

Well-Being and Suicidal Ideation of Secondary School Students From Military Families

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SUMMARY: Survey data were utilized to examine the influence of military connectedness and parental deployment on adolescent mental health (i.e., feeling sad or hopeless, suicidal ideation, well-being, and depressive symptoms). Results indicate that military connected youth reported more negative mental health symptoms, particularily among adolescence with parents who had deployed.

KEY FINDINGS:

- Thirty-four percent of adolescents with a military parent and 35% with a military sibling reported that in the past year, they felt sad or hopeless for more than two weeks.
- Twenty-five percent of adolescents with a military parent and 26% with a military sibling reported that they seriously considered attempting suicide in the past year.
- Compared to their non-military-connected peers, military-connected adolescents who experienced one or more familial deployments were more likely to report symptoms of depression and suicidal ideation.
- Compared to their non-military-connected peers, military-connected adolescents reported poorer well-being.

IMPLICATIONS FOR PROGRAMS:

Programs could:

- Offer workshops to military parents regarding mental health issues common among adolescents in militaryconnected families and those experiencing deployment
- Collaborate with community-based mental health centers to increase access to services for military connected youth
- Provide evidence-based intervention training to service providers that have been shown to reduce the long-term consequences of deployment-related stressors

IMPLICATIONS FOR POLICIES:

Policies could:

- Support ongoing assessment and service provision to military-connected youth experiencing distress
- Encourage the development of programs that promote resilience in Service members and their families
- Continue to support family readiness programs pre-deployment

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METHODS

- Researchers used data from the 2011 California Healthy Kids Survey (CHKS), a statewide survey of public school students (response rate was 87%).
- This study focused on military-connected adolescents.
- Military branch, component, and rank were not specified.

PARTICIPANTS

- Fourteen thousand two hundred ninety-nine adolescents in 7th, 9th, and 11th grade participated.
- A total of 12,385 were not military-connected, 1,305 were military-connected by parent, and 609 were military-connected by a sibling.
- The majority of youth were female (52%) and 50% were Latino.

LIMITATIONS

- Outcome variables were measured with a single item, which may bias results.
- This study focused on military-connected youth living in one region of the country; therefore, findings may not generalize to military-connected youth living in other parts of the United States.
- Data were cross-sectional; hence, causation cannot be inferred.

AVENUES FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

Future research could:

- Examine adolescent mental health at multiple points during the deployment and reintegration process
- Test outcomes associated with the deployment of more than one military-connected family member (e.g., parent and sibling)
- Explore the influence of deployment on youth by deployment length, location, or type (e.g., combat mission, peacekeeping, military installation training)



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