



What Does the Empirical Research Say about the Impact of Openly Gay Service on the Military? A Research Memo

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March 3, 2010—Research on openly gay service is extensive, and includes over half a century of evidence gathered by independent researchers and the U.S. military itself, as well as the study of the experience of foreign militaries. The U.S. military’s own researchers have consistently found that openly gay service does not undermine cohesion, and the military has repeatedly sought to condemn or suppress these conclusions when they emerged. Yet no research has ever shown that open homosexuality impairs military readiness. This fact has been acknowledged by the Government Accountability Office and by the Pentagon, which has said in response to evidence suggesting that openly gay service works that its policy is “inherently subjective in nature” and is the result of “professional Military judgment, not scientific or sociological analysis.”¹ Below are the major research studies on service by gays and lesbians.

1. In 1957, the secretary of the navy appointed a panel to investigate its homosexual exclusion policy. The outcome, known as the Crittenden report, stated that “the number of cases of blackmail as a result of past investigations of homosexuals is negligible” and “no factual data exist to support the contention that homosexuals are a greater risk than heterosexuals.”²
2. In 1988, the Personnel Security Research and Education Center (PERSEREC) commissioned studies that found no evidence showing that gays were unsuitable for military service and suggested that the policy was unnecessary and damaging. The first report pointed to growing tolerance of homosexuality and concluded that “the military cannot indefinitely isolate itself from the changes occurring in the wider society, or which it is an integral part.” It found that “having a same-gender or an opposite gender orientation is unrelated to job performance in the same way as being left- or right-handed.” The second report found that “the preponderance of the evidence presented indicates that homosexuals show pre-service suitability-related adjustment that is as good [as] or better than the average heterosexual,” a result that appeared to “conflict with conceptions of homosexuals as unstable, maladjusted persons.”³
3. In 1992, the Government Accountability Office conducted its own study of the gay exclusion policy. Its researchers looked at seventeen different countries and eight police and fire departments in four U.S. cities and reviewed military and nonmilitary polls, studies, legal decisions, and scholarly research on homosexual service. The GAO recommended in an early draft that Congress “may wish to direct the Secretary of Defense to reconsider the basis” for gay exclusion.⁴
4. In 1993, GAO reported its findings from its study of twenty-five foreign militaries, with special

- focus on Israel, Canada, Germany and Sweden. According to its final report, “Military officials in all four countries said that the presence of homosexuals in the military is not an issue and has not created problems in the functioning of military units.” A key factor, said the report, was that homosexuals are reluctant to openly admit their sexual orientation even once the ban is lifted.⁵
5. In July 1993, Rand researchers at the National Defense Research Institute, a think tank founded by the Air Force, completed a study commissioned by Defense Secretary Les Aspin. Prepared by over 70 social scientists based on evidence from six countries and data analyses from hundreds of studies of cohesion, concluded that sexual orientation alone was “not germane” in determining who should serve. Rand found that “none of the militaries studied for this report believe their effectiveness as an organization has been impaired or reduced as a result of the inclusion of homosexuals.” In Canada, where the ban had just ended, Rand found “no resignations (despite previous threats to quit), no problems with recruitment, and no diminution of cohesion, morale, or organizational effectiveness.” The same conclusions were reached about Israel. The study reported that even in those countries where gays were allowed to serve, “in none of these societies is homosexuality widely accepted by a majority of the population.”⁶
 6. Part of the Rand study examined police and fire departments in several U.S. cities, which it regarded as “the closest possible domestic analog” to the military setting. Rand found that the integration of open gays and lesbians—the status of most departments in the United States—actually enhanced cohesion and improved the police department’s community standing and organizational effectiveness.⁷ A Palm Center study of the San Diego Police Department in 2001 echoed the finding, adding that nondiscrimination policies in police and fire departments did not impair effectiveness even though many departments were characterized as highly homophobic.⁸
 7. The U.S. Army Research Institute for the Behavioral and Social Sciences studied the situation and concluded in a report released in 1994 that anticipated damage to readiness never materialized after the ban was lifted: “Negative consequences predicted in the areas of recruitment, employment, attrition, retention, and cohesion and morale have not occurred since the policy was changed.”⁹
 8. A 2000 report from the UK Ministry of Defence said the lifting of the ban was “hailed as a solid achievement” that was “introduced smoothly with fewer problems than might have been expected.” The changes had “no discernible impact” on recruitment. There was “widespread acceptance of the new policy,” and military members generally “demonstrated a mature and pragmatic approach” to the change. There were no reported problems with homosexuals harassing heterosexuals, and there were “no reported difficulties of note concerning homophobic behavior amongst Service Personnel.” The report concluded that “there has been a marked lack of reaction” to the change.¹⁰
 9. In 2000, after Britain lifted its ban, the Palm Center at the University of California, Santa Barbara, conducted exhaustive studies to assess the effects of openly gay service in Britain, Israel, Canada, and Australia. Researchers there reviewed over six hundred documents and contacted every identifiable professional with expertise on the policy change, including military officers, government leaders, academic researchers, journalists who covered the issue, veterans, and nongovernmental observers. Palm found that not one person had observed any impact or any effect at all that “undermined military performance, readiness, or cohesion, led to increased difficulties in recruiting or retention, or increased the rate of HIV infection among the troops.” Palm researchers found that, “in each case, although many heterosexual soldiers [continued] to object to homosexuality, the military’s emphasis on conduct and equal standards was sufficient for encouraging service members to work together as a team” without undermining cohesion.¹¹
 10. A 2001 paper in the peer-reviewed journal of civil-military relations, *Armed Forces & Society*, argues that Israel’s 1993 decision to lift its gay ban did not influence military performance. It then

- assesses three arguments raised by experts who claim that Israeli experiences are not relevant for determining what would happen if the U.S. Congress and Pentagon lifted the American gay ban. In particular, it assesses the claims that most gay Israeli combat soldiers do not disclose their sexuality to peers, that some receive special treatment, and that cultural differences distinguish the U.S. and Israeli cases. The authors argue that the Israeli experience is not identical to the situation in the U.S., but that its lessons are instructive and lend weight to the claim that American military effectiveness would not decline if known homosexuals were allowed to serve.¹²
11. A 2002 article in *International Security*, “A Modest Proposal: Privacy as a Flawed Rationale for the Exclusion of Gays and Lesbians from the U.S. Military,” argues that lifting the gay ban will not undermine heterosexual privacy. Heterosexual service members already shower with known homosexuals, and according to research, lifting the ban is unlikely to substantially increase the number who come out. Additionally, despite the presence of opposition in the ranks, few heterosexual service members are “extremely uncomfortable” around homosexuals, and discomfort that does exist will diminish after lifting the ban. Finally, same-sex desire and same-sex sexual encounters would occur even if all homosexuals were eliminated from the military. The study also concludes that the ban itself enables systematic invasions of heterosexual privacy.¹³
 12. A decade after “don't ask, don't tell” was formulated, a study was published in *Parameters*, the official journal of the Army War College arguing that lifting bans on homosexual personnel does not threaten unit cohesion or undermine military effectiveness. The study was entitled, “Don't Ask, Don't Tell: Is the Gay Ban Based on Military Necessity?”¹⁴
 13. In 2005, The U.S. Military Academy at West Point awarded the BG Carroll E. Adams award for best thesis to a paper entitled, “Don't Ask, Don't Tell, Don't Be: A Philosophical Analysis of the Gay Ban in the U.S. Military,” by the cadet, Alexander Raggio. It was the first time a military service academy granted an award to a paper about gays in the military. The thesis argues that “don't ask, don't tell” is out of step with the values of the military and the nation, and widens the gap between civilian and military culture. It concludes that the “personal prejudices” and “faulty logic” that undergird the policy “not only fail to meet standards for reasonable policy but undermine the very legitimacy of the institution Army policy should serve.”¹⁵
 14. A January, 2008 article in *Armed Forces & Society* presents original empirical research to argue that the “don't ask, don't tell” policy harms the military's reputation in several important ways: it is inconsistent with public opinion, it prompts many journalists to criticize the armed forces while attracting almost no favorable media coverage, it provides a vehicle for antimilitary protesters to portray military culture as conflicting with widely accepted civilian values, and it is inconsistent with the views of junior enlisted service members.¹⁶
 15. In July 2008, a bipartisan panel of retired flag officers released a report called the “Report of the General/Flag Officers' Study Group,” that represented what John Shalikashvili called “one of the most comprehensive evaluations of the issue of gays in the military since the Rand study” in 1993. The panel, which studied the issue for over a year by drawing on live and written testimony from experts and a review of literature, found that lifting the ban is “unlikely to pose any significant risk to morale, good order, discipline, or cohesion.”¹⁷
 16. In October 2009, *Joint Force Quarterly*, a top military journal published for the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, published a study entitled, “The Efficacy of ‘Don't Ask, Don't Tell’” written by Col. Om Prakash, an active duty officer in the Air Force. The report found “there is no scientific evidence to support the claim that unit cohesion will be negatively affected if homosexuals serve openly.” Based on this research, it concludes that “it is not time for the administration to reexamine the issue; rather it is time for the administration to examine how to implement the repeal of the ban.” The article was selected as the first-place winner of the Secretary of Defense National Security Essay competition.¹⁸

17. A 2009 study by the University of Florida professor Bonnie Moradi and the Rand researcher Laura Miller, entitled “Attitudes of Iraq and Afghanistan War Veterans toward Gay and Lesbian Service Members,” and published in *Armed Forces & Society*, was the first-ever statistical analysis of whether openly gay service has any impact on military readiness. The study shows that knowing a gay or lesbian unit member has no bearing on the unit’s cohesion, concluding that “the data indicated no associations between knowing a lesbian or gay unit member and ratings of perceived unit cohesion or readiness.”¹⁹
18. A 2009 study published in the journal, *Military Psychology*, has documented the tangible costs of forcing service members to conceal their identities. The study, “Sexual Orientation Disclosure, Concealment, Harassment, and Military Cohesion: Perceptions of LGBT Military Veterans,” is the first empirical analysis of the relationship between sexual orientation concealment and unit cohesion in the military. The study found that sexual orientation disclosure is positively related to unit cohesion, while concealment and harassment are related negatively, meaning they appear to reduce cohesion. This means that the only empirical evidence linking assessing the relationship between open homosexuality and unit cohesion shows the link to be positive, not negative, because of the damage of the closet to the morale and readiness of gay troops, and by extension to the readiness of units.²⁰
19. Lt. Col. Irene V. Glaeser wrote a study entitled, “Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell: Time for Change,” at the U.S. Army War College as a 2009 Strategy Research Project as part of a paper submitted for a Master of Strategic Studies Degree. The paper cites “exhaustive studies” of both “don’t ask, don’t tell” and the experience of foreign militaries to argue that openly gay service does not impair the military and that current policy “needs to be revised and lifted.” Glaeser states that the U.S. has “entered an era of persistent conflict,” and must be “broad-minded and agile enough to adapt.”²¹
20. In Spring 2010, Air University Press, the government-owned publishing arm of the U.S. Air Force, will publish a comprehensive volume on diversity in the Armed Forces. The book, entitled *Attitudes Aren’t Free: Thinking Deeply about Diversity in the US Armed Forces*, offers a range of perspectives and a framework for improving policy on religious expression, open homosexuality, race, gender, and ethics in the Armed Forces. Palm researchers have written a chapter for the book in light of President Obama’s stated intention to end “don’t ask, don’t tell.” The chapter addresses questions about how best to execute and manage the transition from exclusion of openly gay personnel to inclusion. The Palm chapter addresses the political, legal, regulatory, and organizational steps necessary to ensure that the implementation process goes smoothly.²²

- ¹ “Defense Force Management: DOD’s Policy on Homosexuality,” U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO), June 12, 1992, <http://archive.gao.gov/d33t10/146980.pdf>.
- ² Kaye Dyer, ed., *Gays in Uniform: The Pentagon’s Secret Reports* (Boston: Alyson Publications, 1990).
- ³ Theodore Sarbin and Kenneth Karols, *Nonconforming Sexual Orientations and Military Suitability*, Defense Personnel Security Research and Education Center, December 1988, http://www.dod.mil/pubs/foi/reading_room/229.pdf; Michael McDaniel, *Preservice Adjustment of Homosexual and Heterosexual Military Accessions: Implication for Security Clearance Suitability*, Defense Personnel Security Research and Education Center, January 1989; http://www.dod.mil/pubs/foi/reading_room/228.pdf.
- ⁴ “DOD’s Policy on Homosexuality.”
- ⁵ “Homosexuals in the Military: Policies and Practices of Foreign Countries,” U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO), June 25, 1993, <http://archive.gao.gov/t2pbat5/149440.pdf>.
- ⁶ Rand National Defense Research Institute, *Sexual Orientation and U.S. Military Personnel Policy: Options and Assessments* (Santa Monica, CA: Rand Corporation, 1993), http://www.rand.org/pubs/monograph_reports/MR323/index.html.
- ⁷ Rand, *Sexual Orientation*.
- ⁸ Aaron Belkin and Jason McNichol, “Pink and Blue: Outcomes Associated with the Integration of Open Gay and Lesbian Personnel in the San Diego Police Department,” white paper, Palm Center, University of California, Santa Barbara, 2001, <http://www.palmcenter.org/files/active/0/sdpc.pdf>.
- ⁹ F.C. Pinch, “Perspectives on Organizational Change in the Canadian Forces,” U.S. Army Research Institute for the Behavioral and Social Sciences, Alexandria, VA, 1994. <http://www.dtic.mil/cgi-bin/GetTRDoc?AD=ADA277746&Location=U2&doc=GetTRDoc.pdf>
- ¹⁰ 2000 Ministry of Defence Report, quoted in Aaron Belkin and R.L. Evans, “The Effects of Including Gay and Lesbian Soldiers in the British Armed Forces,” white paper, Palm Center, University of California, Santa Barbara, 2000, <http://www.palmcenter.org/files/active/0/Britain1.pdf>; 2000 Ministry of Defence Report, quoted in Aaron Belkin, “Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell: Is the Gay Ban Based on Military Necessity?” *Parameters* (Summer 2003): 111, <http://www.carlisle.army.mil/usawc/Parameters/03summer/belkin.pdf>.
- ¹¹ Belkin and Evans, “British Armed Forces”; Aaron Belkin and Melissa Levitt, “Homosexuality and the Israel Defense Forces,” white paper, Palm Center, University of California, Santa Barbara, 2000, http://palmcenter.org/publications/dadt/homosexuality_and_the_israel_defense_forces; Aaron Belkin and Jason McNichol, “Effects of the 1992 Lifting of Restrictions on Gay and Lesbian Service in the Canadian Forces,” white paper, Palm Center, University of California, Santa Barbara, 2000, http://palmcenter.org/publications/dadt/effects_of_the_1992_lifting_of_restrictions_on_gay_and_lesbian_service_in_the_canadian_forces_appraising_the_e; Aaron Belkin and Jason McNichol, “The Effects of Including Gay and Lesbian Soldiers in the Australian Defence Forces: Appraising the Evidence,” white paper, Palm Center, University of California, Santa Barbara, 2000, http://palmcenter.org/publications/dadt/the_effects_of_including_gay_and_lesbian_soldiers_in_the_australian_defence_forces_appraising_the_evidence; studies cited in Belkin, “Is the Gay Ban Based on Military Necessity?”
- ¹² Aaron Belkin and Melissa Levitt, “Homosexuality and the Israel Defense Forces,” *Armed Forces & Society*, vol. 27, no. 4 (2001).
- ¹³ Aaron Belkin, Melissa Sheridan Embser-Herbert, “A Modest Proposal: Privacy as a Flawed Rationale for the Exclusion of Gays and Lesbians from the U.S. Military,” *International Security*, vol. 27, no. 2 (Fall, 2002), 178-197, <http://palmcenter.org/node/620>.
- ¹⁴ Aaron Belkin, “Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell: Is the Gay Ban Based on Military Necessity?” *Parameters*, Summer 2003, <http://palmcenter.org/node/617>.
- ¹⁵ Alexander Raggio, “Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell, Don’t Be: A Philosophical Analysis of the Gay Ban in the U.S. Military,” United States Military Academy at West Point (senior thesis), 2005, http://www.palmcenter.org/files/active/0/2006_08-RaggioDADTDB.pdf.
- ¹⁶ Aaron Belkin, “‘Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell’: Does the Gay Ban Undermine the Military’s Reputation?” *Armed Forces & Society*, vol. 34, no. 2 (2008).
- ¹⁷ Brigadier General Hugh Aitken, Lieutenant General Minter Alexander, Lieutenant General Robert Gard, and Vice Admiral Jack Shanahan, “Report of the General/Flag Officers’ Study Group,” Palm Center, University of California, Santa Barbara, 2008, <http://www.palmcenter.org/publications/dadt/generals-flag-officers-report>.
- ¹⁸ Col. Om Prakash, “The Efficacy of ‘Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell’”, *Joint Force Quarterly* (4th quarter 2009): 88-94, http://www.ndu.edu/inss/Press/jfq_pages/editions/i55/14.pdf.
- ¹⁹ Bonnie Moradi and Laura Miller, “Attitudes of Iraq and Afghanistan War Veterans toward Gay and Lesbian Service Members,” *Armed Forces & Society*, XX(X) (October, 2009): 1-23, [http://www.palmcenter.org/files/active/0/randstudy\(3\).pdf](http://www.palmcenter.org/files/active/0/randstudy(3).pdf).

²⁰ Bonnie Moradi, “Sexual Orientation Disclosure, Concealment, Harassment, and Military Cohesion: Perceptions of LGBT Military Veterans,” *Military Psychology*, 21:513-533, 2009.

²¹ Lt. Col. Irene V. Glaeser, “Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell: Time for Change,” U.S. Army War College, Strategy Research Project, March 2009.

²² Aaron Belkin, et al, “How to End ‘Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell’: A Roadmap of Political, Legal, Regulatory, and Organizational Steps to Equal Treatment” in Lt. Col. Jim Parco and Dr. Dave Levy, eds., *Attitudes Aren’t Free: Thinking Deeply about Diversity in the US Armed Forces* (Maxwell Air Force Base, AL: Air University Press, 2010).

This research addresses significant cultural changes in terms of gender relations that are occurring in the United States military today and in particular at the academy level. This article focuses on the LGBT community at the United States Naval Academy and posits that, in order to fully understand and support the success of LGBT midshipmen at the United States Naval Academy, it is important to understand the diversity of the LGBT community in general from a grassroots perspective. But those who say it would have an impact are much more likely to say it would have a negative than a positive one. About a quarter of the public (26%) says it would make them less likely to support the hypothetical candidate, compared with 4% who say it would make them more likely to support that candidate. In terms of perceptions, this ranks among the more negative qualities that a potential president may have, according to a Pew Research Center survey conducted in January.Â No openly transgender politicians have served in national office, though they have served at the local level. Kim Coco Iwamoto became the first openly transgender person elected to a statewide office in 2006, serving on Hawaiiâ€™s state Board of Education. What Does the Empirical Research Say about the Impact of Openly Gay Service on the Military? | Palm Center. 07-12-2015, 07:23 PM.Â So we should all be careful when our views impact the rights and freedoms of other human beings because if you advocate that - you're always on the slippery slope of having your own group or the group you identify with the most having its rights and freedoms compromised by those who would advocate such.