

2012 Survey of Active Duty Spouses

Spouse Military Support, Deployment,
Reintegration, PCS Moves, Child Well-Being,
Education and Employment, and Spouse
Well-Being





BRIEFING OVERVIEW

	Slide
✓ Introduction.....	3
• Spouse Military Support	8
• Deployment, Reintegration, and PCS Moves.....	11
• Child Well-Being	27
• Education and Employment	37
• Spouse Well-Being	51



INTRODUCTION

- **Survey Population**

- The target population for the *2012 Survey of Active Duty Spouses (2012 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.
- 65K spouses of active duty members were surveyed, with a weighted response rate of 23%.

- **Survey Methodology**

- The survey was designed to allow comparisons to *2006 ADSS*, *2008 ADSS*, and the *Military Family Life Project (MFLP)*.
- 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
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

2012 Weighted Demographic Data

Active Duty Member Characteristics	Percent
Service	
Army	42
Navy	21
Marine Corps	12
Air Force	24
Paygrade	
E1-E4	28
E5-E9	52
O1-O3	9
O4-O6	10
Deployment Status	
Not Deployed Career	18
Deployed Career	79
Deployed Multiple Times ¹	11
Not Deployed Past 12 Months	23
Deployed Past 12 Months	35
Currently Deployed ²	12

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	12
Some College	49
4-Year Degree	26
Graduate/Professional Degree	12
Family Status	
With Child(ren)	69
Without Child(ren)	31
Employment	
Employed	39
Unemployed	13
Not in Labor Force	34
Armed Forces	11

1 "Deployed Multiple Times" is a subset of "Deployed Career."

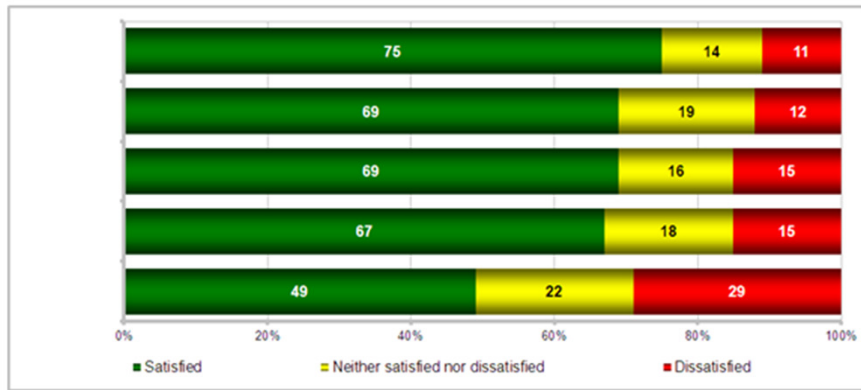
2 "Currently Deployed" is a subset of "Deployed Past 12 Months."



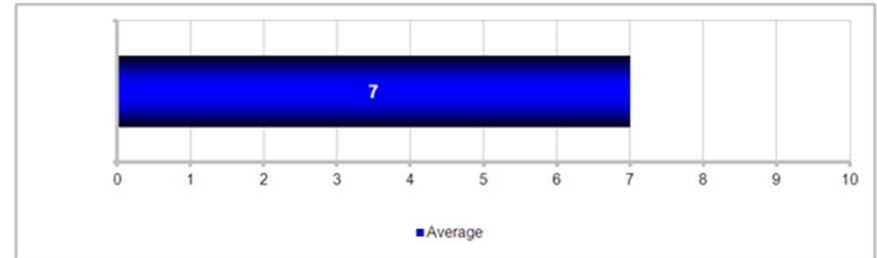
INTRODUCTION

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
- Trends for *2010 Military Family Life Project (2010 MFLP)* are shown when applicable
- 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	68	68

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

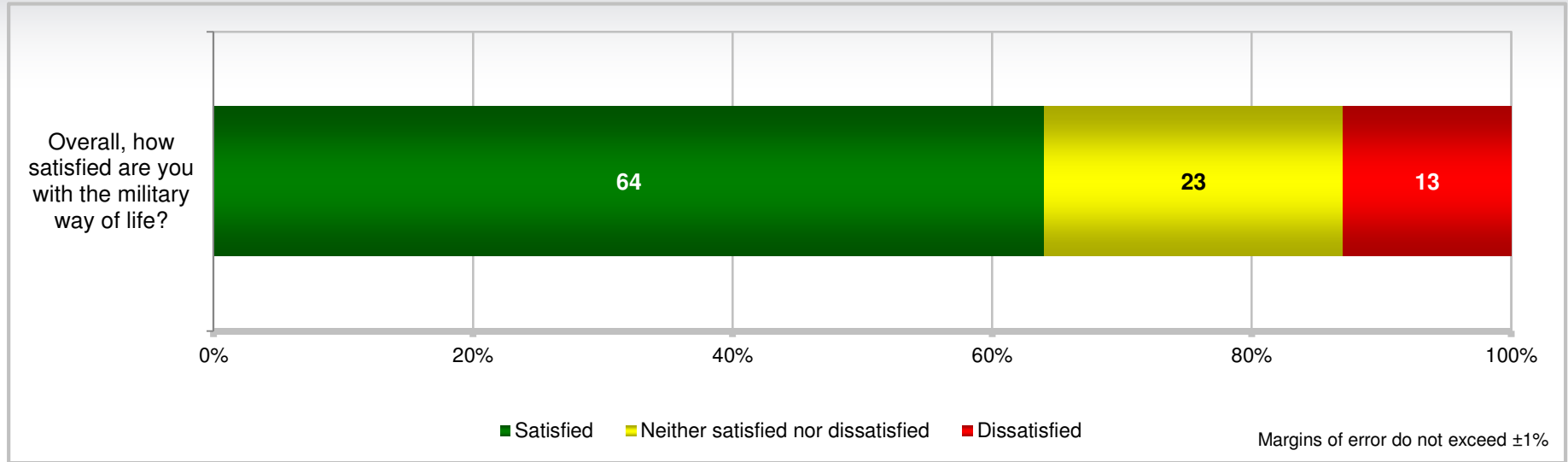


BRIEFING OVERVIEW

	Slide
• Introduction.....	3
✓ Spouse Military Support	8
• Deployment, Reintegration, and PCS Moves.....	11
• Child Well-Being	27
• Education and Employment	37
• Spouse Well-Being	51



Satisfaction With Military Way of Life Percent of All Active Duty Spouses



- Higher response of **Satisfied** – Air Force (72%); E5-E9 (66%); O4-O6 (78%)
- Higher response of **Dissatisfied** – Army (15%); E1-E4 (18%)

Satisfied

Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2006	2008	2012
Total	60	56	64
Army	55	50	61
Navy	57	56	62
Marine Corps	59	59	63
Air Force	68	64	72

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

Satisfied

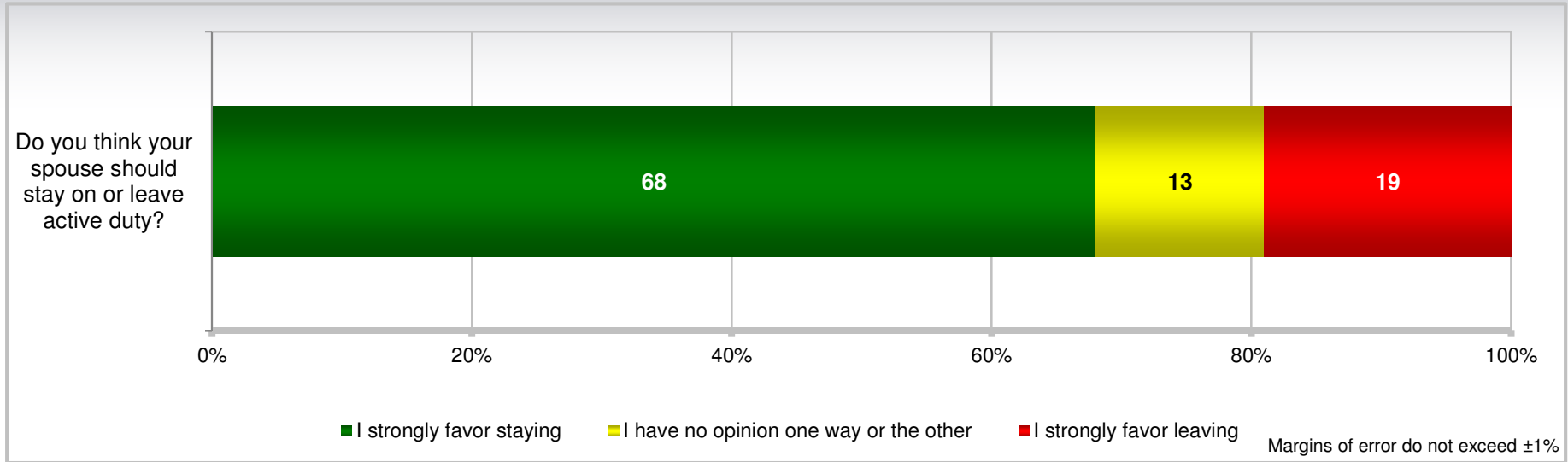
Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2006	2008	2012
Total	60	56	64
E1-E4	45	45	55
E5-E9	61	56	66
O1-O3	65	63	65
O4-O6	78	77	78

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

Note: 2010 MFLP- 62% of spouses were satisfied with the military way of life; 14% dissatisfied



Support To Stay on Active Duty Percent of All Active Duty Spouses



- Higher response of *I strongly favor staying* – Air Force (74%); E5-E9 (73%); O4-O6 (71%)
- Higher response of *I strongly favor leaving* – Army (20%); E1-E4 (24%); O1-O3 (24%)

Strongly Favor Staying

	2006	2008	2012
Total	61	59	68
Army	56	54	65
Navy	62	60	68
Marine Corps	60	60	67
Air Force	66	63	74

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

Strongly Favor Staying

	2006	2008	2012
Total	61	59	68
E1-E4	50	52	59
E5-E9	64	62	73
O1-O3	64	57	65
O4-O6	65	64	71

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

Note: 2010 MFLP- 69% of spouses favor their spouses staying on active duty; 19% favor leaving



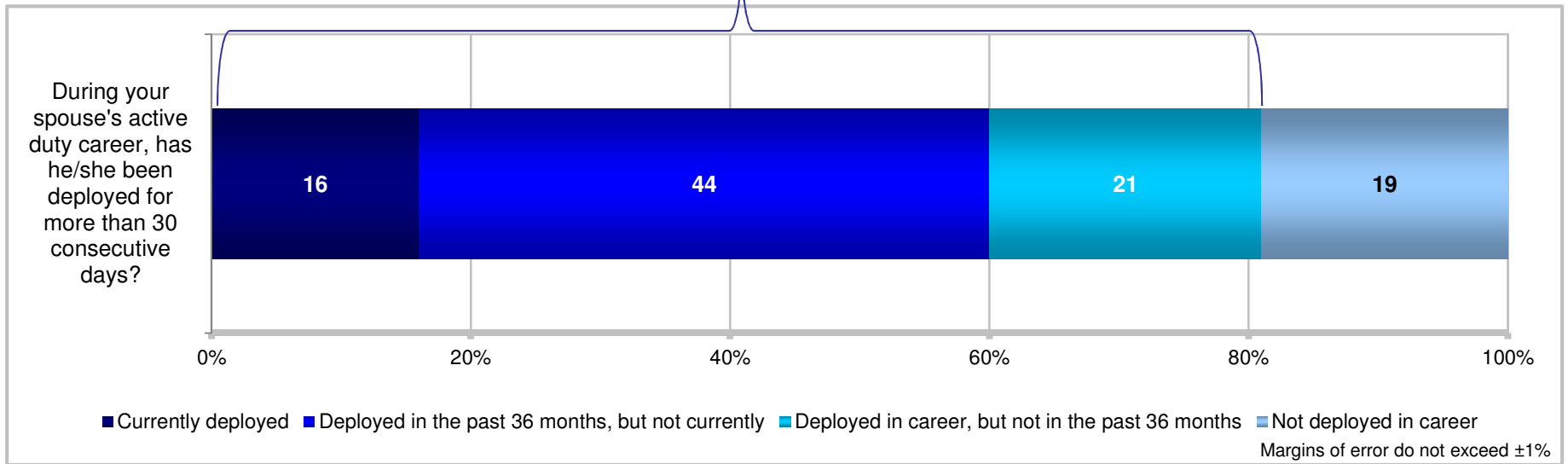
BRIEFING OVERVIEW

	Slide
• Introduction.....	3
• Spouse Military Support	8
✓ Deployment, Reintegration, and PCS Moves.....	11
• Child Well-Being	27
• Education and Employment	37
• Spouse Well-Being	51



Deployed in Career Percent of All Active Duty Spouses

Approximately 81% of spouses have experienced a deployment in their husband/wife's career

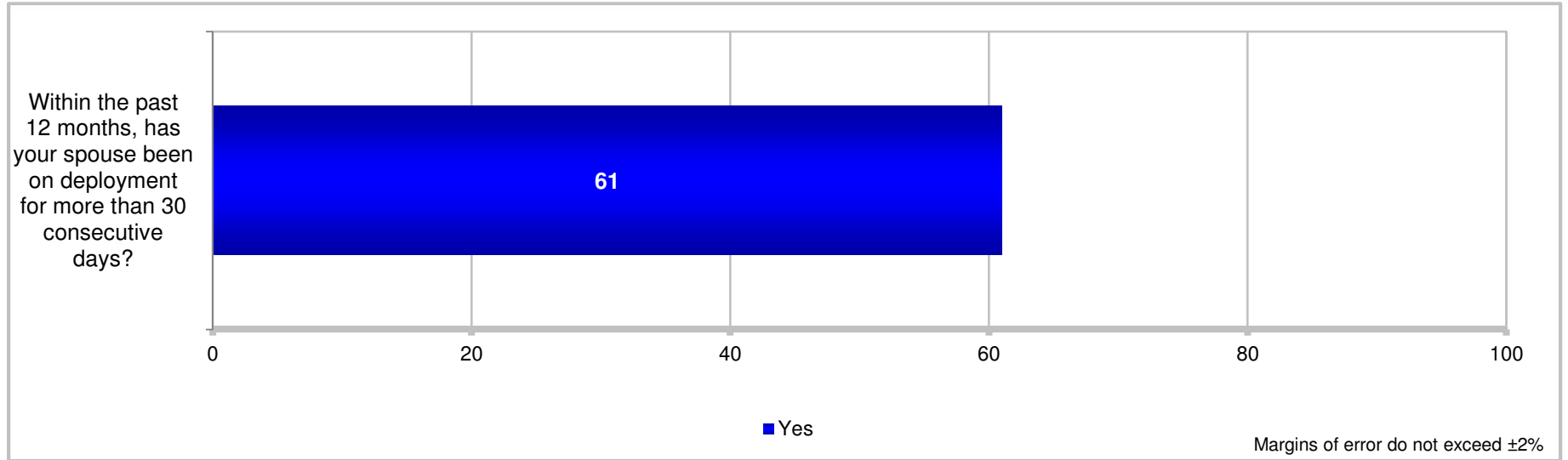


- Higher response of *Currently deployed* – Army (19%)
- Higher response of *Deployed in the past 36 months, but not currently* – E5-E9 (47%)
- Higher response of *Deployed in career, but not in the past 36 months* – E5-E9 (26%); O4-O6 (36%)
- Higher response of *Not deployed in career* – Air Force (27%); E1-E4 (38%); O1-O3 (24%)



Deployed in Past 12 Months

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

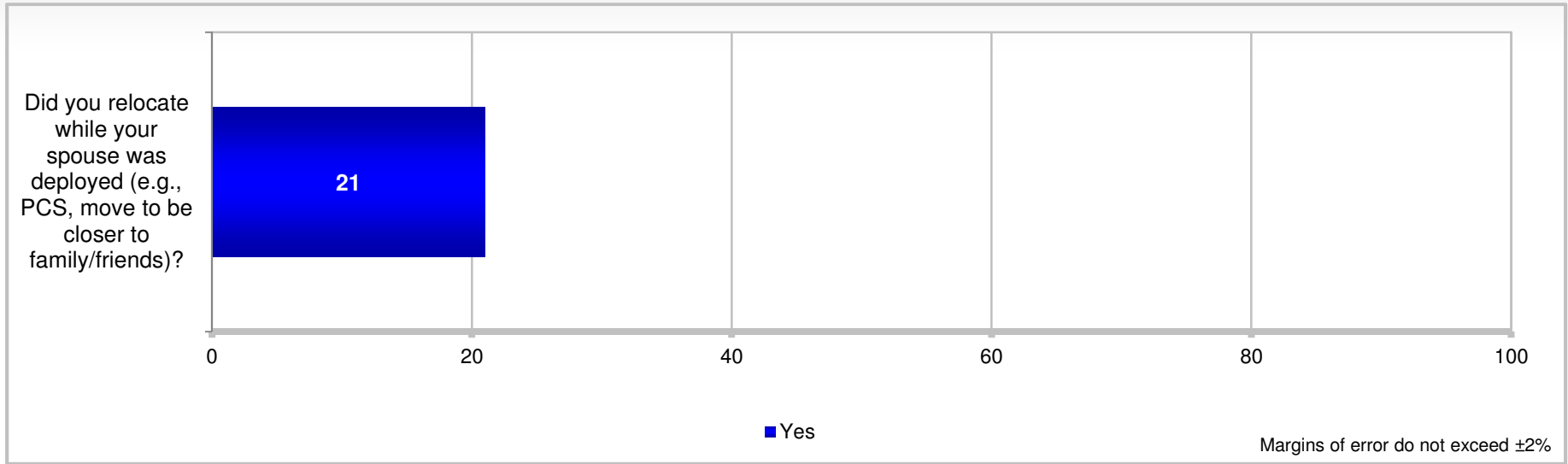


- Higher response of Yes – Navy (66%); Marine Corps (65%); E1-E4 (68%)



Relocated During Husband/Wife's Deployment

Percent of Active Duty Spouses Whose Husband/Wife Had Been Deployed in Past 12 Months



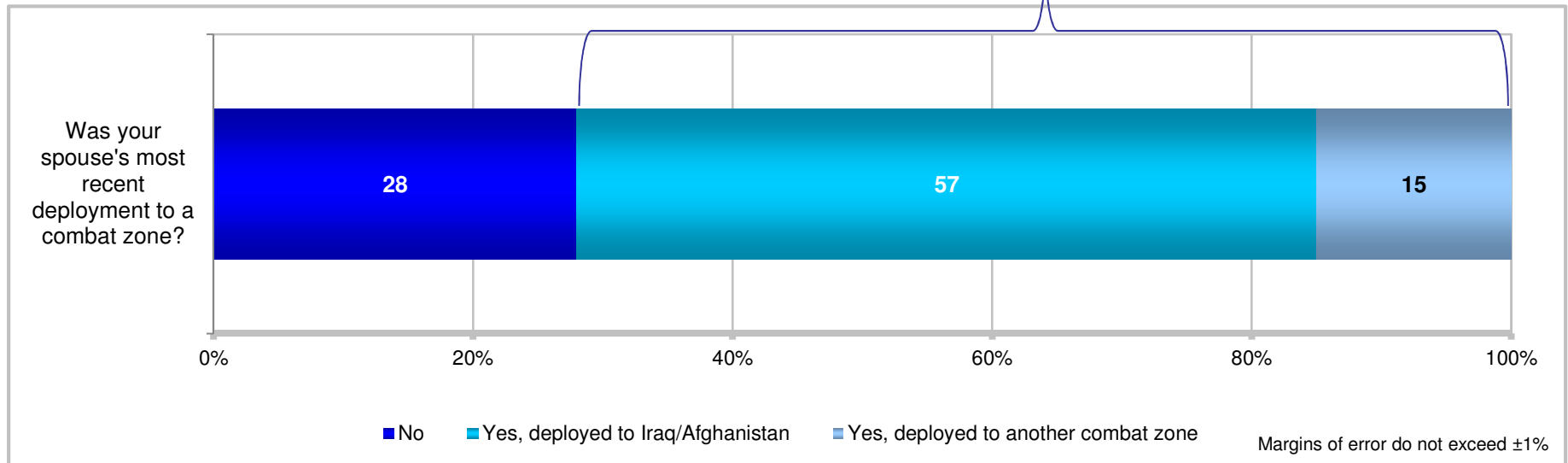
- Higher response of Yes – Army (24%); Marine Corps (27%); E1-E4 (35%)



Deployment to a Combat Zone

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

72% of spouses reported their husband/wife's most recent deployment was to a combat zone

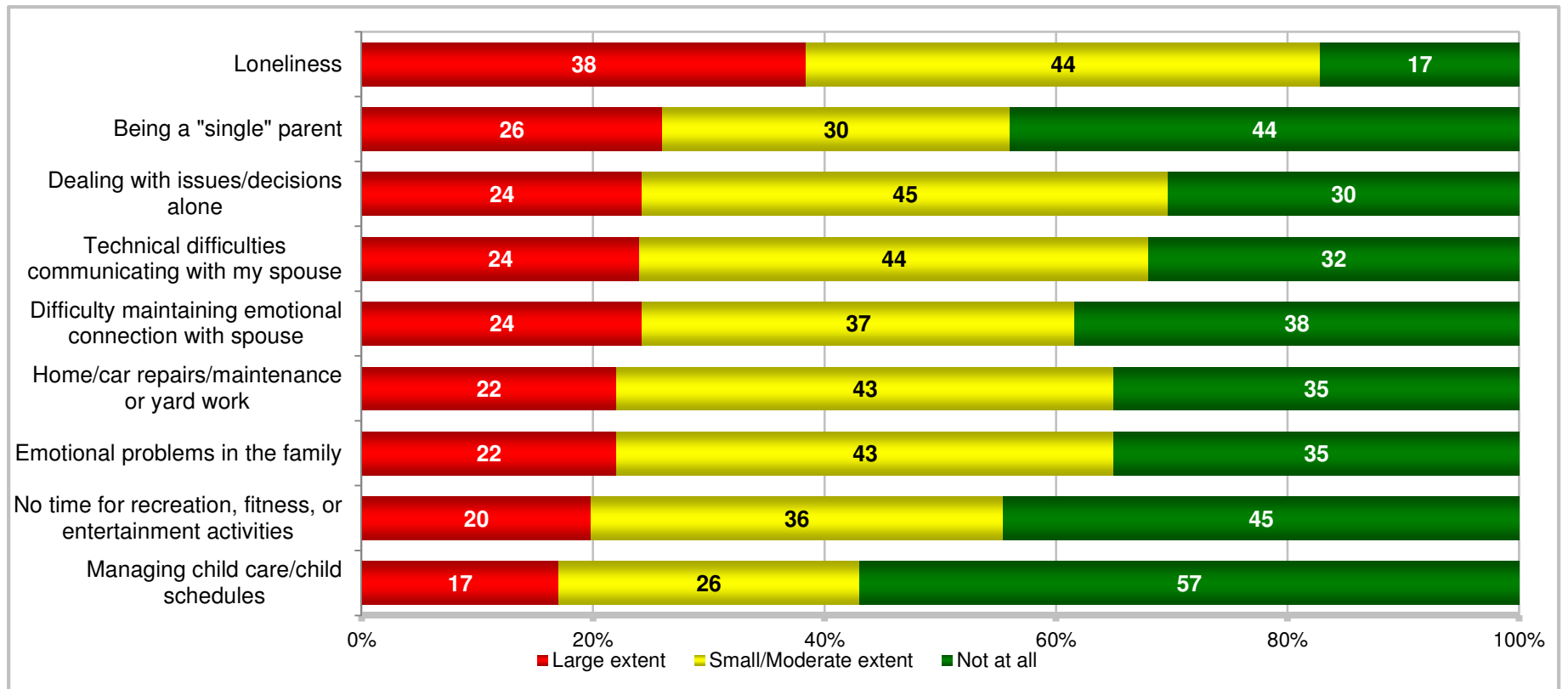


- Higher response of *No* – Navy (52%); Air Force (36%); E5-E9 (30%)
- Higher response of *Yes, deployed to Iraq/Afghanistan* – Army (80%); Marine Corps (66%); E1-E4 (59%)
- Higher response of *Yes, deployed to another combat zone* – Navy (27%); Air Force (23%)



Problems During Most Recent Deployment

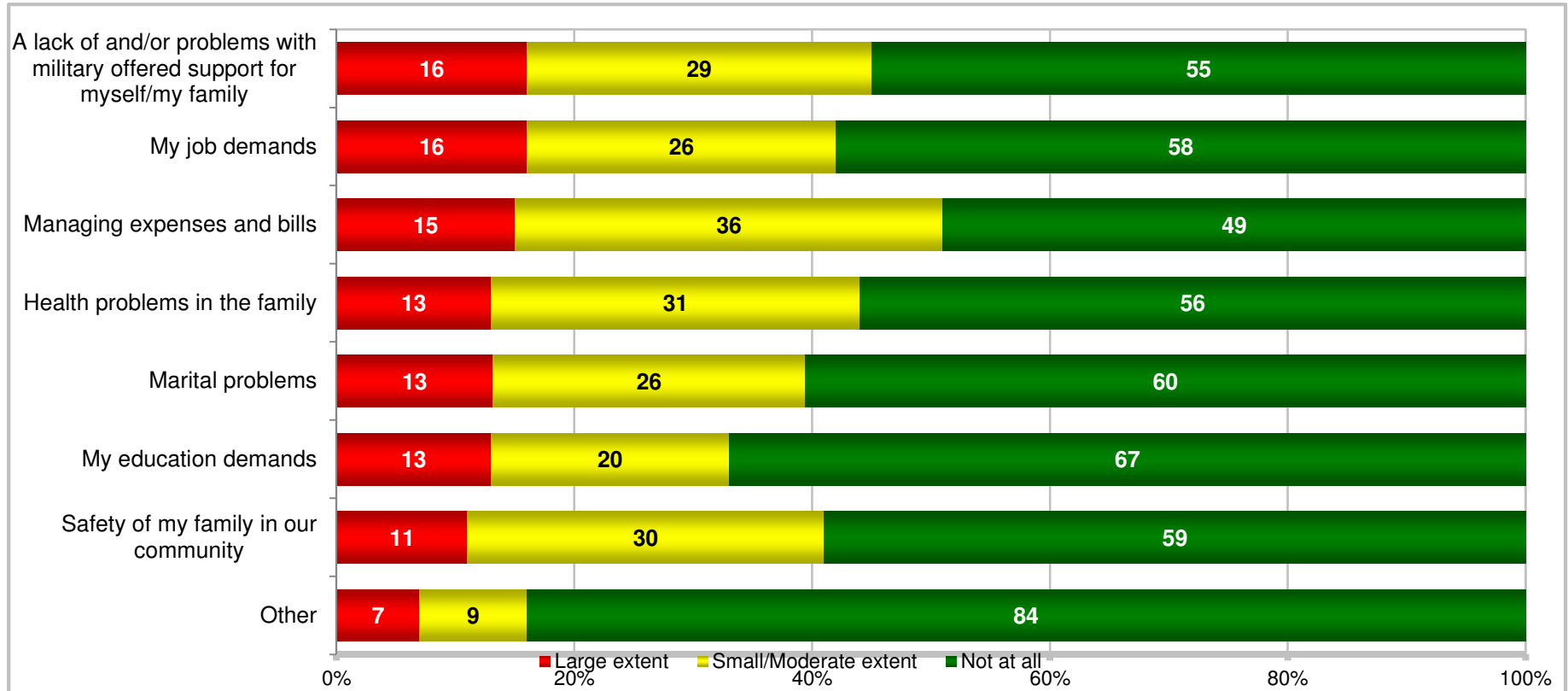
Percent of Active Duty Spouses Whose Husband/Wife Had Been Deployed





Problems During Most Recent Deployment (Continued)

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



Note: Other reasons include dealing with grief alone, pregnancy/giving birth alone, worrying about safety of husband/wife, relocating alone, handling problems with neighbors alone, taking several months to get pay benefits, moving children to college alone, and infidelity/trust issues.



Problems During Most Recent Deployment (Continued)

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

- Higher response of *Large Extent* for:
 - *Loneliness* – E1-E4 (50%)
 - *Being a “single” parent* – E5-E9 (27%)
 - *Dealing with issues/decisions alone* – Navy (27%); E1-E4 (30%)
 - *Technical difficulties communicating with my spouse* – Navy (28%); Marine Corps (29%); E1-E4 (36%)
 - *Difficulty maintaining emotional connection with spouse* – Army (26%); E1-E4 (32%)
 - *Home/car repairs/maintenance or yard work* – Navy (25%); E5-E9 (23%)
 - *Emotional problems in the family* – Army (25%); E1-E4 (30%)
 - *No time for recreation, fitness, or entertainment activities* – No differences for Service or paygrade
 - *Managing child care/child schedules* – Navy (19%); O4-O6 (21%)
 - *A lack of and/or problems with military offered support for myself/my family* – E1-E4 (18%)
 - *My job demands* – No differences for Service or paygrade
 - *Managing expenses and bills* – E1-E4 (23%)
 - *Health problems in the family* – No differences for Service or paygrade
 - *Marital problems* – Army (16%); E1-E4 (19%)
 - *My education demands* – Army (14%); E1-E4 (18%)
 - *Safety of my family in our community* – Army (12%); E1-E4 (14%)
 - *Other* – No differences for Service or paygrade



Problems During Most Recent Deployment (Continued)

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

	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2006	2008	2012
Loneliness	■	54	47	38
Being a "single" parent	■	X	32	26
Dealing with issues/decisions alone	■	X	X	24
Technical difficulties communicating with my spouse	■	X	22	24
Difficulty maintaining emotional connection with spouse	■	X	25	24
Home/care repairs/maintenance or yard work	■	34	29	22
Emotional problems in the family	■	20	18	22
No time for recreation, fitness, or entertainment activities	■	X	23	20
Managing child care/child schedules	■	28	23	17
A lack of and/or problems with military offered support for myself/my family	■	X	X	16
My job demands	■	X	X	16
Managing expenses and bills	■	X	X	15
Health problems in the family	■	16	13	13
Marital problems	■	14	14	13
My education demands	■	X	X	11
Safety of my family in our community	■	11	13	11

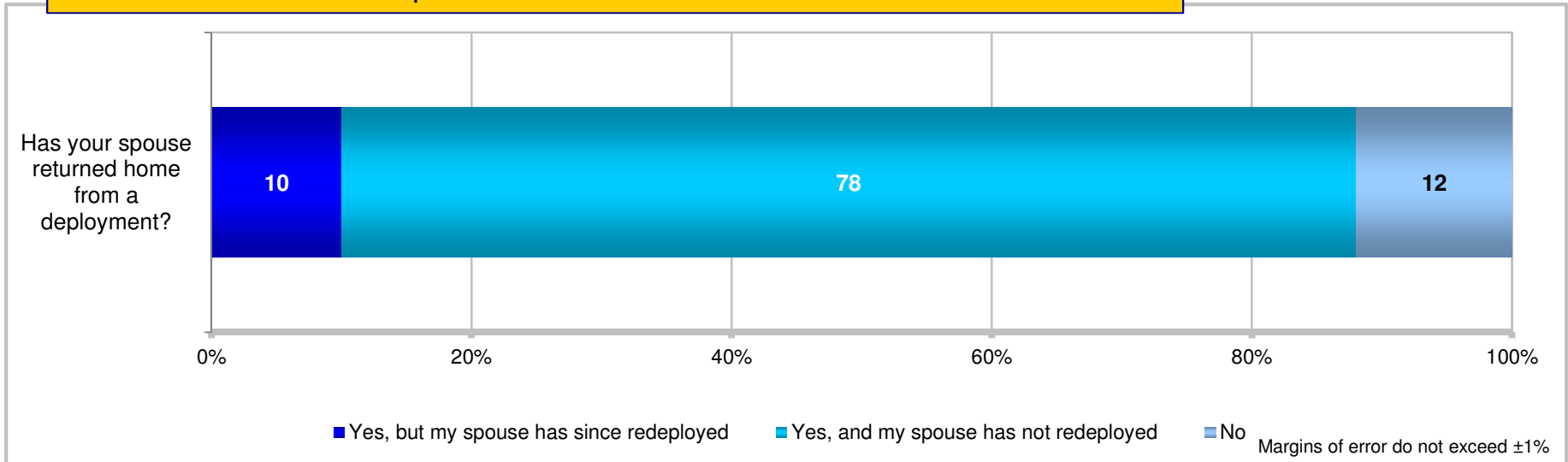
- Note: 2010 MFLP-

Loneliness (41%); Being a "single" parent (28%); Technical difficulties communicating with my spouse (22%); Difficulty maintaining emotional connection with spouse (22%); Home/car repairs/maintenance or yard (21%); Emotional problems in the family (22%); No time for recreation, fitness, or entertainment activities (20%); Managing child care/child schedules (18%); My job demands (19%); Managing expenses and bills (11%); Health problems in the family (12%); Marital problems (13%); Safety of my family in our community (8%); and Other (11%)



Member's Return Home From Deployment Percent of Active Duty Spouses Whose Husband/Wife Had Been Deployed

Of the 82% of spouses who indicated their husband/wife had been deployed for more than 30 consecutive days in their active duty career, 88% had experienced at least one reunion.



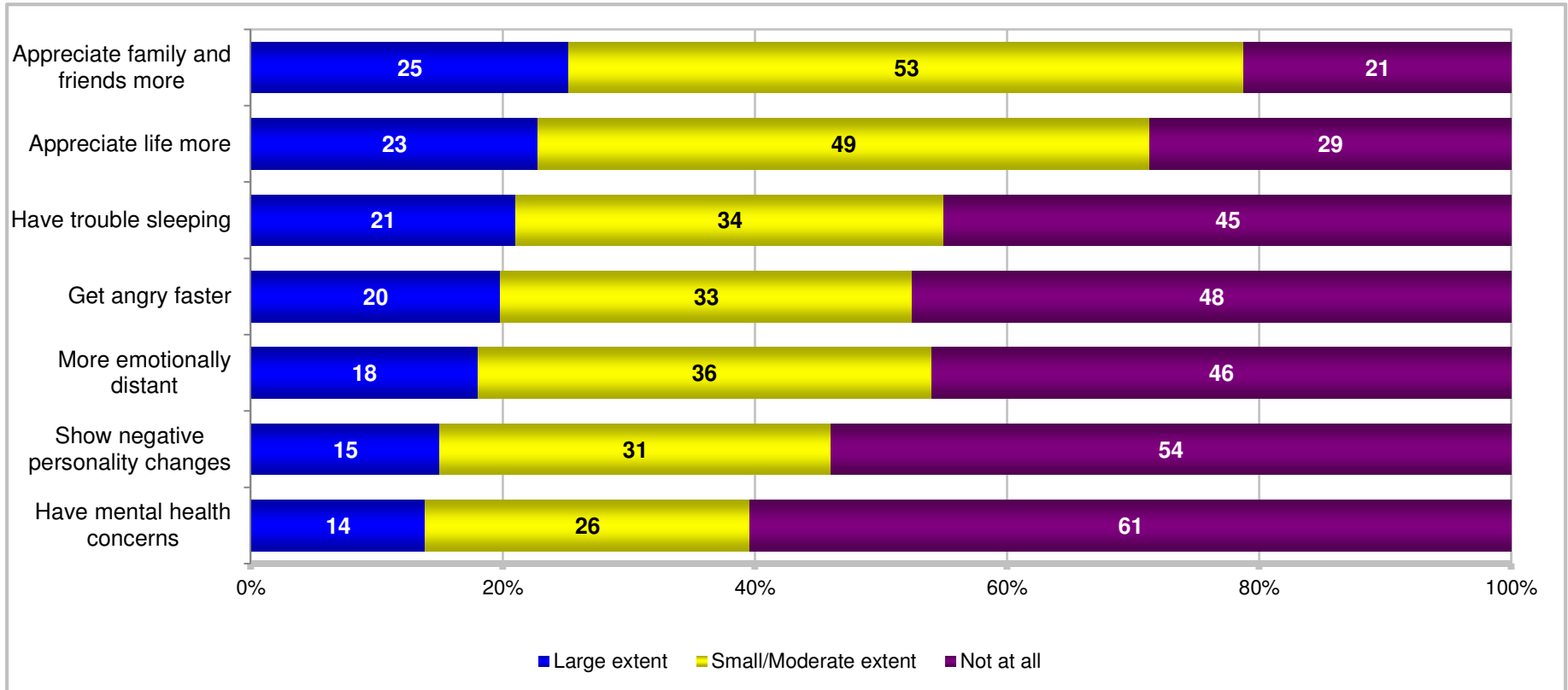
Note: Of spouses whose husband/wife returned from deployment, 73% returned from a combat zone.

- Higher response of *Yes, but my spouse has since redeployed* – Army (12%)
- Higher response of *Yes, and my spouse has not redeployed* – Air Force (81%); O4-O6 (85%)
- Higher response of *No* – E1-E4 (17%)



Changes in Husband/Wife After Return Home

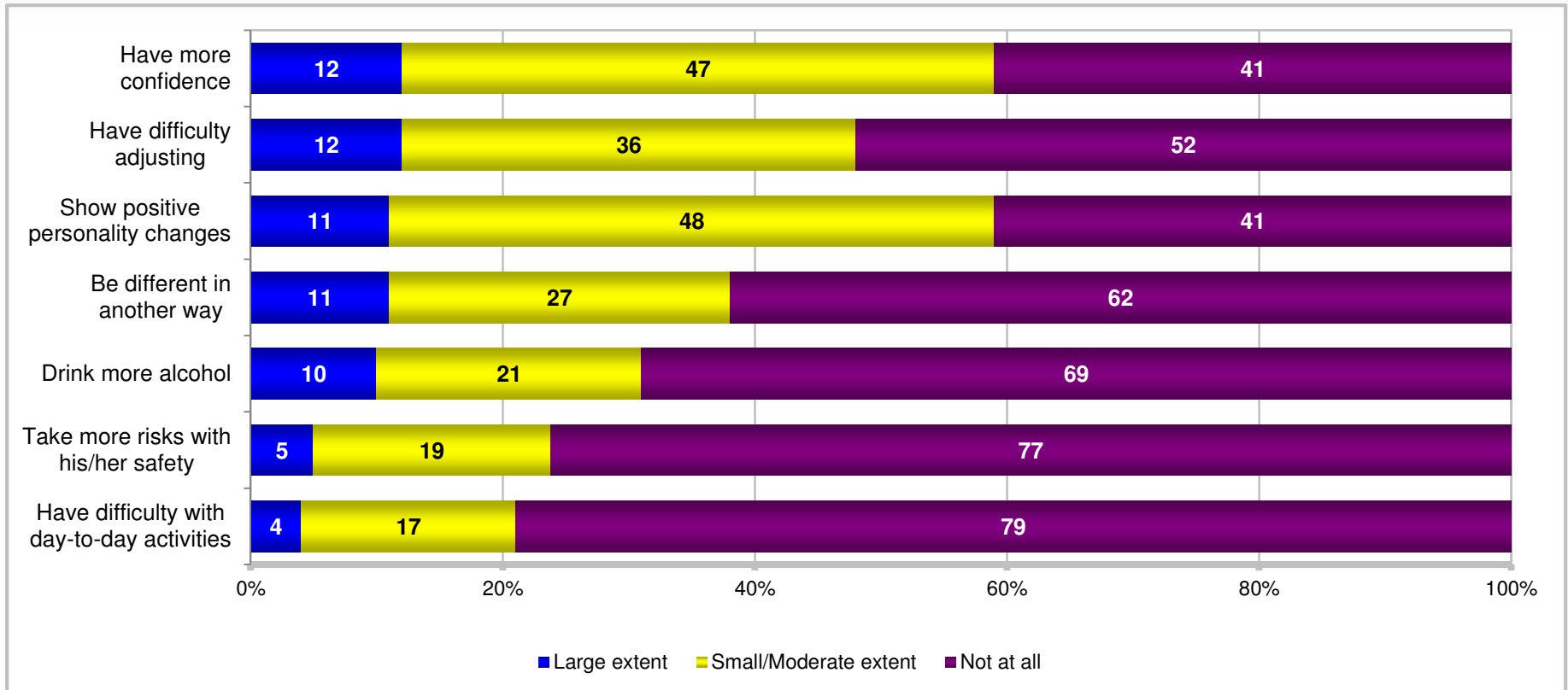
Percent of Active Duty Spouses Whose Husband/Wife Returned From Deployment





Changes in Husband/Wife After Return Home (Continued)

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



Note: *Be different in another way* includes less talkative, intimacy issues, excessive spending/eating/sleeping, physical injuries, increased use of vulgar language, overly protective/controlling of family, problems with trust/intimacy, became more of a “homebody,” more selfish/self-absorbed, loss of desire to reenlist, helped more/less around the house, more mature, and more helpful to other military families.



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* – E1-E4 (31%)
 - *Appreciate life more* – Army (25%); E1-E4 (28%)
 - *Have more confidence* – Army (14%); E1-E4 (19%)
 - *Show positive personality changes* – E1-E4 (14%)
 - *Have trouble sleeping* – Army (30%); E1-E4 (26%); E5-E9 (23%)
 - *Get angry faster* – Army (27%); E1-E4 (28%)
 - *More emotionally distant* – Army (23%); E1-E4 (23%)
 - *Show negative personality changes* – Army (21%); E1-E4 (21%)
 - *Have mental health concerns* – Army (20%); E1-E4 (18%); E5-E9 (15%)
 - *Have difficulty adjusting* – Army (16%); E1-E4 (18%)
 - *Be different in another way* – Army (16%); E1-E4 (16%)
 - *Drink more alcohol* – Army (14%); E1-E4 (23%)
 - *Take more risks with his/her safety* – Army (7%); E1-E4 (8%)
 - *Have difficulty with day-to-day activities* – Army (6%); E1-E4 (6%)



Changes in Husband/Wife After Return Home (Continued)

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

	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2006	2008	2012
Appreciate family and friends more	47	43	25	
Appreciate life more	43	38	23	
Have more confidence	23	21	12	
Show positive personality changes			11	
Have trouble sleeping		28	21	
Get angry faster	26	29	20	
More emotionally distant	24	25	18	
Show negative personality changes			15	
Have mental health concerns			14	
Have difficulty adjusting			12	
Drink more alcohol	13	15	10	
Take more risks with his/her safety	10	8	5	
Have difficulty with day-to-day activities			4	

Note: The lists or response options weren't the same across the 2006, 2008, and 2012 survey administrations and this may account for some of the differences across years.

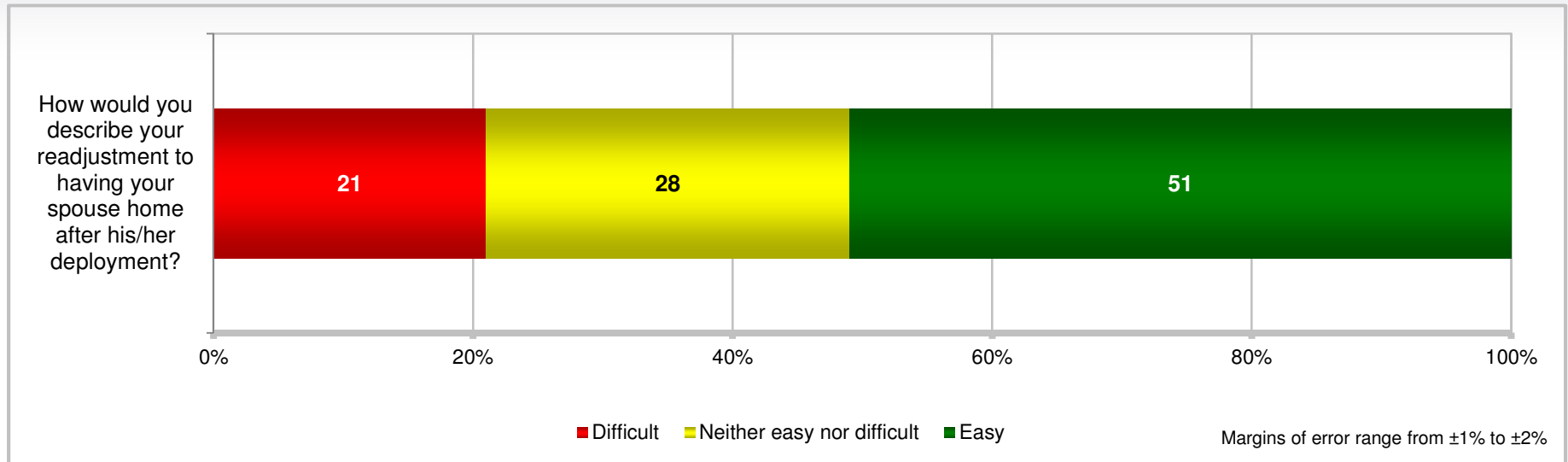
2010 MFLP-

Appreciate family and friends more (30%); *Appreciate life more* (27%); *Have more confidence* (14%); *Have trouble sleeping* (22%); *Get angry faster* (21%); *More emotionally distant* (18%); *Be different in another* (18%); *Drink more alcohol* (12%); and *Take more risks with his/her safety* (6%)



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 (25%)
- Higher response of *Easy* – Navy (54%); Air Force (56%); O4-O6 (56%)

Difficult

	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2006	2008	2012
Total		23	28	21
Army		29	33	25
Navy		20	24	18
Marine Corps		25	28	18
Air Force		15	24	17

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±6%

Difficult

	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2006	2008	2012
Total		23	28	21
E1-E4		30	33	23
E5-E9		22	28	22
O1-O3		21	22	17
O4-O6		15	18	17

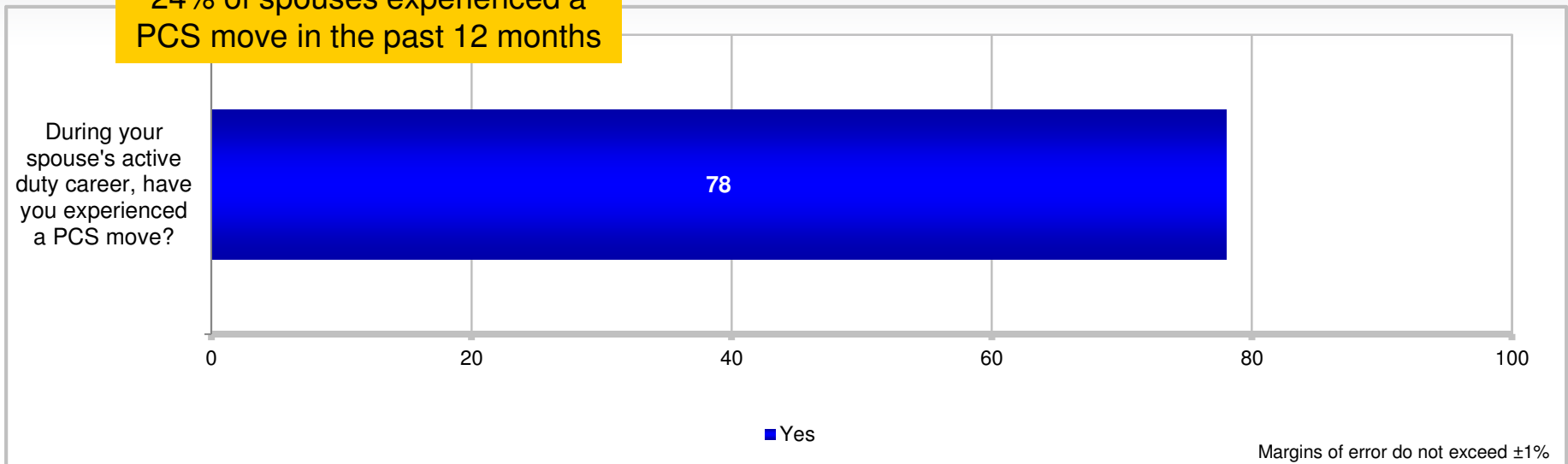
Margins of error range from ±1% to ±5%

Note: 2010 MFLP- 23% of spouses whose husband/wife returned from deployment indicated their readjustment was *difficult*; 48% indicated readjustment was *easy*



Experienced a Permanent Change of Station (PCS) Move Percent of All Active Duty Spouses

24% 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 2.8 moves during their spouse's active duty career.

- Higher response of Yes – Army (81%); Air Force (82%); E5-E9 (83%); O1-O3 (89%); O4-O6 (96%)

Yes

	2006	2008	2012
Total	73	75	78
Army	76	76	81
Navy	69	73	75
Marine Corps	66	67	65
Air Force	76	80	82

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

Yes

	2006	2008	2012
Total	73	75	78
E1-E4	48	49	58
E5-E9	77	82	83
O1-O3	84	89	89
O4-O6	93	97	96

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



BRIEFING OVERVIEW

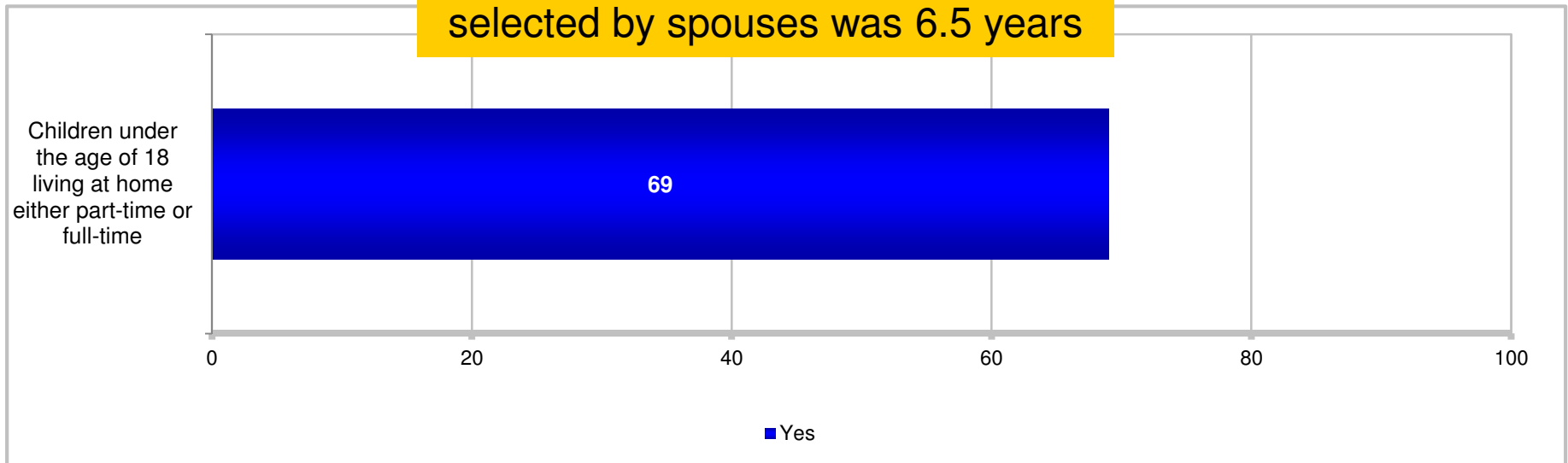
	Slide
• Introduction.....	3
• Spouse Military Support	8
• Deployment, Reintegration, and PCS Moves.....	11
✓ Child Well-Being	27
• Education and Employment	37
• Spouse Well-Being	51



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



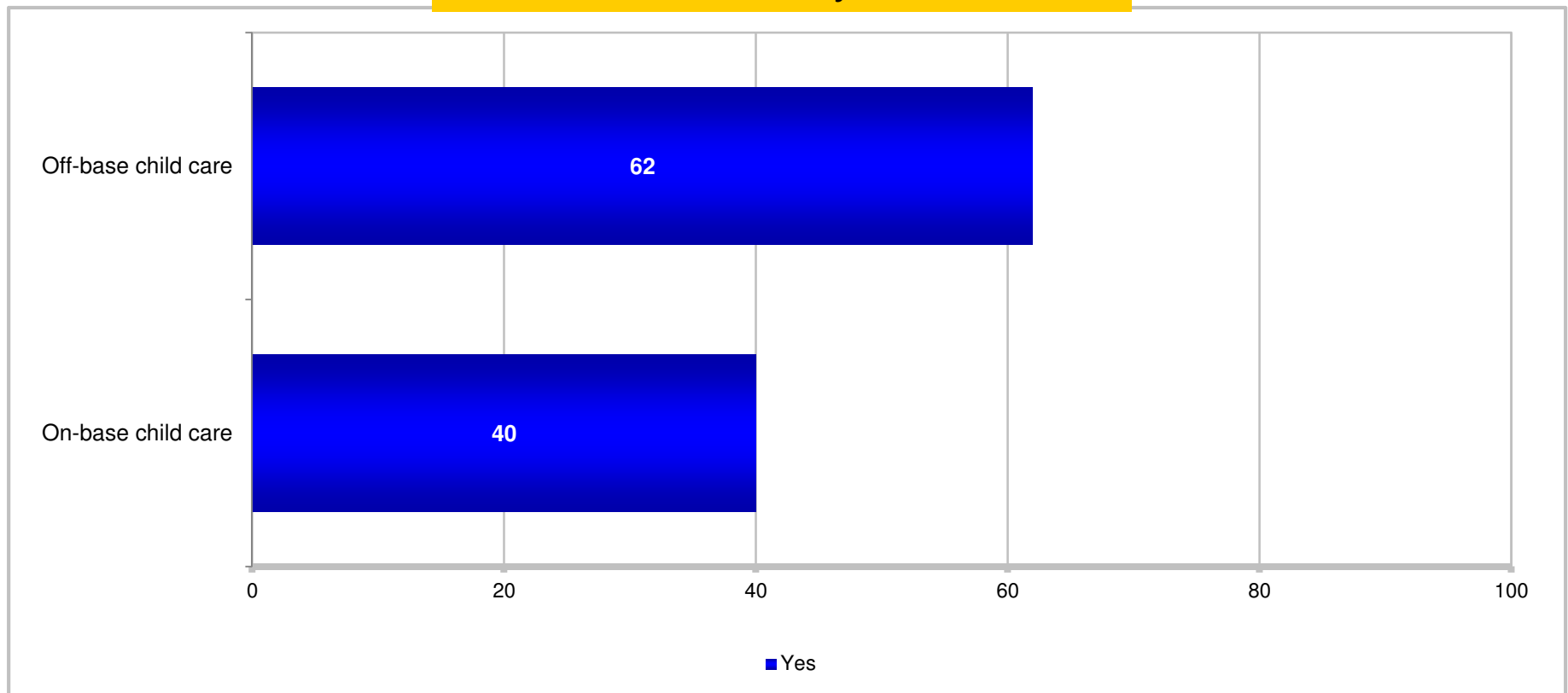
Note: Spouses were asked to choose a child in their household with the birth month closest to theirs.



Source of Child Care

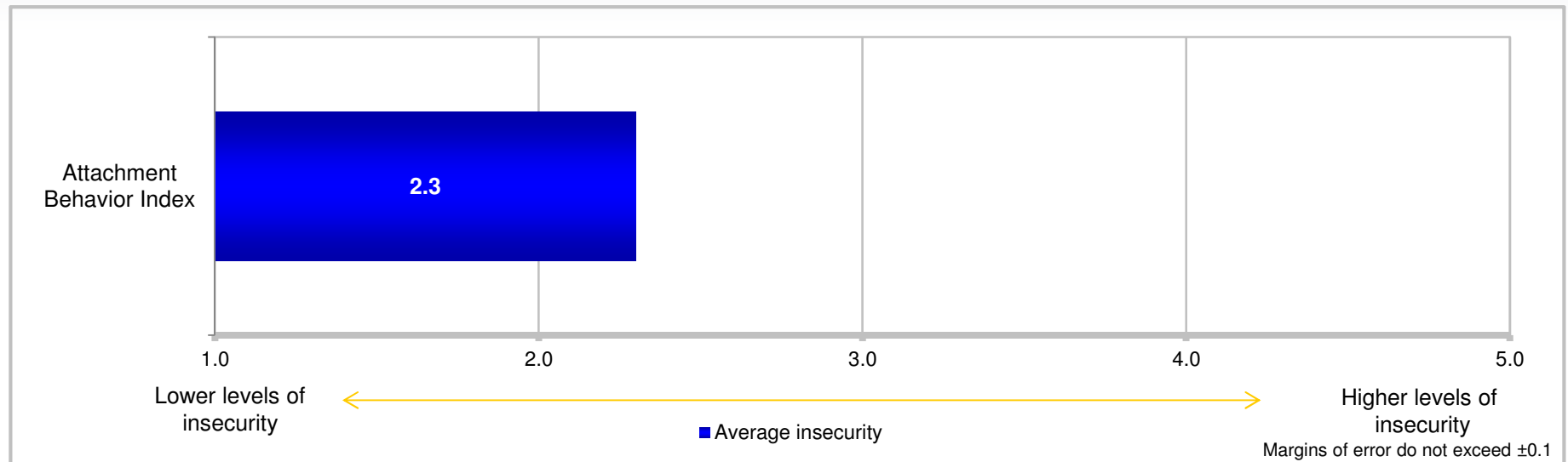
Percent of Active Duty Spouses Who Routinely Use Child Care Arrangements

Approximately 33% of spouses use child care so they can work





Attachment Behavior Index (AQS) Average of Active Duty Spouses Who Selected a Child



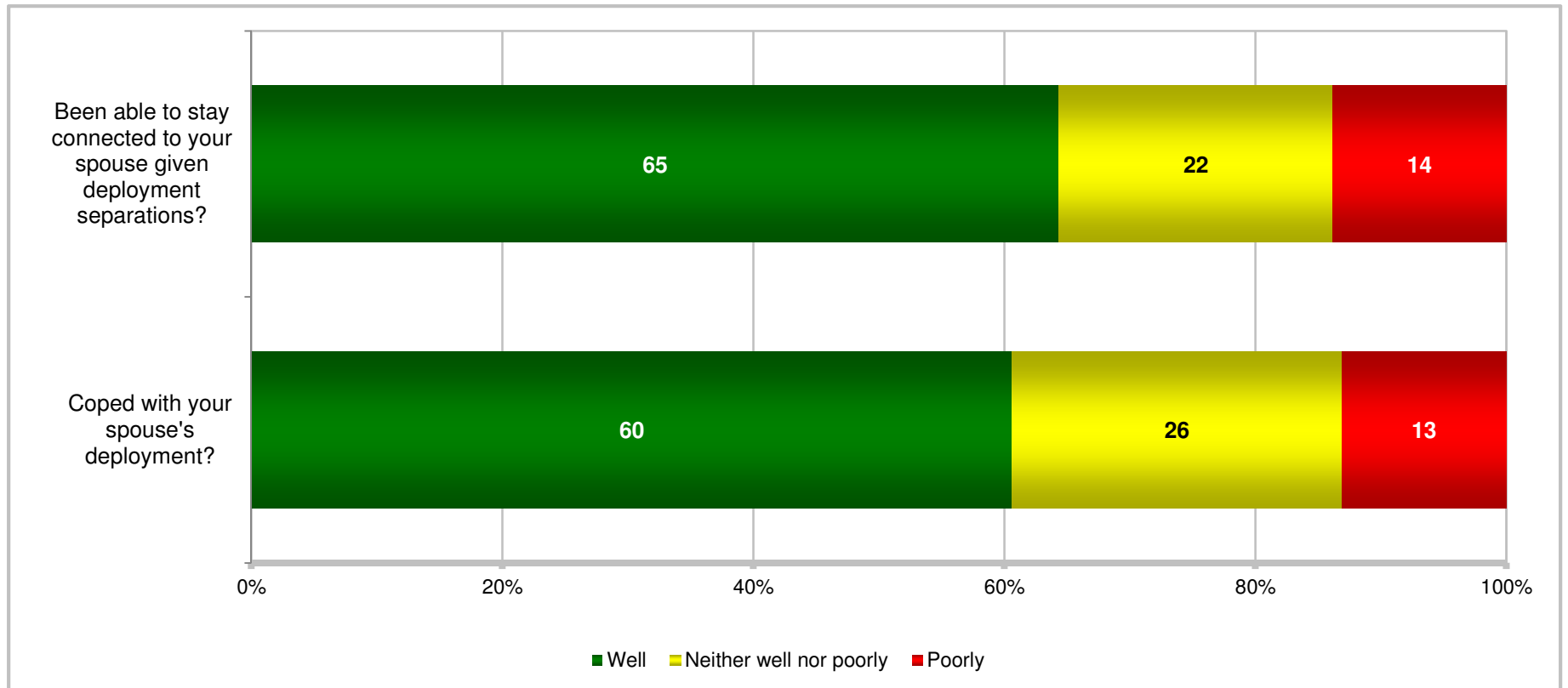
Note: The AQS is used to measure insecurity of children in military families and is applicable across a range of age groups from young toddlers to adolescents. Scores are reported as a single figure, which is the average of the individual scores (range 1 to 5). Higher scores indicate higher levels of insecurity in children. For details, refer to *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* – Deployed Past 12 Months (2.4); Armed Forces (2.4)



"How well has this child..."

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





"How well has this child... " (Continued)

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

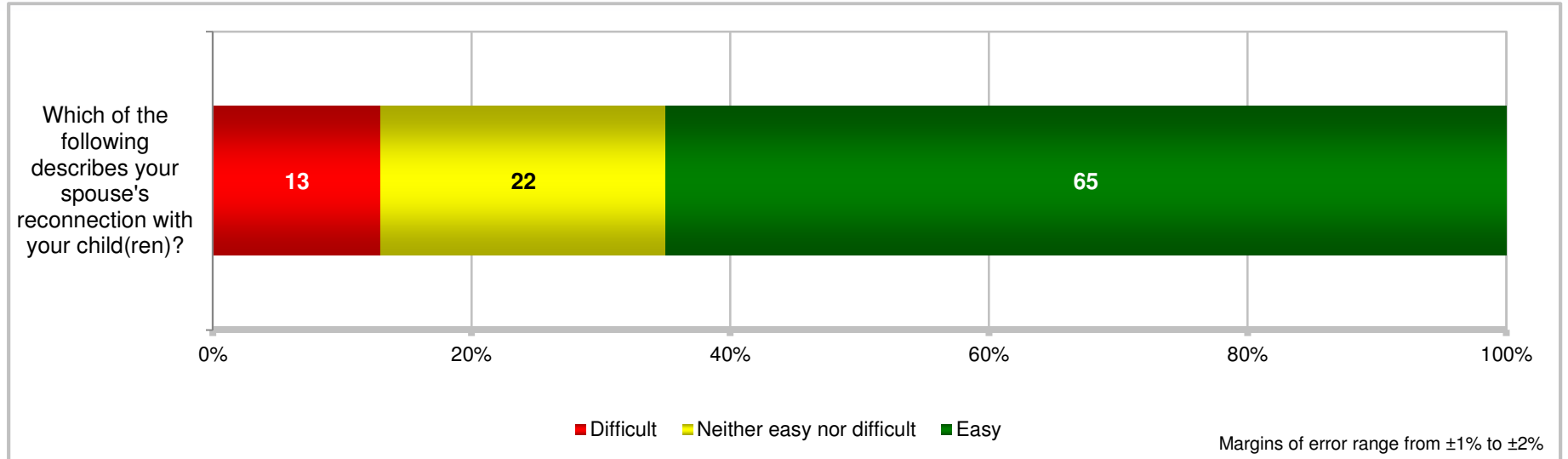
- Higher response of *Well* for:
 - *Been able to stay connected to your spouse given deployment separations* – Air Force (71%); O4-O6 (71%)
 - *Coped with your spouse's deployments* – Air Force (64%); O4-O6 (71%)

- Higher response of *Poorly* for:
 - *Been able to stay connected to your spouse given deployment separations* – Navy (16%); E1-E4 (18%)
 - *Coped with your spouse's deployments* – E5-E9 (14%)



Member's Reconnection With Children After Deployment

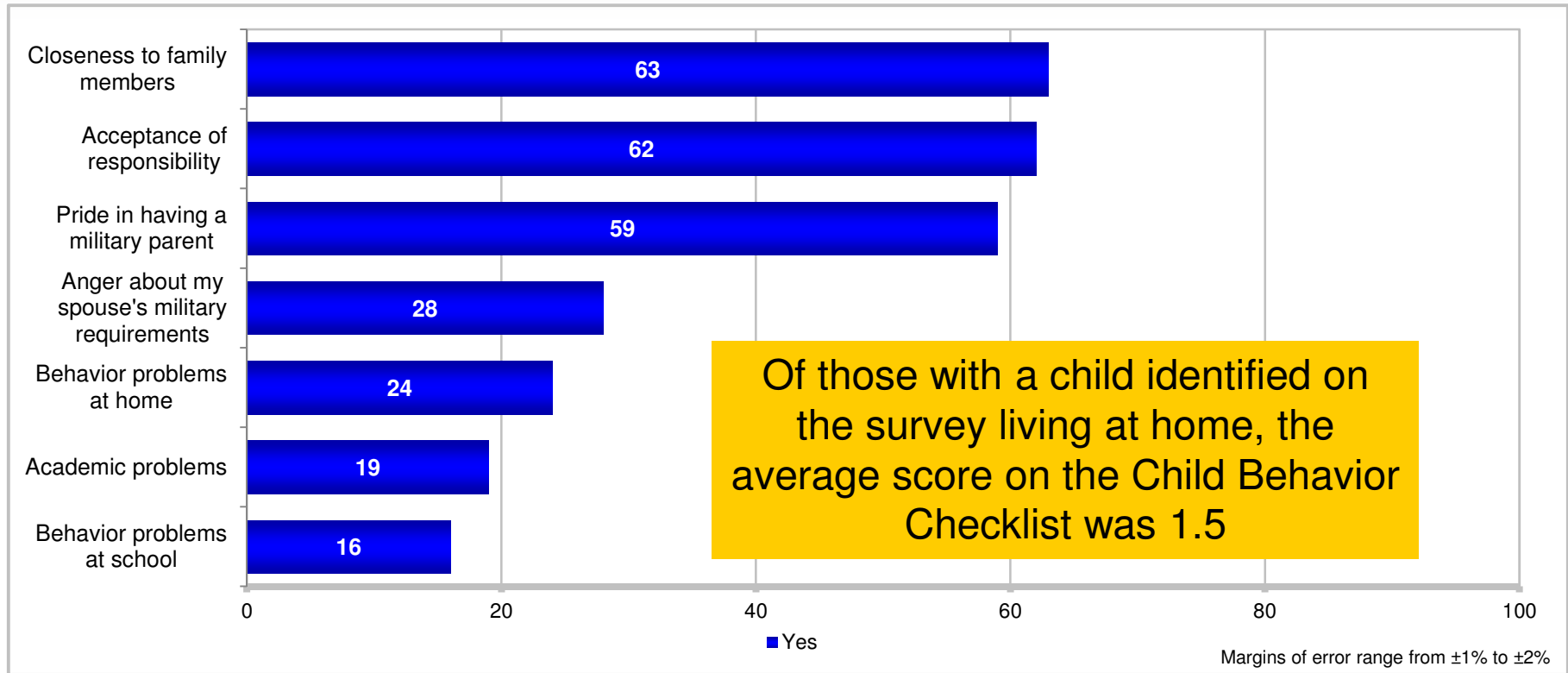
Percent of Active Duty Spouses Who Had Children During the Members Most Recent Deployment and Whose Husband/Wife Returned From Deployment



- Higher response of *Difficult* – Army (15%)
- Higher response of *Easy* – Navy (70%); Air Force (70%); O4-O6 (71%)



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 incident of problematic behaviors.



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

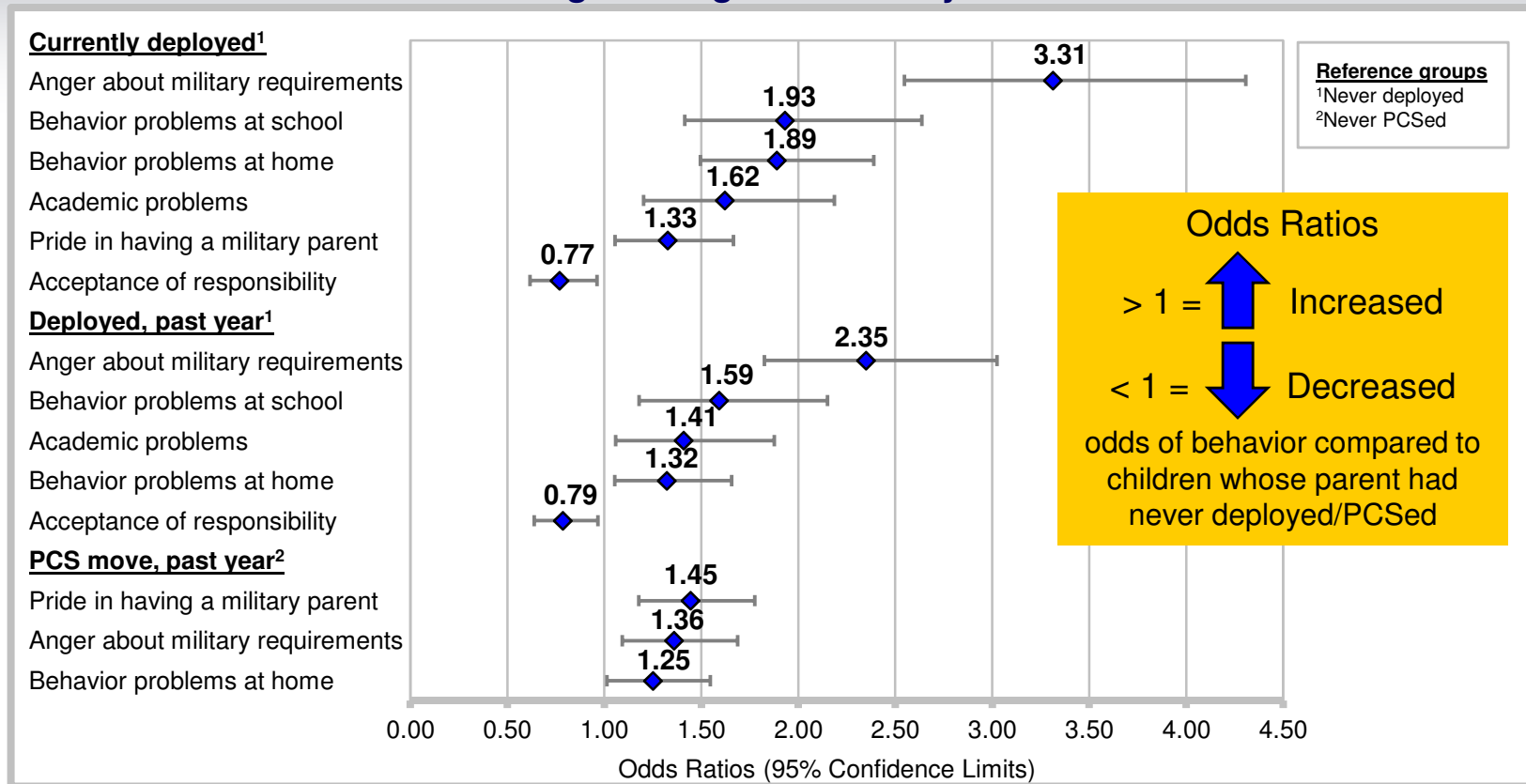
Percent of Active Duty Spouses Who Selected a Child

- Higher response of *Yes for*:
 - *Closeness to family members* – E1-E4 (68%)
 - *Acceptance of responsibility* – O4-O6 (66%)
 - *Pride in having a military parent* – No differences for Service or paygrade
 - *Anger about my spouse's military requirements* – Army (31%)
 - *Behavior problems at home* – E5-E9 (25%)
 - *Academic problems* – E5-E9 (21%)
 - *Behavior problems at school* – E5-E9 (18%)



Impact of Military Life Events on Child Behaviors

Logistic Regression Analysis



- Children with a parent deployed currently or in the past year had increased odds of anger about parent’s military requirements, behavior problems at school and at home, and academic problems, and decreased odds of accepting responsibility.
- Children who experienced a PCS move in the past year had increased odds of anger about parent’s military requirements and behavior problems at home.
- Children who had a parent currently deployed or experienced a PCS move in the past year had increased odds of pride in their military parent.

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.

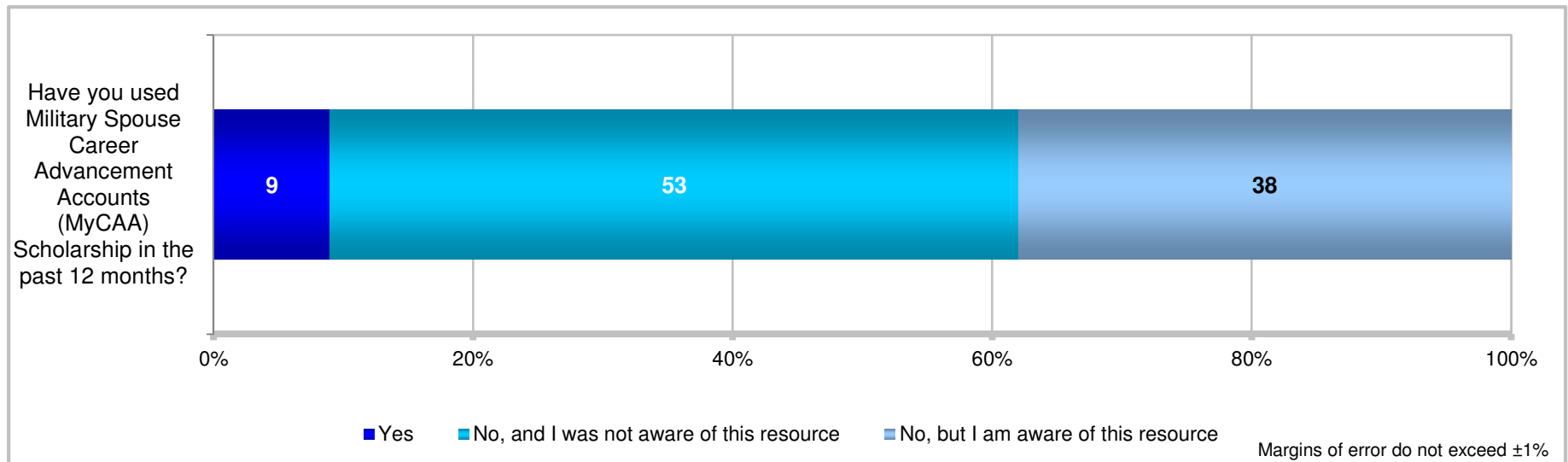


BRIEFING OVERVIEW

	Slide
• Introduction.....	3
• Spouse Military Support	8
• Deployment, Reintegration, and PCS Moves.....	11
• Child Well-Being	27
✓ Education and Employment	37
• Spouse Well-Being	51



Use of Military Spouse Career Advancement Accounts (MyCAA) Scholarship in Past 12 Months Percent of All Active Duty Spouses

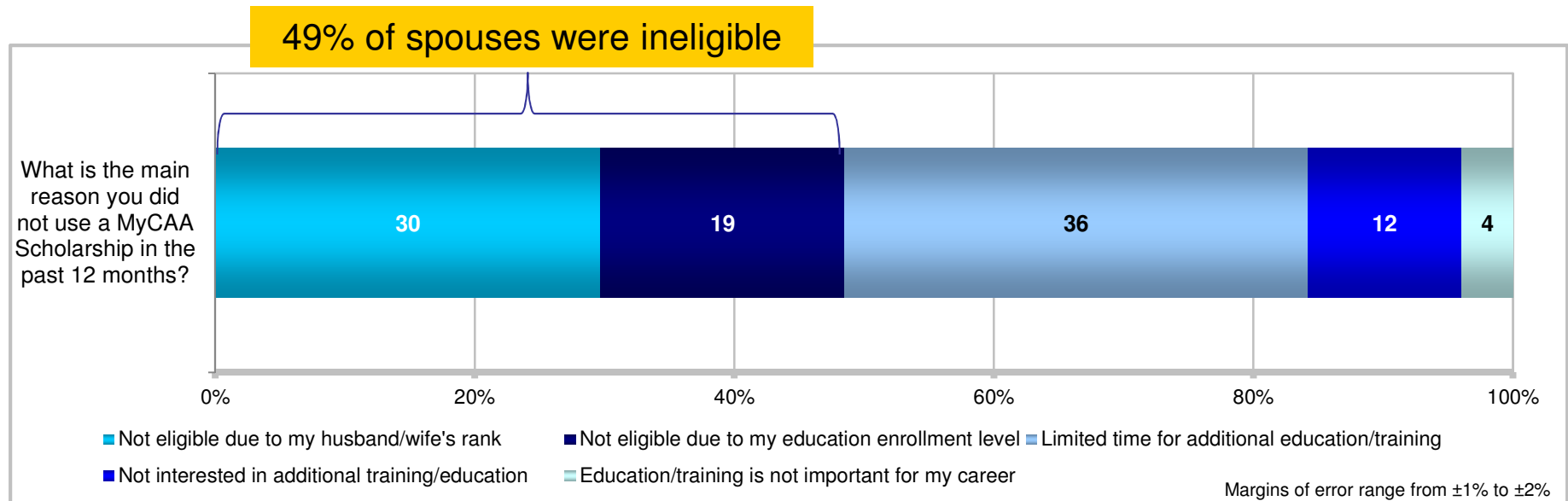


- Higher response of *Yes* – Army (11%); Marine Corps (12%); E1-E4 (18%)
- Higher response of *No, and I was not aware* – Navy (61%); Air Force (58%); O1-O3 (61%); and O4-O6 (61%)
- Higher response of *No, but I am aware* – Army (40%); E5-E9 (41%)



Reasons for Not Using a Military Spouse Career Advancement Accounts (MyCAA) Scholarship

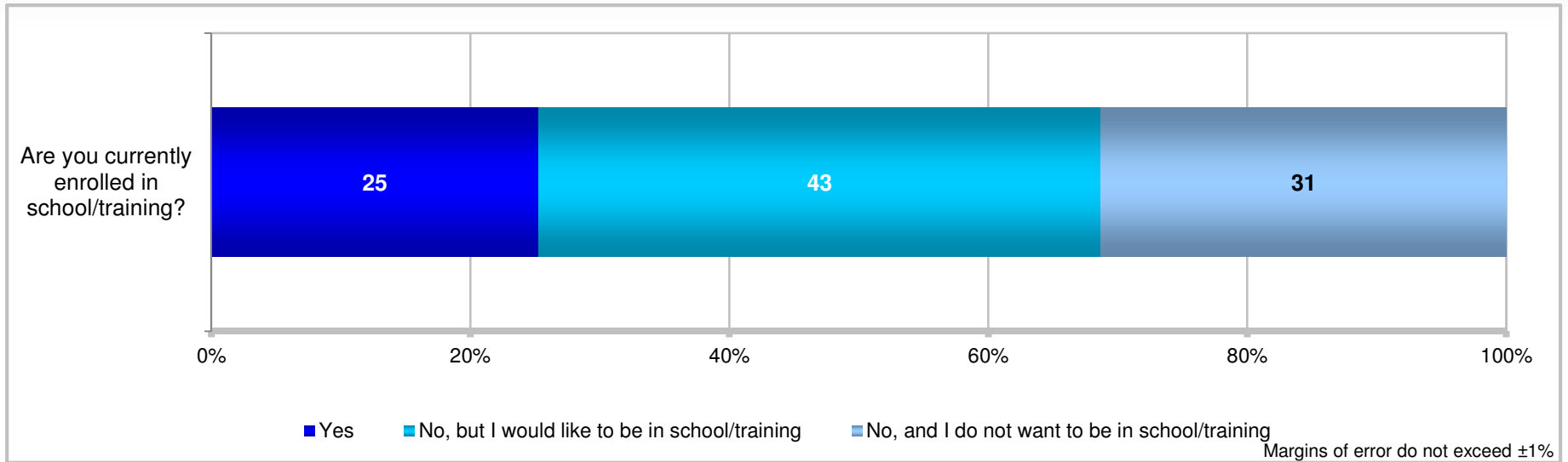
Percent of Active Duty Spouses Who Did Not Use a MyCAA Scholarship in Past 12 Months But Who Are Aware of the Resource



- Higher response of *Not eligible due to husband/wife's rank* – Army (34%); E5-E9 (39%); O1-O3 (37%); O4-O6 (41%)
- Higher response of *Not eligible due to education/enrollment level* – E1-E4 (26%)
- Higher response of *Limited time for additional education/training* – E1-E4 (58%)
- Higher response of *Not interested in additional training/education* – Air Force (16%); O4-O6 (18%)
- Higher response of *Education/training is not important for my career* – Navy (6%); O1-O3 (7%); O4-O6 (7%)



Enrollment in School/Training Percent of All Active Duty Spouses

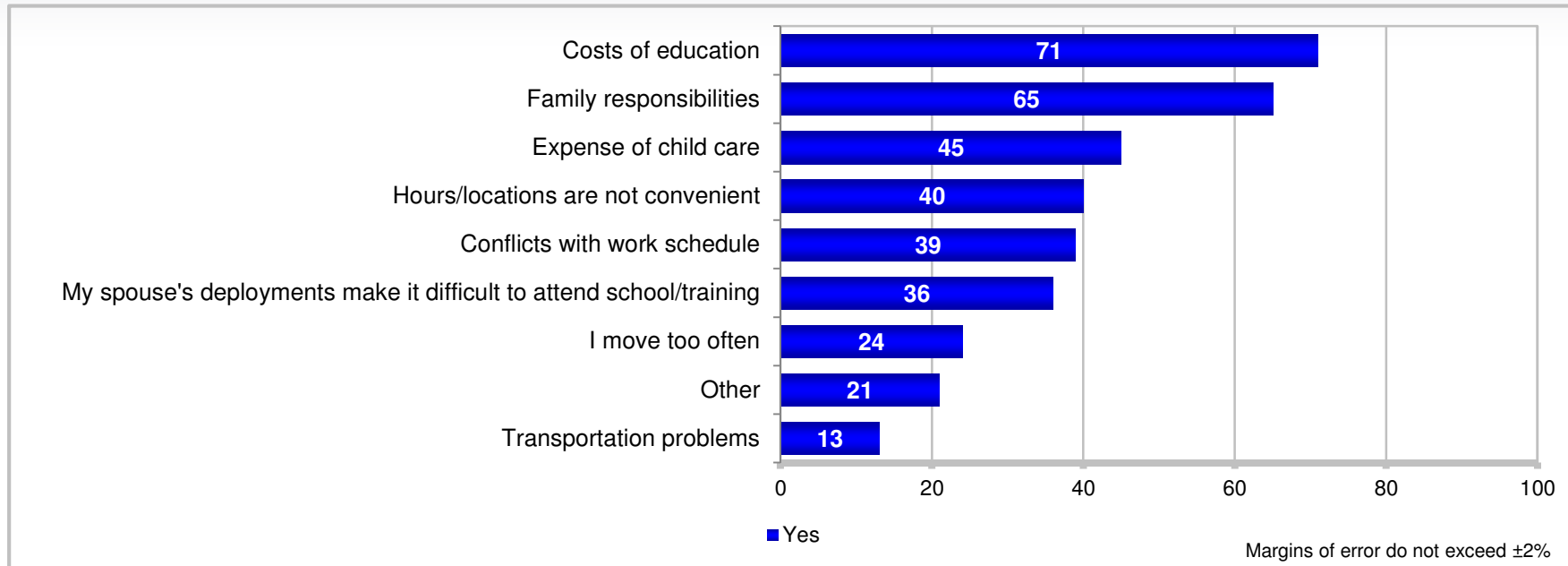


- Higher response of *Yes* – E1-E4 (32%)
- Higher response of *No, but I would like to be in school/training* – E1-E4 (46%); E5-E9 (46%)
- Higher response of *No, and I do not want to be in school/training* – O1-O3 (49%); O4-O6 (59%)



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



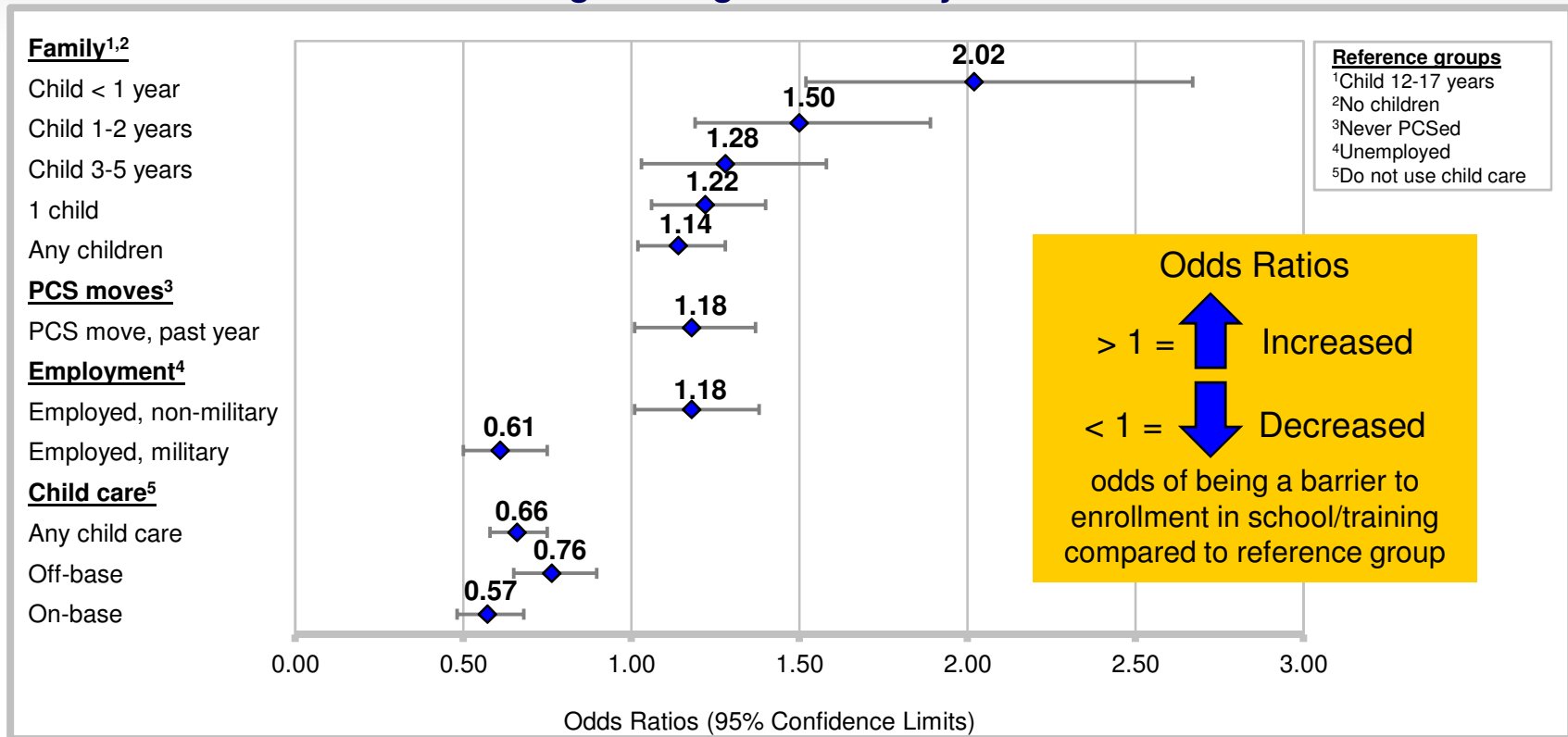
Note: Other reasons include language barrier, lack of social security number, no computer/internet, medical reasons (for self, children, and husband/wife), and no in-person programs close to current location that match education goals.

- Higher response of:
 - Cost of education and Hours/location are not convenient* – No differences for Service or paygrade
 - Family responsibilities* – E5-E9 (67%)
 - Expense of child care* – E5-E9 (48%)
 - Conflicts with work schedule* – Navy (42%)
 - Deployments make it too difficult* – Navy (41%); E5-E9 (38%)
 - I move too often* – Army (26%); Marine Corps (30%); O1-O3 (46%); O4-O6 (45%)
 - Other* – Army (23%)
 - Transportation problems* – Army (14%); Marine Corps (17%); E1-E4 (23%)



Barriers To Education for Spouses Who Would Like To be Enrolled in School/Training

Logistic Regression Analysis



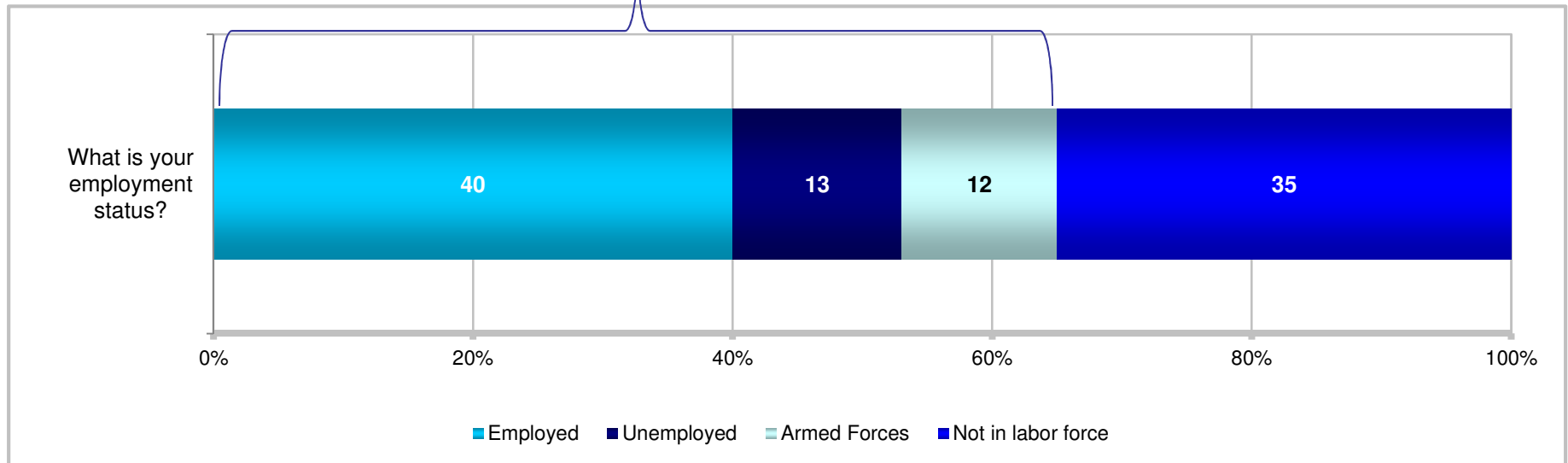
- Significant barriers to enrollment in school/training were having at least one child under age 5, experiencing a PCS move in the past year, and non-military employment.
- Military employment (i.e., being a dual military spouse) and using child care decreased the odds of not being enrolled.
- Having a child age 6-11, having multiple children, experiencing a PCS move outside of the past year, frequency of lifetime PCS moves, not being in the labor force, monthly household income, lifetime recency and past year frequency of deployments, and living off-base were not significant barriers to enrollment.

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 (Q14).



Employment Status Percent of All Active Duty Spouses

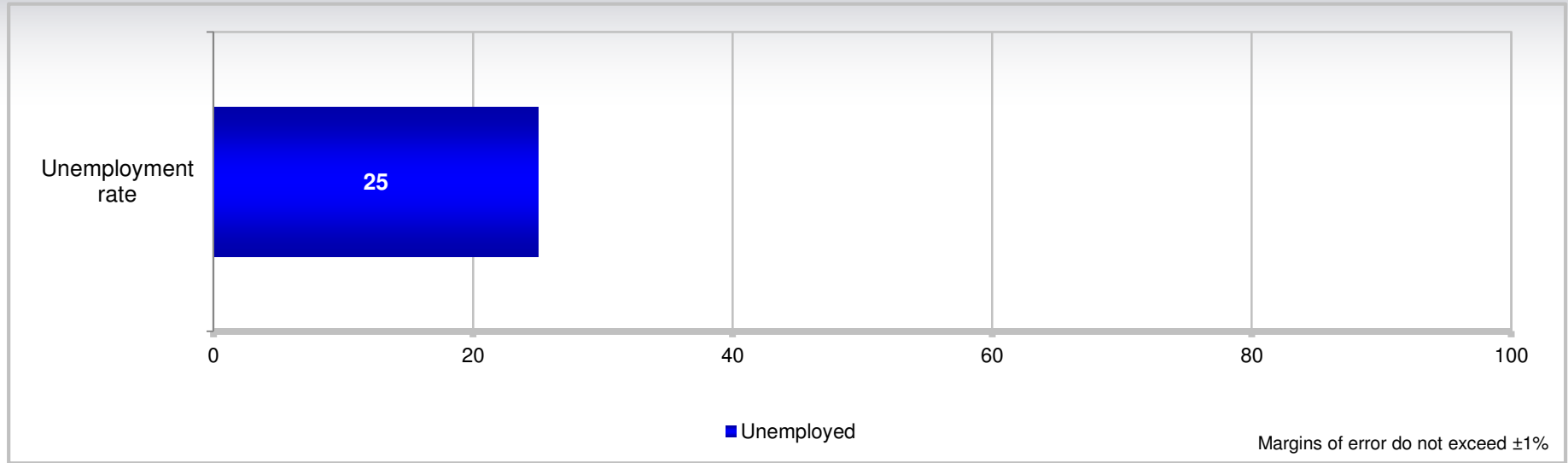
65% of spouses were
in the labor force





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 (33%); Not Deployed Career (30%); Total Minority (30%); Less Than 26 Years Old (34%); PCS in Past 12 Months (38%); 1 to 5 Years of Marriage (28%); With Children (27%); No College (36%); and Some College (28%)

Unemployed

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

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

Unemployed

	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2006	2008	2010 (MFLP)	2012
* Total		14	17	26	25
● E1-E4		18	26	37	33
▲ E5-E9		12	14	24	23
■ O1-O3		10	16	21	23
◆ O4-O6		12	10	17	14

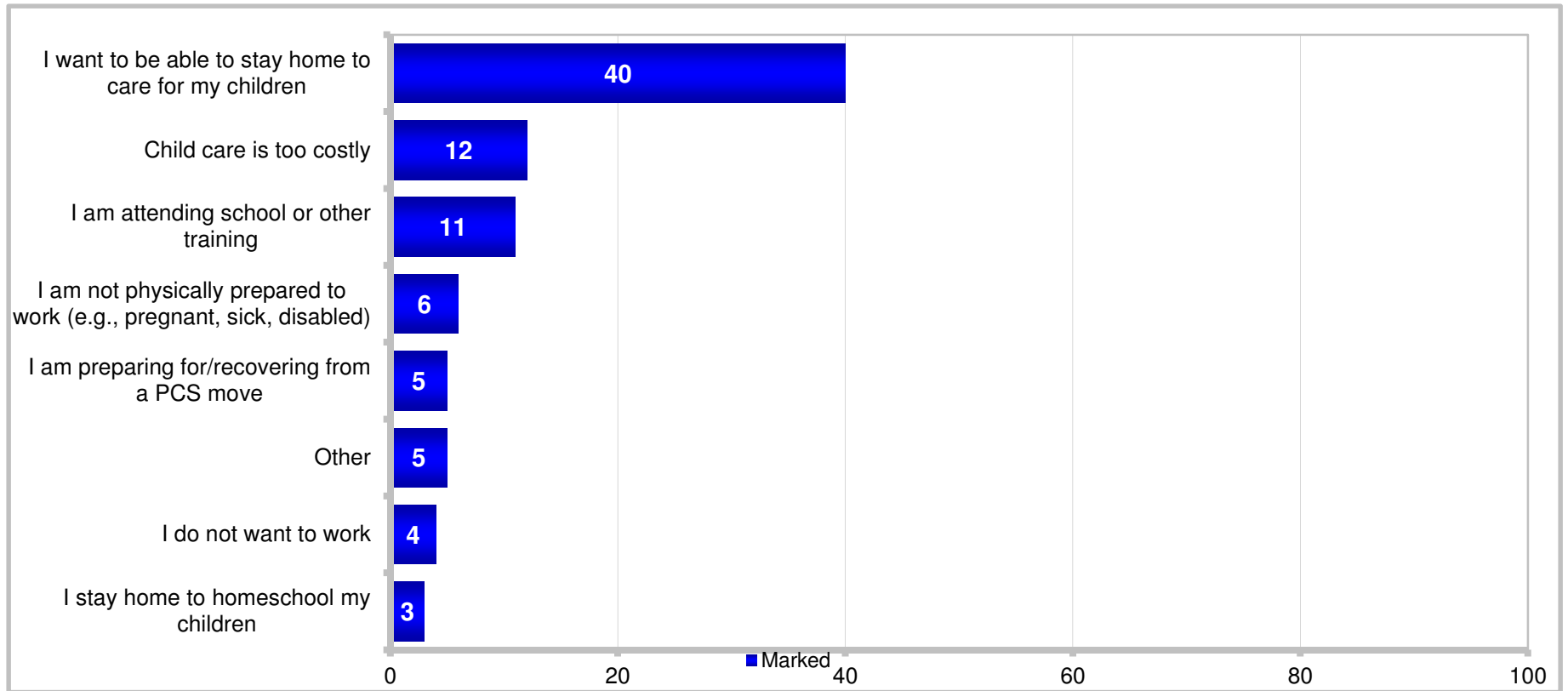
Margins of error range from ±1% to ±3%



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

35% of spouses were not in the labor force



Note: Other reasons include waiting on VISA/work permit, don't speak English very well, taking care of injured spouse/elderly parent, volunteer responsibilities, and transportation problems.



Main Reason for Not Looking for Work (Continued)

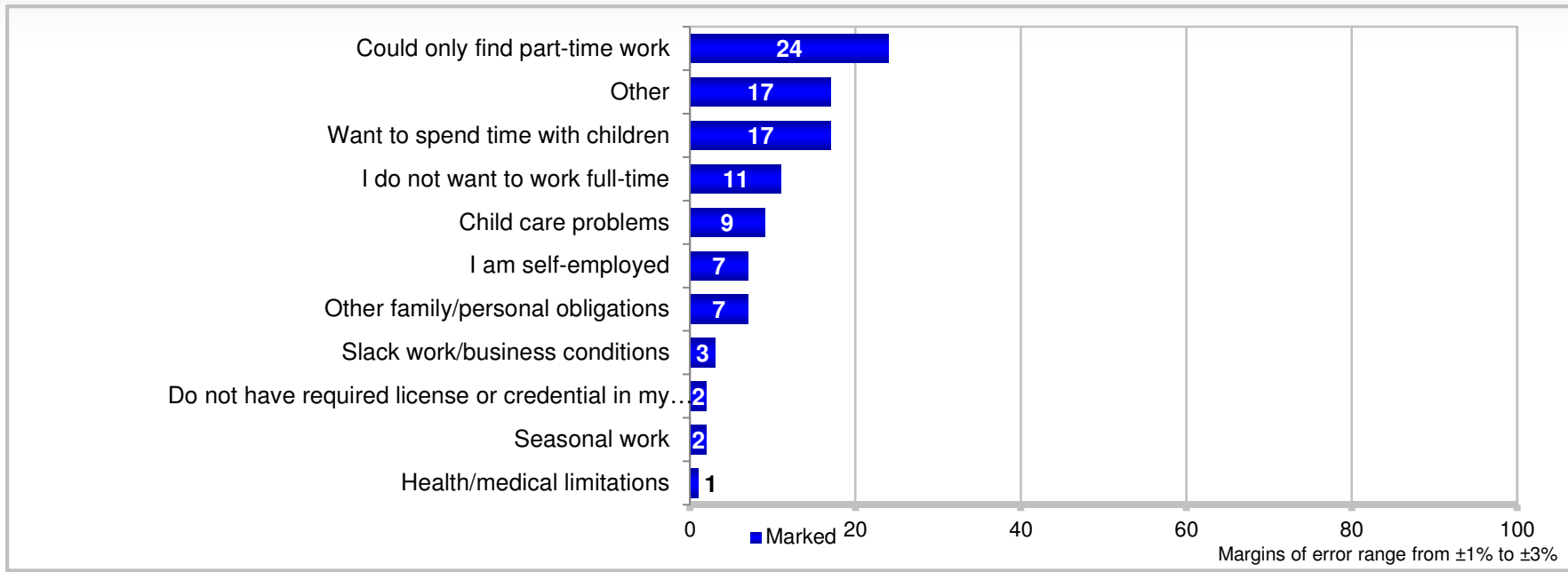
Percent of Active Duty Spouses Who Are Not in the Labor Force and Who Selected at Least One Reason for Not Looking for Work

- Higher response of *I want to be able to stay home to care for my children* – O1-O3 (53%)
- Higher response of *Child care is too costly* – E5-E9 (15%)
- Higher response of *I am attending school or other training* – E1-E4 (15%)
- Higher response of *I am not physically prepared to work* and *Other* – No differences for Service or paygrade
- Higher response of *I am preparing for/recovering from a PCS move* – O4-O6 (9%)
- Higher response of *I do not want to work* – O4-O6 (10%)
- Higher response of *I stay home to homeschool my children* – Air Force (6%)



Main Reason for Working Part-Time

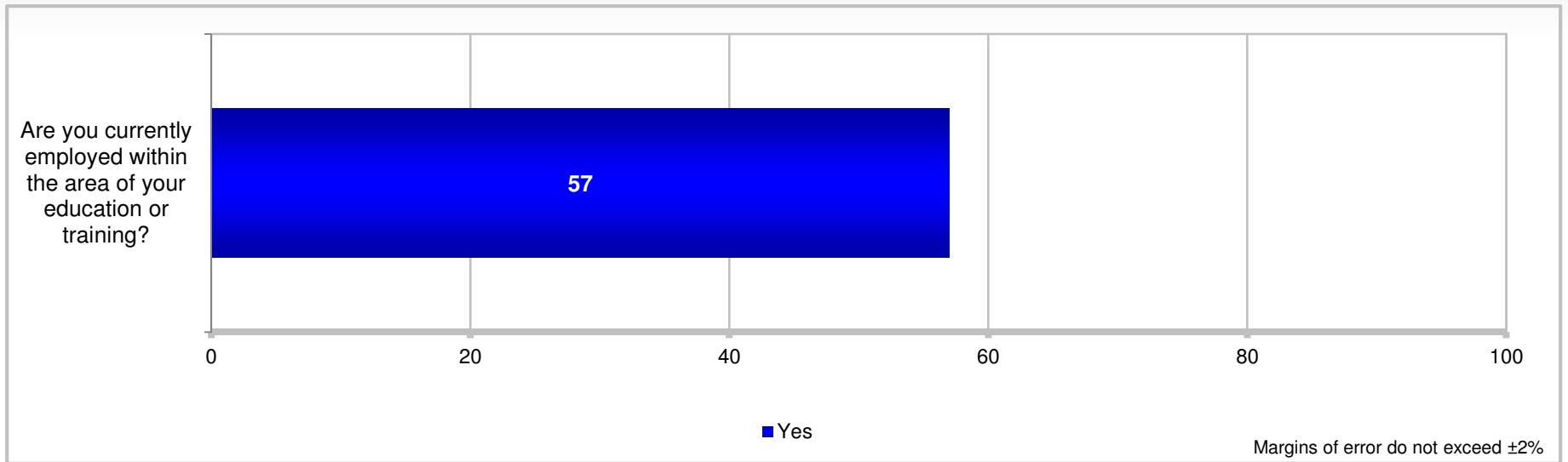
Percent of Active Duty Spouses Who Are Employed Part-Time (Less Than 35 Hours/Week)



- Higher response of *Could only find part-time work* – E1-E4 (30%)
- Higher response of *Other* – E1-E4 (24%)
- Higher response of *Want to spend time with children* – O4-O6 (33%)
- Higher response of *I do not want to work full-time* – Air Force (16%); O1-O3 (20%); O4-O6 (18%)
- Higher response of *I am self-employed* – O1-O3 (15%)
- Higher response of *Child care problems, Other family/personal obligations, Slack work/business conditions, Do not have required license/credential in my field, Seasonal work, and Health/medical limitations* – No differences for Service or paygrade



Percent Employed Within Area of Education or Training Percent of Active Duty Spouses Who Are Employed



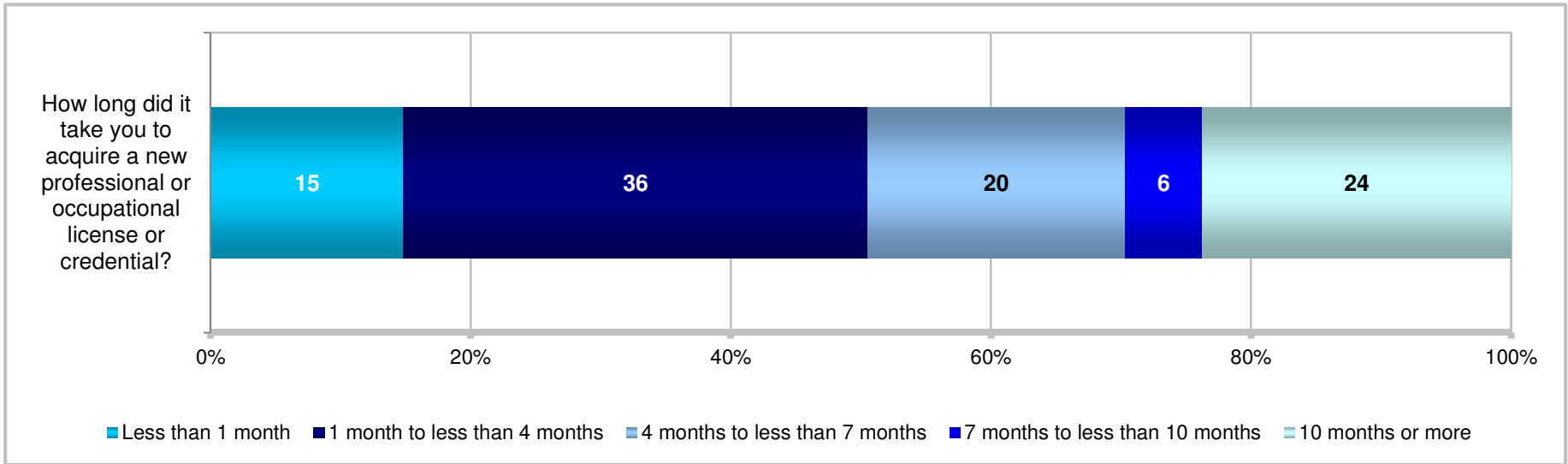
- Higher response of Yes – O1-O3 (65%); O4-O6 (72%); Graduate/Professional Degree (78%)



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

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

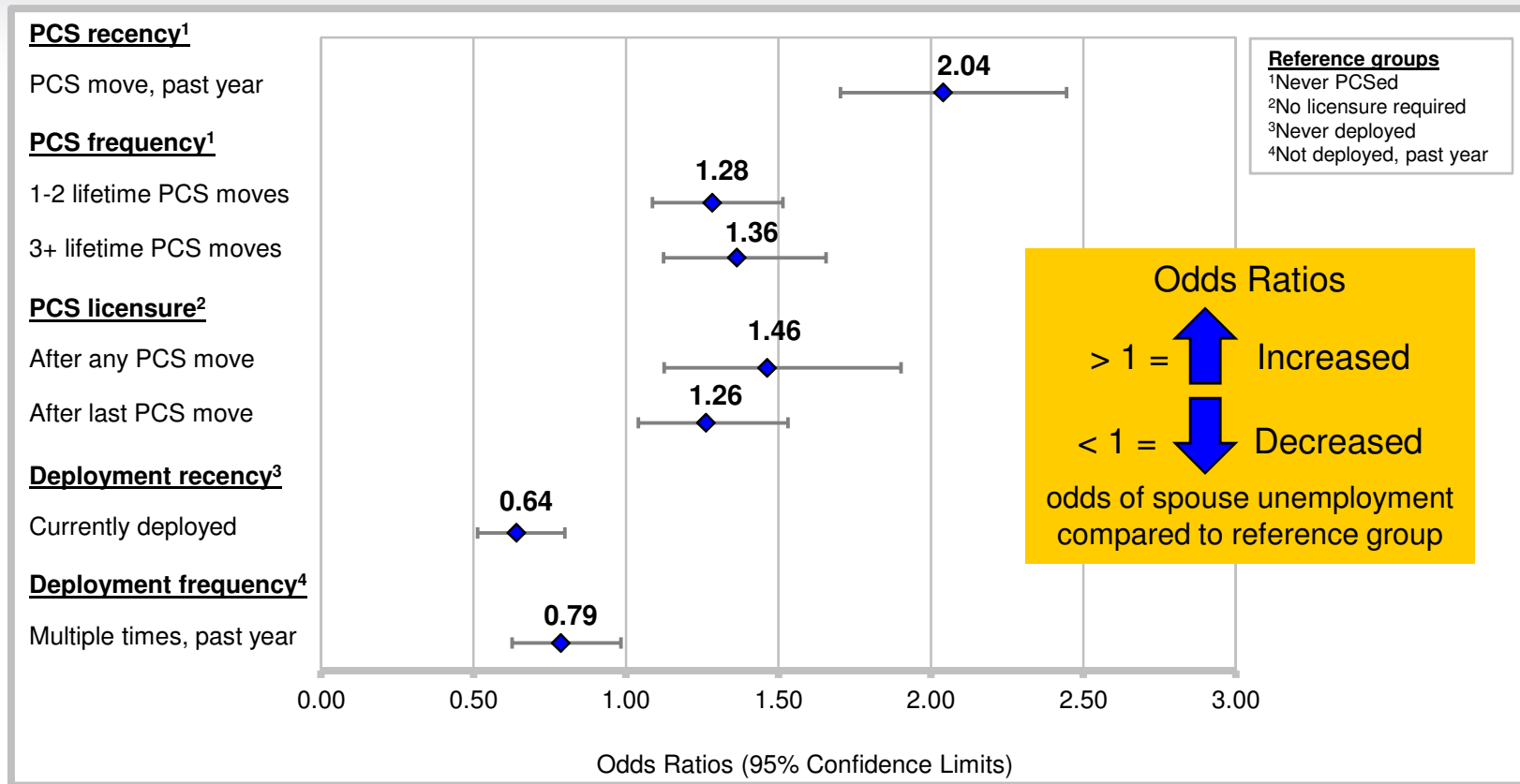
Of the 78% of spouses who experienced a PCS move during their husband/wife's active duty career, approximately 11% acquired a new professional license/credential after their last PCS move.





Impact of Military Life Events on Spouse Unemployment

Logistic Regression Analysis



- Significant predictors of spouse unemployment were experiencing a PCS move in the past year, frequency of lifetime PCS moves, and having to acquire a new professional license/credential to work after a PCS move.
- Current and multiple past year deployments decreased odds of spouse unemployment.
- Experiencing a PCS move outside of the past year, not being currently deployed, and being deployed once in the past year were not significant predictors 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.

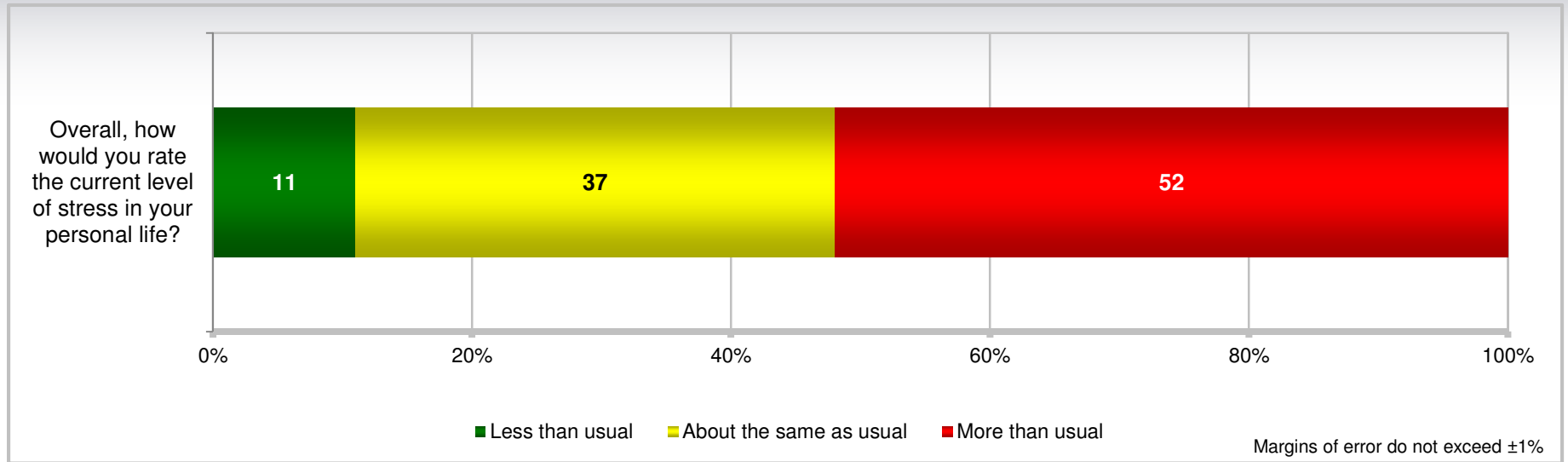


BRIEFING OVERVIEW

	Slide
• Introduction.....	3
• Spouse Military Support	8
• Deployment, Reintegration, and PCS Moves.....	11
• Child Well-Being	27
• Education and Employment	37
✓ Spouse Well-Being	51



Level of Personal Stress Percent of All Active Duty Spouses



- Higher response of *Less than Usual* – Not Deployed Career (15%); Not Deployed Past 12 Months (12%); Without Children (17%)
- Higher response of *More than Usual* – Army (55%); E1-E4 (55%); Deployed Past 12 Months (60%); Unemployed (59%); With Children (53%)

More than Usual

Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2006	2008	2012
Total	41	47	52
Army	46	53	55
Navy	40	44	52
Marine Corps	46	49	55
Air Force	35	39	44

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

More than Usual

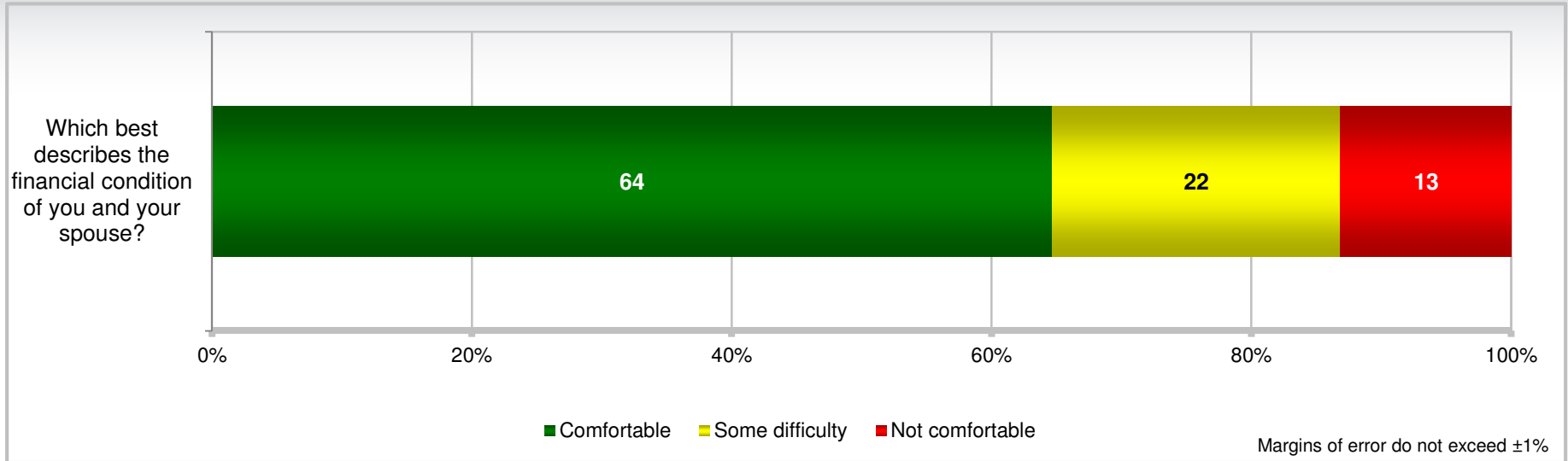
Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2006	2008	2012
Total	41	47	52
E1-E4	51	53	55
E5-E9	39	46	52
O1-O3	37	42	49
O4-O6	34	39	43

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

ADSS 2012 Q55 Note: 2010 MFLP- 11% of spouses rated the current level of stress in their personal life as less than usual; 52% more than usual



Overall Financial Condition Percent of All Active Duty Spouses



- Higher response of *Comfortable* – Air Force (73%); O1-O3 (87%); O4-O6 (92%)
- Higher response of *Not comfortable* – Army (16%); E1-E4 (21%)

Not Comfortable

Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2006	2008	2012
Total	10	12	13
Army	10	14	16
Navy	12	13	12
Marine Corps	13	14	16
Air Force	9	8	9

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

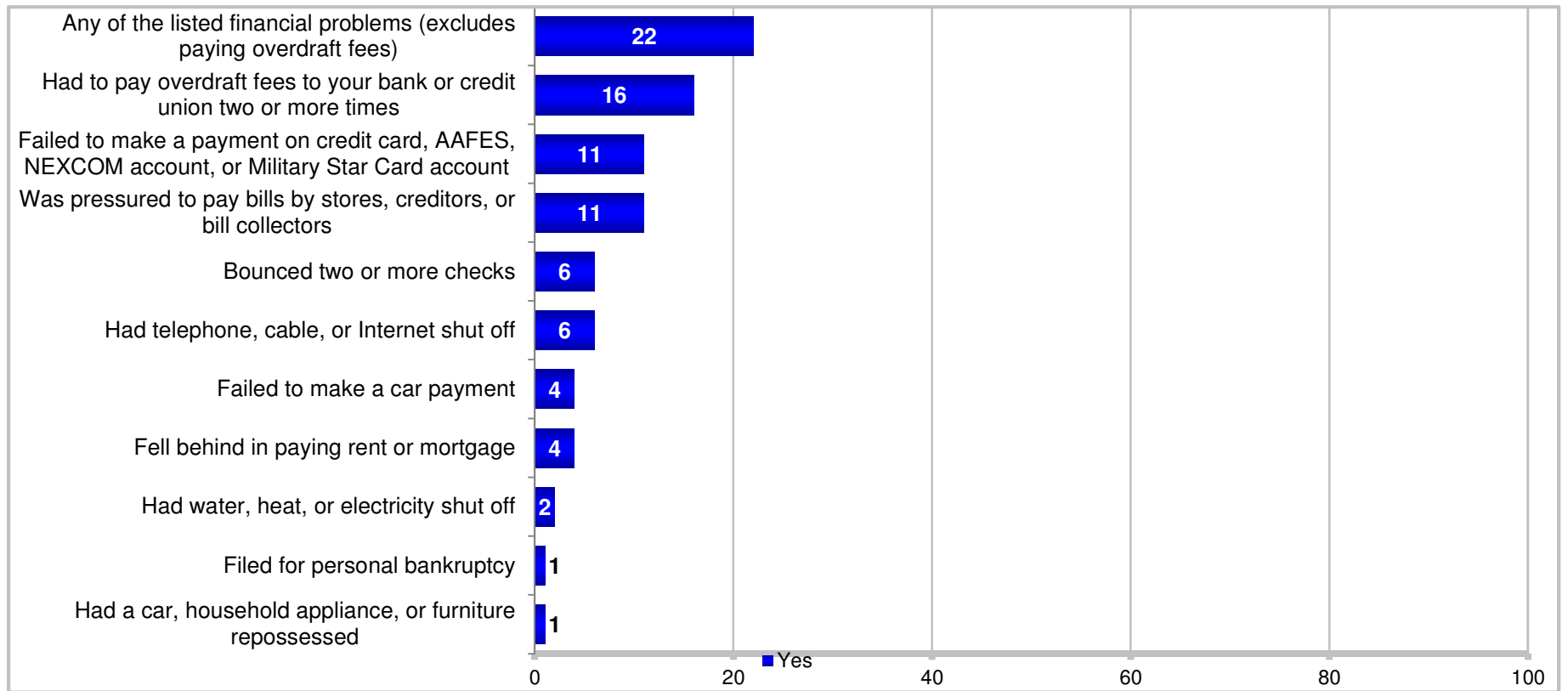
Not Comfortable

Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2006	2008	2012
Total	10	12	13
E1-E4	19	19	21
E5-E9	10	13	13
O1-O3	3	3	2
O4-O6	2	2	2

Margins of error range from ±1% to ±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

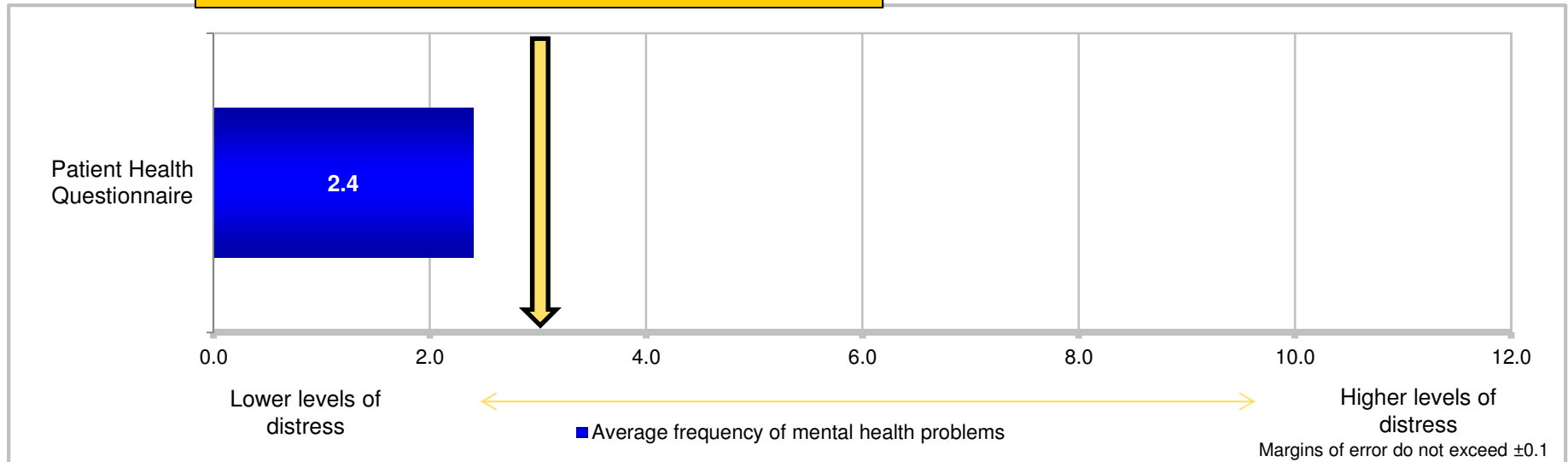
- Higher response of *Any of the listed financial problems* – Army (27%); E1-E4 (34%)
- Higher response of *Had to pay overdraft fees to bank/credit union two or more times* – Army (20%); E1-E4 (25%)
- Higher response of *Failed to make a payment on credit card/ AAFES/NEXCOM/Military Star Card* – Army (14%); E1-E4 (16%)
- Higher response of *Was pressured to pay bills by stores/creditors/bill collectors* – Army (14%); E1-E4 (18%)
- Higher response of *Bounced two or more checks* – E1-E4 (8%)
- Higher response of *Had telephone/cable/Internet shut off* – Army (8%); E1-E4 (11%)
- Higher response of *Failed to make a car payment* – Army (6%); E1-E4 (7%)
- Higher response of *Fell behind in paying rent/mortgage* – Army (5%); E1-E4 (6%)
- Higher response of *Had water/heat/electricity shut off, Filed for personal bankruptcy, and Had a car/household appliance/furniture repossessed* – No differences for Service or paygrade

	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2006	2008	2012
Any of the listed financial problems (excludes paying overdraft fees)	■ / ■	28	26	22
Had to pay overdraft fees to your bank or credit union two or more times		20	25	16
Failed to make a payment on credit card, AAFES, NEXCOM account, or Military Star Card account		15	15	11
Was pressured to pay bills by stores, creditors, or bill collectors		13	13	11
Bounced two or more checks		13	10	6
Had telephone, cable, or Internet shut off		7	6	6
Failed to make a car payment		5	5	4
Fell behind in paying rent or mortgage		4	5	4
Had water, heat, or electricity shut off		1	2	2
Filed for personal bankruptcy		1	0	1
Had a car, household appliance, or furniture repossessed		1	2	1



Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-4) Average Summary Score of All Active Duty Spouses

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

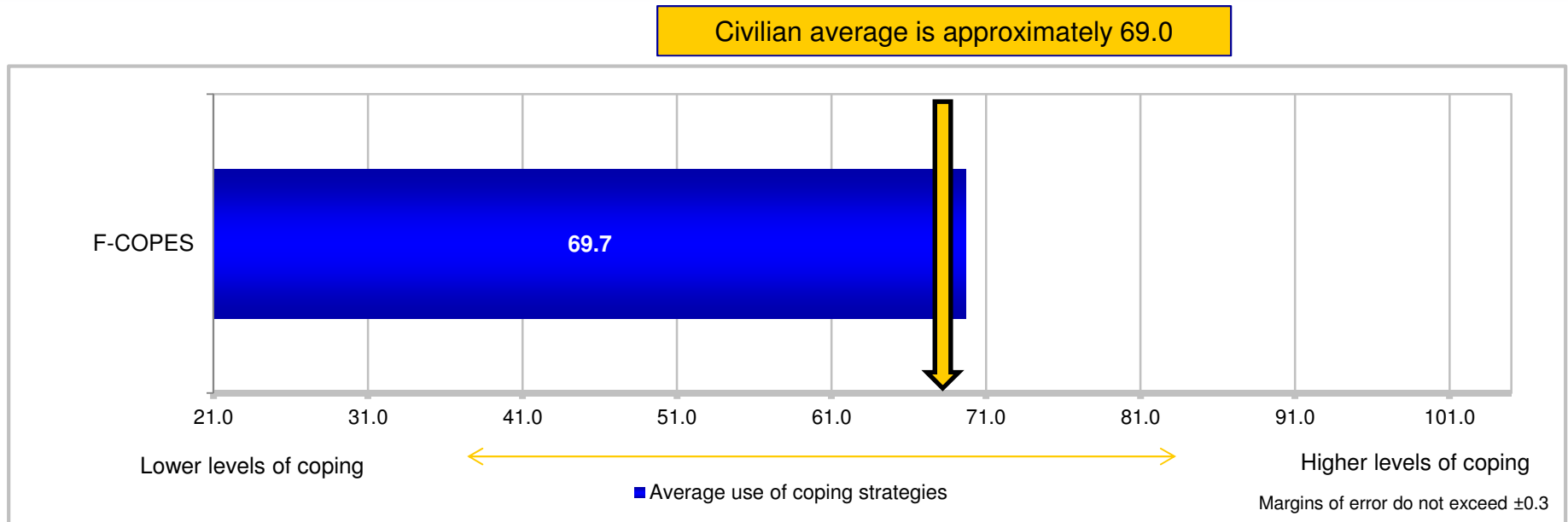


Note: The timeframe given for response is “over the last two weeks.” Each item on the PHQ-4 is rated on a 0 to 3 scale. Overall PHQ-4 scores are reported as a single figure, which is the sum of the scores across all 4 items (range = 0-12). A higher total score indicates a higher likelihood of mental 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 (2.7); Marine Corps (2.8); E1-E4 (2.9)



Family Crisis Oriented Personal Evaluation Scale (F-COPES) Average Summary Score of All Active Duty Spouses

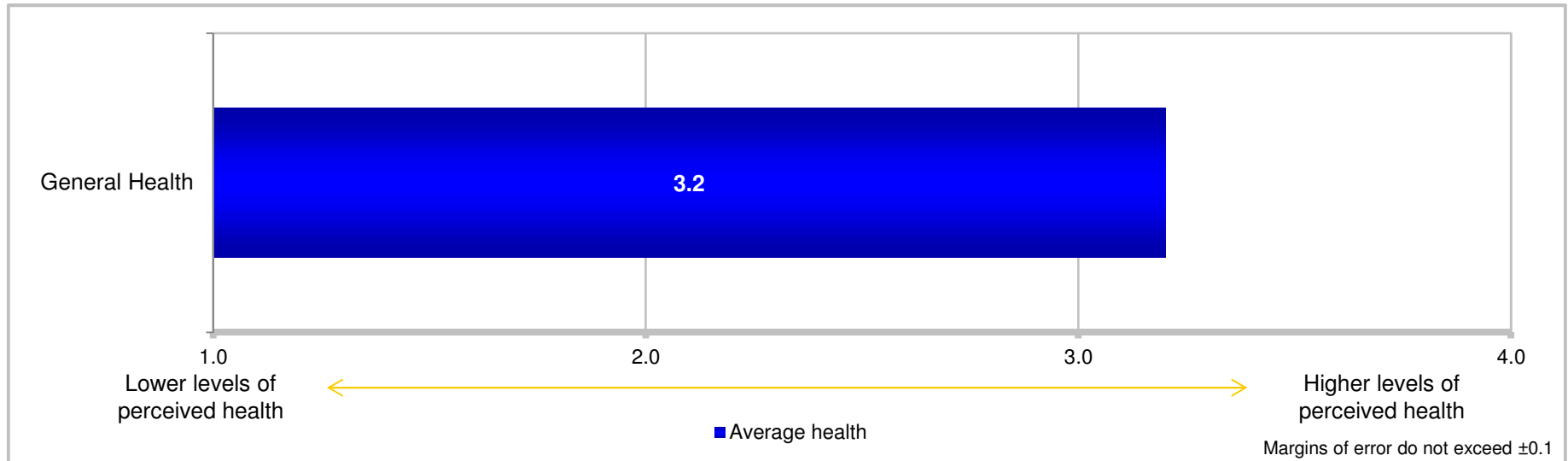


Note: Each item on the F-COPES is rated on a 1 to 5 scale. Overall F-COPE scores are reported as a single figure, which is the sum of the scores across all 21 items (range = 21-105). A higher total score indicates a better ability to cope with stressful situations. Civilian average is based on Thoma, M. E., Hockenberry-Eaton, M., & Kemp, V. (1993). Life change events and coping behaviors in families of children with cancer. *Journal of Pediatric Oncology Nursing*, 10, 105-111.

- Less than average levels of **Coping** – No differences for Service, paygrade, deployment status, gender, race, age, PCS move status, employment status, years of marriage, family status, and education



General Health Scale Average of All Active Duty Spouses

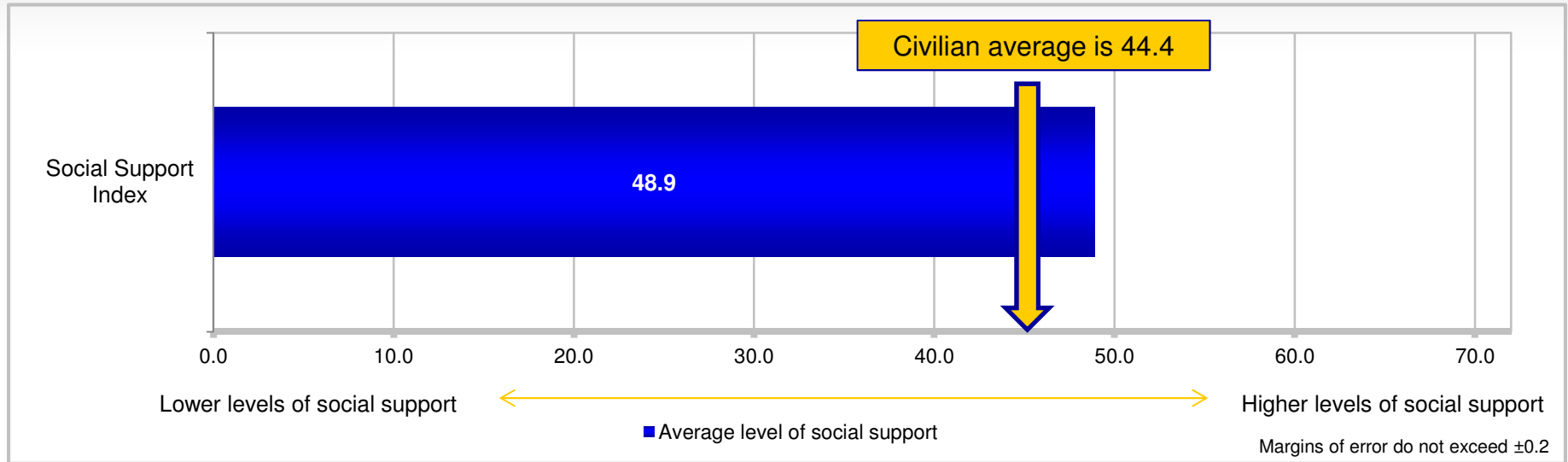


Note: The *General Health* scale is designed to provide a self assessment of overall physical well-being. Scores are reported as a single figure, which is the average of the individual scores (range 1 to 4). Higher scores on this measure indicate more positive perceptions of health. The four scale items 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* – No differences for Service, paygrade, deployment status, gender, race, age, PCS move status, employment status, years of marriage, family status, and education



Social Support Index (SSI) Average Summary Score of All Active Duty Spouses

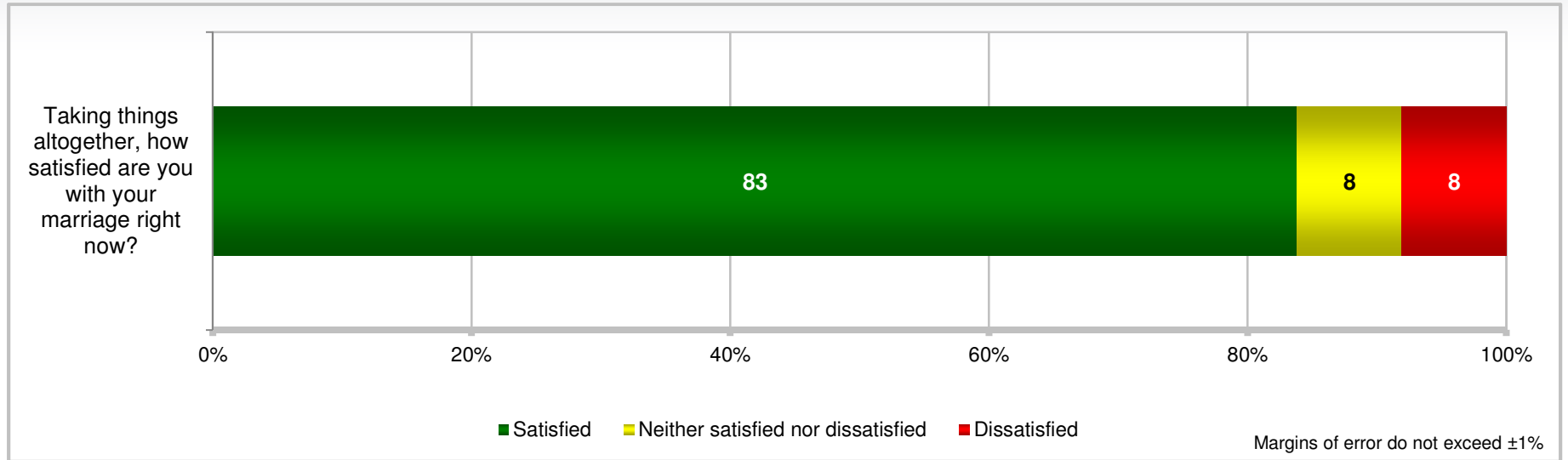


Note: Each item on the SSI is rated on a 0 to 4 scale. Overall SSI scores are reported as a single figure, which is the sum of the scores across 18 items (range = 0-72). A higher total score indicates higher levels of social support. Civilian average is based on Dewey, D., & Crawford, S. G. (2007). Correlates of maternal and paternal adjustment to chronic childhood disease. *Journal of Clinical Psychology in Medical Settings*, 14, 219-226.

- Less than average levels of **Social Support** – No differences for Service, paygrade, deployment status, gender, race, age, PCS move status, employment status, years of marriage, family status, and education



Marital Satisfaction Percent of All Active Duty Spouses

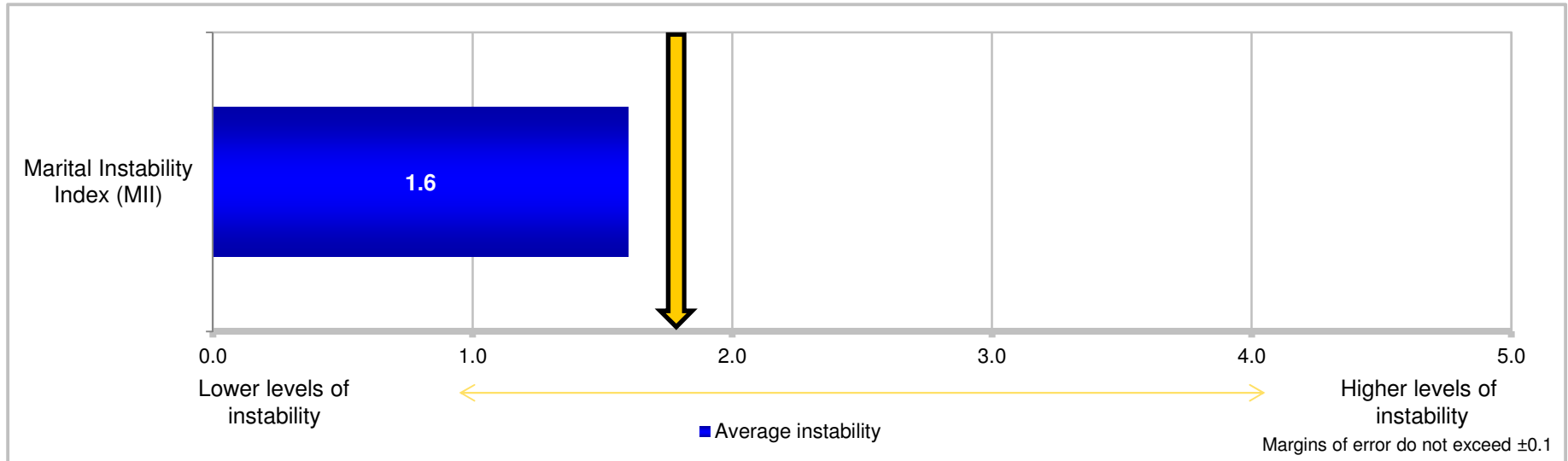


- Higher response of *Satisfied* – Air Force (87%); O1-O3 (90%); O4-O6 (87%)
- Higher response of *Dissatisfied* – No differences for Service or paygrade



Marital Instability Index (MII) Average of All Active Duty Spouses

Civilian average score is approximately 1.9

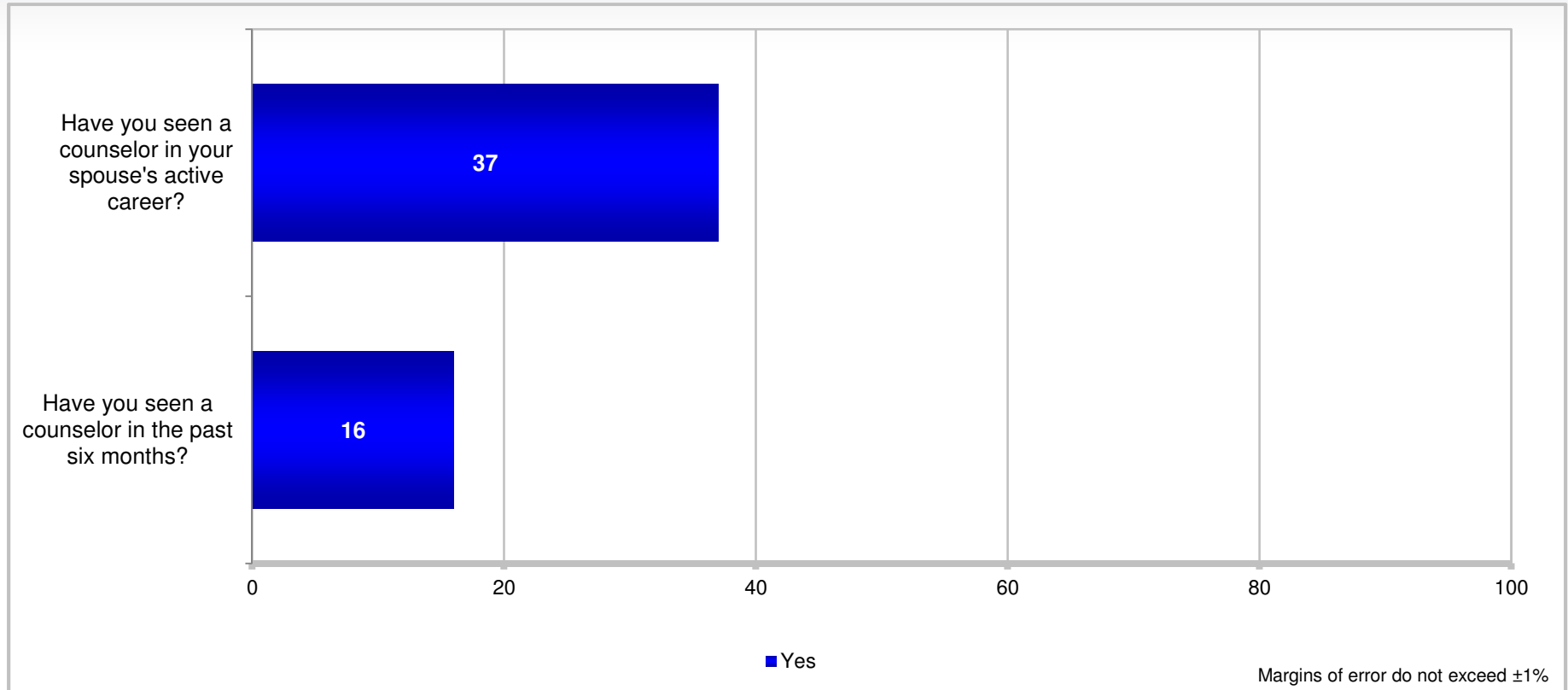


Note: Each item on the MII is scored 0 = No and 1 = Yes (5 items). Overall MII scores are reported as a single figure, which is the sum of the scores across all 5 items (range = 0-5). A higher total score indicates higher levels of instability in the marriage. Civilian average is based on married graduate students (mean = 1.81) and 76 middle class married couples under the age of 55 (mean = 1.89). Civilian average is based on 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.; and 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 (1.7); E1-E4 (1.7); E5-E9 (1.7)



Use of Counseling Percent of All Active Duty Spouses

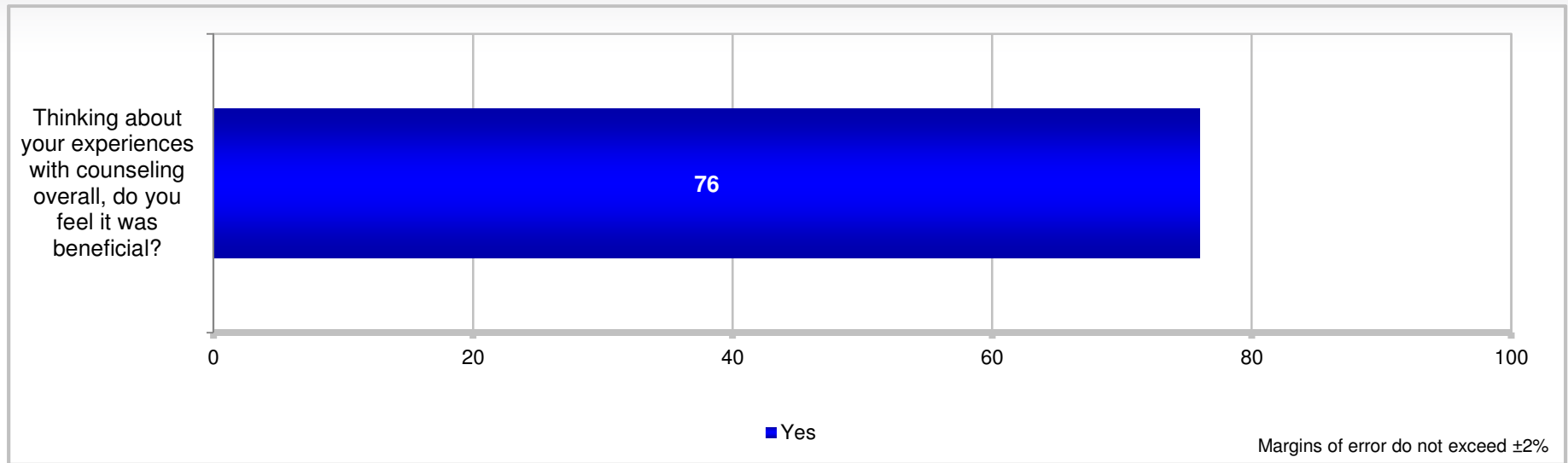


- Higher response of *Seen Counselor In Husband/Wife's Active Career* – Army (38%); E5-E9 (42%)
- Higher response of *Seen Counselor In Past Six Months* – Army (18%); E5-E9 (17%)



Counseling Was Beneficial

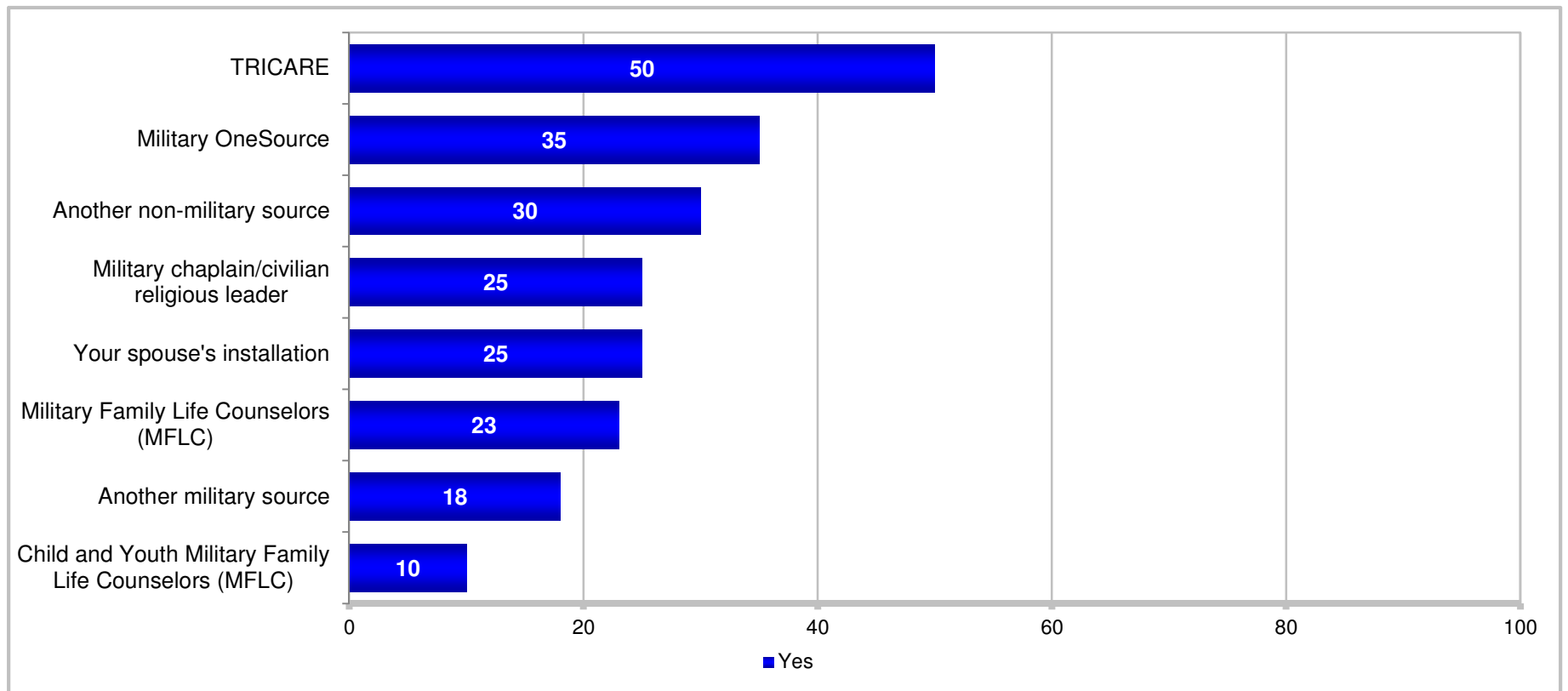
Percent of Active Duty Spouses Who Received Counseling



- Higher response of Yes – O1-O3 (81%); O4-O6 (84%)



Source of Counseling Percent of Active Duty Spouses Who Received Counseling





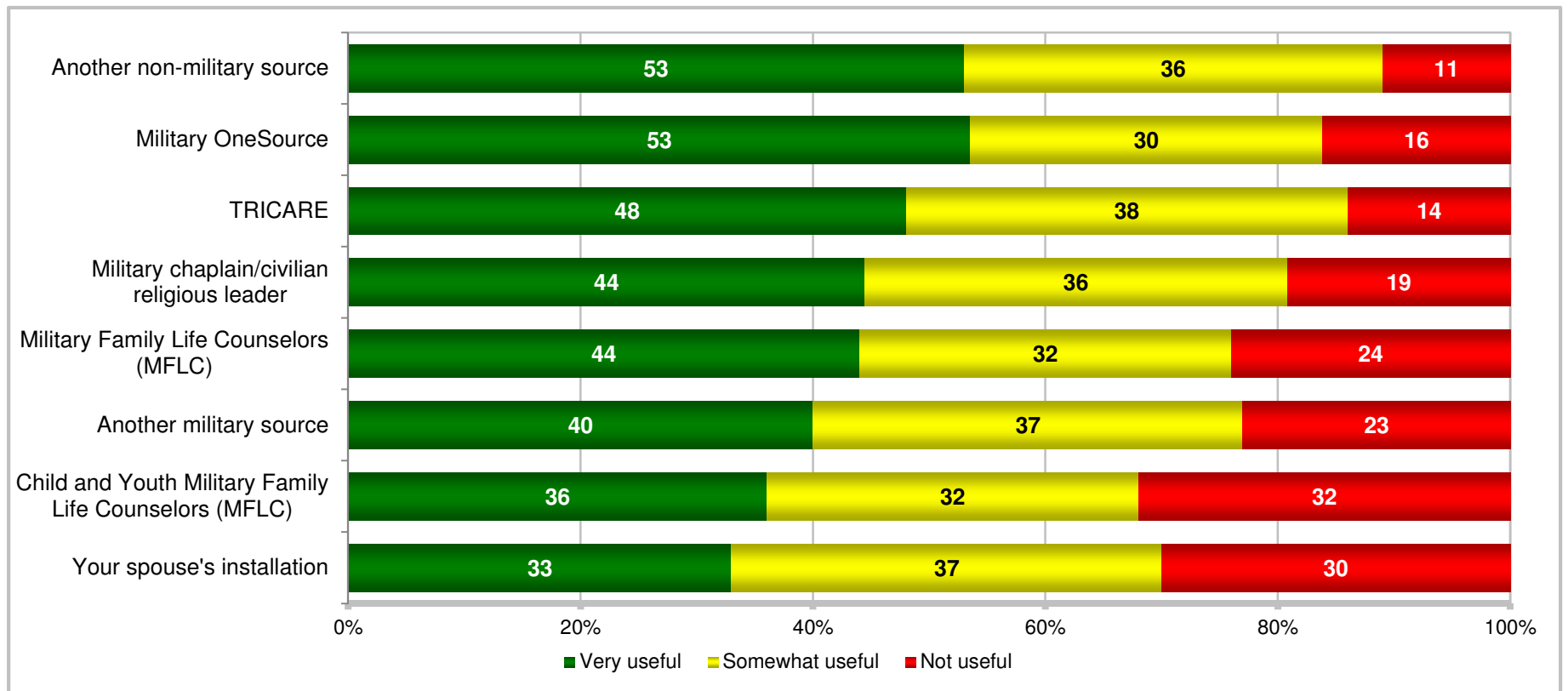
Source of Counseling (Continued)

Percent of Active Duty Spouses Who Received Counseling

- Higher response of *TRICARE* – No differences for Service or paygrade
- Higher response of *Military OneSource* – Army (39%); Marine Corps (42%)
- Higher response of *Another non-military source* – O4-O6 (36%)
- Higher response of *Military chaplain/civilian religious leader* – Army (30%)
- Higher response of *Your spouse's installation* – Army (30%)
- Higher response of *Military Family Life Counselors (MFLC)* – Army (27%)
- Higher response of *Another military source* – Navy (22%); E1-E4 (22%)
- Higher response of *Child and Youth MFLC* – Army (11%)



Usefulness of Counseling Source Percent of Applicable Active Duty Spouses Who Received Counseling





Usefulness of Counseling Source (Continued)

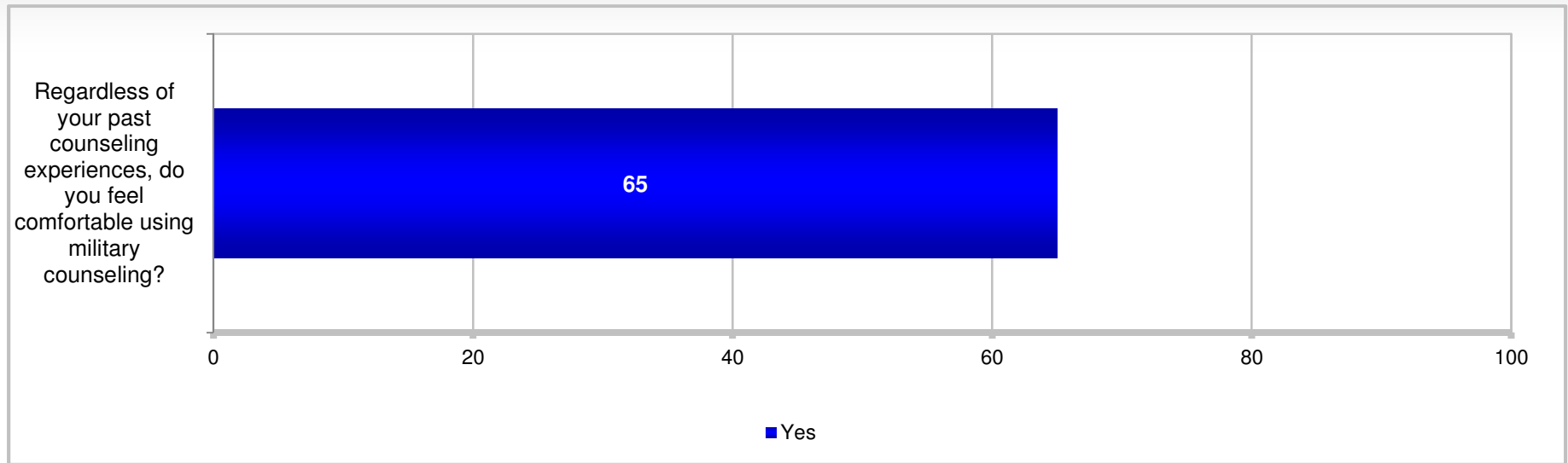
Percent of Applicable Active Duty Spouses Who Received Counseling

- Higher response of *Very Useful* for:
 - *Another non-military source, Military OneSource, Military Family Life Counselors (MFLC), Another military source, Child and Youth MFLC, and Your spouse's installation* – No differences for Service or paygrade
 - *TRICARE* – Marine Corps (56%)
 - *Military chaplain/civilian religious leader* – O4-O6 (56%)

- Higher response of *Not Useful* for:
 - *Another non-military source* – Army (15%)
 - *Military OneSource, TRICARE, Military chaplain/civilian religious leader, Military Family Life Counselors (MFLC), Another military source, Child and Youth MFLC, and Your spouse's installation* – No differences for Service or paygrade



Comfortable Using Military-Provided Counseling Services Percent of All Active Duty Spouses



- Higher response of Yes – E1-E4 (67%)



Summary of Results

- **Spouse Military Support**

- Satisfaction with military way of life (64%) significantly higher than 2006 and 2008
- Spouse support to stay in the military (68%) significantly higher than 2006 and 2008

- **Financial Problems**

- Spouses reporting financial problems (22%) significantly lower than 2006 and 2008

- **Child Well-being**

- Deployments and PCS moves increased odds of anger about parent's military requirements and behavior problems at home; deployments only increased odds of behavior problems at school and academic problems, and decreased odds of accepting responsibility.
- Current deployments and past year PCS moves increased odds of pride in having a military parent.

- **Spouse Education and Employment**

- Young children, PCS moves in the past year, and non-military employment were the largest barriers to education for spouses who would like to be enrolled in school/training; using child care was a facilitator to enrollment in school/training. Deployments, household income, and living off-base were not significant barriers to education.
- PCS moves in the past year and requiring a new license/credential to work after a PCS move increased odds of spouse unemployment.



Summary of Results (Continued)

- **Areas for Improvement**

- Unemployment rate (25%) significantly higher than 2006 and 2008
- Spouses reporting more stress than usual in personal lives (52%) significantly higher than 2006 and 2008
- Spouses reporting their financial condition as *Not comfortable* (13%) significantly higher than 2006



QUESTIONS?

Contact Information:

Malikah.J.Dorvil.civ@mail.mil

Or

Jacqueline.C.Pflieger.ctr@mail.mil

- DMDC Web site (<http://www.dmdc.osd.mil/surveys>)
 - Detailed tabulated results (~ 50 demographic groups)
 - More details on topics covered in this briefing
 - Information for items not included in this briefing



Topics Not Covered

- ***Education and Employment***—Spouse education level and goals, current career field, spouse engagement in the workplace, professional license/certification, desire/need to work, importance of working, and telework preference.
- ***Reunion and Reintegration***—Service member's wounded status during most recent deployment, member's wound interference with family participation, spouse's use of available deployment-related resources, spouse's expectation of next deployment, and member's military retention plans.
- ***Financial Well-Being***—Saving habits, emergency savings, and total household monthly earnings and spouse's monthly earnings.
- ***The Military Spouse's Family***—Special medical/educational needs of the family and enrollment in the Exceptional Family Member Program.