The Center for Research and Outreach

Putting Research to Work for Military Families



Dilemmas Families Face in Talking with Returning U.S. Military Service Members About Seeking Professional Help for Mental Health Issues

Wilson, S. R., Gettings, P. E., Hall E. D., & Pastor, R. G. (2015). Dilemmas families face in talking with returning U.S. Military service members about seeking professional help for mental health issues. *Health Communication*, 30(8), 772-783. doi:10.1080/10410236.2014.899659

SUMMARY: Potential dilemmas family members may experience when talking with returning Service members about their mental health were addressed. Family members of Service members who served in Iraq or Afghanistan read a scenario where their Service member was displaying posttraumatic stress disorder or depression symptoms. Participants described goals they would pursue, barriers they might encounter, and strategies they would employ in such a situation.

KEY FINDINGS:

- Generally, findings indicated that family members reported using four groups of strategies to manage these dilemmas.
- The first two groups of strategies, nonjudgmental listening and respect, focused on different aspects of communication with Service member about mental health.
- The third set of strategies focused on family members framing the discussions with Service members in a positive and cooperative manner.
- The last group of strategies related to family members seeking out the help of third parties, such as a religious resource or another Service member or Veteran.

IMPLICATIONS FOR PROGRAMS:

Programs could:

- Offer pre and post-deployment support groups for family and Service members to discuss potential difficulties coping with stress
- Continue providing opportunities for previously returned Service member to talk with other Service members about stress and coping
- Provide concrete information on normative versus problematic responses to deployment and strategies to address the deployment-related distress

IMPLICATIONS FOR POLICIES:

Policies could:

- Continue support for research that addresses the unique challenges faced by family members of Service member who have served in combat
- Recommend education of professionals who work with military families on the needs of family members of Service members in talking about stress and coping
- Encourage the development and continuation of programs that can promote resilience in Service members, their partners and children

This product is the result of a partnership funded by the Department of Defense between the Office of Military Community and Family Policy and the USDA's National Institute of Food and Agriculture through a grant/cooperative agreement with The University of Minnesota.







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METHODS

- Participants were recruited by sending e-mails to Family Readiness Coordinators and chaplains.
- Open-ended questions were asked regarding potential goals, possible reasons behind behaviors, and advice for others in the context of the hypothetical scenario.
- All members of the research team analyzed the open-ended responses for both the dilemmas and strategies by independently identifying themes based upon common language used by the participants.

PARTICIPANTS

- Participants had to be at least 18 years old, have a family member who had served in either Iraq or Afghanistan in the past five years, and complete an online survey.
- Out of the 80 participants, most were female (94%) and not in the U.S. Military themselves (94%); their average age was 44.59 years old and 85% percent were White.
- Participants were Service members' partner (49%), parent (40%), sibling (5%), child (2%), and other (4%).

LIMITATIONS

- The dilemmas used in the study were general enough to be relevant to all family roles, but did not address unique situations experienced by spouses, parents, and siblings.
- The focus of the study was on family members' experiences, not the Service members' possible mental health issues. Therefore, it's unclear how the findings are linked with Service members' symptoms.
- Not all participants had actually confronted a real situation like the scenario, so follow-up questions or probes could not be asked.

AVENUES FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

Future research could:

- Explore unique family role situations (e.g., spouses, parents) in talking with Service members about mental health
- Gather data from both family members and Service members to provide insight into what strategies Service members find helpful
- Examine how third parties (e.g., Veterans, other Service members) can be part of the ongoing mental health support of returning Service members

ASSESSING RESEARCH THAT WORKS







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