

# PSYCHOSOCIAL FUNCTION AND HEALTH IN VETERAN FAMILIES

A GAP MAP OF PUBLICATIONS WITHIN THE FIELD



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SFI – THE DANISH NATIONAL CENTRE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH

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PUBLICATIONS WITHIN THE FIELD

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## FOREWORD

During the last 25 years Denmark has regularly contributed to international missions through the deployment of Danish soldiers. This has created an increased attention and interest in how deployment affects soldiers and their life post-deployment and on available support. This attention has been of a both public and political nature. Despite being an extensive research field more knowledge is still needed. Many of the deployed soldiers are part of a family and return to partner and children whose lives may also be affected post-deployment. In the mapping presented in this report focus is on the veteran's family.

With this mapping of publications we aim to contribute with an overview of publications within the research field of psychosocial functioning and health among relatives living with a veteran, including potential gaps within this research field.

Several persons have contributed to the work besides the authors.

We thank researcher Anni Brit Sternhagen Nielsen and leader Søren Bo Andersen at the Research and Knowledge Centre, The Danish Veteran Centre, for valuable advice in the research field on veterans.

The report is written by research assistants Mai Tødsø Jensen and Kirstine Karmsteen who also conducted the second-level screening, coding and mapping of publications, information specialist Anne-Marie

Klint Jørgensen who conducted the search process and researcher and project leader Signe Boe Rayce. Several student assistants contributed to the work: Bjørn Christian Viinholt Nielsen contributed with grey search and retrieval of literature and Line Møller Pedersen and Louise Jean Kristiansen contributed to the screening process.

The mapping has been conducted for and in collaboration with the Research and Knowledge Centre, The Danish Veteran Centre, and is funded by the Danish Ministry of Defence as part of the 3rd September 2014 agreement on strengthened initiatives for Danish veterans e.g. research and support to relatives and children.

Copenhagen, October 2015

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# SUMMARY

## BACKGROUND AND AIM

Denmark frequently deploys soldiers to international operations. Some of these soldiers return with psychological after effects or physical injuries. Living with a partner or parent with after effects of war can be challenging for the family. However, relatives living with a veteran without after effects may also experience challenges during the reintegration phase. Research points towards a number of psychosocial consequences of living with a veteran. Knowledge, however, is more limited as regards strategies and interventions capable of relieving psychosocial problems among relatives of veterans. In order to identify effective strategies the first step is to uncover existing research on living with a veteran in general and thereby also to uncover potential gaps within the research field of psychosocial function and health.

The aim of this mapping has been to identify and map scientific publications on psychosocial function and health among relatives who live together with a veteran.

The mapping is presented by means of a gap map. By mapping each publication in a joint table according to the group of relatives and outcome the publication address, the reader is provided with 1) a visual overview of the distribution of the included publications across research

fields and 2) characteristics, main results and link to the online abstract of each of the included publications when hitting a specific reference in the gap map.

#### CLARIFICATION AND DEMARCATION OF CONCEPTS

There are two main concepts in this mapping: ‘psychosocial functioning and health’ and ‘relatives’.

We operationalised psychosocial function and health as four domains: 1) family relationship, 2) mental health, 3) psychosocial well-being, and 4) social relations. ‘Family relationship’ includes outcomes on relationship inside the family (partner, children (including stepchildren), primary family as a whole). ‘Mental health’ comprises outcomes on mental illness (including subclinical symptoms), psychosomatic symptoms and psychological symptoms among the three included groups of relatives. ‘Psychosocial well-being’ includes outcomes on degree of well-being understood as emotional and behavioural functioning in everyday life and in relation to their surroundings. ‘Social relations’ include outcomes on the relatives’ relations to and participation in external social relationships and social life.

In this mapping we have chosen to demarcate relatives as family members typically living together: 1) partner, 2) child and 3) primary family as a whole (partner, child and veteran). ‘Primary family’ thus comprises the two other separate groups of relatives included in the mapping. It does, however, also comprise the veteran and should be seen as a family unit.

Regarding veterans, we use the Danish definition of a veteran throughout the mapping and the report: a person who has been deployed to an international operation by the Ministry of Defence. The definition applies irrespective of whether the person has ended military service or is still active in the military.

#### METHODS

The mapping was conducted as a systematic mapping of publications. All included publications are primary research or systematic reviews on psychosocial functioning and health among relatives living with a veteran.

We conducted a systematic search for literature published from 1990 to primo 2015 in three large databases (Medline, PsycINFO and SocIndex) covering medicine and health, psychology and sociology. The

search was supplemented by grey search and potential relevant studies provided by The Danish Veteran Centre.

The identified publications were screened according to inclusion criteria concerning: 1) type of study and study design, 2) geography, 3) language, 4) country of mission, 5) time-period, 6) deployment status, 7) group of relatives addressed and 8) outcome addressed.

A total of 5,810 publications were identified in the search process and screened on title and abstract. Of these, 873 publications were screened on full-text. There were 103 publications which met the inclusion criteria and are included in this mapping. Each of the publications has subsequently been coded in relation to 13 parameters such as study design, methods, sample size, country of deployment, after effects on the veteran and main results for instance.

The result of the mapping is presented through a gap map. In this mapping each of the included publications are mapped in a joint table according to 1) each of the three groups of relatives and 2) each of the four domains of psychosocial function and health, respectively. In this way a visual overview of the distribution of the publications within the twelve (3x4) research fields is provided. Hitting a reference in the gap map provides the coding including a link to the online abstract of the specific publication.

## RESULTS

Of the 103 publications included in the gap map 100 are primary research and three publications are systematic reviews. Looking across the gap map there are two general tendencies. Among the publications, 'partner' is the group of relatives most frequently addressed. Regarding the four domains of psychosocial functioning and health, family relationship is the most prevalent domain in the mapping, except among children where an equal number address mental health. In general primary family and social relations, respectively, are the least often addressed group/domain.

## PARTNER

Partner is the most prevalent group of relative in the mapping, especially in relation to the domains family relationship and mental health. Outcomes studied were primarily different sorts of stress, depression, other

mental problems such as secondary traumatisation, marital satisfaction, couple functioning and communication.

#### CHILDREN

The group of relatives next most addressed in the mapping is children. Especially the domains family relationship and mental health are covered followed by psychosocial well-being. Only four publications address social relations. Main outcomes addressed within this group of relatives were parent-child relationship, emotional stress and role adjustment. Furthermore, programmes aiming to help children and families reconnect after a deployment were represented within this research.

#### PRIMARY FAMILY

The primary family is the least addressed group of relatives in the mapping. Besides publications addressing family relationship only few publications were identified within this group of relatives. No publications address social relations in the primary family. Outcomes addressed were mainly communication, stressors and adjustment to routines and new roles. Besides, intervention studies aimed to help the families were addressed in the publications.

#### GENERAL FINDINGS ACROSS THE GAP MAP

The publications included in the mapping are primarily American (88 of 103). Only seven European publications were included. Of these, none is Scandinavian. Most address relatives of veterans deployed to Iraq and Afghanistan. Few (14 publications) include relatives of veterans deployed to Balkan and Lebanon. Focus is almost solely on relatives of male veterans. Only half of the publications report on after effects of deployment among the veterans. When reported, focus is primarily on psychological after effects.

Regarding methods most publications are based on quantitative research, except within social relations among partners. A majority of the research is based on cross-sectional data. Finally, few primary research publications are based on experimental studies. Of these, only one publication is based on an RCT study design.

#### POTENTIAL GAPS IDENTIFIED IN THE MAPPING

Given the mapping's scope, we point towards a number of potential gaps within research on psychosocial functioning and health among relatives living with a veteran.

In relation to fields of research it looks like there is a gap regarding publications on the primary family, especially in relation to social relations, psychological well-being and mental health in the primary family. While focus is more often on children compared to the primary family, children's psychosocial function and health is still much more seldom addressed than it is among partners of veterans. Also, the gap map shows a gap regarding research on social relations, especially among the primary family and children.

Regarding further characteristics, there seems to be a large gap regarding publications based on European/Scandinavian samples. Furthermore, only few publications focus on relatives living with a veteran with physical injuries after deployment. Very few publications address relatives of female veterans. Finally, we were not able to code type of mission (e.g. peacekeeping, peacemaking and/or observational) based on the information provided in the publications. This indicates a lack of publications where type of mission is specified and the role of this investigated.

In relation to methodological approach, few systematic reviews within this mapping's focus of research were found. Furthermore, the mapping points towards a potential gap regarding publications based on a qualitative or mixed methods design, longitudinal study designs and experimental studies using an RCT design.

#### PUT INTO PERSPECTIVE

This mapping provides an overview of publications on psychosocial functioning and health among relatives living with a veteran. It also provides us with information on potential gaps within the research field. Both parts are important steps towards more knowledge on what it is like to live together with a partner or a parent who has been deployed and on what can be done to support and help veteran families.

First, existing research can help to identify focus areas of particular need for support. Providing relevant literature within the field, the mapping serves as a platform for this process. Secondly, the potential

gaps in research identified in the mapping draw our attention towards areas where more research may be needed.

Here one potential gap found in the mapping is research based on European samples. A large majority of the publications were American. Even though Danish soldiers have been deployed to some of the same operations as American soldiers there may still be differences of relevance to the relatives of the veteran. One example is length of deployment; American soldiers are usually deployed for a longer period of time compared to Danish soldiers. This raises the question whether the experiences and challenges of European veteran families are the same as those of American families.

The next step is to gain knowledge on what actually works. Which strategies, treatments, interventions and support are effective in preventing and relieving the strain and challenges that veteran families face post-deployment? One of the findings of this mapping is that there may be a gap regarding publications investigating interventions and their effects, not least studies using RCTs. This is in line with the findings of one of the three reviews included in the mapping. Creech et al. (2014) concluded that even though several treatments have been developed to help veteran families, most of these are untested or in an early stage of implementation and evaluation.

Based on existing and future research about psychosocial function and health of the veteran family, one next step towards more knowledge on how to help veterans and their families thus seems to be high quality intervention studies.

# INTRODUCTION

## BACKGROUND

In Denmark soldiers are frequently deployed to international military operations. From 1992 through 2014 30,000 men and woman were deployed to different operations (Statistics from The Danish Veteran Centre's deployment database). Some of these soldiers return with physical injuries or develop psychological after effects post-deployment. A report from The Danish National Centre for Social Research finds that 17 pct. of returned soldiers are registered with a psychiatric diagnosis, purchase of medicine for mental illness or treatment for substance abuse, which they were not registered with pre-deployment (Lyk-Jensen et al., 2012). The corresponding proportion among a comparable control group was 19 pct. It can, however, take months or years before psychological after effects following deployment are diagnosed, and some veterans are never diagnosed (Utzon-Frank et al., 2014; Holmes et al., 2013). The percentage of veterans with psychological problems may, consequently, be even higher. Other soldiers return without after effects but face the challenge of being reintegrated in the everyday life they left when they were deployed. There are reasons to believe that the veterans manage differently

when they return to civilian life (Andersen et al., 2014; Karstoft et al., 2015). Many of the soldiers have a partner and 14 pct. have at least one child when they are deployed. Others become parents during or post-deployment (Lyk-Jensen et al., 2011).

Current research points towards a number of psychosocial consequences of being a relative of a veteran. This includes the partner, children and the primary family as a whole (De Burgh et al., 2011; Creech et al. 2014; De Pedro et al., 2001). Regarding the partner, living with a veteran suffering from posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) increases the risk of experiencing psychological problems or secondary traumatisation at worst (Galovski et al., 2004; MacDonnell et al., 2014 & De Burgh et al., 2011). A Danish survey indicates that partners with children in particular are burdened by the deployment. This manifests itself through depression, somatisation and social relations (Forsvarsakademiet, 2010). Finally, the relationship of the couple may also suffer from problems (De Burgh et al., 2011).

In general, research shows higher rates of psychiatric symptoms and psychosocial problems among children with a mentally ill parent (Beardslee et al., 1983; Beardslee et al., 1998; Huntsman, 2008; Sekretariat for Netværk af forebyggende sygehuse i Danmark, 2007). For example, research indicates that children of parents with major depressive disorder are four times more likely to develop an affective disorder themselves compared to children with non-ill parents (Beardslee et al., 1998). International research indicates that this is also the case for children of veterans with PTSD or other war-related trauma illnesses (Dekel & Goldblatt, 2008; Lambert et al., 2014; De Pedro et al., 2001). Children of veterans may have an increased risk of experiencing anxiety, stress, depression, secondary traumatisation, behavioural problems and problems in school (Dekel & Goldblatt, 2008; De Pedro et al., 2001; Creech et al. 2014). Furthermore, Dinshtein et al. (2011) found that adult children show significantly higher levels of psychiatric distress and have lower capacity for intimacy. Thus, mental health issues may continue into adulthood.

Not all veterans return from deployment with after effects. Relatives living with the veteran may, however, still face challenges of a psychosocial character during the reintegration phase (De Pedro et al., 2001) such as relationship problems and reintegration stress.

Knowledge of strategies and interventions which can relieve strain among relatives of veterans is limited. In order to identify effective

strategies the first step is to uncover existing research on being a relative living with a veteran in general. Furthermore, it is important to uncover in which research areas less research exists.

## AIM

The aim of the mapping presented in this report is: to identify and map scientific publications on psychosocial function and health among relatives living with a veteran, with or without after effects following deployment. In this context relatives include partner, children and the primary family as a whole.

The mapping is presented by means of an interactive gap map. It provides the reader with 1) a visual overview of the distribution of the included publications mapped in relation to twelve overall research areas within psychosocial functioning among relatives of veterans and 2) characteristics and main results of each of the publications included.

The mapping was conducted for and in collaboration with The Danish Veteran Centre in the time-period December 1<sup>st</sup> 2014 – September 1<sup>st</sup>, 2015.

## STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

In Chapter 2 the methods of the mapping are presented. We present the use of the gap map method, the search strategy, inclusion and exclusion criteria and the screening process. Additionally, the coding procedure is presented.

In Chapter 3 the results of the mapping are described. This comprises a presentation of the gap map in which the included publications are mapped according to group of relative and domain of psychosocial functioning. We also summarise the characteristics of each of the twelve research areas of the gap map. The coding of the individual publications included in the mapping is presented in the appendix.

In Chapter 4 we summarise the overall findings of the gap map, including potential gaps within the research field of psychosocial functioning among relatives living with a veteran.



# METHODS

## OVERVIEW OF THE METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

This mapping was initiated with an operationalisation of the two main concepts of the mapping: psychosocial function and relatives. This was followed by five phases: 1) determination of inclusion and exclusion criteria, 2) literature search, 3) screening of all publications identified by the literature search, 4) coding of the included publications and finally 5) mapping of the publications inspired by the principle of evidence gap mapping supplemented by a summary of the findings.

## FOCUS

The focus of the mapping is research on psychosocial function and health among relatives living with a veteran.

## PSYCHOSOCIAL FUNCTIONING AND HEALTH

Psychosocial functioning and health as a concept is broad and unspecific. While no universal definition of psychosocial functioning exists, several

scholars emphasise that not only emotional and psychological but also social functioning is important in order to thrive (Keyes, 2007; Ryan & Deci, 2001; Dodge et al., 2012). Likewise there is an agreement that an individual's social (ties) and psychological functions are interrelated (Kawachi & Berkman, 2001). Inspired by this approach, we therefore operationalise psychosocial function and health into four domains. These are: 1) family relationship, 2) mental health, 3) psychosocial well-being and 4) social relations. Thus two domains focus on social relations divided on the relationship inside the family and external social relations and community participation, respectively. The other two domains focus on mental health and psychological functioning in daily life.

#### RELATIVES

Similarly, the concept of relatives includes a wide group of family members. In this mapping we demarcate relatives to include members of the primary family only. These are defined as: 1) partner, 2) child and 3) primary family as a whole (partner, child and veteran).

The operationalisation of psychosocial function and relatives is described more specifically in the section 'Domains of psychosocial function and health' (p. 24) and the section 'Group of relatives' (p. 22).

#### VETERANS

In this mapping we use the Danish definition of a veteran: a person who has been deployed to an international operation by the Ministry of Defence (Forsvarsministeriet, 2010). This definition applies irrespective of whether the person has ended military service or is still active in the military.

The definition of a veteran does, nevertheless, differ internationally. In countries such as The United States, Canada and Great Britain deployment to an international armed conflict is not a prerequisite for being covered by the veteran concept. Furthermore, a soldier must have ended military service in order to achieve veteran status in The United States, Canada, Great Britain, and the Netherlands.

Throughout this mapping and report, 'veterans' refer to the Danish conceptualisation and understanding of the concept.

## LITERATURE SEARCH

We searched for literature on relatives of veterans deployed to international operations focusing on the four domains of psychosocial functioning and health. We developed search strategies for the databases with search words aiming for these themes.

Given the scope and time for the project, the search strategy was developed with focus on specificity. A limited number of central databases were searched, and we looked for literature published from 1990 to primo 2015. The databases searched were three major international databases: MEDLINE, PsycINFO and SocINDEX. Together they cover medicine, health, psychology, and sociology. The search histories are listed in Appendix 2.

In addition, we performed an extensive search for grey literature, i.e. publications and reports not published by a commercial publisher, but by other types of institutions and organisations. Types of institutions searched were: research high schools, university colleges, universities, stress institutions, public health institutions, defence institutions, and veteran centres. Already known publications provided from the Danish Veteran Centre were assessed for eligibility.

The searches were executed in March 2015. A total of 5,810 publications were screened on title and abstract. Of these, 873 publications were screened on full text. In all, 103 publications met the inclusion criteria.

## INCLUSION AND EXCLUSION CRITERIA

In order to identify relevant research, the publications identified by the search were screened at two levels.

At the first level, publications were screened based on their title and abstract. The screening was conducted using a subsample of the criteria applied in the second-level screening applying only the most overall screening criteria. Each publication was screened by a student assistant who was supervised by the project leader. The approach was inclusive, meaning that publications which could not be excluded based on these first-level criteria with certainty preceded to the second level. In case of any uncertainty the screeners consulted the project leader.

The second-level screening implied that the publication was screened based on full text, and in relation to the full range of in- and exclusion criteria. In case of uncertainty whether to include or exclude a publication both research assistants and the project leader reviewed the publication.

In the following section in- and exclusion criteria are presented. Any exclusion criterion added at the second-level screening is specified.

#### TYPE OF STUDY AND STUDY DESIGN

The publications must be primary research or a peer reviewed systematic review. More specifically, only empirical research (or reviews based on such) is included. The reviews must be systematic in the sense that they distinctly report on how the literature is identified, and which inclusion criteria are used. This specification was added in the *second-level* screening and implies that purely theoretical publications, journalistic articles, commentaries, book reviews, textbooks and policy documents are excluded. Publications only describing or discussing an intervention and not reporting an effect of the intervention are also excluded.

There are no other methodological restrictions. Qualitative, quantitative and mixed method research is included if all other inclusion criteria are met. Likewise, publications on both observational and experimental studies are included. The broad methodological approach is chosen because the focus of the mapping is to gain as much knowledge as possible about psychosocial function and health among relatives of veterans.

#### GEOGRAPHY

Publications based on data from NATO or NATO associated countries (Australia, Finland, Georgia, Jordan and Sweden), English-speaking countries and Israel are included. This demarcation was chosen based on the assumption that these countries resemble Denmark and each other in relation to the operations to which the veterans have been deployed and on an expectation that research based on samples from these countries would be of relevance in a Danish/Scandinavian context. The five specific NATO associated countries were chosen because these countries have made particularly significant contributions to NATO operations (NATO 2014) and have participated in some of the same NATO operations as Denmark. They also participate in NATO working groups such

as e.g. 'HFM-258 The Impact of Military Life on Children from Military Families' which also covers children of veterans. Finally, some of these countries have participated in many operations throughout the years increasing the probability of available research. Based on recommendations from the Danish Veteran Centre we include publications based on data from Israel. Israel has a strong research tradition within the field of veterans and their relatives. This research is regarded to be relevant in a Danish context even though most research is based on samples older than those otherwise included in this mapping. Publications based on data from all other countries than those mentioned above are excluded.

No further exclusion criteria were added in the second-level screening.

#### LANGUAGE

Only publications reported in English, German, Danish, Swedish or Norwegian are included.

No further exclusion criteria were added in the second-level screening.

#### COUNTRY OF MISSION

In accordance with the Danish definition of a veteran, the veteran of the family must have been deployed to an international mission. Only research on relatives of veterans who have been deployed to an international mission in one or more of the following countries: Iraq (including both the first and the second Gulf war), Balkan (Bosnia, Kosovo, Croatia, FYR Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia), Afghanistan, Syria, Lebanon, Lebanon (UNIFIL),<sup>1</sup> and Libya is included. An exception is research on relatives of veterans involved in missions against piracy. This research is also included. If the country of mission could not be identified at the second level the publication was excluded. Authors were, nevertheless, contacted for information to the extent it was possible within the limits of the project. Some publications included relatives of veterans from various missions both relevant and irrelevant for this mapping. In these cases the publication is included if the results related to the relevant

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1. 'Lebanon' refers to the conflict between Lebanon and Israel. 'Lebanon (UNIFIL)' refers to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), originally created in 1978 to confirm the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon, restore international peace and security and to assist the Government of Lebanon in ensuring the return of its effective authority in the area.

missions can be separated from the results related to the irrelevant mission. When this is not possible the publication is excluded.

#### TIME PERIOD

The veteran must have been deployed to missions from 1990 and after. We have chosen this cut-off date to ensure that the publications in the mapping are relevant in a contemporary context. One exception is the Lebanon war starting in 1982. The reason for this exception is that most Israeli research on relatives of veterans is based on the Lebanon war or previous conflicts. With 1990 as a cut-off date otherwise relevant Israeli publications would have been excluded.

No further exclusion criteria were added in the second-level screening.

#### DEPLOYMENT STATUS

Only research on relatives living with a veteran post-deployment is included. This criterion was added at the second-level screening. Many publications do, however, use the terms 'military life' and 'military/deployment circle' without a clear demarcation between pre-deployment, deployment and post-deployment. These studies are characterised by addressing all three phases as a whole. Also, some veterans are deployed more than once. This means that even though a veteran is currently deployed their relatives have still experienced life post-deployment. Therefore it can be difficult to distinguish life during deployment from life post-deployment and thereby to separate the effect of these from one another. Publications explicitly referring to pre-deployment or deployment are excluded. Publications where life under deployment and post-deployment is more difficult to separate are included if the focus and outcome of the research is relevant (the publication evidently reports on conditions related to life post-deployment).

#### GROUP OF RELATIVES

The outcome of the publications must be attached to one or more of the following three groups of relatives: 1) partner, 2) children and 3) primary family (veteran, partner and any children as a whole). The common denominator is that they live together.

#### PARTNER

Partner is defined as a cohabitant partner with or without children. This criterion on being cohabitant was added at the second-level screening. If the partner does not live with the veteran, the publication is excluded. Publications dealing with divorce are, nevertheless, included.

#### CHILDREN

Children are defined as children or stepchildren who live some of the time with the veteran even if it is only every fortnight. There are, however, two exceptions as children placed in care outside the home and children not living at home under the age of 18 years are included. At the second-level screening one further restriction was made. Children living at home must be under the age of 25 in order to include the publication in the mapping.

#### PRIMARY FAMILY

Primary family is defined as the veteran, the partner and any children living with the veteran (including stepchildren and children placed in care outside the home). Besides the veteran, the primary family thus includes partner and children, who are also included separately in this mapping. When using the term primary family we do, however, refer to the primary family as a whole. Research on other relatives such as the veteran's parents or siblings is excluded. This exclusion criterion applies even if these relatives live together with the veteran. This demarcation was chosen in order to make the family unity addressed in this mapping as homogeneous as possible.

Publications reporting on the veteran only will be excluded. This exclusion criterion also applies when the results report on the veteran's evaluation of partner's and/or children's well-being. The only exemption is when the veteran is source of information of objective outcome measures, e.g. divorce or reported problems at the child's school – in such cases the publication is included.

#### OUTCOME

Only publications with an outcome on psychosocial functioning and health among relatives living with a veteran are included.

At the first-level screening, an including approach was applied recognising that screening in relation to these psychosocial outcomes can

be difficult based solely on title and abstract. Therefore only research with a distinct socio-economic outcome was excluded at the first-level screening. Examples of such outcomes are income, attachment to the labour market and education level. An exception is divorce. Research with this outcome is included.

At the second-level screening, the publications were also screened in relation to the inclusion criteria described below. In addition, the publications were categorised according to which domains of psychosocial functioning and health they addressed.

#### DOMAINS OF PSYCHOSOCIAL FUNCTION AND HEALTH

Psychosocial function is operationalised into four domains addressing the individual's or family's psychological and social functioning, respectively. The four domains are: 1) family relationship, 2) mental health, 3) psychosocial well-being and 4) social relations.

##### Family relationship

Outcomes on relationship inside the family (partner, children (including stepchildren), primary family as a whole) are classified as 'family relationship'. This domain includes publications dealing with partner relationship with the veteran, child relationship with the veteran, and relations and roles inside the primary family. Domestic violence and divorce also falls under this domain. Examples of outcomes belonging to this domain are family functioning, caregiver burden and parent/child relationship. A publication is excluded if it deals with family members outside the primary family, e.g. the veteran's parents or siblings.

##### Mental health

Outcomes on mental illness (including subclinical symptoms), psychosomatic symptoms and psychological symptoms among the three included groups of relatives are classified as 'mental health'. We have chosen to include both mental illness and subclinical mental symptoms in this domain recognising that many individuals may not be mentally ill in a clinical sense but still belong to a grey area. Examples of outcomes belonging to the domain of mental health are secondary traumatisation, anxiety, depression, depressive symptoms, stress, nervousness, internalisation and externalisation.

#### Psychosocial well-being

Outcomes on degree of well-being understood as emotional, psychological and behavioural functioning in everyday life and in relation to their surroundings are classified as 'psychosocial well-being'. Examples of outcome belonging to this domain are loneliness, life satisfaction, emotional or behavioural problems, problems in school and emotional stress.

#### Social relations

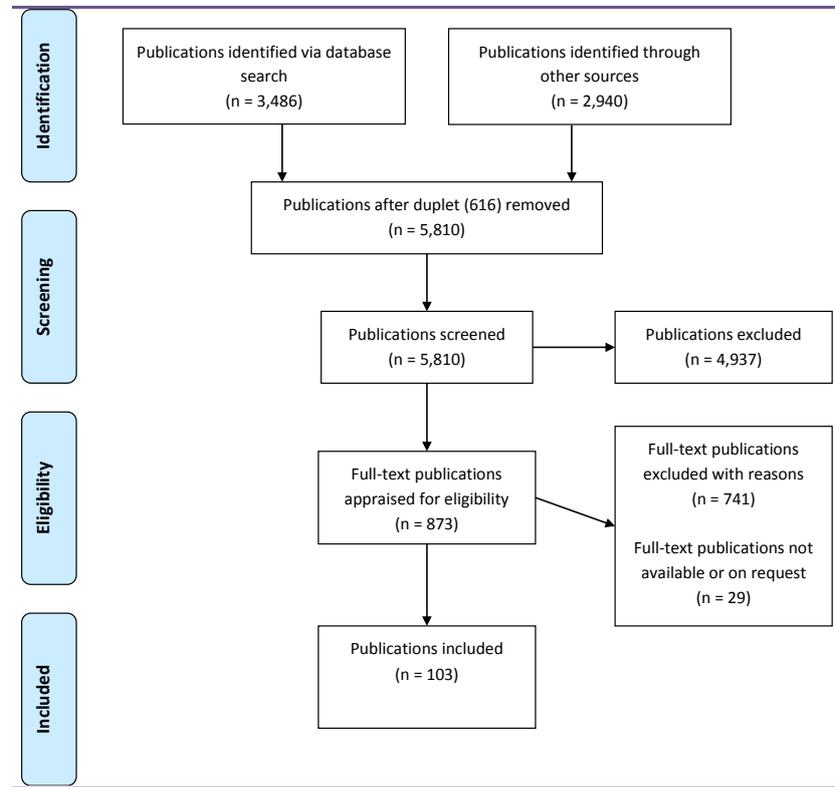
Outcomes on the relatives' relations to and participation in external social relationships and social life (outside the internal family) are classified as 'social relations'. External social relations and life are additional family, friends, co-workers, schoolmates, peers, leisure-time activities and the local community. Examples of outcomes belonging to this domain are outcomes on structural aspects of social relations (e.g. number of friends and frequency of contact), quality of social relations (e.g. support and trust) and involvement in leisure-time activities or community life.

#### FLOWCHART

Figure 2.1 shows the flowchart of the search and screening process.

FIGURE 2.1

Flowchart for the literature search and screening.



## CODING OF PUBLICATION CHARACTERISTICS

All included publications are coded in relation to 13 parameters. Table 2.1 summarises these coding parameters and categories used in the mapping.

TABLE 2.1  
Coding parameters.

Coding parameter	Coding categories
Title	Title of article, book, report, or dissertation
Author	Name of author(s)
Journal	Title of journal
Year	Publication year
Group of relatives	Partner Children Primary family
Domain	Family relationship Mental health Psychosocial well-being Social relations
After effects on veteran	Physical Psychological (PTSD, anxiety, depression, other, not specified) None Both Not reported
Country of deployment	Iraq (Gulf War) Iraq Balkan (Bosnia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia) Afghanistan Syria Lebanon Lebanon (UNIFIL) Libya Piracy
Nationality of the study	Nationality of the respondents/register data
Main results of the study	The main results relevant to the focus of this mapping
Publication type	Peer reviewed paper Book Report Dissertation
Method	Qualitative Quantitative Mixed methods Review: both quantitative and qualitative
Sample size	n =
Response rate	Reported when meaningful, especially related to quantitative, or mixed methods publications
Type of study	Primary research Systematic review
Observational and/or experimental	Observational Experimental Observational and Experimental
Study design	(Observational study:) Cross-sectional Longitudinal (Experimental study:) RCT NRS
Online abstract	Link

We intended to code the type of mission the veteran had been deployed to, i.e. peacemaking, peacekeeping mission, and/or observational mission. Going through the publications it became clear, however, that this information was specified in very few publications. Instead we noted other information (e.g. name of mission (OIF/OEF etc.), combat, war-time deployment, and time of data collection) which might indicate the type of mission. Even so, it was not possible to transform this information into meaningful coding categories. Therefore type of mission is not reported.

## GAP MAP

All included studies are presented in an interactive gap map. The use of a gap map is inspired by the method Evidence Gap Mapping (Snilstveit et al. 2013). In its original form this method is used to map existing and ongoing systematic reviews or primary studies on interventions within a given area. Evidence Gap Mapping provides a visual overview of the existing evidence in a current area by mapping policy-relevant interventions in relation to relevant outcome measures schematically. Moreover, concise summaries as well as a quality assessment of the individual studies are provided. An Evidence Gap Map allows for targeting research and using research strategically since it is possible to see in which areas there is evidence and in which areas there is a need for more knowledge (Snilstveit et al. 2013).

The mapping presented in this report draws on the principles of Evidence Gap Mapping in the sense that the included publications are presented in a gap map. In this mapping focus is, however, not on interventions solely. Instead focus is on research in a broader sense, also including observational studies on psychosocial function among relatives living with a veteran. Another difference from Evidence Gap Mapping is that quality assessment in its original sense has not been conducted. Still the publications have been coded according to the range of parameters presented in Table 2.1.

By mapping the included publications according to group of relative and domain of psychosocial functioning, respectively, a visual overview of publications on psychosocial function and health among relatives living with a veteran is provided. This also provides an impression of the

areas within which more or less research exists. Furthermore, the coding of each publication as well as a link to the publication's online abstract is provided by clicking on the specific publication in the interactive gap map. While most abstracts are publicly available the access to the abstracts may depend on the reader's access right to the journal in a few cases.



## RESULTS

This mapping included 103 publications. Of these, 100 were primary research while 3 were systematic reviews. In this chapter we present the gap map and summarise the research areas presented in the gap map based on the coding of the individual studies.

### GAP MAP

The gap map presents the included publications in relation to 1) the group of relative (vertical part of the gap map) and 2) domain of psychosocial functioning and health (horizontal part of the gap map) addressed in the publication. Thus the publications are mapped in relation to 12 (3x4) research fields. Several of the publications address more than one domain of psychosocial functioning and health and some more than one group of relatives. The same publication can therefore be represented more than once in the fields of the gap map. The typical publication is represented in one to three research fields (one: 27 publications; two: 33 publications and three: 24 publications). Some of the publications have a very broad scope, e.g. the three reviews. Therefore few of the publications were represented in as much as six or seven research fields (six: 5

publications, seven: 3 publications.). The remaining 11 were represented in four research fields.

The map presented in Table 3.1 provides an overview of the publications in terms of numbers of publications identified in each field. Overall, there are 70 publications addressing partners of veterans, 35 on children and 22 on the primary family. In relation to domain of psychosocial functioning and health 87 publications address family relationship, 58 mental health, 42 psychosocial well-being and 21 social relations.

Table 3.1 shows that ‘partner’ is the group of relatives most frequently addressed in the included publications. Especially publications addressing family relationship and mental health among partners are prevalent. In relation to the domain of psychosocial functioning, ‘family relationship’ is the most prevalent domain among all but one of the groups of relatives. Among children an equal number of publications address family relationship and mental health. Seen from the opposite perspective the gap map reveals that the primary family and social relations are the group of relatives and domain of psychosocial functioning and health respectively that are least addressed in the included publications, especially the combination of the two. No publications address social relations in the primary family.

TABLE 3.1

Gap map in terms of number of included publications in each specific field\*.

Group of relative	Domain of psychosocial function and health			
	Family relationship (n = 87)	Mental health (n = 58)	Psychosocial well-being (n = 42)	Social relations (n = 21)
Partner (n = 70)	62 publications	45 publications	27 publications	17 publications
Children (n = 35)	24 publications	24 publications	20 publications	4 publications
Primary family (n = 22)	21 publications	11 publications	7 publications	0 publications

Note: \* A publication can be represented in more than one research field

Table 3.2 presents the actual gap map. Here the distribution of the specific publications is provided in the schematic form of the gap map. By hitting a publication in the gap map, you will be linked on to the coding of the specific publication. The description includes information on all coding parameters presented in Table 2.1. Below the coding a link to the publication’s online abstract is provided.

TABLE 3.2

Gap map with specific publications mapped.

		<b>Domain of psychosocial function and health</b>			
<b>Group of relative</b>	<b>Family relationship</b> (n = 87 publications)	<b>Mental health</b> (n = 58 publications)	<b>Psychosocial well-being</b> (n = 42 publications)	<b>Social relations</b> (n = 21 publications)	
Partner  (n = 70 publications)	Aducci et al., 2011; Allen et al., 2011; Andres, 2010; Andres et al., 2012; Anderson et al., 2013; Baptist et al., 2011; Bennett, 2014; Blow et al., 2013; Bobrow et al., 2013; Borelli et al., 2013; Borelli et al., 2014; Cafferty et al., 1994; Cooper, 2015; Creech et al., 2014; De Burgh et al., 2011; Demers, 2009; Dolphin et al., 2015; Dursun, 2009; Erbes, 2011; Faber et al., 2008; Finley et al., 2010; Flewelling, 2013; Ford et al., 1993; Goff et al., 2007; Gorbaty, 2009; Gorman et al., 2014; Griffin et al., 2014; Hamilton et al., 2009; Houston et al., 2013; Johnson, 2011; Johnson, 2012; J'Anthony, 2014; Karakurt et al., 2013; Knobloch et al., 2013; Konowitz, 2013; Lapp et al., 2010; LaMotte et al., 2014; Looper, 2013; Medway et al., 1995; Melvin, 2012; Melvin et al., 2015; Mikulincer et al., 1995; Negrusa et al., 2014; Newby et al., 2005; Nichols et al., 2013; Parcell et al., 2014; Pittman et al., 2004; Rabenhorst et al., 2012; Rabenhorst et al., 2013; Reddy et al., 2011; Renshaw et al., 2008; Renshaw et al., 2011; Renshaw et al., 2014; Rosen et al., 1995; Sautter et al., 2014; Solomon et al., 1991; Solomon et al., 1992a; Solomon et al., 1992b; Villagran et al., 2013; Waliski et al., 2012; Waysman et al., 1993; Wheeler, 2009	Allen et al., 2011; Andres, 2010; Andres et al., 2012; Bennett, 2014; Blow et al., 2013; Bobrow et al., 2013; Borelli et al., 2014; Cooper, 2015; Creech et al., 2014; De Burgh et al., 2011; Demers, 2009; Dolphin et al., 2015; Dursun, 2009; Erbes, 2011; Fields et al., 2012; Franciskovic et al., 2007; Ford et al., 1993; Goff et al., 2007; Goff et al., 2009; Gorman et al., 2011; Gorman et al., 2014; Griffin et al., 2014; Hamilton et al., 2009; Herzog, 2009; Johnson, 2011; Johnson, 2012; J'Anthony 2014; Kelley, 1994a; Knobloch et al., 2013; LaMotte et al., 2014; Malnekoff, 1995; Medway et al., 1995; Mikulincer et al., 1995; Nichols et al., 2013; Reddy et al., 2011; Renshaw et al., 2008; Renshaw et al., 2011; Renshaw et al., 2014; Sautter et al., 2014; Solomon et al., 1991; Solomon et al., 1992a; Stahl, 2013; Waysman et al., 1993; Wheeler, 2009; Zdjelarevic et al., 2011	Aducci et al., 2011; Allen et al., 2011; Andres, 2010; Andres et al., 2012; Bobrow et al., 2013; Cooper, 2015; Dolphin et al., 2015; Dursun, 2009; Flewelling, 2013; Ford et al., 1993; Griffin et al., 2014; Houston et al., 2013; Johnson, 2011; Johnson, 2012; Kelley, 1994a; Konowitz, 2013; Lapp et al., 2010; Medway et al., 1995; Melvin et al., 2015; Mikulincer et al., 1995; Pittman et al., 2004; Reddy et al., 2011; Rosen et al., 1995; Solomon et al., 1992a; Villagran et al., 2013; Waysman et al., 1993; Zdjelarevic et al., 2011	Andres, 2010; Cafferty et al., 1994; Dursun, 2009; Fields et al., 2012; Flewelling, 2013; Gorbaty, 2009; Griffin et al., 2014; J'Anthony, 2014; Karakurt et al., 2013; Konowitz, 2013; Lapp et al., 2010; Mikulincer et al., 1995; Nichols et al., 2013; Solomon et al., 1991; Solomon et al., 1992a; Villagran et al., 2013; Wheeler 2009	

*The table continues on the next page.*

TABLE 3.2 CONTINUED

Gap map with specific publications mapped.

Group of relative	Domain of psychosocial function and health			
	Family relationship	Mental health	Psychosocial well-being	Social relations
Child (n = 35 publications)	Andres, 2010; Andres et al., 2011; Bailem, 2012; Barker et al., 2009; Bennett, 2014; Boricevic et al., 2014; Cozza et al., 2010; Creech et al., 2014; De Pedro et al., 2011; Harrison et al., 2014; Houston et al., 2013; Kelley, 1994b; Lester et al., 2012a; Lester et al., 2013; Letamendi, 2012; McCarroll et al., 2008; Medway et al., 1995; Mmari et al., 2009; Mmari et al., 2010; Rabenhorst et al., 2015; Rentz et al., 2007; Thomsen et al., 2014; Waliski et al., 2012; Wilson et al., 2011	Andres, 2010; Bennett, 2014; Boricevic et al., 2014; Cozza et al., 2010; Creech et al., 2014; De Pedro et al., 2011; Franic et al., 2012; Harrison et al., 2014; Herzog, 2009; Kelley, 1994a; Kelley, 1994b; Lester et al., 2012a; Lester et al., 2010; Lester et al., 2013; Letamendi, 2012; McCarroll et al., 2008; Medway et al., 1995; Mmari et al., 2009; Pfefferbaum et al., 2011; Pfefferbaum et al., 2012; Pfefferbaum et al., 2013; Reed et al., 2011; Stahl, 2013; Wilson et al., 2011	Andres, 2010; Andres et al., 2011; Bailem, 2012; Barker et al., 2009; Crow et al., 2013; De Pedro et al., 2011; Franic et al., 2012; Harrison et al., 2014; Houston et al., 2013; Lester et al., 2013; McCarroll et al., 2008; Medway et al., 1995; Mmari et al., 2009; Mmari et al., 2010; Pfefferbaum et al., 2011; Pfefferbaum et al., 2012; Pfefferbaum et al., 2013; Reed et al., 2011; Rosen et al., 1993; Wilson et al., 2011	De Pedro et al., 2011; Mmari et al., 2009; Mmari et al., 2010; Wilson et al., 2011
Primary family (n = 22 publications)	Andres et al., 2011; Angrist et al. 2000; Baptist et al. 2011; Bennett 2014; Blalock 2012; Blow et al. 2013; Bobrow et al. 2013; Cozza et al., 2010; Creech et al., 2014; Crow et al., 2013; De Pedro et al., 2011; Faber et al., 2008; Ford et al., 1998; Hamlin-Glover 2011; Karney et al., 2011; Kelley, 1994b; Lester et al., 2012a; Lester et al., 2013; Mmari et al., 2009; Straits-Troster et al., 2013; Waliski et al., 2012	Bennett 2014; Blow et al. 2013; Bobrow et al. 2013; Cozza et al., 2010; Creech et al., 2014; De Pedro et al., 2011; Ford et al., 1998; Knobloch et al., 2013; Lester et al., 2012a; Lester et al., 2013; Mmari et al., 2009	Andres et al., 2011; Bobrow et al., 2013; De Pedro et al., 2011; Ford et al., 1998; Lester et al., 2013; Mmari et al., 2009; Waliski et al., 2012	

## REVIEWS INCLUDED IN THE MAPPING

Three reviews are included in the mapping. These reviews differ from the primary research included in the mapping in the sense that they comprise primary research from several other studies. Thus some of the publications already included in the mapping will also be contained the reviews. The reviews are included in the summaries of the specific fields of the gap map presented in the section below. The scopes of the three reviews are, however, broader than most of the publications included in the mapping. Also, they provide an overview within the research area. Therefore we also present the characteristics, focus and findings of each of the three reviews separately.

### THE IMPACT OF DEPLOYMENT TO IRAQ OR AFGHANISTAN ON PARTNERS AND WIVES OF MILITARY PERSONNEL (DE BURGH ET AL., 2011)

This review included 14 US-based studies published between 2001 and 2010. Studies were included if they were based on quantitative studies of civilian female spouses of male military personnel who had served or were serving in Iraq or Afghanistan. Most studies were cross-sectional. Sample sizes ranged between 45-434 couples and 95-250,000 individuals. Eight studies reported a response rate. Among these, the response rates ranged between 34 pct. and 93 pct. In six studies response rate was not reported. In two of these the response rate was not available due to use of an already existing database.

The included studies addressed psychological morbidity, help seeking, marital dysfunction and stress in spouses. One of the main themes detected was psychiatric disorders and help seeking in spouses. Studies addressing this theme reported among other things on depression, stress and anxiety.

PTSD in returning veterans was found to be associated with psychological problems for the spouse. The review concludes that the mental well-being of the spouses impacts not only on the individuals themselves, but also their military partners and wider family.

The publication belongs under the following domains: mental health and family relationship among partners.

THE CHILDREN OF MILITARY SERVICE MEMBERS: CHALLENGES, SUPPORTS, AND FUTURE EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH (DE PEDRO ET AL., 2011)

This review included 82 studies on military children and their families. The included studies examined links between special circumstances and stressors as well as outcomes that are known to impact students' school experiences. Most studies included in the review were quantitative, but qualitative studies were also represented. Also, both observational and experimental studies were included. Sample size ranged between 1-642,397 children and 442,722 military parents.

Focus was on four bodies of literature: 1) research literature on mental health status on military families and students, 2) literature on child maltreatment in military families, 3) literature focusing on the specific impact of life events experienced by military families and children surrounding war and finally 4) literature on the experiences of National Guard and Reserves military families and available support.

Six research themes arose from the review process: mental health, child maltreatment, impact of deployment on military children, reintegration, war-related trauma of the returning veteran parent and Reservist and National Guard military family issues. The review concluded that studies on children of veterans make strong evidence that these children experience a tremendous number of stressors in relation to the USA's engagement in the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. Publications showed, for example, that reintegration can be a stressful phase and that it can aversively affect the academic functioning and mental health of students from a military family. Reintegration stress was more severe if the veteran returned with PTSD. Furthermore, it showed negative psychological outcomes for both military parents and children. Additionally, the systematic review found a lack of inclusion of military and societal contextual factors in the included studies limiting the ability to generalise the findings to military families over time and across wars.

The publication belongs under the following domains: family relationship, mental health, psychosocial well-being and social relations among children. It also belongs in the domains 'family relationship', 'mental health' and 'psychosocial well-being in the primary family'.

THE IMPACT OF MILITARY DEPLOYMENT AND REINTEGRATION  
ON CHILDREN AND PARENTING: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW  
(CREECH ET AL., 2014)

This third review included 42 studies (28 on deployment, 4 on reintegration and 10 on intervention). The publications included were observational using a longitudinal or cross-sectional study design (retrospective reporting). Both qualitative and quantitative studies were included.

The literature in three areas was reviewed: 1) the impact of deployment separation on parenting, and children's emotional, behavioural, and health outcomes, 2) the impact of parental mental health symptoms during and after reintegration, and 3) current treatment approaches in veteran and military families. The purpose was to gain further knowledge on the impact of deployment on the relationship between parents and children.

The review found that symptoms of PTSD and depression in the veteran may be related to increased symptomatology in children as well as problems with parenting and communication in the parenting couple. This applies during and well after reintegration. It also finds that although several treatments have been developed to address the needs of military and veteran families, most are untested or in the early stages of implementation and evaluation.

The publication belongs under the following domains: family relationship and mental health among partner, children and in the primary family, respectively.

## SUMMARY OF THE FIELDS OF THE GAP MAP

Below we present summaries of 11 out of 12 research fields from the gap map. Within one research field: social relations in the primary family we did not identify any publications.

As already stated, several of the included publications are represented in more than one of the research fields and are therefore also included in more than one summary. The summaries of each of the 11 fields are provided to make it possible to gain knowledge on the characteristics of the publications within a given research field of specific interest to the reader, e.g. family relationship among partners or mental health among children.

Each summary follows the same structure: first methodological characteristics are summarised. Focus and prevalent topics of the included publications in the given field are then presented. Subsequently, we sum up focusing on potential gaps in research. Finally, an example of a publication which is representative of the research field is described. Besides the summary a table with the main characteristics is provided. Some publications are based on samples where the veterans have been deployed to various missions and some are based on more than one study design. Hence the number of publications within the coding parameters 'country of missions' and 'study design' often sum up to more than the number of publications included in the research field summarised.

#### SUMMARY OF PUBLICATION CHARACTERISTICS 'FAMILY RELATIONSHIP' AMONG 'PARTNER'

In the research field addressing family relationship among partners living with a veteran, 62 publications were identified: 44 peer reviewed papers, 13 dissertations and five book chapters. Of these, two publications are systematic reviews. The remaining 60 publications are primary research. The main characteristics of the publications are shown in Table 3.3.

TABLE 3.3  
Partner/Family relationship (62 publications).

	Number of publications
<b>After effects on veteran</b>	
Physical	1
Psychological	30
None	0
Both	7
Not reported	24
<b>Country of deployment</b>	
Iraq (Gulf War)	0
Iraq	51
Balkan	3
Afghanistan	33
Syria	0
Lebanon	5
Lebanon (UNIFIL)	0
Libya	0
Piracy	0
<b>Nationality of the study</b>	
Israel	5
Different nationalities	1
Canada	1
Netherlands	2
United States	53
<b>Publication type</b>	
Peer reviewed paper	44
Dissertation	13
Book chapters	5
<b>Method</b>	
Quantitative	32
Qualitative	20
Mixed	9
Review: both quantitative and qualitative	1
<b>Type of study</b>	
Primary research	60
Systematic review	2
<b>Observational/Experimental study</b>	
Observational study	56
Experimental study	5
Both	1
<b>Study design*</b>	
Cross-sectional	40
Longitudinal	18
RCT	1
NRS	5

Note: \* One primary research publication used more than one study design, and one review included studies with different study designs.

## METHODS

A majority of publications present quantitative research (32 publications) while 20 publications are based on studies using qualitative methods. Nine publications report research using mixed methods. One of the re-

views includes publications based on studies using both quantitative and qualitative studies.

In all 56 publications are based on observational studies. These are primarily cross-sectional (39 publications). Sixteen publications are based on longitudinal studies. One publication is based on both an observational longitudinal and an experimental RCT study. One systematic review includes studies using both cross-sectional and longitudinal study design. Five publications are based on studies with an experimental design. Of these, all use a non-randomised controlled study design.

The sample size of the publications ranges between  $n = 6$  (qualitative publication) and 250,000. The response rates, when reported, range between 7.5 pct. and 93 pct. 41 publications do not report a response rate.

#### FOCUS OF THE RESEARCH

The publications are predominantly American investigating a variety of aspects of family relationship among partners of American veterans (53 publications). Publications of Israeli origin are the second most represented (5 publications). The country of mission is primarily Iraq, but Afghanistan is also prevalent. Other publications report on e.g. Lebanon (5 publications) and Bosnia and Herzegovina (3 publications).

Research topics of the publications are primarily different kinds of stress (19 publications), i.e. parenting stress, family stress, etc. Other research topics are marital satisfaction and couple functioning (9 publications), communication and coping processes (both 6 publications).

Approximately one third of the publications do not address whether the veterans had any psychological after effects or physical injuries following deployment (24 publications). In the remaining 38 publications, focus is primarily on partners of veterans with psychological after effects (PTSD: 26, depression: 7, CSR (Combat Stress Reaction): 6). Seven publications present research on both physical injuries and psychological after effects, and one publication focuses on physical injuries.

#### POTENTIAL GAPS

Few studies are based on European samples, and a minority uses a mixed methods or a longitudinal study design. Furthermore, only one study focuses on partners of veterans suffering from physical injuries. Finally, the field is dominated by publications reporting on female at-home spouses.

EXAMPLE: COUPLE FUNCTIONING AND PTSD IN RETURNING OIF SOLDIERS: PRELIMINARY FINDINGS FROM THE READINESS AND RESILIENCE IN NATIONAL GUARD SOLDIERS PROJECT (ERBES, 2011)

This publication addresses the inter-relationship between PTSD and family functioning in family members of returning service members who have served in Iraq and Afghanistan. It contains two studies where the second lives up to the inclusion criteria of the mapping. The study is a part of the Readiness and Resilience in National Guard Soldiers (RINGS) research programme. Using a two-part longitudinal mixed methods study design, this study examined the relationship between PTSD symptoms and soldier- and partner-reported couple functioning in a sample of 49 male soldiers and their female partners. Measurement was conducted within one year of the return of the veteran from deployment and then six months later. Questionnaires, including for example a wide range of potential risk and resilience factors, were mailed to the participants. Also, a subsample was interviewed at the second data collection. Findings showed that partner depression was related to soldier-specific avoidance, hyper arousal and total PTSD symptoms while partners' general distress was related only to soldier's specific avoidance. Partners' reports suggested that soldier hyper arousal was related to less mutuality in communication. Thus the study demonstrated a link between symptoms of PTSD and couple functioning.

The publication also belongs in the domain 'mental health'.

#### SUMMARY OF PUBLICATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR 'MENTAL HEALTH' AMONG 'PARTNER'

In the research field addressing mental health among partners living with a veteran, 45 publications were identified: 31 peer reviewed papers, 11 dissertations and three book chapters. Of these, two publications are systematic reviews. The remaining 43 publications are primary research. The main characteristics of the publications are shown in Table 3.4.

TABLE 3.4  
Partner/Mental health (45 publications).

	Number of publications
<b>After effects on veteran</b>	
Physical	1
Psychological	31
None	0
Both	6
Not reported	7
<b>Country of deployment</b>	
Iraq (Gulf War)	0
Iraq	36
Balkan	4
Afghanistan	27
Syria	0
Lebanon	4
Lebanon (UNIFIL)	0
Libya	0
Piracy	0
<b>Nationality of the study</b>	
Israel	4
Different nationalities	1
Canada	1
Croatia	2
Netherlands	2
United States	35
<b>Publication type</b>	
Peer reviewed paper	31
Dissertation	11
Book chapters	3
<b>Method</b>	
Quantitative	32
Qualitative	6
Mixed	6
Review: both quantitative and qualitative	1
<b>Type of study</b>	
Primary research	43
Systematic review	2
<b>Observational/Experimental study</b>	
Observational study	39
Experimental study	5
Both	1
<b>Study design*</b>	
Cross-sectional	34
Longitudinal	7
RCT	1
NRS	5

Note: \* One primary research publication used more than one study design, and one review included studies with different study designs.

## METHODS

A majority of publications present quantitative research (32 publications) while six publications are based on studies using mixed method and qualitative methods, respectively. One review reported on studies using both qualitative and quantitative methods.

Thirty-nine publications are based on observational studies. The observational publications are primarily cross-sectional (33 publications). One publication is based on both an observational longitudinal and an experimental RCT. One systematic review includes studies using both cross-sectional and longitudinal study design. Of the five publications based on an experimental design, all five publications use a non-randomised controlled study design.

The sample size of the publications ranges between  $n = 6$  (qualitative publication) and 250,000. The response rates, when reported, range between 5.3 pct. and 93 pct. 24 publications did not report a response rate.

## FOCUS OF THE RESEARCH

Of 45 publications, 35 are American. They investigate a variety of aspects of mental health among partners of American veterans. Four publications are of European origin and four of Israeli origin. One publication is of Canadian origin, and one publication reports on different nationalities. The country of mission is primarily Iraq, but Afghanistan is also prevalent. Other publications report on e.g. Lebanon and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Research topics prevalent in this field are different kinds of stress (17 publications), depression (7 publications), anxiety (5 publications), secondary traumatisation (4 publications) and psychological aggression (2 publications). Attachment avoidance is also included. In most cases the at-home partner was a female spouse.

Seven of the publications do not address whether the veterans have any psychological after effects or physical injuries following deployment. The majority of the publications focus on psychological after effects (PTSD: 25, depression: 7, CSR (Combat Stress Reaction): 3). Six publications report on both physical injuries and psychological after effects. Only one focuses on physical injuries, Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI).

#### POTENTIAL GAPS

Many publications in this research field are also addressed in the research field 'family relationship'. Most publications report on female at-home spouses leaving the field without much information concerning male partners. Few studies are based on an experimental design. Furthermore, relatively few publications are based on studies using qualitative and mixed methods.

#### EXAMPLE: THE IMPACT OF SOLDIERS' DEPLOYMENTS TO IRAQ AND AFGHANISTAN: SECONDARY TRAUMATIC STRESS IN FEMALE PARTNERS (GOFF ET AL., 2009)

This publication researched male veterans returned from deployment in Iraq or Afghanistan and their female partners. Two hypotheses were established: 1) Greater trauma history and trauma symptoms of male soldiers predict greater secondary traumatic stress symptoms in their female spouses/partners and 2) Greater individual avoidance symptoms of male soldiers predict greater secondary traumatic stress symptoms in their female spouses/partners. 45 couples participated in the study. They all completed the Traumatic Events Questionnaires, The Purdue Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder Scale-Revised and the Trauma Symptom Checklist. Hypothesis 1 was partially supported, as PTSD symptoms (PPTSD-R scores) experienced by the soldiers predicted the female partners' current trauma symptoms. Thus the study found that trauma symptoms of veterans significantly predicted individual secondary trauma symptoms among their female partners. As far as hypothesis 2 goes, results indicated that the avoidance symptoms experienced by the soldiers predicted the female partners' current individual trauma symptoms.

This publication belongs to the domain 'mental health' only.

#### SUMMARY OF PUBLICATION CHARACTERISTICS 'PSYCHOSOCIAL WELL-BEING' AMONG 'PARTNER'

In the research field addressing psychosocial well-being among partners living with a veteran, 27 publications were identified: 19 peer reviewed papers, seven dissertations and one book chapter. All publications are primary research. The main characteristics of the publications are shown in Table 3.5.

TABLE 3.5

Partner/Psychosocial well-being (27 publications).

	Number of publications
<b>After effects on veteran</b>	
Physical	1
Psychological	11
None	0
Both	2
Not reported	13
<b>Country of deployment</b>	
Iraq (Gulf War)	0
Iraq	18
Balkan	3
Afghanistan	13
Syria	0
Lebanon	3
Lebanon (UNIFIL)	0
Libya	0
Piracy	0
<b>Nationality of the study</b>	
Israel	3
Canada	1
Croatia	1
Netherlands	2
United States	20
<b>Publication type</b>	
Peer reviewed paper	19
Dissertation	7
Book chapters	1
<b>Method</b>	
Quantitative	14
Qualitative	7
Mixed	6
<b>Type of study</b>	
Primary research	27
Systematic review	0
<b>Observational/Experimental study</b>	
Observational study	25
Experimental study	2
<b>Study design</b>	
Cross-sectional	18
Longitudinal	7
RCT	0
NRS	2

## METHODS

A majority of the publications present quantitative research (14 publications), while seven and six publications are based on studies using qualitative and mixed methods, respectively.

Twenty-five publications are based on observational studies primarily using a cross-sectional study design (18 publications). Only two

publications are based on studies with an experimental design. Both use a non-randomised controlled study design.

The sample size of the publications ranges between  $n = 6$  (qualitative publication) and 1,661. The response rates, when reported, range between 7.5 pct. and 90 pct. 18 publications did not report a response rate.

#### FOCUS OF THE RESEARCH

The publications are predominantly American investigating a variety of aspects of psychosocial well-being among partners of American veterans (20 publications). Three publications are of Israeli origin. One publication is of Canadian origin and one of Croatian origin. Two publications are of Dutch origin. The countries of mission are primarily Iraq and Afghanistan.

Research on different kinds of stress (emotional, parenting, etc.) among partners of veterans is a prevalent research topic (7 publications). Another research topic is communication (4 publications).

A total of 13 publications do not address whether the veterans had any psychological after effects or physical injuries following deployment. A total of 11 publications focus on psychological after effects (PTSD: 6, CSR: 3, depression: 2). One publication reports on physical injuries and two on both physical injuries and psychological after effects.

#### POTENTIAL GAPS

Few publications are based on European samples. In general, relatively few publications are based on longitudinal studies. Furthermore, no systematic reviews were included within this research field, and only two publications based on an experimental design were identified. Finally, few publications focus on partners of veterans suffering from physical injuries.

#### EXAMPLE: THE MILSPOUSE BATTLE RHYTHM: COMMUNICATING RESILIENCE THROUGHOUT THE DEPLOYMENT CYCLE (VILLAGRAN M. ET AL., 2013)

This publication focuses on how military wives discursively construct resilience based on their experiences throughout the deployment cycle of their partner as they struggle to make sense of often contradictory circumstances. The publication is based on a cross-sectional study using

qualitative method in-depth interviews with 24 military wives. First the publication presents a brief overview of the quality of life challenges experienced by the military wives. Secondly the publication seeks to further explore processes that affected relationships in military families throughout dynamic Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom deployment cycles. Several military wives did not have any knowledge of resilience training programmes available to them or family members. Furthermore, they provided examples of how resilience was achieved through communication aiming to craft a new sense of normalcy, affirm identity anchors, maintain and use social networks, use alternative logics to reframe with stressors and foreground productive action after separation from the veteran. Negative feelings were consistently described as a potentially destructive force that could prevent successful coping, resilience and reintegration upon a spouse's return.

The publication also belongs in the domains 'family relationship' and 'social relations'.

#### SUMMARY OF PUBLICATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR 'SOCIAL RELATIONS' AMONG 'PARTNER'

In the research field addressing social relations among partners living with a veteran, 17 publications were identified: eight peer reviewed papers, seven dissertations and two book chapters. All publications are primary research. The main characteristics of the publication are shown in Table 3.6.

TABLE 3.6  
Partner/Social relations (17 publications).

	Number of publications
<b>After effects on veteran</b>	
Physical	1
Psychological	5
None	0
Both	4
Not reported	7
<b>Country of deployment</b>	
Iraq (Gulf War)	0
Iraq	10
Balkan	1
Afghanistan	8
Syria	0
Lebanon	3
Lebanon (UNIFIL)	0
Libya	0
Piracy	0
<b>Nationality of the study</b>	
Israel	3
Canada	1
Netherlands	1
United States	12
<b>Publication type</b>	
Peer reviewed paper	8
Dissertation	7
Book chapters	2
<b>Method</b>	
Quantitative	7
Qualitative	7
Mixed	3
<b>Type of study</b>	
Primary research	17
Systematic review	0
<b>Observational/Experimental study</b>	
Observational study	16
Experimental study	1
<b>Study design</b>	
Cross-sectional	13
Longitudinal	3
RCT	0
NRS	1

#### METHODS

Seven publications present quantitative methods, and seven present qualitative methods. The remaining three publications are based on studies using mixed methods.

Almost all publications are based on observational studies (16 publications). These publications are primarily cross-sectional studies (13 publications). Three publications use a longitudinal study design. Only

one publication is based on an experimental design. This study uses a non-randomised controlled study design.

The sample size of the publications ranges between  $n = 8$  (qualitative publication) and 1,661. The response rates, when reported, range between 24 pct. and 89 pct. Ten publications did not report a response rate.

#### FOCUS OF THE RESEARCH

The publications are predominantly American investigating a variety of aspects of social relations among partners of American veterans (12 publications). The research field also includes three studies of Israeli origin, one Dutch and one Canadian. Also within this field the publications primarily report on the missions in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Research topics of the publications are primarily support (8 publications). Below we present a publication investigating a telephone support group as an example of support.

Seven of the publications do not address whether the veterans had any psychological after effects or physical injuries following deployment. In the remaining 10 publications, focus is primarily on children of veterans with psychological after effects (PTSD: 5, CSR: 3). One publication presents research on partners of veterans with physical injuries, Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI), and four reported on both psychological after effects and physical injuries.

#### POTENTIAL GAPS

Within publications addressing partner related outcomes the domain 'social relations' is by far the one with the fewest publications. As presented above only one publication is based on a European sample. Also few publications are based on mixed methods studies and longitudinal studies. Additionally, only one experimental study was found within this field. Finally, few publications focus on partners of veterans suffering from especially physical injuries.

#### EXAMPLE: EASING REINTEGRATION: TELEPHONE SUPPORT GROUPS FOR SPOUSES OF RETURNING IRAQ AND AFGHANISTAN SERVICE MEMBERS (NICHOLS, 2013)

This publication investigates the field social relations among partners living with a veteran. The setting of this publication is that reconnecting

the family, renegotiating roles that have shifted, re-establishing communication patterns and dealing with mental health concerns are all tasks that spouses undertake as a part of reintegration. The publication was based on a study using a qualitative research method and a non-randomised controlled study design. The veterans were returning Iraq and Afghanistan service members. The study consisted of one-year-long telephone groups focusing on helping spouses with the basic reintegration tasks. A total of 86 spouses, all female, participated in 14 telephone groups. Findings showed that spouse depression and anxiety decreased and perceived social support increased during the intervention period. Spouses whose husband's injuries caused care difficulties had a positive response to the intervention.

The publication also belongs in the domain 'family relationship and mental health'.

#### SUMMARY OF PUBLICATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR 'FAMILY RELATIONSHIP' AMONG 'CHILD'

In the research field addressing family relationship among children living with a veteran, 24 publications were identified: 20 peer reviewed papers and four dissertations. Almost all publications are primary research. Two publications are systematic reviews. The main characteristics of the publications are shown in Table 3.7.

TABLE 3.7  
Children/Family relationship (24 publications).

	Number of publications
<b>After effects on veteran</b>	
Physical	1
Psychological	9
None	0
Both	1
Not reported	13
<b>Country of deployment</b>	
Iraq (Gulf War)	3
Iraq	17
Balkan	4
Afghanistan	13
Syria	0
Lebanon	
Lebanon (UNIFIL)	0
Libya	0
Piracy	0
<b>Nationality of the study</b>	
Different nationalities	1
Croatia	1
Canada	1
Netherlands	2
United States	19
<b>Publication type</b>	
Peer reviewed paper	20
Dissertation	4
Book chapters	0
<b>Method</b>	
Quantitative	11
Qualitative	5
Mixed	6
Review: both quantitative and qualitative	2
<b>Type of study</b>	
Primary research	22
Systematic review	2
<b>Observational/Experimental study</b>	
Observational study	19
Experimental study	4
Both	1
<b>Study design*</b>	
Cross-sectional	11
Longitudinal	9
RCT	0
NRS	5

Note: \* One review includes studies with differing study designs.

## METHODS

A large part of the publications present quantitative research (11 publications). Six publications are based on studies using mixed methods, and five are based on studies using qualitative methods. Two reviews report on both qualitative and quantitative methods.

Nineteen publications are based on observational studies, and four publications are based on an experimental design. One review includes both observational and experimental studies using cross-sectional and non-randomised controlled designs, respectively. A little more than half of the publications based on observational studies are cross-sectional (11 publications). Nine publications use a longitudinal study design. The four publications based on an experimental study use a non-randomised controlled study design.

The sample size of the publications ranges between  $n = 8$  (qualitative publication) and 164,239 (study included in one of the reviews). The response rates, when reported, range between 25 pct. and 69.7 pct. In one of the experimental studies the response rate is 100 pct. of those who completed the intervention. There were 19 publications where a response rate was not reported.

#### FOCUS OF THE RESEARCH

Nearly all publications are American investigating a variety of aspects of family relationship among children of American veterans (19 publications). Publications also include two studies of Dutch origin and one of Canadian origin. One publication is of Croatian origin, and one publication reports on multiple nationalities. The country of mission is primarily Iraq, but Afghanistan is also prevalent. Other publications report on e.g. Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Research topics of the publications are primarily parent-child relationship (bonding), and communication. Especially research on child maltreatment and adjustment of roles in the family structure is prevalent.

Thirteen publications do not address whether the veterans had any psychological after effects or physical injuries following deployment. In the remaining publications, focus is primarily on children of veterans with psychological after effects. Some publications focus on more than one kind of after effects, e.g. PTSD and depression (PTSD: 6, depression: 2, other: 2). One publication presents research on children of veterans with physical injuries, and one publication reports on both kinds of after effects.

#### POTENTIAL GAPS

Few publications are based on a European sample. Also, relatively few studies use qualitative or mixed methods. Furthermore, less than half of

the publications (11 publications) address whether the veterans had any psychological after effects or physical injuries following deployment. Only one publication focuses on children of veterans with physical injuries.

EXAMPLE: PARENT-ADOLESCENT RELATIONSHIPS IN MILITARY FAMILIES AFFECTED BY POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER (HARRISON ET AL., 2014)

As part of a large mixed method study this publication focused on eight adolescents who through qualitative interviews indicated that their fathers or stepfathers had been afflicted with PTSD. The adolescents were children of members of the Canadian Armed Forces (CAF) and attended a high school in “Armyville”. A total of 70 pct. of the inhabitants are military personnel and their dependents. Thus the publication focused on the impact of parental PTSD on the lives on Canadian youth and how it affects parent-child relationships. The following key themes arose from the interviews: parental emotional unavailability, parentification (being a young carer), isolation and school-based extrafamilial support. Parentification is understood as an interactional pattern in which adolescents take on roles and responsibilities that are considered those of adults. Interviews showed that adolescents responded to the destabilising of family dynamics that often accompanies parental PTSD with parentification and acting out through externalising behaviour. Reduced parental availability and increased isolation was by the adolescents considered to be unavoidable by-products of the situation of parental PTSD.

This publication also belongs in the domains ‘mental health’ and ‘psychosocial well-being’.

SUMMARY OF PUBLICATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR ‘MENTAL HEALTH’ AMONG ‘CHILDREN’

In the research field addressing mental health among children living with a veteran, 24 publications were identified: 19 peer reviewed papers and five dissertations. Of these, two publications are systematic reviews. The remaining 22 publications are primary research. The main characteristics of the publications are shown in Table 3.8.

TABLE 3.8  
Children/Mental health (24 publications).

	Number of publications
<b>After effects on veteran</b>	
Physical	1
Psychological	10
None	0
Both	0
Not reported	13
<b>Country of deployment</b>	
Iraq (Gulf War)	1
Iraq	19
Balkan	4
Afghanistan	12
Syria	0
Lebanon	0
Lebanon (UNIFIL)	0
Libya	0
Piracy	0
<b>Nationality of the study</b>	
Different nationalities	1
Croatia	2
Canada	1
Netherlands	1
United States	19
<b>Publication type</b>	
Peer reviewed paper	19
Dissertation	5
Book chapters	0
<b>Method</b>	
Quantitative	13
Qualitative	2
Mixed	7
Review: both quantitative and qualitative	2
<b>Type of study</b>	
Primary research	22
Systematic review	2
<b>Observational/Experimental study</b>	
Observational study	19
Experimental study	4
Both	1
<b>Study design*</b>	
Cross-sectional	14
Longitudinal	7
RCT	0
NRS	5

Note: \* Two reviews included studies with differing study designs.

## METHODS

A majority of publications present quantitative research (13 publications). Two publications are based on studies using qualitative methods. Seven publications report research using mixed methods. The two reviews include studies using both quantitative and qualitative methods.

Nineteen publications are based on observational studies. The observational publications are divided between 13 cross-sectional publications and six longitudinal publications. One of the reviews includes studies with both cross-sectional and longitudinal study design. Four publications are based on studies with an experimental design, all four using a non-randomised controlled study design. One review includes studies based on both observational and experimental studies.

The sample size of the publications ranges between  $n = 1$  and 642,397 (studies included in one of the reviews). The response rates, when reported, range between 5.3 pct. and 77 pct. In an experimental study the response rate is 100 pct. of those who completed the intervention. Sixteen publications did not report a response rate.

#### FOCUS OF THE RESEARCH

The publications are predominantly American investigating a variety of aspects of mental health among children of American veterans (19 publications). Publications also include two samples of Croatian origin, one Dutch, one Canadian and one reporting on multiple nationalities. The country of mission is primarily Iraq, but Afghanistan is also prevalent. Other publications report on e.g. Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Childrens' perceptions of and reaction to family functioning, family life and their parents' mental health and well-being are overall topics of the research in this field. Approximately half of the publications address some kind of internalising or externalising symptoms. Two publications report on secondary traumatisation, three on psychosocial distress and two on FOCUS, a Family-Centred Prevention Intervention. Other research topics are stressors.

More than half of the publications do not address whether the veterans had any psychological after effects or physical injuries following deployment (13 publications). The remaining publications primarily focus on children of veterans with psychological after effects (PTSD: 9, depression: 2). One publication presents research on children of veterans with physical injuries (Traumatic Brain Injury).

#### POTENTIAL GAPS

As presented above, few publications are based on a European sample. Likewise, few publications use a qualitative approach. Furthermore, only one publication focused on children of veterans with physical injuries.

EXAMPLE: ADOLESCENT WELL-BEING IN WASHINGTON STATE MILITARY FAMILIES (REED ET AL., 2011)

This publication investigates the relationship between parental military deployment and adolescent well-being. The cross-sectional study used data from adolescents in the 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> grades participating in the 2008 Washington State Healthy youth survey (n = 10,606). Response rates ranged between 50-77 pct. in the three school grades. The study found that adolescents' mental and emotional health was affected by deployment of a parent. Particularly boys with parents who have been deployed to combat are affected on their well-being compared to their civilian peers. Moreover, findings showed that 8<sup>th</sup> grade adolescent girls with parents deployed, or formerly deployed, to combat appear to be at risk of depressed mood and thoughts of suicide, while older male 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> graders with a deployed or formerly deployed parent were significantly more likely to report low quality of life, depressed mood and thoughts of suicide. Thus parental military deployment is associated with increased odds of impaired well-being among adolescents, especially adolescent boys.

The publication also belongs in the domain 'psychosocial well-being'.

SUMMARY OF PUBLICATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR 'PSYCHOSOCIAL WELL-BEING' AMONG 'CHILDREN'

In the research field addressing psychosocial well-being among children living with a veteran, 20 publications were identified: 18 peer reviewed papers and two dissertations. Of these, 19 publications are primary research, and one is a systematic review. The main characteristics of the publications are shown in Table 3.9.

TABLE 3.9  
Children/Psychosocial well-being (20 publications).

	Number of publications
<b>After effects on veteran</b>	
Physical	0
Psychological	4
None	0
Both	1
Not reported	15
<b>Country of deployment</b>	
Iraq (Gulf War)	2
Iraq	16
Balkan	3
Afghanistan	9
Syria	0
Lebanon	0
Lebanon (UNIFIL)	0
Libya	0
Piracy	0
<b>Nationality of the study</b>	
Croatia	1
Canada	1
Netherlands	2
United States	16
<b>Publication type</b>	
Peer reviewed paper	18
Dissertation	2
Book chapters	0
<b>Method</b>	
Quantitative	11
Qualitative	4
Mixed	4
Review: both quantitative and qualitative	1
<b>Type of study</b>	
Primary research	19
Systematic review	1
<b>Observational/Experimental study</b>	
Observational study	17
Experimental study	2
Both	1
<b>Study design*</b>	
Cross-sectional	11
Longitudinal	7
RCT	0
NRS	3

Note: \* One review included studies using differing study designs.

## METHODS

A majority of publications present quantitative research (11 publications), and four publications are based on studies using mixed methods and qualitative methods, respectively. One review includes studies using both quantitative and qualitative methods.

Seventeen publications are based on observational studies. Of these, ten primary research publications are based on a cross-sectional study design while seven are based on a longitudinal study design. Two primary research publications are based on studies with an experimental design. These both use a non-randomised controlled study design. The systematic review includes both observational cross-sectional and experimental non-randomised controlled studies.

The sample size of the publications ranges between  $n = 1$  and 642,397 (studies included in one of the reviews). The response rates, where reported, range between 25 pct. and 77 pct. Fourteen publications did not report a response rate.

#### FOCUS OF THE RESEARCH

The publications are predominantly American investigating a variety of aspects of psychosocial well-being among children of American veterans (16 publications). Publications also include one sample of Croatian origin, two Dutch and one Canadian. The country of mission is primarily Iraq, but Afghanistan is also prevalent. Other publications report on e.g. Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Research topics of the publications are primarily behaviour, emotional health, the child struggling to establish their role in the family structure/adjustment difficulties and psychological symptoms.

Most of the publications do not address whether the veterans had any psychological after effects or physical injuries following deployment (15 publications). Of the five remaining publications three report on psychological after effects, and in the review some publications report on psychological injuries. One publication reports on both psychological after effects and physical injuries.

#### POTENTIAL GAPS

Few publications were based on a European sample. Furthermore, only five out of 20 publications address whether the veterans had any psychological after effects or physical injuries following deployment.

EXAMPLE: PERCEPTION OF CHANGE AND BURDEN IN CHILDREN OF NATIONAL GUARD TROOPS DEPLOYED AS PART OF THE GLOBAL WAR ON TERROR (PFEFFERBAUM ET AL., 2012)

This publication examined children's perceptions of how their father's deployment to Iraq in the Global War on Terror changed them and their family; changes in terms of the relationship between veteran and child, changes in roles and dynamics including the child taking on new responsibilities. The publication was based on a study using quantitative methods and a longitudinal study design with measurements pre- and post-deployment. Participants were recruited through The Oklahoma National Guard leadership who notified the families through letters and flyers. Thirteen children between the ages of 6-18 representing nine families participated in the study. Post-deployment assessments were conducted over a three-month period approximately two to four months after the deployed service members had returned home. At post-deployment assessment, 69 pct. of the children thought deployment had changed them and 46 pct. of the children thought deployment had changed their family's life "a lot" or "very much". Increased perceptions of burden in the children were associated with increased psychological symptoms and problems.

The publication also belongs in the domain 'mental health'.

SUMMARY OF PUBLICATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR 'SOCIAL RELATIONS' AMONG 'CHILDREN'

In the research field addressing social relations of children living with a veteran, only four publications were identified. All are peer reviewed papers, and all but one are primary research. The remaining publication is a systematic review. The main characteristics of the publications are shown in Table 3.10.

TABLE 3.10

Children/Social relations (4 publications).

	Number of publications
<b>After effects on veteran</b>	
Physical	0
Psychological	1
None	0
Both	0
Not reported	3
<b>Country of deployment</b>	
Iraq (Gulf War)	1
Iraq	4
Balkan	1
Afghanistan	3
Syria	0
Lebanon	0
Lebanon (UNIFIL)	0
Libya	0
Piracy	0
<b>Nationality of the study</b>	
United States	4
<b>Publication type</b>	
Peer reviewed paper	4
Dissertation	0
Book chapters	0
<b>Method</b>	
Quantitative	1
Qualitative	2
Mixed	1
<b>Type of study</b>	
Primary research	3
Systematic review	1
<b>Observational/Experimental study</b>	
Observational study	2
Experimental study	1
Both	1
<b>Study design*</b>	
Cross-sectional	3
Longitudinal	1
RCT	0
NRS	2

Note: \* The review included studies with differing study designs.

## METHODS

Two publications are based on studies using qualitative methods. One publication uses mixed methods, and the review is primarily based on studies reporting on quantitative methods.

Two publications are based on observational studies with a cross-sectional study design. The publication based on an experimental design uses a non-randomised controlled study design. The review includes both observational and experimental studies using both cross-

sectional and longitudinal study designs and non-randomised controlled study designs, respectively.

The sample size of the publications ranges between  $n = 1$  and 642,397 (studies included in one of the reviews). None of the four publications identified in this field reports a response rate.

#### FOCUS OF THE RESEARCH

The publications are solely American, and the countries of mission are primarily Iraq and Afghanistan.

Research topics of the publications include school personnel supporting adolescents of veterans and adolescents' social connections to their peers and neighbourhood in regard to their ability to readjust to the parent who has returned from deployment.

Three of the publications do not address whether the veterans had any psychological after effects or physical injuries following deployment, although one study in the review focused on psychological after effects (PTSD and trauma).

#### POTENTIAL GAPS

In general there is a lack of studies within this research field. None of the included publications is European. Furthermore, no publications are based on a longitudinal study design, and only one publication addresses whether the veteran had any after effects.

None of the four publications identified in this field has external social relations of children as their main focus. With its limited insights regarding this specific field the example exemplifies the publications identified in this field.

#### EXAMPLE: PASSPORT TOWARD SUCCESS: DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION OF A PROGRAM DESIGNED TO HELP CHILDREN AND FAMILIES RECONNECT AFTER A MILITARY DEPLOYMENT (WILSON ET AL., 2011)

The publication evaluated Passport Toward Success (PTS), a programme designed to help children and families reconnect after a military parent's deployment. PTS rotates children in three age groups through interactive stations where they practise e.g. talking about their feelings. Based on an experimental non-randomised controlled study design the study used mixed methods to identify the impact of the programme. It included 161

children from 88 families. A total of 63 children were nine years of age or older and could thus complete the pre- and post-measurements themselves. One parent from each family completed a pre-programme measure when dropping off their child(ren) at the PTS. When the programme was completed the facilitators and research observers made the final evaluations. The publication found that many children experienced difficulties associated with their parent's deployment and reunion. Children who reported the most difficulties evaluated PTS programming most favourably. Further, through the PTS programming children benefited from having the opportunity to talk with peers the same age who could relate to the challenges of deployment and reunion. Adolescents reported getting new ideas concerning how to talk about their feelings and work on problems with others after participating in PTS.

The publication also belongs in the domains 'family relationship', 'mental health' and 'psychosocial well-being'.

#### SUMMARY OF PUBLICATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR 'FAMILY RELATIONSHIP' IN THE 'PRIMARY FAMILY'

In the research field addressing family relationship among the primary family, 21 publications were identified: 17 peer reviewed papers, three dissertations and one book chapter. Two publications are systematic reviews, and the remaining 19 publications are primary research. The main characteristics of the publications are shown in Table 3.11.

TABLE 3.11

Primary family/Family relationship (21 publications).

	Number of publications
<b>After effects on veteran</b>	
Physical	2
Psychological	8
None	0
Both	1
Not reported	10
<b>Country of deployment</b>	
Iraq (Gulf War)	1
Iraq	19
Balkan	1
Afghanistan	12
Syria	0
Lebanon	0
Lebanon (UNIFIL)	0
Libya	0
Piracy	0
<b>Nationality of the study</b>	
Different nationalities	1
Netherlands	1
United States	19
<b>Publication type</b>	
Peer reviewed paper	17
Dissertation	3
Book chapters	1
<b>Method</b>	
Quantitative	9
Qualitative	7
Mixed	3
Review: both quantitative and qualitative	2
<b>Type of study</b>	
Primary research	19
Systematic review	2
<b>Observational/Experimental study</b>	
Observational study	14
Experimental study	6
Both	1
<b>Study design*</b>	
Cross-sectional	11
Longitudinal	5
RCT	0
NRS	7

Note: \* Two reviews included studies with differing study designs.

## METHODS

A majority of publications present quantitative research (9 publications). Seven publications use qualitative methods, and three publications use mixed methods. The systematic reviews include both qualitative and quantitative studies.

Fourteen publications are based on observational studies, primarily with a cross-sectional study design (10 publications). Of six publications based on studies with an experimental design, all use a non-randomised controlled study design. One systematic review includes both observational cross-sectional and experimental non-randomised controlled studies.

The sample size of the publications ranges between  $n = 7$  families (7 mothers and 3 fathers) and 59,930. Within the systematic review sample sizes range between  $n = 1-642,397$ . 17 publications did not report a response rate. Where reported, it ranges between 33.3 pct. and 62 pct.

#### FOCUS OF THE RESEARCH

The publications are predominantly American (19 publications), one is Dutch, and one systematic review reports on multiple nationalities. All studies focus on Iraq and/or Afghanistan, and one study also includes the mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Research topics of the publications are different kinds of interventions e.g. FOCUS (7 publications), communication (3 publications) and divorce (2 publications). Furthermore, five publications focus on family chaos, family distress and adjustment of family routines in some way.

Ten of the 21 publications do not address whether the veterans had any psychological after effects or physical injuries following deployment. Two publications focus on physical injuries, both including Traumatic Brain Injury. Eight publications focus on psychological after effects. Of these, five report on PTSD, and three report on depression. One publication reports on both psychological after effects and physical injuries.

#### POTENTIAL GAPS

Including one of the reviews, seven publications within this research field are based on a non-randomised controlled study design. There is, however, a lack of publications based on RCTs. Additionally, few publications were based on a longitudinal study design. Finally, only two publications focused on families where the veteran suffers from physical injuries.

EXAMPLE: COMING ALL THE WAY HOME: INTEGRATIVE COMMUNITY CARE FOR THOSE WHO SERVE (BOBROW ET AL., 2013)

This publication evaluated three types of Coming Home Project (CHP) retreats: military families, females only and service providers. CHP retreats are designed to address the emotional, spiritual and relationship problems experienced by those who serve in the military, their families and their providers. A total of 347 participants attended one of the three retreats. Of these, 175 participated in the military family retreat, 126 in the service provider and 46 in the female only retreat. Participants for the retreats were recruited through the CHP website, local military and by word of mouth. The study is based on a non-randomised controlled study design and presents quantitative research (surveys).

Participants in the military retreat reported significant changes from retreat entry to exit in relation to all survey items. Ratings of positively worded items such as 'energised' and 'supported' increased significantly over the course of the retreat, whereas ratings of negatively worded items such as "stressed" and "emotionally numb" significantly decreased.

The CHP has been recognised as a model post-deployment reintegration programme for veterans and their family members. It found that all three types of retreats appear to be effective in decreasing negative thoughts and emotions, and similarly effective in increasing positive prosocial thoughts and emotions, such as feeling connected or supported.

The publication also belongs in the domains 'mental health' and 'psychosocial well-being' and also among 'partners'.

#### SUMMARY OF PUBLICATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR 'MENTAL HEATH' IN THE 'PRIMARY FAMILY'

In the research field addressing mental health in the primary family, 11 publications were identified: 10 peer reviewed papers and one dissertation. Two publications are systematic reviews, and the remaining nine publications are primary research. The main characteristics of the publications are shown in Table 3.12.

TABLE 3.12

Primary family/Mental health (11 publications).

	Number of publications
<b>After effects on veteran</b>	
Physical	1
Psychological	7
None	0
Both	0
Not reported	3
<b>Country of deployment</b>	
Iraq (Gulf War)	1
Iraq	11
Balkan	0
Afghanistan	7
Syria	0
Lebanon	0
Lebanon (UNIFIL)	0
Libya	0
Piracy	0
<b>Nationality of the study</b>	
Different nationalities	1
United States	10
<b>Publication type</b>	
Peer reviewed paper	10
Dissertation	1
Book chapters	0
<b>Method</b>	
Quantitative	8
Qualitative	1
Mixed	1
Review: both quantitative and qualitative	1
<b>Type of study</b>	
Primary research	9
Systematic review	2
<b>Observational/Experimental study</b>	
Observational study	5
Experimental study	5
Both	1
<b>Study design*</b>	
Cross-sectional	5
Longitudinal	2
RCT	0
NRS	6

Note: \* The two reviews include studies with differing study designs.

## METHODS

A majority of the publications present quantitative research (eight publications). One publication uses qualitative methods, one mixed methods, and one publication – a systematic review – includes both qualitative and quantitative studies.

Five publications are based on observational studies, and five publications are based on an experimental design. Of the experimental

studies, all used a non-randomised controlled study design. The observational studies primarily use cross-sectional study designs (four publications). One is based on a longitudinal study design. One of the systematic reviews includes both observational cross-sectional and experimental non-randomised controlled studies. The other review includes studies using both cross-sectional and longitudinal study designs.

The sample size of the publications ranges between  $n = 41$  and 674 spouses (plus 1,143 service members). In one systematic review the sample sizes in the included studies range between  $n = 1-642,397$ . Most publications did not report the response rate (nine out of 11). When reported, it ranges between 35.9 pct. and 72.3 pct. In one non-randomised controlled study all included participants answered the follow-up study.

#### FOCUS OF THE RESEARCH

In this field all publications but one are American (10 publications). The remaining one – a review – reports on multiple nationalities. The countries of mission were Iraq and Afghanistan.

The American publications are dominated by the following research topics: investigation of programmes and treatments aiming at different problems (both regarding mental health and other difficulties) in the family after reunification (6 studies). Family stressors and adjustment after reunion are also prevalent topics. Furthermore, the publications focus on child distress and how adjustment of roles in the family is a source of family stress.

Three of the publications do not address whether the veterans had any psychological after effects or physical injuries following deployment. Seven publications focus on psychological after effects. Of these, three report on PTSD, and four report on depression. One publication focuses on physical injuries (Traumatic Brain Injury, TBI).

#### POTENTIAL GAPS

Only eleven publications are classified within this research field, and all but one are American. Furthermore, the field is dominated by quantitative publications. Only two publications are based on studies using qualitative methods. Finally, only one publication focuses on families where the veteran has returned with physical injuries.

EXAMPLE: EVALUATION OF A FAMILY-CENTERED PREVENTION INTERVENTION FOR MILITARY CHILDREN AND FAMILIES FACING WARTIME DEPLOYMENTS (LESTER ET AL., 2012)

This publication was an evaluation of a Family-Centred Prevention Intervention (FOCUS) designed to enhance family psychological health in US military families. The study presents data at baseline for 488 unique families and pre-post outcomes for 331 families. FOCUS provided education and skills training for both military parents and children, and training was designed to enhance coping with possible combat-related psychological or physical injury in the service member. The evaluation was conducted as part of the programme, and the families participated in sessions and answered web-based assessments. Findings showed that family members reported high levels of satisfaction with the programme and positive impact on parent-child indicators. Psychological distress levels were elevated for service members, civilian parents and children at programme entry compared with community norms. Change scores showed significant improvements across all measures for service member and civilian parents and their children. Unhealthy family functioning was significantly reduced. Thus the programme addresses relevant issues facing reintegration transitions.

The publication also belongs in the domain 'family relationship among children'.

SUMMARY OF PUBLICATION CHARACTERISTICS FOR 'PSYCHOSOCIAL WELL-BEING' IN THE 'PRIMARY FAMILY'

In the research field addressing psychosocial well-being in the primary family, seven publications were identified, all of them peer reviewed papers. One publication is a systematic review, and the remaining six publications are primary research. The main characteristics of the publications are shown in Table 3.13.

TABLE 3.13

Primary family/Psychosocial well-being (7 publications).

	Number of publications
<b>After effects on veteran</b>	
Physical	0
Psychological	3
None	0
Both	0
Not reported	4
<b>Country of deployment</b>	
Iraq (Gulf War)	1
Iraq	6
Balkan	1
Afghanistan	4
Syria	0
Lebanon	0
Lebanon (UNIFIL)	0
Libya	0
Piracy	0
<b>Nationality of the study</b>	
Netherlands	1
United States	6
<b>Publication type</b>	
Peer reviewed paper	7
Dissertation	0
Book chapters	0
<b>Method</b>	
Quantitative	4
Qualitative	2
Mixed	1
<b>Type of study</b>	
Primary research	6
Systematic review	1
<b>Observational/Experimental study</b>	
Observational study	3
Experimental study	3
Both	1
<b>Study design*</b>	
Cross-sectional	3
Longitudinal	1
RCT	0
NRS	4

Note: \* The review included studies using differing study designs.

## METHODS

Four publications present quantitative research, two publications are based on qualitative method, and one publication uses mixed methods.

Three publications are based on observational studies, two using a cross-sectional study design and one using a longitudinal study design. Three publications are based on an experimental design all using a non-randomised controlled study design. The systematic review includes both

observational and experimental studies using cross-sectional and non-randomised study design, respectively.

The sample size of the publications range between  $n = 7$  families (seven mothers and three fathers) and  $n = 911$  couples including 911 partners and 911 service members. The systematic review included studies with sample sizes ranging between  $n = 1-642,397$ . Only one publication reports on response rate, a longitudinal study where the response rates ranges between 28.8 pct. and 49.7 pct.

#### FOCUS OF THE RESEARCH

All but one publication are American. The remaining publication is Dutch. The countries of missions are primarily Iraq and Afghanistan.

Research topics in this field are primarily emotions and family stressors, such as adjusting to life after reunification with the veteran. The publications also focus on adjustment – and difficulties regarding this – upon reunion. Furthermore, three publications investigate interventions handling these different difficulties.

Four of the publications do not address whether the veterans had any psychological after effects or physical injuries following deployment, and two publications focus on psychological after effects. In the systematic review, not all studies report on psychological after effects or physical injuries, but trauma and PTSD are addressed in some studies.

#### POTENTIAL GAPS

In general, few publications fall within this research field, and only one publication is European. Less than half of the publications address whether the veteran had any after effects, and only one publication was based on a longitudinal study.

#### EXAMPLE: FAMILY SYSTEMS THERAPY AFTER OPERATION DESERT STORM WITH EUROPEAN-THEATER VETERANS (FORD ET AL., 1998)

This publication examined a time-limited family system therapy (FST) intervention among veterans and families of veterans who had been deployed to Operation Desert Storm (ODS). Based on quantitative methods the publication used an experimental non-randomised controlled study design. Sample size was 101 veterans and their family members broken down into three groups; 26 in the group getting the treatment (the FST group), 13 in the quasi control group not getting the treatment

but willing to participate in the testing on the same schedule as the FST group and 62 in the group who did not get the treatment and were only tested after the treatment of the FST group. The veterans often returned home to altered families, where partner and children had found new roles and developed new unspoken rules and rituals. The veteran's return then destabilised the already altered family system. All family members struggled with issues of power, intimacy and shame and often felt burned out. The FST intervention was associated with clinically significant stress reductions and reduction in psychiatric symptomatology. Furthermore, it was associated with gains in family systemic adjustment.

The publication also belongs in the domains 'family relationships' and 'mental health'.



## OVERALL SUMMARY OF THE GAP MAP

This mapping includes 103 publications of which 100 are based on primary research and 3 are systematic reviews. Looking across the gap map there are two general tendencies. Regarding the group of relatives, 'partner' is the group of relatives most often addressed in the included publications (70 publications). This applies to all four domains of psychosocial functioning: family relationship, mental health, psychosocial wellbeing and social relations. In relation to the domains of psychosocial functioning and health, 'family relationship' is the domain most frequently addressed among all but one of the three groups of relatives. Among publications addressing children's psychosocial functioning and health, an equal number of publications address the domains of family relationship and mental health. Seen from the opposite perspective the primary family as a whole is the group of relatives least addressed (22 publications) in the included publications, while social relation is the domain of psychosocial functioning and health most seldom addressed. None of the included publications in this mapping addresses social relation in relation to the primary family.

## **PUBLICATIONS ON 'PARTNER'**

Partner is the most frequently (70 publications) addressed group of relatives in the included publications, especially in relation to the domains of family relationship and mental health.

Outcomes within this group of relatives were primarily different kinds of stress, i.e. emotional stress, parenting stress, family stress, depression and other mental problems such as secondary traumatisation and anxiety. Other research topics characterising the research were marital satisfaction and couple functioning, communication, coping, and support from external family, friends and the surrounding community.

Within the field mental health among partners, most publications (38 of 45 publications) address after effects on the veteran. This differs from the overall picture of the mapping.

Within the publications on partners living with a veteran fewer publications focus on the partner's psychosocial well-being and external social relations. Especially publications regarding social relations are less represented in the gap map, which indicates a gap within this field of research. Furthermore, few publications report research on female veterans and their partners.

## **PUBLICATIONS ON 'CHILDREN'**

Children are the group of relatives which is next to most extensively (35 publications) addressed. Likewise among partners, family relationship and mental health especially are addressed in the publications followed by publications on psychosocial well-being. Only four publications address social relations.

Main research topics were parent-child relationship, emotional stress (and stressors) and adjustment to new roles. Another topic was programmes and social support designed to help children and families reconnect after deployment of a parent.

In relation to the after effects of deployment, most of the publications reporting on this focus on psychological after effects, especially PTSD. Depression and CSR (Combat Stress Reaction) are also represented. However, within the domains 'psychosocial well-being' and 'so-

cial relations' hardly any publications addressed after effects on the veteran.

Very few publications (4 publications) address social relations among children, indicating a gap in the research. Compared to partner, publications on psychosocial functioning and health among children of veterans are, furthermore, less studied. This indicates a potential need for more research.

### **PUBLICATIONS ON 'PRIMARY FAMILY'**

The primary family is the group of relatives least (22 publications) represented among the included publications. Among the primary family, family relationship is most frequently addressed. No publications address social relation in the primary family.

The research topics primarily addressed are different kinds of treatments, communication and stressors. Additionally, the focus of some publications is adjustment of family routines and different roles in the family. It is noticeable that among publications addressing primary family, a higher proportion is experimental studies compared to the other research fields of the gap map. All of these studies used a non-randomised controlled design.

The findings of the gap map call for further research on primary family in general, especially in the domains of psychosocial well-being and social relations. Furthermore, the findings suggest a need of experimental studies using a RCT study design.

### **GENERAL FINDINGS ACROSS THE GAP MAP**

Regarding the characteristics of the research, most of the research fields covered in the gap map have certain tendencies in common. First, the publications are predominantly American. Out of 103 publications 88 are American, 5 are Israeli, 2 are Canadian, and 7 are European while 1 publication is based on multiple nationalities. No Scandinavian publications were included. Secondly, the included publications primarily address relatives of veterans deployed to missions in Iraq and Afghanistan (overall 93 publications). Few publications include veterans from Balkan or Leb-

anon (overall 14 of 103 publications), and not all of these publications address veterans from missions in these areas exclusively. None of the publications is based on data on relatives of veterans deployed to missions in Syria, Lebanon (UNIFIL), Libya or missions against piracy. Overall a little more than half of the included publications take after effects on veterans into account when investigating the field. Common for the research fields of the gap map is that psychological after effects are addressed in particular, while physical injuries and their impact are less frequently considered. In relation to methods there are also some general tendencies. Regarding the methodological approach, most of the research uses quantitative methods. Even so, in the research field addressing the domain of social relations among partners of veterans, the publications are equally distributed among quantitative and qualitative research. Furthermore, within the entire gap map a majority (66 publications) of the research is based on cross-sectional data. Also, few primary research publications (10 publications) are based on an experimental design. Only one is an RCT. Finally, it is common for the research fields of the gap map that more than two thirds (in most fields) of the publications do not report a response rate. This does, however, count both quantitative and qualitative studies, with the latter having less tradition for response rates.

## POTENTIAL GAPS IDENTIFIED IN THE MAPPING

It was not in the scope of this mapping to assess the quality of the included publications, and therefore the report does not provide information on evidence within this research field. Given the scope of this mapping we do, however, point towards a number of potential gaps within research on psychosocial functioning and health among relatives living with a veteran.

In relation to research fields there may be a potential gap within research on the primary family, especially in relation to mental health, psychological well-being and social relations. Furthermore, a potential gap in research on social relations, especially among children and the primary family, has been identified.

Regarding the characteristics of the research, only three systematic reviews were included in the mapping. There also seems to be a gap

in research reporting on European (including Scandinavian) samples. Also, there are few publications on female veterans and their partners, suggesting a lack of research within this area. Furthermore, in relation to after effects among veterans there seems to be a gap in research, especially within research on relatives living with a veteran with physical injuries from deployment. Likewise, this mapping points towards a potential gap regarding studies using a qualitative or mixed methods design, longitudinal study designs and experimental studies using an RCT design. Finally, there may be a need for an increased attention towards reporting of response rates.

It was not possible to code type of mission in the included publications. This indicates that the research fields included in this mapping are characterised by not taking type of mission, including the different stressors soldiers experience during deployment, into account. This leaves a gap in the research and calls for more research addressing mission type, e.g. peacemaking, peacekeeping and observational missions.



# APPENDIX

## APPENDIX 1: INCLUDED PUBLICATIONS

<b>Study</b>	Publication 1
<b>Title:</b>	The Recipe for Being a Good Military Wife: How Military Wives Managed OIF/OEF Deployment
<b>Author:</b>	Aducci, C. J., J.A. Baptist, J. George, P.M. Barros, & B.S.N. Goff
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Journal of Feminist Family Therapy, 23(3-4), vol. 23, p. 231-249
<b>Year:</b>	2011
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Partner
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship, Psychosocial well-being
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Not reported
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication elicited the lived experiences of military wives during OIF/OEF deployment. Findings showed that the wives were witness to the changes in their husbands (the veterans), and they responded to the changes. Upon the return of the veteran, it was a new dance they were engaged in as a couple, the steps of which was yet unknown. (Post-deployment was not the main focus of this publication but it reports on some concrete experiences).
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Qualitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 25 wives
<b>Response rate:</b>	Not reported
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational
<b>Study design:</b>	Cross-sectional
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/08952833.2011.604526#.VZPEOLcw9Fo">http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/08952833.2011.604526#.VZPEOLcw9Fo</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 2
<b>Title:</b>	On the Home Front: Stress for Recently Deployed Army Couples
<b>Author:</b>	Allen, E.S., G.K. Rhoades, S.M. Stanley & H.J. Markman
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Family Process, 50(2), p. 235-247
<b>Year:</b>	2011
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Partner
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship, Mental health, Psychosocial well-being
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Psychological (Loneliness, fear)
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq, Afghanistan
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication evaluated couples who have experienced deployment and reintegration. Wives generally reported greater levels of emotional stress compared to their husbands. Also, for wives stress was related to greater child behaviour problems and a sense of less army concern for families.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Qualitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 300 couples consisting of an active-duty army husband and civilian spouse
<b>Response rate:</b>	Not reported
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational
<b>Study design:</b>	Cross-sectional
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1545-5300.2011.01357.x/full">http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1545-5300.2011.01357.x/full</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 3
<b>Title:</b>	Resilience in military marriages experiencing deployment
<b>Author:</b>	Anderson, J. R., Y. Amanor-Boadu, S.M. Stith, & R.E. Foster
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Handbook of family resilience, Springer Science + Business Media, p. 105-118
<b>Year:</b>	2013
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Partner
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Not reported
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication aimed to understand and describe how some marriages are able to be resilient following the stress of deployment. Three key areas – belief system, organisational patterns and communication/problem solving – were used to characterise family resilience. The couples in the study all highlighted the importance of these factors in their success in remaining strong through the stressful experience of military deployment.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Book chapter
<b>Method:</b>	Qualitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	7 couples
<b>Response rate:</b>	Not relevant
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational study
<b>Study design:</b>	Cross-sectional
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-1-4614-3917-2_7">http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-1-4614-3917-2_7</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 4
<b>Title:</b>	Behind Family Lines: Family members' adaptations to military-induced separations
<b>Author:</b>	Andres, M. D.
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Broese & Peereboom, Breda
<b>Year:</b>	2010
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Partner, Child, Primary family
<b>Domain:</b>	Family Relationship, Mental health, Psychosocial well-being, Social Relations
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Psychological (Other. Reports on general well-being, work-family conflict, relationship satisfaction and turnover intentions in the course of job-induced separations).
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Afghanistan
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	Dutch
<b>Main results:</b>	This dissertation investigated the implications of deployment (pre, under and post) from five perspectives: the partner, the children, the deployed service members' parents, couples and service members. Overall, the children perceived the homecoming of the veteran a joyful event. According to 15 pct. of the mothers, though, the homecoming of the father was a burden for the children, and as much as 40 pct. of the mothers reported that their child had separation anxiety, which in some cases persisted 3 month after the homecoming of the farther. 10 pct. of the mothers reported authority difficulties. The homecoming involved more tension among partners than among service members. Roughly one out of five couples needed two to four weeks to take up the thread of life. Furthermore, the dissertation found that partners' perceived social support was positively related to reduced work-family conflict and psychological distress, and that it enhanced relationship satisfaction.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Dissertation
<b>Method:</b>	Mixed
<b>Sample size:</b>	Time 1: n = 867 couples (867 partners, 867 service members) Time 2: n = 832 partners, 788 service members

	Time 3: n = 635 partners, 635 service members. Qualitative interviews with 120 partners (held at one point in time and not yielding longitudinal information)
<b>Response rate:</b>	Time 1: partners 52.2 pct., service members 34.9 pct. Time 2: partners 46.4 pct., service members 44.8 pct. Time 3: partners 37.0 pct., service members 28.8 pct. Total: partners 45.2 pct., service members 36.2 pct.
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational
<b>Study design:</b>	Longitudinal
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://www.narcis.nl/publication/RecordID/oai:pub.nda.nl:3082">http://www.narcis.nl/publication/RecordID/oai:pub.nda.nl:3082</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 5
<b>Title:</b>	There and Back Again: How Parental Experiences Affect Children's Adjustments in the Course of Military Deployments
<b>Author:</b>	Andres, M.D. & R. Moelker
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Armed Forces & Society, 37(3), p. 418-447
<b>Year:</b>	2011
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Child, Primary family
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship, Psychosocial well-being
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Not reported
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Afghanistan
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	Dutch
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication aimed to enhance knowledge on temporary father-child separation. The majority of the children were doing quite well and adapted to the separation and reunion fairly rapidly. Mothers' level of parenting stress during the separation significantly predicted children's adjustment difficulties upon reunion.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Mixed
<b>Sample size:</b>	Time 1: n = 911 couples (911 partners, 911 service members). Time 2: n = 832 partners, 788 service members. Time 3: n = 635 partners, 635 service members. Qualitative interviews with 120 partners (held at one point in time and not yielding longitudinal information). More than half had children. Parent reports included: First wave included 425 children in total, second wave included 292 children.
<b>Response rate:</b>	Time 1: partners 49.7 pct., service members 33.3 pct. Time 2: partners 46.4 pct., service members 44.8 pct. Time 3: partners 37.0 pct., service members 28.8 pct. Total: partners 45.2 pct., service members 35.9 pct.
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational
<b>Study design:</b>	Longitudinal
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://afs.sagepub.com/content/37/3/418.short">http://afs.sagepub.com/content/37/3/418.short</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 6
<b>Title:</b>	A longitudinal study of partners of deployed personnel from the Netherlands' armed forces
<b>Author:</b>	Andres, M., R. Moelker & J. Soeters
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Military Psychology, 24(3), p. 270-288
<b>Year:</b>	2012
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Partner
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship, Mental health, Psychosocial well-being
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Not reported
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	Dutch
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication examined the longitudinal relationships among work-family conflict, general life stress, social isolation and psychosocial distress of partners of deployed military personnel. The actual separation was the most stressful time to the partner, compared to both before and after deployment. When the soldier had returned home, partners' levels of psychological distress decreased significantly and bounced back to the level before deployment – or even a bit lower.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Quantitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	T1 (prior to deployment): n = 453 T2 (midway through): n = 386 T3 (3 month after returning from deployment): n = 235
<b>Response rate:</b>	T1 (prior to deployment): 52 pct. T2 (midway through):46 pct. T3 (3 month after returning from deployment): 37 pct.
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational study
<b>Study design:</b>	Longitudinal
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://psycnet.apa.org/journals/mil/24/3/270/">http://psycnet.apa.org/journals/mil/24/3/270/</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 7
<b>Title:</b>	Effects of work-related absences on families: Evidence from the Gulf War
<b>Author:</b>	Angrist, J.D., J.H. Johnson & H. John
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Industrial & Labor Relations Review, 54(1), p. 41-58
<b>Year:</b>	2000
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Primary family
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Not reported
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication examined how work-related absence affected many soldiers and their families. Deployment of female soldiers led to an increase in divorce rates. Deployment of male soldiers did not lead to an increase in divorce.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Quantitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 59930
<b>Response rate:</b>	62 pct.
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational
<b>Study design:</b>	Cross-sectional
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://ilr.sagepub.com/content/54/1/41.short">http://ilr.sagepub.com/content/54/1/41.short</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 8
<b>Title:</b>	The effects of multiple deployments and battlefield injuries on student achievement: A phenomenological study
<b>Author:</b>	Bailem, H. S.
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences
<b>Year:</b>	2012
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Child
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship, Psychosocial well-being
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Psychological, Physical
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication gained understanding of the concerns of civilian parents of military school-aged children whose service member parent experienced multiple deployments, life-altering battlefield injuries or a combination of both. The integration phase began with a happy family reunion and quickly became stressful as the military parent and child struggled to establish their roles in the family structure.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Dissertation
<b>Method:</b>	Qualitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 21
<b>Response rate:</b>	Not reported
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational study
<b>Study design:</b>	Cross-sectional
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://gradworks.umi.com/34/92/3492993.html">http://gradworks.umi.com/34/92/3492993.html</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 9
<b>Title:</b>	Military Marriages: The Aftermath of Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) and Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) Deployments
<b>Author:</b>	Baptist, J.A., Y. Amanor-Boadu, K. Garrett, B.S.N. Goff, J. Collum, P. Gamble, & S. Wick
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Contemporary Family Therapy: An International Journal, 33(3), p. 199-214
<b>Year:</b>	2011
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Partner, Primary family
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Psychological (PTSD)
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication found that while open and frequent communication was important in the adaptation process, communication was not synonymous with transparency. Unshared stories created a void that prevented couples from confiding in and supporting their partners. Wives maintained their marriages by restraining sexual desires over and overextending their responsibilities post-deployment. These behaviours had a negative effect on marital quality.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Qualitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 30 participants
<b>Response rate:</b>	Not reported
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational
<b>Study design:</b>	Cross-sectional
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10591-011-9162-6">http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10591-011-9162-6</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 10
<b>Title:</b>	Developmental issues impacting military families with young children during single and multiple deployments
<b>Author:</b>	Barker, L.H. & K.D. Berry
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Military Medicine, 174(10), p. 1033-1040
<b>Year:</b>	2009
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Child
<b>Domain:</b>	Family Relationship, Psychosocial well-being
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Psychological (Other. Reports on general well-being)
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication found that young children with a deployed parent increased attachment behaviours at reunion compared with children whose parents had not experienced a recent deployment.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Quantitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 57 families
<b>Response rate:</b>	Not reported
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational
<b>Study design:</b>	Longitudinal
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://publications.amsus.org/doi/abs/10.7205/MILMED-D-04-1108">http://publications.amsus.org/doi/abs/10.7205/MILMED-D-04-1108</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 11
<b>Title:</b>	An examination of therapeutic recreation programs for Veterans with combat-related disabilities and their families
<b>Author:</b>	Bennett, J. L.
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences, issue 2-A
<b>Year:</b>	2014
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Partner, Child, Primary family
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship, Mental health
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Psychological (PTSD, depression, other)
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	The dissertation examined the influences of Therapeutic Recreation programmes for veterans with combat-related disabilities and their significant others. There was a significant decrease in the veterans' PTSD symptoms, the significant others' depression symptoms, and trending towards an increase in family recreation involvement.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Dissertation
<b>Method:</b>	Mixed
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 54 participants
<b>Response rate:</b>	Not reported
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Experimental
<b>Study design:</b>	NRS
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://gradworks.umi.com/35/99/3599145.html">http://gradworks.umi.com/35/99/3599145.html</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 12
<b>Title:</b>	“Walking on eggshells”: A qualitative study on the effects of trauma and deployment in military couples
<b>Author:</b>	Blalock, H. S.
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, issue 12-B
<b>Year:</b>	2012
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Primary family
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Psychological (trauma, war-related traumatic stress)
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq, Afghanistan
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This dissertation found that some couples with high levels of trauma can maintain high levels of relational satisfaction when they have knowledge and understanding of each other’s trauma history and have open, on-going communication, while some couples with high levels of trauma tend to have low relational satisfaction due to limited communication about their trauma history.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Dissertation
<b>Method:</b>	Qualitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 6 couples (12 participants)
<b>Response rate:</b>	Not reported
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational
<b>Study design:</b>	Cross-sectional
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://krex.k-state.edu/dspace/handle/2097/9157">http://krex.k-state.edu/dspace/handle/2097/9157</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 13
<b>Title:</b>	Hazardous Drinking and Family Functioning in National Guard Veterans and Spouses Postdeployment
<b>Author:</b>	Blow, A.J., L. Gorman, D. Ganoczy, M. Kees, D.A. Kashy, M. Valenstein & S. Chermack
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Journal of Family Psychology, 27(2), p. 303-313
<b>Year:</b>	2013
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Partner, Primary family
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship, Mental health
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Psychological (PTSD, depression)
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq, Afghanistan
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication examined rates of alcohol misuse among National Guard service members and their partners. It found that both service member and partner depression was significantly associated with negative family outcomes such as parenting stress and family chaos. Results suggested that when working with these families, it was important to understand the drinking status of both the soldier and partner to treat depression in addition to alcohol misuse.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Quantitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 1143 service members; 674 spouses in total
<b>Response rate:</b>	1st sample: 40.3 pct. service members; 35.9 pct. spouses 2nd sample: 72.3 pct. service members; 71.4 pct. spouses
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational
<b>Study design:</b>	Cross-sectional
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://psycnet.apa.org/journals/fam/27/2/303/">http://psycnet.apa.org/journals/fam/27/2/303/</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 14
<b>Title:</b>	Coming all the way home: Integrative community care for those who serve
<b>Author:</b>	Bobrow, J., E. Cook, C. Knowles, & C. Vieten
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Psychological Services, 10(2), p. 137-144
<b>Year:</b>	2013
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Partner, Primary family
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship, Mental health, Psychosocial well-being
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Psychological (Other. Reports on general well-being)
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication evaluated three types of Coming Home Project (CHP) retreats. The CHP has been recognised as a model post-deployment reintegration programme for veterans and their family members. It found that all three types of retreats appear to be effective in decreasing negative thoughts and emotions (reduction in stress and isolation) on the partner, and similarly effective in increasing positive prosocial thoughts and emotions, such as feeling connected or supported. Furthermore, when measuring the military-family the results of the retreats were also positive in all but two of the 15 measured items. There were no improvements on the items “able to care for oneself” and “hopeless”.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Quantitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 347 participants
<b>Response rate:</b>	Not reported
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Experimental
<b>Study design:</b>	NRS
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://psycnet.apa.org/journals/ser/10/2/137/">http://psycnet.apa.org/journals/ser/10/2/137/</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 15
<b>Title:</b>	Linguistic indicators of wives' attachment security and communal orientation during military deployment
<b>Author:</b>	Borelli, J.L., D.A. Sbarra, A.K. Randall, J.E. Snavely, H.K. St. John & S.K. Ruiz
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Family Process, 52(3), p. 535-554
<b>Year:</b>	2013
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Partner
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Not reported
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq, Afghanistan
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication examined two factors – attachment security and a communal orientation that may be crucial to successful dyadic adjustment by the non-deployed spouses. It found that greater narrative coherence was uniquely associated with higher relationship satisfaction post-deployment.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Mixed method
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 41 female spouses of whom 20 female spouses also answered after deployment
<b>Response rate:</b>	Not reported
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational
<b>Study design:</b>	Longitudinal
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/famp.12031/full">http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/famp.12031/full</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 16
<b>Title:</b>	With or without you: Preliminary evidence that attachment avoidance predicts nondeployed spouses' reactions to relationship challenges during deployment
<b>Author:</b>	Borelli, J.L., D.A. Sbarra, J.E. Snavely, D.L. McMakin, J.K. Coffey, S.K. Ruiz & S.Y. Chung
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Professional Psychology: Research and Practice, 45(6), p. 478-487
<b>Year:</b>	2014
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Partner
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship, Mental health
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Not reported
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Afghanistan (41%), Iraq (21%), other (38%)
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication examined the prospective association between nondeployed spouses' attachment avoidance and their response to relational challenges. Post-savouring emotional state moderated the longitudinal association between pre-deployment attachment avoidance and post-deployment relationship satisfaction. For non-deployed spouses high in attachment avoidance, reunions may be equally stressful to separations.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Quantitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 45 female spouses
<b>Response rate:</b>	Not reported
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	The first part was observational. The second part of this assessment consisted of an experimental manipulation.
<b>Study design:</b>	The first part: longitudinal study design. The second part: RCT – participants were randomly assigned to an experimental condition.
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://psycnet.apa.org/journals/pro/45/6/478/">http://psycnet.apa.org/journals/pro/45/6/478/</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 17
<b>Title:</b>	Self-reported emotional and behavioural symptoms, parent-adolescent bonding and family functioning in clinically referred adolescent offspring of Croatian PTSD war veterans
<b>Author:</b>	Boricevic, M.V., M.B. Aukst, V. Jukic, V. Matko & V. Grgic
<b>Journal/source:</b>	European Child & Adolescent Psychiatry, 23(5), p. 295-306
<b>Year:</b>	2014
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Child
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship, Mental health
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Psychological (PTSD)
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Homeland war in Croatia
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	Croatia
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication evaluated adolescent offspring living with PTSD war veterans and tried to determine the degree that parent-child bonding and family functioning contribute to adolescent behavioural problems. Findings showed that offspring of PTSD veterans reported having significantly more internalising and externalising problems than non-PTSD veteran offspring and also more difficulties in their family functioning.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Quantitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 144 (122 PTSD veteran adolescent offspring; 122 non-PTSD veteran adolescent offspring)
<b>Response rate:</b>	61 and 69.7 pct. for the PTSD veteran and non-PTSD veteran adolescent offspring, respectively.
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational study
<b>Study design:</b>	Cross-sectional
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s00787-013-0462-2">http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s00787-013-0462-2</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 18
<b>Title:</b>	Reunion dynamics among couples separated during Operation Desert Storm: An attachment theory analysis
<b>Author:</b>	Cafferty, T.P., K.E. Davis, F.J. Medway, R.E. O'Hearn & K.D. Chappell
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Attachment processes in adulthood, Jessica Kingsley Publishers, p. 309-330
<b>Year:</b>	1994
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Partner
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship, Social relations
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Psychological, mixed
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication sought to understand individual differences in emotional reactions during reunion and post-reunion marital adjustment and conflict. Among the at-home spouses attachment style did not make a difference in emotional reaction to reunion. However, preoccupied wives reported both less relationship satisfaction and more conflict after reunion than did the secure wives. Many at-home spouses used their own parents as sources of support.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Book, chapter
<b>Method:</b>	Quantitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 148 nondeployed spouses, 145 deployed persons
<b>Response rate:</b>	Deployed persons = 75.8 pct.; Nondeployed spouses = 75.5 pct.
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational study
<b>Study design:</b>	Cross-sectional
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://psycnet.apa.org/psycinfo/1994-97997-010">http://psycnet.apa.org/psycinfo/1994-97997-010</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 19
<b>Title:</b>	When female married Army war veterans return from Iraq and/or Afghanistan wars: A qualitative assessment of the husbands' lived experiences
<b>Author:</b>	Cooper, A. G.
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences
<b>Year:</b>	2015
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Partner
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship, Mental health, Psychosocial well-being
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Psychological
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Afghanistan, Iraq
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication studied the lived experiences of husbands of female veterans returned from Iraq and/or Afghanistan with psychological after effects. It found that the husbands experienced significant physical and emotional issues in the form of negative personal emotions, negative social emotions and hardship. They were stressed, frustrated, afraid, exhausted, isolated, felt anger, difficulty, had depression, felt challenged, and had no sex with their partner.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Dissertation
<b>Method:</b>	Qualitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 8 husbands of female veterans
<b>Response rate:</b>	Not relevant
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational
<b>Study design:</b>	Cross-sectional
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://gradworks.umi.com/36/15/3615933.html">http://gradworks.umi.com/36/15/3615933.html</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 20
<b>Title:</b>	Combat-injured service members and their families: The relationship of child distress and spouse-perceived family distress and disruption
<b>Author:</b>	Cozza, S.J., J.M. Guimond, J. McKibben, R.S. Chun, T.L. Arata-Maiers, B. Schneider & R.J. Ursano
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Journal of Traumatic Stress, 23(1), p. 112-115
<b>Year:</b>	2010
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Child, Primary family
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship, Mental health
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Physical (multi-trauma, amputation, Traumatic Brain Injury)
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq, Afghanistan
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	The publication found that families with high pre-injury deployment-related family distress and high family disruption post injury were more likely to report high child distress post injury.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Quantitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 41 spouses
<b>Response rate:</b>	Not reported
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational
<b>Study design:</b>	Cross-sectional
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/jts.20488/abstract">http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/jts.20488/abstract</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 21
<b>Title:</b>	The impact of military deployment and reintegration on children and parenting: A systematic review
<b>Author:</b>	Creech, S.K., W. Hadley & B. Borsari
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Professional Psychology: Research and Practice, 45(6), p. 452-464
<b>Year:</b>	2014
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Child, Partner, Primary family
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship, Mental health
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Psychological (PTSD, depression, and other)
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq, Afghanistan
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	Different nationalities
<b>Main results:</b>	This systematic review found that symptoms of PTSD and depression in the veteran may be related to increased symptomatology in children and problems with parenting and communication in the parenting dyad during and well after reintegration. It also found that although several treatments have been developed to address the needs of military and veteran families, most are untested or in the early stages of implementation and evaluation.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Both qualitative and quantitative studies are included.
<b>Sample size:</b>	Review: 42 studies were included (28 on deployment, 4 on reintegration and 10 on intervention)
<b>Response rate:</b>	Not reported
<b>Type of study:</b>	Systematic review
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational
<b>Study design:</b>	Cross-sectional (retrospective reporting)
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://psycnet.apa.org/journals/pro/45/6/452/">http://psycnet.apa.org/journals/pro/45/6/452/</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 22
<b>Title:</b>	Discrepancies in military middle-school adolescents' and parents' perceptions of family functioning, social support, anger frequency, and concerns
<b>Author:</b>	Crow, J.R. & A.K. Seybold
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Journal of Adolescence, 36(1), p. 1-9
<b>Year:</b>	2013
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Child, Primary Family
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship, Psychosocial well-being
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Not reported
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq, Afghanistan
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	In this publication adolescent-parent dyads in military families were surveyed. The publication found that parents' perceptions of family functioning, social support, and frequency of adolescent anger are significantly different from the adolescents' perceptions of these factors, with the parents being more positive than the adolescents. The discrepancies were greatest for families pre, during, and post the first deployment, indicating that families may develop a stronger sense of coherence during multiple deployments, and improved family communication and cohesion.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Quantitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 91 matched parent-child dyads
<b>Response rate:</b>	Not reported
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational
<b>Study design:</b>	Cross-sectional
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0140197112001133">http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0140197112001133</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 23
<b>Title:</b>	The impact of deployment to Iraq or Afghanistan on partners and wives of military personnel
<b>Author:</b>	de Burgh, H.T., C.J. White, N.T. Fear & A.C Iversen
<b>Journal/source:</b>	International Review of Psychiatry, 23(2), p. 192-200
<b>Year:</b>	2011
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Partner
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship, Mental health
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Mixed (especially PTSD)
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq, Afghanistan
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	Not specified, but the review is based on US studies.
<b>Main results:</b>	This systematic review included a total of 14 US-based studies published between 2001 and 2010. The studies examined psychological morbidity, help seeking, marital dysfunction and stress in spouses. One of the main themes detected according to the main outcomes measured was psychiatric disorders, marital satisfaction and help seeking in spouses. Studies belonging to this theme reported among other things on depression, stress and anxiety. PTSD in returning veterans was found to be associated with psychological problems for the spouse.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Quantitative studies included
<b>Sample size:</b>	Review: 14 included studies. n = between 45-434 couples; between 95-250,000 individuals.
<b>Response rate:</b>	In many studies response rate was not recorded. When reported, response rates ranged between 34 pct. and 93 pct.
<b>Type of study:</b>	Systematic review
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational study
<b>Study design:</b>	Most studies were cross-sectional
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.3109/09540261.2011.560144#.VfrAILfovcs">http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.3109/09540261.2011.560144#.VfrAILfovcs</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 24
<b>Title:</b>	The war at home: Consequences of loving a veteran of the Iraq and Afghanistan
<b>Author:</b>	Demers, A.
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Internet Journal of Mental Health, 6(1)
<b>Year:</b>	2009
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Partner
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship, Mental health
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	PTSD, depression and Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI)
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq, Afghanistan
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication explored the consequences of repeated deployments on spouses'/partners' mental health. Results showed that reaction and coping with deployment were split among gender lines, with females reporting anxiety and males reporting avoidance and anger. Post-deployment, veterans struggle with reintegration, and their partners and family members are at a loss as to how to take care of them.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Qualitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 23 participants. Main results report on two wives and two partners (other participants were not relevant in this mapping)
<b>Response rate:</b>	Not reported
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational study
<b>Study design:</b>	Cross-sectional
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://ispub.com/IJMH/6/1/4479">http://ispub.com/IJMH/6/1/4479</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 25
<b>Title:</b>	The children of military service members: Challenges, supports, and future educational research
<b>Author:</b>	De Pedro, K.M.T., R.A. Astor, R. Benbenishty, J. Estrada, G.R.D. Smith & M.C. Esqueda
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Review of Educational Research, 81(4), p. 566-618
<b>Year:</b>	2011
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Child, Primary Family
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship, Mental health, Psychosocial well-being, Social relations
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Review: Not reported in all included publications, but trauma and PTSD are reported in some.
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Wars from 1974-2011, including Vietnam War, the Persian Gulf War, peacetime and the current wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. Main results report on Iraq and Afghanistan.
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This review found that studies on children of veterans make strong evidence that these children experience a tremendous number of stressors because of USA's engagement in the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. Publications for example showed negative psychological outcomes for both military parents and children. Furthermore, the systematic review found a lack of inclusion of military and societal contextual factors limiting the ability to generalise the findings to military families over time and across wars. Also, the review found that there are only few studies investigating the reintegration process.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Most studies were quantitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	Review: 82 included articles. Sample size: 1-642,397 individuals.
<b>Response rate:</b>	Not reported
<b>Type of study:</b>	Systematic review
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Both observational and experimental
<b>Study design:</b>	Cross-sectional and NRS
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://rer.sagepub.com/content/81/4/566.short">http://rer.sagepub.com/content/81/4/566.short</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 26
<b>Title:</b>	The role of positive emotions in reducing depressive symptoms among Army wives
<b>Author:</b>	Dolphin, K.E., M.A. Steinhardt & J.D. Cance
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Military Psychology, 27(1), p. 22-35
<b>Year:</b>	2015
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Partner
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship, Psychosocial well-being, Mental health
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Not reported
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Afghanistan
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication found that three personal resources, i.e. adaptive coping, maladaptive coping, and resilience, mediated the relationship between positive emotions and depressive symptoms in army wives following the homecoming of a veteran.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Quantitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 252 army wives
<b>Response rate:</b>	90 pct.
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational
<b>Study design:</b>	Longitudinal
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://psycnet.apa.org/journals/mil/27/1/22/">http://psycnet.apa.org/journals/mil/27/1/22/</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 27
<b>Title:</b>	Adaptation of Canadian forces members and their spouses to the demands of military life: The role of social and organizational support
<b>Author:</b>	Dursun, S.
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering, Issue 7-B
<b>Year:</b>	2009
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Partner
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship, Mental health, Psychosocial well-being, Social relations
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Not reported
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Afghanistan
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	Canada
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication evaluated the factors that contributed to the well-being of spouses during and after deployment. It found that the spouses' appraisals of the impact of the military life style on their family were mediating how deployment-related stressors affected their well-being.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Dissertation
<b>Method:</b>	Quantitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 1661 spouses
<b>Response rate:</b>	24 pct.
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational
<b>Study design:</b>	Cross-sectional
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	Online abstract not available

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 28
<b>Title:</b>	Couple functioning and PTSD in returning OIF soldiers: Preliminary findings from the readiness and resilience in National Guard Soldiers Project
<b>Author:</b>	Erbes, C. R.
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Risk and Resilience in U.S. Military Families, p. 47-67
<b>Year:</b>	2011
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Partner
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship, Mental Health
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Psychological (PTSD)
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	<p>This publication addressed the inter-relationship between PTSD and family functioning in family members of returning service members who have served in Iraq and Afghanistan. It contains two studies of which the second is relevant and lives up to our criteria in the mapping. The second study examined the relationship between PTSD symptoms and soldier- and partner-reported couple functioning in a sample of 49 soldiers and their partners. Soldiers were all male, and partners were all female. It is a two-part longitudinal study measuring within 1 year of the return of the veteran from deployment. The second measurement took place six months later. The study is a part of the Readiness and Resilience in National Guard Soldiers (RINGS) research programme. Findings showed that partner depression was related to soldier-specific avoidance, hyper arousal and total PTSD symptoms while partners' general distress was related only to soldiers' specific avoidance. Partner reports suggested that soldier hyper arousal was related to less mutuality in communication. Thus the study demonstrated a link between symptoms of PTSD and couple functioning.</p>
<b>Publication type:</b>	Book chapter
<b>Method:</b>	Mixed
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 49 couples (Ring couples study)
<b>Response rate:</b>	Not reported

<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational study
<b>Study design:</b>	Cross-sectional
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-1-4419-7064-0_3">http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-1-4419-7064-0_3</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 29
<b>Title:</b>	Ambiguous absence, ambiguous presence: A qualitative study of military reserve families in wartime
<b>Author:</b>	Faber, A.J., E. Willerton, S.R. Clymer, S.M. MacDermid & H.M. Weiss
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Journal of Family Psychology, 22(2), p. 222-230
<b>Year:</b>	2008
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Partner, Primary Family
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Not reported
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq, 2003
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication found that post-deployment, couples and those who had experienced additional life events or losses experienced the highest levels of boundary ambiguity (a state in which family members (spouses/partners) are uncertain in their perception of who is in and out of the family). However, this high level dissipated over time, as families restabilised once routines had been established again. Families that kept their boundaries completely open during the deployment adjusted poorly to the deployment, whereas families that closed their boundaries completely adjusted well during deployment but struggled upon reunion.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Qualitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 34 (16 reservists; 18 family members (significant other, spouses/parents))
<b>Response rate:</b>	Not reported
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational
<b>Study design:</b>	Longitudinal
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://psycnet.apa.org/journals/fam/22/2/222/">http://psycnet.apa.org/journals/fam/22/2/222/</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 30
<b>Title:</b>	Anxiety, Social Support, and Physical Health in a Sample of Spouses of OEF/OIF Service Members
<b>Author:</b>	Fields, J.A., L.O. Nichols, J. Martindale-Adams, J. Zuber & M. Graney
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Military Medicine, 177(12), p. 1492-1497
<b>Year:</b>	2012
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Partner
<b>Domain:</b>	Mental health, Social relations
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Not reported
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq, Afghanistan
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication found that of 86 spouses of returning Iraq and Afghanistan service members, 38 were screened positive for Generalised Anxiety Disorder (GAD). These spouses reported having less social support than those screening negative for GAD. They also reported lower overall health.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Quantitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 86 spouses
<b>Response rate:</b>	Not reported
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational
<b>Study design:</b>	Cross-sectional
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://publications.amsus.org/doi/abs/10.7205/MILMED-D-12-00036">http://publications.amsus.org/doi/abs/10.7205/MILMED-D-12-00036</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 31
<b>Title:</b>	Patterns and perceptions of intimate partner violence committed by returning veterans with post-traumatic stress disorder
<b>Author:</b>	Finley, E.P., M. Baker, M.J. Pugh & A. Peterson
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Journal of Family Violence, 25(8), p. 737-743
<b>Year:</b>	2010
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Partner
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Psychological (PTSD)
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq, Afghanistan  (Case 1: Iraq 2004, Case 2: Iraq twice but year not specified, Case 3: Afghanistan twice but year not specified)
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication found three distinct patterns of intimate partner violence emerging in relation to PTSD. It also found that common ideas about PTSD and war-related suffering can influence how veterans and their partners respond to episodes of partner violence.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Qualitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 3 cases
<b>Response rate:</b>	Not reported
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational
<b>Study design:</b>	Cross-sectional
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10896-010-9331-7">http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10896-010-9331-7</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 32
<b>Title:</b>	A study of daily adjustment among spouses of returning combat veterans
<b>Author:</b>	Flewelling, L.
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering
<b>Year:</b>	2013
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Partner
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship, Psychosocial well-being, Social relations
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Not reported
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication examined how female spouses of veterans cope, adjust and transition from being alone during the deployment to having the veteran at home. The data demonstrated that adjustment varies from woman to woman. Five major themes arose: 1) a sense of independence during and after return from deployment, 2) reliance on support systems, 3) environmental triggers, 4) communication issues and 5) counselling as personal support.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Dissertation
<b>Method:</b>	Qualitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 20 participants
<b>Response rate:</b>	Not reported
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational study
<b>Study design:</b>	Cross-sectional
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://gradworks.umi.com/35/17/3517481.html">http://gradworks.umi.com/35/17/3517481.html</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 33
<b>Title:</b>	Psychosocial Debriefing After Operation Desert Storm: Marital and Family Assessment and Intervention
<b>Author:</b>	Ford, J.D., P. Chandler, B. Thacker, D. Greaves, D. Shaw, S. Sennhauser & L. Schwartz
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Journal of Social Issues, 49(4), p. 73-102
<b>Year:</b>	1993
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Partner
<b>Domain:</b>	Mental health, Family relationship, Psychosocial well-being
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Psychological (PTSD, depression)
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication found that at least a minority of veteran families seem to have real difficulties in reintegrating the veteran into the family system and resuming adaptive individual and systemic functioning. It also found that timely preventive intervention during the acute phase of the readjustment process seems to help spouses integrating the reintegration experience and to assist veterans in beginning the readjustment process.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Quantitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	Part 1: n = 26 treatment-seeking couples; 30 treatment-seeking individual veterans; 31 nontreatment-seeking control veterans; 7 nontreatment-seeking civilian spouses.  Part 2: n = 57 veterans, 22 spouses.
<b>Response rate:</b>	7.5 pct.
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Experimental
<b>Study design:</b>	NRS
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1540-4560.1993.tb01182.x/abstract">http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1540-4560.1993.tb01182.x/abstract</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 34
<b>Title:</b>	Family systems therapy after operation desert storm with European-theatre veterans
<b>Author:</b>	Ford, J.D., D. Shaw, S. Sennhauser, D. Greaves, B. Thacker, P. Chandler & V. McClain
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Journal of Marital & Family Therapy, 24(2), p. 243-250
<b>Year:</b>	1998
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Primary Family
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship, Mental health, Psychosocial well-being
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Psychological
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication examined a time-limited family system therapy (FST) intervention. The veterans often returned home to altered families, where partner and children had found new roles and developed new unspoken rules and rituals. The veteran's return then destabilised the already altered family system. All family members struggled with issues of power, intimacy and shame and often felt burned out. The FST intervention was associated with clinically significant stress reductions and reduction in psychiatric symptomatology. Furthermore, it was associated with gains in family systemic adjustment.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Quantitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = three samples of veterans and family members
<b>Response rate:</b>	Not reported
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Experimental study
<b>Study design:</b>	NRS
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1752-0606.1998.tb01080.x/abstract">http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1752-0606.1998.tb01080.x/abstract</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 35
<b>Title:</b>	Secondary Traumatization of Wives of War Veterans with Posttraumatic Stress Disorder
<b>Author:</b>	Frančišković, T., A. Stevanović, I. Jelušić, B. Roganović, M. Klarić & J. Grković
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Croatian Medical Journal, 48(2), p. 177-184
<b>Year:</b>	2007
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Partner
<b>Domain:</b>	Mental health
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Psychological (PTSD)
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Croatia
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	Croatia
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication found that of 56 war veteran wives 32 had six or more symptoms of secondary traumatic stress. Only three had no symptoms of secondary traumatic stress. 22 women (more than one third) met the criteria of the diagnosis of secondary traumatic stress.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Quantitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 56 wives
<b>Response rate:</b>	64 pct.
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational
<b>Study design:</b>	Cross-sectional
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://hrcak.srce.hr/12929">http://hrcak.srce.hr/12929</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 36
<b>Title:</b>	Parental involvement in the Croatia 1991-1995 and suicidality in Croatian male adolescents
<b>Author:</b>	Franić, T., G. Kardum, I.M. Prižmić, N. Pavletić & D. Marčinko
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Croatian Medical Journal, 53(3), p. 244-253
<b>Year:</b>	2012
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Child
<b>Domain:</b>	Psychosocial well-being, Mental health
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Not reported
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Croatia
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	Croatia
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication found that parental involvement in war was associated with negative psychosocial distress among boys. They more often reported unintentional injuries and suicidal ideation. Girls had less risk of being affected by parental war involvement.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Quantitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 695 adolescents
<b>Response rate:</b>	Not reported
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational
<b>Study design:</b>	Cross-sectional
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://bases.bireme.br/cgi-bin/wxislind.exe/iah/online/?IscScript=iah/iah.xis&amp;src=google&amp;base=ADOLEC&amp;lang=p&amp;nextAction=lnk&amp;exprSearch=22661138&amp;indexSearch=ID">http://bases.bireme.br/cgi-bin/wxislind.exe/iah/online/?IscScript=iah/iah.xis&amp;src=google&amp;base=ADOLEC&amp;lang=p&amp;nextAction=lnk&amp;exprSearch=22661138&amp;indexSearch=ID</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 37
<b>Title:</b>	The Impact of Individual Trauma Symptoms of Deployed Soldiers on Relationship Satisfaction
<b>Author:</b>	Goff, B.S.N., J.R. Crow, A.M. Reisbig, & S. Hamilton
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Journal of Family Psychology, 21(3), p. 344-353
<b>Year:</b>	2007
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Partner
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship, Mental health
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Psychological (trauma)
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq, Afghanistan
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	Results indicated that increased trauma symptoms in the soldiers significantly predicted lower marital/relationship satisfaction for both soldiers and their female partners. It suggested that individual trauma symptoms impact relationship satisfaction negatively in military couples where the husband has been exposed to war trauma.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Quantitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 45 couples
<b>Response rate:</b>	80.36 pct.
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational study
<b>Study design:</b>	Cross-sectional
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17874919">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17874919</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 38
<b>Title:</b>	The Impact of Soldiers' Deployments to Iraq and Afghanistan: Secondary Traumatic Stress in Female Partners
<b>Author:</b>	Goff, B.S.N., J.R. Crow, A.M. Reisbig, & S. Hamilton
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Journal of Couple & Relationship Therapy, 8(4), p. 291-305
<b>Year:</b>	2009
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Partner
<b>Domain:</b>	Mental health
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Psychological (trauma that has the potential to produce symptoms of post-traumatic stress, and other)
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq, Afghanistan
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication found that trauma symptoms of veterans returned from deployment in Iraq or Afghanistan significantly predicted individual secondary trauma symptoms among their female partners. Also, the publication found that avoidance symptoms in the veteran accounted for individual trauma symptoms in the female partner.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Quantitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 45 couples
<b>Response rate:</b>	80.36 pct.
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational
<b>Study design:</b>	Cross-sectional
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/15332690903246085#.VZPMB7cw9Fo">http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/15332690903246085#.VZPMB7cw9Fo</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 39
<b>Title:</b>	Family reintegration of reserve service members following a wartime deployment: A qualitative exploration of wives' experience
<b>Author:</b>	Gorbaty, L. R.
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering
<b>Year:</b>	2009
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Partner
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship, Social relations
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Psychological (PTSD), Physical
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	The purpose of this publication was to illuminate experiences of wives of veterans throughout the deployment circle, particularly following reunification. All participants suggested that more formal support is needed after the veteran returns. Especially those women married to veterans diagnosed with PTSD reported that the reintegration period was at least as challenging as the deployment period partly because they had to renegotiate roles. The women described the challenging process of renegotiating roles in the family after the return of the veteran.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Dissertation
<b>Method:</b>	Qualitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 8 women
<b>Response rate:</b>	Not reported
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational study
<b>Study design:</b>	Cross-sectional
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://gradworks.umi.com/33/22/3322252.html">http://gradworks.umi.com/33/22/3322252.html</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 40
<b>Title:</b>	National Guard families after combat: Mental health, use of mental health services, and perceived treatment barriers
<b>Author:</b>	Gorman, L.A., A.J. Blow, B.D. Ames & P.L. Reed
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Psychiatric Services, 62(1), p. 28-34
<b>Year:</b>	2011
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Partner
<b>Domain:</b>	Mental health
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Psychological (PTSD, depression, and other)
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq, Afghanistan
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication found that 34 pct. of 212 significant others (spouses) met the screening criteria for one or more mental health problems. Significant others perceived the cost of mental health care, trouble with scheduling appointments, difficulty in getting time off work, and not knowing where to get help as barriers to use mental health services.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Quantitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 212 significant others (spouses and others with whom they share a committed relationship); 332 National Guard Members
<b>Response rate:</b>	34 pct. of significant others; 40 pct. of National Guard Members
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational
<b>Study design:</b>	Cross-sectional
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://ps.psychiatryonline.org/doi/abs/10.1176/ps.62.1.pss6201_0028">http://ps.psychiatryonline.org/doi/abs/10.1176/ps.62.1.pss6201_0028</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 41
<b>Title:</b>	The effects of wounds of war on family functioning in a National Guard sample: An exploratory study
<b>Author:</b>	Gorman, L., A. Blow, M. Kees, M. Valenstein, C. Jarman, & J. Spira
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Military deployment and its consequences for families, Springer Science + Business Media, p. 241-257
<b>Year:</b>	2014
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Partner
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship, Mental health
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Physical, Psychological (PTSD, depression)
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Afghanistan, Iraq
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication explored how physical injuries relate to family functioning and mental health outcomes in the early post-deployment phase of reintegration. It found that a deployment injury may have more of an effect on the service members' mental health and parenting stress than on their spouse at this early readjustment period.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Book, chapter
<b>Method:</b>	Quantitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 1,444 (906 National Guard members; 538 spouses). Combined from survey in 2007-2008 & 2009.
<b>Response rate:</b>	First round: spouses = 36 pct.; service members = 40 pct. Second round: overall 72 pct.
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational
<b>Study design:</b>	Cross-sectional
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-1-4614-8712-8_13">http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-1-4614-8712-8_13</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 42
<b>Title:</b>	Resources and coping strategies among caregivers of Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) and Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) veterans with polytrauma and traumatic brain injury
<b>Author:</b>	Griffin, J.M., G. Friedemann-Sánchez, K.F. Carlson, A.C. Jensen, A. Gravely, B.C. Taylor & C.H. Van Houtven
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Book title: Military deployment and its consequences for families, Springer Science + Business Media, p. 259-280
<b>Year:</b>	2014
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Partner
<b>Domain:</b>	Psychosocial well-being, Mental health, Social relations, Family relationship
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Physical (Traumatic Brain Injury, polytrauma)
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Afghanistan, Iraq
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication assessed and compared the resources of parents and spouses being caregivers of US veterans. Spouses had fewer social and family resources and less self-esteem than parents. Especially, spouses lacked many resources that could help reduce stress from caregiving of their veteran partner. Spouses reported significantly less social support and report more loneliness than parents.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Book, chapter
<b>Method:</b>	Quantitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 564
<b>Response rate:</b>	53.9 pct.
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational
<b>Study design:</b>	Cross-sectional
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-1-4614-8712-8_14">http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-1-4614-8712-8_14</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 43
<b>Title:</b>	Primary Trauma of Female Partners in a Military Sample: Individual Symptoms and Relationship Satisfaction
<b>Author:</b>	Hamilton, S., B.S.N. Goff, J.R. Crow & A.M. Reisbig
<b>Journal/source:</b>	American Journal of Family Therapy, 37(4), p. 336-346
<b>Year:</b>	2009
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Partner
<b>Domain:</b>	Family Relationship, Mental health
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Psychological (PTSD, and other)
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Afghanistan, Iraq
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication researched at-home spouses and their veteran partners who had recently returned from deployment in Iraq or Afghanistan. It indicated that female primary trauma and PTSD symptoms negatively affected relationship satisfaction for both female partners and veterans.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Quantitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 45 couples
<b>Response rate:</b>	80.36 pct.
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational
<b>Study design:</b>	Cross-sectional
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/01926180802529965#.VZPMYrcw9Fo">http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/01926180802529965#.VZPMYrcw9Fo</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 44
<b>Title:</b>	Spirituality, religion, and resilience among military families
<b>Author:</b>	Hamlin-Glover, D. L.
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences
<b>Year:</b>	2011
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Primary Family
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Mixed
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This dissertation found that among seven couples deployment and separation are identified as critical events. Spirituality serves as a resource for coping with this event, also post-deployment. Couples that incorporated their religious beliefs and practices into their marriages bounced back from their crises, whereas the couples that did not had greater difficulties in their marriages. Couples reported how their family functioning gradually returned to a normal state post-deployment.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Dissertation
<b>Method:</b>	Qualitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 7 married couple
<b>Response rate:</b>	Not reported
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational
<b>Study design:</b>	Cross-sectional
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://diginole.lib.fsu.edu/etd/4304/">http://diginole.lib.fsu.edu/etd/4304/</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 45
<b>Title:</b>	Parent-Adolescent Relationships in military families affected by post-traumatic stress disorder
<b>Author:</b>	Harrison, D., P. Albanese & R. Berman
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Canadian Social Work Review, 31(1), p. 85-107
<b>Year:</b>	2014
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Child
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship, Mental health, Psychosocial well-being
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Psychological (PTSD)
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Afghanistan between 2002-2012
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	Canadian
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication focused on adolescents who indicated that their fathers or stepfathers had been afflicted with PTSD. Interviews showed that adolescents responded to the destabilising of family dynamics that often accompanies parental PTSD with parentification, being a young carer, and acting out through externalising behaviour.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Qualitative, but reporting from interviews conducted in a mixed method study
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 8 adolescents
<b>Response rate:</b>	Not reported
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational study
<b>Study design:</b>	Cross-sectional
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	Online abstract not available

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 46
<b>Title:</b>	Secondary trauma in family members of combat veterans
<b>Author:</b>	Herzog, J. R.
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences
<b>Year:</b>	2009
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Partner, Child
<b>Domain:</b>	Mental health
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Psychological (PTSD)
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication examined the relationship between trauma symptoms in veterans and secondary traumatisation in their spouse and children. Results suggested that immediate family members living with a veteran with high levels of PTSD are at risk of developing secondary traumatic stress.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Dissertation
<b>Method:</b>	Quantitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 108 individuals/54 couples who completed all sections of the survey
<b>Response rate:</b>	The final response rate was 5.3 pct.
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational study
<b>Study design:</b>	Cross-sectional
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	Online abstract not available

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 47
<b>Title:</b>	Family Communication Across the Military Deployment Experience: Child and Spouse Report of Communication Frequency and Quality and Associated Emotions, Behaviours, and Reactions
<b>Author:</b>	Houston, J. B., B. Pfefferbaum, M.D. Sherman, A.G. Melson & M.W. Brand
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Journal of Loss & Trauma, 18(2), p. 103-119
<b>Year:</b>	2013
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Partner, Child
<b>Domain:</b>	Family Relationship, Psychosocial well-being
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Not reported
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	The publication assessed the communication between spouse, children and veterans. Regarding post-deployment it found that spouse-reported quality of communication with a partner was at its worst in the post-deployment phase. Spouse-reported quality of communication with both children and partner declined during and after deployment compared to before deployment, indicating that communication challenges do not necessarily end after the returning home of a soldier. To spouses, family communication was related to spouses being less upset or stressed around their children and losing their temper less often. Post-deployment child-reported quality of communication with father and siblings was related to less loneliness and anger.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Quantitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 13 spouses; 13 children (representing 9 families)
<b>Response rate:</b>	Not reported
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational
<b>Study design:</b>	Longitudinal
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/15325024.2012.684576">http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/15325024.2012.684576</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 48
<b>Title:</b>	Bringing the war home: Marital adjustment and depression in army reserve component spouses
<b>Author:</b>	J'Anthony, C. S.
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering
<b>Year:</b>	2014
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Partner
<b>Domain:</b>	Family Relationship, Mental health, Social relations
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Mixed (physical, PTSD), 58 pct. were reported to have no psychiatric diagnosis
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Afghanistan, Iraq
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication studied the connection between marital adjustment (marital satisfaction and aggression) and depressive symptoms in spouses of Army Reserve Component soldiers who have returned from military combat in Iraq or Afghanistan. It found a significant correlation between self-reported depressive symptoms and marital satisfaction, psychological aggression and sexual coercion when the non-deployed spouse was the victim. Furthermore, the publication found that the partner's self-reported depressive symptoms were significantly correlated with psychological aggression when the non-deployed spouse was the perpetrator, as well as with self-reported satisfaction with support from the community and military social support.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Dissertation
<b>Method:</b>	Quantitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 136 female spouses
<b>Response rate:</b>	Not reported
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational
<b>Study design:</b>	Cross-sectional
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://gradworks.umi.com/35/77/3577230.html">http://gradworks.umi.com/35/77/3577230.html</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 49
<b>Title:</b>	Examining partner experiences of returning Operation Enduring Freedom and Iraqi Freedom veterans
<b>Author:</b>	Johnson, A. J.
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering
<b>Year:</b>	2011
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Partner
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship, Mental health, Psychosocial well-being
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Psychological (PTSD)
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq, Afghanistan
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication investigated the experiences of partners of OIF/OEF veterans, more specifically grief in the partners and personality changes in the veterans. Findings showed that there is a significant relationship between grief and personality change reported by the partner. Results did show that those who had reported more frequent arguments post-deployment had significantly higher grief scores than those who did not report more frequent arguments post-deployment. 26 partners indicated that the number of conflicts that they had with their veteran partner had increased post-deployment. The publication does not show any significant relation between personality change in the partner and domestic violence. A partner seeking mental health service was significantly correlated with the veteran seeking mental health services.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Dissertation
<b>Method:</b>	Quantitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 60 participants
<b>Response rate:</b>	Not reported
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational study
<b>Study design:</b>	Cross-sectional
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://gradworks.umi.com/34/23/3423478.html">http://gradworks.umi.com/34/23/3423478.html</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 50
<b>Title:</b>	Resiliency in military wives affected by secondary traumatic stress
<b>Author:</b>	Johnson, P.
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering
<b>Year:</b>	2012
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Partner
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship, Mental health, Psychosocial well-being
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Psychological (PTSD). One veteran had a physical injury (a leg amputation)
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq, Afghanistan
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication examined the nature and existence of secondary trauma and coping in wives of traumatised veterans. Three major themes arose: including transitioning and balance, suppression of emotions and coping. By example, stress in wives after their husbands' return was examined and showed that there seemed to be a great deal of adjustment and re-transitioning occurring upon reunion, such as changes in roles, responsibilities and the relationship itself.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Dissertation
<b>Method:</b>	Qualitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 6 woman
<b>Response rate:</b>	Not reported
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational study
<b>Study design:</b>	Cross-sectional
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://gradworks.umi.com/34/97/3497180.html">http://gradworks.umi.com/34/97/3497180.html</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 51
<b>Title:</b>	Romantic Relationships Following Wartime Deployment
<b>Author:</b>	Karakurt, G., A.T. Christiansen, S.M.M. Wadsworth & H.M. Weiss
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Journal of Family Issues
<b>Year:</b>	2013
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Partner
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship, Social relations
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Not reported
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication examined the romantic relationship of reservists following wartime deployment. Both family stress theory and attachment theory proved useful in understanding the transitional processes involved in couple reuniting following deployment. Couples had to relearn how to be interdependent, and for some this was the most difficult aspect of reunion. According to social support, the publication found that during deployment partners transitioned their primary source of social support from the soldier to other people such as family members, friends, or co-workers. Post-deployment they gradually shifted back to the veteran being the primary source of social support.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Qualitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 19 participants (9 reservists and 10 partners)
<b>Response rate:</b>	Not reported
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational study
<b>Study design:</b>	Longitudinal
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://jfi.sagepub.com/content/34/11/1427.short">http://jfi.sagepub.com/content/34/11/1427.short</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 52
<b>Title:</b>	Does deployment keep military marriages together or break them apart? Evidence from Afghanistan and Iraq
<b>Author:</b>	Karney, B.R. & J.S. Crown
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Risk and resilience in U.S. military families, Springer Science + Business Media, p. 23-45
<b>Year:</b>	2011
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Primary family
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Not reported
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Afghanistan, Iraq
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication found that deployment does not constitute a greater risk of the marriage ending. On the contrary, the effects of deployment were either insignificant or beneficial, and longer deployments were associated with lower risk. Moreover, deployment had the greatest effects for younger couples and couples with children.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Book, chapter
<b>Method:</b>	Quantitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 566,895 individuals
<b>Response rate:</b>	Not reported
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational
<b>Study design:</b>	Longitudinal
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-1-4419-7064-0_2">http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-1-4419-7064-0_2</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 53
<b>Title:</b>	Military-induced separation in relation to maternal adjustment and children's behaviors
<b>Author:</b>	Kelley, M. L.
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Military Psychology, 6(3), p. 163-176
<b>Year:</b>	1994a
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Partner, Child
<b>Domain:</b>	Mental health, Psychosocial well-being
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Not reported
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication compared 14 families with a father deployed to the Persian Gulf with 14 peacetime families and found that women whose husbands were deployed to the Persian Gulf reported more dysphoria than the women in the peacetime sample. Furthermore, these women reported significantly more depressive behaviours at pre- and mid-deployment than at post-deployment. There were no significant correlations between their self-esteem and their husband being deployed to the Persian Gulf. In contrast to children in peacetime military induced separations, children with a parent deployed to the Gulf War showed no improvement in externalising or internalising behaviour over time.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Quantitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 61 mothers; 14 had a partner deployed to the Persian Gulf
<b>Response rate:</b>	Not reported
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary Research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational
<b>Study design:</b>	Longitudinal
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1207/s15327876mp0603_2#.VgpUG7fovcs">http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1207/s15327876mp0603_2#.VgpUG7fovcs</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 54
<b>Title:</b>	The effects of military-induced separation on family factors and child behavior
<b>Author:</b>	Kelley, M. L.
<b>Journal/source:</b>	American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 64(1), p. 103-111
<b>Year:</b>	1994b
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Child, Primary family
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship, Mental health
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Not reported
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Subsample deployed in Iraq (Gulf war)
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication examined data from mothers reporting on their school-age children before, during and after military deployment of their husbands. Findings suggested that war-time anxiety and uncertainty in the mothers may have affected the ability to maintain warmth in the form of nurturing environments. Both boys' and girls' behaviour (measured according to internalising and/or externalising behaviour) was perceived to have improved with the father's return from deployment.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Mixed
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 61 families (Main results focus on the 14 veterans deployed to Iraq (Gulf war; the remaining to peacetime deployment in the Mediterranean (1989-90))
<b>Response rate:</b>	Not reported
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational study
<b>Study design:</b>	Longitudinal
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://psycnet.apa.org/journals/ort/64/1/103/">http://psycnet.apa.org/journals/ort/64/1/103/</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 55
<b>Title:</b>	Depressive symptoms, relational turbulence, and the reintegration difficulty of military couples following wartime deployment
<b>Author:</b>	Knobloch, L.K., A.T. Ebata, P.C. McGlaughlin & B. Ogolsky
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Health Communication, 28(8), p. 754-766
<b>Year:</b>	2013
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Partner
<b>Domain:</b>	Mental health, Family relationship
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Psychological (depression)
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Afghanistan, Iraq
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication sought to understand the difficulties military couples may experience upon homecoming. It measured this according to depressive symptoms, relational uncertainty and interference from the partner. At-home partners may find it especially challenging to adjust when returning service members reinsert themselves into the domestic routines that the family at home had been enacting independently for several months. Furthermore, the publication found an effect of depressive symptoms on people's difficulty with reintegration after deployment.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Quantitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 118 couples (236 individuals)
<b>Response rate:</b>	Not reported
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational study
<b>Study design:</b>	Longitudinal
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/10410236.2013.800440#.VZPRNbcw9Fo">http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/10410236.2013.800440#.VZPRNbcw9Fo</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 56
<b>Title:</b>	Understanding how Army National Guard families with children cope with deployments
<b>Author:</b>	Konowitz, S.
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences
<b>Year:</b>	2013
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Partner
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship, Psychosocial well-being, Social relations
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Not reported
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Afghanistan
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication focused on understanding how spouses with children coped during year-long deployment of their partners to Afghanistan. Spouses reported difficulties upon the return of the veteran such as schedules being off, not being on the same page, communication difficulties, exhaustion, arguing and adjustment challenges. 40 pct. expressed parenting issues (parenting style and discipline techniques) as being a major concern post-deployment. Adjustment was a common theme for all families post-deployment. 40 pct. of the spouses reported that they disagreed or strongly disagreed that they had time for social life. Half of them agreed that they felt well connected with friends and family. 70 pct. disagreed that they had a group supporting them post-deployment.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Dissertation
<b>Method:</b>	Mixed
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 10 spouses
<b>Response rate:</b>	Not reported
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational study
<b>Study design:</b>	Longitudinal
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://gradworks.umi.com/35/52/3552197.html">http://gradworks.umi.com/35/52/3552197.html</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 57
<b>Title:</b>	Agreement between veteran and partner reports of intimate partner aggression
<b>Author:</b>	LaMotte, A.D., C.T. Taft, A.F. Reardon & M.W. Miller
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Psychological Assessment, 26(4), p. 1369-1374
<b>Year:</b>	2014
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Partner
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship, Mental health
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Psychological (PTSD)
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication examined intimate partner aggression (IPA) between veterans and their partners. Findings showed low to moderate levels of agreement between veterans and partners. It furthermore indicated that relationship satisfaction was associated with reporting less IPA than one's partner reported. Reports indicated that 57 veterans had perpetrated physical IPA over the prior six months and 225 had perpetrated psychological IPA. Of the partners, 59 had perpetrated physical IPA and 224 psychological IPA.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Quantitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	239 couples
<b>Response rate:</b>	Not reported
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational study
<b>Study design:</b>	Cross-sectional
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://psycnet.apa.org/journals/pas/26/4/1369/">http://psycnet.apa.org/journals/pas/26/4/1369/</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 58
<b>Title:</b>	Stress and coping on the home front: guard and reserve spouses searching for a new normal
<b>Author:</b>	Lapp, C.A., L.B. Taft, T. Tollefson, A. Hoepner, K. Moore & K. Divyak
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Journal of Family Nursing, 16(1), p. 45-67
<b>Year:</b>	2010
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Partner
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship, Psychosocial well-being, Social relations
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Not reported
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq, Afghanistan
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	<p>This publication sought to identify stressors and coping strategies among spouses of soldiers from pre-deployment through post-deployment.</p> <p>Findings showed that post-deployment was a period of adjustment while couples were searching for a new normal. It is described as a period where the couple needs to get to know each other again. Coping strategies among the wives of veterans were giving the veterans space and being available if the veteran wanted to talk. Spouses also reported that they did not feel recognised for their sacrifices while being the wife “safe at home”. Spouses reported limited access to military social support.</p>
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Qualitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	18 spouses
<b>Response rate:</b>	Not reported
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational study
<b>Study design:</b>	Cross-sectional
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://jfn.sagepub.com/content/16/1/45.short">http://jfn.sagepub.com/content/16/1/45.short</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 59
<b>Title:</b>	The long war and parental combat deployment: effects on military children and at-home spouses
<b>Author:</b>	Lester, P., K. Peterson, J. Reeves, L. Knauss, D. Glover, C. Mogil & W. Beardslee
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry, 49(4), p. 310-320
<b>Year:</b>	2010
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Child
<b>Domain:</b>	Mental health
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Psychological (PTSD)
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Afghanistan, Iraq
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication examined child adjustment outcomes in relation to parental psychosocial distress and months of combat deployment. Results showed that parental combat deployment has a cumulative effect on children that remains even after the deployed parent returns home.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Mixed
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 171 families
<b>Response rate:</b>	Not reported
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational study
<b>Study design:</b>	Cross-sectional
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0890856710000778">http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0890856710000778</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 60
<b>Title:</b>	Evaluation of a family-centered prevention intervention for military children and families facing wartime deployments
<b>Author:</b>	Lester, P., W.R. Saltzman, K. Woodward, D. Glover, G.A. Leskin, B. Bursch, R. Pynoos & W. Beardslee
<b>Journal/source:</b>	American Journal of Public Health, 102(s1), p. 48-54
<b>Year:</b>	2012
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Child, Primary family
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship, Mental health
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Not reported
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq, Afghanistan
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication was an evaluation of a Family-Centered Prevention Intervention (FOCUS) which provided education and skills training for military parents and children. Training was designed to enhance coping with possible combat-related psychological or physical injury in the service member. Findings showed that family members reported high levels of satisfaction with the programme and positive impact on parent-child indicators. Thus, the programme addresses relevant issues facing reintegration transitions.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Quantitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 331 families completed the intervention
<b>Response rate:</b>	100 pct. of those who completed the intervention (488 families started – 331 completed)
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Experimental study
<b>Study design:</b>	NRS
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://ajph.aphapublications.org/doi/abs/10.2105/AJPH.2010.300088">http://ajph.aphapublications.org/doi/abs/10.2105/AJPH.2010.300088</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 61
<b>Title:</b>	Psychological health of military children: longitudinal evaluation of a family-centered prevention program to enhance family resilience
<b>Author:</b>	Lester, P., J.A. Stein, W. Saltzman, K. Woodward, S.W. MacDermid, N. Milburn & W. Beardslee
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Military Medicine, 178(8), p. 838-845
<b>Year:</b>	2013
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Child, Primary family
<b>Domain:</b>	Mental health, Family relationship, Psychosocial well-being
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Not reported.
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq, Afghanistan
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication evaluated the impact of a family-centered prevention programme, FOCUS, on the psychological adjustment of military children. FOCUS improved family functioning, reducing child distress.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Quantitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 280 families
<b>Response rate:</b>	Not reported
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Experimental
<b>Study design:</b>	NRS
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://publications.amsus.org/doi/abs/10.7205/MILMED-D-12-00502">http://publications.amsus.org/doi/abs/10.7205/MILMED-D-12-00502</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 62
<b>Title:</b>	A family study of PTSD: Occurrence and correlates of internalizing disorders in children of OIF/OEF soldiers with combat posttraumatic stress disorder
<b>Author:</b>	Letamendi, A. M.
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering
<b>Year:</b>	2012
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Child
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship, Mental health
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Psychological (PTSD)
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq, Afghanistan
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication focused on parental PTSD, child environment and child psychological symptoms in order to begin delineating pathways connecting parent trauma and child psychopathology. Results showed that the level of fathers' combat exposure was a significant predictor for child anxiety, PTSD symptoms, oppositional and conduct problems. However, the level of fathers' combat exposure did not predict child depression, somatisation or withdrawn symptoms. Furthermore, the results showed no interaction effects.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Dissertation
<b>Method:</b>	Mixed
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 21 dyads (42 persons)
<b>Response rate:</b>	Not reported
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational study
<b>Study design:</b>	Cross-sectional
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://sdsu-dspace.calstate.edu/handle/10211.10/1827">http://sdsu-dspace.calstate.edu/handle/10211.10/1827</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 63
<b>Title:</b>	Adaptation and coping processes as reported by army reservists and their families throughout one year following the soldier's deployment to combat locations
<b>Author:</b>	Looper, R. R.
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering
<b>Year:</b>	2013
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Partner
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Not reported
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication aimed to understand the coping and adaptation processes of reservist soldiers and their closest family member (spouses/partners) throughout the first year following deployment to Iraq. Cognitive-emotional processing of the meaning and after effects of the deployment was part of the reintegration process. Findings showed that resourceful and focused coping positively affected the adaptation level at 52 weeks. Coping efforts were a discrete measure of coping extrapolated from narratives, and were found to fluctuate throughout the year.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Dissertation
<b>Method:</b>	Qualitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 20 participants (13 spouses/partners)
<b>Response rate:</b>	Not reported
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational study
<b>Study design:</b>	Longitudinal
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://gradworks.umi.com/35/47/3547248.html">http://gradworks.umi.com/35/47/3547248.html</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 64
<b>Title:</b>	Secondary traumatic stress in the family members of soldiers in the Gulf War
<b>Author:</b>	Malnekoff, D.
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering
<b>Year:</b>	1995
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Partner
<b>Domain:</b>	Mental health
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Psychological (Traumatic stress reactions)
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication explored secondary traumatic stress in family members (such as spouses) of returned deployed soldiers three years after the Gulf War. All the clinical measures showed changes over time with a high level of stress during the war which returned to lower levels after the war.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Dissertation
<b>Method:</b>	Quantitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 52 (9 spouses)
<b>Response rate:</b>	34 pct.
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational study
<b>Study design:</b>	Cross-sectional (retrospective approach)
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	Online abstract not available

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 65
<b>Title:</b>	Trends in US army child maltreatment reports: 1990-2004
<b>Author:</b>	McCarroll, J.E., Z. Fan, J.H. Newby & R.J. Ursano
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Child Abuse Review, 17(2), p. 108-118
<b>Year:</b>	2008
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Child
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship, Mental health, Psychosocial well-being
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Not reported
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq (the first Gulf war) and Iraq (OIF)(2001)
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication presented the victim rates and severity of child maltreatment in US Army families from 1990-2004. Neglect rates decreased from a high point in 1991 to a low in 2000, but by 2004 the rates had increased to about the 1991 level. Overall findings showed that neglect rates were highest for the youngest children and decreased as age increased. Physical abuse rates decreased from 1990-2004, but the decline slowed down during 2001-04. Physical abuse was more severe by male offenders.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Quantitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	No n is reported. The publication investigates the development in rates of maltreatment reported in the Army Central Registry (ACR).
<b>Response rate:</b>	Not relevant
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational study
<b>Study design:</b>	Cross-sectional
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/car.986/abstract">http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/car.986/abstract</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 66
<b>Title:</b>	Family disruption and adult attachment correlates of spouse and child reactions to separation and reunion due to Operation Desert Storm
<b>Author:</b>	Medway, F.J., K.E. Davis, T.P. Cafferty, K.D. Chappell & R.E. O'Hearn
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Journal of Social and Clinical Psychology, 14(2), p. 97-118
<b>Year:</b>	1995
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Partner, Child
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship, Mental health, Psychosocial well-being
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Not reported
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication included two studies. Only study 2 focused on post-deployment. Study 2 found that adult attachment security was significantly related to children's behaviour at reunion and marginally related to behaviour problems during separation. Furthermore, the publication found that the partner's distress was related to family disruption and attachment style.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Quantitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	Study 2: 154 women
<b>Response rate:</b>	Study 2: Final sample consisted of approximately 25 pct. of potential subjects contacted
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational study
<b>Study design:</b>	Cross-sectional
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://cat.inist.fr/?aModele=afficheN&amp;cpsidt=3614648">http://cat.inist.fr/?aModele=afficheN&amp;cpsidt=3614648</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 67
<b>Title:</b>	Couple functioning and posttraumatic stress in Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom veterans and spouses
<b>Author:</b>	Melvin, K. C.
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering
<b>Year:</b>	2012
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Partner
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Psychosocial (post-traumatic stress symptoms/PTSD)
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq, Afghanistan
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication aimed to understand and explain how post-traumatic stress symptoms affect couple functioning in army soldiers returning from combat and their partners. Major findings were that higher post-traumatic stress was associated with more marital difficulties and lower resilience. Despite high levels of post-traumatic stress, some couples employed a variety of creative strategies for maintaining good marital quality.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Dissertation
<b>Method:</b>	Mixed
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 66 couples (survey); 5 couples (interviews)
<b>Response rate:</b>	77.6 pct. (survey)
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational study
<b>Study design:</b>	Cross-sectional (multiple case study)
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://gradworks.umi.com/34/83/3483401.html">http://gradworks.umi.com/34/83/3483401.html</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 68
<b>Title:</b>	Strong army couples: A case study of rekindling marriage after combat deployment
<b>Author:</b>	Melvin, K.C., J. Wenzel & B.M. Jennings
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Research in Nursing & Health, 38(1), p. 7-18
<b>Year:</b>	2015
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Partner
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship, Psychosocial well-being
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Psychosocial (post-traumatic stress symptoms/PTSD)
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq, Afghanistan
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication analysed reintegration in army couples with a high degree of couple functioning, despite posttraumatic stress symptoms in one or both partners. Five couples scoring high on couple functioning, resilience and couple satisfaction were interviewed. Rekindling marriage required strategies to overcome challenges during couple reintegration. The publications found that for individuals, the strategies included allowing negative emotions, giving each other time and space to do the work of rediscovery and accepting a new reality. According to family one strategy was to prioritise family time and normalise schedules.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Mixed
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 5 case couples highlighted
<b>Response rate:</b>	Not reported
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational study
<b>Study design:</b>	Cross-sectional (case study)
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/nur.21630/full">http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/nur.21630/full</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 69
<b>Title:</b>	Marital intimacy, family support, and secondary traumatization: A study of wives of veterans with combat stress reaction
<b>Author:</b>	Mikulincer, M., V. Florian & Z. Solomon
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Anxiety Stress and Coping, 8(3), p. 203-213
<b>Year:</b>	1995
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Partner
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship, Mental health, Psychosocial well-being, Social relations
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Psychological (Combat Stress Reaction, CSR)
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Lebanon
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	Israeli
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication assessed the role of family variables in the process of secondary traumatization among wives of post-traumatic veterans. When compared with the control group, wives of veterans with combat stress reaction reported more negative emotions and lower perceived intimacy after the war and greater severity of psychiatric and somatic symptoms six years later. Furthermore, wives of veterans with CSR who reported having received high support from their family after the war reported more anxiety and hostility compared with wives who reported having received only little support from their family after the war.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Mixed
<b>Sample size:</b>	CSR group: n = 49 wives; control group 31
<b>Response rate:</b>	Not reported
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational study
<b>Study design:</b>	Cross-sectional (retrospective approach)
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/10615809508249373">http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/10615809508249373</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 70
<b>Title:</b>	When a parent goes off to war: Exploring the issues faced by adolescents and their families
<b>Author:</b>	Mmari, K.N., K.M. Roche, M. Sudhinaraset & R. Blum
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Youth & Society, 40(4), p. 455-475
<b>Year:</b>	2009
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Child, Primary family
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship, Mental health, Psychosocial well-being, Social relations
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Not reported
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication explored the consequences of parental deployment for adolescents and their families. Furthermore, the authors identified ways that youth may be assisted throughout the deployment process. Findings revealed that one of the most prominent sources of stress for families is adjusting to new roles of responsibilities. This stress was primarily felt after the deployed parent returned from deployment. Furthermore, the publication found that school personnel were not sufficiently capable of supporting adolescents of veterans.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Qualitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 39 adolescents; 24 parents; 35 school staff
<b>Response rate:</b>	Not reported
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational study
<b>Study design:</b>	Cross-sectional
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://yas.sagepub.com/content/early/2008/11/21/0044118X08327873.short">http://yas.sagepub.com/content/early/2008/11/21/0044118X08327873.short</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 71
<b>Title:</b>	Exploring the role of social connectedness among military youth: Perceptions from youth, parents, and school personnel
<b>Author:</b>	Mmari, K.N., C.P. Bradshaw, M. Sudhinaraset & R. Blum
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Child & Youth Care Forum, 39(5), p. 351-366
<b>Year:</b>	2010
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Child
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship, Psychosocial well-being, Social relations
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Not reported
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq, Afghanistan
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication explored how youth and their families cope with stressors faced as a result of living in a military family. In order to gain different perspectives, three different focus groups were held for adolescents, parents and school staff at each site. Many adolescents reported that the most difficult challenges of having parents deployed was the period of having to readjust after the parent returns from a deployment because it is difficult to relate to him/her again. Adolescents and parents who had better social connections to their peers and neighbourhood adjusted to these difficulties more easily.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Qualitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 39 adolescents; 24 parents; 35 school staff
<b>Response rate:</b>	Not reported
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational study
<b>Study design:</b>	Cross-sectional
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10566-010-9109-3">http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10566-010-9109-3</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 72
<b>Title:</b>	Home Front Post-Deployment Mental Health and Divorces
<b>Author:</b>	Negrusa, B. & S. Negrusa
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Demography, 51(3), p. 895-916
<b>Year:</b>	2014
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Partner
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Psychological (PTSD)
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq, Afghanistan
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication investigated how post-deployment symptoms and other mental health conditions are related to divorce among active-duty US Army soldiers. Although officers are generally less likely to screen positive for PTSD than enlisted personnel, the authors found a stronger relationship between PTSD symptoms and divorces among army officers who are PTSD-symptomatic than among enlisted personnel.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Quantitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 69,557 soldiers; 8,181 officers
<b>Response rate:</b>	86 pct. of enlisted personnel filled out at least one Post Deployment Health Assessment (PDHA) form; 70.4 pct. have at least one Post Deployment Health Re-Assessment (PDHRA) form, bringing the follow-up rate to 82 pct. Similarly, 90 pct. of officers have at least one PDHA form; 81.6 pct. have at least one PDHRA form.
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational study
<b>Study design:</b>	Longitudinal
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s13524-014-0294-9">http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s13524-014-0294-9</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 73
<b>Title:</b>	Postdeployment Domestic Violence by U.S. Army Soldiers
<b>Author:</b>	Newby, J.H., J.R. Ursano, J.E. McCarroll, X. Liu, C.S. Fullerton & A.E. Norwood
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Military Medicine, 170(8), p. 643-647
<b>Year:</b>	2005
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Partner
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Not reported
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Bosnia
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication examined the relationship between military deployment and domestic violence among wives of deployed and non-deployed soldiers during the post-deployment period. Findings showed that younger wives and those who were victims of pre-deployment domestic violence were more likely to report post-deployment domestic violence.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Quantitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 1188 questionnaires
<b>Response rate:</b>	Authors estimated a 30 pct. response rate
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational study
<b>Study design:</b>	Longitudinal
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://cat.inist.fr/?aModele=afficheN&amp;cpsidt=17001892">http://cat.inist.fr/?aModele=afficheN&amp;cpsidt=17001892</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 74
<b>Title:</b>	Easing reintegration: Telephone support groups for spouses of returning Iraq and Afghanistan service members
<b>Author:</b>	Nichols, L.O., J. Martindale-Adams, M.J. Graney, J. Zuber & R. Burns
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Health Communication, 28(8), p. 767-777
<b>Year:</b>	2013
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Partner
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship, Mental health and Social relations
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Physical (orthopedic problems such as knee and back injuries and Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI)) and Psychological (PTSD)
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq, Afghanistan
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	The setting of this publication is that reconnecting the family, renegotiating roles that have shifted, re-establishing communication patterns and dealing with mental health concerns are all tasks that spouses undertake as a part of reintegration. The veterans were returning Iraq and Afghanistan service members. The study consisted of a year-long telephone group focusing on helping spouses with the basic reintegration tasks. Findings showed that spouse depression and anxiety decreased, and perceived social support increased during the intervention period. In subgroups spouses with husbands whose injuries caused care difficulties had a positive response to the intervention.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Qualitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 86 female spouses
<b>Response rate:</b>	Not reported
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Experimental
<b>Study design:</b>	NRS – longitudinal
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/10410236.2013.800439#.VZFAPLcw_cs">http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/10410236.2013.800439#.VZFAPLcw_cs</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 75
<b>Title:</b>	Turning points and trajectories in military deployment
<b>Author:</b>	Parcell, E.S. & K.C. Maguire
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Journal of Family Communication, 14(2), p. 129-148
<b>Year:</b>	2014
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Partner
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Not reported
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq, Afghanistan
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication identified turning points and trajectories before, during and after a combat-related separation for army wives. Five trajectories were represented in each deployment phase: turbulent, increasing, decreasing, stabilised and dipped. Most participants' trajectories reflected declining or dipped satisfaction during the post-deployment period.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Qualitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 50 wives
<b>Response rate:</b>	Not reported
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational study
<b>Study design:</b>	Cross-sectional (retrospective interview technique)
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/15267431.2013.864293#.VZF Afrcw_cs">http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/15267431.2013.864293#.VZF Afrcw_cs</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 76
<b>Title:</b>	Children of National Guard troops deployed in the global war on terrorism
<b>Author:</b>	Pfefferbaum, B., J.B. Houston, M.D. Sherman & A.G. Melson
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Journal of Loss and Trauma, 16(4), p. 291-305
<b>Year:</b>	2011
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Child
<b>Domain:</b>	Mental health, Psychosocial well-being
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Not reported
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication explored children of National Guard troops. Self-reports showed that children experienced emotional and behavioural symptoms during deployment of their fathers relative to pre-deployment and post-deployment. Thus children who had experienced previous parental deployment reported lower personal adjustment and greater uncertainty post-deployment than those whose parents were deployed for the first time. Parents of children who had experienced a previous deployment reported more externalising problems in their children at all phases.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Quantitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 13 nondeployed spouses; 18 children
<b>Response rate:</b>	Not reported
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational study
<b>Study design:</b>	Longitudinal
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/15325024.2010.519293">http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/15325024.2010.519293</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 77
<b>Title:</b>	Perception of change and burden in children of national guard troops deployed as part of the global war on terror
<b>Author:</b>	Pfefferbaum, B., J.B. Houston & S.F. Allen
<b>Journal/source:</b>	International Journal of Emergency Mental Health, 4(3), p. 189-196
<b>Year:</b>	2012
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Child
<b>Domain:</b>	Mental health, Psychosocial well-being
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Not reported
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication examined children's perceptions of how their father's deployment changed them and their family. At post-deployment assessment, 69 pct. of the children thought deployment had changed them. Post-deployment, 46 pct. of the children thought deployment had changed their family's life "a lot" or "very much". Increased perceptions of burden in the children were associated with increased psychological symptoms and problems.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Quantitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 13 children representing 9 families
<b>Response rate:</b>	Not reported
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational
<b>Study design:</b>	Longitudinal
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23894799">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23894799</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 78
<b>Title:</b>	Children of National Guard troops: a pilot study of deployment, patriotism, and media coverage
<b>Author:</b>	Pfefferbaum, B., H. Jeon-Slaughter, A.K. Jacobs & J.B. Houston
<b>Journal/source:</b>	International Journal of Emergency Mental Health, 15(2), p. 129-137
<b>Year:</b>	2013
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Child
<b>Domain:</b>	Mental health, Psychosocial well-being
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Not reported
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication showed that children had more school problems and higher emotional symptoms during a parent's deployment than post-deployment. On average, across all deployment phases, children paid "no" to "very little" attention to news about the war. Scores on national identity and constructive patriotism increased post-deployment from scores during deployment. The publication also measured the children according to internalising problems and emotional symptoms, and this was positively correlated with constructive patriotism.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Quantitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 11 children from 9 families
<b>Response rate:</b>	Originally 18 children from 13 families were recruited. 11 children completed all self-report questionnaires
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational study
<b>Study design:</b>	Longitudinal
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24558700">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24558700</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 79
<b>Title:</b>	Internal and external adaptation in army families: Lessons from Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm
<b>Author:</b>	Pittman, J.F., J.L. Kerpelman & J.M. McFadyen
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Family Relations: An Interdisciplinary Journal of Applied Family Studies, 53(3), p. 249-260
<b>Year:</b>	2004
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Partner
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship, Psychosocial well-being
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Not reported
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	In this publication reunited army families were investigated. A structural model was used to test hypothesised different effects on family outcomes. Findings showed how spouses handled deployment and the following reunion. The effects of the unit culture, which mediated the effects of family support services on outcomes, were important. External adaptation following family reunion after deployments was more strongly linked to coping in the period of separation than to the nature of the reunion period. Better coping during family separation and more positive perceptions of the unit culture were each directly related to higher internal adaptation following reunion.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Quantitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 1064 civilian wives
<b>Response rate:</b>	Not reported
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational study
<b>Study design:</b>	Cross-sectional
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.0197-6664.2004.0001.x/full">http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.0197-6664.2004.0001.x/full</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 80
<b>Title:</b>	Spouse abuse and combat-related deployments in active duty Air Force couples
<b>Author:</b>	Rabenhorst, M.M., C.J. Thomsen, J.S. Milner, R.E. Foster, D.J. Linkh & C.W. Copeland
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Psychology of Violence, 2(3), p. 273-284
<b>Year:</b>	2012
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Partner
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Not reported
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication compared spouse abuse rates before and after combat-related deployments during OIF/OEF. Participants included US Air Force (AF) couples. One fourth of couples were involved in bidirectional abuse. When only one partner abuses, the offender most often (71 pct.) is male and most often (60 pct.) the deployed partner. Spouse abuse rates were significantly higher post-deployment compared with pre-deployment for certain types of incidents. These incidents usually involved more severe abuse and/or offender alcohol use.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Quantitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 4874 couples
<b>Response rate:</b>	Not reported
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational study
<b>Study design:</b>	Longitudinal
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://psycnet.apa.org/journals/vio/2/3/273/">http://psycnet.apa.org/journals/vio/2/3/273/</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 81
<b>Title:</b>	Spouse abuse among United States Air Force personnel who deployed in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom/Operation Enduring Freedom
<b>Author:</b>	Rabenhorst, M.M., R.J. McCarthy, C.J. Thomsen, J.S. Milner, W.J. Travis, R.E. Foster & C.W. Copeland
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Journal of Family Psychology, 27(5), pages 754-761
<b>Year:</b>	2013
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Partner
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Not reported
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication examined rates of substantiated spouse abuse among the population of married active-duty US Air Force (USAF) personnel. Most incidents involved physical abuse (63 pct.), 20 pct. involved emotional abuse and 17 pct. involved both types of abuse. 1889 deplorers had spouse abuse incidents in only one time period: post-deployment. The vast majority of the USAF deployed were not identified as having engaged in substantiated abuse towards their spouse. Rates of moderate/severe spouse abuse incidents involving alcohol were higher post-deployment.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Quantitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 156,296 individuals
<b>Response rate:</b>	Not reported
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational study
<b>Study design:</b>	Longitudinal
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://psycnet.apa.org/journals/fam/27/5/754/">http://psycnet.apa.org/journals/fam/27/5/754/</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 82
<b>Title:</b>	Child maltreatment among U.S. Air Force parents deployed in support of operation Iraqi Freedom/Operation Enduring Freedom
<b>Author:</b>	Rabenhorst, M.M., R.J. McCarthy, C.J. Thomsen, J.S. Milner, W.J. Travis & M.P. Colasanti
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Child Maltreatment, 20(1), p. 61-71
<b>Year:</b>	2015
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Child
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Not reported
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication examined the effect of deployment on child maltreatment among active-duty US Air Force parents who completed a combat deployment. During the post-deployment period, 17.3 pct. of the offenders had more than one incident of child maltreatment. The most frequent type of child maltreatment was neglect (36.2 pct.), emotional abuse (33.1 pct.), physical abuse (28.5 pct.) and sexual abuse (2.2 pct.). No overall change in child maltreatment rates among USAF personnel from pre-deployment to post-deployment was found.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Quantitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 99,697 USAF parents
<b>Response rate:</b>	Not reported
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational study
<b>Study design:</b>	Longitudinal
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://cmx.sagepub.com/content/20/1/61.short">http://cmx.sagepub.com/content/20/1/61.short</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 83
<b>Title:</b>	Associations among experiential avoidance, couple adjustment, and interpersonal aggression in returning Iraqi war veterans and their partners
<b>Author:</b>	Reddy, M.K., L.A. Meis, C.R. Erbes, M.A. Polusny & J.S. Compton
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology, 79(4), p. 515-520
<b>Year:</b>	2011
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Partner
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship, Mental health, Psychosocial well-being
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Psychological (other)
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication examined the role of experiential avoidance (EA) in relationship adjustment, psychological aggression and physical aggression among military couples. The veteran's EA was associated with decreases in relationship adjustment and increases in physical aggression perpetration and victimisation. Findings indicate that EA may play a critical role in the relationships of couples following deployment.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Quantitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 49 male soldiers and their wives
<b>Response rate:</b>	Not reported
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational study
<b>Study design:</b>	Cross-sectional
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://psycnet.apa.org/journals/ccp/79/4/515/">http://psycnet.apa.org/journals/ccp/79/4/515/</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 84
<b>Title:</b>	Adolescent Well-Being in Washington State Military Families
<b>Author:</b>	Reed, S.C., J.F. Bell & T.C. Edwards
<b>Journal/source:</b>	American Journal of Public Health, 101(9), p. 1676-1682
<b>Year:</b>	2011
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Child
<b>Domain:</b>	Mental health, Psychosocial well-being
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Not reported
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq, Afghanistan
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication investigated the relationship between parental military deployment and adolescent well-being (Reed et al., 2011). It demonstrated that adolescents' mental and emotional health was affected by deployment of a parent, particularly boys with parents who have been deployed to combat were affected on their well-being compared to their civilian peers. Furthermore, findings showed that 8 <sup>th</sup> grade adolescent girls with parents deployed, or who had been deployed, to combat appeared to be at risk of depressed mood and thoughts of suicide, while older male 10 <sup>th</sup> and 12 <sup>th</sup> graders with a deployed parent, or a parent who had been deployed, were significantly more likely to report low quality of life, depressed mood and thoughts of suicide.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Quantitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 10,606
<b>Response rate:</b>	77 pct. (8 <sup>th</sup> grades), 60 pct. (10 <sup>th</sup> grades), and 50 pct. (12 <sup>th</sup> grades)
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational study
<b>Study design:</b>	Cross-sectional
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3154210/">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3154210/</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 85
<b>Title:</b>	Psychological Symptoms and Marital Satisfaction in Spouses of Operation Iraqi Freedom Veterans: Relationships with Spouses' Perceptions of Veterans' Experiences and Symptoms
<b>Author:</b>	Renshaw, K.D., C.S. Rodrigues & D.H. Jones
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Journal of Family Psychology, 22(4), p. 586-594
<b>Year:</b>	2008
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Partner
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship, Mental health
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Psychological (PTSD)
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication showed that a substantial minority of the spouses of soldiers recently returned from combat experienced elevated levels of depressive symptoms (44 pct.) and elevated levels of PTSD symptoms (10 pct.). Spouses' marital satisfaction was negatively linked to soldiers' self-reported symptom severity; however, only when spouses perceived that soldiers had experienced low levels of combat activity while deployed. When spouses perceived high levels of such activity, soldiers self-reported symptoms had no relationship with spouses' marital satisfaction.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Quantitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 49 couples
<b>Response rate:</b>	Not reported
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational study
<b>Study design:</b>	Cross-sectional
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://psycnet.apa.org/journals/fam/22/4/586/">http://psycnet.apa.org/journals/fam/22/4/586/</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 86
<b>Title:</b>	Combat veterans' symptoms of PTSD and partners' distress: the role of partners' perceptions of veterans' deployment experiences
<b>Author:</b>	Renshaw, K.D. & S.B. Campbell
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Journal of Family Psychology, 25(6), p. 953-962
<b>Year:</b>	2011
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Partner
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship, Mental health
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Psychological (PTSD)
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq, Afghanistan
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication examined partners living with a veteran with PTSD. 22.6 pct. of the partners in the sample endorsed mild or greater symptoms of depression on DASS-D, 18.4 pct. reported at least mild symptoms of anxiety (DASS-A), and 12.5 pct. suggested possible relationship distress on the RAS (Relationship Assessment Scale).
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Quantitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 206 couples
<b>Response rate:</b>	Not reported
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational study
<b>Study design:</b>	Cross-sectional
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://psycnet.apa.org/journals/fam/25/6/953/">http://psycnet.apa.org/journals/fam/25/6/953/</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 87
<b>Title:</b>	Partners' attributions for service members' symptoms of combat-related posttraumatic stress disorder
<b>Author:</b>	Renshaw, K.D., E.S. Allen, S.P. Carter, H.J. Markman & S.M. Stanley
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Behavior Therapy, Elsevier Science, 45(2), p. 187-198
<b>Year:</b>	2014
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Partner
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship, Mental health
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Psychological (combat-related PTSD)
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq, Afghanistan
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication addressed the partners' explicit attributions for combat veterans' symptoms. Findings showed that the wives' attribution of the service members' symptoms plays a significant role on the associations between service members' PTSD symptoms and wives' marital satisfaction. Furthermore, the publication addressed distress in partners and found that the association between partners' distress and the veterans' PTSD symptoms is weaker when the partner believes that the veterans experienced more traumatic events during deployment.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Quantitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 483
<b>Response rate:</b>	Not reported
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational study
<b>Study design:</b>	Cross-sectional (utilised survey responses from a 2-year follow-up)
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0005789413000993">http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0005789413000993</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 88
<b>Title:</b>	Effect of deployment on the occurrence of child maltreatment in military and nonmilitary families
<b>Author:</b>	Rentz, E.D., S.W. Marshall, D. Loomis, C. Casteel, S.L. Martin & D.A. Gibbs
<b>Journal/source:</b>	American Journal of Epidemiology, 165(10), p. 1199-1206
<b>Year:</b>	2007
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Child
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Not reported
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq, Afghanistan
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This time-series analysis examined the changes in the occurrence of child maltreatment in military and non-military families over time. The findings indicated that both departures and returns from operational deployment impose stresses on military families and likely increase the rate of child maltreatment.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Quantitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 164,239 children (1539 military; 162,700 non-military)
<b>Response rate:</b>	Not reported
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational study
<b>Study design:</b>	Longitudinal
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://aje.oxfordjournals.org/content/165/10/1199.short">http://aje.oxfordjournals.org/content/165/10/1199.short</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 89
<b>Title:</b>	Children's reactions to the Desert Storm deployment: initial findings from a survey of Army families
<b>Author:</b>	Rosen, L.N., J.M. Teitelbaum & D.J. Westhuis
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Military Medicine, 158(7), p. 465-469
<b>Year:</b>	1993
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Child
<b>Domain:</b>	Psychosocial well-being
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Not reported
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication explored children's reactions to the Desert Storm Deployment. Findings showed that certain symptoms such as sadness were common, but very few parents considered their children's problems serious enough to require counselling. A major factor predicting symptoms among children is the symptom level of other members of the household.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Mixed
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 1601 children
<b>Response rate:</b>	37 pct. – 65 pct. for mailed questionnaires and 75 pct. for those distributed at briefings.
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational study
<b>Study design:</b>	Cross-sectional
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/8351048">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/8351048</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 90
<b>Title:</b>	Marital adjustment of Army spouses one year after Operation Desert Storm
<b>Author:</b>	Rosen, L.N., D. Durand, D.J. Westhuis & J.M. Teitelbaum
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Journal of Applied Social Psychology, 25(8), p. 677-692
<b>Year:</b>	1995
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Partner
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship, Psychosocial well-being
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Not reported
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication studied marital adjustment and proposed five patterns of adjustment following reunion after wartime separation: return to a positive status quo, distancing in the wife or in the husband, anxious-ambivalent pattern for the wife and increased independence of the wife. A factor analysis of 19 marital adjustment events produced 5 factors: Distance, closeness, role sharing, independence and dependence. Findings indicated that prior marital adjustment predicts future adjustment.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Mixed
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 773 female spouses
<b>Response rate:</b>	67 pct.
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational study
<b>Study design:</b>	Longitudinal
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1559-1816.1995.tb01768.x/abstract">http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1559-1816.1995.tb01768.x/abstract</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 91
<b>Title:</b>	Structured approach therapy for PTSD in returning veterans and their partners: Pilot findings
<b>Author:</b>	Sautter, F.J., S.M. Glynn, J.R. Arseneau, J.B. Cretu & T. Yufik
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Psychological Trauma: Theory, Research, Practice, and Policy, 6(suppl 1), p. S66-S72
<b>Year:</b>	2014
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Partner
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship, Mental health
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Psychological (combat-related PTSD)
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication investigated the effect of structured approach therapy (SAT), a couple-based treatment for PTSD. Findings: SAT is related to reductions in relationship problems and emotional distress in spouses of returning veterans with PTSD. Furthermore, it reduces PTSD in returning veterans.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Quantitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 7 married couples
<b>Response rate:</b>	Not reported
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Experimental study
<b>Study design:</b>	NRS (pilot study)
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://psycnet.apa.org/journals/tra/6/S1/S66/">http://psycnet.apa.org/journals/tra/6/S1/S66/</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 92
<b>Title:</b>	Psychiatric symptomatology among wives of soldiers following combat stress reaction: The role of the social network and marital relations
<b>Author:</b>	Solomon, Z., M. Waysman, E. Avitzur & D. Enoch
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Anxiety Research, 4(3), p. 213-223
<b>Year:</b>	1991
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Partner
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship, Mental health and Social relations
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Psychological (Combat Stress Reaction (CSR) and PTSD)
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Lebanon
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	Israeli
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication examined the marital relationship and the contribution of social support from key members of the social network to the psychological adjustment of wives of veterans with CSR. Findings showed that positive marital relations were significantly associated with reduced levels of depression, anxiety and hostility among wives of veterans with CSR. The only marital factor making a significant and independent contribution to wives' mental health was the degree of expressiveness in the relationship.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Qualitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 49 wives (44 interviews had value)
<b>Response rate:</b>	73 pct.
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational study
<b>Study design:</b>	Cross-sectional
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/08917779108248775#.VZE5Zrcw_cs">http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/08917779108248775#.VZE5Zrcw_cs</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 93
<b>Title:</b>	From frontline to home front: A study of secondary traumatization
<b>Author:</b>	Solomon, Z., M. Waysman, G. Levy, B. Fried, M. Mikulincer, R. Benbenishty & A. Bleich
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Family Process, 31(3), p. 289-302
<b>Year:</b>	1992a
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Partner
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship, Mental health, Psychosocial well-being, Social relations
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Psychological (Combat Stress Reaction (CSR) and PTSD)
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Lebanon
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	Israeli
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication was a systematic investigation of wives of trauma victims. All subjects were married prior to their husbands' traumatic war experiences. The findings showed detrimental effects of combat trauma on wives quite a long period of time after their husbands' traumatic experiences. Thus both CSR and PTSD were associated with increased psychiatric symptoms in the wives. Furthermore, the publication found that current PTSD in the veteran contributed to impaired marital relations, impaired relations with other family members and wider social network as well as inner feelings of loneliness among the wives of veterans.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Quantitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	CSR group: n = 120 wives; non-CSR group: 85 wives
<b>Response rate:</b>	CSR group = 82 pct.; non-CSR group = 89 pct.
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational study
<b>Study design:</b>	Cross-sectional
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1545-5300.1992.00289.x/abstract">http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1545-5300.1992.00289.x/abstract</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 94
<b>Title:</b>	Marital Relations and Combat Stress Reaction: The Wives' Perspective
<b>Author:</b>	Solomon, Z., M. Waysman, R. Belkin, G. Levy, M. Mikulincer & D. Enoch
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Journal of Marriage & Family, 54(2), p. 316-326
<b>Year:</b>	1992b
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Partner
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Psychological (Combat Stress Reaction (CSR))
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Lebanon
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	Israeli
<b>Main results:</b>	Using a retrospective approach this publication examined changes over time in the marital relations. Findings indicated that a Combat Stress Reaction (CSR) in the veteran was generally followed by changes in three aspects of the marital relationship: an increase in conflict and a reduction in satisfaction and cohesion. Thus the lack of cohesion reported by CSR wives was significantly lower after the war and returned to pre-war level during the last year.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Qualitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 80 wives (CSR group: 49; control group: 31)
<b>Response rate:</b>	76 pct.
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational study
<b>Study design:</b>	Cross-sectional (retrospective approach)
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://psycnet.apa.org/psycinfo/2001-05391-007">http://psycnet.apa.org/psycinfo/2001-05391-007</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 95
<b>Title:</b>	PTSD in significant others of military service members
<b>Author:</b>	Stahl, R. K.
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Dissertation Abstracts International: Section B: The Sciences and Engineering
<b>Year:</b>	2013
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Partner, Child
<b>Domain:</b>	Mental health
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Psychological (PTSD)
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq, Afghanistan
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	In this publication focus was secondary traumatisation. Using the most stringent criteria for determining PTSD, it found that the prevalence rates of PTSD in significant others of service members were no different regardless of the number of deployments.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Dissertation
<b>Method:</b>	Mixed
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 261 significant others (58 children; 179 spouses/partners)
<b>Response rate:</b>	57 pct.
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational study
<b>Study design:</b>	Cross-sectional
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://gradworks.umi.com/35/05/3505755.html">http://gradworks.umi.com/35/05/3505755.html</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 96
<b>Title:</b>	Multifamily group treatment for veterans with traumatic brain injury: What is the value to participants?
<b>Author:</b>	Straits-Troster, K., J.M. Gierisch, J.L. Strauss, D.G. Dyck, L.B. Dixon, D. Norell & D.A. Perlick
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Psychiatric Services, 64(6), p. 541-546
<b>Year:</b>	2013
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Primary family
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Physical (Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI))
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq, Afghanistan
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	Using focus groups, this publication evaluated a multifamily group intervention. Findings provided a perspective on how the intervention helped veterans and their families cope with the emotional scares of deployment and the challenges of reintegration. Veterans and family members found multifamily group treatment for Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) highly acceptable.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Qualitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 8 veterans and 8 family members
<b>Response rate:</b>	Not reported
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Experimental study
<b>Study design:</b>	NRS (participants were asked about their experiences before and during group treatment)
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://ps.psychiatryonline.org/doi/10.1176/appi.ps.001632012">http://ps.psychiatryonline.org/doi/10.1176/appi.ps.001632012</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 97
<b>Title:</b>	Child maltreatment before and after combat-related deployment among active-duty United States Air Force maltreating parents
<b>Author:</b>	Thomsen, C.J., M.M. Rabenhorst, R.J. McCarthy, J.S. Milner, W.J. Travis, R.E. Foster & C.W. Copeland
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Psychology of Violence, 4(2), p. 143-155
<b>Year:</b>	2014
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Child
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Not reported
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication investigated available data on pre-deployment/post-deployment differences in child maltreatment. Child victims were likely to experience neglect, emotional abuse, physical abuse and sexual abuse. The overall frequency of child maltreatment by the deploying parent was significantly lower post-deployment than pre-deployment.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Quantitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 2287 children
<b>Response rate:</b>	Not reported
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational study
<b>Study design:</b>	Longitudinal (used databases to explore changes pre- and post-deployment)
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://psycnet.apa.org/journals/vio/4/2/143/">http://psycnet.apa.org/journals/vio/4/2/143/</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 98
<b>Title:</b>	The milspouse battle rhythm: communicating resilience throughout the deployment cycle
<b>Author:</b>	Villagran, M., M.R. Canzona & C.J. Ledford
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Health Communication, 28(8), p. 778-788
<b>Year:</b>	2013
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Partner
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship, Psychosocial well-being, Social relations
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Not reported
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq, Afghanistan
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication focused on communication among military wives and on how they discursively construct resilience created by their deployment experiences as they struggle to make sense of often contradictory circumstances. 24 military wives participated. First the publication presented a brief overview of the quality of life challenges experienced by the military wives. Second the publication sought to further explore processes that affect relationships in military families throughout dynamic Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom deployment cycles. Several military wives had knowledge of resilience training programmes available to them or family members. Furthermore, they provided examples of how resilience was achieved through communication aiming to craft a new sense of normalcy, affirm identity anchors, maintain and use social networks, use alternative logics to reframe with stressors and foreground productive action after separation from the veteran. Negative feelings were consistently described as a potentially destructive force that could prevent successful coping, resilience and reintegration upon a spouse's return.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Qualitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 24 military spouses
<b>Response rate:</b>	Not reported

<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational study
<b>Study design:</b>	Cross-sectional
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/10410236.2013.800441#.VZEsqrcw_cs">http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/10410236.2013.800441#.VZEsqrcw_cs</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 99
<b>Title:</b>	Combat-related parental deployment: Identifying the impact on families with preschool-age children
<b>Author:</b>	Waliski, A., P. Bokony & J.E. Kirchner
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Journal of Human Behavior in the Social Environment, 22(6), p. 653-670
<b>Year:</b>	2012
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Partner, Child, Primary family
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship, Psychosocial well-being
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Not reported
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq, Afghanistan
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	The aim of this publication was to identify the impact of the deployment cycle on families with preschool-aged children. Regarding the post-deployment phase the focus groups identified a common challenge with the readjustment of roles in the family, both regarding the role of the wife and of the children who were found to test the limits of the veteran who had returned from deployment. The publication found that the post-deployment period is a period with many stressors. Focus was on restabilising cohesion in the family system and reintegrating to a co-parenting lifestyle. This was challenging.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Qualitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 7 families (seven mothers and three fathers were interviewed)
<b>Response rate:</b>	Not reported
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational study
<b>Study design:</b>	Cross-sectional (participants are asked about their experience regarding pre-, during and post-deployment period retrospectively)
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/10911359.2012.655621#.VfrHT7fovcs">http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/10911359.2012.655621#.VfrHT7fovcs</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 100
<b>Title:</b>	Secondary traumatization among wives of posttraumatic combat veterans: A family typology
<b>Author:</b>	Waysman, M., M. Mikulincer, Z. Solomon & M. Weisenberg
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Journal of Family Psychology, 7(1), p. 104-118
<b>Year:</b>	1993
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Partner
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship, Mental health, Psychosocial well-being
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Psychological (PTSD and Combat Stress Reaction (CSR))
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Lebanon
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	Israeli
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication investigated whether family environment is associated with the degree of secondary traumatisation among wives. Findings showed that wives from conflict-oriented families displayed the highest levels of psychological and behavioural problems, followed by wives from rigid-moral and midrange families. The healthiest wives came from expressive families.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Quantitative
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 212 families (CSR group: 127 wives; control group: 85 wives)
<b>Response rate:</b>	Not reported
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational study
<b>Study design:</b>	Cross-sectional
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://psycnet.apa.org/journals/fam/7/1/104/">http://psycnet.apa.org/journals/fam/7/1/104/</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 101
<b>Title:</b>	While they are at war: Stress and coping in army national guard spouses
<b>Author:</b>	Wheeler, A. R.
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Dissertation Abstracts International Section A: Humanities and Social Sciences
<b>Year:</b>	2009
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Partner
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship, Mental health, Social relations
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Psychological
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq, Afghanistan
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication sought to understand the consequences of wartime deployments in the lives of Army National Guard (ARNG) spouses. Findings showed that stressors were positively related to depressive and post-traumatic stress symptoms among spouses. It also showed more negative outcomes due to having experienced multiple deployments. Marital satisfaction was found to mediate the relationship between deployment status and the mental health symptoms. Additionally, community support was found to moderate the relationship between military rank and marital satisfaction.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Dissertation
<b>Method:</b>	Quantitative (in the overall research programme the author engaged in mixed methods. Through collected qualitative data it was possible to develop a survey instrument)
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 434 respondents
<b>Response rate:</b>	45 pct.
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational study
<b>Study design:</b>	Cross-sectional
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://gradworks.umi.com/33/60/3360165.html">http://gradworks.umi.com/33/60/3360165.html</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 102
<b>Title:</b>	Passport Toward Success: Description and Evaluation of a Program Designed to Help Children and Families Reconnect after a Military Deployment
<b>Author:</b>	Wilson, S.R., K. Wilkum, S.M. Chernichky, S.M. MacDermid Wadsworth & K.M. Broniarczyk
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Journal of Applied Communication Research, 39(3), p. 223-249
<b>Year:</b>	2011
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Child
<b>Domain:</b>	Family relationship, Mental health, Psychosocial well-being and Social relations
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Not reported
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Iraq (54 pct.), Afghanistan (13 pct.), Bosnia (7 pct.), other (10 pct.)
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	USA
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication evaluated Passport Toward Success (PTS), a programme designed to help children and families reconnect after a military parent's deployment. The study found that many children experienced difficulties associated with their parent's deployment and reunion. Children who reported the most difficulties evaluated PTS programming most favourably. Furthermore, through the PTS programming, children benefited from having the opportunity to talk with peers the same age.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Mixed
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 161 children from 88 families
<b>Response rate:</b>	Not reported
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Experimental study
<b>Study design:</b>	NRS
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00909882.2011.585399">http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00909882.2011.585399</a>

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<b>Study</b>	Publication 103
<b>Title:</b>	Quality of life in families of Croatian veterans 15 years after the war
<b>Author:</b>	Zdjelarević, A., Z. Komar, M. Lončar, I. Dijanić Plašć, P. Hrabáč, I. Groznica & D. Marčinko
<b>Journal/source:</b>	Collegium Antropologicum, 35(suppl1), p. 281-286
<b>Year:</b>	2011
<b>Group of relative:</b>	Partner
<b>Domain:</b>	Mental health, Psychosocial well-being
<b>After effects on veteran:</b>	Physical (disabilities), Psychological (PTSD)
<b>Country of mission:</b>	Croatia
<b>Nationality of the study:</b> nationality of the respondents/register data	Croatia
<b>Main results:</b>	This publication explored how exposure to war trauma poses a significant problem to families in Croatia. Findings indicated that assumed intensity of secondary trauma is not associated with the quality of life. Furthermore, results showed a significantly higher quality of life in wives of disabled veterans in relation to the wives of veterans suffering from PTSD.
<b>Publication type:</b>	Peer reviewed paper
<b>Method:</b>	Mixed
<b>Sample size:</b>	n = 126 female participants
<b>Response rate:</b>	Not reported
<b>Type of study:</b>	Primary research
<b>Observational and/or Experimental study:</b>	Observational study
<b>Study design:</b>	Cross-sectional
<b>Link to the homepage of the publication:</b>	<a href="http://hrcak.srce.hr/64093">http://hrcak.srce.hr/64093</a>

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## APPENDIX 2: APPLIED SEARCH STRATEGIES

Search number	Search MEDLINE March 2015	Totals
1	exp Veterans/	10,124
2	"veteran*".ab,ti.	21,348
3	Military Personnel/	25,491
4	(Military adj1 Personnel*).ab,ti.	2,968
5	1 or 2 or 3 or 4	48,323
6	(Famil* or relative* or significant other* or spouse* or partner or partners or off-spring or off-spring or child* or adolescent* or toddler* or infant* or teens* or youngster*).ab,ti.	275,4095
7	5 and 6	6,264
8	(Militar* adj3 Famil*).ab,ti. or Military Family/	313
9	7 or 8	6,356
10	(War or deploy* or conflict or peace or NATO or North Atlantic Treaty Organization or United Nations).ab,ti.	81,536
11	9 and 10	1,252
12	((Leisure or spare) adj1 time*).ab,ti.	4,768

Search number	Search MEDLINE March 2015	Totals
13	(Involv* adj2 (social* or communit* or school*)).ab,ti.	5,206
14	(Social adj3 relation*).ab,ti.	10,291
15	"Colleag*".ab,ti.	20,443
16	"Peer*".ab,ti.	43,641
17	"Friend*".ab,ti.	42,534
18	participat*.ab,ti.	321,590
19	"network*".ab,ti.	224,426
20	(support adj2 group*).ab,ti.	6,030
21	(Extend* adj2 famil*).ab,ti.	2,606
22	12 or 13 or 14 or 15 or 16 or 17 or 18 or 19 or 20 or 21	647,294
23	11 and 22	185
24	9 and 22	800
25	psychological health.ab,ti.	2,398
26	intergenerational generation.ab,ti.	0
27	(transmission adj1 trauma).ab,ti.	8
28	At risk.ab,ti.	104,811

Search number	Search MEDLINE March 2015	Totals
29	Depression/	79,374
30	Anxiety/	54,847
31	Stress, Psychological/	89,310
32	Mental Health/	22,691
33	(secondary adj2 traumati?ation).ab,ti.	50
34	"Vulnerabil*".ab,ti.	32,711
35	25 or 26 or 27 or 28 or 29 or 30 or 31 or 32 or 33 or 34	345,390
36	9 and 35	802
37	coping.ab,ti.	32,305
38	(isolation or isolate*).ab,ti.	853,997
39	isolation.ab,ti.	179,705
40	(School adj1 problem*).ab,ti.	563
41	Loneliness.ab,ti.	2,923
42	hostility.ab,ti.	5,072
43	well-being.ab,ti.	38,492
44	psychosocial health.ab,ti.	761
45	(psychosocial adj2 health).ab,ti.	1,837

Search number	Search MEDLINE March 2015	Totals
46	(Behavior?r* adj1 problem*).ab,ti.	13,553
47	Adaptation, Psychological/	76,135
48	((mental or psychosocial) adj1 well-being).ab,ti.	1,714
49	quality of life.ab,ti.	142,636
50	distress.ab,ti.	68,444
51	alienation.ab,ti.	1,303
52	"reject*".ab,ti.	82,423
53	"rejection (psychology)"/	1,374
54	(distress adj3 family).ab,ti.	488
55	disruption.ab,ti.	91,689
56	(academic* adj1 (difficult* or problem*).ab,ti.	593
57	"adjustment*".ab,ti.	116,954
58	(emotional* adj1 stress).ab,ti.	3,436
59	(aggression or aggressive).ab,ti.	19,044
60	anger.ab,ti.	9,393
61	fear.ab,ti.	37,623
62	guilt.ab,ti.	4,529

Search number	Search MEDLINE March 2015	Totals
63	detachment*.ab,ti.	29,617
64	37 or 38 or 39 or 40 or 41 or 42 or 43 or 44 or 45 or 46 or 47 or 48 or 49 or 50 or 51 or 52 or 53 or 54 or 55 or 56 or 57 or 58 or 59 or 60 or 61 or 62 or 63	1,638,775
65	9 and 64	1,252
66	"communicat*".ab,ti.	164,044
67	"divorce*".ab,ti.	6,363
68	Divorce/	4,124
69	(Relationship* adj3 (Famil* or Partner* or child* or marital*)).ab,ti.	16,543
70	(Role or roles).ab,ti.	1,842,073
71	"Cohabitation*".ab,ti.	1,349
72	(Conflict* adj4 (famil* or partner* or child* or marital)).ab,ti.	3,916
73	(Lack* adj1 (appreciation or approval)).ab,ti.	20
74	reunion.ab,ti.	1,656
75	parenting.ab,ti.	9,353
76	(famil* adj2 environment).ab,ti.	2,952

Search number	Search MEDLINE March 2015	Totals
77	reintegration.ab,ti.	1,837
78	Parenting/	10,840
79	(marital* adj2 adjust*).ab,ti.	599
80	intimacy.ab,ti.	2,393
81	emotional sharing.ab,ti.	13
82	violence.ab,ti.	27,453
83	exp Violence/	70,036
84	(violence adj3 (partner* or famil* or child* or marital)).ab,ti.	6,095
85	(famil* adj2 (life or living)).ab,ti.	5,719
86	66 or 67 or 68 or 69 or 70 or 71 or 72 or 73 or 74 or 75 or 76 or 77 or 78 or 79 or 80 or 81 or 82 or 83 or 84 or 85	2,092,657
87	9 and 86	1,283
88	11 or 24 or 36 or 87	2,899
89	10 and 88	1,252
90	limit 89 to yr="1990 -Current"	1,217

Search number	Search PsycINFO March 2015	Totals
S25	S22 and S23 Limiters – Publication Year: 1990-2015	1,670
S24	S22 and S23	1,854
S23	S7 or S8 or S9 or S13	2,084,027
S22	S5 and S21	2,078
S21	S4 and S20	7,119
S20	TI ( War or deploy* or conflict or peace* or NATO or North Atlantic Treaty Organization or United Nations ) or AB ( War or deploy* or conflict or peace* or NATO or North Atlantic Treaty Organization or United Nations )	122,784
S19	S14 or S15 or S16 or S17	7,452
S18	S14 or S15 or S16 or S17	7,452
S17	S6 and S9	2,492
S16	S6 and S13	1,452
S15	S6 and S8	2,659
S14	S6 and S7	5,525
S13	S10 or s11 or s12	519,220
S12	((TI Colleague* or Peers* or Friend* or Extended family* or Social relation* or (participat* n3 (communit* or leisure or activit* or social)) or network* or support group* or communication) or ((AB Colleague* or Peers* or Friend* or Extended family* or Social relation* or (participat* n3 (communit* or leisure or activit* or social)) or network* or support group* or communication)	506,195
S11	(Involv* n3 (social or communit* or school*))	18,858

Search number	Search PsycINFO March 2015	Totals
S10	((Leisure or spare) n1 time*)	209
S9	(TI reunion or parenting or (famil* n2 (function* or routine* or environment)) or reintegration or (marital* n2 adjust*) or intimacy or emotional sharing or violence or (Divorce* or (Relationship* n3 (Famil* or partner* or child* or marital)) or Roles or Cohabitation* or (Conflict* n3 (Famil* or partner* or child* or marital)) or (Lack n1 (appreciation or approval)))) or (AB reunion or parenting or (famil* n2 (function* or routine* or environment)) or reintegration or (marital* n2 adjust*) or intimacy or emotional sharing or violence or (Divorce* or (Relationship* n3 (Famil* or partner* or child* or marital)) or Roles or Cohabitation* or (Conflict* n3 (Famil* or partner* or child* or marital)) or (Lack n1 (appreciation or approval))))	637,482
S8	(TI coping or Isolation or (School n1 problem*) or Loneliness or (Behavio#r* n1 problem*) or hostility or well-being or psychosocial health or quality of life distress or alienation or reject* or disruption or academic or difficult* or adjustment* or (emotional* n1 stress) or aggression or anger or fear or guilt or detachment*) or (AB coping or Isolation or (School n1 problem*) or Loneliness or (Behavio#r* n1 problem*) or hostility or well-being or psychosocial health or quality of life distress or alienation or reject* or disruption or academic or difficult* or adjustment* or (emotional* n1 stress) or aggression or anger or fear or guilt or detachment*)	727,141

Search number	Search PsycINFO March 2015	Totals
S7	((TI Vulnerabil* or Mental health or psychological health or psychiatric health or secondary traumati#ation* or intergenerational generation or (transmission n1 trauma) or Anxiet* or Stress or Depression* or At risk or (psychosomatic n1 (effect or illness))) or ((AB Vulnerabil* or Mental health or psychological health or psychiatric health or secondary traumati#ation* or intergenerational generation or (transmission n1 trauma) or Anxiet* or Stress or Depression* or At risk or (psychosomatic n1 (effect or illness))))	1,011,642
S6	(S4 and S5) or ((TI Militar* n1 famil*) or (AB Militar* n1 famil*))	9,879
S5	(( (TI Famil* or relative* or significant other* or spouse* or off-spring or offspring or child* or adolescent* or toddler* or infant* or teens* or youngster*) or (( AB Famil* or relative* or significant other* or spouse* or off-spring or offspring or child* or adolescent* or toddler* or infant* or teens* or youngster*))	1,140,720
S4	S1 or S2 or S3	46,029
S3	((TI Military n1 Personnel) or (AB Military n1 Personnel))	1,942
S2	DE "Military Personnel" or DE "Air Force Personnel" or DE "Army Personnel" or DE "Enlisted Military Personnel" or DE "Marine Personnel" or DE "Navy Personnel"	12,581
S1	DE "Military Veterans" or veteran*	34,273

Search number	Search SocINDEX March 2015	Totals
S24	S18 and S19 Limiters – Date of Publication: 19900101- 599 20151231	
S23	S18 and S19	750
S22	S7 or S8 or S9 or S13	797,262
S21	S5 and S20	1,009
S20	S4 and S19	3,968
S19	TI ( War or deploy* or conflict or peace* or NATO or North Atlantic Treaty Organization or United Nations ) or AB ( War or deploy* or conflict or peace* or NATO or North Atlantic Treaty Organization or United Nations )	168,598
S18	S14 or S15 or S16 or S17	5,189
S17	S6 and S9	2,283
S16	S6 and S13	1,307
S15	S6 and S8	1,769
S14	S6 and S7	2,365
S13	S10 or s11 or s12	230,357
S12	((TI Colleague* or Peers* or Friend* or Extended family* or Social relation* or (participat* n3 (communit* or leisure or activit* or social)) or network* or support group* or communication) or ((AB Colleague* or Peers* or Friend* or Extended family* or Social relation* or (participat* n3 (communit* or leisure or activit* or social)) or network* or support group* or communication)	219,708
S11	(Involv* n3 (social or communit* or school*))	14,560

Search number	Search SocINDEX March 2015	Totals
S10	((Leisure or spare) n1 time*)	148
S9	(TI reunion or parenting or (famil* n2 (function* or routine* or environment)) or reintegration or (marital* n2 adjust*) or intimacy or emotional sharing or violence or (Divorce* or (Relationship* n3 (Famil* or partner* or child* or marital)) or Roles or Cohabitation* or (Conflict* n3 (Famil* or partner* or child* or marital)) or (Lack n1 (appreciation or approval)))) or (AB reunion or parenting or (famil* n2 (function* or routine* or environment)) or reintegration or (marital* n2 adjust*) or intimacy or emotional sharing or violence or (Divorce* or (Relationship* n3 (Famil* or partner* or child* or marital)) or Roles or Cohabitation* or (Conflict* n3 (Famil* or partner* or child* or marital)) or (Lack n1 (appreciation or approval))))	332,199
S8	(TI coping or Isolation or (School n1 problem*) or Loneliness or (Behavio#r* n1 problem*) or hostility or well-being or psychosocial health or quality of life distress or alienation or reject* or disruption or academic or difficult* or adjustment* or (emotional* n1 stress) or aggression or anger or fear or guilt or detachment*) or (AB coping or Isolation or (School n1 problem*) or Loneliness or (Behavio#r* n1 problem*) or hostility or well-being or psychosocial health or quality of life distress or alienation or reject* or disruption or academic or difficult* or adjustment* or (emotional* n1 stress) or aggression or anger or fear or guilt or detachment*)	254,792

Search number	Search SocINDEX March 2015	Totals
S7	((TI Vulnerabil* or Mental health or psychological health or psychiatric health or secondary traumati#ation* or intergenerational generation or (transmission n1 trauma) or Anxiet* or Stress or Depression* or At risk or (psychosomatic n1 (effect or illness))) or ((AB Vulnerabil* or Mental health or psychological health or psychiatric health or secondary traumati#ation* or intergenerational generation or (transmission n1 trauma) or Anxiet* or Stress or Depression* or At risk or (psychosomatic n1 (effect or illness)))	230,078
S6	(S4 AND S5) or ((AB Militar* n1 famil*) or (DE "FAMILIES of military personnel") or (DE "CHILDREN of military personnel"))	8,994
S5	(( TI Famil* or relative* or significant other* or spouse* or off-spring or offspring or child* or adolescent* or toddler* or infant* or teens* or youngster*) or (( AB Famil* or relative* or significant other* or spouse* or off-spring or offspring or child* or adolescent* or toddler* or infant* or teens* or youngster*))	460,624
S4	S1 or S2 or S3	31,932
S3	((TI Military n1 Personnel) or (AB Military n1 Personnel)) or military personnel	2,769
S2	DE "Military Personnel" or DE "Air Force Personnel" or DE "Army Personnel" or DE "Enlisted Military Personnel" or DE "Marine Personnel" or DE "Navy Personnel"	1,178
S1	veteran*	29,592



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# PSYCHOSOCIAL FUNCTION AND HEALTH IN VETERAN FAMILIES

## A GAP MAP OF PUBLICATIONS WITHIN THE FIELD

During the last 25 years Denmark has regularly contributed to international missions through the deployment of Danish soldiers. From 1992 till 2014 32,000 Danish women and men have been deployed.

With this mapping of publications we aim to contribute with an overview of publications within the research field of psychosocial functioning and health among relatives living with a veteran, including potential gaps within this research field.

We have found 103 publications. Most of them are American, 7 are from Europe and none from Scandinavia. Most publications focus on the partner's relationship to the veteran or the mental health of the partner while relatively few publications deal with the veteran family as a whole or its members social relations outside the primary family.

Furthermore, there are relatively few publications focusing on relatives to veterans deployed other places than Iraq and Afghanistan, publications focusing on relatives of veterans with physical injuries and few publications dealing with relatives to female veterans.

The overall conclusion is that there is a potential need for addressing psychosocial functioning and health among these groups of relatives in research to provide the best help possible.