The Center for Research and Outreach

Putting Research to Work for Military Families



Changing the Personal Narrative: A Pilot Study of a Resiliency Intervention for Military Spouses

Kees, M., Nerenberg, L. S., Bachrach, J., & Sommer, L. A. (2015). Changing the personal narrative: A pilot study of a resiliency intervention for military spouses. *Contemporary Family Therapy*, *37*(3), 221-231. doi:10.1007/s10591-015-9336-8

SUMMARY: In this study, military spouses participated in the HomeFront Strong program, an eight week group-based resiliency intervention. The study's purpose was to assess participants' perceptions of deployment and depressive symptoms after participation in HomeFront Strong. At three-month follow up, spouses showed significant change in how they perceived deployments, impacting their overall well-being.

KEY FINDINGS:

- Prior to program participation, higher depressive symptoms were present in spouses who perceived deployment negatively.
- Participants who perceived deployment positively reported greater life satisfaction at three-month follow up.
- After participation in HomeFront Strong, spouses reported feeling supported and less overwhelmed during deployment.

IMPLICATIONS FOR PROGRAMS:

Programs could:

- Provide evidence-based resiliency workshops for military spouses and their families
- Offer education for spouses regarding self-awareness and stress relief at all phases of military life
- Develop workshops for military spouses and families that are embedded in the community

IMPLICATIONS FOR POLICIES:

Policies could:

- Continue to support evidenced-based resiliency workshops for military spouses and their families
- Encourage community-based programs to develop workshops for families that do not live near a military installation
- Encourage further research to be conducted to test evidenced-based resiliency interventions







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METHODS

- Recruitment of spouses involved advertising HomeFront Strong to civilian and military partnerships.
- The study was conducted over the course of eight weeks with a three-month follow up assessment.
- Spouses completed surveys and semi-structured interviews assessing depressive symptoms and deployment experiences.
- Analyses included a thematic analysis and a comparison of participants' symptoms of depressions from preintervention to three-month follow-up.

PARTICIPANTS

- The study consisted of 14 female military spouses who completed both the pre and three-month follow-up program assessments; 25% retention rate in program follow-up.
- Spouses ranged in age from 22 to 50 years, with eight under the age of 30 years.
- Twelve participants were White, one Black, and one who was multi-ethnic.
- Spouses' military affiliation included National Guard (n=7), Reserves (n=2), Active Duty (n=1), and Veteran (n=4).

LIMITATIONS

- This study lacks a comparison group, limiting the ability to determine if the results would be similar in another sample of military spouses.
- The sample is small and homogenous, raising concerns about the generalizability of the findings.
- The study had a 25% retention rate, thus, limiting the ability to determine intervention effectiveness at post-assessment among those who only completed the initial assessment.

AVENUES FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

Future research could:

- Explore the long-term impact of the HomeFront Strong program
- Examine the effectiveness of HomeFront Strong with a larger, more diverse sample
- Continue the intervention and assessment over all stages of the deployment cycle to assess depressive symptoms and deployment experience over time

ASSESSING RESEARCH THAT WORKS







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