2015 Survey of Active Duty Spouses

Deployment, Reintegration, PCS Moves, and Housing

Spouse Military Support, Benefits, and Preferred Communication Method

Education and Employment

Spouse Well-Being

Child Well-Being

By: Malikah Dorvil & Kristen Klein, Ph.D.
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### INTRODUCTION

**Survey Population**
- The target population for the 2015 *Survey of Active Duty Spouses* (2015 ADSS) consisted of spouses of active duty members of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force, excluding spouses of National Guard and Reserve members, who (1) have at least six months of service and (2) are below flag rank.
- Approximately 45K spouses of active duty members were surveyed, with a weighted response rate of 24%.

**Survey Methodology**
- The survey was designed to allow comparisons to 2006, 2008, and 2012 *Active Duty Spouse Surveys*.
- Data were collected both on the Web and paper-and-pen.
- This was a scientific survey that used stratified sampling and weighting so that the results generalize to the population of military spouses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Survey</th>
<th>Administration Dates</th>
<th>Sample Size&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Response Rate</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>12/24/14-05/15/15</td>
<td>44,921</td>
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<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>11/19/12-03/11/13</td>
<td>65,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>03/21/08-08/04/08</td>
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<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>11/21/05-06/01/06&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>36,054</td>
<td>36%</td>
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</table>

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<sup>1</sup> The data in this table include spouses of Coast Guard members for 2006 and 2008, although Coast Guard spouses are not included in this briefing.

<sup>2</sup> The initial survey field period closed February 9, 2006. There were 3,091 spouses incorrectly flagged as population ineligible during the original field period. DMDC elected to re-open the field from May 1-June 1, 2006 to give them an opportunity to participate.
INTRODUCTION
2015 Weighted Demographic Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Active Duty Member Characteristics</th>
<th>Percent</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Service</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army</td>
<td>41</td>
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<tr>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>22</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marine Corps</td>
<td>12</td>
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<td>Air Force</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Paygrade</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>E1-E4</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E5-E9</td>
<td>53</td>
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<tr>
<td>O1-O3</td>
<td>11</td>
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<td>O4-O6</td>
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<td>Not Deployed Career</td>
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<tr>
<td>Not Deployed Past 12 Months</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deployed Past 12 Months</td>
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<tr>
<td>Currently Deployed</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deployed Multiple Times(^1)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Active Duty Spouse Characteristics</th>
<th>Percent</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gender</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Average Age</td>
<td>32</td>
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<td><strong>Race/Ethnicity</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Non-Hispanic White</td>
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<td>Total Minority</td>
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<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
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<td>No College</td>
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<td>Some College/Vocational Diploma</td>
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<td>4-Year Degree</td>
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<td>Graduate/Professional Degree</td>
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<td><strong>Family Status</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>With Child(ren)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Without Child(ren)</td>
<td>31</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Employment</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not in Labor Force</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armed Forces(^2)</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) “Deployed Multiple Times” is a subset of “Deployed Past 12 Months.”

\(^2\) “Armed Forces” refers to dual-military spouses (i.e., both spouse and member in the Armed Forces). The term “Dual Military” will be used in lieu of “Armed Forces” in this briefing.
INTRODUCTION

Briefing Includes

• Graphic displays of overall results

Percentages and means are reported with margins of error based on 95% confidence intervals. The range of margins of error is presented for the question or group of questions/subitems.
**INTRODUCTION**

**Briefing Includes**

- Trends are shown as estimated percentages or means
- Statistical tests used to compare current results with all previous survey administrations
  - Purple cells indicate current survey result is HIGHER
  - Yellow cells indicate current survey result is LOWER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Most recent HIGHER than</th>
<th>Most recent LOWER than</th>
<th>YYY</th>
<th>YYYY</th>
<th>Current Survey</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>65</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>68</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Army</strong></td>
<td>63</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>69</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Navy</strong></td>
<td>67</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>70</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Marine Corps</strong></td>
<td>63</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>63</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Air Force</strong></td>
<td>66</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>68</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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During your spouse’s active duty career, has he/she been deployed for more than 30 consecutive days?

- **12%** Currently deployed
- **38%** Deployed in the past 36 months, but not currently
- **28%** Deployed in career, but not in the past 36 months
- **22%** Not deployed in career

Approximately 78% of spouses have experienced a deployment in their husband/wife’s career.
Deployed in Career (Continued)
Percent of All Active Duty Spouses

- Higher response of *Currently deployed* – Navy (16%); Employed (13%)
- Higher response of *Deployed in the past 36 months, but not currently* – E5-E9 (43%)
- Higher response of *Deployed in career, but not in the past 36 months* – Army (30%); E5-E9 (33%); O4-O6 (51%); Not in Labor Force (30%)
- Higher response of *Not deployed in career* – Air Force (30%); E1-E4 (52%); O1-O3 (26%); Dual Military (34%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Currently deployed</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deployed in the past 36 months, but not currently</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deployed in career, but not in the past 36 months</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not deployed in career</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Most recent HIGHER than
Most recent LOWER than

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±8%
Deployed in Past 12 Months
Percent of Active Duty Spouses Whose Husband/Wife Had Been Deployed for More Than 30 Consecutive Days

Within the past 12 months, has your spouse been on deployment for more than 30 consecutive days?

- Higher response of Yes – Navy (64%); E1-E4 (63%)

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±4%

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±5%

ADSS 2015 Q97
Relocated During Husband/Wife's Deployment
Percent of Active Duty Spouses Whose Husband/Wife Had Been Deployed in Past 12 Months

- Higher response of Yes – Marine Corps (25%); E1-E4 (31%); Not in Labor Force (23%)

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±5%
Margins of error range from ±2% to ±6%

ADSS 2015 Q99
Deployment to a Combat Zone
Percent of Active Duty Spouses Whose Husband/Wife Had Been Deployed

64% of spouses reported their husband/wife’s most recent deployment was to a combat zone.

- Higher response of No – Navy (59%); Marine Corps (41%); Air Force (41%); E1-E4 (44%)
- Higher response of Yes, deployed to Iraq/Afghanistan – Army (71%); O4-O6 (57%)
- Higher response of Yes, deployed to another combat zone – Navy (25%); Air Force (21%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes, deployed to Iraq/Afghanistan</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes, deployed to another combat zone</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%
Problems During Most Recent Deployment
Percent of Active Duty Spouses Whose Husband/Wife Had Been Deployed

ADSS 2015 Q104

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%

March 2016
Problems During Most Recent Deployment (Continued)
Percent of Active Duty Spouses Whose Husband/Wife Had Been Deployed

Higher response of *Large Extent* for:
- *Loneliness* – Navy (34%); E1-E4 (43%); Unemployed (39%)
- *Being a “single” parent* – No differences for Service, paygrade, or employment status
- *Dealing with issues/decisions alone* – Navy (23%); E1-E4 (25%); Unemployed (25%)
- *Technical difficulties communicating with my spouse* – Navy (24%); E1-E4 (28%); Employed (21%)
- *Difficulty maintaining emotional connection with spouse* – Army (21%)
- *Home/car repairs/maintenance or yard work* – Navy (21%); E5-E9 (20%); Employed (21%)
- *Emotional problems in the family* – E1-E4 (22%); E5-E9 (19%); Unemployed (25%)
- *No time for recreation, fitness, or entertainment activities* – Employed (17%)
- *Managing child care/child schedules* – E5-E9 (16%); Employed (17%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problem</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loneliness</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Being a “single” parent</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dealing with issues/decisions alone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Technical difficulties communicating with my spouse</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>22</td>
<td>24</td>
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<tr>
<td>Difficulty maintaining emotional connection with spouse</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>24</td>
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<tr>
<td>Home/car repairs/maintenance or yard work</td>
<td></td>
<td>34</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emotional problems in the family</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No time for recreation, fitness, or entertainment activities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>23</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managing child care/child schedules</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The lists or response options weren’t the same across the survey administrations and this may account for some of the differences across years.

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±12%
Military Support During Husband/Wife's Most Recent Deployment
Percent of Active Duty Spouses Whose Husband/Wife Had Been Deployed

How would you rate the military support your family received during your spouse's deployment?

- **Excellent/Very good**
  - O1-O3 (27%)
  - O4-O6 (31%)
  - Dual Military (30%)

- **Fair/Poor**
  - E1-E4 (57%)
  - Employed (54%)

Margins of error do not exceed ±2%

ADSS 2015 Q106
Of the 78% of spouses who indicated their husband/wife had been deployed for more than 30 consecutive days in their active duty career, 89% had experienced at least one reunion.

Note: Of spouses whose husband/wife returned from deployment, the average amount of time since their return was 30 months, and 66% returned from a combat zone.

- Higher response of *Yes, but my spouse has since redeployed* – No differences for Service, paygrade, or employment status
- Higher response of *Yes, and my spouse has not redeployed* – O4-O6 (87%)
- Higher response of *No* – Navy (14%); E1-E4 (19%)
Changes in Husband/Wife After Return Home
Percent of Active Duty Spouses Whose Husband/Wife Returned From Deployment

- Appreciate family and friends more: 26% not at all, 53% small/multiple, 22% large extent
- Appreciate life more: 31% not at all, 49% small/multiple, 20% large extent
- Have trouble sleeping: 49% not at all, 34% small/multiple, 17% large extent
- More emotionally distant: 51% not at all, 34% small/multiple, 15% large extent
- Get angry faster: 53% not at all, 32% small/multiple, 15% large extent
- Show negative personality changes: 58% not at all, 29% small/multiple, 13% large extent
- Have mental health concerns: 66% not at all, 22% small/multiple, 12% large extent

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%

ADSS 2015 Q114

March 2016
Higher response of *Large Extent* for:

- *Appreciate family and friends more* – Army (24%); E1-E4 (28%); Not in Labor Force (25%)
- *Appreciate life more* – Army (23%); Not in Labor Force (23%)
- *Have trouble sleeping* – Army (24%); E5-E9 (20%); Employed (19%)
- *More emotionally distant* – Army (21%); E1-E4 (20%); Employed (17%)
- *Get angry faster* – Army (23%); E1-E4 (20%); E5-E9 (17%)
- *Show negative personality changes* – Army (18%); E5-E9 (14%); Employed (16%)
- *Have mental health concerns* – Army (19%); E5-E9 (14%)

### Large Extent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Most recent HIGHER than</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2015</th>
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<tr>
<td>Appreciate family and friends more</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>22</td>
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<tr>
<td>Appreciate life more</td>
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<td>38</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Have trouble sleeping</td>
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<td>More emotionally distant</td>
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<td>Get angry faster</td>
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<td>Show negative personality changes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Have mental health concerns</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Spouse's Readjustment to Member's Return From Deployment
Percent of Active Duty Spouses Whose Husband/Wife Returned From Deployment

How would you describe your readjustment to having your spouse home after his/her deployment?

- 19% Difficult
- 27% Neither easy nor difficult
- 54% Easy

Margins of error do not exceed ±2%

- Higher response of Difficult – Army (22%); Employed (21%)
- Higher response of Easy – Air Force (62%); Not in Labor Force (58%)

ADSS 2015 Q116
During your spouse's active duty career, have you experienced a PCS move?

33% of spouses experienced a PCS move in the past 12 months

Note: Of spouses who experienced a PCS move, the average amount of time since their last PCS move was 27 months. Those who have had a PCS move reported experiencing an average of 2.9 moves during their spouse’s active duty career.

- Higher response of Yes – Army (82%); E5-E9 (83%); O1-O3 (89%); O4-O6 (96%); Not in Labor Force (83%)
Housing
Percent of All Active Duty Spouses

Where do you live?

- 25% Military housing, on base
- 7% Military housing, off base
- 68% Civilian housing

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%

- Higher response of Military housing, on-base – Army (29%); Marine Corps (29%); E1-E4 (33%); Unemployed (29%); Not in Labor Force (29%)
- Higher response of Military housing, off-base – Navy (11%); E1-E4 (10%); Not in Labor Force (8%)
- Higher response of Civilian housing – Navy (77%); O1-O3 (79%); O4-O6 (77%); Employed (74%); Dual Military (75%)

ADSS 2015 Q5

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±3%
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Satisfaction With Military Way of Life
Percent of All Active Duty Spouses

Overall, how satisfied are you with the military way of life?

- Higher response of Satisfied – Air Force (68%); E5-E9 (65%); O1-O3 (67%); O4-O6 (76%); Not in Labor Force (68%)
- Higher response of Dissatisfied – E1-E4 (17%); Dual Military (19%)

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%

ADSS 2015 Q89
Support To Stay on Active Duty
Percent of All Active Duty Spouses

Do you think your spouse should stay on or leave active duty?

- Higher response of *I favor staying* – E5-E9 (70%); O4-O6 (70%); Not in Labor Force (70%)
- Higher response of *I favor leaving* – E1-E4 (26%); O1-O3 (24%); Dual Military (25%)

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%

Favor Staying

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>2008</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2016</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td>59</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Army</strong></td>
<td>56</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>65</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Navy</strong></td>
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<td>68</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Marine Corps</strong></td>
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<td>60</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Air Force</strong></td>
<td>66</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±4%

ADSS 2015 Q90
Impact of Military Life Events/Factors on Support for Leaving

Logistic Regression Analysis

- Deployment status, recency, and frequency, living off-base, uncomfortable financial conditions, more stress overall, and marital dissatisfaction were significant predictors of spouse support for leaving the military.
- Strong community and family support were protective factors that decreased the odds of spouse support for leaving.

Note: All logistic regression analyses controlled for service, paygrade, gender, age, education, race/ethnicity, years married, and years in service. Only statistically significant ($p < .05$) odds ratios are graphically presented.

Spouses who were dissatisfied with military life had nearly 10 times greater odds of favoring their spouse leaving the military, compared with spouses who were satisfied or neutral about the military lifestyle (OR = 9.43; not depicted due to space limitations).
Importance of Benefits to Spouses and Families
Percent of All Active Duty Spouses

Access to quality health care
Secure employment for my spouse
A good retirement plan
Health care in retirement
Ability to buy a home
Savings on groceries (commissaries)
Opportunities for my career development
Recreation, fitness, and entertainment activities
Opportunities for my education
Opportunities for travel
Savings on retail merchandise (exchanges)

Large extent
Moderate/Small extent
Not at all

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%
Higher response of *Large Extent* for:

- Access to quality health care – E5-E9 (92%)
- Secure employment for my spouse – Marine Corps (92%); E5-E9 (92%)
- A good retirement plan – Navy (89%); E5-E9 (89%); O4-O6 (94%)
- Health care in retirement – E5-E9 (89%); O4-O6 (91%)
- Ability to buy a home – Navy (74%); E5-E9 (75%)
- Savings on groceries (commissaries) – E5-E9 (60%); Unemployed (66%)
- Opportunities for my career development – E1-E4 (60%); E5-E9 (58%); Unemployed (61%); Dual Military (78%)
- Recreation, fitness, and entertainment activities – Unemployed (61%); Dual Military (66%)
- Opportunities for my education – E1-E4 (64%); E5-E9 (56%); Unemployed (59%); Dual Military (78%)
- Opportunities for travel – Air Force (53%); Unemployed (56%); Dual Military (56%)
- Savings on retail merchandise (exchanges) – Navy (51%); E5-E9 (49%); Unemployed (56%)
Preferred Method of Communication About Programs and Services
Percent of All Active Duty Spouses

- Internet/websites: 28%
- My spouse: 28%
- Social media (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn): 21%
- Military family support groups: 6%
- On-base family assistance centers: 5%
- Unit commander: 5%
- Newspapers: 2%
- Other: 5%

Note: Other preferred methods of communication included e-mail, briefings/trainings, postal mail, word of mouth, information fairs, text messages, newsletters/bulletins/magazines/flyers/brochures, and television.

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%
Preferred Method of Communication About Programs and Services (Continued)
Percent of All Active Duty Spouses

- Higher response of *Internet/websites* – Navy (31%); O1-O3 (32%); O4-O6 (36%); Employed (30%)
- Higher response of *My spouse* – E1-E4 (32%); Not in Labor Force (32%)
- Higher response of *Social media (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn)* – No differences for Service, paygrade, or employment status
- Higher response of *Military family support groups* – Army (8%)
- Higher response of *On-base family assistance centers* – Dual Military (9%)
- Higher response of *Other* – Dual Military (11%)
- Higher response of *Unit commander* – Marine Corps (7%); Dual Military (10%)
- Higher response of *Newspapers* – No differences for Service, paygrade, or employment status
BRIEFING OVERVIEW

- Introduction ............................................................................................................. 3
- Deployment, Reintegration, PCS Moves, and Housing ................................. 8
- Spouse Military Support, Benefits, and Preferred Communication Method ........................................................................................................... 23
- Education and Employment .............................................................................. 31
- Spouse Well-Being .......................................................................................... 51
- Child Well-Being ............................................................................................. 71
- Summary of Results ......................................................................................... 83
Use of Military Spouse Career Advancement Accounts (MyCAA) Scholarship
Percent of All Active Duty Spouses

- Higher response of *Yes, in past 12 months* – Marine Corps (9%); E1-E4 (13%); Not in Labor Force (7%)
- Higher response of *Yes, but not in past 12 months* – Army (13%); E5-E9 (13%); Unemployed (14%)
- Higher response of *No, and I was not aware* – Navy (55%); Air Force (56%); O1-O3 (58%); O4-O6 (64%); Dual Military (73%)
- Higher response of *No, but I am aware* – Army (38%); E5-E9 (37%); Unemployed (40%); Not in Labor Force (39%)

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%

ADSS 2015 Q15
Main Reason for Not Using a Military Spouse Career Advancement Accounts (MyCAA) Scholarship

Percent of Active Duty Spouses Who Did Not Use a MyCAA Scholarship But Who Are Aware of the Resource

- I am not eligible because of my husband/wife’s rank – 38%
- I have limited time for additional education/training because of family/personal obligations – 24%
- I need education, training, or testing not covered by MyCAA – 17%
- I am not interested in additional education/training – 11%
- I will not be eligible long enough to use MyCAA (e.g., spouse promoted or leave the military) – 5%
- I do not feel that additional education/training are important for my career – 4%

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±3%

- Higher response of Not eligible due to husband/wife’s rank – E5-E9 (48%); O1-O3 (44%); O4-O6 (51%)
- Higher response of Limited time for education/training – E1-E4 (41%); Not in Labor Force (29%)
- Higher response of Need education/training/testing not covered by MyCAA – E1-E4 (32%)
- Higher response of Not interested in additional education/training – O1-O3 (17%); O4-O6 (21%)
- Higher response of Not eligible long enough to use MyCAA – No differences for Service, paygrade, or employment status
- Higher response of Education/training is not important for my career – O4-O6 (8%); Employed (6%)

ADSS 2015 Q17
Enrollment in School/Training
Percent of All Active Duty Spouses

Are you currently enrolled in school/training?

- Yes
- No, I do not want or need to be
- No, but I would like to be

Margins of error do not exceed ±2%

- Higher response of Yes – E1-E4 (29%); E5-E9 (27%); Dual Military (42%)
- Higher response of No, I do not want/need to be – O1-O3 (50%); O4-O6 (61%); Employed (37%); Not in Labor Force (37%)
- Higher response of No, but I would like to be – E1-E4 (49%); E5-E9 (45%); Unemployed (54%)

ADSS 2015 Q18

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±3%
Margins of error range from ±1% to ±4%
Reasons for Not Attending School/Training
Percent of Active Duty Spouses Who Are Not Currently Enrolled in School/Training and Who Would Like to be Enrolled in School/Training

Note: Other reasons include licensing/accreditation/credits transferability, concerns about jeopardizing military benefits, limited opportunities/programs in current location, dual-military status, seeking employment, unsure what to study, personal initiative, military member work/training schedule, plan to enroll later, ineligibility (e.g., low GPA, waiting on green card), paperwork delays/red tape, concerns about age, and unaware of resources/benefits.

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±3%
Reasons for Not Attending School/Training (Continued)
Percent of Active Duty Spouses Who Are Not Currently Enrolled in School/Training and Who Would Like to be Enrolled in School/Training

- Higher response of Yes for:
  - Costs of education – Employed (85%); Unemployed (83%)
  - Family responsibilities – E5-E9 (68%); O4-O6 (76%); Not in Labor Force (80%)
  - Expense of childcare – Marine Corps (51%); E5-E9 (48%); Not in Labor Force (63%)
  - Conflicts with work schedule – Employed (57%); Dual Military (73%)
  - Deployments make it too difficult – Navy (39%); O4-O6 (39%); Not in Labor Force (40%)
  - I move too often – O1-O3 (47%); O4-O6 (54%); Not in Labor Force (32%)
  - I am a caregiver to family member other than spouse – Not in Labor Force (29%)
  - Transportation problems – E1-E4 (27%); Unemployed (24%); Not in Labor Force (21%)
  - Language barrier – Not in Labor Force (5%)
  - Disability – Not in Labor Force (4%)
  - Hours/locations are not convenient, Other, and I am a caregiver to spouse – No differences for Service, paygrade, or employment status
### Reasons for Not Attending School/Training (Continued)

Percent of Active Duty Spouses Who Are Not Currently Enrolled in School/Training and Who Would Like to be Enrolled in School/Training

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Costs of education</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>76</td>
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<tr>
<td>Family responsibilities</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expense of childcare</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hours/locations are not convenient</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conflicts with work schedule</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My spouse’s deployments make it difficult to attend school/training</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I move too often</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I am a caregiver to a family member other than my spouse</td>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation problems</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Language barrier</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disability</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I am a caregiver to my spouse (e.g., wounded warrior)</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The lists or response options weren't the same across the survey administrations and this may account for some of the differences across years.
Barriers To Education for Spouses Who Would Like To be Enrolled in School/Training

Logistic Regression Analysis

- Significant barriers to enrollment in school/training were having at least one infant or preschool-aged child (under age 1 or ages 2 to 5) and having a spouse who returned from deployment 6 months to 1 year ago.
- Dual-military spouses and spouses who used child care, lived off-base, or whose spouse is currently deployed or was deployed less than 6 months ago were more likely to be enrolled in school/training.

Note: All logistic regression analyses controlled for service, paygrade, gender, age, education, and race/ethnicity. Only statistically significant ($p < .05$) odds ratios are graphically presented. Analyses included spouses who indicated they were currently enrolled or would like to be enrolled in school/training (Q18).
Employment Status
Percent of All Active Duty Spouses

66% of spouses were in the labor force

What is your employment status?

- Employed: 41%
- Unemployed: 12%
- Armed Forces: 13%
- Not in labor force: 34%

ADSS 2015 Q22-Q24 and Q26

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%
Unemployment Rate
Percent of Active Duty Spouses Who Are in the Labor Force

Unemployed spouses had been looking for work for an average of 20.7 weeks (about 5 months)

Note: The Unemployment rate excludes spouses of warrant officers and dual military spouses.

- Higher response of Unemployed – Army (28%); E1-E4 (30%); Minority (30%); Less Than 26 Years Old (29%); PCS in Past 12 Months (37%); No College (38%); Some College/Vocational Diploma (26%)

ADSS 2015 Q22-Q24 and Q26
Main Reason for Not Looking for Work
Percent of Active Duty Spouses Who Are Not in the Labor Force and Who Selected at Least One Reason for Not Looking for Work

34% of spouses were not in the labor force

- I want to be able to stay home to care for my children: 39
- Child care is too costly: 11
- I am attending school or other training: 11
- I am preparing for/recovering from a PCS move: 6
- I am not physically prepared to work (e.g., pregnant, sick, disabled): 5
- I stay home to homeschool my children: 5
- I am unable to work while my spouse is deployed: 3
- I do not want to work: 3
- Other: 4

Note: Other reasons include VISA/work permit, don’t speak English very well, volunteer responsibilities, waiting for start date on a new job, spouse works long hours/shift work, extended family visits overseas, and transportation problems.

ADSS 2015 Q28

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±3%

March 2016
Main Reason for Not Looking for Work (Continued)
Percent of Active Duty Spouses Who Are Not in the Labor Force and Who Selected at Least One Reason for Not Looking for Work

- Higher response of *I want to be able to stay home to care for my children* – O1-O3 (52%); O4-O6 (51%)
- Higher response of *Child care is too costly* – E5-E9 (13%)
- Higher response of *I do not want to work* – O4-O6 (10%)
- Higher response of *I am attending school/training, I am preparing for/recovering from a PCS move, I am not physically prepared to work, I stay home to homeschool my children, Other, and I am unable to work while my spouse is deployed* – No differences for Service, paygrade, or employment status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I want to be able to stay home to care for my children</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child care is too costly</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
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<tr>
<td>I am attending school or other training</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I am preparing for/recovering from a PCS move</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I am not physically prepared to work (e.g., pregnant, sick, disabled)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I stay home to homeschool my children</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I am unable to work while my spouse is deployed</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I do not want to work</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±16%
Main Reason for Working Part-Time
Percent of Active Duty Spouses Who Are Employed Part-Time (Less Than 35 Hours/Week)

34% of employed spouses worked part-time

- Want to spend time with children: 23
- Could only find part-time work: 17
- I am attending school or training: 12
- Child care problems: 8
- I am self-employed: 8
- I do not want to work full-time: 8
- Other: 8
- Other family/personal obligations: 5
- Business is slow: 4
- Do not have required license or credential in my occupational field: 2
- Health/medical limitations: 2
- Seasonal work: 2
- I am a caregiver to a family member other than my spouse: 1
- I am a caregiver to my spouse (e.g., wounded warrior): 1

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±4%

ADSS 2015 Q32
Main Reason for Working Part-Time (Continued)
Percent of Active Duty Spouses Who Are Employed Part-Time (Less Than 35 Hours/Week)

- Higher response of *Want to spend time with children* – O4-O6 (35%)
- Higher response of *I am attending school/training* – E1-E4 (24%)
- Higher response of *Child care problems* – E5-E9 (12%)
- Higher response of *I do not want to work full-time* – O4-O6 (19%)
- Higher response of *Could only find part-time work, I am self-employed, Other, Other family/personal obligations, Business is slow, Do not have required license/credential in my field, Health/medical limitations, Seasonal work, I am a caregiver to a family member other than my spouse, I am a caregiver to my spouse* – No differences for Service, paygrade, or employment status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Most recent HIGHER than 2012</th>
<th>Most recent LOWER than 2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Want to spend time with children</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Could only find part-time work</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I am attending school or other training</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child care problems</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I am self-employed</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I do not want to work full-time</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other family/personal obligations</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business is slow</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do not have required license or credential in my occupational field</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health/medical limitations</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seasonal work</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I am a caregiver to a family member other than my spouse</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I am a caregiver to my spouse (e.g., wounded warrior)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The lists or response options weren't the same across the survey administrations and this may account for some of the differences across years.

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±4%
Are you currently employed within the area of your education or training?

- Higher response of Yes – O1-O3 (66%); O4-O6 (68%); Dual Military (62%); Graduate/Professional Degree (75%)

Margins of error do not exceed ±2%

ADSS 2015 Q37
Time Taken To Find Employment After Last Permanent Change of Station (PCS) Move

Percent of Active Duty Spouses Who Experienced a PCS Move

- Higher response of *Less than 1 month* – Navy (15%); O1-O3 (16%); and Employed (13%)
- Higher response of *1 month to less than 4 months* – Employed (30%)
- Higher response of *4 months to less than 7 months* and *7 months to less than 10 months* – No differences for Service, paygrade, or employment status
- Higher response of *10 months or more* – Unemployed (47%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Taken to Find Employment</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 1 month</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 month to less than 4 months</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 months to less than 7 months</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 months to less than 10 months</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 months or more</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%
Time Taken to Acquire New Professional License/Credential After Permanent Change of Station (PCS) Move
Percent of Active Duty Spouses Who Experienced a PCS Move and Who Acquired a New Professional License/Credential

Of the 79% of spouses who experienced a PCS move during their husband/wife’s active duty career, approximately 14% acquired a new professional license/credential after their last PCS move.

How long did it take you to acquire a new professional or occupational license or credential?

- 14% Less than 1 month
- 36% 1 month to less than 4 months
- 20% 4 months to less than 7 months
- 8% 7 months to less than 10 months
- 22% 10 months or more
Time Taken to Acquire New Professional License/Credential After Permanent Change of Station (PCS) Move (Continued)

Percent of Active Duty Spouses Who Experienced a PCS Move and Who Acquired a New Professional License/Credential

- Higher response of Less than 1 month – Employed (16%)  
- Higher response of 1 month to less than 4 months – O1-O3 (49%)  
- Higher response of 4 months to less than 7 months and 7 months to less than 10 months – No differences for Service, paygrade, or employment status  
- Higher response of 10 months or more – Unemployed (38%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 1 month</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 month to less than 4 months</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>36</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 months to less than 7 months</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 months to less than 10 months</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 months or more</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Impact of Military Life Events/Factors on Spouse Unemployment
Logistic Regression Analysis

- Significant barriers to spouse employment were experiencing a PCS move in the past year, frequency of lifetime PCS moves, recency of service member’s return from deployment (within the past year), and having school-aged children (2-13) or multiple children.
- Spouses who lived off-base or reported strong community support had lower odds of spouse unemployment.

Note: All logistic regression analyses controlled for service, paygrade, gender, age, education, and race/ethnicity. Only statistically significant ($p < .05$) odds ratios are graphically presented. Analyses included spouses who were in the labor force, but excluded dual-military and warrant officer spouses.

**Odds Ratios**

$> 1 =$ Higher odds of spouse unemployment compared to reference group

$< 1 =$ Lower odds of spouse unemployment compared to reference group

---

### Logistic Regression Analysis

**DV:** Spouse Unemployment

**Independent Variables:**
- **PCS recency/frequency**:
  - PCS move, past year
  - 1-2 lifetime PCS moves
  - 3+ lifetime PCS moves
- **Deployment**:
  - Returned < 6 mos ago
  - Returned 6 mos - 1 year ago
- **Family**:
  - Child 2-5 years
  - Child 6-13 years
  - Multiple children
- **Housing**:
  - Off-base housing
- **Social Support**:
  - Strong community support

**Reference groups**:
- Never PCSed
- Not returned or since redeployed
- No children
- On-base housing
- Low-to-moderate support

---

### Odds Ratios (95% Confidence Limits)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Odds Ratio</th>
<th>95% CI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PCS recency/frequency</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCS move, past year</td>
<td>1.28</td>
<td>1.16 - 1.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-2 lifetime PCS moves</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>1.47 - 1.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3+ lifetime PCS moves</td>
<td>2.53</td>
<td>2.34 - 2.74</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deployment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Returned &lt; 6 mos ago</td>
<td>1.46</td>
<td>1.28 - 1.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returned 6 mos - 1 year ago</td>
<td>1.76</td>
<td>1.59 - 1.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Child 2-5 years</td>
<td>1.59</td>
<td>1.42 - 1.78</td>
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<tr>
<td>Child 6-13 years</td>
<td>1.49</td>
<td>1.33 - 1.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple children</td>
<td>1.54</td>
<td>1.36 - 1.74</td>
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<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Off-base housing</td>
<td>0.73</td>
<td>0.64 - 0.84</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social Support</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strong community support</td>
<td>0.73</td>
<td>0.64 - 0.84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Participation in Volunteer Activities
Percent of All Active Duty Spouses

In the past 12 months, have you done any volunteer activities through or for an organization?

- Higher response of Yes – Air Force (58%); O1-O3 (58%); O4-O6 (70%); Dual Military (66%)

Spouses who volunteered in the past 12 months spent an average of 16 hours per month on volunteer activities.

Margins of error do not exceed ±2%

ADSS 2015 Q40
BRIEFING OVERVIEW

- Introduction ........................................................................................................ 3
- Deployment, Reintegration, PCS Moves, and Housing .............................. 8
- Spouse Military Support, Benefits, and Preferred Communication Method .............................. 23
- Education and Employment ................................................................. 31
  - Spouse Well-Being ........................................................................ 51
- Child Well-Being .............................................................................. 71
- Summary of Results ............................................................................. 83
Level of Personal Stress
 Percent of All Active Duty Spouses

Overall, how would you rate the current level of stress in your personal life?

- Less than usual
- About the same as usual
- More than usual

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%

- Higher response of *Less than Usual* – No differences for Service; paygrade; or employment status
- Higher response of *More than Usual* – Marine Corps (51%); E1-E4 (49%); Unemployed (50%)

ADSS 2015 Q74
Overall Financial Condition
Percent of All Active Duty Spouses

Which best describes the financial condition of you and your spouse?

- Comfortable
- Some difficulty
- Not comfortable

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%

Higher response of Comfortable – Air Force (78%); O1-O3 (90%); O4-O6 (92%); Dual Military (89%)

Higher response of Not comfortable – Army (11%); E1-E4 (14%); Unemployed (15%)

ADSS 2015 Q122

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±3%
Financial Problems in Past 12 Months
Percent of All Active Duty Spouses

- Had to pay overdraft fees to your bank or credit union two or more times: 14
- Failed to make a monthly/minimum payment on credit card/AAFES/NEXCOM account/or Military Star Card: 9
- Was pressured to pay bills by stores, creditors, or bill collectors: 8
- Bounced two or more checks: 4
- Had telephone, cable, or Internet shut off: 4
- Failed to make a car payment: 3
- Fell behind in paying rent or mortgage: 3
- Had a car, household appliance, or furniture repossessed: 1
- Had water, heat, or electricity shut off: 1
- Filed for personal bankruptcy: 0

ADSS 2015 Q123
Margins of error do not exceed ±1%

March 2016
Financial Problems in Past 12 Months (Continued)
Percent of All Active Duty Spouses

- Higher response of *Had to pay overdraft fees to bank/credit union two or more times* – Army (16%); E1-E4 (20%); E5-E9 (15%); Unemployed (19%)
- Higher response of *Failed to make monthly/minimum payment on credit card/AAFES/NEXCOM account or Military Star Card* – Army (11%); E1-E4 (13%); E5-E9 (10%); Unemployed (14%)
- Higher response of *Was pressured to pay bills by stores/creditors/bill collectors* – Army (10%); E1-E4 (14%); Unemployed (14%)
- Higher response of *Bounced two or more checks* – No differences by Service, paygrade, or employment status
- Higher response of *Had telephone/cable/Internet shut off* – Army (6%); E1-E4 (9%); Unemployed (9%)
- Higher response of *Failed to make a car payment* – Army (5%); E1-E4 (6%); Unemployed (6%)
- Higher response of *Fell behind in paying rent or mortgage* – E5-E9 (4%)
- Higher response of *Had a car, household appliance, or furniture repossessed* – Army (1%); E1-E4 (1%)
- Higher response of *Had water, heat, or electricity shut off* – E5-E9 (4%)
- Higher response of *Filed for personal bankruptcy* – E5-E9 (1%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problem</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Had to pay overdraft fees to your bank or credit union two or more times</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failed to make a payment on credit card, AAFES, NEXCOM account, or Military Star Card account</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Was pressured to pay bills by stores, creditors, or bill collectors</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bounced two or more checks</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Had telephone, cable, or Internet shut off</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failed to make a car payment</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fell behind in paying rent or mortgage</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Had a car, household appliance, or furniture repossessed</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Had water, heat, or electricity shut off</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filed for personal bankruptcy</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±11%
Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-4)
Average of All Active Duty Spouses

Scores over 3 indicate a higher-than-normal level of mental distress

Note: The timeframe given for response is “over the last two weeks.” Each item on the PHQ-4 is rated on a 0 to 3 scale. Overall PHQ-4 scores are reported as a single figure, which is the sum of the scores across all 4 items (range = 0-12). A higher total score indicates a higher likelihood of mental distress, marked by depression and anxiety. Clinical norms are as follows: 0-2 = normal range, 3-5 = mild distress, 6-8 = moderate distress, and 9-12 = severe distress. [Reference: Kroenke, K., Spitzer, R. L., Williams, J. B. W., & Lowe, B. (2009). An ultra-brief screening scale for anxiety and depression: The PHQ-4. Psychosomatics, 50, 613-621.]

- More than average levels of Distress – Army (2.3); Marine Corps (2.5); E1-E4 (2.7); Unemployed (2.8)

Margins of error do not exceed ±0.1
Note: The General Health scale is designed to provide a self-assessment of overall physical well-being. Scores are reported as a single figure, which is the average of the individual scores (range 1 to 4). Higher scores on this measure indicate more positive perceptions of health. The four scale items were taken from the general health perceptions subscale on the Short-Form Health Survey (SF-36) of the Medical Outcomes Study questionnaire. [Reference: Ware Jr., J. E., & Sherbourne, C. D. (1992). The MOS 36-item short-form health survey (SF-36): I. Conceptual framework and item selection. Medical Care, 30, 473-483].

- Less than average levels of Perceived health – Army (3.2); E5-E9 (3.2)
### Average Hours Slept Daily

**Percent of All Active Duty Spouses**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 or less</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 hours</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 hours</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 hours</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 hours</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 hours</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 or more</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Higher response of **4 or less hours** – E5-E9 (4%)
- Higher response of **5 hours** – E5-E9 (12%); Dual Military (18%)
- Higher response of **6 hours** – E5-E9 (28%); Dual Military (33%)
- Higher response of **7 hours** – O1-O3 (35%); O4-O6 (39%); Employed (33%)
- Higher response of **8 hours** – O1-O3 (27%); O4-O6 (25%); Not in Labor Force (25%)
- Higher response of **9 hours** – E1-E4 (7%); Unemployed (8%)
- Higher response of **10 or more hours** – E1-E4 (3%)

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%

ADSS 2015 Q78
Average Weekly Frequency of Leisure-Time Physical Activities
Percent of All Active Duty Spouses

- Higher response of 1 day and 4 days – No differences by Service, paygrade, or employment status
- Higher response of 2 days – Employed (12%)
- Higher response of 3 days – Air force (21%)
- Higher response of 5 days – Dual Military (28%)
- Higher response of 6 days – O1-O3 (10%)
- Higher response of 7 days – Dual Military (16%)
- Higher response of Never – E5-E9 (11%); Employed (11%)
- Higher response of Unable – E5-E9 (3%)

Approximately 37% of spouses who do leisure-time physical activities spent less than 30 minutes each time.
Dual-military spouses were more likely to spend 40 or more minutes each time.

Margins of error do not exceed ±1
Family Affection and Commitment: Subfactor of Social Support Index (SSI)

Average of All Active Duty Spouses

Note: Each item on the SSI is rated on a 1 to 5 scale. The Family Affection and Commitment subfactor score is reported as a single figure, which is the mean of the scores across 4 items (range = 1-5). A higher total score indicates higher levels of social support. [Reference: McCubbin, H.I., Patterson, J.M., & Glynn, T. (1996). Social Support Index (SSI; 1982). In H.I. McCubbin, A.I. Thompson, & M.A. McCubbin (Eds.), Family assessment: Resiliency, coping, and adaptation–inventories for research and practice. (pp. 357–389). Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin Publishers.]

- Less than average levels of **Family Affection and Commitment** – Army (4.3); E5-E9 (4.3); Unemployed (4.3)

Margins of error do not exceed ±0.1%
Community as a Source of Support: Subfactor of SSI
Average of All Active Duty Spouses

Note: Each item on the SSI is rated on a 1 to 5 scale. The Family Affection and Commitment subfactor score is reported as a single figure, which is the mean of the scores across 4 items (range = 1-5). A higher total score indicates higher levels of social support. [Reference: McCubbin, H.I., Patterson, J.M., & Glynn, T. (1996). Social Support Index (SSI; 1982). In H.I. McCubbin, A.I. Thompson, & M.A. McCubbin (Eds.), Family assessment: Resiliency, coping, and adaptation—inventories for research and practice. (pp. 357–389). Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin Publishers.]

- Less than average levels of Community as a Source of Support – Army (3.3); E1-E4 (3.2); E5-E9 (3.3); Unemployed (3.3)
Marital Satisfaction
Percent of All Active Duty Spouses

Taking things altogether, how satisfied are you with your marriage right now?

- Higher response of Satisfied – Air Force (87%); O1-O3 (89%); Not in Labor Force (87%)
- Higher response of Dissatisfied – Army (8%); E5-E9 (8%); Employed (8%)

Margins of error do not exceed ±1%
Marital Instability Index (MII)
Average of All Active Duty Spouses

Civilian average score is approximately 1.9

Marital Instability Index (MII)

Lower levels of instability

1.0

2.0

3.0

4.0

5.0

Higher levels of instability

Margins of error do not exceed ±0.1%

Note: Each item on the MII is scored 0 = No and 1 = Yes (5 items). Overall MII scores are reported as a single figure, which is the sum of the scores across all 5 items (range = 0-5). A higher total score indicates higher levels of instability in the marriage. Civilian average is based on married graduate students (mean = 1.81) and 76 middle class married couples under the age of 55 (mean = 1.89) in Kardatzke, K. N. (2009). Perceived stress, adult attachment, dyadic coping and marital satisfaction of counseling graduate students (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). The University of North Carolina at Greensboro, Greensboro, NC. [Reference: Conger, R. D., Elder, G. H., Lorenz, F. O., Conger, K. J., Simons, R. L., Whitbeck, L. B. et al. (1990). Linking economic hardship to marital quality and instability. Journal of Marriage and the Family, 52, 643-656.]

- More than average levels of Instability – Army (1.5); E5-E9 (1.5); Employed (1.5)
Use of Counseling
Percent of All Active Duty Spouses

Have you seen a counselor during your spouse's active duty career?

Have you seen a counselor in the past six months?

- Higher response of *Seen counselor in husband/wife's active career* – Army (37%); E5-E9 (39%)
- Higher response of *Seen counselor in past six months* – Army (16%)

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Most recent HIGHER than</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seen a counselor during your spouse's active duty career</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seen a counselor in the past six months</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%

ADSS 2015 Q84

March 2016
Counseling Was Beneficial
Percent of Active Duty Spouses Who Received Counseling

Thinking about your experiences with counseling overall, do you feel it was beneficial?

- Higher response of Yes – O4-O6 (84%)
Source of Counseling
Percent of Active Duty Spouses Who Received Counseling

- TRICARE: 47%
- Military OneSource: 32%
- Another non-military source: 29%
- Military Family Life Counselors (MFLC): 26%
- Military chaplain/civilian religious or spiritual leader: 25%
- Your spouse’s installation: 25%
- Another military source: 16%

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±3%
Source of Counseling (Continued)
Percent of Active Duty Spouses Who Received Counseling

- Higher response of TRICARE – E5-E9 (49%); O4-O6 (53%)
- Higher response of Military OneSource – Army (36%); Marine Corps (40%); Dual Military (40%)
- Higher response of Another non-military source – Navy (35%)
- Higher response of Military Family Life Counselors (MFLC) – Army (30%); Dual Military (38%)
- Higher response of Military chaplain/civilian religious/spiritual leader – Army (31%); Dual Military (38%)
- Higher response of Your spouse’s installation – Army (30%); Dual Military (36%)
- Higher response of Another military source – Dual Military (29%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TRICARE</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military OneSource</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Another non-military source</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Family Life Counselors (MFLC)</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military chaplain/civilian religious or spiritual leader</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your spouse’s installation</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Another military source</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±17%
Usefulness of Counseling Source
Percent of Applicable Active Duty Spouses Who Received Counseling

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Very useful</th>
<th>Somewhat useful</th>
<th>Not useful</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Your spouse's installation</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Another military source</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Family Life Counselors (MFLC)</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military chaplain/civilian religious or spiritual leader</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military OneSource</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRICARE</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Another non-military source</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Margins of error range from ±3% to ±6%
Higher response of *Not Useful* for:

- Your spouse’s installation,
- Another military source,
- Military Family Life Counselors (MFLC),
- Military chaplain/civilian religious/spiritual leader,
- Military OneSource,
- TRICARE, and
- Another non-military source – No differences for Service, paygrade, or employment status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Your spouse’s installation</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Another military source</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Family Life Counselors (MFLC)</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military chaplain/civilian religious/spiritual leader</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military OneSource</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRICARE</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Another non-military source</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±18%
Regardless of your past counseling experiences, do you feel comfortable using military counseling?

- Higher response of Yes – No differences for Service, paygrade, or employment status

Margins of error do not exceed ±2%

ADSS 2015 Q88
BRIEFING OVERVIEW

- Introduction ................................................................. 3
- Deployment, Reintegration, PCS Moves, and Housing ............. 8
- Spouse Military Support, Benefits, and Preferred Communication Method ................................................................. 23
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- Spouse Well-Being ............................................................. 51
- Child Well-Being ............................................................... 71
- Summary of Results ........................................................... 83
Families With Children
Percent of All Active Duty Spouses

52% of the selected children were male and 48% were female
The average age of the child selected by spouses was 6.5 years old

Spouses reported an average of 2 children per household

Children under the age of 18 living at home either part-time or full-time

68

Note: Spouses were asked to choose a child in their household with the birth month closest to theirs.
Approximately 38% of spouses with children under 13 years old use child care so they can work.

- Higher response of **Off-base child care** – Navy (75%); O4-O6 (74%); Employed (68%)
- Higher response of **On-base child care** – Air Force (49%); Dual Military (56%)

Margins of error do not exceed ±3%

Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OFF-base child care</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON-base child care</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±3%
Attachment Behavior Index (AQS)
Average of Active Duty Spouses Who Selected a Child

Note: The AQS is used to measure insecurity of children in military families and is applicable across a range of age groups from young toddlers to adolescents. Scores are reported as a single figure, which is the average of the individual scores (range 1 to 5). Higher scores indicate higher levels of insecurity in children. [Reference: Waters, Vaughn, Posada, & Kondo-Ikemura (1995). Caregiving, Cultural, and Cognitive Perspectives on Secure-Base Behavior and Working Models: New Growing Points of Attachment Theory and Research. Monographs of the Society for Research in Child Development, 60 (2-3, Serial No. 244).]

- More than average levels of Insecurity – No differences for Service, paygrade, or employment status

Margins of error do not exceed ±0.1%
"How well did this child..."
Percent of Active Duty Spouses Who Selected a Child Living at Home During Husband/Wife's Most Recent Deployment

Cope with your spouse's deployment?
- Well: 58%
- Neither well nor poorly: 27%
- Poorly: 15%

Stay connected to your spouse given deployment separations?
- Well: 68%
- Neither well nor poorly: 21%
- Poorly: 11%

Margins of error do not exceed ±2%
"How well did this child... " (Continued)

Percent of Active Duty Spouses Who Selected a Child Living at Home During Husband/Wife's Most Recent Deployment

- Higher response of *Well* for:
  - *Coped with your spouse’s deployment* – O4-O6 (65%)
  - *Stayed connected to your spouse given deployment separations* – Air Force (73%)

- Higher response of *Poorly* for:
  - *Coped with your spouse’s deployment* – No differences for Service, paygrade, or employment status
  - *Stayed connected to your spouse given deployment separations* – Navy (17%)

### Poorly

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Most recent HIGHER than</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cope with your spouse’s deployment</td>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stay connected to your spouse given deployment separations</td>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±8%
Member's Reconnection With Child(ren) After Deployment
Percent of Active Duty Spouses Who Had Child(ren) During the Member's Most Recent Deployment and Whose Husband/Wife Returned From Deployment

Which of the following describes your spouse's reconnection with your child(ren)?
- Difficult
- Neither easy nor difficult
- Easy

Higher response of Difficult – Army (14%); Employed (13%)
Higher response of Easy – Air Force (77%)

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±3%
Margins of error range from ±1% to ±5%
Selected Child's Behavior in Past 12 Months
Percent of Active Duty Spouses Who Selected a Child

Acceptance of responsibility 60
Closeness to family members 57
Pride in having a military parent 54
Anger about my spouse's military requirements 24
Behavior problems at home 22
Academic problems 20
Behavior problems at school 15

Of those with a child identified on the survey living at home, the average score on the Child Behavior Checklist was 1.5

Note: A Child Behavior Checklist was created by DMDC to capture the potential problematic behaviors in children during the husband/wife's deployment, including academic and behavioral problems. Scores are reported as a single figure, which is the sum of the individual scores (range 0 to 7). A higher score indicates a higher incidence of problematic behaviors.

ADSS 2015 Q72
Selected Child's Behavior in Past 12 Months (Continued)
Percent of Active Duty Spouses Who Selected a Child

- Higher response of Yes for:
  - Acceptance of responsibility – O4-O6 (66%)
  - Closeness to family members – No differences for Service, paygrade, or employment status
  - Pride in having a military parent – No differences for Service, paygrade, or employment status
  - Anger about my spouse’s military requirements – E5-E9 (26%)
  - Behavior problems at home – E5-E9 (23%)
  - Academic problems – E5-E9 (21%); Unemployed (25%)
  - Behavior problems at school – Dual Military (23%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acceptance of responsibility</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closeness to family members</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pride in having a military parent</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anger about my spouse’s military requirements</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behavior problems at home</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Academic problems</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behavior problems at school</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±18%
Children with a parent currently deployed had higher odds of behavior problems at school and at home and anger about their parent's military requirements. Children with a parent deployed in the past year (but not currently) had higher odds of behavior problems at home and anger about military requirements, but also pride in having a military parent.

- Children who experienced a PCS move (in or outside the past year) had higher odds of academic problems.
- Children in households with uncomfortable financial conditions had higher odds of academic problems, behavior problems at home and school, and anger about their parent's military requirements.

Note: All logistic regression analyses controlled for service, paygrade, education, race/ethnicity, years married, number of children, and spouse/child gender and age. Only statistically significant ($p < .05$) odds ratios are graphically presented. Analyses included spouses who indicated a focal child under 18 living at home.
Impact of Social and Military Support on Child Behaviors
Logistic Regression Analysis

- Children in households with strong family support or military support during deployment had lower odds of academic problems, behavior problems at school and at home, and anger about their parent’s military requirements. These children also had higher odds of pride in their military parent and acceptance of responsibility.
- Children in households with strong community support had lower odds of behavior problems at home and anger about parent’s military requirements, as well as higher odds of pride in their military parent and acceptance of responsibility.

Note: All logistic regression analyses controlled for service, paygrade, education, race/ethnicity, years married, number of children, and spouse/child gender and age. Only statistically significant (p < .05) odds ratios are graphically presented. All analyses included spouses who indicated a focal child under 18 living at home. Analyses of military support during deployment included spouses whose military member had been deployed (Q96).
Impact of Military Parent Reunion Recency on Child Behaviors
Logistic Regression Analysis

- Children with a parent who returned from deployment more than 1 year ago had lower odds of behavior problems at home or anger about their parent’s military requirements, compared with children whose parents had redeployed or not yet returned. Children whose parent returned less than 6 months ago also had lower odds of behavior problems at home.
- Children with a parent who returned 1-2 years or more than 5 years ago had lower odds of behavior problems at school.
- Children with a parent who returned 1-5 years ago had lower odds of closeness to family.

Note: All logistic regression analyses controlled for service, paygrade, education, race/ethnicity, years married, number of children, and spouse/child gender and age. Only statistically significant ($p < .05$) odds ratios are graphically presented. All analyses included spouses who indicated a focal child under 18 living at home. Analyses included spouses whose military member had been deployed (Q96).
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- Spouse Well-Being ....................................................................................... 51
- Child Well-Being .......................................................................................... 71
- ✓ Summary of Results .................................................................................. 83
Summary of Results

• Deployment, Reintegration, and PCS Moves
  – Majority of problems during most recent deployment were significantly lower in 2015 compared to 2006, 2008, and 2012
  – Majority of both positive and negative changes in members were significantly lower in 2015 compared to 2006, 2008, and 2012
  – Spouses reporting difficult readjustment to member's return from deployment significantly lower in 2015 compared to 2006 and 2008
  – PCS moves were significantly higher in 2015 compared to 2006 and 2008

• Spouse Military Support, Benefits, and Preferred Communication Method
  – Satisfaction with military way of life significantly higher in 2015 compared to 2006 and 2008
  – Spouse support to stay in the military significantly higher in 2015 compared to 2006 and 2008

• Spouse Education and Employment
  – Unemployment rate significantly lower in 2015 compared to 2010 (MFLP) and significantly higher compared to 2006 and 2008
  – Spouses reporting Can only find part-time work as a reason for working part-time significantly lower in 2015 compared to 2012

• Spouse Well-Being
  – Spouses reporting more stress than usual in personal lives significantly lower in 2015 compared to 2012, but significantly higher compared to 2006
  – Spouses reporting their financial condition as Not comfortable significantly lower in 2015 compared to 2008 and 2012
  – Average scores on the Marital Instability Index were significantly lower in 2015 compared to 2012

Bottom Line: Results generally improved or steady compared to previous results.
QUESTIONS?

Contact Information:
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Malikah.j.dorvil.civ@mail.mil
Kristen Klein, Ph.D. – Operations Analyst, DMDC-RSSC
Kristen.klein2.ctr@mail.mil

• DMDC Website (http://www.dmdc.osd.mil/surveys)
  • Detailed tabulated results (~ 50 demographic groups)
BACKUP SLIDES
Problems During Most Recent Deployment (Continued)
Percent of Active Duty Spouses Whose Husband/Wife Had Been Deployed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problem Description</th>
<th>Large Extent</th>
<th>Moderate/Small Extent</th>
<th>Not at All</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>My job demands</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A lack of and/or problems with military offered support for myself/my family</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managing expenses and bills</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health problems in the family</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital problems</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My education demands</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety of my family in our community</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Other problems include conflicts with neighbors/extended family/co-workers/other military families, natural disasters, lack of/inadequate support from family, on-base housing unavailable (e.g., overseas), spouse missed pregnancy/birth of child/holidays, simultaneous/back-to-back deployments (dual-military spouses), managing PCS/other moves, transportation issues, non-military schools ill-equipped to support military children, obtaining/using power of attorney, dealing with health problems/death of extended family, uncertainty of return date, challenges with military paperwork/health benefits/resources/facilities, language barrier, and underemployment.

ADSS 2015 Q104

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%

March 2016
Problems During Most Recent Deployment (Continued)
Percent of Active Duty Spouses Whose Husband/Wife Had Been Deployed

- Higher response of Large Extent for:
  - My job demands – Employed (19%)
  - A lack of and/or problems with military offered support for myself/my family – No differences for Service, paygrade, or employment status
  - Managing expenses and bills – E1-E4 (16%); Employed (15%)
  - Health problems in the family – Unemployed (14%)
  - Marital problems – Army (13%); E1-E4 (15%)
  - My education demands – E5-E9 (11%); Unemployed (16%)
  - Safety of my family in our community – Unemployed (12%)
  - Other – No differences for Service, paygrade, or employment status

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±12%
Changes in Husband/Wife After Return Home (Continued)
Percent of Active Duty Spouses Whose Husband/Wife Returned From Deployment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Change Description</th>
<th>Large Extent</th>
<th>Small/Moderate Extent</th>
<th>Not at All</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Show positive personality changes</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have more confidence</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have difficulty adjusting</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drink more alcohol</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Be different in another way</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Take more risks with his/her safety</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have difficulty with day-to-day activities</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: *Be different in another way* includes more impatient/demanding/critical, smoking or swearing more/less, change in diet or physical fitness/activity, issues with infidelity/sexual dysfunction/disinterest, spending more money, physical health/recovery issues, coping with sexual assault, more/less satisfied with military, neglecting/avoiding family and household responsibilities, more career-oriented, physically/verbally abusive, exhaustion, less trusting, more reclusive, prefers to spend time with military friends, less spiritual, more prejudiced, and trivializes others' concerns/complaints.

ADSS 2015 Q114

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%

March 2016
Higher response of *Large Extent* for:

- *Show positive personality changes* – No differences for Service, paygrade, or employment status
- *Have more confidence* – Army (11%); E1-E4 (14%)
- *Have difficulty adjusting* – Army (12%); E1-E4 (14%)
- *Drink more alcohol* – Army (11%); Employed (11%)
- *Be different in another way* – Army (10%); E5-E9 (9%); Employed (10%)
- *Take more risks with his/her safety* – Army (5%)
- *Have difficulty with day-to-day activities* – No differences for Service, paygrade, or employment status
Topics Not Covered

- **Education, Employment, and Volunteerism**—Spouse education level and goals, primary funding source for highest diploma/degree earned, reasons for pursuing additional education, military service, absence from work due to family responsibilities, hours worked per week, most recent/current career field, self-employment status, Federal government employment status, perceived contribution of spouse’s income to household income, desire/need to work, type of organization volunteered for in the past 12 months

- **PCS Moves**—Family problems with most recent PCS move

- **The Military Spouse’s Family**—Special medical/educational needs of the family, enrollment and reasons for not participating in the Exceptional Family Member Program, satisfaction with on- and off-base child care and schools, main reason for not using child care, use of counseling for children, days of school one child missed in past 12 months
Topics Not Covered (Continued)

• *Wounded Warriors*—Member’s wounded warrior status, and member’s wound interference with family participation

• *Deployments and Effect on Children*—Spouse expectations of member’s return from deployment, use of resources and programs during most recent deployment, spouse’s need for child care during deployment, member’s military retention plans

• *Programs and Services*—Spouse’s use of available resources, access to information related to military life, and transition assistance needs

• *Financial Well-Being*—Saving habits, emergency savings, total household monthly earnings and spouse’s monthly earnings, and sources of income or financial support