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Pregnancy and Parenthood: Results of the 2001 Survey

Zannette A. Uriell

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Pregnancy and Parenthood: Results of the 2001 Survey

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14. ABSTRACT

The 2001 Survey of Pregnancy and Parenthood is the sixth in a series of Navy-wide surveys that began in 1988. A stratified random sample of 9,975 female and 6,985 male active duty Navy personnel were mailed surveys in July 2001. The response rates were 46 percent for females and 38 percent for males. Survey data were statistically weighted to allow generalizations to be made to the Navy population. Among the major findings: rates of single parenthood have decreased for both men and women; Family Care Certificate compliance is lower for men than for women; most Sailors make it their responsibility to discuss birth control with their partner and most say they usually use birth control; less than half of female officers and 59 percent of enlisted women would feel comfortable going to a corpsman about birth control. Point-in-time pregnancy rates for E-5 to E-6 and O-4 and O-5 have increased. About 36 percent of enlisted pregnancies are planned. The most recent pregnancy of 92 percent of female officers and 66 percent of female enlisted did not occur while they were in a sea duty unit.

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Foreword

As the percentage of women in the Navy has increased, there has been a need to determine the impact, if any, of issues such as pregnancy and single parenthood. Since 1988, the Navy Personnel Research, Studies, and Technology (NPRST) Department (formerly the Navy Personnel Research and Development Center (NPRDC)) has conducted research on these issues, with the primary instrument having been the biennial Pregnancy and Parenthood Survey. The 2001 Pregnancy and Parenthood Survey is the sixth in a series of surveys that looked at these issues. The current study was sponsored by the Office of Women's Policy, N-134, of the Bureau of Naval Personnel.

The author is grateful to the Navy women and men who responded to the survey. The author also gratefully acknowledges the assistance and support of CAPT (ret) Sarah McCullom, LT Antonia Lopez, Dr. Jackie Mottern, and Ms. Patricia Thomas.

DAVID L. ALDERTON, Ph.D.
Director

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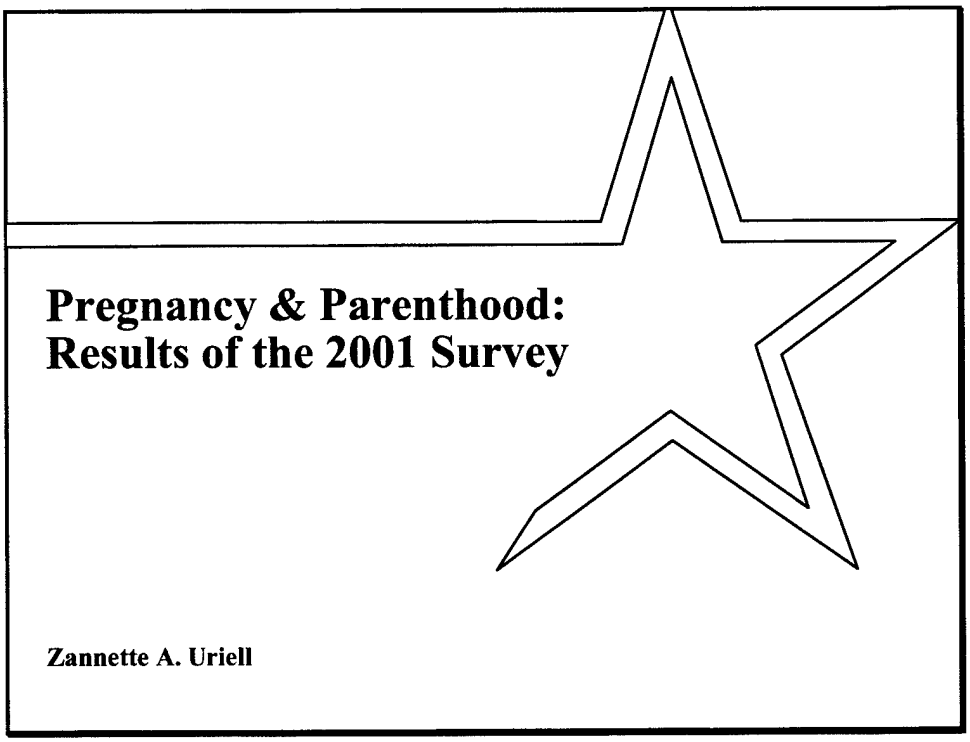
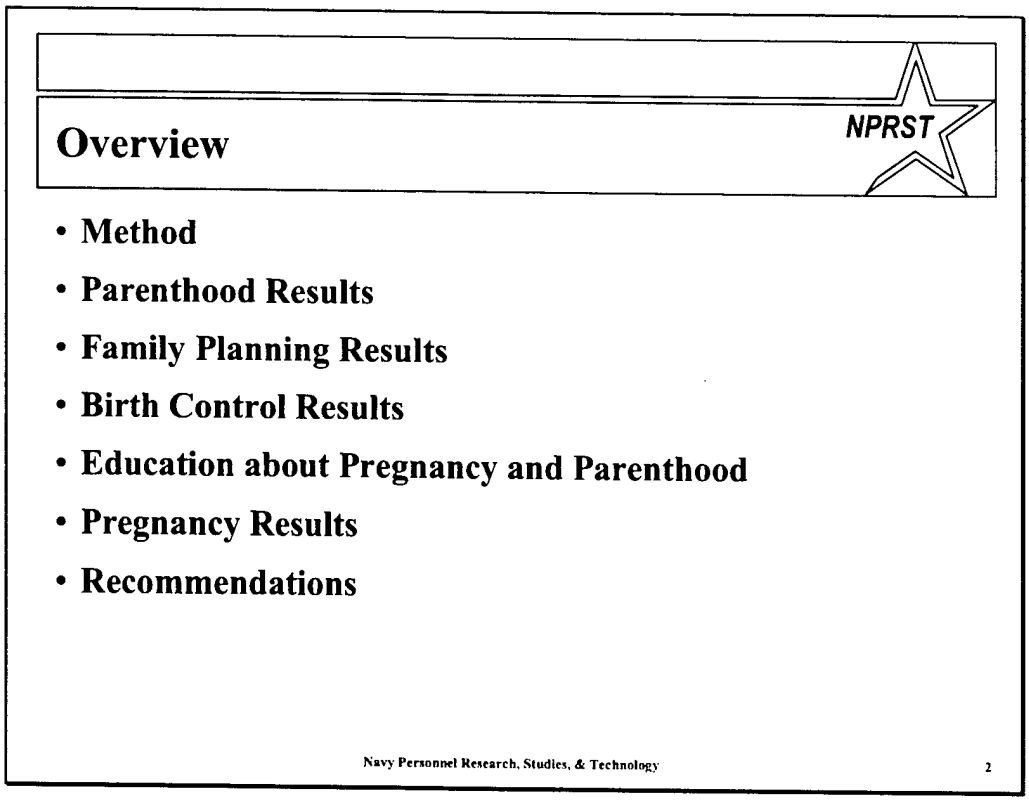
Appendix A: 2001 Pregnancy and Parenthood Survey – Female Version A-0

Appendix B: 2001 Pregnancy and Parenthood Survey – Male Version B-0

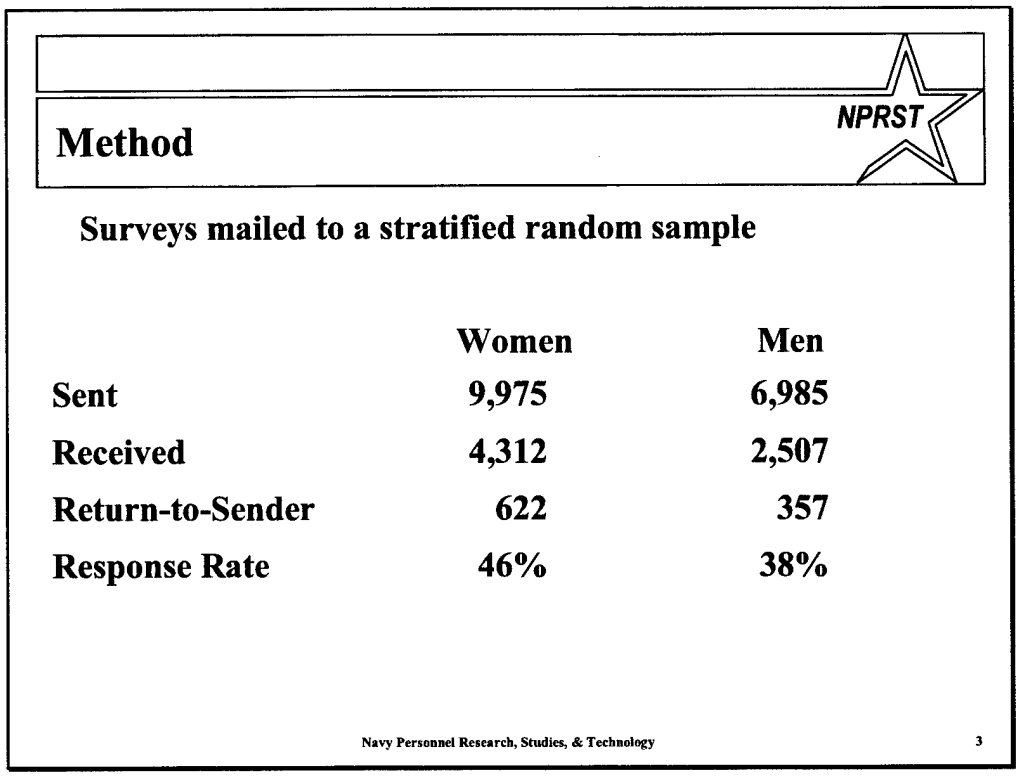


In the 30 years since the advent of the All Volunteer Force, the military has moved towards integrating more women into the force. For the Navy, this has meant opening job types and jobs at sea to women. With women now comprising almost 15 percent of the active-duty Navy, issues that are typically viewed as "women's issues"—pregnancy and parenthood—have become an increasing concern.

The 2001 Survey of Pregnancy and Parenthood is the sixth in a series of Navy-wide surveys that began in 1988 (see also Thomas & Edwards (1989), Thomas & Uriell (1998), and Thomas & Mottern (2002)). The survey collects data not readily available in other Navy data sources on topics such as single parenthood, family planning attitudes, birth control practices, and pregnancy rates. Wherever possible, comparisons are made to previous surveys, either on the slides themselves or in the notes section.



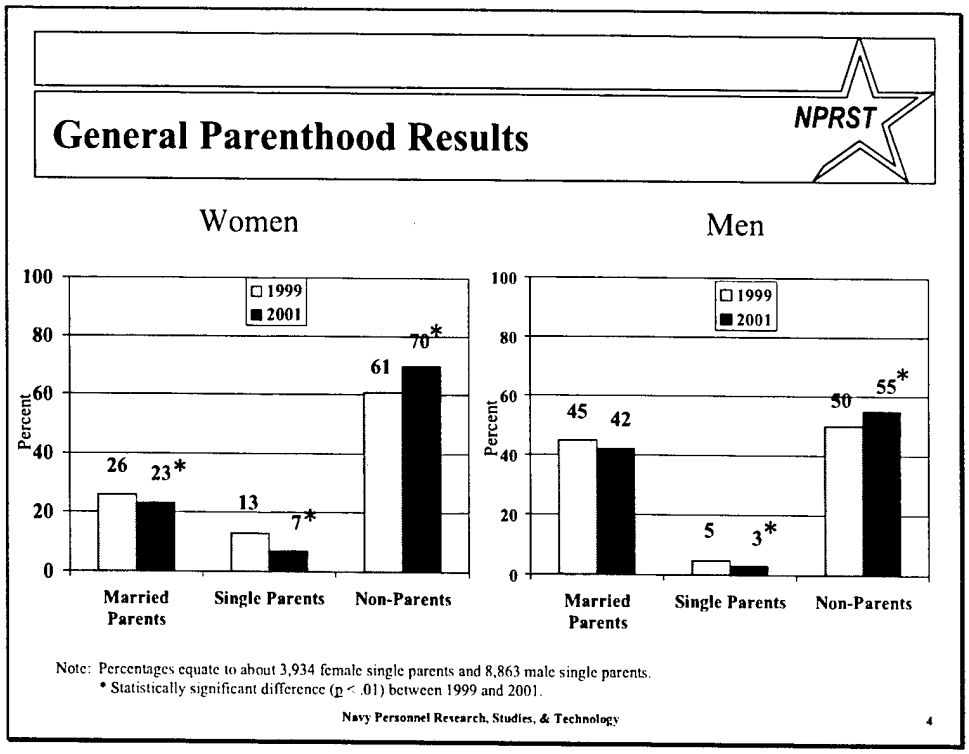
The format of this annotated brief generally follows the survey layout. Copies of the female and male versions of the survey are contained in Appendix A and Appendix B respectively.



A stratified random sample of Sailors received a pre-notification letter, a survey, and a follow-up postcard. A greater number of women than men received the survey in an effort to include a sufficient number of women in the sample who had been or were pregnant. Surveys were left in the field from mid-July until early September 2001.

The two versions of the survey were the same except for wording specific to a gender (i.e. "have a child" became "father a child" on the male survey). Additionally, the women's version contained a number of questions about pregnancy.

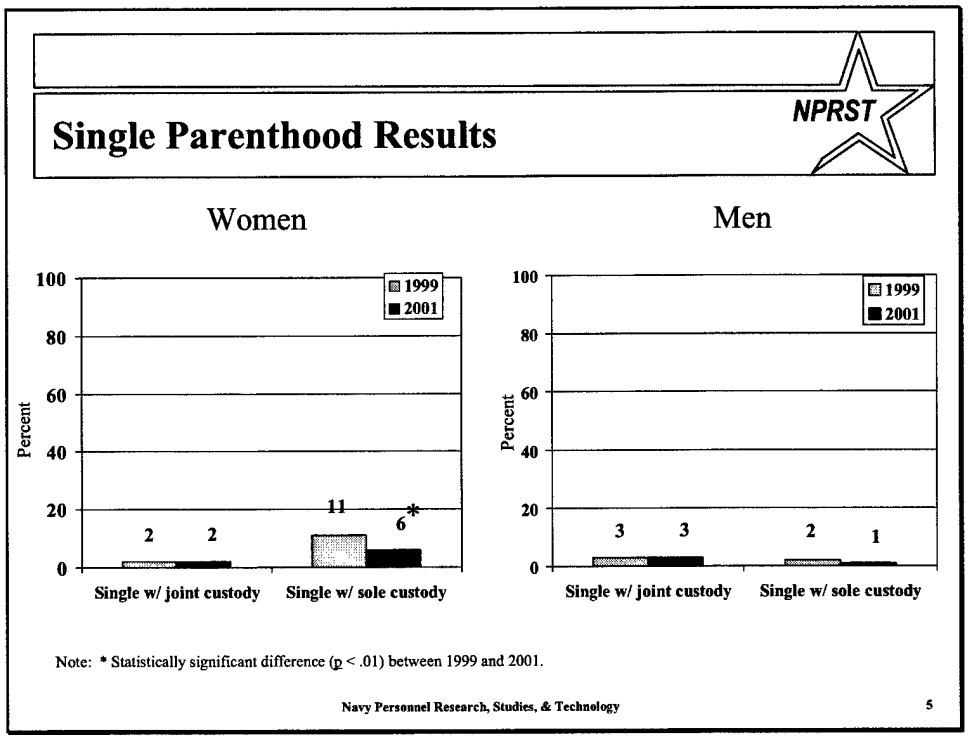
Response rates of 46 percent for the women's survey and 38 percent for the men's survey are higher than recent surveys of Navy personnel, which are typically between 30 and 35 percent. The margin of error was about +/- 1.5 percent for women and about +/- 2 percent for men.



Proportionally, more women than men are non-parents or single parents, while more men than women are married parents. Although the percentage of female single parents is higher than male single parents, the actual numbers for women are lower than those for men because of the relatively few women in the Navy.

Prior to 1999, the parenthood results were not analyzed this way. However, single parents as a percentage of the entire Navy were computed in 1992 and 1997:

	1992	1997
Women	6%	7%
Men	1%	1%



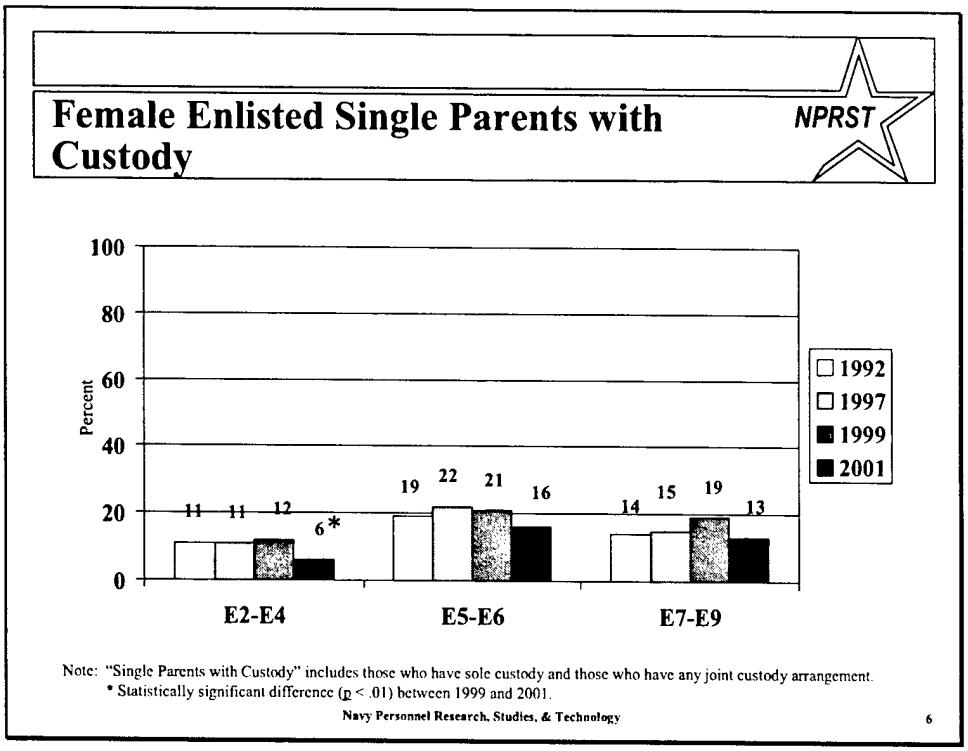
Because of the interest in single parenthood, this slide shows more details on the single parents in the Navy.

Of the women single parents:

76% have sole custody
16% have joint custody (more than half the time)
8% have joint custody (less than half the time)

Of the men single parents:

16% have sole custody
22% have joint custody (more than half the time)
63% have joint custody (less than half the time)

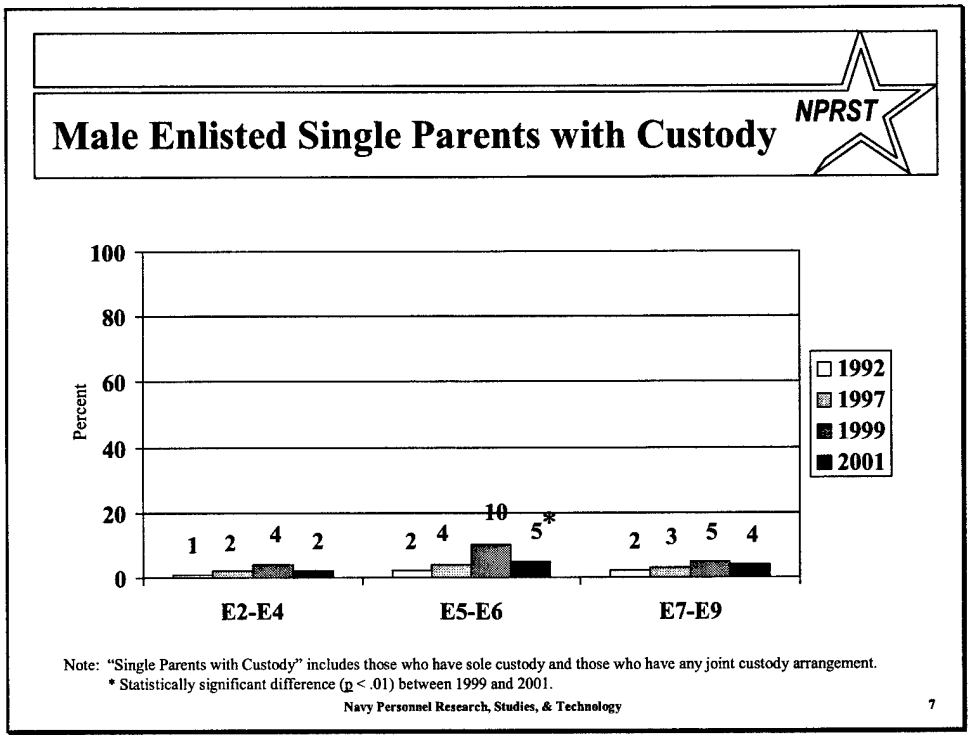


The rates of single parents with custody by paygroup are declining slightly.

The women became single parents through:

Divorce – 44%
Unmarried when the child was born – 49%
Adoption – 1%
Death of spouse – 2%
Other – 4%

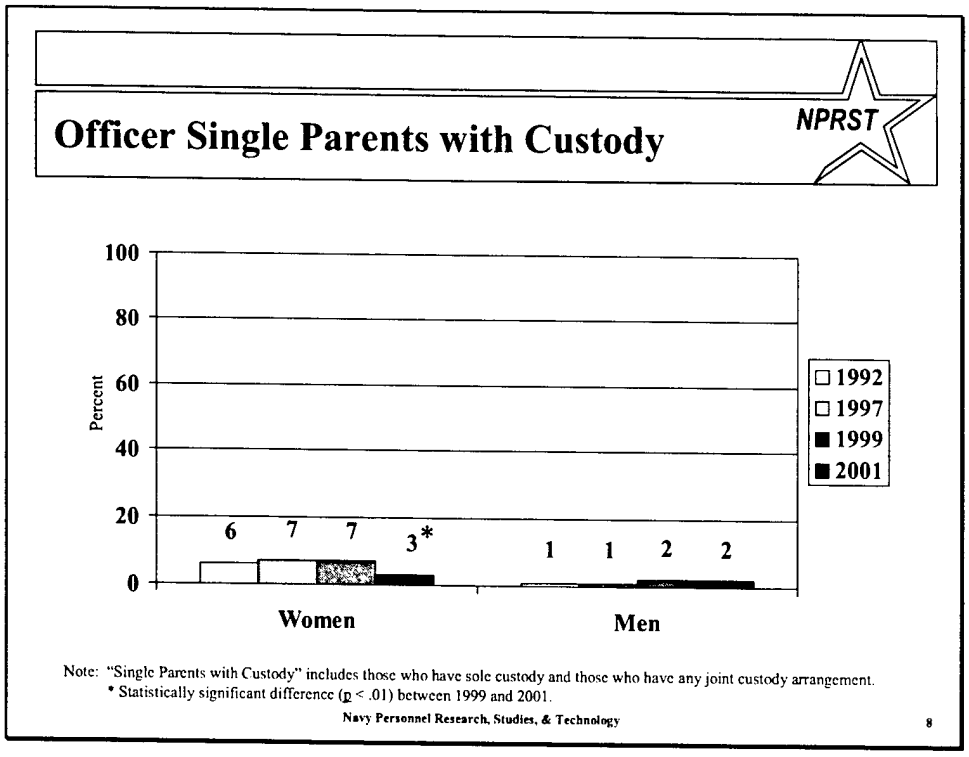
In 1999, 47 percent of women became single parents through divorce and 48 percent were unmarried when the child was born.



The rates for male single parents with custody have also decreased slightly compared to 1999. These sailors became single parents through:

Divorce – 66%
Unmarried when the child was born – 25%
Other – 9%

In 1999, 65 percent became single parents through divorce and 29 percent were unmarried when the child was born.



For female officers, the percentage of single parents with custody has decreased, while the percentage for male officers has stayed the same as in 1999.

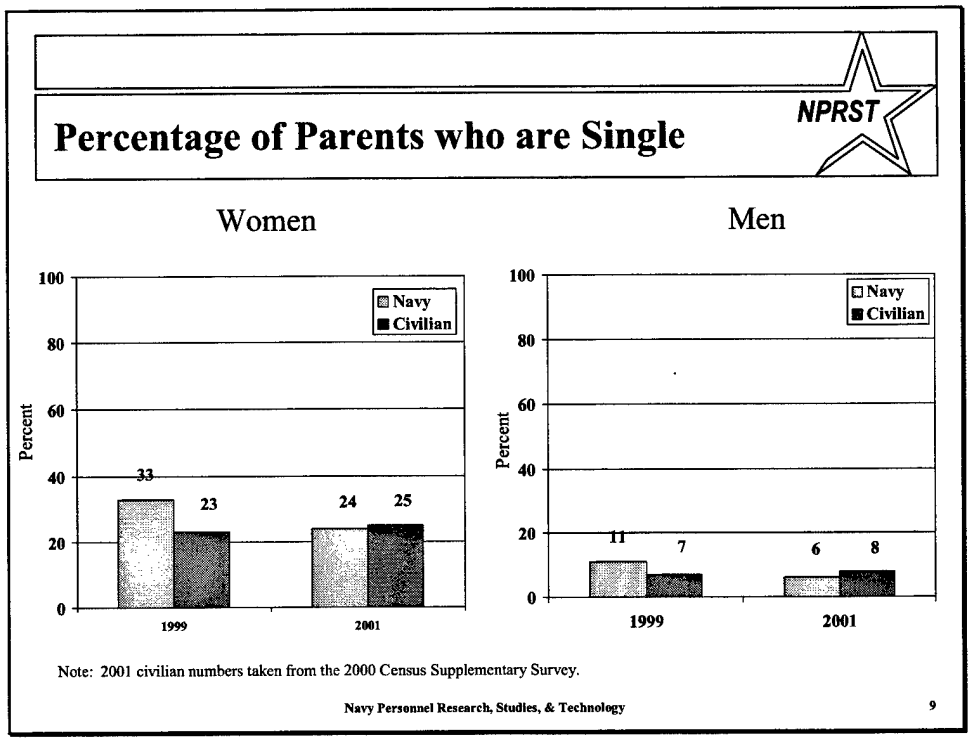
The women became single parents through:

Divorce – 70%
Unmarried when the child was born – 22%
Death of spouse – 3%
Other – 5%

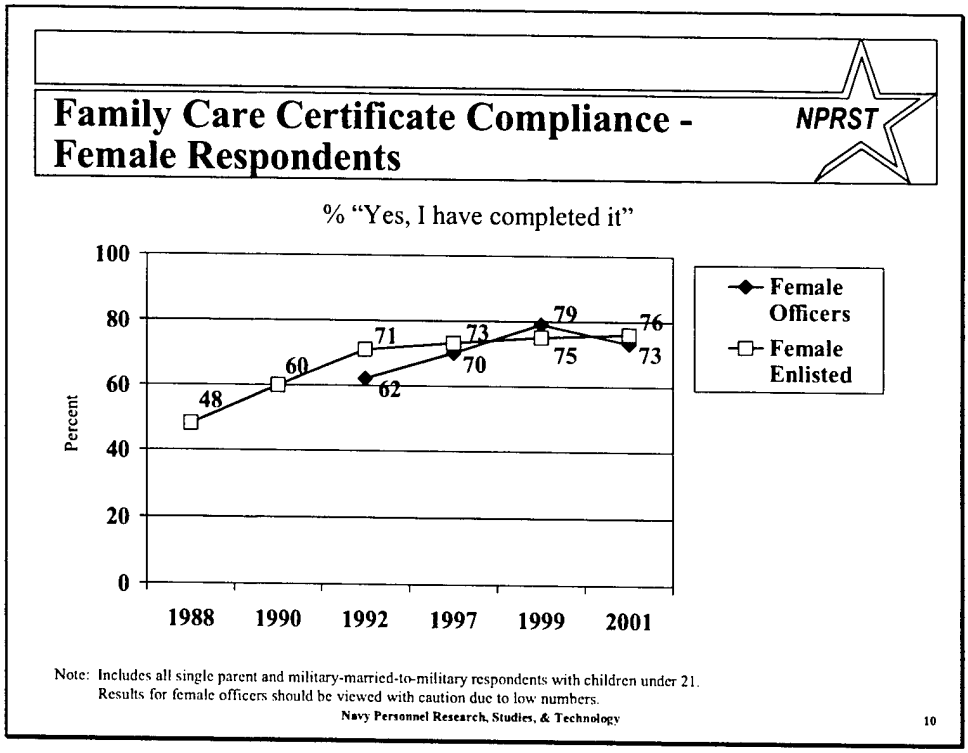
The men became single parents through:

Divorce – 85%
Unmarried when the child was born – 15%

In 1999, all male officers became single parents through divorce. Sixty-eight percent of the female officers became single parents through divorce and 22 percent were unmarried when the child was born.

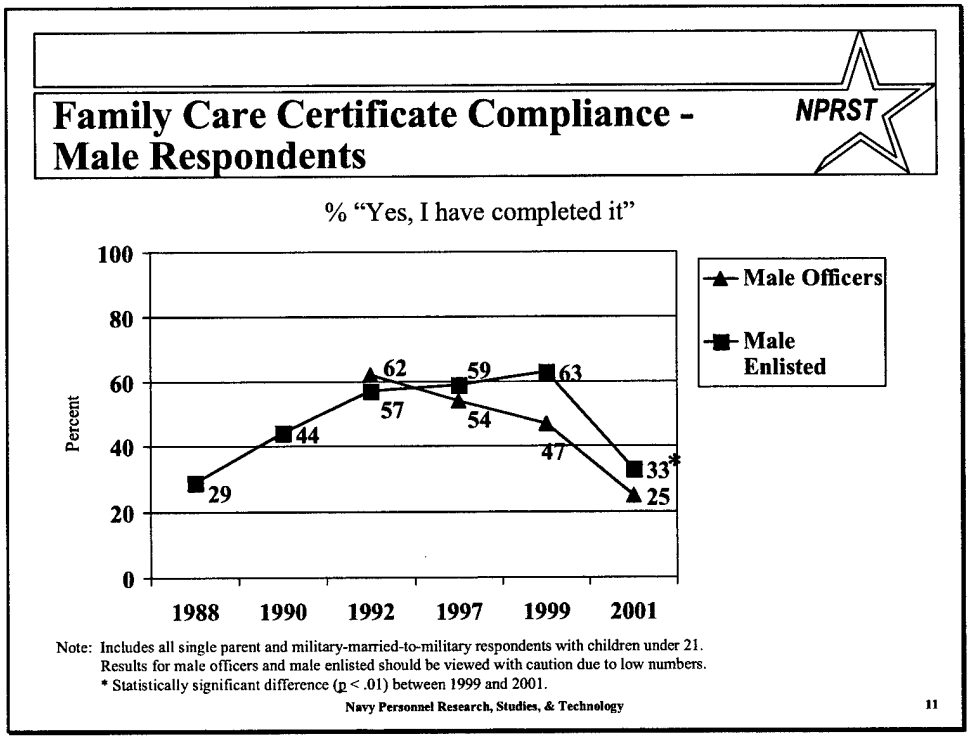


About 25 percent of the female parents are single parents while 8 percent of the male parents are single parents. This is comparable to the rates found in the civilian sector.



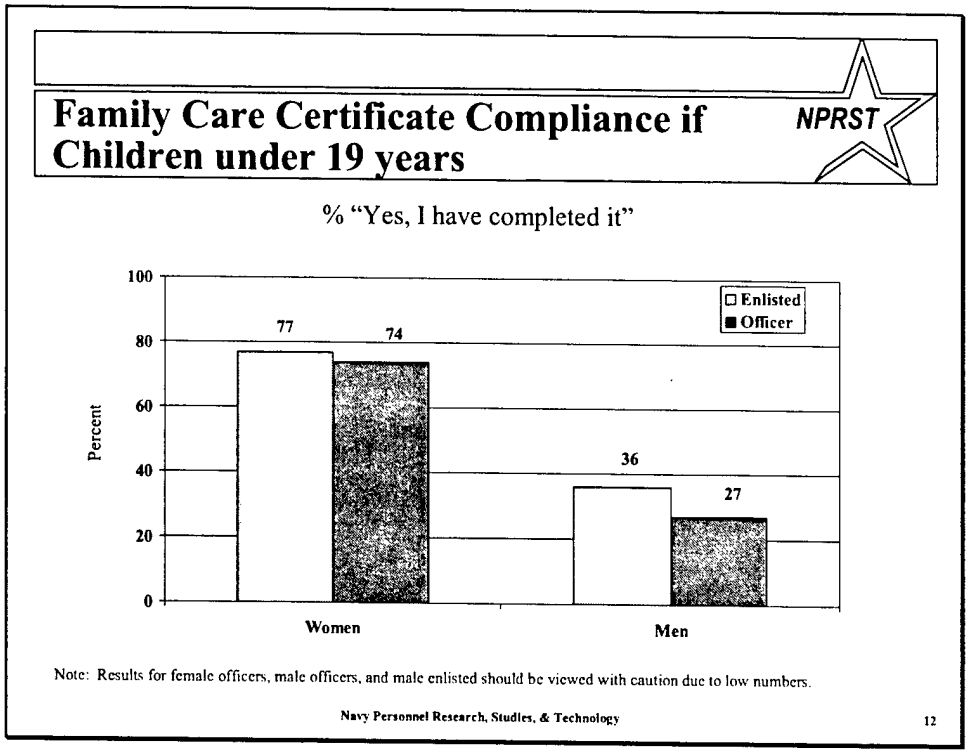
Because Navy personnel can deploy with little notice, they must plan for family care in their absence. This is especially important for single parents and dual military couples. These two groups are required to provide formal documentation of their plans with the Family Care Plan Certificate (OPNAVINST 1740.4A, CNO (1996)).

About 75 percent of the women who should complete the form have actually completed it. Of those who have not completed it, the most common reason was because they had not been told to (15% overall). This was the most common reason in 1999 as well. There are few female officers who need to complete the FCC, so numbers for that group should be viewed cautiously.

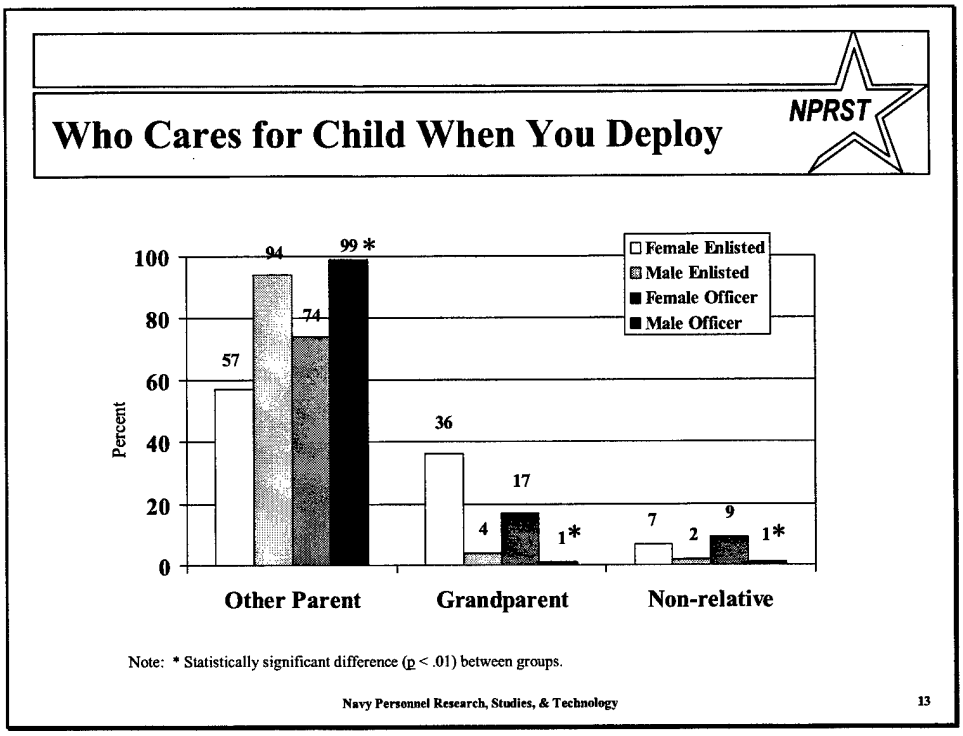


There are small numbers of men who should complete the form, so the numbers should be viewed cautiously. There does seem to be a downward trend in the percent completing the form.

Of those who have not completed the form, the largest group has not been told to complete the form and the next largest group do not consider themselves single parents or dual military parents. Percentages are not presented because of the small number of respondents who are single parents or dual military parents.



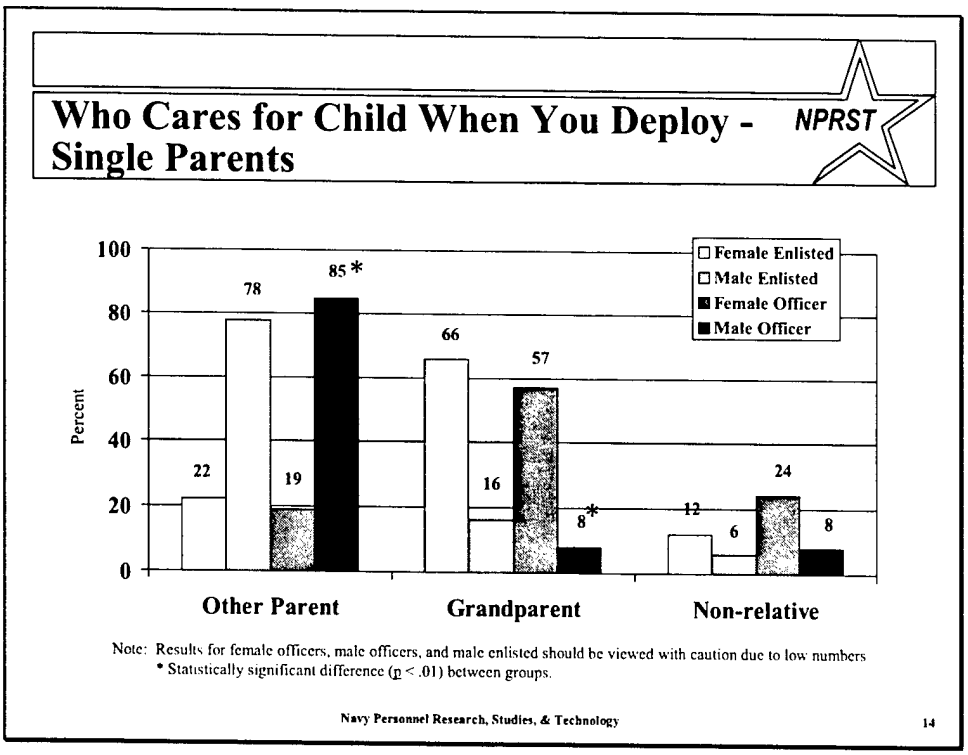
The question was reanalyzed in 2001 to only include those with children under 19 years, as required by the instruction. Overall, the findings are the same as the previous slides. Again, results for female officers and all males should be viewed with caution due to low numbers.



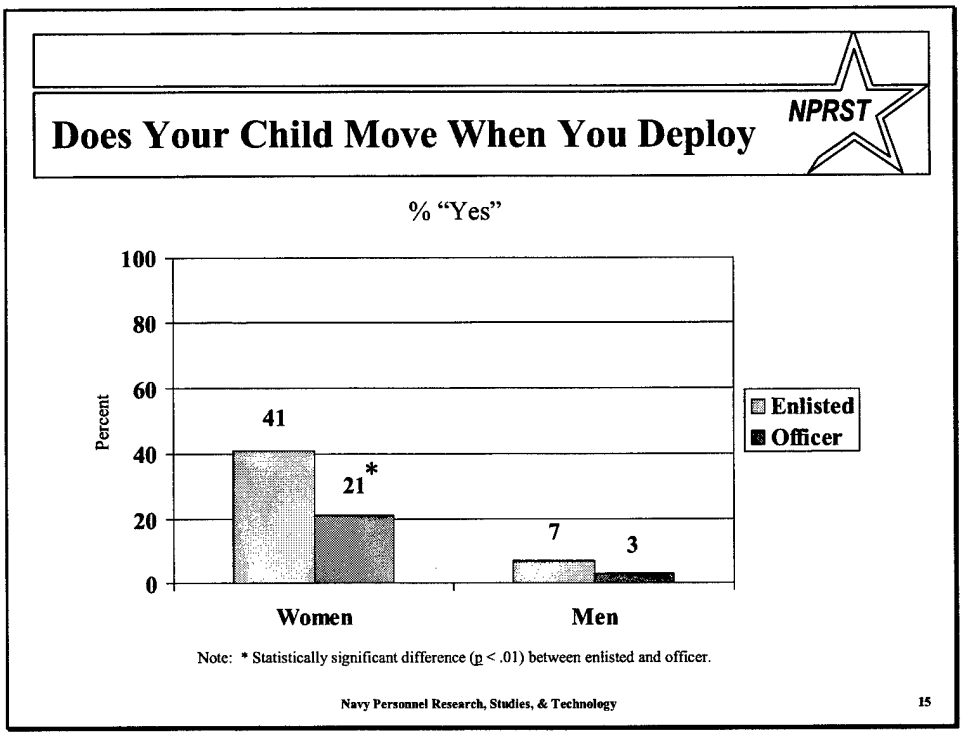
These results indicate who takes care of the child when the parents deploy. For males, the vast majority of the children stay with the other parent. Only 57 percent of enlisted women indicated the other parent took care of the child while 36 percent indicated the grandparent cared for the child.

The numbers from 1999 were:

Men – 94% other parent
Women – 59% other parent



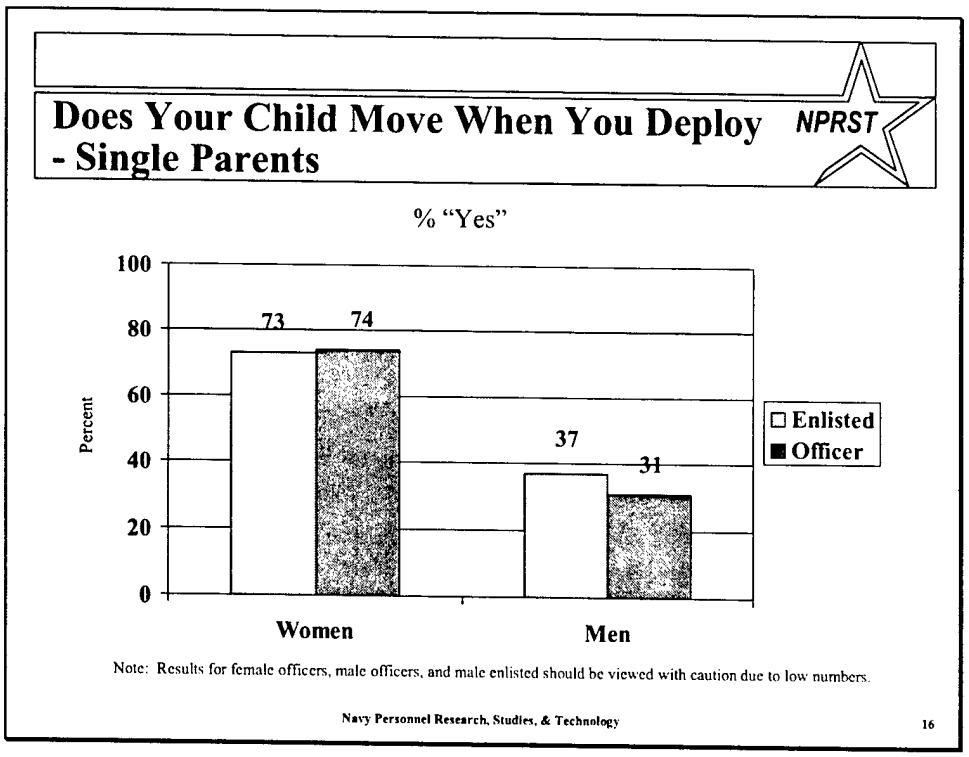
This question of who cares for the child during deployment is especially pertinent for single parents. The numbers indicate that most female single parents leave their child with the grandparent while most men leave their child with the other parent.



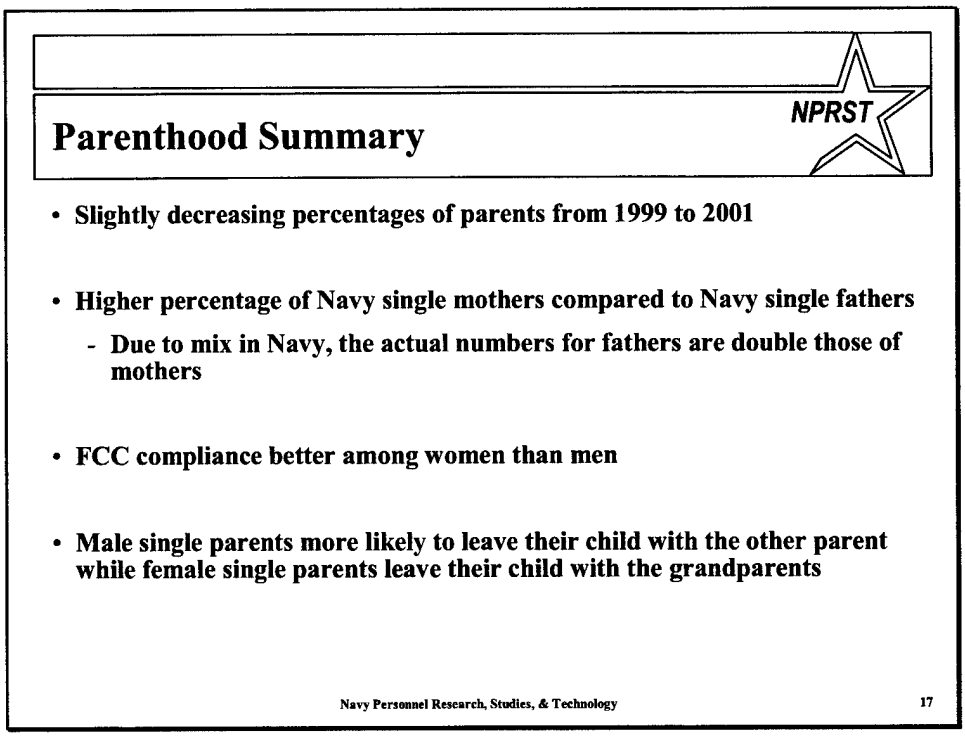
Of all parents, 41 percent of the female enlisted Sailors move their children when they deploy. The numbers are lower for the men.

This question was reworded from 1999. The 1999 results were:

	Women		Men	
	Officer	Enlisted	Officer	Enlisted
Child stays in own home	78%	54%	96%	85%
Child stays in home of caretaker	22%	46%	4%	15%



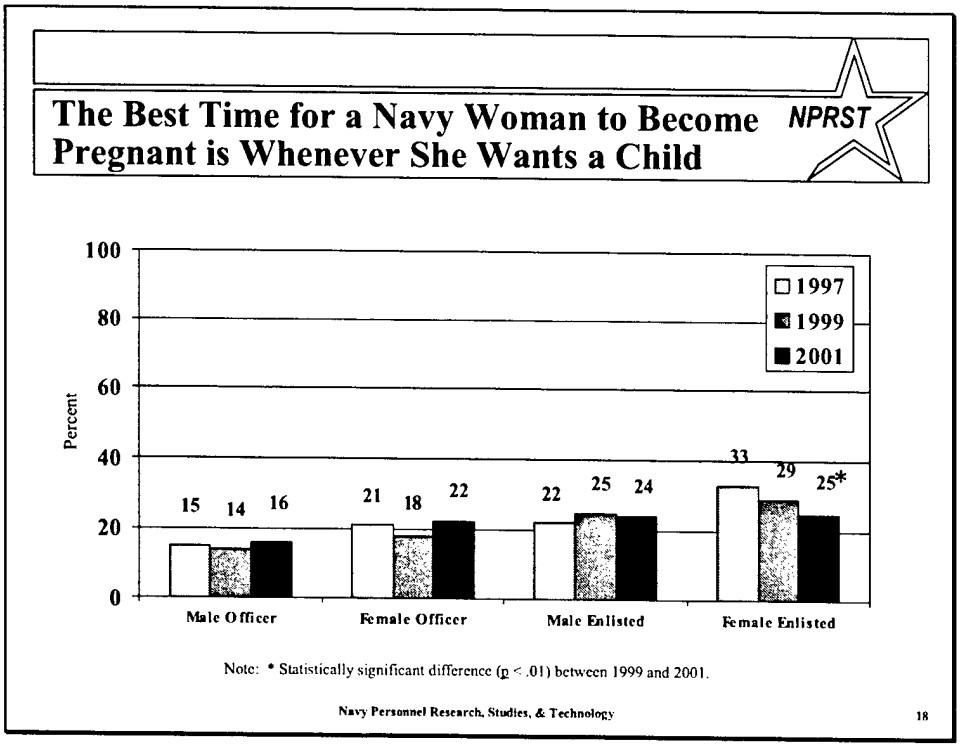
This is another question that is especially pertinent for single parents. Looking at just the single parents, about three-fourths of all women move their children when they deploy, while about one-third of the men do the same.



Overall, there was a slight decrease in the percentages of single parents and married parents between 1999 and 2001. There is still a higher percentage of female single parents, but because the Navy is only about 15 percent female, there are numerically more male single parents than female single parents.

Among those who should complete the Family Care Certificate, compliance is better among women than men. However, even among women only about 75 percent have completed the form.

Male single parents are more likely to leave their child with the child's mother while female single parents are more likely to leave their child with the child's grandparents when they deploy.



The next section of the survey dealt with issues related to family planning. One important attitudinal question about pregnancy relates to when is the best time for Navy women to have children.

Although the percentages among single enlisted women have been decreasing, one-fourth still believe that a woman should have a child whenever she wants.

Best Time for Pregnancy of Navy Women - Female Respondents

NPRST

	E-2 to E-4	E-5 to E-6	E-7 to E-9	O-1 to O-2	O-3	O-4 to O-5
Never	22%	13%	5%	19%	11%	7%
Whenever she wants	27%	23%	15%	23%	23%	21%
After first tour	5%	4%	6%	4%	2%	4%
During shore duty	23%	36%	54%	31%	44%	47%
While on sea duty	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
After shore duty orders	23%	24%	20%	23%	21%	22%

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Sailors rotate between sea duty and shore duty throughout their careers. Because of the unique hardships of sea duty, there are specific policies in place to protect pregnant women and their fetuses; in specific situations these policies require the pregnant Sailor to be removed from her command. From an organizational perspective, the responses which would impact Navy commands the least are those that indicate that the best time for pregnancy is "during shore duty" or "after getting shore duty orders."

As can be seen, the younger paygroups, E-2 to E-4 and O-1 to O-2, are almost evenly split between four options:

Never
Whenever she wants
During shore duty
After shore duty orders

The higher paygroups seem to take into account the impact of pregnancy upon the command and are more likely to select "During shore duty" or "After getting shore duty orders."

Best Time for Pregnancy of Navy Women - Male Respondents

NPRST

	E-2 to E-4	E-5 to E-6	E-7 to E-9	O-1 to O-2	O-3	O-4 to O-5
Never	21%	16%	12%	16%	16%	15%
Whenever she wants	27%	23%	14%	18%	14%	18%
After 1st tour	3%	4%	5%	4%	3%	3%
During shore duty	25%	33%	43%	33%	34%	41%
While on sea duty	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
After shore duty orders	22%	23%	26%	30%	33%	24%

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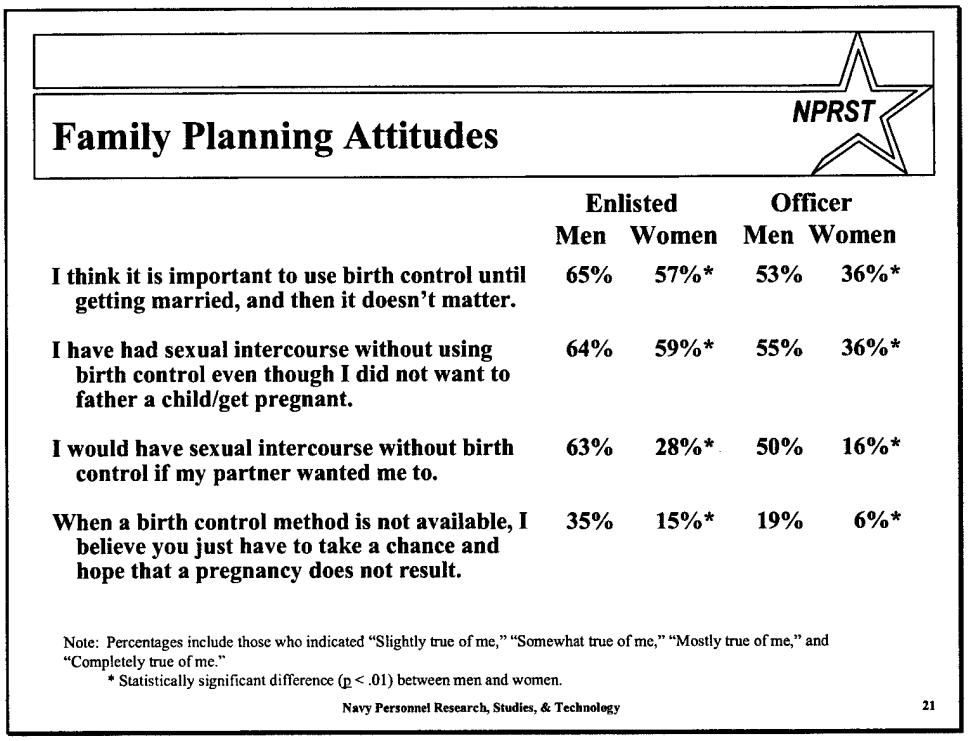
Junior enlisted (E-2 to E-4) males are also almost evenly split between four options:

Never
Whenever she wants
During shore duty
After shore duty orders

Again, higher paygroups are more likely to select "During shore duty" or "After getting shore duty orders."



Unlike previous years, the percentages for the Family Planning Attitudes include those who said the attitude was even slightly true of them. This change was made because pregnancy can result from even one instance of unprotected sexual intercourse, so even a single instance of these behaviors can have an impact. Between one-half and two-thirds of all men indicate that having intercourse without using birth control, even though they do not want to father a child, is at least slightly if not completely true of them; only about one-third of the enlisted males indicate that this attitude is "Not at all true of me."

Family Planning Attitudes (cont'd)

NPRST

	Enlisted		Officer	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
I make it my responsibility to discuss birth control with my partner.	92%	95%*	96%	96%
I think it is important for men to get involved with birth control.	96%	98%*	98%	98%
My most recent partner encouraged use of birth control.	82%	84%	91%	92%
Birth control is the responsibility of the woman.	28%	54%*	25%	59%*

Note: Percentages include those who indicated "Slightly true of me," "Somewhat true of me," "Mostly true of me," and "Completely true of me."

* Statistically significant difference ($p < .01$) between men and women.

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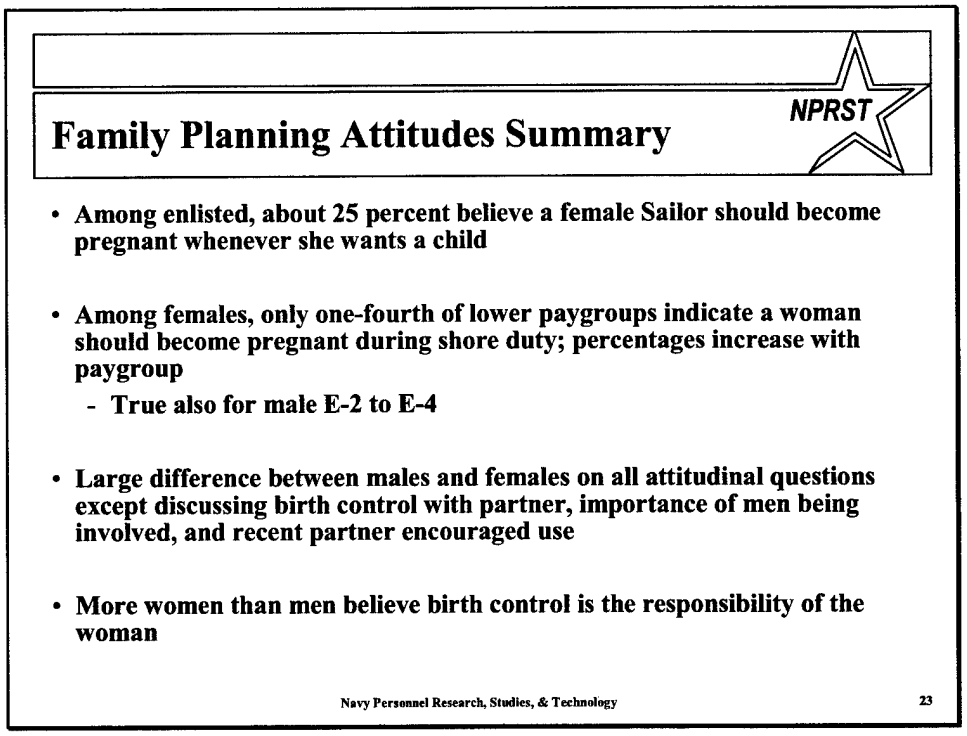
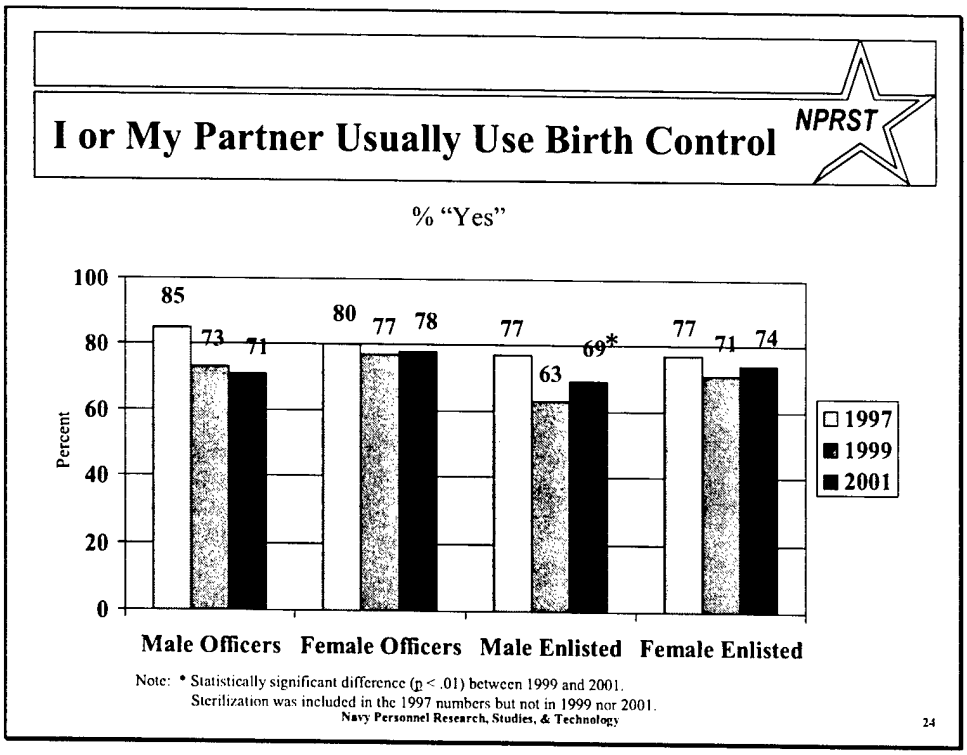
Again, only those who indicated that the attitude was "Not at all true of me" are excluded. The top finding, that over 90 percent make it their responsibility to discuss birth control with their partner, is good news.



Among enlisted, and especially the lower enlisted paygrades, about 25 percent believe a female Sailor should become pregnant whenever she wants a child, instead of planning her pregnancies around her Navy duties. This suggests the need for more targeted family planning training at the lower ranks, particularly for enlisted.

Most of the attitudinal questions show a difference between males and females; the only questions that did not were about discussing birth control with their partner, the importance of men being involved, and that their recent partner encouraged use.

Over half of women believe birth control is the responsibility of the woman while less than one third of the men indicate this, suggesting that most men realize that issues related to birth control are the responsibility of both partners.



About three-fourths of the entire Navy usually uses birth control. The most common birth control for women (enlisted 42%, officer 54%) and male officers (42%) was the pill, while the most common birth control for male enlisted was split between the pill (30%) and condom only (30%). These findings are comparable to those found in 1999.

With the exception of female enlisted, the most common reason not to use birth control was because of sterilization (male enlisted 27%, female officer 30%, male officer 44%). Among female enlisted, the most common reasons were because they didn't have sex (24%) or were trying to get pregnant (24%).

In 1997, rates from a separate question of those using sterilization as birth control were included in the graphed results. This did not happen in 1999 and 2001 which is a reason why the male percentages of birth control use are higher in 1997 than in subsequent years. Future versions of the survey will include sterilization as a form of birth control.

Birth Control Knowledge

NPRST

	% "True"			
	Enlisted		Officer	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
When used properly, condoms are just as effective as the pill in preventing pregnancy.	63%	55%*	54%	41%*
Women cannot get pregnant during their menstrual period.	23%	10%*	20%	14%*
Birth control medicines lead to cancer.	6%	10%*	5%	5%
If a woman misses 2 or more pills in a row, she must use an additional method of birth control along with the pill for the remainder of the month to be safe.	44%	72%*	57%	86%*
Almost all women who take the birth control pill gain weight.	23%	30%*	14%	22%*
All methods of birth control are equally effective.	7%	7%	1%	1%

Note: * Statistically significant difference ($p < .01$) between men and women.

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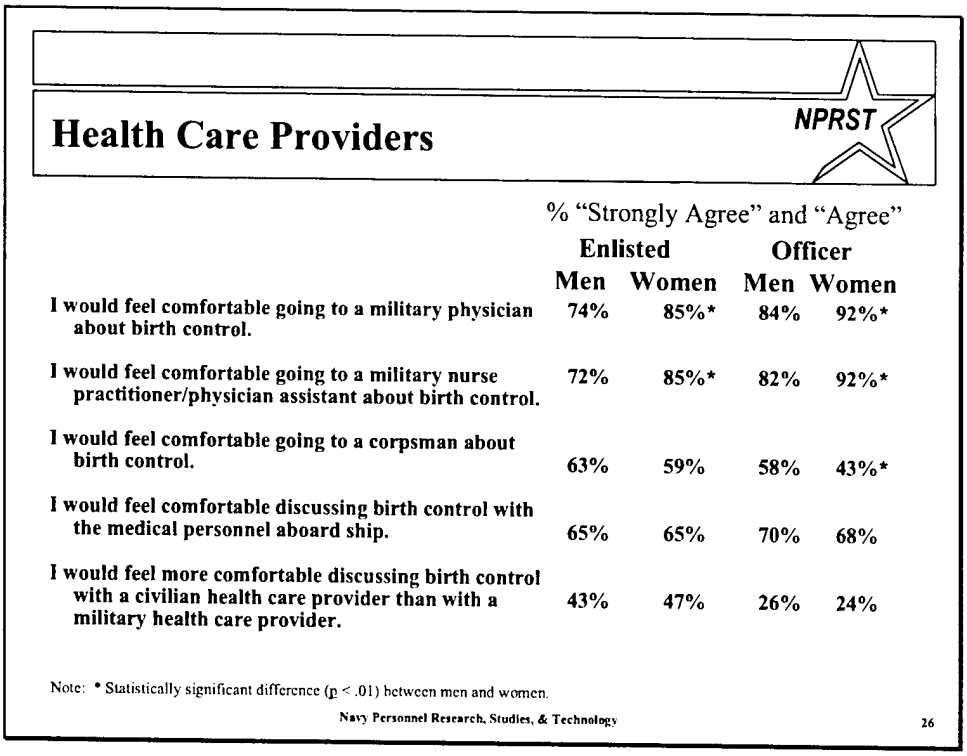
In asking respondents about their knowledge of birth control, five false statements and one true statement (statement number 4 regarding missing the pill) were presented. Overall, respondents answered correctly, with the exception of the first statement regarding the efficacy of the condom compared to the pill. For this false statement, over half of the enlisted (men and women) and officer men indicated they thought it was true while almost half of the officer women indicated the same.

The largest difference between men and women in their knowledge of birth control is in regards to missing the pill twice in a row. Overall, the findings for 2001 are comparable to the 1999 findings, with the exception of the first question, which was reworded in 2001.



Over three-fourths of both the enlisted and officers feel comfortable going to military physicians and nurse practitioners/physician assistants about birth control. Over half are comfortable going to a corpsman about birth control except for female officers (43%). Less than half of enlisted and less than 1/3 of the officers are more comfortable discussing birth control with civilian health care providers than with military providers.

Percentages of those who would not be comfortable discussing birth control with a corpsman:

	1997	1999	2001
Male officer	42	28	36
Female officer	47	43	47
Male enlisted	40	31	22
Female enlisted	39	18	32

Emergency Contraception

NPRST

	% "Yes"			
	Enlisted		Officer	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Prior to this survey, I knew what emergency contraception was.	**35%**	**63%***	**53%**	**76%***
During my last physical exam, emergency contraception was discussed.	**2%**	**7%***	**0%**	**2%***
Emergency contraception is available where I am currently stationed.	**9%**	**14%***	**5%**	**19%***

Note: Don't know option included in analyses.
* Statistically significant difference ($p < .01$) between men and women.

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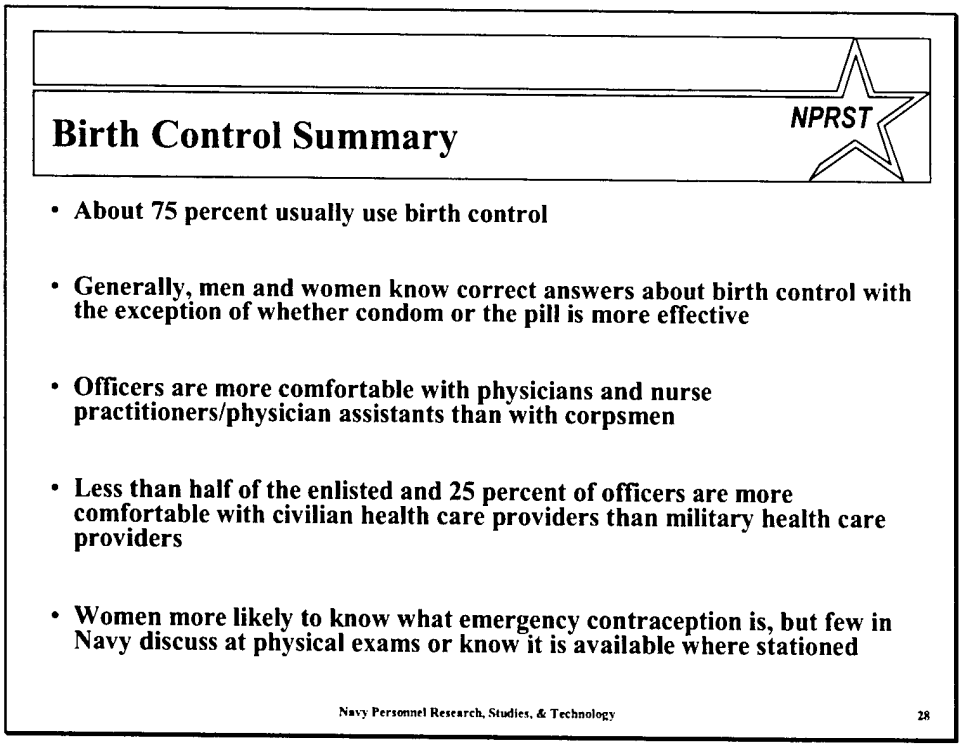
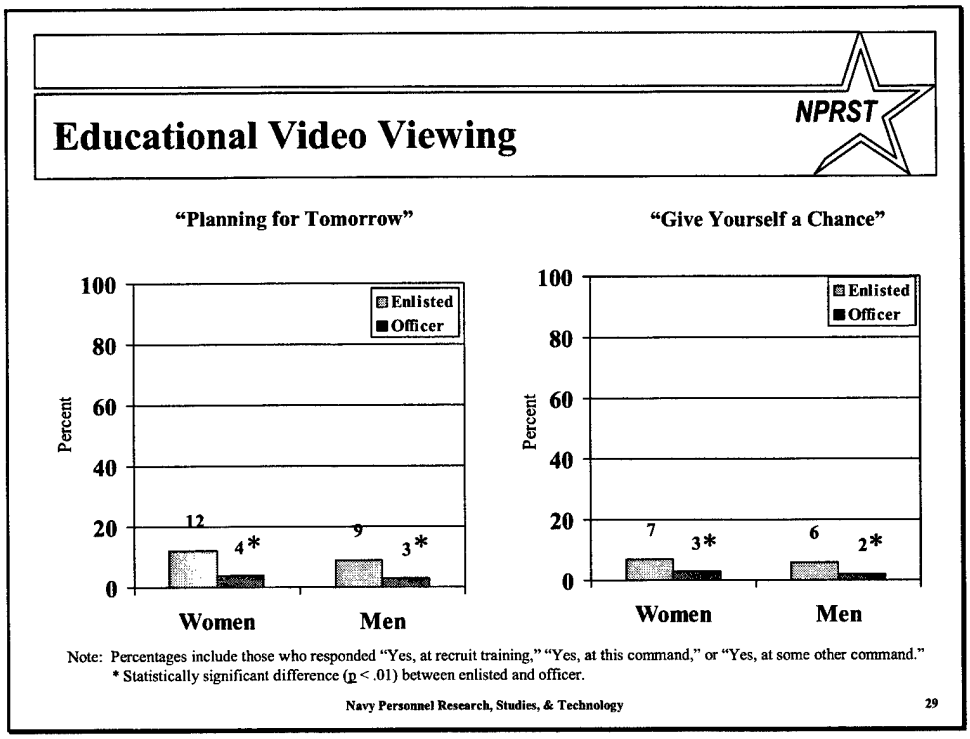
Emergency contraception is the use of certain doses of birth control pills taken within 72 hours of unprotected sex, followed by a second dose 12 hours later. Unlike the 1999 survey, the 2001 survey contained a brief description of emergency contraception, so the first question was reworded to reflect this. About two thirds of women know what emergency contraception is while only 35 percent of male enlisted and about one-half of male officers know.

As in 1999, few discuss emergency contraception at their physical exams and few say that emergency contraception is available where they are stationed.



About 75 percent of both enlisted and officers usually use birth control. Most Sailors are more comfortable discussing birth control with physicians and nurse practitioners/physician assistants than with corpsmen, and are more comfortable with military health care providers than with civilian providers.



The Navy uses two videotapes as part of the training for parenthood and pregnancy issues. The video "Planning for Tomorrow: Parenting and Pregnancy" (CNET, 1999) gives an overview of Navy policy on pregnant servicewomen, while "Give Yourself a Chance" (CNET, 1997) is designed to encourage Navy men and women to delay parenthood until their careers and financial situations are on-track.

The large majority of Sailors have not seen the "Planning for Tomorrow" video. Even less have seen the "Give Yourself a Chance" video.

Sources of Training on STDs

NPRST

	Enlisted		Officer	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Previous Command	69%	63%*	76%	64%*
Current Command	67%	59%*	45%	41%
Physician	26%	42%*	33%	37%
Nurse practitioner/Physician assistant	15%	29%*	12%	30%*
Corpsman	38%	24%*	30%	12%*
Other	34%	37%	31%	37%
No training at all	1%	1%	3%	3%

Note: * Statistically significant difference ($p < .01$) between men and women.

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Respondents were asked where they received training on sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), birth control methods, Navy pregnancy policy, and the Navy Family Care Plan. The training questions were modified on the 2001 survey to allow for multiple answers.

Overall, the primary sources of training on STDs are the commands. This is slightly more true for men than for women, while women are more likely to receive training from physicians and nurse practitioners/physician assistants.

Sources of Training on Birth Control

NPRST

	Enlisted		Officer	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Previous Command	55%	51%	47%	35%*
Current Command	47%	45%	24%	21%
Physician	21%	51%*	25%	53%*
Nurse practitioner/Physician assistant	13%	37%*	9%	40%*
Corpsman	31%	21%*	18%	7%*
Other	42%	35%*	37%	36%
No training	5%	2%*	15%	7%*

Note: * Statistically significant difference ($p < .01$) between men and women.

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In terms of birth control training, again the primary source of training is through the command. Over half of the women also receive training from physicians. Fifteen percent of male officers receive no training on birth control.

Sources of Training on Pregnancy Policy

NPRST

	Enlisted		Officer	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Previous Command	44%	49%*	47%	53%
Current Command	38%	45%*	25%	31%
Physician	6%	11%*	5%	10%*
Nurse practitioner/Physician assistant	4%	9%*	2%	6%*
Corpsman	12%	8%*	5%	4%
Other	26%	21%*	22%	23%
No training	21%	14%*	29%	21%*

Note: * Statistically significant difference ($p < .01$) between men and women.

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Most training about the pregnancy policy is through the command. About 20 percent of the Navy receives no training about the pregnancy policy.

Overall, women are more likely than men to receive training on the pregnancy policy.

Sources of Training on FCC Policy - Female Respondents

NPRST

	Enlisted	Officer
Previous Command	35%	29%*
Current Command	41%	20%*
Physician	4%	2%*
Nurse practitioner/Physician assistant	3%	2%
Corpsman	4%	1%*
Other	20%	20%
No training	25%	47%*

Note: * Statistically significant difference ($p < .01$) between enlisted and officer.

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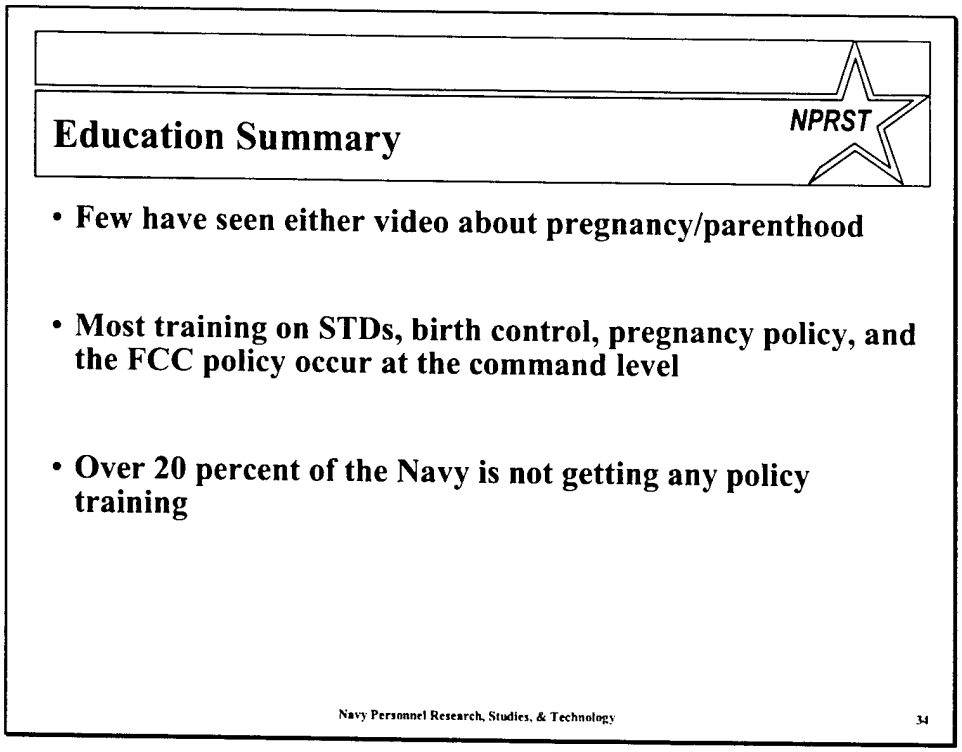
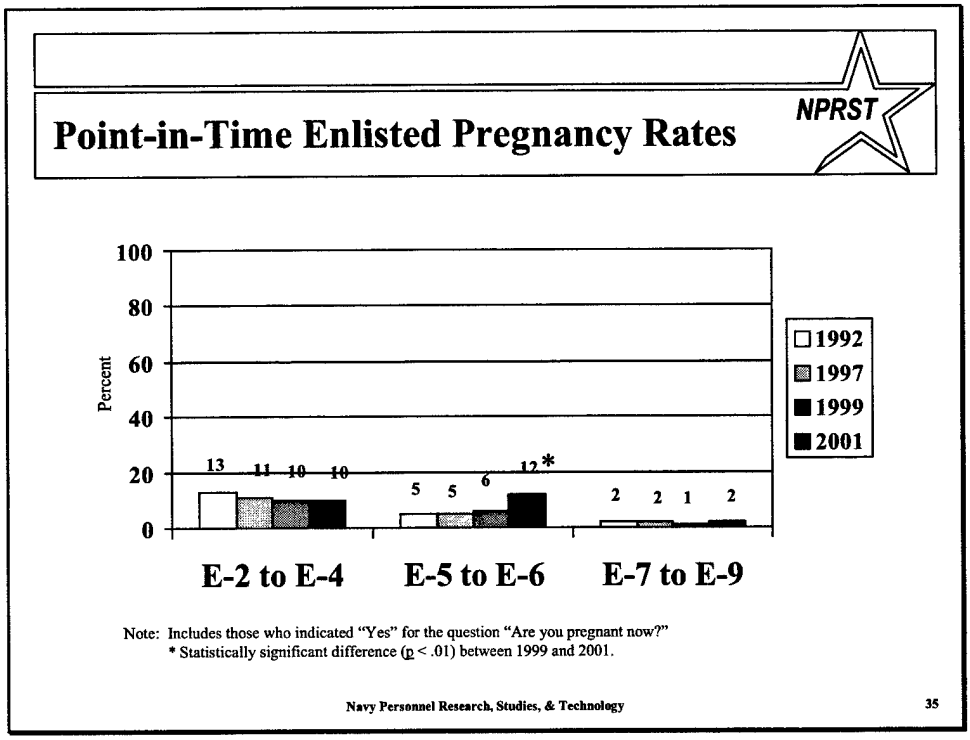
Due to an error in printing, this item was not included on the male survey. Therefore, the responses of only the women are displayed. Similar to the findings for the pregnancy policy training, the top three answers are their previous command, their current command, and other.

The percent indicating they have not received training varies from 25 percent for female enlisted to 47 percent for female officers.



Although the Navy utilizes two videos as part of its training about pregnancy/parenthood issues, data from both the current and previous surveys indicate that very few respondents indicate they have seen either.

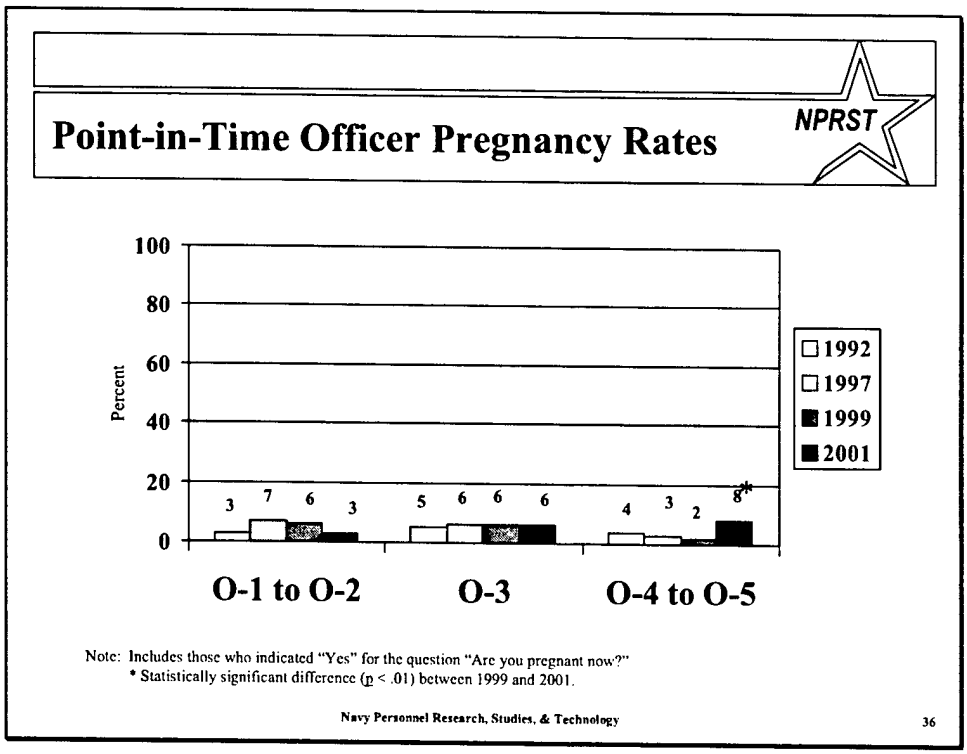
Most training regarding STDs, birth control, pregnancy policy, and the Family Care Plan policy occurs at the command level, with the highest percentages concerning birth control training. One-fourth of female enlisted never received training about the FCC policy.



Prior to 1975, servicewomen were required to leave the military when they became pregnant. In 1975, the policy was changed to allow for waivers to the mandatory discharges. In 1989, the policy was changed again to keep pregnant women in the military unless there was a compelling reason for them to leave (CNO, 1989). New policies were put in place to manage pregnant Navy women (CNO, 2003).

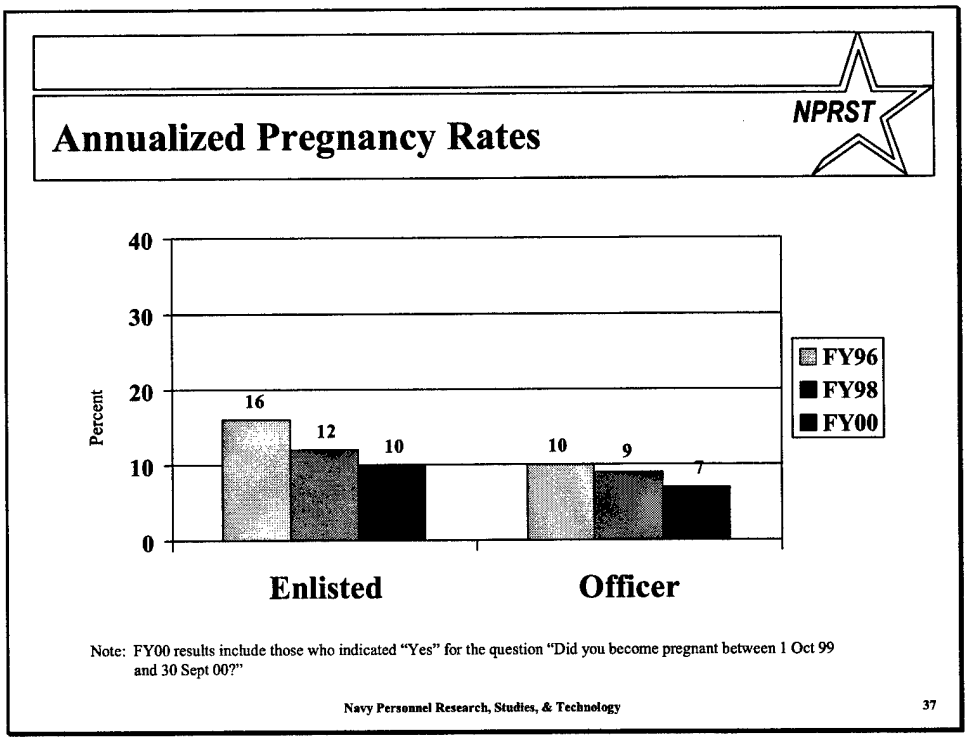
Pregnancy was measured in two ways for this and previous surveys. One is the *point-in-time rate*, which is based upon the question "Are you pregnant now?" This rate indicates the current prevalence of pregnancy in the Navy. This measure may be the best way to calculate pregnancy rates because it captures pregnancies that terminate early through miscarriage and abortion—sometimes prior to being reported to the command—as well as pregnancies that end in a live birth. Overall the numbers are steady, except for an increase in the mid-paygrades. The percentage rates for all female enlisted through the years have been 8.6 (1988), 8.9 (1990), 8.4 (1992), 8.4 (1997), 7.6 (1999), and 10.2 (2001), with a statistically significant increase from 1999 to 2001.

A common perception is that General Detail (GenDet) Sailors—those who have no rating—have higher pregnancy rates than rated Sailors. This perception was not supported in the 2001 survey results. For E-2 to E-3 Sailors, comparing GenDets to rated sailors yields no significant differences, with 11 percent of both being pregnant now.



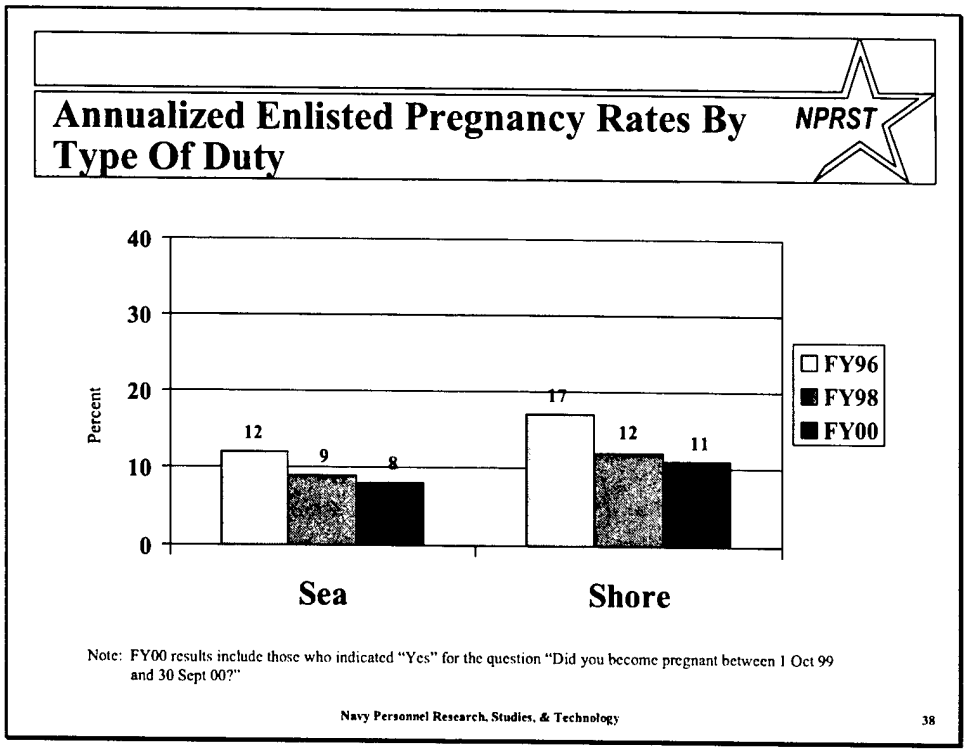
Again, the rates are steady except for an increase in the O-4 to O-5 pregnancy rates. The overall percentage rates for female officers through the years have been 4.5 (1992), 4.8 (1997), 4.6 (1999) and 5.3 (2001).

The overall Navy point-in-time pregnancy rate was 8.7 percent.



The second way pregnancy was measured was using an annualized rate since this is the way pregnancy is often calculated in the civilian research literature. The annualized rate results are based upon the question, "Did you become pregnant between 1 October 1999 and 30 September 2000?" so the rate reflects the fiscal year previous to the year the survey was administered.

Overall, the annual rates have decreased for both enlisted and officers. It is unclear why the point-in-time rates increased while the annual rates decreased.



Pregnancy while on sea duty is a concern because of its potential implications for ship manning; Navy policy requires that a pregnant woman be removed from a ship if there is no obstetric care within 6 hours or when she reaches her 20th week (CNO, 2003; CNO, 1989).

The percentage who became pregnant during FY00 was greater for shore than sea duty, indicating that a lower percentage became pregnant when assigned to a sea duty command than a shore command.

Officer rates for sea and shore duty are not included due to low numbers.

Pregnancy Questions - Enlisted Respondents

NPRST

	% "Yes" 1997	1999	2001
Was this pregnancy planned?	**35%**	**40%**	**36%**
Were you using birth control?	**21%**	**27%**	**30%**
Was the father in the military?	**72%**	**71%**	**73%**
If single, was legal advice offered?	**10%**	**19%**	**8%***
Moved due to pregnancy	**33%**	**37%**	**31%***
Orders to ship or deployable squadron	**17%**	**9%**	**8%**

Note: * Statistically significant difference ($p < .01$) between 1999 and 2001.

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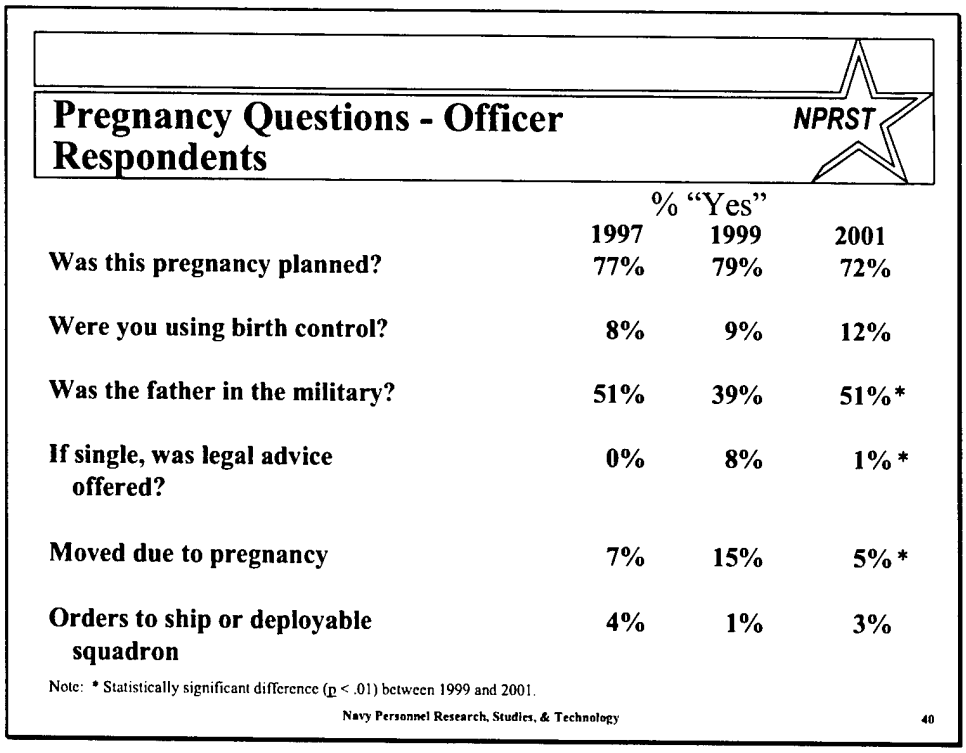
Only about one-third of enlisted pregnancies are planned, even though only 30 percent were using birth control. For those pregnancies that were unplanned, 50 percent of those who usually use birth control were not using it when they became pregnant.

About three-fourths of the fathers were in the military, a finding similar to that obtained on previous versions of the survey.

Forty-nine percent of the female enlisted were married when they became pregnant; 51 percent were single or divorced. As found in previous surveys, few single women are offered legal advice.

Only about one-third of enlisted women were moved due to their pregnancies, and less than 10 percent had orders to deploy.



A greater percentage of officer than enlisted pregnancies are planned; almost three-fourths of officer pregnancies were planned according to the 2001 survey. For those few pregnancies that were unplanned, 53 percent of those who usually use birth control were not using it when they became pregnant.

About half of the fathers are in the military.

About 85 percent of female officers are married when they become pregnant; about 15 percent are single or divorced. Very few officers are given legal advice or moved due to their pregnancy, and only 3 percent had orders to deploy. These results may reflect the high rates of planned pregnancies and the low rates of pregnancy while in sea duty status (see next slide) among female officers.

In What Cycle Was the Sea Duty Unit When You Became Pregnant

NPRST

	Enlisted	Officer
Not in a sea duty unit	66%	92%*
Within 6 months of going on deployment	7%	2%*
Deployed	3%	0%*
Within 6 months after deploying	6%	2%*
Major overhaul	4%	0%*
Other	15%	4%*

Note: * Statistically significant difference ($p < .01$) between enlisted and officer.

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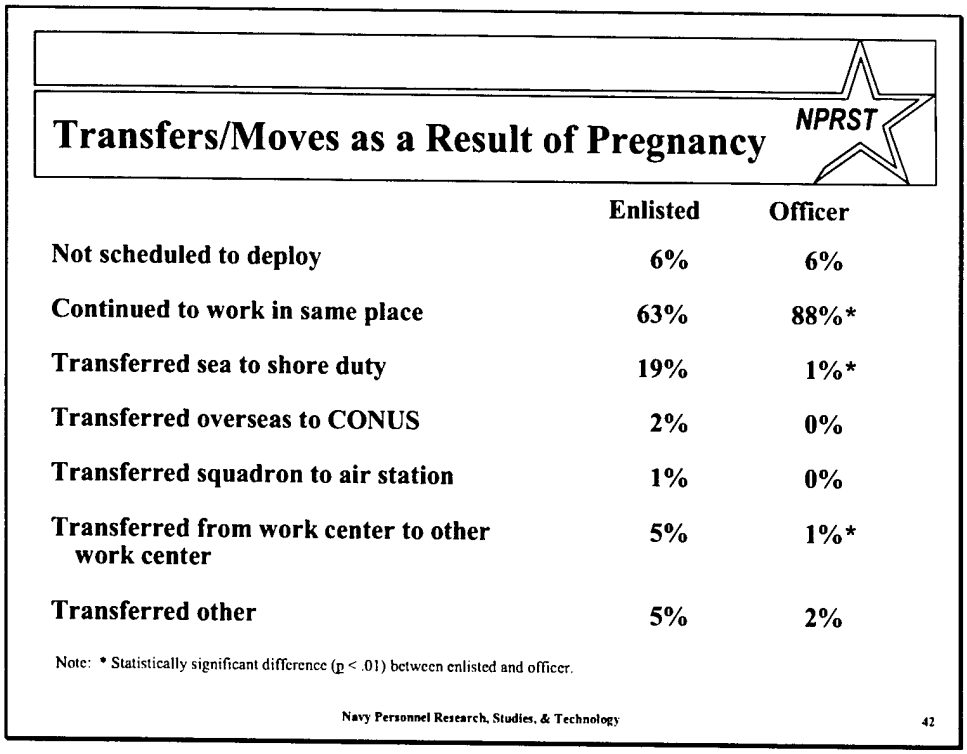
Few officers were in a sea duty unit when they became pregnant while one-third of the enlisted women were. These numbers are comparable to those obtained previously for officers (3% in 1997 and 9% in 1999) but are higher for enlisted (18% in 1997 and 28% in 1999). From a Navy manning perspective, the most inconvenient times for pregnancy are from 6 months prior to deployment through the deployment; 10 percent of enlisted pregnancies occurred during this time and only 2 percent of officer pregnancies.

Additionally, 84 percent of planned pregnancies occurred when the woman was not in a sea duty unit. For unplanned pregnancies, 64 percent of the women were not in a sea duty unit.



Most Navy women who become pregnant were not transferred from their workplace. Of those enlisted who do transfer, most transfer from sea duty to shore duty. These numbers are comparable to those found in 1999.

Transfers/Moves Prior to 20th Week

NPRST

	Enlisted	Officer
Not moved prior to 20th week	42%	77%
Medical reasons	5%	8%
Ship had heavy underway schedule/deployment	21%	0%
Ship's policy to transfer before 20th week	10%	8%
Don't know	10%	0%
Other	12%	8%

Note: Results for female officers should be viewed with caution due to low numbers.

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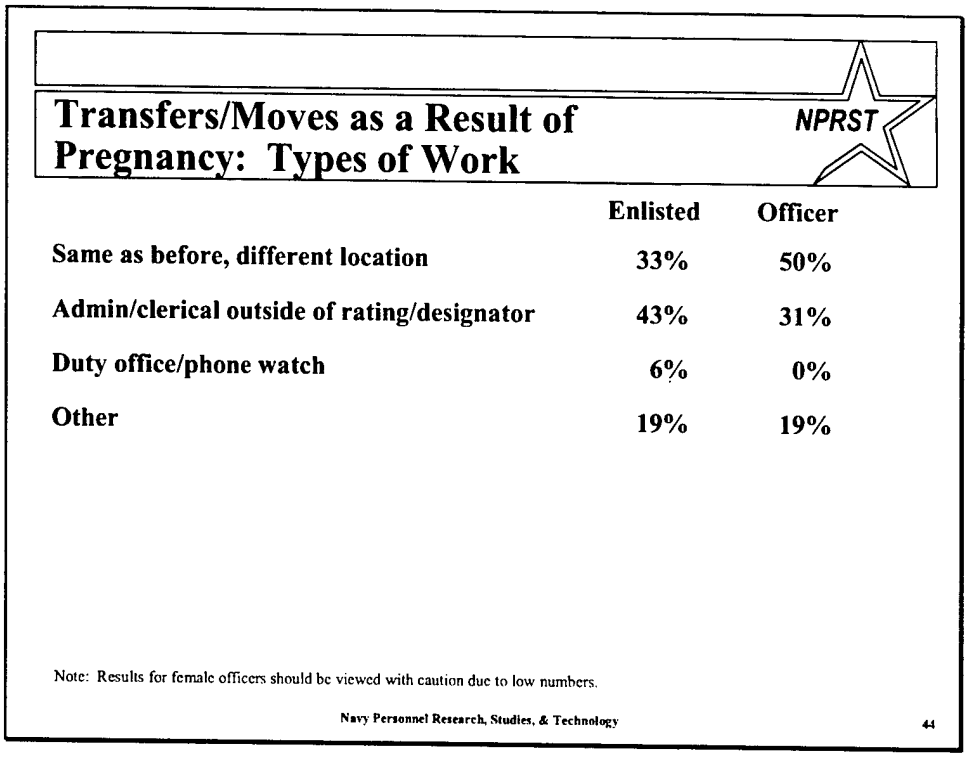
About one-fourth of all pregnant women were moved in their 20th week, in accordance with Navy policy. About three-fourths of the officers and 42 percent of the enlisted were not moved prior to this time, although some women asked to move (13% of enlisted and 6% of officers).



Half of the officers and one-third of the enlisted continue to do the same type of work they had been doing before their pregnancy, but in a different location. Forty-three percent of the enlisted women worked out of their rating when they moved.

Transfers/Moves as a Result of Pregnancy: Return to Work for Those Who Had a Baby

NPRST

	Enlisted	Officer
Does not apply; not transferred	64%	88%*
Transferred, but returned to my unit	4%	1%
Sent TAD, but returned to my unit	2%	1%
Stayed with the unit I was transferred to	16%	3%*
Went to a different shore duty command	6%	6%
Went to a different ship or deployable unit	9%	1%*

Note: * Statistically significant difference ($p < .01$) between enlisted and officer.

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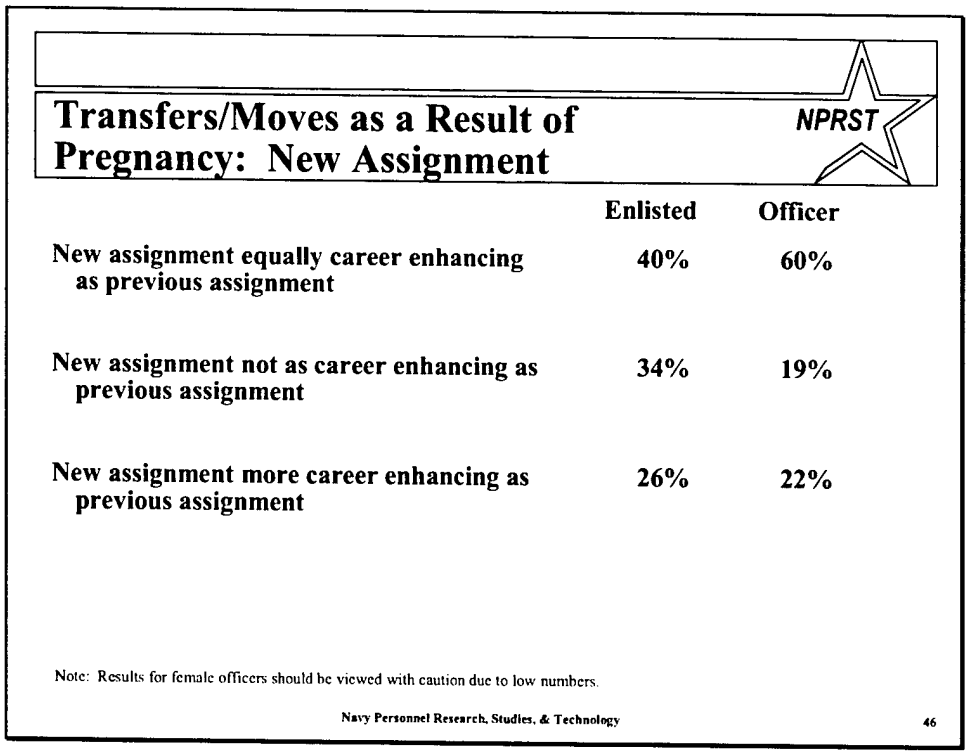
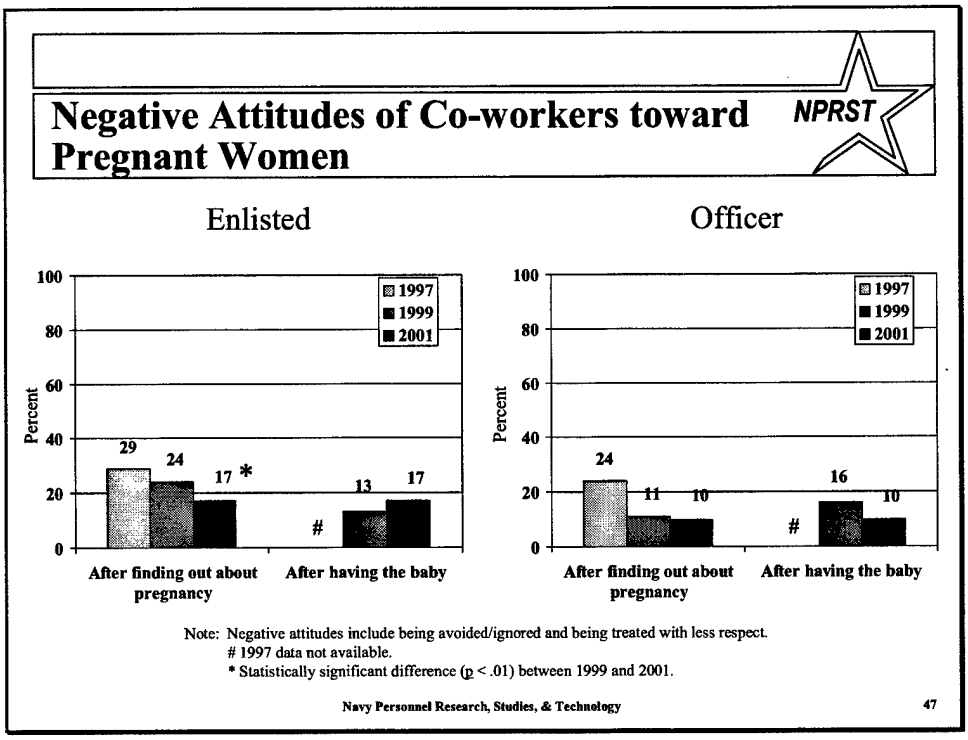
The majority of women did not move from their pre-pregnancy worksite. Of those who did, the enlisted were most likely to stay with their new unit after giving birth while the officers were transferred to a different shore duty command.

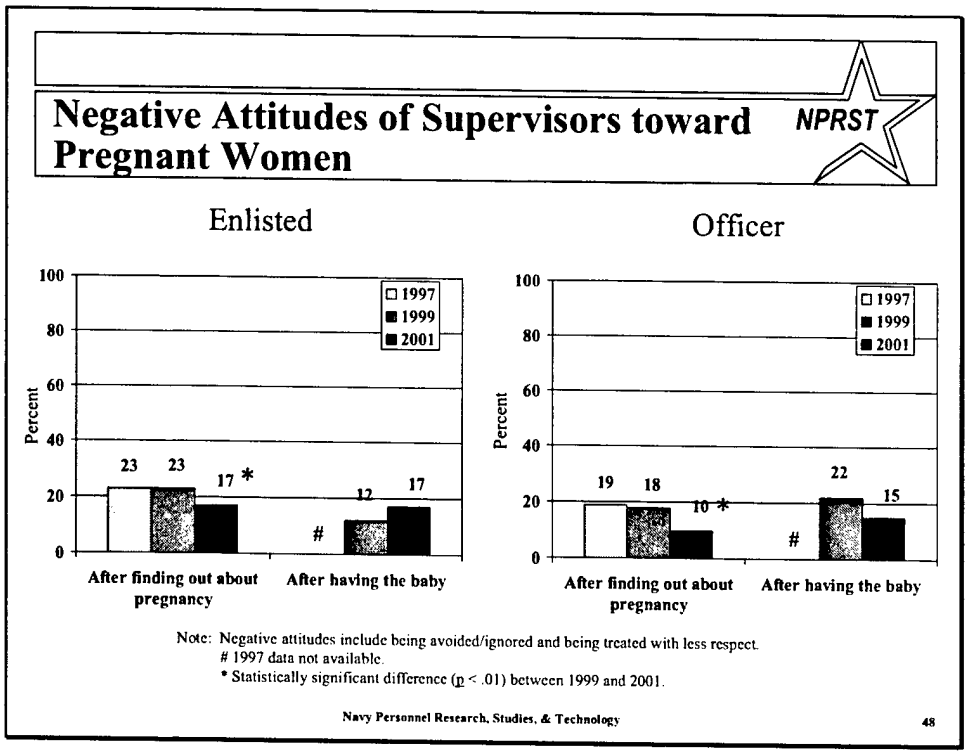


Of those who did move, the largest percentages of respondents indicated that their new assignment was as career enhancing as their previous assignment. Thirty-four percent of enlisted and 19 percent of officers felt that their new assignment was not as career enhancing as their previous assignment.

Compared to 1999, the percentage of enlisted who felt their new assignment was not career enhancing has increased while the percentage for officers has stayed about the same.



Negative attitudes (being avoided/ignored or treated with less respect) of co-workers toward pregnant women were compared across the past three survey administrations. Overall, negative attitudes have declined, with the exception of the attitudes toward enlisted women after having the baby. Interestingly, on the 2001 survey, the percentages experiencing negative attitudes from their co-workers were the same before and after the women had their babies.



Negative attitudes of supervisors have also decreased, again with the exception of the attitudes towards enlisted women after having the baby.

Reduced Work Hours During Pregnancy

NPRST

	Enlisted	Officer
During 1st 3 months	3%	1%
During 2nd 3 months	8%	4%
During 7-8 months	28%	18%*
During last month	32%	37%

Note: Multiple responses allowed.
* Statistically significant difference ($p < .01$) between enlisted and officer.

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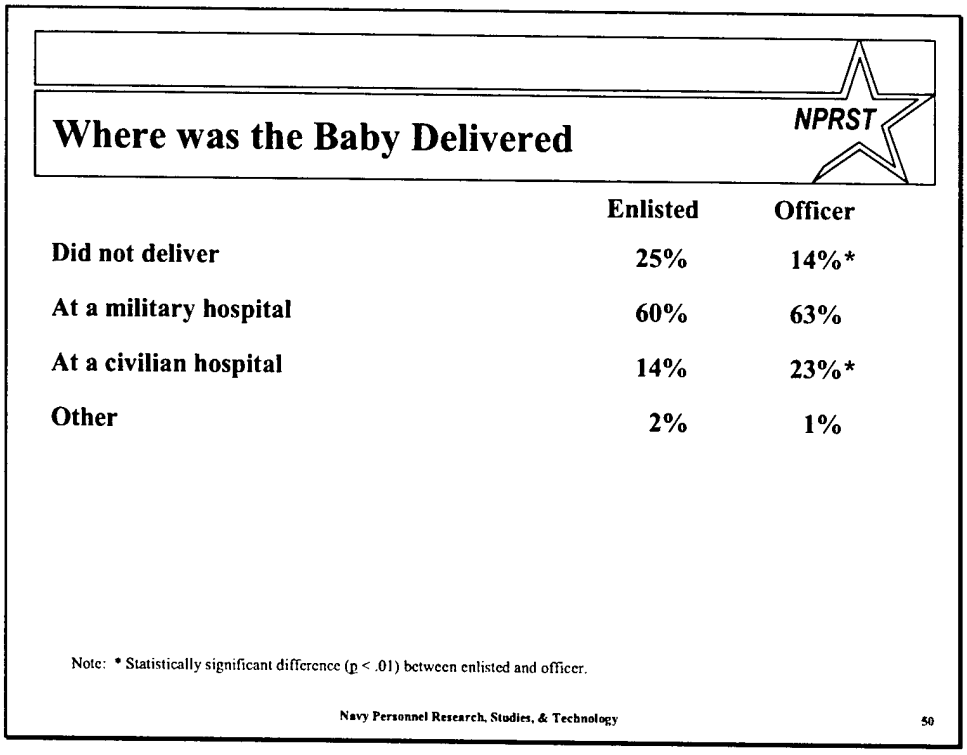
Pregnancy sometimes requires reduced work hours. For one-third of the women, this was the situation for their last month. Small percentages required reduced work hours in the first and second trimesters. Multiple choices were allowed, so some who had reduced work hours early in pregnancy may have also had reduced work hours later in pregnancy.



Most women delivered their baby in a military hospital. Those who did not deliver may have miscarried or may still be pregnant.

Breast Feeding Issues

NPRST

	Enlisted	Officer
Given Time to Breast-Feed/Pump		
Not breast-feeding when returned	60%	27%*
Yes, during breaks or meals	12%	28%*
Yes, when I need to	17%	29%*
No	12%	17%
Given Adequate Location to Breast-Feed/Pump		
Yes	32%	51%*
No	38%	40%
Don't know	29%	9%*

Note: * Statistically significant difference ($p < .01$) between enlisted and officer.

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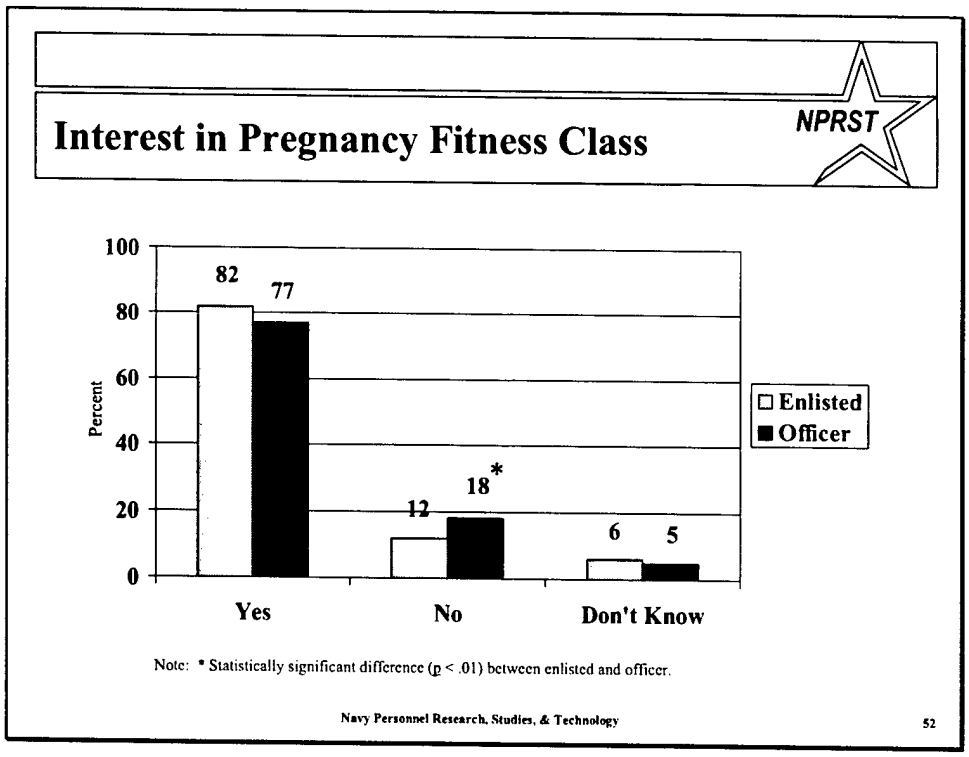
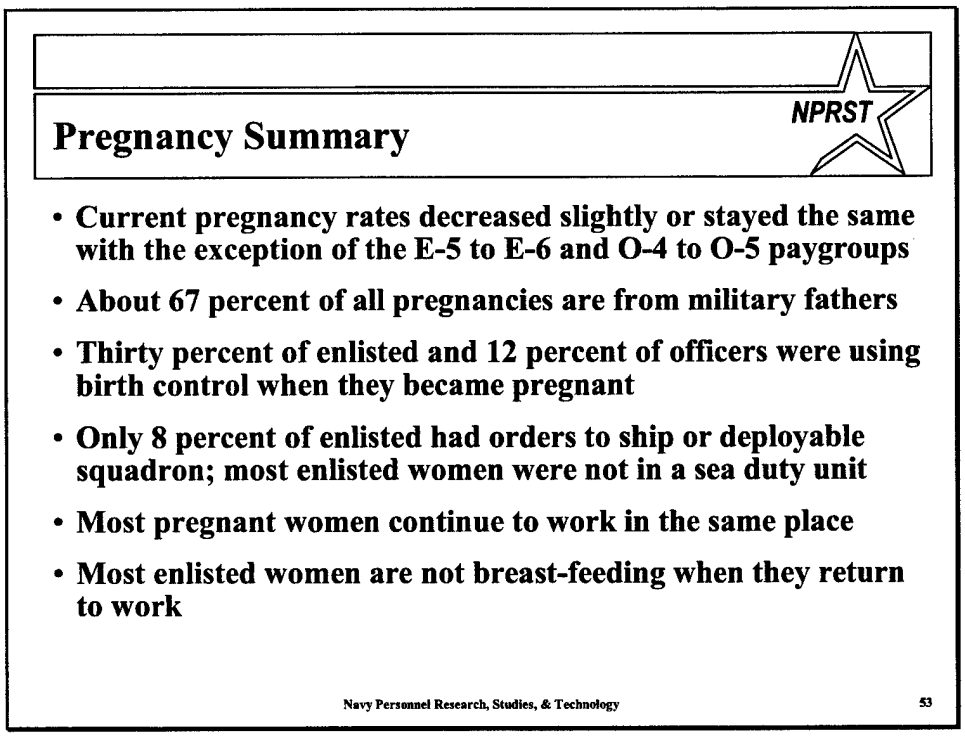
The Navy policy at the time of this survey indicated mothers could breastfeed during breaks or meals (CNO, 1989), however most enlisted are not breast-feeding when they return to work. Of those who are, about one-third are not given time to breast-feed or pump. This is less so for officers.

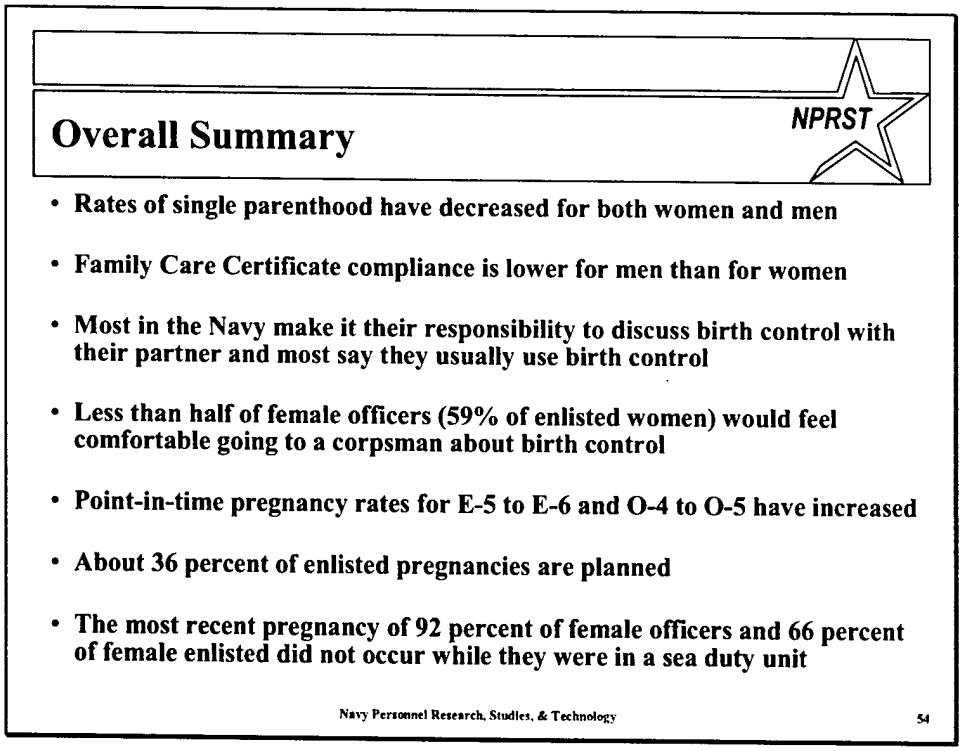
About one-third of enlisted do not know if there is an adequate location to breast feed or pump while 38 percent say there is not. Among officers, over half have an adequate location while 40 percent do not.



A new question on the 2001 survey asked about interest in a pregnancy fitness class. Most women would be interested in such a class.



Overall, pregnancy rates have stayed the same except for in the E-5 to E-6 and O-4 to O-5 paygroups. Most pregnancies are from Navy fathers. Few women became pregnant in a sea duty unit or had orders to a ship or deployable squadron; most women continued to work in the same place as before their pregnancy.



The survey found both good news and areas of concern.

Rates of single parenthood have decreased slightly from 1999. Although small, these decreases are statistically significant.

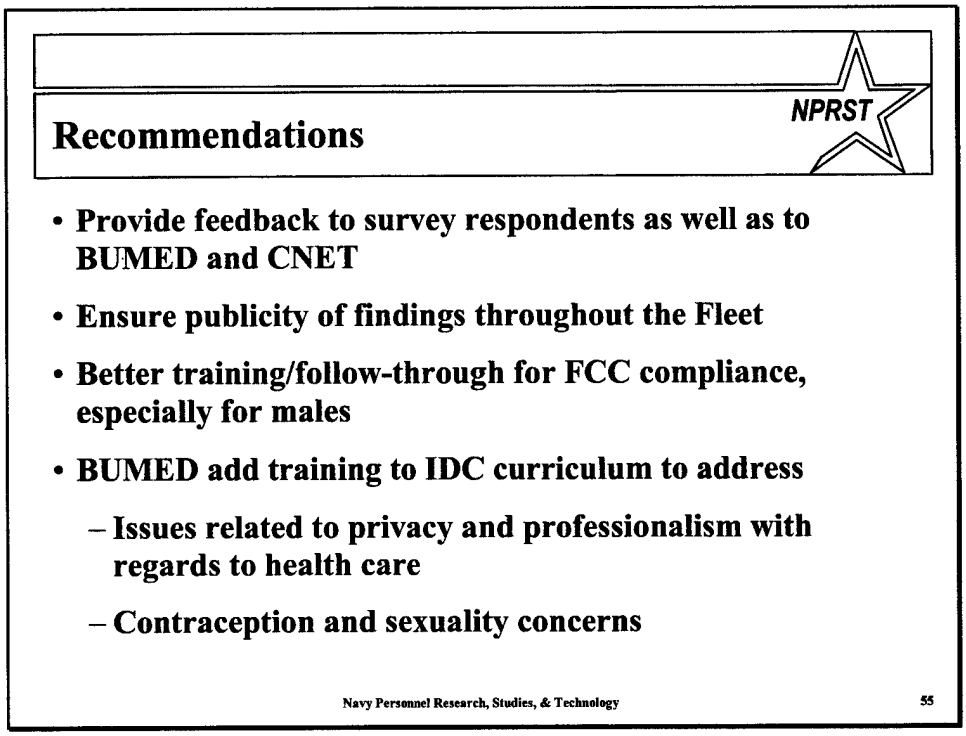
For those required to complete the Family Care Certificate (single parents and dual-military parents), compliance for men is lower than for women. Seventy-seven percent of female enlisted have completed the form.

Ninety-two percent of male enlisted, 95 percent of female enlisted, and 96 percent of officers make it their responsibility to discuss birth control with their partner. Additionally, about three-fourths of the entire Navy usually use birth control.

Forty-seven percent of female officers would not be comfortable discussing birth control with a corpsman while only 22 percent of male enlisted would not be comfortable.

Pregnancy rates for E-5 to E-6 and O-4 to O-5 have increased slightly and show statistically significant differences from 1999.

Only 36 percent of enlisted pregnancies are planned, even though less than 30 percent were using birth control at the time. Most officers and about two-thirds of the enlisted were not in a sea duty unit when they became pregnant.



A key recommendation was to provide feedback to the survey respondents, as well as the fleet in general, in order to get the word out about parenthood and pregnancy. There appear to be many misconceptions about these issues that can be addressed through widespread distribution of the survey results.

After the results of the 2001 survey were briefed to Navy leadership, the Bureau of Medicine (BUMED) and the Chief of Naval Education and Training (CNET, renamed to the Naval Education and Training Command in 2003) were informed of the results so that they could be used by medical providers and trainers who develop and present the Independent Duty Corpsmen (IDC) and other relevant trainings.

Overall, a key takeaway of the 2001 survey is that better training is required. Training should be on FCC, emergency contraception, birth control, and family planning. Future administrations of the survey can be used to assess the degree to which these trainings are being given and the impact that they may be having.

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Appendix A

2001 Pregnancy and Parenthood Survey
Female Version

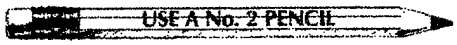
2001 Pregnancy and Parenthood Survey-Female

Privacy Act Statement

Authority to request this information is granted under 10 U.S. Code 5031 and 5032 and 5 U.S.C. 301, and Department of the Navy Regulations. License to administer this survey is granted under OPNAV Report Control Symbol 6300-1 which expires on 30 September 2003. The purpose of this questionnaire is to collect data to evaluate existing and proposed Navy personnel policies, procedures, and programs. The information provided in this questionnaire will be analyzed by the Navy Personnel Research, Studies, and Technology Department, where the data files will be maintained. All responses will be kept by the Navy Personnel Research, Studies, and Technology Department. Information you provide will be reported only when statistically summarized with the responses of others, and the responses of no individual will be identified. Completion of this questionnaire is entirely voluntary. Failure to respond to any of the questions will NOT result in any penalties except that your views will not be represented in the final report.

MARKING INSTRUCTIONS

- **USE NO. 2 PENCIL ONLY.**
- **Do NOT use ink, ballpoint, or felt tip pens.**
- **Erase cleanly and completely any changes you make.**
- **Make black marks that fill the circle.**
- **Do not make stray marks on the form.**
- **Do not fold, tear, or mutilate this form.**
- **When applicable, write the numbers in the boxes at the top of the block.**

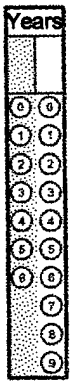


CORRECT: ●

INCORRECT: ✓ ✗ ◒ ◔

DEMOGRAPHICS

1. What is your age?



2. Are you of Spanish/Hispanic/Latino origin?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

3. What is your racial background? *(Mark one or more races.)*

- ○ American Indian or Alaska Native
- ○ Asian (e.g., Asian Indian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese)
- ○ Black or African-American
- ○ Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander (e.g., Samoan, Guamanian)
- ○ White

4. What is your current marital status?

- ○ Single, never married
- ○ Divorced, separated, or widowed
- ○ Married to Navy servicemember
- ○ Married to member of another military service or Coast Guard
- ○ Married to civilian

5. To what type of command are you currently assigned?

- ○ Ship
- ○ Other deployable squadron
- ○ Other deployable unit
- ○ Non-deployable squadron
- ○ Shore activity or command, but not as a student
- ○ Navy funded school as a student

6. What are your Navy career plans?

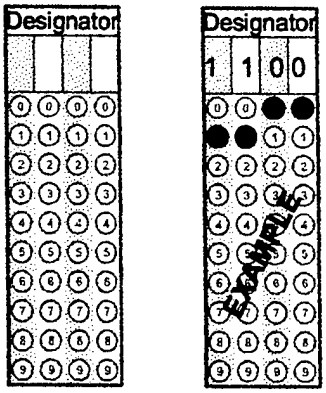
- ○ Probably will leave at the end of this enlistment/obligation
- ○ Probably will sign on again, but not stay until eligible to retire
- ○ Probably will stay until eligible to retire
- ○ Eligible to retire now, but will remain on active duty
- ○ Undecided

7. **What is your paygrade/rank?**

○ E-1	○ E-7	○ O-1
○ E-2	○ E-8	○ O-2
○ E-3	○ E-9	○ O-3
○ E-4	○ W-2	○ O-4
○ E-5	○ W-3	○ O-5
○ E-6	○ W-4	○ O-6

8. **What is your officer designator?**

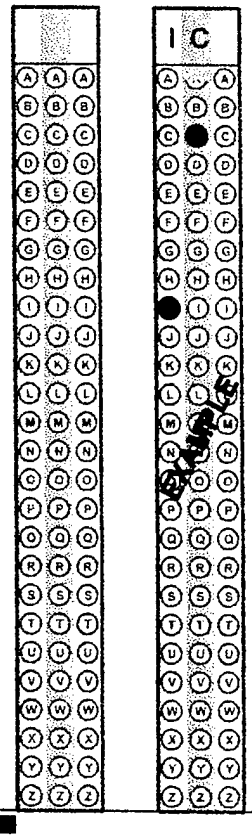
○ Does not apply, I am enlisted.



9. **If you are rated or a designated striker, what is your general rating?**

○ Does not apply, I am an officer.
○ Does not apply. I am a GenDet/not rated/not a designated striker.

I am: ○ SN ○ AN ○ FN ○ CN



PARENTHOOD

10. **Have you ever been a parent while in the Navy?**

○ Yes
○ No ***(skip to question 18)***

11. **When you entered the Navy, were you:**

○ Married, with child(ren)
○ Married without child(ren)
○ Single, no child(ren)
○ Single parent with custody of child(ren)
○ Single parent without custody of child(ren)

11a. **Did you get custody back within 6 months of entering the Navy?**

○ Yes
○ No

12. **What are the ages of your children (natural, adopted, or stepchildren) under the age of 21 who live in your household? (Include children who would normally live with you but who are not with you now because you are deployed or on an unaccompanied tour.)** ***(Mark ALL that apply.)***

○ I have no child(ren) under age 21 living in my household
○ Birth through 2 years
○ 3 through 5 years
○ 6 through 12 years
○ 13 through 15 years
○ 16 through 18 years
○ 19 through 20 years

13. **Who usually cares for your child(ren) when you are deployed or on an unaccompanied tour?**

○ I have no child(ren) under the age of 21 ***(skip to question 18)***
○ I have never been deployed or on an unaccompanied tour ***(skip to question 18)***
○ Their other parent (natural or step-parent) cares for them
○ A grandparent or other relative cares for them
○ Someone who is not a relative cares for them

14. **When you are deployed or on an unaccompanied tour, does your child(ren) have to temporarily move into a home other than their own?**

○ Yes
○ No

15. **Are you currently a single parent of a child(ren) under the age of 21?**

- ○ No *(skip to question 18)*
- ○ Yes, with sole custody of my child(ren)
- ○ Yes, with joint custody and my child(ren) usually live with me more than half the time
- ○ Yes, with joint custody and my child(ren) usually live with their other parent or custodian more than half the time
- ○ Yes, but I don't have custody or joint custody of my child(ren)

→ 15a. **Do you financially support or contribute to the financial support of your child(ren)?**

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

16. **How did you become a single parent?**

- ○ Divorce
- ○ Unmarried when child was born
- ○ Adoption
- ○ Death of spouse
- ○ Other

17. **All single parents with custody and military-married-to-military parents whose children are 18 or younger must complete the Family Care Certificate. On this form, parents state who will be responsible for their child(ren) if the parent is recalled to duty, sent TAD, or assigned an unaccompanied tour. Since arriving at your current command, have you completed a Family Care Certificate?**

- ○ No, because I am not a single or military-married-to-military parent
- ○ No, because I have not been here 60 days yet
- ○ No, I have not been told to complete the form
- ○ No, but I have been told to complete the form
- ○ Yes, I have completed it

18. **Have you seen the video, "Planning For Tomorrow-Parenting and Pregnancy"?**

- ○ No
- ○ I think so, but I'm not sure
- ○ Yes, at recruit training
- ○ Yes, at this command
- ○ Yes, at some other command

19. **Have you seen the Responsible Parenting video, "Give Yourself a Chance"?**

- ○ No
- ○ I think so, but I'm not sure
- ○ Yes, at recruit training
- ○ Yes, at this command
- ○ Yes, at some other command

FAMILY PLANNING ATTITUDES

20. **When in her Navy career is the best time for a woman to become pregnant?**

- ○ Never; being in the Navy and motherhood are not compatible
- ○ Whenever the woman wants a child
- ○ After her first tour
- ○ During shore duty, but not after getting orders to sea duty
- ○ While on sea duty
- ○ After receiving orders to shore duty, if the ship/squadron is not deploying

The following statements describe beliefs concerning birth control. Please indicate how well each statement reflects your beliefs.

	Not at all true of me	Slightly true of me	Somewhat true of me	Mostly true of me	Completely true of me	Not applicable
21. I think it is important to use birth control until getting married, and then it doesn't matter.	○	○	○	○	○	○
22. I have had sexual intercourse without using birth control (or my partner using it) even though I did not want to get pregnant.	○	○	○	○	○	○
23. I would have sexual intercourse without birth control if my partner wanted me to.	○	○	○	○	○	○
24. When a birth control method is not available, I believe you just have to take a chance and hope that a pregnancy does not result.	○	○	○	○	○	○
25. I make it my responsibility to discuss birth control with my partner.	○	○	○	○	○	○
26. I think it is important for men to get involved with birth control.	○	○	○	○	○	○
27. My most recent partner encouraged use of birth control.	○	○	○	○	○	○
28. Birth control is the responsibility of the woman.	○	○	○	○	○	○

BIRTH CONTROL PRACTICES

29. **Do you or your partner usually use a form of birth control? (If you have more than one partner, answer with your usual or most recent partner in mind.)**

- ○ Yes *(skip to question 31)*
- ○ No

30. **Why don't you use birth control?**

- ○ I do not have sex (abstinent) or have not had sex in 6 months ***(skip to question 33)***
- ○ I (or my partner) have been sterilized (tubes tied or vasectomy) ***(skip to question 33)***
- ○ I (or my partner) am not fertile ***(skip to question 33)***
- ○ My (or my partner's) religion or personal beliefs do not permit the use of birth control ***(skip to question 33)***
- ○ I (or my partner) do not want to use birth control ***(skip to question 33)***
- ○ I am pregnant or I am trying to get pregnant
- ○ Other

31. **What method of birth control do you or your partner usually use?**

- ○ Birth control pill
- ○ Condom (rubber) only
- ○ Condom with another method
- ○ Depo-Provera®
- ○ Rhythm method
- ○ Withdrawal
- ○ Diaphragm
- ○ IUD (intrauterine device)
- ○ Spermicidal foam or jelly
- ○ Other

32. **On the last occasion that you had unprotected sex (without birth control), had you or your partner been drinking alcohol?**

- ○ I never have unprotected sex except when I want to conceive a child
- ○ Neither of us was drinking
- ○ Both of us were drinking
- ○ I was drinking
- ○ He was drinking

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
33. I would feel comfortable going to a military physician about birth control.	○	○	○	○	○	○
34. I would feel comfortable going to a military nurse practitioner/physician assistant about birth control.	○	○	○	○	○	○
35. I would feel comfortable going to a corpsman about birth control.	○	○	○	○	○	○
36. I would feel comfortable discussing birth control with the medical personnel aboard ship.	○	○	○	○	○	○
37. I would feel more comfortable discussing birth control with a civilian health care provider than with a military health care provider.	○	○	○	○	○	○

Indicate whether you believe each of the following statements is true, false, or you don't know.

	True	False	Don't know
38. When used properly, condoms are just as effective as the pill in preventing pregnancy.	○	○	○
39. Women cannot get pregnant during their menstrual period.	○	○	○
40. Birth control medicines (e.g., the pill, Depo-Provera®) lead to cancer.	○	○	○
41. If a woman misses 2 or more pills in a row, she must use an additional method of birth control along with the pill for the remainder of the month to be safe.	○	○	○
42. Almost all women who take the birth control pill gain weight.	○	○	○
43. All methods of birth control are equally effective.	○	○	○

Emergency contraception involves taking a specified dosage of birth control pills within 72 hours of unprotected sex, followed by a second dosage 12 hours later.

Regarding emergency contraception, which of the following statements are true for you?

	Yes	No	Don't know
44. Prior to this survey, I knew what emergency contraception was.	○	○	○
45. During my last physical exam, emergency contraception was discussed.	○	○	○
46. Emergency contraception is available where I am currently stationed.	○	○	○

47. From which of the following sources have you received training in **STDs (sexually transmitted diseases), including HIV**? *(Mark **ALL** that apply.)*

- ○ Previous command
- ○ Current command
- ○ Physician
- ○ Nurse practitioner/physician assistant
- ○ Corpsman
- ○ Other

48. From which of the following sources have you received training in **methods of birth control**? *(Mark **ALL** that apply.)*

- ○ Previous command
- ○ Current command
- ○ Physician
- ○ Nurse practitioner/physician assistant
- ○ Corpsman
- ○ Other

49. From which of the following sources have you received training in **Navy pregnancy policy**? *(Mark **ALL** that apply.)*

- ○ Previous command
- ○ Current command
- ○ Physician
- ○ Nurse practitioner/physician assistant
- ○ Corpsman
- ○ Other

50. From which of the following sources have you received training about the **Navy Family Care Plan**? *(Mark **ALL** that apply.)*

- ○ Previous command
- ○ Current command
- ○ Physician
- ○ Nurse practitioner/physician assistant
- ○ Corpsman
- ○ Other

PREGNANCY

51. At any time since entering the Navy have you been pregnant?

- ○ No ***(skip to question 86)***
- ○ Yes

52. Did you become pregnant between 1 October 1999 and 30 September 2000? *(Do **NOT** count pregnancies that began before 1 October 1999 even though you were pregnant on that date.)*

- ○ No
- ○ Yes

53. Are you pregnant now?

- ○ No
- ○ Yes
- ○ I think I may be but have not been tested

The next set of questions asks about your MOST RECENT pregnancy (it could be your current or only pregnancy) since entering the Navy.

54. How old were you when you became pregnant?

Years

○	○
○	○
○	○
○	○
○	○
○	○
	○
	○
	○

55. What was your paygrade/rank when your became pregnant?

○ E-1	○ E-7	○ O-1
○ E-2	○ E-8	○ O-2
○ E-3	○ E-9	○ O-3
○ E-4	○ W-2	○ O-4
○ E-5	○ W-3	○ O-5
○ E-6	○ W-4	○ O-6

56. Was that pregnancy planned?

- ○ No
- ○ Yes

57. What was the outcome of that pregnancy?

- ○ I am still pregnant
- ○ Live birth (delivery of a live child after 36th week of pregnancy)
- ○ Premature birth (delivery of a live child in the 20th through 36th week of pregnancy)
- ○ Stillbirth
- ○ Miscarriage (delivery of a fetus before 20th week of pregnancy)
- ○ Ectopic pregnancy (tubal pregnancy)
- ○ Abortion

58. Were you using birth control when you became pregnant?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No ***(skip to question 60)***

59. What method of birth control were you using?

- ○ Birth control pill
- ○ Condom (rubber) only
- ○ Condom with another method
- ○ Depo-Provera®
- ○ Rhythm method
- ○ Withdrawal
- ○ Diaphragm
- ○ IUD (intrauterine device)
- ○ Spermicidal foam or jelly
- ○ Other

60. What was your marital status at the time you became pregnant?

- ○ Married
- ○ Single, never married
- ○ Divorced, separated, or widowed

61. What was the father's military status?

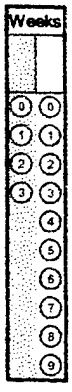
- ○ He was not in the military
- ○ In the Navy
- ○ In one of the other services

→ **61a. If military, what was his paygrade/rank?**

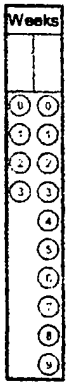
○	E-1	○	E-7	○	O-1
○	E-2	○	E-8	○	O-2
○	E-3	○	E-9	○	O-3
○	E-4	○	W-2	○	O-4
○	E-5	○	W-3	○	O-5
○	E-6	○	W-4	○	O-6

62. How many weeks pregnant were you when:

a. You found out you were pregnant?



b. Your command was notified?



63. If there was more than a week's delay between your finding out and your command being notified, what was the reason for the delay?

- ○ There was no delay
- ○ I was on leave or TAD when I found out
- ○ I wanted to think about or get an abortion
- ○ I wanted to be sure I was really pregnant
- ○ I wanted to discuss what to do about the pregnancy with someone else
- ○ I wanted to delay my command finding out (Please indicate why:_____)
- ○ Other (specify:_____)

64. Were you offered information from your chain of command or legal office on how you could get financial support from the father?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No
- ○ No; since I was married, they probably thought I didn't need it.

65. Did your co-workers treat you differently after finding out that you were pregnant?

- ○ No
- ○ Yes, they showed more concern for my welfare
- ○ Yes, they were overprotective
- ○ Yes, they avoided or ignored me
- ○ Yes, they treated me with less respect

66. Did your supervisor treat you differently after finding out that you were pregnant?

- ○ No
- ○ Yes, he/she showed more concern for my welfare
- ○ Yes, he/she was overprotective
- ○ Yes, he/she avoided or ignored me
- ○ Yes, he/she treated me with less respect

67. To what type of command were you assigned when you became pregnant?

- ○ Ship ***(skip to question 69)***
- ○ Deployable squadron ***(skip to question 69)***
- ○ Other deployable unit ***(skip to question 69)***
- ○ Non-deployable squadron
- ○ Shore activity or command, but not as a student
- ○ Navy funded school as a student

68. Did you have orders to a ship or deployable squadron when you became pregnant?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

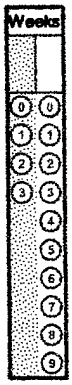
69. If you were in a sea duty unit, in what cycle was the unit when you became pregnant?

- ○ I was not in a sea duty unit
- ○ Within 6 months of going on deployment
- ○ Deployed
- ○ Within 6 months after deploying
- ○ Major overhaul
- ○ Other

70. Were you (or are you scheduled to be) transferred or moved as a result of being pregnant?

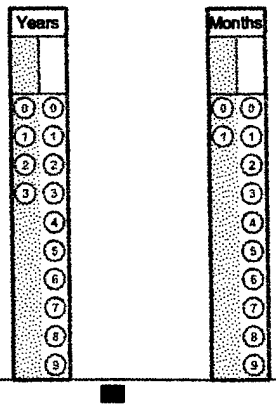
- ○ Not scheduled to deploy with orders to shore duty
- ○ No, I continued to work where I was before becoming pregnant ***(skip to question 76)***
- ○ Yes, from sea to shore duty
- ○ Yes, from overseas shore duty to CONUS
- ○ Yes, from a deployable aviation squadron to the air station or non-deploying squadron
- ○ Yes, from the work center I was in to another work center at the same command
- ○ Yes, other (specify from and to_____)

71. How many weeks pregnant were you (or will you be) when you were transferred or moved?



72. If you were on sea duty at the time, how long before your original prospective rotation date (PRD) were you moved ashore?

- ○ I was not on sea duty at the time ***(skip to question 76)***



73. If you were moved off the ship before the 20th week of your pregnancy, why did it happen?

- ○ I was not moved before the 20th week
- ○ Because of medical reasons
- ○ Because the ship had a heavy underway schedule or was deploying
- ○ Because of the ship's policy to transfer pregnant women before the 20th week
- ○ I don't know why
- ○ Because of (specify_____)

74. Did you ask to be moved?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

75. What type of work did you do after the move?

- ○ Same as before but in a different location
- ○ Admin/clerical kind of work that is not in my rating/designator
- ○ Duty office/phone watch
- ○ Other

76. Would you have been interested in attending a pregnancy fitness class during your pregnancy?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No
- ○ Don't know

77. Before delivery, were your work hours reduced to less than 40 hours per week? *(Mark ALL that apply.)*

- ○ Yes, during the first three months
- ○ Yes, during the second three months
- ○ Yes, during the seventh and eighth months
- ○ Yes, during the last month

78. Where did you deliver the baby?

- ○ I did not deliver
- ○ At a military hospital
- ○ At a civilian hospital
- ○ Other

The following questions refer to events occurring after your most recent pregnancy if you delivered an infant who survived. If you miscarried, aborted, had a still birth, or ectopic pregnancy, ***skip to question 86.***

79. **How many days were you off after the delivery (convalescent and other leave) before returning to duty?**

Days

80. **Did you return to the unit you were assigned to prior to your pregnancy?**

- ○ Does not apply. I was not transferred or sent TAD during pregnancy ***(skip to question 82)***
- ○ Yes, I had been transferred but returned to my unit ***(skip to question 82)***
- ○ Yes, I had been TAD but returned to my unit ***(skip to question 82)***
- ○ No, I stayed with the unit I had been transferred to during my pregnancy
- ○ No, I went to a different shore-duty command
- ○ No, I went to a different ship or deployable unit

81. **Did you consider this new assignment as career enhancing as your assignment before the pregnancy?**

- ○ It was equally career enhancing
- ○ It was not as career enhancing
- ○ It was more career enhancing

82. **Did you feel you were treated differently at work by your co-workers because you had a baby?**

- ○ No
- ○ Yes, with more concern for my welfare
- ○ Yes, with more respect
- ○ Yes, with less respect
- ○ Other

83. **Did you feel you were treated differently at work by your supervisor because you had a baby?**

- ○ No
- ○ Yes, with more concern for my welfare
- ○ Yes, with more respect
- ○ Yes, with less respect
- ○ Other

84. **If you were breast feeding when you returned to duty, were you given time to pump your breasts or breast feed your baby?**

- ○ I was not breast feeding when I returned to duty
- ○ Yes, during my breaks or meals
- ○ Yes, when I needed to
- ○ No

85. **Were you given an adequate location for breast feeding or pumping?**

- ○ Yes
- ○ No
- ○ Don't know

COMMENTS

86. **Do you have any additional comments?**

Thank you for your participation!

Please complete the survey as soon as possible, and put it in the envelope provided or return to:

COMMANDER
NAVY PERSONNEL COMMAND
Survey Operations Center (SOC)
5720 Integrity Drive (PERS-14)
Millington, TN 38055-1400

If you have any questions, call:
Zannette Uriell
(901) 874-4641 or DSN 882-4641
or e-mail: zannette.uriell@persnet.navy.mil

Appendix B

2001 Pregnancy and Parenthood Survey
Male Version

2001 Pregnancy and Parenthood Survey-Male

Privacy Act Statement

Authority to request this information is granted under 10 U.S. Code 5031 and 5032 and 5 U.S.C. 301, and Department of the Navy Regulations. License to administer this survey is granted under OPNAV Report Control Symbol 6300-1 which expires on 30 September 2003. The purpose of this questionnaire is to collect data to evaluate existing and proposed Navy personnel policies, procedures, and programs. The information provided in this questionnaire will be analyzed by the Navy Personnel Research, Studies, and Technology Department, where the data files will be maintained. All responses will be kept by the Navy Personnel Research, Studies, and Technology Department. Information you provide will be reported only when statistically summarized with the responses of others, and the responses of no individual will be identified. Completion of this questionnaire is entirely voluntary. Failure to respond to any of the questions will NOT result in any penalties except that your views will not be represented in the final report.

MARKING INSTRUCTIONS

- **USE NO. 2 PENCIL ONLY.**
- **Do NOT use ink, ballpoint, or felt tip pens.**
- **Erase cleanly and completely any changes you make.**
- **Make black marks that fill the circle.**
- **Do not make stray marks on the form.**
- **Do not fold, tear, or mutilate this form.**
- **When applicable, write the numbers and letters in the boxes at the top of the block.**

CORRECT: ●

INCORRECT: ⊘ ⊠ ◒ ◔

DEMOGRAPHICS

1. What is your age?

Years

2. Are you of Spanish/Hispanic/Latino origin?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

3. What is your racial background? *(Mark one or more races.)*

- ○ American Indian or Alaska Native
- ○ Asian (e.g., Asian Indian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese)
- ○ Black or African-American
- ○ Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander (e.g., Samoan, Guamanian)
- ○ White

4. What is your current marital status?

- ○ Single, never married
- ○ Divorced, separated, or widowed
- ○ Married to Navy servicemember
- ○ Married to member of another military service or Coast Guard
- ○ Married to civilian

5. To what type of command are you currently assigned?

- ○ Ship
- ○ Other deployable squadron
- ○ Other deployable unit
- ○ Non-deployable squadron
- ○ Shore activity or command, but not as a student
- ○ Navy funded school as a student

6. What are your Navy career plans?

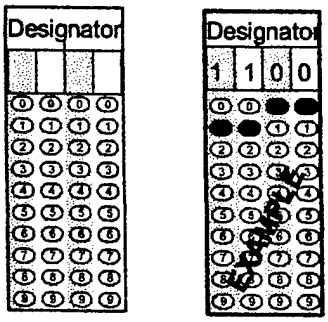
- ○ Probably will leave at the end of this enlistment/obligation
- ○ Probably will sign on again, but not stay until eligible to retire
- ○ Probably will stay until eligible to retire
- ○ Eligible to retire now, but will remain on active duty
- ○ Undecided

7. What is your paygrade/rank?

○	E-1	○	E-7	○	O-1
○	E-2	○	E-8	○	O-2
○	E-3	○	E-9	○	O-3
○	E-4	○	W-2	○	O-4
○	E-5	○	W-3	○	O-5
○	E-6	○	W-4	○	O-6

8. What is your officer designator?

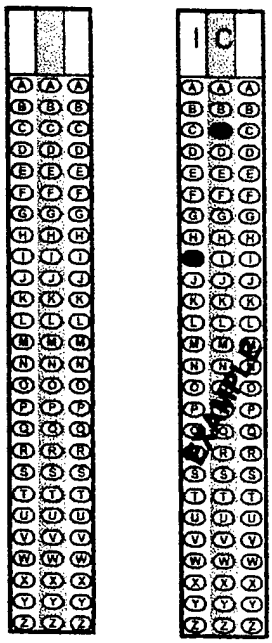
○ Does not apply, I am enlisted.



9. If you are rated or a designated striker, what is your general rating?

○ Does not apply, I am an officer.
○ Does not apply. I am a GenDet/not rated/not a designated striker.

→ **I am:** ○ SN ○ AN ○ FN ○ CN



PARENTHOOD

10. Have you ever been a parent while in the Navy?

○ Yes
○ No *(skip to question 18)*

11. When you entered the Navy, were you:

○ Married, with child(ren)
○ Married without child(ren)
○ Single, no child(ren)
○ Single parent with custody of child(ren)
○ Single parent without custody of child(ren)

→ **11a. Did you get custody back within 6 months of entering the Navy?**

○ Yes
○ No

12. What are the ages of your children (natural, adopted, or stepchildren) under the age of 21 who live in your household? (Include children who would normally live with you but who are not with you now because you are deployed or on an unaccompanied tour.) *(Mark ALL that apply.)*

○ I have no child(ren) under the age of 21 living in my household
○ Birth through 2 years
○ 3 through 5 years
○ 6 through 12 years
○ 13 through 15 years
○ 16 through 18 years
○ 19 through 20 years

13. Who usually cares for your child(ren) when you are deployed or on an unaccompanied tour?

○ I have no child(ren) under the age of 21 *(skip to question 18)*
○ I have never been deployed or on an unaccompanied tour *(skip to question 18)*
○ Their other parent (natural or step-parent) cares for them
○ A grandparent or other relative cares for them
○ Someone who is not a relative cares for them

14. When you are deployed or on an unaccompanied tour, does your child(ren) have to temporarily move into a home other than their own?

○ Yes
○ No

15. Are you currently a single parent of a child(ren) under the age of 21?

○ No *(skip to question 18)*
○ Yes, with sole custody of my child(ren)
○ Yes, with joint custody and my child(ren) usually live with me more than half the time
○ Yes, with joint custody and my child(ren) usually live with their other parent or custodian more than half the time
○ Yes, but I don't have custody or joint custody of my child(ren)

→ **15a. Do you financially support or contribute to the financial support of your child(ren)?**

○ Yes
○ No

16. How did you become a single parent?

○ Divorce
○ Unmarried when child was born
○ Adoption
○ Death of spouse
○ Other

17. All single parents with custody and military-married-to-military parents whose children are 18 or younger must complete the Family Care Certificate. On this form, parents state who will be responsible for their child(ren) if the parent is recalled to duty, sent TAD, or assigned an unaccompanied tour. Since arriving at your current command, have you completed a Family Care Certificate?

- O No, because I am not a single or military-married-to-military parent
- O No, because I have not been here 60 days yet
- O No, I have not been told to complete the form
- O No, but I have been told to complete the form
- O Yes, I have completed it

18. Have you seen the video, "Planning For Tomorrow-Parenting and Pregnancy"?

- O No
- O I think so, but I'm not sure
- O Yes, at recruit training
- O Yes, at this command
- O Yes, at some other command

19. Have you seen the Responsible Parenting video, "Give Yourself a Chance"?

- O No
- O I think so, but I'm not sure
- O Yes, at recruit training
- O Yes, at this command
- O Yes, at some other command

FAMILY PLANNING ATTITUDES

20. When in her Navy career is the best time for a woman to become pregnant?

- O Never; being in the Navy and motherhood are not compatible
- O Whenever the woman wants a child
- O After her first tour
- O During shore duty, but not after getting orders to sea duty
- O While on sea duty
- O After receiving orders to shore duty, if the ship/squadron is not deploying

The following statements describe beliefs concerning birth control. Please indicate how well each statement reflects your beliefs.

	Not at all true of me	Slightly true of me	Somewhat true of me	Mostly true of me	Completely true of me	Not applicable
21. I think it is important to use birth control until getting married, and then it doesn't matter.	O	O	O	O	O	O
22. I have had sexual intercourse without using birth control (or my partner using it) even though I did not want to father a child.	O	O	O	O	O	O
23. I would have sexual intercourse without birth control if my partner wanted me to.	O	O	O	O	O	O
24. When a birth control method is not available, I believe you just have to take a chance and hope that a pregnancy does not result.	O	O	O	O	O	O
25. I make it my responsibility to discuss birth control with my partner.	O	O	O	O	O	O
26. I think it is important for men to get involved with birth control.	O	O	O	O	O	O
27. My most recent partner encouraged use of birth control.	O	O	O	O	O	O
28. Birth control is the responsibility of the woman.	O	O	O	O	O	O

BIRTH CONTROL PRACTICES

29. Do you or your partner usually use a form of birth control? (If you have more than one partner, answer with your usual or most recent partner in mind.)

- O Yes *(skip to question 31)*
- O No

30. Why don't you use birth control?

- O I do not have sex (abstinent) or have not had sex in 6 months *(skip to question 33)*
- O I (or my partner) have been sterilized (vasectomy or tubes tied) *(skip to question 33)*
- O I (or my partner) am not fertile *(skip to question 33)*
- O My (or my partner's) religion or personal beliefs do not permit the use of birth control *(skip to question 33)*
- O I (or my partner) do not want to use birth control *(skip to question 33)*
- O My partner is pregnant or trying to get pregnant
- O Other

31. What method of birth control do you or your partner usually use?

- O Birth control pill
- O Condom (rubber) only
- O Condom with another method
- O Depo-Provera®
- O Rhythm method
- O Withdrawal
- O Diaphragm
- O IUD (intrauterine device)
- O Spermicidal foam or jelly
- O Other

32. **On the last occasion that you had unprotected sex (without birth control), had you or your partner been drinking alcohol?**

- ○ I never have unprotected sex except when I want to father a child
- ○ Neither of us was drinking
- ○ Both of us were drinking
- ○ I was drinking
- ○ She was drinking

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
33. I would feel comfortable going to a military physician about birth control.	○	○	○	○	○	○
34. I would feel comfortable going to a military nurse practitioner/physician assistant about birth control.	○	○	○	○	○	○
35. I would feel comfortable going to a corpsman about birth control.	○	○	○	○	○	○
36. I would feel comfortable discussing birth control with the medical personnel aboard ship.	○	○	○	○	○	○
37. I would feel more comfortable discussing birth control with a civilian health care provider than with a military health care provider.	○	○	○	○	○	○

Indicate whether you believe each of the following statements is true, false, or you don't know.

	True	False	Don't know
38. When used properly, condoms are just as effective as the pill in preventing pregnancy.	○	○	○
39. Women cannot get pregnant during their menstrual period.	○	○	○
40. Birth control medicines (e.g., the pill, Depo-Provera®) lead to cancer.	○	○	○
41. If a woman misses 2 or more pills in a row, she must use an additional method of birth control along with the pill for the remainder of the month to be safe.	○	○	○
42. Almost all women who take the birth control pill gain weight.	○	○	○
43. All methods of birth control are equally effective.	○	○	○

Emergency contraception involves taking a specified dosage of birth control pills within 72 hours of unprotected sex, followed by a second dosage 12 hours later.

Regarding emergency contraception, which of the following statements are true for you?

	Yes	No	Don't know
44. Prior to this survey, I knew what emergency contraception was.	○	○	○
45. During my last physical exam, emergency contraception was discussed.	○	○	○
46. Emergency contraception is available where I am currently stationed.	○	○	○

47. **From which of the following sources have you received training in STDs (sexually transmitted diseases), including HIV?** ***(Mark ALL that apply.)***

- ○ Previous command
- ○ Current command
- ○ Physician
- ○ Nurse practitioner/physician assistant
- ○ Corpsman
- ○ Other

48. **From which of the following sources have you received training in methods of birth control?** ***(Mark ALL that apply.)***

- ○ Previous command
- ○ Current command
- ○ Physician
- ○ Nurse practitioner/physician assistant
- ○ Corpsman
- ○ Other

49. **From which of the following sources have you received training in Navy pregnancy policy?** ***(Mark ALL that apply.)***

- ○ Previous command
- ○ Current command
- ○ Physician
- ○ Nurse practitioner/physician assistant
- ○ Corpsman
- ○ Other

50. **From which of the following sources have you received training about the Navy Family Care Plan?** ***(Mark ALL that apply.)***

- ○ Previous command
- ○ Current command
- ○ Physician
- ○ Nurse practitioner/physician assistant
- ○ Corpsman
- ○ Other

COMMENTS

51. **Do you have any additional comments?**

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Thank you for your participation!

Please complete the survey as soon as possible, and put it in the envelope provided or return to:

COMMANDER
NAVY PERSONNEL COMMAND
Survey Operations Center (SOC)
5720 Integrity Drive (PERS-14)
Millington, TN 38055-1400

If you have any questions, call: Zannette Uriell
(901) 874-4641 or DSN 882-4641
or e-mail: zannette.uriell@persnet.navy.mil

Form Number: SOC0102 4

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