



SURVEY OF ARMY FAMILIES IV



FINAL EXECUTIVE SUMMARY SPRING 2001

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January 2002



2001 SURVEY OF ARMY FAMILIES IV

SURVEY ITEM FINDINGS FOR ALL SPOUSES

Introduction

The **2001 Survey of Army Families IV** collected information on family member attitudes about the Army way of life and the quality of life for Army families. Similar to the *1987 Survey of Army Families*, *1991 Survey of Army Families II*, and *1995 Survey of Army Families III*, it also tracked trends in the characteristics of Army families, identified new and emerging family issues, assessed progress in resolving Army Family Action Plan issues, and supplemented other studies on Army families. In addition, it assessed the changing needs of soldiers and their family members due to Army downsizing and multiple deployments.

The U.S. Army Community and Family Support Center (CFSC) sponsored and the Army Personnel Survey Office (APSO) conducted the survey of civilian spouses of active duty soldiers from 3 April to 19 July 2001.

Survey questionnaires were mailed to a stratified, proportional sample of civilian spouses of Active Component soldiers. In December 2000, there were 253,966 active duty soldiers (not including officers who are generals) married to civilian spouses.

The response rate for the survey was 33%. A total of 6,759 cases were included in the analysis sample, and were weighted to reflect the number of civilian spouses of soldiers at each rank in the U.S. Army, equaling the total of 253,966 civilian spouses. There is no known bias in the results of the survey. The sampling error for the results from the survey is ± 1 percentage points.

CFSC will incorporate the survey findings into its ongoing community and family support studies program. The findings, including comparisons with the *1987*, *1991*, and *1995 Survey of Army Families*, will be of use to Army agencies and commands for developing plans, assessing policies, and evaluating program operations and outcomes.

The organization of the report parallels the one used in the questionnaire. The report presents the results in the same order, with pages providing the findings for each question. The results for a specific question can be found by turning to the appropriate section and finding the number corresponding to the question. An Executive Summary following this page provides a brief summary of the key findings for the total weighted sample of spouses responding to the **2001 Survey of Army Families IV** and trends comparing the 2001 and 1987, 1991, and 1995 Surveys of Army Families.

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SURVEY ITEM FINDINGS
YOUR HOUSING AND NEIGHBORHOOD

- Q1. 81.2% of civilian spouses live in CONUS, 10% in Europe, 7.1% in Alaska/Hawaii, 0.4% in Korea, and 1.2% in other locations outside of CONUS.**
- Q2. 86.4% of spouses currently live together at the same geographic location as the soldier. 13.6% live apart, at a separate location from the soldier.**
- Q3. 36.2% of spouses have lived at their current location for less than 13 months. 25.2% have lived in the same location for 13-24 months. 38.6% have lived at their current location for over 24 months.**
- Q3. Since 1995, there has been a slight increase in the percentage of spouses who have been living in their current geographic location for more than 48 months (10.6% in 1995, 14.0% in 2001) and a slight decrease in the percentage who have been in the same location for 24 months or less (65.6% in 1995, 61.4% in 2001).**
- Q4. 39.6% of spouses live on post, 30.1% live 10 miles or less from post, 17.2% live between 11 - 25 miles from post, and 13.1% live over 25 miles from post.**
- Q4. Since 1995, there has been an increase in the percentage of spouses who live on post (33.2% in 1995, 39.6% in 2001) and a decrease in the percentage who live 25 miles or less from post (55.9% in 1995, 47.3% in 2001).**
- Q5. 40.7% of spouses live in on-post government housing, 26.8% rent off post, 22.8% own their own home, and 6.8% live in off-post government housing.**
- Q5. Since 1995, there has been an increase in the percentage of spouses who live in on-post government housing (34.1% in 1995, 40.7% in 2001) and a decrease in the percentage who rent off post (33.5% in 1995, 26.8% in 2001).**
- Q6. 61.8% of spouses are very satisfied or satisfied and 17.6% are dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with their current housing.**
- Q5/6. Spouses who are very satisfied or satisfied with their current housing include:**
- 91.9% who own a home off post
- 56.0% who live in off-post government housing
- 54.2% who live in on-post government housing
- 51.3% who live off post in rental housing
- Q5/6. Since 1995, there has been an increase in the percentage of spouses who are very satisfied or satisfied with their off-post rental housing (46.3% in 1995, 51.3% in 2001) and a decline in percentage who are very satisfied or satisfied with on-post government housing (63.4% in 1995, 54.2% in 2001).**
- Q7. Overall, 25.8% of spouses are concerned to a great or very great degree and 24.1% are concerned to a moderate degree about housing costs at their current location.**
- Q7. Since 1995, there has been a significant decrease in the percentage of spouses who are concerned to a great or very great degree with the cost of housing at their current location (33.2% in 1995, 25.8% in 2001).**

- Q5/7. Spouses who are concerned to a great or very great extent about housing costs at their current location include:**
- 39.0% who rent off post
 - 27.0% who own their home off post
 - 17.7% who live in on-post government housing
 - 15.6% who live in off-post government housing
- Q5/7. Since 1995, there has been a decrease in the percentage of spouses owning a home off post (32.6% in 1995, 27.0% in 2001) and renting off post (50.1% in 1995, 39.0% in 2001) who reported being concerned to a great or very great extent about the cost of housing at their current location.**
- Q8. Spouses are concerned to a great or very great extent about the following issues that impact the well being of their neighborhood:**
- Heavy and/or fast traffic (23.2%)
 - Substandard/poor housing (17.6%)
 - Poor quality schools (16.2%)
 - Drugs (16.1%)
 - Poor security (15.0%)
- Q9. 41.8% of spouses would like to live in on-post government housing. 34.6% would like to own their own home off post.**
- Q9. Since 1995, a smaller percentage of spouses would prefer to own their own home (39.6% in 1995, 34.6% in 2001) and to rent off post (7.5% in 1995, and 14.4% in 2001).**
- Q5/9. 82.7% of spouses who live off post in a home that they own want to live off post in their own home. 12.6% who live in a home they own want to live in on-post government housing.**
- Q5/9. 67.8% of spouses who live in on-post government housing want to live in on-post government housing. 15.5% who live on post would like to live off post in a home they own.**
- Q5/9. 40.6% of spouses who live in off-post government housing want to live in off-post government housing, and 26.3% want to live in on-post government housing.**
- Q5/9. 32.0% of spouses who rent off-post housing would like to live on post and 29.9% would like to own their home.**

SURVEY ITEM FINDINGS
FAMILY RELOCATION

- Q10. 33.0% of spouses have not made a PCS move in the last 3 years. 47.5% have made 1, 15.1% have made 2, and 4.4% made 3 or more PCS moves.**
- Q10. Since 1995, there has been an increase in the percentage of spouses who had no PCS move in the last 3 years (29.7% in 1995, 33.0% in 2001) and a decrease in the percentage who had 2 or more PCS moves (23.1% in 1995, 19.5% in 2001).**
- Q11. Of the spouses who have made at least 1 PCS move within the last 3 years, 23.1% reported they did not apply and 7.3% were not eligible for government housing. 17.8% of spouses who elected to live in government housing moved in directly.**
- Q11. Since 1995, there has been an increase in the percentage of spouses who waited 3 or less months to move into government housing (32.8% in 1995, 42.9% in 2001) and a significant decrease in the percentage who waited 4 or more months (52.4% in 1995, 39.3% in 2001).**
- Q11. Of the spouses who had to wait for government housing, 52.2% waited 3 months or less, and 27.9% waited 10 or more months.**
- Q11. Since 1995, of those who waited for government housing, there has been an increase in the percentage who waited 1 month or less (16.1% in 1995, 29.2% in 2001) and a significant decrease in the percentage who waited 10 or more months (36.8% in 1995, 27.9% in 2001).**
- Q12. Of the spouses who have made at least 1 PCS move within the last 3 years, 25.0% did not have a sponsor, and 41.4% did not request a sponsor for the PCS move.**
- Q12. Since 1995, there has been a decrease in the percentage of spouses who did not have a sponsor during their PCS move (36.3% in 1995, 25.0% in 2001).**
- Q12. 75.0% of the families who made a PCS move within the last 3 years had a sponsor.**
- Q12. 16.9% of the families who made a PCS move within the last 3 years reported their sponsor did nothing to help.**
- Q12. Spouses who had a sponsor who helped in their PCS move said the sponsor did the following:**
- Helped the soldier with military in-processing (59.2%)
 - Greeted us upon arrival (54.0%)
 - Helped orient us with the installation (47.1%)
 - Helped orient us with the community (47.1%)
- Q12. Since 1995, there has been an increase in the percentage of spouses whose sponsor for their PCS move greeted them upon arrival (46.7% in 1995, 54.0% in 2001) and a decrease in the percentage whose sponsor provided other important types of help (19.2% in 1995, 13.4% in 2001).**

- Q13. Spouses who have made a recent PCS move used the following:**
- Welcome packet (78.1%)
 - Computer program giving location information (59.9%)
 - Individualized relocation information and counseling (41.8%)
 - Sponsor letter (40.1%)
 - Group relocation information and counseling (34.2%)
- Q13. Spouses used the following Army relocation services during their most recent PCS move:**
- Post (Government) Housing Office (74.3%)
 - Army lodging (62.6%)
 - Off-post Housing Referral Office (44.7%)
 - Lending closet (34.4%)
- Q13. Spouses reported that they received the following orientations:**
- Unit orientation (51.0%)
 - Official installation orientation (50.4%)
 - Overseas orientation (OCONUS only) (64.8%)
- Q13. Since 1995, except for the Welcome Packet and Off-post Housing Referral Office, there has been a significant increase in the percentage of spouses who reported using all of the family relocation services (ranging from 22.5% to 68.1% in 1995, 34.2% to 74.3% in 2001). The largest increase was in the percentage who reported using the computer program giving location information (29.5% in 1995, 59.9% in 2001).**
- Q13. Percentage of spouses who used and were very satisfied or satisfied with the following Army relocation service information:**
- Computer program giving location information (64.1%)
 - Welcome packet (59.4%)
 - Individual relocation information and counseling (33.3%)
 - Sponsor letter (30.7%)
 - Group relocation information and counseling (28.2%)
- Q13. Percentage of spouses who used and were very satisfied or satisfied with the following services:**
- Lending closet (62.1%)
 - Army lodging (55.3%)
 - Post (government) housing office (45.2%)
 - Off-post housing referral office (34.5%)
- Q13. Percentage of spouses who used and were very satisfied or satisfied with the following orientations:**
- Official installation orientation (45.8%)
 - Overseas orientation (OCONUS only) (48.0%)
 - Unit orientation (38.9%)
- Q13. Since 1995, the percentage of spouses who used and were very satisfied or satisfied with the Army's Lending Closet (69.8% in 1995, 62.1% in 2001) and Welcome Packet (66.4% in 1995, 59.4% in 2001) has decreased.**
- Q14. 20.0% of spouses reported that all costs from their most recent PCS move were covered by the Army. 6.2% reported they paid less than \$100 in moving costs not covered by the Army.**

Q14. 29.0% of spouses reported the Army did not cover between \$100 - \$500 of their moving costs.

Q14. 34.0% of spouses reported that moving costs not covered by the Army exceeded \$500.

SURVEY ITEM FINDINGS
FAMILY SEPARATIONS

- Q15. 8.1% of spouses reported the soldier has been away from home during the last 12 months for less than one week. Of those who have been away for 1 or more weeks, 19.2% reported the soldier has been away for 1 - 4 weeks.**
- Q15. Of those who have been away for 1 or more weeks, 36.6% reported the soldier has been away from home during the last 12 months for a total of 17 or more weeks.**
- Q15. Since 1995, there has been a slight decrease in the percentage of spouses who reported the soldier was away from home in the last 12 months for a total of 4 weeks or less (30.9% in 1995, 26.3% in 2001). There has been an increase in the percentage reporting the soldier was away for 17 or more weeks (29.3% in 1995, 33.4% in 2001).**
- Q16. 11.3% of spouses reported the longest consecutive time the soldier has been away from home during the last 12 months was less than one week. Of those who have been away for 1 or more weeks, 38.2% reported the longest consecutive time the soldier was away was 1 to 4 weeks.**
- Q16. Of those who have been away for 1 or more weeks, 23.8% reported the longest consecutive time the soldier was away from home was 17 or more weeks.**
- Q16. Since 1995, there has been a decrease in the percentage of spouses who reported the longest consecutive time the soldier has been away from home was 4 or less weeks (54.6% in 1995, 45.7% in 2001) and an increase in the percentage who reported the soldier has been away for 17 or more consecutive weeks (14.4% in 1995, 20.9% in 2001).**
- Q17. 66.7% of spouses reported the soldier is not currently away from home.**
- Q17. Spouses reporting the soldier is currently away from home provided the following reasons:**
- Training exercise (35.4%)
 - Deployment (20.5%)
 - Unaccompanied tour (19.3%)
 - Schooling (18.7%)
 - Extended TDY (12.8%)
- Q17. Since 1995, for spouses reporting the soldier is currently away from home, there has been a slight increase in the percentage who stated the reason was deployment (15.8% in 1995, 20.5% in 2001).**
- Q18. 14.2% of spouses said the soldier has been away on an unaccompanied tour during the last 12 months.**
- Q19. When the soldier is away, spouses primarily communicate with the soldier by:**
- telephone (96.7%)
 - letters (55.3%)
 - email (46.4%)
- Q20. 52.1% of all spouses reported the soldier's unit has a Family Readiness Group (FRG). 36.2% reported they did not know if the unit has an FRG.**

- Q20. 76.4% of the spouses, where the unit has an FRG, said the FRG is active.**
- Q20. Of the spouses where the unit has an active FRG:**
- 63.1% have participated by attending meetings
 - 26.6% have participated by serving in another FRG position
 - 18.4% have participated by serving as group leaders
- Q20. Of the spouses where the unit has an active FRG:**
- 39.7% reported there is FRG training
 - 45.7% reported the FRG is run well
- Q21. Of spouses reporting an active FRG in the soldier's unit, 54.3% did not know how well the FRG has helped unit families. 15.3% rated the FRG as good, and 17.2% rated the FRG as poor in helping unit families.**
- Q22. One-fifth to one-third of spouses who have NOT participated in the unit FRG reported the following reasons for not participating:**
- 33.2% never heard about the FRG at this location
 - 22.2% don't have time
 - 21.6% want to keep their personal life separate from military life
- Q23. 79.6% of spouses reported they could handle family matters very well or well if the soldier is called for a No-notice/Short-notice deployment of unknown length.**
- Q24. Most spouses (86.7%) reported that they would have no problem or a slight problem coping if the soldier was deployed for 1 or 2 months.**
- Q24. 63.6% of spouses reported that they would have no problem or a slight problem coping if the soldier was deployed for 3 to 6 months.**
- Q24. Spouses predicting no problem or a slight problem coping if the soldier was deployed decreased as deployment length increased:**
- 7 to 12 months (43.1%)
 - over a year (30.2%)
 - overseas, undetermined length (23.8%)
- Q25. 80.7% of spouses strongly agreed or agreed they know where to go or how to get emergency assistance, if needed.**
- Q25. 80.5% of spouses strongly agreed or agreed that the soldier keeps them informed about the Army. 68.5% strongly agreed or agreed that they keep themselves well informed about the Army.**
- Q25. Most spouses strongly agreed or agreed that they are comfortable dealing with the Army medical system (75.2%) when the soldier is away and dealing with other Army agencies (58.7%).**
- Q25. 50.2% of spouses strongly agreed or agreed that spouses of deployed soldiers deserve to be given special treatment by the Army.**

- Q25. Compared to 1995, a slightly greater percentage of spouses strongly agreed or agreed with the following statements:**
- They feel comfortable dealing with the Army medical system (65.0% in 1995, 75.2% in 2001)
 - They feel comfortable dealing with Army agencies (52.6% in 1995, 58.7% in 2001)
 - Army civilian employees treat family members of soldiers with the appropriate amount of respect (34.9% in 1995, 40.7% in 2001)
- Q25. Compared to 1995, a slightly smaller percentage of spouses disagreed or strongly disagreed that it is the Army's responsibility to try to solve all problems of deployed soldier's spouses (64.6% in 1995, 60.4% in 2001).**
- Q26. 83.4% of spouses reported they are very satisfied or satisfied with their marriage at the present time.**
- Q27. During the last 12 months, most spouses managed the following regular tasks well or very well:**
- Obtaining needed transportation (85.1%)
 - Working at your paid job (83.1%)
 - Shopping (for necessities) (80.7%)
 - Maintaining safety/security of your home (79.4%)
 - Handling financial matters (73.8%)
 - Getting daily household tasks done (69.9%)
 - Taking care of your own health (64.5%)
 - Spending time together as a family (61.7%)
- Q27. Since 1995, there has been an increase in the percentage of spouses who managed very well or well to obtain needed transportation (82.1% in 1995, 85.1% in 2001).**
- Q27. During the last 12 months, most spouses with children managed the following child-related tasks well or very well:**
- Taking care of child(ren)'s health (93.3%)
 - Taking care of child(ren) at home (88.7%)
 - Ensuring child(ren) do schoolwork (83.3%)
 - Disciplining/handling child(ren) (78.9%)
 - Child(ren)'s participation in after-school activities (72.3%)
 - Arranging for child care (65.8%)
 - Participating in activities at your child(ren)'s school (61.2%)
- Q27. Compared to 1995 (when spouses were asked to report how well they managed tasks during ODS), there has been a slight increase in the percentage of spouses that are managing the following child-related tasks well or very well:**
- Taking care of your child(ren)'s health (91.3% in 1995, 93.3% in 2001)
 - Disciplining/handling child(ren) (76.7% in 1995, 78.9% in 2001)

SURVEY ITEM FINDINGS
ARMY CHAPLAINS

- Q28. In the last 2 years, spouse's use of programs and services provided by Army Chaplains has ranged from 26.4% for worship services to 6.0% for Chaplain's support groups.**
- Q28. Since 1995, there has been a slight decrease in the percentage of spouses who use worship services (30.6% in 1995, 26.4% in 2001) and hospital visitations (15.1% in 1995, 12.3% in 2001).**
- Q28. Among those who used Army Chaplain services and programs, the percentage who were very satisfied or satisfied ranged from 75.9% for religious education classes to 54.0% for Chaplain's assistant (enlisted) assigned to soldier's unit.**
- Q28. Since 1995, there has been a decrease in the percentage of spouses that are very satisfied or satisfied with the unit Chaplain (71.6% in 1995, 63.9% in 2001) and the Chaplain's assistant (60.8% in 1995, 54.1% in 2001) assigned to the soldier's unit.**
- Q28. 7.5% to 19.1% of spouses who used programs and services provided by Army chaplains are dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with these programs and services.**

SURVEY ITEM FINDINGS
THE ARMY AND YOU

- Q29. 70.6% of spouses have power of attorney to act on behalf of the soldier when he/she is away.**
- Q29. 55.3% of spouses reported that the soldier has a current, up-to-date will and testament.**
- Q29. 51.5% of spouses reported that they have the equivalent of 2 weeks pay on hand or in savings in case of an emergency.**
- Q30. 25.5% of spouses have a current, up-to-date will and testament.**
- Q29. 6.2% of spouses reported that someone else has power of attorney to act on behalf of the soldier when he/she is away.**
- Q29/30. Since 1995, a smaller percentage of spouses reported that they (31.3% in 1995, 25.5% in 2001) or their soldier (67.2% in 1995, 55.3% in 2001) have an up-to-date will and testament.**
- Q31. Most spouses reported knowing the following:**
- The total family financial obligation (94.8%)
 - How the soldier's pay entitlements are handled (92.9%)
 - How to read the soldier's LES (90.2%)
 - Location of insurance policies/other important documents (86.0%)
 - Soldier's military pay entitlements (80.5%)
 - Insurance entitlements in event of soldier's injury/death (77.8%)
 - Procedures for contacting soldier in an emergency (77.3%)
 - Who contacts soldier for unit alert/emergency (63.7%)
- Q31. 34.6% of spouses reported knowing the U.S. Army casualty notification procedures.**
- Q31. Since 1995, there has been a decrease in the percentage of spouses who reported knowing the following:**
- How soldier's pay entitlements are handled (96.1% in 1995, 92.9% in 2001)
 - Procedures for contacting soldier in an emergency (82.2% in 1995, 77.3% in 2001)
 - Insurance entitlements in event of soldier's injury/death (81.5% in 1995, 77.8% in 2001)
 - Who contacts the soldier when there is a unit alert/emergency to report to work (67.8% in 1995, 63.7% in 2001)
 - Soldier's military pay entitlements (84.7% in 1995, 80.5% in 2001)
 - Location of insurance policies/other important documents (89.2% in 1995, 86.0% in 2001)

SURVEY ITEM FINDINGS
YOUR BACKGROUND

- Q32. 93.2% of civilian spouses of soldiers are females and 6.8% are males. (Couples with both spouses serving in the military were not surveyed)**
- Q33. 12.7% of spouses reported they are of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin or ancestry; of those:**
- 43.7% are Mexican, Mexican American or Chicano
 - 20.7% are Puerto Rican
 - 1.7% are Cuban
 - 36.6% are other Hispanic/Spanish
- Q34. 80.8% of spouses reported that they are White, 15.5% are Black or African American, 5.3% are Asian, 4.9% are American Indian or Alaska Native, and 1.7% are Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander.**
- Q35. 27.1% of spouses have completed high school but have no additional formal education.**
- Q35. 69.3% have completed some formal schooling in addition to high school and 23.0% have a bachelor's degree or higher level of education.**
- Q35. Since 1995, there has been a decrease in the percentage of spouses who have a high school diploma or GED (31.6% in 1995, 27.1% in 2001) and an increase in the percentage who have a bachelor's degree (13.4% in 1995, 15.6% in 2001).**
- Q36. 23.5% of spouses are under 25 years of age and 47.2% are under 30.**
- Q36. Civilian spouses are, on average, 31 years old.**
- Q36. Since 1995, the percentage of spouses age 35 or older has increased slightly (28.4% in 1995 to 31.9% in 2001).**
- Q37. All of the spouses responding to the survey are married, 0.3% are legally separated, and 0.5% are filing for divorce. 82.0% are married for the first time.**
- Q38. 37.5% have been married for less than 5 years and 64.5% for less than 10 years.**
- Q38. Since 1995, there has been a slight decrease in the percentage of spouses who have been married for 4 years or less (40.7% in 1995, 37.5% in 2001).**
- Q39. 16.1% of spouses currently live together as a "blended" family. That is, they and/or their spouse have children from a previous marriage or relationship living with them.**
- Q40. Other than currently being married to a soldier, 43.8% of spouses have some experience with the military:**
- 20.7% are a child of parent(s) in the military
 - 14.2% served on Active Duty
 - 11.8% worked/working as a civilian for the U.S. Armed Forces

- Q40. Since 1995, the percentage of spouses with other military experience has slightly decreased (46.5% in 1995, 42.8% in 2001), especially those who worked or are working for the U.S. Armed Forces (17.1% in 1995, 11.8% in 2001).**
- Q41. 94.1% of spouses reported having no difficulty using English. 4.5% reported having no problem or a slight problem obtaining Army family services because of difficulties with English.**
- Q41. 0.6% of spouses reported having a serious or very serious problem obtaining Army family services and attribute this to their difficulty with English.**
- Q41. Of those spouses who reported having difficulty using English, 10.4% reported they had a serious or very serious problem and 12.8% reported they had a moderate problem obtaining Army family services because of this difficulty.**
- Q42. 31.6% of spouses are very satisfied and 56.1% are more or less satisfied with the way things are going for them personally.**

SURVEY ITEM FINDINGS
YOUR PAID WORK

- Q43. 42.5% of civilian spouses are currently working for pay in 1 job, 3.8% are working for pay in 2 jobs, and 2.3% have a job but are not at work presently because of temporary illness, strike, etc.**
- Q43. 11.6% of spouses are in school or training.**
- Q43. Since 1995, there has been a slight increase in the percentage of spouses who are in school or training (9.3% in 1995, 11.6% in 2001) and a slight decrease in the percentage who are looking for full time work (11.6% in 1995, 8.6% in 2001).**
- Q44. 69.2% of spouses looked for work in the last 3 years.**
- Q44. One-third or more of spouses looking for a paid job during the last 3 years used the following sources:**
- Civilian newspaper (53.9%)
 - Civilian friends or acquaintances (52.0%)
 - Internet web sites (43.3%)
 - Military friends or acquaintances (42.8%)
 - Unit/installation newspaper (34.9%)
- Q44. Spouses who used the following sources in their job search reported that the following sources were very helpful or extremely helpful:**
- Civilian friends or acquaintances (52.4%)
 - Civilian newspaper (45.0%)
 - Military friends or acquaintances (41.6%)
 - Internet web sites (40.0%)
 - Civilian employment agency (31.8%)
- Q44. Since 1995, there has been an increase in the percentage of spouses who rated civilian friends/acquaintances (69.8% in 1995, 75.9% in 2001) and civilian employment agencies (42.8% in 1995, 52.2% in 2001) as somewhat, very, or extremely helpful sources while looking for a paid job.**
- Q45. 16.3% of spouses have heard of AND have used the military Spouse Preference Program for employment. 34.3% have heard of, but have not used the program.**
- Q46. 67.2% of spouses worked for pay sometime during the last 12 months (January - December, 2001).**
- Q46. Of those spouses who worked during the last 12 months:**
- 53.5% worked 37 or more weeks
 - 16.6% worked 12 weeks or less
- Q47. Of those spouses who worked during the last 12 months, the total amount they earned was:**
- less than \$2,500 (16.0%)
 - \$2,500 - \$4,999 (9.4%)
 - \$5,000 - \$9,999 (17.3%)
 - \$10,000 - \$14,999 (15.4%)
 - \$15,000 - \$19,999 (12.1%)
 - \$20,000 - \$24,999 (9.2%)
 - \$25,000 or more (20.6%)

- Q47. Since 1995, there has been a significant decrease in the percentage of spouses who earned in the last fiscal year less than \$10,000 (57.3% in 1995, 42.7% in 2001) and a significant increase in the percentage who earned \$25,000 or more (10.5% in 1995, 20.6% in 2001).**
- Q48. Currently, 48.1% of spouses are working (30.9% work full-time and 17.2% work part-time) and 11.3% are looking for work.**
- Q48. Since 1995, there has been a slight increase in the percentage of spouses who are not employed, not looking, and do not want a paying job now (22.7% in 1995, 27.6% in 2001). There has been a slight decrease in the percentage who are not employed but are currently looking for a paying job (14.8% in 1995, 11.3% in 2001).**
- Q49. Of those spouses who are currently working:**
- 64.2% are in the civilian (not Federal) workplace
 - 11.8% are Department of Army Civilians (DACs)
 - 10.5% are self-employed
 - 9.3% are in DoD/other Federal agency jobs
 - 4.2% work for AAFES
- Q49. Since 1995, there has been a slight increase in the percentage of spouses who work as a Department of the Army civilian (6.8% in 1995, 11.8% in 2001) and a slight decrease in the percentage who work in other Federal Civil Service or Wage Grade jobs (6.4% in 1995, 2.2% in 2001).**
- Q50. Jobs held by spouses who are currently working include:**
- 20.1% Clerical (e.g., bank teller, bookkeeper, secretary, typist, ticket agent)
 - 15.0% Professional (e.g., social worker, sports coordinator, accountant, computer programmer, registered nurse, engineer, librarian, writer)
 - 10.5% Service (e.g., barber, beautician, practical nurse, private household worker, janitor, waiter, waitress, food service worker)
 - 10.0% Sales (e.g., salesperson, advertising or insurance agent, real estate broker)
 - 9.8% Child Development or other day care worker
 - 9.3% Managers or Administrators (e.g., sales manager, office manager, school administrator, buyer, restaurant manager, government official)
 - 7.9% School Teachers (e.g., elementary or secondary)
- Q51. Spouses gave the following reasons for working:**
- 64.3% need money for basic expenses
 - 42.7% always planned to work/have a career
 - 41.8% are saving for the future
 - 40.5% for independence/self-esteem
 - 38.3% want extra money for use now
 - 30.5% just enjoy working
 - 22.3% to gain experience for a future career
- Q51. Since 1995, there has been a slight increase in the percentage of spouses who reported they are working to save income for the future (37.5% in 1995, 41.8% in 2001).**

SURVEY ITEM FINDINGS
VOLUNTEER WORK

- Q52. 18.1% of spouses reported they did volunteer work for military-affiliated organizations during the last 3 months.**
- Q52. Of those spouses who volunteered for military-affiliated organizations during the last 3 months:**
- 39.3% volunteered 1 to 12 hours
 - 19.5% volunteered 13 to 25 hours
 - 14.6% volunteered 26 to 49 hours
 - 26.7% volunteered 50 or more hours
- Q52. 21.1% of spouses reported they did volunteer work for civilian organizations in the last 3 months.**
- Q52. Of those spouses who volunteered for civilian organizations in the last 3 months:**
- 34.4% volunteered 1 to 12 hours
 - 22.5% volunteered 13 to 25 hours
 - 17.9% volunteered 26 to 49 hours
 - 25.2% volunteered 50 or more hours
- Q53. Spouses who do volunteer work for military-affiliated organizations and used the following information sources reported that these sources helped them learn about these organizations to a great or very great extent:**
- Advertising by the organization (27.2%)
 - Installation/Post newspaper (26.6%)
 - Fliers (22.2%)
 - Installation Volunteer Coordinator (19.2%)
 - Installation web site (8.2%)
 - CFSC Virtual ACS web site (4.3%)
- Q54. Overall, 26.1% of spouses reported they do volunteer work for either military-affiliated or civilian organizations.**
- Q54. Main reasons given by spouses for not doing volunteer work include the following:**
- No time due to family/home responsibilities (58.5%)
 - No time due to job/school (42.3%)
 - Lack of child care (26.4%)
 - Not asked (21.4%)
 - Not interested (18.1%)
 - Do not know where to go to volunteer (16.7%)
- Q54. Since 1995, there has been a slight increase in the percentage who do volunteer work (22.9% in 1995, 26.1% in 2001).**
- Q54. Since 1995, there has been an increase in the percentage of spouses who reported the following reasons for not volunteering:**
- No time due to family/home responsibilities (54.9% in 1995, 58.5% in 2001)
 - Have not been asked to volunteer (15.7% in 1995, 21.4% in 2001)
 - Do not know where to go to volunteer (12.6% in 1995, 16.7% in 2001)

SURVEY ITEM FINDINGS
YOUR ARMY SPOUSE'S BACKGROUND

- Q55. 20.1% of soldiers married to civilian spouses are officers and 79.9% are enlisted.**
- Q55. Of soldiers married to civilian spouses:**
- 29.8% are junior enlisted
 - 34.7% are junior NCOs
 - 15.4% are senior NCOs
 - 3.6% are warrant officers
 - 7.9% are company grade officers
 - 8.6% are field grade officers
- Q56. Of soldiers married to civilian spouses:**
- 29.6% have completed high school, but have no additional formal education
 - 69.5% have completed some schooling in addition to high school
 - 24.6% have completed a bachelor's or advanced degree
- Q57. 13.1% of soldiers married to civilian spouses are of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin or ancestry; of those:**
- 40.2% Mexican, Mexican American, Chicano
 - 29.8% Puerto Rican
 - 1.5% Cuban
 - 32.2% other Hispanic/Spanish
- Q58. 80.0% of soldiers married to civilian spouses are White, 17.4% are Black or African American, 3.5% are Asian, 4.3% are American Indian or Alaskan Native, and 1.6% are Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander.**
- Q59. 61.1% of spouses believe the soldier is very satisfied or satisfied with the type of work he/she does in the Army, and 19.7% believe the soldier is dissatisfied or very dissatisfied.**
- Q60. 48.6% of spouses reported that the soldier has not been deployed overseas. Of those who have been deployed:**
- 30.5% served in Desert Shield/Storm in the Persian Gulf
 - 30.0% served in Bosnia
 - 16.0% served in Kosovo
 - 12.1% served in Saudi Arabia
 - 35.7% served in other overseas deployment
- Q60. Compared to 1995, a greater percentage of soldiers married to civilian spouses have served in Macedonia (1.1% in 1995, 5.8% in 2001), and a smaller percentage have served in the following:**
- Haiti (13.1% in 1995, 7.9% in 2001)
 - Desert Storm/Shield in Persian Gulf (58.0% in 1995, 30.5% in 2001)
 - Panama (10.0% in 1995, 6.4% in 2001)

- Q61. Spouses reported that the following occurred often, very often or always during the last 12 months:**
- At the start of the day they did not know when the soldier would leave work at the end of the day (63.3%)
 - Soldier was kept at work beyond normal duty hours (56.9%)
 - Soldier decided to stay at work beyond normal duty hours (39.5%)
 - Had to cancel important personal/family plans because of soldier's work schedule (36.6%)
 - Soldier was required to work on the weekends (35.3%)
- Q61. Compared to 1995, higher percentages of civilian spouses reported the following occurred often, very often or always:**
- At the start of the day, they did not know when the soldier would leave work at the end of the day (55.5% in 1995, 63.3% in 2001)
 - Soldier was kept at work beyond normal duty hours (48.6% in 1995, 56.9% in 2001)
 - Soldier decided to stay at work beyond normal duty hours (36.5% in 1995, 39.5% in 2001)
 - Had to cancel important personal/family plans because of the soldier's work schedule (27.5% in 1995, 36.6% in 2001)
- Q62. According to civilian spouses, 59.8% of soldiers plan to stay in the Army until retirement and 18.2% plan to stay beyond their current obligation.**
- Q63. 60.8% of spouses want the soldier to stay until retirement, and 17.5% want them to stay beyond their current obligation.**
- Q62/63. There are differences among the reported plans of soldiers and spouses. For example, of civilian spouses who reported that their soldier plans to leave after the present obligation, 62.9% agreed with the soldiers' plan to leave after the current obligation, but 13.3% want them to stay longer, and 11.6% want them to stay to retirement.**
- Q62. Since 1995, there has been a slight decrease in the percentage of spouses who reported that the soldier plans to stay until retirement (63.1% in 1995, 59.8% in 2001). There has been a slight increase in the percentage of soldiers who plan to leave upon completion of their present obligation (15.0% in 1995, 20.6% in 2001).**
- Q63. Since 1995, there has been a slight increase in the percentage of spouses who want the soldier to leave before the end of their present obligation (2.1% in 1995, 4.7% in 2001)**
- Q64. The majority of civilian spouses reported that they and the soldier are very satisfied or satisfied with the following:**
- Security/stability of soldier's job (75.4%)
 - Commissary (73.8%)
 - Opportunity for soldier to serve his/her country (68.2%)
 - Medical care benefits (63.2%)
 - Opportunity for soldier to develop job skills (62.2%)
 - Post Exchange (61.6%)
 - Opportunities to travel (53.5%)
 - Soldier's Army job (51.5%)

Q64. Over 40% of spouses reported that they or the soldier are dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with the following:

- Availability of affordable child care (48.2%)
- Soldier's pay and allowances (47.3%)
- Deployments/amount of time the soldier is away from home (45.2%)

SURVEY ITEM FINDINGS
HEALTH CARE

- Q65. 94.0% of spouses and their families have used Army medical care and services during the last 2 years.**
- Q65. Of those who have used Army medical care during the last 2 years, 61.8% of civilian spouses are very satisfied or satisfied with the overall quality and 59.0% are very satisfied or satisfied with the availability.**
- Q65. 65.4% to 68.6% of spouses and their families have used Army dental care and services during the last 2 years.**
- Q65. Of those who have used Army dental care during the last 2 years, 51.3% are very satisfied or satisfied with the overall quality and 48.7% are very satisfied or satisfied with the availability.**
- Q65. Since 1995, spouse's satisfaction with the quality (57.3% in 1995, 61.8% in 2001) and availability (47.4% in 1995, 59.0% in 2001) of Army medical care has increased.**
- Q65. Since 1995, satisfaction with the quality (46.7% in 1995, 51.3% in 2001) and availability (37.1% in 1995, 48.7% in 2001) of Army dental care has increased.**
- Q66. Over half of the spouses (53.5% to 82.6%) who used Army medical care rated all aspects of the care as good, very good or excellent, and 22.4% to 48.3% rated all aspects as very good or excellent.**
- Q66. Two-thirds or more of spouses who used Army medical care rated the following as very good or excellent:**
- Convenience of location of treatment (48.3%)
 - Access to YOUR/your child(ren)'s medical records (37.8%)
 - Access to medical care in an emergency (37.4%)
 - Access to hospital care if you need it (36.0%)
 - Attitude of doctors serving you (35.3%)
 - Services available for getting prescriptions filled (34.2%)
 - Convenience of hours (33.2%)
 - Amount of information on TRICARE (31.3%)
 - Skill of health care providers (30.8%)
 - Helpfulness of information on TRICARE (30.3%)
- Q66. Over 40% of spouses who used Army medical care rated the following as fair or poor:**
- Length of time you wait at the office to see providers (46.5%)
 - Length of time you wait between making an appointment for routine care and the day of your visit (46.5%)
 - Responsiveness of official channels to complaints filed (45.2%)
 - Promptness of payment of claims (43.5%)
 - Ease of filing claims (41.7%)
 - Attitude of office staff serving you (40.5%)
 - Access to health care whenever you need it (40.4%)
 - Thoroughness of treatment (40.2%)

SURVEY ITEM FINDINGS
ARMY FAMILY TEAM BUILDING

- Q67. 10.3% of spouses have heard/received a great amount of information about the AFTB Program. 11.6% have heard/received a moderate amount.**
- Q67. 60.6% of spouses have heard/received no information at all about the AFTB Program and 17.5% have heard/received a slight amount.**
- Q68. Of spouses who have heard/received information on the AFTB, 39.5% have attended the training and 5.1% have been a trainer/coordinator.**
- Q68. 55.4% of spouses who have heard/received information about the AFTB Program have not participated in the program.**
- Q69. One half to two-thirds of spouses who have participated in the AFTB Program reported the program helped them a very great, great, or moderate extent in the following ways:**
- Increased my familiarity with community resources (69.5%)
 - Helped me feel a part of the Army (60.0%)
 - Increased my confidence in my ability to handle challenges (58.3%)
 - Increased my sense of preparedness and self-sufficiency (57.1%)
 - Helped me adjust to Army life (51.1%)
 - Increased my sense of accomplishment and personal growth (49.0%)
- Q69. Slightly over one-half of spouses who have participated in AFTB reported the program helped them a slight extent or not all in the following ways:**
- Helped my family adjust to Army life (55.6%)
 - Increased my support for the soldier to stay in the Army (52.5%)
 - Increased my sense of accomplishment and personal growth (51.0%)
- Q70. Of spouses who have NOT participated in AFTB, approximately one-fourth to one-third gave the following reasons for not participating:**
- Don't have time (35.5%)
 - Don't feel that I need to participate (30.4%)
 - Times/hours of training were not convenient (26.4%)

SURVEY ITEM FINDINGS
MWR RECREATION PROGRAMS

- Q71. 86.2% of spouses are at or near a post/installation where there are MWR recreation programs/services. 13.8% are not at or near a post/installation.**
- Q71. Of all spouses who live at or near a post/installation, 74.1% reported they use post recreation programs/services.**
- Q71. Of spouses who are at or near a post/installation, usage of MWR recreation programs/services varies considerably:**
- 29.9% use programs/services 3 or more times a month
 - 18.8% use programs/services 1 - 2 times a month
 - 25.4% use programs/services less than once a month
 - 25.9% never use programs/services
- Q71. Compared to 1995, slightly larger percentages of spouses reported they never use these programs (22.7% in 1995, 25.9% in 2001).**
- Q72. Spouses who use MWR recreation programs/services mainly do so for the following reasons:**
- Have fun (65.2%)
 - Physical fitness (55.1%)
 - Costs less than off post (46.0%)
 - Get away from home (42.4%)
 - Participate with family (39.0%)
- Q72. Spouses were least likely to use MWR recreation programs/services because they are better than off post (9.2%) or for *esprit de corps* with the soldier's unit (5.6%).**
- Q72. Compared to 1995, slightly higher percentages of spouses use post recreation programs/services:**
- for physical fitness (50.4% in 1995, 55.1% in 2001)
 - to be outdoors (31.3% in 1995, 37.6% in 2001)
- Q72. Compared to 1995, slightly smaller percentages of spouses use MWR recreation programs/services for the following reasons:**
- They cost less than off-post services (50.1% in 1995, 46.0% in 2001)
 - Get away from home (44.7% in 1995, 42.4% in 2001)
 - Participate with family (42.2% in 1995, 39.0% in 2001)
 - Relax/relieve stress (39.5% in 1995, 35.3% in 2001)
 - Participate with friends (30.7% in 1995, 27.0% in 2001)
 - Develop a leisure skill (19.6% in 1995, 16.1% in 2001)
- Q73. Of those who use post recreation programs/services, 64.7% rated the overall quality as good or very good, 30.9% rated the quality as adequate or okay, and 4.3% rated the quality as poor or very poor.**
- Q73. Compared to 1995, slightly smaller percentages of spouses use post recreation programs and services (70.2% in 1995, 67.4% in 2001).**

Q74. Overall, spouses reported that elimination of Army recreation programs/services would affect the quality of Army life for them (and their children) in the following ways:

- Greatly decrease their quality of life (26.4%)
- Moderately decrease their quality of life (20.4%)
- Slightly decrease their quality of life (18.2%)
- Have no effect/change on their quality of life (35.0%)

Q74. Compared to 1995, a slightly smaller percentage of spouses reported that elimination of Army recreation programs/services would moderately decrease their and their children's quality of Army life (22.9% in 1995, 20.4% in 2001).

SURVEY ITEM FINDINGS
OTHER MWR PROGRAMS AND INSTALLATION SERVICES

- Q75. Overall, 95.7% of civilian spouses used the PX during the last 2 years. Of the spouses who have used it, 70.1% were very satisfied or satisfied.**
- Q75. 94.1% of spouses used the commissary during the last 2 years, and 81.9 were very satisfied or satisfied with it.**
- Q75. Since 1995, higher percentages of spouses are very satisfied or satisfied with the commissary (75.4% in 1995, 81.9% in 2001).**
- Q75. 42.0% of spouses used Army Legal Assistance Services during the last 2 years. Of those who used Army Legal Assistance Services, 74.5% were very satisfied or satisfied.**
- Q75. Since 1995, spouse's use of Army Legal Assistance Services has increased slightly (38.9% in 1995, 42.0% in 2001) and their reported satisfaction has declined slightly (78.9% in 1995, 74.5% in 2001).**
- Q75. 33.7% of spouses used Army Education Centers during the last 2 years. 75.7% of these spouses were very satisfied or satisfied.**
- Q75. 23.0% of spouses used American Red Cross emergency messages during the last 2 years, and 77.1% of these spouses were very satisfied or satisfied.**
- Q75. 18.3% of spouses used Army Emergency Relief, and 73.4% of these spouses were very satisfied or satisfied.**
- Q75. 10.6% of spouses used Post Social Work Services, and 57.3% of these spouses were very satisfied or satisfied.**
- Q75. 9.9% of spouses used Family Assistance Centers, and 65.4% of these spouses were very satisfied or satisfied.**
- Q76. 61.7% of spouses reported that in the last 2 years they have not used the WIC, free/reduced lunch, AER loan/grant, food assistance, or food stamp programs available to Army families.**
- Q76. Overall, spouses reported using the following programs in the last 2 years:**
- Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) program (24.3%)
 - Free or reduced-price school lunches (15.5%)
 - AER loan or grant (12.7%)
 - On-post food assistance programs (2.5%)
 - Off-post food assistance programs (2.5%)
 - Food Stamps (2.4%)
- Q76. Since 1995, there has been a slight increase in the percentage of spouses who reported that they or their family used the WIC program (20.4% in 1995, 24.3% in 2001).**

- Q77. Use of Army Community Service (ACS) programs and services ranged from 37.8% for income tax preparation to 1.6% for foster child care. ACS programs and services used by the highest percentages are:**
- Income tax preparation (37.8%)
 - Welcome packet (35.2%)
 - Lending closet (15.9%)
 - SITES (DoD Standard Installation Topic Exchange Service) (15.7%)
 - Exceptional Family Member Program (EFMP) (14.9%)
- Q77. Since 1995, the percentage of spouses who used income tax preparation services has increased considerably (23.2% in 1995, 37.8% in 2001). The percentage using EFMP has increased slightly (10.0% in 1995, 14.9% in 2001).**
- Q77. Spouses rated the following as the 3 most important programs:**
- Emergency Assistance (58.3%)
 - Family support related to mobilization/deployment (34.7%)
 - Exceptional Family Member Program (EFMP) (34.2%)
 - Relocation Assistance (25.4%)
 - Income tax preparation (25.1%)
- Q77. Since 1995, slightly higher percentages of spouses consider the income tax preparation (14.3% in 1995, 25.1% in 2001) and EFMP (30.1% in 1995, 34.2% in 2001) as most important. Slightly lower percentages consider the following as most important:**
- Family support related to mobilization/deployment (39.2% in 1995, 34.7% in 2001)
 - Relocation Assistance (30.1% in 1995, 25.4% in 2001)
 - Family Member Employment Assistance (25.5% in 1995, 22.9% in 2001)
- Q78. 24.4% of spouses reported they have never used ACS family programs and services.**
- Q78. Of the spouses who have used ACS programs and services:**
- 57.4% are very satisfied or satisfied
 - 38.3% are neutral
 - 4.3% are dissatisfied or very dissatisfied
- Q78. Since 1995, usage of ACS programs has increased significantly (65.6% in 1995, 75.6% in 2001), whereas satisfaction with these programs has remained about the same (58.3% in 1995, 57.4% in 2001).**
- Q79. Spouse use of MWR programs, activities, and services in the last 2 years ranged from 52.1% to 2.6%. Most used are the following:**
- 52.1% Library and Information Services (books, magazines, newspapers, reference services, CDs, videos, audio books, Internet access)
 - 50.8% Fitness Facilities (e.g., strength training & aerobic machines, courts)
 - 50.7% Bowling, including pro shop and snack bar
 - 40.9% Swimming Pools
 - 38.1% Gymnasium/Playing Courts/Fields (e.g., basketball, volleyball, racquetball, softball, soccer, football)
 - 37.5% Information, Ticket and Registration
 - 29.9% Outdoor Recreation Areas (e.g., camping, equipment rental, picnics, and beach)
 - 27.8% Travel Agency Services
 - 26.4% Automotive Shop

- Q79. Since 1995, a greater percentage of spouses now report they have used:**
- Fitness Facilities (47.0% in 1995, 50.8% in 2001)
 - Swimming Pools (35.1% in 1995, 40.9% in 2001)
 - Golf (13.4% in 1995, 15.6% in 2001)
 - Local Intramural Sports. (6.8% in 1995, 11.0% in 2001)
- Q79. Since 1995, slightly smaller percentages of spouses now report they have used 13 of the 24 MWR Services listed in the survey. MWR services for which usage has dropped by 5% or more include:**
- Outdoor Recreation Areas (35.2% in 1995, 29.9% in 2001)
 - Travel Agency Services (34.0% in 1995, 27.8% in 2001)
 - Automotive Shop (31.6% in 1995, 26.4% in 2001)
 - Full Club Dining/Beverage Services (21.7% in 1995, 13.7% in 2001)
 - Club Entertainment Services (16.0% in 1995, 9.8% in 2001)
 - Club Beverage Lounge (13.8% in 1995, 8.3% in 2001)
- Q79. Rated among the 7 most important MWR programs and services in enhancing the quality of Army life were the following:**
- 66.5% Library and Information Services
 - 62.2% Fitness Facilities
 - 58.2% Child Development Services (e.g., Child Development Centers, Family Home Care)
 - 45.8% Youth Services (YS) (e.g., youth sports, middle school/teen centers)
 - 38.6% Gymnasium/Playing Courts/Fields
 - 37.9% Swimming Pools
 - 34.7% Outdoor Recreation Areas
 - 34.4% Information, Ticket and Registration
- Q79. Since 1995, higher percentages of spouses consider the following as most important to enhancing the quality of Army life:**
- Library and Information Services (61.1% in 1996, 66.5% in 2001)
 - Child Development Services (53.9% in 1995, 58.2% in 2001)
 - Local Intramural Sports (6.4% in 1995, 11.0% in 2001)
- Q79. Since 1995, lower percentages of spouses consider the following as important to enhancing the quality of Army life:**
- Youth Services (53.9% in 1995, 45.8% in 2001)
 - Gymnasium/Playing Courts/Fields (49.1% in 1995, 38.6% in 2001)
 - Outdoor Recreation Areas (44.0% in 1995, 34.7% in 2001)
 - Automotive Shop (39.4% in 1995, 29.5% in 2001)
 - Arts and Crafts Programs (23.6% in 1995, 18.3% in 2001)
 - Music and Theater Programs (21.4% in 1995, 18.3% in 2001)
 - Recreation Equipment Rental (18.6% in 1995, 14.9% in 2001)
 - Full Club Dining/Beverage Services (11.7% in 1995, 6.7% in 2001)
- Q80. At their current location, spouses reported that they find out about Army programs and services primarily through friends and neighbors (65.3%) and the Post newspaper (57.6%). Those in OCONUS reported that they also find out about Army programs and services through the Armed Forces Network radio and TV (OCONUS only) (54.6%).**

SURVEY ITEM FINDINGS
PREGNANCY, RECENT BIRTH

- Q81. 8.6% of spouses reported that the female spouse in the family is currently pregnant.**
- Q81. 9.9% of spouses reported that they plan for the female spouse to be pregnant within the year.**
- Q82. 16.9% of spouses reported that the female spouse in the family has given birth during the last 12 months.**
- Q83. 64.1% of families where the female spouse has given birth to a child in the last 12 months reported there were no complications, and 8.3% reported serious complications.**
- Q84. 43.2% of the spouses reported that they or the female spouse has had pregnancy complications in the last 2 years: 29.5% had minor and 13.7% had major complications.**

SURVEY ITEM FINDINGS
YOUR CHILDREN

- Q85. 24.3% of civilian spouses say that they and the soldier have no dependent children living with them.**
- Q85. Of those who have dependent children living with them:**
- 87.9% have children ages 5 and under
 - 67.7% have children ages 6 to 10
 - 36.9% have children ages 11 to 12
 - 39.7% have children ages 13 to 15
 - 24.9% have children ages 16 to 18
 - 11.9% have children ages 19 and older
- Q86. 47.4% of those who have dependent children living with them reported that their child(ren) have NOT used Army CYS at their present location. 7.4% reported Army CYS is not available. 52.6% reported their child(ren) have used Army CYS.**
- Q86. The majority of spouses whose children have used Army Child and Youth Services (CYS) are very satisfied or satisfied with:**
- Location of CYS programs/facilities (78.0%)
 - Maintenance/cleanliness of CYS facilities (73.5%)
 - Hours of operation of CYS facilities (65.3%)
 - Overall quality of CYS programs (61.3%)
 - Quality of CYS staff/providers/teachers (61.2%)
 - Opportunity for parent involvement in CYS programs/activities (59.1%)
 - Ease of registering for CYS programs/activities (55.8%)
 - Overall availability of CYS programs (54.0%)
- Q86. 24.4% of spouses whose children have used Army CYS are dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with the overall affordability of CYS programs.**
- Q87. 89.4% of spouses with children living with them reported these children are age 12 or younger.**
- Q87. 34.3% of spouses who have children ages 12 or younger use child care services when they or the soldier are not available.**
- Q88. Of those who usually use child care during the day for children ages 0 to 5:**
- 77.7% use Army-operated/sponsored child care and 92.2% use other child care arrangements.
 - 55.4% of those who usually use Army-operated/sponsored child care use Child Development Center.
 - 47.4% of those who usually use other child care arrangements use care provided by a friend or neighbor.
- Q88. Of those who usually use child care during the day for children ages 6 to 10:**
- 79.8% use Army-operated/sponsored child care and 92.2% use other child care arrangements.
 - 24.0% of those who usually use Army-operated child care use School-age Services at the Army Center and 22.1% use School-age Programs in local schools.
 - 39.3% of those who usually use other child care arrangements use care provided by a friend or neighbor.

- Q88. Of those who usually use child care during the day for children ages 11 to 12:**
- 75.6% use Army-operated/sponsored child care and 90.6% use other child care arrangements
 - 23.3% of those who usually use Army-operated/sponsored child care use the Middle School Program/Youth Center
 - 31.5% of those who usually use other child care arrangements use care provided by a friend or neighbor
- Q89. Of those whose children are occasionally cared for when regular care, the spouse, or the soldier are not available, 56.3% use care provided by a neighbor or friend and 30.2% use the Army Child Development Center.**
- Q90. Spouses with children ages 0 to 5 occasionally use child care services:**
- 4 hours or less per week (63.7%)
 - 5 to 10 hours per week (16.6%)
 - 10 or more hours per week (21.2%)
- Q90. Spouses with children ages 6 to 10 occasionally use child care services:**
- 4 hours or less per week (72.7%)
 - 5 to 10 hours per week (15.8%)
 - 10 or more hours per week (12.7%)
- Q90. Spouses with children ages 11 to 12 occasionally use child care services:**
- 4 hours or less per week (46.2%)
 - 5 to 10 hours per week (35.6%)
 - 10 or more hours per week (21.4%)
- Q91. 2.7% of spouses who have dependent children “home school” their school-age children.**
- Q92. Of those who “home-school” their child(ren), the majority “home school” only one child.**
- Q92. Of those who “home-school” their child(ren) in Grades K-5 level, 64.4% “home-school” 1 child and 7.4% “home-school” 3 or more children.**
- Q92. Of those who “home-school” their child(ren) in Grades 6-8 level, 84.8% “home-school” 1 child and 1.7% “home-school” 3 or more children.**
- Q92. Of those who “home-school” their child(ren) in Grades 9-12 level, 82.6% “home-school” 1 child and 3.3% “home-school” 3 or more children.**
- Q93. 63.6% of spouses with school-aged children made a PCS move in the last 3 years. Of those, 16.7% were not accompanied by their school-age children on their PCS move.**
- Q93. School-age children accompanied the spouse or the soldier on a PCS move during:**
- 2000-2001 school year (21.9%)
 - Summer of 2000 (20.0%)
 - 1999-2000 school year (21.0%)
 - Summer of 1999 (17.1%)
 - 1998-1999 school year (17.7%)
 - Summer of 1998 (16.4%)

- Q94. 6.9% of spouses or soldiers whose school-aged children accompanied them on a PCS move in the last 3 years reported their child(ren) used the CYS Youth Sponsorship program. 47.8% reported their child(ren) did not use the programs and 45.3% were not aware of the program.**
- Q95. 16.1% of spouses or soldiers who were accompanied by their school-age children on their PCS move had children in high school.**
- Q95. Spouses with high school-aged children who accompanied them on PCS moves reported their child(ren) experienced the following problems because of changing schools:**
- Difficulty making social adjustments (make new friends, etc.) in the new school (44.0%)
 - Timing of move had a negative effect on participation in school-sponsored activities (29.1%)
 - Fell behind in coursework because of moving (28.7%)
 - Felt under-challenged because of quality of education at the new school (27.1%)
 - Lost credit (no credit given) for a course completed (24.9%)
 - Felt over-challenged because of quality of education at new school (17.1%)
 - Lost credit because the course was not offered at the new school (and thus could not be completed) (15.1%)

SURVEY ITEM FINDINGS
THE ARMY WAY OF LIFE

- Q96. 57.3% of civilian spouses would be very satisfied or satisfied if the soldier were to make the Army a career; 16.7% would be dissatisfied or very dissatisfied.**
- Q96. 48.9% of spouses are very satisfied or satisfied with the kind of life they can have in the Army; 20.1% are dissatisfied or very dissatisfied.**
- Q96. 36.5% of spouses are very satisfied or satisfied with the respect the Army shows soldiers; 31.8% are dissatisfied or very dissatisfied.**
- Q96. 30.7% of spouses are very satisfied or satisfied with the respect the Army shows spouses; 35.3% are dissatisfied or very dissatisfied.**
- Q96. 29.5% of spouses are very satisfied or satisfied with the concern the soldier's unit has for families; 37.3% are dissatisfied or very dissatisfied.**
- Q96. Since 1995, the percentage of spouses who would be very satisfied or satisfied if the soldier were to make the Army a career has declined (65.5% in 1995, 57.3% in 2001).**
- Q96. Since 1995, the percentage of spouses who are very satisfied or satisfied with the kind of life they can have in the Army has declined (57.1% in 1995, 48.9% in 2001).**
- Q96. Since 1995, there has been a slight decrease in the percentage of spouses who are very satisfied or satisfied with the concern the soldier's unit has for families (34.3% in 1995, 29.5% in 2001).**
- Q97. 44.8% of spouses report the possibility that the soldier may be involved in combat is not a problem or a slight problem; 30.8% report this is a very serious or serious problem. 52.3% report the possibility that the soldier may be deployed on a peacekeeping mission is not a problem or a slight problem; 21.6% report this is a very serious or serious problem.**
- Q97. 67.1% of spouses reported that the possibility the soldier may be involuntarily separated/released from the Army is not a problem or a slight problem; 19.6% report this is a very serious or serious problem.**
- Q97. Since 1995, there has been a decline in the percentage of spouses who would have a serious or very serious problem with the possibility the soldier may be involuntarily separated/released from the Army (25.0% in 1995, 19.6% in 2001).**
- Q97. 64.9% of spouses reported that the demands the Army makes of family members is not a problem or a slight problem; 11.8% reported this is a very serious or serious problem.**
- Q97. Compared with 1995, a slightly higher percentage of spouses report a serious or very serious problem with the demands the Army makes of family members (8.4% in 1995, 11.8% in 2001).**

- Q97. Three-fifths to four-fifths of spouses reported that the following are not a problem or a slight problem:**
- Coping with day-to-day stresses/problems (80.8%)
 - "Getting along" when soldier is away (75.9%)
 - Separations from my own family (62.7%)
 - Opportunities to achieve my personal goals (57.3%)
- Q97. One-fifth or less of spouses reported that the following are a very serious or serious problem:**
- Opportunities to achieve my personal goals (19.0%)
 - Separations from my own family (13.4%)
 - "Getting along" when soldier is away (8.1%)
 - Coping with day-to-day stresses/problems (5.4%)
- Q98. Spouses reported that during the last 6 months they or their families have experienced the following problems to a great or very great extent:**
- Financial difficulty (15.1%)
 - Emotional or nervous problem (11.8%)
 - Job-related problem (11.0%)
 - Marital problem (10.1%)
 - Parenting difficulty (5.2%)
 - Drug/alcohol related problem (1.9%)
 - Family violence (1.3%)
 - Gambling-related problem (1.2%)
- Q98. Since 1995, there has been a slight increase in the percentage of spouses reporting they have experienced emotional or nervous problems (8.4% in 1995, 11.8% in 2001) to a very great or great extent.**
- Q99. Spouses reported they are very satisfied or satisfied with the level of support and concern shown by:**
- NCOs in soldier's unit (34.3%)
 - Officers in soldier's unit (31.9%)
 - Leaders in high post/installation positions (23.0%)
- Q99. Since 1995, spouse satisfaction with the support and concern that NCOs and Officers in the soldier's unit and post/installation leaders show families has decreased and their dissatisfaction has increased.**
- NCOs in soldier's unit (very satisfied/satisfied: 38.9% in 1995, 34.3% in 2001; dissatisfied/very dissatisfied: 25.5% in 1995, 30.9% in 2001)
 - Officers in soldier's unit (very satisfied/satisfied: 36.5% in 1995, 31.9% in 2001; dissatisfied/very dissatisfied: 28.3% in 1995, 34.2% in 2001)
 - Leaders in high post/installation positions (very satisfied/satisfied: 27.2% in 1995, 23.0% in 2001; dissatisfied/very dissatisfied: 28.1% in 1995, 34.7% in 2001)
- Q100. 55.8% of spouses believe to a very great, great, or moderate extent that leaders of the soldier's unit know about family programs. 49.7% believe to a very great, great, or moderate extent these unit leaders are concerned about the welfare of soldier's families.**
- Q100. Since 1995, the percentage of spouses saying that unit leaders know about family programs (59.7% in 1995, 55.8% in 2001) and are concerned about the welfare of soldiers' families (54.5% in 1995, 49.7% in 2002) to a very great, great, or moderate extent has decreased.**

- Q101. 86.6% of spouses say there is someone at their current location who will listen when they need someone to talk to:**
- always (54.1%)
- sometimes (32.5%)
- Q102. 70.7% of spouses reported that their family has adjusted extremely well or well (Range 1-4) to the demands of being an “Army family.” 6.5% report their family has adjusted badly or extremely badly (Range 8-11).**
- Q102. Since 1995, there has been a slight decline in the percentage of spouses who say their family has adjusted well (Range 1-4) to the demands of being an “Army family” (74.3% in 1995, 70.7% in 2001).**
- Q103. 31.1% of spouses are very satisfied or satisfied with the support and concern the Army has for their family; 32.9% are dissatisfied or very dissatisfied.**
- Q103. Since 1995, a slightly smaller percentage of spouses are very satisfied or satisfied (36.9% in 1995, 31.1% in 2001), and a slightly greater percentage are dissatisfied or very dissatisfied (27.6% in 1995, 32.9% in 2001) with Army support and concern for their family.**
- Q104. Overall, 53.1% of spouses are very satisfied or satisfied with the Army as a way of life; 19.0% are dissatisfied or very dissatisfied.**
- Q104. Since 1995, a smaller percentage of spouses say that overall, they are very satisfied or satisfied (61.4% in 1995, 53.1% in 2001), and a slightly greater percentage say they are dissatisfied or very dissatisfied (14.2% in 1995, 19.0% in 2001) with the Army as a way of life.**