



## **2017 Survey of Active Duty Spouses (2017 ADSS)**

Spouse Military Support & Benefits  
Education & Employment  
Deployment & Reintegration  
Spouse Well-Being  
Child Well-Being

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# BRIEFING OVERVIEW

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# INTRODUCTION

- **Survey Population**

- The target population for the *2017 Survey of Active Duty Spouses (2017 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.

- **Survey Methodology**

- The survey was designed to allow comparisons to *2006, 2008, 2012, and 2015 Active Duty Spouse Surveys*.
- 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	Response Rate
2017	06/22/17-11/13/17	45,077	17%

## 2017 ADSS Top-Line Results:

### Spouse Military Support

- 60% satisfied w/ military way of life
  - Higher than 2008, but lower than 2012 and 2015
- 61% favored their husband/wife staying in the military
  - Lower than 2012 and 2015

### Spouse Well-Being

- 71% reporting *Comfortable* financial condition
  - Higher than 2006-2012
- Majority of financial problems in the past year significantly lower in 2017 compared to 2006, 2008, and 2012
- 51% rated the current level of stress in their personal life as more than usual
  - Higher than 2006, 2008, and 2015

### Spouse Unemployment Rate

- 24% Unemployment Rate
  - Steady since 2012, but higher than 2006 and 2008

### Deployment & Reintegration

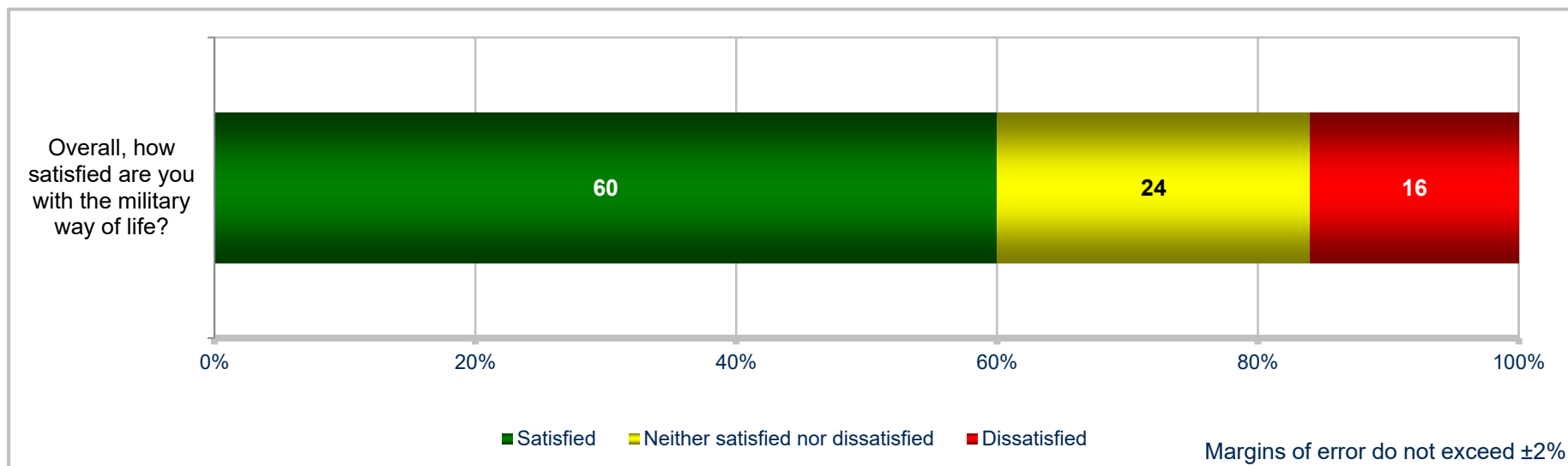
- Majority of *problems* during most recent deployment were significantly higher in 2017 compared to 2015
- 19% indicated *excellent/very good* military support during member's most recent deployment
  - Lower than 2015
- Majority of both *positive* and *negative changes* in members after deployment were significantly lower in 2017 compared to 2006, 2008, and 2012
- 23% indicated *difficult* readjustment to member's return from deployment
  - Higher than 2015

**Bottom Line:** Results generally improved or steady compared to previous results; however, spouse military support & excellent/very good military support during deployment were significantly lower in 2017 compared to 2015. Problems during deployment & stress were significantly higher in 2017 compared to 2015.

\* Only statistically significant findings are reported. Statistical tests are used to compare current estimates with previous results.

## Satisfaction With Military Way of Life

### Percent of All Active Duty Spouses



- Higher response of *Satisfied* – Air Force (67%); E5-E9 (62%); O4-O6 (71%); Not in Labor Force (66%)
- Higher response of *Dissatisfied* – E1-E4 (21%)

#### Satisfied

	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2006	2008	2012	2015	2017
* Total		60	56	64	64	60
● Army		55	50	61	62	60
▲ Navy		57	56	62	64	56
■ Marine Corps		59	59	63	60	58
◆ Air Force		68	64	72	68	67

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

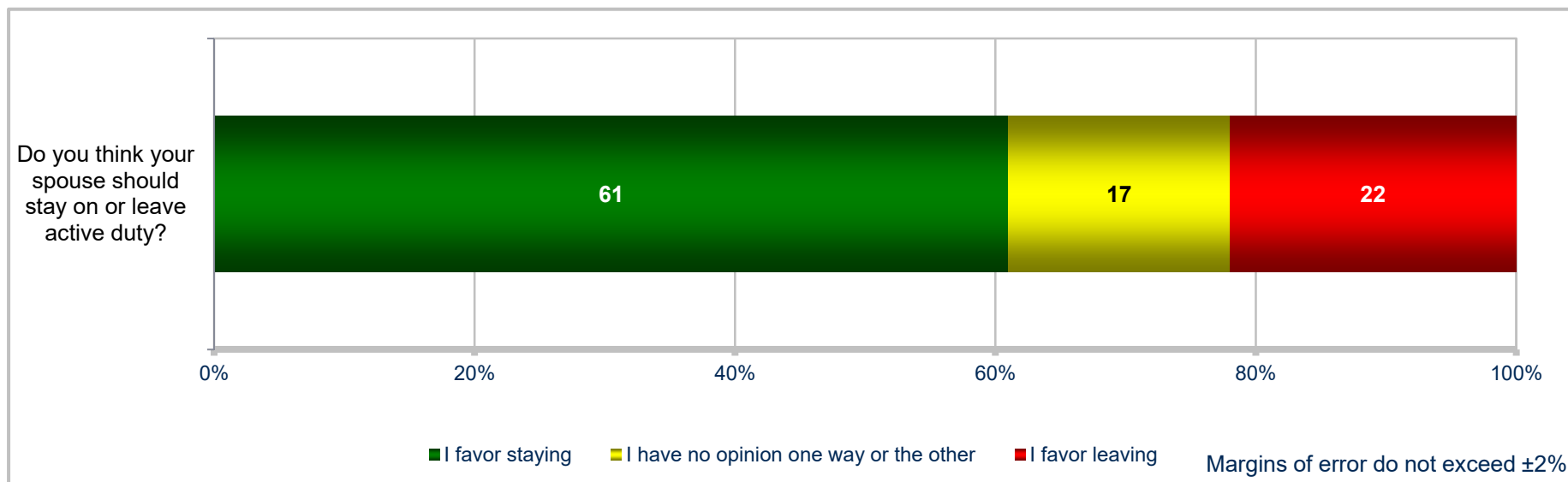
#### Satisfied

	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2006	2008	2012	2015	2017
* Total		60	56	64	64	60
● E1-E4		45	45	55	53	49
▲ E5-E9		61	56	66	65	62
■ O1-O3		65	63	65	67	60
◆ O4-O6		78	77	78	76	71

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

## Support To Stay on Active Duty

### Percent of All Active Duty Spouses



- Higher response of *I favor staying* – E5-E9 (65%); Not in Labor Force (65%)
- Higher response of *I favor leaving* – E1-E4 (27%); O1-O3 (27%); Dual Military (27%)

### Favor Staying

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

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

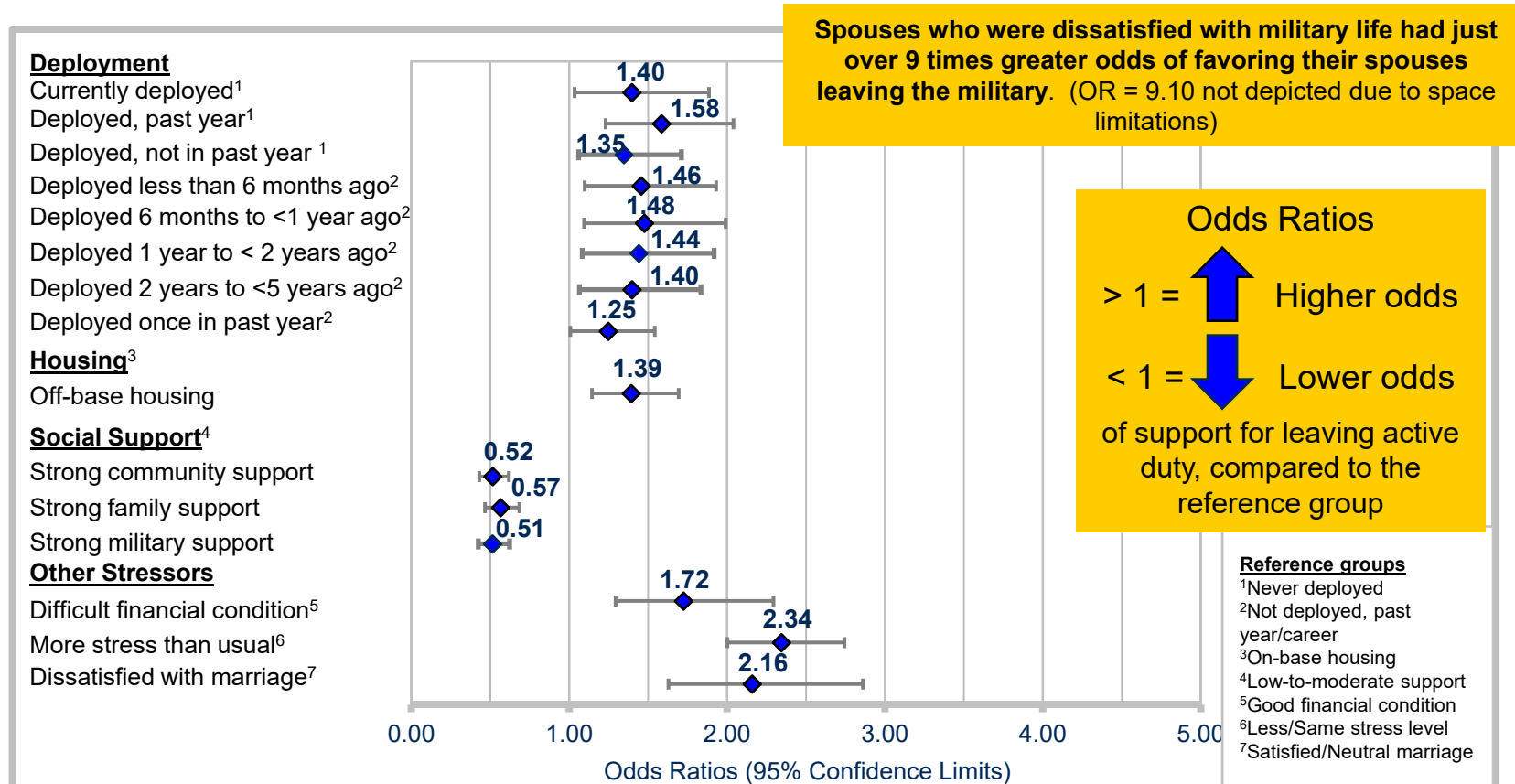
### Favor Staying

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

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

# Impact of Military Life Events/Factors on Support for Leaving

## Logistic Regression Analysis

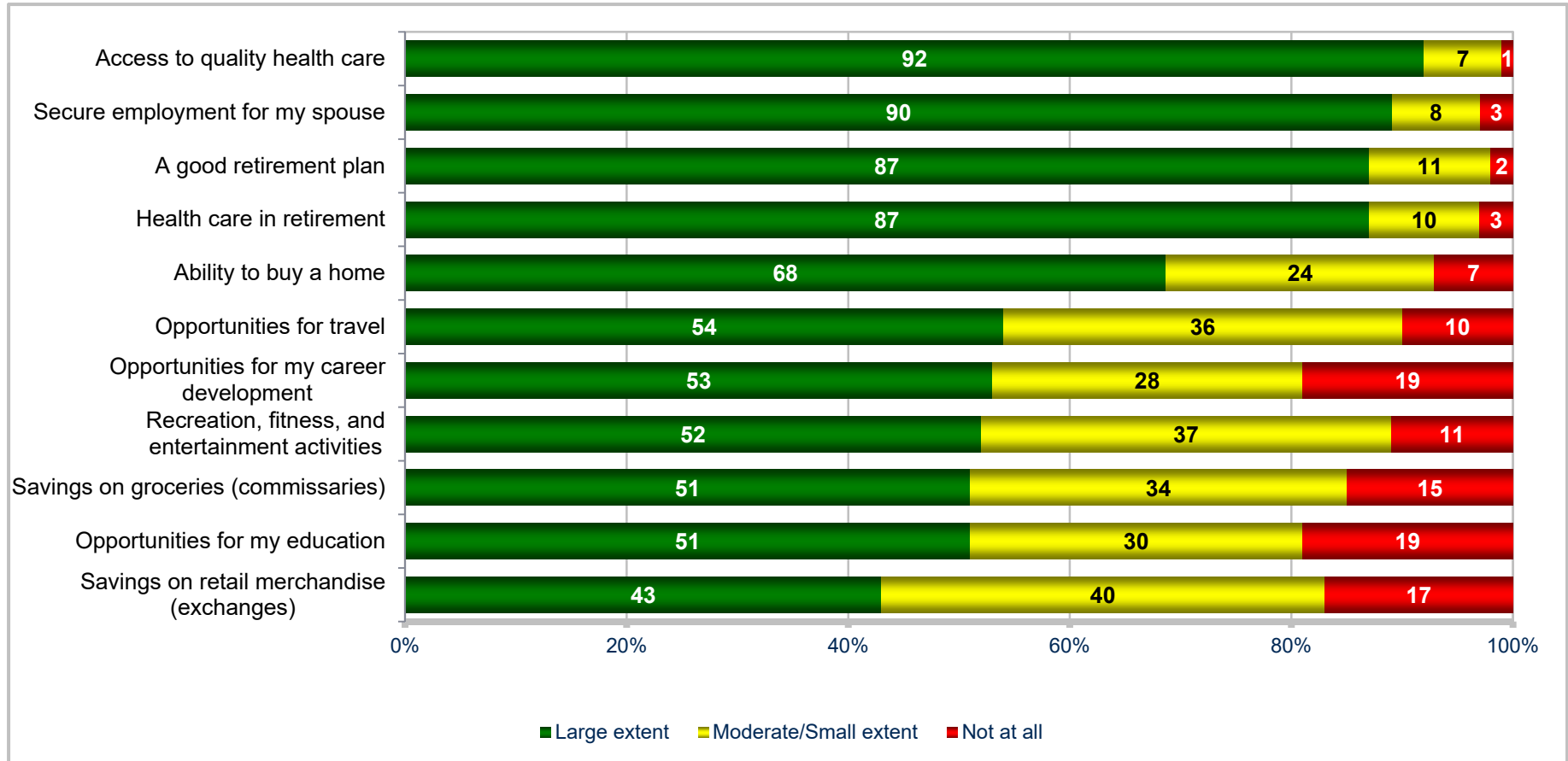


- Spouses who experienced deployment in some form, lived in off-base housing, and experienced stressors such as difficult financial conditions, stress generally, and /or marital dissatisfaction had higher odds to support their member leaving than their reference categories
- Spouses who reported strong social support from the community, their family, and/or the military had lower odds to support their member leaving.

Note: All logistic regression analyses controlled for Service, paygrade, education level, race/ethnicity, years married, number of children, and spouse/child gender and age. Only statistically significant ( $p < .05$ ) odds ratios are graphically presented.

## Importance of Benefits to Spouses and Families

### Percent of All Active Duty Spouses





## Importance of Benefits to Spouses and Families (Continued)

### Percent of All Active Duty Spouses

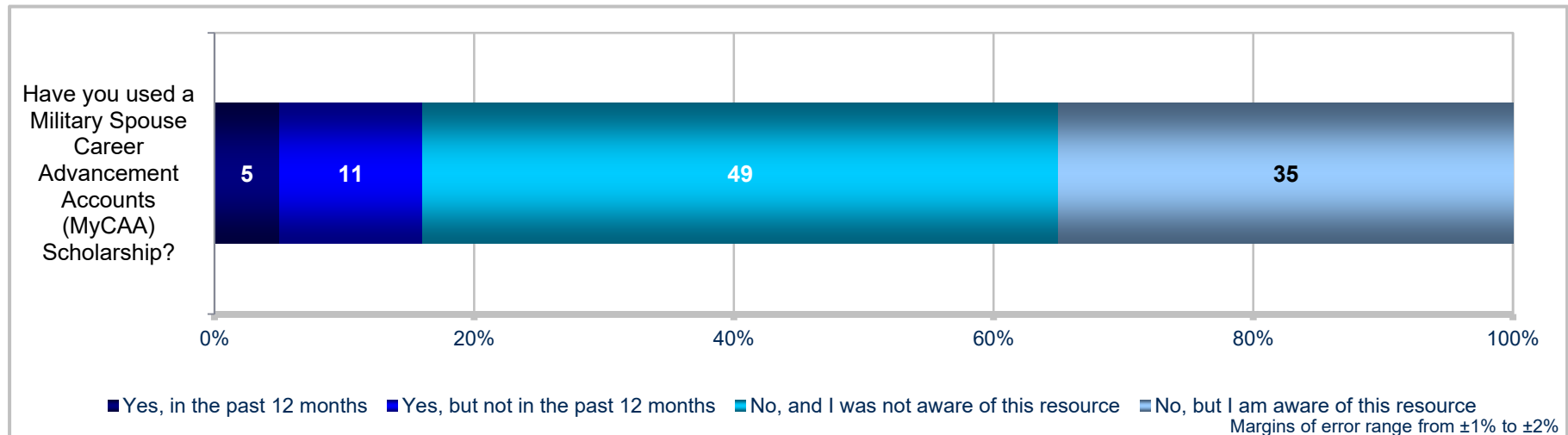
#### Large Extent

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

- Higher response of *Large Extent* for:
  - A good retirement plan* – E5-E9 (90%); O4-O6 (93%)
  - Health care in retirement* – E5-E9 (90%); O4-O6 (91%)
  - Ability to buy a home* – Navy (73%); E5-E9 (72%)
  - Opportunities for travel* – Dual Military (61%)
  - Opportunities for my career development* – E1-E4 (63%); Unemployed (60%); Dual Military (77%)
  - Recreation, fitness, and entertainment activities* – E1-E4 (57%); Dual Military (64%)
  - Savings on groceries (commissaries)* – Marine Corps (56%); E1-E4 (59%); Unemployed (59%)
  - Opportunities for my education* – E1-E4 (65%); Unemployed (58%); Dual Military (75%)
  - Savings on retail merchandise (exchanges)* – Navy (47%); E1-E4 (52%)

# Use of Military Spouse Career Advancement Accounts (MyCAA) Scholarship

Percent of All Active Duty Spouses



- Higher response of *Yes, in past 12 months* – E1-E4 (12%); Not in Labor Force (6%)
- Higher response of *Yes, but not in past 12 months* – Army (13%); E5-E9 (15%); Unemployed (18%)
- Higher response of *No, and I was not aware* – Navy (59%); Air Force (53%); O1-O3 (59%); O4-O6 (65%); Dual Military (76%)
- Higher response of *No, but I am aware* – Army (38%); Marine Corps (40%)

## Yes, In Past 12 Months

	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2015	2017
* Total		5	5
● Army		6	5
▲ Navy		4	3
■ Marine Corps		9	6
◆ Air Force		4	4

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

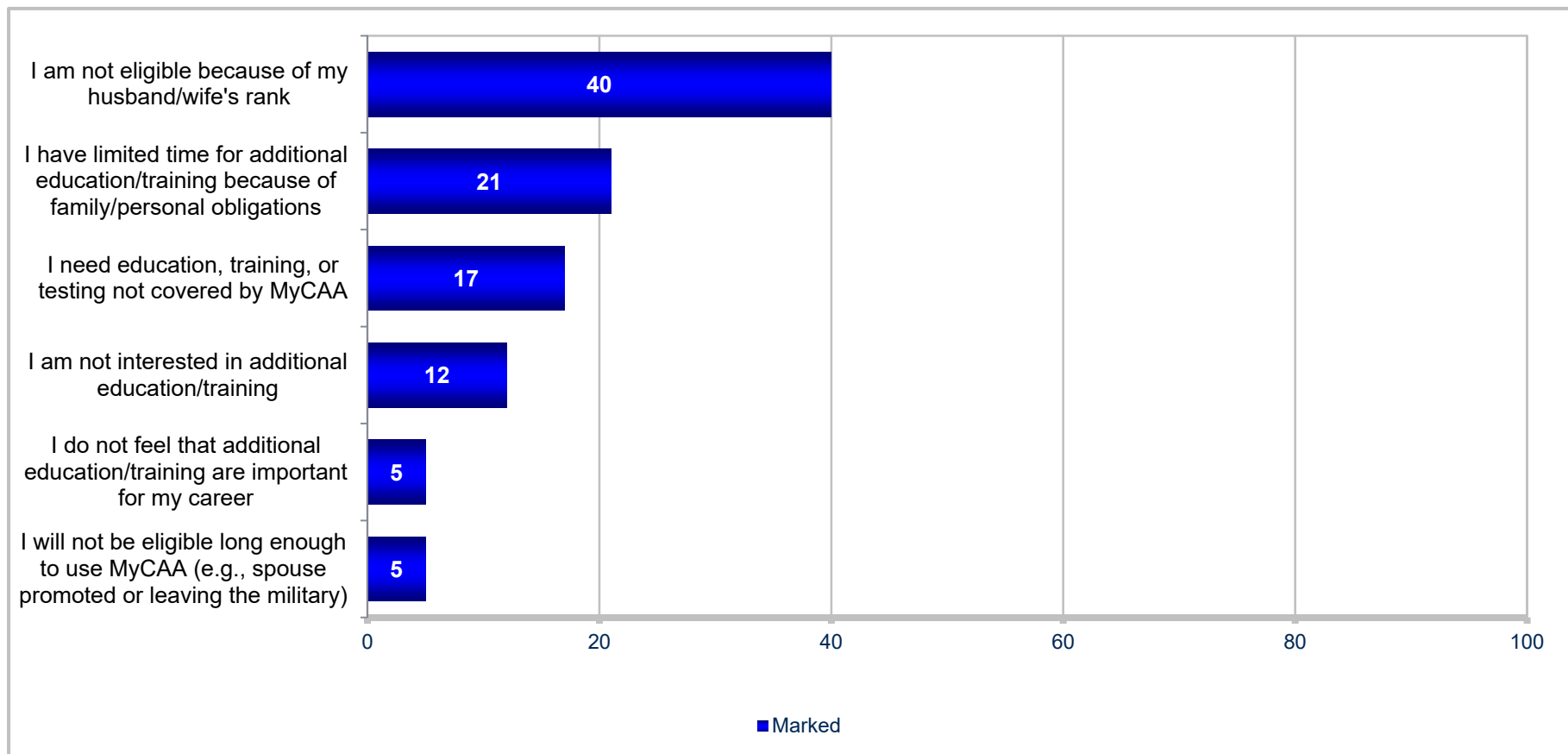
## Yes, In Past 12 Months

	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2015	2017
* Total		5	5
● E1-E4		13	12
▲ E5-E9		4	3
■ O1-O3		2	2
◆ O4-O6		0	0

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

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

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



## 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

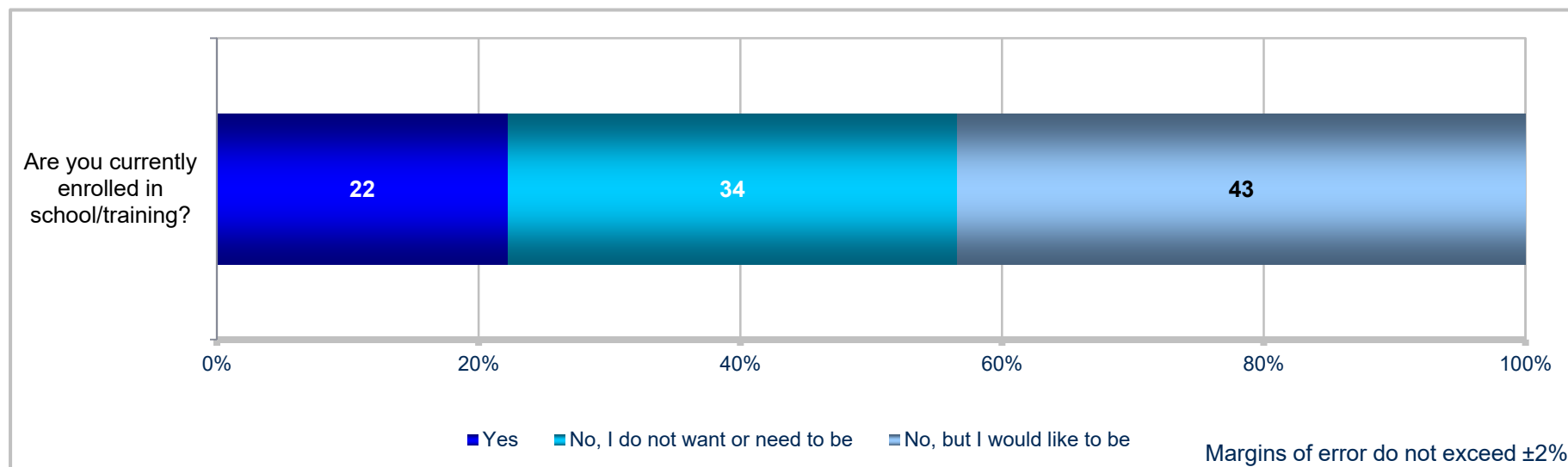
Marked

	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2015	2017
Not eligible because of my husband/wife's rank		38	40
Limited time for additional education/training because of family/personal obligations		24	21
Need education, training, or testing not covered by MyCAA		17	17
Not interested in additional education/training		11	12
Not be eligible long enough to use MyCAA		5	5
Do not feel that additional education/training are important for my career		4	5

- Higher response of *Not eligible due to husband/wife's rank* – E5-E9 (49%); O1-O3 (51%); O4-O6 (67%)
- Higher response of *Limited time for education/training* – E1-E4 (39%); Not in Labor Force (26%)
- Higher response of *Need education/training/testing not covered by MyCAA* – E1-E4 (34%)

## Enrollment in School/Training

### Percent of All Active Duty Spouses



- Higher response of *Yes* – E1-E4 (31%); Dual Military (38%)
- Higher response of *No, I do not want/need to be* – O1-O3 (52%); O4-O6 (64%); Employed (39%); Not in Labor Force (37%)
- Higher response of *No, but I would like to be* – E1-E4 (48%); E5-E9 (47%); Unemployed (54%)

#### No, But I Would Like to Be

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

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

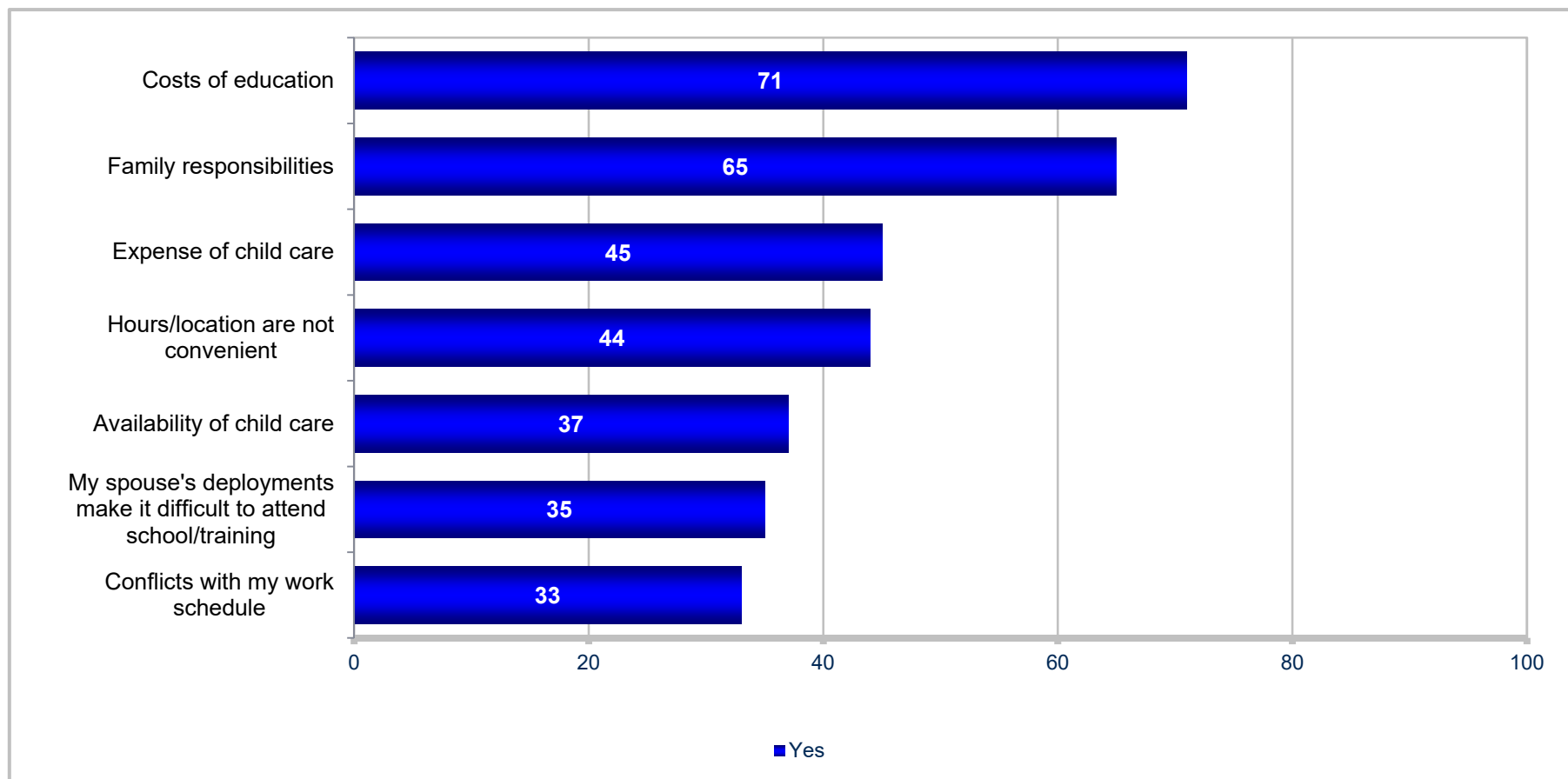
#### No, But I Would Like to Be

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

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

## Reasons for Not Attending School/Training

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



## Reasons for Not Attending School/Training (Continued)

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

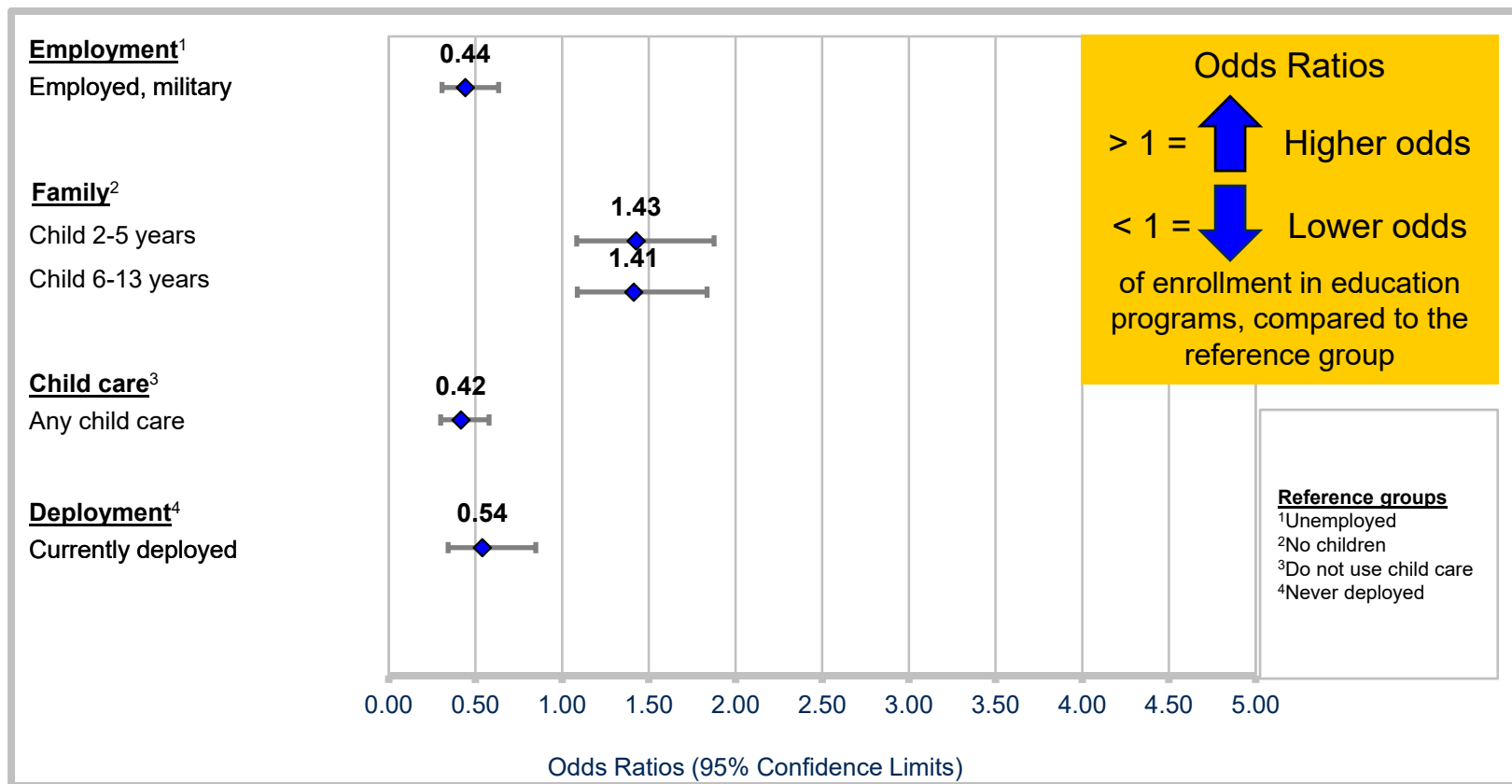
Yes

	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2012	2015	2017
Costs of education		71	76	71
Family responsibilities		65	65	65
Expense of childcare		45	45	45
Hours/locations are not convenient		40	44	44
Availability of child care				37
My spouse's deployments make it difficult to attend school/training		36	32	35
Conflicts with work schedule		39	36	33

- Higher response of Yes for:
  - *Costs of education* – Employed (81%)
  - *Family responsibilities* – E5-E9 (68%); Not in Labor Force (79%)
  - *Expense of child care* – Not in Labor Force (62%)
  - *Availability of child care* – Not in Labor Force (52%)
  - *Deployments make it too difficult* – Navy (41%); E5-E9 (36%); Not in Labor Force (40%)
  - *Conflicts with work schedule* – O1-O3 (40%); Employed (54%); Dual Military (71%)

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

### Logistic Regression Analysis



- Spouses who reported being dual military, using child care, and their spouse being currently deployed had lower odds than those in the reference categories of being enrolled in education.
- Spouses who have children between the ages of 2 and 13 had higher odds than those without children of being enrolled in education.

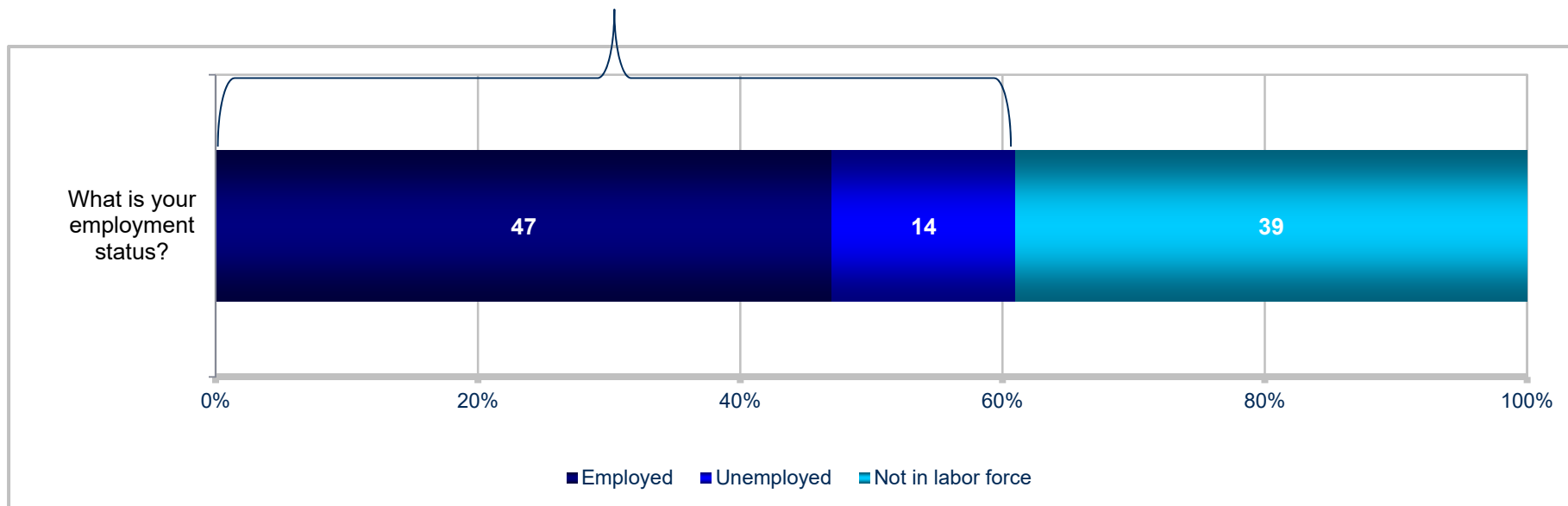
Note: All logistic regression analyses controlled for Service, paygrade, education level, race/ethnicity, years married, number of children, and spouse/child gender and age. Only statistically significant ( $p < .05$ ) odds ratios are graphically presented.



## Employment Status (Civilian)

### Percent of All Active Duty Spouses (Excluding Dual Military Spouses)

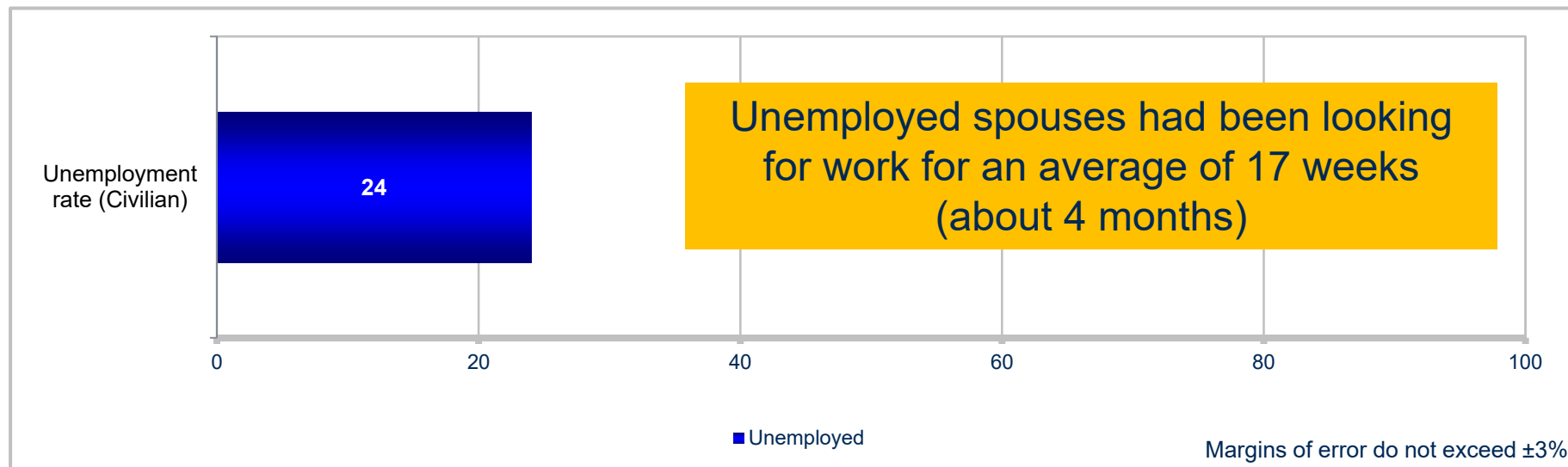
61% of spouses were  
in the labor force



Note: Civilian Employment Status excludes spouses of warrant officers and dual military spouses.

## Unemployment Rate (Civilian)

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



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

- Higher response of **Unemployed** – Army (28%); E1-E4 (29%); Minority (31%); PCS in Past 12 Months (40%); With Children (27%); Some College/Vocational Diploma (27%)

### Unemployed

Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2006	2008	2012	2015	2017
* Total	14	17	25	23	24
● Army	16	20	28	29	28
▲ Navy	12	14	23	19	21
■ Marine Corps	13	19	29	22	25
◆ Air Force	13	13	20	19	19

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

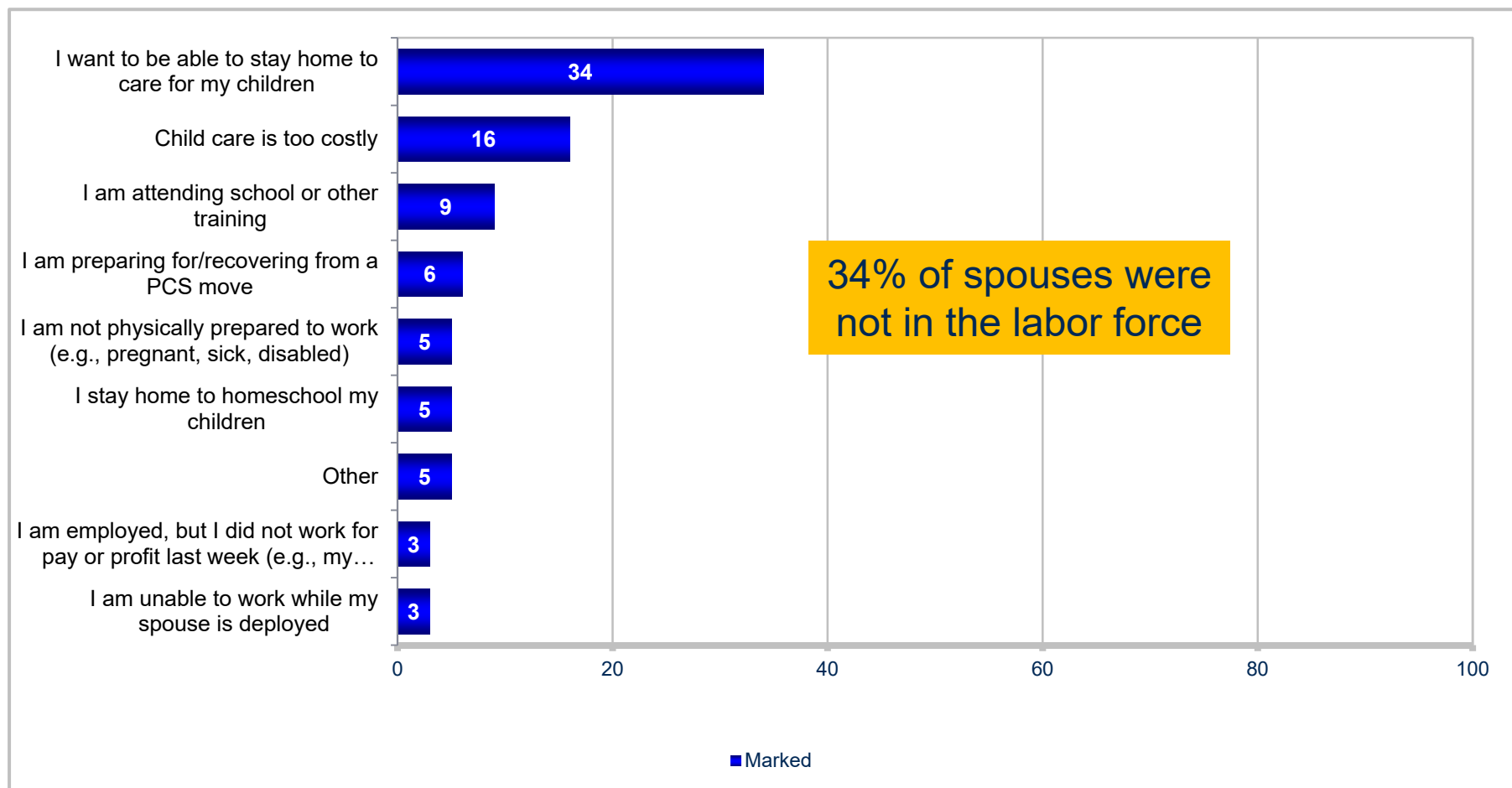
### Unemployed

Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2006	2008	2012	2015	2017
* Total	14	17	25	23	24
● E1-E4	18	26	33	31	29
▲ E5-E9	12	14	23	22	23
■ O1-O3	10	16	23	17	18
◆ O4-O6	12	10	14	18	19

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

## 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



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

## Main Reason for Not Looking for Work (Continued)

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

### Marked

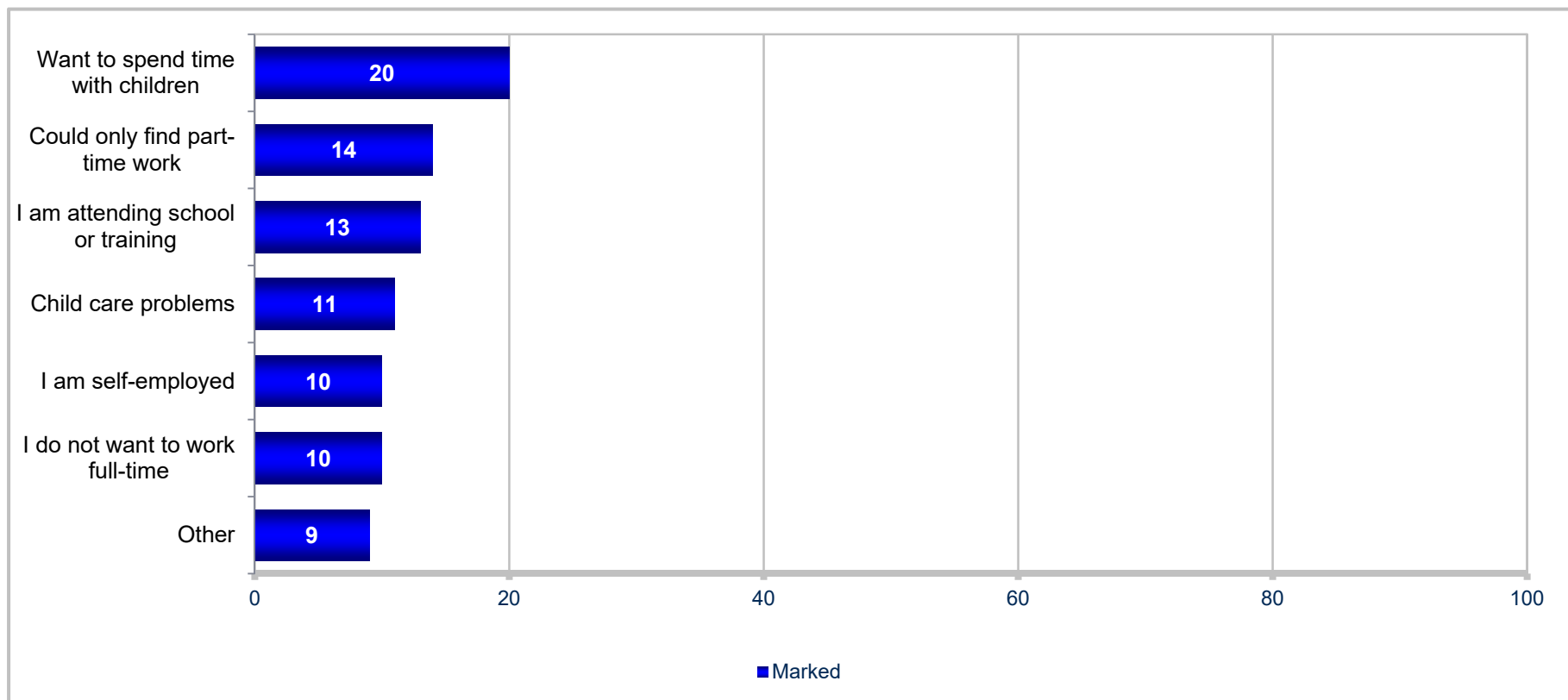
	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2012	2015	2017
I want to be able to stay home to care for my children		40	39	34
Child care is too costly		12	11	16
I am attending school or other training		11	11	9
I am preparing for/recovering from a PCS move		5	6	6
I am not physically prepared to work (e.g., pregnant, sick, disabled)		6	5	5
I stay home to homeschool my children		3	5	5
I am employed, but I did not work for pay or profit last week (e.g., my schedule isn't typical)		1	1	3
I am unable to work while my spouse is deployed		2	3	3

- Higher response of *I want to be able to stay home to care for my children* – O1-O3 (47%); O4-O6 (48%)
- Higher response of *Child care is too costly* – E5-E9 (23%)
- Higher response of *I am attending school/training* – E1-E4 (18%)
- Higher response of *I am preparing for/recovering from a PCS move; I am not physically prepared to work; I stay home to homeschool my children; I am employed, but I did not work for pay/profit last week; and I am unable to work while my spouse is deployed* – No differences for Service, paygrade, or employment status

## Main Reason for Working Part-Time

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

32% of employed spouses worked part-time



## Main Reason for Working Part-Time (Continued)

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

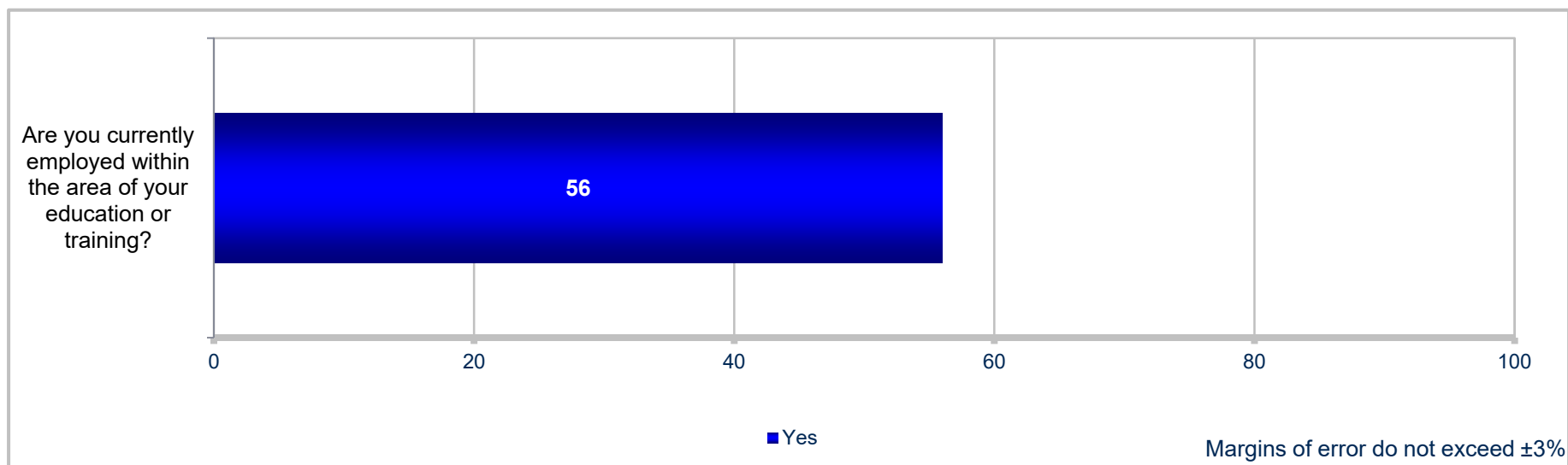
#### Marked

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

- Higher response of *Want to spend time with children* – O4-O6 (35%)
- Higher response of *I am attending school/training* – E1-E4 (21%)

## Percent Employed Within Area of Education or Training

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



- Higher response of Yes – O1-O3 (68%); O4-O6 (68%)

#### Yes

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

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

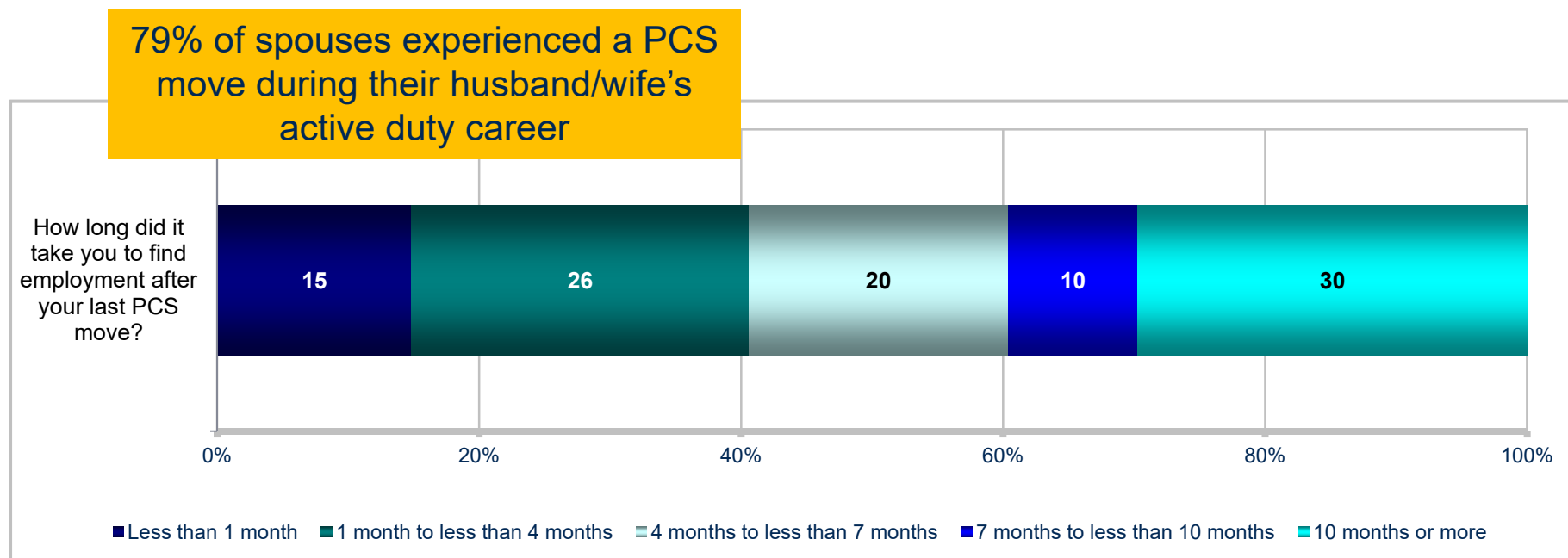
#### Yes

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

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

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

Percent of Applicable Active Duty Spouses Who Experienced a PCS Move



- Higher response of *Less than 1 month* – O1-O3 (21%); and Employed (17%)
- Higher response of *10 months or more* – Unemployed (49%)

Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2012	2015	2017
Less than 1 month	14	11	15
1 month to less than 4 months	27	27	26
4 months to less than 7 months	21	23	20
7 months to less than 10 months	9	11	10
10 months or more	28	27	30

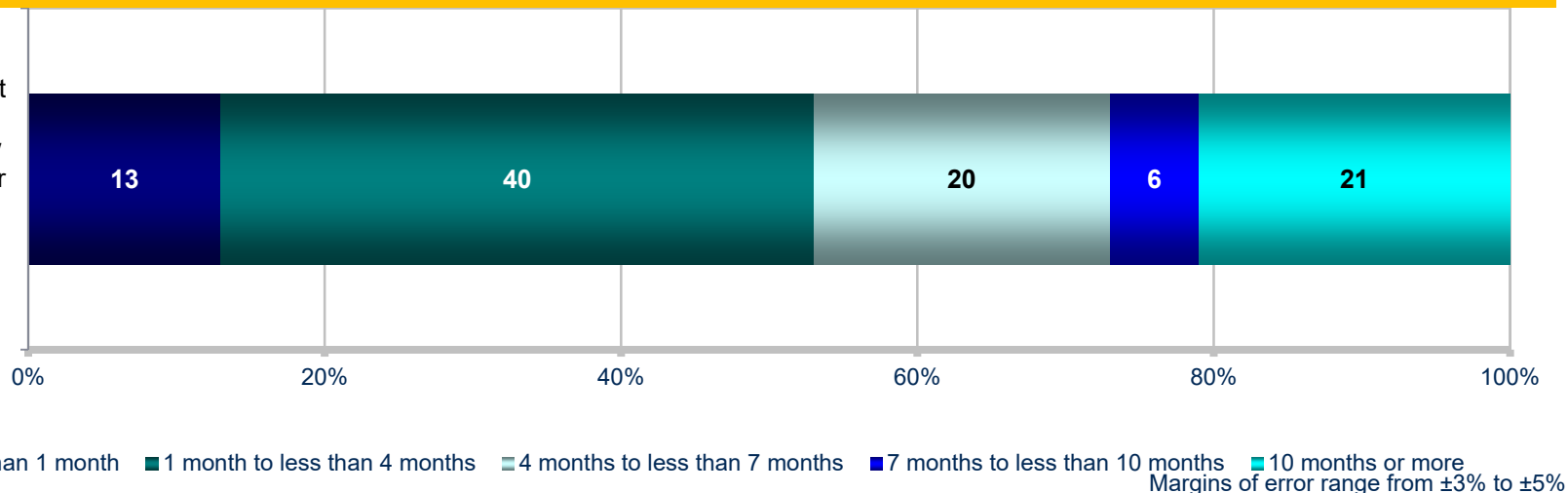


## Time Taken to Acquire New Professional License/Credential After PCS

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

Of the 79% of spouses who experienced a PCS move during their husband/wife's active duty career, approximately 29% acquired a new professional license/credential after their last PCS move

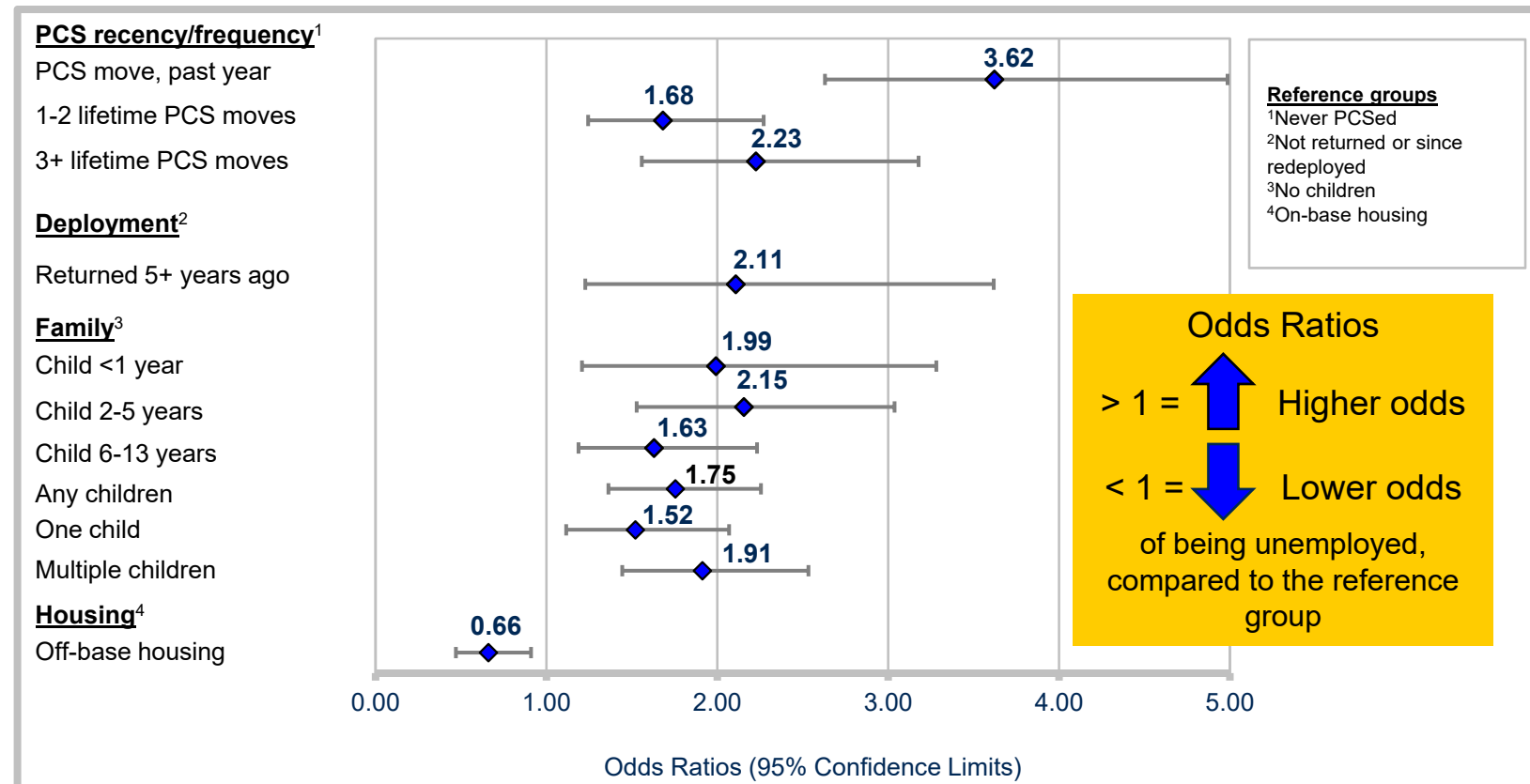
How long did it take you to acquire a new professional or occupational license or credential?



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

# Impact of Military and Family Factors on Spouse Unemployment

## Logistic Regression Analysis



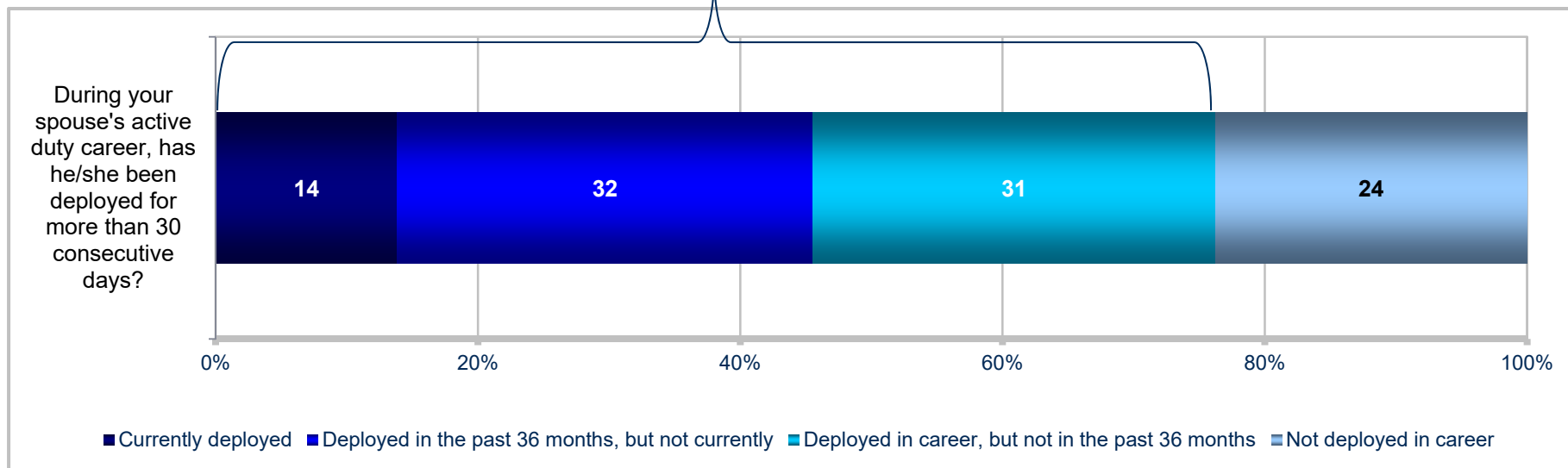
- Spouses who experienced a PCS move, had their member return from deployment 5+ years ago, and/or have children all had higher odds of being unemployed than those who had not experienced these factors.
- Spouses who lived off-base had lower odds of being unemployed compared to those who lived on base.

Note: All logistic regression analyses controlled for Service, paygrade, education level, race/ethnicity, years married, number of children, and spouse/child gender and age. Only statistically significant ( $p < .05$ ) odds ratios are graphically presented.

## Deployed in Career

### Percent of All Active Duty Spouses

Approximately 77% of spouses have experienced a deployment in their husband/wife's career



## Deployed in Career (Continued)

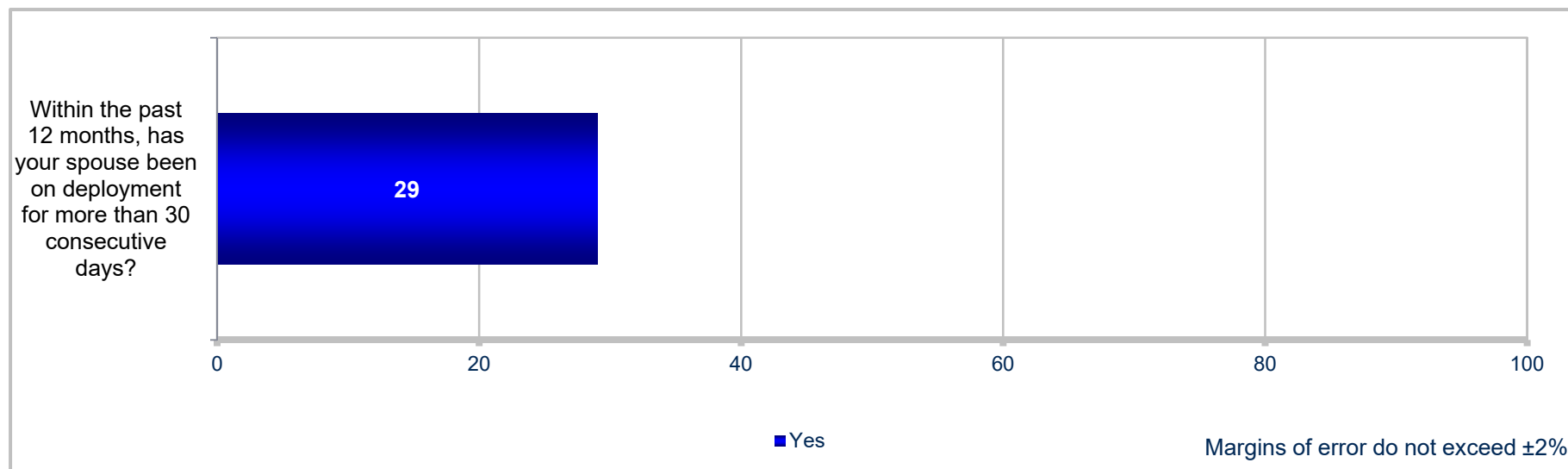
### Percent of All Active Duty Spouses

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

- Higher response of *Currently deployed* – Navy (19%); Employed (15%)
- Higher response of *Deployed in the past 36 months, but not currently* – Navy (37%); E5-E9 (34%)
- Higher response of *Deployed in career, but not in the past 36 months* – Army (35%); E5-E9 (38%); O4-O6 (52%)
- Higher response of *Not deployed in career* – Air Force (31%); E1-E4 (52%); O1-O3 (30%); Dual Military (36%)

## Deployed in Past 12 Months

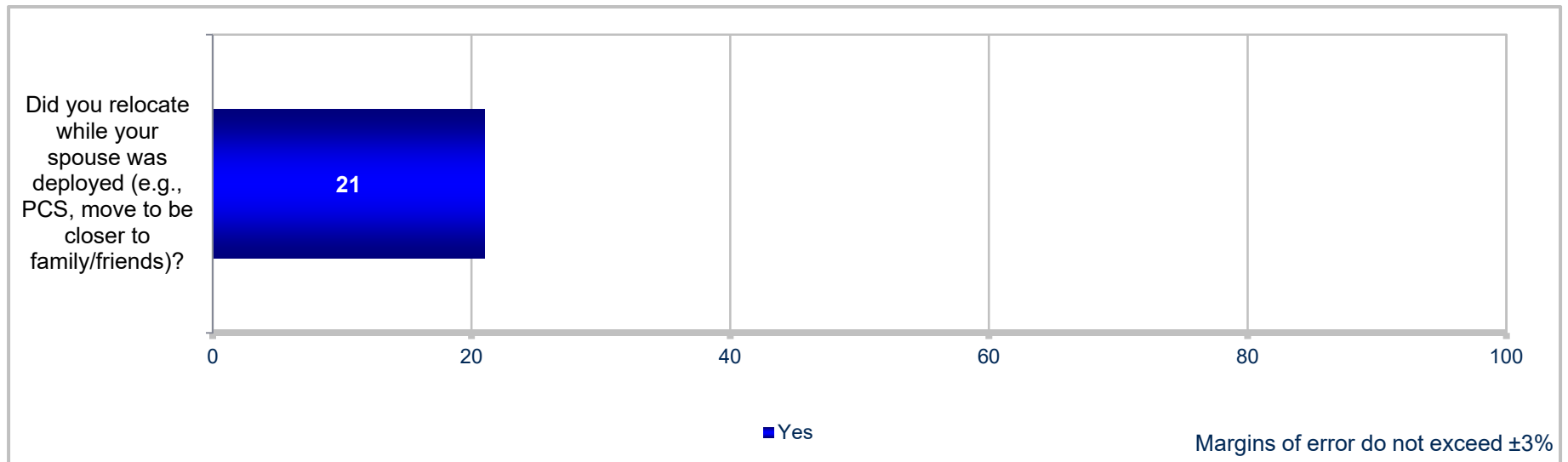
### Percent of All Active Duty Spouses



- Higher response of Yes – Navy (36%); E1-E4 (32%); Employed (32%)

## 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 – E1-E4 (36%); Unemployed (41%)

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

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

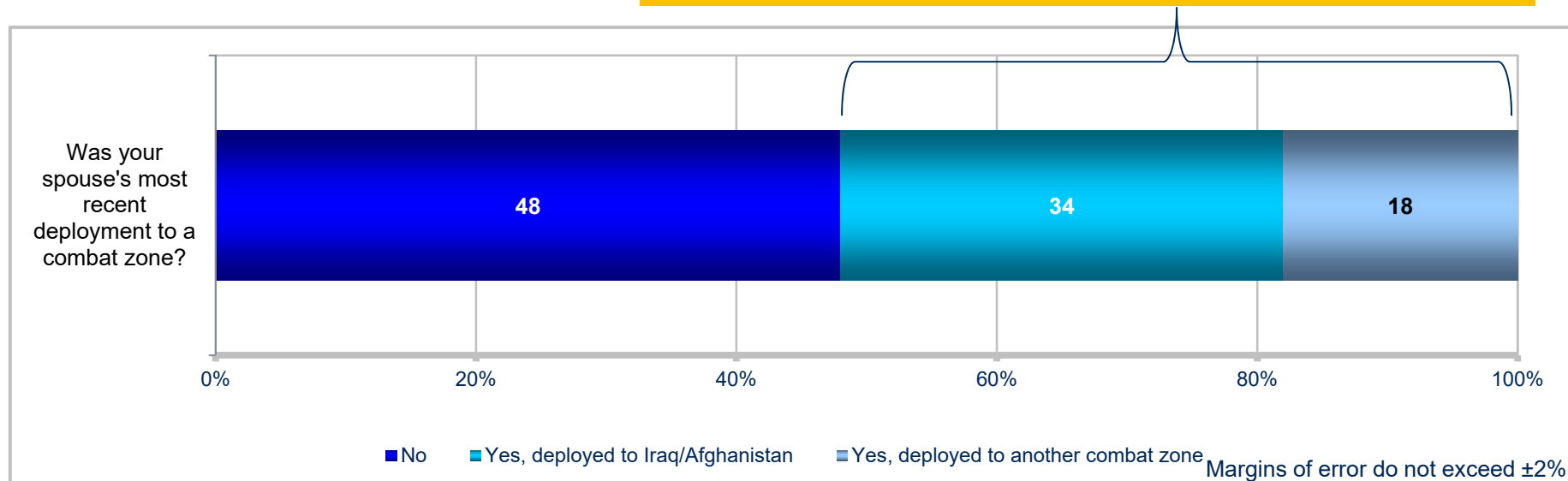
Yes				
	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2012	2015	2017
* Total		21	18	21
● E1-E4		35	31	36
▲ E5-E9		16	14	16
■ O1-O3		20	19	17
◆ O4-O6		13	11	11

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

## Deployment to a Combat Zone

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

52% of spouses reported their husband/wife's most recent deployment was to a combat zone

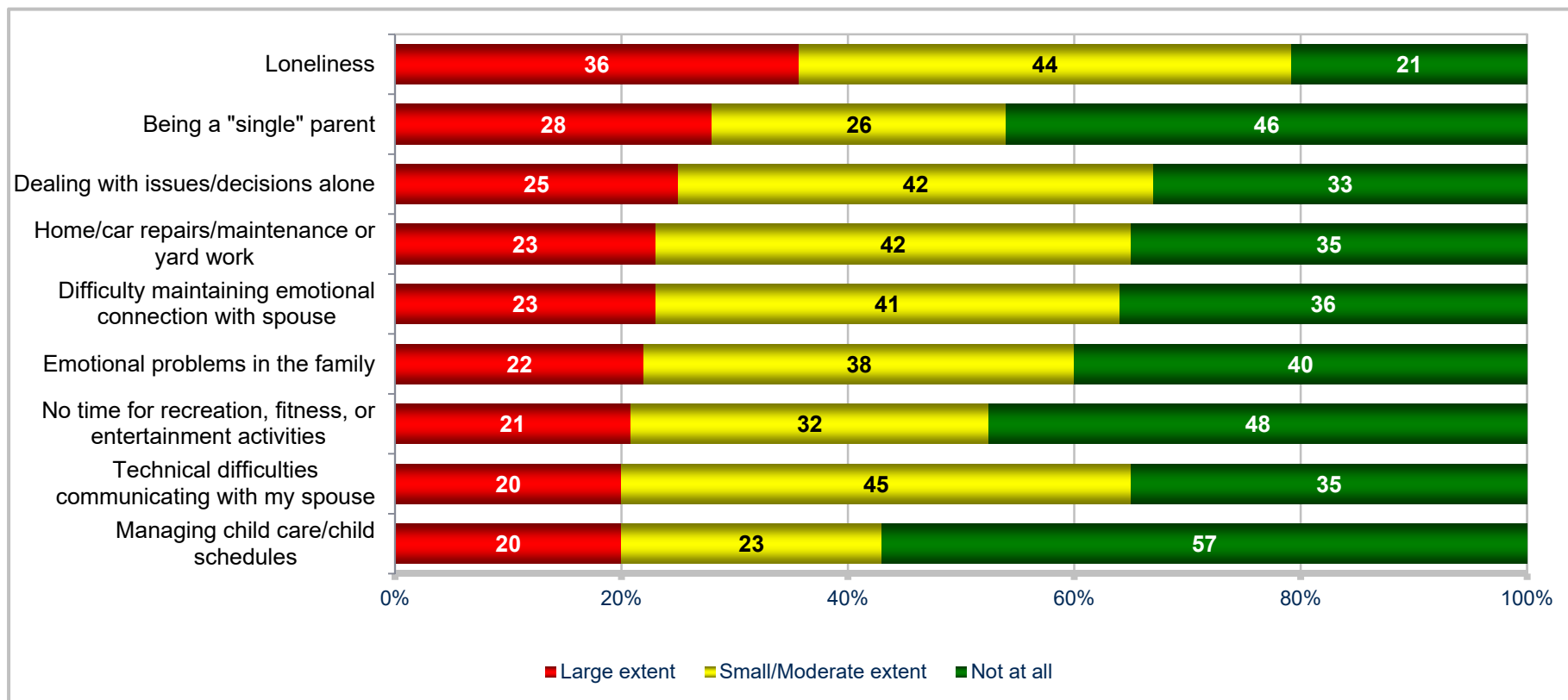


- Higher response of *No* – Navy (67%); Marine Corps (54%); E1-E4 (63%)
- Higher response of *Yes, deployed to Iraq/Afghanistan* – Army (53%); O4-O6 (47%)
- Higher response of *Yes, deployed to another combat zone* – Navy (23%)

	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2012	2015	2017
No		28	36	48
Yes, deployed to Iraq/Afghanistan		57	48	34
Yes, deployed to another combat zone		15	16	18

## 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

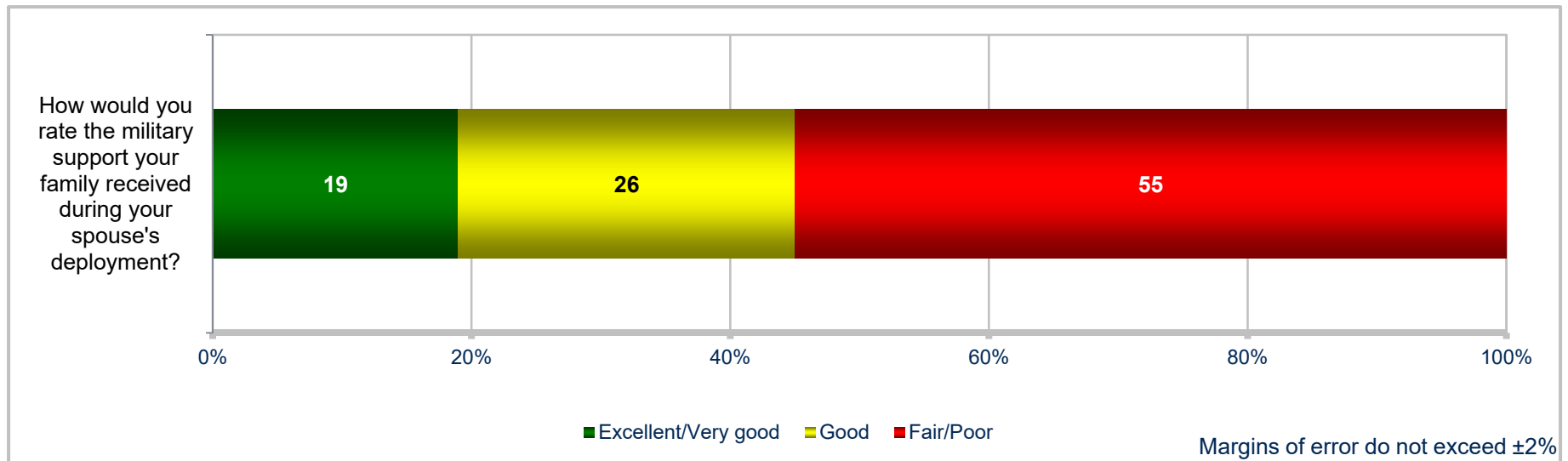
#### Large Extent

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

- Higher response of *Large Extent* for:
  - Loneliness* – E1-E4 (47%)
  - Being a "single" parent* – E5-E9 (29%)
  - Dealing with issues/decisions alone* – Navy (30%); E1-E4 (36%)
  - Home/car repairs/maintenance or yard work* – Employed (26%)
  - Difficulty maintaining emotional connection with spouse* – Navy (27%); E1-E4 (31%)
  - Emotional problems in the family* – E1-E4 (30%)
  - Technical difficulties communicating with my spouse* – Navy (27%); E1-E4 (30%); Employed (23%)

# Military Support During Husband/Wife's Most Recent Deployment

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



- Higher response of *Excellent/Very good* – O4-O6 (27%)
- Higher response of *Fair/Poor* – Army (59%); E1-E4 (62%)

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

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

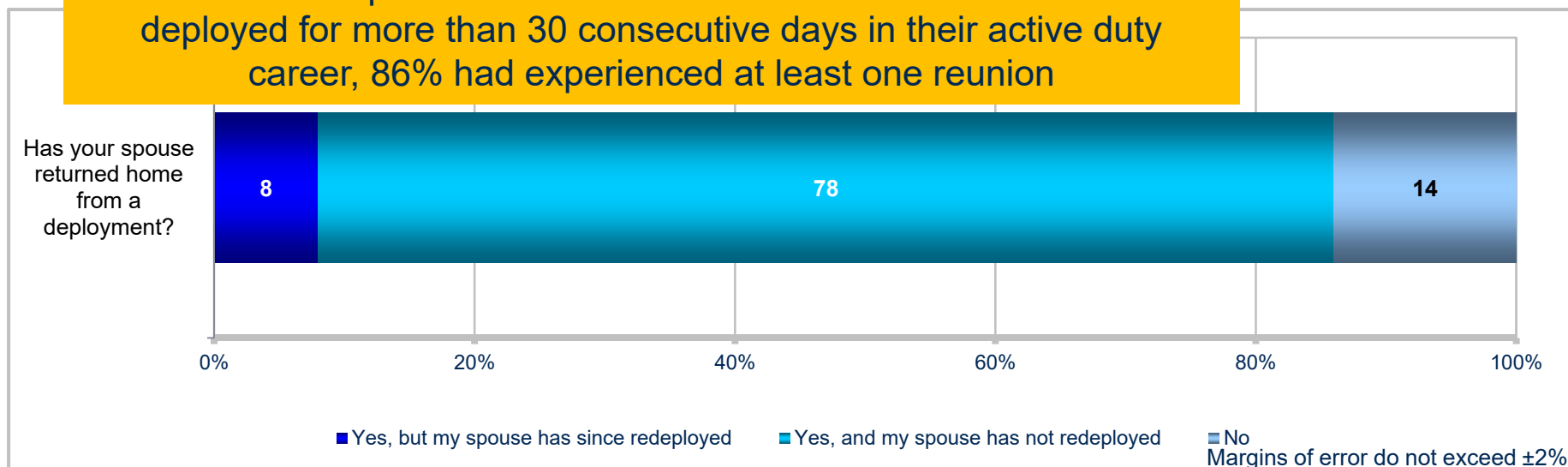
Excellent/Very good			
Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than		2015	2017
* Total		23	19
● E1-E4		18	16
▲ E5-E9		22	18
■ O1-O3		27	23
◆ O4-O6		31	27

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

## Member's Return Home From Deployment

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

Of the 77% of spouses who indicated their husband/wife had been deployed for more than 30 consecutive days in their active duty career, 86% had experienced at least one reunion



Note: Of spouses whose husband/wife returned from deployment, the average amount of time since their return was 37 months, and 53% returned from a combat zone.

- Higher response of *Yes, and my spouse has not redeployed* – Air Force (83%); E5-E9 (80%); O4-O6 (84%)
- Higher response of *No* – Navy (17%); E1-E4 (28%)

#### Yes, And My Spouse Hasn't Redeployed

	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2012	2015	2017
* Total		78	81	78
● Army		75	82	78
▲ Navy		78	77	74
■ Marine Corps		80	81	80
◆ Air Force		81	84	83

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

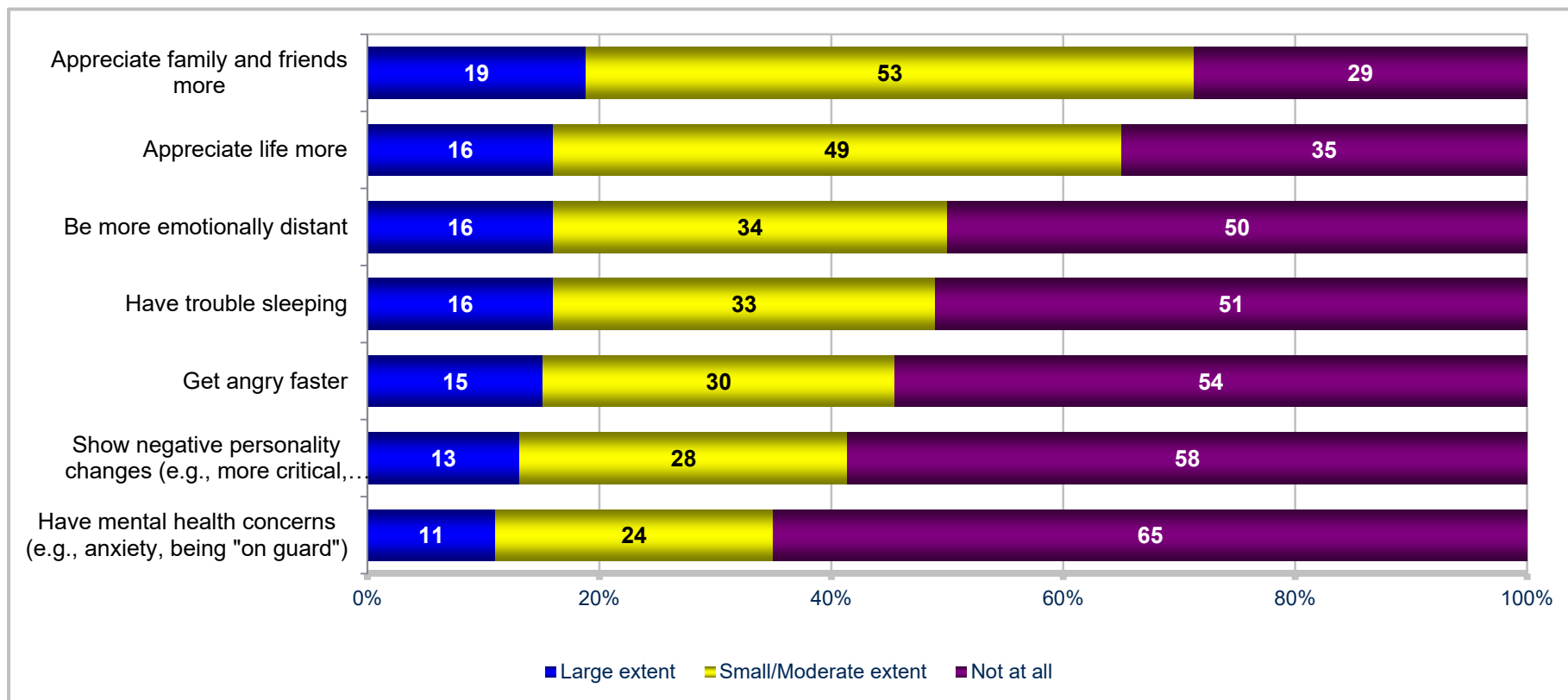
#### Yes, And My Spouse Hasn't Redeployed

	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2012	2015	2017
* Total		78	81	78
● E1-E4		72	73	63
▲ E5-E9		79	82	80
■ O1-O3		78	81	77
◆ O4-O6		85	87	84

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

## 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

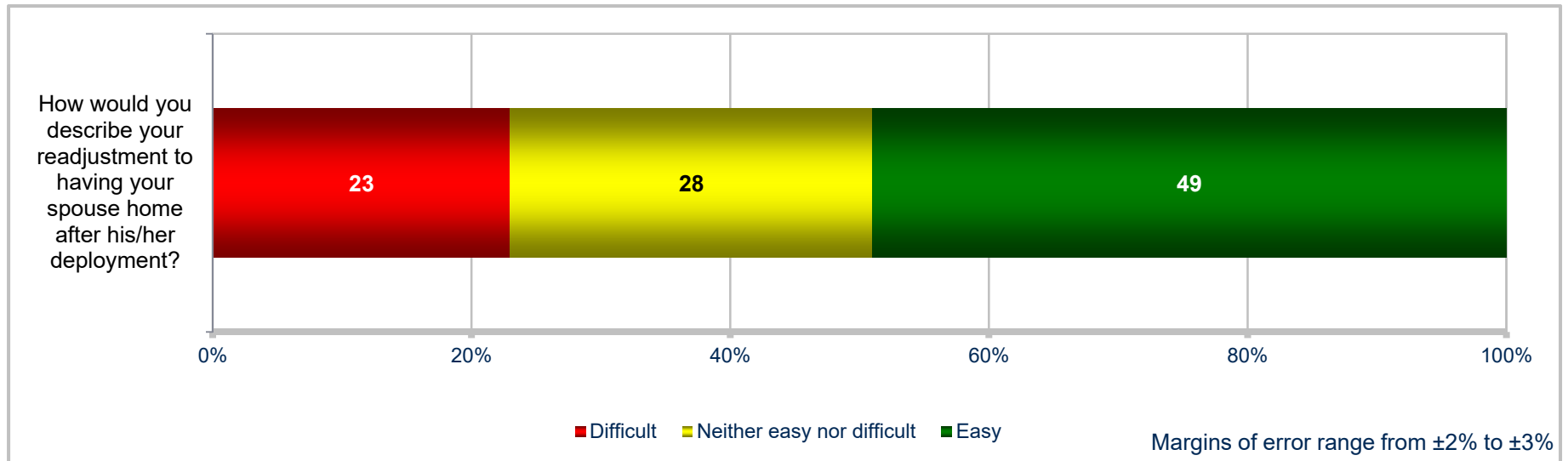
### Large Extent

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

- Higher response of *Large Extent* for:
  - Appreciate family and friends more* – Navy (25%); E1-E4 (25%); Not in Labor Force (22%)
  - Appreciate life more* – Navy (22%)
  - More emotionally distant* – Army (20%)
  - Have trouble sleeping* – Army (20%); E5-E9 (18%); Employed (19%)
  - Get angry faster* – Army (20%); E1-E4 (21%); Employed (18%)
  - Show negative personality changes* – Army (17%); Employed (16%)
  - Have mental health concerns* – Army (15%); E5-E9 (13%); Employed (14%)

## 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 (27%)

#### Difficult

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

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

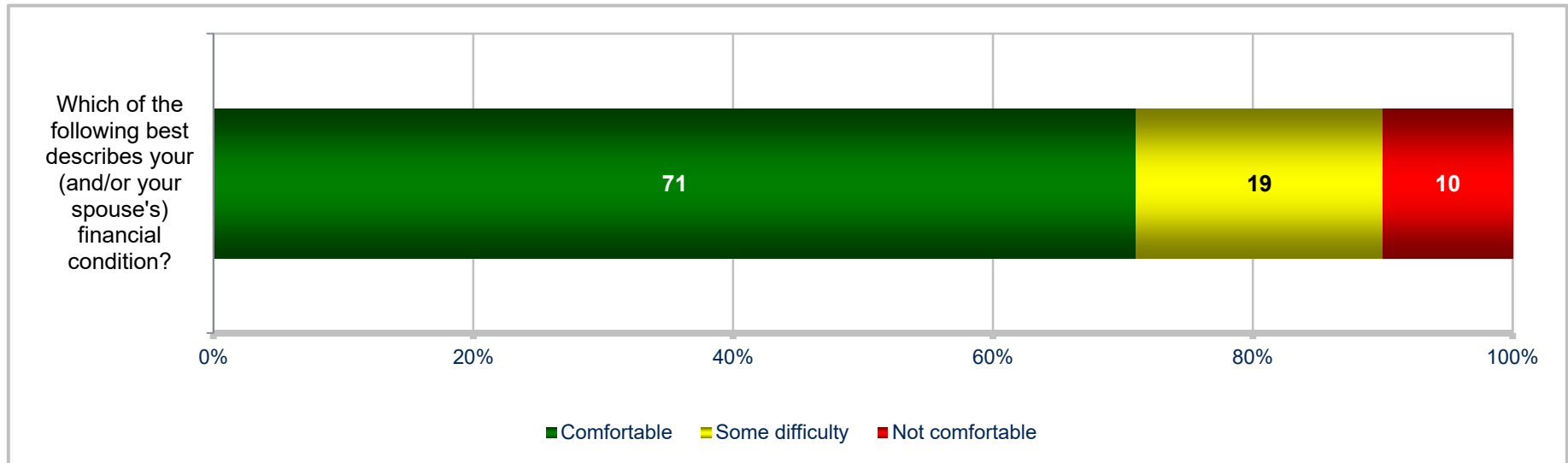
#### Difficult

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

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

## Overall Financial Condition

### Percent of All Active Duty Spouses



- Higher response of **Comfortable** – Air Force (78%); O1-O3 (89%); O4-O6 (93%); Employed (75%); Dual Military (85%)
- Higher response of **Not comfortable** – Marine Corps (14%); E1-E4 (16%); Unemployed (20%)

#### Comfortable

	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2006	2008	2012	2015	2017
* Total		63	62	64	72	71
● Army		62	58	60	69	69
▲ Navy		61	60	65	71	72
■ Marine Corps		57	59	61	69	65
◆ Air Force		66	70	73	78	78

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

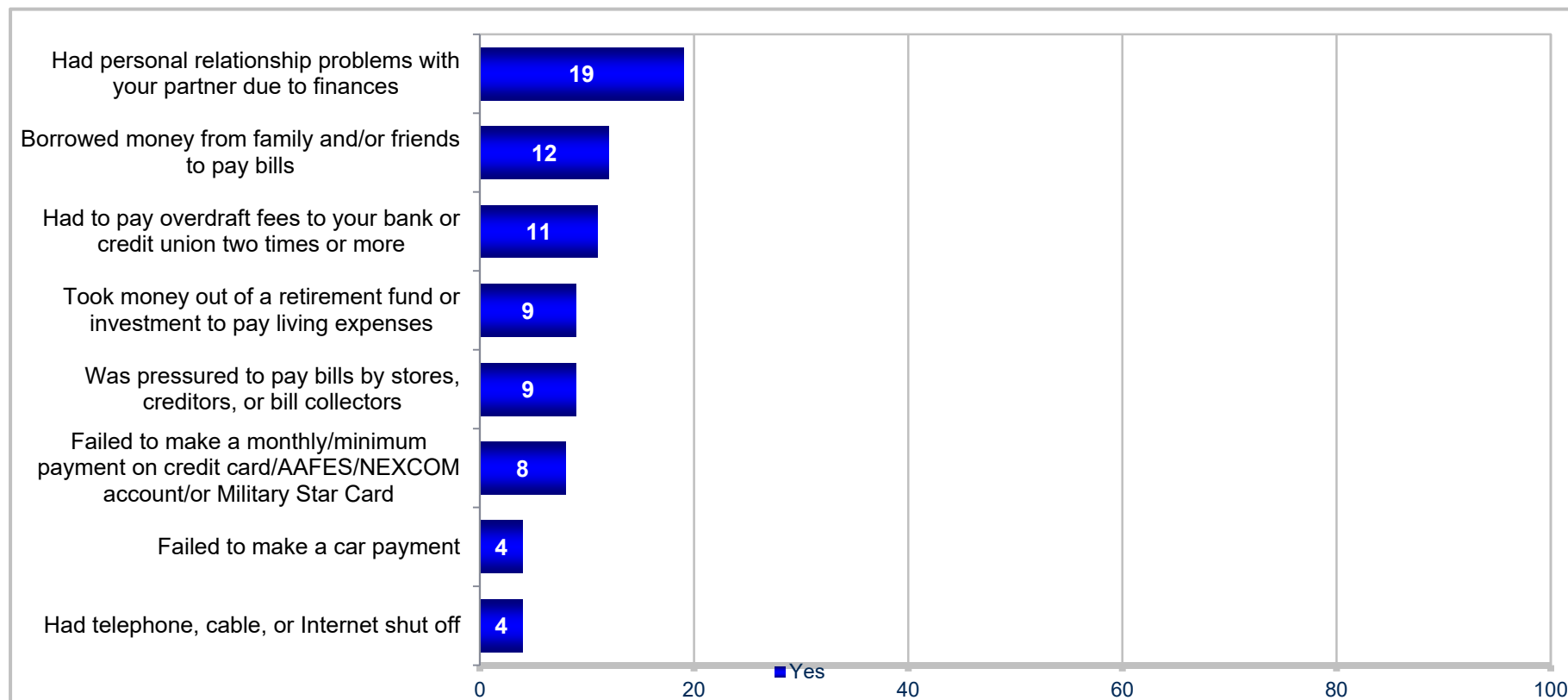
#### Comfortable

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

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

## 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

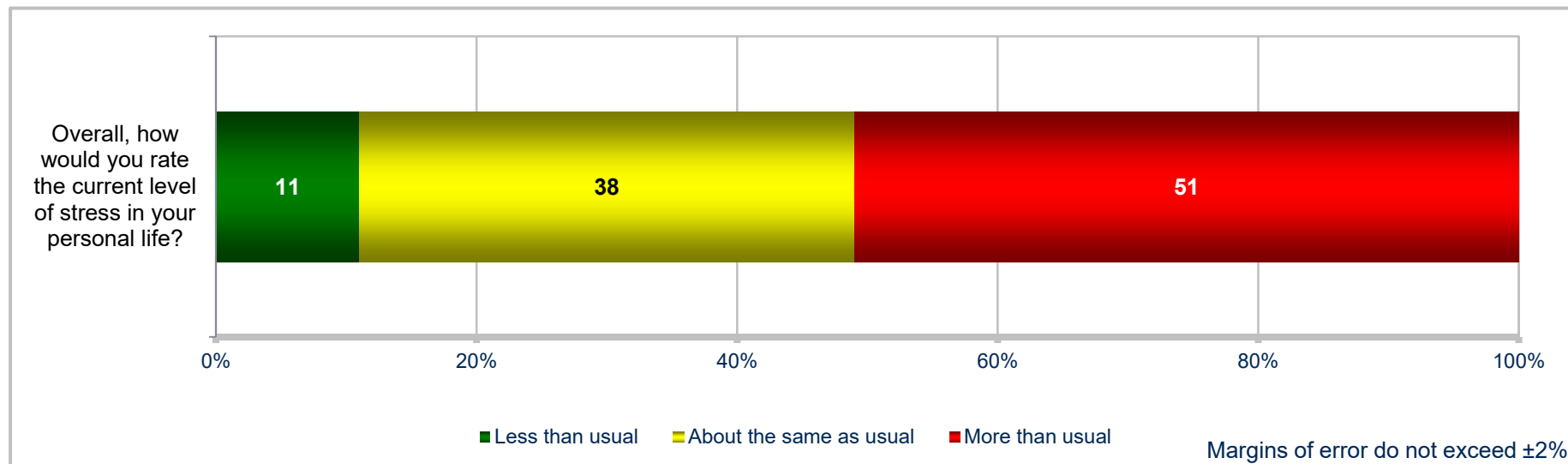
Yes

	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2006	2008	2012	2015	2017
Had personal relationship problems with your partner due to finances						19
Borrowed money from family and/or friends to pay bills						12
Had to pay overdraft fees to your bank or credit union two times or more			25	16	14	11
Took money out of a retirement fund or investment to pay living expenses						9
Was pressured to pay bills by stores, creditors, or bill collectors		13	13	11	8	9
Failed to make a monthly/minimum payment on credit card/AAFES/NEXCOM account/or Military Star Card		15	15	11	9	8
Failed to make a car payment		5	5	4	3	4
Had telephone, cable, or Internet shut off		7	6	6	4	4

- Higher response of *Had personal relationship problems with your partner due to finances* – Marine Corps (23%); E1-E4 (29%); Unemployed (30%)
- Higher response of *Borrowed money from family and/or friends to pay bills* – Marine Corps (17%); E1-E4 (23%); Unemployed (22%)
- Higher response of *Had to pay overdraft fees to bank/credit union two or more times* – E1-E4 (17%); Unemployed (18%)
- Higher response of *Was pressured to pay bills by stores/creditors/bill collectors* – E1-E4 (15%); Unemployed (13%)
- Higher response of *Failed to make monthly/minimum payment on credit card/AAFES/NEXCOM account/or Military Star Card* – E1-E4 (12%); Unemployed (14%)
- Higher response of *Failed to make a car payment* – E1-E4 (8%)
- Higher response of *Had telephone/cable/Internet shut off* – Army (5%); E1-E4 (7%)

## Level of Personal Stress

### Percent of All Active Duty Spouses



- Higher response of *More than Usual* – E1-E4 (56%)

#### More than Usual

	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2006	2008	2012	2015	2017
* Total		41	47	52	45	51
● Army		46	53	55	46	52
▲ Navy		40	44	52	44	53
■ Marine Corps		46	49	55	51	55
◆ Air Force		35	39	44	42	47

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

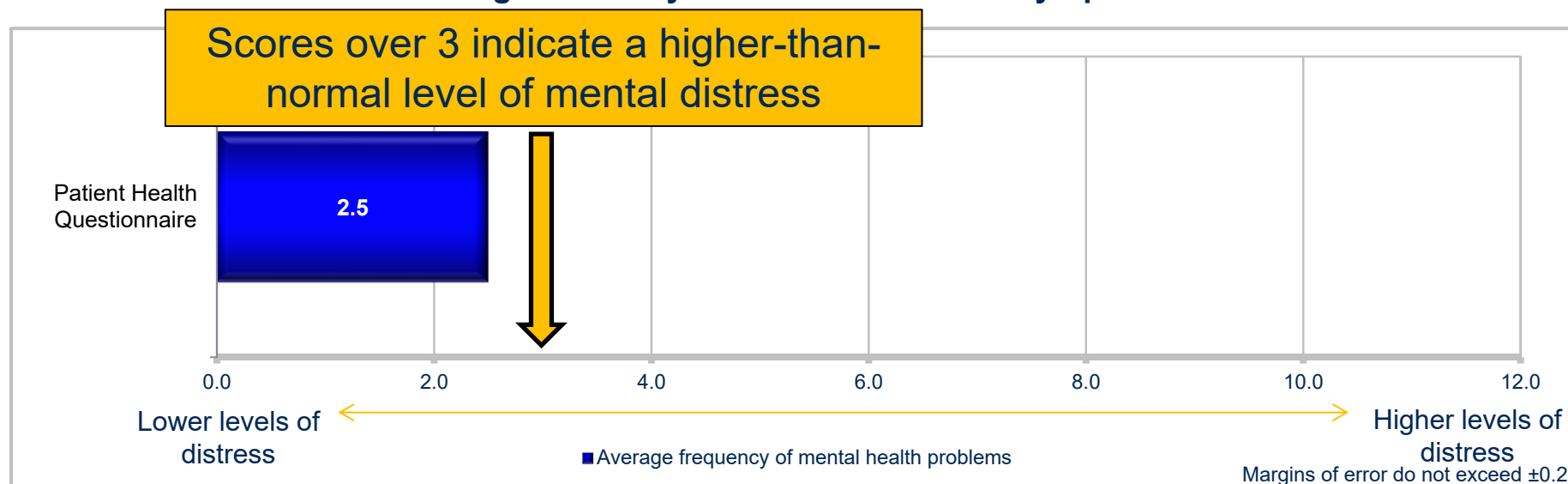
#### More than Usual

	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2006	2008	2012	2015	2017
* Total		41	47	52	45	51
● E1-E4		51	53	55	49	56
▲ E5-E9		39	46	52	45	52
■ O1-O3		37	42	49	42	46
◆ O4-O6		34	39	43	42	45

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

## Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-4)

### Average Summary Score of All Active Duty Spouses



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

- More than average levels of **Distress** – Navy (2.7); Marine Corps (2.8); E1-E4 (3.0); Unemployed (3.2)

#### Distress

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

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Margins of error range from  $\pm 0.1\%$  to  $\pm 0.3\%$ 

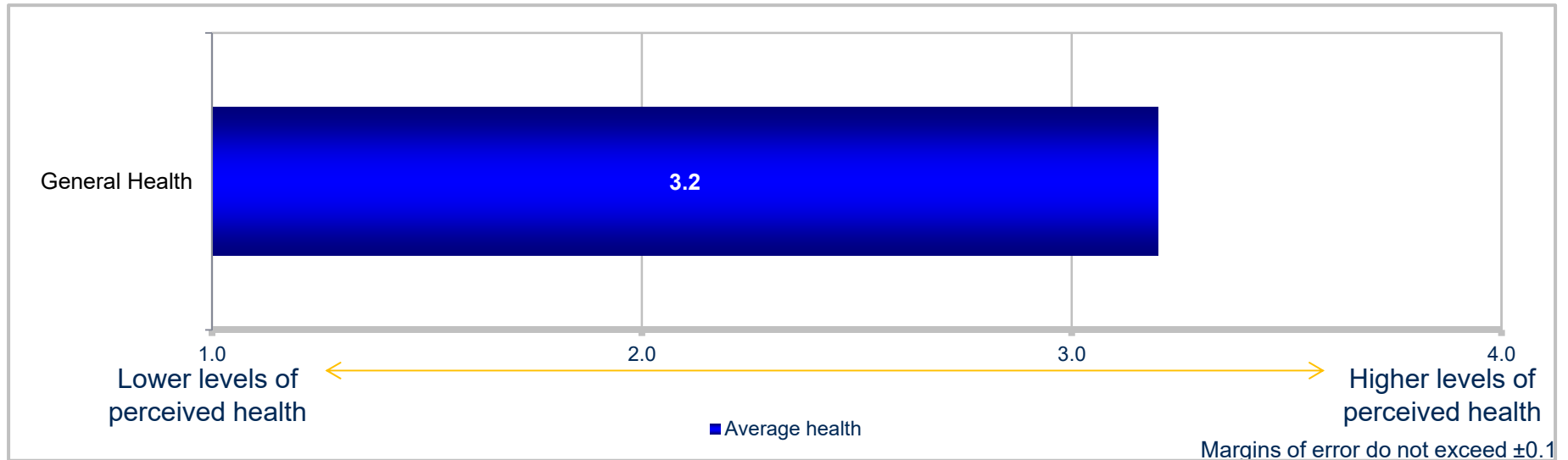
#### Distress

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

Margins of error range from  $\pm 0.1\%$  to  $\pm 0.3\%$

## 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* – E5-E9 (3.2)

Perceived Health				
Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2012	2015	2017	
* Total	3.2	3.3	3.2	
● Army	3.2	3.2	3.2	
▲ Navy	3.2	3.3	3.2	
■ Marine Corps	3.2	3.3	3.3	
◆ Air Force	3.2	3.3	3.3	

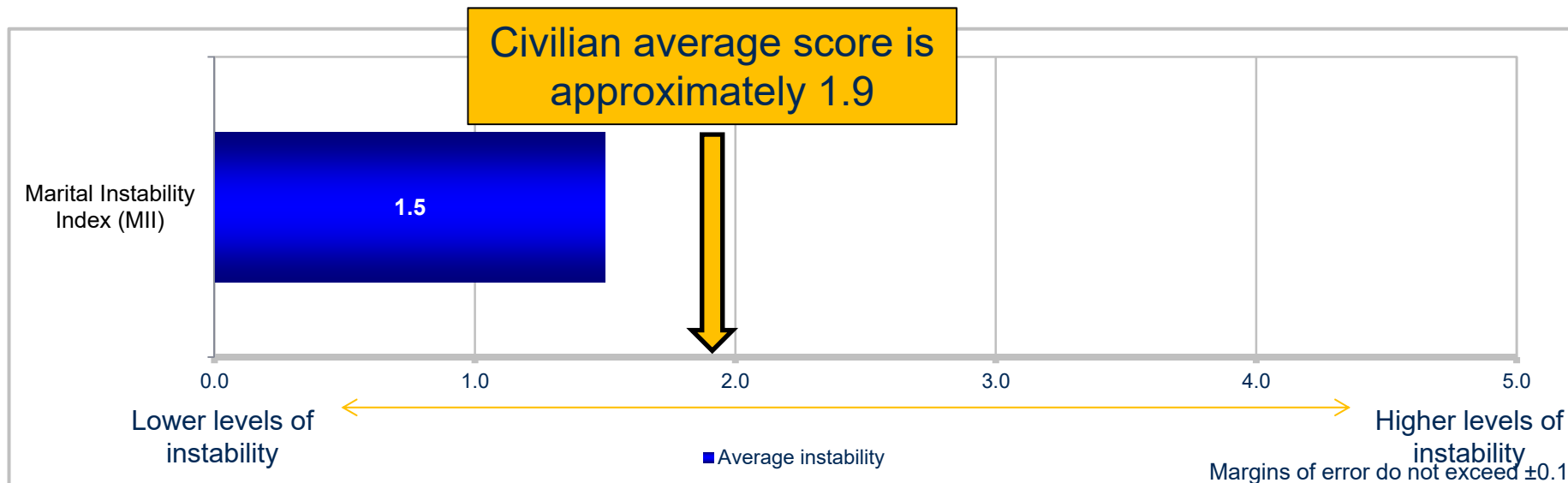
Margins of error do not exceed  $\pm 0.1\%$

Perceived Health				
Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2012	2015	2017	
* Total	3.2	3.3	3.2	
● E1-E4	3.2	3.2	3.3	
▲ E5-E9	3.2	3.2	3.2	
■ O1-O3	3.3	3.4	3.4	
◆ O4-O6	3.3	3.3	3.3	

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

## Marital Instability Index (MII)

### Average of All Active Duty Spouses



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

- More than average levels of **Instability** – Army (1.7); E5-E9 (1.6); Employed (1.6); Unemployed (1.8)

### Instability

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

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

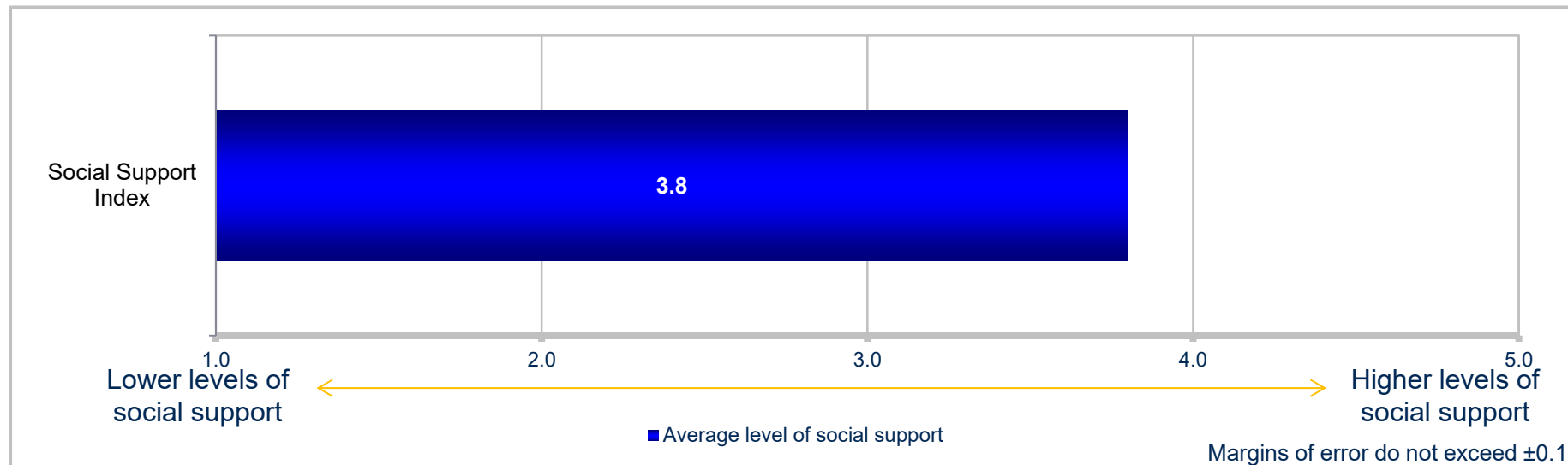
### Instability

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

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

## Social Support Index (SSI)

### Average of All Active Duty Spouses



Note: Each item on the SSI is rated on a 1 to 5 scale. A higher total score indicates higher levels of social support. [Reference: McCubbin, H.I., Patterson, J.M., & Glynn, T. (1996). Social Support Index (SSI; 1982). In H.I. McCubbin, A.I. Thompson, & M.A. McCubbin (Eds.), *Family assessment: Resiliency, coping, and adaptation—inventories for research and practice*. (pp. 357–389). Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin Publishers.]

- Less than average levels of **Social Support** – Army (3.7); E1-E4 (3.7); E5-E9 (3.8); Unemployed (3.6)

#### Social Support

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

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

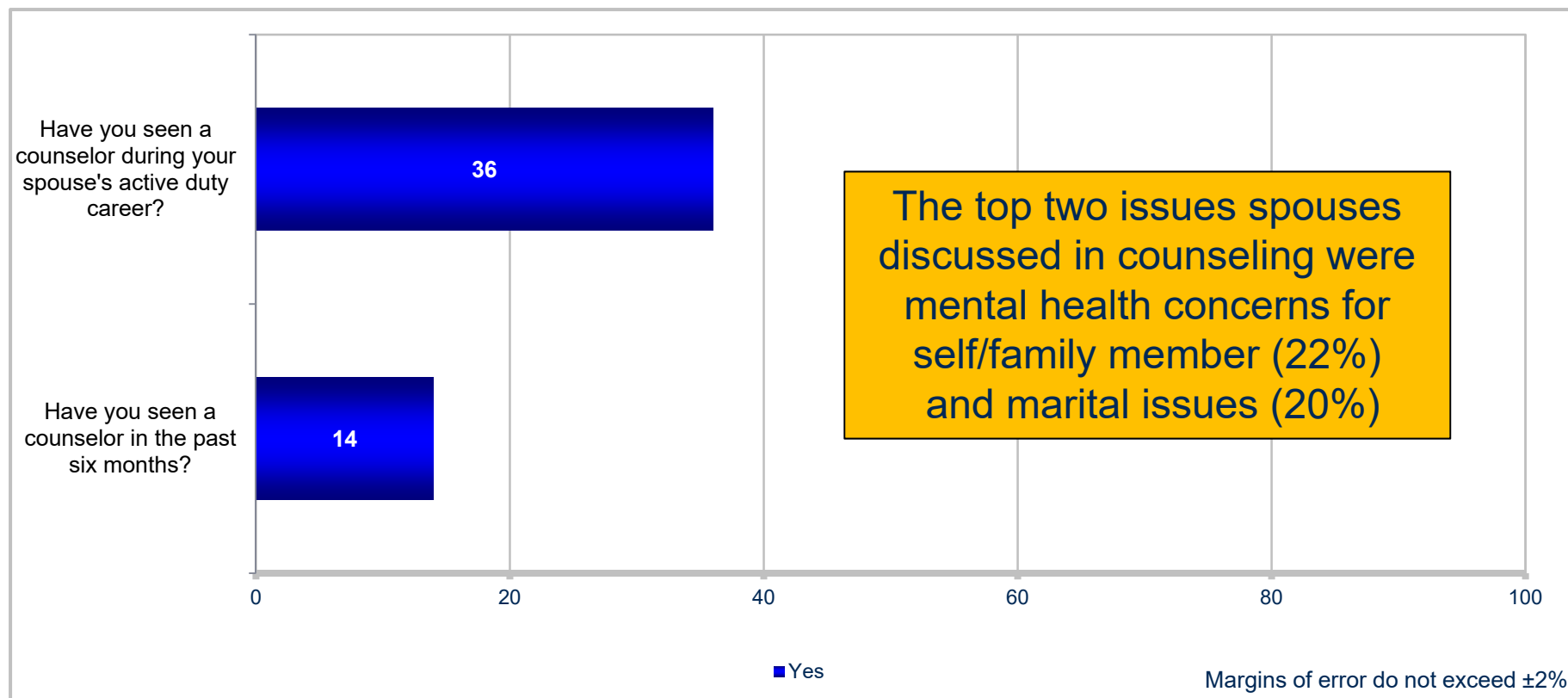
#### Social Support

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

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

## Use of Counseling

### Percent of All Active Duty Spouses



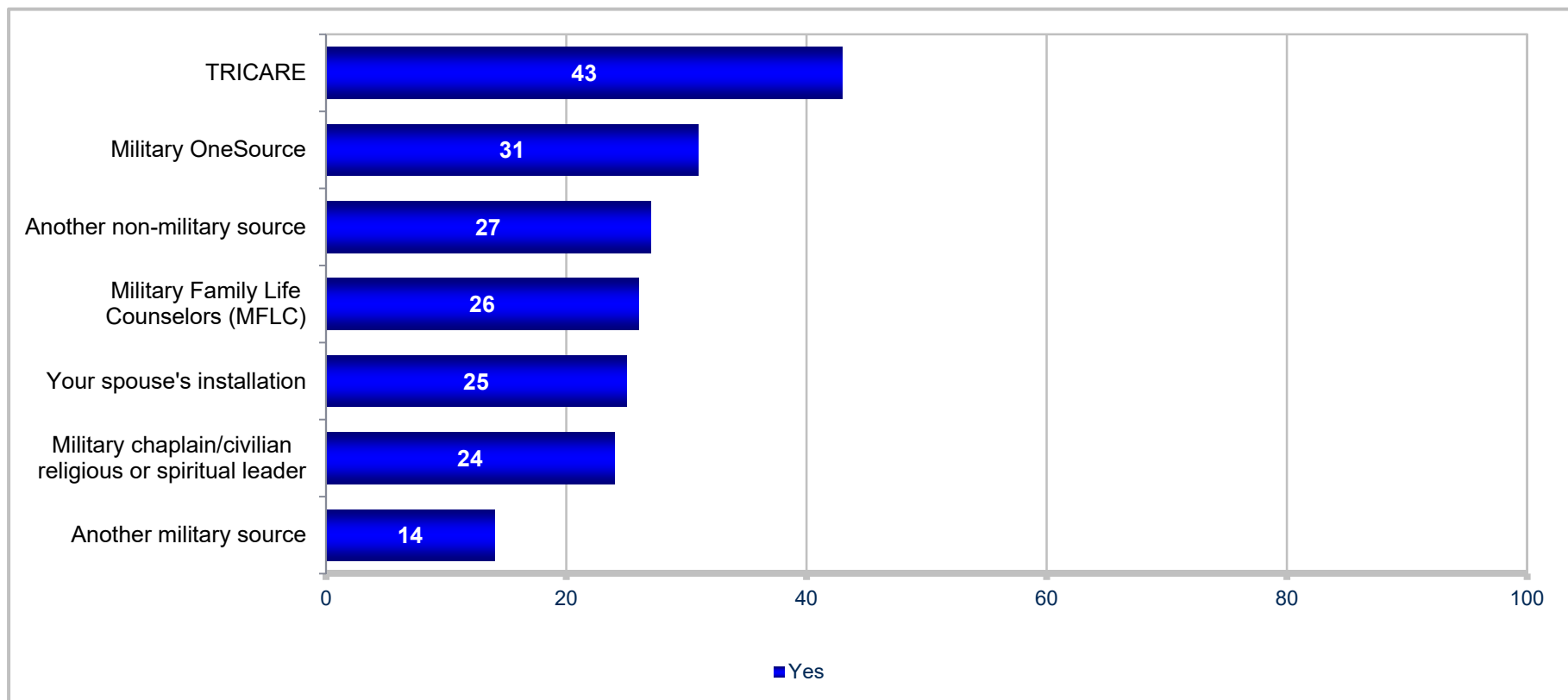
- Higher response of *Seen counselor in husband/wife's active career* – Army (39%); E5-E9 (42%); Employed (40%)
- Higher response of *Seen counselor in past six months* – Marine Corps (18%)

Yes

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

## Source of Counseling

### Percent of Active Duty Spouses Who Received Counseling





## Source of Counseling (Continued)

### Percent of Active Duty Spouses Who Received Counseling

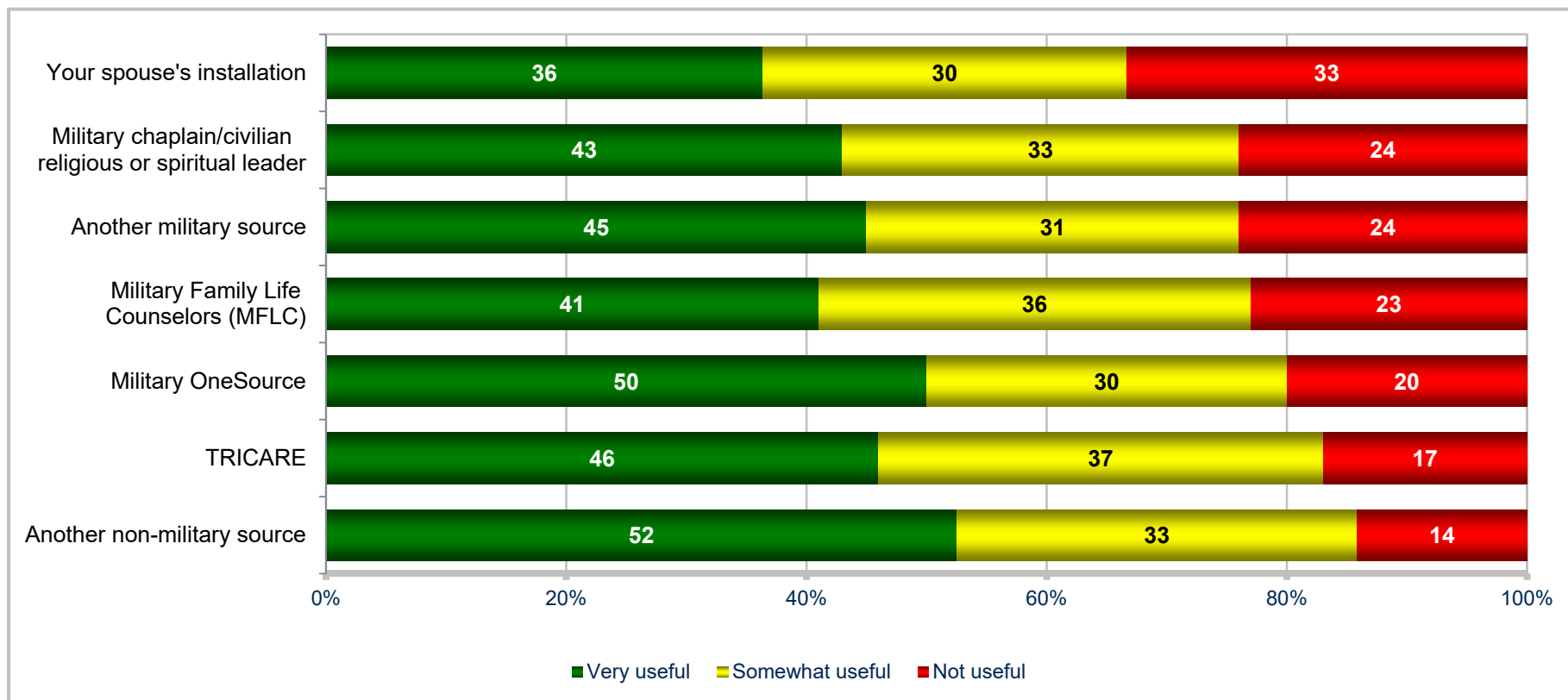
Yes

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

- Higher response of *Military OneSource* – E5-E9 (34%)
- Higher response of *Another non-military source* – Employed (31%)
- Higher response of *Another military source* – E1-E4 (22%)

## 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

#### Not Useful

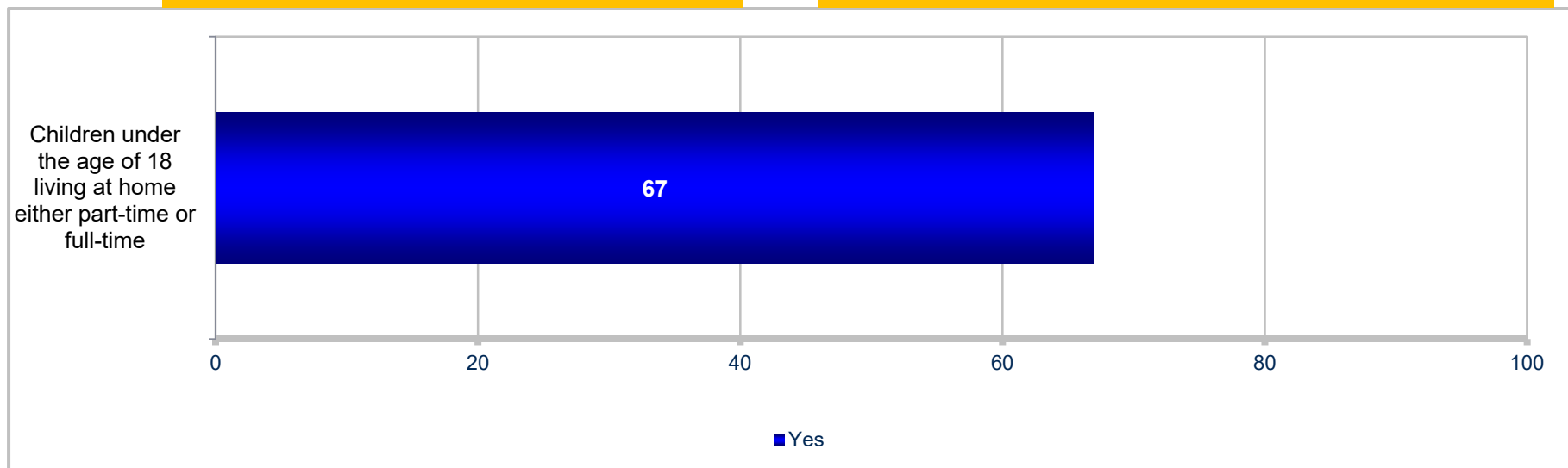
	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2012	2015	2017
Your spouse's installation		30	32	33
Military chaplain/civilian religious or spiritual leader		19	21	24
Another military source		23	25	24
Military Family Life Counselors (MFLC)		24	23	23
Military OneSource		16	16	20
TRICARE		14	15	17
Another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

## Families With Children

### Percent of All Active Duty Spouses

Spouses reported an average of 2 children per household

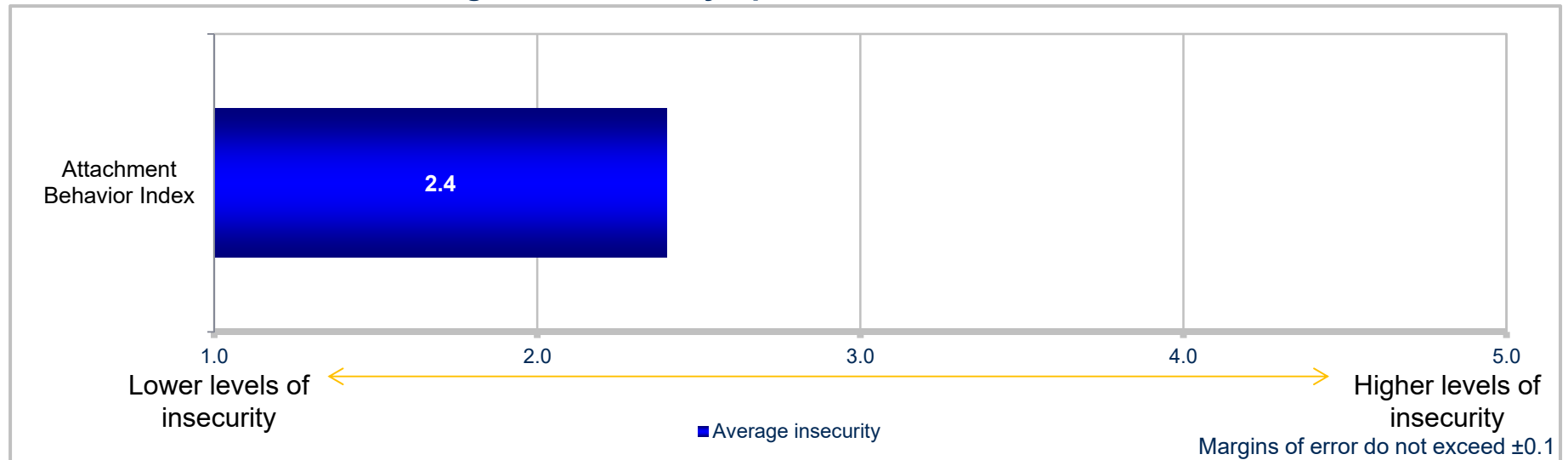
The average age of the child selected by spouses was 6.5 years old



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

## Attachment Behavior Index (AQS)

### Average of Active Duty Spouses Who Selected a Child



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

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

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

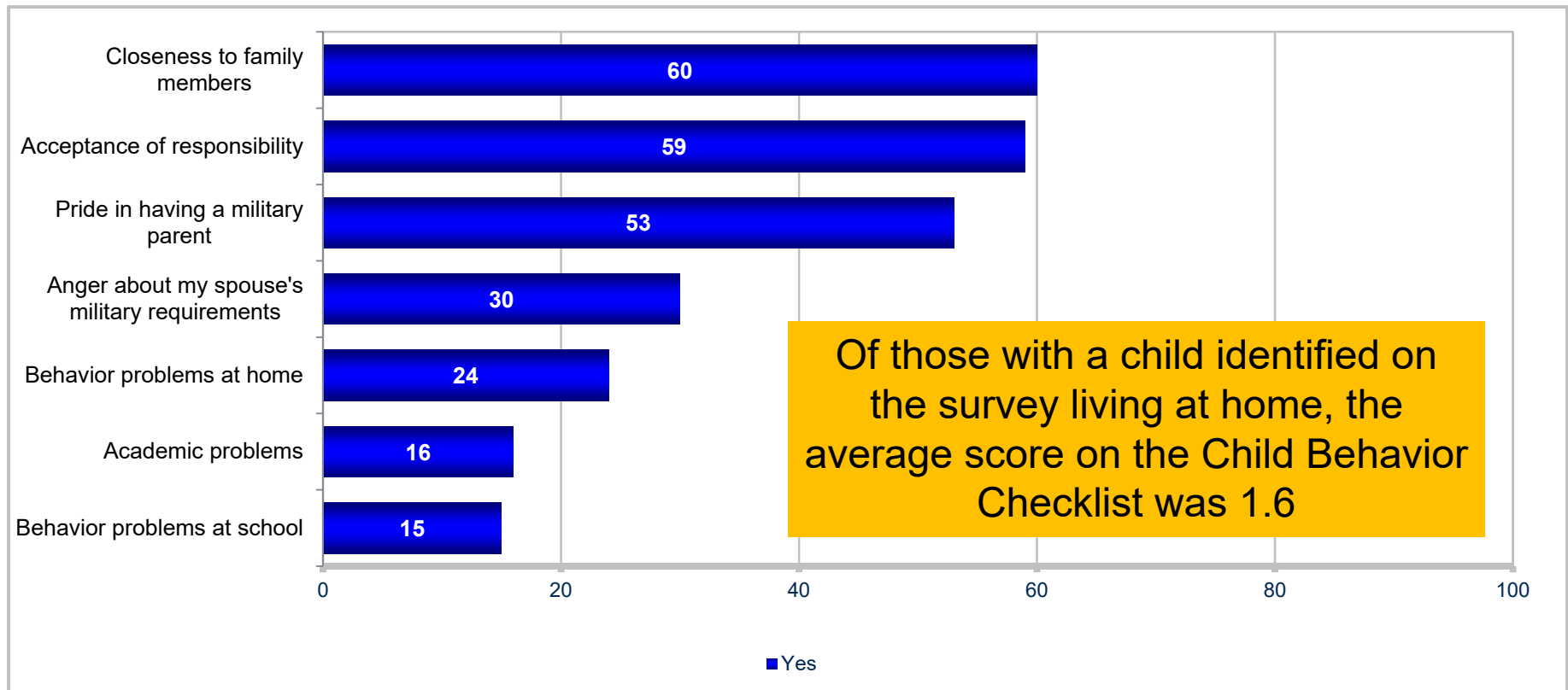
Margins of error do not exceed  $\pm 0.1\%$

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

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

## 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 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.

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

### Percent of Active Duty Spouses Who Selected a Child

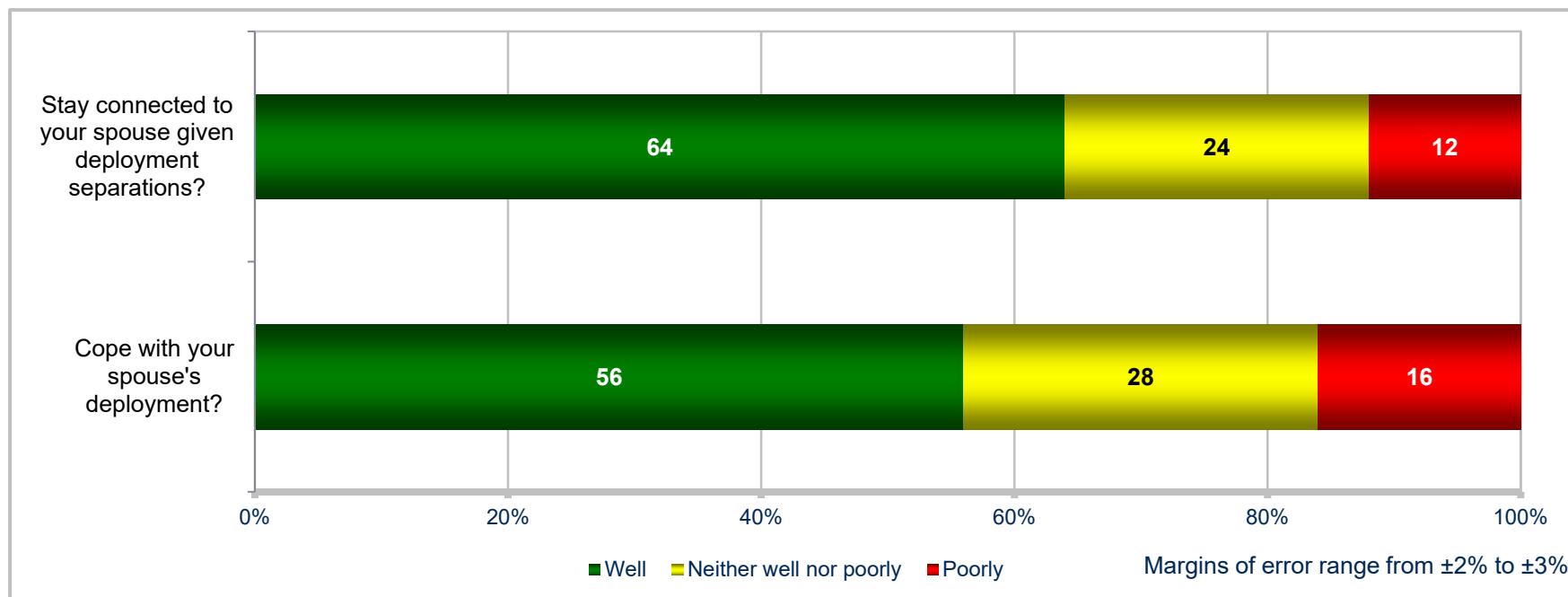
Yes

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

- Higher response of Yes for:
  - Closeness to family members* – O1-O3 (67%)
  - Acceptance of responsibility* – O1-O3 (68%)
  - Anger about my spouse's military requirements* – Employed (34%)
  - Behavior problems at home* – E5-E9 (27%)
  - Academic problems* – E5-E9 (19%)
  - Behavior problems at school* – E5-E9 (17%); Dual Military (26%)

## "How well did this child..."

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



- Higher response of *Well* for:
  - Coped with your spouse's deployment* – Employed (61%)

#### Well

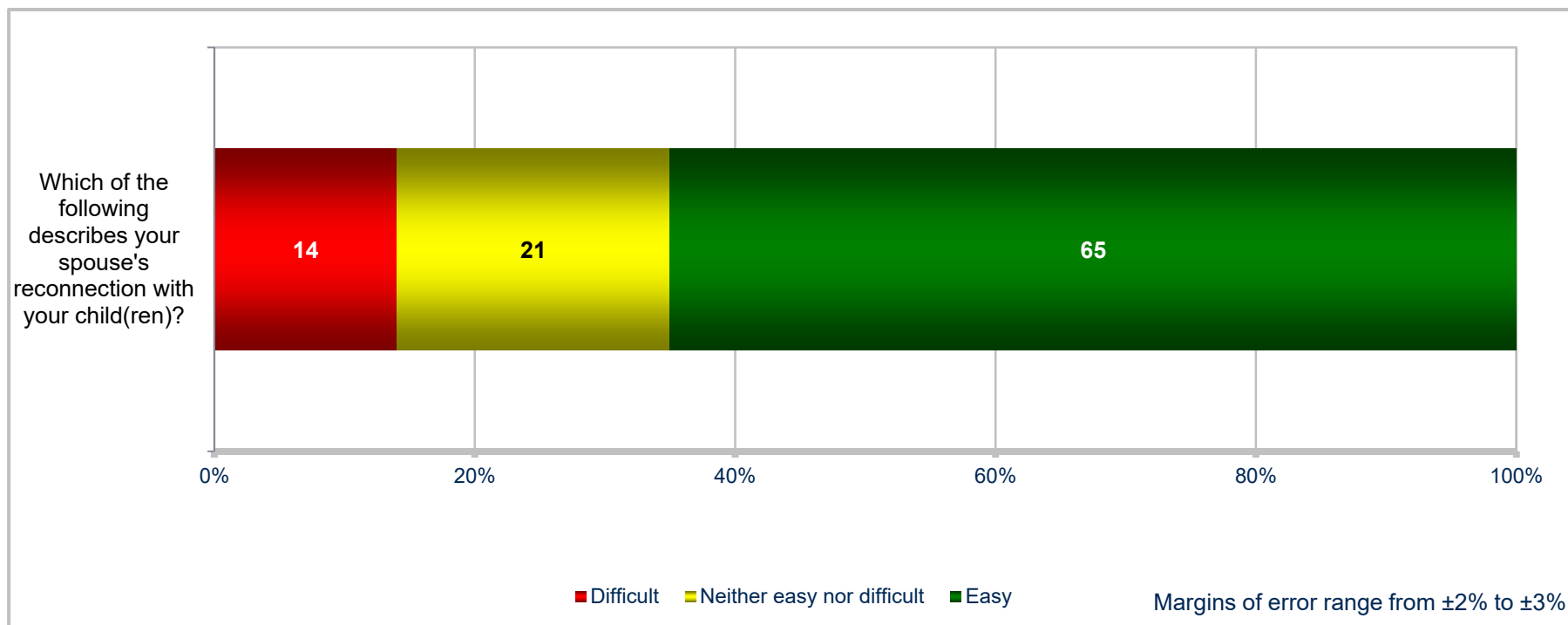
	Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2012	2015	2017
Stay connected to your spouse given deployment separations		65	68	64
Cope with your spouse's deployment		60	58	56

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









Easy

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

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

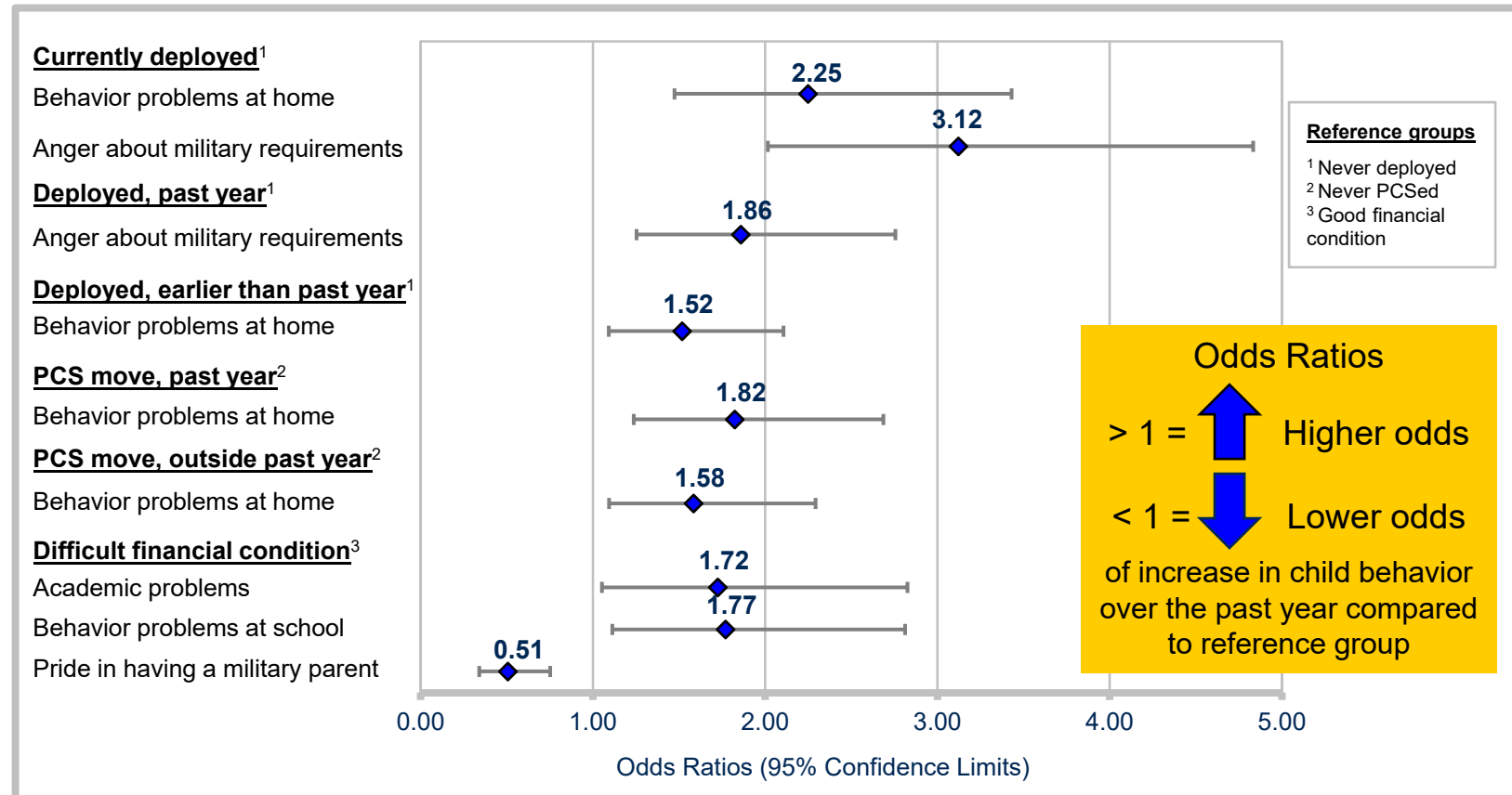
Easy

Most recent HIGHER than 		2012	2015	2017
Most recent LOWER than 				
* Total		65	68	65
 E1-E4		62	70	65
 E5-E9		64	68	63
 O1-O3		69	69	69
 O4-O6		71	70	67

Margins of error range from  $\pm 2\%$  to  $\pm 9\%$

# Impact of Military Life Events/Factors on Child Behaviors

## Logistic Regression Analysis

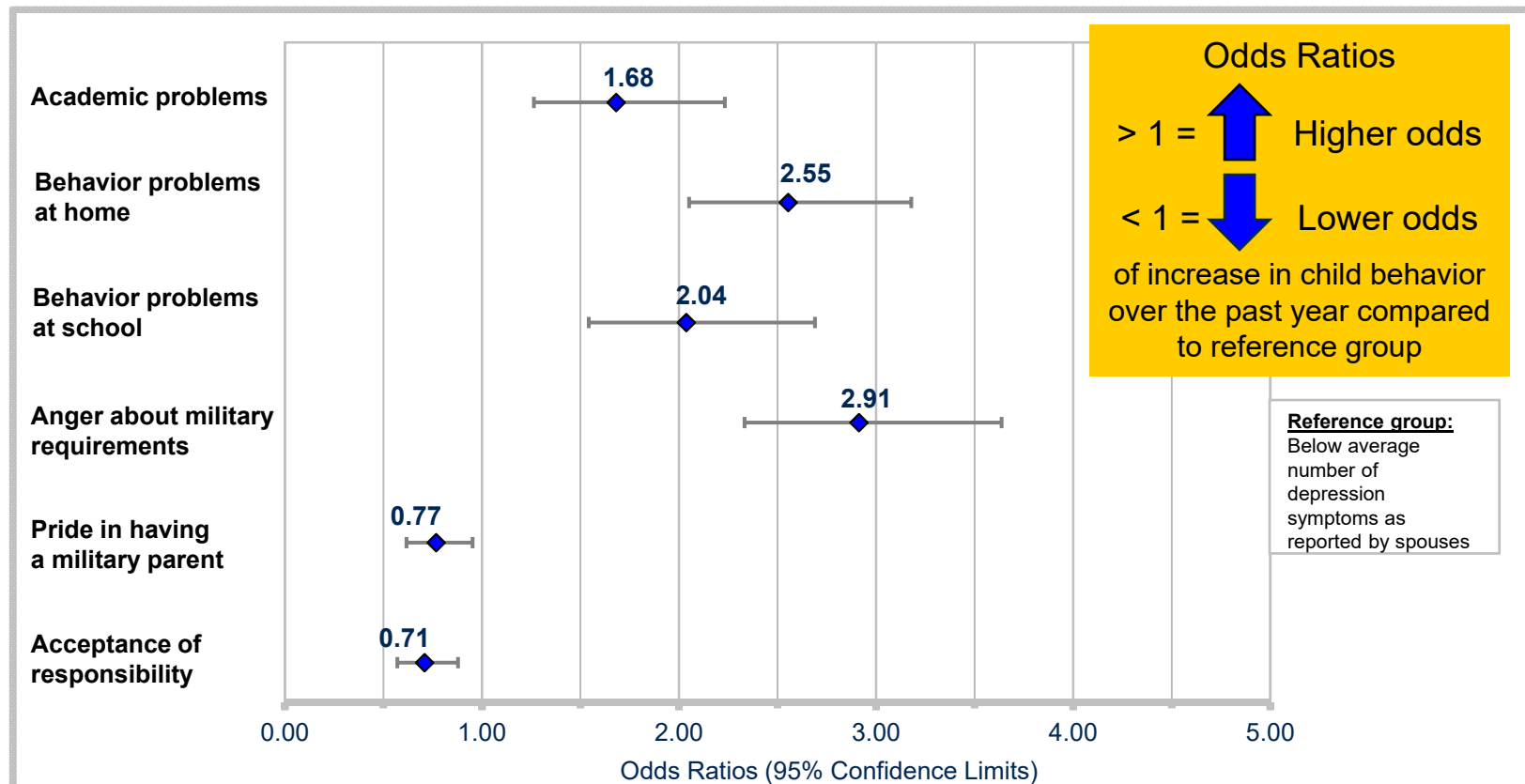


- Children of active duty spouses who reported currently experiencing a deployment, has experienced a deployment, has experienced a PCS move, and/or reported a difficult financial condition had higher odds of exhibiting negative behaviors than their peers in the reference categories.
- Children of active duty spouses who experienced difficult financial conditions had lower odds of exhibiting pride in having a military parent.

Note: All logistic regression analyses controlled for Service, paygrade, education level, race/ethnicity, years married, number of children, and spouse/child gender and age. Only statistically significant ( $p < .05$ ) odds ratios are graphically presented.

# Impact of Parent Mental Health on Child Behaviors

## Logistic Regression Analysis

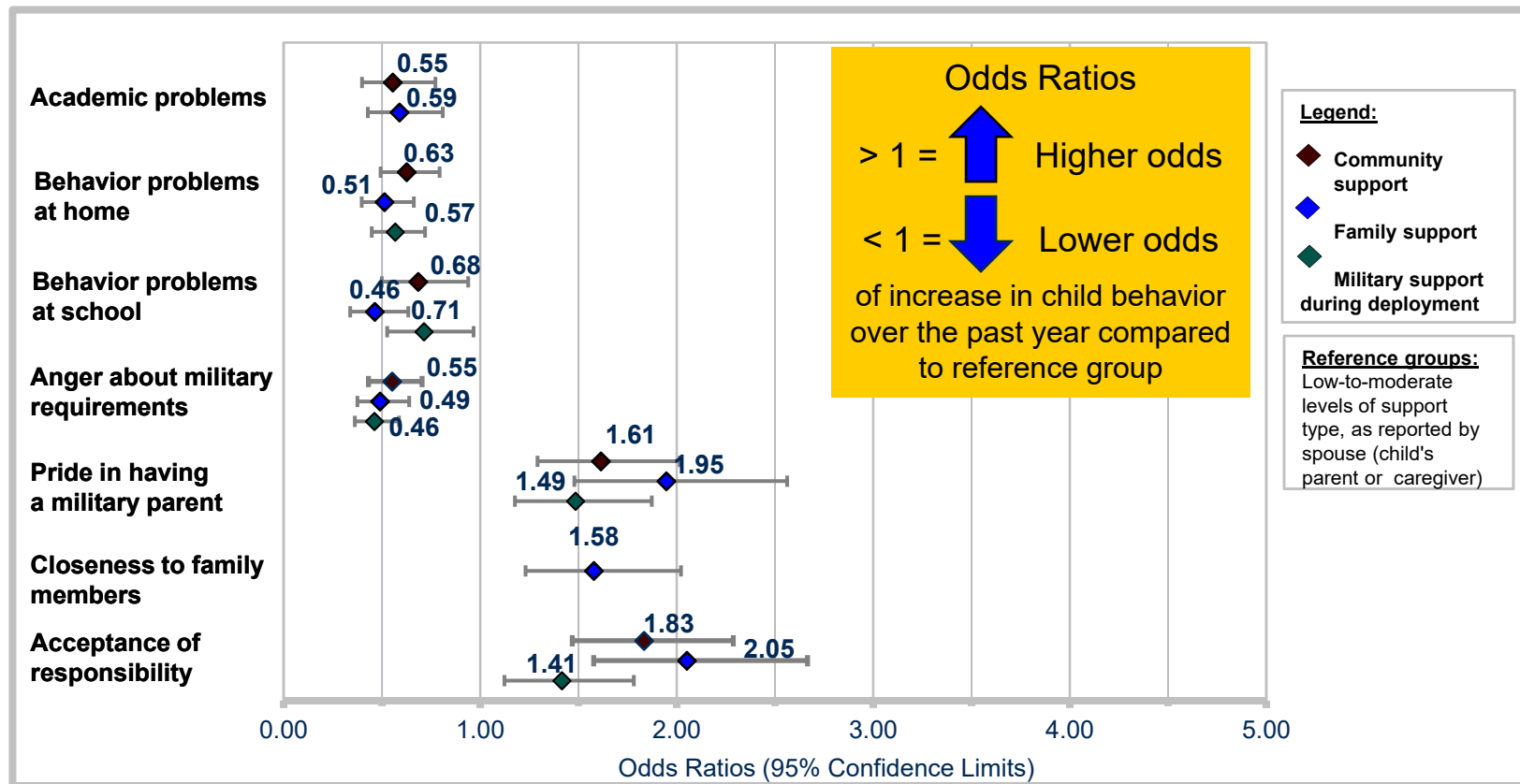


- Children of active duty spouses who reported a higher than average number of depression symptoms had higher odds of academic problems, behavior problems both at home and school, and anger about their parent's military requirements.
- Children of active duty spouses who reported a higher than average number of depression symptoms had lower odds of having pride in having a military parent and acceptance of responsibility.

Note: All logistic regression analyses controlled for Service, paygrade, education level, race/ethnicity, years married, number of children, and spouse/child gender and age. Only statistically significant ( $p < .05$ ) odds ratios are graphically presented.

# Impact of Social and Military Support on Child Behaviors

## Logistic Regression Analysis



- Children of active duty spouses who reported high social support generally had lower odds of exhibiting negative behaviors such as academic problems, behavior problems, and anger about military requirements than their less-supported peers.
- Children of active duty spouses who reported high social support generally had higher odds of exhibiting positive behaviors such as pride in having a military parent, closeness to family members (only family support), and acceptance of responsibilities than their less-supported peers.

Note: All logistic regression analyses controlled for Service, paygrade, education level, race/ethnicity, years married, number of children, and spouse/child gender and age. Only statistically significant ( $p < .05$ ) odds ratios are graphically presented.

# Summary of Results

- **Spouse Military Support**

- Satisfaction with military way of life significantly higher in 2017 compared to 2008, but lower than 2012 and 2015
- Spouse support to stay in the military significantly lower in 2017 compared to 2012 and 2015

- **Spouse Unemployment Rate**

- Unemployment rate significantly higher in 2017 compared to 2006 and 2008

- **Deployment & Reintegration**

- Majority of problems during most recent deployment were significantly higher in 2017 compared to 2015
- Excellent/Very good military support during member's most recent deployment significantly lower in 2017 compared to 2015
- Majority of both positive and negative changes in members after deployment were significantly lower in 2017 compared to 2006, 2008, and 2012
- Spouses reporting difficult readjustment to member's return from deployment significantly higher in 2017 compared to 2015

- **Spouse Well-Being**

- Spouses reporting their financial condition as Comfortable significantly higher in 2017 compared to 2006, 2008, and 2012
- Majority of financial problems in the past year significantly lower in 2017 compared to 2006, 2008, and 2012
- Spouses reporting more stress than usual in personal lives significantly higher in 2017 compared to 2006, 2008, and 2015

**Bottom Line:** Results generally improved or steady compared to previous results; however, spouse military support & excellent/very good military support during deployment were significantly lower in 2017 compared to 2015. Problems during deployment & stress were significantly higher in 2017 compared to 2015.

# Questions?



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**OPA Survey Results Website: <http://www.dmdc.osd.mil/surveys>**

**Military OneSource: <http://www.militaryonesource.mil/web/mos/reports-and-surveys>**



# BACKUP SLIDES

# INTRODUCTION

## 2017 Weighted Demographic Data

Active Duty Member Characteristics	Percent
<b>Service</b>	
Army	38
Navy	24
Marine Corps	12
Air Force	26
<b>Paygrade</b>	
E1-E4	24
E5-E9	53
O1-O3	10
O4-O6	10
<b>Deployment Status</b>	
Not Deployed Career	23
Deployed Career	75
Not Deployed Past 12 Months	69
Deployed Past 12 Months	28
Currently Deployed	10
Deployed Multiple Times <sup>1</sup>	9

Active Duty Spouse Characteristics	Percent
<b>Gender</b>	
Male	12
Female	88
<b>Age</b>	
Average Age	32
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	
Non-Hispanic White	61
Total Minority	38
<b>Education</b>	
No College	10
Some College/Vocational Diploma	44
4-Year Degree	30
Graduate/Professional Degree	15
<b>Family Status</b>	
With Child(ren)	67
Without Child(ren)	33
<b>Employment</b>	
Employed	40
Unemployed	13
Not in Labor Force	34
Armed Forces <sup>2</sup>	13

<sup>1</sup> "Deployed Multiple Times" is a subset of "Deployed Past 12 Months."

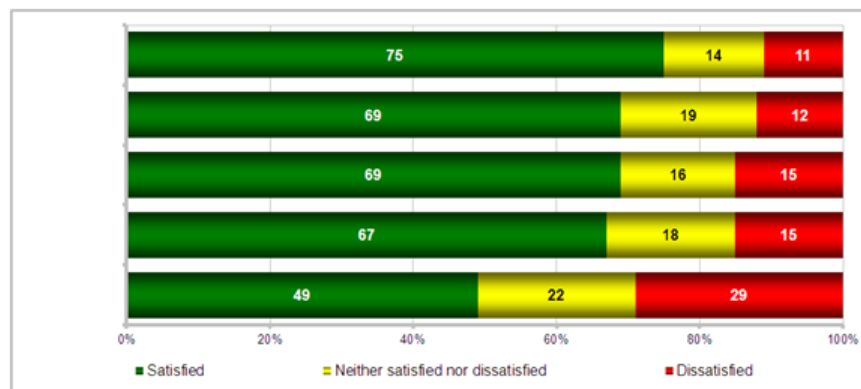
<sup>2</sup> "Armed Forces" refers to dual-military spouses (i.e., both spouse and member in the Armed Forces). The term "Dual Military" will be used in lieu of "Armed Forces" in this briefing.



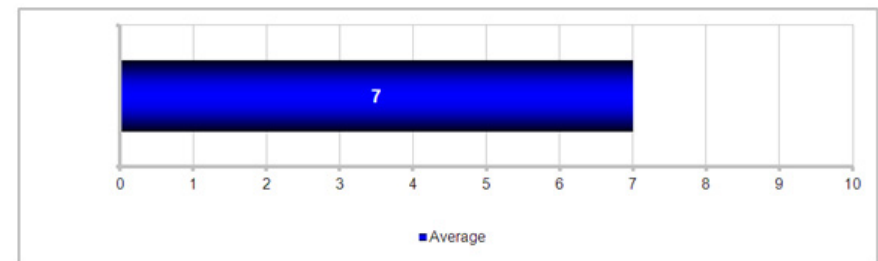
# INTRODUCTION

## Briefing Includes

- Graphic displays of overall results



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



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



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

# INTRODUCTION

## Briefing Includes

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

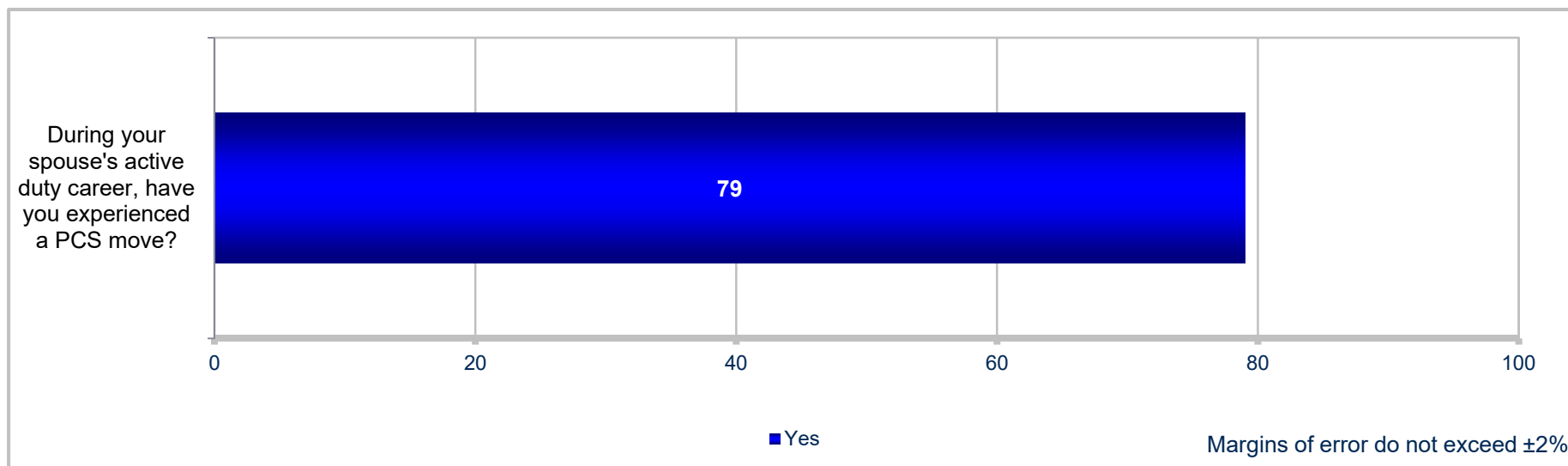
Indicates most recent survey result is significantly higher than past survey result

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

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

## Experienced a Permanent Change of Station (PCS) Move

### Percent of All Active Duty Spouses



Note: Of spouses who experienced a PCS move, the average amount of time since their last PCS move was 24 months. Those who have had a PCS move reported experiencing an average of 2.9 moves during their spouse's active duty career.

- Higher response of Yes – Army (82%); E5-E9 (84%); O1-O3 (90%); O4-O6 (97%); Not in Labor Force (83%)

Yes					
Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2006	2008	2012	2015	2017
* Total	73	75	78	79	79
● Army	76	76	81	82	82
▲ Navy	69	73	75	75	77
■ Marine Corps	66	67	65	70	68
◆ Air Force	76	80	82	80	81

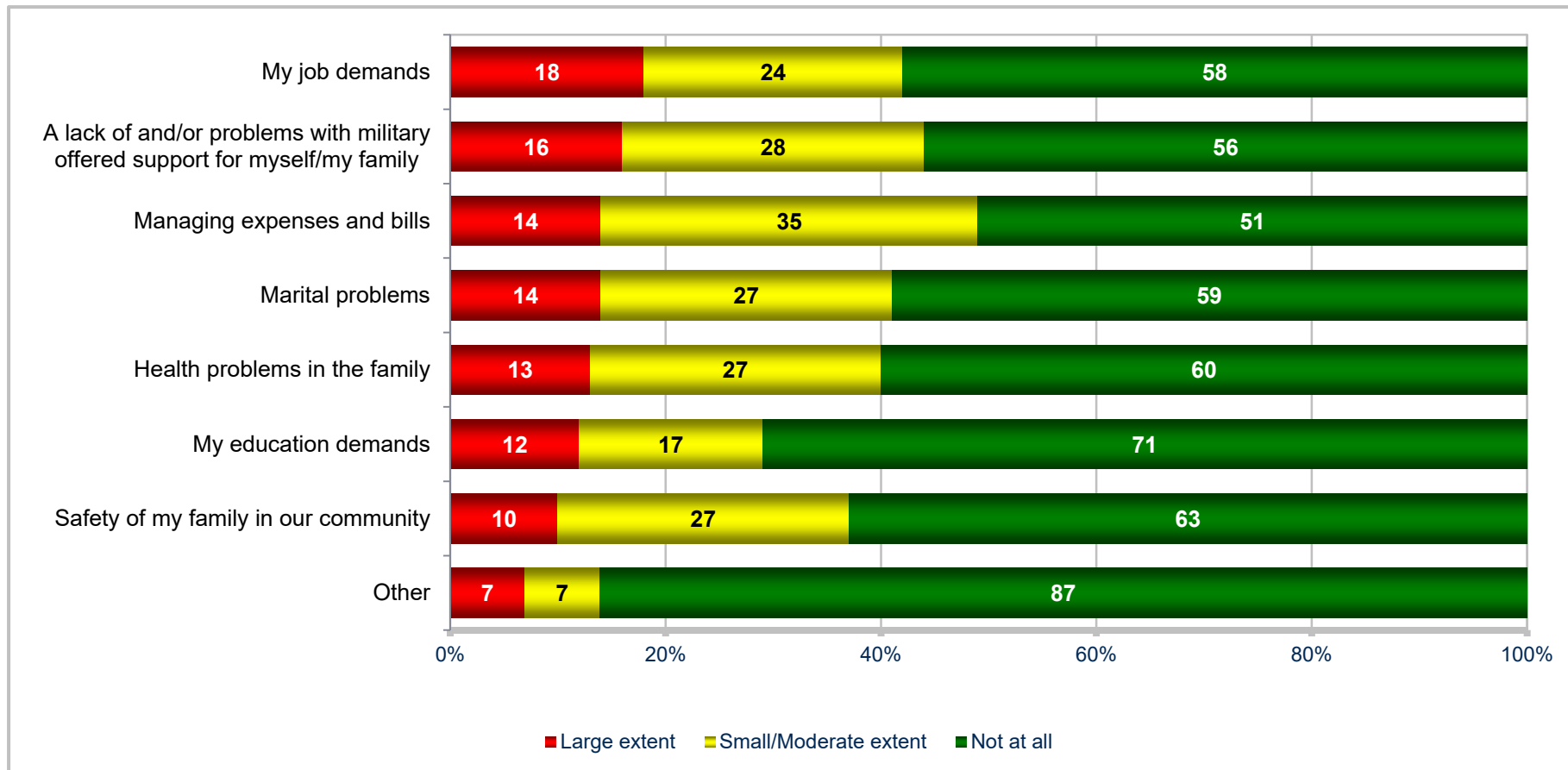
Margins of error range from  $\pm 1\%$  to  $\pm 3\%$

Yes					
Most recent HIGHER than Most recent LOWER than	2006	2008	2012	2015	2017
* Total	73	75	78	79	79
● E1-E4	48	49	58	53	53
▲ E5-E9	77	82	83	83	84
■ O1-O3	84	89	89	89	90
◆ O4-O6	93	97	96	96	97

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

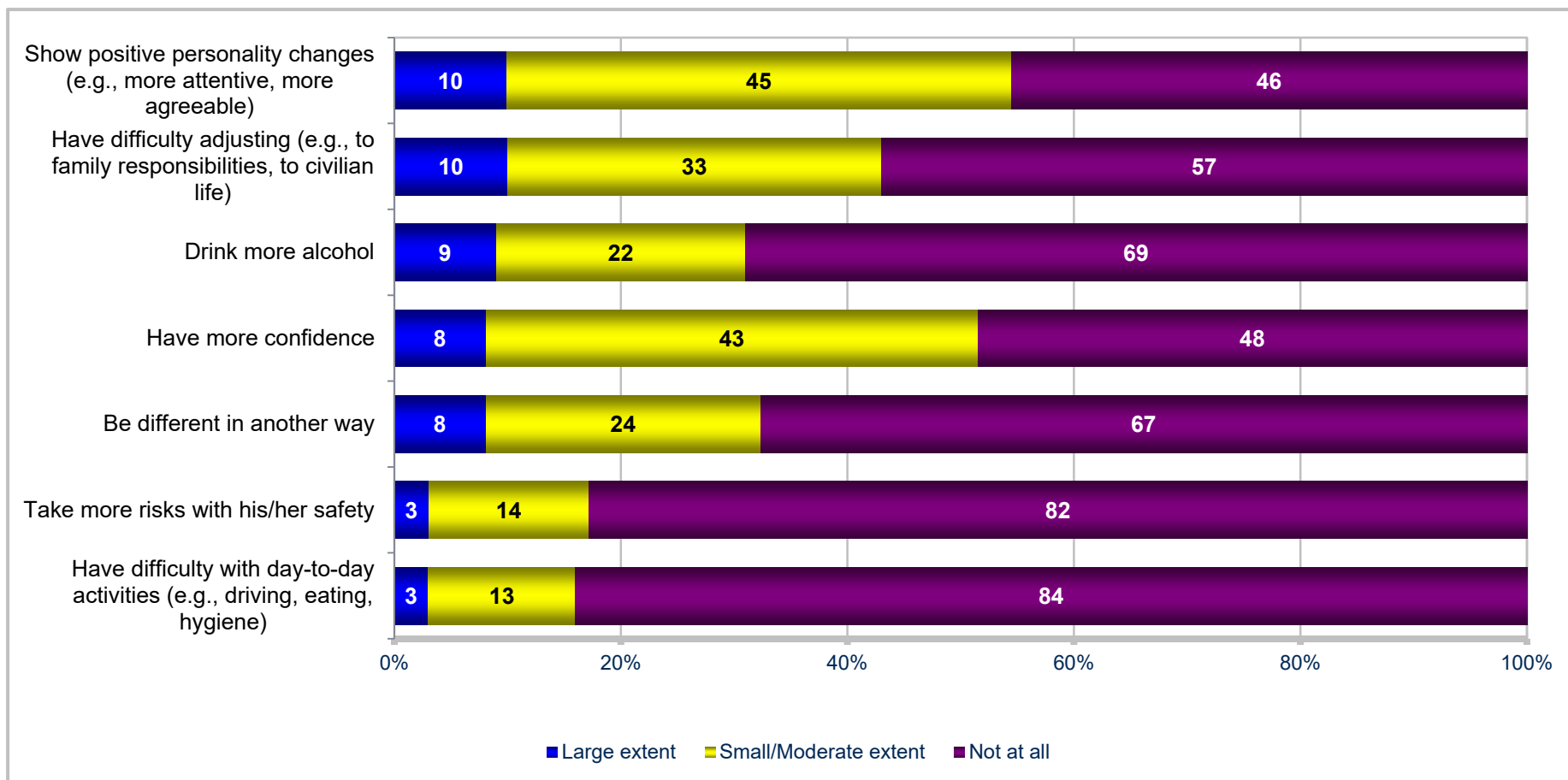
## Problems During Most Recent Deployment

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



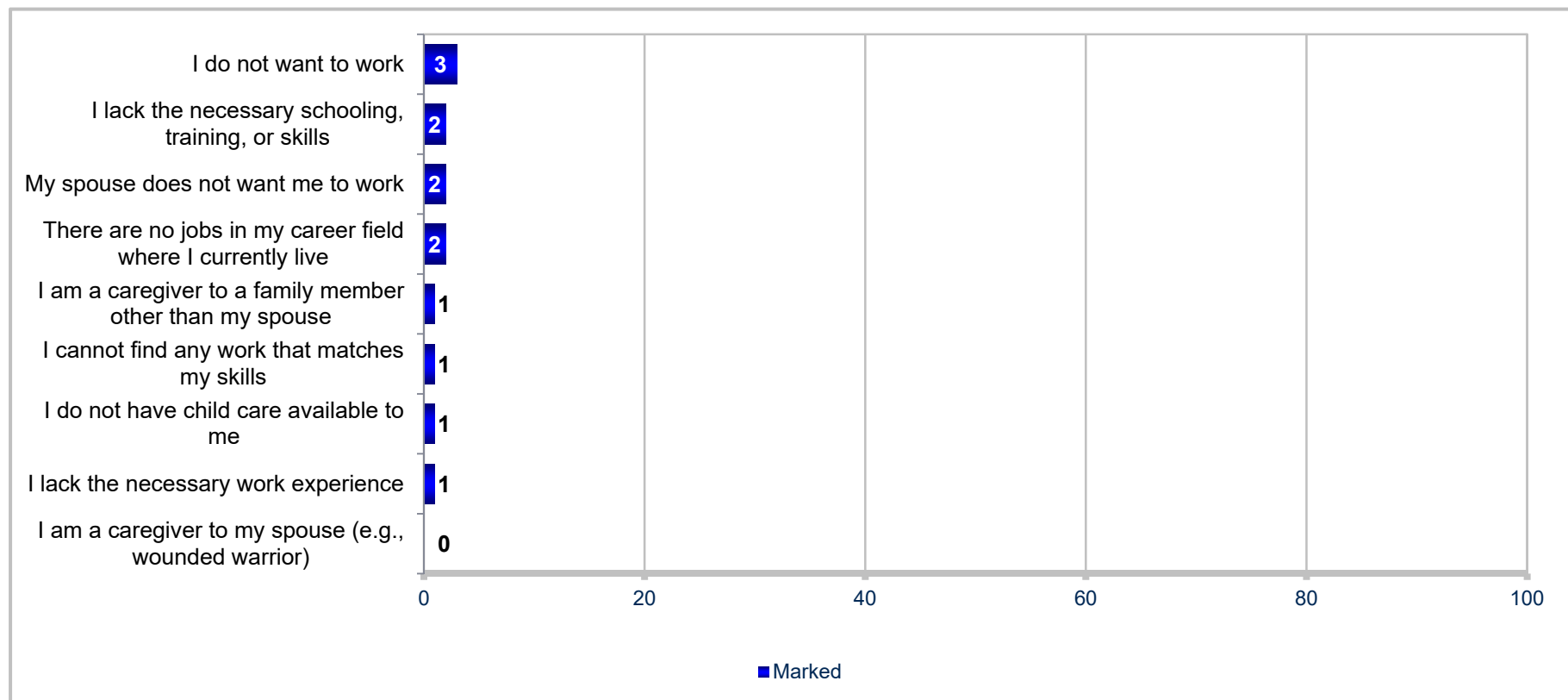
## Changes in Husband/Wife After Return Home

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



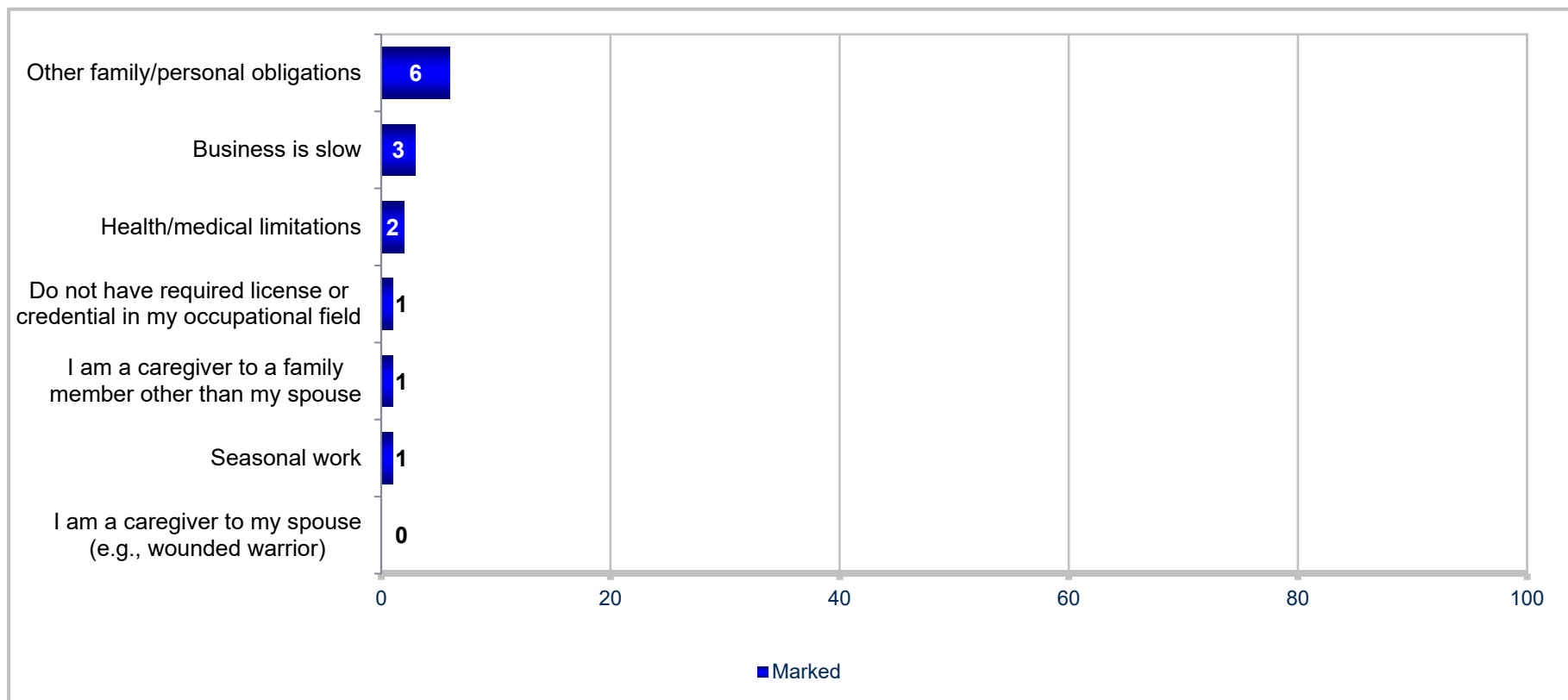
## Main Reason for Not Looking for Work

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



## Main Reason for Working Part-Time

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



## Financial Problems in Past 12 Months

### Percent of All Active Duty Spouses

