



2019 Survey of Active Duty Spouses (2019 ADSS)

Spouse Military Support
Education, Employment, and Financial Status
Deployment and Reintegration
Spouse and Child Well-being

December 2, 2020

Background and Demographics

• Survey Methods

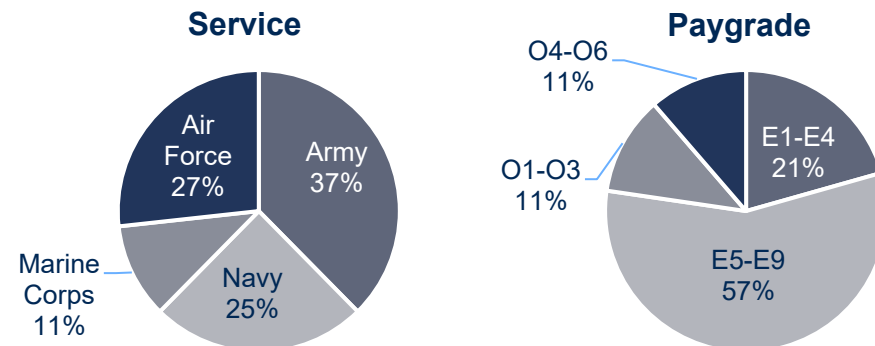
- Active Duty Spouse Survey (ADSS) is fielded every two years and uses scientific survey methods
- 2019 survey was designed to allow comparisons to previous ADSSs
- ADSS utilizes stratified random sampling and weighting: Results are generalizable to the population of military spouses—only survey of its kind in DoD

• Sample and Response

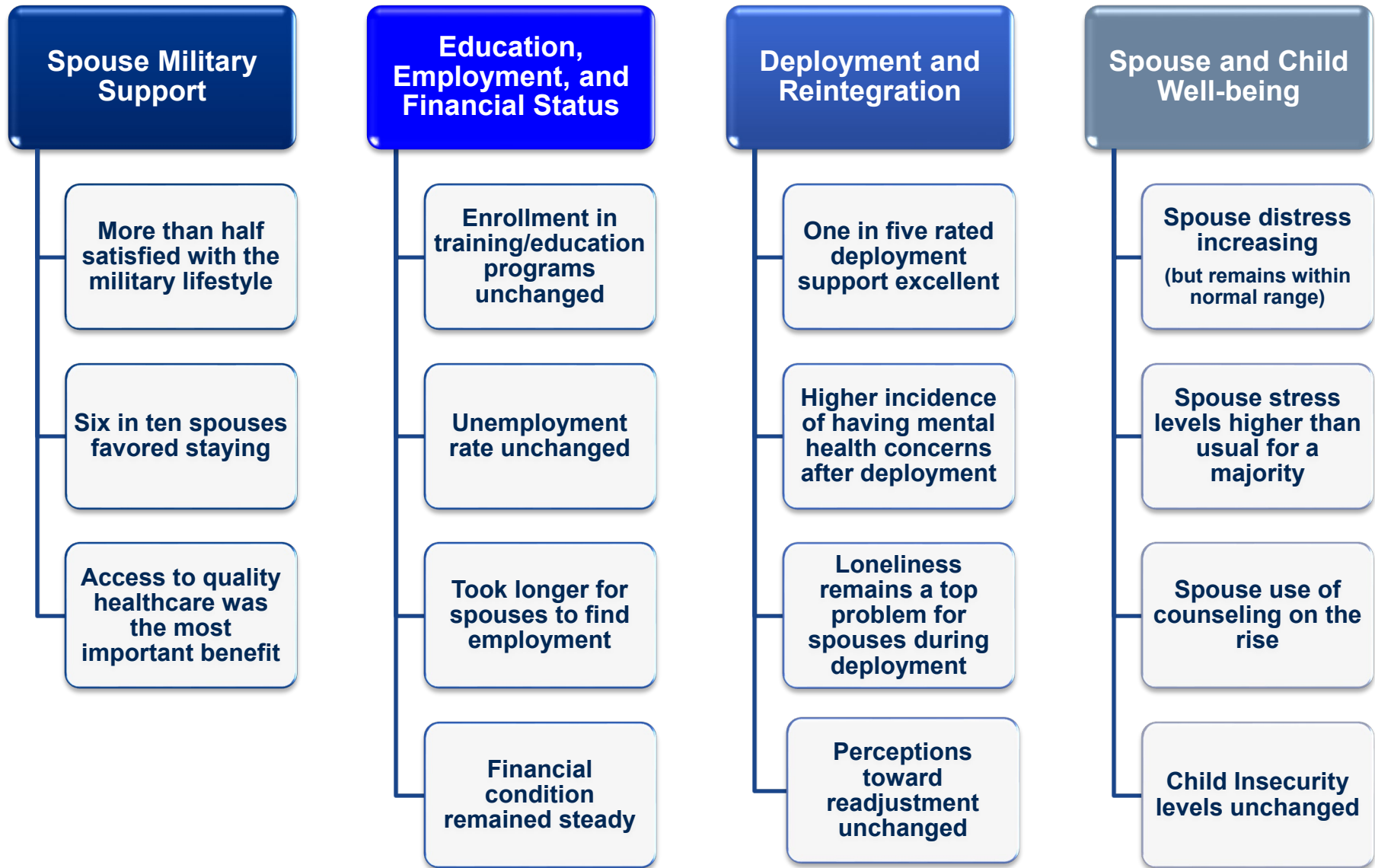
- Response rate was 16.5%
- Sample size was 65,207
- Survey fielded from July to November 2019
- Target population for the 2019 ADSS consisted of spouses of active duty members of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force

• Key Demographics

- 67% With Children
- 88% Female
- 39% Minority
- 24% Not Deployed in Career
 - 27% Deployed past 12 months
- 10% No College, 40% Some College/Vocational Diploma, 33% 4-Year Degree, 17% Graduate/Professional Degree



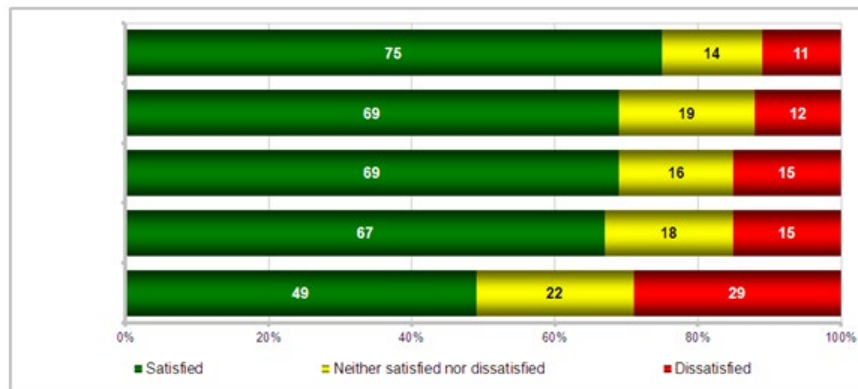
Results: Overview



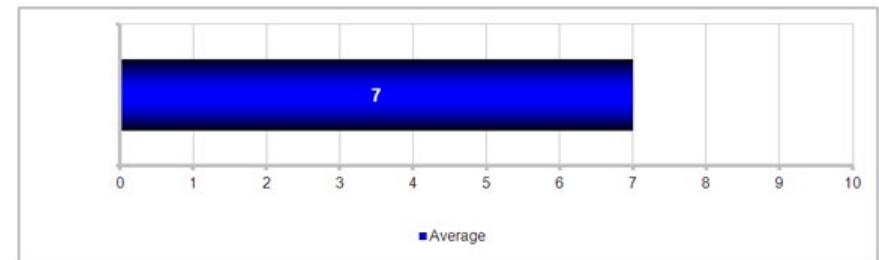
INTRODUCTION

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/sub items. Where comparisons over years or across groups are shown, only statistically significant differences are highlighted.

INTRODUCTION

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

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

Spouse Military Support

Trends: Spouse Military Support

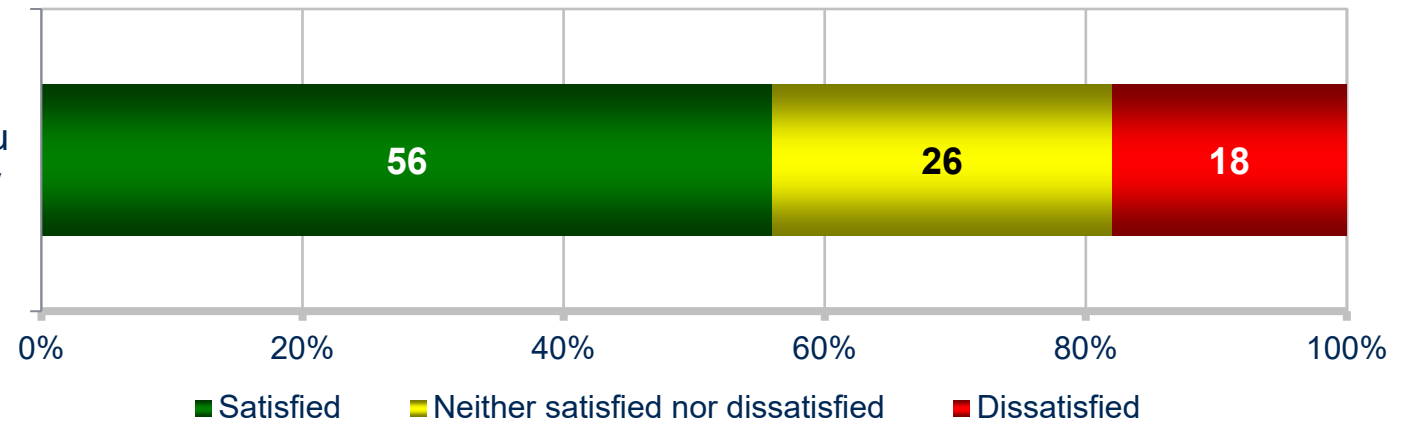
- **More than half satisfied with the military lifestyle:** 56% satisfied in 2019, significantly lower than 2012–2017
- **Six in ten spouses favor staying:** 59% favored their husband/wife staying in the military, significantly lower than 2012–2015; statistically unchanged since 2017

Satisfaction With Military Way of Life

Percent of All Active Duty Spouses

Overall

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



Group Summary

Margins of error do not exceed ±2%

Higher response of *Satisfied* – Air Force (60%); O4-O6 (68%); and those Not in Labor Force (59%)
 Higher response of *Dissatisfied* – E1-E4 (23%)

Trends

Satisfied

	2006	2008	2012	2015	2017	2019
* Total	60	56	64	64	60	56
● Army	55	50	61	62	60	54
▲ Navy	57	56	62	64	56	54
■ Marine Corps	59	59	63	60	58	53
◆ Air Force	68	64	72	68	67	60

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

Satisfied

	2006	2008	2012	2015	2017	2019
* Total	60	56	64	64	60	56
● E1-E4	45	45	55	53	49	45
▲ E5-E9	61	57	66	65	62	57
■ O1-O3	65	64	65	67	60	58
◆ O4-O6	78	77	78	76	71	68

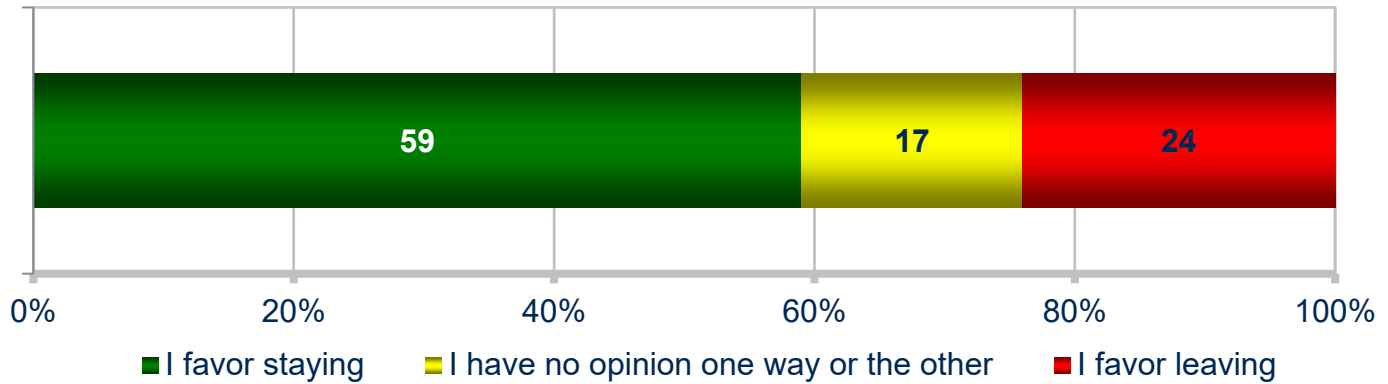
Margins of error range from ±1% to ±4%

Support To Stay on Active Duty

Percent of All Active Duty Spouses

Overall

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



Group Summary

Margins of error do not exceed ±2%

Higher response of *I favor staying* – Air Force (63%); E5-E9 (62%); Not in Labor Force (64%)

Higher response of *I favor leaving* – E1-E4 (27%); O1-O3 (30%); Dual Military (35%)

Trends

Favor Staying

	2006	2008	2012	2015	2017	2019
* Total	61	59	68	66	61	59
● Army	56	54	65	65	61	58
▲ Navy	62	60	68	68	60	58
■ Marine Corps	60	60	67	62	58	57
◆ Air Force	66	63	74	68	64	63

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

Favor Staying

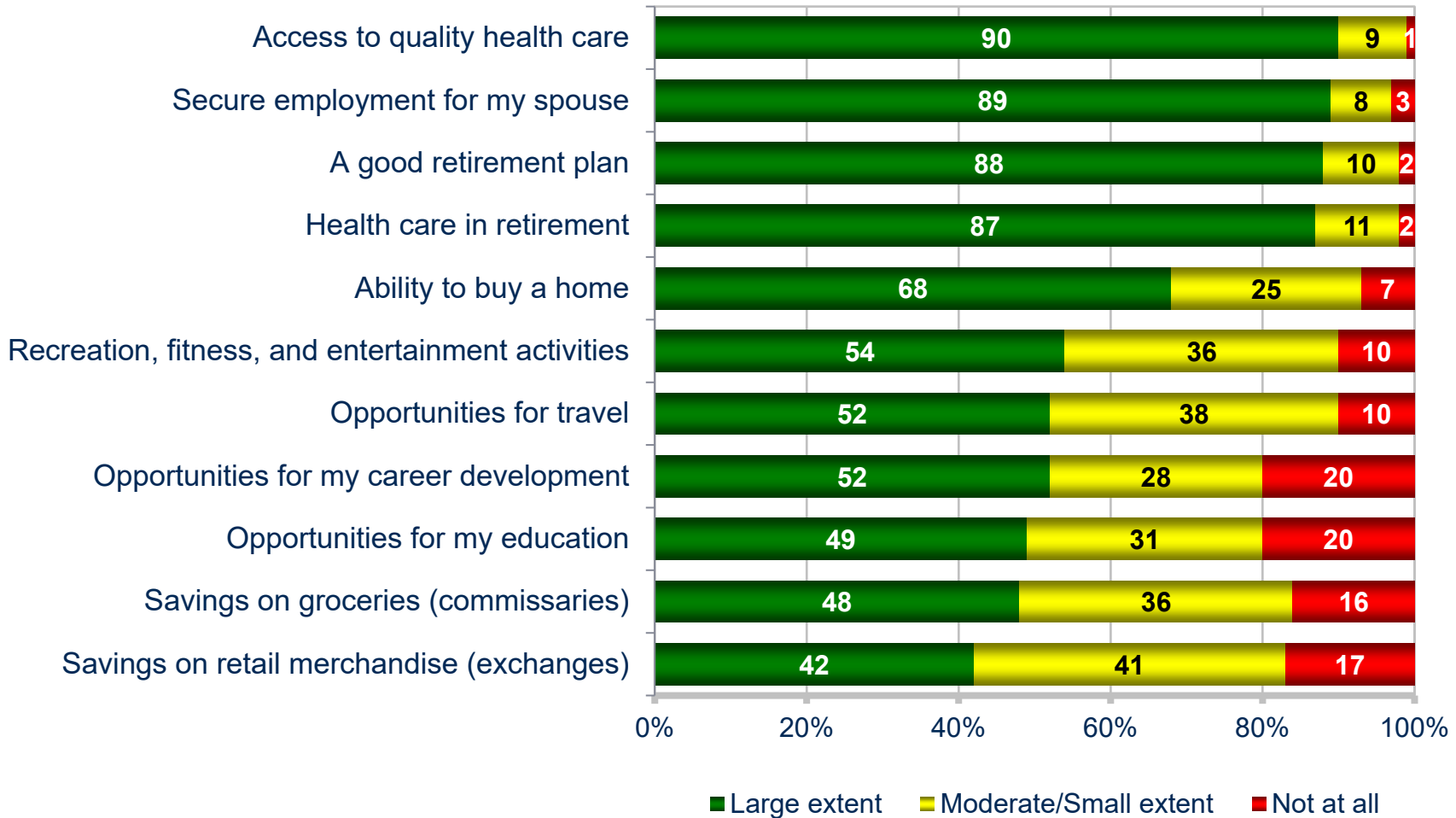
	2006	2008	2012	2015	2017	2019
* Total	61	59	68	66	61	59
● E1-E4	50	52	59	56	52	50
▲ E5-E9	64	62	73	70	65	62
■ O1-O3	64	57	65	64	60	57
◆ O4-O6	65	64	71	70	60	62

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

Importance of Benefits to Spouses and Families

Percent of All Active Duty Spouses

Overall

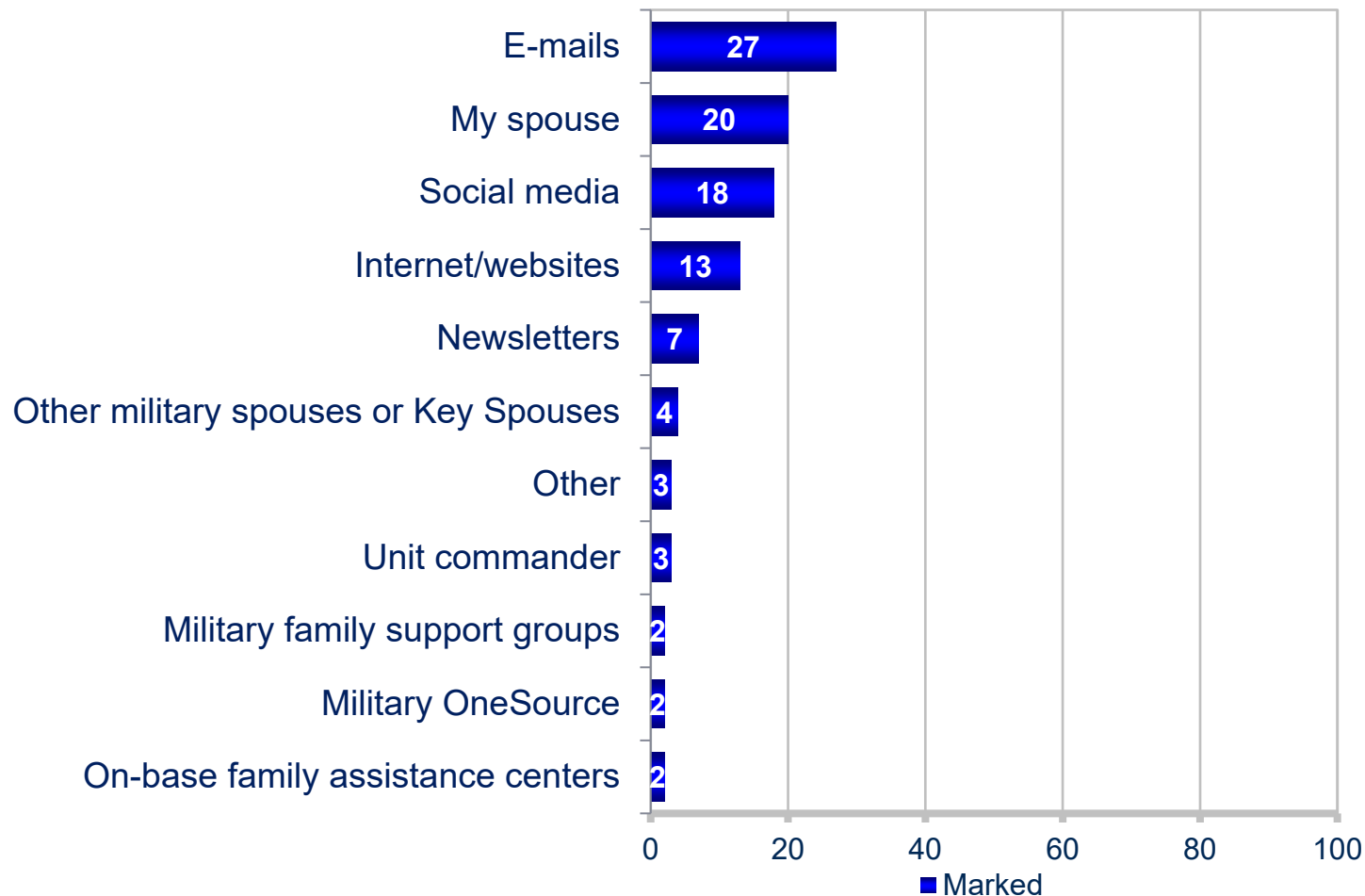


Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%

Preferred Method of Communication About Programs and Services

Percent of All Active Duty Spouses

Overall



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

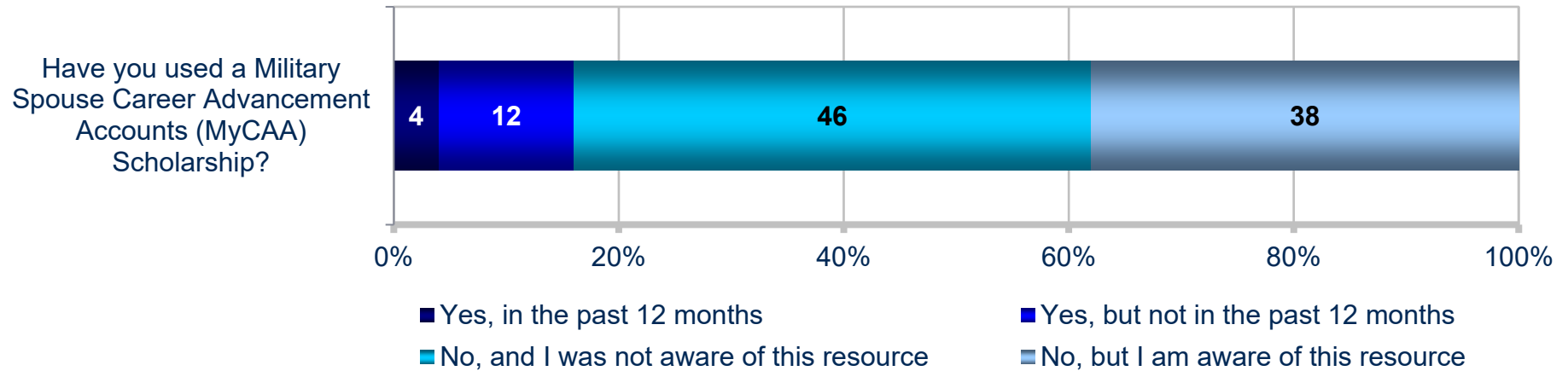
Education, Employment, and Financial Status

Trends: Education

- Enrollment in school or training programs was steady: 23% of spouses were enrolled at the time of the survey, similar to past surveys since 2012
 - 41% of spouses were not enrolled but would like to be
- “*Opportunities for my education*” was rated as an important benefit ‘to a large extent’ for 49% of spouses
- Spouses with children between ages 1–2 had greater odds (1.66) of not being enrolled in education programs than spouses with no children
- Using childcare services associated with reduced odds of enrollment in education

Use of Military Spouse Career Advancement Accounts (MyCAA) Scholarship

Percent of All Active Duty Spouses



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

- Main Reason for Not Using a Military Spouse Career Advancement Accounts (MyCAA) Scholarship**
 - I am not eligible because of my husband/wife's rank (42%)
 - I have limited time for additional education/training because of family/personal obligations (20%)
 - I need education, training, or testing not covered by MyCAA (18%)

Main Reason for Not Using a Military Spouse Career Advancement Accounts (MyCAA) Scholarship (Continued)

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

Trends

Marked

	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2015	2017	2019
I am not eligible because of my husband/wife's rank		38	40	42
I have limited time for additional education/training because of family/personal obligations		24	21	20
I need education, training, or testing not covered by MyCAA		17	17	18
I am not interested in additional education/training		11	12	12
I do not feel that additional education/training are important for my career		4	5	4
I will not be eligible long enough to use MyCAA (e.g., spouse promoted or leaving the military)		5	5	4

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

Group Summary

More likely to mark

I am not eligible because of my husband/wife's rank – Army (46%); E5-E9 (50%); O4-O6 (63%)

I have limited time for education/training because of family/personal obligations – E1-E4 (38%);

Not in Labor Force (25%)

I need education, training, or testing not covered by MyCAA – E1-E4 (32%); Employed (20%);

Unemployed (25%)

I am not interested in additional education/training – Air Force (16%); Not in Labor Force (16%);

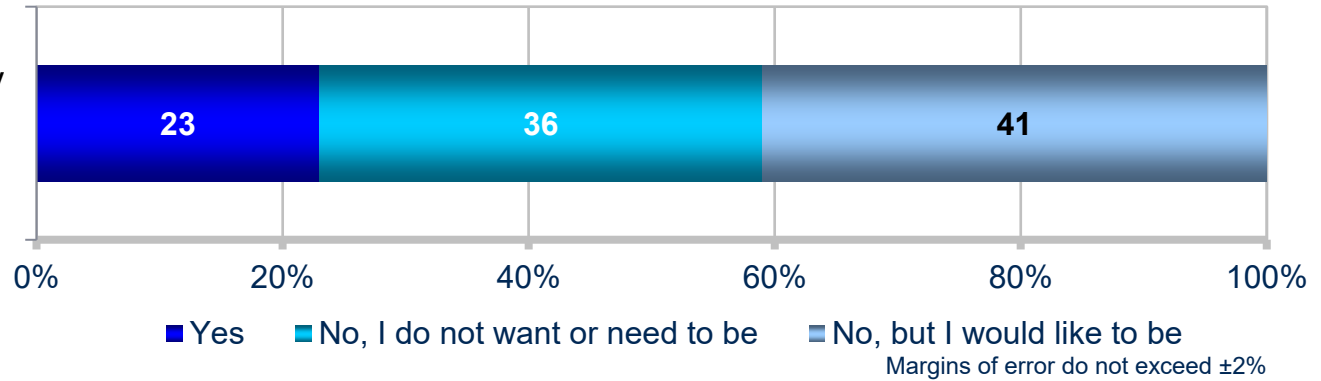
Dual Military (23%)

Enrollment in School/Training

Percent of All Active Duty Spouses

Overall

Are you currently enrolled in school/training?



Group Summary

Higher response of

Yes – E1-E4 (28%); E5-E9 (25%); Unemployed (28%); Dual Military (37%)

No, I do not want/need to be – Air Force (40%); O1-O3 (52%); O4-O6 (63%); Employed (40%); Not in Labor Force (40%)

No, but I would like to be – E1-E4 (49%); Unemployed (50%)

Trends

No, But I Would Like to Be

	Most recent HIGHER than	Most recent LOWER than	2012	2015	2017	2019
* Total	43	43	43	43	43	41
● Army	44	44	44	44	44	43
▲ Navy	45	44	44	44	45	42
■ Marine Corps	43	44	44	44	45	40
◆ Air Force	40	40	40	40	41	37

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

No, But I Would Like to Be

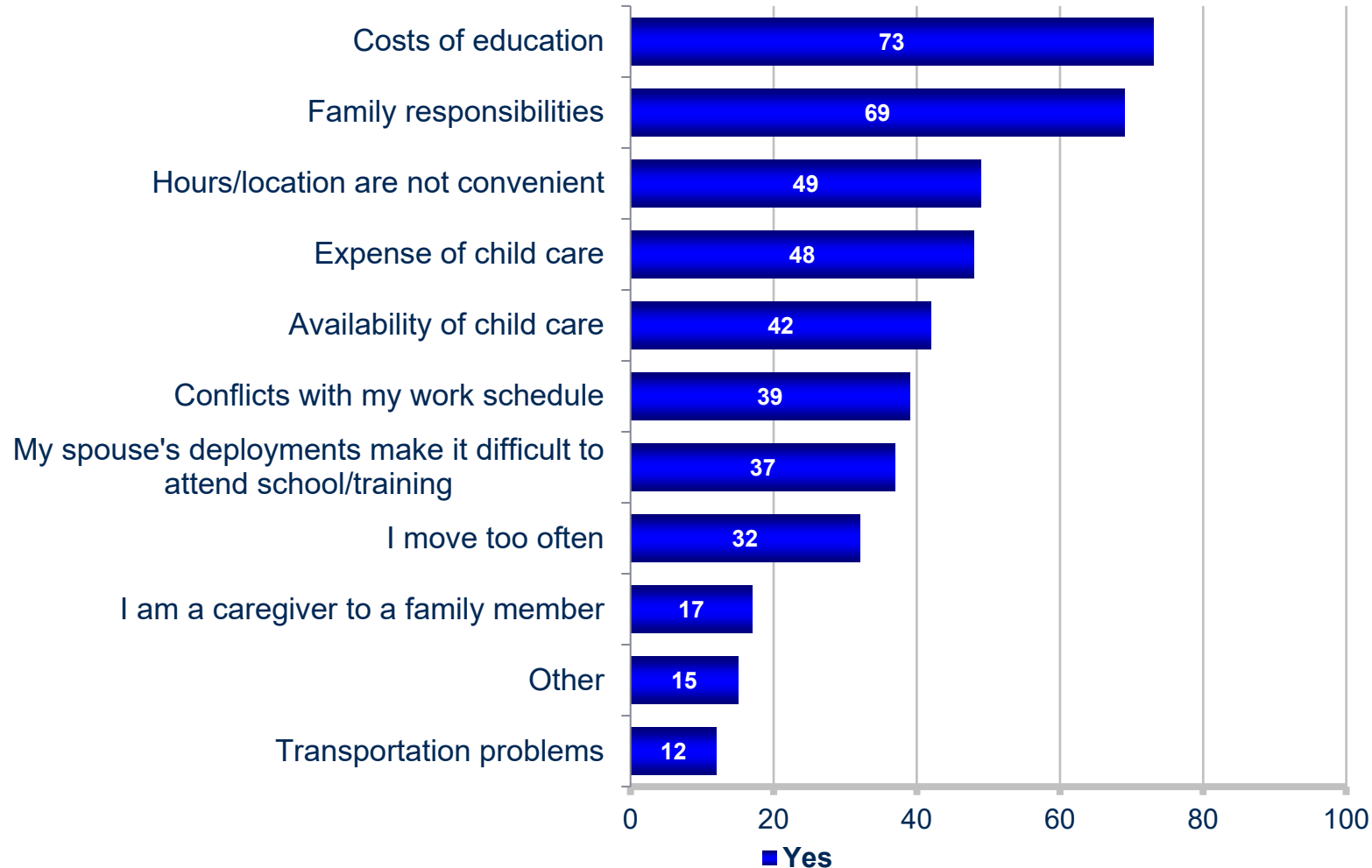
	Most recent HIGHER than	Most recent LOWER than	2012	2015	2017	2019
* Total	43	43	43	43	43	41
● E1-E4	46	49	49	49	48	49
▲ E5-E9	46	45	45	45	47	42
■ O1-O3	32	32	32	32	31	33
◆ O4-O6	31	30	30	30	27	28

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

Reasons for Not Attending School/Training

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

Overall



Margins of error range from ±2% to ±3%

Barriers to Spouse Education for Those Who Would like To be Enrolled

Logistic Regression Analyses: Individual Predictors of Non-Enrollment in Education Programs

Category	Predictor	Effect Size (Odds Ratios) >1 = Higher Odds	95% CI Lower Bound	95% CI Upper Bound
Employment <u>Reference group:</u> Unemployed	Employed, military	0.55 ↓	0.40	0.75
Family <u>Reference group:</u> No children	Child 1 to less than 2 years old	1.66 ↑	1.17	2.35
Child Care Use¹ <u>Reference group:</u> Do not use child care	Any child care	0.58 ↓	0.46	0.72
	On-base child care	0.48 ↓	0.34	0.66
	Off-base child care	0.61 ↓	0.48	0.78

Spouses with children between ages 1–2 had greater odds of not being enrolled in education programs than spouses with no children. Using childcare services was positively associated with enrollment in education and training programs.

Note: These logistic regression analyses controlled for member service and paygrade, and spouse education level, race/ethnicity, gender, and age. Only statistically significant ($p < .01$) odds ratios are graphically presented. This analysis includes only spouses who were enrolled or wanted to be enrolled in education. The predictor variables are separate models; the data are presented to show the controlled impact of these predictors irrespective of the presence of the other key predictor variables.

¹These models include only spouses with children.

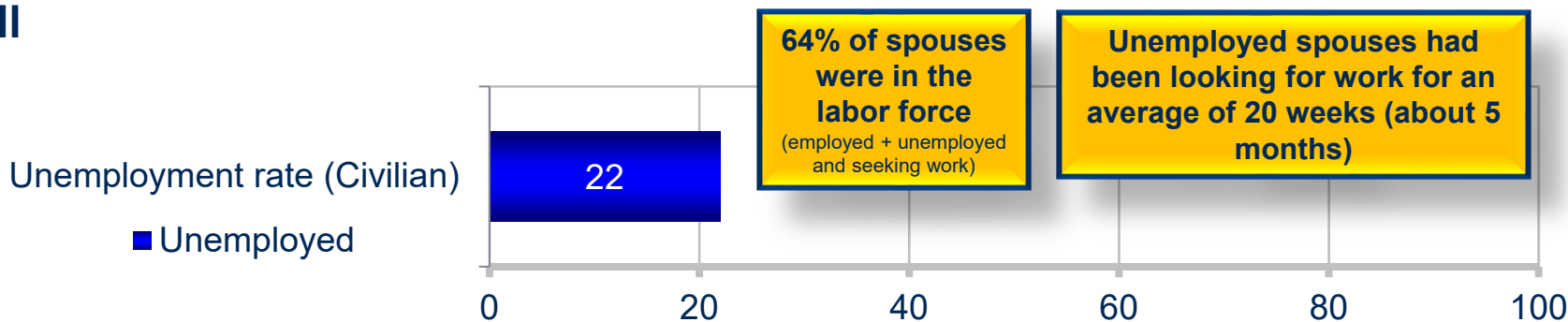
Trends: Spouse Employment/Unemployment and Financial Status

- Spouse unemployment rate was 22% in 2019 (statistically the same as 24% in 2017 and each survey year back to 2012)
- 56% of spouses were employed in their area of education or training
- PCS move in the past year (2.30) and having children (1.74) associated with increased odds of unemployment
- Off-base housing associated with decreased odds of unemployment (.57)
- Financial condition statistically unchanged from 2017 and 2015: 70% reported a comfortable financial condition in 2019, higher than 2006–2012

Unemployment Rate (Civilian)

Percent of Active Duty Spouses Who Are in the Labor Force (Excluding Spouses of Warrant Officers and Dual Military Spouses)

Overall



Group Summary

Margins of error do not exceed ±2%

Higher rates of *Unemployment* – E1-E4 (27%); Female (23%); Minority Race/Ethnicity (29%); Less Than 26 Years Old; (27%); PCS in Past 12 Months (35%); With Children (25%); No College (33%); Some college/Vocational Diploma (26%)

Unemployment statistically unchanged since 2012

Trends

Unemployed

	2006	2008	2012	2015	2017	2019
* Total	14	17	25	23	24	22
● Army	17	20	28	28	28	25
▲ Navy	12	15	23	19	21	21
■ Marine Corps	13	20	29	23	25	23
◆ Air Force	13	13	20	19	19	21

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

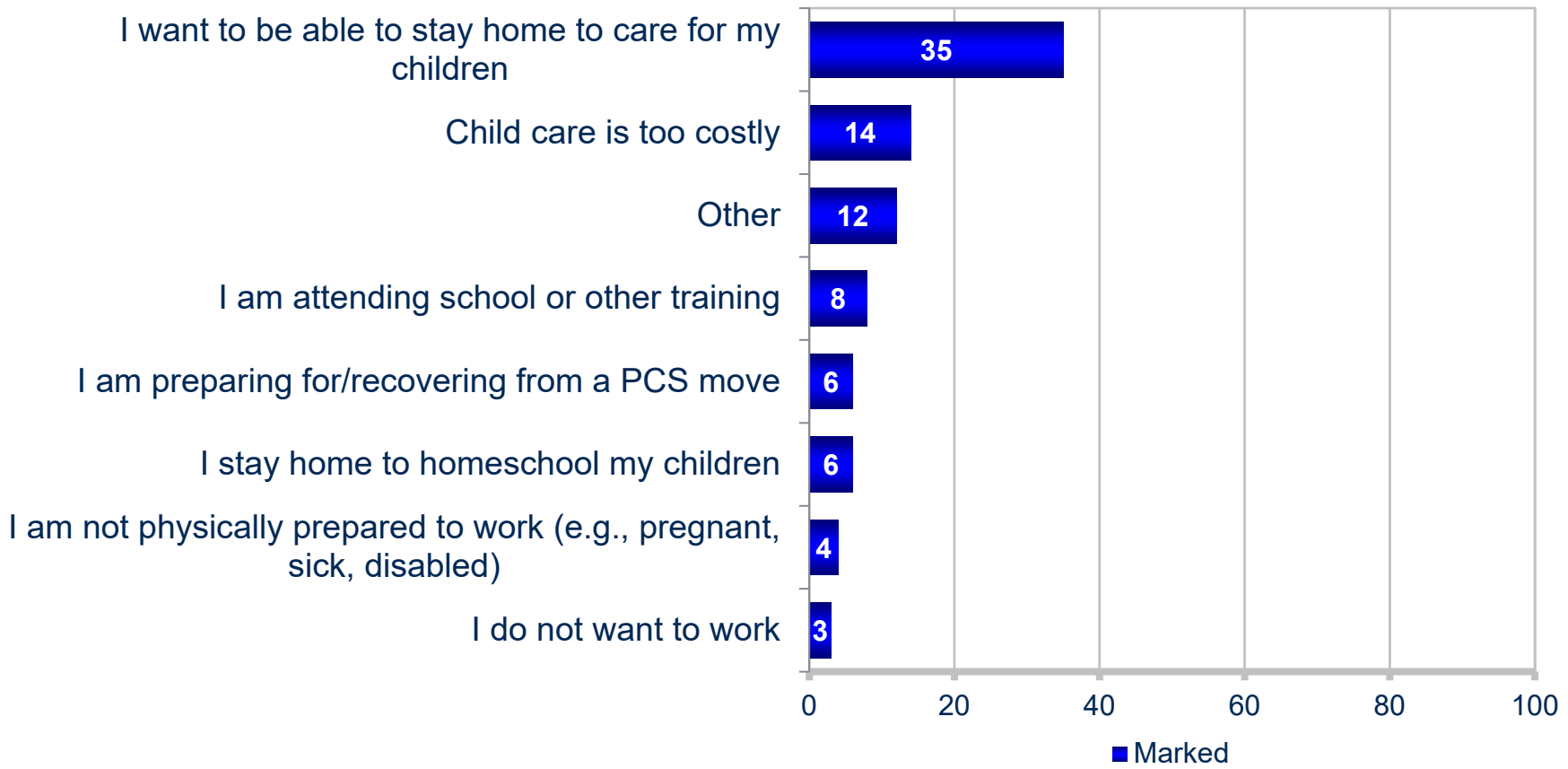
Unemployed

	2006	2008	2012	2015	2017	2019
* Total	14	17	25	23	24	22
● E1-E4	19	26	33	30	29	27
▲ E5-E9	13	14	23	22	23	22
■ O1-O3	10	16	23	17	18	17
◆ O4-O6	12	10	14	18	19	18

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

Main Reason for Not Looking for Work

Percent of Active Duty Spouses Who Are Not in the Labor Force



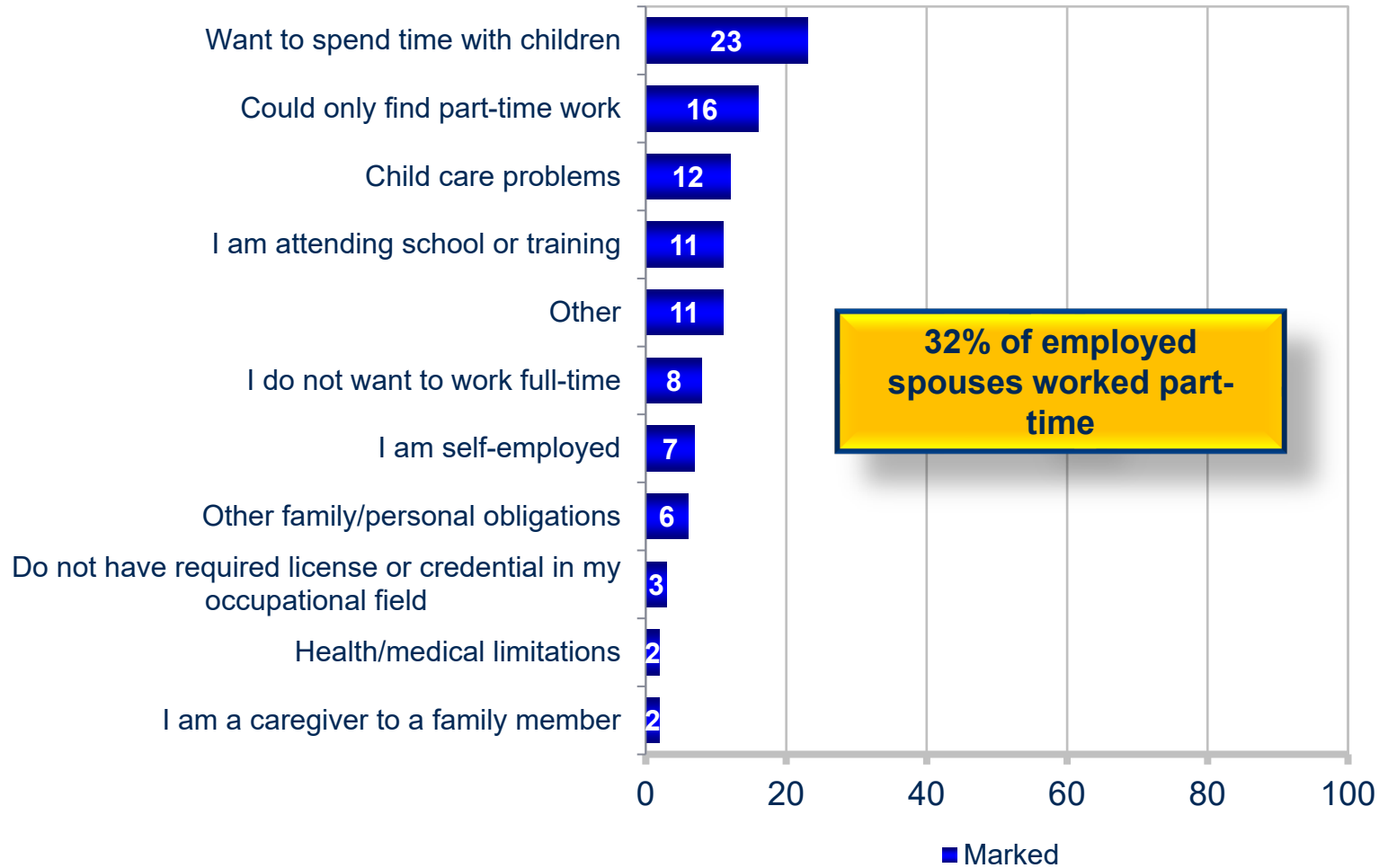
Margins of error range from ±1% to ±3%

Note: Other reasons include being a caregiver for a family member; unable to work during deployments; child care unavailable; no jobs in career field in current location; cannot find work that matches skills; lack the necessary schooling, training, or skills; lack the necessary work experience; husband/wife does not want them to work.

¹Rate based on the Overall Employment Status, which includes dual military spouses and spouses of warrant officers.

Main Reason for Working Part-Time

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



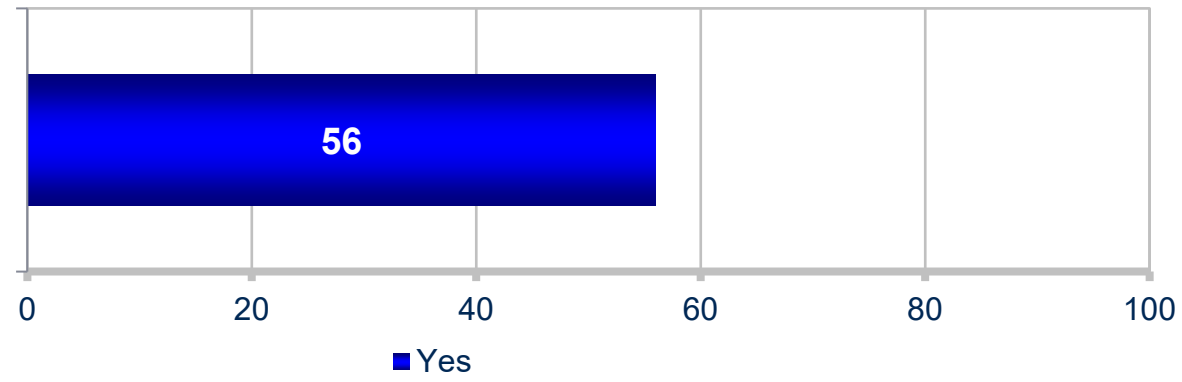
Margins of error range from ±1% to ±3%

Percent Employed Within Area of Education or Training

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

Overall

Are you currently employed within the area of your education or training?



Margins of error do not exceed ±2%

Group Summary

Higher response of Yes – O1-O3 (67%); O4-O6 (69%); Dual Military (62%)

Trends

Yes

	Most recent HIGHER than	2012	2015	2017	2019
	Most recent LOWER than				
* Total		57	56	56	56
● Army		55	53	54	52
▲ Navy		59	59	59	59
■ Marine Corps		52	51	50	54
◆ Air Force		59	59	57	57

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

Yes

	Most recent HIGHER than	2012	2015	2017	2019
	Most recent LOWER than				
* Total		57	56	56	56
● E1-E4		44	44	44	44
▲ E5-E9		58	57	56	55
■ O1-O3		65	66	68	67
◆ O4-O6		72	68	68	69

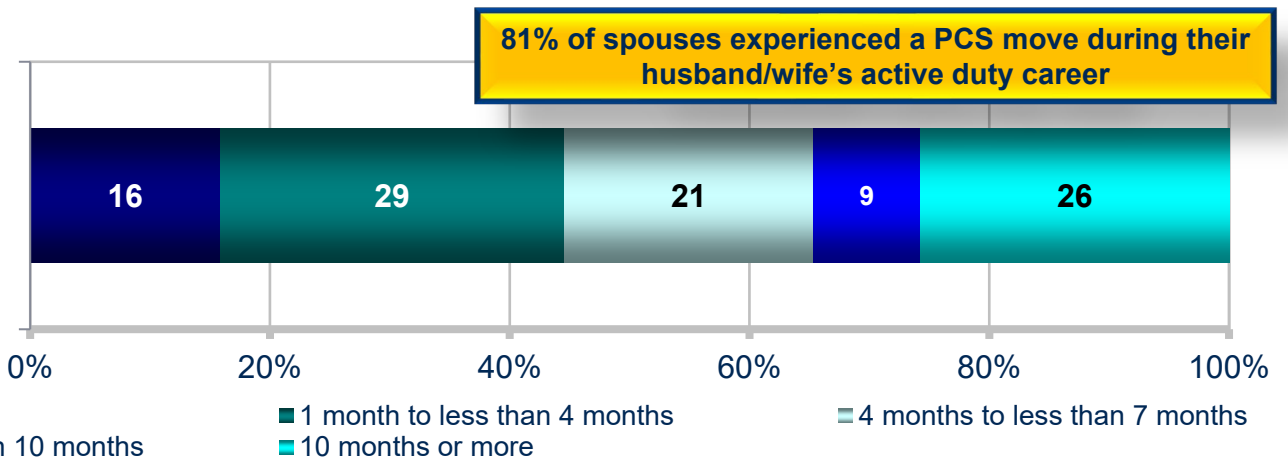
Margins of error range from ±2% to ±5%

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

Percent of Applicable Active Duty Spouses Who Experienced a PCS Move

Overall

How long did it take you to find employment after your last PCS move?



Margins of error do not exceed ±2%

Group Summary

Higher response of Less than 1 month – O1-O3 (20%); Employed (18%), **1 month to less than 4 months** – E1-E4 (35%); Employed (32%), **7 months to less than 10 months** – Air Force (12%); E5-E9 (10%), **10 months or more** – E5-E9 (28%); Unemployed (53%)

Trends

	2012	2015	2017	2019
Less than 1 month	14	11	15	16
1 month to less than 4 months	27	27	26	29
4 months to less than 7 months	21	23	20	21
7 months to less than 10 months	9	11	10	9
10 months or more	28	27	30	26

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

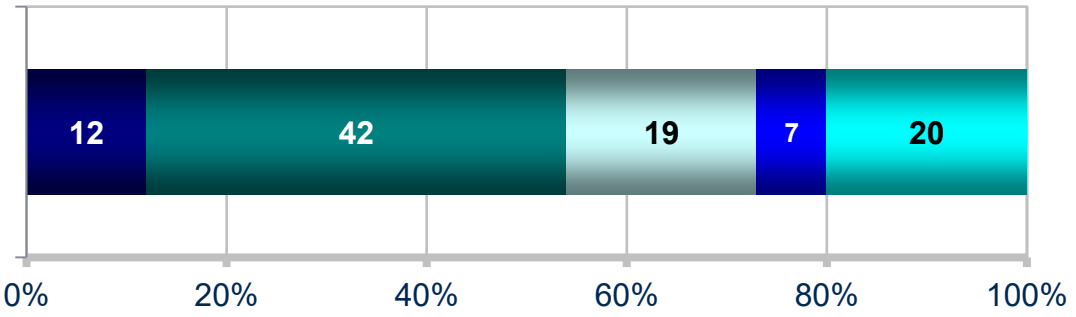
Time Taken to Acquire New Professional License/Credential After PCS

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

Overall

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

- Less than 1 month
- 7 months to less than 10 months



- 1 month to less than 4 months
- 4 months to less than 7 months
- 10 months or more

Margins of error range from ±3% to ±4%

Group Summary

Higher response of 1 month to less than 4 months – O1-O3 (53%)

Of the 81% who have experienced a PCS move, 30% acquired a new professional license/credential after their last PCS move

Trends

	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2012	2015	2017	2019
Less than 1 month	15	14	13	12	
1 month to less than 4 months	36	36	40	42	
4 months to less than 7 months	20	20	20	19	
7 months to less than 10 months	6	8	6	7	
10 months or more	24	22	21	20	

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

Impact of Military and Family Factors on Spouse Unemployment within Members of the Labor Force

Logistic Regression Analyses: Individual Predictors of Spouse Unemployment

Category	Predictor	Effect Size (Odds Ratios) >1 = Higher Odds	95% CI Lower Bound	95% CI Upper Bound
PCS Recency/Frequency <u>Reference group:</u> Never PCSed	PCS move in past year	2.30 ↑	1.75	3.02
Family <u>Reference group:</u> No children	Child 1 to less than 2 years	2.03 ↑	1.33	3.10
	Child 2-5 years	2.04 ↑	1.52	2.73
	Child 6-13 years	1.73 ↑	1.35	2.22
	Any children	1.74 ↑	1.41	2.15
	One child	1.62 ↑	1.26	2.09
	Multiple children	1.84 ↑	1.46	2.32
Housing <u>Reference group:</u> On-base housing	Off-base housing	0.57 ↓	0.46	0.70

A PCS move in the past year and having children are associated with increased odds of unemployment, while off-base housing is associated with decreased odds of unemployment

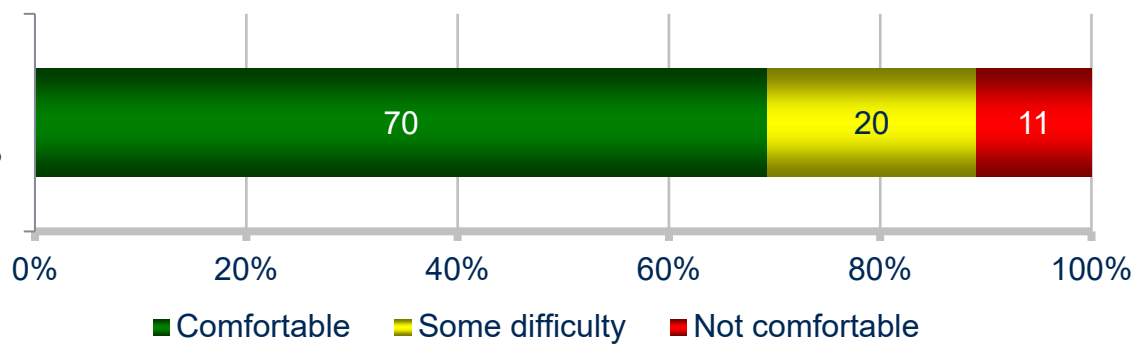
Note: These logistic regression analyses controlled for member service and paygrade, spouse education level, race/ethnicity, gender, and age. Only statistically significant ($p < .01$) odds ratios are graphically presented. The predictor variables indicated by reference groups are separate models; the data are presented to show the controlled impact of these predictors irrespective of the presence of the other key predictor variables. In this table, though all subitems under Family share the same reference group, child age and number of children were separate models. These results are only of spouses who were either employed or seeking employment.

Overall Financial Condition

Percent of All Active Duty Spouses

Overall

Which of the following best describes your (and/or your spouse's) financial condition?



Group Summary

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

Higher response of *Comfortable* – Air Force (75%); O1-O3 (89%); O4-O6 (92%); Employed (73%), Dual Military (85%)
Higher response of *Not comfortable* – E1-E4 (19%); Unemployed (22%)

Trends

Comfortable

	2006	2008	2012	2015	2017	2019
* Total	63	62	64	72	71	70
● Army	62	58	60	69	69	67
▲ Navy	61	60	65	71	72	70
■ Marine Corps	57	59	61	69	65	68
◆ Air Force	66	70	73	78	78	75

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

Comfortable

	2006	2008	2012	2015	2017	2019
* Total	63	62	64	72	71	70
● E1-E4	45	45	48	59	57	52
▲ E5-E9	61	61	63	69	70	67
■ O1-O3	83	83	87	90	89	89
◆ O4-O6	89	89	92	92	93	92

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

Financial Problems in Past 12 Months

Percent of All Active Duty Spouses

Overall



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

Deployment and Reintegration

Trends: Deployment and Reintegration

- One in five rate deployment support as excellent: 19% indicated *excellent/very good* military support during member's most recent deployment, lower than 2015; statistically unchanged since 2017
- Concerns about member's mental health following deployment were statistically higher in 2019 at 14% than in 2017
- Perceptions regarding readjustment unchanged since 2017: 23% indicated a *difficult* readjustment to member's return from deployment, higher than 2015 but statistically not different than 2017

Deployment

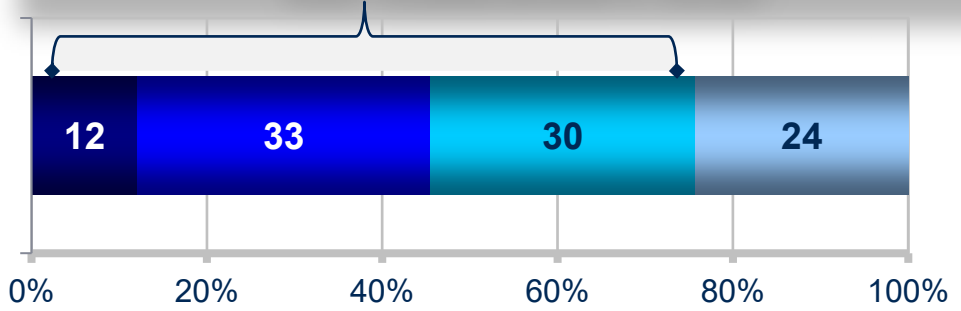
Overall

Deployed in Career

Percent of All Active Duty Spouses

During your spouse's active duty career, has he/she been deployed for more than 30 consecutive days?

76% of spouses have experienced a deployment in their husband/wife's career



- Currently deployed
- Deployed in the past 36 months, but not currently
- Deployed in career, but not in the past 36 months
- Not deployed in career

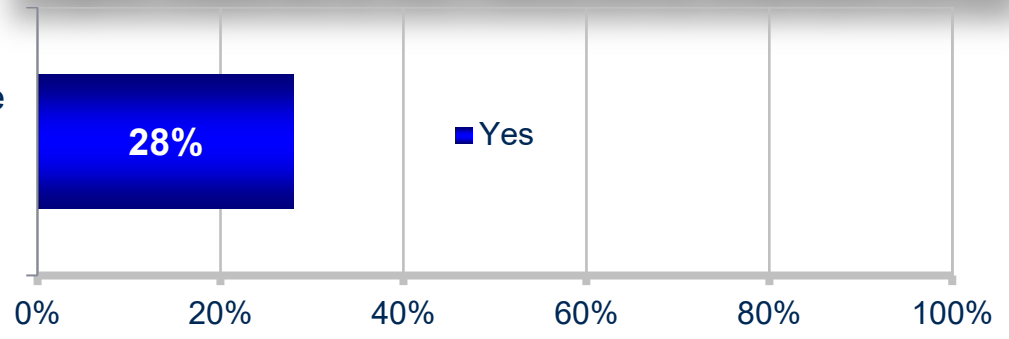
Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%

Deployed in Last 12 Months

Percent of All Active Duty Spouses

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

Higher response of Yes – Navy (34%); Employed (31%)



Margins of error do not exceed ±2%

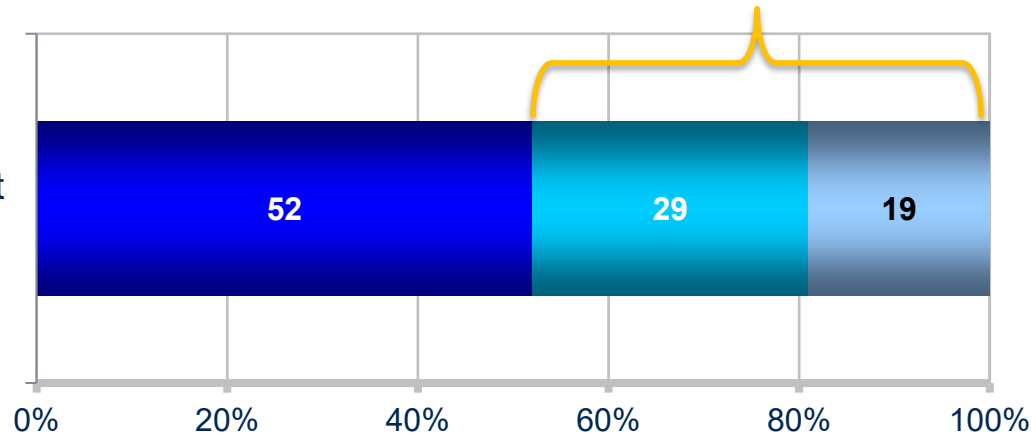
Deployment to a Combat Zone

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

Overall

48% of members who had been deployed were deployed to a combat zone

Was your spouse's most recent deployment to a combat zone?



■ No ■ Yes, deployed to Iraq/Afghanistan ■ Yes, deployed to another combat zone

Margins of error do not exceed ±2%

Group Summary

Higher response of

No – Navy (70%); Marine Corps (60%); E1-E4 (71%)

Yes, deployed to Iraq/Afghanistan – Army (46%); O4-O6 (45%)

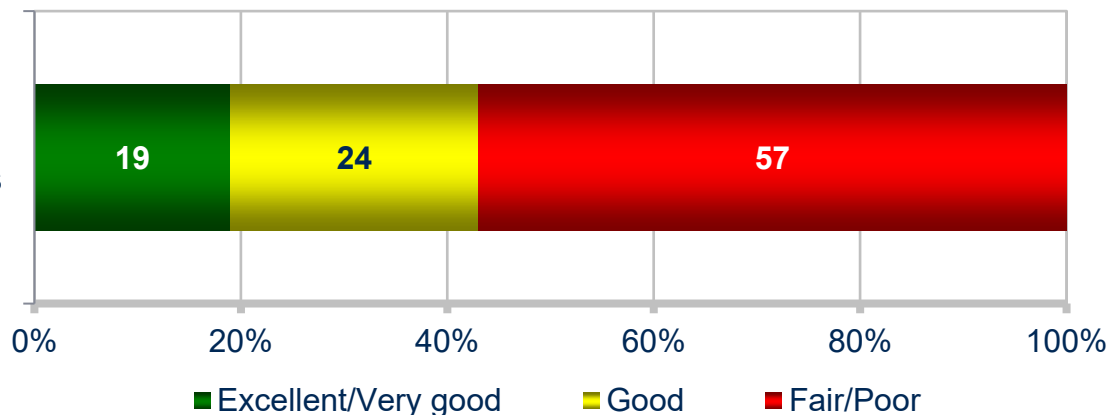
Yes, deployed to another combat zone – Navy (22%); Air Force (24%)

Military Support During Husband/Wife's Most Recent Deployment

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

Overall

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



Margins of error do not exceed ±2%

Group Summary

Higher response of *Excellent/Very good* – O4-O6 (24%),
 Higher response of *Fair/Poor* – Army (60%); Unemployed (66%)

Trends

Excellent/Very good

	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2015	2017	2019
* Total		23	19	19
● Army		21	19	16
▲ Navy		23	20	20
■ Marine Corps		22	22	21
◆ Air Force		25	19	19

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

Excellent/Very good

	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2015	2017	2019
* Total		23	19	19
● E1-E4		18	16	19
▲ E5-E9		22	18	18
■ O1-O3		27	23	19
◆ O4-O6		31	27	24

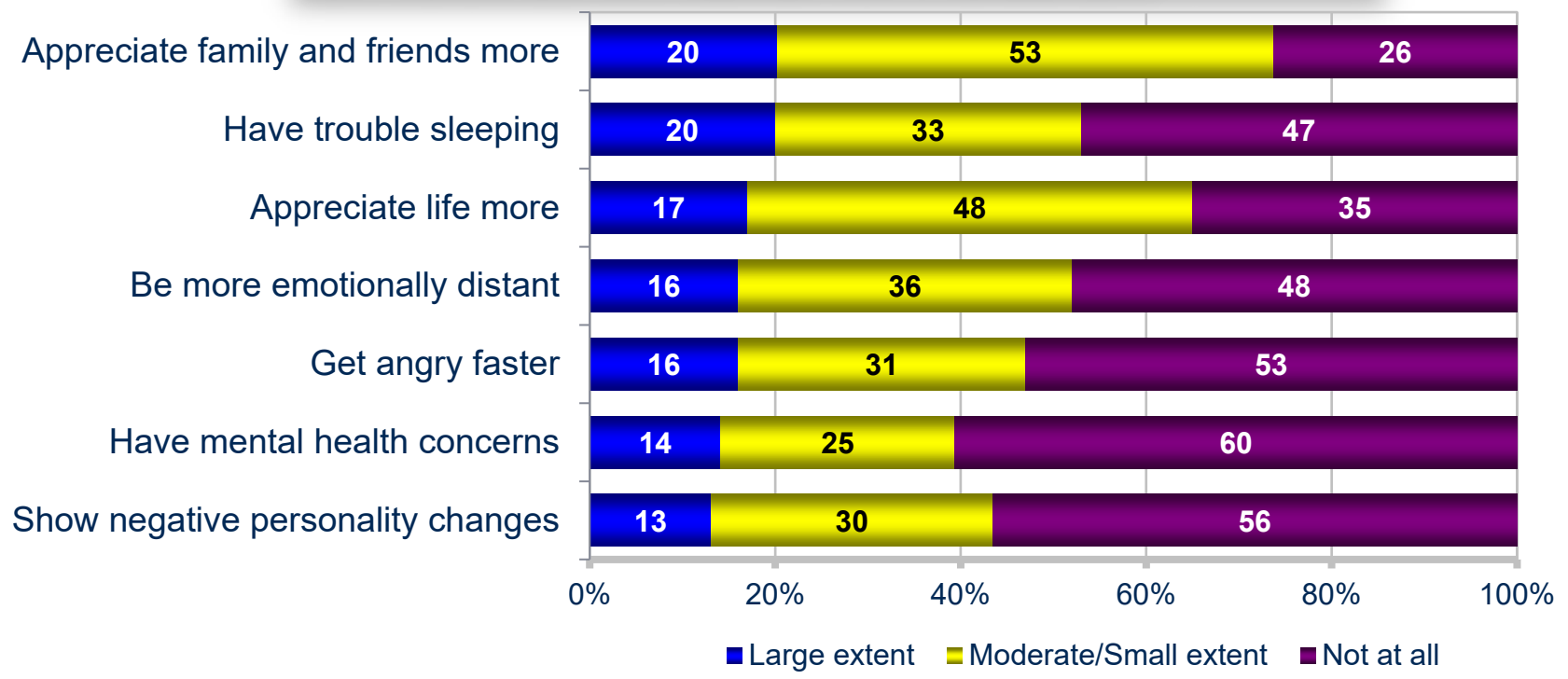
Margins of error range from ±2% to ±4%

Changes in Husband/Wife After Return Home

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

Overall

Of the 87% of spouses whose husband/wife returned from deployment, the average amount of time since their return was 38.3 months and 48% returned from a combat zone



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

Note: Other changes include: have difficulty adjusting; drink more alcohol; show positive personality changes; have more confidence; be different in another way; take more risks with his/her safety; have difficulty with day-to-day activities.

Changes in Husband/Wife After Return Home (Continued)

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

Group Summary

Higher response of *Large Extent*

Appreciate family and friends more – Navy (24%); E1-E4 (28%)

Have trouble sleeping – Army (25%); E5-E9 (22%)

Appreciate life more – Navy (20%); E1-E4 (24%)

Be more emotionally distant – Army (19%); E5-E9 (19%); Employed (18%)

Get angry faster – Army (21%); E5-E9 (17%)

Have mental health concerns – Army (19%); E5-E9 (16%)

Show negative personality changes – Army (16%); E5-E9 (15%)

Trends

Large Extent

	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2006	2008	2012	2015	2017	2019
Appreciate family and friends more		47	43	25	22	19	20
Have trouble sleeping			28	21	17	16	20
Appreciate life more		43	38	23	20	16	17
Be more emotionally distant		24	25	18	15	16	16
Get angry faster		26	29	20	15	15	16
Have mental health concerns				14	12	11	14
Show negative personality changes				15	13	13	13
Show positive personality changes				11	10	10	10

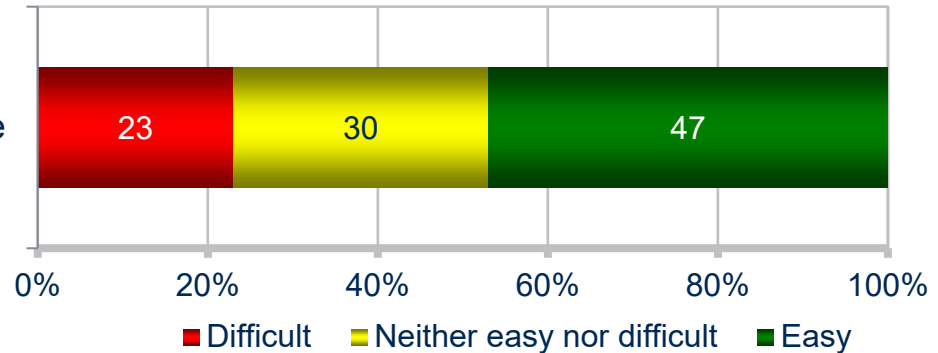
Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 3\%$

Spouse's Readjustment to Member's Return From Deployment

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

Overall

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



Group Summary

Higher response of *Easy* – Not in Labor Force (52%)

Margins of error do not exceed ±2%

Trends

Difficult

	2006	2008	2012	2015	2017	2019
* Total	23	28	21	19	23	23
● Army	29	33	25	22	27	23
▲ Navy	20	24	18	18	22	22
■ Marine Corps	25	28	18	17	21	25
◆ Air Force	15	24	17	15	18	24

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

Difficult

	2006	2008	2012	2015	2017	2019
* Total	23	28	21	19	23	23
● E1-E4	30	33	23	18	23	23
▲ E5-E9	22	28	22	19	23	24
■ O1-O3	21	22	17	18	20	23
◆ O4-O6	15	18	17	19	19	21

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

Spouse and Child Well-being

Trends: Spouse and Child Well-being/Use of Services

• Spouse and Child Well-being

- 54% rated the current level of stress in their personal life as more than usual, statistically the same as in 2017
- Average level of distress among military spouses in 2019 was 2.8 on a scale of 0 to 12
 - Significantly higher than the level of distress reported in 2012, 2015 and 2017, though still below the 3.0 level that indicates "higher-than-normal" level of mental distress
 - More than half of all spouses reported their child stayed "well" connected to mother/father during their deployment (61%) and coped "well" with deployment (53%)

• Use of Services

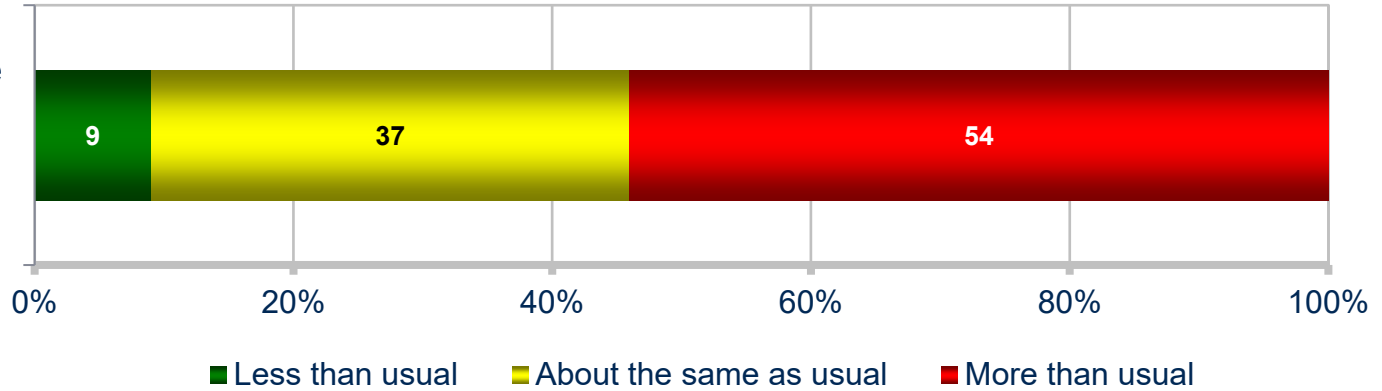
- Use of counseling increased in 2019: 17% of spouses had seen a counselor in the past six months, higher than 2015-2017
- 38% were enrolled in the Exceptional Family Member Program (EFMP)
- 42% of spouses with children under age 13 used some sort of child care on a routine basis

Level of Personal Stress

Percent of All Active Duty Spouses

Overall

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



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

Group Summary

Higher response of *Less than usual* – E1-E4 (11%); Not in Labor Force (12%)

Higher response of *More than usual* – Marine Corps (59%); E1-E4 (58%); Unemployed (63%)

Trends

More than Usual

	2006	2008	2012	2015	2017	2019
* Total	41	47	52	45	51	54
● Army	46	53	55	46	52	54
▲ Navy	40	44	52	44	53	53
■ Marine Corps	46	49	55	51	55	59
◆ Air Force	35	39	44	42	47	52

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

More than Usual

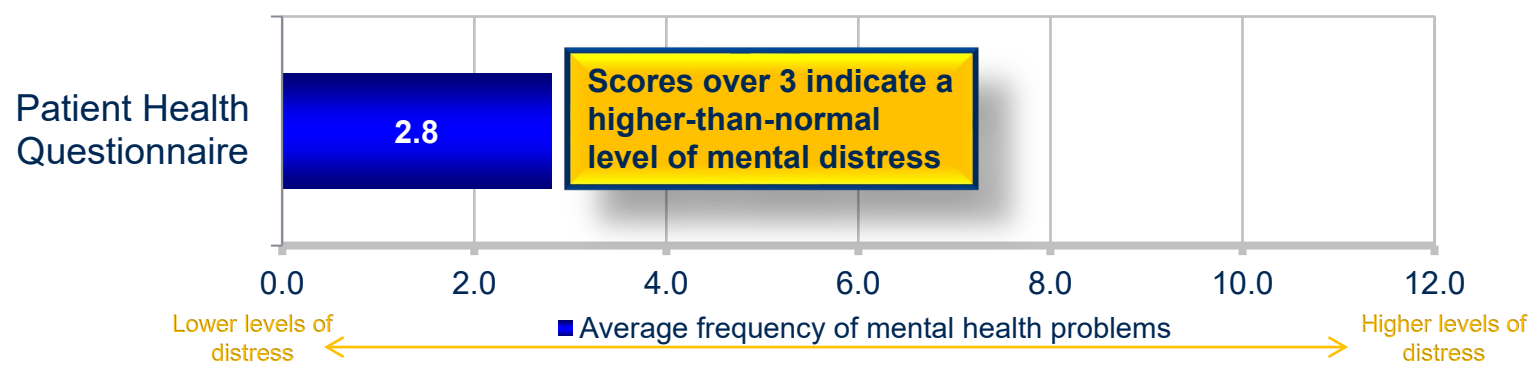
	2006	2008	2012	2015	2017	2019
* Total	41	47	52	45	51	54
● E1-E4	51	53	55	49	56	58
▲ E5-E9	39	46	52	45	52	54
■ O1-O3	37	42	49	42	46	51
◆ O4-O6	34	39	43	42	45	48

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

Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-4)

Average Summary Score of All Active Duty Spouses

Overall



Group Summary

Margins of error do not exceed ±0.1

More than average levels of *Distress* – Navy (3.1); Marine Corps (3.3); E1-E4 (3.5); Unemployed (3.7)

Trends

		Distress			
Most recent HIGHER than		2012	2015	2017	2019
Most recent LOWER than					
* Total		2.4	2.2	2.5	2.8
● Army		2.7	2.3	2.6	2.9
▲ Navy		2.5	2.3	2.7	3.1
■ Marine Corps		2.8	2.5	2.8	3.3
◆ Air Force		1.8	1.7	1.9	2.3

Margins of error range from ±0.1 to ±0.3

		Distress			
Most recent HIGHER than		2012	2015	2017	2019
Most recent LOWER than					
* Total		2.4	2.2	2.5	2.8
● E1-E4		2.9	2.7	3.0	3.5
▲ E5-E9		2.4	2.1	2.5	2.8
■ O1-O3		1.9	1.7	1.9	2.4
◆ O4-O6		1.6	1.6	1.7	2.0

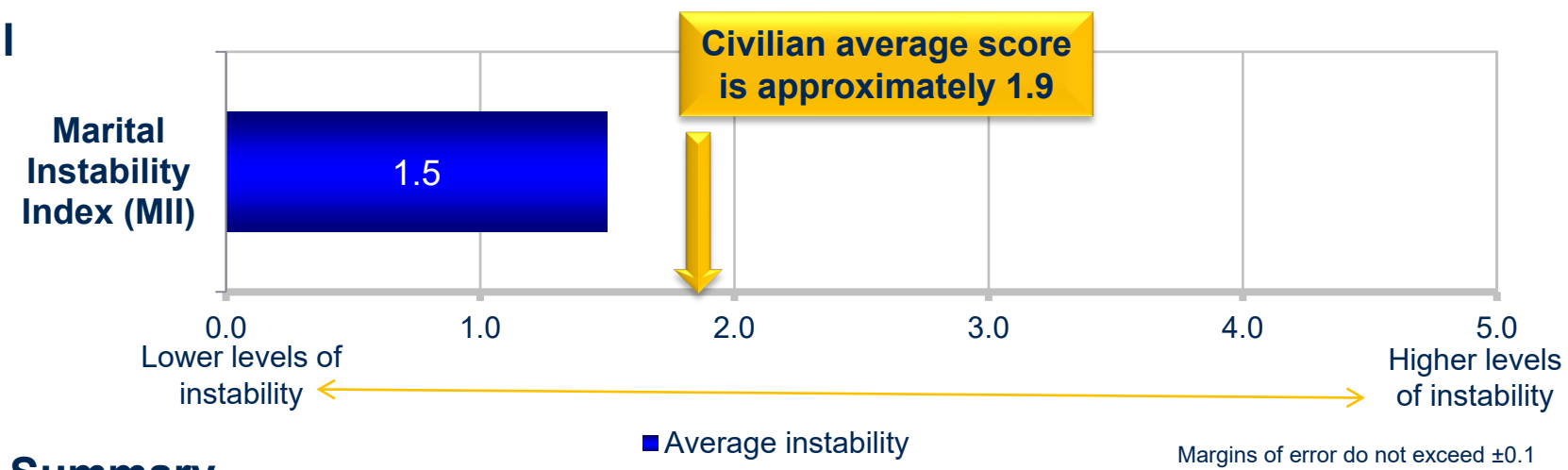
Margins of error range from ±0.1 to ±0.3

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.]

Marital Instability Index (MII)

Average of All Active Duty Spouses

Overall



Group Summary

More than average levels of *Instability* – Army (1.6); E5-E9 (1.7); Dual Military (1.7)

Trends

Instability

	Most recent HIGHER than	2012	2015	2017	2019
	Most recent LOWER than				
* Total		1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5
● Army		1.7	1.5	1.7	1.6
▲ Navy		1.5	1.2	1.4	1.4
■ Marine Corps		1.6	1.4	1.4	1.6
◆ Air Force		1.4	1.2	1.2	1.4

Margins of error range from ±0.1 to ±0.2

Instability

	Most recent HIGHER than	2012	2015	2017	2019
	Most recent LOWER than				
* Total		1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5
● E1-E4		1.7	1.3	1.5	1.4
▲ E5-E9		1.7	1.5	1.6	1.7
■ O1-O3		1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0
◆ O4-O6		1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2

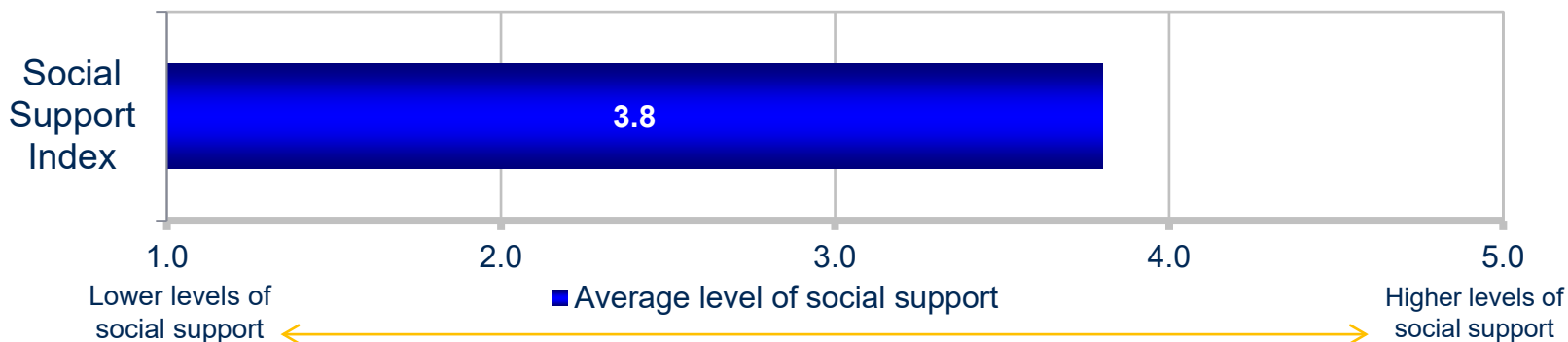
Margins of error range from ±0.1 to ±0.2

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. See the 2019 ADSS Tab Volume for more information.

Social Support Index (SSI)

Average of All Active Duty Spouses

Overall



Group Summary

Margins of error do not exceed ±0.1

More than average levels of **Social Support** – Air Force (3.8); O1-O3 (3.9); O4-O6 (4.0)

Less than average levels of **Social Support** – Army (3.7); E1-E4 (3.7); E5-E9 (3.7); Unemployed (3.6)

Trends

		Social Support			
		2012	2015	2017	2019
* Total	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8
● Army		3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
▲ Navy		3.7	3.9	3.8	3.8
■ Marine Corps		3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8
◆ Air Force		3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8

Margins of error do not exceed ±0.1

		Social Support			
		2012	2015	2017	2019
* Total	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8
● E1-E4		3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7
▲ E5-E9		3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7
■ O1-O3		3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9
◆ O4-O6		3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0

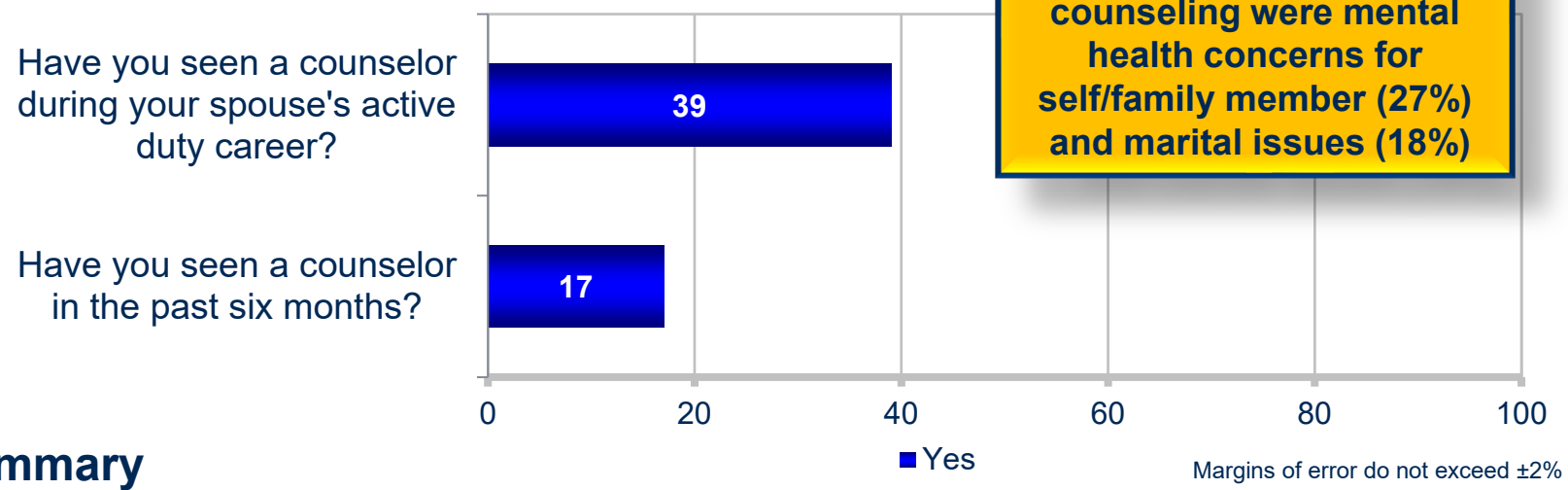
Margins of error do not exceed ±0.1

Note: Each item on the SSI is rated on a 1 to 5 scale. Overall SSI scores are reported as a single figure, which is the average of the scores across all items. A higher total score indicates higher levels of social support. [H.I. McCubbin, A.I. Thompson, & M.A. McCubbin (Eds.). (1996). *Family assessment: Resiliency, coping, and adaptation—inventories for research and practice*. Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin Publishers.]

Use of Counseling

Percent of All Active Duty Spouses

Overall



The top two issues spouses discussed in counseling were mental health concerns for self/family member (27%) and marital issues (18%)

Group Summary

Higher response of
 Seen counselor in husband/wife's active duty career – E5-E9 (44%)
 Seen counselor in past six months – E5-E9 (19%)

Trends

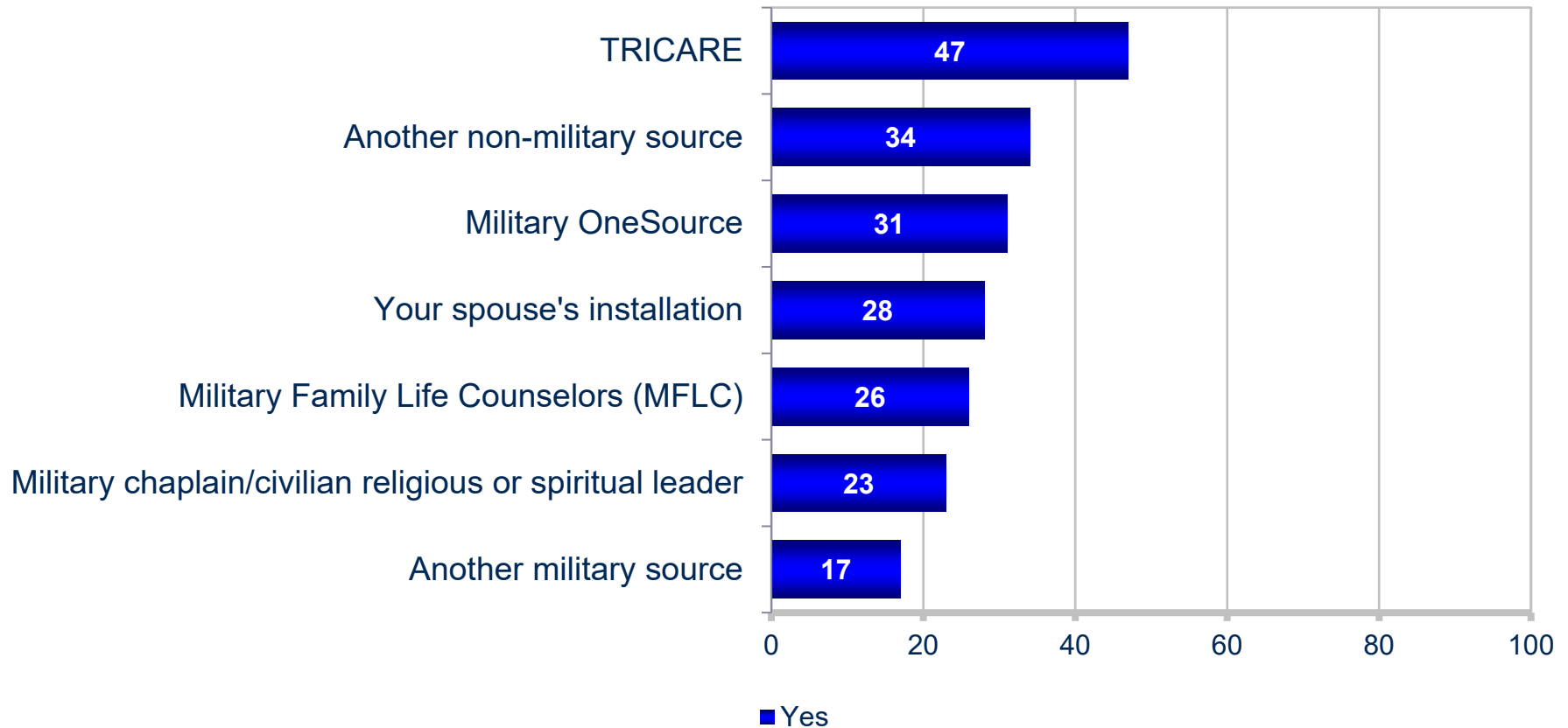
	Yes		2012	2015	2017	2019
		Most recent HIGHER than				
		Most recent LOWER than				
Seen a counselor during your spouse's active duty career	39		37	35	36	39
Seen a counselor in the past six months	17		16	14	14	17

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

Source of Counseling

Percent of Active Duty Spouses Who Received Counseling

Overall



Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 3\%$

Source of Counseling (Continued)

Percent of Active Duty Spouses Who Received Counseling

Group Summary

Higher response of

- Another non-military source* – O4-O6 (40%); Employed (38%)
- Military OneSource* – Marine Corps (36%); E5-E9 (33%)
- Your spouse's installation* – E1-E4 (35%); Dual Military (37%)
- Military Family Life Counselors (MFLC)* – Air Force (33%)
- Another military source* – E1-E4 (26%); Dual Military (28%)

Trends

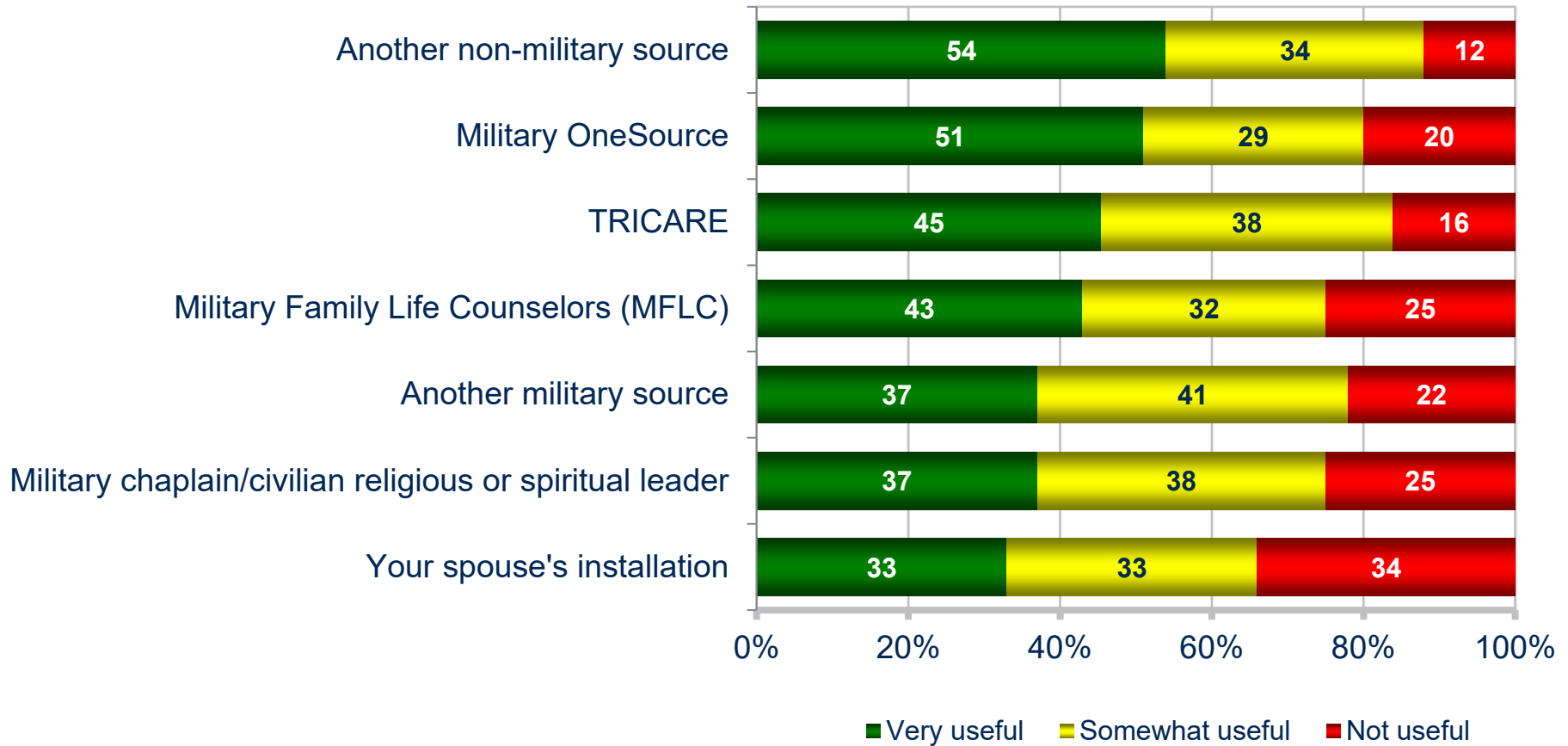
	Yes			
	2012	2015	2017	2019
TRICARE	50	47	43	47
Another non-military source	30	29	27	34
Military OneSource	35	32	31	31
Your spouse's installation	25	25	25	28
Military Family Life Counselors (MFLC)	23	26	26	26
Military chaplain/civilian religious or spiritual leader	25	25	24	23
Another military source	18	16	14	17

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 3\%$

Usefulness of Counseling Source

Percent of Applicable Active Duty Spouses Who Received Counseling

Overall

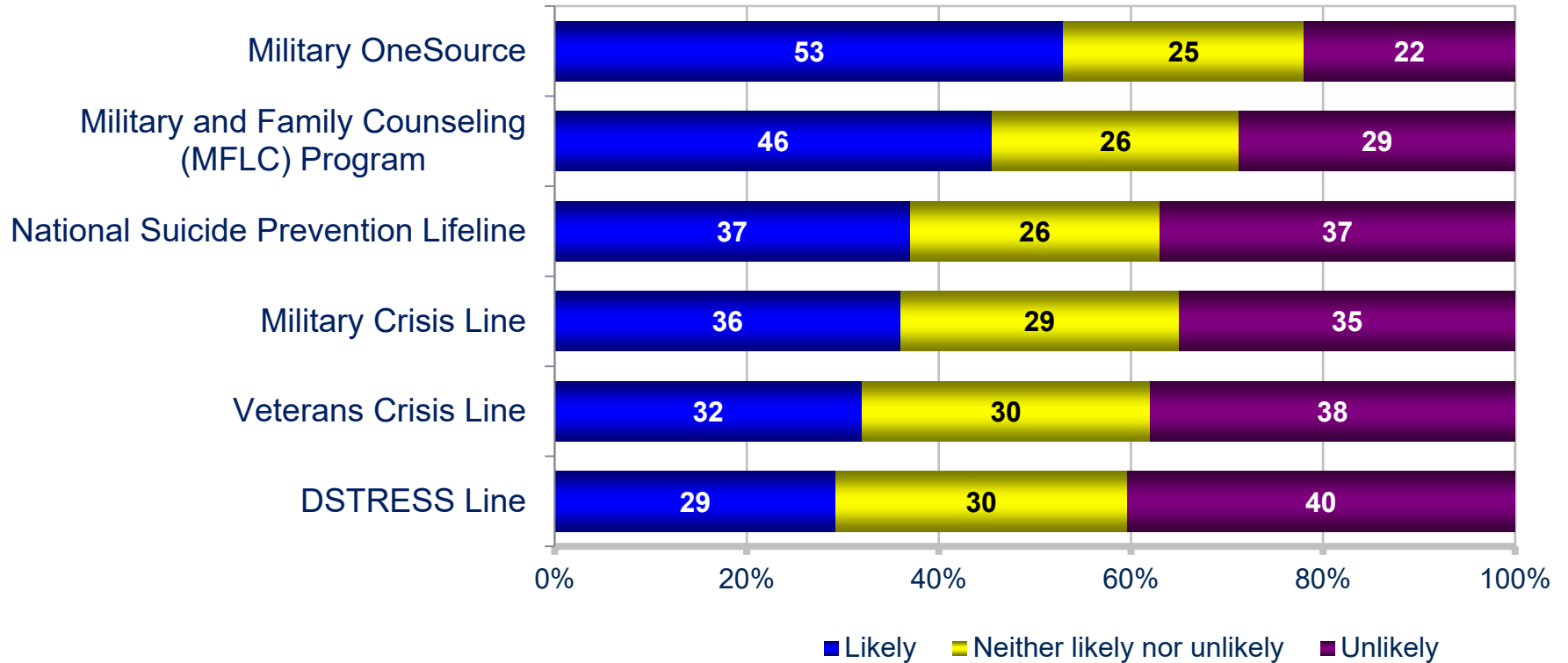


Margins of error range from ±3% to ±6%

Likelihood of Using Services to Support Member

Percent of All Active Duty Spouses

Overall



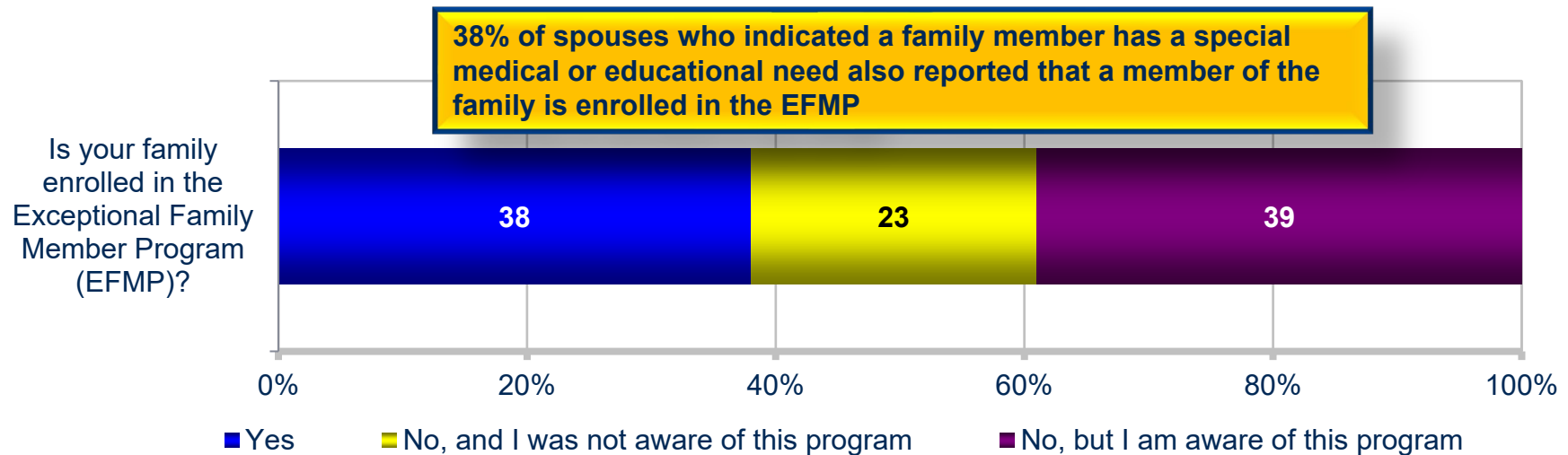
Margins of error range from ±2% to ±3%

Group Summary

Higher response of **Likely** for Veterans Crisis Line – E5-E9 (35%), DSTRESS Line – E5-E9 (33%)

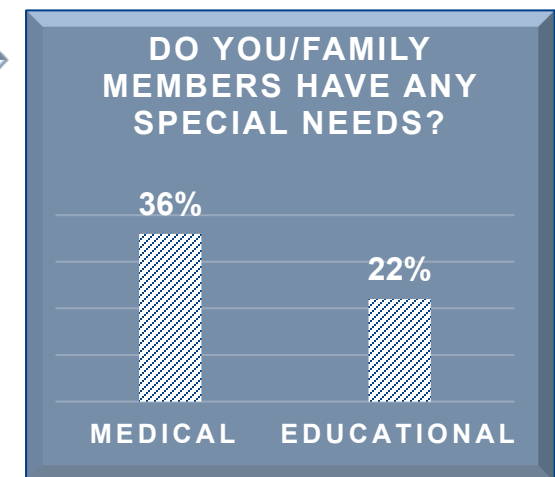
Enrollment in the Exceptional Family Member Program (EFMP)

Percent of Active Duty Spouses Whose Family Has a Special Need



Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 3\%$

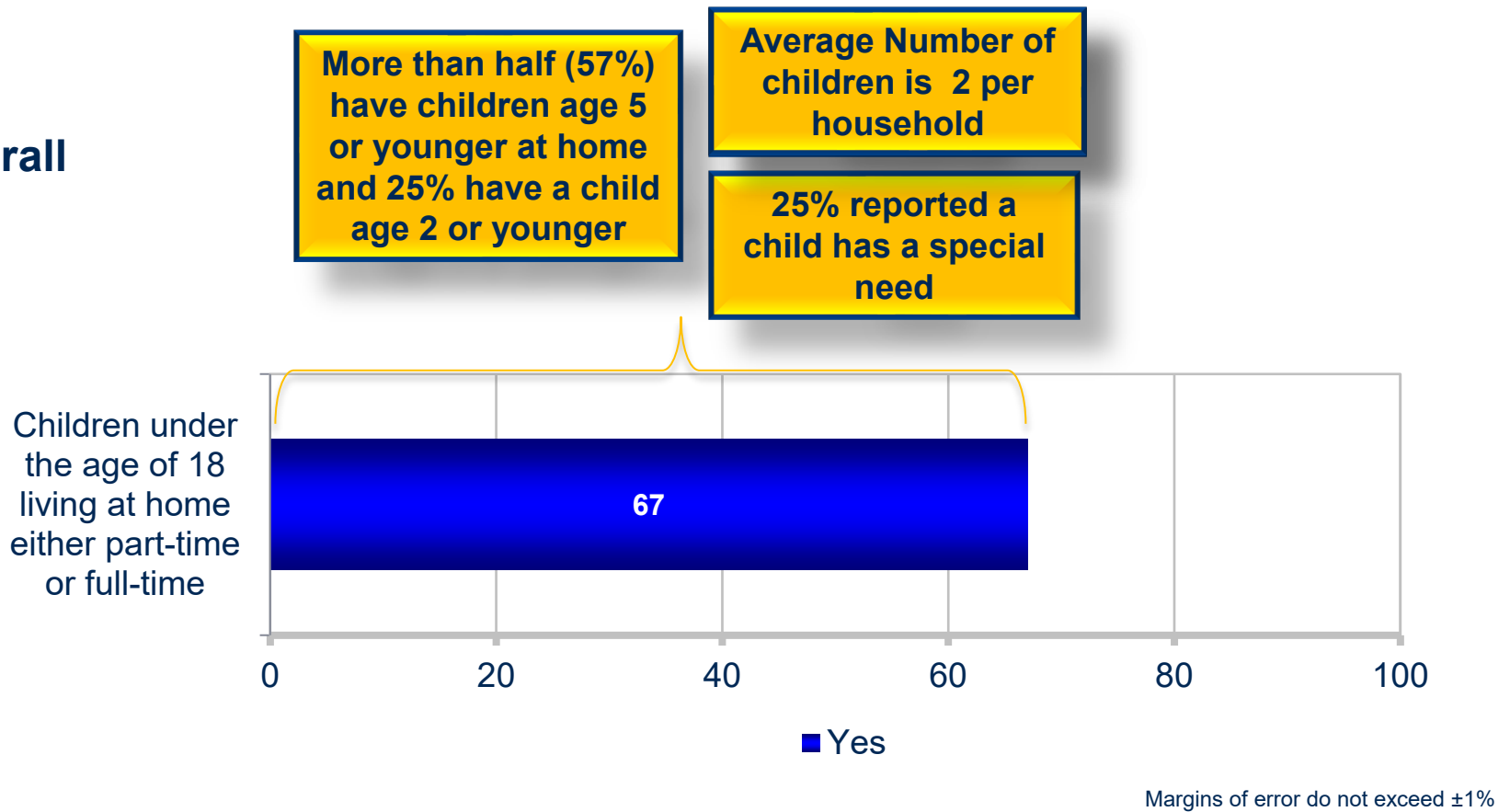
- 41% of all spouses reported that a family member has a special medical and/or educational need
- There has been no significant change in EFMP enrollment since 2012
- Air Force spouses (41%), spouses not in the labor force (44%), and both senior enlisted (43%) and senior officer's spouses (45%) were significantly more likely to be enrolled in this program



Families With Children

Percent of All Active Duty Spouses

Overall



Note: Spouses were asked to choose a child in their household with the birth month closest to theirs. The average age of the child selected by spouses was 6.2 years old.

Child Care

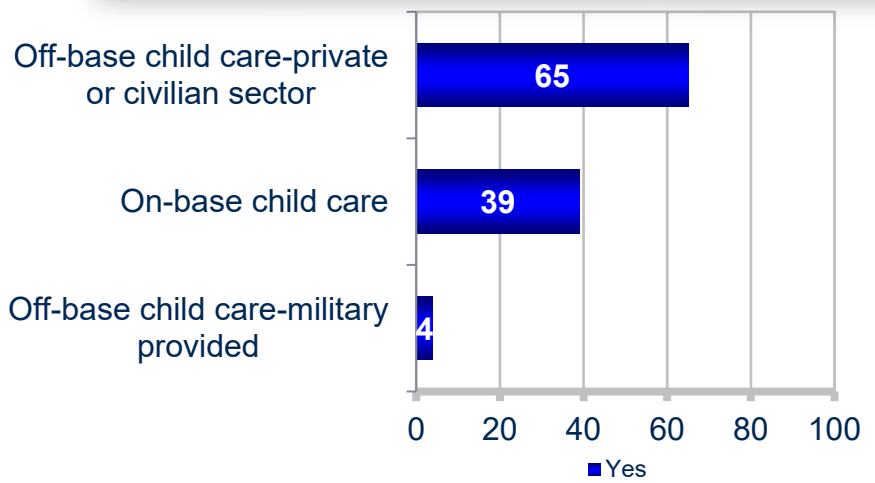
Source of Child Care

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

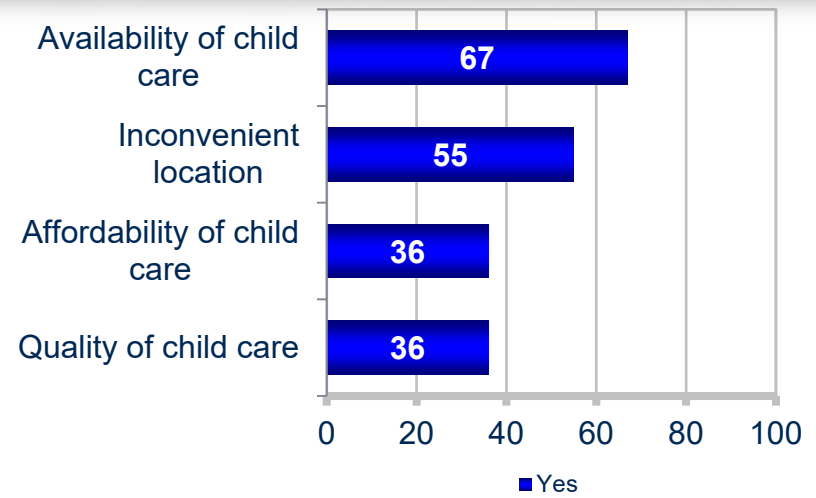
Reason Did Not Use On-base Child Care

Percent of Active Duty Spouses Who Have Children 13 Years and Younger and Who Do Not Routinely Use On-Base Child Care

42% of spouses with children 13 years and younger routinely use child care to allow for work



Margins of error range from ±2% to ±3%



Margins of error do not exceed ±4%

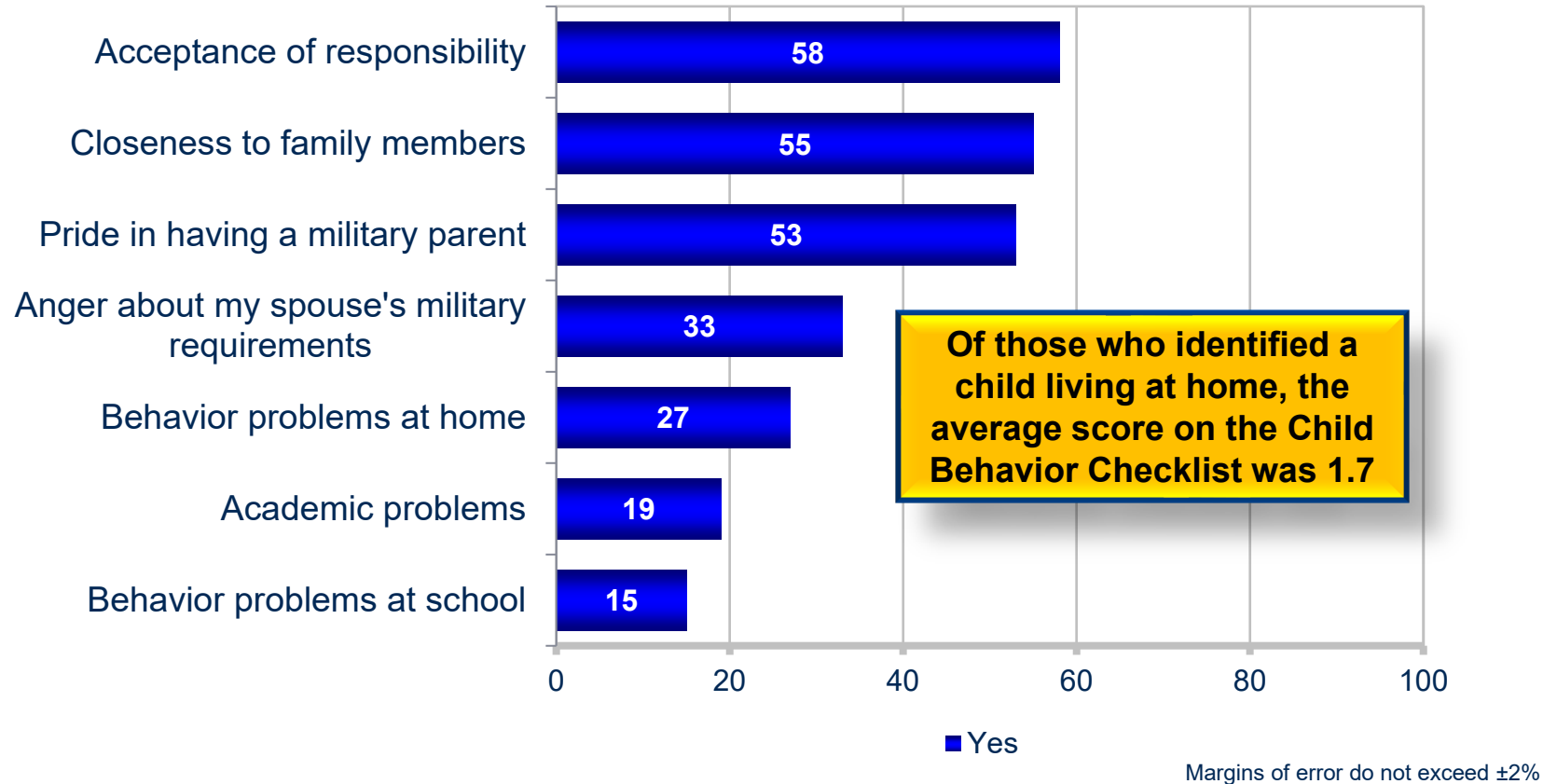
Higher response of Off-base (civilian) – Navy (72%); O4-O6 (78%); Employed (69%), **On-base** – Air Force (45%); Dual Military (60%)

Higher response of Availability – Navy (74%); E1-E4 (77%), **Inconvenient location** – O4-O6 (71%); Employed (60%), **Affordability** – Army (44%); E1-E4 (51%); E5-E9 (40%)

Selected Child's Behavior in Past 12 Months

Percent of Active Duty Spouses Who Selected a Child

Overall

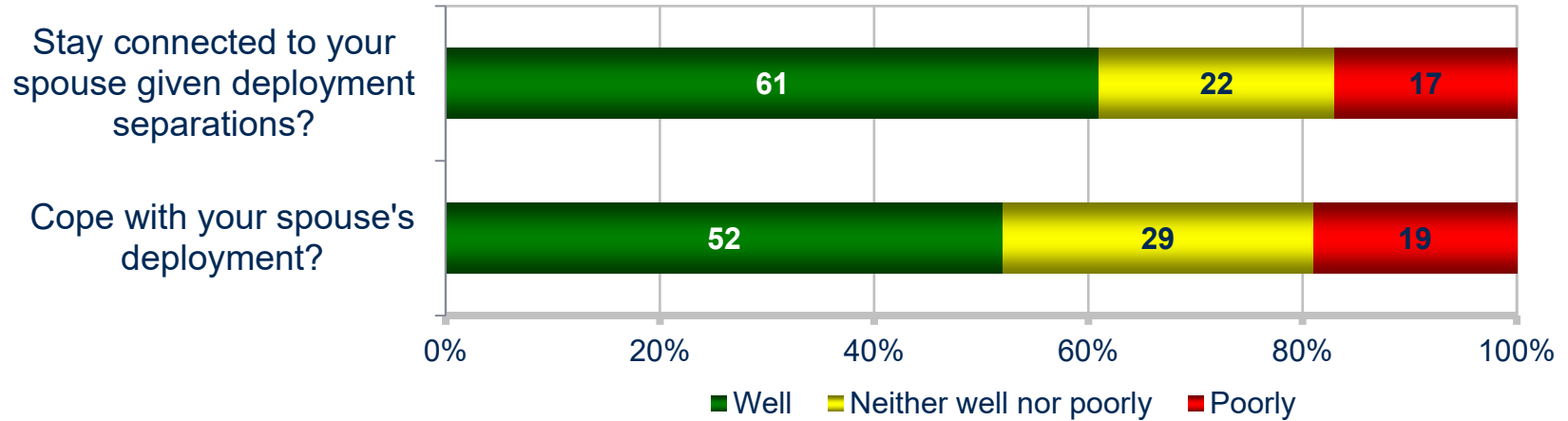


Note: A Child Behavior Checklist was created by OPA to capture the potential problematic behaviors in children during the husband/wife's deployment, including academic and behavioral problems. Scores are reported as a single figure, which is the sum of the individual scores (range 0 to 7). A higher score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

"How well did this child..."

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

Overall



Margins of error range from ±2% to ±3%

Group Summary

Higher response of *Well* – Stay connected to your spouse given deployment separations – Air Force (68%)

Trends

Well

	Most recent HIGHER than	2012	2015	2017	2019
Stay connected to your spouse given deployment separations?	65	68	64	61	
Cope with your spouse's deployment?	60	58	56	52	

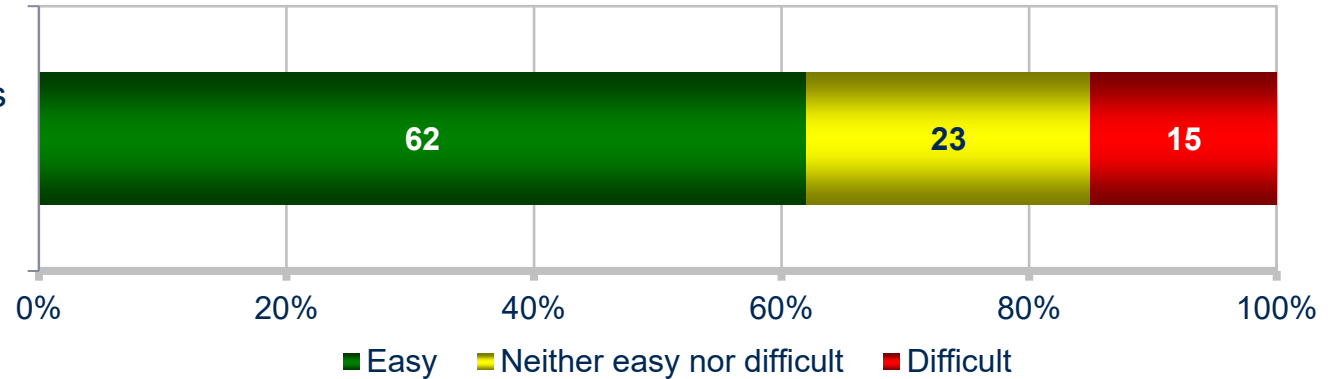
Margins of error range from ±2% to ±3%

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

Overall

Which of the following describes your spouse's reconnection with your child(ren)?



Group Summary

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±3%

Higher response of *Easy* – Not in Labor Force (66%)

Trends

		Easy			
Most recent HIGHER than		2012	2015	2017	2019
Most recent LOWER than					
* Total		65	68	65	62
● Army		60	63	63	60
▲ Navy		70	70	65	65
■ Marine Corps		68	70	68	62
◆ Air Force		70	77	67	62

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

		Easy			
Most recent HIGHER than		2012	2015	2017	2019
Most recent LOWER than					
* Total		65	68	65	62
● E1-E4		62	70	65	60
▲ E5-E9		64	68	63	61
■ O1-O3		69	69	69	62
◆ O4-O6		71	70	67	64

Margins of error range from ±2% to ±9%

Impact of Military Life Events/Factors on Child Behaviors

Logistic Regression Analyses: Individual Predictors of Increase in Child Behavior Over the Past Year

Predictor	Outcome	Effect Size (Odds Ratios) >1 = Higher odds	95% CI Lower Bound	95% CI Upper Bound
Member Currently Deployed <u>Reference group:</u> Never deployed	Behavior problems at home	1.71 ↑	1.19	2.46
	Anger about parent's military requirements	3.40 ↑	2.39	4.84
Member Deployed in Past Year <u>Reference group:</u> Never deployed	Anger about parent's military requirements	2.58 ↑	1.90	3.50
Difficult Financial Condition <u>Reference group:</u> Good/neutral financial condition	Academic problems	1.70 ↑	1.18	2.44
	Behavior problems at home	1.83 ↑	1.38	2.42
	Anger about parent's military requirements	1.76 ↑	1.31	2.35

Current deployment, deployment in the past year, and difficult financial condition are associated with *increased odds* of the spouse observing an increase in the negative behaviors described here

Note: These logistic regression analyses controlled for member service and paygrade, spouse education level, race/ethnicity, years married, number of children, gender, and age, as well as child gender and age. Only statistically significant ($p < .01$) odds ratios are graphically presented. All analyses included spouses who indicated a focal child under 18 living at home. The results in this table do not represent an overall model; each outcome behavior was run in an individual model for each predictor.

Impact of Military Support on Child Behaviors

Logistic Regression Analyses: Individual Predictors of Increase in Child Behaviors over Past Year

Predictor	Outcome	Effect Size (Odds Ratios) >1 = Higher odds	95% CI Lower Bound	95% CI Upper Bound
Adequate Military Support During Deployment Reference group: Low-to-moderate levels of military support during deployment, as reported by spouse	Academic problems	0.64 ↓	0.50	0.83
	Behavior problems at home	0.58 ↓	0.47	0.71
	Anger about parent's military requirements	0.47 ↓	0.39	0.56
	Pride in having a military parent	1.50 ↑	1.25	1.81
	Closeness to family members	1.31 ↑	1.10	1.55
	Acceptance of responsibility	1.48 ↑	1.23	1.78

Adequate military support during deployment is associated with *increased odds* of observing an increase in the positive behaviors described here and *decreased odds* of the spouse observing an increase in the negative behaviors described here

Note: These logistic regression analyses controlled for member service and paygrade, spouse education level, race/ethnicity, years married, number of children, gender, and age, as well as child gender and age. Only statistically significant ($p < .01$) odds ratios are graphically presented. All analyses included spouses who indicated a focal child under 18 living at home. The results in this table do not represent an overall model; each outcome behavior was run in an individual model for each form of support.

Topics Covered on 2019 ADSS

- Education and Employment
- Permanent change of station (PCS) moves
- Your Family
- Health and well-being
- Health related quality of life
- Life in the military
- Your spouse's deployments
- Effects of deployments on children
- Reunion and reintegration
- Tempo
- Programs and services
- Communication about programs and services
- Transition assistance needs
- Financial well-being
- Service member support



BACKUP SLIDES

Spouse Military Support

Importance of Benefits to Spouses and Families

Percent of All Active Duty Spouses

Trends

% Selected "Large Extent"

	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2015	2017	2019
Access to quality health care	91	91	92	90
Secure employment for my spouse	90	90	90	89
A good retirement plan	87	87	87	88
Health care in retirement	86	86	87	87
Ability to buy a home	71	71	68	68
Recreation, fitness, and entertainment activities	53	53	52	54
Opportunities for my career development	55	55	53	52
Opportunities for travel	49	49	54	52
Opportunities for my education	53	53	51	49
Savings on groceries (commissaries)	57	57	51	48
Savings on retail merchandise (exchanges)	46	46	43	42

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

Education, Employment, and Financial Status

Main Reason for Not Looking for Work

Percent of Active Duty Spouses Who Are Not in the Labor Force

Group Summary

Higher response of

I want to be able to stay home to care for my children – O1-O3 (43%); O4-O6 (42%)

Child care is too costly – E5-E9 (18%)

I stay home to homeschool my children – O4-O6 (11%)

I do not want to work – O4-O6 (7%)

Trends

Marked

	2012	2015	2017	2019
I want to be able to stay home to care for my children	40	39	34	35
Child care is too costly	12	11	16	14
I am attending school or other training	11	11	9	8
I am preparing for/recovering from a PCS move	5	6	6	6
I stay home to homeschool my children	3	5	5	6
I am not physically prepared to work (e.g., pregnant, sick, disabled)	6	5	5	4
I do not want to work	4	3	3	3

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

Main Reason for Working Part-Time

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

Group Summary

Higher response of

Want to spend time with children – O1-O3 (32%); O4-O6 (39%)

Child care problems – E5-E9 (16%)

I am attending school/training – E1-E4 (19%)

I do not want to work full-time – O1-O3 (14%); O4-O6 (17%)

Trends

Marked

Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2012	2015	2017	2019
	Want to spend time with children	17	23	20
Could only find part-time work	24	17	14	16
Child care problems	9	8	11	12
I am attending school or training	11	12	13	11
I do not want to work full-time	11	8	10	8
I am self-employed	7	8	10	7

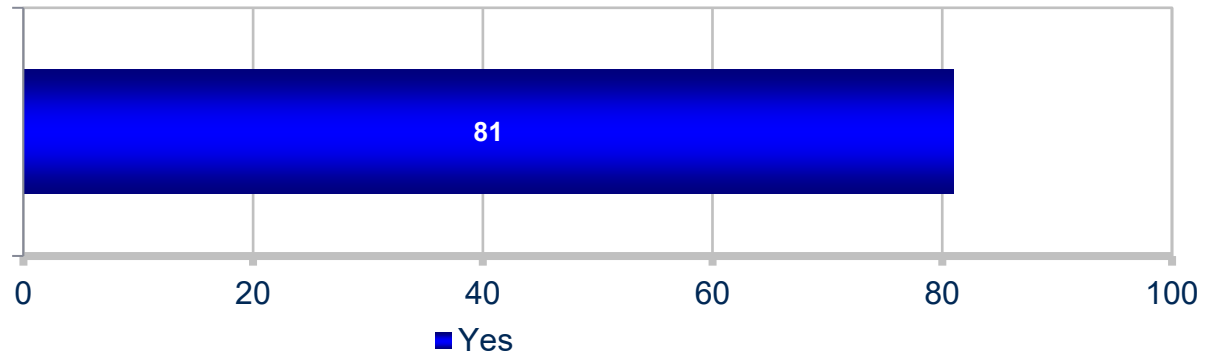
Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 4\%$

Experienced a Permanent Change of Station (PCS) Move

Percent of All Active Duty Spouses

Overall

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



Margins of error do not exceed ±1%

Group Summary

Higher response of Yes – Army (84%); Air Force (85%); E5-E9 (86%); O1-O3 (94%); O4-O6 (97%)

Trends

Yes

	2006	2008	2012	2015	2017	2019
* Total	73	75	78	79	79	81
● Army	76	76	81	82	82	84
▲ Navy	69	73	75	75	77	79
■ Marine Corps	66	67	65	70	68	71
◆ Air Force	76	80	82	80	81	85

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

Yes

	2006	2008	2012	2015	2017	2019
* Total	73	75	78	79	79	81
● E1-E4	48	49	58	53	53	52
▲ E5-E9	77	82	83	83	84	86
■ O1-O3	84	89	89	89	90	94
◆ O4-O6	93	97	96	96	97	97

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

Note: Of spouses who experienced a PCS move, the average amount of time since their last PCS move was 24.4 months. Those who have had a PCS move reported experiencing an average of 3.0 moves during their spouse's active duty career.

Financial Problems in Past 12 Months

Percent of All Active Duty Spouses

Group Summary

Higher response of

Had personal relationship problems with your partner due to finances – Army (23%); E1-E4 (31%); Unemployed (30%)

Borrowed money from family and/or friends to pay bills – Marine Corps (17%); E1-E4 (28%); Unemployed (22%)

Had to pay overdraft fees to bank/credit union two or more times – E1-E4 (19%); Unemployed (16%)

Failed to make monthly/minimum payment on credit card/AAFES/NEXCOM account/or Military Star Card – Army (10%); E1-E4 (14%); Unemployed (13%)

Took money out of a retirement fund or investment to pay living expenses – E5-E9 (11%); Unemployed (14%)

Was pressured to pay bills by stores/creditors/bill collectors – Army (9%); E1-E4 (14%); Unemployed (13%)

Used a local food pantry – Navy (7%); Marine Corps (8%); E1-E4 (8%); Not in Labor Force (6%)

Failed to make a car payment – Army (5%); E1-E4 (8%)

Trends

Yes

	Most recent HIGHER than		Most recent LOWER than		2006	2008	2012	2015	2017	2019
Had personal relationship problems with your partner due to finances									19	21
Borrowed money from family and/or friends to pay bills									12	13
Had to pay overdraft fees to your bank or credit union two times or more						25	16	14	11	11
Failed to make a monthly/minimum payment on credit card/AAFES/NEXCOM account/Military Star Card					15	15	11	9	8	9
Took money out of a retirement fund or investment to pay living expenses									9	9
Was pressured to pay bills by stores, creditors, or bill collectors					13	13	11	8	9	8
Used a local food pantry									2	5
Failed to make a car payment					5	5	4	3	4	4

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

Deployment and Reintegration

Deployed in Career

Percent of All Active Duty Spouses

Group Summary

Higher response of

Currently deployed – Navy (16%)

Deployed in the past 36 months, but not currently – Navy (38%); E5-E9 (35%); O1-O3 (37%)

Deployed in career, but not in the past 36 months – E5-E9 (36%); O4-O6 (54%)

Not deployed in career – Air Force (32%); E1-E4 (52%); O1-O3 (29%); Dual Military (36%)

Trends

	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2012	2015	2017	2019
Currently deployed		16	12	14	12
Deployed in the past 36 months, but not currently		44	38	32	33
Deployed in career, but not in the past 36 months		21	28	31	30
Not deployed in career		19	22	24	24

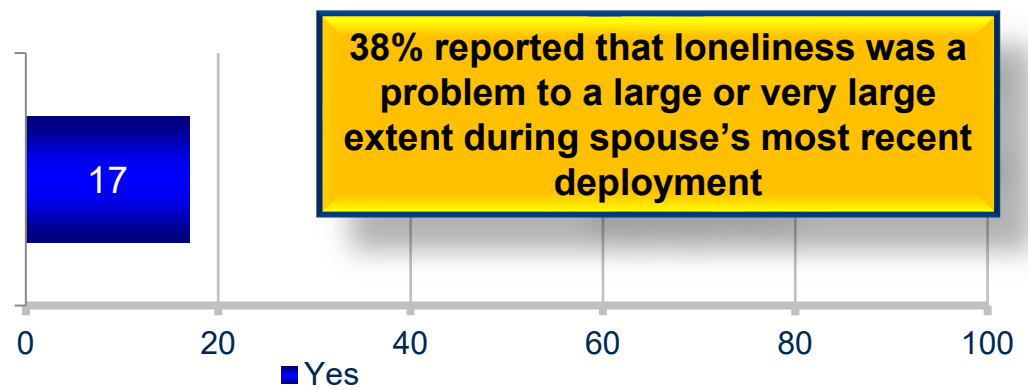
Margins of error range from $\pm 1\%$ to $\pm 2\%$

Relocated During Husband/Wife's Deployment

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

Overall

Did you relocate while your spouse was deployed (e.g., PCS, move to be closer to family/friends)?



Margins of error do not exceed ±2%

Group Summary

Higher response of Yes – E1-E4 (29%); Unemployed (26%)

Trends

Yes

	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2012	2015	2017	2019
* Total		21	18	21	17
● Army		24	19	25	18
▲ Navy		17	15	18	18
■ Marine Corps		27	25	25	21
◆ Air Force		17	17	16	13

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

Yes

	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2012	2015	2017	2019
* Total		21	18	21	17
● E1-E4		35	31	36	29
▲ E5-E9		16	14	16	13
■ O1-O3		20	19	17	19
◆ O4-O6		13	11	11	8

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

Problems During Most Recent Deployment

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

Group Summary

Higher response of **Large Extent** for

Loneliness – E1-E4 (50%); Employed (40%)

Home/car repairs/maintenance or yard work – E5-E9 (29%); Employed (31%)

Dealing with issues/decisions alone – E1-E4 (33%)

Difficulty maintaining emotional connection with spouse – E1-E4 (29%)

Emotional problems in the family – E1-E4 (28%); Unemployed (27%)

Managing child care/child schedules – Employed (23%)

My job demands – Employed (25%); Dual Military (30%)

Large Extent

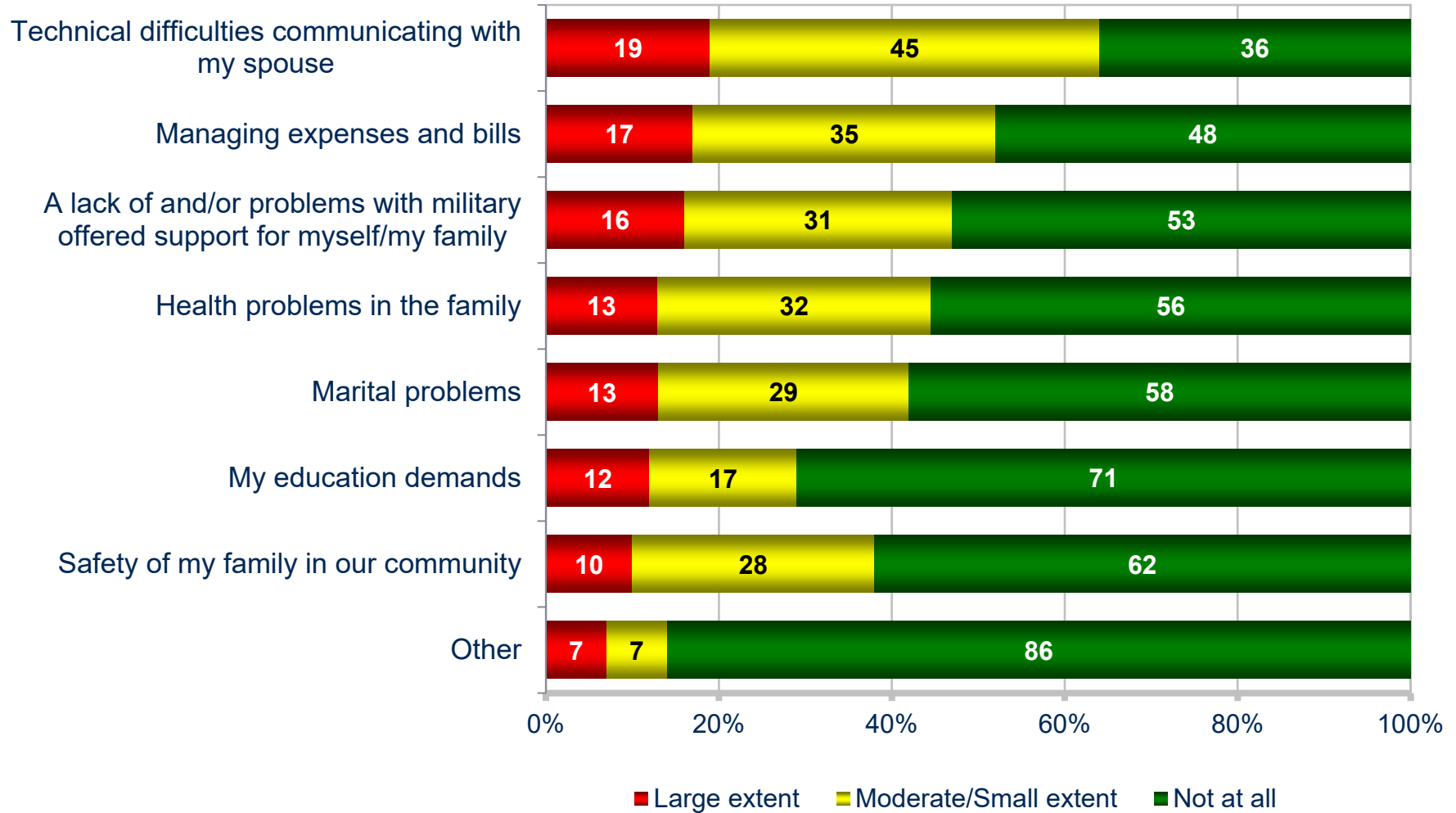
Trends

	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2006	2008	2012	2015	2017	2019
Loneliness		54	47	38	31	36	38
Home/car repairs/maintenance or yard work		34	29	22	18	23	28
Being a "single" parent			32	26	23	28	27
Dealing with issues/decisions alone				24	20	25	27
Difficulty maintaining emotional connection with spouse			25	24	19	23	24
No time for recreation, fitness, or entertainment activities			23	20	15	21	22
Emotional problems in the family		20	18	22	18	22	21
Managing child care/child schedules		28	23	17	15	20	21
My job demands				16	14	18	20

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

Problems During Most Recent Deployment

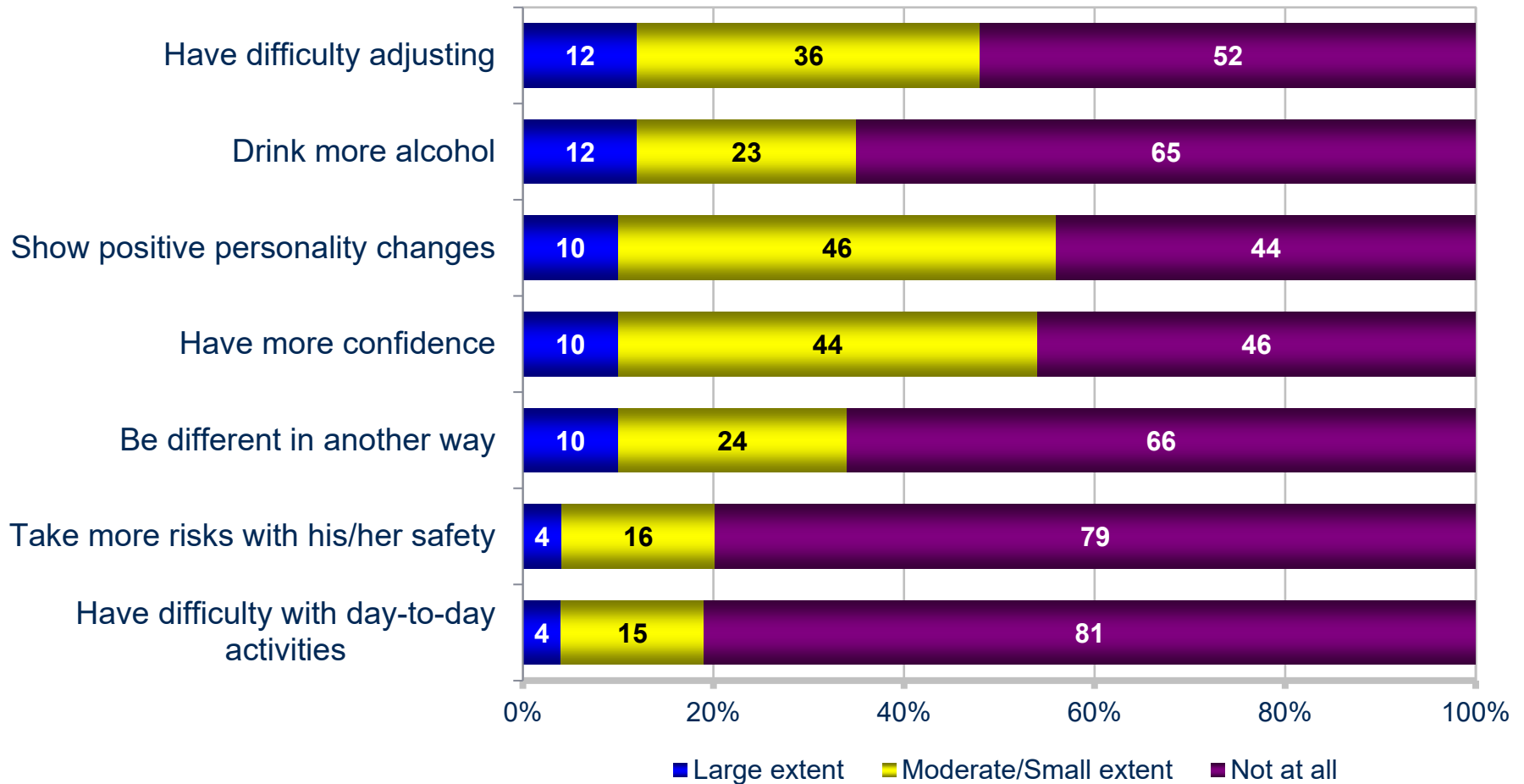
Percent of Active Duty Spouses Whose Husband/Wife Had Been Deployed



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

Changes in Husband/Wife After Return Home

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



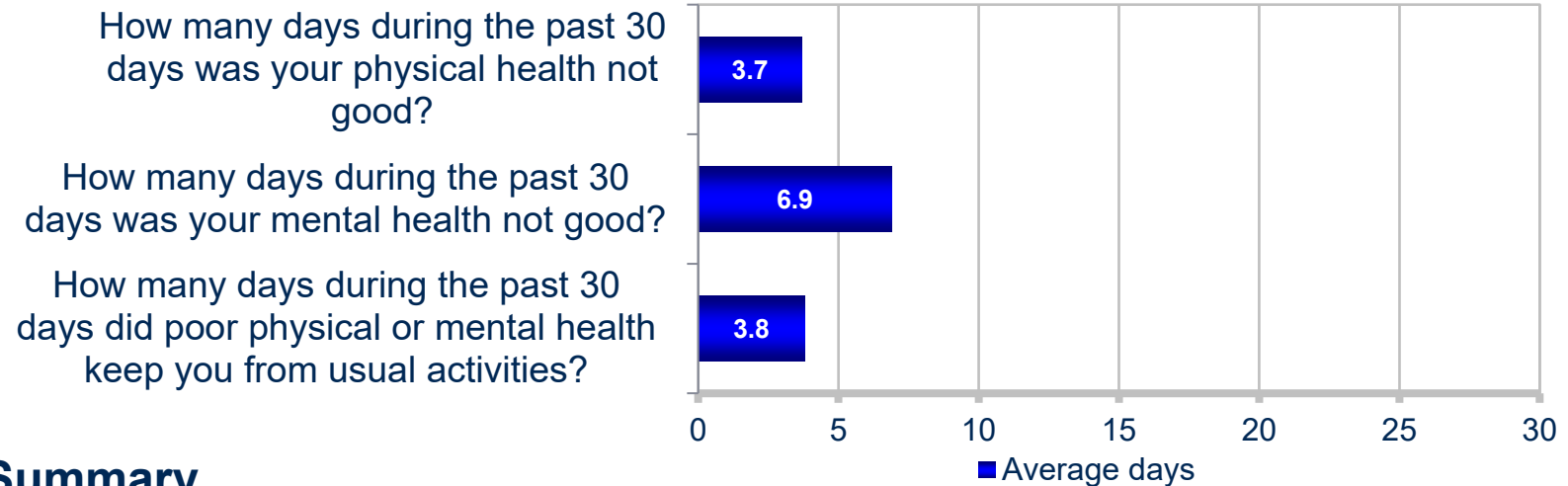
Margins of error range from ±1% to ±2%

Spouse and Child Well-being

Days With Poor Health

Average of All Active Duty Spouses

Overall



Margins of error range from ± 0.2 to ± 0.3 days

Group Summary

More than average

Days with poor physical health – E5-E9 (4.0); Unemployed (5.0)

Days with poor mental health – Marine Corps (8.2); E1-E4 (8.4); Unemployed (8.8)

Days poor physical or mental health prevented usual activities – Marine Corps (4.6); E1-E4 (4.9); Unemployed (5.8)

Less than average

Days with poor physical health – O1-O3 (2.8); O4-O6 (3.1); Employed (3.4)

Days with poor mental health – Air Force (6.0); O1-O3 (5.5); O4-O6 (4.7); Dual Military (5.8)

Days poor physical or mental health prevented usual activities – Air Force (3.0); O1-O3 (2.9); O4-O6 (2.6); Employed (3.4)

Usefulness of Counseling Source

Percent of Applicable Active Duty Spouses Who Received Counseling

Group Summary

Higher response of **Not Useful** for
Another military source – Air Force (33%)

Trends

Not Useful

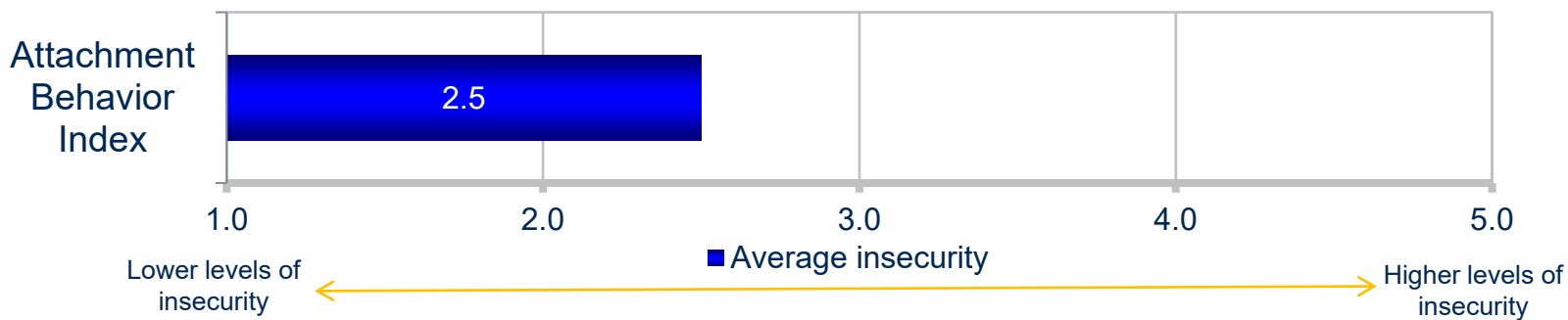
	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2012	2015	2017	2019
Your spouse's installation	30	32	33	34	
Military chaplain/civilian religious or spiritual leader	19	21	24	25	
Military Family Life Counselors (MFLC)	24	23	23	25	
Another military source	23	25	24	22	
Military OneSource	16	16	20	20	
TRICARE	14	15	17	16	
Another non-military source	11	13	14	12	

Margins of error range from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 7\%$

Attachment Behavior Index (AQS)

Average of Active Duty Spouses Who Selected a Child

Overall



Margins of error do not exceed ±0.1

Group Summary

More than average levels of **Insecurity** – O1-O3 (2.5); Dual Military (2.6)

Trends

Insecurity

	2012	2015	2017	2019
Most recent HIGHER than				
Most recent LOWER than				
* Total	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.5
● Army	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4
▲ Navy	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.5
■ Marine Corps	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5
◆ Air Force	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4

Margins of error do not exceed ±0.1

Insecurity

	2012	2015	2017	2019
Most recent HIGHER than				
Most recent LOWER than				
* Total	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.5
● E1-E4	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.5
▲ E5-E9	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4
■ O1-O3	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.5
◆ O4-O6	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.5

Margins of error do not exceed ±0.1

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).]

Selected Child's Behavior in Past 12 Months

Percent of Active Duty Spouses Who Selected a Child

Group Summary

Higher response of Yes for:

Acceptance of responsibility – Employed (62%)

Closeness to family members – E1-E4 (62%)

Pride in having a military parent – Army (56%)

Academic problems – E5-E9 (20%); Employed (22%)

Behavior problems at school – E5-E9 (17%); Dual Military (26%)

Trends

Yes

	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2012	2015	2017	2019
Acceptance of responsibility		62	60	59	58
Closeness to family members		63	57	60	55
Pride in having a military parent		59	54	53	53
Anger about my spouse's military requirements		28	24	30	33
Behavior problems at home		24	22	24	27
Academic problems		19	20	16	19
Behavior problems at school		16	15	15	15

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