

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DEOMI Organizational Climate Survey (DEOCS) Report

Organization: **USS BONHOMME RICHARD**
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Management or disciplinary actions should not be taken based solely on the results of this report.

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PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

Careful deliberation should be taken prior to making any management or disciplinary decisions based solely on the survey results.

The DEOCS report provides valuable information about members' perceptions of the organization's climate. It is important to review all sections in this report. Compare the information presented in Section III, Overall Unit Summary; Section IV, Climate Factor Subgroup Comparisons; Section V, DEOCS Summary of Survey Item Responses, along with Appendix C, Written Comments from Your Organization. Doing so can help create a more complete picture and help validate potential areas of concern.

DEOMI recommends organizations use multiple approaches, including individual interviews and/or focus groups, observations, and reviews of records and reports to more comprehensively characterize the command's climate.

For example, the climate factor subgroup comparisons provided in Section IV can help identify subgroups with lower favorability ratings, and conducting focus groups and interviews with members of these subgroups can clarify their perceptions regarding a climate factor, and the reasons why these perceptions exist.

For information regarding climate factors, focus group/interview questions, and/or additional materials to assist with action planning, please visit "Assessment to Solutions" at:

<https://www.deocs.net>

I. HOW TO INTERPRET YOUR DEOCS

- Start by looking at the demographic breakout in Section II, Demographic Breakout. The table displays the number of respondents by their demographic features. Survey respondents can select different options when completing the demographic portions of the survey, so numbers may not match the total personnel assigned. Determine how closely participants in each demographic group represent the overall assigned population. Note: disparities in responses presented in the tables throughout the report are due to missing or erroneous responses.
- Identify areas of concern and strength (both for your overall unit and subgroups) using the color-coded comparisons:
 - Unit. Examine Section III, Overall Unit Summary to compare your unit's favorability* percentage to units of a similar organization function, and your parent Service branch on each DEOCS factor.
 - Subgroups. Examine Section IV, Climate Factor Subgroup Comparisons to compare perceptions among subgroups. No data are displayed in cases where fewer than five people in any subgroup complete the survey.
- Examine the item-level results using the favorable/unfavorable response rates in Section V, DEOCS Summary of Survey Item Responses. This can help identify those items with high levels of unfavorable responses.
- Examine the written comments associated with an area of concern to determine whether any of the comments reflect negative perceptions that may help explain the numerical findings. Comments can be easier to analyze if they are broken into themes.
- Based on the degree of favorability of the item-level responses and written comments, determine if the apparent climate of your unit or any subgroup(s) warrants further action.
- In such cases, use those findings to guide follow-on climate assessment actions (e.g., determine the demographic composition of focus groups and the topics to discuss with them; identify records and reports to analyze to validate perceptions; develop a plan of action to correct validated issues, etc.). For more strategies to create a healthier command climate, refer to Section VI, Recommendations.

* Note: There are seven response options for each item that range from unfavorable to favorable. Because the scale has a 7-point range, three of the response options are categorized as unfavorable (e.g., strongly disagree, disagree, slightly disagree), one response option is considered neutral (neither agree nor disagree), and three response options are categorized as favorable (e.g., slightly agree, agree, strongly agree). Negative worded items noted with an asterisk (*) have their scales reversed. Therefore, a favorability percentage would be interpreted as the average of your favorable response options summed.

HOW TO INTERPRET DEOCS COLOR CODING

Color Coding	Category	Criteria	General Interpretation
Green	Excellent	90% and above favorable responding	* Almost complete unit endorsement of scale * Area of excellence and maintenance/stability actions recommended
Blue	Adequate	Between 70% and 89% favorable responding	* Majority of unit endorsed scale and reached recommended endorsement threshold (70%) * Area not of concern but room for improvement
Yellow	Caution	Between 50% and 69% favorable responding	* Majority of unit endorsed scale but did not reach recommended endorsement threshold (70%) * Area flagged for concern. Actions should be considered to boost endorsement
Red	Improvement Needed	Below 50% favorable responding	* Majority of unit did NOT endorse scale * Area of great concern and corrective actions must be taken ASAP

II. DEMOGRAPHIC BREAKOUT

Table 1: Demographic Representation

REPRESENTATION		
USS BONHOMME RICHARD	Number	Percent
Majority	144	35.0%
Minority	219	53.2%
Declined to Respond	49	11.9%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	7	1.7%
Asian	35	8.5%
Black	90	21.8%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	5	1.2%
White	177	43.0%
Selected Multiple Races	24	5.8%
Declined to Respond	74	18.0%
Hispanic	80	19.4%
Not Hispanic	282	68.4%
Declined to Respond	50	12.1%
Women	48	11.9%
Men	363	88.1%
Junior Enlisted (E1 - E6)	361	87.5%
Senior Enlisted (E7 - E9)	22	5.3%
Warrant Officer (WO1 - CW5)	1	0.2%
Junior Officer (O1 - O3)	20	4.9%
Senior Officer (O4 - Above)	7	1.7%
Junior Federal Civilian (Grades 1 - 12)	0	0.0%
Senior Federal Civilian (Grades 13 - SES)	0	0.0%
Non-Appropriated Funds (NAF)	0	0.0%
Wage Grade (WGAWS/WL)	0	0.0%
Other	1	0.2%
Supervisor (civilian only)	0	0.0%
Non-Supervisor (civilian only)	0	0.0%
Total	412	

For the majority (senior) subgroup categories, the majority category includes all respondents who listed their race as "White," and their ethnicity as "not Hispanic." All respondents who select any other race and/or Hispanic are included in the minority subgroup; the "Declined to Respond" designation includes those respondents whose responses to the race and ethnicity items render it impossible to classify them as majority or minority.

All Warrant Officers (WO1 - CW5) will be combined with Junior Officers in Section B: Climate Factor Subgroup Comparison. Additionally, all Wage Grade and Non-Appropriated Fund civilians will not be in the Junior Senior Civilian breakout with Section B: Climate Factor Subgroup Comparison.

III. OVERALL UNIT SUMMARY

The figures below compare your organization's favorability ratings for each climate factor against units in your Service with similar functions, and to your parent Service. Similar function units and Service favorability ratings are updated on a bi-annual basis. The box to the right of each figure displaying your organization's favorability rating will be color-coded red, yellow, blue or green. Please refer to [How to Interpret DEOCS Color Coding](#) (pg. 4) for more information regarding the color-coding. Percentages for Unit Type and Service will not be available until a representative sample can be obtained to generate an accurate percentage.

Figure 2: Unit Summaries

Unit Type = Amphibious

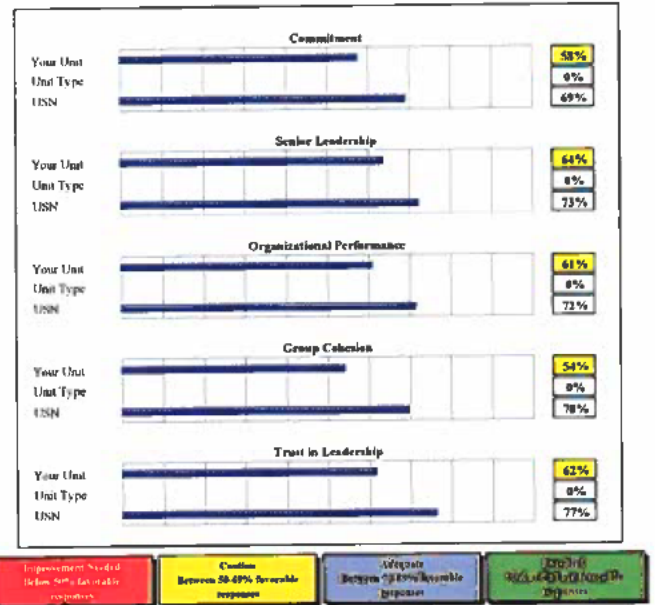


Figure 2 (cont): Unit Summaries

Unit Type = Amphibious

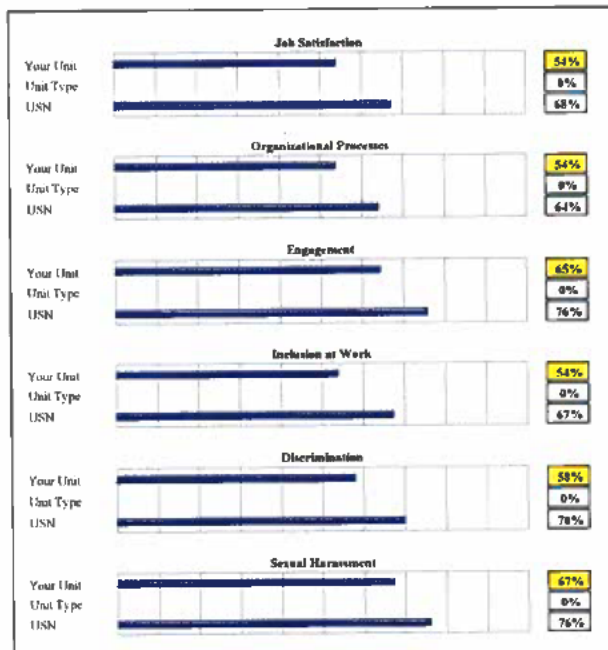
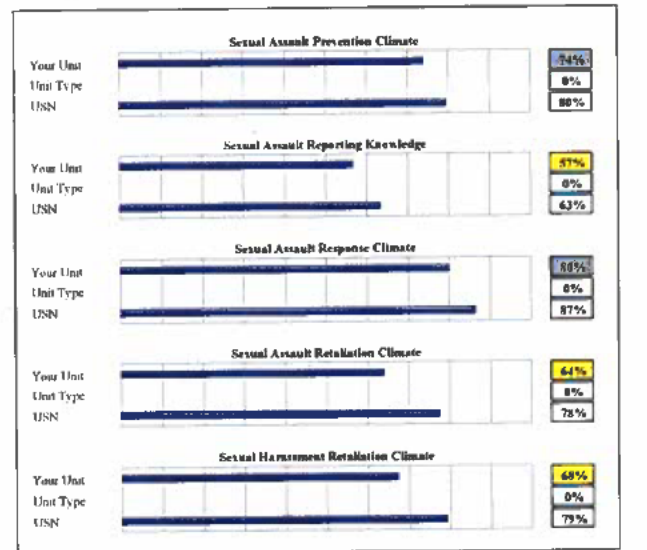


Figure 2 (cont): Unit Summaries

Unit Type = Amphibious

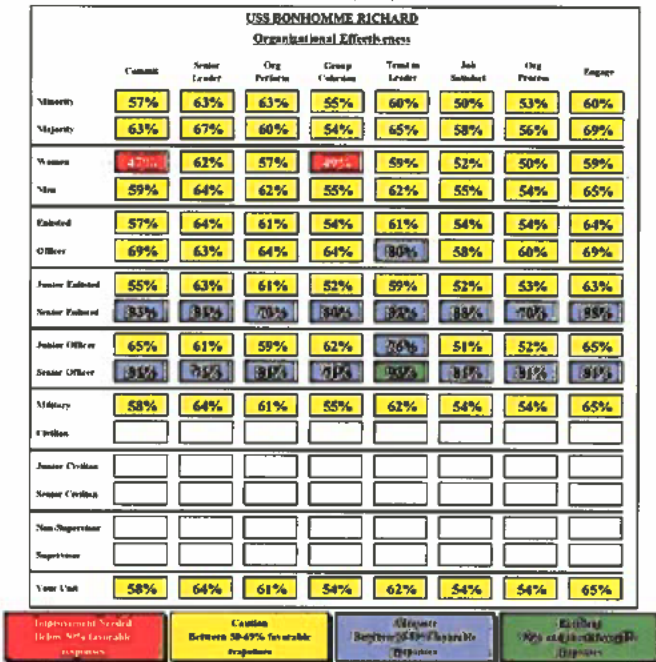


IV. CLIMATE FACTOR SUBGROUP COMPARISONS

Organizational Effectiveness Factors

The following figure displays the Organizational Effectiveness (OE) Factor favorability ratings by demographic subgroup. No data are displayed in cases where fewer than five people in a subgroup completed the survey; this helps maintain respondent anonymity. Refer to Section I, DEOCS Summary of Survey Item Responses to view the respective item level response frequencies for each factor.

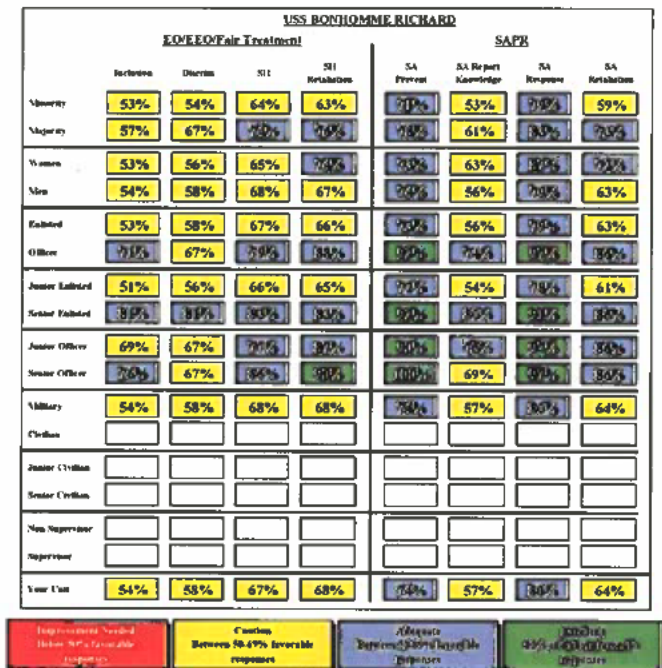
Figure 3: OE Subgroup Comparison



Equal Opportunity / Equal Employment Opportunity / Fair Treatment & Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Climate Factors

The following figure displays the EO/EEO/Fair Treatment & SAPR Climate Factor favorability ratings by demographic subgroup. No data are displayed in cases where fewer than five people in a subgroup completed the survey; this helps maintain respondent anonymity. Refer to Section I, DEOCS Summary of Survey Item Responses to view the respective item level response frequencies for each factor. SEI and SA refer to Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault respectively.

Figure 4: EO/EEO/Fair Treatment & SAPR Subgroup Comparisons



V. DEOCS SUMMARY OF SURVEY ITEM RESPONSES

The following tables and figures provide the item-level response frequencies across all the DEOCS factors. The total percentage of responses and color coding for each factor mirror those found for that factor in Section III, Overall Unit Summary. Factor results for Bystander Intervention, Sexual Assault Reporting Knowledge, Unvaried Workplace Experiences, Conscientiousness, Harassment, and Bullying are presented at the end of the following tables due to different response scales. Only favorable response totals are presented in the color shaded area.

Table 2.1 Commitment

Question	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Slightly Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree
I feel like "part of the family" in this workgroup.	36 (9%)	29 (7%)	29 (7%)	70 (17%)	67 (16%)	125 (30%)	56 (14%)
This workgroup has a great deal of personal meaning to me.	37 (9%)	32 (8%)	27 (7%)	84 (20%)	80 (19%)	104 (25%)	46 (12%)
I feel a strong sense of belonging to this workgroup.	38 (9%)	34 (8%)	28 (7%)	77 (19%)	80 (19%)	108 (26%)	47 (11%)
Total	9%	8%	7%	19%	18%	27%	12%
		23%				58%	

Table 2.2 Senior Leadership

Question	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Slightly Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree
My senior leader puts processes in place to facilitate the sharing of information throughout the organization.	26 (6%)	36 (9%)	27 (7%)	89 (14%)	71 (17%)	134 (33%)	89 (18%)
My senior leader clarifies our organization's goals and priorities.	20 (5%)	32 (8%)	22 (5%)	56 (14%)	71 (18%)	138 (33%)	71 (17%)
My senior leader communicates a clear vision for the future.	27 (7%)	40 (10%)	25 (6%)	63 (15%)	68 (17%)	130 (32%)	59 (14%)
My senior leader listens to the concerns of the organization's military members and employees.	38 (9%)	32 (8%)	28 (7%)	63 (15%)	66 (16%)	124 (30%)	61 (15%)
Total	7%	8%	6%	15%	17%	32%	18%
		21%				64%	

Table 2.3 Organizational Performance

Question	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Slightly Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree
When short response tasks arise, people in my organization do an outstanding job in handling these situations.	27 (7%)	40 (10%)	57 (9%)	71 (17%)	60 (16%)	108 (26%)	55 (13%)
My organization's performance, compared to similar organizations, is high.	22 (5%)	22 (5%)	19 (5%)	87 (21%)	64 (16%)	125 (30%)	73 (18%)
My organization makes good use of available resources to accomplish its mission.	23 (6%)	34 (8%)	25 (6%)	64 (16%)	93 (22%)	123 (30%)	50 (12%)
Total	6%	8%	7%	19%	18%	29%	14%
		28%				61%	

Table 2.4 Group Cohesion

Question	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Slightly Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree
My workgroup is united in trying to reach its goals for performance.	23 (6%)	39 (9%)	39 (9%)	62 (15%)	78 (19%)	120 (29%)	51 (12%)
We all take responsibility for the performance of the workgroup.	27 (7%)	52 (13%)	36 (9%)	73 (18%)	70 (17%)	115 (28%)	39 (9%)
If members of our workgroup have problems in the workplace, everyone wants to help them so we can get back on task.	50 (12%)	51 (12%)	35 (8%)	77 (19%)	76 (18%)	89 (22%)	34 (8%)
Total	8%	11%	9%	17%	18%	28%	10%
		28%				54%	

Table 2.5 Trust in Leadership

Question	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Slightly Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree
I can rely on my immediate supervisor to act in my organization's best interest.	33 (8%)	27 (7%)	25 (6%)	73 (18%)	58 (14%)	126 (31%)	70 (17%)
My immediate supervisor follows through with commitments he or she makes.	29 (7%)	25 (6%)	36 (9%)	73 (18%)	62 (15%)	121 (29%)	66 (16%)
I feel comfortable sharing my work difficulties with my immediate supervisor.	40 (10%)	38 (9%)	23 (6%)	74 (18%)	62 (15%)	115 (28%)	60 (15%)
My immediate supervisor treats me fairly.	22 (5%)	26 (6%)	18 (4%)	65 (16%)	46 (11%)	151 (37%)	84 (20%)
Total	8%	7%	6%	17%	14%	31%	17%
		21%				62%	

Table 2.6 Job Satisfaction

Question	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Slightly Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree
I like my current job.	52 (13%)	37 (9%)	20 (5%)	61 (15%)	67 (16%)	121 (29%)	54 (13%)
I feel satisfied with my current job.	61 (15%)	46 (11%)	21 (5%)	68 (17%)	64 (16%)	104 (25%)	36 (11%)
I am happy with my current job.	53 (13%)	51 (12%)	25 (6%)	69 (17%)	65 (16%)	108 (26%)	41 (10%)
Total	14%	11%	5%	16%	16%	27%	11%
		30%				54%	

Table 2.7 Organizational Processes

Question	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Slightly Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree
Programs are in place to address military members' and employees' concerns.	16 (4%)	27 (7%)	26 (6%)	64 (16%)	69 (17%)	164 (40%)	46 (11%)
Discipline is administered fairly.	60 (15%)	52 (13%)	42 (10%)	72 (17%)	61 (15%)	97 (24%)	28 (7%)
Decisions are made after reviewing relevant information.	43 (10%)	30 (7%)	41 (10%)	97 (24%)	62 (15%)	116 (28%)	23 (6%)
Total	10%	9%	9%	19%	16%	31%	8%
		17%				54%	

Table 2.8 Engagement

Question	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Slightly Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree
At my workplace, I am mentally resilient.	12 (3%)	10 (2%)	14 (3%)	83 (20%)	71 (17%)	136 (33%)	86 (21%)
I am enthusiastic about my work.	25 (6%)	36 (9%)	28 (7%)	80 (19%)	84 (20%)	103 (25%)	56 (14%)
Time flies when I am working.	29 (7%)	25 (6%)	24 (6%)	72 (17%)	58 (14%)	122 (30%)	82 (20%)
Total	9%	6%	5%	19%	17%	29%	18%
		16%				65%	

Table 2.9 Inclusion at Work

Question	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Slightly Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree
Con members are treated as valued members of the team without losing their unique identities.	27 (7%)	41 (10%)	34 (8%)	79 (19%)	69 (17%)	134 (33%)	28 (7%)
Within my workgroup, I am encouraged to offer ideas on how to improve operations.	28 (7%)	39 (9%)	32 (8%)	80 (19%)	77 (19%)	130 (32%)	26 (6%)
Military members/employees in my workgroup are empowered to make work-related decisions on their own.	31 (8%)	41 (10%)	36 (9%)	82 (20%)	69 (17%)	133 (32%)	20 (5%)
Outcomes (e.g., training opportunities, awards, and recognition) are fairly distributed among military members/employees of my workgroup.	53 (13%)	34 (8%)	34 (8%)	85 (21%)	57 (14%)	125 (30%)	24 (6%)
The decision-making processes that impact my workgroup are fair.	31 (8%)	41 (10%)	38 (9%)	95 (23%)	69 (17%)	116 (28%)	22 (5%)
Total	10%	9%	8%	21%	15%	31%	8%
		25%				54%	

* Note: The item marked with the asterisk (*) indicates the question is negatively worded. Therefore agreement with this item indicates an unfavorable response.

Table 2.10 Discrimination

Questions	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Slightly Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree
Discrimination Items							
Discrimination based on does not occur in my workplace.							
Race/Color/National Origin	38 (9%)	34 (8%)	19 (5%)	68 (17%)	17 (4%)	126 (31%)	110 (27%)
Religion	36 (9%)	24 (6%)	12 (3%)	66 (16%)	29 (7%)	115 (29%)	119 (29%)
Sex	44 (11%)	34 (8%)	15 (4%)	75 (18%)	20 (5%)	116 (28%)	108 (26%)
Sexual Orientation	39 (9%)	32 (8%)	6 (1%)	75 (18%)	24 (6%)	122 (30%)	114 (28%)
Discrimination Behavioral Subfactor							
I believe I can use my chain of command/supervision to address concerns about discrimination without fear of retaliation/reprisal.	15 (4%)	23 (6%)	14 (3%)	83 (20%)	41 (10%)	130 (32%)	83 (21%)
Total	10%	9%	4%	19%	6%	28%	25%
		23%				58%	

* Note: The items marked with the asterisk (*) indicates the question is negatively worded. Therefore agreement with this item indicates an unfavorable response.

Table 2.11 Discrimination Summary

Discrimination based on	does not occur in my workplace.	Unfavorable	Neutral	Favorable
Race/Color/National Origin	61 (22%)	68 (17%)	68 (17%)	253 (63%)
Religion	72 (17%)	66 (16%)	66 (16%)	234 (57%)
Sex	63 (15%)	75 (18%)	75 (18%)	244 (59%)
Sexual Orientation	77 (19%)	75 (18%)	75 (18%)	260 (63%)

Table 2.12 Sexual Harassment

Question	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Slightly Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree
My chain of command/supervision adequately responds to allegations of sexual harassment.	10 (2%)	8 (2%)	5 (1%)	107 (26%)	55 (14%)	151 (37%)	115 (28%)
My chain of command/supervision plays an active role in the prevention of sexual harassment.	10 (2%)	7 (2%)	6 (1%)	91 (23%)	31 (8%)	154 (37%)	110 (27%)
Individuals from my workplace use offensive gestures that are sexual in nature.*	15 (4%)	21 (6%)	19 (5%)	105 (25%)	28 (7%)	113 (27%)	108 (26%)
Individuals from my workplace have been offered rewards or special treatment in return for engaging in sexual behavior.*	14 (3%)	15 (4%)	6 (1%)	91 (22%)	6 (1%)	92 (22%)	138 (33%)
Total	3%	3%	2%	24%	5%	31%	32%

* Note: The items marked with the asterisk (*) indicates the question is negatively worded, therefore agreement with this item indicates an unfavorable response.

Table 2.13 Sexual Assault Prevention Climate

Question	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Slightly Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree
My immediate supervisor models respectful behavior.	16 (4%)	12 (3%)	16 (4%)	66 (16%)	41 (10%)	157 (38%)	104 (25%)
My immediate supervisor promotes responsible alcohol use.	12 (3%)	11 (3%)	5 (1%)	56 (14%)	32 (8%)	177 (43%)	117 (28%)
My immediate supervisor would correct individuals who refer to coworkers as "bunny", "babe", "sweetie", or use other professional language at work.	24 (6%)	22 (5%)	9 (2%)	74 (18%)	26 (6%)	145 (35%)	112 (27%)
My immediate supervisor would stop individuals who are talking about sexual topics at work.	7 (2%)	15 (4%)	19 (5%)	79 (19%)	34 (8%)	158 (38%)	100 (24%)
My immediate supervisor would intervene if an individual was receiving sexual attention at work.	7 (2%)	8 (2%)	8 (2%)	69 (17%)	33 (8%)	166 (40%)	121 (29%)
My immediate supervisor encourages individuals to help others in risky situations that could result in harmful outcomes.	10 (2%)	19 (5%)	9 (2%)	65 (16%)	33 (8%)	167 (41%)	109 (26%)
Total	3%	4%	3%	17%	8%	39%	29%

Table 2.14 Sexual Assault Response Climate

Question	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Slightly Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree
If a coworker were to report a sexual assault, my chain of command/supervision would take the report seriously.	9 (2%)	6 (1%)	2 (0%)	48 (12%)	22 (5%)	165 (40%)	160 (39%)
If a coworker were to report a sexual assault, my chain of command/supervision would keep the knowledge of the report limited to those with a need to know.	15 (4%)	10 (2%)	6 (1%)	63 (15%)	28 (7%)	137 (33%)	133 (32%)
If a coworker were to report a sexual assault, my chain of command/supervision would discourage military members or employers from spreading rumors and speculation about the allegation.	13 (3%)	12 (3%)	4 (1%)	61 (15%)	27 (7%)	153 (37%)	142 (34%)
If a coworker were to report a sexual assault, my chain of command/supervision would promote healthcare, legal, or other support services to the reporter.	6 (1%)	6 (1%)	2 (0%)	42 (10%)	20 (5%)	175 (42%)	140 (34%)
If a coworker were to report a sexual assault, my chain of command/supervision would support the reporter for speaking up.	8 (2%)	5 (1%)	3 (1%)	66 (16%)	18 (4%)	169 (41%)	143 (35%)
Total	2%	2%	1%	15%	9%	40%	38%

The items for both the Sexual Assault Retaliation and Sexual Harassment Retaliation factors are negatively worded, therefore agreement with these items indicates an unfavorable response. Because all of the questions on this scale are negatively worded, the total disagreement responses to the items are color coded. Following the color-coding convention as in the rest of this report, this color coding reflects the percentage of favorability on the questions/scales.

Table 2.15 Sexual Assault Retaliation Climate

Question	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Slightly Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree
In my work group, reporters of sexual assault would be excluded from social interactions or conversation.	64 (20%)	134 (33%)	15 (4%)	109 (26%)	21 (5%)	31 (8%)	18 (4%)
In my work group, reporters of sexual assault would be subjected to insulting or disrespectful remarks or jokes.	109 (26%)	142 (34%)	15 (4%)	98 (24%)	17 (4%)	20 (5%)	13 (3%)
In my work group, reporters of sexual assault would be blamed for causing problems.	112 (27%)	138 (33%)	18 (4%)	97 (24%)	16 (4%)	19 (5%)	12 (3%)
In my work group, reporters of sexual assault would be denied career opportunities.	117 (28%)	142 (34%)	19 (5%)	101 (25%)	8 (2%)	15 (4%)	10 (2%)
In my work group, reporters of sexual assault would be disciplined or given other corrective action.	115 (28%)	138 (33%)	17 (4%)	101 (25%)	8 (2%)	21 (5%)	13 (3%)
In my work group, reporters of sexual assault would be discouraged from moving forward with the report.	123 (30%)	133 (32%)	13 (3%)	113 (27%)	9 (2%)	12 (3%)	9 (2%)
Total	27%	33%	4%	25%	3%	5%	3%

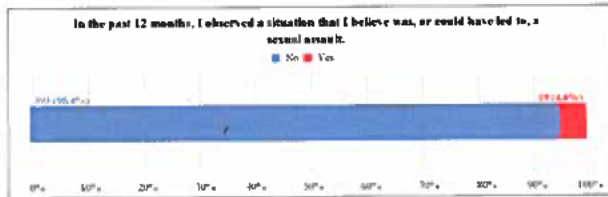
Table 2.16 Sexual Harassment Retaliation Climate

Question	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Slightly Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree
In my work group, military members or employees who file a sexual harassment complaint would be excluded from social interactions or conversation.	108 (26%)	149 (36%)	14 (3%)	103 (25%)	15 (4%)	12 (3%)	11 (3%)
In my work group, military members or employees who file a sexual harassment complaint would be subjected to insulting or disrespectful remarks or jokes.	119 (29%)	149 (36%)	10 (2%)	100 (24%)	19 (5%)	8 (2%)	7 (2%)
In my work group, military members or employees who file a sexual harassment complaint would be blamed for causing problems.	119 (29%)	142 (34%)	11 (3%)	100 (24%)	15 (4%)	14 (3%)	11 (3%)
In my work group, military members or employees who file a sexual harassment complaint would be denied career opportunities.	126 (31%)	145 (35%)	14 (3%)	100 (24%)	7 (2%)	11 (3%)	9 (2%)
In my work group, military members or employees who file a sexual harassment complaint would be disciplined or given other corrective action.	121 (29%)	148 (36%)	14 (3%)	98 (24%)	7 (2%)	15 (4%)	9 (2%)
In my work group, military members or employees who file a sexual harassment complaint would be discouraged from moving forward with the complaint.	120 (29%)	145 (35%)	15 (4%)	110 (27%)	5 (1%)	9 (2%)	8 (2%)
Total	29%	34%	3%	25%	3%	3%	2%

Bystander Intervention Experience in Past 12 Months

Respondents were asked if they have observed a situation they believed was, or could have led to a sexual assault within the past 12 months. Respondents' responses to this observation question are displayed in Figure 5.

Figure 5. Respondents who Observed a High Risk Situation



If respondents answered "yes" to the observation of a high risk situation question, they were prompted to identify the response that most closely resembled their actions. Table 3 displays the responses of those who completed the question across your organization.

Table 3. Respondents' Reported Actions Taken Following High Risk Situation

If yes, in response to this situation, select the one response that most closely resembles your actions.		
	Number	Percent
I stepped in and separated the people involved in the situation.	9	47.4%
I asked the person who appeared to be at risk, if they needed help.	3	15.2%
I confronted the person who appeared to be causing the situation.	1	5.2%
I created a distraction to cause one or more of the people to disengage from the situation.	2	10.2%
I asked others to step in as a group and diffuse the situation.	0	0.0%
I told someone in a position of authority about the situation.	2	10.2%
I considered intervening in the situation, but I could not safely take any action.	2	10.2%
I decided to not take action.	0	0.0%
Total	19	100.0%

Sexual Assault Reporting Knowledge

Knowledge of the sexual assault reporting options is assessed using two questions. The first item reads, "All of the following types of people can receive an Unrestricted Report of sexual assault. However, a Restricted (confidential) Report can only be made to certain people. Please identify which of the following types of people can and cannot take a Restricted Report." The Sexual Assault Response Coordinator, Victim Advocate, and Military Service Healthline Personnel can take a Restricted Report. "Anyone in my chain of command" and "Criminal investigator and military police officer" are incorrect answers. These persons cannot take a Restricted Report. Figure 6 displays the percentage of members within your organization who correctly and incorrectly identified who can and cannot take a Restricted Report.

The second item reads, "Service members who report they were sexually assaulted are eligible for the service of a military attorney." The correct answer is "True." Figure 7 displays the percentage of members in your organization who correctly identified who is eligible for the service of a military attorney.

Figure 6. Respondents' Restricted Reporting Knowledge

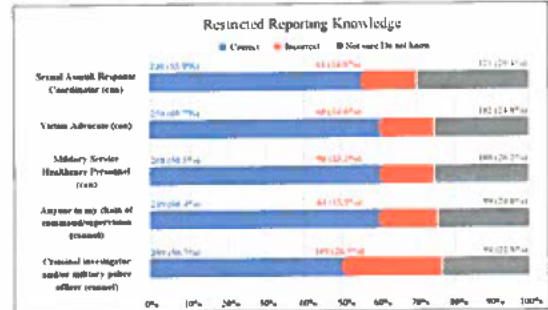
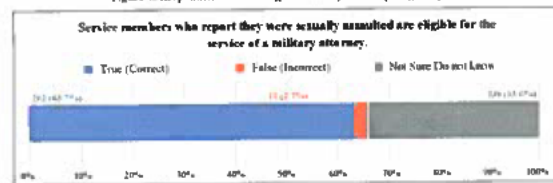


Figure 7. Respondents' Knowledge of Military Attorney Eligibility



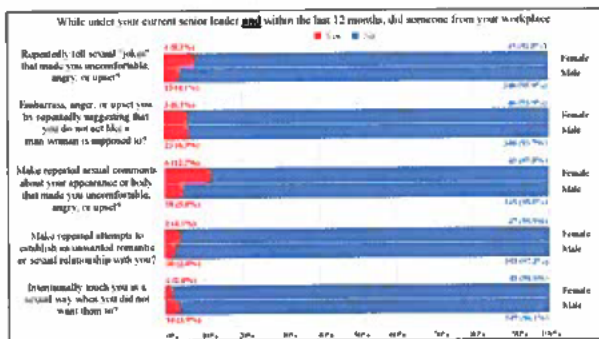
Unwanted Workplace Experiences

Below is the presentation of Yes/No response frequencies to the Unwanted Workplace Experience items. No data are displayed in cases where fewer than five people in a subgroup complete the survey.

Table 4. Respondents' Overall Unwanted Workplace Experience Responses

While under your current senior leader <u>and</u> within the last 12 months, did someone from your workplace (Overall)				
	Yes	Percent	No	Percent
Repeatedly tell sexual "jokes" that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset?	19	4.0%	593	95.8%
Embarrass, anger, or upset you by repeatedly suggesting that you do not act like a man/woman as supposed to?	26	6.1%	396	93.7%
Make repeated sexual comments about your appearance or body that made you uncomfortable, angry, or upset?	24	5.8%	378	94.2%
Make repeated attempts to establish an unwanted romantic or sexual relationship with you?	12	2.9%	400	97.1%
Intentionally touch you in a sexual way when you did not want them to?	15	3.6%	397	96.4%

Figure 8. Respondents' Overall Unwanted Workplace Experience Responses by Sex



Connectedness

Connectedness is defined as a frame of mind that reflects an individual's outlook on life and perceptions of belongingness, well-being, and social support. Reflects a member's viewpoint that they are relevant, contributing, and have relationships upon which they can confidently depend on in times of need. Burdensomeness and Belongingness are two sub-factors that when combined, create an overall Connectedness factor.

Figure 9. Percentage of Respondents' Overall Connectedness



Table 5. Respondents' Connectedness Responses

Question	Burdensomeness						
	Strongly Agree	Agree	Slightly Agree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
My future seems dark to me	18 (8%)	17 (9%)	18 (9%)	85 (47%)	25 (14%)	181 (103%)	93 (52%)
These days, I think I am a burden on people in my life	9 (5%)	28 (15%)	41 (23%)	-	66 (37%)	119 (67%)	177 (100%)
These days, I feel like I bring people I can turn to in times of need	25 (14%)	11 (6%)	58 (32%)	-	122 (69%)	126 (71%)	94 (53%)
Total*	6%	7%	10%	-	18%	33%	39%

* Note: The total may not equal 100% due to the changing from a seven point scale to six point scale. The loss of a response option accounts for the difference in percentages for the factor overall.

Table 6. Respondents' Knowledge of Location of, attempted or death by suicide

I know someone in my organization who has thought of, attempted, or died by suicide		
	Number	Percent
Thought of, Attempted	76	18.4%
Thought of, Died by Suicide	31	7.5%
Thought of, Attempted, Died by Suicide	82	20.9%
Thought of, Attempted	38	9.2%
Thought of, Attempted, Died by Suicide	5	1.2%
Thought of, Died by Suicide	1	0.2%
Thought of, Attempted, Died by Suicide	26	6.3%
None of the above	223	54.1%

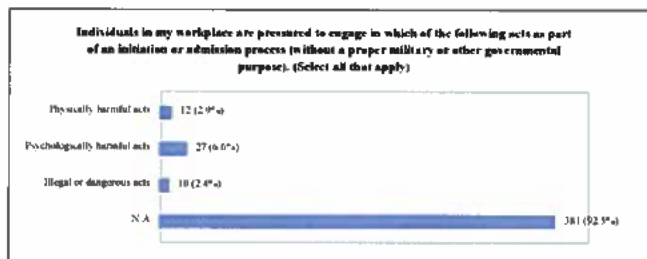
Note: Results presented below the line are the possible combinations of the items above, as it was a "select all that apply"

The definitions of Hazing and Bullying were obtained directly from the Deputy Secretary of Defense Memorandum, "Hazing and Bullying Prevention and Response in the Armed Forces," dated 23 December 2015.

Hazing

The figure below displays response frequencies to the Hazing item. Please note that respondents' option to select more than one type of Hazing behavior accounts for disparities that may appear in the totals shown below.

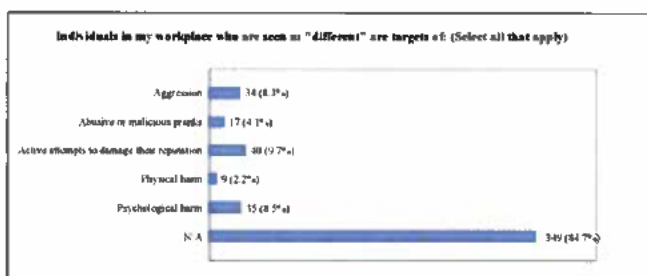
Figure 13. Respondents' Responses to Hazing



Bullying

The figure below displays response frequencies to the Bullying item. Please note that respondents' option to select more than one type of Bullying behavior accounts for disparities that may appear in the totals shown below.

Figure 12. Respondents' Responses to Bullying



VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

The following section provides interpretation of the DEOCS report and recommended follow-on actions. Based on the data obtained, your organization's DEOCS results may display both organizational strengths and concerns. It is important to not only review Section I, DEOCS Summary of Survey Item Responses, but to contrast that information with Section II, Climate Factor Subgroup Comparison. Additionally, the Written Comments, may also help to validate some areas of concerns within Sections IV and V; please ensure you review that area to determine if there are comments that address any areas of concern.

This section also seeks to provide guidance for identifying additional steps in the climate assessment effort, and prescribe actions to help address organizational concerns.

Compare subgroups to determine whether diminished perceptions of climate factors are more prevalent among specific groups, and the sources of those perceptions.

Excellent/Adequate

Seek to identify and reinforce those practices and programs currently in place.

Reinforce behaviors that create a climate of inclusion, supporting and preserving the dignity and worth of all members.

Continue to promote and maintain a healthy human relations climate. This can be done by ensuring all members in the unit understand their roles and responsibilities.

Share positive results to enhance members' commitment to the organization and its mission.

Consider utilizing training aids to further provide awareness and knowledge regarding key factors.

Caution/Improvement Needed

Examine favorability ratings among specific climate factors and demographic subgroups to determine whether diminished perceptions are more obvious among some of them.

After identifying the specific climate factors with low favorability ratings and those demographic subgroups that harbor negative perceptions regarding them, use these findings to plan follow-on assessment efforts, including focus groups, interviews, and written record reviews. Conducting focus groups and interviews with members of these subgroups can help determine the source and extent of specific perceptions.

Develop an action plan to address each specific validated concern, and socialize the plan with members. Set a timeline for each action item, and provide timely feedback on progress accomplishing them. This will demonstrate your willingness to listen to your subordinates, and take action to improve conditions whenever possible.

MAKING CLIMATE ASSESSMENT RESULTS WORK FOR YOUR ORGANIZATION

1. Share the results with members of your organization.
2. Involve key leaders; let members know you are acting on their feedback.
3. If needed, establish an action team to develop and implement a plan for organizational improvement.
4. Conduct another climate assessment in accordance with your Service component directives to determine the effectiveness of the corrective actions that were taken to remedy validated perceptions.

We trust these recommendations for interpretation will prove useful. The DEOCS can help commanders improve the readiness within their commands. To make best use of this tool, DEOJMI provides tools and products designed to address the mission impacting issues that were identified during the climate assessment process.

ASSESSMENT TO SOLUTIONS

Assessment to Solutions (www.deocs.net) was created to support leaders and equal opportunity professionals throughout the climate assessment process. Assessment to Solutions provides products that help identify appropriate follow-on climate assessment efforts, aid in the development of an action plan to rectify workplace conditions that negatively impact climate, and training materials that can be incorporated in an action plan.

The Assessment to Solutions area parallels the main assessment sections of the DEOCS, which include OI, EOE/EOAA treatment, and SAPR. Each area further addresses each climate factor included in the section, and provides a host of products for each.

Access to products can be found at the "Assessment to Solutions" website which is designed to support leaders and equal opportunity professionals. To access the site go to:

<https://www.deocs.net>

The DEOCS Support Team is available to assist you and can be contacted at:
124-494-2675/32604217
DSN: 854-2675/32604217
support@deocs.net

Appendix A: Your Locally Developed Questions

1. I have sufficient time in my duty day to conduct my core duties.



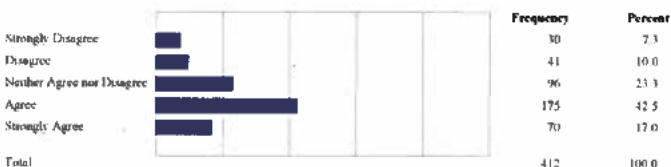
2. Commander's Calls/All hands effectively pass on information I need to know.



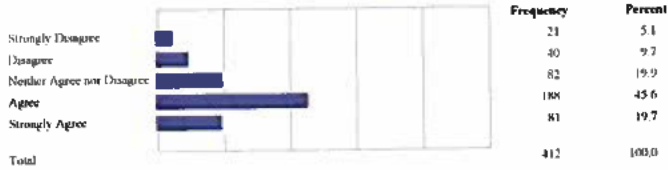
3. Communication flows freely from senior leadership to all levels of the organization.



4. My immediate supervisor explains things clearly to me.



5. Rules, regulations and policies are enforced in this command.



6. This unit takes an active role in caring for the needs of family members of deployed unit personnel.



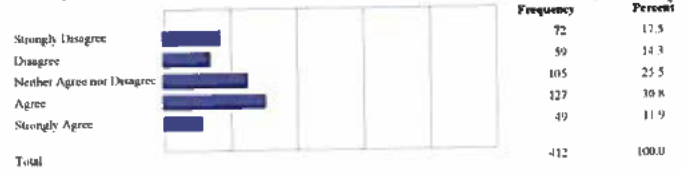
7. The Commander shows an interest in my welfare.



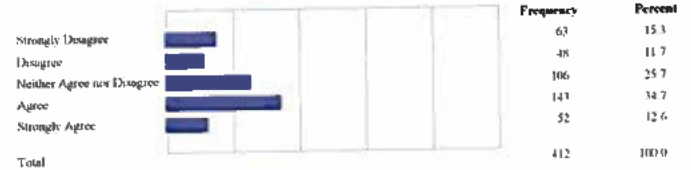
8. I have received the necessary training to accomplish my job.



9. People in my work area do not practice favoritism.



10. I find the work that I do full of meaning and purpose.



Appendix B: Your Short-Answer Questions

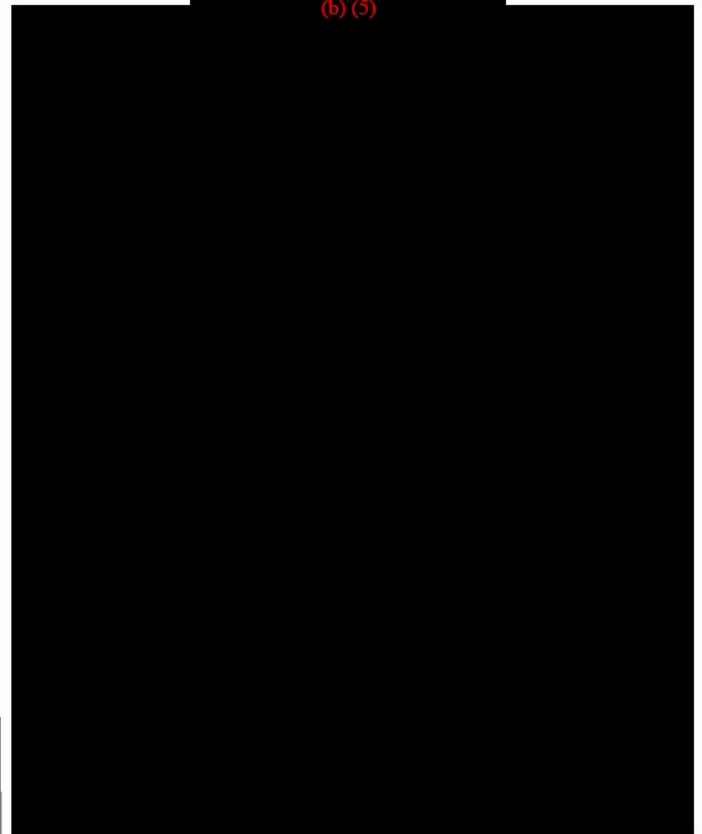
NOTE: The answers appear exactly as they were written on the survey.

1. What is the ONE thing that leadership can do for you that they currently don't do?

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(b) (5)



(b) (5)

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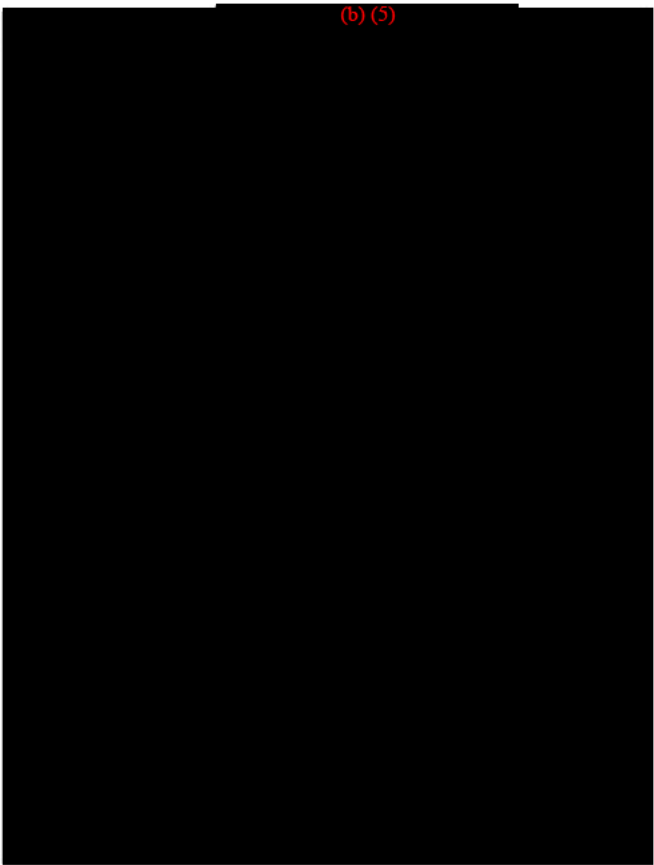
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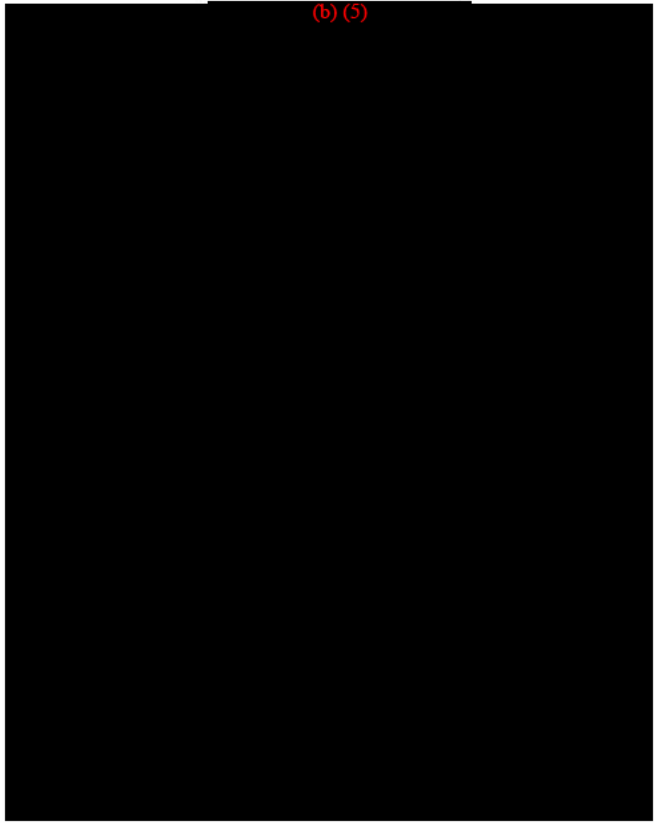
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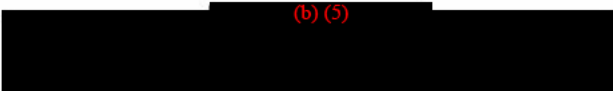


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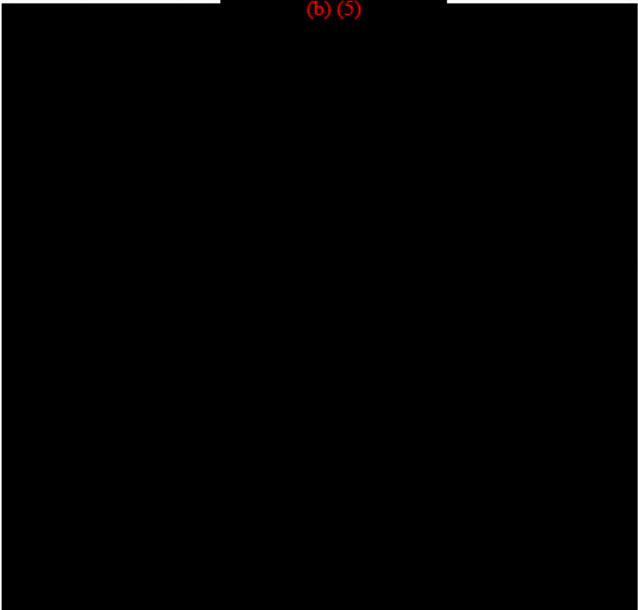
N/A

(b) (5)

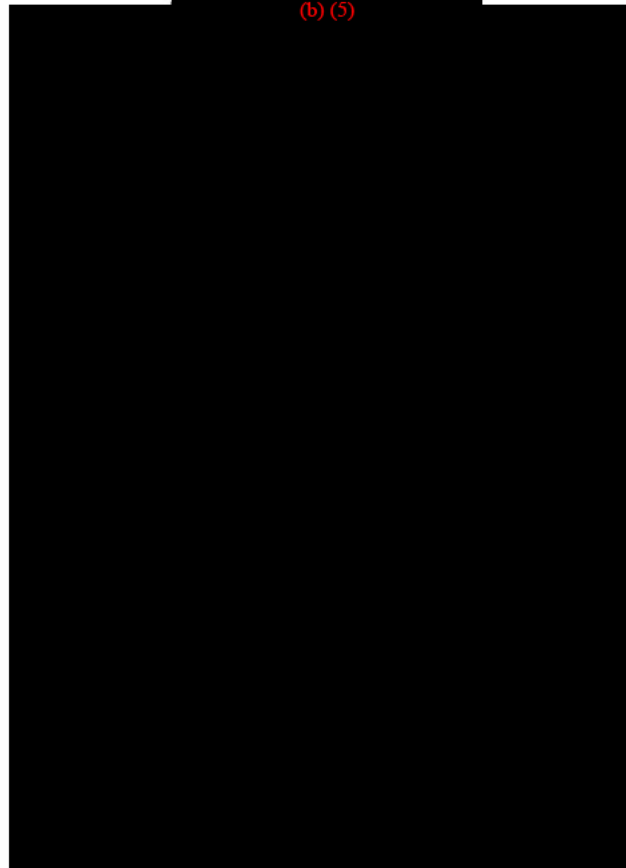


2. How does the balance between work and liberty hours affect your quality of life?

(b) (5)



(b) (5)



(b) (5)

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(b) (5)

3. How would you rate your level of job satisfaction (low, average, or high), and why?

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(b) (5)

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4. How would you describe the example set by your unit's top leaders? Please explain.

(b) (5)

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5. How has the unit's current OTEEMPO impacted you professionally?

(b) (5)

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Appendix C: Written Comments from Your Organization

NOTE: The answers appear exactly as they were written on the survey.

Organizational Effectiveness Section Comments

(b) (5)

(b) (5)

(b) (5)

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Equal Opportunity/Equal Employment Opportunity (EO/EEEO)/Fair Treatment Section Comments

(b) (5)

(b) (5)

(b) (5)

(b) (5)

(b) (5)

(b) (5)

(b) (5)

(b) (5)

(b) (5)

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(b) (5)

(b) (5)

(b) (5)

General Written Comments

(b) (5)

(b) (5)

(b) (5)

(b) (5)

(b) (5)

Appendix D: Operational Stress Control (OSC) Report

The Navy Operational Stress Control program works to help build resilient Sailors, families, and commands. Some stress is good because it can push a Sailor to do his/her personal best. However, too much stress can harm both Sailors and commands and negatively impact mission effectiveness. This report gives you, the Commander/Commanding Officer, insight into the level of stress within your command and what some of the perceived reasons for that stress may be. We also offer you the chance to see how your command compares to the rest of the Navy by community. While it is impossible to remove every stressor faced in Navy life, we offer some recommendations for actions you can take to mitigate stress as well as strengthen or build command resilience. On the last page of this report, you will find a complete copy of the Stress Continuum, which describes each of the stress zones and actions that individuals, leaders, and family members can take to return to the Ready - green - zone. Please take a few minutes to review the chart and refer to it during your review of your command report. If you have any questions or would like additional information about OSC, please visit our website www.navy.navstress.com. If you have questions concerning the OSC survey or report, please call (901) 874-2256 (DNN 882).

PART I: Overall Stress Assessment

A. Stress Continuum Model

1. How familiar are you with the Stress Continuum Model?

	Frequency	Percent (%)
Confident	107	26.23
Can Apply	136	33.33
Understand	98	24.02
Slightly familiar	36	8.82
Not at all	31	7.60
Total	406	100.00

2. During the PAST 30 DAYS, which stress zone most accurately describes your command?

	Frequency	Percent (%)
Green	44	10.78
Yellow	180	38.22
Orange	151	27.21
Red	31	7.60
Do Not Know	82	15.20
Total	406	100.00

3. During the PAST 30 DAYS, which stress zone most accurately describes yourself?

	Frequency	Percent (%)
Green	89	16.91
Yellow	150	36.76
Orange	102	25.00
Red	28	6.86
Do Not Know	59	14.46
Total	408	100.00

B. Work Stress

4. During the PAST 12 MONTHS, (or since you reported to current command), how much stress did you experience at work or while carrying out your professional duties?

	Frequency	Percent (%)
A lot	162	39.71
Some	145	35.54
A little	89	16.91
Not at all	32	7.84
Total	408	100.00

C. Outside Stress

5. During the PAST 12 MONTHS, (or since you reported to current command), how much stress did you experience outside of work (in your family or social life)?

	Frequency	Percent (%)
A lot	62	15.20
Some	115	28.19
A little	144	35.29
Not at all	87	21.32
Total	408	100.00

D. Individual Stress - Past 30 Days

NOTE: "Individual Stress" is made up of the following four items.

In the PAST 30 DAYS:

- How often have you felt unable to control important things in your life
- How often have you felt difficulties were piling up so high that you could not overcome them
- How often have you felt confident about your ability to handle your personal problems
- How often have you felt things were going your way

(HIGHER AVERAGE = HIGHER STRESS)

If the "Unit" average is higher than the "Navy" average, then your unit is displaying a higher level of individual stress. Equally, if the "Unit" average is lower than the "Navy" average, then your unit is displaying a lower level of individual stress. Navy and Unit averages are based on Navy DEKCS respondents. Asterisk (*) = five or less respondents.

	Navy Average	Unit Average
Aviation	9.63	10.77
Expeditionary	9.26	9.43
Information Warfare	9.25	12.00
Medical	9.14	10.67
Special Operations	8.83	12.50
Submarine	9.51	14.00
Surface	10.15	10.89
Other	9.18	9.39
TOTAL	9.56	10.00

E. Navy Work Week

7. On average, how many hours did you sleep per night in the PAST 30 days?

	Frequency	Percent (%)
3 hours or less	22	5.39
4 hours	47	11.52
5 hours	101	24.75
6 hours	132	32.35
7 hours	59	14.46
8 hours	34	8.33
9 hours	3	0.74
10 or more hours	10	2.45
Total/Average	408	5.79

F. Types of Stress

8. Unpredictability of operations or job duties.

	Frequency	Percent (%)
A lot	115	29.82
Some	118	29.07
A little	112	28.07
Not at all	56	14.04
Total	399	100.00

9. Communication within my organization.

	Frequency	Percent (%)
A lot	74	18.55
Some	138	34.59
A little	120	30.08
Not at all	67	16.79
Total	399	100.00

10. Lack of personnel in my working group to get the job done.

	Frequency	Percent (%)
A lot	84	21.05
Some	98	24.56
A little	126	31.58
Not at all	91	22.81
Total	399	100.00

11. Increase in my work load.

	Frequency	Percent (%)
A lot	72	18.05
Some	125	31.33
A little	112	28.07
Not at all	90	22.56
Total	399	100.00

12. Working long hours.

	Frequency	Percent (%)
A lot	98	24.56
Some	94	23.56
A little	123	30.83
Not at all	84	21.05
Total	399	100.00

13. Conflicts between my professional duties and family responsibilities.

	Frequency	Percent (%)
A lot	68	17.04
Some	91	22.81
A little	113	28.32
Not at all	127	31.83
Total	399	100.00

C. Barriers to Seeking Care

14. My shipmates/co-workers will see me as weak if I seek help for stress problems.

	Frequency	Percent (%)
Strongly agree	32	8.02
Agree	37	9.27
Neither agree nor disagree	114	28.57
Disagree	146	36.59
Strongly disagree	70	17.54
Total	399	100.00

15. Navy attitudes create barriers to seeking help for stress problems.

	Frequency	Percent (%)
Strongly agree	45	11.28
Agree	72	18.05
Neither agree nor disagree	153	38.35
Disagree	81	20.30
Strongly disagree	48	12.03
Total	399	100.00

II. Positive Aspects of Stress

Thinking about stressful situation(s) that you experienced at work in the past 12 months, (or since reporting to current command) please indicate how much you agree or disagree with the following statements

16. I feel pride from my accomplishments.

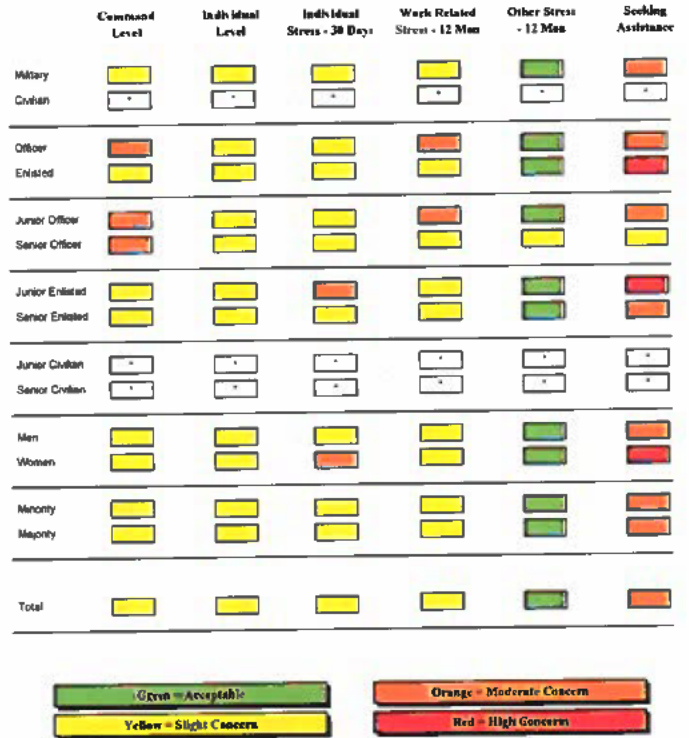
	Frequency	Percent (%)
Strongly agree	118	29.32
Agree	151	32.83
Neither agree nor disagree	75	18.80
Disagree	31	7.77
Strongly disagree	32	8.02
Not applicable	17	4.28
Total	399	100.00

17. I am more confident in my abilities to deal with stressful situations in the future.

	Frequency	Percent (%)
Strongly agree	92	23.06
Agree	144	36.09
Neither agree nor disagree	100	25.06
Disagree	23	5.78
Strongly disagree	21	5.28
Not applicable	19	4.78
Total	399	100.00

PART II: FACTOR ANALYSIS BY DEMOGRAPHIC

The following provides an analysis of the six factors by individual demographic groups. Results displayed are derived by averaging responses from each question/item. This allows quick identification of specific high and low points by each demographic group. An asterisk (*) represents a demographic with five or less respondents.



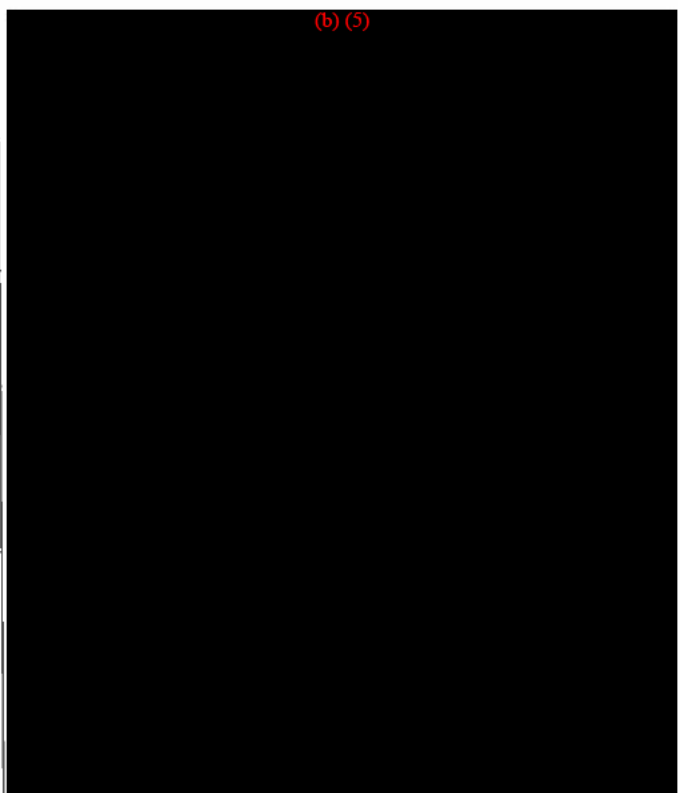
PART III: ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

The following provides additional resources and information specific to the United States Navy Operational Stress Control Program

For additional information about Navy Operational Stress Control or to seek help for individual, command, or family stress the following resources are available:

- Operational Stress Control Online: www.navyatstress.com
- Navy Marine Corps Public Health: www.nmcphe.med.navy.mil
- Naval Center for Combat and Operational Stress Control: www.nccos.navy.mil
- Navy Knowledge Online: www.nko.navy.mil
- Fleet and Family Support Center: www.onc.navy.mil/CNIC_HQ_Site
- Chaplains (Contact your local Base Chapel or www.dhlaplanet.navy.mil)
- Medical and Mental Health Providers (Contact your local Military Treatment Facility or www.trmc.mil/mentalhealth)
- Military One Source: www.militaryonesource.com/ 1-800-342-9647

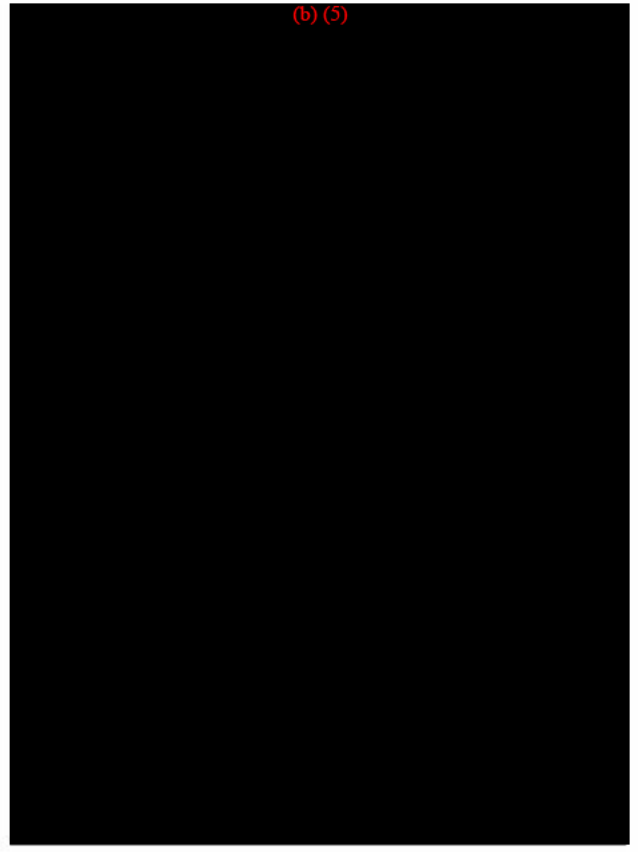
PART IV: RESPONSE TO "What these things could your command do to reduce your stress level?"



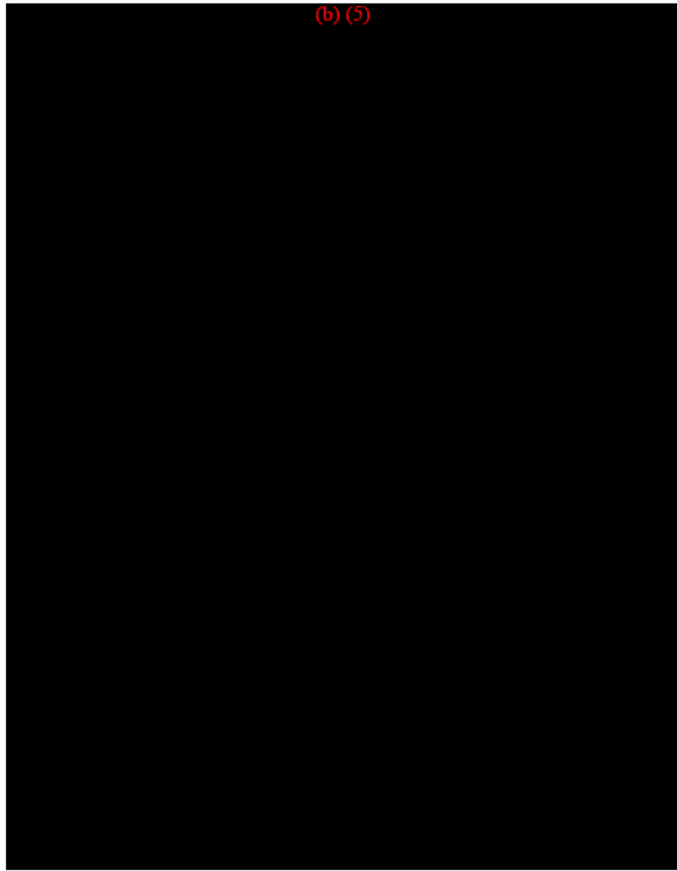
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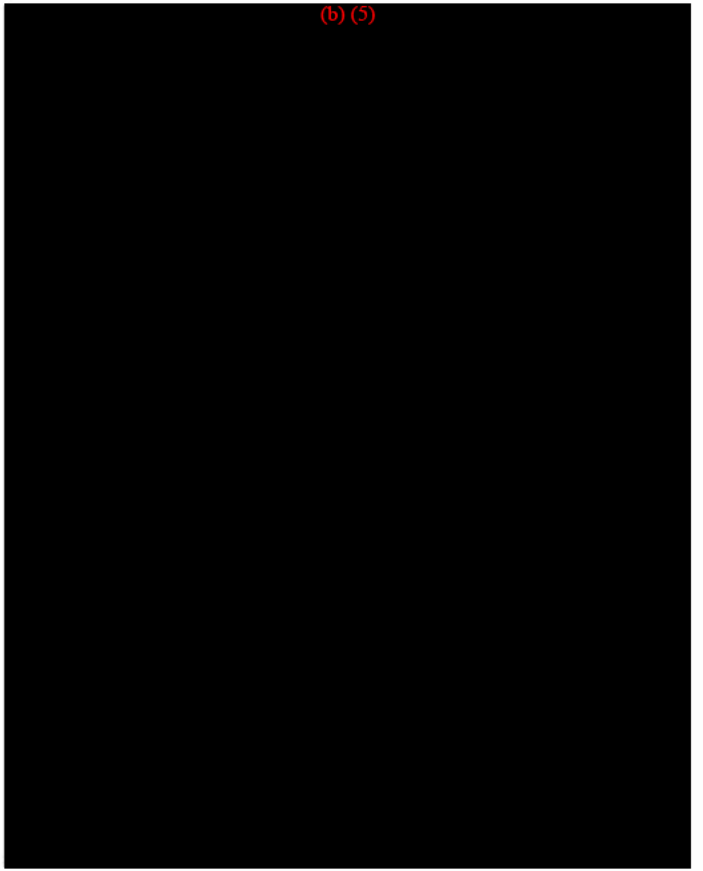
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