

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

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BRIEFING OVERVIEW

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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.

| Survey | Administration Dates | Sample Size ¹ | Response Rate |
|--------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| 2015 | 12/24/14-05/15/15 | 44,921 | 24% |
| 2012 | 11/19/12-03/11/13 | 65,000 | 23% |
| 2008 | 03/21/08-08/04/08 | 49,368 | 28% |
| 2006 | 11/21/05-06/01/06 ² | 36,054 | 36% |

¹ 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.

² 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

| Active Duty Member Characteristics | Percent |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| Service | |
| Army | 41 |
| Navy | 22 |
| Marine Corps | 12 |
| Air Force | 25 |
| Paygrade | |
| E1-E4 | 23 |
| E5-E9 | 53 |
| O1-O3 | 11 |
| O4-O6 | 11 |
| Deployment Status | |
| Not Deployed Career | 21 |
| Deployed Career | 77 |
| Not Deployed Past 12 Months | 70 |
| Deployed Past 12 Months | 27 |
| Currently Deployed | 8 |
| Deployed Multiple Times ¹ | 8 |

| Active Duty Spouse Characteristics | Percent |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| Gender | |
| Male | 11 |
| Female | 89 |
| Age | |
| Average Age | 32 |
| Race/Ethnicity | |
| Non-Hispanic White | 63 |
| Total Minority | 36 |
| Education | |
| No College | 11 |
| Some College/Vocational Diploma | 47 |
| 4-Year Degree | 28 |
| Graduate/Professional Degree | 14 |
| Family Status | |
| With Child(ren) | 69 |
| Without Child(ren) | 31 |
| Employment | |
| Employed | 40 |
| Unemployed | 12 |
| Not in Labor Force | 34 |
| Armed Forces ² | 13 |

¹ "Deployed Multiple Times" is a subset of "Deployed Past 12 Months."

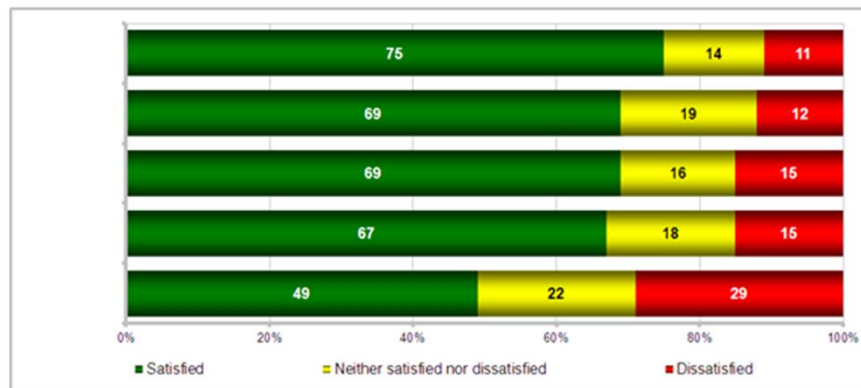
² "Armed Forces" refers to dual-military spouses (i.e., both spouse and member in the Armed Forces). The term "Dual Military" will be used in lieu of "Armed Forces" in this briefing.



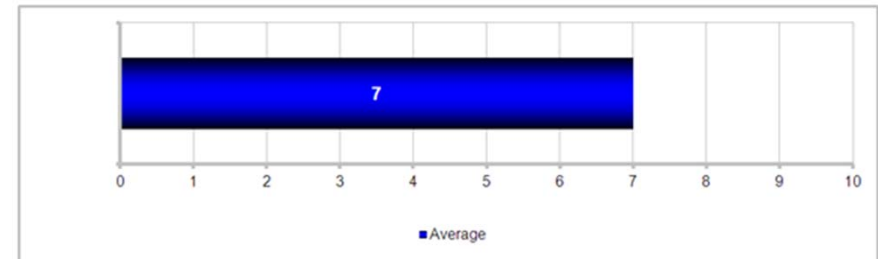
INTRODUCTION

Briefing Includes

- Graphic displays of overall results



Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 2\%$



Margins of error do not exceed $\pm 1\%$

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

Indicates most recent survey result is significantly higher than past survey result

| Most recent HIGHER than  Most recent LOWER than  | | YYYY | YYYY | Current Survey |
|--|--|------|------|----------------|
| * Total | | 65 | 68 | 68 |
| ● Army | | 63 | 64 | 69 |
| ▲ Navy | | 67 | 69 | 70 |
| ■ Marine Corps | | 63 | 71 | 63 |
| ◆ Air Force | | 66 | 71 | 68 |

Indicates most recent survey result is significantly lower than past survey result



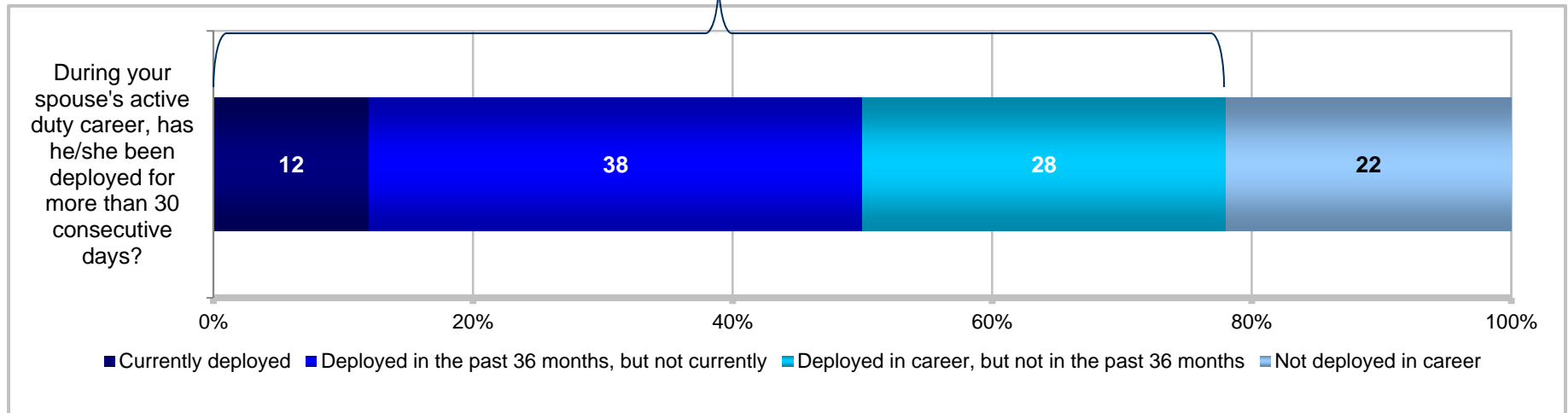
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Deployed in Career Percent of All Active Duty Spouses

Approximately 78% of spouses
have experienced a deployment
in their husband/wife's career





Deployed in Career (Continued)

Percent of All Active Duty Spouses

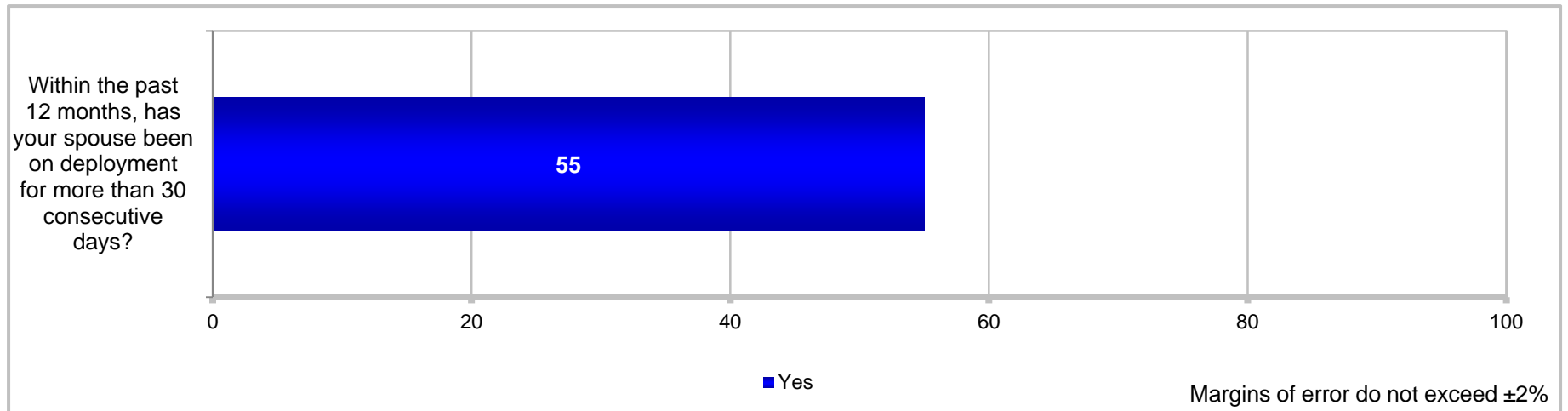
- Higher response of *Currently deployed* – Navy (16%); Employed (13%)
- Higher response of *Deployed in the past 36 months, but not currently* – E5-E9 (43%)
- Higher response of *Deployed in career, but not in the past 36 months* – Army (30%); E5-E9 (33%); O4-O6 (51%); Not in Labor Force (30%)
- Higher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

| | Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than | 2012 | 2015 |
|---|---|------|------|
| Currently deployed | | 16 | 12 |
| Deployed in the past 36 months, but not currently | | 44 | 38 |
| Deployed in career, but not in the past 36 months | | 21 | 28 |
| Not deployed in career | | 19 | 22 |



Deployed in Past 12 Months

Percent of Active Duty Spouses Whose Husband/Wife Had Been Deployed for More Than 30 Consecutive Days



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

| | Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than | 2012 | 2015 |
|----------------|---|------|------|
| * Total | | 61 | 55 |
| ● Army | | 58 | 49 |
| ▲ Navy | | 66 | 64 |
| ■ Marine Corps | | 65 | 59 |
| ◆ Air Force | | 57 | 55 |

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

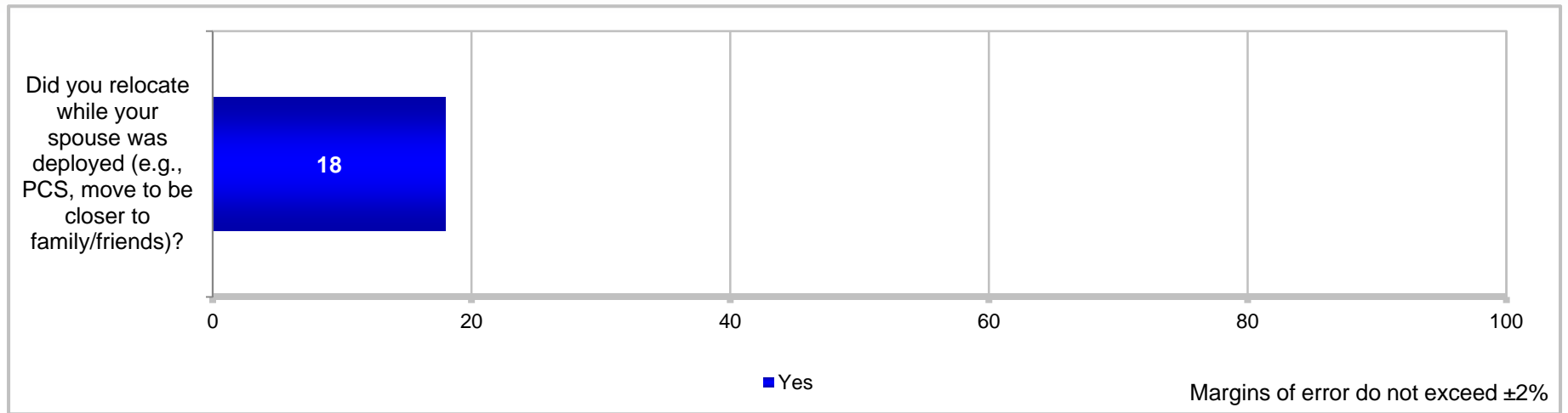
| | Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than | 2012 | 2015 |
|---------|---|------|------|
| * Total | | 61 | 55 |
| ● E1-E4 | | 68 | 63 |
| ▲ E5-E9 | | 59 | 55 |
| ■ O1-O3 | | 60 | 56 |
| ◆ O4-O6 | | 51 | 47 |

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



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%)

| Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than | 2012 | 2015 |
|---|------|------|
| * Total | 21 | 18 |
| ● Army | 24 | 19 |
| ▲ Navy | 17 | 15 |
| ■ Marine Corps | 27 | 25 |
| ◆ Air Force | 17 | 17 |

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 5\%$

| Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than | 2012 | 2015 |
|---|------|------|
| * Total | 21 | 18 |
| ● E1-E4 | 35 | 31 |
| ▲ E5-E9 | 16 | 14 |
| ■ O1-O3 | 20 | 19 |
| ◆ O4-O6 | 13 | 11 |

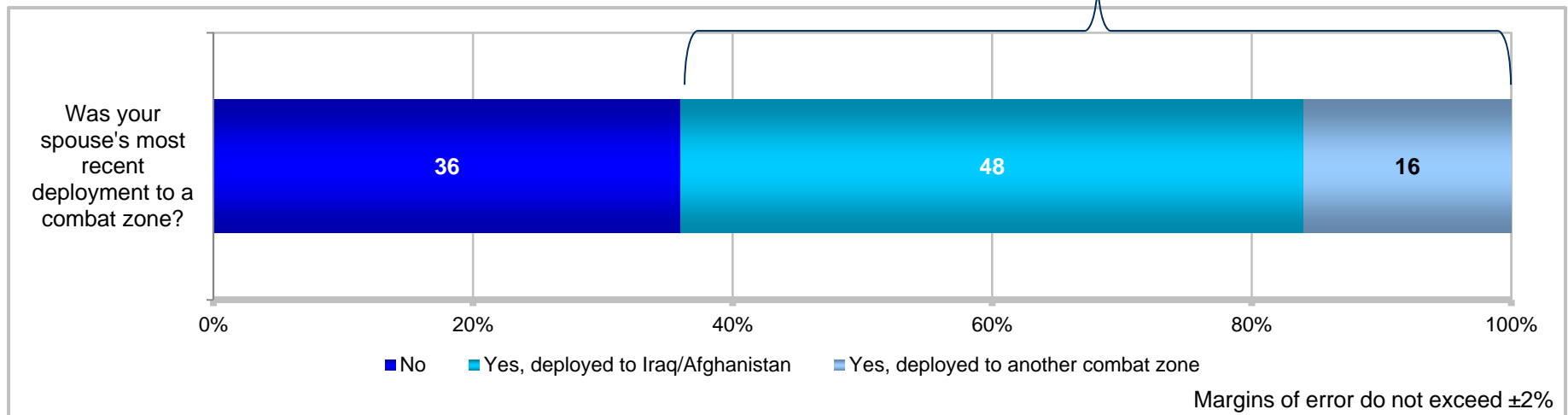
Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 6\%$



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%)

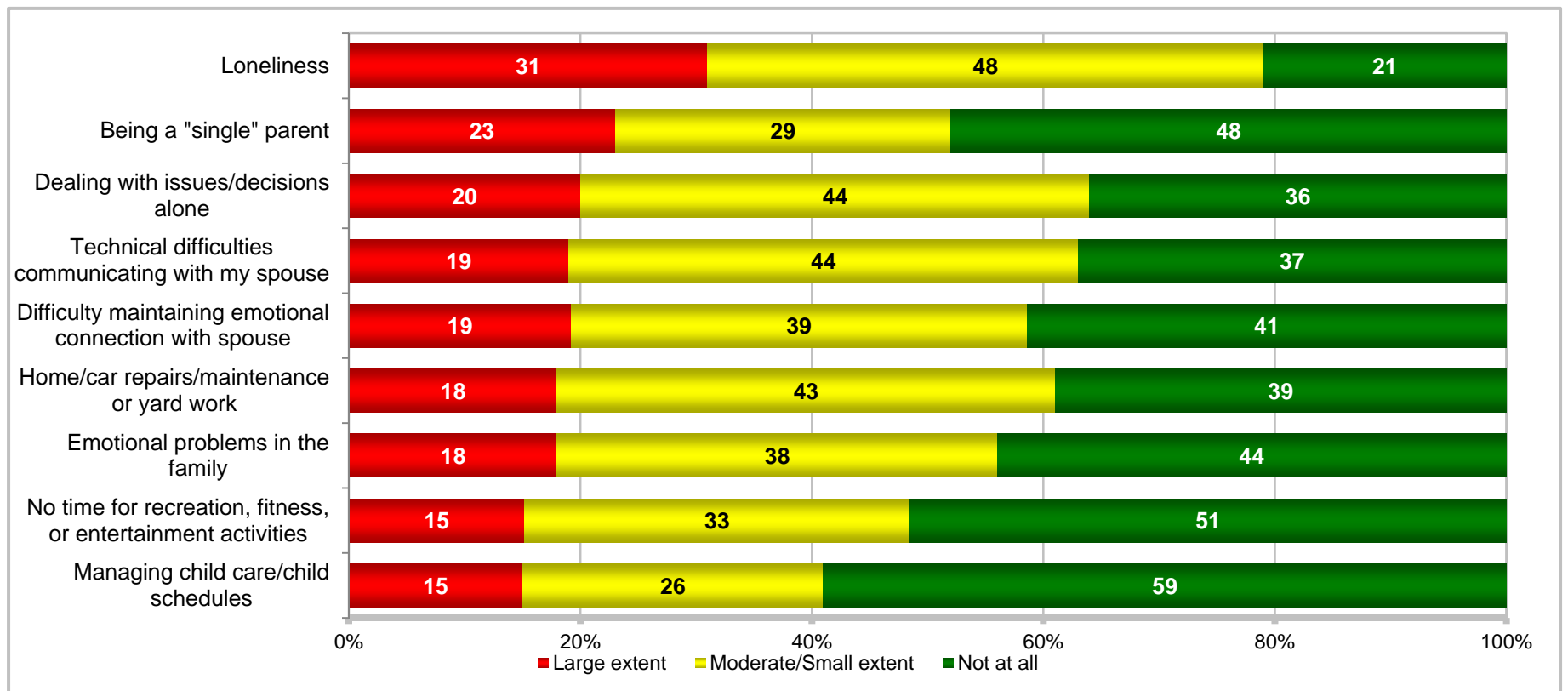
| | Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than | 2012 | 2015 |
|--------------------------------------|---|------|------|
| No | | 28 | 36 |
| Yes, deployed to Iraq/Afghanistan | | 57 | 48 |
| Yes, deployed to another combat zone | | 15 | 16 |

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 2\%$



Problems During Most Recent Deployment

Percent of Active Duty Spouses Whose Husband/Wife Had Been Deployed





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%)

Large Extent

| | Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than | 2006 | 2008 | 2012 | 2015 |
|--|---|------|------|------|------|
| Loneliness | | 54 | 47 | 38 | 31 |
| Being a "single" parent | | | 32 | 26 | 23 |
| Dealing with issues/decisions alone | | | | 24 | 20 |
| Technical difficulties communicating with my spouse | | | 22 | 24 | 19 |
| Difficulty maintaining emotional connection with spouse | | | 25 | 24 | 19 |
| Home/care repairs/maintenance or yard work | | 34 | 29 | 22 | 18 |
| Emotional problems in the family | | 20 | 18 | 22 | 18 |
| No time for recreation, fitness, or entertainment activities | | | 23 | 20 | 15 |
| Managing child care/child schedules | | 28 | 23 | 17 | 15 |

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.



Military Support During Husband/Wife's Most Recent Deployment

Percent of Active Duty Spouses Whose Husband/Wife Had Been Deployed



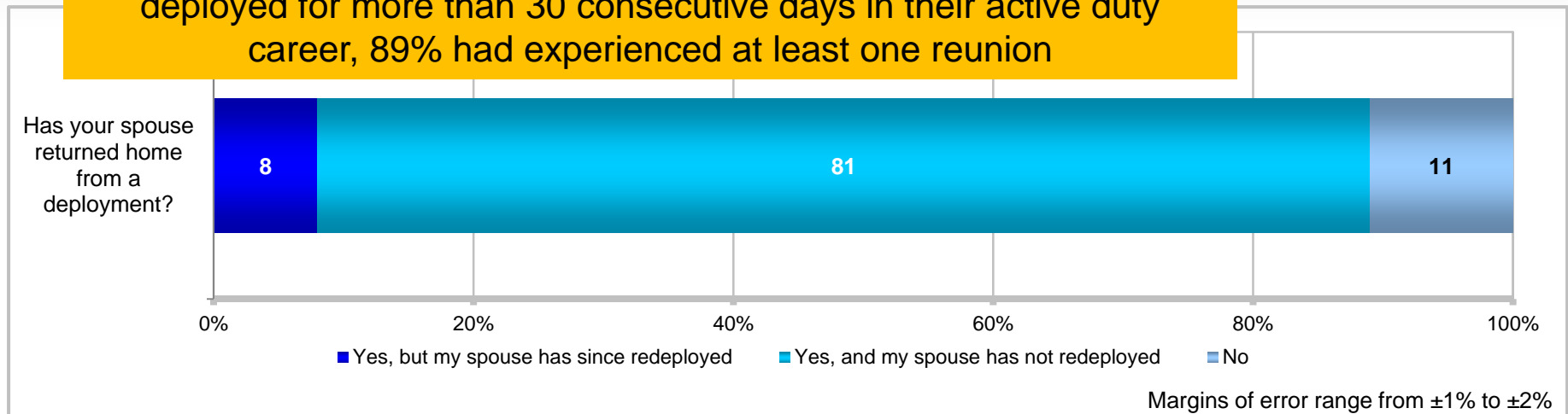
- Higher response of *Excellent/Very good* – O1-O3 (27%); O4-O6 (31%); Dual Military (30%)
- Higher response of *Fair/Poor* – E1-E4 (57%); Employed (54%)



Member's Return Home From Deployment

Percent of Active Duty Spouses Whose Husband/Wife Had Been Deployed

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%)

Yes, And My Spouse Hasn't Redeployed

| | Most recent HIGHER than | 2012 | 2015 |
|----------------|-------------------------|------|------|
| | Most recent LOWER than | | |
| * Total | | 78 | 81 |
| ● Army | | 75 | 82 |
| ▲ Navy | | 78 | 77 |
| ■ Marine Corps | | 80 | 81 |
| ◆ Air Force | | 81 | 84 |

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 3\%$

Yes, And My Spouse Hasn't Redeployed

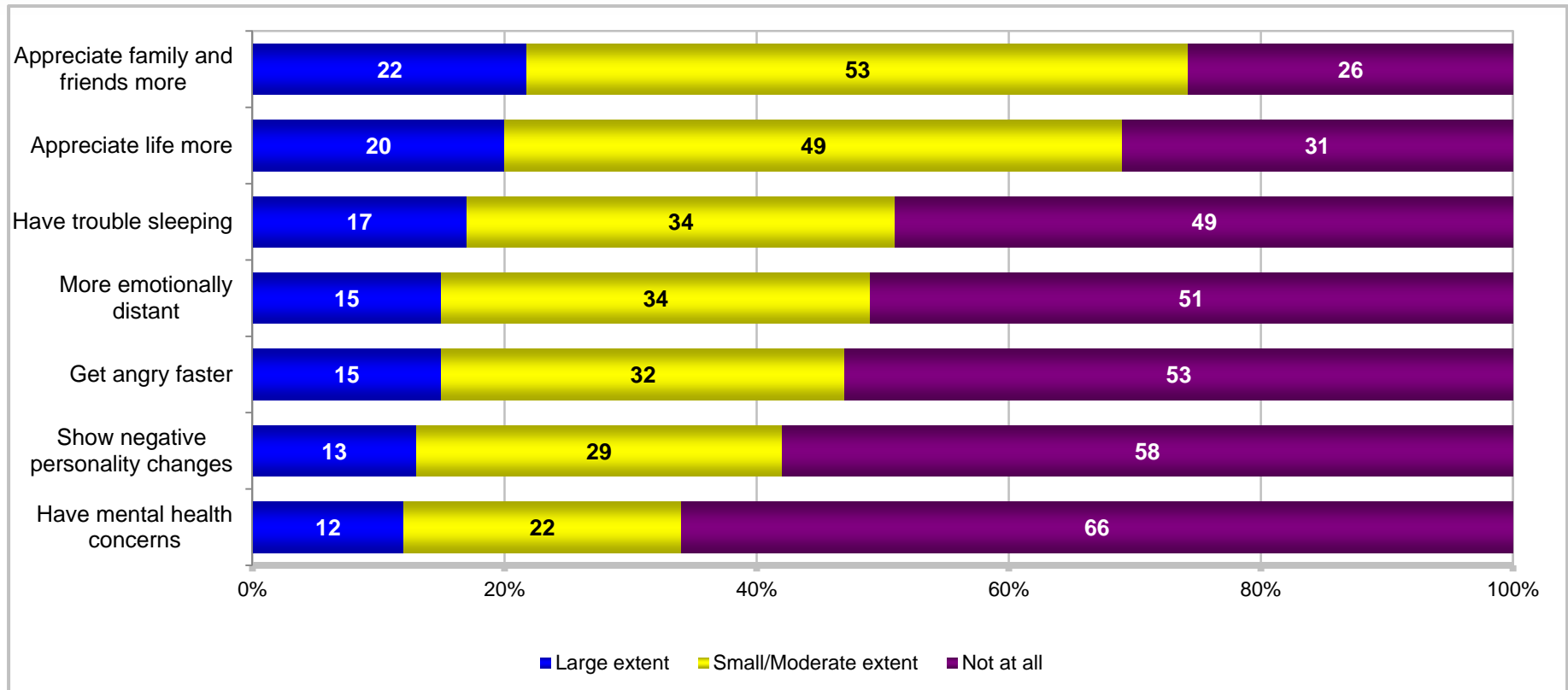
| | Most recent HIGHER than | 2012 | 2015 |
|---------|-------------------------|------|------|
| | Most recent LOWER than | | |
| * Total | | 78 | 81 |
| ● E1-E4 | | 72 | 73 |
| ▲ E5-E9 | | 79 | 82 |
| ■ O1-O3 | | 78 | 81 |
| ◆ O4-O6 | | 85 | 87 |

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 3\%$



Changes in Husband/Wife After Return Home

Percent of Active Duty Spouses Whose Husband/Wife Returned From Deployment





Changes in Husband/Wife After Return Home (Continued)

Percent of Active Duty Spouses Whose Husband/Wife Returned From Deployment

- 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%)

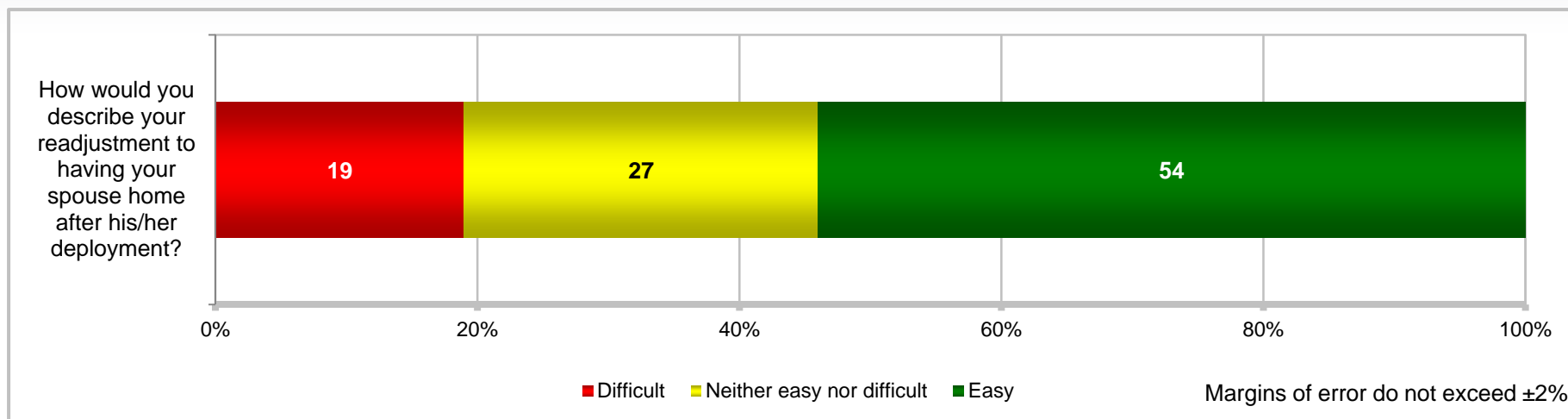
Large Extent

| | Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than | 2006 | 2008 | 2012 | 2015 |
|------------------------------------|---|------|------|------|------|
| Appreciate family and friends more | | 47 | 43 | 25 | 22 |
| Appreciate life more | | 43 | 38 | 23 | 20 |
| Have trouble sleeping | | | 28 | 21 | 17 |
| More emotionally distant | | 24 | 25 | 18 | 15 |
| Get angry faster | | 26 | 29 | 20 | 15 |
| Show negative personality changes | | | | 15 | 13 |
| Have mental health concerns | | | | 14 | 12 |



Spouse's Readjustment to Member's Return From Deployment

Percent of Active Duty Spouses Whose Husband/Wife Returned From Deployment



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

Difficult

| | Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than | 2006 | 2008 | 2012 | 2015 |
|----------------|---|------|------|------|------|
| * Total | | 23 | 28 | 21 | 19 |
| ● Army | | 29 | 33 | 25 | 22 |
| ▲ Navy | | 20 | 24 | 18 | 18 |
| ■ Marine Corps | | 25 | 28 | 18 | 17 |
| ◆ Air Force | | 15 | 24 | 17 | 15 |

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 6\%$

Difficult

| | Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than | 2006 | 2008 | 2012 | 2015 |
|---------|---|------|------|------|------|
| * Total | | 23 | 28 | 21 | 19 |
| ● E1-E4 | | 30 | 33 | 23 | 18 |
| ▲ E5-E9 | | 22 | 28 | 22 | 19 |
| ■ O1-O3 | | 21 | 22 | 17 | 18 |
| ◆ O4-O6 | | 15 | 18 | 17 | 19 |

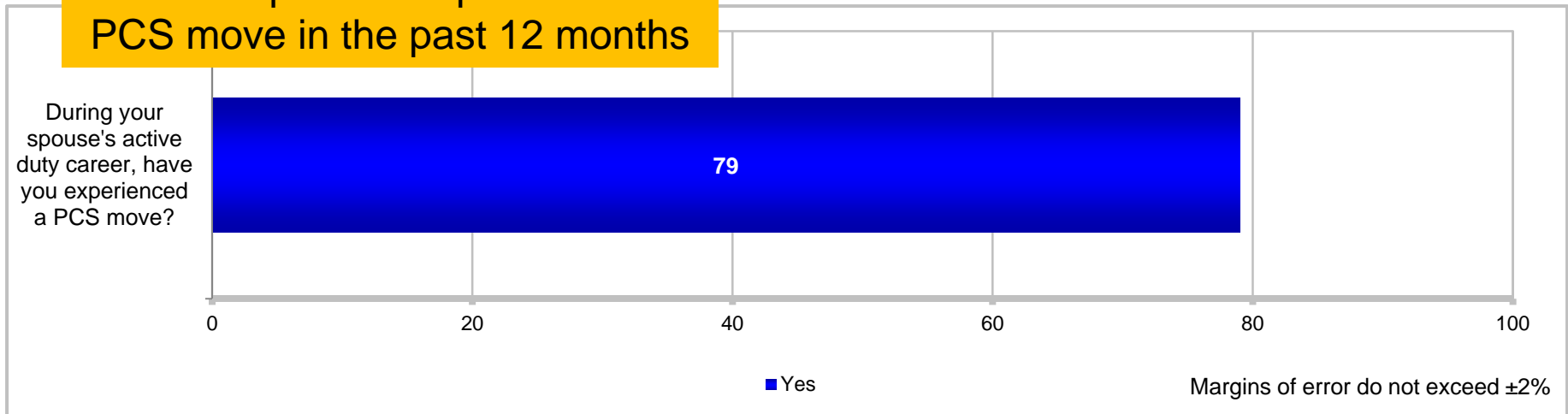
Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 5\%$



Experienced a Permanent Change of Station (PCS) Move

Percent of All Active Duty Spouses

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%)

| | Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than | 2006 | 2008 | 2012 | 2015 |
|----------------|---|------|------|------|------|
| * Total | | 73 | 75 | 78 | 79 |
| ● Army | | 76 | 76 | 81 | 82 |
| ▲ Navy | | 69 | 73 | 75 | 75 |
| ■ Marine Corps | | 66 | 67 | 65 | 70 |
| ◆ Air Force | | 76 | 80 | 82 | 80 |

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 3\%$

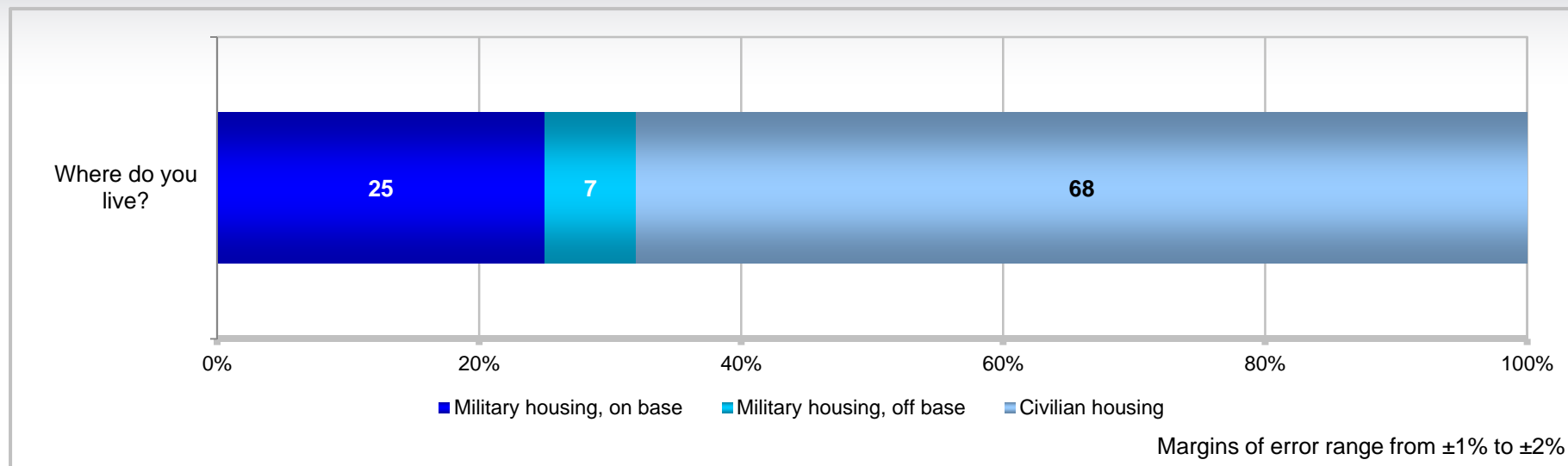
| | Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than | 2006 | 2008 | 2012 | 2015 |
|---------|---|------|------|------|------|
| * Total | | 73 | 75 | 78 | 79 |
| ● E1-E4 | | 48 | 49 | 58 | 53 |
| ▲ E5-E9 | | 77 | 82 | 83 | 83 |
| ■ O1-O3 | | 84 | 89 | 89 | 89 |
| ◆ O4-O6 | | 93 | 97 | 96 | 96 |

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 3\%$



Housing

Percent of All Active Duty Spouses



- 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%)

Civilian Housing

| | Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than | 2012 | 2015 |
|----------------|---|------|------|
| * Total | | 69 | 68 |
| ● Army | | 67 | 65 |
| ▲ Navy | | 75 | 77 |
| ■ Marine Corps | | 67 | 65 |
| ◆ Air Force | | 68 | 68 |

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 3\%$

Civilian Housing

| | Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than | 2012 | 2015 |
|---------|---|------|------|
| * Total | | 69 | 68 |
| ● E1-E4 | | 59 | 57 |
| ▲ E5-E9 | | 69 | 68 |
| ■ O1-O3 | | 80 | 79 |
| ◆ O4-O6 | | 79 | 77 |

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 3\%$



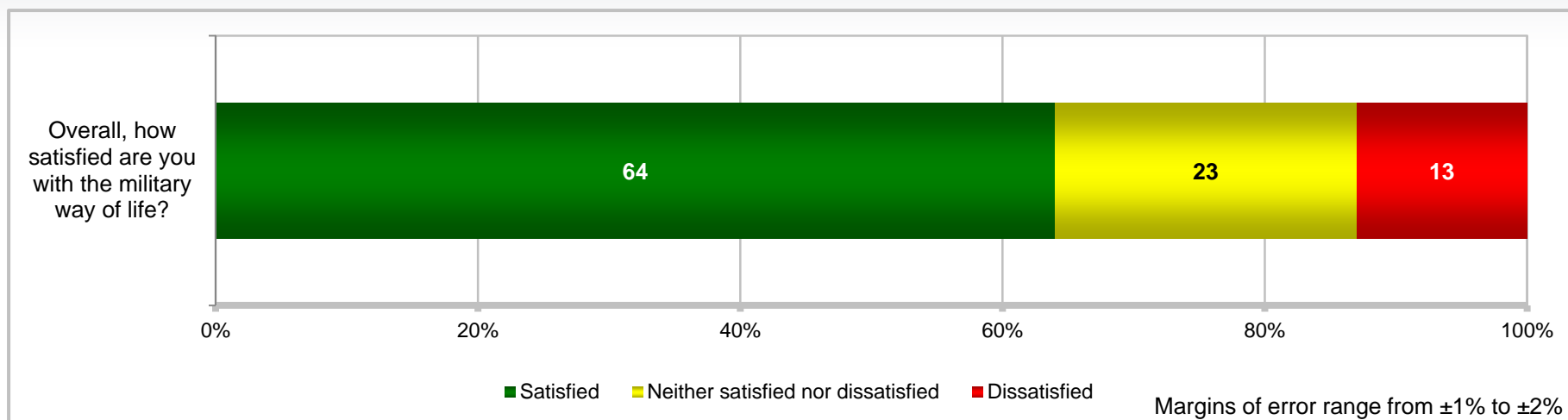
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Satisfaction With Military Way of Life

Percent of All Active Duty Spouses



- 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%)

Satisfied

| | Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than | 2006 | 2008 | 2012 | 2015 |
|----------------|---|------|------|------|------|
| * Total | | 60 | 56 | 64 | 64 |
| ● Army | | 55 | 50 | 61 | 62 |
| ▲ Navy | | 57 | 56 | 62 | 64 |
| ■ Marine Corps | | 59 | 59 | 63 | 60 |
| ◆ Air Force | | 68 | 64 | 72 | 68 |

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 4\%$

Satisfied

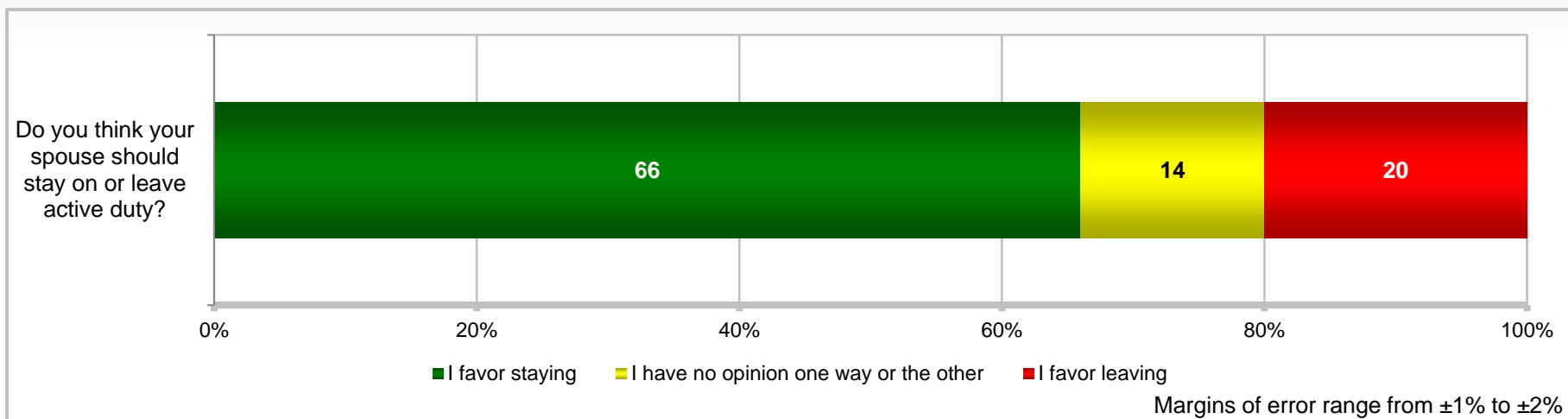
| | Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than | 2006 | 2008 | 2012 | 2015 |
|---------|---|------|------|------|------|
| * Total | | 60 | 56 | 64 | 64 |
| ● E1-E4 | | 45 | 45 | 55 | 53 |
| ▲ E5-E9 | | 61 | 56 | 66 | 65 |
| ■ O1-O3 | | 65 | 63 | 65 | 67 |
| ◆ O4-O6 | | 78 | 77 | 78 | 76 |

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 4\%$



Support To Stay on Active Duty

Percent of All Active Duty Spouses



- 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%)

Favor Staying

| | Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than | 2006 | 2008 | 2012 | 2015 |
|----------------|---|------|------|------|------|
| * Total | | 61 | 59 | 68 | 66 |
| ● Army | | 56 | 54 | 65 | 65 |
| ▲ Navy | | 62 | 60 | 68 | 68 |
| ■ Marine Corps | | 60 | 60 | 67 | 62 |
| ◆ Air Force | | 66 | 63 | 74 | 68 |

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 4\%$

Favor Staying

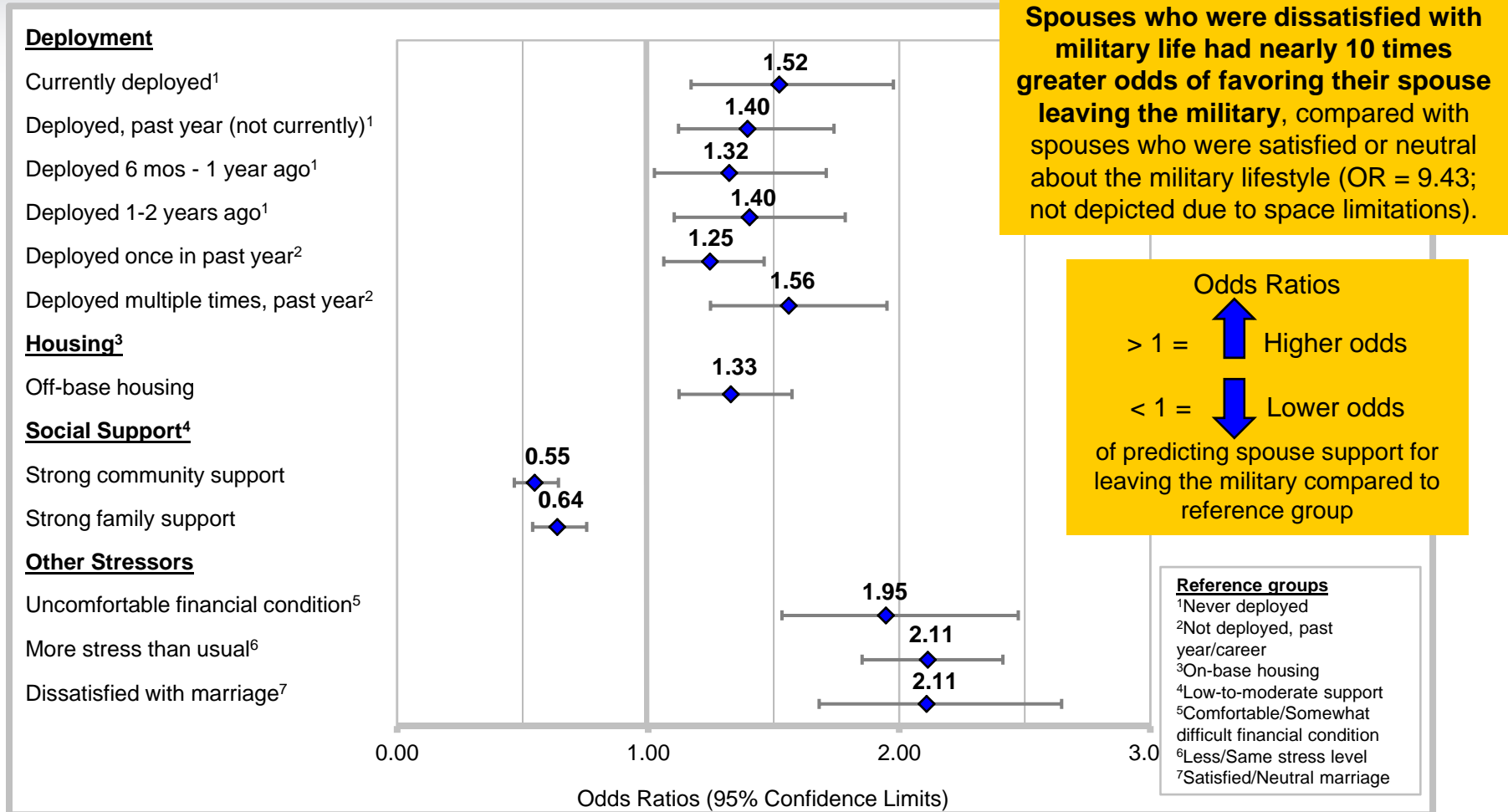
| | Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than | 2006 | 2008 | 2012 | 2015 |
|---------|---|------|------|------|------|
| * Total | | 61 | 59 | 68 | 66 |
| ● E1-E4 | | 50 | 52 | 59 | 56 |
| ▲ E5-E9 | | 64 | 62 | 73 | 70 |
| ■ O1-O3 | | 64 | 57 | 65 | 64 |
| ◆ O4-O6 | | 65 | 64 | 71 | 70 |

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 3\%$



Impact of Military Life Events/Factors on Support for Leaving

Logistic Regression Analysis



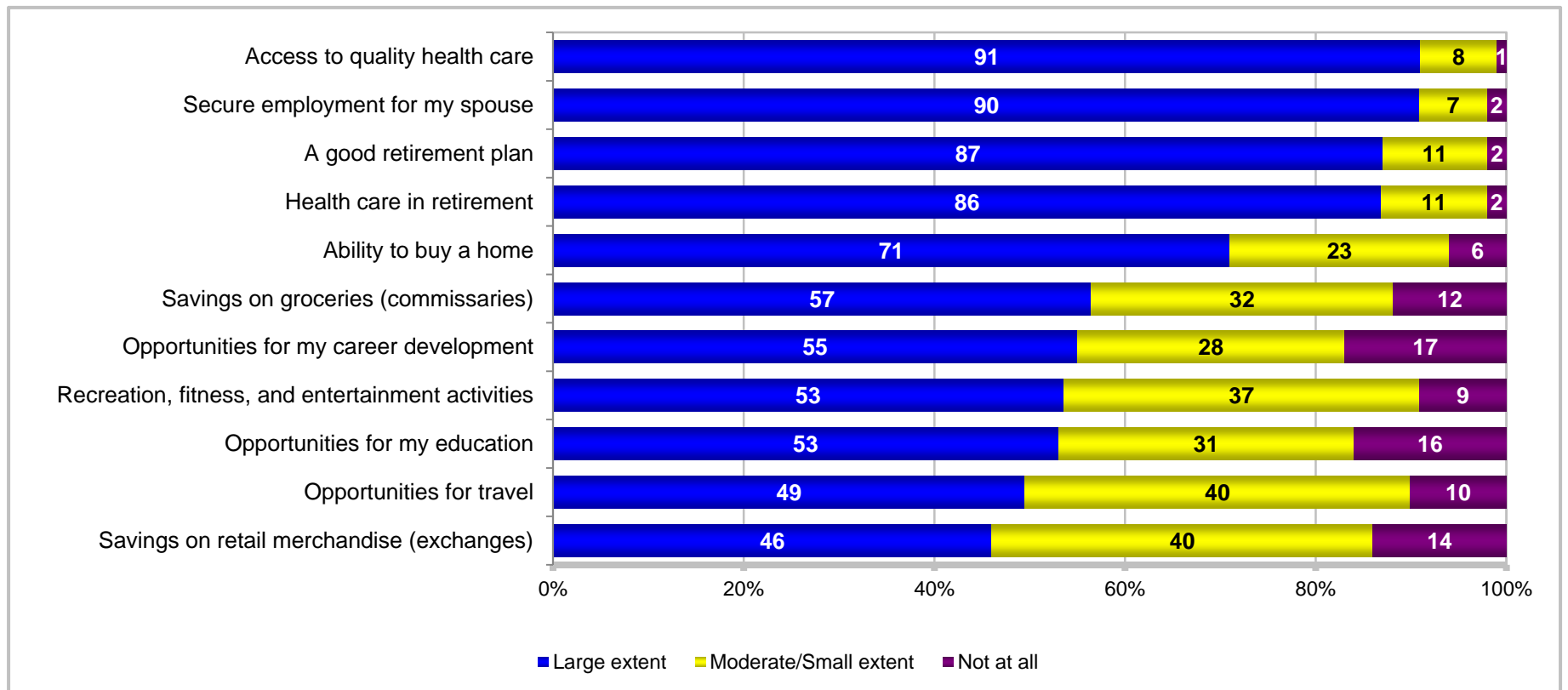
- Deployment status, recency, and frequency, living off-base, uncomfortable financial conditions, more stress overall, and marital dissatisfaction were significant predictors of spouse support for leaving the military.
- Strong community and family support were protective factors that decreased the odds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



Importance of Benefits to Spouses and Families

Percent of All Active Duty Spouses





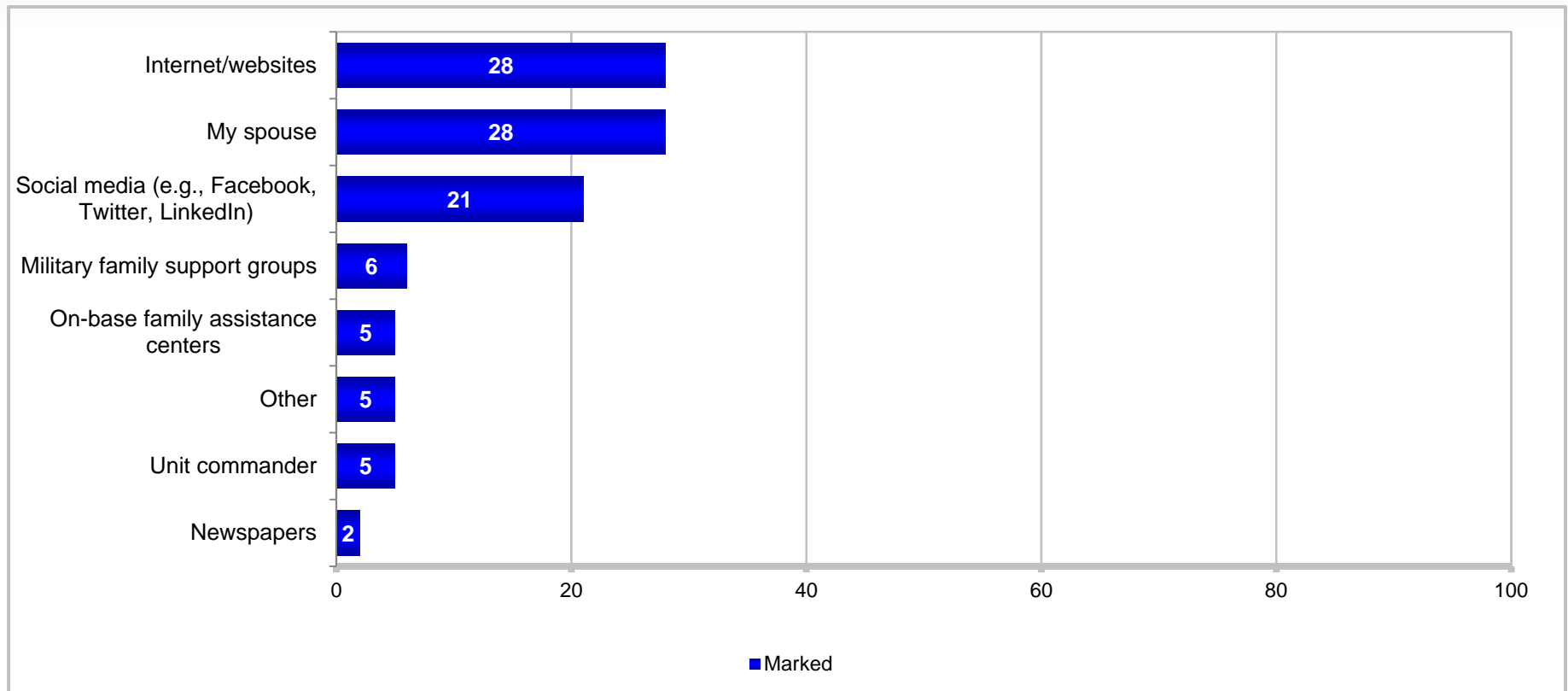
Importance of Benefits to Spouses and Families (Continued)

Percent of All Active Duty Spouses

- 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



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.



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



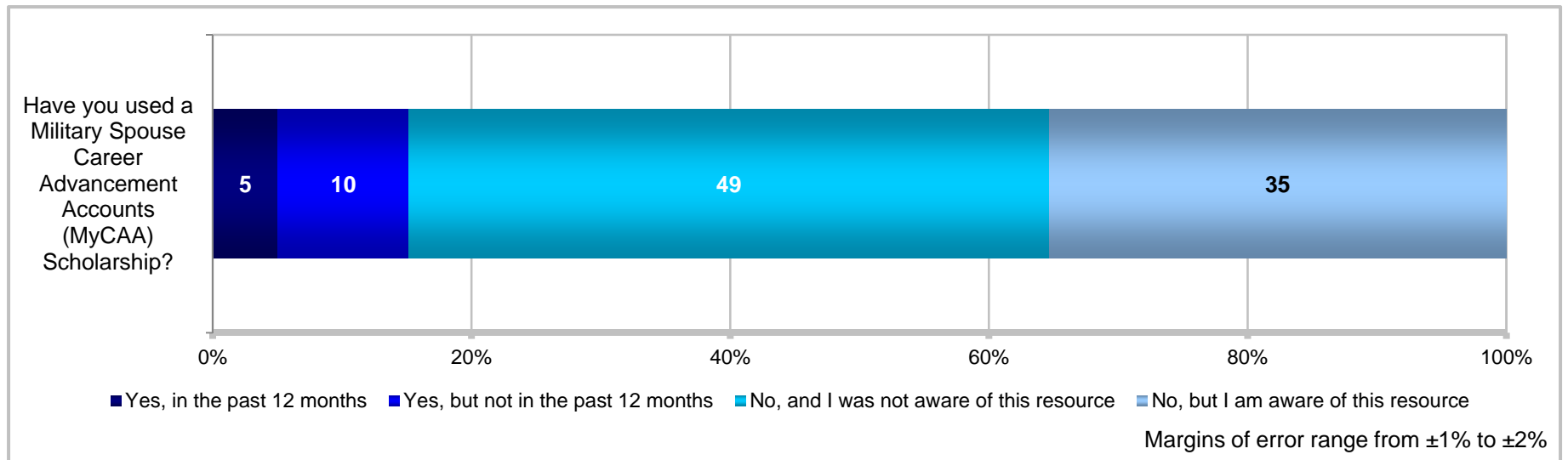
BRIEFING OVERVIEW

| | Slide |
|---|-------|
| • 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

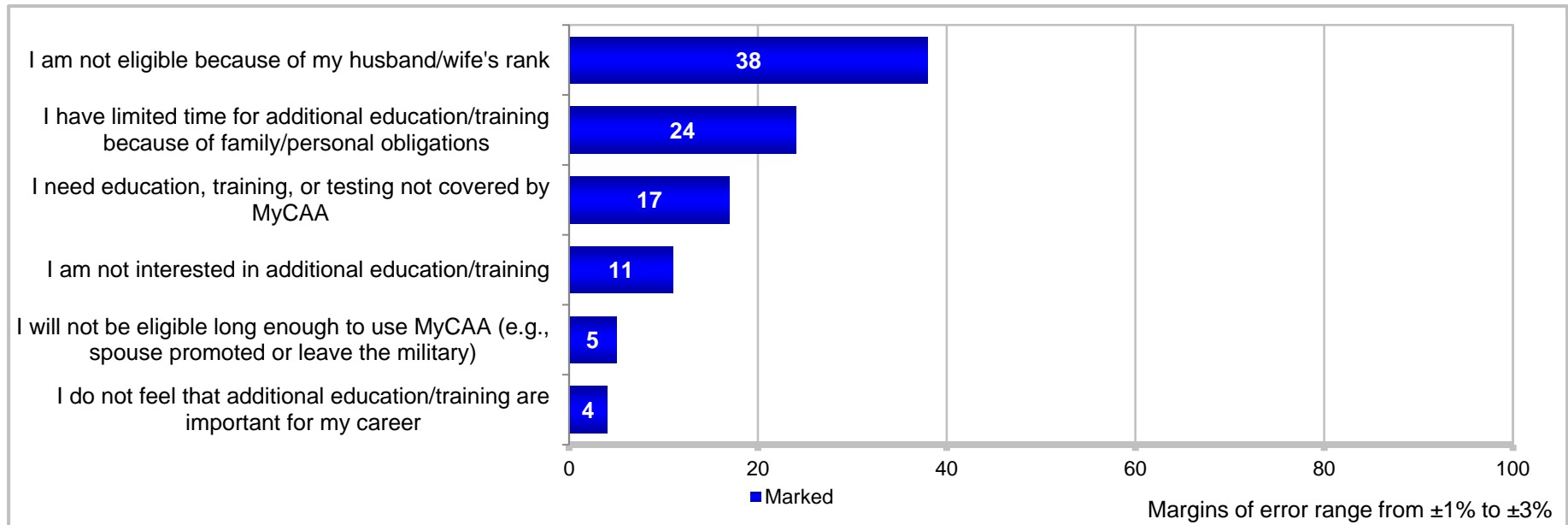


- Higher response of *Yes, in past 12 months* – Marine Corps (9%); E1-E4 (13%); Not in Labor Force (7%)
- Higher response of *Yes, but not in past 12 months* – Army (13%); E5-E9 (13%); Unemployed (14%)
- Higher response of *No, and I was not aware* – Navy (55%); Air Force (56%); O1-O3 (58%); O4-O6 (64%);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



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

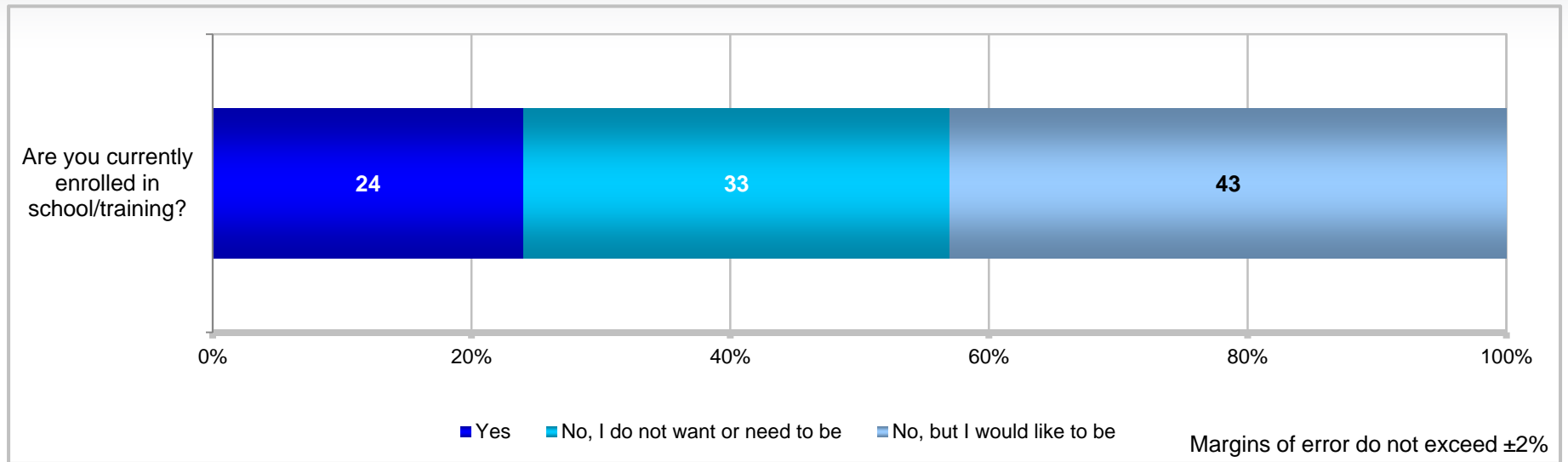


- Higher response of *Not eligible due to husband/wife's rank* – E5-E9 (48%); O1-O3 (44%); O4-O6 (51%)
- Higher response of *Limited time for education/training* – E1-E4 (41%); Not in Labor Force (29%)
- Higher response of *Need education/training/testing not covered by MyCAA* – E1-E4 (32%)
- Higher 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%)



Enrollment in School/Training

Percent of All Active Duty Spouses



- 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%)

| No, but I would like to be | | | |
|---|--|------|------|
| Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than | | 2012 | 2015 |
| * Total | | 43 | 43 |
| ● Army | | 44 | 44 |
| ▲ Navy | | 45 | 44 |
| ■ Marine Corps | | 43 | 44 |
| ◆ Air Force | | 40 | 40 |

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 3\%$

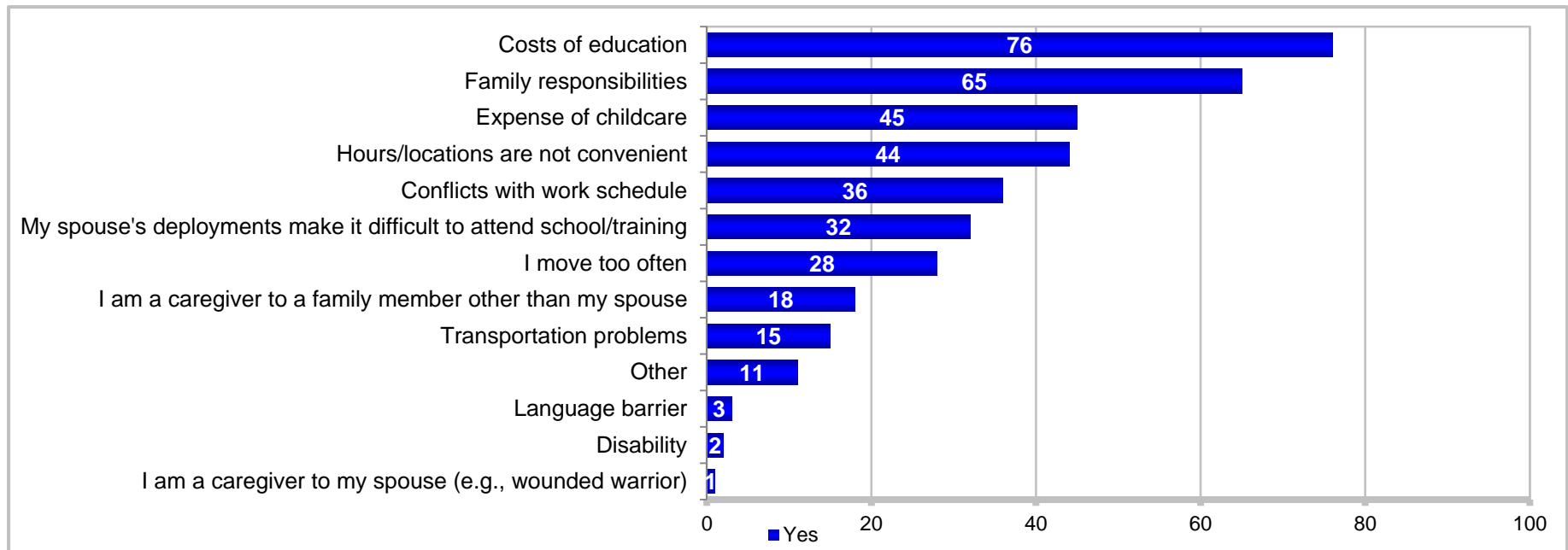
| No, but I would like to be | | | |
|---|--|------|------|
| Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than | | 2012 | 2015 |
| * Total | | 43 | 43 |
| ● E1-E4 | | 46 | 49 |
| ▲ E5-E9 | | 46 | 45 |
| ■ O1-O3 | | 32 | 32 |
| ◆ O4-O6 | | 31 | 30 |

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 4\%$



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.



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

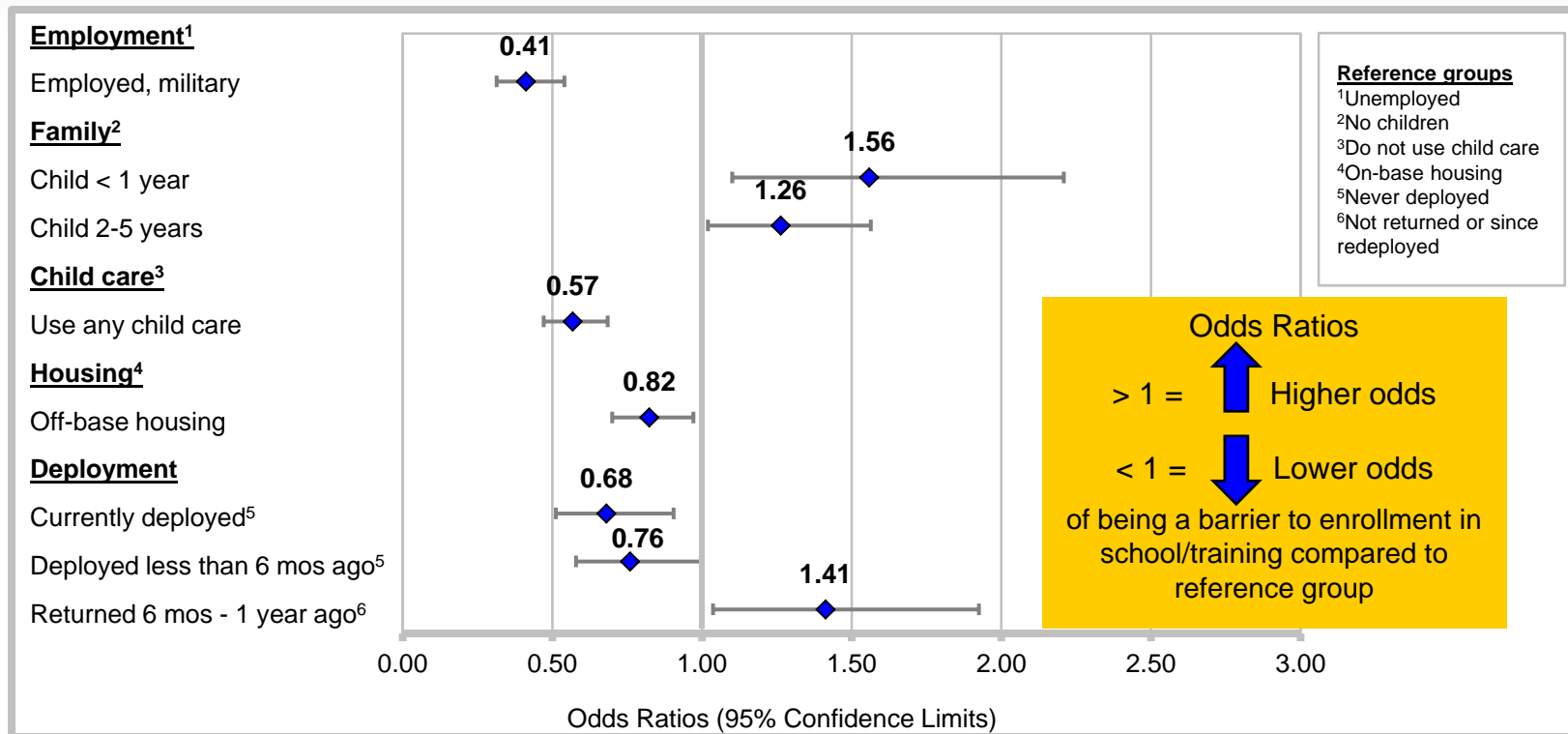
| | Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than | 2012 | 2015 |
|---|---|------|------|
| Costs of education | | 71 | 76 |
| Family responsibilities | | 65 | 65 |
| Expense of childcare | | 45 | 45 |
| Hours/locations are not convenient | | 40 | 44 |
| Conflicts with work schedule | | 39 | 36 |
|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

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.

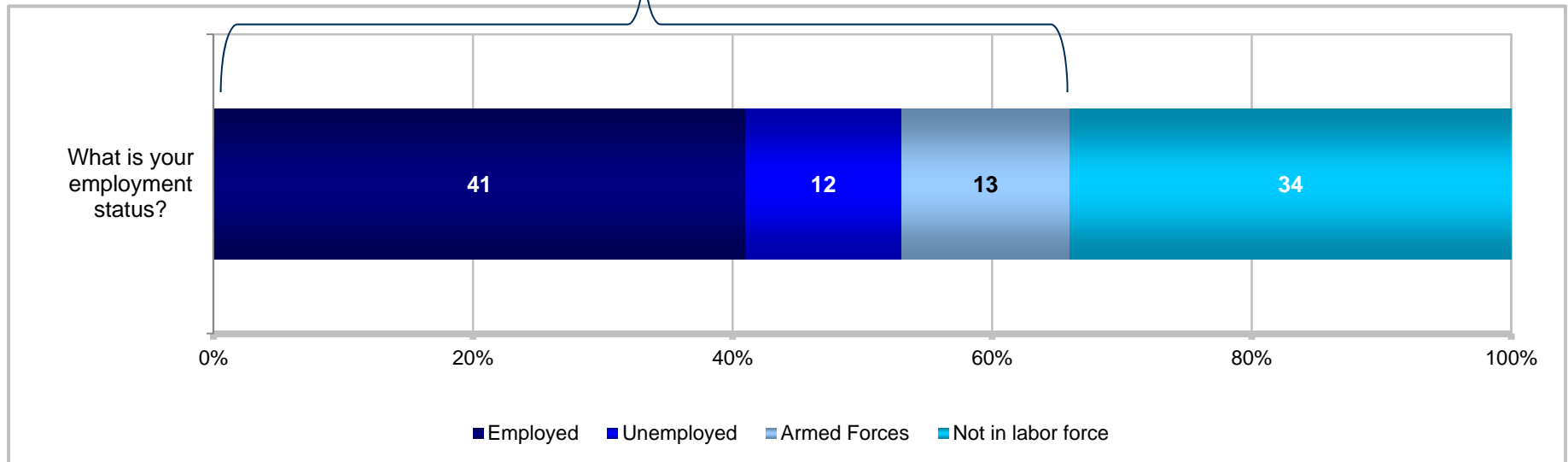
Note: All logistic regression analyses controlled for service, paygrade, gender, age, education, and race/ethnicity. Only statistically significant ($p < .05$) odds ratios are graphically presented. Analyses included spouses who indicated they were currently enrolled or would like to be enrolled in school/training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



Employment Status

Percent of All Active Duty Spouses

66% of spouses were in the labor force





Unemployment Rate

Percent of Active Duty Spouses Who Are in the Labor Force



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%)

Unemployed

| | Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 (MFLP) | 2012 | 2015 |
|--------------|---|------|------|----------------|------|------|
| Total | | 14 | 17 | 26 | 25 | 23 |
| Army | | 16 | 20 | 29 | 28 | 28 |
| Navy | | 12 | 14 | 25 | 23 | 19 |
| Marine Corps | | 13 | 19 | 28 | 29 | 23 |
| Air Force | | 13 | 13 | 21 | 20 | 19 |

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 4\%$

Unemployed

| | Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 (MFLP) | 2012 | 2015 |
|-------|---|------|------|----------------|------|------|
| Total | | 14 | 17 | 26 | 25 | 23 |
| E1-E4 | | 18 | 26 | 37 | 33 | 30 |
| E5-E9 | | 12 | 14 | 24 | 23 | 22 |
| O1-O3 | | 10 | 16 | 21 | 23 | 17 |
| O4-O6 | | 12 | 10 | 17 | 14 | 18 |

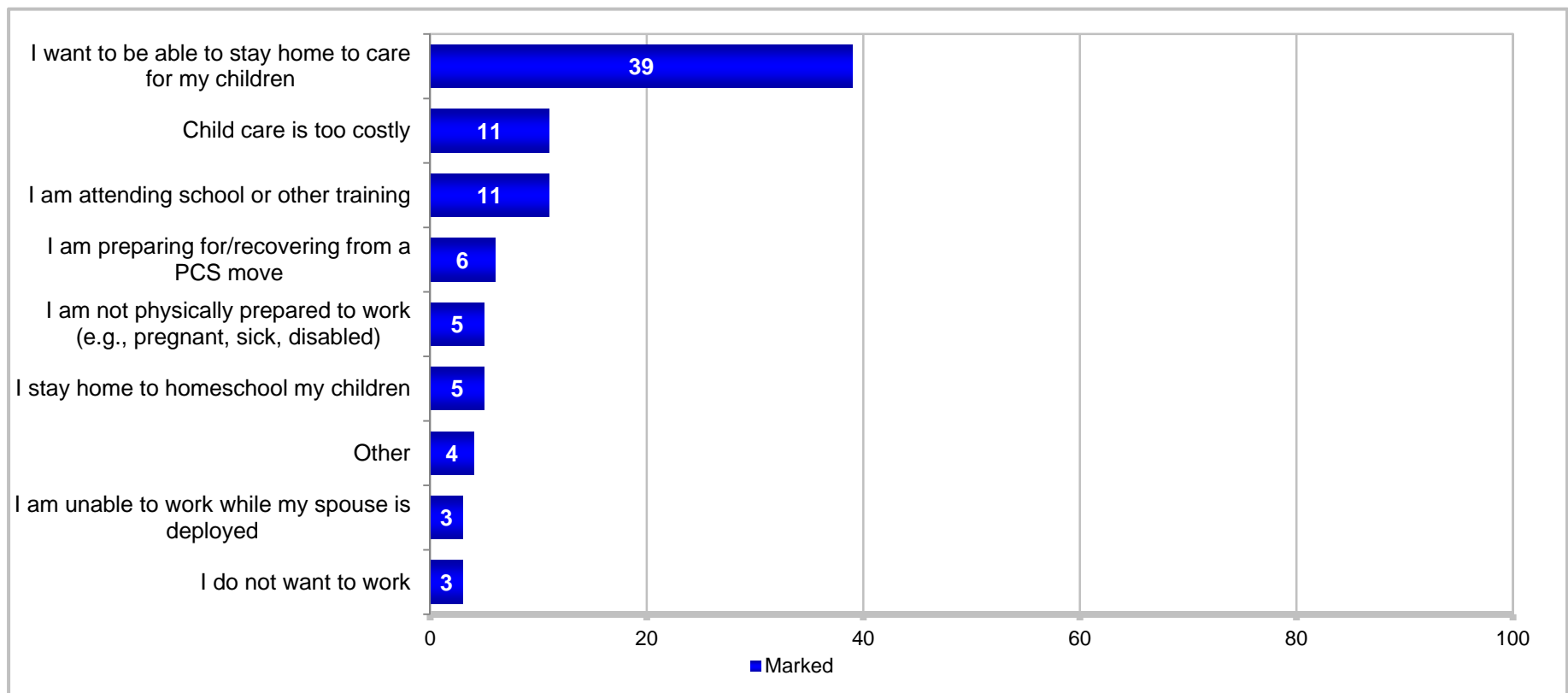
Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 4\%$



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



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.



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

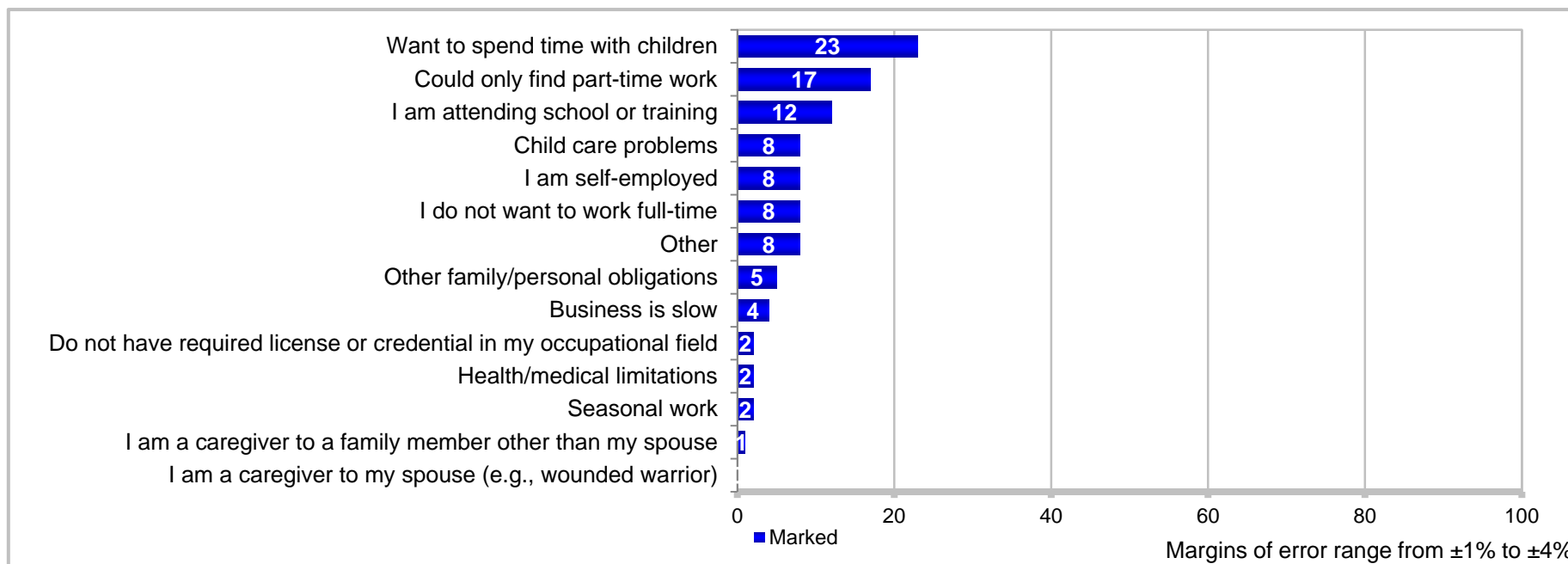
| | Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than | 2012 | 2015 |
|---|---|------|------|
| I want to be able to stay home to care for my children | | 40 | 39 |
| Child care is too costly | | 12 | 11 |
| I am attending school or other training | | 11 | 11 |
| I am preparing for/recovering from a PCS move | | 5 | 6 |
| I am not physically prepared to work (e.g., pregnant, sick, disabled) | | 6 | 5 |
| I stay home to homeschool my children | | 3 | 5 |
| I am unable to work while my spouse is deployed | | 2 | 3 |
| I do not want to work | | 4 | 3 |



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





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

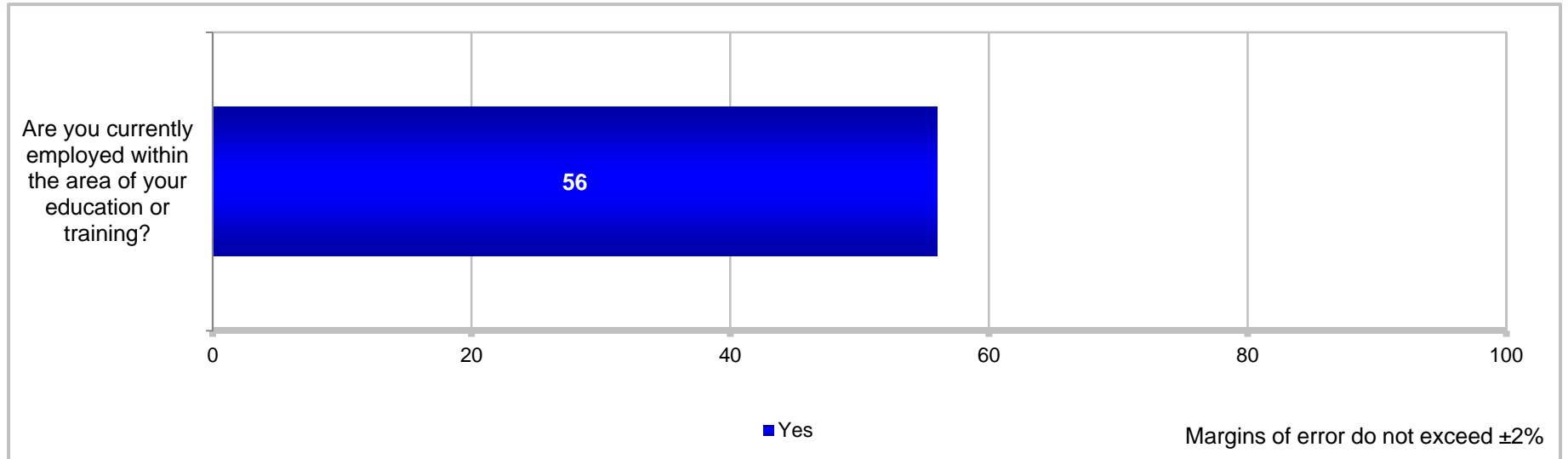
| | Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than | 2012 | 2015 |
|---|---|------|------|
| Want to spend time with children | | 17 | 23 |
| Could only find part-time work | | 24 | 17 |
| I am attending school or other training | | | 12 |
| Child care problems | | 9 | 8 |
| I am self-employed | | 7 | 8 |
| I do not want to work full-time | | 11 | 8 |
| Other family/personal obligations | | 7 | 5 |
| Business is slow | | 3 | 4 |
| Do not have required license or credential in my occupational field | | 2 | 2 |
| Health/medical limitations | | 1 | 2 |
| Seasonal work | | 2 | 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) | | | 0 |

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.



Percent Employed Within Area of Education or Training

Percent of Active Duty Spouses Who Are Employed or Currently Serving in the Military



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

| Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than | 2012 | 2015 |
|---|------|------|
| * Total | 57 | 56 |
| ● Army | 55 | 53 |
| ▲ Navy | 59 | 59 |
| ■ Marine Corps | 52 | 51 |
| ◆ Air Force | 59 | 59 |

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 5\%$

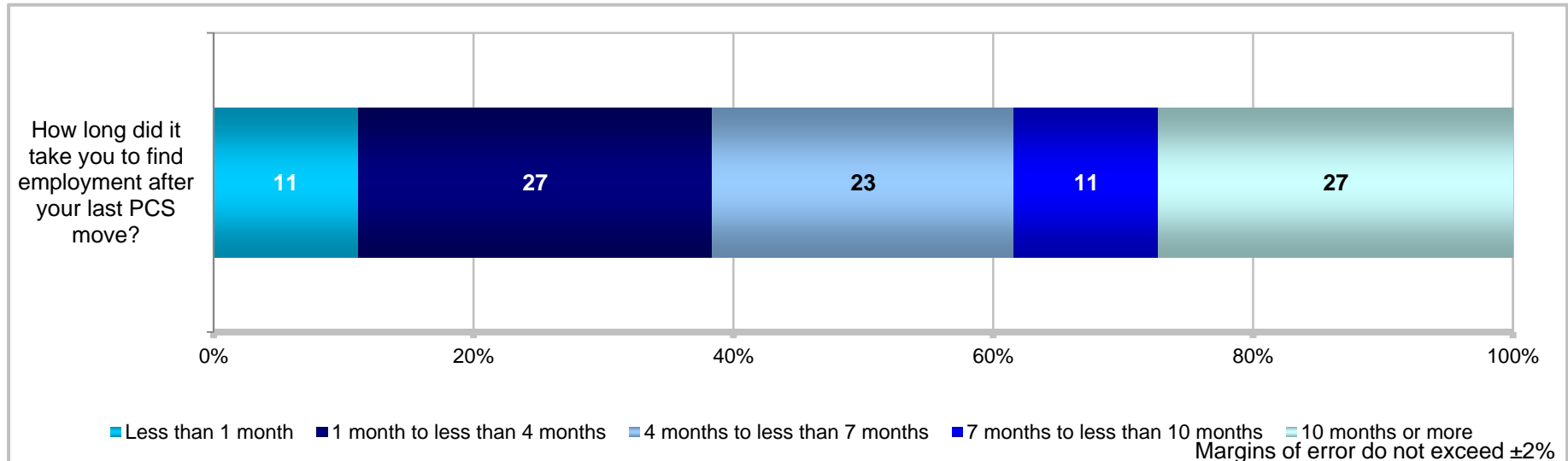
| Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than | 2012 | 2015 |
|---|------|------|
| * Total | 57 | 56 |
| ● E1-E4 | 44 | 44 |
| ▲ E5-E9 | 58 | 57 |
| ■ O1-O3 | 65 | 66 |
| ◆ O4-O6 | 72 | 68 |

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 5\%$



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%)

| | Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than | 2012 | 2015 |
|---------------------------------|---|------|------|
| Less than 1 month | | 14 | 11 |
| 1 month to less than 4 months | | 27 | 27 |
| 4 months to less than 7 months | | 21 | 23 |
| 7 months to less than 10 months | | 9 | 11 |
| 10 months or more | | 28 | 27 |

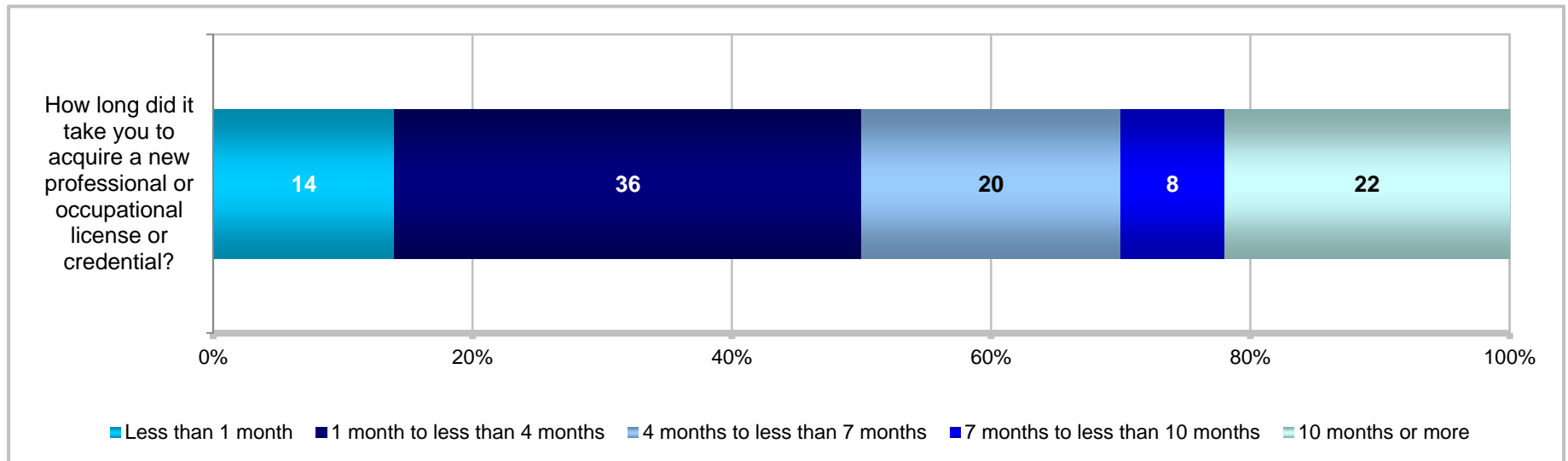
Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 2\%$



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





Time Taken to Acquire New Professional License/Credential After Permanent Change of Station (PCS) Move (Continued)

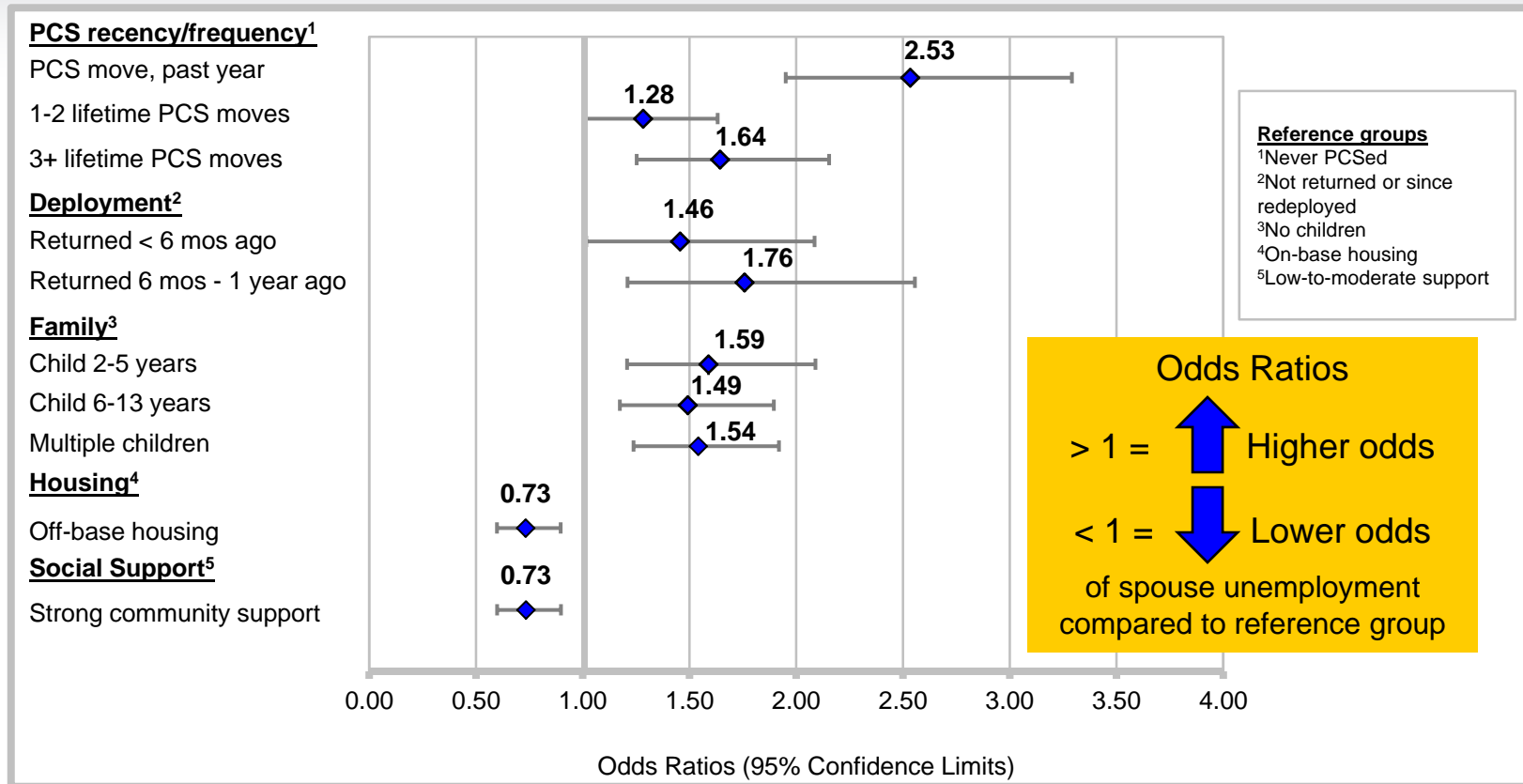
Percent of Active Duty Spouses Who Experienced a PCS Move and Who Acquired a New Professional License/Credential

- 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%)

| Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than | 2012 | 2015 |
|---|------|------|
| Less than 1 month | 15 | 14 |
| 1 month to less than 4 months | 36 | 36 |
| 4 months to less than 7 months | 20 | 20 |
| 7 months to less than 10 months | 6 | 8 |
| 10 months or more | 24 | 22 |



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.

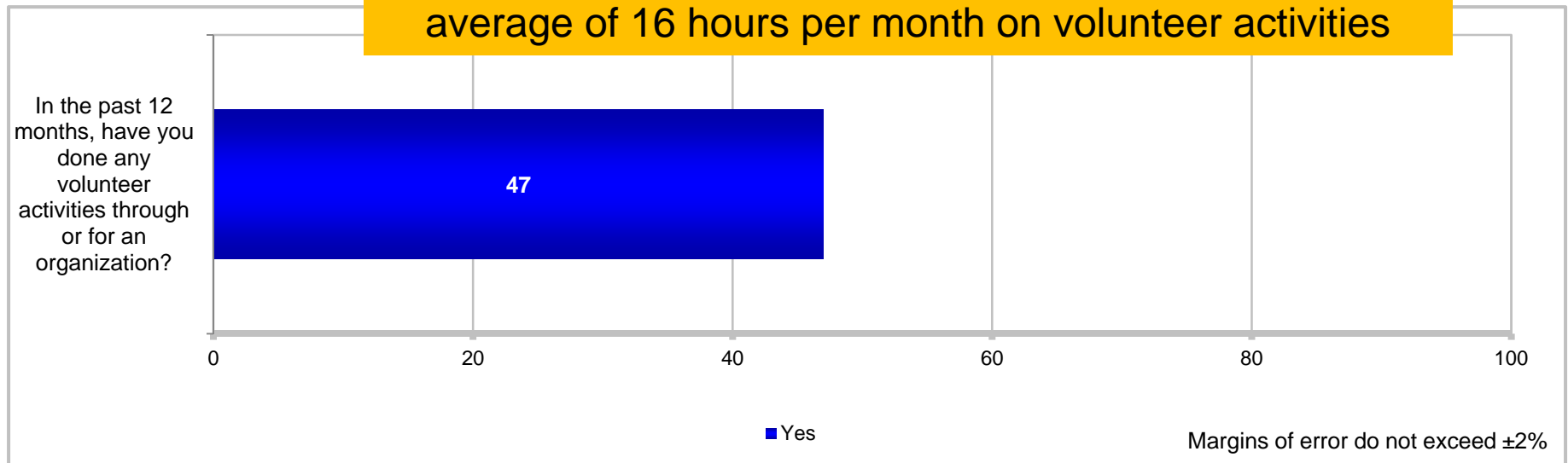
Note: All logistic regression analyses controlled for service, paygrade, gender, age, education, and race/ethnicity. Only statistically significant ($p < .05$) odds ratios are graphically presented. Analyses included spouses who were in the labor force, but excluded dual-military and warrant officer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



Participation in Volunteer Activities

Percent of All Active Duty Spouses

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



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

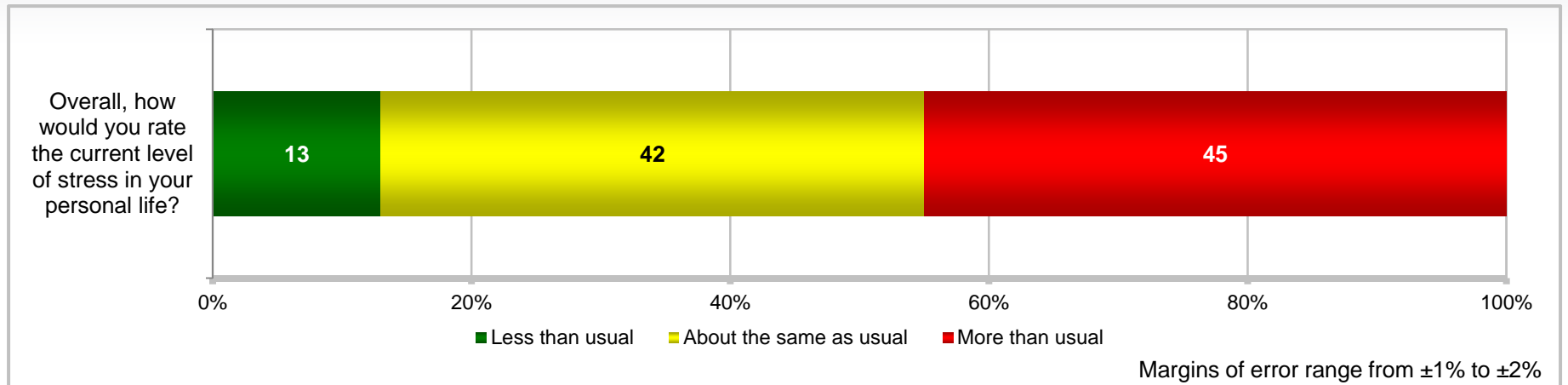


BRIEFING OVERVIEW

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| • Child Well-Being | 71 |
| • Summary of Results | 83 |



Level of Personal Stress Percent of All Active Duty Spouses



- 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%)

More than Usual

| | 2006 | 2008 | 2012 | 2015 |
|----------------|------|------|------|------|
| * Total | 41 | 47 | 52 | 45 |
| ● Army | 46 | 53 | 55 | 46 |
| ▲ Navy | 40 | 44 | 52 | 44 |
| ■ Marine Corps | 46 | 49 | 55 | 51 |
| ◆ Air Force | 35 | 39 | 44 | 42 |

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 4\%$

More than Usual

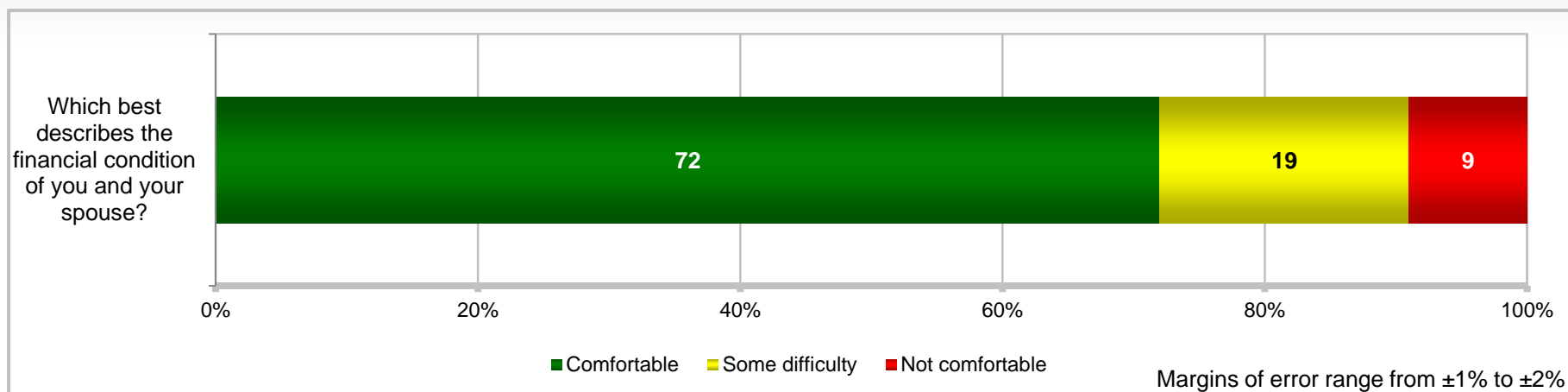
| | 2006 | 2008 | 2012 | 2015 |
|---------|------|------|------|------|
| * Total | 41 | 47 | 52 | 45 |
| ● E1-E4 | 51 | 53 | 55 | 49 |
| ▲ E5-E9 | 39 | 46 | 52 | 45 |
| ■ O1-O3 | 37 | 42 | 49 | 42 |
| ◆ O4-O6 | 34 | 39 | 43 | 42 |

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 4\%$



Overall Financial Condition

Percent of All Active Duty Spouses



- 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%)

Not Comfortable

| | Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than | 2006 | 2008 | 2012 | 2015 |
|----------------|---|------|------|------|------|
| * Total | | 10 | 12 | 13 | 9 |
| ● Army | | 10 | 14 | 16 | 11 |
| ▲ Navy | | 12 | 13 | 12 | 9 |
| ■ Marine Corps | | 13 | 14 | 16 | 10 |
| ◆ Air Force | | 9 | 8 | 9 | 5 |

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 3\%$

Not Comfortable

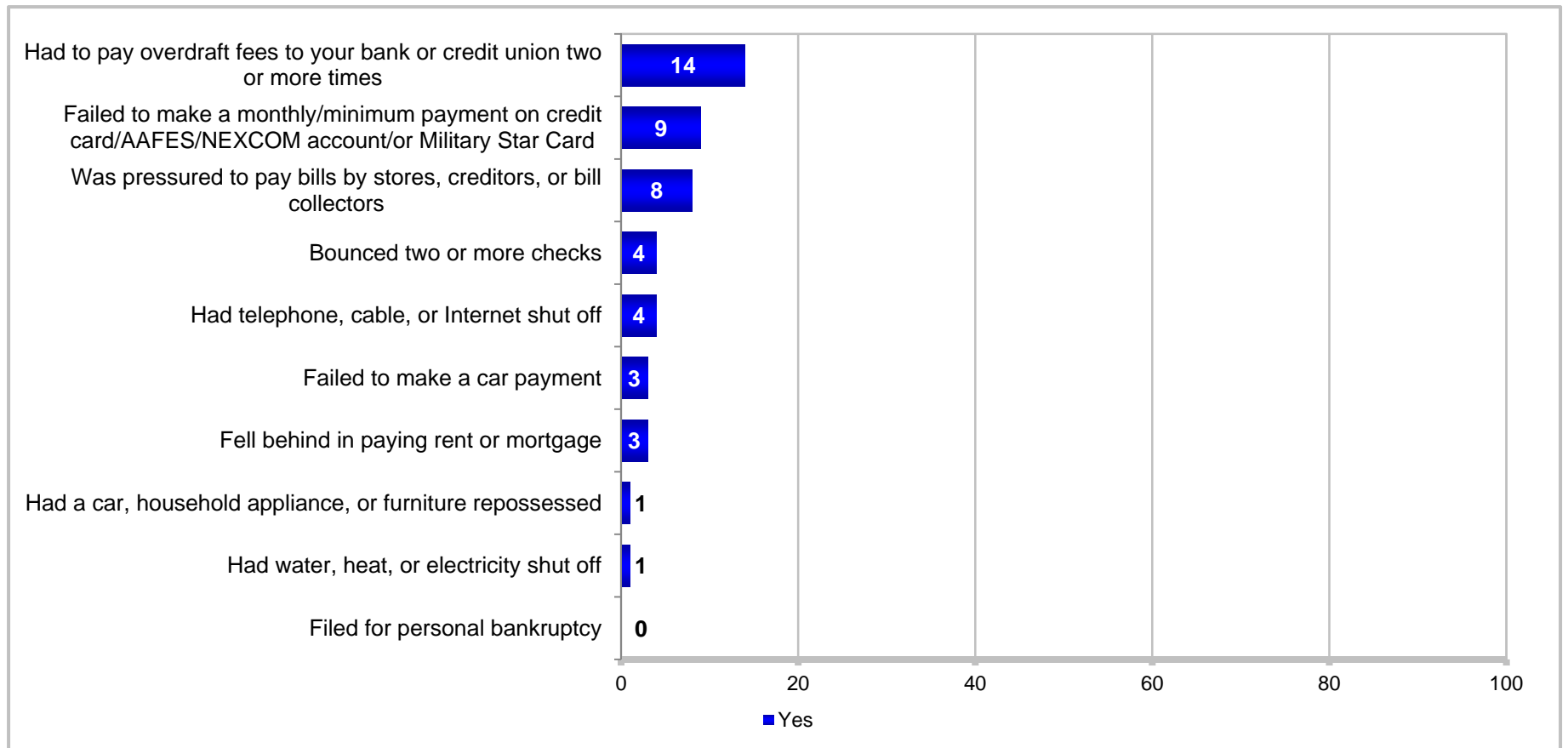
| | Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than | 2006 | 2008 | 2012 | 2015 |
|---------|---|------|------|------|------|
| * Total | | 10 | 12 | 13 | 9 |
| ● E1-E4 | | 19 | 19 | 21 | 14 |
| ▲ E5-E9 | | 10 | 13 | 13 | 10 |
| ■ O1-O3 | | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| ◆ O4-O6 | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 3\%$



Financial Problems in Past 12 Months

Percent of All Active Duty Spouses





Financial Problems in Past 12 Months (Continued)

Percent of All Active Duty Spouses

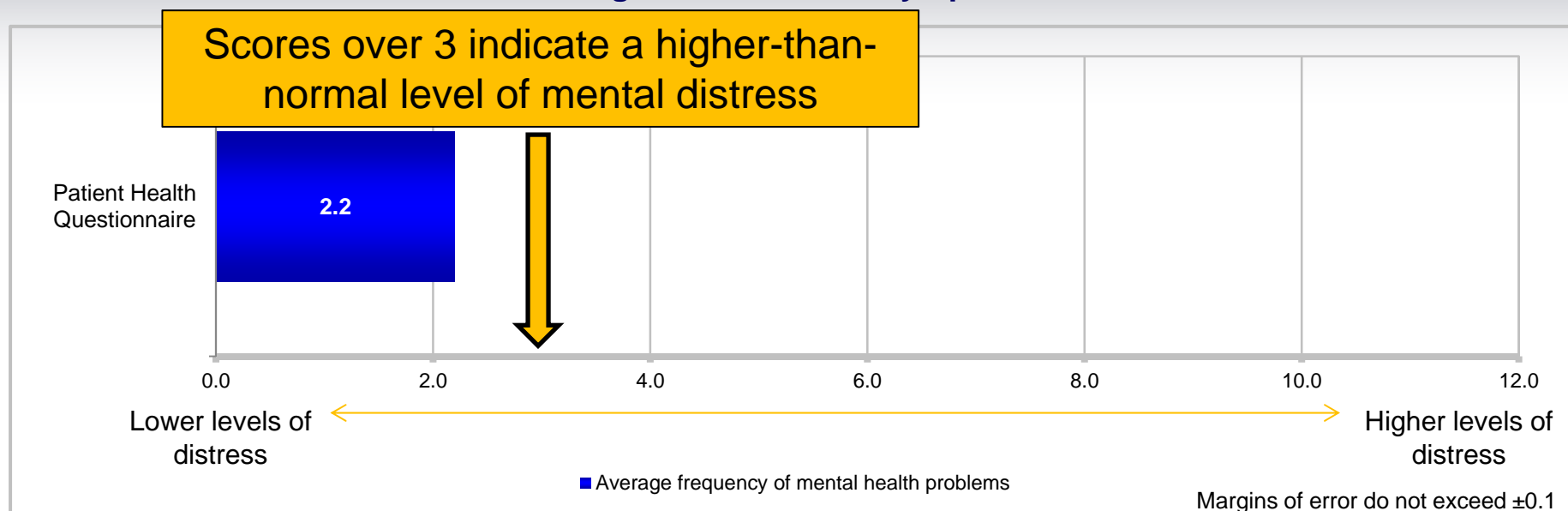
- Higher response of *Had to pay overdraft fees to bank/credit union two or more times* – Army (16%); E1-E4 (20%); E5-E9 (15%); Unemployed (19%)
- Higher response of *Failed to make monthly/minimum payment on credit card/AAFES/NEXCOM account/or Military Star Card* – Army (11%); E1-E4 (13%); E5-E9 (10%); 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* – E1-E4 (2%)
- Higher response of *Filed for personal bankruptcy* – E5-E9 (1%)

| | Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than | 2006 | 2008 | 2012 | 2015 |
|---|---|------|------|------|------|
| Had to pay overdraft fees to your bank or credit union two or more times | | | 25 | 16 | 14 |
| Failed to make a payment on credit card, AAFES, NEXCOM account, or Military Star Card account | | 15 | 15 | 11 | 9 |
| Was pressured to pay bills by stores, creditors, or bill collectors | | 13 | 13 | 11 | 8 |
| Bounced two or more checks | | 13 | 10 | 6 | 4 |
| Had telephone, cable, or Internet shut off | | 7 | 6 | 6 | 4 |
| Failed to make a car payment | | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 |
| Fell behind in paying rent or mortgage | | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 |
| Had a car, household appliance, or furniture repossessed | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Had water, heat, or electricity shut off | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Filed for personal bankruptcy | | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |



Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-4)

Average of All Active Duty Spouses



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)

Distress

| | Most recent HIGHER than | Most recent LOWER than | 2012 | 2015 |
|----------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------|------|
| * Total | | | 2.4 | 2.2 |
| ● Army | | | 2.7 | 2.3 |
| ▲ Navy | | | 2.5 | 2.3 |
| ■ Marine Corps | | | 2.8 | 2.5 |
| ◆ Air Force | | | 1.8 | 1.7 |

Margins of error range from $\pm 0.1\%$ to $\pm 0.2\%$

Distress

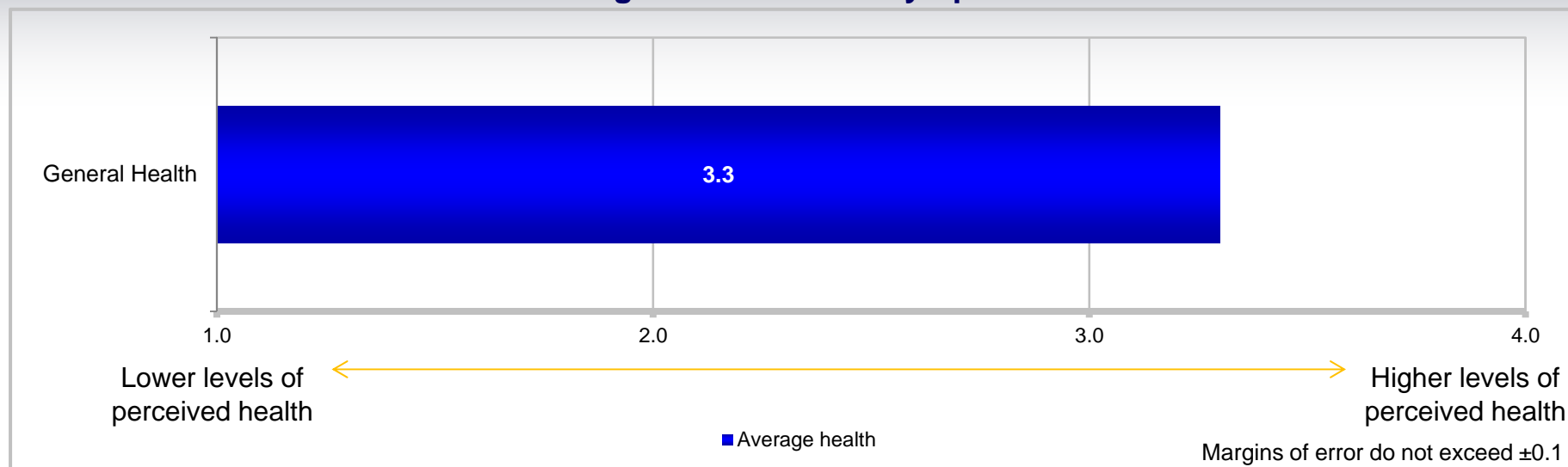
| | Most recent HIGHER than | Most recent LOWER than | 2012 | 2015 |
|---------|-------------------------|------------------------|------|------|
| * Total | | | 2.4 | 2.2 |
| ● E1-E4 | | | 2.9 | 2.7 |
| ▲ E5-E9 | | | 2.4 | 2.1 |
| ■ O1-O3 | | | 1.9 | 1.7 |
| ◆ O4-O6 | | | 1.6 | 1.6 |

Margins of error range from $\pm 0.1\%$ to $\pm 0.2\%$



General Health Scale

Average of All Active Duty Spouses



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)

Perceived Health

| Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than | 2012 | 2015 |
|---|------|------|
| * Total | 3.2 | 3.3 |
| ● Army | 3.2 | 3.2 |
| ▲ Navy | 3.2 | 3.3 |
| ■ Marine Corps | 3.2 | 3.3 |
| ◆ Air Force | 3.2 | 3.3 |

Margins of error do not exceed $\pm 0.1\%$

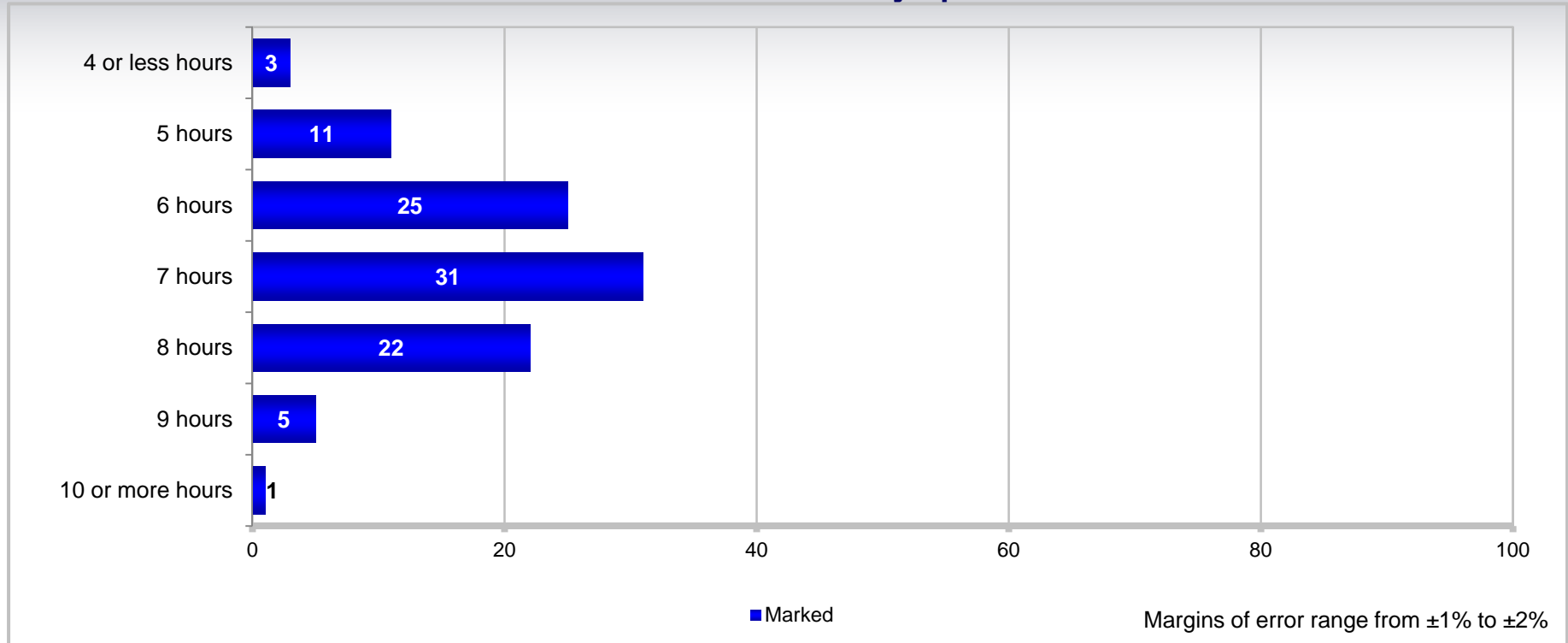
Perceived Health

| Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than | 2012 | 2015 |
|---|------|------|
| * Total | 3.2 | 3.3 |
| ● E1-E4 | 3.2 | 3.2 |
| ▲ E5-E9 | 3.2 | 3.2 |
| ■ O1-O3 | 3.3 | 3.4 |
| ◆ O4-O6 | 3.3 | 3.3 |

Margins of error do not exceed $\pm 0.1\%$



Average Hours Slept Daily Percent of All Active Duty Spouses

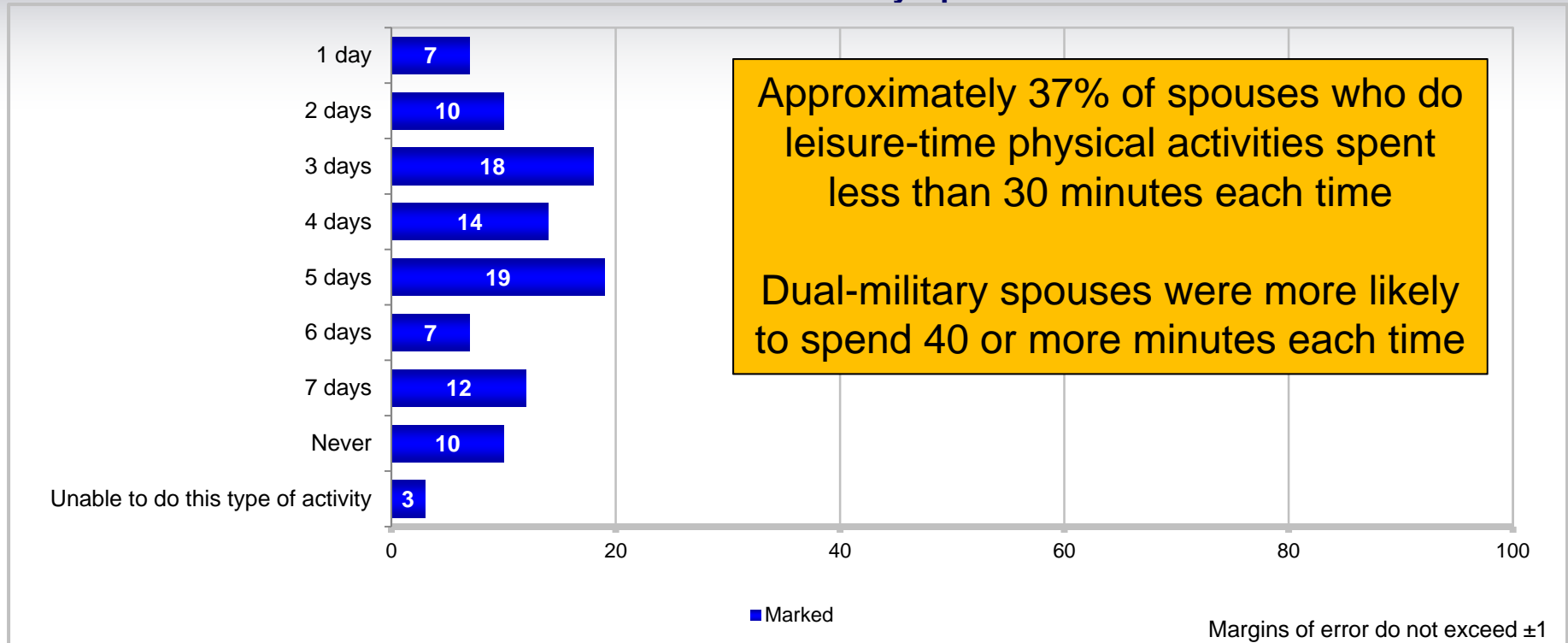


- Higher response of *4 or less hours* – E5-E9 (4%)
- Higher response of *5 hours* – E5-E9 (12%); Dual Military (18%)
- Higher response of *6 hours* – E5-E9 (28%); Dual Military (33%)
- Higher response of *7 hours* – O1-O3 (35%); O4-O6 (39%); Employed (33%)
- Higher response of *8 hours* – O1-O3 (27%); 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%)



Average Weekly Frequency of Leisure-Time Physical Activities

Percent of All Active Duty Spouses

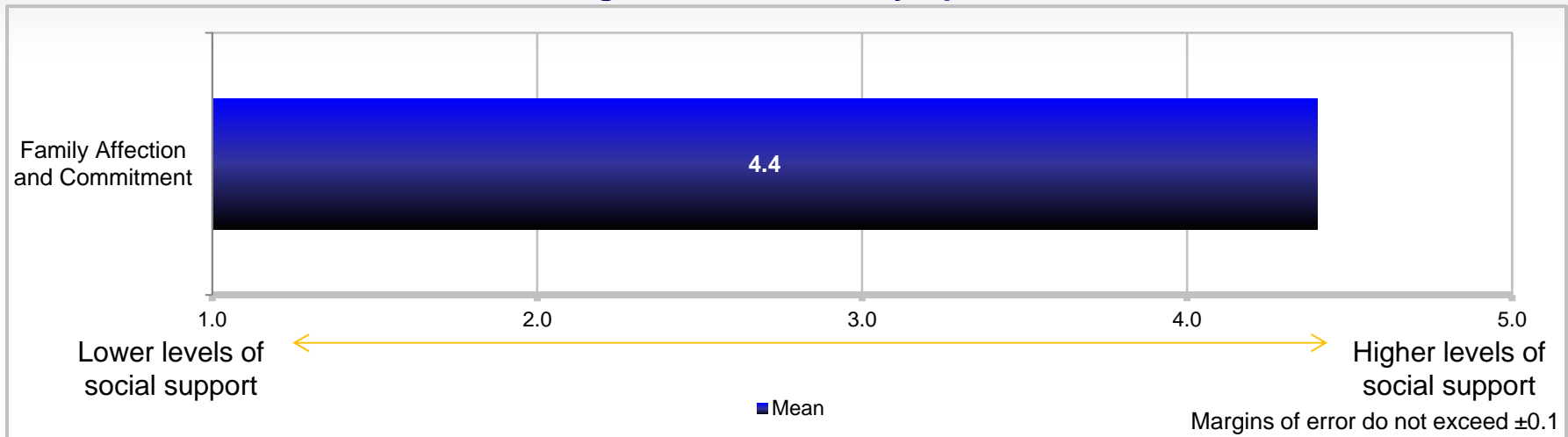


- Higher response of *1 day* and *4 days* – No differences by Service, paygrade, or employment status
- Higher response of *2 days* – Employed (12%)
- Higher response of *3 days* – Air force (21%)
- Higher response of *5 days* – Dual Military (28%)
- Higher response of *6 days* – O1-O3 (10%)
- Higher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



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)

Family Affection & Commitment

| | Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than | 2012 | 2015 |
|----------------|---|------|------|
| * Total | | 4.3 | 4.4 |
| ● Army | | 4.3 | 4.3 |
| ▲ Navy | | 4.3 | 4.4 |
| ■ Marine Corps | | 4.3 | 4.3 |
| ◆ Air Force | | 4.4 | 4.4 |

Margins of error do not exceed $\pm 0.1\%$

Family Affection & Commitment

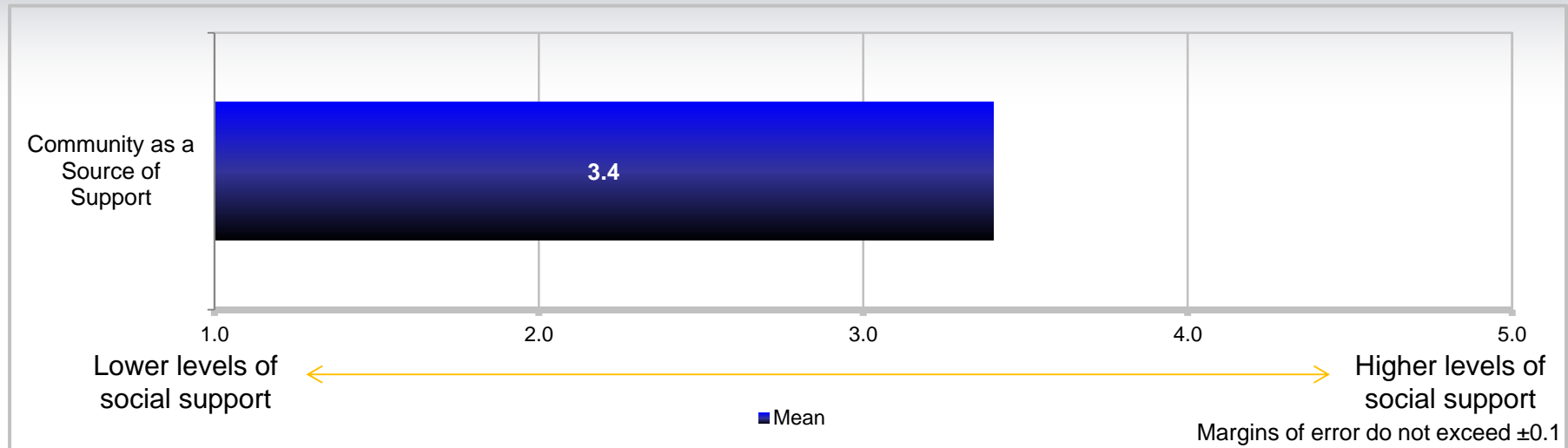
| | Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than | 2012 | 2015 |
|---------|---|------|------|
| * Total | | 4.3 | 4.4 |
| ● E1-E4 | | 4.2 | 4.4 |
| ▲ E5-E9 | | 4.3 | 4.3 |
| ■ O1-O3 | | 4.4 | 4.4 |
| ◆ O4-O6 | | 4.4 | 4.4 |

Margins of error do not exceed $\pm 0.1\%$



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)

Community as a Source of Support

| | Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than | 2012 | 2015 |
|----------------|---|------|------|
| * Total | | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| ● Army | | 3.3 | 3.3 |
| ▲ Navy | | 3.5 | 3.4 |
| ■ Marine Corps | | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| ◆ Air Force | | 3.5 | 3.5 |

Margins of error do not exceed $\pm 0.1\%$

Community as a Source of Support

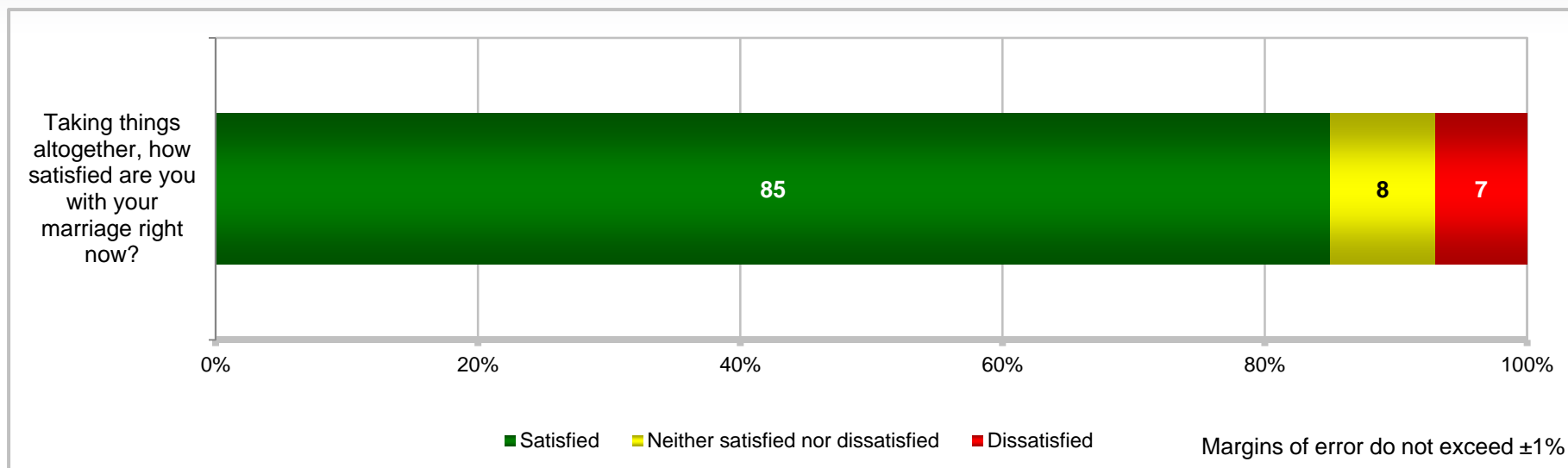
| | Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than | 2012 | 2015 |
|---------|---|------|------|
| * Total | | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| ● E1-E4 | | 3.3 | 3.2 |
| ▲ E5-E9 | | 3.4 | 3.3 |
| ■ O1-O3 | | 3.6 | 3.6 |
| ◆ O4-O6 | | 3.8 | 3.7 |

Margins of error do not exceed $\pm 0.1\%$



Marital Satisfaction

Percent of All Active Duty Spouses



- 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%)

Satisfied

| | Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than | 2012 | 2015 |
|----------------|---|------|------|
| * Total | | 83 | 85 |
| ● Army | | 81 | 83 |
| ▲ Navy | | 83 | 86 |
| ■ Marine Corps | | 84 | 82 |
| ◆ Air Force | | 87 | 87 |

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 3\%$

Satisfied

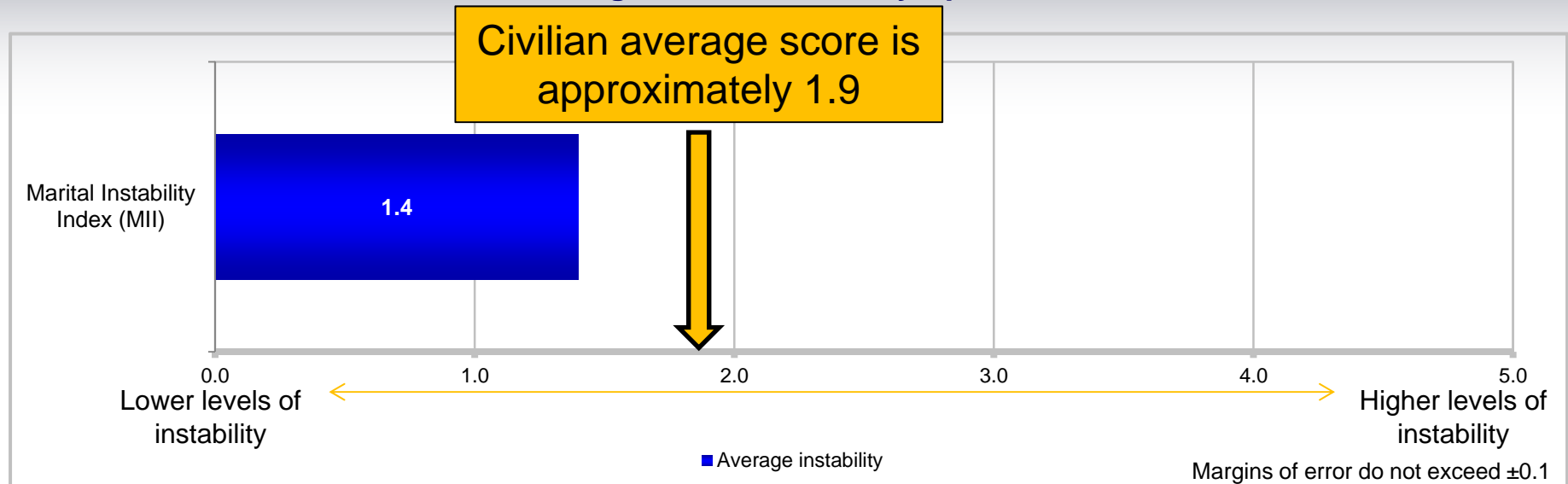
| | Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than | 2012 | 2015 |
|---------|---|------|------|
| * Total | | 83 | 85 |
| ● E1-E4 | | 81 | 86 |
| ▲ E5-E9 | | 82 | 83 |
| ■ O1-O3 | | 90 | 89 |
| ◆ O4-O6 | | 87 | 86 |

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 2\%$



Marital Instability Index (MII)

Average of All Active Duty Spouses



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)

Instability

| | Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than | 2012 | 2015 |
|----------------|---|------|------|
| * Total | | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| ● Army | | 1.7 | 1.5 |
| ▲ Navy | | 1.5 | 1.2 |
| ■ Marine Corps | | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| ◆ Air Force | | 1.4 | 1.2 |

Margins of error range from $\pm 0.1\%$ to $\pm 0.2\%$

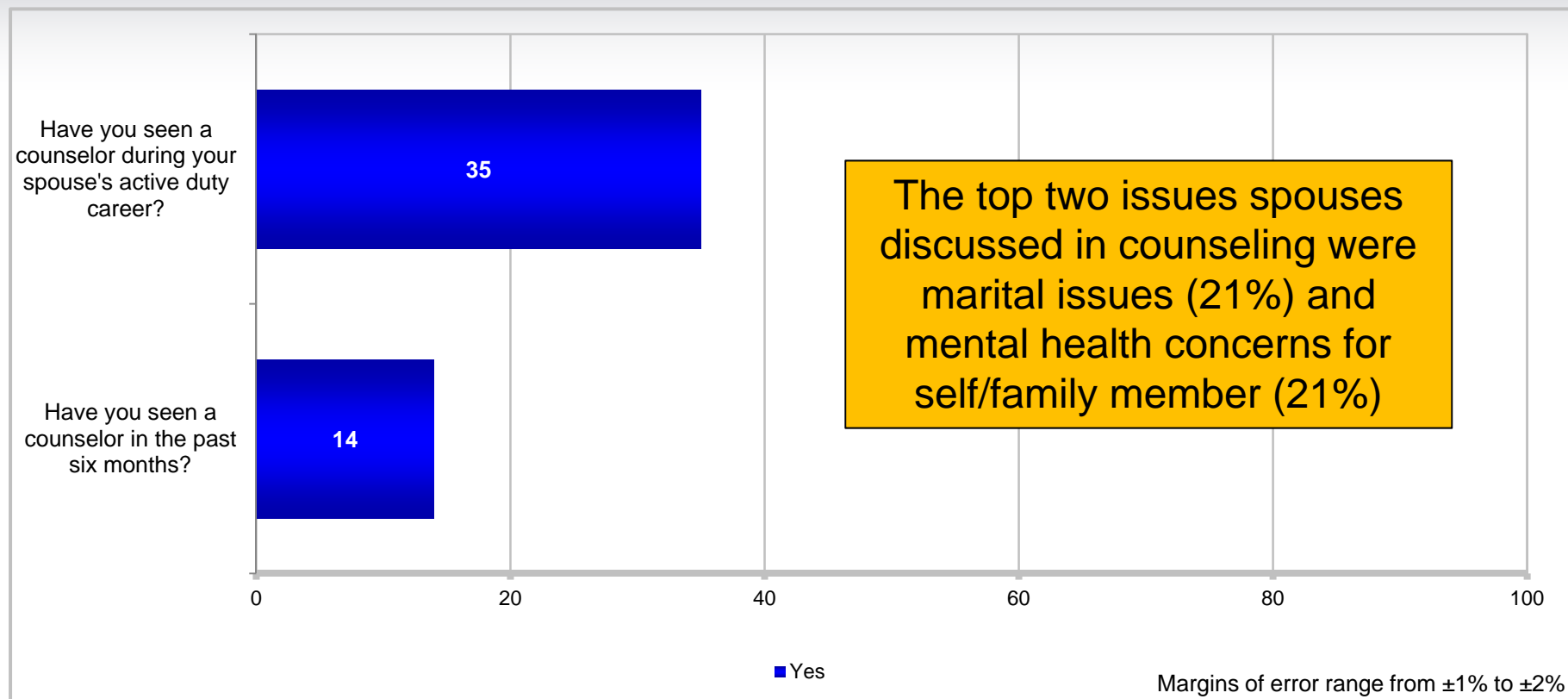
Instability

| | Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than | 2012 | 2015 |
|---------|---|------|------|
| * Total | | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| ● E1-E4 | | 1.7 | 1.3 |
| ▲ E5-E9 | | 1.7 | 1.5 |
| ■ O1-O3 | | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| ◆ O4-O6 | | 1.1 | 1.1 |

Margins of error do not exceed $\pm 0.1\%$



Use of Counseling Percent of All Active Duty Spouses



- 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%)

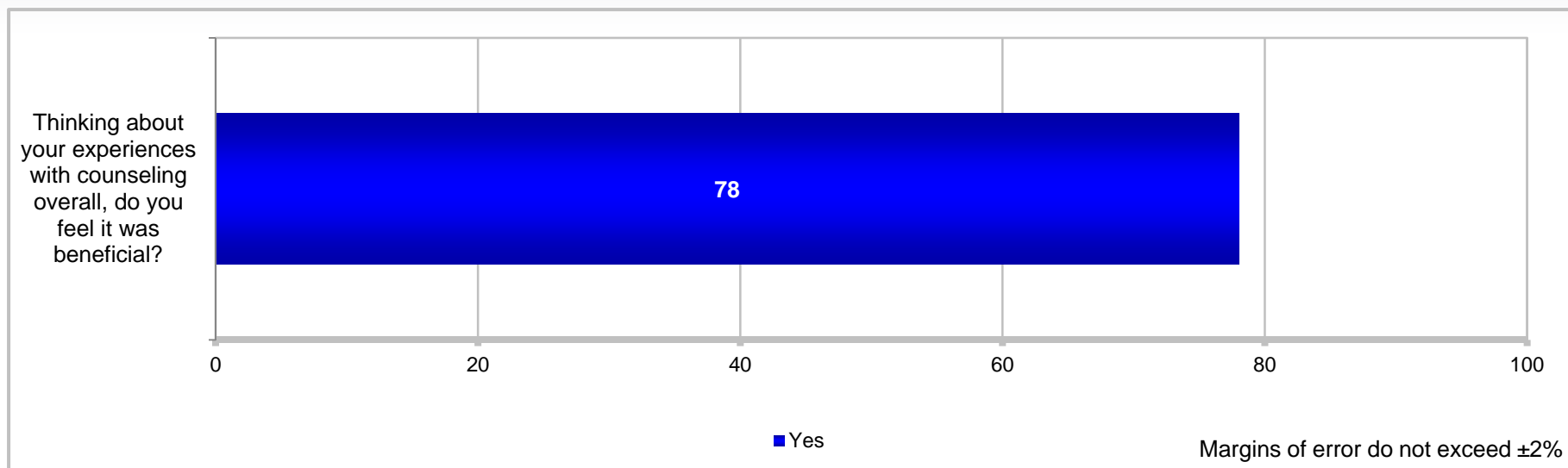
| | Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than | 2012 | 2015 |
|--|---|------|------|
| Seen a counselor during your spouse's active duty career | | 37 | 35 |
| Seen a counselor in the past six months | | 16 | 14 |

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 2\%$



Counseling Was Beneficial

Percent of Active Duty Spouses Who Received Counseling



- Higher response of Yes – O4-O6 (84%)

| Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than | 2012 | 2015 |
|---|------|------|
| * Total | 76 | 78 |
| ● Army | 76 | 77 |
| ▲ Navy | 77 | 81 |
| ■ Marine Corps | 74 | 78 |
| ◆ Air Force | 78 | 78 |

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 5\%$

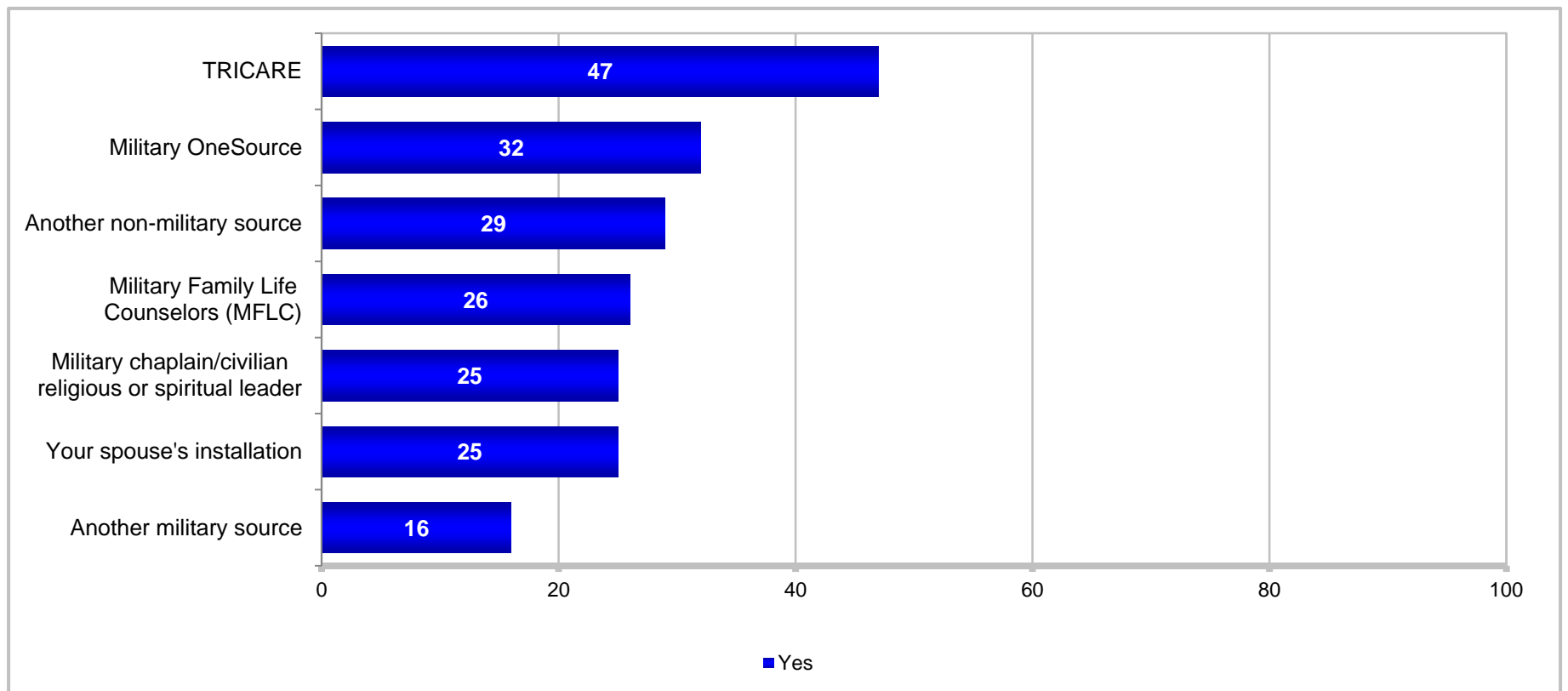
| Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than | 2012 | 2015 |
|---|------|------|
| * Total | 76 | 78 |
| ● E1-E4 | 73 | 73 |
| ▲ E5-E9 | 76 | 78 |
| ■ O1-O3 | 81 | 81 |
| ◆ O4-O6 | 84 | 84 |

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 6\%$



Source of Counseling

Percent of Active Duty Spouses Who Received Counseling





Source of Counseling (Continued)

Percent of Active Duty Spouses Who Received Counseling

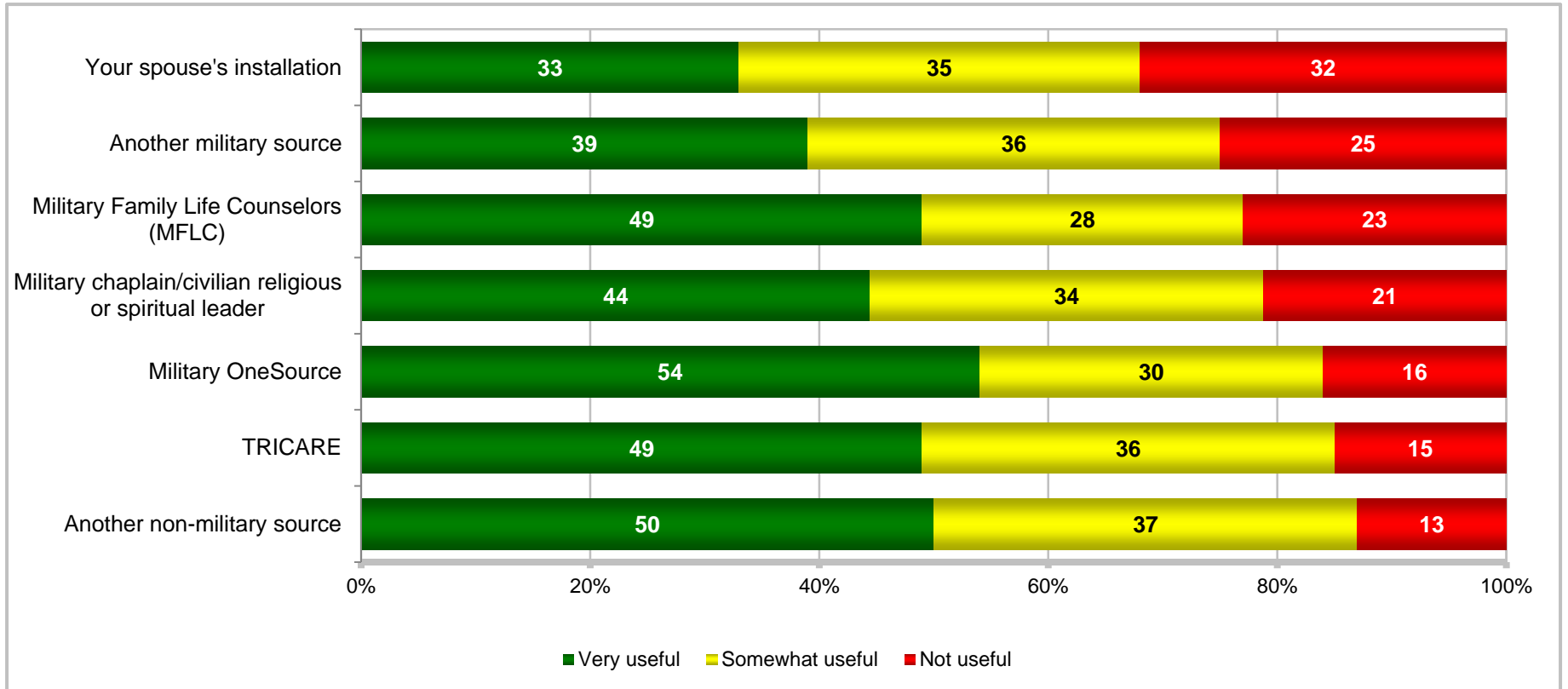
- Higher response of *TRICARE* – E5-E9 (49%); O4-O6 (53%)
- Higher response of *Military OneSource* – Army (36%); Marine Corps (40%); Dual Military (40%)
- Higher response of *Another non-military source* – Navy (35%)
- Higher response of *Military Family Life Counselors (MFLC)* – Army (30%); Dual Military (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%)

| | Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than | 2012 | 2015 |
|--|---|------|------|
| TRICARE | | 50 | 47 |
| Military OneSource | | 35 | 32 |
| Another non-military source | | 30 | 29 |
| Military Family Life Counselors (MFLC) | | 23 | 26 |
| Military chaplain/civilian religious or spiritual leader | | 25 | 25 |
| Your spouse's installation | | 25 | 25 |
| Another military source | | 18 | 16 |



Usefulness of Counseling Source

Percent of Applicable Active Duty Spouses Who Received Counseling





Usefulness of Counseling Source (Continued)

Percent of Applicable Active Duty Spouses Who Received Counseling

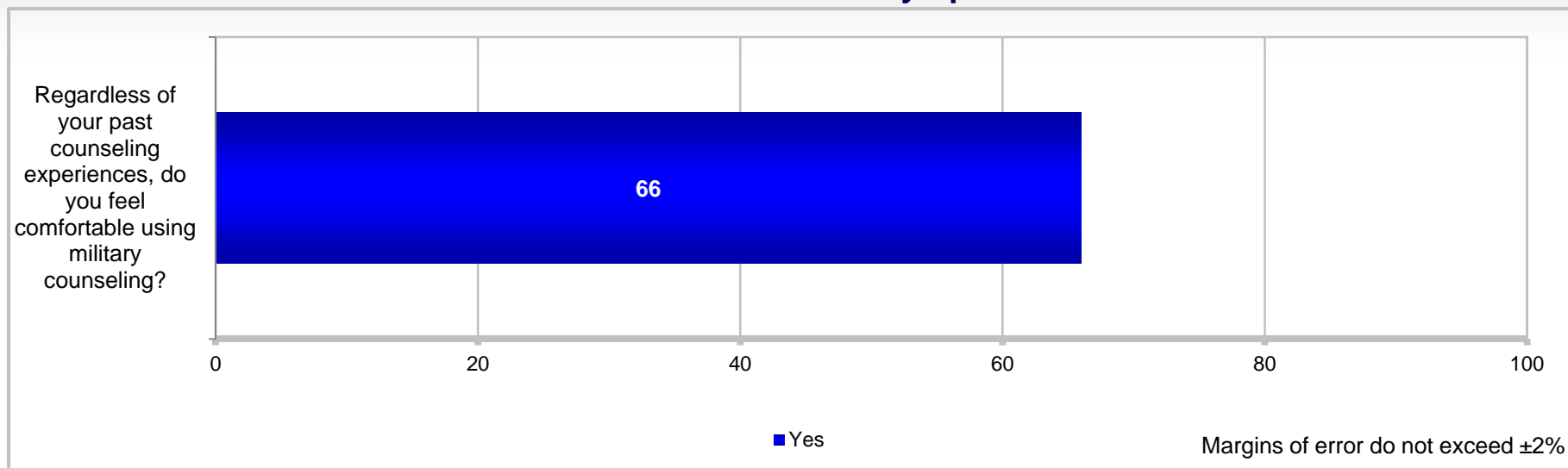
- Higher response of *Not Useful* for:
 - Your spouse's installation, Another military source, Military Family Life Counselors (MFLC), Military chaplain/civilian religious/spiritual leader, Military OneSource, TRICARE, and Another non-military source – No differences for Service, paygrade, or employment status

| | Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than | 2012 | 2015 |
|--|---|------|------|
| Your spouse's installation | | 30 | 32 |
| Another military source | | 23 | 25 |
| Military Family Life Counselors (MFLC) | | 24 | 23 |
| Military chaplain/civilian religious or spiritual leader | | 19 | 21 |
| Military OneSource | | 16 | 16 |
| TRICARE | | 14 | 15 |
| Another non-military source | | 11 | 13 |



Comfortable Using Military-Provided Counseling Services

Percent of All Active Duty Spouses



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

| Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than | 2012 | 2015 |
|---|------|------|
| * Total | 65 | 66 |
| ● Army | 65 | 68 |
| ▲ Navy | 64 | 65 |
| ■ Marine Corps | 67 | 67 |
| ◆ Air Force | 62 | 64 |

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 2\%$

| Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than | 2012 | 2015 |
|---|------|------|
| * Total | 65 | 66 |
| ● E1-E4 | 67 | 67 |
| ▲ E5-E9 | 64 | 66 |
| ■ O1-O3 | 64 | 65 |
| ◆ O4-O6 | 62 | 65 |

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 2\%$



BRIEFING OVERVIEW

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| • Spouse Well-Being | 51 |
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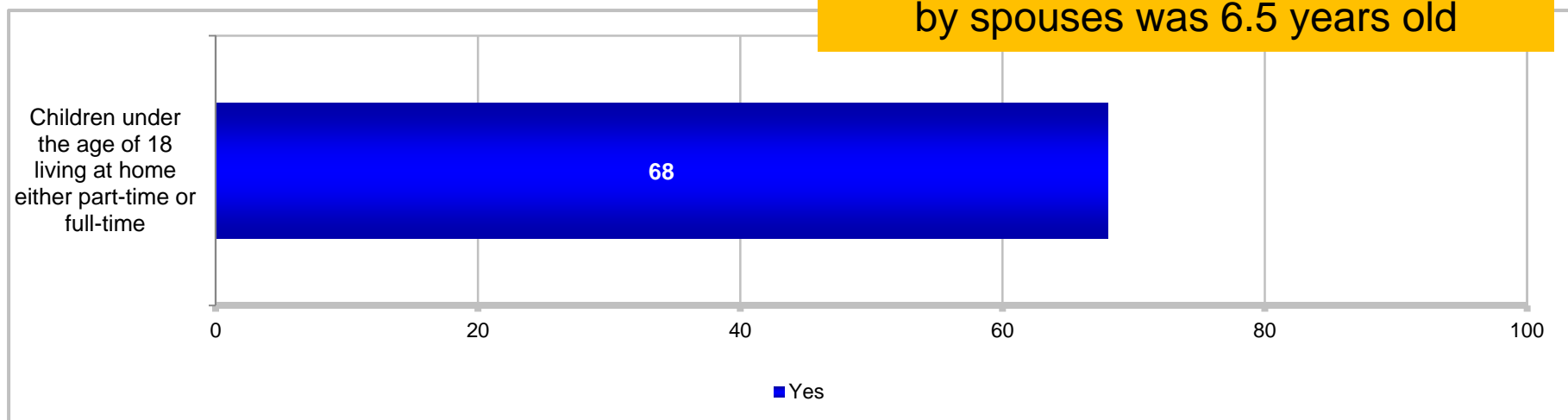


Families With Children Percent of All Active Duty Spouses

Spouses reported an average of 2 children per household

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



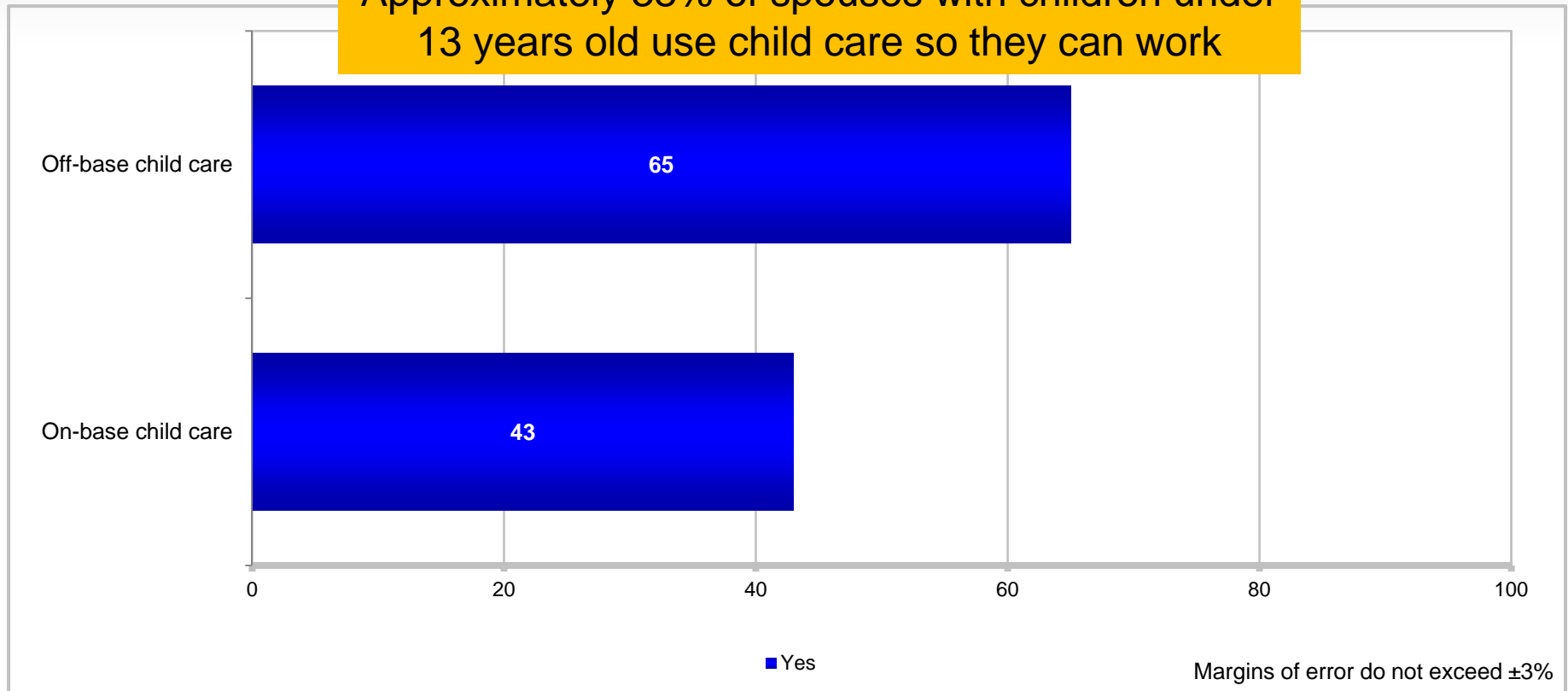
Note: Spouses were asked to choose a child in their household with the birth month closest to theirs.



Source of Child Care

Percent of Active Duty Spouses Who Have Children 13 Years and Younger and Who Routinely Use Child Care Arrangements

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%)

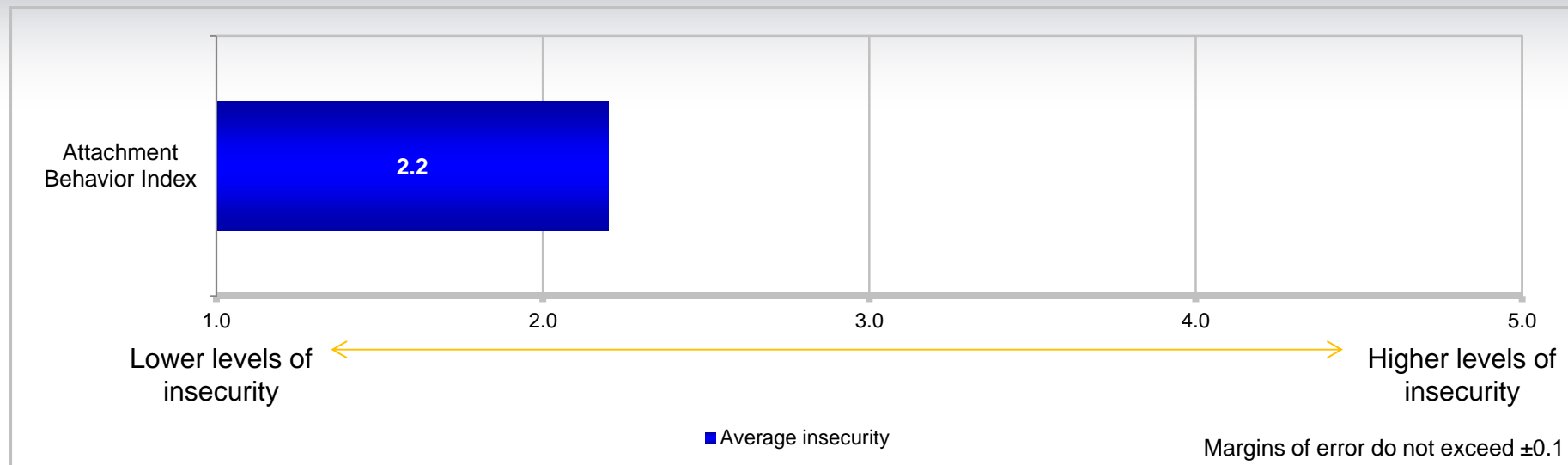
| | | | |
|---|-------------|------|------|
| Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than | <div></div> | 2012 | 2015 |
| OFF-base child care | | 62 | 65 |
| ON-base child care | | 40 | 43 |

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

| | Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than | 2012 | 2015 |
|----------------|---|------|------|
| * Total | | 2.3 | 2.2 |
| ● Army | | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| ▲ Navy | | 2.3 | 2.2 |
| ■ Marine Corps | | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| ◆ Air Force | | 2.2 | 2.2 |

Margins of error do not exceed $\pm 0.1\%$

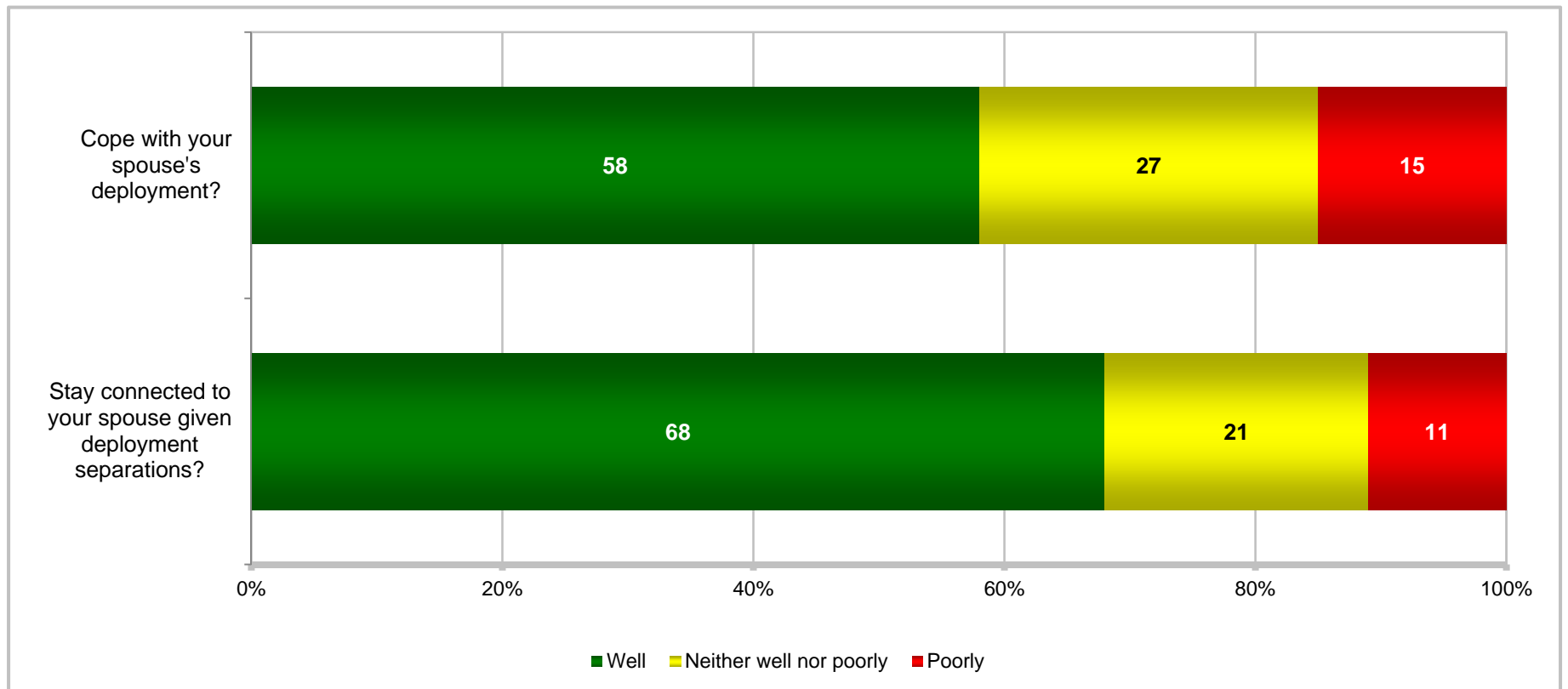
| | Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than | 2012 | 2015 |
|---------|---|------|------|
| * Total | | 2.3 | 2.2 |
| ● E1-E4 | | 2.3 | 2.2 |
| ▲ E5-E9 | | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| ■ O1-O3 | | 2.4 | 2.3 |
| ◆ O4-O6 | | 2.2 | 2.2 |

Margins of error do not exceed $\pm 0.1\%$



"How well did this child..."

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





"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%)

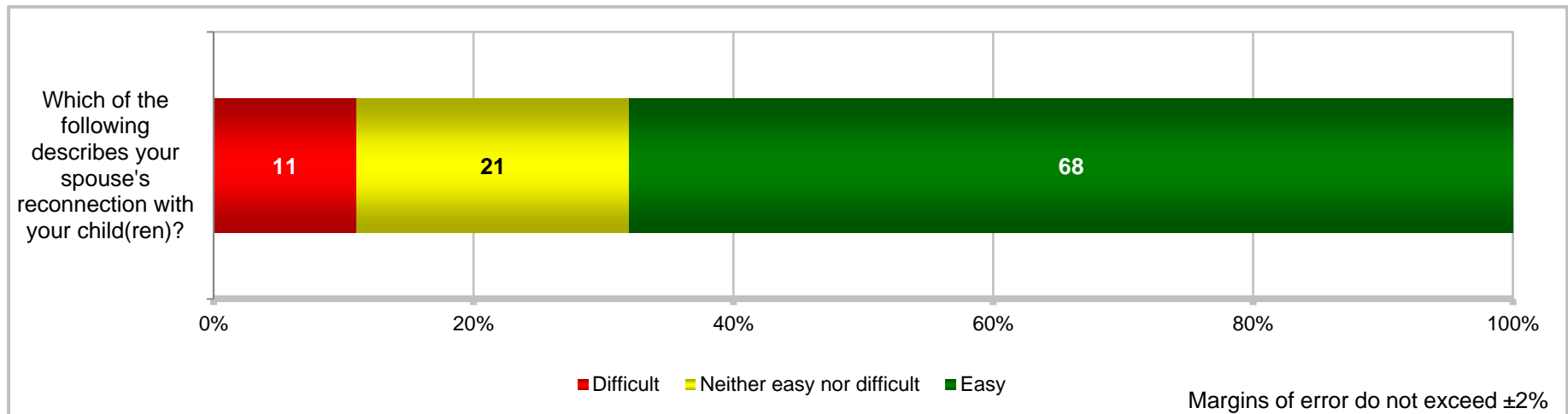
Poorly

| | Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than | 2012 | 2015 |
|--|---|------|------|
| Cope with your spouse's deployment | | 13 | 15 |
| Stay connected to your spouse given deployment separations | | 14 | 11 |



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



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

Difficult

| Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than | 2012 | 2015 |
|---|------|------|
| * Total | 13 | 11 |
| ● Army | 15 | 14 |
| ▲ Navy | 11 | 9 |
| ■ Marine Corps | 12 | 12 |
| ◆ Air Force | 10 | 8 |

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 3\%$

Difficult

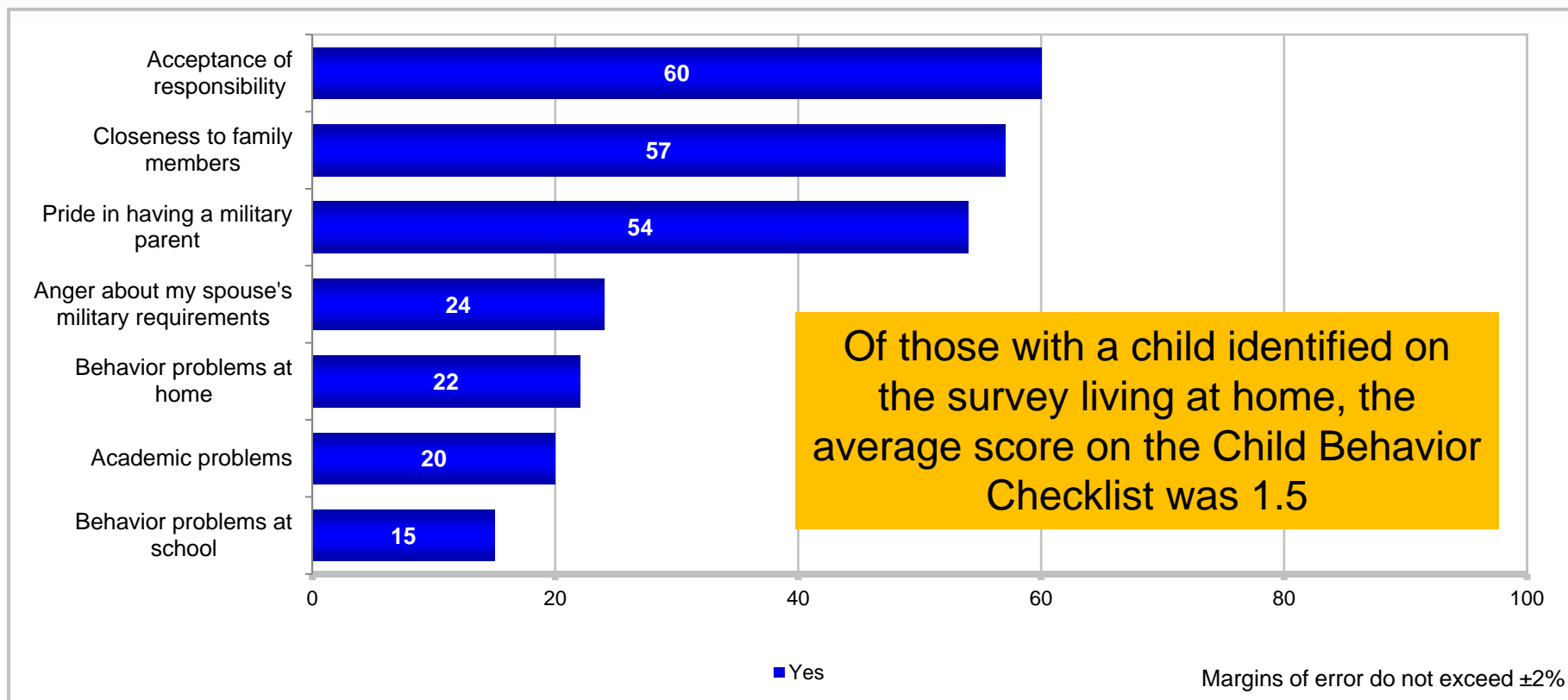
| Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than | 2012 | 2015 |
|---|------|------|
| * Total | 13 | 11 |
| ● E1-E4 | 16 | 14 |
| ▲ E5-E9 | 13 | 11 |
| ■ O1-O3 | 11 | 11 |
| ◆ O4-O6 | 7 | 10 |

Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 5\%$



Selected Child's Behavior in Past 12 Months

Percent of Active Duty Spouses Who Selected a Child



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.



Selected Child's Behavior in Past 12 Months (Continued)

Percent of Active Duty Spouses Who Selected a Child

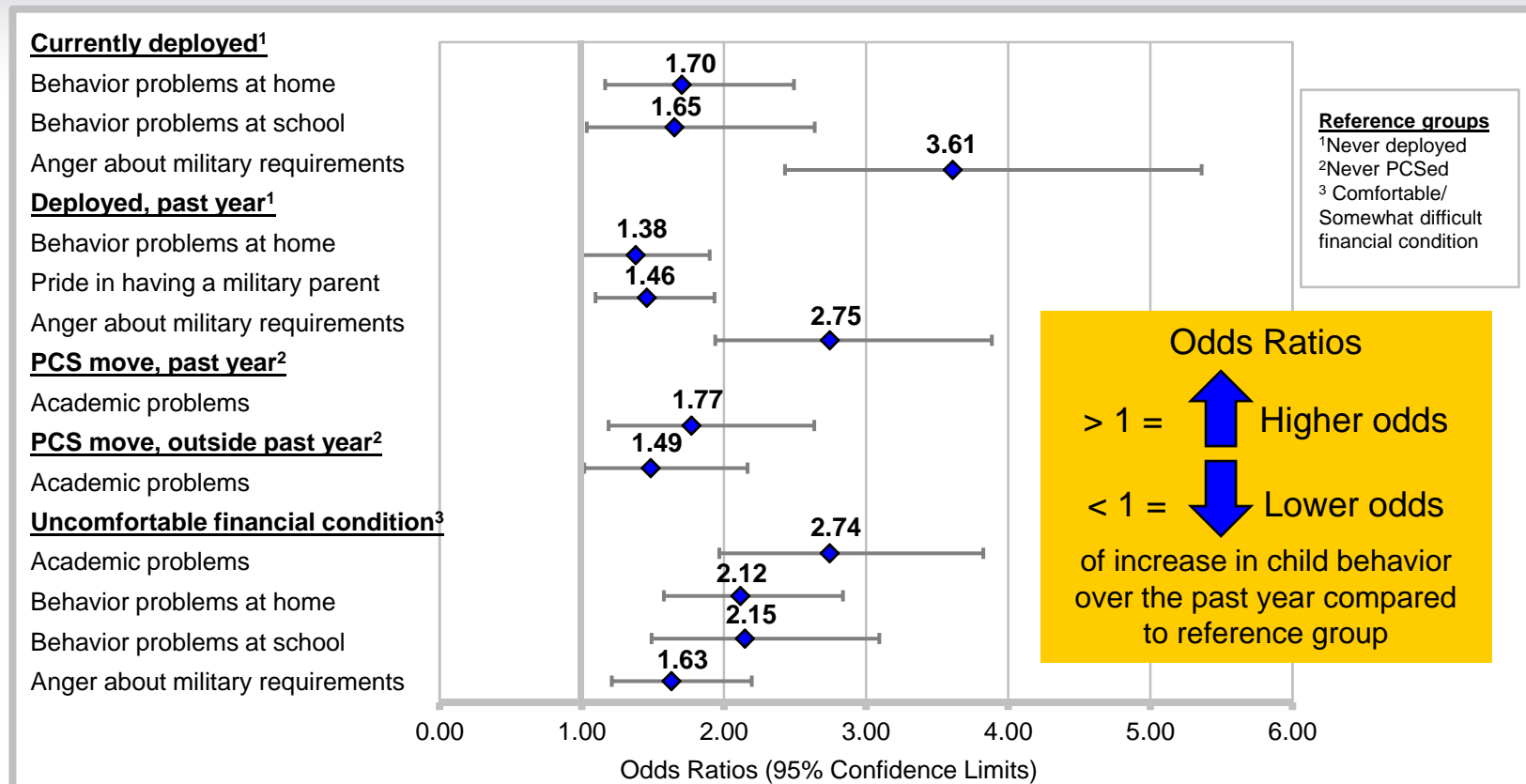
- Higher response of Yes for:
 - Acceptance of responsibility* – O4-O6 (66%)
 - Closeness to family members* – No differences for Service, paygrade, or employment status
 - Pride in having a military parent* – No differences for Service, paygrade, or employment status
 - Anger about my spouse's military 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%)

| | Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than | 2012 | 2015 |
|---|---|------|------|
| Acceptance of responsibility | | 62 | 60 |
| Closeness to family members | | 63 | 57 |
| Pride in having a military parent | | 59 | 54 |
| Anger about my spouse's military requirements | | 28 | 24 |
| Behavior problems at home | | 24 | 22 |
| Academic problems | | 19 | 20 |
| Behavior problems at school | | 16 | 15 |



Impact of Military Life Events/Factors on Child Behaviors

Logistic Regression Analysis



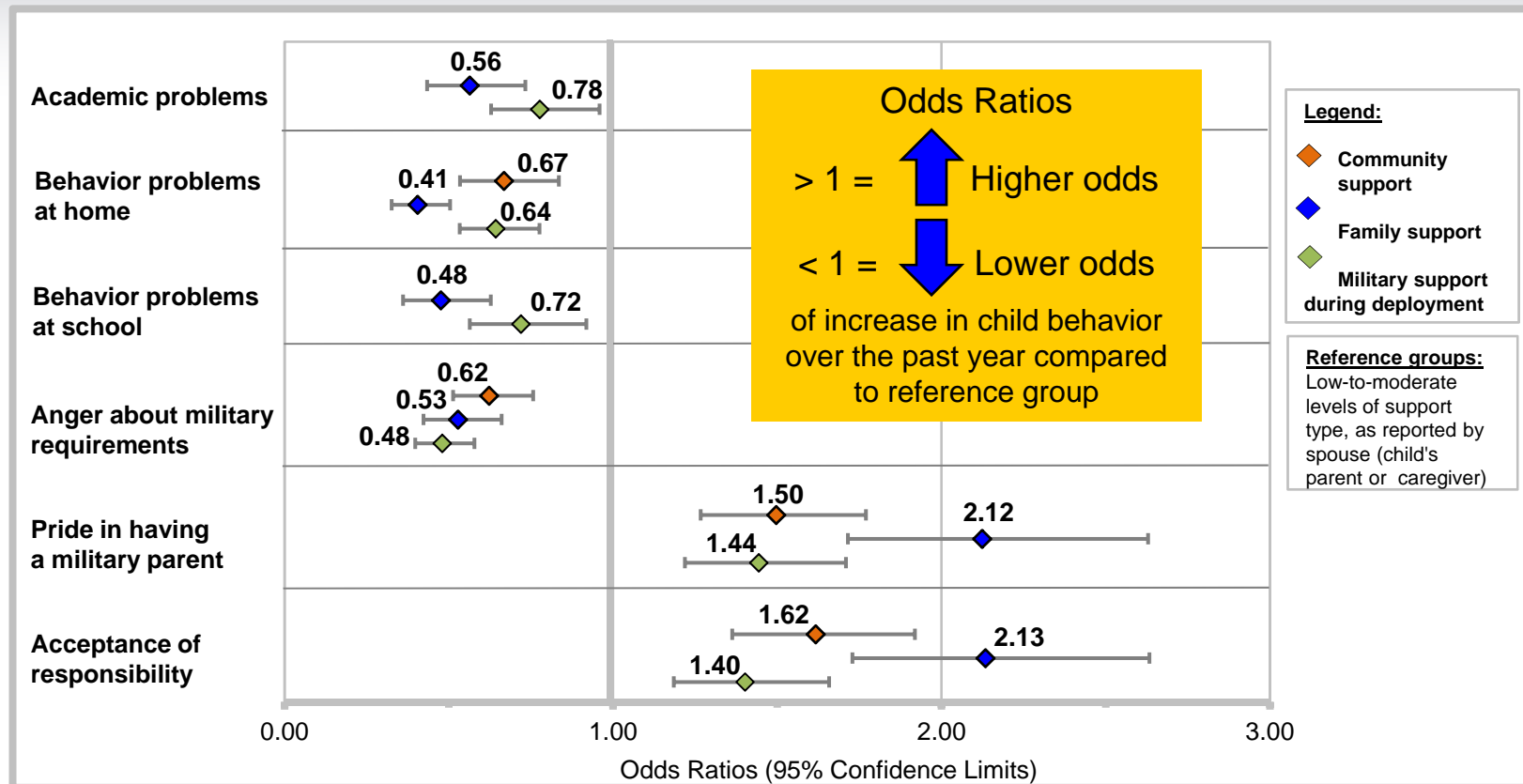
- Children with a parent currently deployed had higher odds of behavior problems at school and at home and anger about their parent's military requirements. Children with a parent deployed in the past year (but not currently) had higher odds of behavior problems at home and anger about military requirements, 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



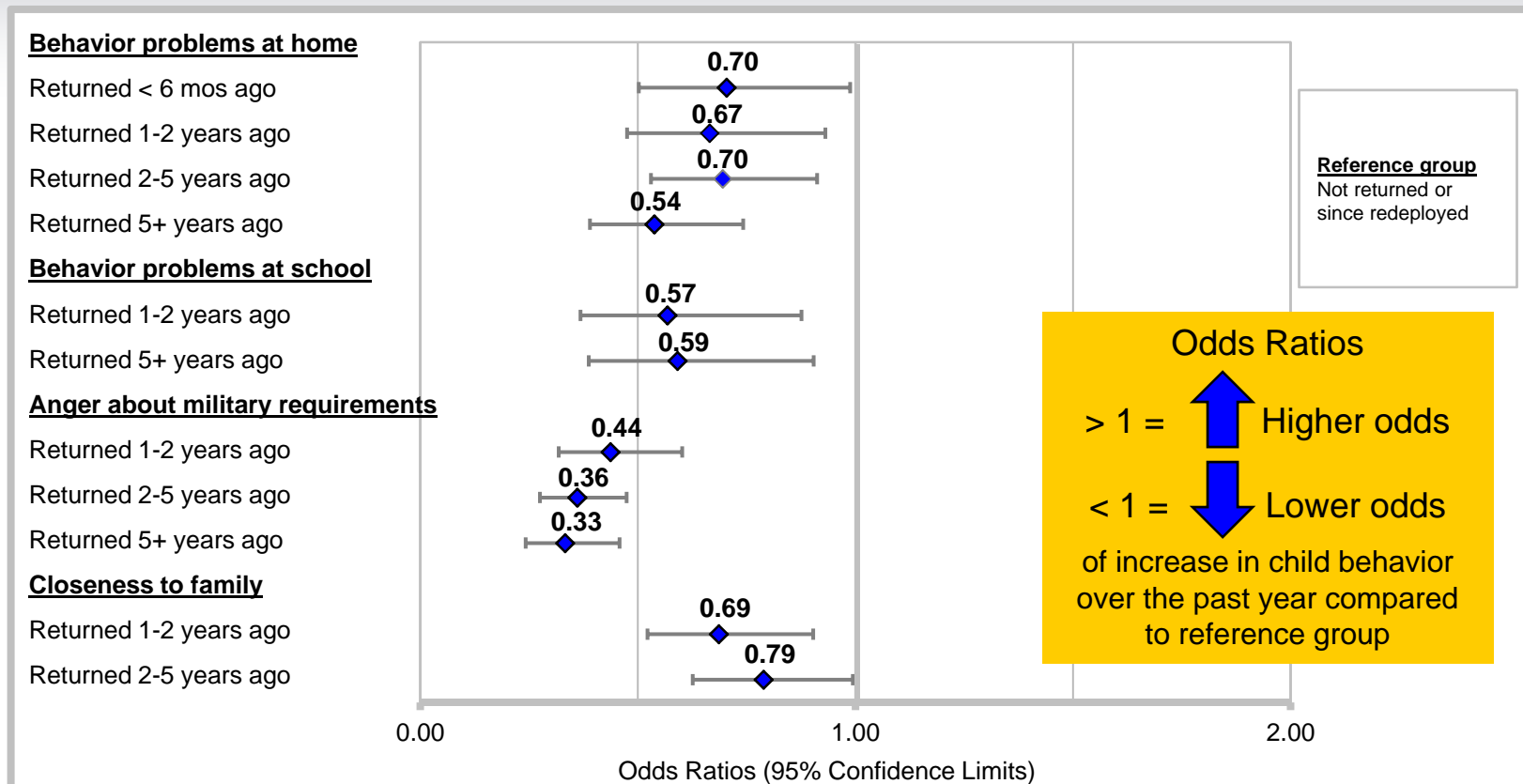
- Children in households with strong family support or military support during deployment had lower odds of academic problems, behavior problems at school and at home, and anger about their parent's military requirements. These children also had higher odds of pride in their military parent and acceptance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

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- DMDC Website (<http://www.dmdc.osd.mil/surveys>)
 - Detailed tabulated results (~ 50 demographic groups)



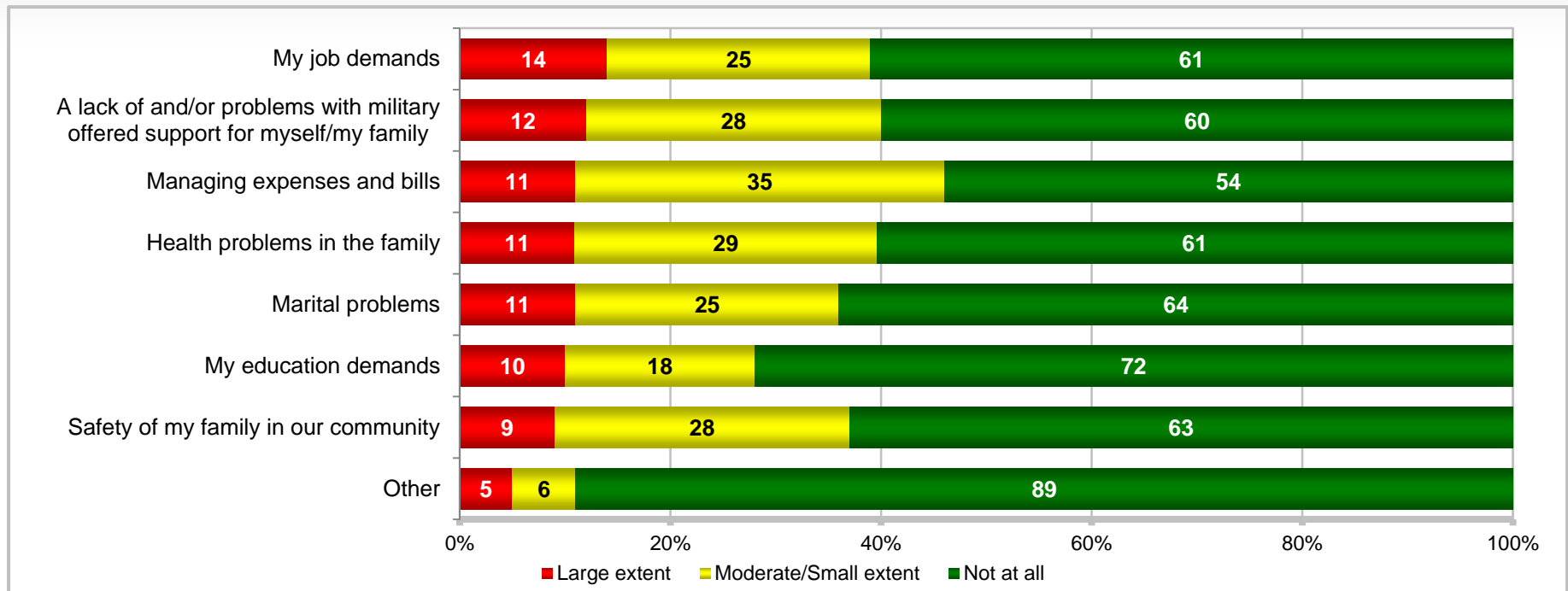


BACKUP SLIDES



Problems During Most Recent Deployment (Continued)

Percent of Active Duty Spouses Whose Husband/Wife Had Been Deployed



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.



Problems During Most Recent Deployment (Continued)

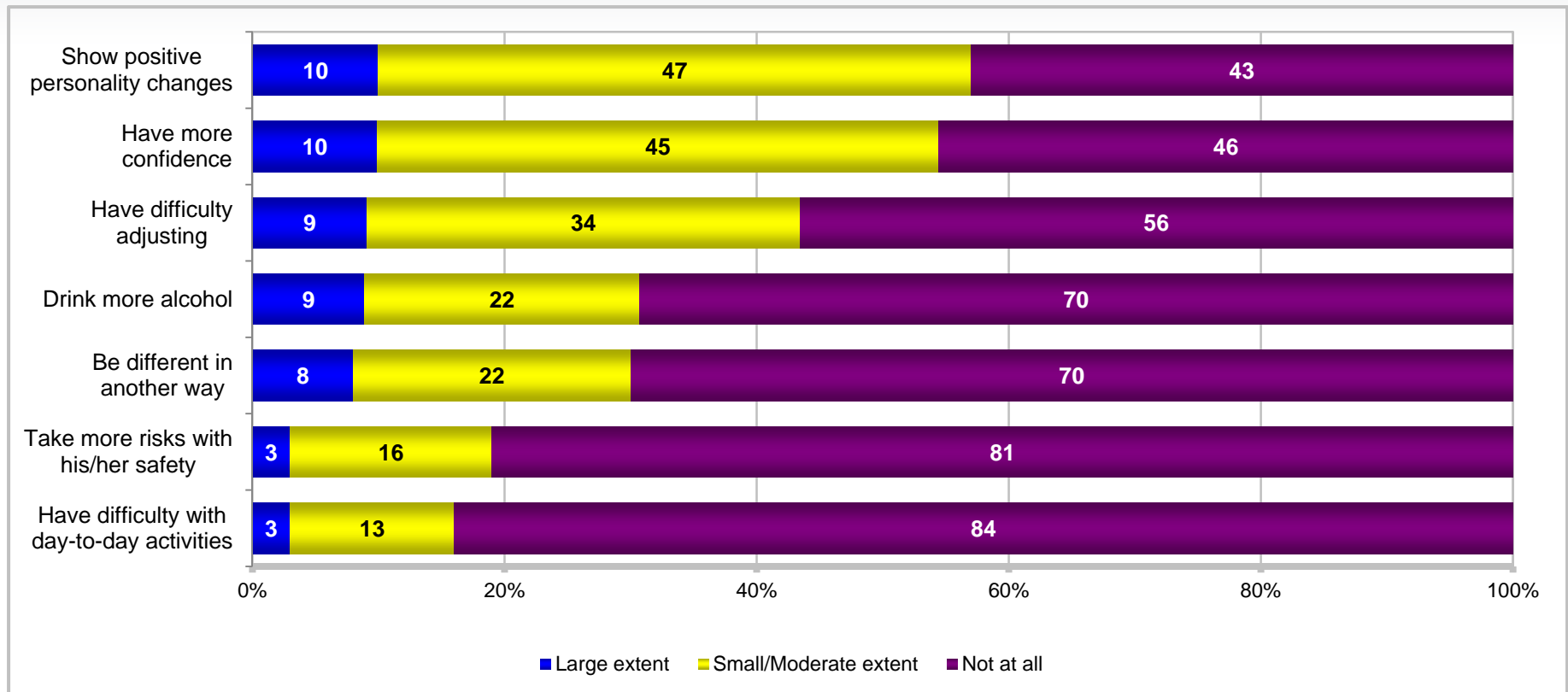
Percent of Active Duty Spouses Whose Husband/Wife Had Been Deployed

- 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



Changes in Husband/Wife After Return Home (Continued)

Percent of Active Duty Spouses Whose Husband/Wife Returned From Deployment



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.



Changes in Husband/Wife After Return Home (Continued)

Percent of Active Duty Spouses Whose Husband/Wife Returned From Deployment

- 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