining linkages with local community employers.

C. Information Support Needs

1. Possible employment differences between spouses of military and civilian.
2. Examination of unemployment and underemployment for spouses.
3. Contributions of spouse employment to the family income.
4. Importance of civilian sector jobs to Army spouses (e.g., the proportion in civilian vs. Federal jobs, active-duty).
5. Job skills training needs for Army spouses.
6. Program effectiveness information (e.g., number of job seekers placed) relative to the dollars spent on family member employment.
7. Relationship between spouse employment and sponsor's readiness and retention.
8. Soldiers' perception of spouse employment.
9. Projections of the numbers of spouses working in 1990.

D. Information Sources Provided

1985 DoD Surveys on spouse employment, income contributions, relationship between post employment program and labor force participation, and satisfaction are contained within.

E. Examples of Information Provided

1. Spouse Employment Program Needs Data (Source: 1985 DoD Surveys)

a. Spouse Contribution to Military Family Income

- (1) The average annual labor earnings in 1984, for spouses who worked for pay, was \$6,831.
- (2) The average annual earnings in 1984, for members whose spouses worked for pay, was \$17,721.
- (3) The average annual earnings in 1984, for families with working spouses, was \$24,552.
- *(4) Spouse employment in 1984 contributed about 28% of family income.

b. A higher proportion of Army wives are in the labor force on posts which have Spouse Employment Programs (Source: 1985 DoD Surveys).

<u>Spouse Employment Program</u>	<u>Labor Force</u>	<u>Employed</u>	<u>Full-Time</u>	<u>Uses Skills</u>
No	46%	77%	67%	58%
Yes	59	76	66	53
<u>ALL</u>	53	77	67	55

c. Characteristics of Military Spouses by Work Outcome (Source: DoD Surveys)

- (1) There appears to be a positive relationship between education of the spouse and whether she is in the labor force, employed, working full-time, and using her acquired skills in her job.

	<u>Labor Force</u>	<u>Employed</u>	<u>Full-Time</u>	<u>Uses Skills</u>
<u>Education</u>				
< 12 years	35%	65%	67%	48%
HS Degree	50	76	64	50
Some College	60	79	68	56
College Degree	61	79	68	63
> College Degree	73	83	72	75

*(2) Spouses with children under five years of age are the least likely to be in the labor force, employed for pay, employed full-time, and using their skills in their jobs.

<u>Life Course</u>	<u>Labor Force</u>	<u>Employed</u>	<u>Full-Time</u>	<u>User Skills</u>
Spouse Age <29 and No Children	67%	73%	69%	52%
Youngest Child Age 0-5	41	70	61	51
Youngest Child Age 6-11	61	81	62	56
Youngest Child Age 12-17	68	88	71	65
Youngest Child Age >17, or No Children and Spouse Age >29	62	80	77	57

d. Opportunity for Education or Training for the Spouse

*(1) About 22-23% of all spouses who live off-post are dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with opportunities for education or training. This percentage does not appear to vary substantially by pay grade.

<u>Opportunity for Education/Training</u>	<u>On-Post</u>	<u>Off-Post</u>
<u>E1-E4</u>		
Very Satisfied	4.83%	.96%
Satisfied	24.71	21.88
Neither Satisfied/Dissatisfied	20.37	17.63
Dissatisfied	17.81	13.53
Very Dissatisfied	7.07	9.64
No Opinion/Experience	25.20	36.35

<u>Opportunity for Education/Training</u>	<u>On-Post</u>	<u>Off-Post</u>
<u>E5-E6</u>		
Very Satisfied	3.90%	3.76%
Satisfied	31.82	26.31
Neither Satisfied/Dissatisfied	23.81	23.49
Dissatisfied	15.12	15.07
Very Dissatisfied	7.92	7.15
No Opinion/Experience	17.43	24.24
<u>E7 +</u>		
Very Satisfied	3.44%	3.47%
Satisfied	31.50	31.54
Neither Satisfied/Dissatisfied	23.12	24.20
Dissatisfied	17.62	15.39
Very Dissatisfied	8.26	7.41
No Opinion/Experience	16.07	17.99

2. The lowest employment rates for spouses at Ft. Benning were found among women whose husbands are E1-E3 (21%), the group representing the highest level of economic need. Furthermore, less than 1/2 of the spouses of Junior officers (42%) and Senior Officers (34%) are employed at Ft. Benning (Orthner and Associates, 1985).

3. Orthner and Associates (1985) report spouse support was more strongly related to the decision to stay in the military than was any other aspect of Army life.

IV. Installation Volunteer Coordinator

A. Program Scope

The Installation Volunteer Coordinator's role is to recruit volunteers and to ensure maximal benefits (for both program and volunteers) are obtained.

B. Program Activities

1. Volunteer recruitment
2. Volunteer training
3. Management of volunteers (e.g., record-keeping, recognition, etc.)

C. Information Support Needs

1. Evidence of cost savings resulting from effective use of volunteers
2. Data demonstrating instability in volunteer force as increasing numbers move to paid jobs
3. Evidence that volunteer experience increases commitment and satisfaction with Army life

D. Information Sources Provided

The spouse employment data from the 1985 DoD survey contain the percentage breakouts for numbers of spouses involved in volunteer work by their employment status.

E. Examples of Information

1. Orthner and Associates (1985) report approximately 15% of the active duty and 12% of the spouses provide volunteer services at Ft. Benning. Half of these work less than four hours per week, suggesting that, while the military accrues cost savings and other benefits from volunteer assistance, this resource might be expanded through improved recruitment and placement of volunteers.

2. Volunteer participation at Ft. Benning was highest among those who are older and in the upper grades (Orthner and Associates, 1985). Extrapolation from this finding would again suggest the need for aggressive recruitment from the potential pool of younger military members and their spouses to fill vacancies left by retirement of present volunteers.

3. Volunteers, Working (for pay) and Spouses Not Working for Pay
(Source--1985 DoD Surveys)

- a. 26.7% of spouses working for pay do volunteer work.
- b. 19.6% of unemployed (but in the labor force) spouses do volunteer work.
- c. 26.5% of spouses who are not in the labor force do volunteer work.
- *d. There does not appear to be a significant difference between employed spouses and spouses not in the labor force with respect to volunteer work.

V. Army Community Services (ACS) and Family Services

A. Program Scope

The primary goal of the ACS and Family Services is to provide personal and family-related services to military members and their families. Services typically are designed to provide counseling or support to service members and their families.

B. Program Examples

ASC and Family Services are responsible for providing a number of community and family services to the member and his family. Examples of these services include budget counseling, youth activities, "Loan Closet" programs, outreach activities, and employment assistance for members and their families.

C. Information Support Needs

Professional staff are important in providing services to yield high quality services that are stable over time and consistent across installations and that offer maximal protection against liabilities. These services should be comparable to those available in the civilian sector, in terms of both staff and facilities.

D. Information Sources Provided

These two PDIPs have been combined due to the literature overlap between them. Listed below are relevant articles. In addition, numerous articles classified within the various PDIP descriptions contain information of potential value in supporting these PDIPs.

1. McCubbin and Lavee, "Strengthening Army Families."
2. Bowen and Brooks, "The Relationship of Satisfaction with the Environment for Families to Satisfaction with the Military Way of Life."
3. Caliber Associates, "The Army Community Service and Youth Activities Programs: An Exploratory Evaluation."
4. Nogami, G., Bowen, L., and Merrin, M. "The Use of Army Human Service Agencies to Counter Attrition Among First Term Soldiers."

E. Examples of Information Provided

1. Caliber (1987) reports the need for ACS to expand and construct new facilities to ensure military members and their families are adequately served.

VI. Financial Assistance and Consumer Affairs

A. Program Scope

The primary intent of this program is to provide financial counseling, sure-pay education, and financial management assistance to members and their families.

B. Program Examples

1. Financial Counseling
2. Short-term emergency assistance loans

C. Information Needs

1. Data indicating how military life often produces indebtedness.
2. Relationship between indebtedness and military concerns such as espionage, retention, and job performance.

D. Data Sources Provided

1. Caliber Associates, The Army Community Services & Youth Activities Programs: An Exploratory Evaluation.
2. DoD data examining the relationship between pay grade and satisfaction of member and spouse with military life (See Section E, below).

E. Examples of Information Contained in Literature

1. Caliber and Associates report need for more proactive counseling and management assistance to help in preventing indebtedness.
2. Examples of DoD Data Provided
 - a. Nearly 40% of spouses with husband pay grades E1-E4 who live off-post are dissatisfied with military life.
 - b. About 28% of spouses with husband pay grades E5-E6 who live off-post are dissatisfied with military life.
 - c. About 21% of spouses with husband pay grades E7+ who live off-post are dissatisfied with military life.

<u>Overall Satisfaction</u>	<u>On-Post</u>	<u>Off-Post</u>
<u>E1-E4</u>		
Very Satisfied	5.88%	2.65%
Satisfied	23.43	18.81
Somewhat Satisfied	24.51	23.86
Neither Satisfied/Dissatisfied	8.67	14.09
Somewhat Satisfied	19.08	21.70
Dissatisfied	11.75	9.63
Very Dissatisfied	6.69	9.26
<u>E5-E6</u>		
Very Satisfied	5.33%	4.35%
Satisfied	30.53	27.02
Somewhat Satisfied	26.96	25.91
Neither Satisfied/Dissatisfied	9.45	11.93
Somewhat Dissatisfied	16.05	17.24
Dissatisfied	6.84	8.15
Very Dissatisfied	4.85	5.40
<u>E7+</u>		
Very Satisfied	4.89%	4.23%
Satisfied	50.12	50.98
Neither Satisfied/Dissatisfied	24.64	26.42
Dissatisfied	13.62	11.55
Very Dissatisfied	5.91	3.72
No Opinion/Experience	.82	3.11

PART II

GENERAL OFFICER STEERING COMMITTEE MATERIALS

OVERVIEW

In March 1987, Community and Family Support Center (CFSC) requested assistance from the Army Family Research Program (AFRP) in preparing material for use in briefing the CFSC General Officers Steering Committee (GOSC) on CFSC research and evaluation. Data were requested from results on the analyses of the 1985 DoD Survey of Officer and Enlisted Personnel and Military Spouses. Specific topic areas where data were needed were: basic demographics; families with special needs or circumstances; families and mission; and evaluation of family support.

Appendix C is the research and evaluation briefing outline, which identified the data requested from AFRP. Staff of Research Triangle Institute (RTI) reviewed existing analyses from the DoD Survey, and undertook additional analyses as needed for the briefing. The material provided is organized by topic area. This material is in two parts: (1) statements about Army members and families; and (2) the supporting tabulations on which the statements are based. The draft of the briefing materials based on these findings is included as Appendix D.

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MEMORANDUM

March 27, 1987

TO: Florence Ferguson

FROM: Janet Griffith *Janet Griffith*

SUBJECT: Notes for GOSC Briefing

We have reviewed data from the 1985 DoD spouse and member surveys, and have pulled together some figures that relate to the specific briefing statements you had, as well as some that may be useful and that relate to the issue areas. Other project team members are also reviewing their other research to develop figures that may be helpful.

The attached pages give some possible statements by topic area, along with the numbers and table references that back them up. I have labelled these to correspond to the issues in your list (copy attached).

We will send the pieces we have by the end of this afternoon, and may have to telephone or FAX some on Monday. Call if you have questions. My number is 919/541-6636, and the number for Elizabeth Martinez, who worked with the tables to get the figures, is 919/541-6036.

Also, we will review the numbers and tables Monday morning, to be sure they are all correct and clear.

cc: Al Cruz, RTI
Paul Gade, ARI

STATEMENTS ABOUT ARMY MEMBERS AND FAMILIES
SOURCE: 1985 DOD SURVEYS

1. BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS

1A1. Overall, 59% of enlisted personnel and 79% of officers are married. This varies by pay grade: for enlisted personnel, the percent married ranges from 26% for E1-E3s to 86% for E6 or higher; for officers, it ranges from 52% for O1-O2s to 91% for O5 or higher.

1A2. [Tables 9.11 and 9.12, attached, show accompaniment status by location for enlisted personnel and officers. You may be able to write what you want directly from these tables. If you want more, call us.]

1B1. 6% of enlisted personnel and 5% of officers are married to another soldier. This varies by sex and pay grade. For example, among E4s-E5s, 4% of men and 32% of women are married to another soldier.

1B2. 4% of enlisted personnel and 3% of officers are single parents.

1C. [Note: We don't have exactly the tabulation to fill in statement, but have closely related ones that may help.]
8% of wives of enlisted personnel and 6% of wives of officers formerly served in the active duty force; the percentages who never served are 81% for wives of enlisted men, and 87% for wives of officers. The figures are much higher for husbands of women personnel: 32% of husbands of enlisted women and 25% of husbands of women officers formerly served in the active duty force.

1D. A number of Army marriages are remarriages for one or both partners. For instance, 18% of wives of enlisted men and 14% of wives of officers were married before their present marriage. [NOTE: Because many of these would have been early, short-lived marriages, many of these women would not have had children from the first marriage, thus these are not necessarily families with children from more than one marriage. The figure on the number previously married is relatively high, however, and may suggest the need for support for marriages and families.]

1E. Army wives are well-educated. Among civilian wives of enlisted men, only 13% have less than a high school education; 56% are high school graduates; and 31% have at least some college education. Among wives of officers, virtually all (99%) have at least a high school education; 61% have some or complete college education; and 17% have education beyond the college level.

1F. [We can't currently answer this from 1985 Survey data. We could try to do some additional analyses later, if these figures cannot be obtained from other sources.]

For married officers, the spouse's income contribution is comparable (31%) for families with no children, but smaller (16%) for families with children. (This probably reflects the larger proportion who do not work among spouses of officers who have children.)]

3C. [We calculated total debt, and debt as a percentage of 1984 taxable income. Both figures are shown in table. Debt excludes mortgage on house.]

Overall, about 90% of enlisted personnel and 85% of officers have at least some debt. More than one-third have debt of \$2,000 or more. Two thirds of enlisted personnel and three-fifths of officers have debts equalling more than 10% of their total taxable 1984 income; more than one-third of enlisted personnel and one-fourth of officers have debt greater than 30% of their 1984 taxable income.

3D. The reason for working given most frequently by wives of enlisted men is that they need money for basic family expenses (reason given by 59%); for wives of officers, this reason is given by only a minority (31%). Such reasons as "just enjoy working" "always planned to work/have a career" or working for "independence/self-esteem" are cited by substantial numbers of wives of both officers and enlisted men - although the percentage giving these kinds of reasons are higher for officers' wives than enlisted men's wives, the reasons are important for enlisted men's wives, too.

3E. [We haven't calculated this yet, but will be working on it. Major Murray at Air Force Family Matters (202/697-4720) did some analyses of this - he might be able to help.]

4. FAMILIES WITH SPECIAL NEEDS OR CIRCUMSTANCES

4A. 5% of Army families report having a handicapped member.

4B. Among civilian wives of Army personnel, 9% of wives of enlisted men and 3% of wives of officers report that a language other than English is the main language they speak in the home.

4C. [We don't have distance to nearest installation.]

6. FAMILIES AND MISSION

6A. [The surveys did not ask impact of family on retention directly, but we can try to find some relevant information.]

6B. Some data relating to possible interference of family responsibilities with duty preparedness are included in attached tables on: (1) obstacles to response to work schedule change (Table 7.7a, 7.8a), no-notice base recall/alert (Table 7.7b, 7.8b), and no-notice unit deployment (Table 7.7c, 7.8c); and (2) possible problems with dependent care arrangements in the event of short-term emergency (7.9a, 7.10a) or long-term situation (7.9b, 7.10b).

6C-6D. DoD surveys did not ask about this.

7. EVALUATION OF FAMILY SUPPORT

7A. HOUSING

7A2. Overall, 45% of enlisted families and 41% of officers' families live in government housing. This is higher OCONUS than CONUS. OCONUS, 67% of officers' families and 57% of enlisted men's families live in government housing; the corresponding figures for CONUS are 33% and 38%, respectively.

7A1. About one-fifth of enlisted families rate the availability of military housing good to excellent (22% in CONUS; 20% OCONUS). For officers' families, the proportion rated good to excellent is higher OCONUS (36%) than in CONUS (22%). [Note: you may also want to mention the percentages who rate military housing availability lower, and/or the percentage who don't know.] Roughly one-fourth rate the quality of military housing as good to excellent, with one-third to one-half rating it as fair to poor.

7B. MEDICAL CARE

7B1. [We have satisfaction with quality and availability of medical care, for member and for spouse/dependents, for CONUS, OCONUS and total.]

Medical care availability for spouse/dependents is rated good to excellent by about half of spouses in CONUS (51% of enlisted men's wives, 58% of officers' wives), and somewhat fewer OCONUS (42% of enlisted men's wives, 47% of officers' wives).

Medical care quality for spouse/dependents is rated good to excellent by about two-fifths to one-half of spouses in CONUS (44% of enlisted men's wives, 52% of officers' wives), and somewhat fewer OCONUS (35% of enlisted men's wives, 43% of officers' wives). Also, both availability and quality tend to be highly rated by a higher percentage of officers' wives than enlisted men's wives.

7B2. [We don't have numbers on CHAMPUS utilization.]

7C. CHILD CARE

7C1. [We don't have data specifically on need for child care, though the figure noted under 3A - that there are about 39 thousand enlisted men's wives who are employed and have a preschool child - give an indication of potential need.]

7C2. [The survey asked about satisfaction with a number of aspects of child care. Copies are attached - these are tables numbered 5.7 and 5.8, which have responses from civilian wives.]

7C3. Some additional numbers relating to child care are attached. These include: (1) availability of child care on and

file b:gosc2.doc

MEMORANDUM

March 31, 1987

TO: Florence Ferguson

FROM: Janet Griffith *Janet G. R.*

SUBJECT: Family Factors and Member Retention Plans

As we discussed, I had a table run for you that shows the relationship of spouse satisfaction with the military as a way of life to members' retention plans. This is based on Tables 9.9 and 9.10 of the 1985 DoD Spouse Survey Supplementary Tabulations, but we collapsed two small categories to have more cases.

The tabulations were run for Army men married to civilian wives, separately for enlisted personnel and officers. They were restricted to men with 1-6 current Years of Service, since retention probabilities are substantially higher at longer service durations. The outcome measures are: (1) for enlisted men, the percentage who say they do not plan to reenlist at the end of their current term of service, and the proportion who say they have a very high probability of reenlisting (a probability of 9 in 10 or higher); and (2) for officers, the percentage who say they plan to remain in the service for 15 years or longer.

The tabulations were run for cases in which we had self-reports of satisfaction from both members of the couple, and the member's self report of his retention plans.

For each tabulation, we have examined the effects of wife's satisfaction with the military as a way of life for men who say they are satisfied or very satisfied with the military as a way of life. The reason for this is that wife's and husband's satisfaction are closely related to each other, and that the husband's satisfaction has a strong relationship to his retention plans. As a result, it is important to include both wife's and husband's satisfaction in the tabulation.

The figures for men who are satisfied or very satisfied with the military as a way of life are shown on the next page. Note that the number of cases is fairly small and we have not tested the differences for statistical significance, but I think they give a useful indication of the tendency.

Men with 1-6 YOS, Married to
Civilian Wife
(Men Satisfied to Very Satisfied
with Military Life)

Enlisted Men

	Wife Very Dissatisfied to Somewhat Dissatisfied	Wife Satisfied or Very Satisfied
Will Not Reenlist	19.5%	9.0%
Low to Middle Probability of Reenlisting	21.9	23.0
High Probability of Reenlisting (9 in 10 or Higher)	58.5	68.1
Total Number of Cases	100.0% (63)	100.0% (107)

Officers

	Wife Very Dissatisfied to Somewhat Dissatisfied	Wife Satisfied or Very Satisfied
Plan to Stay in Service 15 Years or Longer	76.9%	84.8%
Total Number of Cases	100.0% (26)	100.0% (79)

Source: 1985 DoD Surveys of Enlisted and Officer Personnel and Military Spouses.

1A1

MEMBERS MARITAL STATUS
BY PAY GRADE AND SEX

ENLISTED	% MARRIED			% UNMARRIED		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
E1-E3	26	29.8	26.1	74.2	70.1	73.8
E4-E5	55.7	53.4	55.3	44.3	46.6	44.5
E6+	87	59.3	85.7	13.	40.9	14.3
TOTAL	59.8 59.8	50.8	59.	40.1	49.1	41
OFFICERS						
W1-W4	87.2	49.9	86.6	12.9	50	13.4
O1-O2	56.2	35	52.5	43.8	64.9	47.3
O3-O4	82.9	56.5	80.	17.2	43.6	20
O5+	92.2	46	91.1	7.8	54.1	8.8
TOTAL	81.7	49.3	78.7	18.4	50.7	21.3

MARRIED = ^{1ST}MARRIED, REMARRIED, SEPARATED; MILITARY + CIVILIAN SPOU

UNMARRIED = WIDOWED, DIVORCED (MILITARY + CIVILIAN SPOUSES) and NEVER MARRIED + UNKNOWN.

VOLUME 1 MEMBERS SURVEY
TABLES 4.17 and 4.18

1A2

Table 9.12 (continued)

Accompaniment Status by Location and Service for Officers

Accompaniment Status	CONUS	Army						All Overseas Locations
		Other U.S. Territory	Germany	Western & Southern Europe	East Asia & Pacific	Africa, Near East, & S. Asia	Western Hemisphere	
Unmarried								
No children	15.6	14.1	21.5	15.6	21.1	8.7	18.7	19.8
Not accompanied	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	1.3
Accompanied, command-sponsored	1.1	2.6	0.6	0.0	1.6	4.4	6.9	1.2
Accompanied, not command-sponsored	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Military Spouse								
No children	2.7	3.8	4.3	1.8	1.7	0.0	0.9	3.6
Not accompanied	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Accompanied, command-sponsored	1.8	2.0	2.5	0.9	0.8	0.0	3.9	2.1
Accompanied, not command-sponsored	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.3
Civilian Spouse								
Not accompanied	1.9	0.6	2.3	2.7	20.8	13.0	0.0	4.3
Accompanied, command-sponsored	68.4	71.0	63.3	73.6	42.2	69.6	68.6	63.0
Accompanied, not command-sponsored	6.4	3.9	3.6	5.4	8.1	4.4	0.0	4.2
Unknown Accompaniment Status								
Total	99.8	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.2	100.1	99.9	100.2
Number of Cases	3,330	211	934	82	154	23	39	1,443
Total Personnel (in thousands)	69	4	19	2	3	1	1	29

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MEMBERS ~~WITH~~ WITH
MILITARY SPOUSES BY
PAY GRADE AND SEX

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
<u>ENLISTED</u>			
E1-E3	1.3	19.8	2.7
E4-E5	4.0	31.6	7.6
E6+	3.8	33.7	5.
TOTAL	3.4	30.2	6
<u>OFFICERS</u>			
W1-W4	3.1	35.7	3.6 5
O1-O2	3.0	22.7	6.4
O3-O4	3.6	33.7	6.9
O5+	1.1	19.7	1.5
TOTAL	3	29.8	5.3

Volume 1 Member Survey
Tables 4.17 and 4.18

* Includes 1st marriage, remarried and separated from, military spouses.

1B2

Table 4.20 (continued)

Household Composition by Pay Grade, Sex, and Service, for Officers

Pay Grade / Household Composition	Army		Navy		Marine Corps		Air Force		Total DoD						
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female					
	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0					
Unmar. no dep	14.0	42.0	16.5	22.0	50.9	24.7	21.3	49.2	22.2	15.4	46.3	18.5	16.8	46.0	19.5
Unmar. 1 child	0.9	3.7	1.1	0.8	1.3	0.8	0.9	1.6	1.0	0.6	2.0	0.7	0.8	2.4	0.9
Unmar. 2-3 children	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2
Unmar. 4+ children	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Unmar. other dep	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.1	2.2	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.2
Mll spouse no dep	1.4	18.4	2.0	1.8	17.0	3.3	1.1	19.6	1.7	2.1	19.9	3.8	1.7	18.7	3.2
Mll spouse 1 child	0.8	7.1	1.3	0.6	6.2	1.2	0.4	8.2	0.7	0.8	7.3	1.5	0.7	7.0	1.3
Mll spouse 2-3 child	0.7	4.5	1.1	0.5	4.5	0.9	0.4	6.1	0.6	0.7	5.6	1.2	0.6	5.0	1.0
Mll spouse 4+ child	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1
Mll spouse othr dep	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1
Civ spouse no dep	15.4	9.4	14.9	17.2	7.7	16.3	17.1	5.9	16.7	15.2	8.2	14.5	15.9	8.4	15.2
Civ spouse 1 child	16.5	4.7	15.5	14.4	5.0	13.5	16.3	3.7	15.9	15.7	3.8	14.5	15.7	4.4	14.7
Civ spouse 2-3 child	42.9	5.7	39.0	37.0	3.8	33.8	36.9	2.0	35.8	43.3	4.1	39.4	41.2	4.5	37.9
Civ spouse 4+ child	5.2	0.3	4.7	4.0	0.0	3.0	3.8	0.0	3.7	4.3	0.0	3.9	4.5	0.1	4.1
Civ spouse othr dep	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Cases	3707	1145	4852	2807	1010	3879	3055	502	3557	4457	1619	6076	14088	4276	18364
Total Personnel (In thousands)	96	9	99	59	6	65	19	1	20	90	10	100	258	26	284

Source: Officer Questionnaire, Q. 11, 51, 67, 71

MILITARY EXPERIENCE OF
SPOUSE OF ARMY PERSONNEL

1C

~~of~~ ~~TO MARRIED TO SOMEONE WHO~~
~~WAS / IS IN THE MILITARY~~

SEX OF SPOUSE →	ENLISTED		OFFICERS	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
NEVER SERVED	13.7	80.86	14.22	87.01
SEPARATED FROM ACTIVE DUTY	31.63	8.42	24.91	6.37
SEPARATED FROM RESERVE/GUARD	2.62	1.26	3.76	.99
CURR. ACTIVE DUTY	56.1	4.87	61.38	3.75
CURRENTLY ACTIVE RESERVE/GUARD	3.17	1.06	6.17	1.83

Volume I Spouses Survey

Tables 3.1 and 3.2

ID

*% ARMY FAMILIES ARE
BLENDED FAMILIES **

	ENLISTED	OFFICERS
MARRIED FIRST TIME	81.63	85.69
REARRIED	18.38	14.31

Volume 1 Spouse Survey

Tables 3.9 and 3.10

** REMARRIAGES DO ~~DO~~ NOT ^{NECESSARILY} INDICATE THAT CHILDREN
HAVE BEEN BROUGHT INTO THE ~~THE~~ FAMILY UNIT.*

% SPOUSES* WITH HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION

EDUCATION	ENLISTED	OFFICERS
HIGH SCHOOL <small>OR LESS</small>	56.36%	20.64%
SOME COLLEGE TO COLLEGE GRAD	29.25%	61.38%
HIGH SCHOOL GRAD OR MORE EDUC.		

[VOL I, TABLE 3.7 and 3.8, p. 3-12 and 3-16]

LESS THAN HS GRAD	12.60	1.32
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	56.36	22.64
SOME COLLEGE / COLL GRAD.	25.25	54.78
MORE THAN 4 YEARS COLLEGE	1.78	16.66
HS GRAD OR MORE	87.46	92.68
COLL GRAD OR MORE	86.27	61.28

1G

% OF ARMY FAMILIES WITH PRESCHOOL AGE CHILDREN

		<u>ENLISTED</u>	<u>OFFICERS</u>
Youngest Child	0-5	53.09 %	40.04 %
	6-12	27,500	8,500
# OF FAMILIES WITH PRESCHOOLERS			

[SOURCE: VOL. I, P. 3-23, 25
TABLE 3.13 + 3.14]

2A

PCS MOVES FOR MEMBERS
WITH 15 OR MORE YEARS
OF SERVICE *

# OF MOVES	ENLISTED	OFFICERS
0	.70	.34
1	.88	.13
2	.70	.93
3	3.35	.80
4	5.63	1.06
5	8.45	2.78
6	10.04	5.96
7	13.73	8.88
8	14.31	9.41
9	9.51	11.40
10 -	32.69	58.32

Volume I Spouse Survey

Tables 4.5 and 4.6

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* Excludes members who
do not have a spouse
number of moves for
...

of those in military service 15 or more years half of the
families have moved — in more than...

28

OF MONTHS SPOUSE^{*} WAS
SEPARATED FROM MEMBER
IN PAST YEAR

	ENLISTED	OFFICERS
NONE	30.89	24.59
1-2 MONTHS	28.27	43.81
3-4 MONTHS	18.50	19.01
5-6 MONTHS	7.81	6.95
7-8 MONTHS	3.05	2.36
9-10 MONTHS	2.66	1.18
11-12 MONTHS	8.83	2.10
TOTAL		

Volume I Spouse Survey
Tables 4.5 and 4.6

2c

Table 9. 17b (continued)
 Extent of Problem with Most Recent PCS Move by Household Compo and Service for Enlisted Personnel
 (Percent Reporting "Serious Problem")

Extent of Problem	Army						
	Unmarried		Household Composition		Civilian		
	No Children	With Children	No Children	With Children	No Children	With Children	
Higher cost of living	6.5	14.0	9.4	13.5	15.0	17.3	12.8
Moving, settling up household	3.3	11.4	12.5	19.3	15.7	21.2	13.7
Temporary lodging expenses	3.5	10.7	12.1	19.5	15.3	23.8	14.8
Cost settling up residence	3.5	15.3	16.5	20.3	17.6	22.7	15.0
Transportation costs of move	4.4	12.6	10.1	13.4	15.7	19.8	13.3
Finding off-duty employment - self	7.1	7.9	6.8	6.5	11.2	9.6	8.7
Finding civilian employment - spouse/dependents	0.4	8.4	3.2	3.5	29.6	28.8	16.2
Continuing education - self	21.2	20.9	19.6	17.3	25.0	22.8	22.2
Continuing spouse/dep. education	0.2	3.4	12.5	8.2	11.9	11.3	7.0
Transfer college credits	2.8	5.8	3.4	4.6	5.6	4.3	4.0
Finding permanent housing	3.6	11.2	13.5	18.3	16.1	19.9	13.4
Find shopping, recreation, etc.	4.5	4.0	5.8	4.9	5.6	4.6	4.7
Children adjusting	0.1	3.5	0.8	4.2	1.2	6.6	3.2
Spouse adjusting	0.0	0.0	5.2	5.3	11.6	11.2	6.4
Adjusting yourself	5.5	6.1	6.1	5.3	5.1	4.6	5.1
Number of cases	4,573	1,157	1,124	1,609	2,192	7,223	17,878
Total Personnel (in thousands)	189	21	16	17	72	222	556

2c

Table 9. 10b (continued)
 Extent of Problems with Most Recent PCS Move by Household Composition and Service for Officers,
 (Percent Reporting "Serious Problem")

Extent of Problem	Army					
	Household Composition					
	Unmarried No Children	With Children	No Spouse	With Spouse	Civilian No Children	With Children
Higher cost of living	5.6	10.6	6.7	6.1	6.5	13.2
Moving, setting up household	7.4	16.7	12.9	14.2	11.6	18.2
Temporary lodging expenses	7.6	19.4	8.3	15.4	14.1	19.9
Cost setting up residence	9.9	23.3	10.8	20.3	18.3	25.0
Transportation costs of move	5.3	7.0	8.5	10.4	7.6	14.3
Finding off-duty employment - self	1.6	2.0	0.9	1.0	1.7	1.3
Finding civilian employment - spouse/dependents	0.4	4.5	0.3	2.3	29.3	19.7
Continuing education - self	20.8	13.5	13.4	22.0	15.1	14.2
Continuing spouse/dep. education	0.2	6.2	6.2	13.3	7.2	9.0
Transfer college credits	2.8	3.4	1.9	3.8	4.9	4.2
Finding permanent housing	7.6	17.6	10.1	9.4	11.6	15.8
Find shopping, recreation, etc.	5.7	1.0	2.9	4.5	3.4	3.6
Children adjusting	0.2	6.1	0.0	5.9	0.2	7.7
Spouse adjusting	0.0	0.0	2.5	2.7	8.1	9.1
Adjusting yourself	2.4	1.2	3.5	4.9	2.1	2.6
Number of cases	1,011	145	261	199	710	2,501
Total Personnel, (in thousands)	16	2	3	2	15	58

Table 4.3

2c

Family Situation at Present Location
by Location and Service for Wives of Enlisted Personnel

Present Geographic Location	Service				Total DoD
	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	
<u>CONUS</u>					
<u>Presently Member at Same Location</u>					
Yes	87.42%	87.04%	87.34%	94.84%	89.62%
No	12.58	12.96	12.66	5.16	10.38
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Number of Cases	3678	3915	4572	4132	16297
Total Personnel (in 1000's)	162	146	48	161	517
<u>Type of Housing</u>					
Base/Govt Housing	37.89%	26.19%	33.53%	46.38%	36.84%
Owned/Bought	23.46	32.01	24.54	25.11	26.49
Rented for cash	36.83	39.61	39.61	27.51	34.96
Owned by someone else, no payment	1.83	2.19	2.32	0.99	1.71
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Number of Cases	3681	3912	4561	4133	16287
Total Personnel (in 1000's)	162	146	47	161	516
<u>Government Pays Spouse/Dependent to Location</u>					
Yes, completely	45.42%	44.21%	42.73%	52.20%	47.07%
Yes, partially	23.93	20.53	19.33	21.81	21.88
No	30.66	35.26	37.94	25.99	31.05
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Number of Cases	3091	3339	3879	3739	14048
Total Personnel (in 1000's)	136	123	40	147	446

(continued)

2c
Table 4.3 (continued)

Family Situation at Present Location
by Location and Service for Wives of Enlisted Personnel

Present Geographic Location	Service				Total DoD
	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	
OCONUS					
<u>Government Pays Spouse/Dependent to Location</u>					
Yes, completely	73.29%	72.24%	66.87%	82.59%	75.87%
Yes, partially	9.31	12.79	7.30	9.09	9.60
No	17.40	14.97	25.83	8.32	14.53
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Number of Cases	1867	555	503	1287	4212
Total Personnel (in 1000's)	84	19	5	49	157
<u>Number of Months at Present Location</u>					
Less than 1	1.58%	0.65%	1.89%	1.30%	1.38%
1 to 6	11.16	12.68	19.06	6.80	10.24
7 to 12	23.55	16.30	24.17	19.45	21.37
13 to 24	32.79	32.05	26.05	33.01	32.54
25+	30.92	38.33	28.83	39.44	34.46
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Number of Cases	1853	566	530	1293	4242
Total Personnel (in 1000's)	83	20	5	49	157
Total					
<u>Presently Member at Same Location</u>					
Yes	91.12%	88.07%	87.84%	95.81%	91.58%
No	8.88	11.93	12.16	4.19	8.42
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Number of Cases	5626	4516	5138	5484	20764
Total Personnel (in 1000's)	249	167	53	213	682

(continued)

2c

Table 4.3 (continued)

Family Situation at Present Location
by Location and Service for Wives of Enlisted Personnel

Present Geographic Location	Service				Total DoD
	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	
Total					
<u>Type of Housing</u>					
Base/Govt Housing	44.58%	31.64%	35.44%	48.22%	41.83%
Owned/Bought	15.86	28.69	22.35	20.40	20.93
Rented for cash	37.80	37.73	39.94	30.47	35.66
Owned by someone else, no payment	1.76	1.95	2.26	0.91	1.58
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Number of Cases	5624	4514	5127	5481	20746
Total Personnel (in 1000's)	249	167	53	213	681
<u>Government Pays Spouse/Dependent to Location</u>					
Yes, completely	56.02%	48.00%	45.42%	59.84%	54.57%
Yes, partially	18.37	19.49	17.99	18.61	18.68
No	25.62	32.52	36.59	21.55	26.75
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Number of Cases	4958	3894	4382	5026	18260
Total Personnel (in 1000's)	220	143	45	196	604
<u>Number of Months at Present Location</u>					
Less than 1	1.84%	2.15%	1.97%	1.28%	1.75%
1 to 6	13.32	13.45	14.60	7.16	11.52
7 to 12	23.39	17.89	24.80	18.67	20.70
13 to 24	29.31	26.13	26.26	27.32	27.68
25+	32.14	40.37	32.37	45.58	38.35
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Number of Cases	5270	4119	4810	5128	19327
Total Personnel (in 1000's)	233	153	50	199	635

Source: Spouse Questionnaire: Q. 1,2,3,4,7,18

2c

Table 4.4

Family Situation at Present Location
by Location and Service for Wives of Officers

Present Geographic Location	Service				Total DoD
	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	
<u>CONUS</u>					
<u>Presently Member at Same Location</u>					
Yes	94.21%	90.20%	91.07%	95.79%	93.66%
No	5.79	9.80	8.93	4.21	6.34
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Number of Cases	2052	1484	1764	2512	7812
Total Personnel (in 1000's)	49	33	12	55	149
<u>Type of Housing</u>					
Base/Govt Housing	32.69%	19.49%	30.92%	28.48%	28.06%
Owned/Bought	46.86	58.35	48.46	53.50	52.00
Rented for cash	19.71	21.32	20.26	17.60	19.33
Owned by someone else, no payment	0.74	0.84	0.36	0.42	0.61
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Number of Cases	2061	1483	1761	2511	7816
Total Personnel (in 1000's)	49	33	11	55	149
<u>Government Pays Spouse/Dependent to Location</u>					
Yes, completely	69.50%	69.78%	73.22%	69.35%	69.79%
Yes, partially	23.73	21.28	18.54	22.85	22.48
No	6.77	8.93	8.24	7.79	7.74
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Number of Cases	1865	1299	1552	2297	7013
Total Personnel (in 1000's)	45	29	10	51	134

(continued)

2c

Table 4.4 (continued)

Family Situation at Present Location
by Location and Service for Wives of Officers

Present Geographic Location	Service				Total DoD
	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	
<u>Government Pays Spouse/Dependent to Location</u>					
Yes, completely	83.45%	86.16%	81.42%	90.11%	85.95%
Yes, partially	11.37	8.81	7.65	7.47	9.58
No	5.18	5.03	10.93	2.42	4.47
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Number of Cases	689	238	183	494	1604
Total Personnel (in 1000's)	16	5	1	11	34
<u>Number of Months at Present Location</u>					
Less than 1	1.43%	0.00%	1.94%	1.02%	1.08%
1 to 6	8.86	9.00	7.77	5.49	7.79
7 to 12	25.43	24.66	31.07	23.59	24.94
13 to 24	33.52	35.63	32.52	33.71	33.89
25+	30.77	30.71	26.70	36.19	32.29
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Number of Cases	699	255	206	491	1651
Total Personnel (in 1000's)	17	6	1	11	34
Total					
<u>Presently Member at Same Location</u>					
Yes	95.46%	90.96%	91.20%	96.36%	94.53%
No	4.54	9.04	8.80	3.64	5.47
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Number of Cases	2759	1742	1971	3018	9490
Total Personnel (in 1000's)	66	39	13	67	184

OCONUS



(continued)

2c

Table 4.4 (continued)

Family Situation at Present Location
by Location and Service for Wives of Officers

Present Geographic Location	Service				Total DoD
	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	
<u>Total</u>					
<u>Type of Housing</u>					
Base/Govt Housing	41.48%	25.64%	33.53%	32.82%	34.46%
Owned/Bought	35.85	51.19	44.73	46.03	43.38
Rented for cash	21.65	22.44	21.36	20.73	21.47
Owned by someone else, no payment	1.02	0.72	0.37	0.41	0.69
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Number of Cases	2764	1742	1969	3015	9490
Total Personnel (in 1000's)	66	39	13	66	184
<u>Government Pays Spouse/Dependent to Location</u>					
Yes, completely	73.26%	72.31%	74.08%	73.02%	73.03%
Yes, partially	20.40	19.35	17.39	20.14	19.89
No	6.34	8.33	8.53	6.85	7.08
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Number of Cases	2554	1537	1735	2791	8617
Total Personnel (in 1000's)	61	34	11	62	168
<u>Number of Months at Present Location</u>					
Less than 1	2.16%	1.39%	1.68%	1.51%	1.73%
1 to 6	9.06	9.83	7.95	5.87	7.99
7 to 12	26.18	20.03	24.61	24.24	24.08
13 to 24	28.24	28.24	25.88	28.71	28.24
25+	34.36	40.52	39.88	39.68	37.95
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Number of Cases	2690	1669	1903	2911	9173
Total Personnel (in 1000's)	64	37	12	64	178

Source: Spouse Questionnaire: Q. 1,2,3,4,7,18

3A

SPOUSE LABOR FORCE STATUS

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE STATUS	ENLISTED			OFFICERS		
	CONUS	OCONUS	TOTAL	CONUS	OCONUS	TOTAL
EMPLOYED	40.48	38.61	39.83	44.22	42.40	43.76
UNEMPLOYED	13.94	13.29	13.71	7.9	8.33	8.01
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	45.07	47.25	45.85	47.56	49.77	47.87

TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT
FOR SPOUSES

TYPE OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT	ENLISTED			OFFICERS		
	CONUS	OCONUS	TOTAL	CONUS	OCONUS	TOTAL
FEDERAL EMP.	19.1	49.64	29.09	20.44	54.94	28.99
OTHER CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT	80.9	51.36	70.91	79.56	45.06	71.01

Spouse Survey Vol. II. Tables 6.1 and 6.2.

SP
 per cent. of total income from various sources
 by Household Composition, Pay Grade and Service for Enlisted Personnel

(Army)

Household Composition/ Income Source	No Children			With Children				
	E1-E3	E4-E5	E6 or higher	Total	E1-E3	E4-E5	E6 or higher	Total
Unmarried								
Wages	91.4	90.6	87.2	90.5	87.2	82.5	80.0	81.7
Second job	3.3	3.3	0.7	3.0	0.0	0.9	2.9	1.8
Spouse	0.6	1.6	4.9	1.6	6.0	12.5	13.7	12.6
Unearned	4.8	4.6	7.2	4.9	6.8	4.1	3.4	3.9
Total	100.1	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Cases	918	2,255	534	3,707	41	552	332	925
Total Personnel (in thousands)	70	112	11	192	3	14	8	25
Married								
Wages	57.7	57.2	62.4	58.8	69.9	66.1	69.5	68.3
Second job	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.7	4.8	1.3	1.6	1.6
Spouse	38.3	36.1	31.0	34.8	20.9	28.0	24.7	25.7
Unearned	2.4	5.2	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.4
Total	100.0	100.1	99.9	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.1	100.0
Number of Cases	195	1,619	722	2,536	181	3,182	3,784	7,147
Total Personnel (in thousands)	13	58	21	92	14	110	123	246
Total								
Wages	81.7	71.6	69.8	71.9				
Second job	3.2	1.9	1.6	1.9				
Spouse	10.8	21.8	24.2	21.6				
Unearned	4.3	4.7	4.5	4.6				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.0				
Number of Cases	1,335	7,508	5,372	14,315				
Total Personnel (in thousands)	100	293	162	556				

Table 8.12 (continued)
 Percentage of Total Income from Various Sources
 by Household Composition, Pay Grade and Service for Officers

Household Composition/ Income Source	Army					Total
	No Children		With Children			
	W1-W4	01-02	03-04	05 or higher	Total	
<u>Unmarried</u>						
Wages	92.4	94.0	89.7	88.5	91.0	85.6
Second job	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9
Spouse	4.7	2.4	4.4	1.5	3.6	7.2
Unearned	2.1	2.4	5.0	9.3	4.4	6.3
Total	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.0
Number of Cases	38	390	441	40	909	130
Total Personnel (in thousands)	1	7	8	1	17	3
<u>Married</u>						
Wages	66.6	58.9	60.0	74.8	62.7	77.6
Second job	0.3	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.3
Spouse	28.9	38.0	34.7	12.5	31.2	16.0
Unearned	4.3	2.2	4.6	11.8	5.4	5.1
Total	100.1	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.0
Number of Cases	61	215	500	76	852	2,442
Total Personnel (in thousands)	2	4	10	2	18	61
<u>Total</u>						
Wages	75.2	75.2	74.6	80.0	76.2	80.2
Second job	1.8	0.8	1.2	0.9	1.2	0.9
Spouse	19.4	21.6	19.5	11.8	17.6	12.3
Unearned	3.6	2.4	4.7	7.3	5.1	6.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Cases	510	789	2,297	737	4,333	599
Total Personnel (in thousands)	13	16	51	19	99	16

3.C

TOTAL DEBT \$

\$	ENLISTED				OFFICERS				
	E1-E3	E4-E5	E6+	TOTAL	W1-W4	O1-O2	O3-O4	O5+	TOTAL
0	35.4	20.7	7.0	19.1	8.8	9.5	15.2	19.4	14.3
1-1999	41.9	39.1	19.6	33.7	14.7	18.3	17.7	19.9	17.7
100-9999	20.2	31.3	44.9	33.5	43.1	46.7	38.8	31.1	39.1
>10,000	2.5	8.8	28.5	13.8	33.3	25.5	28.3	30.6	29.0

Volume 2 Member Survey Tables 8.15 and 8.16

TOTAL DEBT % INCOME

%	ENLISTED				OFFICERS				
	E1-E3	E4-E5	E6+	TOTAL	W1-W4	O1-O2	O3-O4	O5+	TOTAL
0	15.6	7.6	8.9	9.3	8.8	9.3	16.4	21.9	15.
1-10	22.8	22.9	22.2	22.7	19.9	20.0	24.9	31.1	24.
11-30	31.3	28.1	33.2	29.9	30.4	25.3	36.9	37.4	34.
>30	30.2	41.3	35.6	38.0	41.0	45.5	21.8	9.6	25.

Volume 2 Member Survey Tables 8.17 and 8.18

3D

EMPLOYED WIVES REASONS FOR WORKING

	ENLISTED	OFFICERS
NEED MONEY	59	31
REPLANNED CAREER	36	39
WANT EXTRA MONEY NOW	56	44
SAVE INCOME FOR FUTURE	46	39
INDEPENDENCE	45	54
ENJOY WORKING	37	44
GAIN EXPERIENCE FOR FUTURE CAREER	36	34

NEED MONEY FOR FAMILY EXPENSES BY PAY GRADE

	ENLISTED
E1-E3	82
E4-E5	64
E6+	54

OFFICERS	
W1-W4	35
O1-O2	32
O3-O4	30
O5+	31

Spouse Survey Vol II
 6.13 and 6.14
 Tables 6.21 and 6.22

Spouses
Vol I
3.13⁰
3.14

4A

Army Families with a Handicapped Member

p. 3-23
3-25

Handicapped Child at Spouse's Location	ENLISTED	OFFICERS
Permanently Handicapped	2.23	2.53
Temporarily Handicapped	3.34	2.61
	<u>5.57</u>	<u>5.14</u>
T.	251,000	66,000

4B

% Spouses Speaking English
as a Second Language

Main Language Spoken	ENLISTED	OFFICERS
English	90.57	97.41
Other	9.43	2. ⁶⁰ 37

... by main language at time is ...

6P

Table 7.7a (continued)

Obstacles to Response to Work Schedule Change
by Household Composition and Service, for Enlisted Personnel

Obstacles to Res- ponse to Work Schedule Change	Army									
	Unmarried					Household Composition				
	No Children	With Children	No Children	With Children	%	No Children	With Children	No Children	With Children	%
Am responding very quickly	65.0	65.0	48.9	41.4	52.7	67.7	59.0	52.7	67.7	59.0
Depend. care considerations	0.8	14.3	3.9	33.4	12.9	13.5	9.3	12.9	13.5	9.3
Personal hith prob/not preg	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.7	1.2	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.6	0.8
Pregnancy	0.4	1.6	0.4	2.4	2.1	0.7	1.0	2.1	0.7	1.0
Family health problem	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.4	1.6	0.9	1.4	1.6	0.9
Second job	0.9	1.4	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.0
Transportation arrangements	3.7	2.1	7.1	2.9	4.8	3.8	3.9	4.8	3.8	3.9
No phone while off-duty	2.4	2.0	1.9	0.2	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.9
Distance to duty section	2.3	2.3	0.0	3.8	5.1	4.1	3.8	5.1	4.1	3.8
In school while off-duty	0.4	5.2	9.7	4.9	6.6	6.6	7.2	6.6	6.6	7.2
Other reason	15.2	9.1	9.4	9.1	10.5	8.6	11.2	10.5	8.6	11.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Cases	4,576	1,114	996	1,456	2,120	7,681	17,337	2,120	7,681	17,337
Total Personnel (in thousands)	189	21	16	17	72	222	556	72	222	556

(continued)

Spouse Survey Vol. 2

6B

Table 7.8a (continued)
 Obstacles to Response to Work Schedule Change
 by Household Composition and Service, for Officers

Obstacles to Response to Work Schedule Change	Army									
	Unmarried					Household Composition				
	No Children	With Children	No Children	With Children	%	No Children	With Children	No Children	With Children	%
Am responding very quickly	82.3	88.6	82.3	82.3	82.3	54.3	80.7	76.6	77.6	82.3
Depend. care considerations	0.1	19.2	0.3	34.6	0.3	34.6	2.0	6.9	6.8	0.1
Personal hith prob/not preg	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.5
Pregnancy	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.7	2.6	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0
Family health problem	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0
Second job	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
Transportation arrangements	1.1	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.9	0.3	2.3	3.5	2.6	1.1
No phone while off-duty	1.5	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.6	1.5
Distance to duty section	3.5	3.0	4.2	3.9	4.2	3.9	3.8	5.1	4.5	3.5
In school while off-duty	5.4	2.3	4.6	2.4	4.6	2.4	5.9	3.1	3.9	5.4
Other reason	5.5	5.9	4.2	2.8	4.2	2.8	3.6	3.6	4.0	5.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Cases	1,001	141	238	179	696	2,462	4,717	58	99	
Total Personnel (in thousands)	16	2	3	2	15	58	99			

(continued)

Approved during Oct. 77

6B

Table 7.7b (continued)

Obstacles to Response to No-Notice Base Recall/Alert
by Household Composition and Service, for Enlisted Personnel

Obstacles to Response to No-Notice Base Recall/Alert	Army									
	Unmarried					Household Composition				
	No Children	With Children	No Children	With Children	%	No Children	With Children	No Children	With Children	%
Am responding very quickly	74.5	65.0	59.7	49.2	62.3	67.8	68.5			
Depend. care considerations	0.6	11.6	2.4	32.2	7.3	8.9	6.4			
Personal hith prob/not prag	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3			
Pregnancy	0.2	0.9	4.7	1.3	0.8	0.3	0.5			
Family health problem	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.4			
Second job	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.4			
Transportation arrangements	2.3	2.2	0.9	2.0	4.0	3.1	2.9			
No phone while off-duty	4.6	4.1	6.5	2.3	6.9	4.0	4.6			
Distance to duty section	1.9	2.0	7.5	4.6	6.1	5.3	4.1			
In school while off-duty	2.9	1.5	2.8	1.5	2.0	1.7	2.2			
Other reason	12.3	10.7	8.6	6.9	9.3	7.7	9.7			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			
Number of Cases	4,560	1,110	996	1,453	2,117	7,097	17,333			
Total Personnel (in thousands)	189	21	16	17	72	222	556			

(continued)

Spouse Survey Vol 2

Obstacles to Response to No-Notice Base Recall/Alert
by Household Composition and Service, for Officers

Obstacles to Res- ponse to No-Notice Base Recall/Alert	Army									
	Unmarried		Household Composition				Civilian Spouse			
	No Children	With Children	No Children	With Children	No Children	With Children	No Children	With Children	No Children	With Children
Am responding very quickly	78.3 %	70.8 %	74.9 %	46.1 %	80.7 %	77.1 %	76.9 %			
Depend. care considerations	0.2	14.2	0.6	47.3	1.5	5.4	5.0			
Personal hith prob/not preg	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2			
Pregnancy	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.2			
Family health problem	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1			
Second job	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1			
Transportation arrangements	0.6	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.2	1.7	1.3			
No phone while off-duty	5.5	1.6	2.7	0.3	2.7	1.1	2.1			
Distance to duty section	6.3	8.2	13.2	4.6	6.0	9.0	8.1			
In school while off-duty	1.7	1.0	1.5	0.7	2.2	1.1	1.4			
Other reason	6.9	2.9	4.0	0.3	4.7	4.2	4.6			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			
Number of Cases	999	142	236	179	691	2,448	4,695			
Total Personnel (in thousands)	16	2	3	2	15	58	99			

(continued)

Express Survey Vol 22

6B

Table 7.7c (continued)

Obstacles to Response to No-Notice Unit Deployment
by Household Composition and Service, for Enlisted Personnel

Obstacles to Res- ponse to No-Notice Unit Deployment	Army									
	Unmarried					Household Composition				
	No Children	With Children	69.6 %	48.6 %	38.6 %	60.6 %	55.8 %	59.6 %	No Children	With Children
Am responding very quickly	70.2 %	17.1	17.1	4.1	4.1	42.0	19.6	20.0	13.3	13.3
Depend. care considerations	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
Personal hith prob/not preg	0.4	1.0	1.0	7.8	7.8	2.0	1.6	0.7	0.9	0.9
Pregnancy	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.2	1.3	1.3	0.8	0.8
Family health problem	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5
Second job	2.2	1.0	1.0	4.6	4.6	1.1	3.4	2.5	2.4	2.4
Transportation arrangements	3.4	2.3	2.3	6.7	6.7	1.3	4.4	2.8	3.2	3.2
No phone while off-duty	1.4	2.1	2.1	8.1	8.1	2.5	3.9	3.5	2.8	2.8
Distance to duty section	3.8	1.6	1.6	2.8	2.8	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.5	2.5
In school while off-duty	17.0	13.0	13.0	16.2	16.2	9.6	12.8	10.5	13.3	13.3
Other reason	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	4,545	1,114	1,114	987	987	1,440	2,104	7,072	17,262	17,262
Number of Cases	189	21	21	16	16	17	72	222	558	558
Total Personnel (in thousands)										

(continued)

Spouse Survey Vol 2

GP

Table 7.8c (continued)

Obstacles to Response to No Notice Unit Deployment
by Household Composition and Service, for Officers

Obstacles to Res- ponse to No Notice Unit Deployment	Army											
	Unmarried						Household Composition					
	No Children		With Children		Total		Military Spouse		Civilian Spouse		Total	
	No Children	With Children	No Children	With Children	Total	No Children	With Children	No Children	With Children	No Children	With Children	Total
Am responding very quickly	74.9 X	61.3 X	63.8 X	31.5 X	71.3 X	66.7 X	67.8 X					
Depend. care considerations	0.4	21.3	0.9	59.3	8.0	14.7	12.1					
Personal hlth prob/not preg	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4					
Pregnancy	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.7	1.2	0.2	0.5					
Family health problem	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.5					
Second job	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1					
Transportation arrangements	0.8	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.9					
No phone while off-duty	3.7	1.3	2.1	0.3	2.1	0.7	1.5					
Distance to duty section	4.5	4.0	8.2	3.9	4.3	6.1	5.5					
In school while off-duty	2.5	2.3	3.7	0.7	3.5	1.6	2.1					
Other reason	12.4	8.5	13.6	2.5	7.6	7.9	8.7					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0					
Number of Cases	994	141	230	176	684	2,440	4,671					
Total Personnel (In thousands)	16	2	3	2	15	58	99					

(continued)

Spencer Stevens Col 2.

6B

Table 7.9a (continued)

Dependent Arrangements Workable for Short-term Emergency
by Household Composition and Service, for Enlisted Personnel

Dependent Arrangements Workable for Short-term Emergency	Army							
	Unmarried				Household Composition			
	No Children	With Children	No Children	With Children	Military Spouse With Children	Civilian Spouse With Children	No Children	With Children
Yes	36.0 X	63.3 X	55.4 X	62.5 X	49.7 X	66.9 X	65.2 X	
Probably	27.0	18.8	33.1	27.2	30.9	25.9	25.7	
No	37.0	17.9	11.5	10.3	19.4	7.2	9.1	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Number of Cases	158	1,115	75	1,005	333	7,235	10,521	
Total Personnel (in thousands)	9	21	1	17	13	222	296	

(continued)

Spouse Survey Vol 2

Table 7.10a (continued)

Dependent Arrangements Workable for Short-term Emergency
by Household Composition and Service, for Officers

Dependent Arrangements Workable for Short-term Emergency	Army							
	Unmarried				Household Composition			
	No Children	With Children	No Children	With Children	Military Spouse With Children	No Children	Civilian Spouse With Children	Total
Yes	77.8 X	83.9 X	100.0 X	66.7 X	81.0 X	87.3 X	86.2 X	
Probably	3.6	10.4	0.0	26.7	15.8	11.4	11.9	
No	18.6	5.7	0.0	6.6	3.2	1.4	1.8	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Number of Cases	17	140	4	199	35	2,510	2,905	
Total Personnel (in thousands)	0	2	0	2	0	58	66	

(continued)

Spouse serving 60%

6B

Table 7.9b (continued)

Dependent Arrangements Workable for Long-term Situation
by Household Composition and Service, for Enlisted Personnel

Dependent Arrangements Workable for Long-term Situation	Army									
	Unmarried		Military Spouse		Civilian Spouse		Military Spouse		Civilian Spouse	
	No Children	With Children	No Children	With Children	No Children	With Children	No Children	With Children	No Children	With Children
Yes	35.1 %	55.0 %	41.5 %	51.2 %	43.0 %	52.1 %	51.7 %	43.0 %	52.1 %	51.7 %
Probably	27.8	22.2	45.5	28.6	28.6	32.7	31.5	28.6	32.7	31.5
No	37.1	22.2	13.0	20.1	27.8	15.2	16.8	27.8	15.2	16.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Cases	158	1,114	74	1,599	333	7,211	10,489	333	7,211	10,489
Total Personnel (in thousands)	9	21	1	17	13	222	296	13	222	296

(continued)

Spouse Survey Cont.

6B

Table 7.10b (continued)

Dependent Arrangements Workable for Long-term Situation by Household Composition and Service, for Officers

Dependent Arrangements Workable for Long-term Situation	Army									
	Unmarried		Household Composition				Civilian Spouse			
	No Children	With Children	No Children	With Children	No Children	With Children	No Children	With Children	No Children	With Children
Yes	55.7 %	71.6 %	63.6 %	52.5 %	68.3 %	67.3 %	66.9 %			
Probably	7.2	16.3	16.2	27.1	25.3	25.6	25.3			
No	37.1	12.1	8.0	20.4	6.3	7.0	7.8			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			
Number of Cases	17	140	4	199	35	2,507	2,902			
Total Personnel (in thousands)	0	2	0	2	0	58	68			

(continued)

Spouse Survey, Vol II.

7A2

% FAMILIES IN GOVERNMENT HOUSING

	CONUS	OCONUS	TOTAL
ELUSTED	38	57	45
OFFICERS	33	67	41

Spouse Survey ↓ Tables 4.3 and 4.4
Volume I

7A2
7A1

FAMILY MEMBER SATISFACTION WITH HOUSING - CONUS vs OCONUS AVAILABILITY

AVAILABILITY	ENLISTED		OFFICERS	
	MILITARY	CIVILIAN	MILITARY	CIVILIAN
<u>CONUS</u>				
GOOD TO EXCELLENT	22.09	41.75	22.04	59.21
POOR TO FAIR	40.27	41.86	36.93	29.48
VERY POOR	15.43	6.09	20.37	3.48
DON'T KNOW OR NOT APPLICABLE	22.2	10.32	20.66	7.84
<u>OCONUS</u>				
GOOD TO EXCELLENT	20.29	19.20	36.07	23.67
POOR TO FAIR	51.76	55.01	46.56	51.67
VERY POOR	18.40	8.68	8.58	7.13
DON'T KNOW OR NOT APPLICABLE	9.56	17.12	8.79	17.54
<u>TOTAL</u>				
GOOD TO EXCELLENT	21.45	33.82	25.66	50.12
POOR TO FAIR	44.33	46.48	39.41	35.15
VERY POOR	16.48	7.	17.33	4.41
DON'T KNOW OR NOT APPLICABLE	17.74	12.71	17.6	10.31

TABLES 4.15 and 4.16 Vol. I Spouse Survey

~~TOTAL~~

781

FAMILY MEMBER SATISFACTION WITH
HOUSING QUALITY CONUS vs OCONUS

QUALITY	<u>CONUS</u>		ENLISTED TOTAL C+O	<u>OCONUS</u>	
	ENLISTED	OFFICERS		ENLISTED	OFFICERS
GOOD TO EXCELLENT	22.14	23.54	21	23.58	29.29
POOR TO FAIR	40.27	34.76	44	47.06	48.5
VERY POOR	15.43	6.07	16	7.03	9.17
DON'T KNOW / NOT APPLICABLE	22.20	35.63	18	22.34	13.03

TABLES 4.15 and 4.16 Vol. I. Spouse Survey

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Table 5.7 *Volume 1 Spouse Survey*

Users' Satisfaction with Base/Post Child Care Service
for Wives of Enlisted Personnel

	Service				Total DoD
	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	
<u>Overall Quality of Day Care</u>					
Satisfied	66.40%	66.06%	66.19%	61.68%	64.44%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	14.12	14.48	13.50	16.77	15.20
Dissatisfied	19.48	19.46	20.32	21.55	20.36
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Number of Cases	1027	757	1052	1395	4231
Total Personnel (in 1000's)	43	27	10	52	132
<u>Size of Center to Handle Number of Children</u>					
Satisfied	53.30%	52.30%	51.07%	53.20%	52.89%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	13.86	13.37	15.81	13.36	13.70
Dissatisfied	32.85	34.33	33.12	33.44	33.41
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Number of Cases	1030	749	1043	1388	4210
Total Personnel (in 1000's)	43	27	9	52	131
<u>Quality of Physical Facility Day Care</u>					
Satisfied	61.52%	61.80%	62.48%	66.87%	63.77%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	19.40	21.85	19.92	19.15	19.84
Dissatisfied	19.08	16.35	17.60	13.99	16.39
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Number of Cases	1016	743	1035	1378	4172
Total Personnel (in 1000's)	42	27	9	51	130
<u>Safety of Day Care Center</u>					
Satisfied	73.50%	70.64%	70.05%	71.87%	72.02%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	15.55	18.36	16.71	17.78	17.09
Dissatisfied	10.95	11.00	13.25	10.35	10.89
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Number of Cases	1025	743	1042	1387	4197
Total Personnel (in 1000's)	43	27	9	52	131

(continued)

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Table 5.7 (continued) *Vol. 1 Spouse Survey*

Users' Satisfaction with Base/Post Child Care Service
for Wives of Enlisted Personnel

	Service				
	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	Total DoD
<u>Quality of Staff Day Care</u>					
Satisfied	58.92%	59.43%	57.09%	52.32%	56.27%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	17.20	19.99	18.96	21.31	19.53
Dissatisfied	23.88	20.58	23.95	26.37	24.20
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Number of Cases	1023	746	1039	1390	4198
Total Personnel (in 1000's)	42	27	9	52	131
<u>Quality of Education Program Day Care</u>					
Satisfied	54.38%	46.92%	49.12%	48.94%	50.31%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	28.81	33.79	32.96	34.57	32.42
Dissatisfied	16.81	19.29	17.93	16.48	17.27
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Number of Cases	1014	739	1030	1381	4164
Total Personnel (in 1000's)	42	26	9	52	130
<u>Cost of Day Care</u>					
Satisfied	60.74%	66.09%	63.31%	53.58%	59.19%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	14.71	16.25	17.11	17.95	16.48
Dissatisfied	24.55	17.67	19.58	28.46	24.33
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Number of Cases	1027	745	1041	1386	4199
Total Personnel (in 1000's)	43	27	9	52	131
<u>Hours of Operation at Day Care</u>					
Satisfied	50.34%	54.91%	55.99%	45.47%	49.76%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	13.58	14.72	16.07	12.99	13.76
Dissatisfied	36.08	30.37	27.94	41.53	36.48
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Number of Cases	1029	753	1041	1393	4216
Total Personnel (in 1000's)	43	27	9	52	131

Source: Spouse Questionnaire: Q. 18,35,51

702

Table 5.8

Vol. I Special Survey

Users' Satisfaction with Base/Post Child Care Service
for Wives of Officers

	Service				
	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	Total DoD
<u>Overall Quality of Day Care</u>					
Satisfied	65.41%	64.89%	63.75%	66.26%	65.50%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	14.82	16.43	11.54	15.35	15.02
Dissatisfied	19.76	18.68	24.70	18.39	19.48
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Number of Cases	636	307	518	688	2149
Total Personnel (in 1000's)	15	7	3	15	41
<u>Size of Center to Handle Number of Children</u>					
Satisfied	49.11%	44.71%	47.54%	51.71%	49.21%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	11.08	14.63	10.55	13.49	12.54
Dissatisfied	39.81	40.65	41.92	34.80	38.25
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Number of Cases	634	304	514	687	2139
Total Personnel (in 1000's)	15	7	3	15	40
<u>Quality of Physical Facility Day Care</u>					
Satisfied	58.67%	62.00%	59.36%	68.11%	62.82%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	15.59	17.39	15.64	15.15	15.74
Dissatisfied	25.74	20.61	25.00	16.75	21.44
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Number of Cases	631	307	511	684	2133
Total Personnel (in 1000's)	15	7	3	15	40
<u>Safety of Day Care Center</u>					
Satisfied	67.48%	63.17%	67.55%	73.75%	69.08%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	18.26	22.94	19.08	16.19	18.35
Dissatisfied	14.27	13.89	13.38	10.06	12.56
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Number of Cases	634	306	514	683	2137
Total Personnel (in 1000's)	15	7	3	15	40

(continued)

Table 5.8 (continued)

Vol. 1, Spouse Survey

7C2

Users' Satisfaction with Base/Post Child Care Service
for Wives of Officers

	Service				
	Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force	Total DoD
<u>Quality of Staff Day Care</u>					
Satisfied	55.88%	54.00%	56.28%	56.81%	55.94%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	20.59	24.21	18.16	19.49	20.59
Dissatisfied	23.53	21.79	25.56	23.70	23.47
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Number of Cases	635	304	517	685	2141
Total Personnel (in 1000's)	15	7	3	15	40
<u>Quality of Education Program Day Care</u>					
Satisfied	46.29%	38.64%	42.27%	42.24%	43.15%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	33.44	36.33	37.84	39.09	36.41
Dissatisfied	20.26	25.02	19.89	18.67	20.44
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Number of Cases	630	302	513	683	2128
Total Personnel (in 1000's)	15	7	3	15	40
<u>Cost of Day Care</u>					
Satisfied	71.68%	77.13%	78.79%	65.78%	71.00%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	14.55	13.85	11.80	16.89	15.07
Dissatisfied	13.78	9.02	9.40	17.33	13.92
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Number of Cases	635	307	515	684	2141
Total Personnel (in 1000's)	15	7	3	15	40
<u>Hours of Operation at Day Care</u>					
Satisfied	57.43%	55.90%	63.00%	53.41%	56.13%
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	10.61	13.45	10.47	14.67	12.59
Dissatisfied	31.97	30.66	26.54	31.92	31.27
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Number of Cases	636	306	516	686	2144
Total Personnel (in 1000's)	15	7	3	15	40

Source: Spouse Questionnaire: Q. 18,35,51

7C3

SOURCE
1-5-54

[VOL. I, TABLE 5.1
5.2, p. 5-8, and 5-
p. 5-2 and 5-

AVAILABILITY OF CHILD CARE

TOTAL	ENLISTED		OFFICERS 5-5 and 6	
	AGE (0-2)	AGE (3-5)	AGE (0-2)	AGE (3-5)
AVAILABLE ON AND OFF INSTALLATION	46.56	48.00	55.02	57.36
CONUS	57.86	58.95	64.25	68.57
OCNUS	27.70	27.91	25.55	20.00
AVAILABLE ON INSTALLATION	32.78	35.41	33.33	29.77
CONUS	19.29	23.63	23.23	18.81
OCNUS	55.29	57.02	65.57	66.32

USUAL CARE GIVER OF YOUNGEST CHILD

TOTAL	ENLISTED		OFFICER	
	AGE (0-2)	AGE (3-5)	AGE (0-2)	AGE (3-5)
WHO CARED FOR DEPENDENT *				
MEMBER	28.07	17.16	13.59	10.10
NON RELATIVE	57.91	67.97	77.64	79.80

Special Survey

[VOL. I, TABLE 5.3 and 5.
p. 5-26 and 5-35]

* COMPLETE LIST OF CARE GIVERS

- MEMBER CARED FOR DEPENDENT
- CHILD'S BROTHER/SISTER OVER 15
- CHILD'S BROTHER/SISTER UNDER 15
- CHILD'S GRANDPARENTS
- OTHER RELATIVE OF CHILD
- CHILD CARED FOR SELF
- NON RELATIVE

7E

USE OF DoD SCHOOLS FOR FAMILIES
IN OCONUS LOCATION WITH CHILDREN
AGE 6-17

	ENLISTED	OFFICERS
CHILD IN DoD SCHOOL	69.79	68.44
CHILD IN NON-DoD OVERSEAS SCHOOL	5.77	10.21
OTHER	24.44	21.35

~~Table~~ Volume 1 Spouse Survey tables 5.25 and 5.26

SATISFACTION WITH DoD SCHOOLS Among
SPOUSES IN OCONUS LOCATION WITH
CHILDREN AGE 6-17

	ENLISTED	OFFICERS
SATISFIED TO VERY SATISFIED	65.59	56.72
DISSATISFIED TO VERY DISSATISFIED	22.2	31.12
NEITHER SATISFIED OR DISSATISFIED	12.2	12.16

Volume 1 Spouse Survey Table 5.27 and 5.28.

7F

AVAILABILITY OF ACS, YA, AND
MWR SERVICES (ENLISTED)

AVAILABLE ON POST?

ACS	TOTAL			CONUS			OCONUS		
	YES	NO	DONT KNOW	YES	NO	DK	YES	NO	DK
FAM. SUPPORT CENTER	63.53	5.88	30.59	60.16	5.97	33.87	69.78	5.7	24.53
INDIV. COUNSELING + THERAPY	54.73	5.91	39.36	51.53	6.09	42.38	60.64	5.59	33.77
FIN. COUNSELING	55.51	4.68	38.81	51.74	4.94	43.31	62.46	4.2	33.32
HANDICAPPED PROGRAMS	27.38	7.58	65.05	28.5	6.77	64.73	25.31	9.06	65.64
SERVICES FOR FAM. IN SEPARATION	30.67	9.31	60.03	32.46	7.69	59.85	27.34	12.29	60.37
CRISIS REFERRAL SERVICES	40.1	6.1	53.79	39.2	6.19	54.61	41.67	5.95	52.29
SPOUSE/CHILD ABUSE SERVICES	52.62	5.03	42.34	49.96	5.6	44.44	57.55	3.99	38.46
<u>YA</u>									
YOUTH/ADOLESCENT PROGRAMS	58.22	6.42	35.36	54.49	6.5	39.01	65.12	6.27	28.61
<u>MWR</u>									
RECREATIONAL PROGRAMS	77.22	5.17	17.61	73.03	6.37	20.60	84.93	2.97	12.11

TABLE 5.9 and ~~5.9~~⁶⁸ Volume 1 Spouse Survey

TF

EXPERIENCE* WITH ACS, YA
AND MWR ACTIVITIES

ACS	ENLISTED		TOTAL	OFFICERS		TOTAL
	CONUS	OCOONUS		CONUS	OCOONUS	
FAM. SUPPORT CENTERS	43.21	50.66	46.11	34.06	40.51	35.
INDIV. COUNSELING/ THERAPY	35.81	40.83	37.71	27.43	30.25	28
FINANCIAL COUNSELING	32.63	36.39	34.12	25.12	22.4	24
HANDICAPPED PROGRAMS	31.61	38.79	33.91	22.57	32.42	25
SERVICES FOR FAMILY IN SEPARATION	41.27	52.04	44.70	29.23	43.34	32.
*RISIS REFERRAL SERVICES	33.07	39.59	35.46	20.04	28.13	22
SPOUSE/CHILD ABUSE SERVICES	28.22	34.37	30.57	18.73	23.05	19
YA						
YOUTH/ADOLESCENT PROGRAMS	55.66	57.78	56.47	61.34	68.52	63
MWR						
RECREATIONAL PROGRAMS	78.11	82.72	79.87	81.18	85.66	82

Spouse Survey Vol. 1 Tables 5.11 and 5.12

* See note in text

7F

SATISFACTION WITH ACS, YA, AND
MWR SERVICES, SPOUSE
OF ARMY PERSONNEL

ACS	SATISFIED		NEITHER SATISFIED OR DISSATISFIED		DISSATISFIED	
	ENLIS.	OFFICER	ENLISTED	OFFICERS	ENLISTED	OFFICERS
FAM SUPPORT CENTER	58.9	62.76	29.12	26.92	11.99	10.32
INDIV. COUNSELING AND THERAPY	52.62	50.58	31.9	33.21	15.48	16.22
FIA. COUNSELING	54.37	55.13	35.22	37.61	10.41	7.27
HAANDICAPPED PROG.	40.12	40.69	42.91	41.42	16.97	17.99
SERVICES FOR FAMILY SEPAR.	36.79	36.01	32.69	37.75	30.52	26.24
CRISIS REFERRAL SERVICES	47.13	42.43	36.59	39.91	16.28	17.66
SPOUSE/CHILD ABUSE SERVICES	50.36	43.64	32.94	39.38	16.70	16.98
YA						
YOUTH/ADOLESCENT PROGRAMS	62.22	67.17	22.23	16.83	15.55	16.00
MWR						
RECREATIONAL PROGRAMS	72.61	79.01	17.38	13.03	10.01	7.96

Vol. 1 Spouse Survey Tables 5.23 and 5.24

APPENDIX A

MEMO FROM CFSC TO ARI REQUESTING ASSISTANCE
IN PDIP DEFENSE PREPARATION



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY COMMUNITY AND FAMILY SUPPORT CENTER
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22331-05

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

DACF-AE (215)

17 JUL 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE ARMY RESEARCH INSTITUTE, PERI-RP (Dr. Gade)
THE WALTER REED ARMY INSTITUTE OF RESEARCH, SGRD-UW1-A
(Dr. Teitelbaum)
THE RAND ARROYO CENTER (Dr. Vernez)

SUBJECT: PDIP Defense

1. As we have mentioned a number of times, the Program Development Increment Packages (PDIPs) which fund CFSC's family programs must be defended against cuts to present and future programmed funding levels. CFSC is working on a strategy for presenting the programs and funding requirements to the review panels which recommend budget priorities for the Army. We want to identify and incorporate any relevant and supportive findings from the research into our presentations before the panels.
2. Each of the family PDIPs funds a separate program or resource requirement. CFSC program managers are responsible for presenting and defending their PDIPs before the panels. We have been meeting with each program manager to refine strategies for presenting the PDIPs and identifying data or findings that would be used if it were available.
3. The title of each PDIP, name and phone number of its program manager point of contact (POC), a brief description of the PDIP and some needed pieces of information are provided below. We are hoping your research and literature reviews can produce at least some of this or related information.

A. YOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM Ms Joneille Davidson 325-8377

Funds expansion of the Youth Activities Program from primarily sports and recreation to include also programs to help youth develop interpersonal skills, learn responsibility and gain awareness of youth issues. Examples of development programs include youth sponsorship, support groups, teen employment and community projects.

- Data showing the national trend in youth problems such as delinquency, pregnancy, drug and alcohol abuse, runaways compared with trend in the Army.
- Unique psychological, social adjustment issues for Army children.
- % of Army children who are recruited for service.

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SUBJECT: PDIP Defense

B. OUTREACH Ms Ann Tarcier 325-9390

Provides funds for an outreach coordinator at major installations. Program is aimed at reaching isolated soldiers and families at off-post locations and taking services to those least likely to use them. Funding for outreach vans was originally included then cut. It could be reinstated.

- Time lost from duty because of family problems.
- Evidence of differences between on post and off-post families usage of community services.
- How is satisfaction with Army life, commitment correlated with on-post vs. off-post living?
- Examples of success with innovative outreach efforts in the civilian community

C. FAMILY MEMBER EMPLOYMENT Ms Marilyn Kee: 325-9390

PDIP Funds Family Member Employment program within ACS. Services provided include comprehensive job information and referral to local military and civilian resources, private sector job bank, job search skills training workshops and individual job career counseling.

- Types of jobs most frequently sought and available to family members.
- How do soldiers feel about spouses working? (Is need for additional income reversing resistance to spouse working?)
- Is there any evidence that employment programs have decreased unemployment in given locations.
- Can % of wives working be projected to 1990? (Basic employment and unemployment data has already been obtained from the '85 DOD survey).

D. INSTALLATION VOLUNTEER COORDINATOR
Ms Marilyn Keel 325-9390

Funds coordinator at large installations to recruit, place, train volunteers in all installation activities which use them. Assists activities in volunteer management, recognition, record keeping, etc.

- Evidence that volunteer experience increases commitment and satisfaction with Army life.
- Data which shows turnover and instability in volunteer force as increasing numbers move on to paid jobs.

E. ARMY FAMILY SERVICES Ms Shirley Brown 325-9390

PDIP provides for personnel to staff unfunded but

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existing ACS programs; Information Referral and Follow-Up, Relocation, Exceptional Family Member Program and foster care. (Since these are existing programs defense will be based primarily on program report data and ACS evaluation studies which we already have). Strategy will be to focus on why professionalizing the program with PDIP Staff as opposed to a volunteer run programs is essential.

F. ACS FACILITIES Ms Shirley Brown 325-9390

Provides funds for upgrading or constructing ACS centers.

- Evidence that facilities are a factor in usage of services.
- Evidence that family members perceive family support facilities as a statement about how much the Army cares about families.

G. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS PROGRAMS

Mr Mike Templeton 325-9390

Funds personnel to provide financial counseling, sure-pay education and money management services. one of ACS long term programs previously unfunded. Quite a bit of data about indebtedness, out of pocket relocation expenses etc is already available.

- Data showing how the military lifestyle exacerbates indebtedness.
- Relationship between indebtedness and vulnerability to espionage, job performance, retention.

4. There are four more family PDIPs for which we have not had the opportunity to discuss information needs with the program managers. They are:

Family Fitness
Child Development Curriculum
School Age Latch Key Program
Family Child Care Program

As we discuss needs with them we may pass on more questions to you.

5. Request you consider the program requirements and specific information items which the program managers have identified in light of your research and knowledge of others' research. If you have any findings which will help make a strong case for the need

DACF-AE
SUBJECT: PDIP Defense

for these programs, we will be most appreciative. Please feel free to contact the program managers directly to discuss your efforts.

6. CFSC POC is Florence Ferguson or Emily Cato 325-6789.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

Thank you,

Gail M. Ginn
GAIL H. MCGINN

Director
Program Analysis and
Evaluation Office

*NOTE: Time is of the essence.
Would appreciate your reply by
1 Sept. Gail*

APPENDIX B

SAMPLE TITLE PAGES OF ARTICLES SENT TO CFSC

Handwritten note: Nancy S. Tobler

META-ANALYSIS OF 143 ADOLESCENT DRUG PREVENTION PROGRAMS: QUANTITATIVE OUTCOME RESULTS OF PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS COMPARED TO A CONTROL OR COMPARISON GROUP

Nancy S. Tobler

Presented is a meta-analysis of the outcome results for 143 adolescent drug prevention programs to identify the most effective program modalities for reducing teenage drug use. Glass et al. (1981) meta-analysis techniques provided a systematic approach for the accumulation, quantification and integration of the numerous research findings. Five major modalities were identified and their effect sizes computed for five distinctly different outcomes: Knowledge, Attitudes, Use, Skills and Behavior measures. The magnitude of the effect size was found dependent on the outcome measure employed and the rigor of the experimental design. These factors were controlled for through use of a standard regression analysis. Peer Programs were found to show a definite superiority for the magnitude of the effect size obtained on all outcome measures. On the ultimate criteria of drug use, Peer Programs were significantly different than the combined results of all the remaining programs ($p < .0005$). Peer Programs maintained high effect size for alcohol, soft drugs and hard drugs, as well as for cigarette use. Recommendations are made concerning the effectiveness of the underlying theoretical assumption for the different program modalities. Future programming implications are discussed as Peer Programs were identified as effective for the average school-based adolescent population, but the Alternatives programs were

Handwritten note: Nancy S. Tobler, M.S., M.A., M.P.H., is the principal investigator in the Prevention Research, Bi-Agency Institute, Albany, New York. This paper was based on the author's independent research at the University of Albany, State University of New York, Buffalo City College, School of Social Welfare. It was prepared in partial fulfillment of the M.A. requirements under the guidance of Dr. Lorna Vida-Giberman, to whom the author is grateful for her suggestions and encouragement. This project was funded by a S.I.N.Y. Research Association Research Grant and the School of Social Welfare. The author is appreciative of the data, research results, time and suggestions so generously shared by researchers, program directors and agency heads.

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Preventing Substance Abuse: The State of the Art

JACK DURELL, MD
WILLIAM BUKOSKI, PhD

Dr. Durell is Associate Director for Science, National Institute on Drug Abuse; Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration. Dr. Bukoski is a research psychologist with the Prevention Research Branch, National Institute on Drug Abuse.

Tearsheet requests to Dr. Durell, Room 10-05, Parklawn Bldg., 56101 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Md. 20857.

SYNOPSIS

While drug abuse among adolescents and young adults has begun to decline from the epidemic levels of the late 1970s, it remains a serious national health problem.

Much information from research suggests that young people at the junior and senior high school levels are the most vulnerable to the social pressures that lead to experimental and then regular use of psychoactive substances. Well-designed prevention programs for youngsters in these age groups have the potential to prevent the onset and development of regular drug use.

Primary prevention strategies developed over past two decades—media campaigns, school education programs, and "generic" programs—reviewed, and evaluative research is discussed. Authors describe two additional prevention approaches—the "macro" approach (creating a climate nondrug use) and positive peer pressure strategy for which early data suggest genuine promise for the future.

DRUG ABUSE, particularly among adolescents and young adults—though beginning to recede from the

epidemic levels observed in the late 1970s—remains a serious national health problem (1, 2). The

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Community Programs for Drug Abuse Prevention
Cheryl L. Perry, PhD, Guest Editor

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Prevention Research: Deterring Drug Abuse Among Children and Adolescents

Editors:

Catherine S. Bell, M.S.

Robert Battjes, D.S.W.

Division of Clinical Research
National Institute on Drug Abuse

NIDA Research Monograph 63
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7/29/87

Adolescent Pregnancy in the United States: An Interstate Analysis

By Susheela Singh

Summary

Rates of teenage pregnancy, birth and abortion vary greatly among states. Because states that have high birthrates tend to have low abortion rates, pregnancy levels vary much less than do the birth and abortion measures. The role of unintended pregnancy is highlighted by the fact that in states that have very high pregnancy rates, the adolescent abortion rate is higher than the birthrate and the abortion rate combined in states that have the lowest pregnancy rates.

A series of multivariate analyses that controlled for the percentage of the state population that was black, poor and metropolitan showed that social factors tend to be more important determinants of state differences in teenage pregnancy, birth and abortion levels than are policy-related variables, particularly for whites. Nevertheless, some policy measures have important associations for both races, especially for blacks.

• *Social factors.* High rates of population growth and residential mobility over the previous decade, a high crime rate, a high teenage suicide rate, extensive circulation of sexually explicit magazines, a large percentage not voting in elections and a high level of stress are all associated with high pregnancy-related rates for teenagers. The percentage of children living in female-headed households correlates positively with abortion and pregnancy levels among white teenagers, but has no significant association with the birthrate.

The percentage of a state's population that belongs to fundamentalist religious groups is positively associated with adolescent birthrates. Political liberalism correlates with relatively low pregnancy rates and birthrates but with a somewhat higher likelihood of pregnancies being terminated by abortion. In states where women's status is higher, birthrates are lower, but abortion levels are higher.

• *Policy measures.* States that have high proportions of teenagers dropping out of school and of young women not graduating from high school tend to have high pregnancy rates and birthrates and a somewhat lower proportion of pregnancies ending in abortion. Increased spending on education is associated with relatively high abortion rates (and, therefore, pregnancy rates). The higher the teacher-student ratio, the lower the adolescent birthrate and the more likely the pregnant teenager is to have an abortion.

Welfare payments to teenage mothers are negatively associated with both black and white teenage birthrates, and higher maximum payments are associated with relatively high abortion levels. Thus, such welfare payments do not appear to be an incentive for childbearing among black or white adolescents.

Only one measure of sex education—the proportion of senior high school students receiving sex education—proved significant. The higher the proportion, the lower the pregnancy rate among white teenagers.

The availability of Medicaid funds for abortion is associated with relatively high abortion levels and (for blacks) significantly lower birthrates. The accessibility of large abortion providers in a state is associated with relatively high abortion rates.

The lack of state data on contraceptive use and sexual activity makes it difficult to measure the effect of contraceptive availability on teenage pregnancy-related measures. A greater availability of physicians in

a state is associated with a lower teenage birthrate but with higher teenage abortion levels; there is very little effect on the pregnancy rate.

When preexisting birthrates and abortion availability are controlled for, substantially lower birthrates are seen for both white and black teenagers in states with high proportions served by family planning clinics. However, no significant difference is seen for pregnancy rates. It is notable that the greater the increase in the percentage of women served by family planning clinics over the previous decade, the greater the decline in the birthrate among both white and black adolescents. Data are not available to examine if there is a similar association with the pregnancy rate.

Introduction

The levels of teenage births and abortions are much higher in the United States than in other developed countries because of the very high rate of unintended pregnancies among U.S. teenagers.¹ A recent study has identified some factors at the national level that help to explain these observed pregnancy differentials among countries that have similar levels of adolescent sexual activity. Among them are the distribution of income, societal openness about sex and accessibility of contraceptive services.² But are these factors as important within the United States as between countries in explaining variation in levels of adolescent pregnancy?

Three earlier studies looked at interstate differences in the teenage birthrate during the early 1970s.³ Two of these analyses found that between 1970 and 1974, several factors had especially strong associations with high adolescent birthrates.⁴ These were high percentages of the population that are black, poor and fundamentalist. The number of teenagers served by organized clinics divided by the sum of teenage births and abortions also showed a strong positive association with the decline in the teenage birthrate that oc-

Susheela Singh is a senior research associate with The Alan Guttmacher Institute (AGI). The author is grateful to Beth Corn and Michael Putnam, who were research assistants on this project; to Jacqueline D. Forrest, Stanley K. Henshaw and Elise F. Jones of the AGI; to Ellen E. Kisker of Mathematics, Princeton, N.J. and to Charles F. Westoff of the Office of Population Research, Princeton University for commenting on drafts of the article. The research on which it is based was supported by a grant from The Rockefeller Foundation.

Bamberg, Denmark

Reducing Adolescent Pregnancy Through School and Community-Based Education

Murray L. Vincent, EdD; Andrew F. Clearie, MSPH; Mark D. Schluchter, PhD

The resident population of the western portion of a South Carolina county has undergone a public health information and education intervention since October 1982. The purpose of the intervention has been to reduce the occurrence of unintended pregnancies among unmarried adolescents. Intervention messages are targeted at parents, teachers, ministers and representatives of churches, community leaders, and children enrolled in the public school system. The messages emphasize development of decision-making and communication skills, self-esteem enhancement, and understanding human reproductive anatomy, physiology, and contraception. The estimated rate of pregnancy (live births plus fetal deaths plus induced abortions) per 1000 female population for females aged 14 to 17 years in the county's western portion has declined remarkably since the intervention began, and the changes are statistically significant when compared with three sociodemographically similar counties and also with the eastern portion of the county.

(JAMA 1987;257:3382-3386)

ANNUALLY in the United States, approximately 700 000 unmarried females aged 19 years or younger become pregnant. Of these pregnancies, 85% are unintended.¹ The negative health and social outcomes of unintended, premarital, adolescent pregnancy and subsequent premarital childbirth and child-

For editorial comment see p 3410.

rearing present to the medical and public health communities a challenge of the greatest magnitude.² Over the past decade, numerous federal, state, and local efforts have been implemented

to reduce the occurrence of unintended adolescent pregnancy. To date, however, there have been few reports of success in obtaining the outcome objective—significant reduction in unintended pregnancy among unmarried adolescents.^{3,4} Studies of sex education effectiveness in terms of knowledge gain, attitude changes, and self-report behavioral changes do exist; however, the assumption of related reduction in pregnancy remains unproved.^{5,6}

The factors contributing to unintended adolescent pregnancy are many and include socioeconomic, family, cultural, and educational components.⁷ A public health education model employing multiple strategies is the intervention of necessity. In other public health arenas, multiple intervention strategies at a high dosage level have shown success.^{8,9} In this article, we report the success of a public health education model, a comprehensive school/commu-

nity approach that has reduced remarkably the occurrence of pregnancies in females less than 18 years old.

METHODS

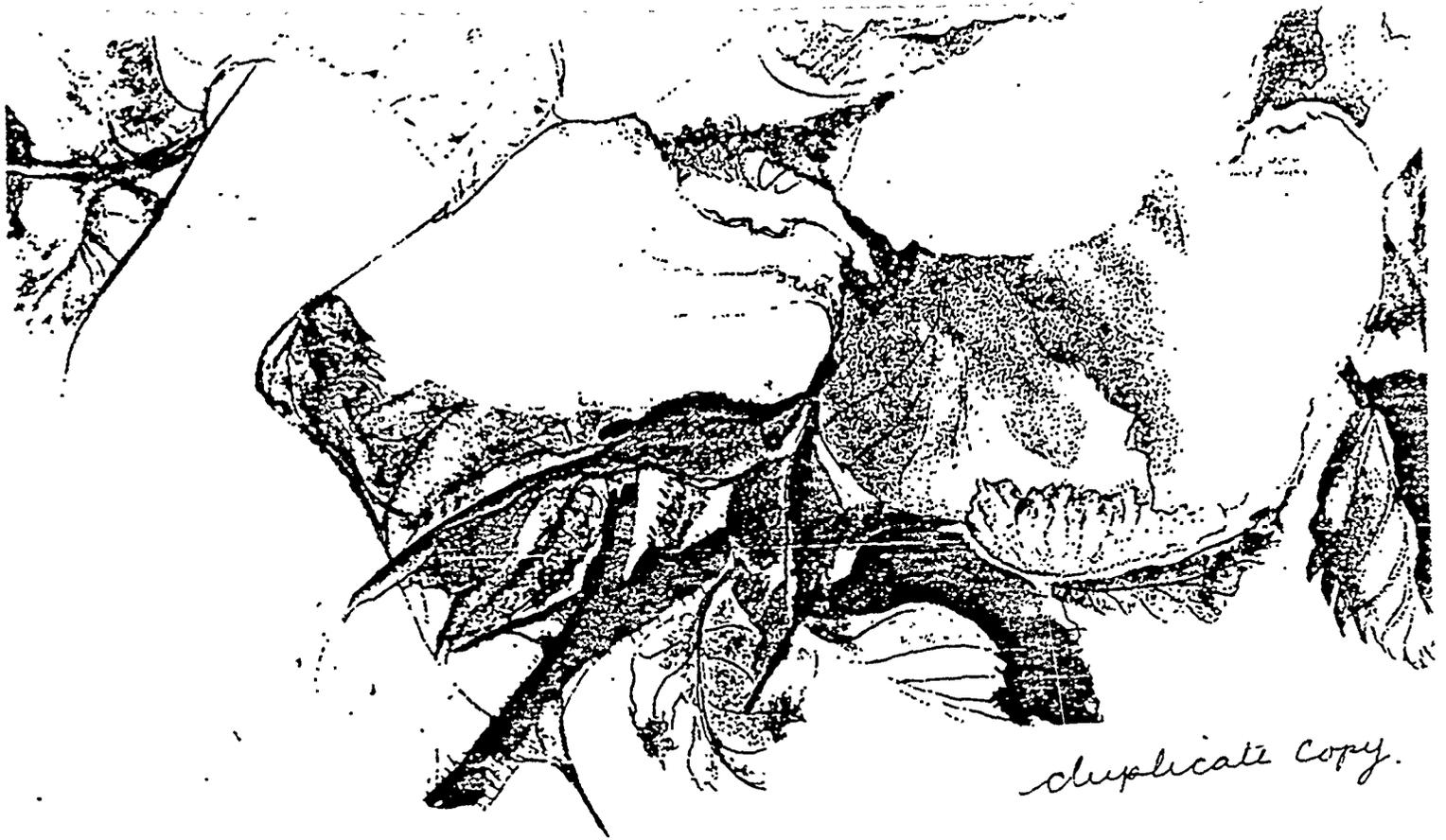
Program Intervention

The School/Community Program Sexual Risk Reduction Among Teens has been in place in the western portion of a South Carolina county since October 1982, and will continue through September 1987. The western portion of the county is delimited by the boundaries of a public school district. The eastern portion of the county is contiguous with the boundaries of a separate public school district. The residents of the county are divided roughly in half between the two school districts. The entire county population is sociodemographically homogenous and can be characterized accurately as rural, low income and undereducated. According to the 1980 census, 68% of the county residents are black and 42% white.¹⁰ There is negligible migration into or out of the county. The county economy is agriculturally dependent. There is no public transportation.¹¹ Before the implementation of the School/Community Program, the county ranked among the top 20% of 46 South Carolina counties in regard to estimated pregnancy rate (EPR) for females aged 14 to 17 years (live births plus fetal deaths plus induced abortions) per 1000 female population.¹²

The implementation process of the School/Community Program is ranged in a hierarchy of objectives: the *outcome objective* is to reduce over time the occurrence of unintended pregnancy among never-married teens and preteens. The *primary behavioral*

From the Departments of Health Promotion and Education (Dr Vincent) and Epidemiology and Biostatistics (Dr Schluchter), School of Public Health, University of South Carolina, Columbia, and the Carolina Institute, Summerville, SC (Mr Clearie).

Reprint requests to the Department of Health Promotion and Education, School of Public Health, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC 29208.



duplicate copy.

Choices:

A Teen Woman's Journal for
Self-awareness and Personal Planning

by Mindy Bingham, Judy Edmondson, and Sandy Stryker

B-8





Planned Parenthood
Federation of America, Inc.

Janet Griffith
Research Triangle Institute
Research Triangle Park NC

Dear Janet:

Here, in preparation for your contract with the army, are some materials about teenagers and pregnancy prevention models. I also encourage your contacts to talk to the Marines, who recently prepared a sexuality education curriculum for young Marines, which they haven't tested, but which looks pretty good. To get access to that, contact: E.A. Koehler, at The Department of the Navy, Navy Personnel Research and Development Center, San Diego CA92152-6800, and ask for NPRDC TR-86-9, and the supplement.

I am enclosing, from our Clearinghouse:

A copy of "Does Sexuality Education Make a Difference?" which is a summary I wrote about a year and a half ago.

A copy of a JAMA June 26, 1987 article by Murray Vincent and others about a University of South Carolina home/community/school program in Bamberg S.C., which seems to have made a difference.

A copy of Susheela Singh's piece in the September/October 1986 issue of Family Planning Perspectives, which gives an analysis of interstate variations in adolescent pregnancy rates in the U.S.

A copy, since we have several, of Choices, A Teen Woman's Journal for Self-awareness and Personal Planning, from Advocacy Press. This is one approach to "Life-Options Planning" which is a broader-based way to preventing unintended pregnancies and other untoward happenings to teenagers. There is a boy's version, too, called "Challenges".

If, as this contract progresses, you have need for other more specific materials, let us know.

Sincerely,

Susan Newcomer
Director of Education

B-9

This material is based upon work supported by a grant from the Conrad Hilton Foundation.



R-3076-CHF

Strategies for Controlling Adolescent Drug Use

ISBN 0-8330-0547-2

J. Michael Polich, Phyllis L. Ellickson,
Peter Reuter, James P. Kahan

February 1984

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The Conrad Hilton Foundation

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Table 5.4 groups the non-professional occupations into two categories: male-dominant and female-dominant. The 1980 seniors were more prone than the 1972 seniors to choose "male-dominant" jobs (38.1 vs. 30.1 percent), particularly those of manager/administrator (7.1 vs. 3.1 percent), proprietor/owner (4.0 vs. 1.8 percent), and technical (8.2 vs. 6.6 percent). This was compensated for by a substantial decline in preference for clerical and other "female-dominant" jobs (from 24.5 to 18.3 percent) and slight decline for the professional category (from 45.4 to 43.5 percent).

All of the previously mentioned trends were considerably greater for females than for males. For example, the female preference for "male-dominant" jobs more than doubled, from 9.8 to 19.8 percent. The increased interest of females in manager/administrator and proprietor/owner jobs was especially pronounced, going from a total of 1.8 to 8.9 percent. Also, the percentage of young women planning to enter professional occupations was virtually unchanged (at about 49 percent), while the corresponding statistics for males fell 3 percentage points to a level in 1980 that was 10 percentage points below the figure for females (38.8 vs. 48.7 percent.)¹

Table 5.4. Percentages of 1972 and 1980 seniors who expected to enter designated occupations, by sex

Job or occupational category	All students		Males		Females	
	1972	1980	1972	1980	1972	1980
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional ^a	45.4	43.5	41.8	38.8	48.8	48.7
Male-dominant:						
Craftsman	7.6	8.3	15.1	15.7	0.5	1.1
Farmer, farm manager	1.6	2.0	2.7	3.4	0.6	0.8
Laborer	2.5	2.0	4.9	3.7	0.3	0.2
Manager/administrator	3.1	7.1	5.1	7.9	1.3	6.4
Military	2.4	2.0	4.1	3.2	0.8	1.0
Operative	2.3	2.7	3.9	4.5	0.8	1.0
Proprietor/owner	1.8	4.0	3.2	5.6	0.5	2.5
Protective service	2.2	1.8	4.2	2.8	0.4	0.8
Technical	6.6	8.2	8.8	10.5	4.6	6.0
Subtotal	(30.1)	(38.1)	(52.0)	(57.3)	(9.8)	(19.8)
Female-dominant:						
Clerical	14.2	9.8	1.9	1.3	25.5	17.7
Homemaker or housewife ^b	3.1	2.9	0.0	0.1	5.9	5.5
Sales	3.0	2.1	2.7	2.0	3.4	2.2
Service	4.2	3.5	1.6	0.7	6.7	6.1
Subtotal	(24.5)	(18.3)	(6.2)	(4.1)	(41.5)	(31.5)

^a HS&B listed school teacher and two other categories of professionals. These three categories were combined.

^b The HS&B wording was "Homemaker or housewife only."

Note.—Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

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Source: NCFES (1984) (HS&B) + Nat'l longitudinal study for the 1980s, High school seniors: A comparative study of the classes of 1972 - 1980. Wash, DC: NCEE84-202

¹ In HS&B, the one "professional" category of NLS-72 was divided into three separate categories. The HS&B item, but not the one used in NLS-72, also had a "not working" response option. Only 1.3 percent of respondents gave this answer, and for the purpose of this trend analysis, they were treated as nonrespondents

B-11

Real Strategic



REVIEW OF MILITARY FAMILY RESEARCH AND LITERATURE

Prepared for: Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense
Manpower Planning and Analysis
Washington, D.C. 20301

Prepared by: Military Family Resource Center
Armed Services YMCA of the USA
6501 Loisdale Court, Suite 1107
Springfield, Virginia 22150

January 4, 1984

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MEMORIAM

of *Armed Forces & Society* announce the death of our friend and colleague, of a heart attack on October 17, 1983, at the age of 78. Mr. Aron served as a board of Editors from the founding of 74 until his death. Raymond Aron set in precision of exposition, logic of clarity of concern for problems of war modern world. We shall endeavor to fulfill the traditions he set; we shall miss his wit, guidance.

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APPENDIX C

OUTLINE OF RESEARCH AND EVALUATION BRIEFING FOR GOSC

DATA ITEM DESCRIPTION	2. IDENTIFICATION NO(S)	
	AGENCY	NUMBER
1. TITLE RELIABILITY STATUS REPORT	DoD	DI-R-7080 Rev.
3. DESCRIPTION/PURPOSE To monitor and evaluate contractor's progress and accomplishments in conducting the Reliability Program for the applicable contract end item(s).	4. APPROVAL DATE	
	5. OFFICE OF PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY USAF	
	6. DOC REQUIRED	
7. APPLICATION/INTERRELATIONSHIP Applicable to contracts which contain the requirements for reliability Program Reviews in accordance with MIL-STD-785B (Task 103). This DID supersedes DI-R-1731 and DI-R-2119.	8. APPROVAL LIMITATION	
	9. REFERENCES (Mandatory as cited in block 10) *MIL-STD-785B (Task 103)	
	MCSL NUMBER(S)	
10. PREPARATION INSTRUCTIONS 1. Each report shall include the following information as a minimum:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The work accomplished and results obtained on each task defined by the work statement or the Contractor's Reliability Program Plan. b. Summaries of the status of previously reported programs which were unresolved at the close of the last reporting period. c. A summary table of all identified design problems. The list shall be on two parts. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Part 1 will list current (open) problems and shall contain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Serial number assigned to identify each problem. (b) Date on which problem was first detected. (c) Short statement identifying the problem and its effect. (d) Activity assigned to solve the problem. (e) Expected resolution and date to be achieved. (f) Short statement of accomplishment to date or a cross-reference to other reports. (2) Part 2 will begin on a new page and contain a summary table of all problems identified during the program. The list shall contain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Serial number assigned to identify each problem. (b) Date on which problem was first detected. (c) Date the problem was resolved. (d) Title of the problem report. (e) System or subsystem in which the problem was located. 		

Exhibit C-2. Proposed Revision of DI-R-7080 (Page 1 of 2)

BLOCK 10 (CONTINUED)

- (f) Brief description of each problem (sneak circuit, unintentional state transition, component failure, etc.)
 - (g) The analytical tool or test method used to identify each problem (Sneak Circuit Analysis, Fault Tree Analysis, Finite State Machine Analysis, Failure Mode, Effect Analysis, burn in test, integration test, etc.).
 - (h) Hazard Category if identified.
- d. A specific accounting of each design review action item remaining open at the end of the last report period including a full description of the action taken on each item.
 - e. Identification of observed potential reliability problems introduced by Government furnished equipment and descriptions of accommodations or improvement changes deemed necessary to make such equipment compatible.
2. The report shall include a graphic discussion of trends. A breakdown to the configuration item level shall be made in the following manner:

Requirement	Allocated Value	Predicted Value	Observed Value

- 3. The report shall include proposed changes to the Reliability Program Plan (as applicable).
- 4. The Final Status Report can be identified as the Program Summary Report.

References

- BALD87 V. D. Baldwin, *Long-Term Storage Effects on Fuzes*, AFATL-TR-87-03 (AD-B110924L), 26 January 1987.
- BOEI75 Boeing Co., *Electrical Analysis of B-52/FB-111 AMAC and Release Circuitry Utilizing Sneak Circuit Analysis Techniques*, report D2-118576-1/2/3 (AD-A103951/2/3), October 1975.
- BURA82 D. L. Buratti and S. G. Godoy, *Sneak Analysis Application Guidelines*, RADC-TR-82-179 (AD-A118479L), June 1982.
- CLAR76 R. C. Clardy, "Sneak Circuit Analysis Development and Application," 1976 *Region V IEEE Conference Digest*, 1976, pp. 112-116.
- CLAR80 R. C. Clardy, "Sneak Circuit Analysis," in J. E. Arsenault and J.A. Roberts (ed.), *Reliability and Maintainability of Electronic Systems*, Computer Science Press, 1980, pp. 223-241.
- MS1543B MIL-STD-1543B, *Reliability Program Requirements for Space and Missile Systems*, (Draft), 29 September 1987.
- NP3634 Dept. of Navy, *Sneak Circuit Analysis: A Means of Verifying Design Integrity*, NAVSO P3634 (stock no. 0518-LP-394-8000), July 1986.
- RANK70 J. P. Rankin and C. F. White, *Sneak Circuit Analysis Handbook*, Boeing report no. D2-118341-1 (NTIS no. N71-12487), 15 July 1970.

Annotated Bibliography

1. V. D. Baldwin, *Long-Term Storage Effects on Fuzes*, AFATL-TR-87-03 (AD-B110924L), 26 January 1987.

A review of design analyses (including Stress, Worst Case, Safety, Sneak Circuit) that contribute to fuze design. Benefits, limitations and potential problems are evaluated for each analysis. Suggests ways in which SCA compliments Safety Fault Tree and FMEA. [Note: Distribution of this document is authorized only by DoD agencies.]

2. Boeing Co., *Electrical Analysis of B-52/FB-111 AMAC and Release Circuitry Utilizing Sneak Circuit Analysis Techniques*, report D2-118576-1/2/3 (AD-A103951/2/3), October 1975.

Final report of a combined sneak circuit analysis and loading (cable power shorting) analysis. Includes network trees, sneak circuit reports.

3. Boeing Aerospace, *Sneak Circuit Analysis of F-104/DCU-201/GWM-4 Nuclear Weapon Controller/Tester Subsystem*, (AD-B103044), February 1978.

Sneak circuit, design concern and drawing error reports. The reports include USAF follow-up action. [Note: Distribution of this document is limited to DoD or U.S. DoD contractors.]

4. D. L. Buratti and S. G. Godoy, *Sneak Analysis Application Guidelines*, RADC-TR-82-179 (AD-A118479L), June 1982.

General SCA background with detailed information on project management. Includes a comparison of SCA with related analyses and an overview of interfacing SCA with CAD.

5. A. H. Carter, K. T. Budnick and S. R. Douglass, "Computer Produced Drawings for Circuit Analysis," *Proc. RAMS*, January 1985, pp. 224-229.

Overview of an automated system (ECAD/SCA) for drawing network trees. Also performs automated partitioning and device modeling.

6. R. C. Clardy, "Sneak Circuit Analysis," in J. E. Arsenault and J.A. Roberts (ed.), *Reliability and Maintainability of Electronic Systems*, Computer Science Press, 1980, pp. 223-241.

Historical overview of Sneak Analysis development and simplified examples of its application. Includes SCA, Digital Logic SCA and Sneak Software Analysis along with suggested uses of network trees by other analyses.

7. T. Jackson, "Integration of Sneak Circuit Analysis with FMEA," *Proc. RAMS*, January 1986, pp. 408-414.

A description of Functional SCA (FSCA), functional clues, integration with FMEA, and FSCA examples.

8. MIL-STD-1543B, *Reliability Program Requirements for Space and Missile Systems*, 25 October 1988.

Para. 204.2.8.2 specifies application of design clues (Appendix C of std.) during hardware FMEA. Para. 204.2.8.6 specifies application of functional clues (Appendix B of std.) during functional FMEA. Task 205 specifies performance of a Design Concern Analysis (DCA) using a design concern clue list (Appendix D of std.).

9. MIL-STD-785B, *Reliability Program for Systems and Equipment Development and Production*, 15 September 1980.

Task 205 defines SCA as a method to "... identify latent paths which cause unwanted functions to occur or which inhibit desired functions... All components shall be assumed to be functioning properly." Paragraph 50.2.3.2 describes SCA as applicable to critical systems, not to off-the-shelf hardware. Also describes SCA as being costly and performed too late in the development cycle. Paragraph 60.1 of this standard references data item DI-R-7083, SCA Report.

10. J. Miller, *Sneak Circuit Analysis for the Common Man*, RAD-TR-89-223, October 1989.

Presents a manual procedure for SCA in a simple, easy to follow format. Includes a description of common design errors which can lead to sneak circuits as well as guidelines for identifying functional and device oriented sneak problems. The procedure is targeted for use early in the design phase as well as for existing systems.

11. R&M-STD-R00205, *Sneak Circuit Analysis*, Naval Avionics Center Reliability & Maintainability Std, 29 May 1986.

Government standard for performing hardware and software sneak analysis. Includes recommended phasing and examples of SCA projects, completed reports, contractual SoWs, DIDs.

12. Dept. of Navy, *Contracting and Management Guide for Sneak Circuit Analysis (SCA)*, NAVSEA-TE001-AA-GYD-010/SCA (AD-A094541), September 1980.

Addresses SCA benefits, problems, cost-factors, tradeoffs, comparison with other analyses, integration with CAD/CAE, manual vs. automated techniques. Includes examples of SOWs and DIDs.

13. Dept. of Navy, *Sneak Circuit Analysis: A Means of Verifying Design Integrity*, NAVSO P3634 (stock no. 0518-LP-394-8000), July 1986.

SCA implementation details for a generalized, computer-aided procedure. Includes cost estimation, clue lists, analysis example, and other applications for the network tree data base. Principle contributors were General Dynamics & Boeing.

14. J. P. Rankin and C. F. White, *Sneak Circuit Analysis Handbook*, Boeing report no. D2-118341-1 (NTIS no. N71-12487), 15 July 1970.

Methodology and specific details of SCA procedure used on Apollo program. Describes data encoding, circuit partitioning, network tree generation and a basic clue set.

15. P. F. Stokes and G. Buckley, *Sneak Circuit Analysis of FMU-112/B Fuze and Electrical Generating System*, AFATL-TR-75-133 (AD-B031159L), Sept. 1975.

Primarily a digital SCA at both the system and device (IC) level. Most of the identified sneaks resulted from postulated failures as in an FMEA.

16. J. L. Vogas, "Verification of Hardware/Software Integration Through Sneak Analysis," paper presented at American Defense Preparedness Association Forum 81, 27 October 1981.

Includes SCA and Software Sneak Analysis background information and simplified examples of combined hardware/software sneak analysis.

17. J. L. Wilson and R. C. Clardy, "Sneak Circuit Analysis Application to Control System Design," *Integrity in Electronic Flight Control Systems*, AGARD-AG-224, AD A041042, April 1977, pp. 12:1-6.

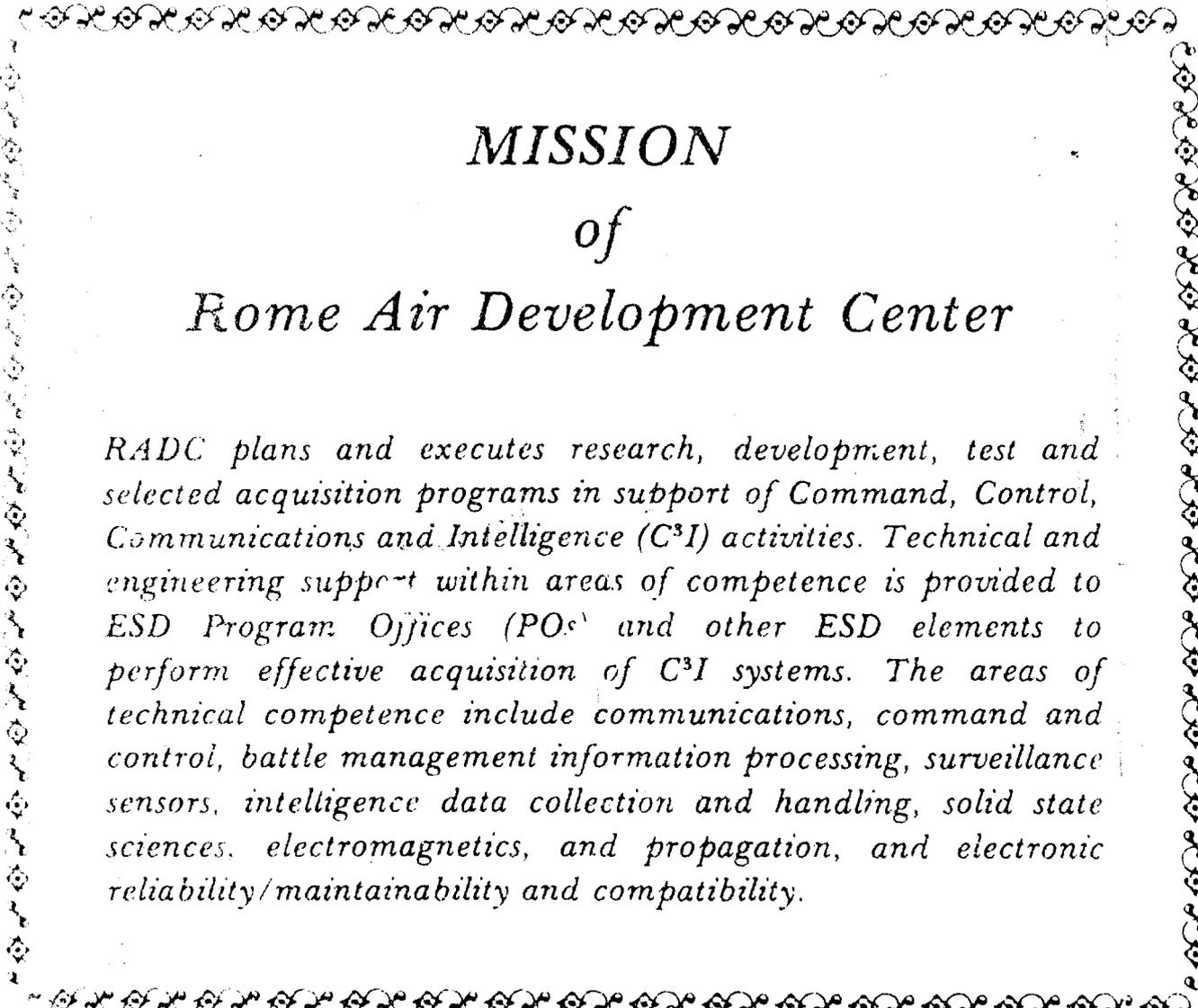
Includes a description of the Mercury-Redstone launch failure in 1961 that was attributed to a sneak circuit.

Glossary

The definitions provided for the following terms apply only insofar as the terms are used in this report.

- Break-Before-Make** Refers to any switching device (*e.g.*, switch, relay, contactor) having a multiple contact arrangement such that upon being switched the selected contacts will close (*i.e.*, "make") only after the de-selected contacts open (*i.e.*, "break").
- Clue** A statement or question directed toward the SCA analyst regarding the presence of a specific condition that past experience has shown to have caused a sneak circuit. Clues are of two basic types: (1) Those associated with circuit topological patterns and (2) those associated with specific devices or circuit configurations.
- Cyclic Path** Any closed (*i.e.*, circular), topological path through a circuit.
- EDIF** Electronic Data Interchange Format, an industry standard governing the transfer circuit data such as electrical schematics between computer aided design tools.
- Expert System Shell** The basic software (the *inference engine*) required for processing a set of rules constituting a knowledge base application, and the software facilities for developing and maintaining the knowledge base.
- Fault Tree** Diagrams employing a special, logic-type symbology for depicting the hierarchical dependency of higher level failure events on lower level events.
- Finite State** Used in reference to analyses utilizing Markov models or Petri net diagrams where the operation of a system can be represented by transitions between a finite number of processes or states.
- Functional Net** A functional block diagram depicting power distribution and control and major signal flow between system functional elements.
- H Pattern** A topological pattern within a network tree. The branches of the pattern form an "H" such that power flows into the branches at the top and out the branches at the bottom. The branch represented by the cross bar of the "H" can potentially conduct current in both directions and therefore may be a sneak path.

K Base File	A knowledge base file, <i>i.e.</i> , a computer file containing a set of rules constituting a knowledge base.
MBB Switches	See Make-Before-Break.
Make-Before-Break	Refers to any switching device (<i>e.g.</i> , switch, relay, contactor) having a multiple contact arrangement such that upon being switched the selected contacts will close (<i>i.e.</i> , "make") before the de-selected contacts open (<i>i.e.</i> , "break").
M.1	The trademark of a commercially available expert system shell from Teknowledge, Incorporated.
Net List	A textual listing of the circuit interconnections and devices appearing in a graphical schematic. Various formats including EDIF are available for organizing the list.
Network Tree	A diagram depicting a small, functional portion of a system's circuitry with all extraneous interconnections and devices removed so as to highlight the circuit topology. The tree is drawn such that power flows from top to bottom and signals flow from left to right. Elements of the tree are cross-referenced to the detailed electrical schematic(s) from which the tree was derived.
Non-cyclic Path	A topological path through a circuit in which the path progresses without ever crossing back upon itself.
OrCAD	The trademark of a commercially available schematic capture product from OrCAD Systems Corporation.
Schematic Capture	The process of generating, editing, and saving an electrical schematic on a computer.
X Pattern	A topological pattern within a network tree. The branches of the pattern form an "X" such that power flows into the branches at the top and out the branches at the bottom.
Y Power Dome	A topological pattern within a network tree. The branches of the pattern form a "Y" such that power flows into the branches at the top and out the branch at the bottom.



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